CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL APPROACH AND PROCESS

1.1 Introduction

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

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

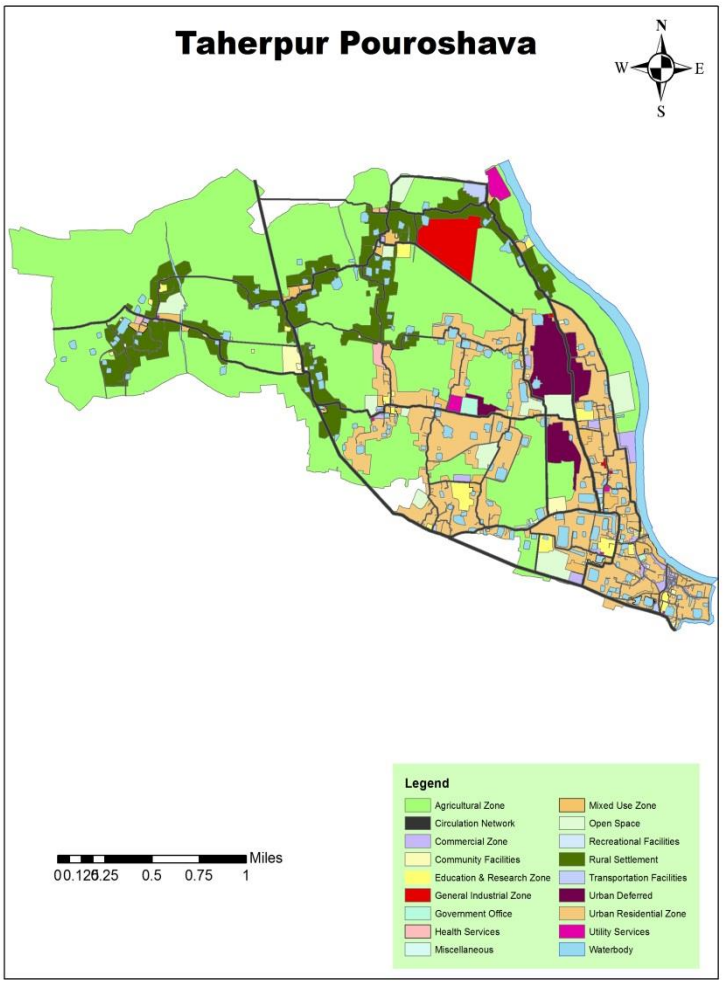
1.2 Project Context for PRA

Considering the benefit of PRA, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) under Ministry of Housing and Public Works has taken initiative to collect the information on local problems with causes, impact and local potentials as well as development priorities of the local people for preparing 20 years long development plan of fourteen Upazilas under the GoB funded project entitled "Preparation of Development plan for Fourteen Upazillas. In this regard, UDD management has taken decision to conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Sessions at each Union level in the rural areas and one session each ward under municipality areas. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) session has been conducted on 19 December to 26 December 2015 at the unions of Baghmara Upazila where 480 participants were involved. PRA session has been conducted on 03 December 2016 to 11 December 2016 at Taherpur and Bhawanigonj Paurashava. Social Mapping, Problems Identification and Prioritization, Potentials Identification and Prioritization, Cause and Effect Diagram and Technology of Participation (TOP) are the three PRA tools that have been applied for collecting the opinions of community people in preparing development plan for 20 years in Baghmara Upazila.

CHAPTER TWO: PRAs At MUNICIPAL WARD LEVEL (Taherpur Paurashava)

2.1 Overview of Taherpur Municipality/Pourashava

Taherpur Paurashava is under the jurisdiction of Bhagmara Upazila of Rajshahi district. Area of Taherpur paurashava is 10.84 sq km. Total Population is 16826 and total no of ward is 9. Population density of this paurashava is 1552. The Pourashava have different institutions, infrastructures and facilities more or less similar to other Pourashavas (see Table-2.1). The boundary of the Paurashava is as follows:



Map 2.1: Taherpur Paurashava

Table 2.1: Taherpur paurashava

AT A GLANCE	
Features/ Characteristics	**Remarks**
1.Annoucement of Taherpur Paurosova	1869
2.1st election of paurosova	
3.Last election	1

4. Area of Paurosova	17.38km
5. Population	146921(Approximatel y) 2012
6.Holding no	14146(Approximately)
7.Voter no	18000(Approximately)
8.Degrre College	13
9.High school	14
10. Girls high school	1
11.Hat	1
12.Bazar	5
13.Govt.primary school	8
14.Kindergarden school	5
15.Railway Station	1 (Ward no7)
16.Hospital:(Govt 4 non Govt 8	12
17.Clinic	7
18.Vatinery hospital	1
19.F.W.C.	1
20.Dhakil madrasa	1
21.Women madrasa	2
22.hafizia madrasa	2
23.Vocational institute	1
24.P.T.I.	1
25.Sub-Rezister office	1
26.Thana	1
27.Post office	3
28. primary school research institute	1
29. Telephone exchange office	1
30.Gas Transmission station	1
31.Mandir(Hindu Temple)	4
32.Pond	20
33.Polli Biddut Zone office	1
34.Graveyard	8
35.Bank{(a)SonaliBank,(b)JanataBank,(c)KrishiBank,(d)GrameenBank,(e)Brac bank}	5
36.Food go down	4
37.Village	23
38.Cinema hall	1
39.Saw mill	11
40.Duck bangle	1
41.Union Council office	4
42.Bridge	4
43.Railway bridge	1
44.Box culvert	4

45.Mobile tower	7
46. N.G.O. institute{(a)ProshikaManobikUnnayan Kendra(b)Asha(c)Dhaka ahsania Mission(d)Ard)	4
47.Daridro bimochonkendro	1
48.Mosque	32
49.Railline	2 K.M.
50.Electicity sub station	1
51.Upazilla	1
52.Play ground	3
53.Mott (Buddhist)	4
EPI centre	36

Source: Taherpur Pourashava, 2015

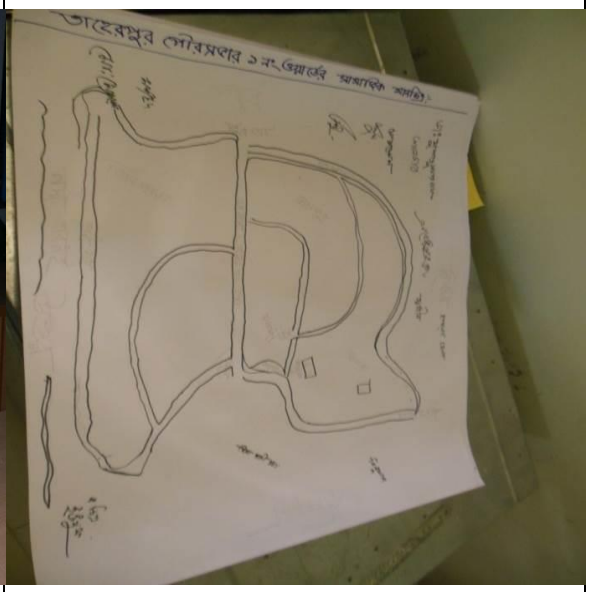
Table 2.2: List of Ward wise village List of Taherpur Pourashava

Serial no	Ward no	Village no
01	01	Paschimpara,Purbapara and Battalir hat
02	02	Thanahati,Ramnagarhati and dalinagar
03 cente	03	Tattakanda, kandaparaandtakepara
04	04	Kurerpar,HAsimpur and kolabaria
05	05	Boikunthapur and Darihati
06	06	Srirampur Purbapara,Mahhismara and Haripur
07	07	SrirampurDakshinpara and Meratali
08	08	SrirampurUttarpara and Rajnagar
09	09	1.Tulatali Village(North -West Hose of Abdul high , South –West Tulatali Graveyard , North-RaipuraUnion_Baroicha road Tulatali Bridge, South- Entire village 2.MethikandaVillager

2.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

	
Photograph 2.1: Preparing Social Map of Paurashava	**Photograph 2.2: Social Map of Taherpur Paurashava (Ward 1)**

2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

2.3.1 Problems Identification

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

Table 2.3: Major Problems of Taherpur Paurashava

Major Problems of Taherpur Paurashava	
Type of problems	Ward No
• Shortage of Playing(Primary school, Goulchamot) • Children are cross over the river by bamboo bridge (Goulchamot) • Water logging(Betowa mir kasem ali's home to Mahabullah's home to Abdur rahaman's home to behid mahin;s school to K m Jahangir's home) • Road Broken(Lake of repair broken road 2 no road,from kobiraj mour to patagachi) • Lake of security • Shortage of dustbin(2 no road) • No playing indoor and Woman Summitry • Road Accident • Shortage of pure drinking water(Road no 1 and 2) • No Road light at rougo nandanpur • No Calvert and bridge side of school road no 2 • Problem of drug addiction at new bus stand,behind of mahin school • Unemployment to Woman • Insufficient market • Shortage of Entertainment park for poor children • Shortage of place for woman meeting through empowerment	All Wards

Source: PRA, 2016

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

2.3.2 Identification of Problems through Venn diagram

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

1. Communication System
2. No health facilities
3. Drainage
4. Shortage of pure drinking water
5. Educational problem

2.3.3 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram

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

Table 2.4: Major Potentials of Taherpur Paurashava

Major Potentials of Taherpur Paurashava	
Type of potentials	**Ward No**
• Availability of agricultural land • Hard working manpower • Fishing • Remittance • Poultry Farming	All Wards

2.3.4 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 2.5: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Shortage of pure drinking water	• Shortage of water trunk. • Jam and dirty water line	• Causes water related diseases • People are suffering	• People are willingness to run connection • Existing natural cannel
2.Broken Road	• Broken road • Slim Road.	• Problem of communication • Problem of transportation • People are suffering by accident •	• Existing fellow land • People are united to make sure good communication
3.water logging	• No available drain • Block drain	• Making bed smelling • Water polluted	• People has strong willingness •
4.Unemployment	• Lake of available job opportunity • Drug addiction problem • Less of literacy	• Involved with drug addiction • Movement with bed company	• Existing honest consulting people • Proper planning
5. . Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment	• No play ground • Problem of unemployment	• People are going to wrong way • Children are not found facility to playing • Problems of walking general people	• Existing fellow land • People are united to solve the problem •

Source: PRA, 2016

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

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities

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

Table 2.6: Short Term Development Priorities of Taherpur Paurashava

Short Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• Demand formed drug addiction free society • Demand pure drinking water supply • Demand availability of employment • Demand developed modern communication system • Demand formed modern drainage system Demand established modern Education systems	All Ward

Table 2.7: Mid Term Development Priorities of Taherpur Paurashava

Mid Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• Demand established modern Education systems • Demand place of Entertainment • Demand clean environment	All Ward

Table 2.8: Long Term Development Priorities of Taherpur Paurashava

Long Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• established modern Education systems • Demand availability of employment • Demand clean environment	All Ward

CHAPTER THREE: PRAs At MUNICIPAL WARD LEVEL (Bhawanigonj Paurashava)

3.1 Overview of Bhawanigonj Municipality/Pourashava

Bhawanigonj Paurashava is under the jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazila of Rajshahi district. Area of Bhawanigonj Paurashava is 13.34 sq km. Total Population is 15714 and total no of ward is 9. Population density of this Paurashava is 1178. The Pourashava have different institutions, infrastructures and facilities more or less similar to other Paurashavas (see Table-3.1). The boundary of the Paurashava is as follows:

Map 3.1: Bhawanigonj Paurashava

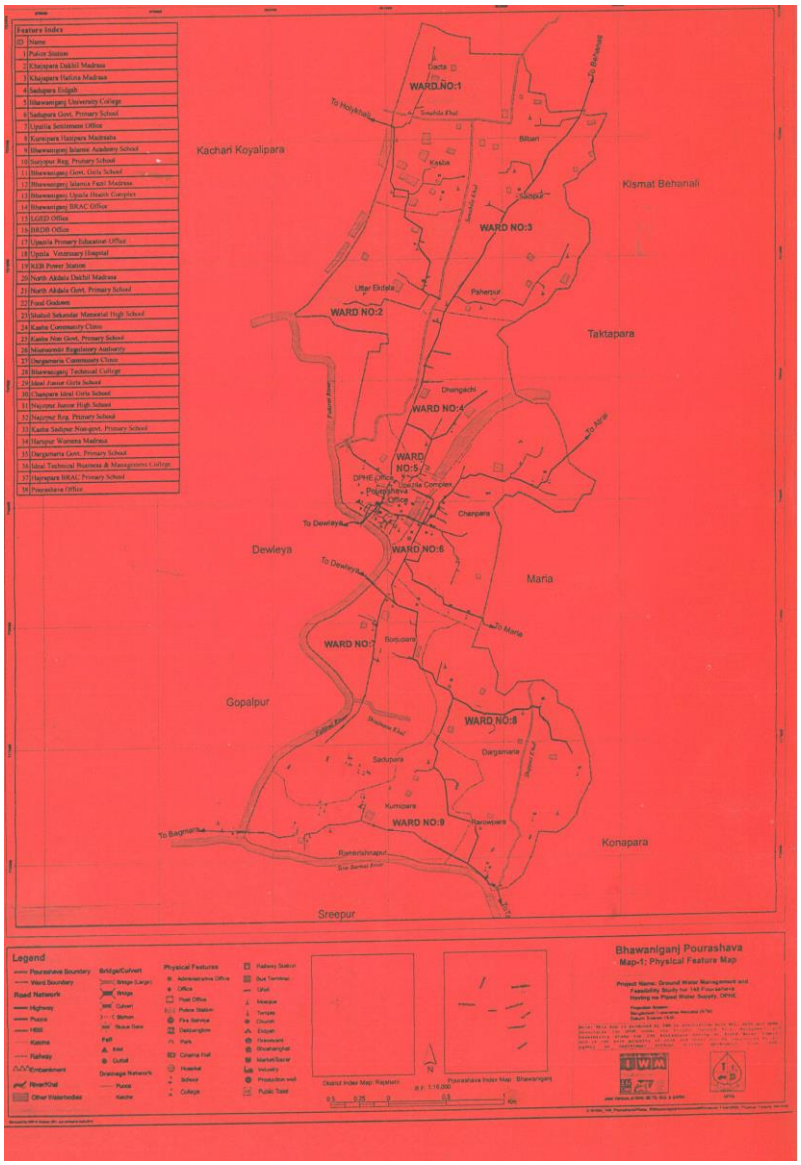


Table 3.1: Bhawanigonj paurashava

AT A GLANCE	
Features/ Characteristics	**Remarks**
1.Annoucement of Bhawanigonj Paurosova	1869
2.1st election of paurosova	
3.Last election	1
4. Area of Paurosova	17.38km
5. Population	146921(Approximatel y) 2012
6.Holding no	14146(Approximately)
7.Voter no	18000(Approximately)
8.Degrre College	13
9.High school	14
10. Girls high school	1
11.Hat	1
12.Bazar	5
13.Govt.primary school	8
14.Kindergarden school	5
15.Railway Station	1 (Ward no7)
16.Hospital:(Govt 4 non Govt 8	12
17.Clinic	7
18.Vatinery hospital	1
19.F.W.C.	1
20.Dhakil madrasa	1
21.Women madrasa	2
22.hafizia madrasa	2
23.Vocational institute	1
24.P.T.I.	1
25.Sub-Rezister office	1
26.Thana	1
27.Post office	3
28. primary school research institute	1
29. Telephone exchange office	1
30.Gas Transmission station	1
31.Mandir(Hindu Temple)	4
32.Pond	20
33.Polli Biddut Zone office	1
34.Graveyard	8
35.Bank{(a)SonaliBank,(b)JanataBank,(c)KrishiBank,(d)GrameenBank,(e)Bracb ank}	5
36.Food go down	4
37.Village	23
38.Cinema hall	1
39.Saw mill	11
40.Duck bangle	1

41.Union Council office	4
42.Bridge	4
43.Railway bridge	1
44.Box culvert	4
45.Mobile tower	7
46. N.G.O. institute{(a)ProshikaManobikUnnayan Kendra(b)Asha(c)Dhaka ahsania Mission(d)Ard)	4
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48.Mosque	32
49.Railline	2 K.M.
50.Electicity sub station	1
51.Upazilla	1
52.Play ground	3
53.Mott (Buddhist)	4
EPI centre	36

Source: Bhawanigonj Pourashava, 2015

Table 3.2: List of Ward wise village List of Bhawanigonj Pourashava

Serial no	Ward no	Village no
01	01	Paschimpara,Purbapara and Battalir hat
02	02	Thanahati,Ramnagarhati and dalinagar
03 cente	03	Tattakanda, kandaparaandtakepara
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05	05	Boikunthapur and Darihati
06	06	Srirampur Purbapara,Mahhismara and Haripur
07	07	SrirampurDakshinpara and Meratali
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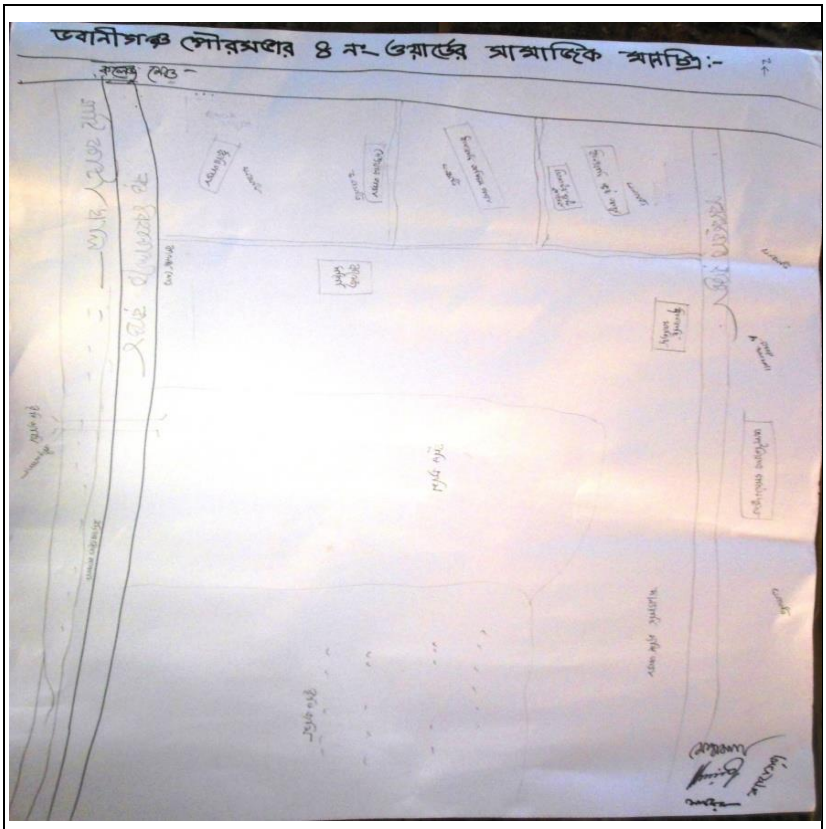
09	09	1.Tulatali Village(North -West Hose of Abdul high , South –West Tulatali Graveyard , North-RaipuraUnion_Baroicha road Tulatali Bridge, South- Entire village 2.MethikandaVillager

3.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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



Photograph 3.1: Social Map of Bhawanigonj Paurashava (4 no ward)

3.3 Major Problems and Potentials

3.3.1 Problems Identification

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

Table 3.3: Major Problems of Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Major Problems of Bhawanigonj Paurashava	
Type of problems	**Ward No**
• Shortage of Playing (Primary school, Goalchamot) • Children are cross over the river by bamboo bridge (Goalchamot) • Water logging(Betowa mir kasem ali's home to Mahabullah's home to Abdur rahaman's home to behid mahin;s school to K m Jahangir's home) • Road Broken (Lake of repair broken road 2 no road,from kobiraj mour to patagachi) • Lake of security • Shortage of dustbin(2 no road) • No playing indoor and Woman Summitry • Road Accident • Shortage of pure drinking water(Road no 1 and 2) • No Road light at rougo nandanpur • No Calvert and bridge side of school road no 2 • Problem of drug addiction at new bus stand,behind of mahin school • Unemployment to Woman • Insufficient market • Shortage of Entertainment park for poor children • Shortage of place for woman meeting through empowerment	All Wards

Source: PRA, 2016

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

3.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

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

1. Communication System
2. No health facilities
3. Drainage
4. Shortage of pure drinking water
5. Educational problem

3.3.3 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram

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

Table 3.4: Major Potentials of Bhawaniganj Paurashava

Major Potentials of Bhawaniganj Paurashava	
Type of potentials	**Ward No**
• River • Children park • Natural cannel • Bus stand • Main road in city	All Wards

3.3.4 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

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1.Shortage of pure drinking water	• Shortage of water trunk. • Jam and dirty water line	• Causes water related diseases • People are suffering	• People are willingness to run connection • Existing natural cannel
2.Broken Road	• Broken road • Slim Road	• Problem of communication • Problem of transportation • People are suffering by accident	• Existing fellow land • People are united to make sure good communication
3.water logging	• No available drain • Block drain	• Making bed smelling • Water polluted	• People has strong willingness
4.Unemployment	• Lake of available job opportunity • Drug addiction problem • Less of literacy	• Involved with drug addiction • Movement with bed company	• Existing honest consulting people • Proper planning
5. . Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment	• No play ground • Problem of unemployment	• People are going to wrong way • Children are not found facility to playing • Problems of walking general people	• Existing fellow land • People are united to solve the problem

Source: PRA, 2016

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

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities

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

common understanding that if they could get the Pourabhaban, other development priorities could be achieved easily.

Table 3.6: Short Term Development Priorities of Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Short Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• Demand formed drug addiction free socity • Demand pure drinking water supply • Demand availability of employment • Demand developed modern communication system	All Wards

Table 3.7: Mid Term Development Priorities of Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Mid Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• Demand established modern Education systems • Demand place of Entertainment • Demand clean environment	All Ward

Table 3.8: Long Term Development Priorities of Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Long Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• established modern Education systems • Demand availability of employment • Demand clean environment	All Ward

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION

5.1 Key Observations

The key observations of PRA study are:

- From the social mapping, it is evident that Taherpur & Bhawanigonj Paurashava and all 16 unions of Baghmara Upazila are having almost common problems. All the problems or issues indicated or identified by the local skilled persons with the spatial location of the issues.
- Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, impact and potentials. Poor communication system, Lack of Drainage System, Lack of pure drinking water, Water logging, Child Marriage and Unemployment problems services are the common problems in all locations. Again, Lack of good Educational infrastructure, Health Facilities, River Dredging, Electricity, Agricultural Facilities are also identified as their less important problems. Among all the study areas, Taherpur & Bhawanigonj Paurashava are also suffering from Poor transportation system, Drug Addiction, problem, Unemployment, Water logging and so on.
- From the opinions of local people, Almost all unions of Baghmara Upazila are suffering from communication problems, scarcity of pure drinking water, Drainage problem, educational problems. All the study areas' employment systems and education systems are very poor. All the study areas' have scarcity of pure drinking water and are experiencing serious water logging problems. There is a limitations of improved health services, modern hospital, experienced doctor and other medical facilities in all the areas. In the context of health facilities, all the areas are suffering most. Again the people also spoke about Lack of electricity and Drug Addiction as their less prominent problems.
- The local inhabitants also identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. Most of the participants mentioned Agricultural land, Availability of manpower, River, Natural Channel, Fish farming as their main potential to development among all the identified potentials.
- The participants have demanded the development in many aspects which needs to be fulfilled for improving their lifestyle as well as environment. The demands are not same for all the areas and sometime the demands are asked by more than one participant. It is found that, most of the demands are concentrated in the communication, education, sanitation, health service, drainage, safe water and electricity, waterlogging, unemployment found almost all the area. On the other hand employment, river dredging, child Marriage and agricultural problem are asked by few people from a few unions.

5.2 Limitations of PRA Sessions

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

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

5.3 Implications of PRA Findings

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER FOUR: PRAs At UNION LEVEL

4.1 Overview

Baghmara Upazila (Rajshahi district) area 363.3 sq km, located in between 24°30' and 24°41' north latitudes and in between 88°41' and 88°58' east longitudes. It is bounded by manda and atrai upazilas on the north, durgapur, puthia and natore sadar upazilas on the south, Atrai and Natore Sadar upazilas on the east, mohanpur upazila on the west. Baghmara Upazila is consisted of 16 Unions named: Auch Para Union, Kachhari Kayali Para Union, Ganipur Union, Gobinda Para Union, Goalkandi Union, Jhikra Union, Dippur Union, Nardas Union, Bara Bihanali Union, Basu Para Union, Maria Union, JogiPara Union, Subhadanga Union, Sreepur Union, Sonadanga Union , Hamir Kutsha Union. Total Population is 319968.

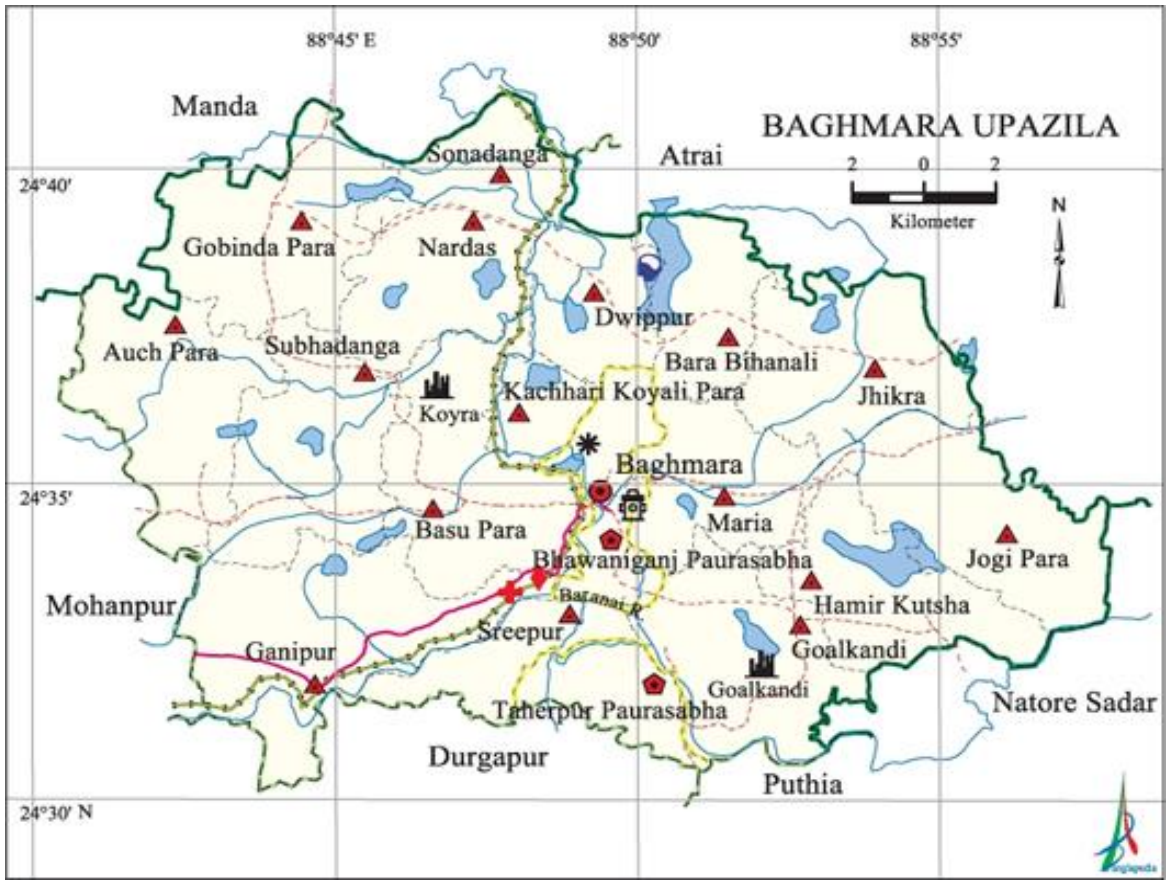
North: On the north side of the study area, Manda Upazila and Atrai Upazila of Naogaon Zila are situated

South: On the south side of the study area, Puthia Upazila and Durgapur Upazila are located

East: On the east side of the study area, Atrai Upazila and Natore Sadar Upazila are located

West: On the west side of the study area, Mohanpur Upazila. Baghmara (Town) located at Bhabaniganj, stands on the bank of the river Fakinni.

Map 4.1: BaghmaraUpazila

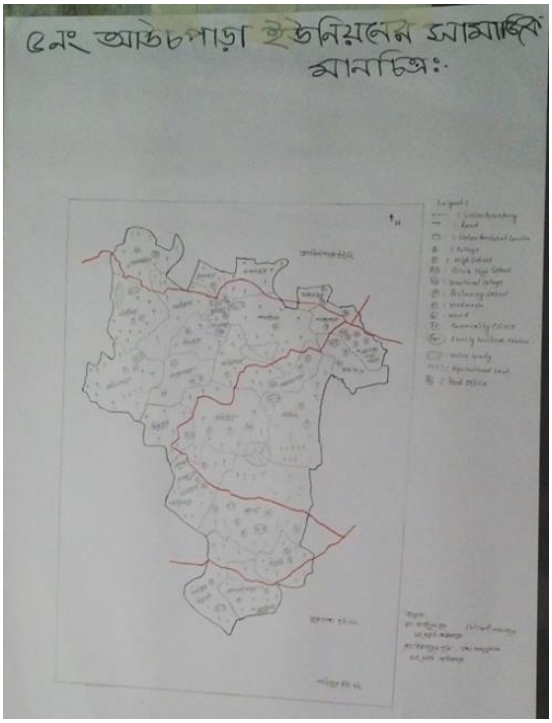


4.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

Photograph 4.1: Preparing Social Map



Photograph 4.2: Social Map of one Union (Auchpara Union)

4.3. Major Problems and Potentials

4.3.1 Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. It has been found from Individual PRA Report at Union Level (please see Annexure-III) that there are around 14 (sixteen) problems identified in different unions (please see Table-3.1) of Baghmara Upazila. Among them, poor transportation, lack of drainage, lack of pure drinking water, lack of proper utility facilities, infrastructure problems and lack of modern education system are more significant. Among other notable problems there are problems of agriculture field irrigation, river erosion and unemployment problems prevail in rural areas of Baghmara Upazila..

Table 4.1: Major problems of Sixteen Unions of Baghmara

Major Problems	Unions*
1. Communication	All Unions
2. Pure drinking water	
3. Drainage problem	
4. Education	
5. Unemployment	
6. Water logging	
7. Water supply	
8. Irrigation	
9. Infrastructure	
10. Communication	
11. Pure drinking water	
12. Drainage problem	
13. Education	
14. Unemployment	
15. Water logging	
16. Water supply	
17. Irrigation	
18. Infrastructure	

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

]4.3.2. Problems Prioritization Analyzing Venn diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Health Facilities
5. Education
6. Agricultural Facilities
7. Residential
8. Electricity

4.3.3. Major Potential Identification

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

Table 4.2: Major Potentials of sixteen Unions of Baghmara

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

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

4.3.4. Potentials Prioritization Analyzing Venn diagram

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

- Agricultural Land availability
- Livestock & Fisheries
- Active Manpower
- Hat-Bazar
- Fruit garden
- Cattle farming

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

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

Table 4.3: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well,	• People are suffering from various	• Projects of different NGOs

drinking water	• presence of arsenic and iron	diseases.	like save the children
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

4.4 Perceived Development Priorities for twenty four unions of Baghmara Upazilla of Rajshahi District.

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

Table 4.4: Short term Development Priorities for Sixten Unions of Baghmara Upazilla

Short Term Development Priorities	Unions*
• Improvement of Health service	All Unions
• Development of educational system	
• Employment opportunity	
• Improvement of agriculture	
• River dredging	
• Sanitation	

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

4.4.2 Mid-term Development Priorities

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

Table 4.5: Mid-term Development Priorities for twenty four Unions of Raipura Upazilla

Long Term Development Priorities	Unions*
• Development of educational system	All Unions
• Improvement of agriculture	
• Employment	
• River dredging	
• Development of educational system	

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

4.4.3 Long-term Development Priorities

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

Table 4.6: Long term Development Priorities for Sixteen Unions of Baghmara Upazila

Long Term Development Priorities	Unions*
• Employment opportunity	All Unions
• Electricity	

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

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

ANNEXURE-I

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF PRA

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

A. Purpose of PRA

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

B. PRA Tools to be used:

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

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

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

E. **Field Facilitators:**

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

F. PRA Participants

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

G. Roles of Field Facilitators in the Field
1. Collection of Materials and Contact Lists

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

2. Selection and Invitation of Participants

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

3. Facilitate Sessions and Reflection for Better Facilitation

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

4. Documentation and Compilation of PRA

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

5. Report Preparation of PRA/deliverable

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

H. Session Format

Each PRA will begin at 10 am with registration sheet sign up. The concerned UP chairman or Municipal Mayor/ward councilor will open the session. The presence of Upazilla chairman or Mayor would be appreciated. In the opening session, participants will be introduced and oriented to the goals and objectives as well different methods of PRAs reminding the debriefing meetings conducted prior to PRA meeting. Major development and planning sectors will be introduced to the participants. Participants will be requested to provide accurate data and views to the best possible.
Facilitators will maintain the following format for each session of 3.5-4 hours.
i) Registration (sign up)
ii) Opening, introductions, expectations
iii) Social mapping
iv) Venn diagram
v) Lunch break
vi) Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus Workshop
vii) Reflection and closing

Annexure II: Individual PRA Report of Baghmara Municipality

1. Introduction

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

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

2. Project Context for PRA

Considering the benefit of PRA, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) under Ministry of Housing and Public Works has taken initiative to collect the information on local problems with causes, effect/impact and local potentials as well as development priorities from the local people for preparing 20 years long development plan of fourteen Upazilas. In this regard, UDD management has taken decision to conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Session at each Union level in the rural areas and one session in the three ward under municipality areas. A Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) session has been conducted on 28 November 2015 at Paurashava Auditorium where 27 participants were involved. Social Mapping, Problems Identification and Prioritization, Potentials Identification and Prioritization, Cause and Effect Diagram and Technology of Participation (ToP) PRA methods have been applied for collecting the opinions of community people in preparing development plan for 20 years in Baghmara Upazila

3. Location of Baghmara Municipality

Baghmara has two Paurashavas: (1) Taherpur Paurashava (2) Bhawanigonj Paurashava .The Taherpur Paurashava and Bhawanigonj Paurashava (Ward No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) areunder the jurisdiction of Baghmara Upazila of Rajshahi district.

Overview of Taherpur Paurashava:

Taherpur Pourashava under the administrative jurisdiction of Bhagmara Upazila in Rajshahi District has an area of 10.84 km^2. Total population is 16826 and has 18 villages. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

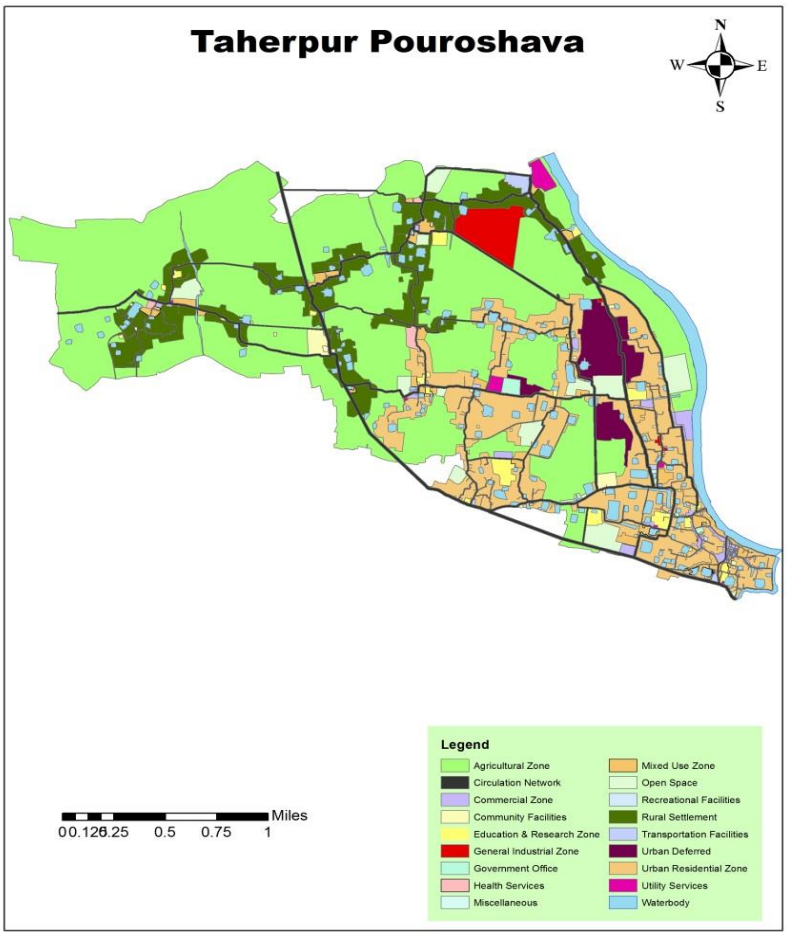
North: On the north the study area is follows

South: On the south the study area follows ward no 2

East: On the east the boundary of the study area is follows ward no 3

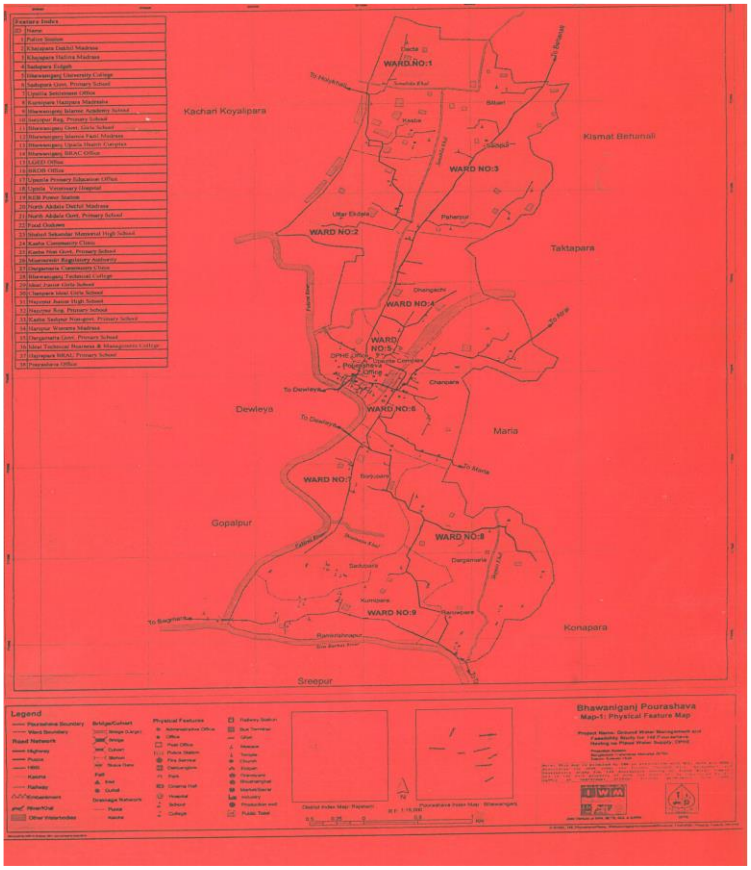
West: On the west the study area is follows kachan kaylipara

Map 1: Taherpur Paurashava



Overview of Bhawanigonj Paurashava: Bhawanigonj Pourashava under the administrative jurisdiction of Bhagmara Upazila in Rajshahi District has an area of 13.34 km^2. Total population is 15714 and has 23 villages The boundary of the study area is stated below:

Map 2: Bhawanigonj Paurashava



4. Participants Introduction and Objectives Explained

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

- Identify the local problems and potentials in study area.
- Identify the spatial location of problems and potentials in the study area.
- Identify all features with productivity in the study area.

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

Photograph 1: Part of PRA sesasion at Taherpur Paurashava	**Photograph 2: Part of PRA session at Bhawanigonj Paurashava**

5 The Participants of Taherpur Paurashava

5.1 Participants (Ward No: 1)

Total 18 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 11 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

Category of Participa	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Poli	NGO Rep	Others

nts					Mayor				tician	resentative	
Nos.	02	02	01	01	01	01	02	01	02		05

Source: Field Survey

5.2 Participants (Ward No: 2)

Total 12 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 11 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.3 Participants (Ward No: 3)

Total 11 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 11 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Nos.	02	01	01	01	01		02	01			02

Source: Field Survey

5.4 Participants (Ward No: 4)

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

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.5 Participants (Ward No: 5)

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

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.6 Participants (Ward No: 6)

Total 20 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 13 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.7 Participants (Ward No: 7)

Total 14 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 11 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.8 Participants (Ward No: 8)

Total 12 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 11 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.9 Participants (Ward No: 9)

Total 9 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 11 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

6 The Participants of Bhawanigonj Paurashava

6.1 Participants (Ward No: 1)

Total 17 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 7 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 10: Category of Participants (Ward No: 1)

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

Source: Field Survey

6.2 Participants (Ward No: 2)

Total 13 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 7 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 11: Category of Participants (Ward No: 2)

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

Source: Field Survey

6.3 Participants (Ward No: 3)

Total 17 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 4 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 12: Category of Participants (Ward No: 3)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	03	01	01	01	01	02	01			05

Source: Field Survey

6.4 Participants (Ward No: 4)

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

Table 13: Category of Participants (Ward No: 4)

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

Source: Field Survey

6.5 Participants (Ward No: 5)

Total 17 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 4 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 14: Category of Participants (Ward No: 5)

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

Source: Field Survey

6.6 Participants (Ward No: 6)

Total 15 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 8 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 15: Category of Participants (Ward No: 6)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	03	01			04

Source: Field Survey

6.7 Participants (Ward No: 7)

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

Table 16: Category of Participants (Ward No: 7)

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

Source: Field Survey

6.8 Participants (Ward No: 8)

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

Table 17: Category of Participants (Ward No: 8)

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

Source: Field Survey

6.9 Participants (Ward No: 9)

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

Table 18: Category of Participants (Ward No: 9)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	01	02	01	01	01	01	03				04

Source: Field Survey

7 Methodology Applied for Conducting PRA

7.1 Scope of Work

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

7.2 Formation and Mobilization of PRA Team

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

7.3 PRA Team Member

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

Table 4: PRA Team members and Organizations

PRA Team	Organization
Conducted and Reported by: MOHMMED JAMAL Uddin (Social Expert) Co-Facilitator: Md,Mahbubur Rahman Logistics:	

Sree Rapporteur: Sabuj	

7.4 Ensure Target Participants

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

7.5 Preparation of Materials and Festoons

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

7.6 Selection of PRA Method and Number

Three methods (Social Mapping, Venn diagram and Technology of Participation) have selected to exercise at field level for collecting information from the field as per requirement of the Project. As per decision one PRA has conducted for each union in case of rural area and for three wards in the municipal area.

8.0 Conduction of PRA

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

8.1 Social Resource Mapping

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

8.2 Purpose of Social Mapping

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

8.3 Preparation of Social Map

8.3.1 Social Mapping

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

Step-1:

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

Step-2

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

Step-3

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

Step-4

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

Step-5

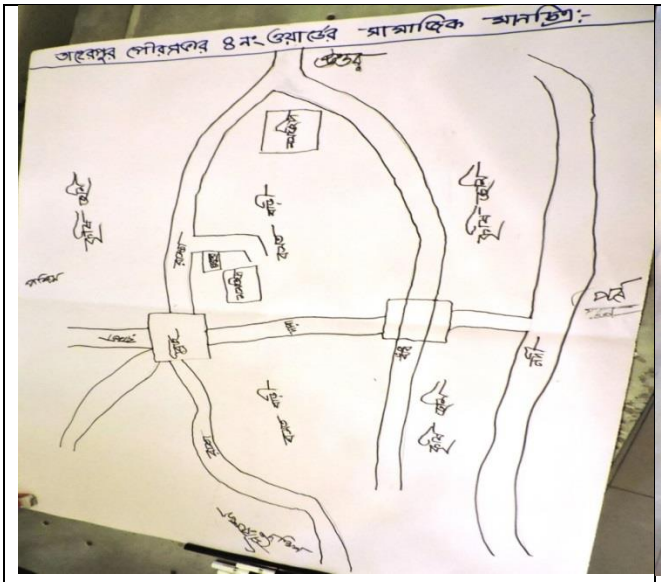
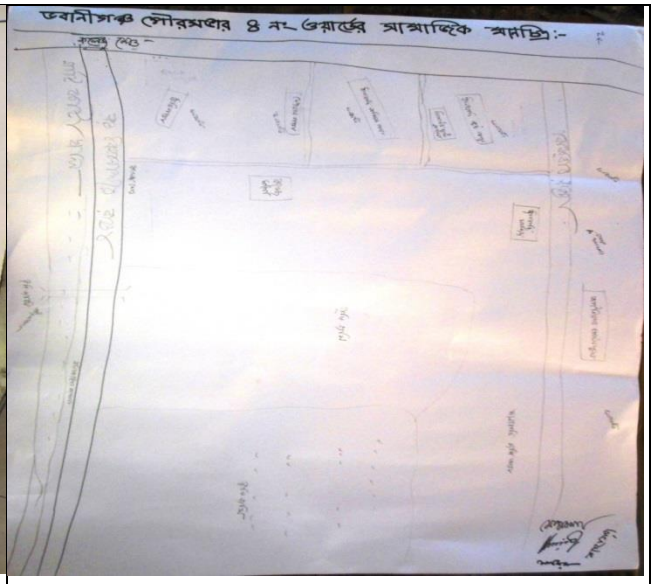
Again, he asked the participants to mark where different groups in the community are living (i.e. the wealthy persons, the laborers, different religious groups, different ethnic groups etc.).

Step-6

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

Step-7

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

	
Photograph 3: Social Map of Taherpur Paurashava(Ward No. 04)	**Photograph 4: Social Map of Bhawanigonj Paurashava(Ward No. 04)**

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

9.1 Problems Identification

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

Ward no (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
• Shortage of Playing(Primary school, Goulchamot) • Children are cross over the river by bamboo bridge (Goulchamot) • Water logging(Betowa mir kasem ali's home to Mahabullah's home to Abdur rahaman's home to behid mahin;s school to K m Jahangir's home) • Road Broken(Lake of repair broken road 2 no road,from kobiraj mour to patagachi) • Lake of security • Shortage of dustbin(2 no road) • No playing indoor and Woman Summitry • Road Accident • Shortage of pure drinking water(Road no 1 and 2) • No Road light at rougo nandanpur • No Calvert and bridge side of school road no 2 • Problem of drug addiction at new bus stand,behind of mahin school • Unemployment to Woman • Insufficient market • Shortage of Entertainment park for poor children • Shortage of place for woman meeting through empowerment	• Shortage of Playing(Primary school, Goulchamot) • Children are cross over the river by bamboo bridge (Goulchamot) • Water logging(Betowa mir kasem ali's home to Mahabullah's home to Abdur rahaman's home to behid mahin;s school to K m Jahangir's home) • Road Broken(Lake of repair broken road 2 no road,from kobiraj mour to patagachi) • Lake of security • Shortage of dustbin(2 no road) • No playing indoor and Woman Summitry • Road Accident • Shortage of pure drinking water(Road no 1 and 2) • No Road light at rougo nandanpur • No Calvert and bridge side of school road no 2 • Problem of drug addiction at new bus stand,behind of mahin school • Unemployment to Woman • Insufficient market • Shortage of Entertainment park for poor children • Shortage of place for woman meeting through empowerment

9.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

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

Ward no 1

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
1. Communication System	1. Shortage of pure drinking water
2. Drainage	2. Road Broken
3. Lack of Hospital	3. Water logging
4. Unemployment	4. Unemployment to Woman
5. Graveyard	5. Problem of drug addiction and

Entertainment

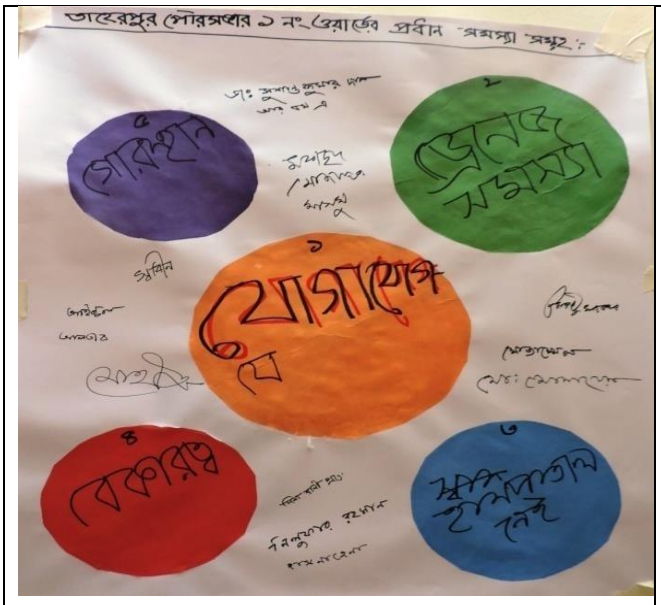


Figure-1.1: Major five Problems (Ward No: 1)of Taherpur Paurashava

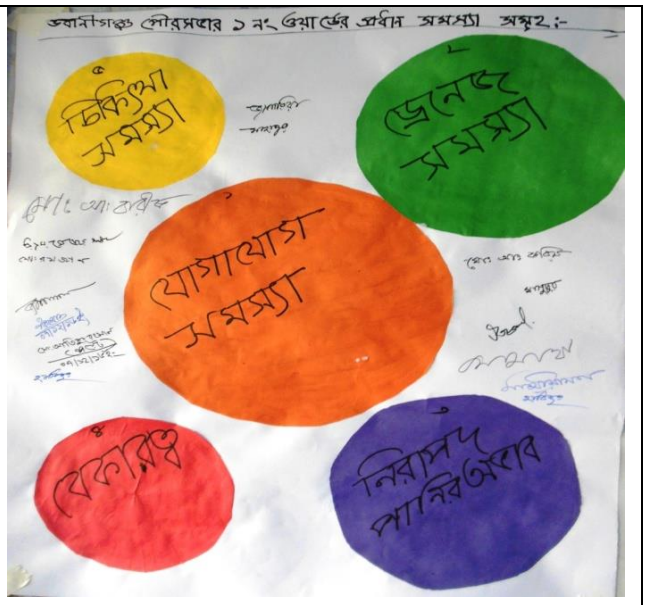


Figure-1.2: Major five Problems (Ward No: 1) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 2

Taherpur Paurashava

1. No health facilities
2. Drainage problem
3. Drug
4. Unemployment to Woman
5. Road construction

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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

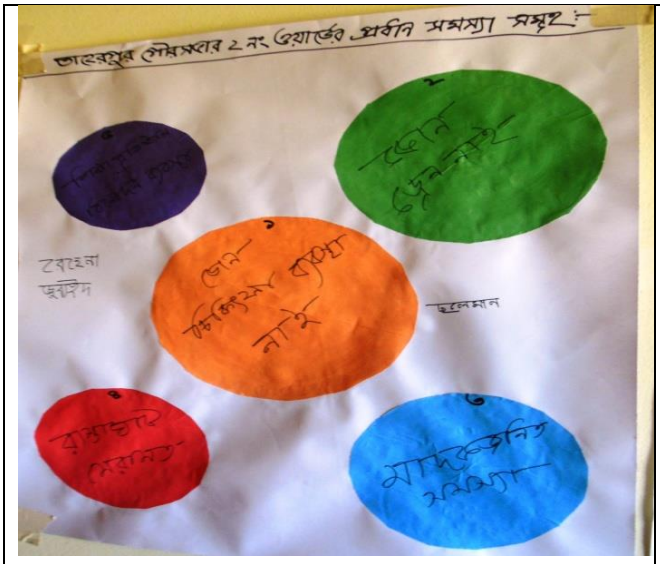


Figure-1.3: Major five Problems (Ward No: 2) of Taherpur Paurashava

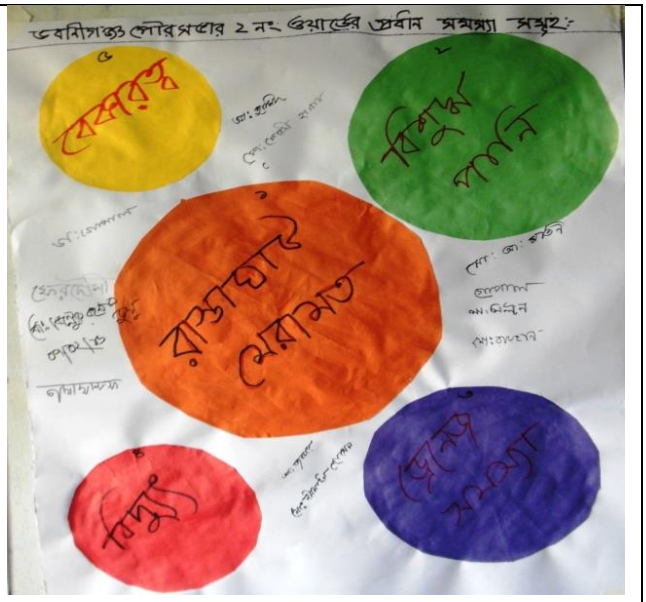


Figure-1.4: Major five Problems (Ward No: 2) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 3

Taherpur Paurashava

1. River Erosion
2. Health Problem
3. Communication Problem
4. Drainage Problem
5. Lack of pure drinking water

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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

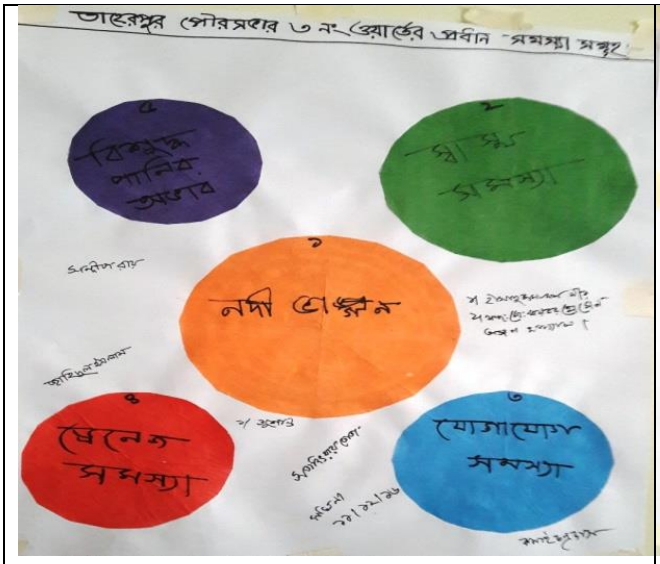


Figure-1.5: Major five Problems (Ward No: 3) of Taherpur Paurashava

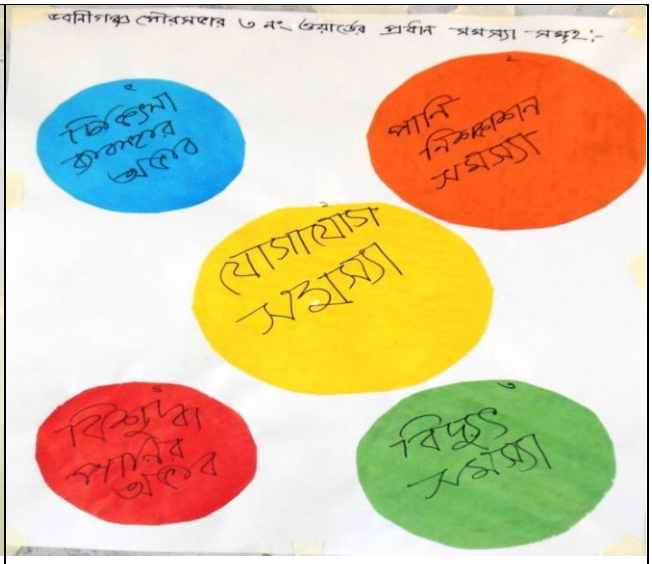


Figure-1.6: Major five Problems (Ward No: 3) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 4

Taherpur Paurashava

1. Hospital not exist
2. Drainage problem
3. Communication Problem
4. Absent of supply water line
5. No School

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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

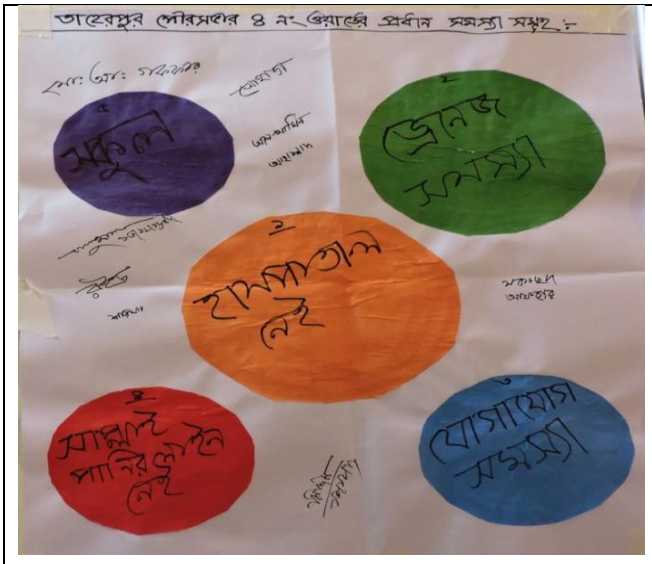


Figure-1.7: Major five Problems (Ward No: 4) of Taherpur Paurashava

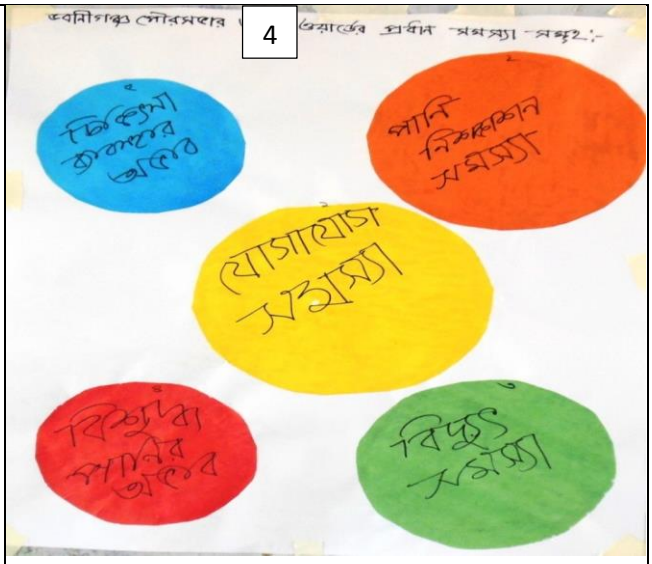


Figure-1.8: Major five Problems (Ward No: 4) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 5

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
1. Road Broken	1. Shortage of pure drinking water
2. Drainage problem	2. Road Broken
3. Community clinic	3. Water logging
4. Unemployment to Woman	4. Unemployment to Woman
5. Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment	5. Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment

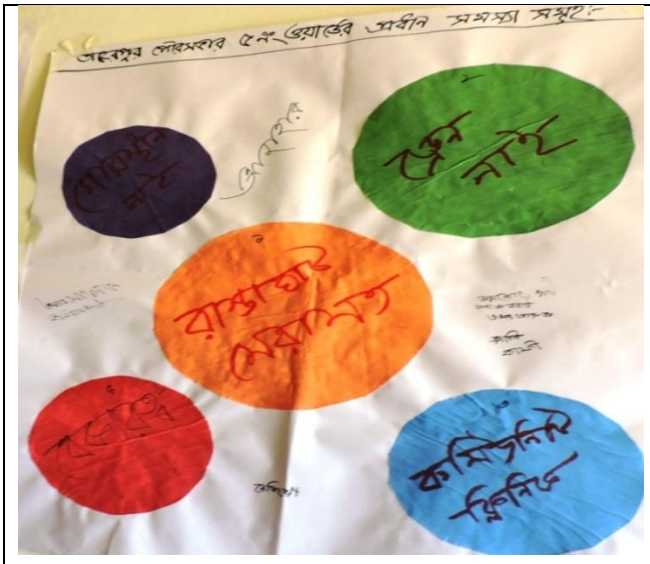


Figure-1.9: Major five Problems (Ward No: 5) of Taherpur Paurashava

Figure-1.10: Major five Problems (Ward No: 5) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 6

Taherpur Paurashava

1. Health problem
2. Unemployment
3. Water logging
4. Agricultural equipment problem
5. Road Broken

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

6. Shortage of pure drinking water
7. Road Broken
8. Water logging
9. Unemployment to Woman
10. Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment

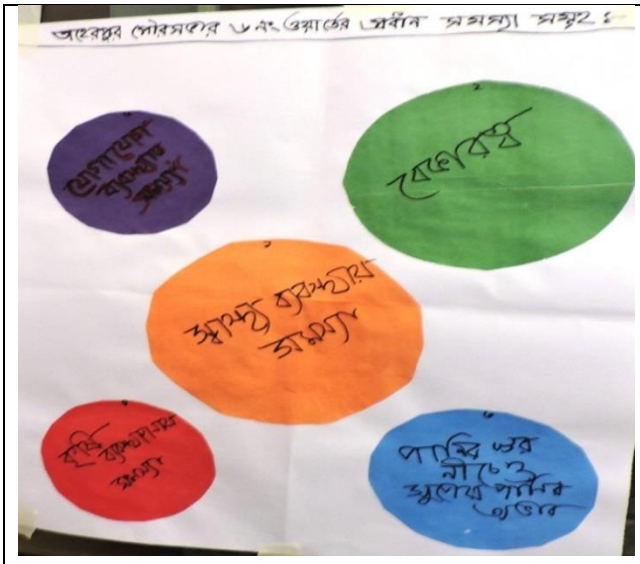


Figure-1.11: Major five Problems (Ward No: 6) of

Taherpur Paurashava

Figure-1.12: Major five Problems (Ward No: 6) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 7

Taherpur Paurashava

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

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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

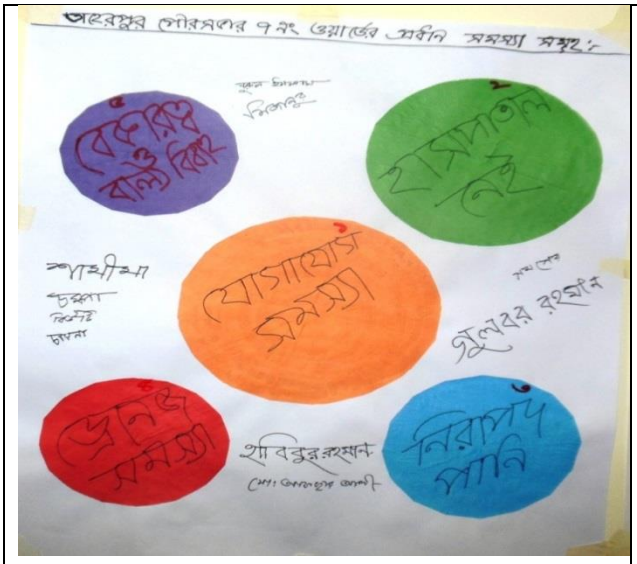


Figure-1.13: Major five Problems (Ward No: 7) of

Taherpur Paurashava

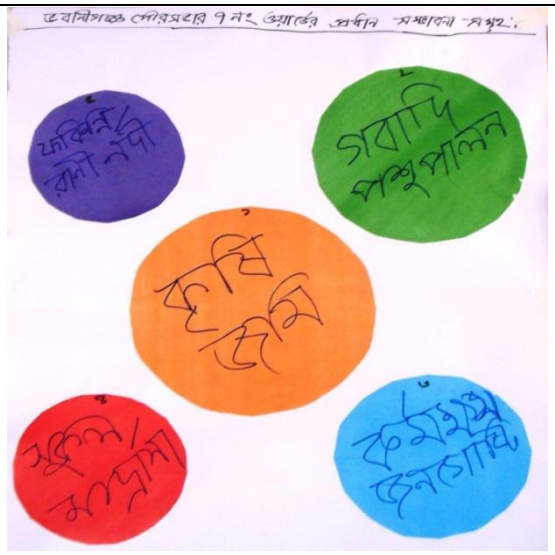


Figure-1.14: Major five Problems (Ward No: 7) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 8

Taherpur Paurashava

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

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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

Figure-1.15: Major five Problems (Ward No: 8) of

Taherpur Paurashava

Figure-1.16: Major five Problems (Ward No: 8) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 9

Taherpur Paurashava

1. Communication problem
2. Educational problem
3. Shortage of pure drinking water
4. Unemployment problem
5. Electricity problem

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

6. Shortage of pure drinking water
7. Road Broken
8. Water logging
9. Unemployment to Woman
10. Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment

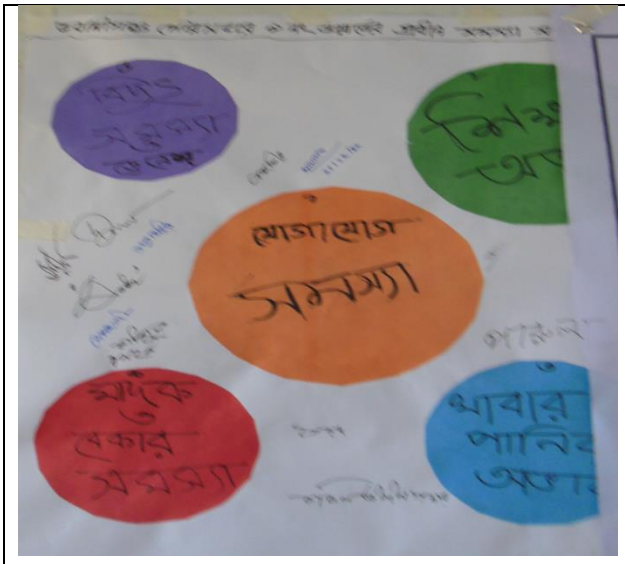


Figure-1.17: Major five Problems (Ward No: 9) of Taherpur Paurashava

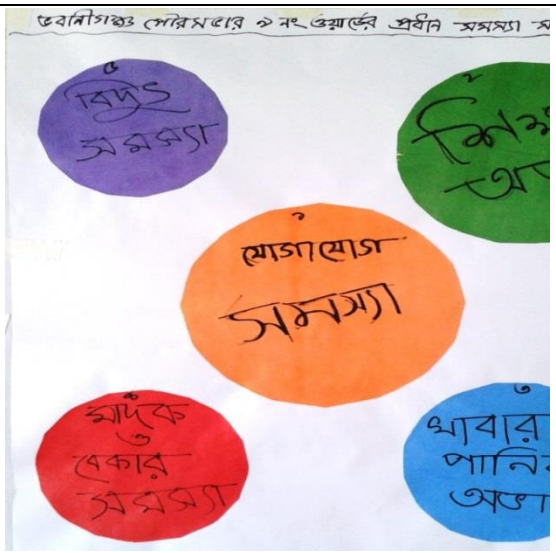


Figure-1.18: Major five Problems (Ward No: 9) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

9.3 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram

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

Major Potentials of The Two Paurashavas Ward no (1,2,3,4,5,6)

Taherpur Paurashava

1. River
2. Small and cottage industries
3. Children park
4. Hotel
5. Bus stand
6. Bank
7. Municipality market
8. Natural cannel
9. Main road in city.

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

1. River
2. Small and cottage industries
3. Children park
4. Hotel
5. Bus stand
6. Bank
7. Municipality market
8. Natural cannel
9. Main road in city.

Ward no 1

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
1. Riverbank	1. River
2. Tilipara Bazar	2. Children park
3. Khas land	3. Natural cannel
4. Educated person	4. Bus stand
5. Madrasha	5. Main road in city

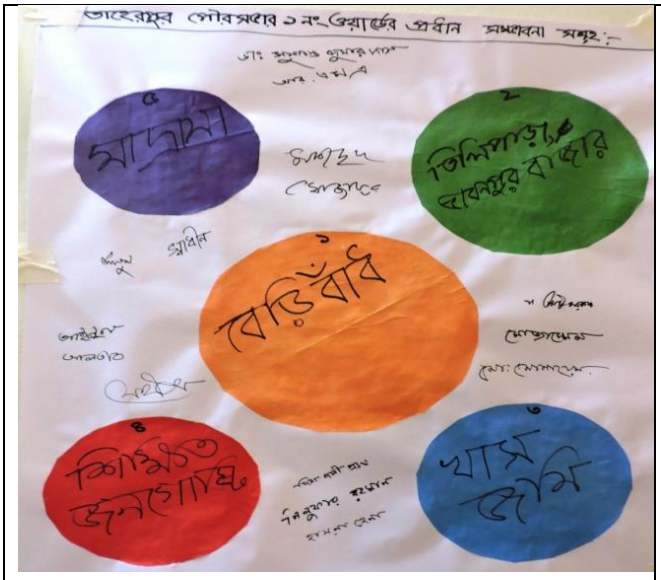


Figure-1.1: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 1)of Taherpur Paurashava

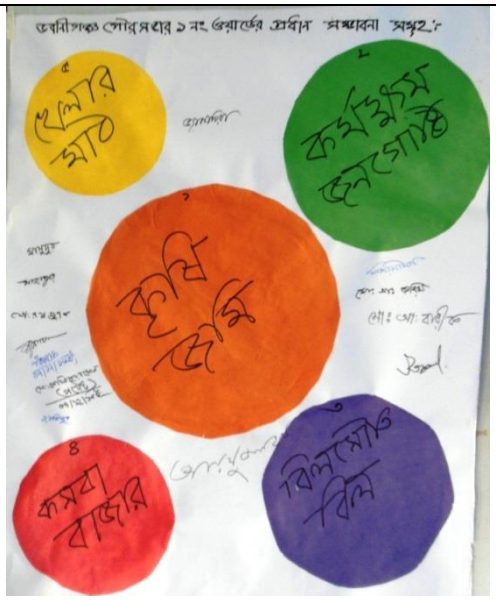


Figure-1.2: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 1) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 2

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
1. Tourist Industry	1. River
2. Educated persons availability	2. Children park
3. Fish & Agriculture	3. Natural cannel
4. Educational Institutions	4. Bus stand
5. Main road in city	5. Main road in city

Figure-1.3: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 2) of Taherpur Paurashava

Figure-1.4: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 2) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 3

Taherpur Paurashava

1. Hat & Bazar
2. Unemployed Youth
3. Health Centre
4. Khas Land
5. Educational Institutions

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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

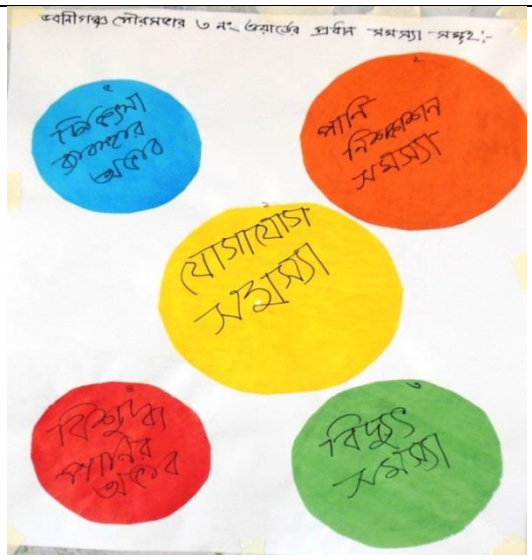
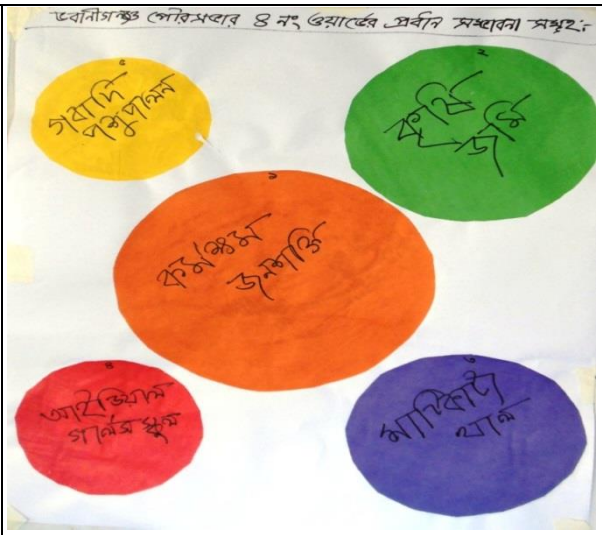


Figure-1.5: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 3) of Taherpur Paurashava	**Figure-1.6: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 3) Bhawanigonj Paurashava**

Ward no 4

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
1. Agricultural land	1. River
2. Fish culture	2. Children park
3. Domestic animal	3. Natural cannel
4. Educated people	4. Bus stand
5. Main road in city	5. Main road in city

	
Figure-1.7: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 4) of Taherpur Paurashava	**Figure-1.8: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 4) Bhawanigonj Paurashava**

Ward no 5

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
1. Agricultural Land	1. River
2. Educated Unemployed	2. Children park
3. Fish culture	3. Natural cannel
4. Industry	4. Bus stand
5. Player	5. Main road in city

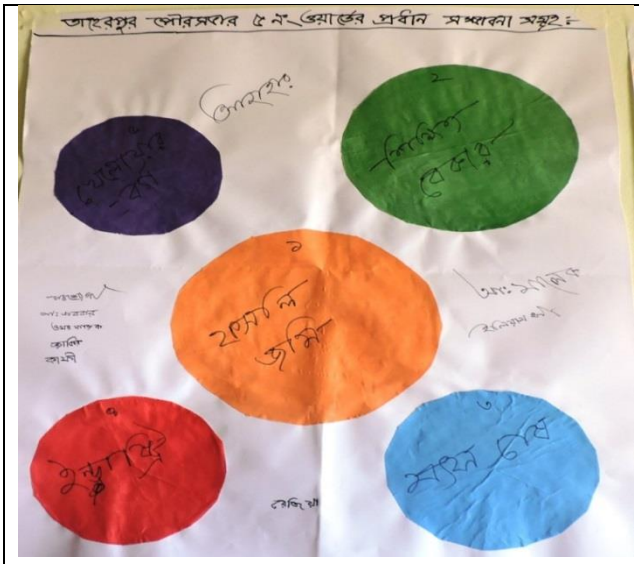


Figure-1.9: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 5) of Taherpur Paurashava

Figure-1.10: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 5) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 6

Taherpur Paurashava

1. Agricultural land
2. Working person
3. Domestic animal
4. Canal exist
5. Educational institutions availability

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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

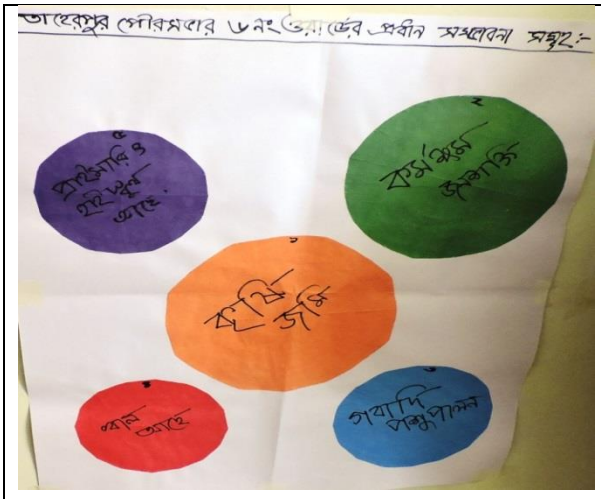


Figure-1.11: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 6) of Taherpur Paurashava

Figure-1.12: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 6) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

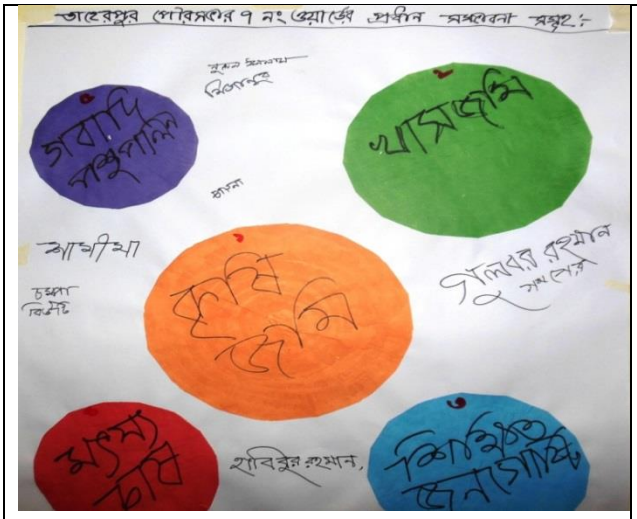
Ward no 7

Taherpur Paurashava

1. Agricultural land
2. Khas land
3. Educated person
4. Fish culture
5. Domestic animal

Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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



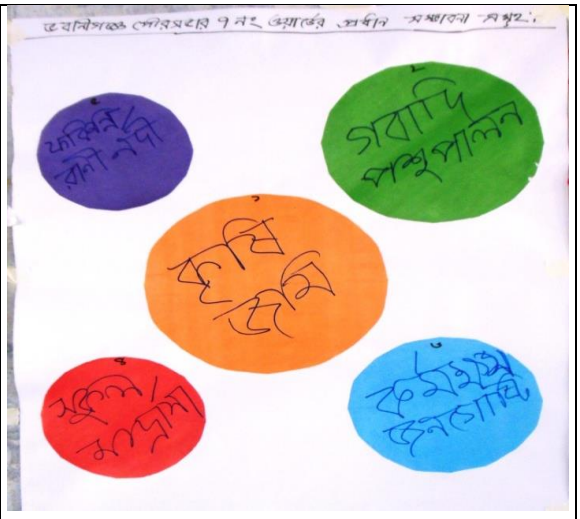


Figure-1.13: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 7) of Taherpur Paurashava	Figure-1.14: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 7) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Ward no 8

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
1. Agricultural land	1. Agricultural land
2. Fish Culture	2. Fish Culture
3. Educated unemployed	3. Educated unemployed
4. Working people	4. Working people
5. Industry	5. Industry

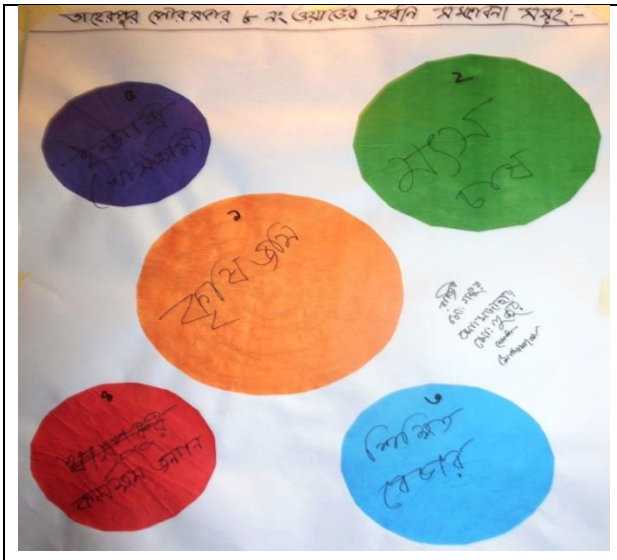


Figure-1.15: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 8) of Taherpur Paurashava	**Figure-1.16: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 8) Bhawanigonj Paurashava**

Ward no 9

Taherpur Paurashava	Bhawanigonj Paurashava
1. Agricultural	1. River
2. Educated unemployed youth	2. Children park
3. Fish Culture	3. Natural cannel
4. Bus stand	4. Bus stand
5. Domestic animal	5. Main road in city

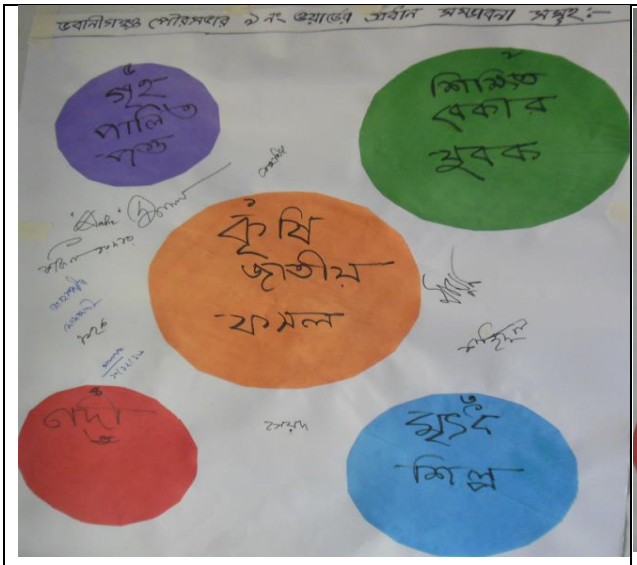


Figure-1.17: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 9) of Taherpur Paurashava

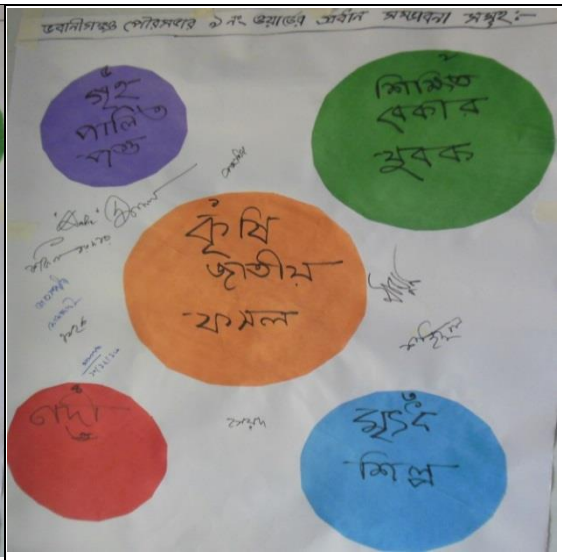


Figure-1.18: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 9) Bhawanigonj Paurashava

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

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

9.4.1 Taherpur Paurashava

Table-18: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials Taherpur Paurashava (All Wards)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Shortage of pure drinking water	• Shortage of water trunk. • Jam and dirty water line	• Causes water related diseases • People are suffering	• People are willingness to run connection • Existing natural cannel
2.Broken Road	• Broken road • Slim Road.	• Problem of communication • Problem of transportation • People are suffering by accident	• Existing fellow land • People are united to make sure good communication

3.water logging	• No available drain • Block drain	• Making bed smelling • Water polluted	• People has strong willingness •
4.Unemployment	• Lake of available job opportunity • Drug addiction problem • Less of literacy	• Involved with drug addiction • Movement with bed company	• Existing honest consulting people • Proper planning
5. . Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment	• No play ground • Problem of unemployment	• People are going to wrong way • Children are not found facility to playing • Problems of walking general people	• Existing fellow land • People are united to solve the problem

9.4.2 Bhawanigonj Paurashava

Table-19: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials Bhawanigonj Paurashava(All Wards)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Shortage of pure drinking water	• Shortage of water trunk. • Jam and dirty water line	• Causes water related diseases • People are suffering	• People are willingness to run connection • Existing natural cannel
2.Broken Road	• Broken road • Slim Road.	• Problem of communication • Problem of transportation • People are suffering by accident	• Existing fellow land • People are united to make sure good communication
3.water logging	• No available drain • Block drain	• Making bed smelling • Water polluted	• People has strong willingness •
4.Unemployment	• Lake of available job opportunity • Drug addiction problem • Less of literacy	• Involved with drug addiction • Movement with bed company	• Existing honest consulting people • Proper planning
5. . Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment	• No play ground • Problem of unemployment	• People are going to wrong way • Children are not found facility to playing • Problems of walking general people	• Existing fellow land • People are united to solve the problem

10. Technology of Participation (ToP)

10.1 Methodology for Conducting the ToP

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

Step-1

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

- To identify priorities for development and planning for next 20 years by major sectors for sub-regional, structural, urban, rural action plans based on the identified locations, issues, problems and potentials to be gathered from social mapping and Venn diagram.

- To get in people's in-depth knowledge and views about their assets, problems, potentials, development needs and planning aspirations.

- In all cases spatial dimension of local people's information will be checked for development planning purpose.

Step-.2

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

Step-3

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

Step-4

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

Step-5

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

10.2 Identification of Development Priorities of Taherpur Paurashava & Bhawanigonj Paurashava .

10.2.1 The recommended development priorities of Taherpur Paurashava are as follows

Table-19: Development Priorities of Taherpur Paurashava (All wards)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Demand formed drug addiction free socity • Demand pure drinking water supply • Demand availability of employment • Demand developed modern communication system • Demand formed modern drainage system Demand established modern Education systems • Demand clean environment	• Demand established modern Education systems • Demand place of Entertainment • Demand clean environment	• established modern Education systems • Demand availability of employment • Demand clean environment

10.2.2 The recommended development priorities of Bhawanigonj Paurashava are as follows

Table-20: Development Priorities of Bhawanigonj Paurashava (All Wards)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Demand formed drug addiction free society • Demand pure drinking water supply • Demand availability of employment • Demand developed modern communication system • Demand formed modern drainage system Demand established modern Education systems • Demand clean environment	• Demand established modern Education systems • Demand place of Entertainment • Demand clean environment	• established modern Education systems • Demand availability of employment • Demand clean environment

11. Challenges and observation

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

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

12. Closing with Conclusion

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

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

1.0 Auchpara Union

1.1 Overview

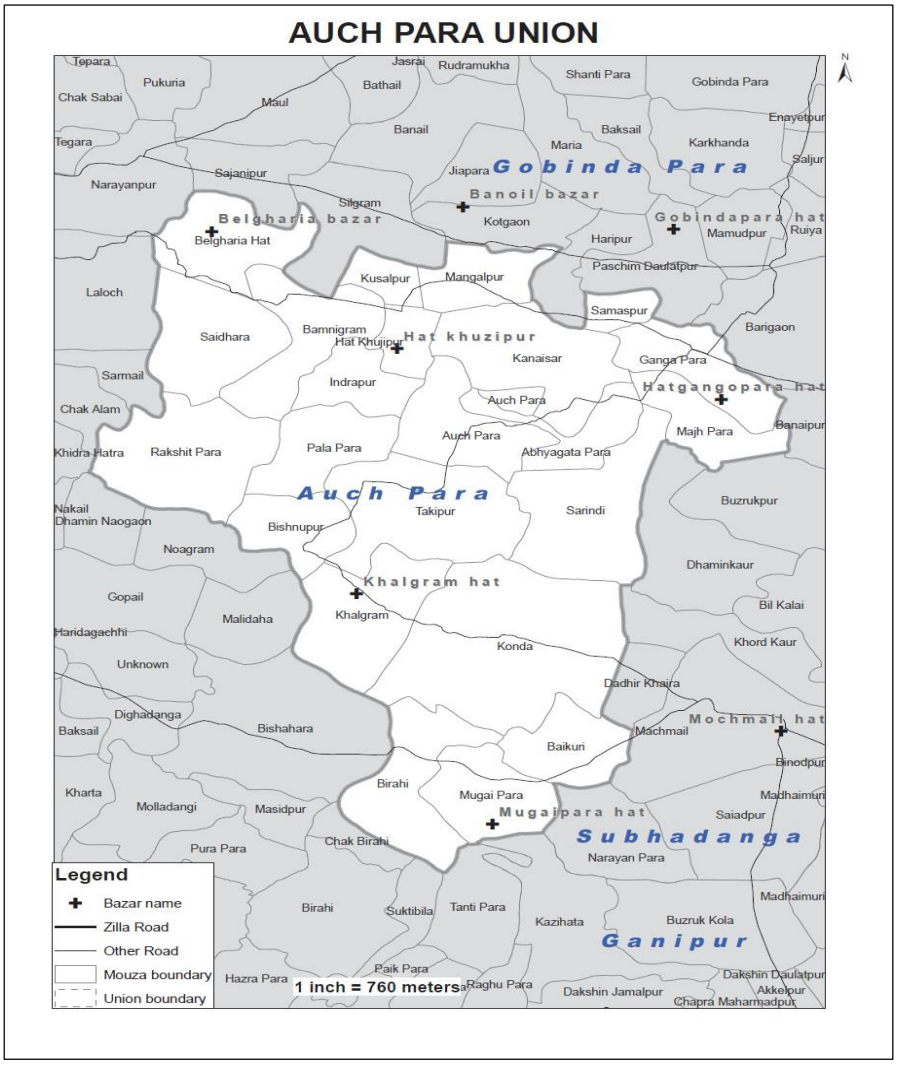
Aucpara union is one of the unions of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 21.57 km^2. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

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

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



Map 1.1: Auchpara Union

1.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

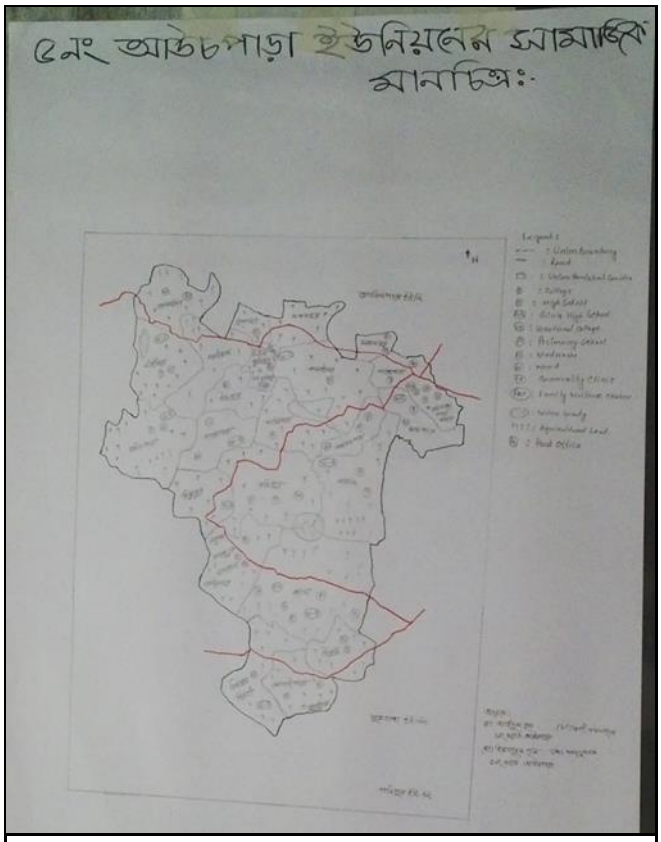


Figure 1.1: Social Map of Auchpara Union

1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

1.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Communication
2. Pure Drinking Water
3. Drainage Problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment
6. Water logging
7. Water Supply
8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

1.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Pure Drinking Water
3. Drainage Problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment

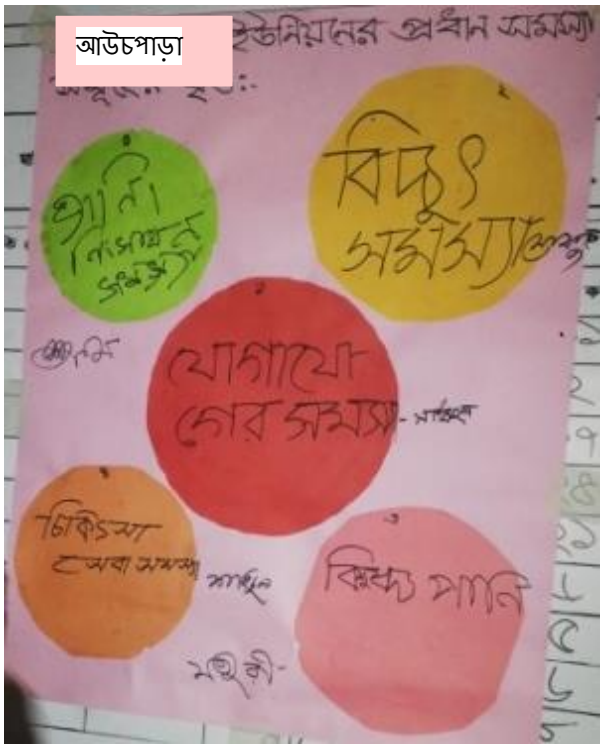


Figure 1.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

1.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Man power

1.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

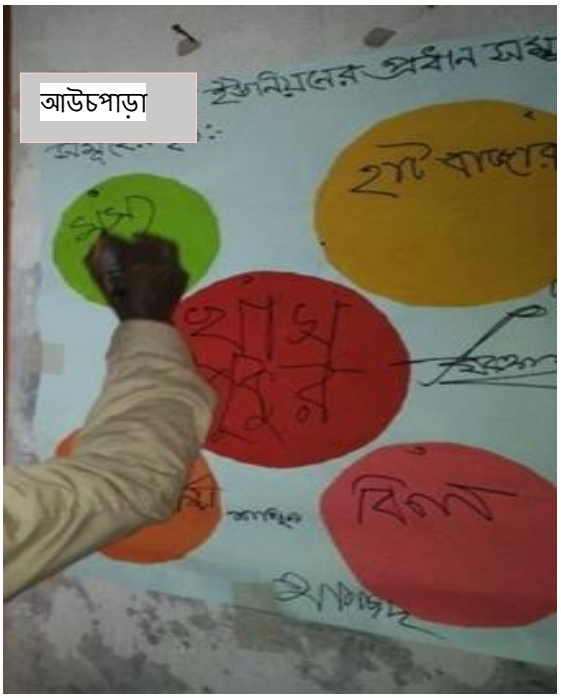


Figure 1.3: Venn Diagram of Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

1.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Auchpara Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Auchpara Union are as follows;

Table 1.2: Development Priorities for Auchpara Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

1.5. List of Participant

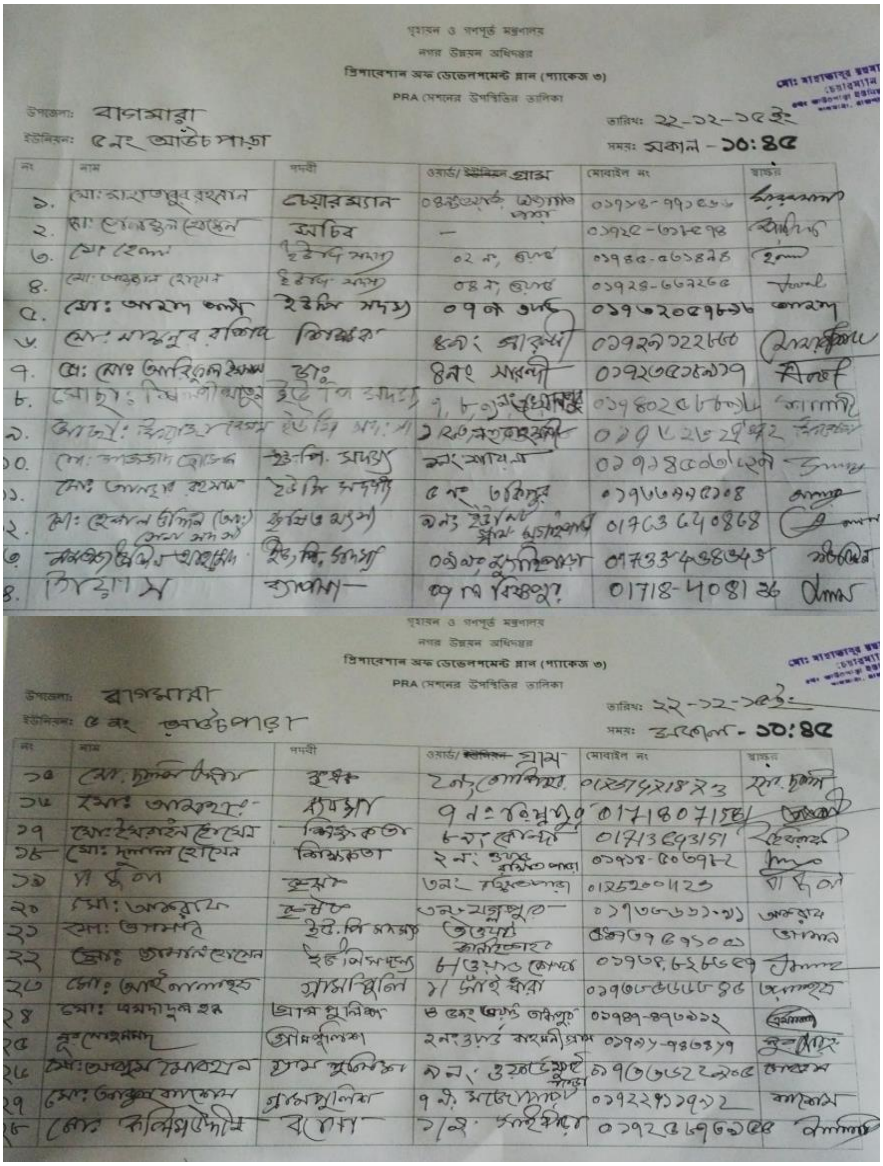


Figure 1.4: PRA attendance sheet

2.0 Basupara Union

2.1 Overview

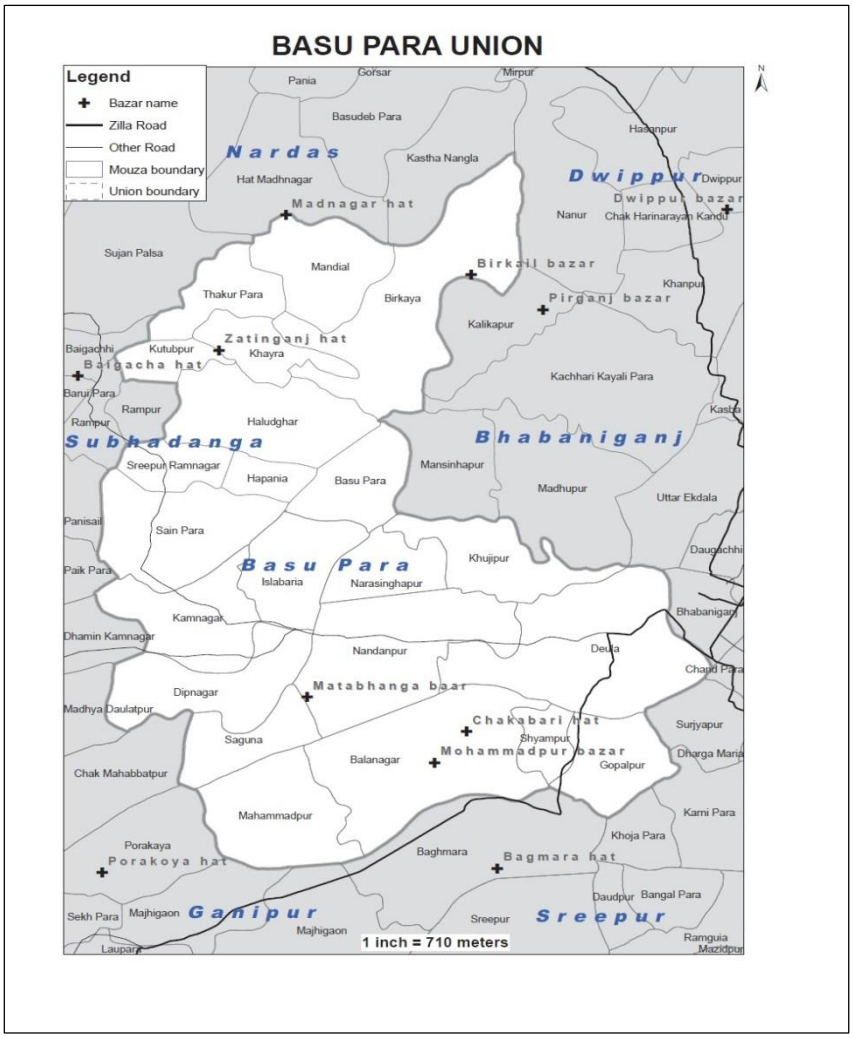
Basupara Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazila in Rajshahi District has an area of 16.75 km^2. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

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

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



Map 2.1: Basupara Union

2.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist of planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to

identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

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

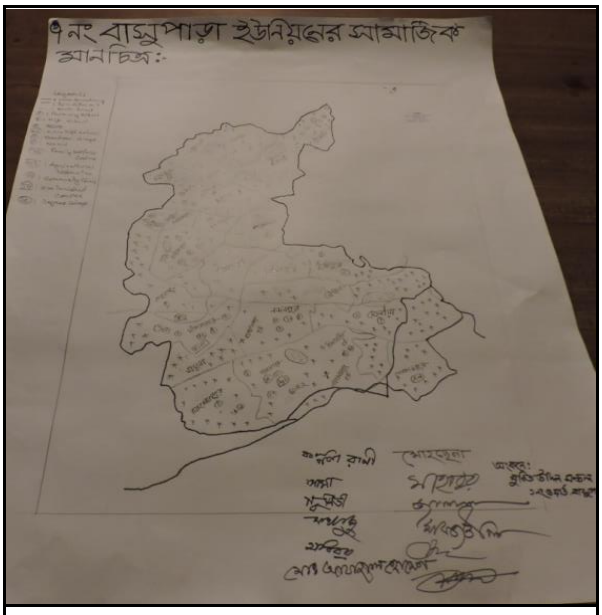


Figure 2.1: Social Map of Basupara Union

2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

2.3. a Problems Identification

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

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

2.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Agricultural problem
4. Educational infrastructure
5. Health service

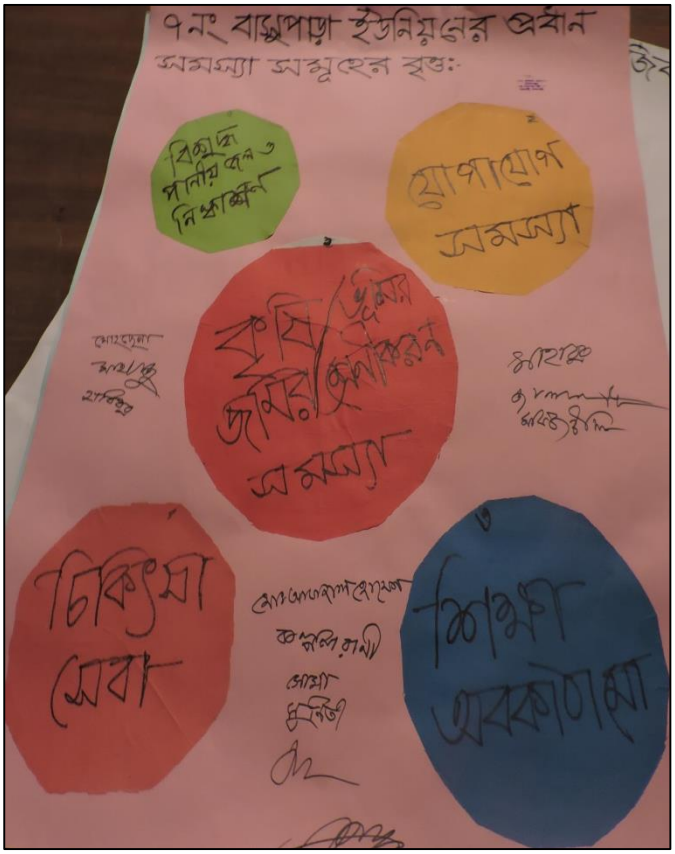


Figure 2.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

2.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Man power

2.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Educated people
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Farmer

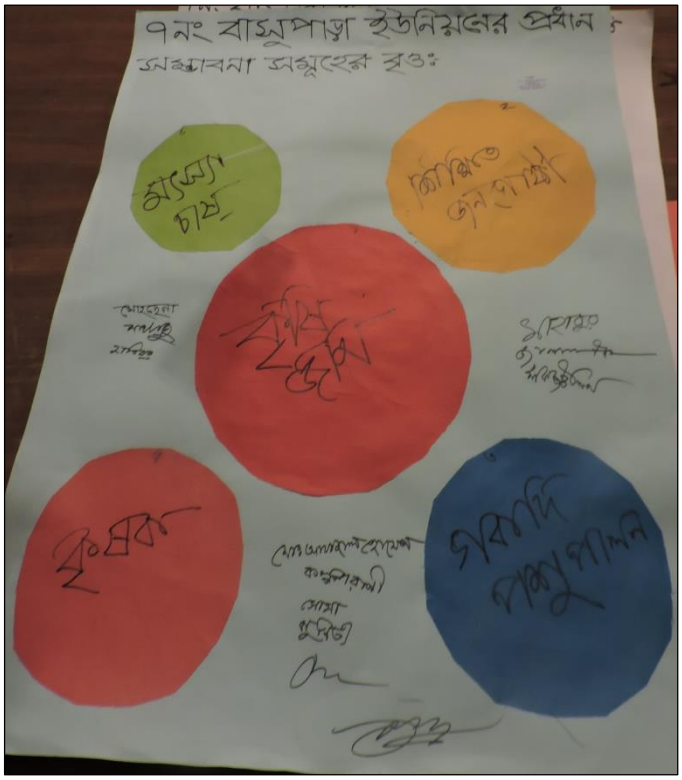


Figure 2.3: Venn diagram of Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • Lack of tube well, • Presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases	• Projects of different ngos like save the children.

2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities • Absence of industrial development	• Drug addiction and moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road and • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • Lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment and less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower.
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• Water logging and other problems	• Available manpower

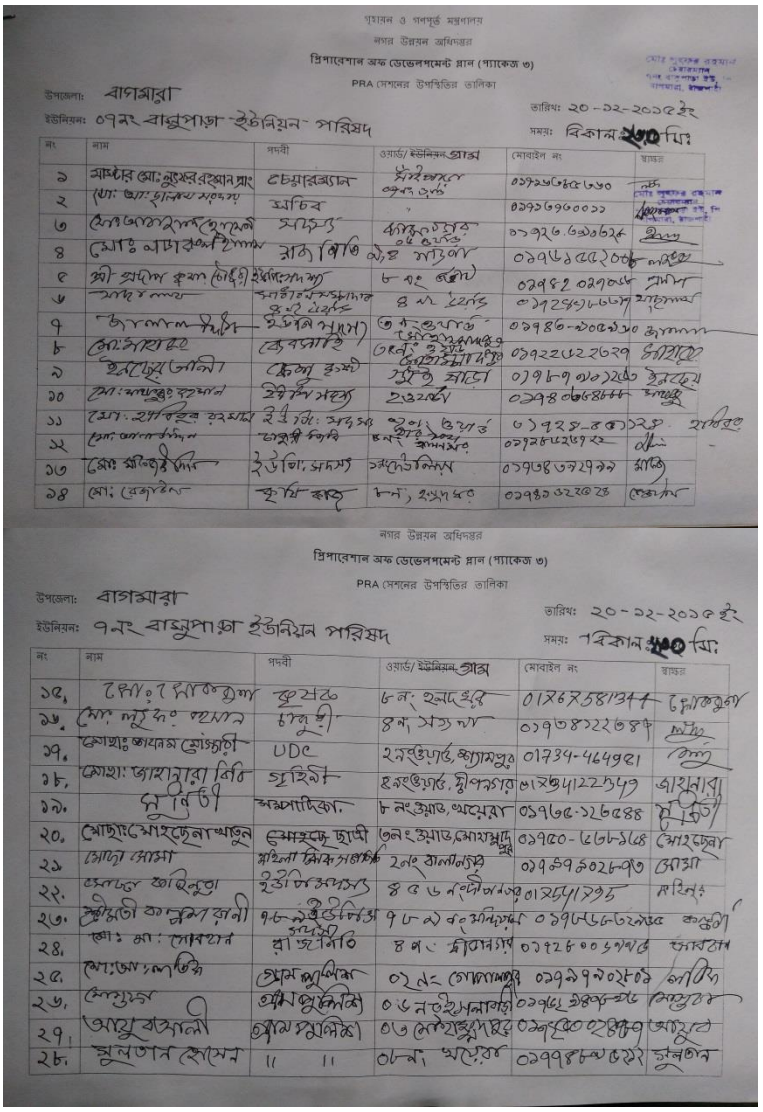
2.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Basupara Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Basupara Union are as follows;

Table 2.2: Development Priorities for Basupara Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Health service • Educational improvement • Employment opportunity • Agricultural improvement • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Agricultural improvement • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

2.5. List of Participants



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

উপজেলা: বাগমারা
ইউনিয়ন: ৭নং বাঘমারা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
তারিখ: ২০-১২-২০১৫ ইং
সময়: বিকাল ২:০০ ঘি:

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন/গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মাষ্টার মো: নুরের রহমান খাং	চেয়ারম্যান	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ	০১৭২৬৩৬৫৬৬০	
২	মো: আ: হালিম সরকার	সচিব		০১৭২৬৭৬০০২২	
৩	মোছা: নাসরিন আক্তার	সদস্য	৭নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২৬.৬৯৩৬২৮	
৪	মোঃ নাসরুল ইসলাম	সাধারণ সম্পাদক	৭নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৬১৫৫২০৩৮	
৫	মো: আবুল কাশেম (মিঠু)	ইউপি সদস্য	৮ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৪৫ ০১৭০৬৮	
৬	[illegible]	[illegible]	৪ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২৬৫৮৬৬৭৮	
৭	Jannatul Ferdous	ইউপি সদস্য	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৪৬-৯০৫৬১০	
৮	মো: ইসাহাক	ব্যবসায়ী	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২২৫২২৬২৭	
৯	ইনছের আলী	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৮৭ ৬০১২৬০	
১০	মো: আবদুর রহমান	ইউপি সদস্য	২নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৪ ০৬৬৪৮৮	
১১	মো: সাইফুল ইসলাম	ইউপি সদস্য	১নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২৪-৫৩১২৪	
১২	মো: আনোয়ার	ভাইস চেয়ারম্যান	১নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২৮৫২৬৭২৫	
১৩	মোঃ মতিউর রহমান	ইউপি সদস্য	১নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৫৪৩৯২৭৯৯	
১৪	মো: রেজাউল	কৃষি কাজ	৮নং, ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৪৯ ৩২২৩৫	

নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রিপারেশান অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: বাগমারা
ইউনিয়ন: ৭নং বাঘমারা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
তারিখ: ২০-১২-২০১৫ ইং
সময়: বিকাল ২:০০ ঘি:

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন/গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫.	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর	কৃষক	৮নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৮৫৮৫৮১৩৭৭	
১৬.	মো: নুরুদ্দিন সরকার	টাইপিস্ট	৪নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৩৪২২৬৪৭	
১৭.	মোছাঃ জাহানারা খাতুন	UDC	২নং ওয়ার্ড, বাঘমারা	০১৭৩৭-৭৬৭৯৫১	
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২০.	মোছাঃ মোহছেনা খাতুন	গৃহিনী	৩নং ওয়ার্ড, মোমপুর	০১৭৫০-৫৬৮১৫৪	
২১	মোসা মোমা	মহিলা ক্লিনিক সহকারি	২নং বালনগর	০১৭৫৭ ৯০২৮৭৩	
২২.	মেসবাহ জাহিনুর	ইউনিয়ন সচিব	৪ ৫ ৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৫৭১২৯৬	
২৩.	স্মৃতি রানী	[illegible]	৭ ৮ ৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৫৬৮৬২৯৫৫	
২৪.	মো: আ: মোবারক	ব্লা জিসিটি	৪নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২৬০০১৭৯৮	
২৫.	মো: আ: সালাম	গ্রাম পুলিশ	০২নং গোদাগাড়ী	০১৭৯৭৯০২৮০১	
২৬.	সেলুজার	গ্রাম পুলিশ	০৬নং ইউনিয়ন	০১৭৫৫ ৩৪৩৫৮৫	
২৭.	আবু বক্কালী	গ্রাম পুলিশ	৩৫ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৫৫০ ২৪৮৭	
২৮.	সুলতান হোসেন	11 11	৩৮নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৭৪৮৯৫২২	

Figure 2.4: PRA attendance sheet

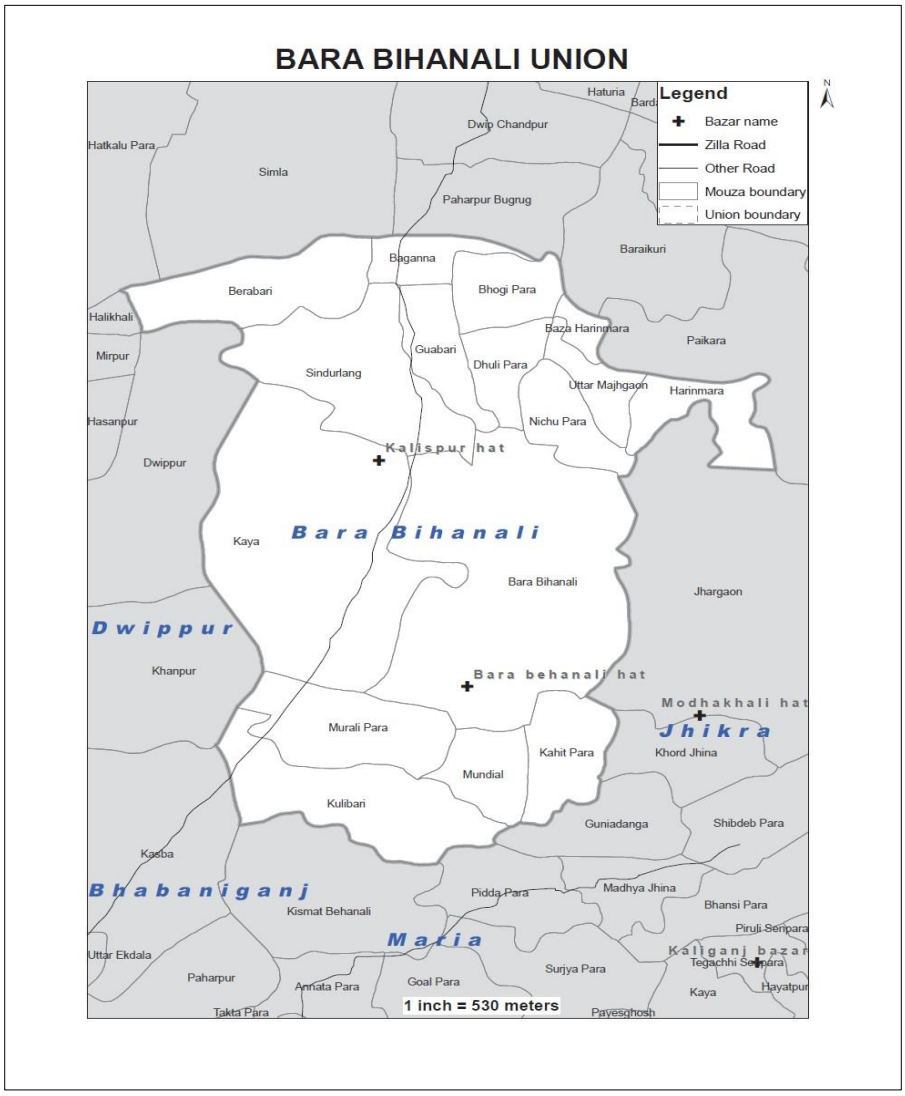
3.0 Boro Bihanoli Union

3.1 Overview

Boro Bihanoli Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Baghmara Upazila in Rajshahi District has an area of 7 km^2. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Bilsoti Upazilla is situated

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



Map 3.1: Boro Bihanoli Union

3.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist of planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to

identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

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

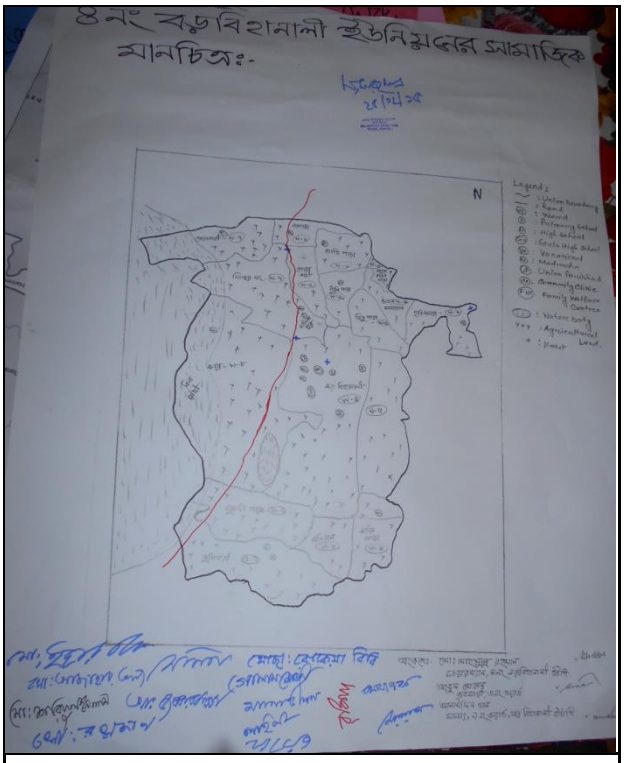


Figure 1.1: Social Map of Boro Bihanoli Union

1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

1.3. a Problems Identification

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

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

9. Infrastructure

3.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Health Facilities
3. Water logging
4. Electricity
5. Child Marriage

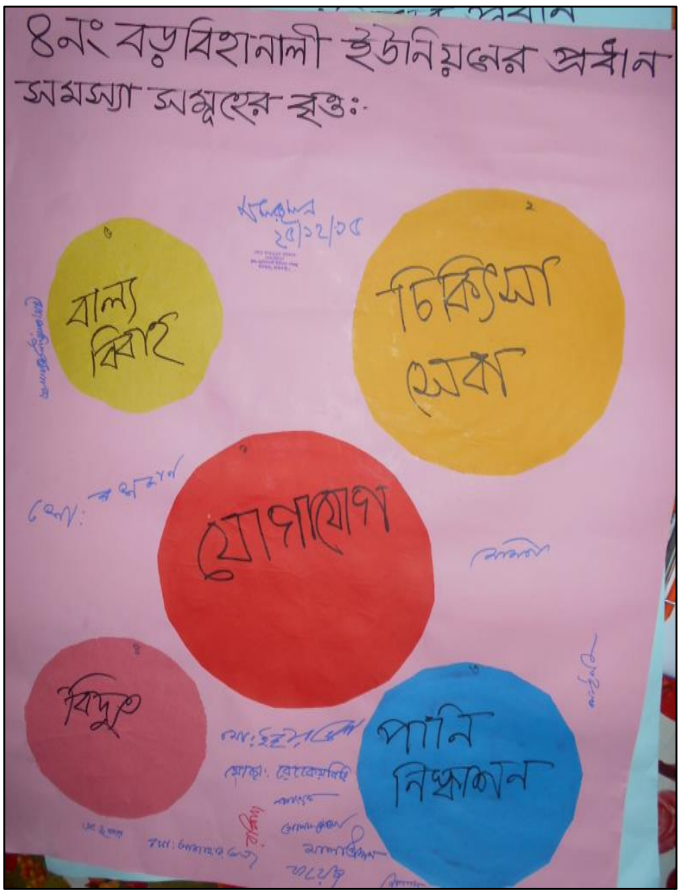


Figure 3.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

3.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution

7. Man power

3.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agriculture
2. Fisheries
3. Livestock & Fisheries
4. Hat-Bazar
5. Man power

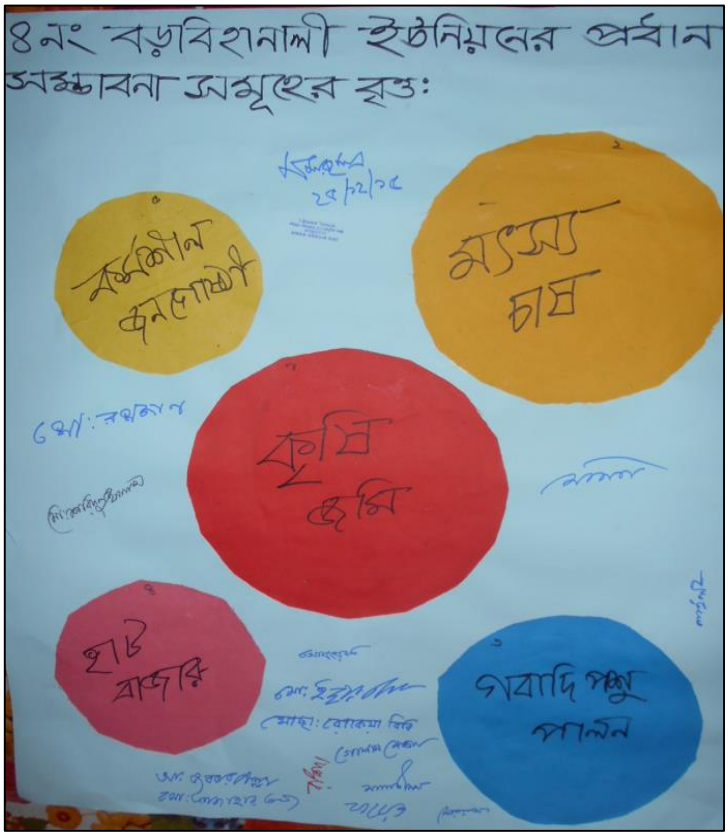


Figure 3.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • Lack of tube well, • Presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases	• Projects of different ngos like save the children
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities • Absence of industrial development	• Drug addiction and moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • Lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment and less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• Water logging and other problems	• Available manpower

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Boro Bihanoli under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Boro Bihanoli Union are as follows;

Table 3.2: Development Priorities for Boro Bihanoli Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Educational improvement • Employment opportunity • Agricultural improvement • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Agricultural improvement • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

3.5. List of Participants

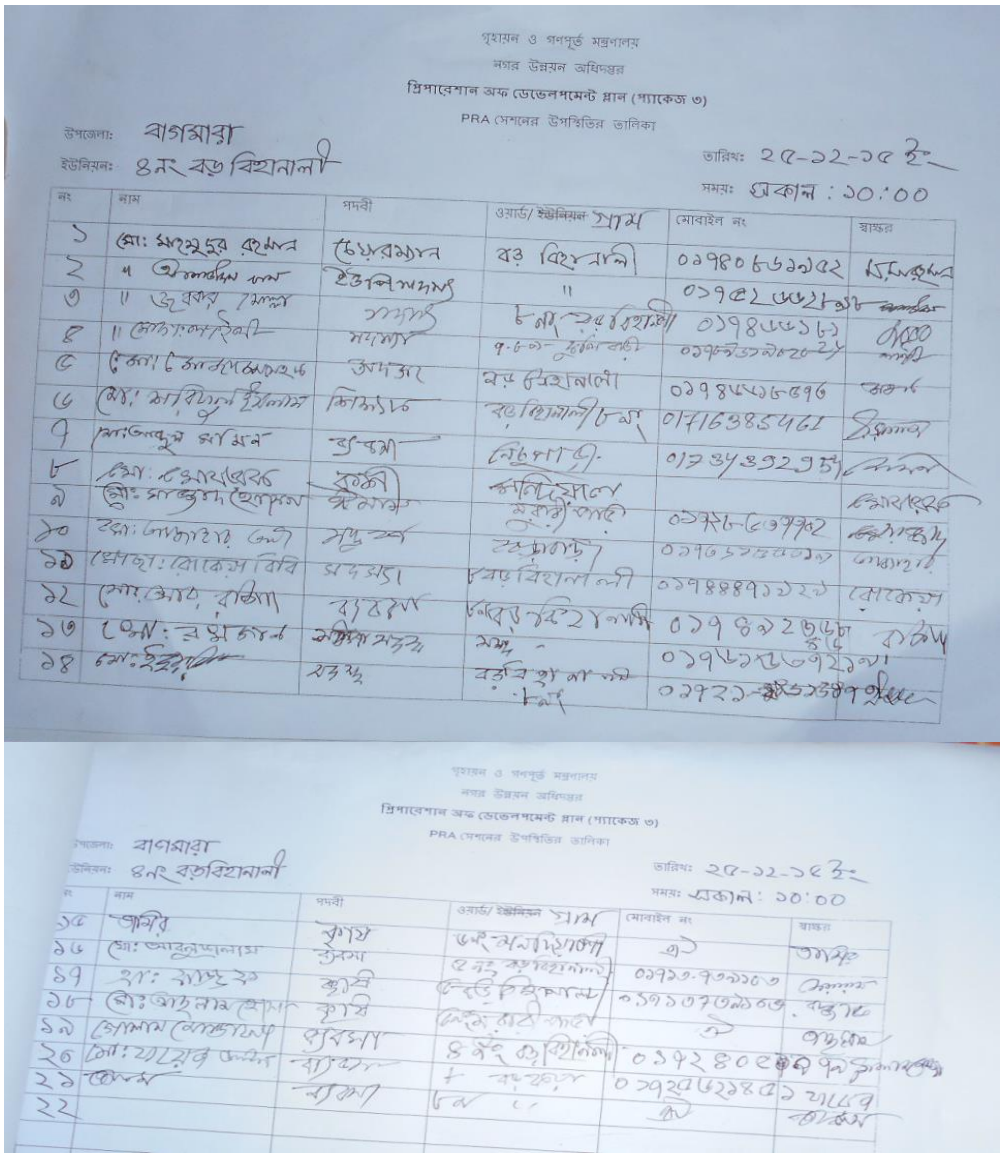


Figure 3.4: PRA attendance sheet

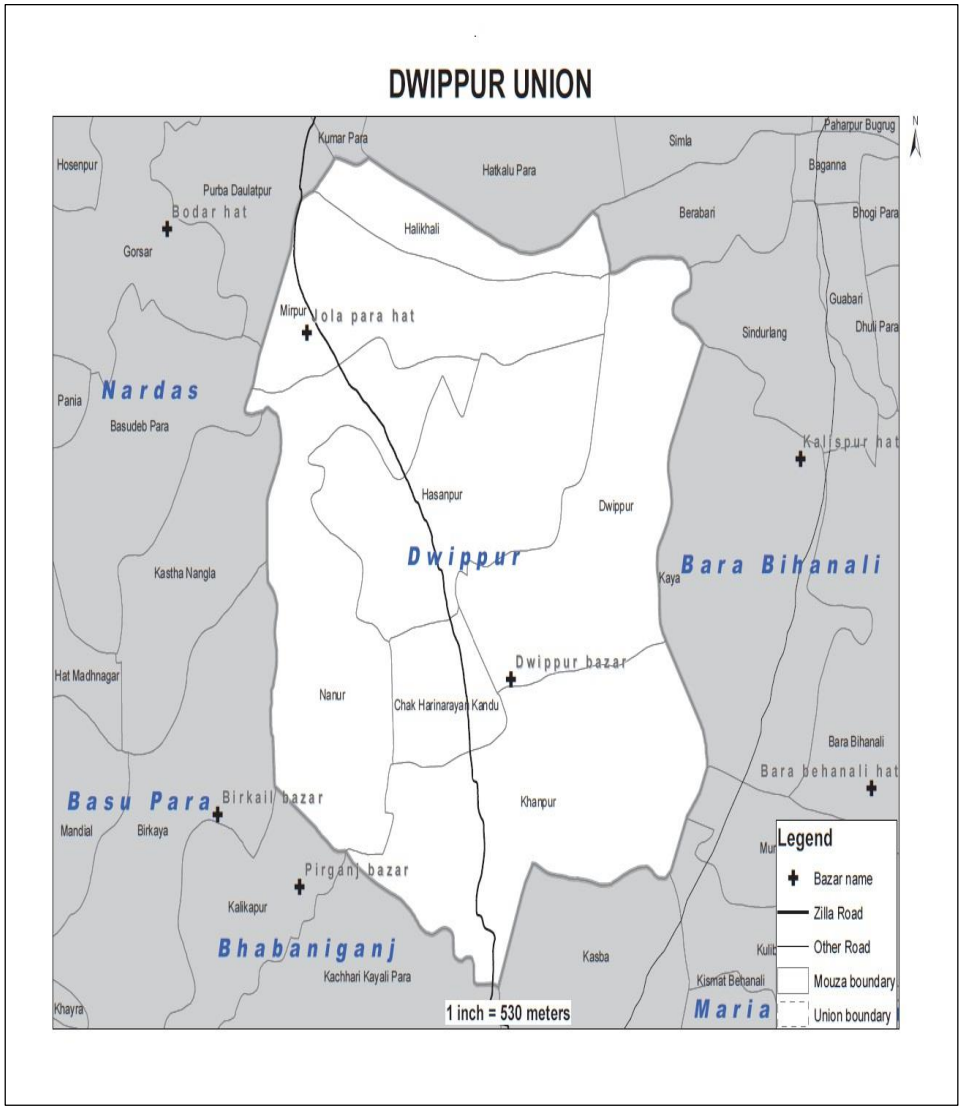
4.0 Dippur Union

4.1 Overview

Dippur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazila in Rajshahi District has an area of 7km^2. Total village number is 9. Total number of population of this union is 15506.The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Bilsoti Upazilla is situated

South: On the south side of the study area Bilsoti Union is located.



Map 4.1: Dippur Union

4.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

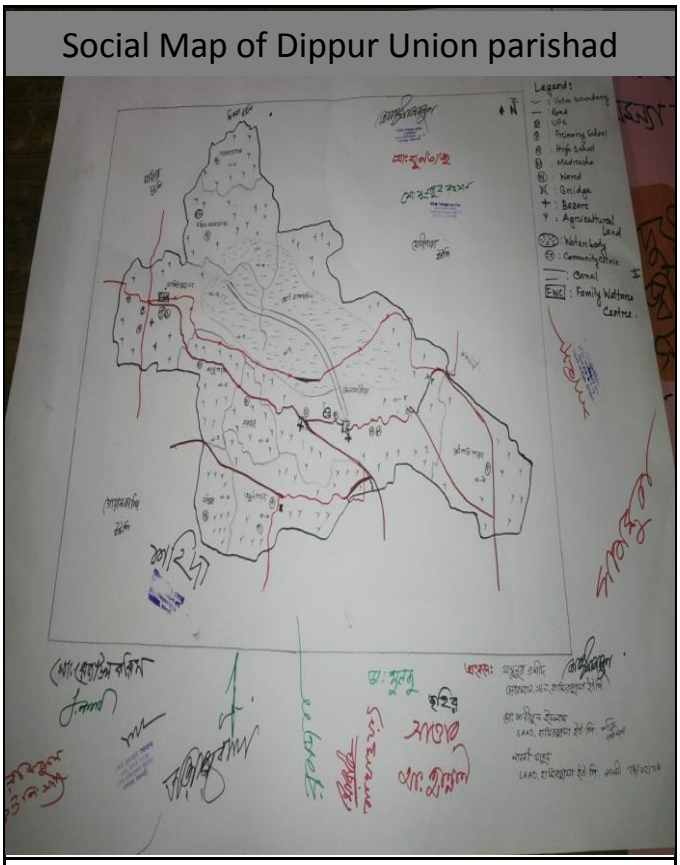


Figure 4.1: Social Map of Dippur Union

4.3 Major Problems and Potentials

4.3. a Problems Identification

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

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

4.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Health Facilities
3. Water Logging
4. Electricity
5. Child Marriage

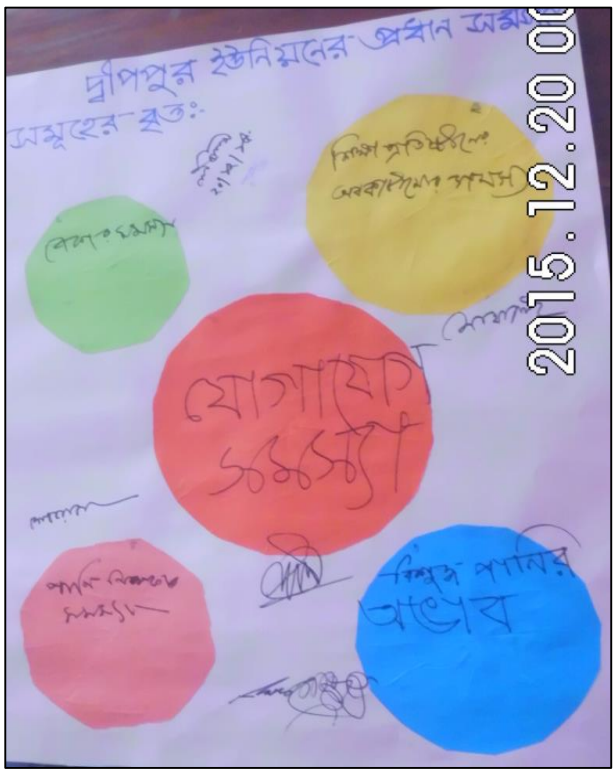


Figure 4.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

4.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Man power

4.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Manpower
3. India –Bangladesh border
4. Foreign currency
5. Fish cultivation

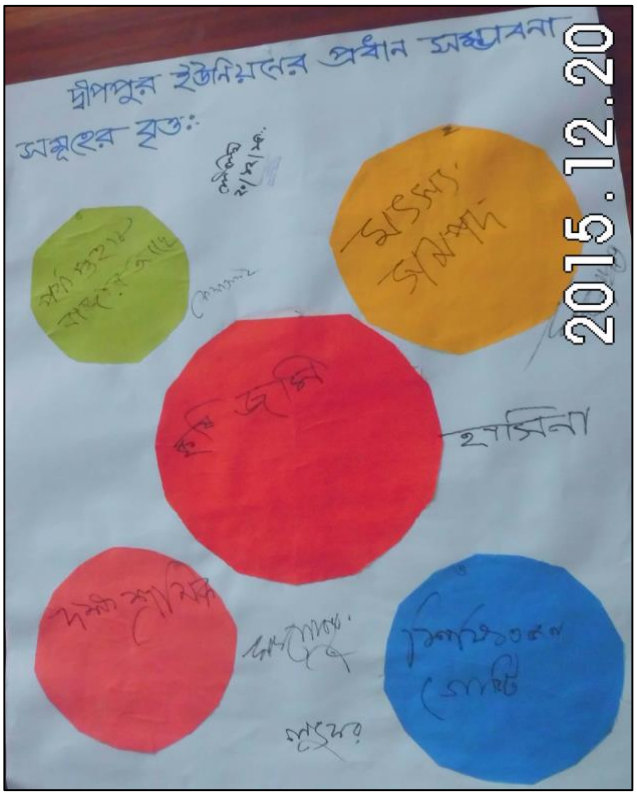


Figure 4.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability

1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • Lack of tube well, • Presence of arsenic and iron.	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children are a positive strength
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction and moral degradation.	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength.
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget.	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force.
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • Lack of teachers and schools.	• Unemployment and less qualified man power.	• Available space and manpower.
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties.	• Water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower.

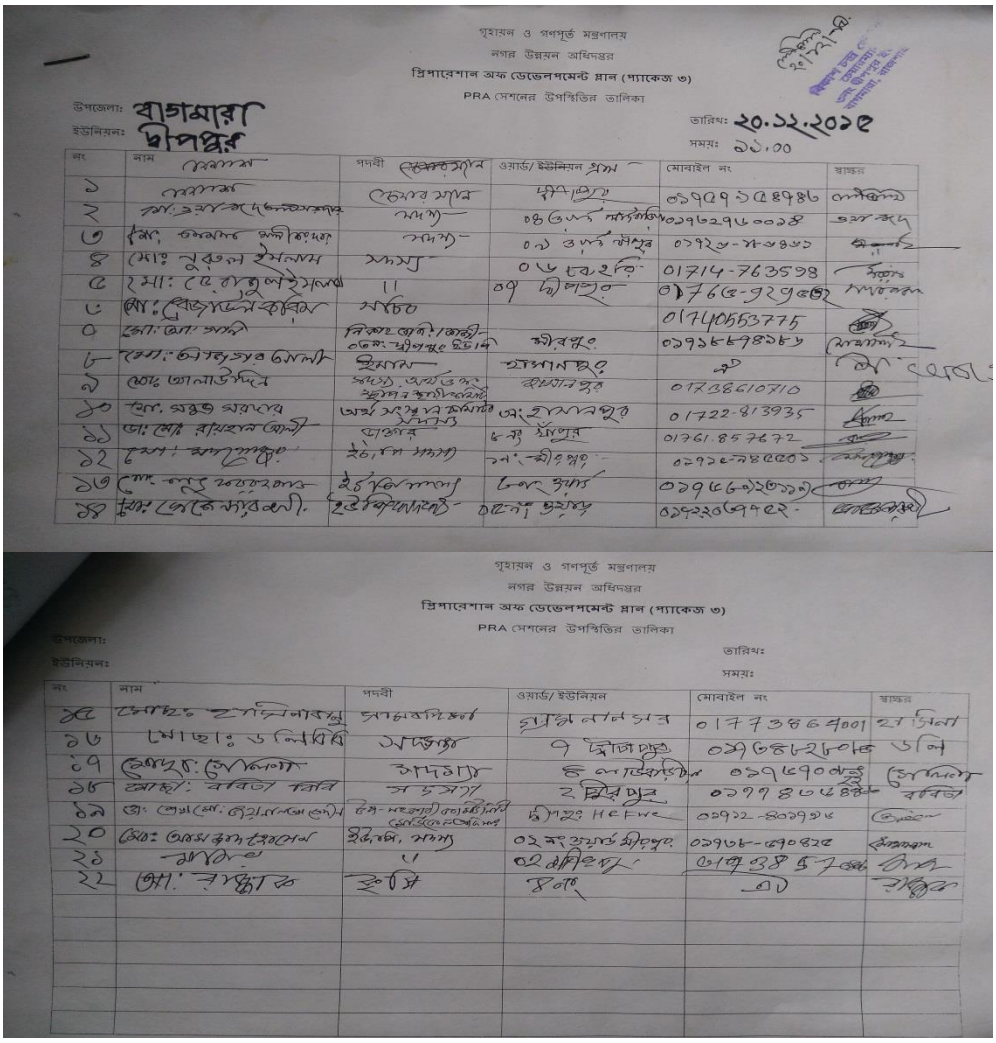
4.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Dippur Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Dippur Union are as follows;

Table 4.2: Development Priorities for Dippur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Educational improvement • Employment opportunity • Agricultural improvement • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Agricultural improvement • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

4.5. List of Participants



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

উপজেলা: বাগমারা
ইউনিয়ন: দীঘপুর
তারিখ: ২০.১২.২০১৫
সময়: ১১.০০

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
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গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রিপারেশান অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা:
ইউনিয়ন:
তারিখ:
সময়:

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫					
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২১					
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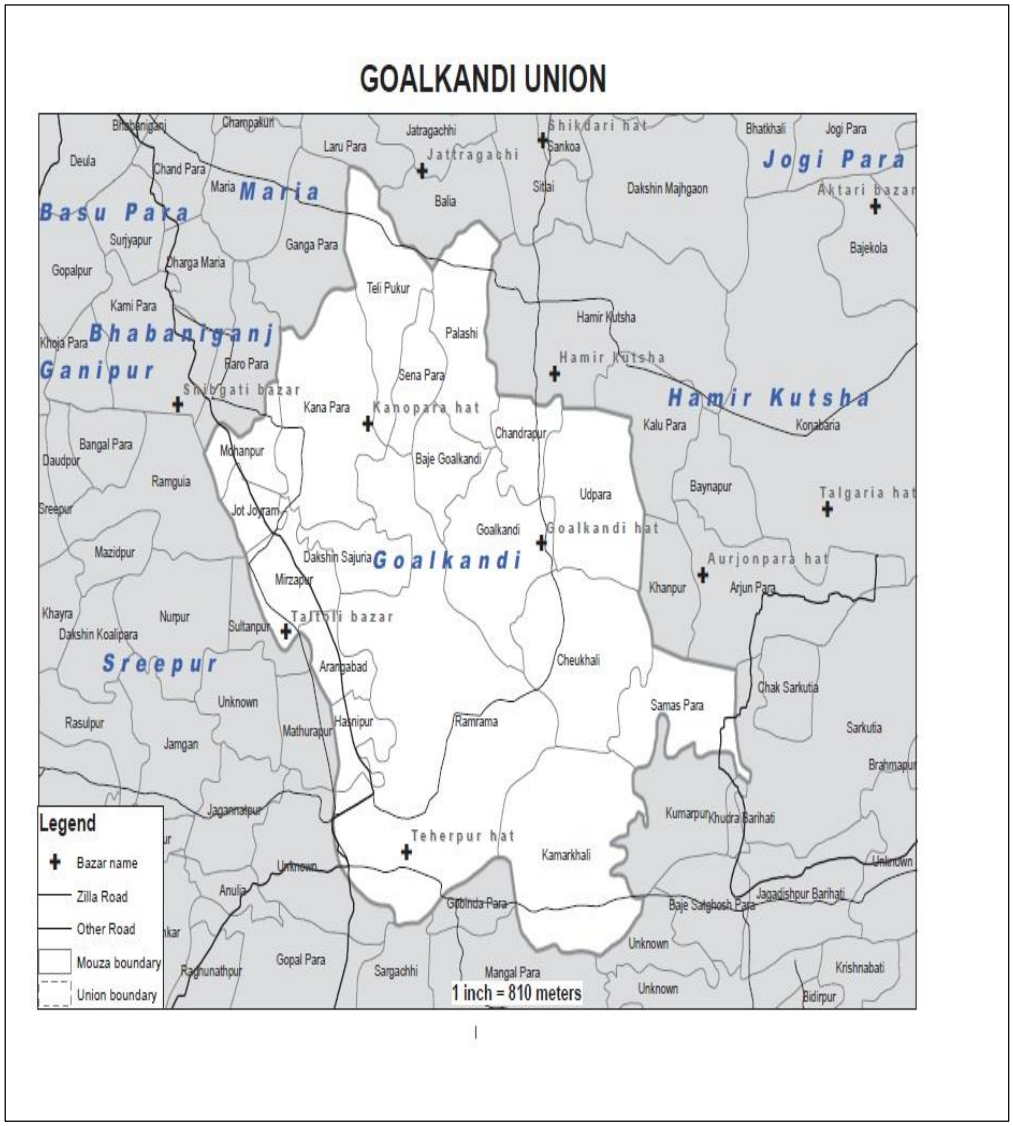
Figure 4.4: PRA attendance sheet

5.0 Goalkandi Union

5.1 Overview

Goalkandi Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 24.06 km^2. Total Number of village is 27. Total number of population of this union is 25317.The boundary of the study area is stated below:



Map 5.1: Goalkandi Union

5.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

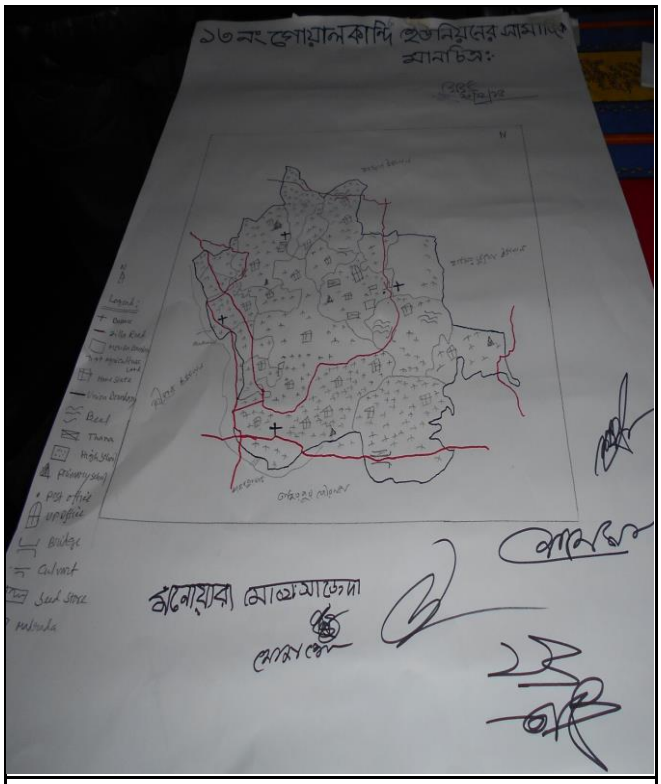


Figure 5.1: Social Map of Goalkandi Union

5.3 Major Problems and Potentials

5.3. a Problems Identification

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

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

5.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Polder
2. Communication
3. Pure Drinking water
4. Agricultural Instruments
5. Health Complex lacking

Figure 5.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

5.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Man power

5.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Bill
2. Agricultural Land availability
3. Fisheries
4. Active Manpower
5. Livestock

Figure 5.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget • Lack of tube well, • Presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases	• Projects of different ngos like save the children are a positive strength.
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and absence of industrial development	• Drug addiction and moral degradation.	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength.

3. Communication	• Katcha road and • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • Lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment and less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• Water logging and other problems	• . Available manpower

5.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Goalkandi Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Goalkandi Union are as follows;

Table 5.2: Development Priorities for Motmura Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Educational improvement • Employment opportunity • Agricultural improvement • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Agricultural improvement • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

5.5. List of Participants

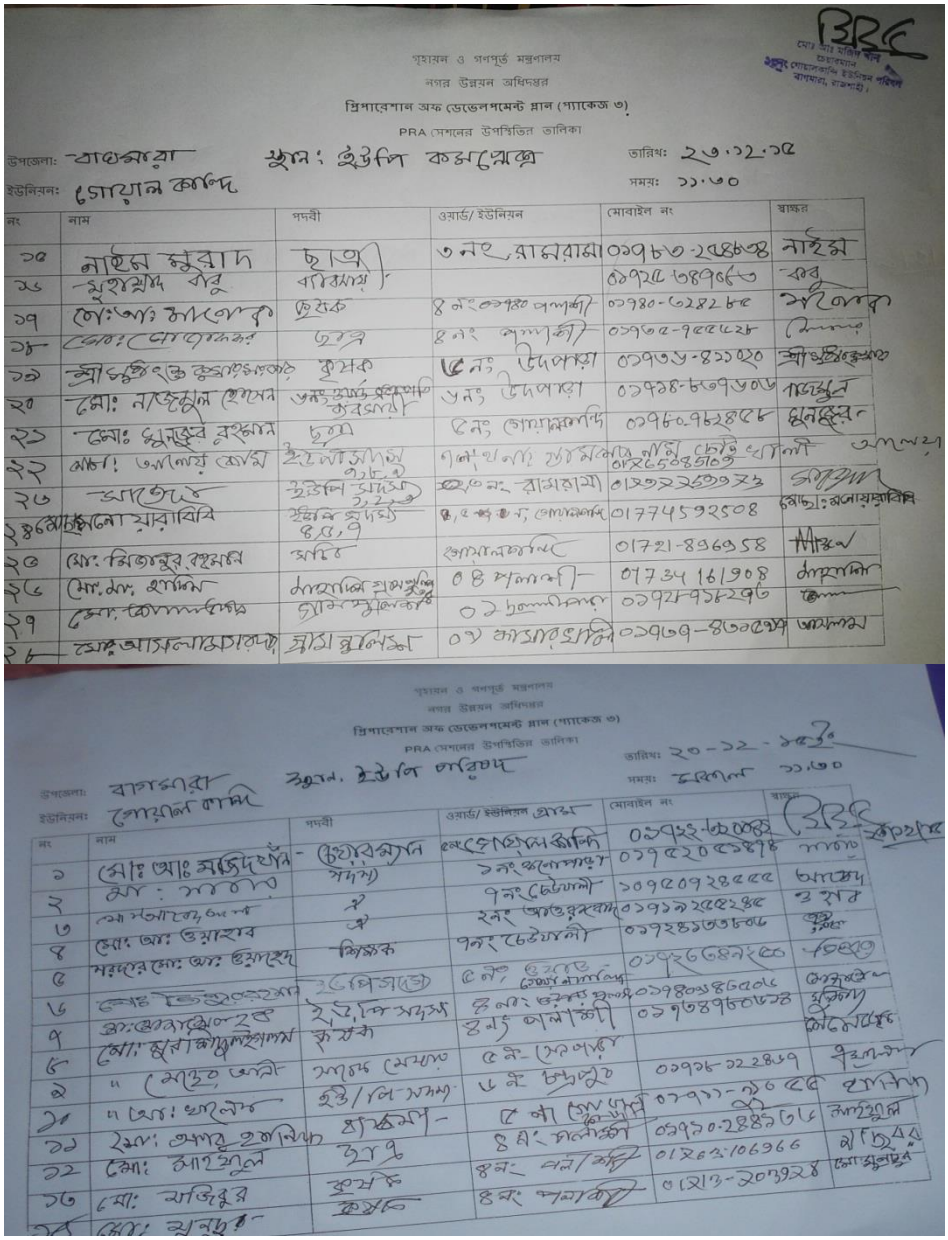


Figure 5.4: PRA attendance sheet

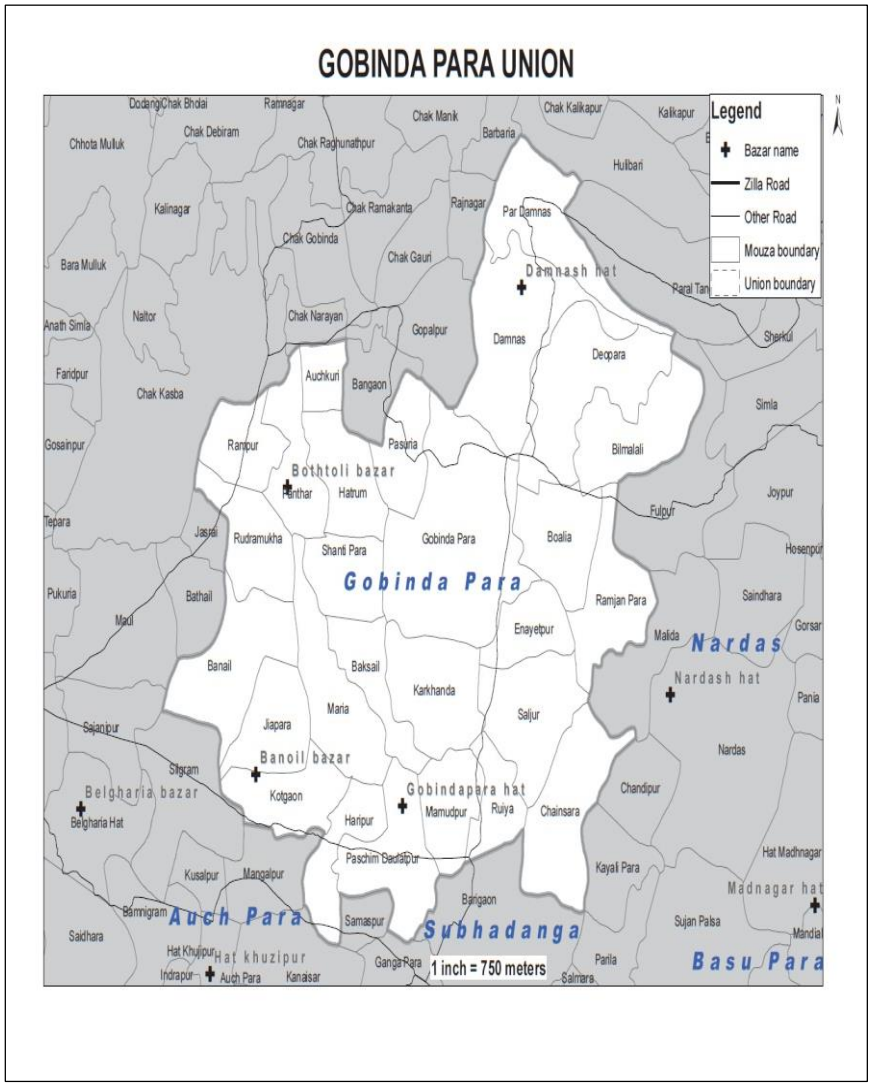
6.0 Gobindopara Union

6.1 Overview

Gobindopara Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 14 km^2. Total village number is 19. Total number of population of this union is 24784.The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Bilsoti union is situated

East: On the east side of the study area, Bilsoti union is located



Map 6.1: Gobindopara Union

6.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

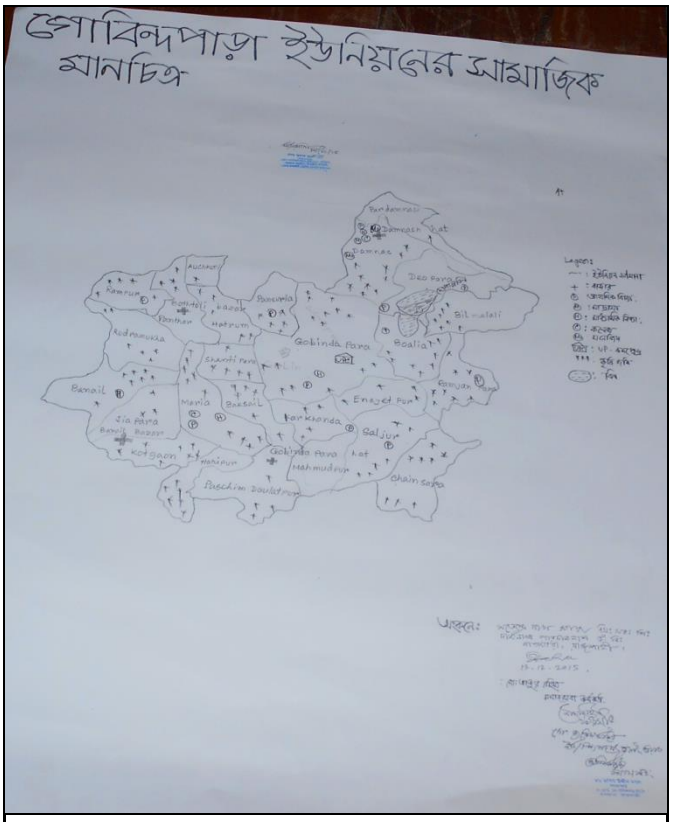


Figure 1.1: Social Map of Gobindopara Union

6.3 Major Problems and Potentials

6.3.a Problems Identification

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Education

5. Unemployment
6. Water logging
7. Water supply
8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

6.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Electricity
3. Pure Drinking Water
4. Modern Education
5. Agriculture

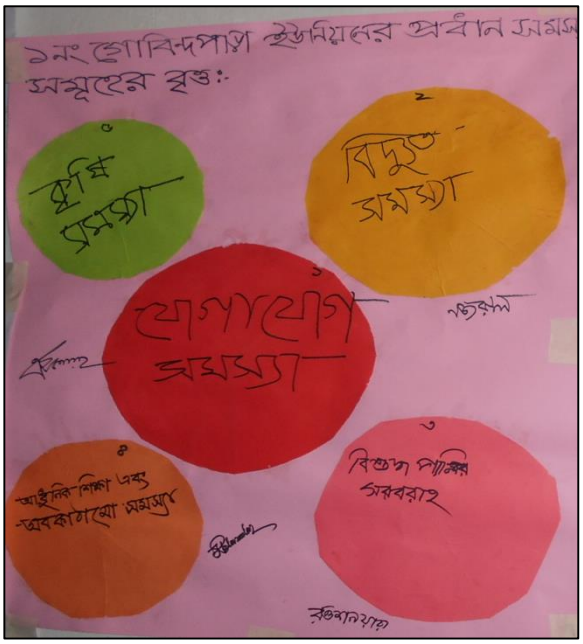


Figure 6.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

6.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Man power

6.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural Land
2. Active Manpower
3. Livestock & Fisheries
4. Educational Institutions
5. Hat-Bazar

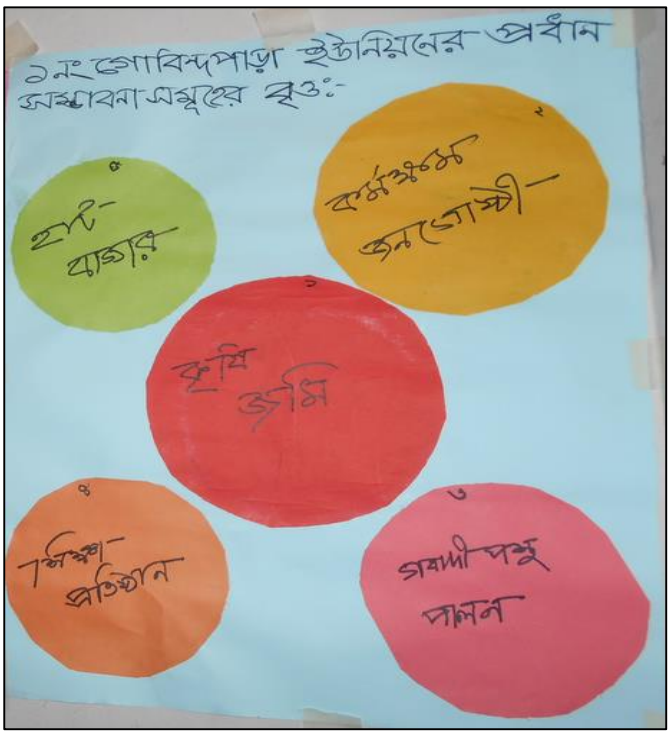


Figure 6.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children

2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• Water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

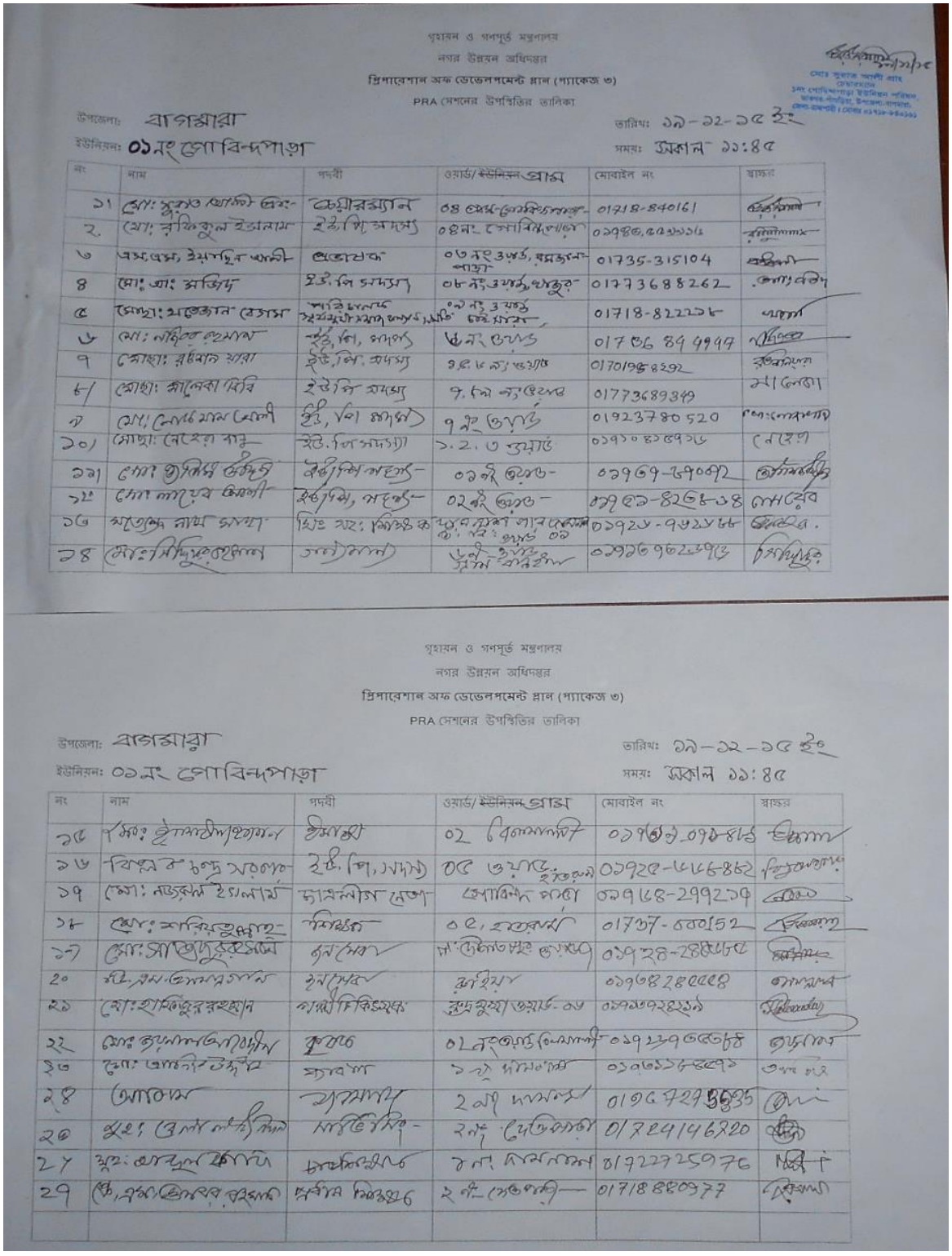
6.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Gobindopara Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Gobindopara Union are as follows:

Table 6.2: Development Priorities for Gobindopara Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

6.5. List of Participants



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

উপজেলা: বাগমারা
ইউনিয়ন: ০১নং গোবিন্দপাড়া
তারিখ: ১৯-১২-১৫ ইং
সময়: সকাল ১১:৪৫

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মো: মুকুল আকন্দ মিঠু	চেয়ারম্যান	০৪ নং গোবিন্দপাড়া	01718-840161	
২	মো: নুরুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০৪নং গোবিন্দপাড়া	০১৭৪৩,৫৫৩৩১৬	
৩	এম.এম. ইমদাদুল হক খান	প্রকৌশলী	০৩ নং ওয়ার্ড, বড়কান্দা পাড়া	01735-315104	
৪	মো: আ: মজিদ	ইউ.পি সদস্য	০৮ নং ওয়ার্ড, ঘাকুরা	01773688262	
৫	মোছা: মাজেদান বেগম	সাবেক চেয়ারম্যান ও বর্তমান ওয়ার্ড কাউন্সিলর	০৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	01718-822236	
৬	মো: নাহিদ হোসেন	ইউ, পি, সদস্য	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	017 06 84 4947	
৭	মোছা: রহিমা খাতুন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	১৫ নং ওয়ার্ড	01701958292	
৮	মোছা: জালেকা বিবি	ইউপি সদস্য	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	01773689349	
৯	মো: মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	ইউ, পি সদস্য	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	01923780520	
১০	মোছা: মেহেরা বানু	ইউ.পি সদস্যা	১.২.৩ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০ ৪১৫৭১৬	
১১	মো: তৌফিক ওসমানী	বিশ্বাসি সহকারী	০৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৬৭-৬৭০৪৭২	
১২	মো: লাভেব আলী	ইউপিন, সদস্য	০২ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৫১-৪২৬৮-১৪	
১৩	অতেন্দ্র নাথ সরকার	মিঃ মহ: মফিজুর রহমান	০১৭২৩-৭৬২৮৮		
১৪	মো: সিদ্দিকুর রহমান	ওয়ার্ড সদস্য	৬নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৯২৬৭৬২৮৭৫	

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

উপজেলা: বাগমারা
ইউনিয়ন: ০১নং গোবিন্দপাড়া
তারিখ: ১৯-১২-১৫ ইং
সময়: সকাল ১১:৪৫

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মো: ইমামউদ্দিন	ইমাম	০২ বিলমাধবদি	০১৭৫৩-৭৮৮৪৫	
১৬	বিপ্লব চন্দ্র সরকার	ইউ. পি. সদস্য	০৫ ওয়ার্ড ইউনিয়ন	০১৭২৫-৬৬৬-৪৫২	
১৭	মো: নজরুল ইসলাম	ফার্মাসিস্ট সেবা	বোগাবিল সদর	০১৭৬৪-২৯৭২৩৭	
১৮	মো: মাহিয়ুল্লাহ	শিক্ষক	০৫, হরকেশর	০১৭৩৭-৫৫৫১৫২	
১৯	মো: সাজ্জাদুর রহমান	ধনসেবা	মা: উজিলাহাট ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২৪-২৪৪৬৮৫	
২০	মো: মো: তোফাজ্জল হোসেন	ইমাম	ঝাউইয়ার	০১৭৬৪২৪৫৫৫৪	
২১	মো: হাফিজুর রহমান	প্রাথমিক শিক্ষক	কুড়ুমুখা ওয়ার্ড-০৮	০১৭৩৩৭২৪১১৯	
২২	মো: কুদ্দুস আলী মন্ডল	কৃষক	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড বিলমাধবদি	০১৭২৯৩৫৫৮৫৪	
২৩	মো: ওমানীর উজ্জামান	ব্যবসা	১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৩১২৮৫৫৭১	
২৪	আকাশ	ব্যবসা	২ নং ওয়ার্ড	0192 729 5935	
২৫	মো: মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	সাংবাদিক	২নং বেতকান্দা	01724146220	
২৬	মো: আব্দুল কাদির	ব্যবসায়ী	৯ নং বিলমাধবদি	01722725976	
২৭	মো, এস্তাফোবার রহমান	সরকার সিভিল	২ নং মেঘপাড়া	01718880977	

Figure 6.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

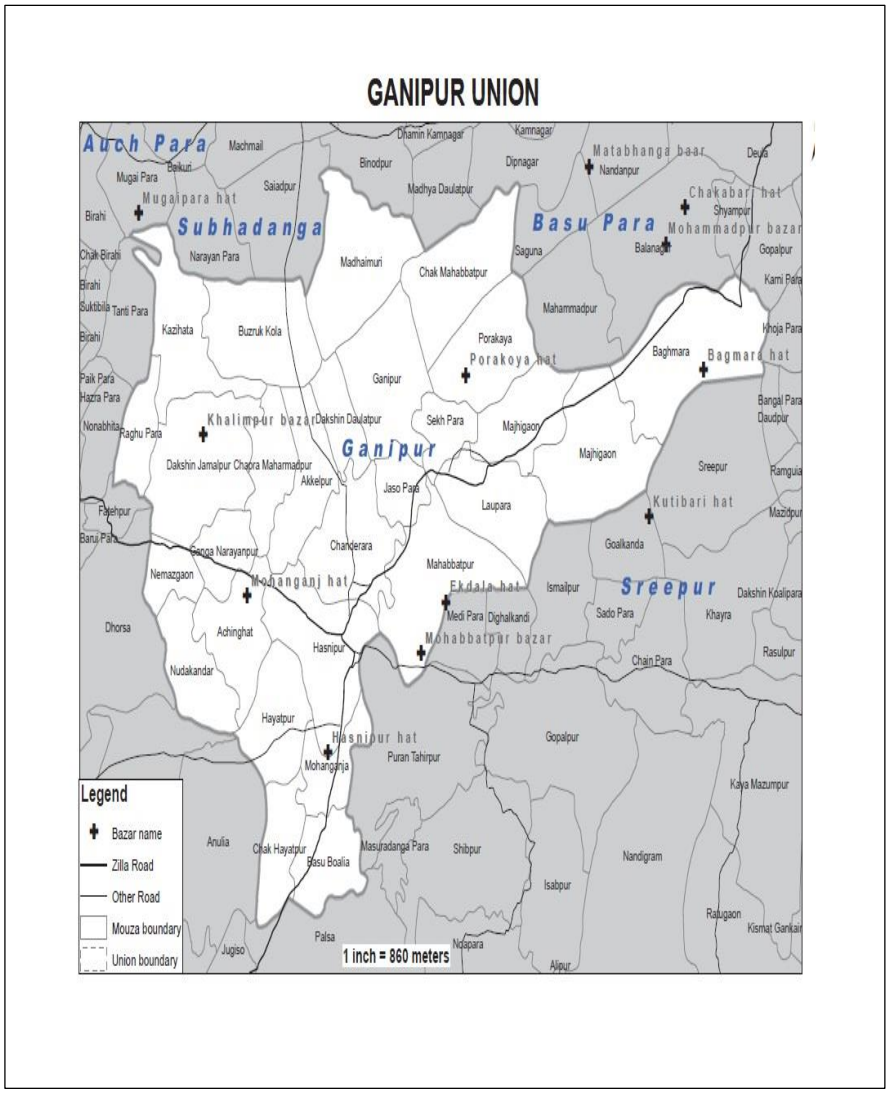
7.0 Gonipur Union

7.1 Overview

Gonipur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 35.82 km^2. Total village number is 9. Total number of population of this union is 40000. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Bilsoti union is situated

South: On the south side of the study area, Bilsoti Union is located



Map 7.1: Gonipur Union

7.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

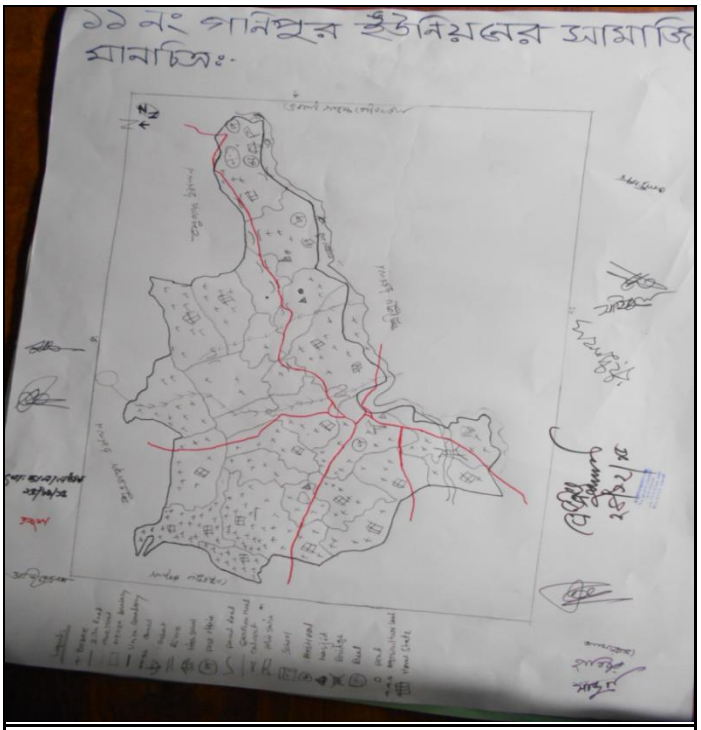


Figure 1.1: Social Map of Gonipur Union

7.3 Major Problems and Potentials

7.3.a Problems Identification

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

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

8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

7.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Pure Drinking Water
3. Electricity
4. Education
5. Health

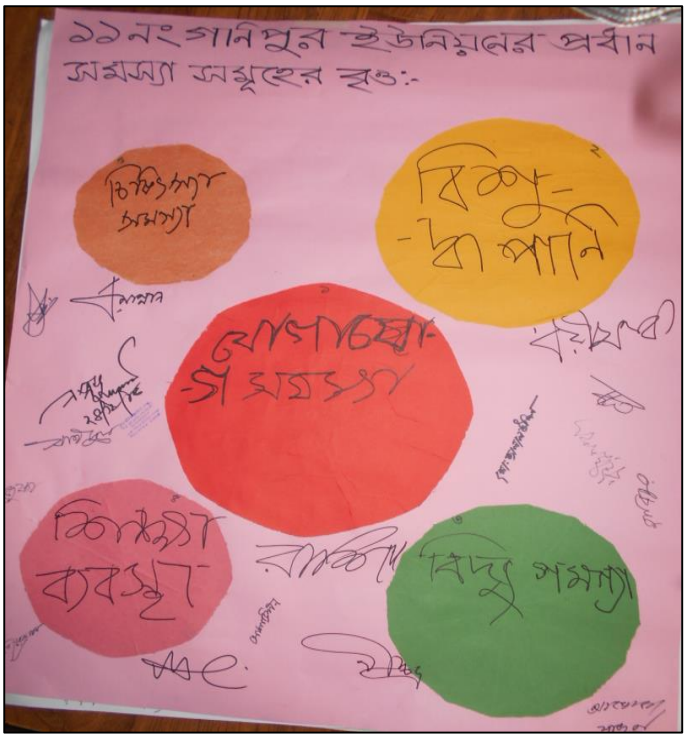


Figure 7.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

7.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Man power

7.3.d Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Bettle leaf
2. Agriculture
3. Fisheries
4. Livestock
5. Hat-Bazar

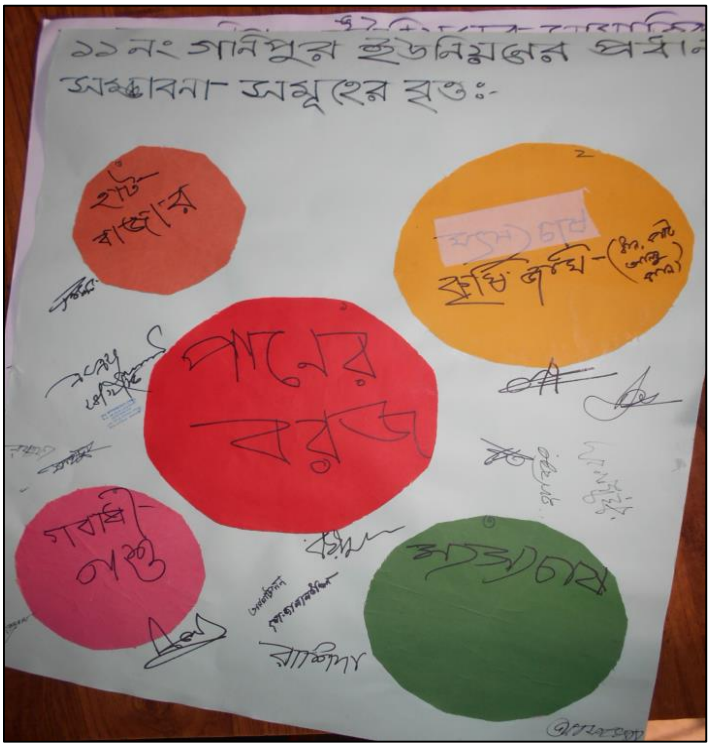


Figure 7.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

7.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Gonipur Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Gonipur Union are as follows;

Table 7.2: Development Priorities for Gonipur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

7.5 List of Participants

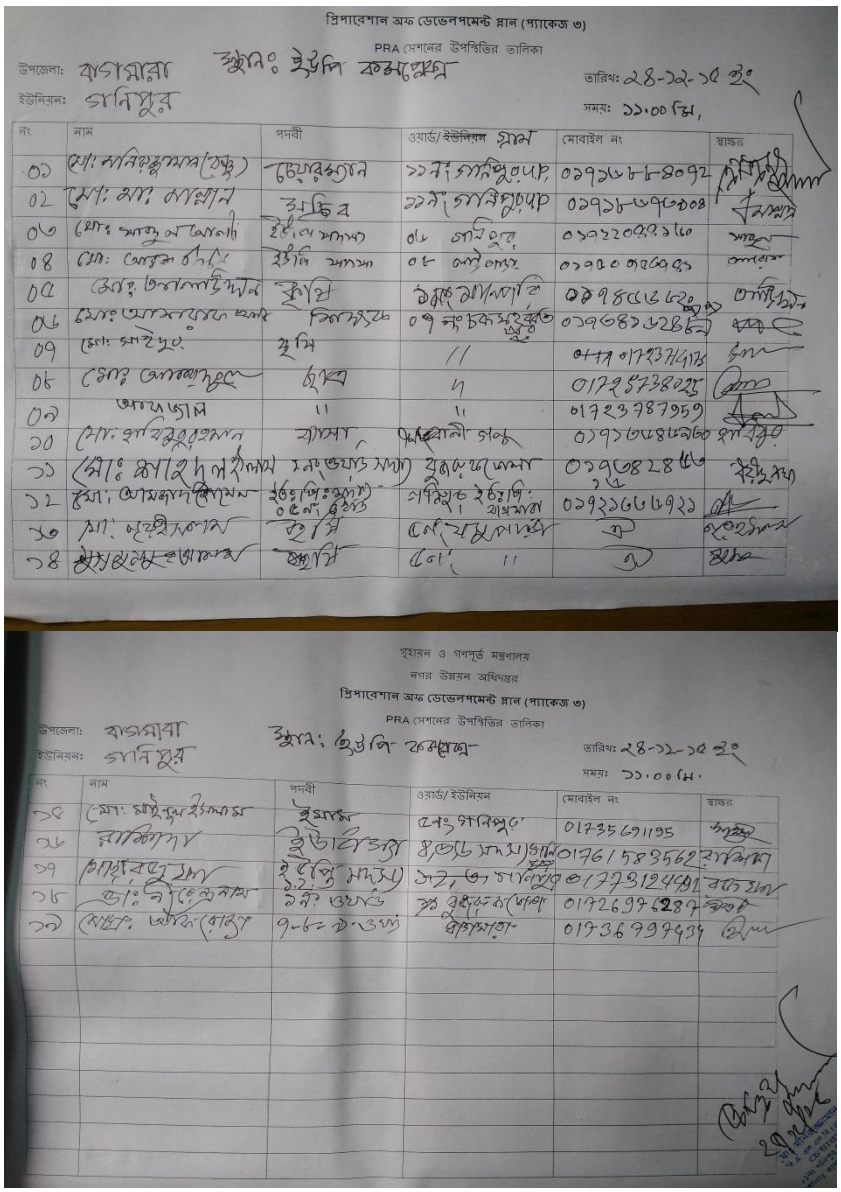


Figure 7.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

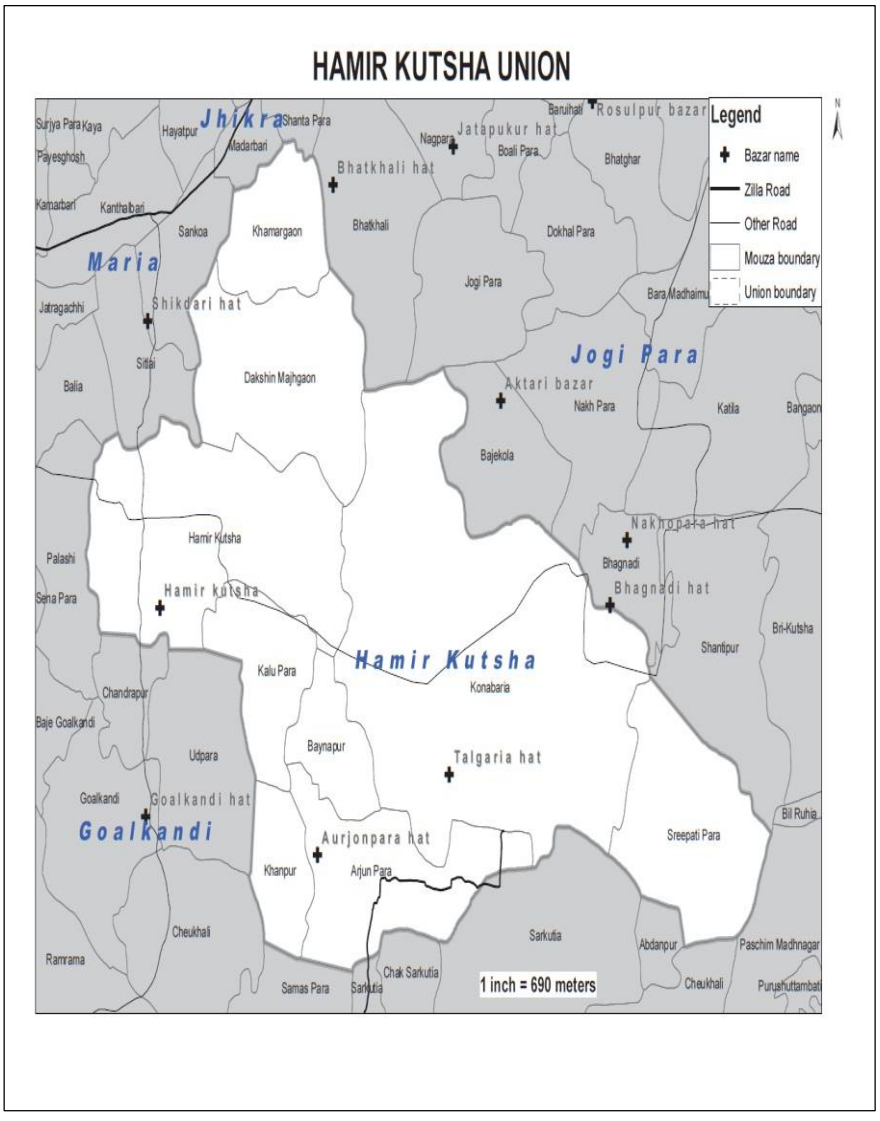
8.0 Hamirkutsha Union

8.1 Overview

Hamirkutsha Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 7 km^2. Total village number is 9. Total number of population of this union is 15506. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Bilsoti union is situated

South: On the south side of the study area, Bilsoti Union is located



Map 8.1: Hamirkutsha Union

8.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

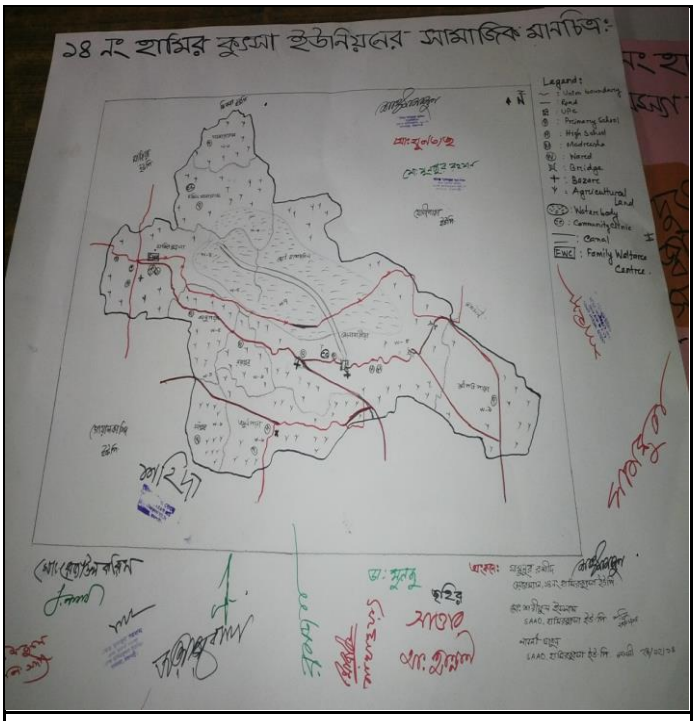


Figure 1.1: Social Map of Hamirkutsha Union

8.3 Major Problems and Potentials

8.3.a Problems Identification

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

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

8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

8.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Health Facilities
3. Water Logging
4. Electricity
5. Child Marriage

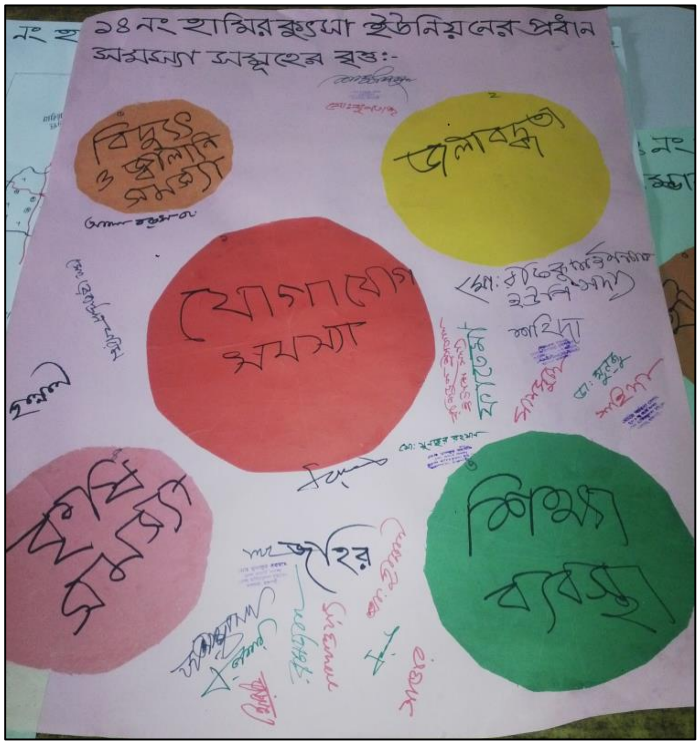


Figure 8.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

8.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution

7. Man power

8.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agriculture
2. Fisheries
3. Livestock & Fisheries
4. Hat-Bazar
5. Man power

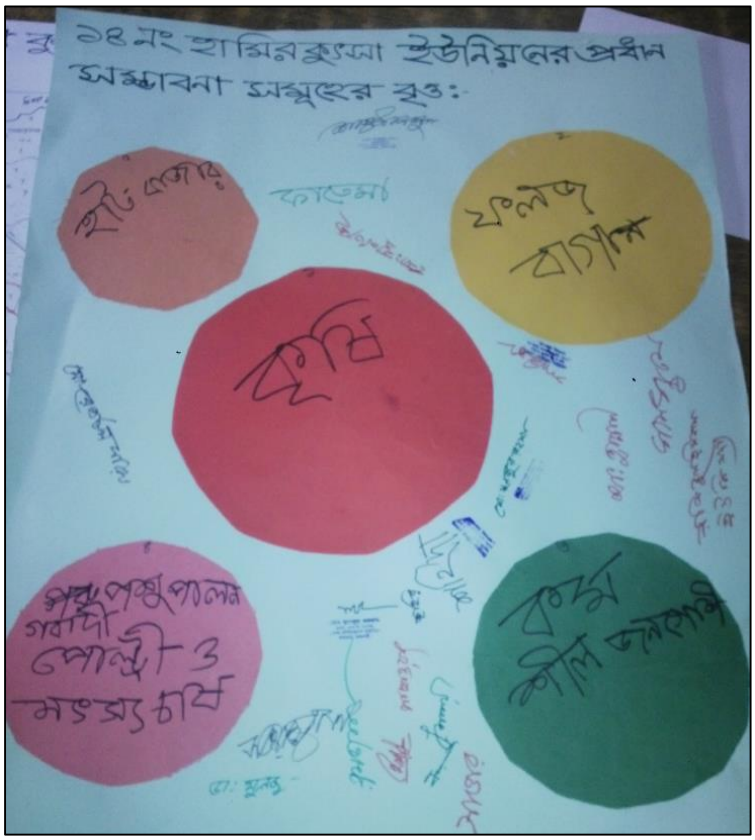


Figure 8.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

8.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Hamirkutsha Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Hamirkutsha Union are as follows;

Table 8.2: Development Priorities for Hamirkutsha Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

8.5 List of Participants

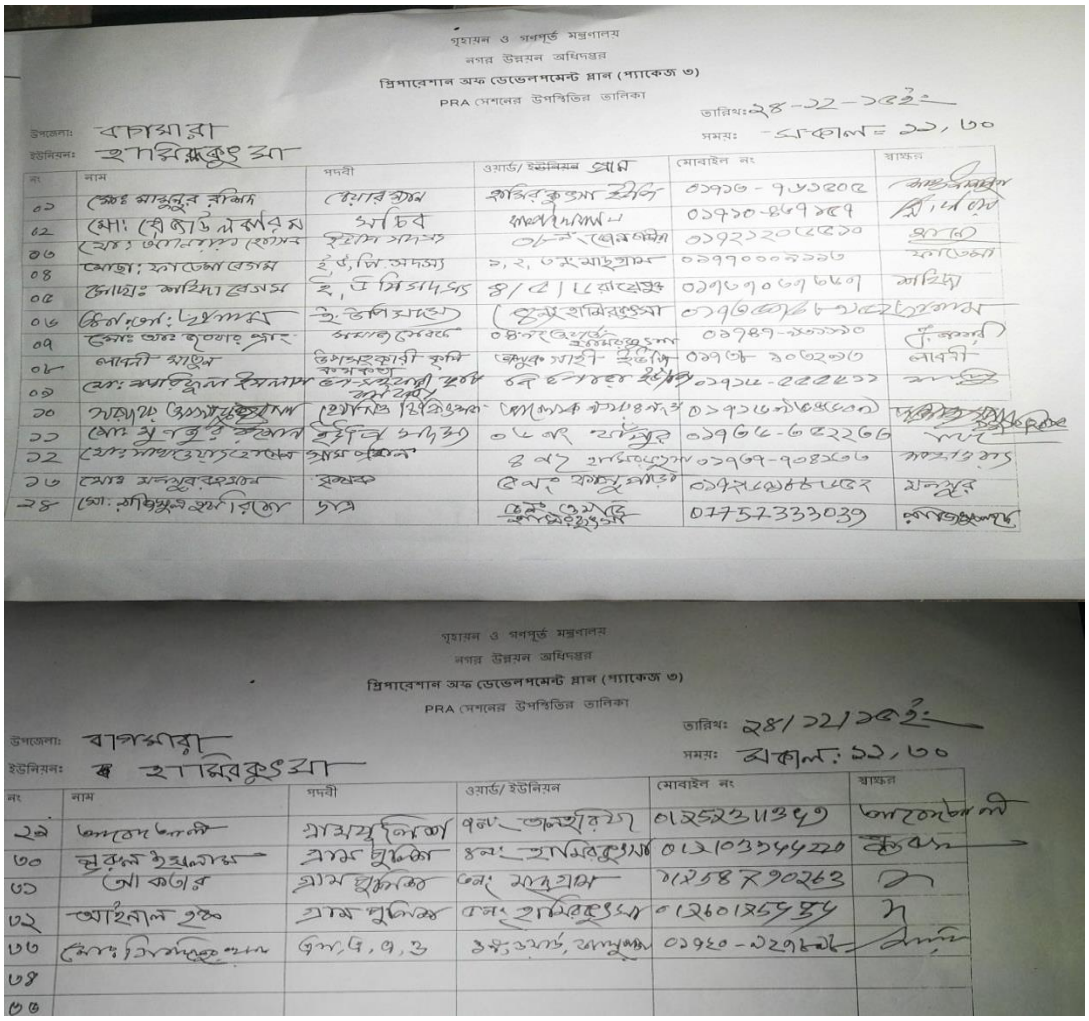


Figure 8.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

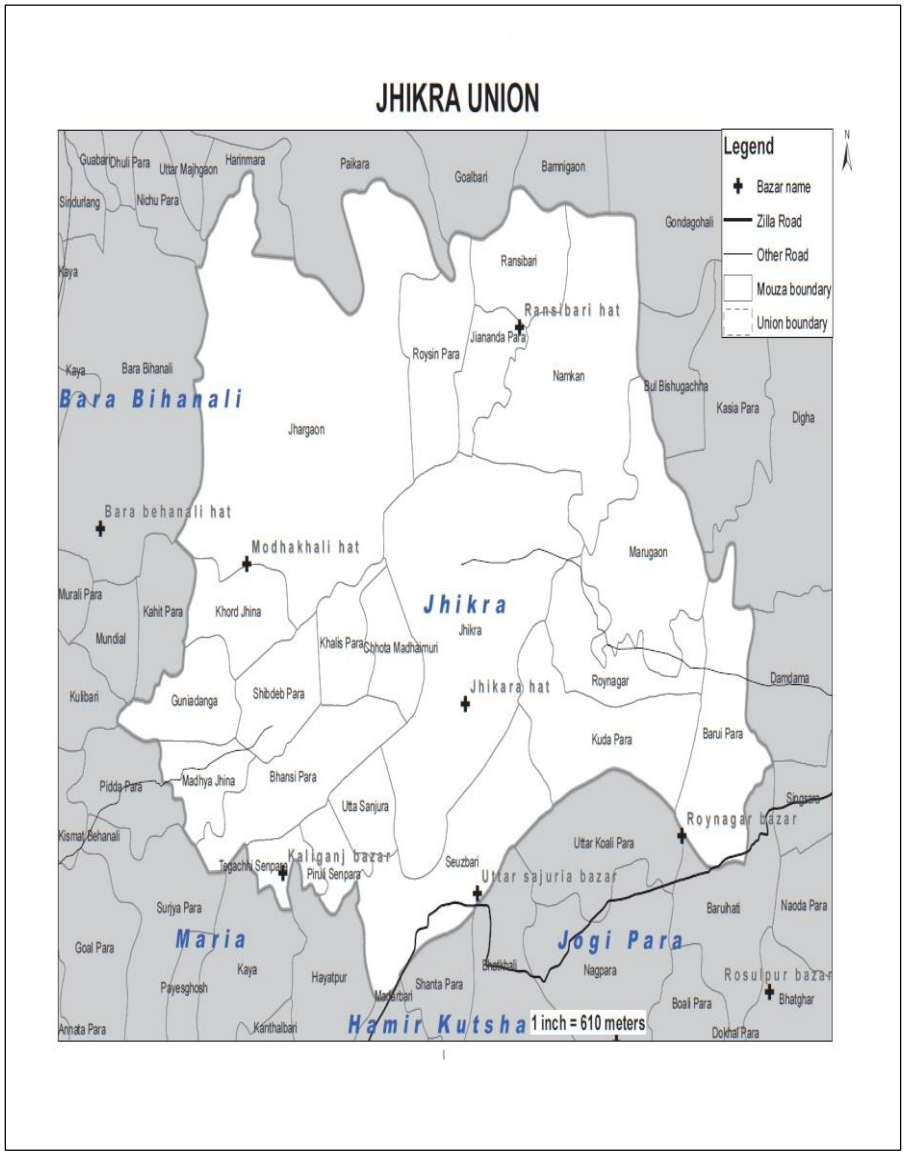
9.0 Jhikra Union

9.1 Overview

Jhikra Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 12 km^2. Total number of population of this union is 21143. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Bilsoti union is situated

East: On the east side of the study area, Bilsoti union is located



Map 9.1: Jhikra Union

9.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist of planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to

identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

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

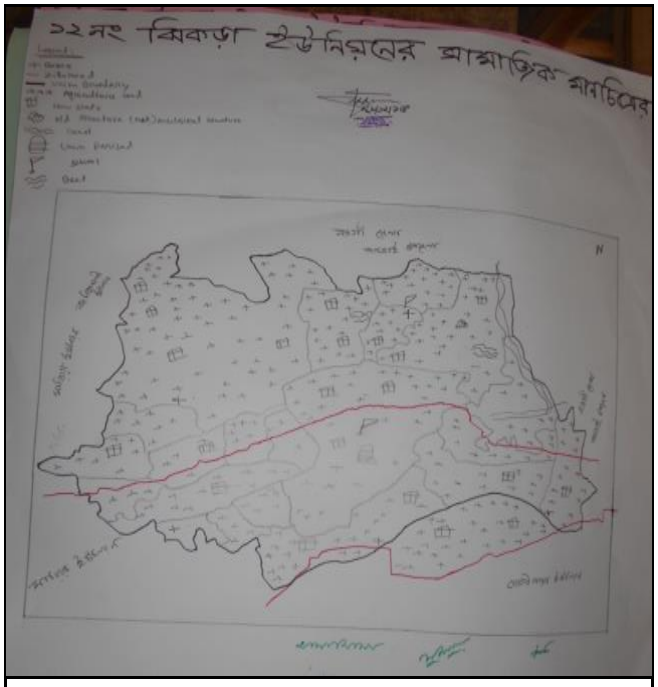


Figure 9.1: Social Map of Jhikra Union

9.3 Major Problems and Potentials

9.3.a Problems Identification

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

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

9.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Electricity
3. Water Logging
4. Health Facility
5. Industry Lacking

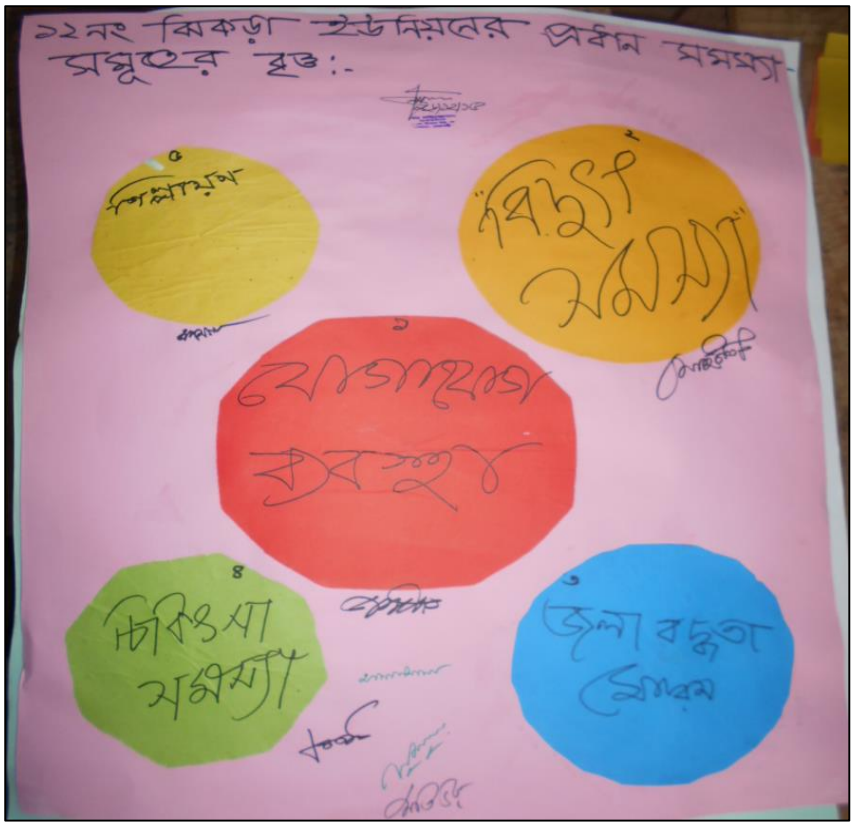


Figure 9.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

9.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Man power

9.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural Land
2. Fisheries
3. Livestock
4. Hat-Bazar
5. Fruits & Forest

Figure 9.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children

2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

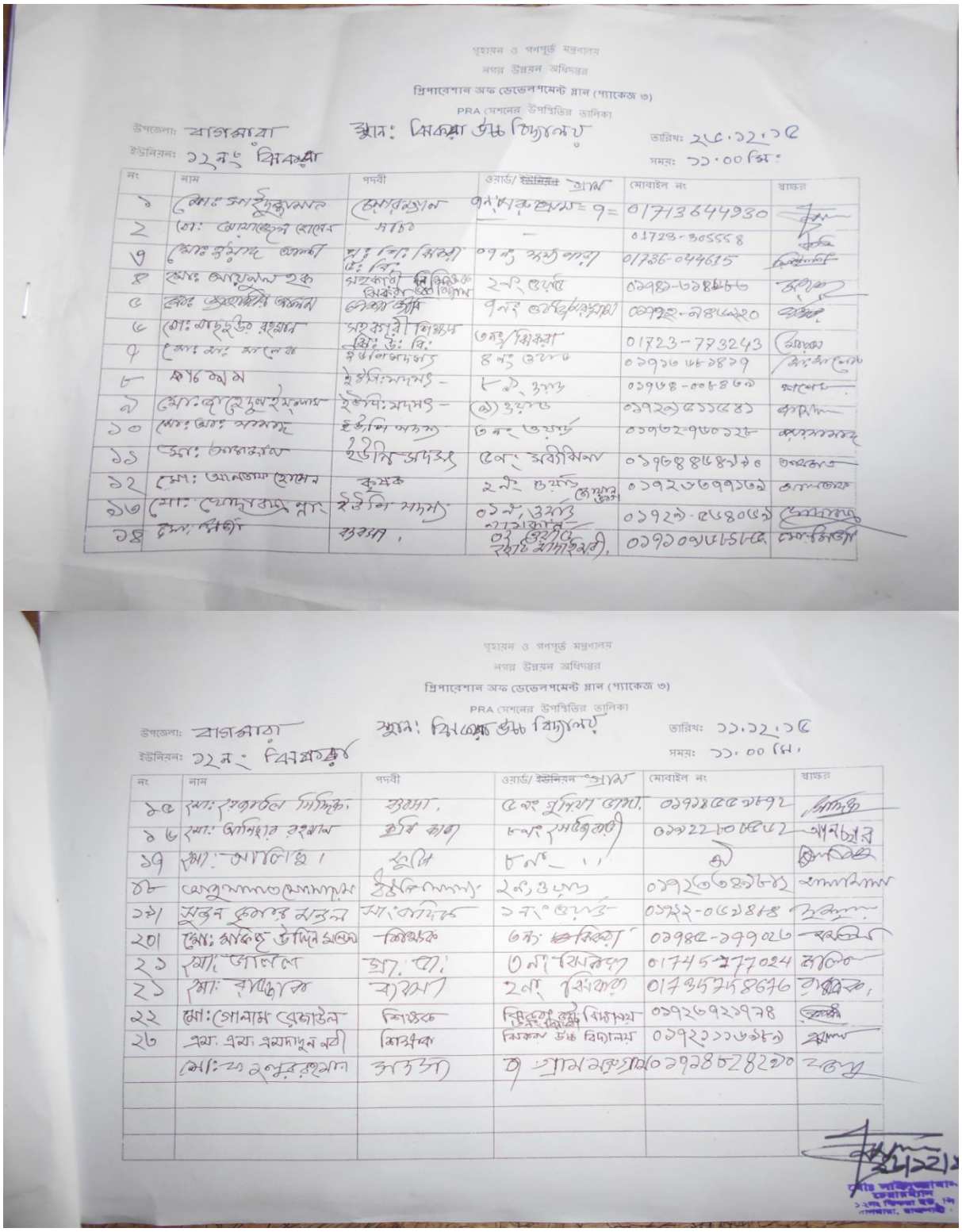
9.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Jhikra Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Jhikra Union are as follows;

Table 9.2: Development Priorities for Jhikra Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

9.5 List of Participants



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

উপজেলা: বাগমারা স্থান: ঝিকরা উচ্চ বিদ্যালয় তারিখ: ২৬.১২.১৫
ইউনিয়ন: ১২নং ঝিকরা সময়: ১১.০০ মি:

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ ~~ইউনিয়ন~~ গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মো: সাইদুজ্জামান	মেয়ারম্যান	৭নং ওয়ার্ড	01713644930	[illegible]
২	মো: মোয়াজ্জেল হোসেন	সচিব	—	01723-305558	[illegible]
৩	মো: ইয়াদ আলী	প্র: শি: ঝিকরা উ: বি:	৭নং সদস্য পাড়া	01736-044615	[illegible]
৪	মো: আয়ুনুল হক	সহকারী শিক্ষক ঝিকরা উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়	২নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৪১-৩১৪৮৮৩	[illegible]
৫	মো: [illegible]	[illegible]	৭নং ওয়ার্ড/[illegible]	০১৭২২-৯৪৬২২০	[illegible]
৬	মো: নাছুউর রহমান	সহকারী শিক্ষক ঝি: উ: বি:	৩নং/ঝিকরা	01723-773243	[illegible]
৭	মো: মা: মালেক	ইউপি সদস্য	৪নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৩৬৮১৪১৭	[illegible]
৮	[illegible]	ইউপি: সদস্য	৮নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৬৪-০০৮৪৩৯	[illegible]
৯	মো: জাহেদুল ইসলাম	ইউপি: সদস্য	(৯) ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২৯৫১১৫৪১	[illegible]
১০	মো: আ: সামাদ	ইউপি সদস্য	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৩২-৭৬০১২৮	[illegible]
১১	মো: আমজাদ	ইউপি সদস্য	৫নং সবীমিনা	০১৭৩৪৪৬৪৯৯০	[illegible]
১২	মো: আনতাফ হোসেন	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড জোয়ার ভাগ	০১৭২৩৩৭৭১৩৯	[illegible]
১৩	মো: খোদাবক্স ন্নাং	ইউপি সদস্য	০১নং ওয়ার্ড নামকান্ত	০১৭২৯-৫৬৪০৬৯	[illegible]
১৪	মো: মিজা	ব্যবসা	০২ ওয়ার্ড ২ছাট মাদাইমরী	০১৭১০৯৬৮৬৮৫	[illegible]

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

উপজেলা: বাগমারা স্থান: ঝিকরা উচ্চ বিদ্যালয় তারিখ: ১১.১২.১৫
ইউনিয়ন: ১২নং ঝিকরা সময়: ১১.০০ মি.

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ ~~ইউনিয়ন~~ গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মো: রেজাউল সিদ্দিক	ব্যবসা	৫নং গুনিয়া ভাগ	০১৭১৪৫৫৯৮৭২	[illegible]
১৬	মো: আনিছার রহমান	কৃষি কাজ	৮নং সেউজবাড়ী	০১৯২২৮০৮৫৬২	[illegible]
১৭	মো: আলিছা	কৃষি	৮নং "	ঐ	[illegible]
১৮	[illegible]	ইউপি সদস্য	২নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২৩৩৪৯৮৪২	[illegible]
১৯	সুজন কুমার মন্ডল	সাংবাদিক	১নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২২-০৬৯৪৮৪	[illegible]
২০	মো: মকিজ উদ্দিন মন্ডল	শিক্ষক	৩নং ঝিকরা	০১৭৪৫-১৭৭০২৩	[illegible]
২১	মো: জালাল	গ্রা: ডা:	৩নং ঝিকরা	01745-777024	[illegible]
২১	মো: রাজ্জাক	ব্যবসা	২নং ঝিকরা	01735758676	[illegible]
২২	মো: গোলাম রেজাউল	শিক্ষক	ঝিকরা উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়	০১৭২৬৭২১৭৭৪	[illegible]
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	মো: ফজলুর রহমান	সদস্য	৭ গ্রাম মরুগ্রাম	০১৭১৪৮২৪২৯০	[illegible]

মো: সাইদুজ্জামান
চেয়ারম্যান
১২নং ঝিকরা ইউ, পি
বাগমারা, রাজশাহী

Figure 9.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

10.0 Jogipara Union

10.1 Overview

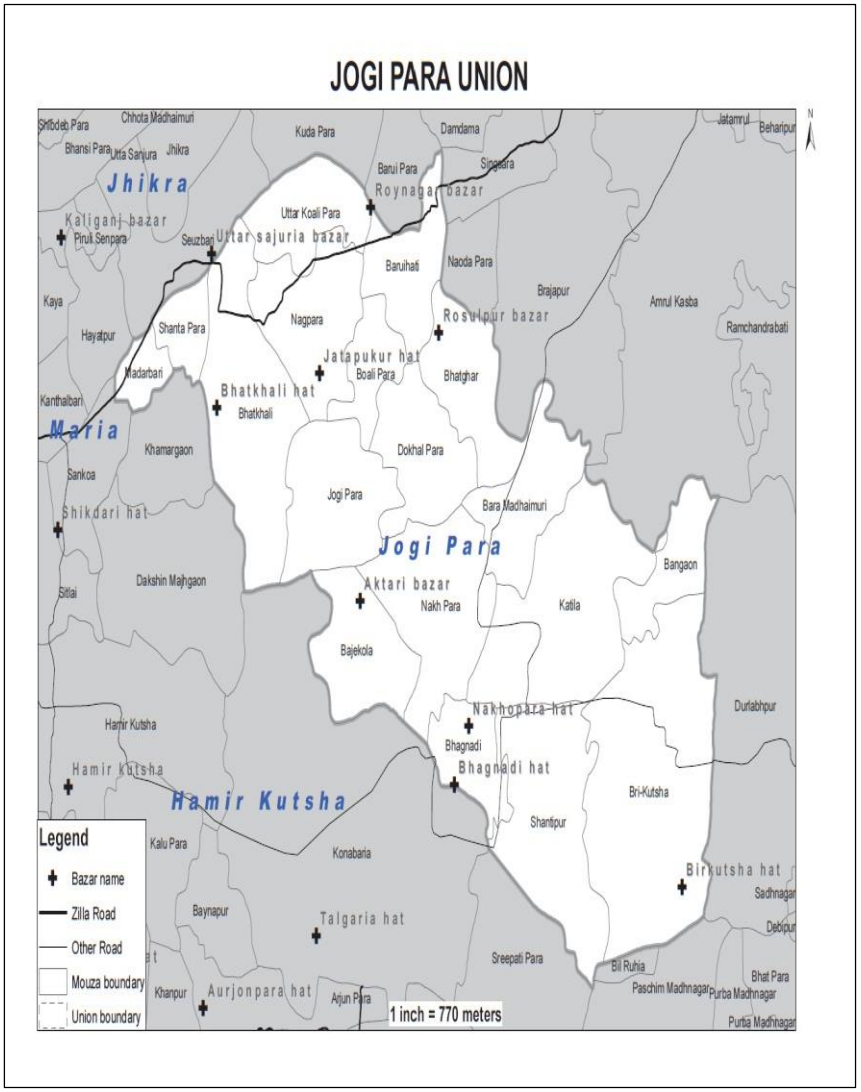
Jogipara Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 21.57 km^2. Total number of population of this union is 20740. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Sonadanga union is situated

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

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

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



Map 10.1: Jogipara Union

10.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

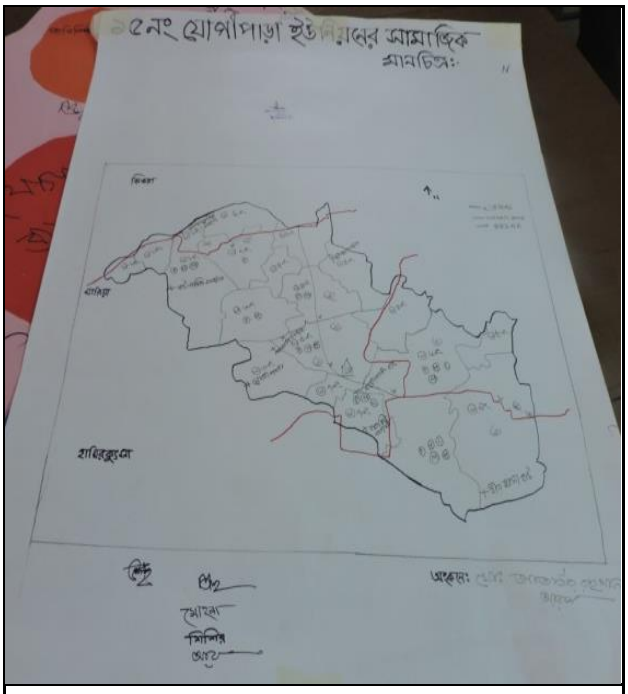


Figure 10.1: Social Map of Jogipara Union

10.3 Major Problems and Potentials

10.3.a Problems Identification

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

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

9. Infrastructure

10.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment

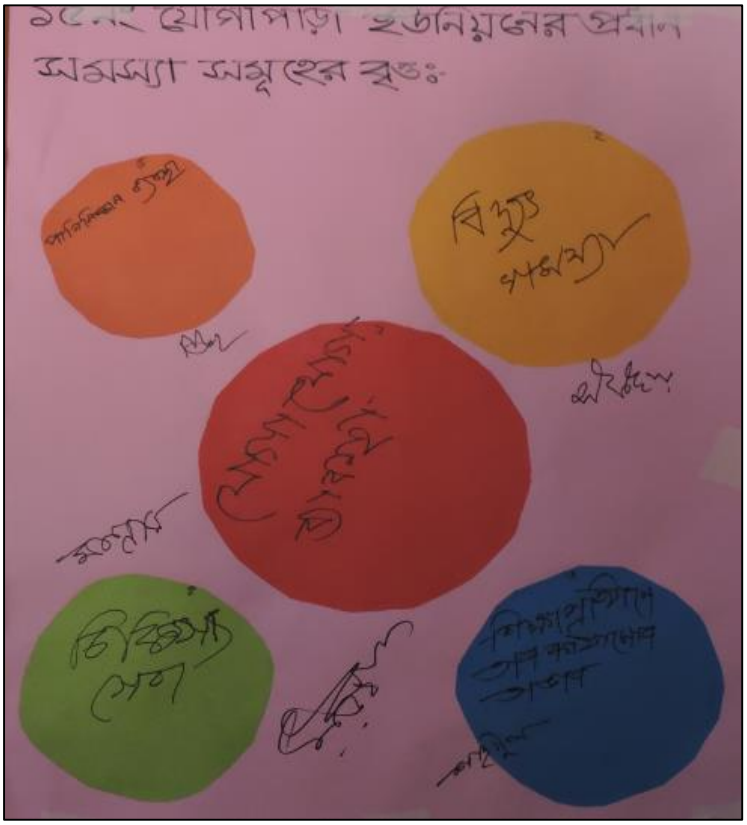


Figure 9.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

10.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming

4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

10.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

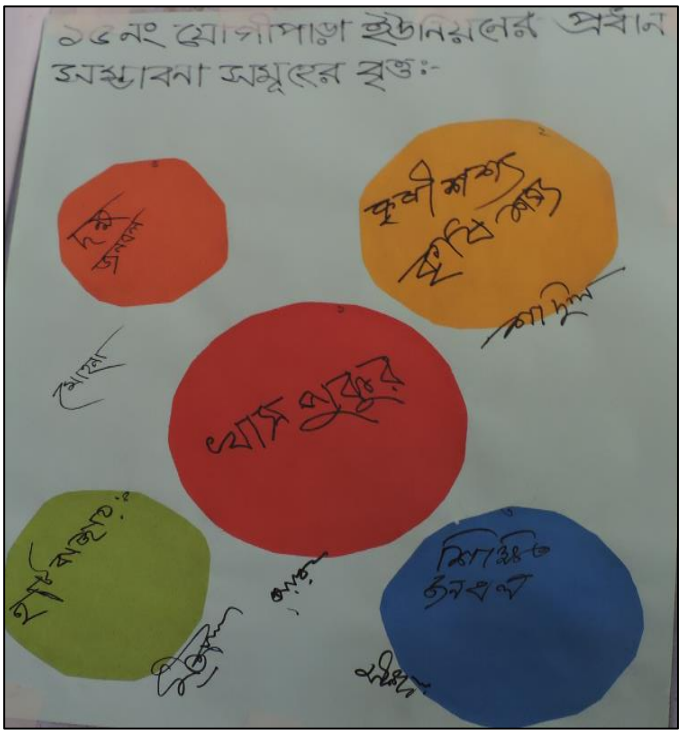


Figure 9.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children

2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

10.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Jogipara Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Jogipara Union are as follows;

Table 10.2: Development Priorities for Jogipara Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

10.5 List of Participants

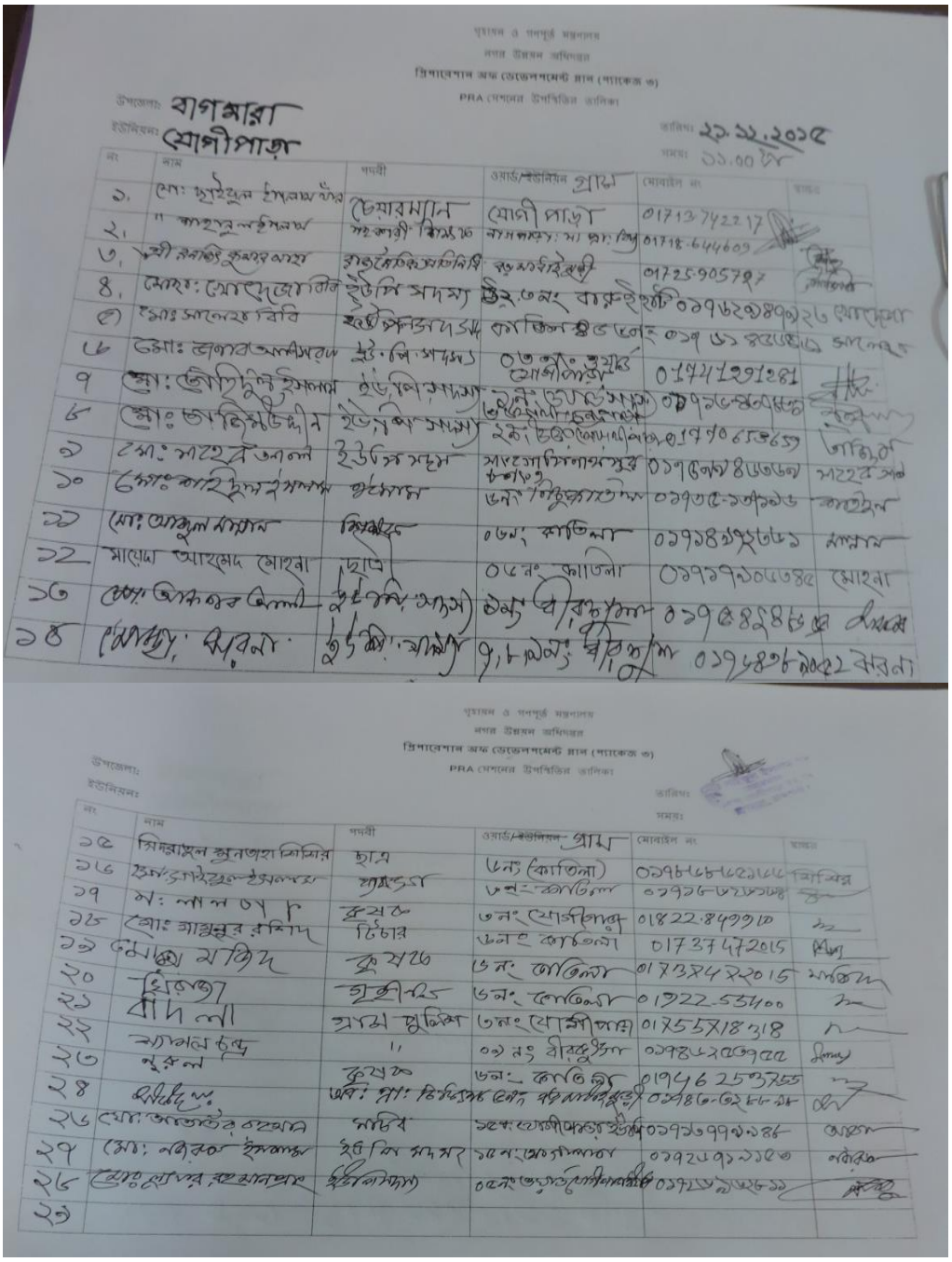


Figure 10.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

11.0 Kachari-koalipara Union

11.1 Overview

Kachari-koalipara Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 7 km^2. . It is surrounded by water from every sight. Two bills are in there namely Lakati and Likra. Total number of population of this union is 20740. Total village number is 6. Total number of population of this union is 10056.

Map 11.1: Kachari-koalipara Union

10.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

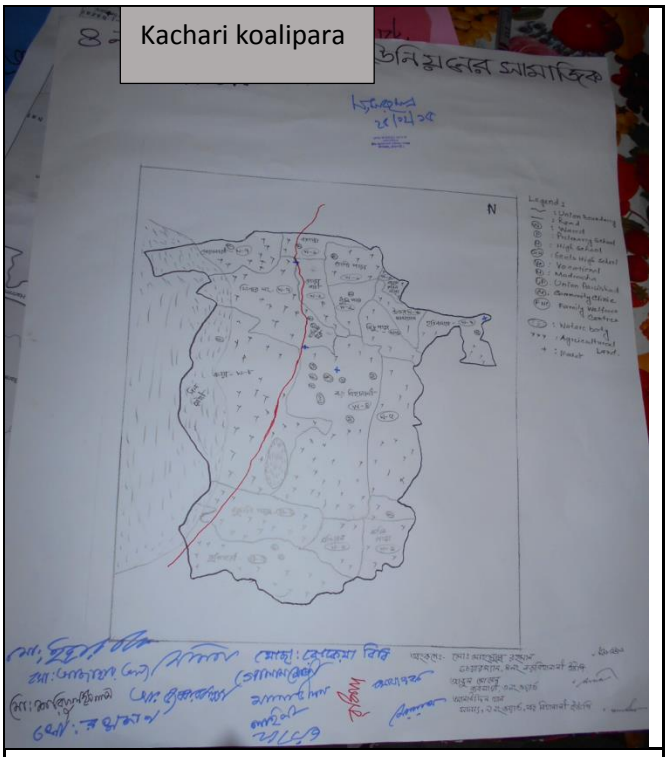


Figure 11.1: Social Map of Kachari-koalipara Union

11.3 Major Problems and Potentials

11.3.a Problems Identification

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment
6. Water logging

7. Water supply
8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

11.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Electricity
3. Educational Institute
4. Health Facilities
5. River Digging

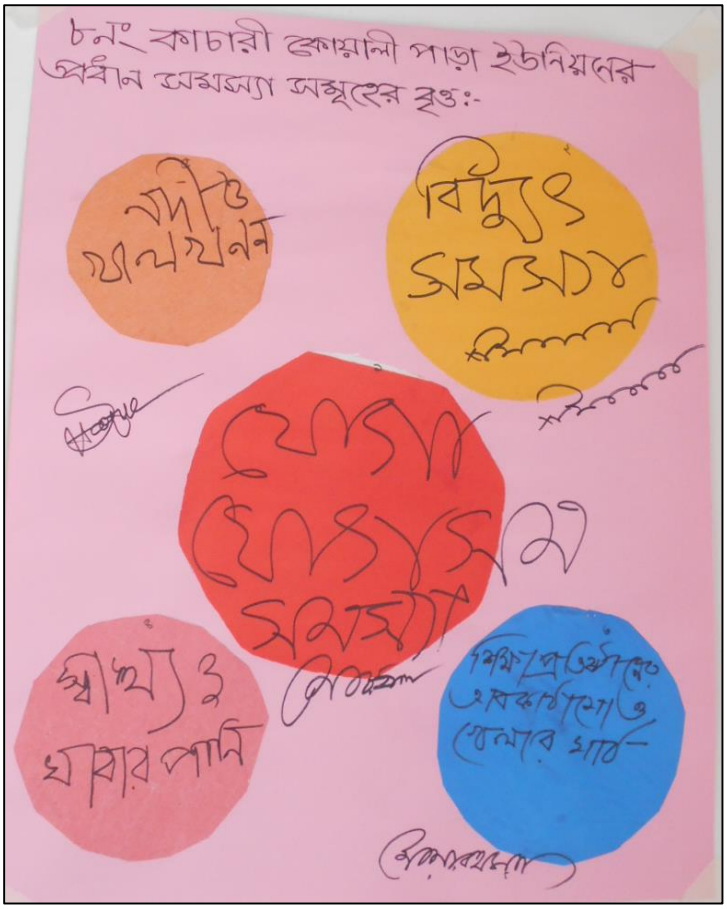


Figure 11.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

11.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming

5. Brick field
6. Educational institution

11.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agriculture
2. Fisheries
3. Livestock & Fisheries
4. Adequate River
5. Man power

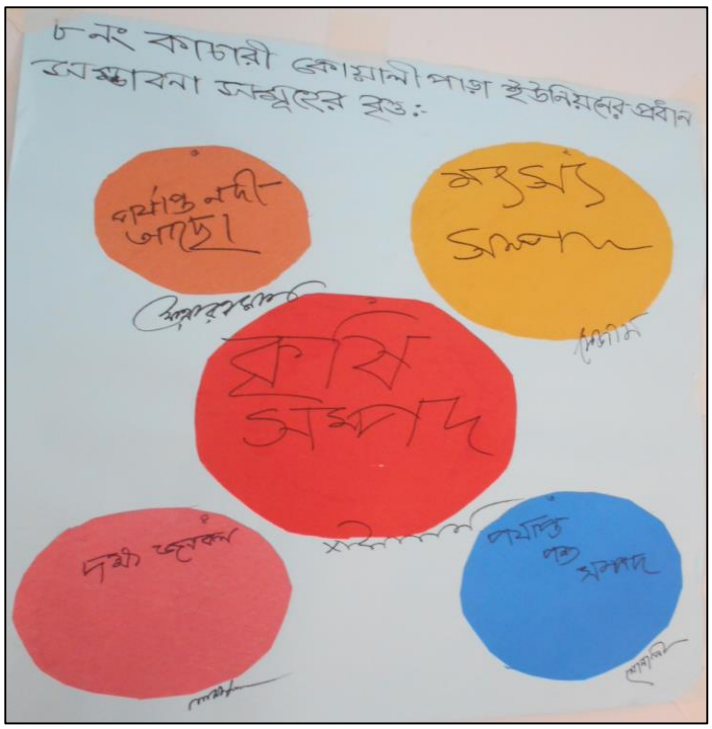


Figure 11.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children

2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

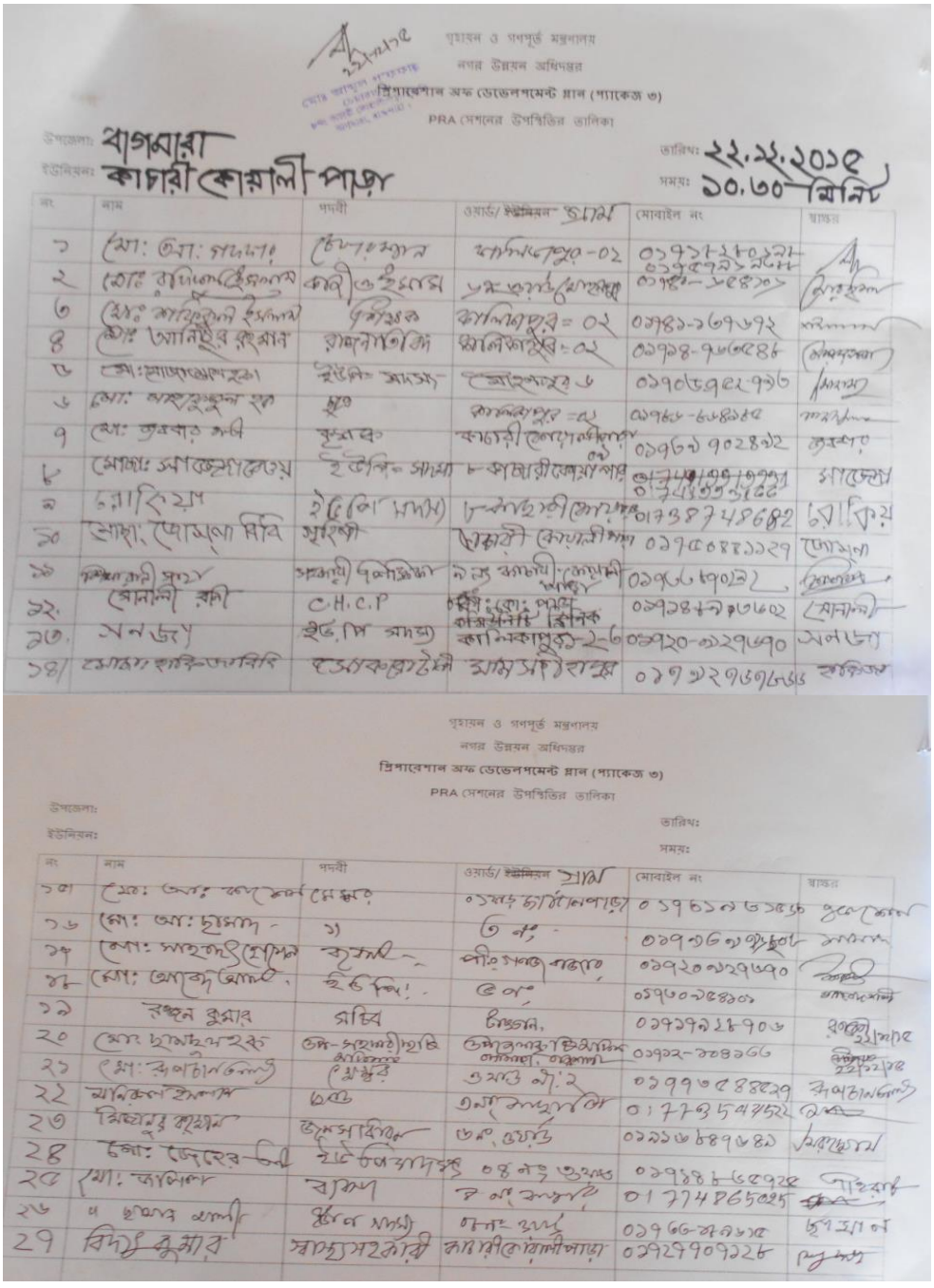
11.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Kachari-koalipara Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Kachari-koalipara Union are as follows;

Table 9.2: Development Priorities for Kachari-koalipara Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

11.5 List of Participants



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

উপজেলা: বাগমারা
ইউনিয়ন: কাচারী কোয়ালীপাড়া
তারিখ: ২২.১১.২০১৫
সময়: ১০.৩০ মিনিট

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মো: ওমর ফারুক	চেয়ারম্যান	কাশিনাথপুর-০২	০১৭২১২৮০২৯৮	
২	মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম	কবি ও ইমাম	৮নং ওয়ার্ড বাগমারা	০১৭৪-১৫৪৯১৯	
৩	মোঃ আবিদুল ইসলাম	শিক্ষক	কাশিনাথপুর = ০২	০১৭৪১-২৬৭৬৭২	
৪	মো: আনিছুর রহমান	রাজনীতিবিদ	কাশিনাথপুর = ০২	০১৭২৪-৭৬৫৫৪৬	
৫	মো: শামসুজ্জামান	ইউপি সদস্য	কাশিনাথপুর ৬	০১৭০৫৭৫২-৭৯৬	
৬	মোঃ আবদুল্লাহ হক	মুদি	কাশিনাথপুর =০২	০১৭৬৫-৬৮৪১৫	
৭	মো: তুলসীর মন্ডল	কৃষক	কাচারী কোয়ালীপাড়া	০১৭৬৯ ৭০২৪৯২	
৮	মোছা: সাবেরা বেগম	ইউপি সদস্য	৮-কাচারীকোয়ালীপাড়া		
৯	মো: রফিক	ইউপি সদস্য	৮-কাচারীকোয়ালীপাড়া	০১৭৪৭৪৮৬৪২	
১০	মোছা: ফোয়না বিবি	গৃহিণী	কাচারী কোয়ালীপাড়া	০১৭৫০৪৪১১২৭	
১১	[illegible]	সমাজসেবী	৯নং কাশিনাথপুর ইউনিয়ন	০১৭৫৬৮৭০৯২৮	
১২	খোকন কুমার	C.H.C.P	কাশিনাথপুর ২-৬	০১৭২৪৮৯৩৬০২	
১৩	সনজয়	ইউপি সদস্য	কাশিনাথপুর ২-৬	০১৭২০-৯২৭৬৭০	
১৪	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	০১৭৬২৭৬৩৮৬৬৬	

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

উপজেলা:
ইউনিয়ন:
তারিখ:
সময়:

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	[illegible]	[illegible]	৩নং ওয়ার্ড কাশিনাথপুর	০১৭৩১৯৬৩৫৬৯	
১৬	মো: আ: হাসান	১১	৩ নং	০১৭৭৬৯৭৯৫৮৮	
১৭	মো: সাইফুল ইসলাম	কৃষক	পীরগঞ্জ বাজার	০১৭২০৯২৭৬৭০	
১৮	মো: আবুল কাশেম	ছাত্র	৩ নং	০১৭৩০২৫৪৯০	
১৯	রঞ্জন কুমার	রবিদ	বিজয়ন,	০১৭২৭৯২৮৭০৬	
২০	মো: হাসানুজ্জামান	অফ-সহায়ীগ্রাহি কাচারিঘর	উপজেলা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, বাগমারা	০১৭২-২০৪৯৬৬	
২১	মো: রুপচান মন্ডল	[illegible]	ওয়ার্ড নং: ২	০১৭৭৩৫৪৪৫২৯	
২২	আনিকুল ইসলাম	ওয়ার্ড	৩নং কাশিনাথপুর	০১৭৭৩৫৭৪৭৫২	
২৩	রিয়াজুর রহমান	জনপ্রতিনিধি	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৪৭৬৪৩	
২৪	মো: জোহের আলী	ইউপি সদস্য	০৪নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৪৪৮৬৫৫৭২৪	
২৫	মো: কামাল	ব্যবসা	৮ নং কাশিনাথপুর	০১৭৭৪৮৬৫৫৭২৫	
২৬	[illegible]	[illegible]	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৬৫-৮৭৬৯৫	
২৭	বিপ্লব কুমার	স্বাস্থ্যসহকারী	কাচারীকোয়ালীপাড়া	০১৭২৭৭০৭১২৮	

Figure 11.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

12.0 Maria Union

12.1 Overview

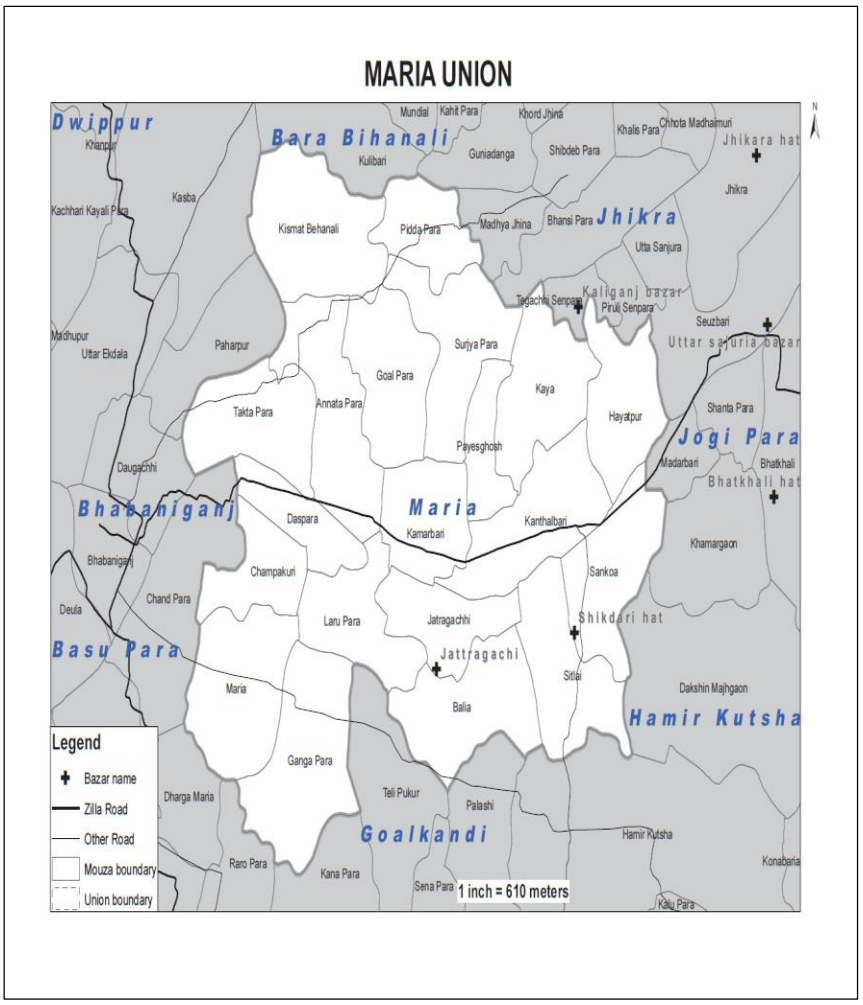
Maria Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 7 km^2. Total number of population of this union is 20828. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Maria union union is situated

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

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

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



Map 12.1: Maria Union

12.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

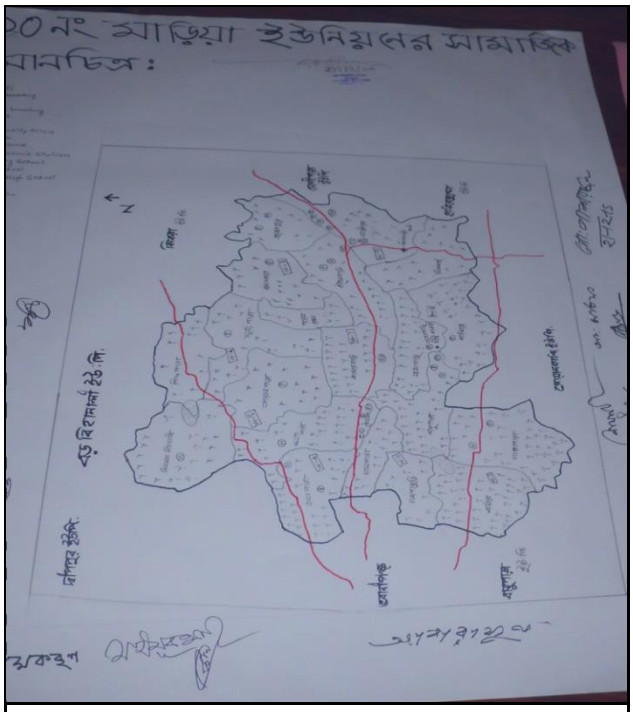


Figure 12.1: Social Map of Maria Union

12.3 Major Problems and Potentials

12.3.a Problems Identification

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

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

8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

12.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Agricultural Facilities
3. Health Facilities
4. Residential
5. Agriculture

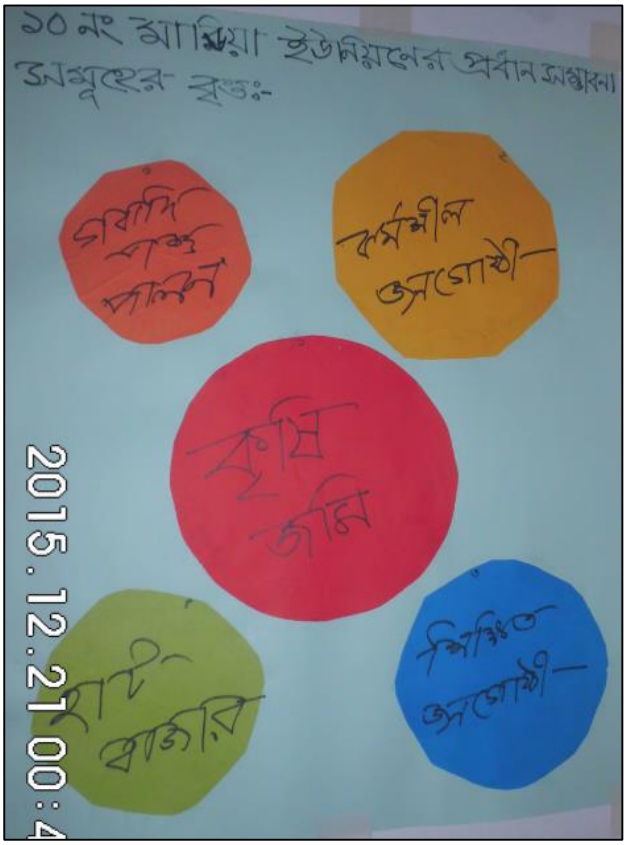


Figure 12.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

12.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming

4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Manpower

12.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

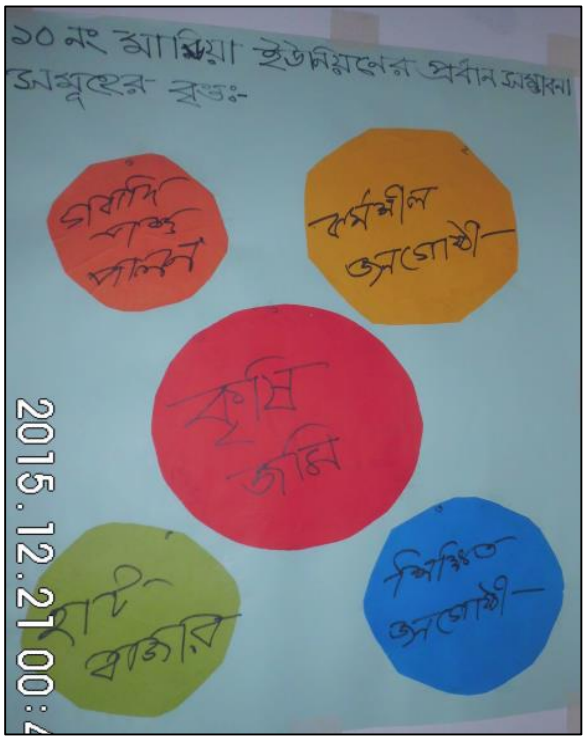


Figure 12.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

Table 12.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well,	• People are suffering from various	• Projects of different NGOs

water	• presence of arsenic and iron	diseases.	like save the children
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• Water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

12.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Maria Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Maria Union are as follows;

Table 12.2: Development Priorities for Maria Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

12.5 List of Participants

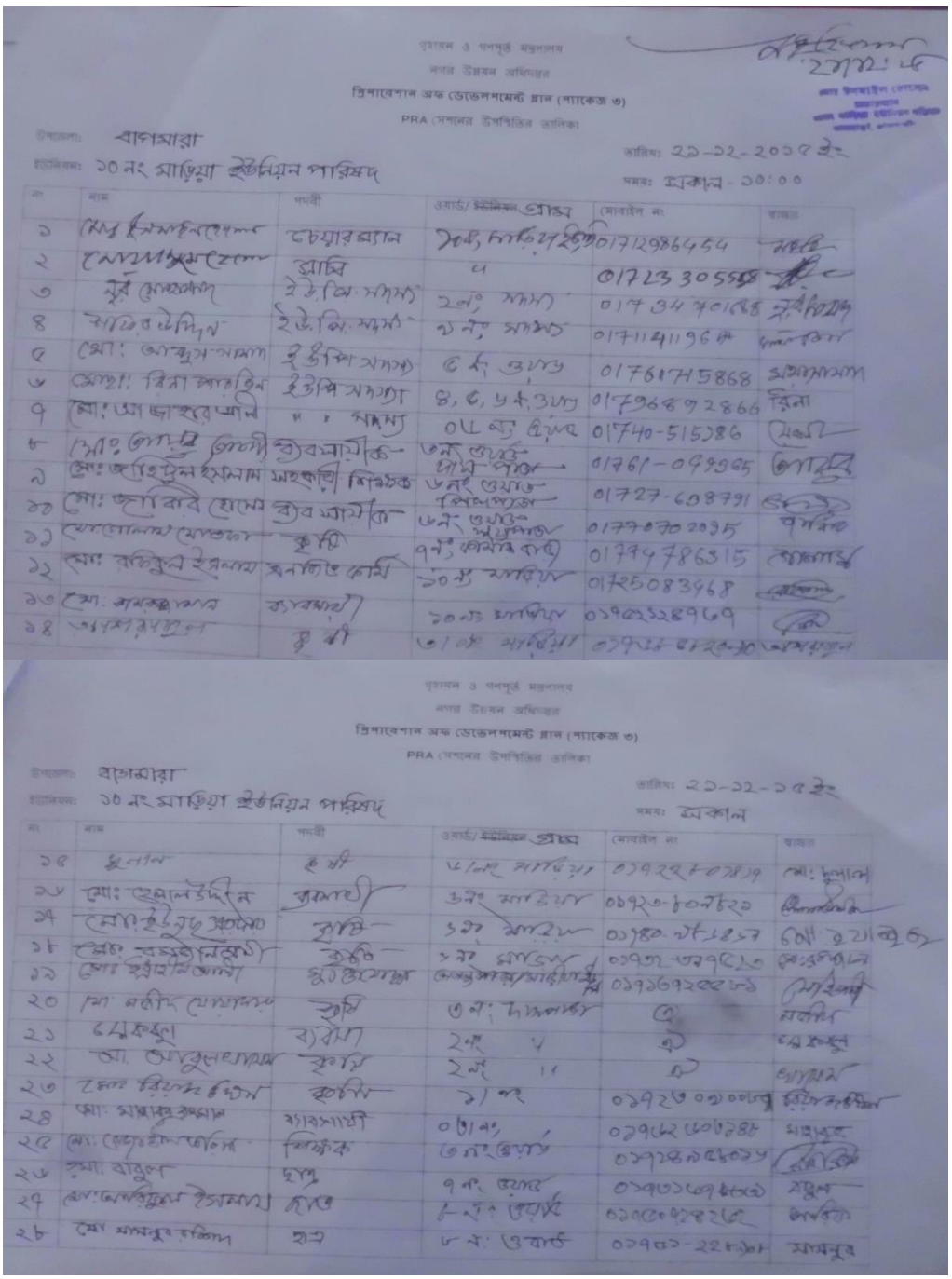


Figure 12.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

13.0 Nordas Union

13.1 Overview

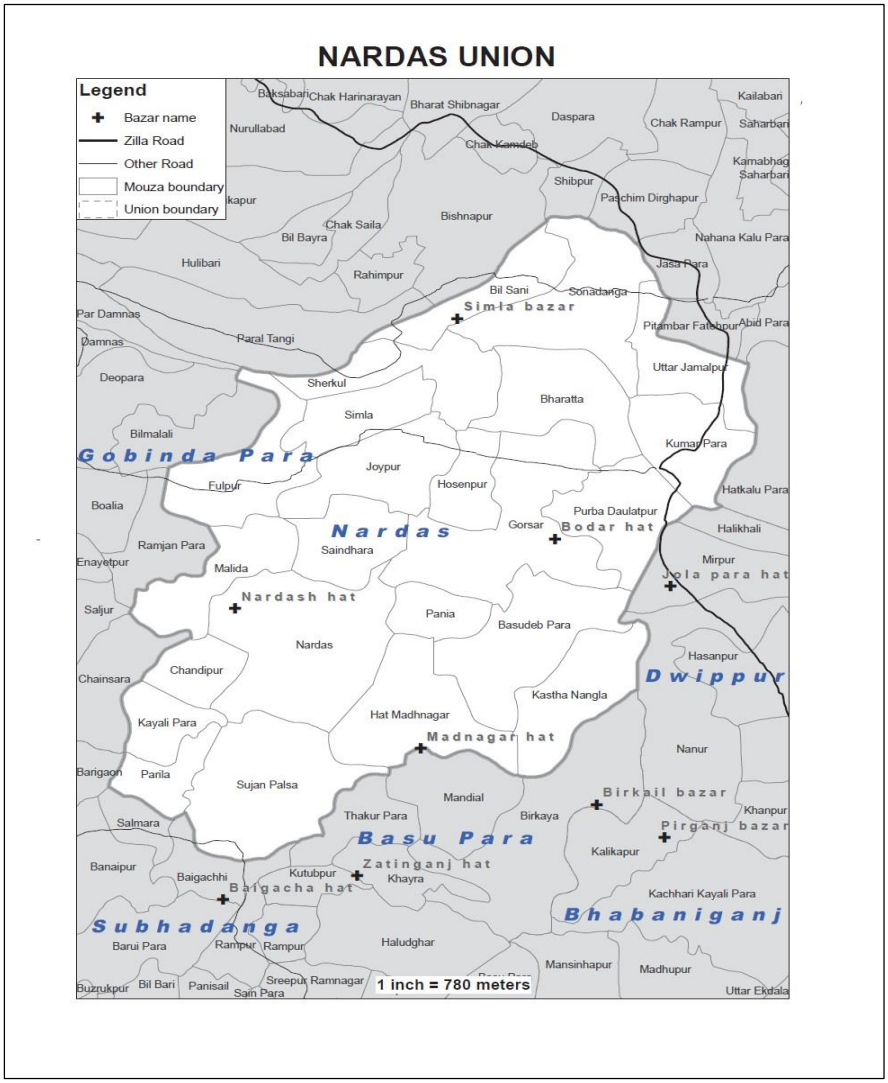
Nordas Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 21.57 km^2. Total number of population of this union is 20740. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Sonadanga union is situated

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

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

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



Map 13.1: Nordas Union

13.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

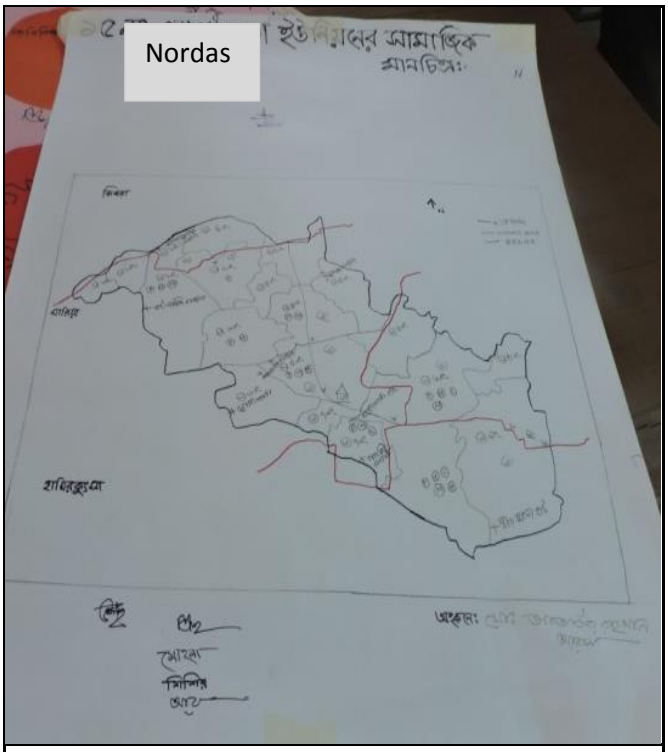


Figure 13.1: Social Map of Nordas Union

13.3 Major Problems and Potentials

13.3.a Problems Identification

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment

6. Water logging
7. Water supply
8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

13.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment

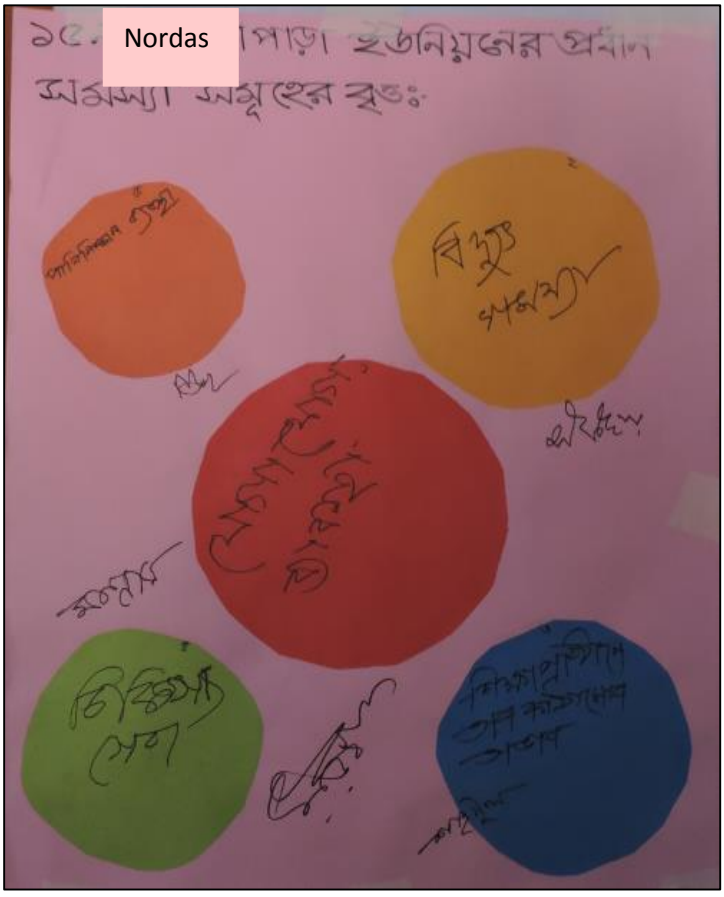


Figure 13.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

13.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming

4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

13.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

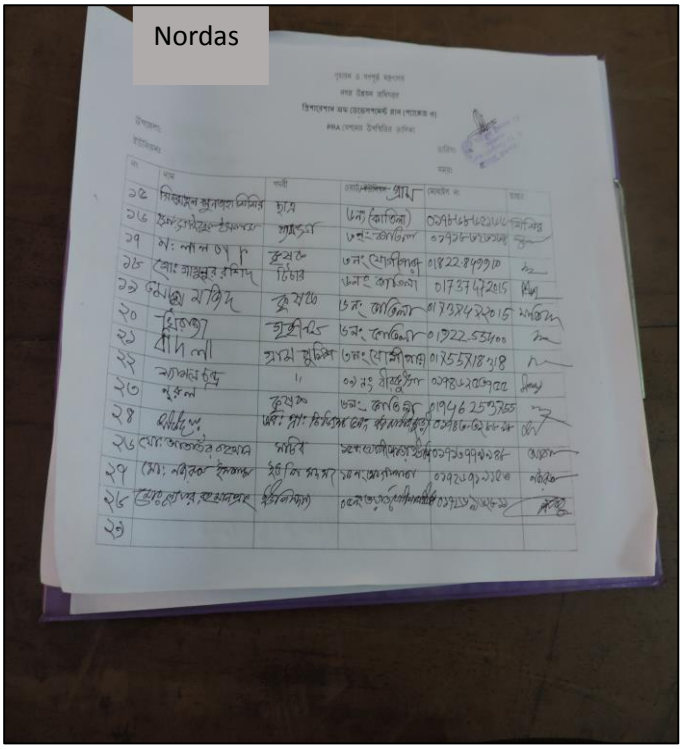


Figure 13.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

Table 13.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the

			children
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

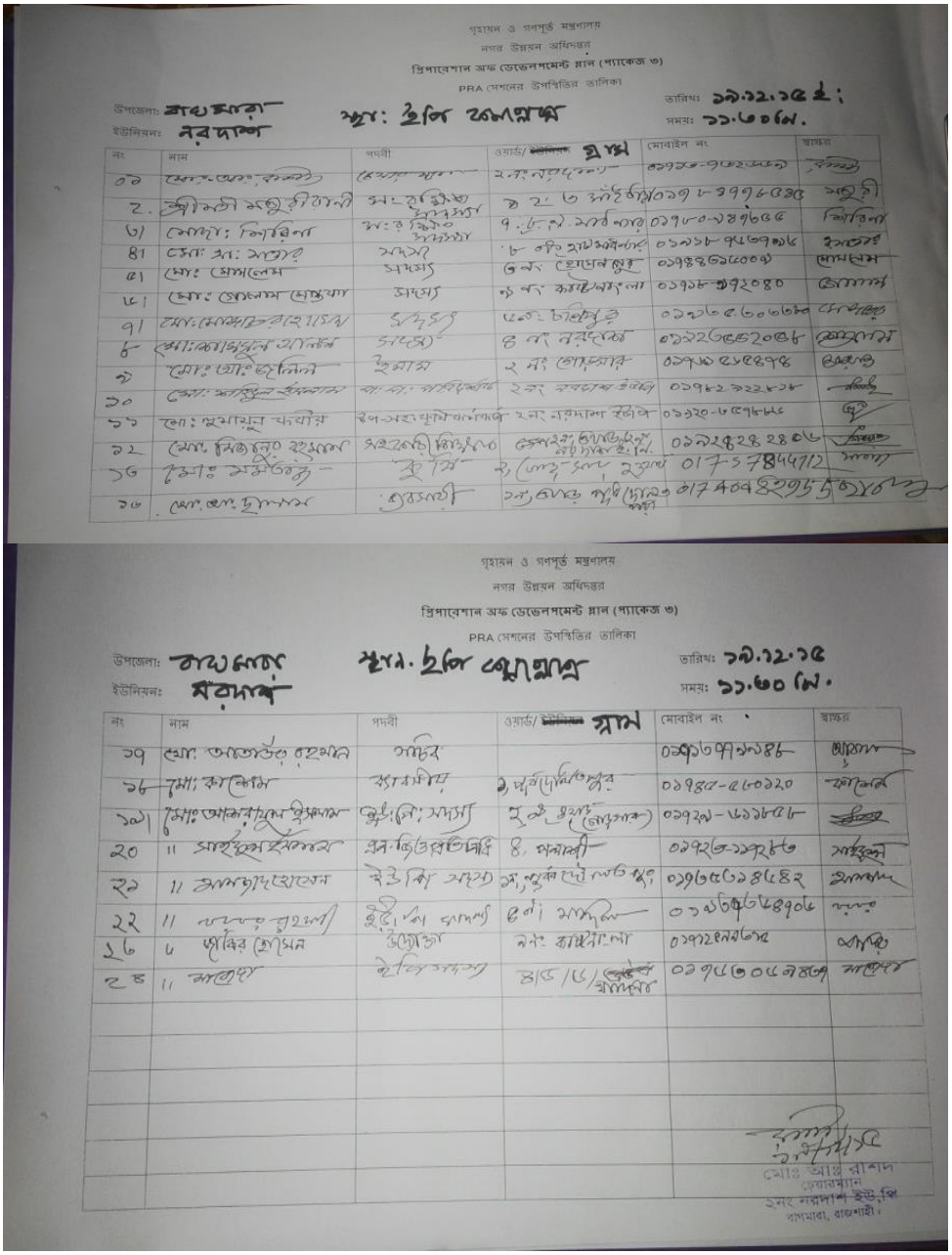
13.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Nordas Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Nordas Union are as follows;

Table 13.2: Development Priorities for Jogipara Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

13.5 List of Participants



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

উপজেলা: বাঘমারা
ইউনিয়ন: নওদাপাড়া
স্থান: হলি ক্রিসেন্ট
তারিখ: ২৯.১২.১৫ ই:
সময়: ১১.৩০ টা.

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ স্থান	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ আঃ কাদের	চেয়ারম্যান	২ নং নওদাপাড়া	০১৭২৮-৭৯৫৯৯৬	
২	শ্রীমতী মঞ্জু রানী	সহঃ কর্মকর্তা	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড ০১৭৩-২৪৭৬৩৫		
৩	সোমা: নিলুফা	সহঃ শিক্ষিকা	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড ০১৭৩-২৪৭৬৩৫		
৪	মোঃ মঃ সাত্তার	সদস্য	৮ নং ওয়ার্ড ০১৯১৮-৭৫৩৭৯৬		
৫	মোঃ মোশারেম	সদস্য	৩ নং ছোটধোপাপুকুর	০১৯৪৪৬৯৫০০৯	
৬	মোঃ জেসমিন মোস্তফা	সদস্য	৯ নং কাটাখালী	০১৯১৮-৩৭২০৪০	
৭	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	চেয়ারম্যান	৫নং চাকিপুকুর	০১৯১৫৫৬০৬৮৮	
৮	মোঃ কামরুল আলম	সদস্য	৪ নং নওদাপাড়া	০১৯২৬৫৪২০৪৮	
৯	মোঃ গোঃ ফুলমিন	ইমাম	২ নং কোয়ার্টার	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৫৭৫	
১০	মোঃ আসাদুল ইসলাম	সহঃ কর্মকর্তা	২নং নওদাপাড়া ইউপি	০১৯৮২-৩২২৮১৮	
১১	মোঃ সুহায়ুন কবীর	ইনস্ট্রাক্টর	২নং নওদাপাড়া ইউপি	০১৯২০-৮৫৭৮৮৫	
১২	মোঃ সিরাজুল ইসলাম	সহকারী শিক্ষক	[illegible]	০১৯২৪২৪২৪০৬	
১৩	মোঃ মফিজুর	[illegible]	[illegible]	০১৭৩৭৮৪৭১২	
১৪	মোঃ আঃ হালিম	[illegible]	[illegible]	০১৭১৭৪৯২৯৫৫	

গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
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PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: বাঘমারা
ইউনিয়ন: নওদাপাড়া
স্থান: হলি ক্রিসেন্ট
তারিখ: ২৯.১২.১৫
সময়: ১১.৩০ টা.

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ স্থান	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মোঃ আজাউল হক খান	সচিব		০১৭১৩৭৮৯৯৪৬	
১৬	মোঃ কাশেম	ঝাড়দার	৯, দক্ষিণ নওদাপাড়া	০১৯৪৫-৫৮০৯২০	
১৭	মোঃ আকবারুল ইসলাম	ক্লার্ক কাম সহঃ	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড (বাঘমারা)	০১৭২৯-৬১১৮৫৮	
২০	মোঃ সাইফুল ইসলাম	সহঃ হিসাবরক্ষক	৪ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৫-১২৫২৮৩	
২১	মোঃ আলতাফ হোসেন	হেড ক্লার্ক কাম	১নং পূর্ব নওদাপাড়া	০১৭৬৫৬১৪৫৪২	
২২	মোঃ নজরুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	৪ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৯৫৬৭৬৪৭০৬	
২৬	মোঃ জাকির হোসেন	উপজেলা	নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৮৯৮৬৮৬৮	
২৪	মোঃ সালেহা	[illegible]	৪/৫/১৬/ স্থায়ী	০১৭৫৩০৫৯৪৩৭	

মোঃ আঃ খালেক
চেয়ারম্যান
২নং নওদাপাড়া ইউ.পি
বাঘমারা, রাজশাহী।

Figure 13.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

14.0 Sonadanga Union

14.1 Overview

Sonadanga Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district. It is situated in the East 9 km from the Baghmara Upazila and Bill Josai is the biggest bill in there. It is surrounded by Bill Josai from three sights. Total village number is 10. Total number of population of this union is 20459. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

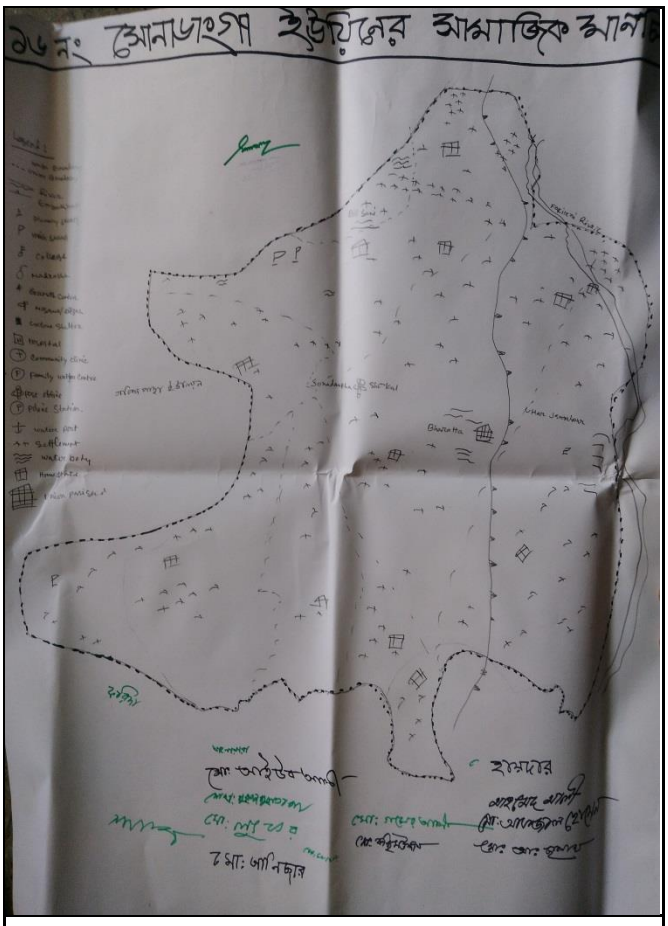


Figure 11.1: Social Map of Kachari-koalipara Union

Map 14.1: Sonadanga Union

14.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

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

14.3 Major Problems and Potentials

14.3.a Problems Identification

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

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

14.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Water Logging
3. Education
4. Agricultural Facilities
5. Electricity & Fuel

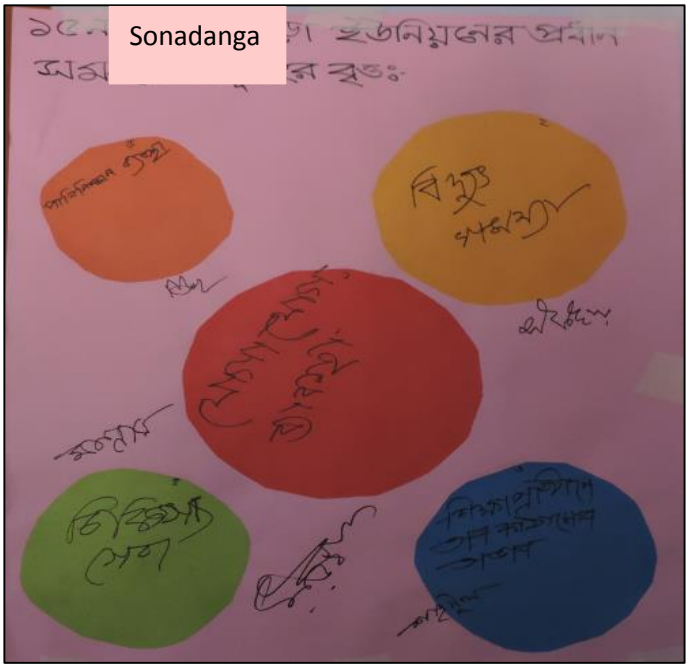


Figure 14.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

14.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Educational institution
7. Man power

14.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

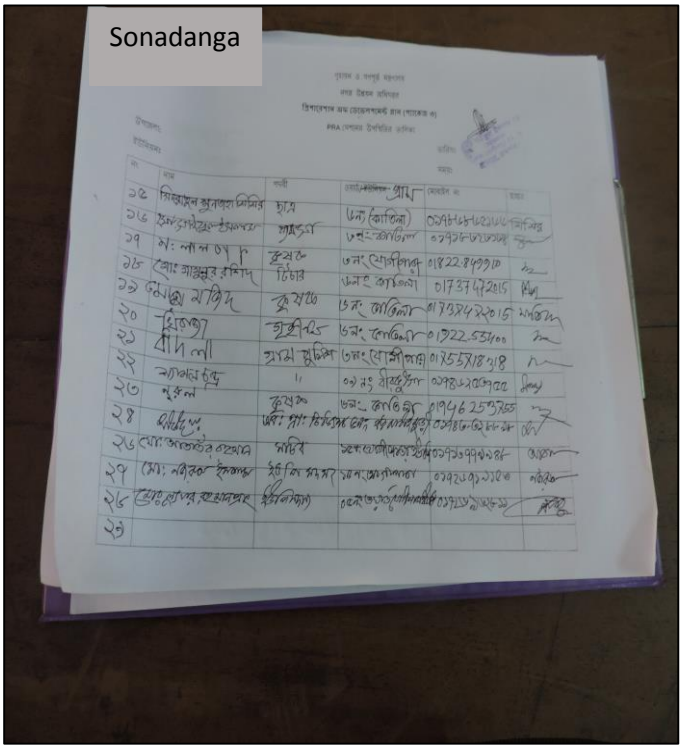


Figure 14.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

Table 14.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children
2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

14.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Sonadanga Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Sonadanga Union are as follows;

Table 14.2: Development Priorities for Sonadanga Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

14.5 List of Participants

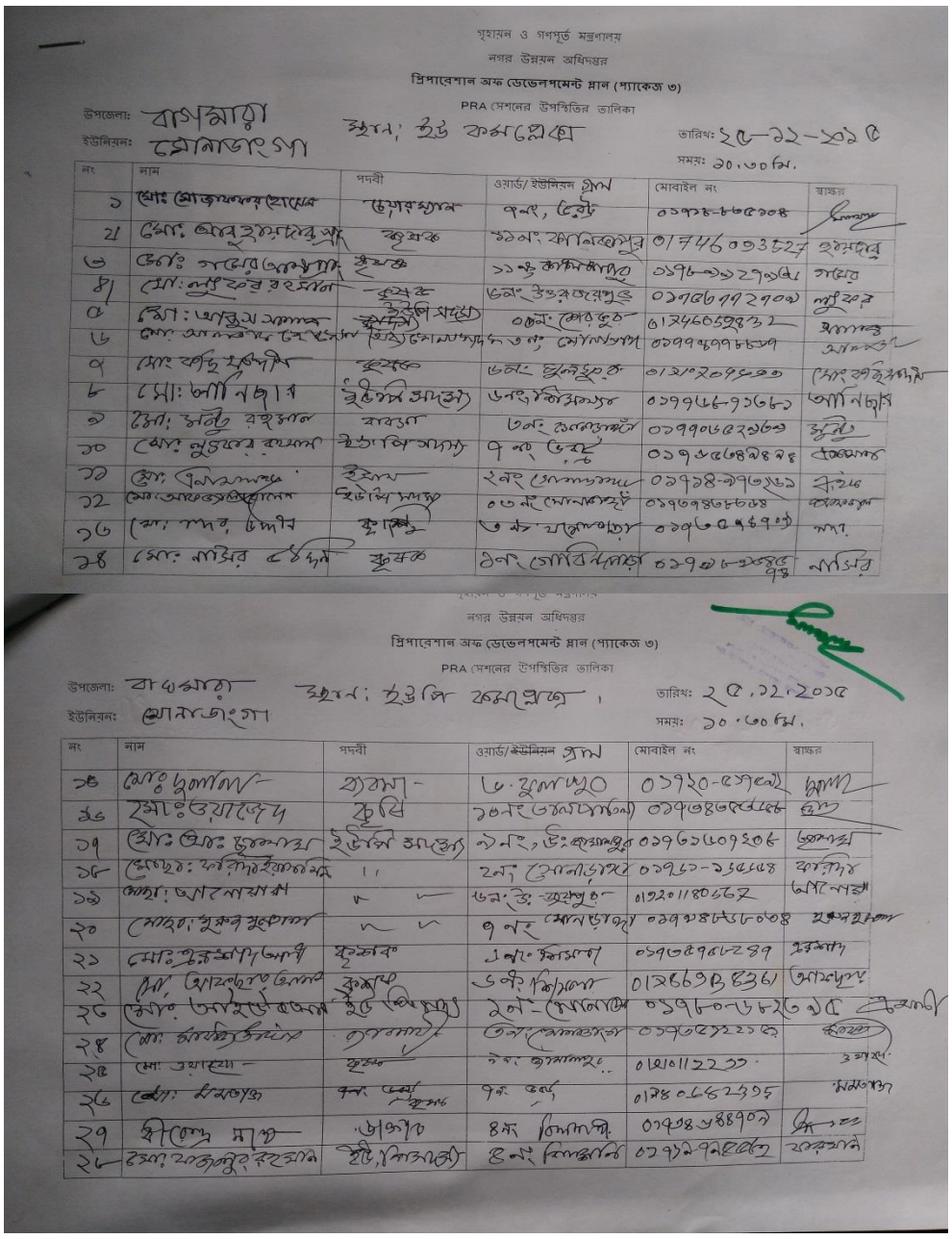


Figure 14.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

15.0 Sreepur Union

15.1 Overview

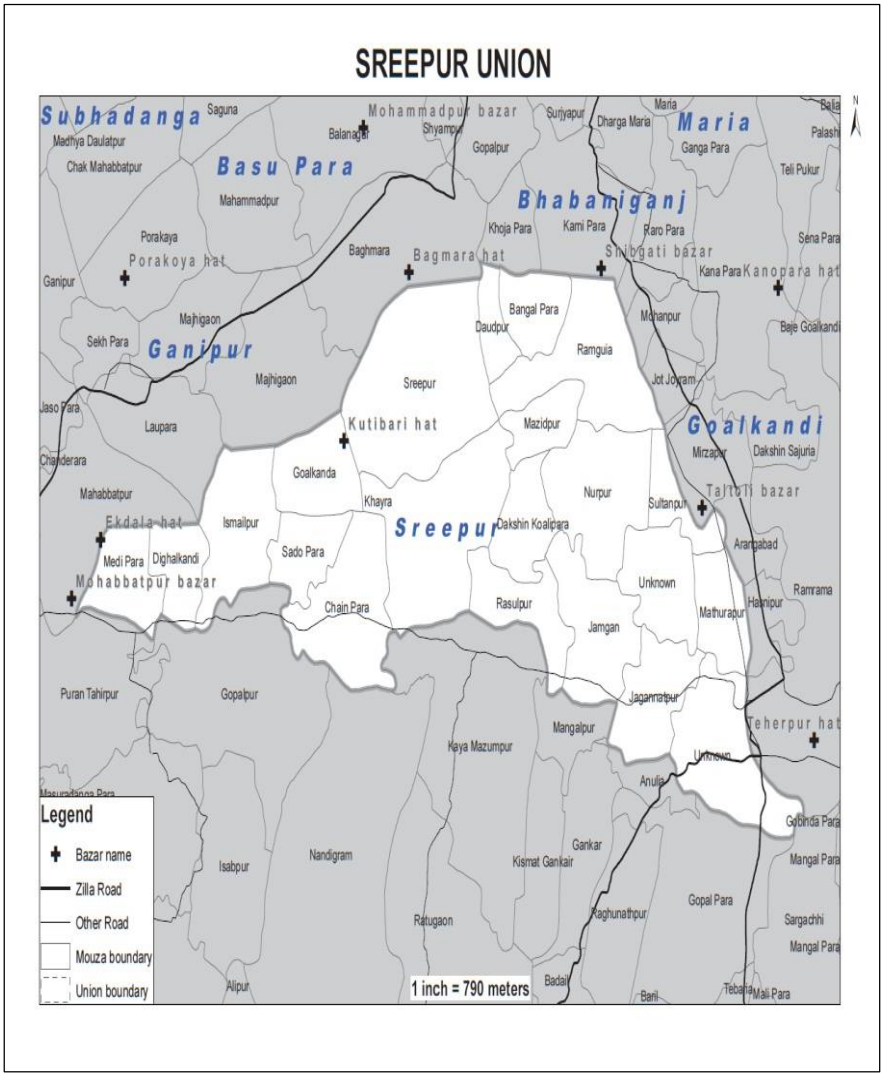
Sreepur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 21.57 km^2. Total number of population of this union is 20740. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, by Char Sripur union is situated

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

South: On the south side of the study area Sripur Union is located.

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



Map 15.1: Sreepur Union

15.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

Social Map of Sreepur Union

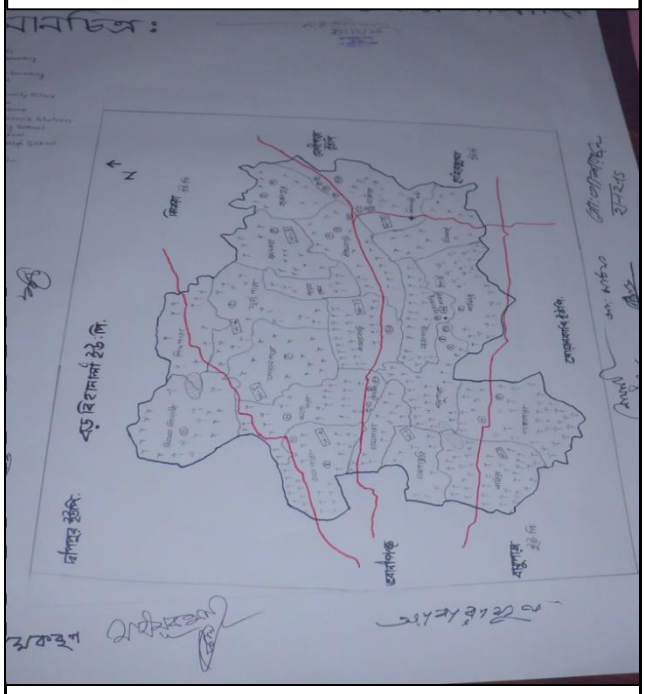


Figure 15.1: Social Map of Sreepur Union

15.3 Major Problems and Potentials

15.3.a Problems Identification

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment

6. Water logging
7. Water supply
8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

15.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Agricultural Facilities
3. Health Facilities
4. Residential
5. Agriculture

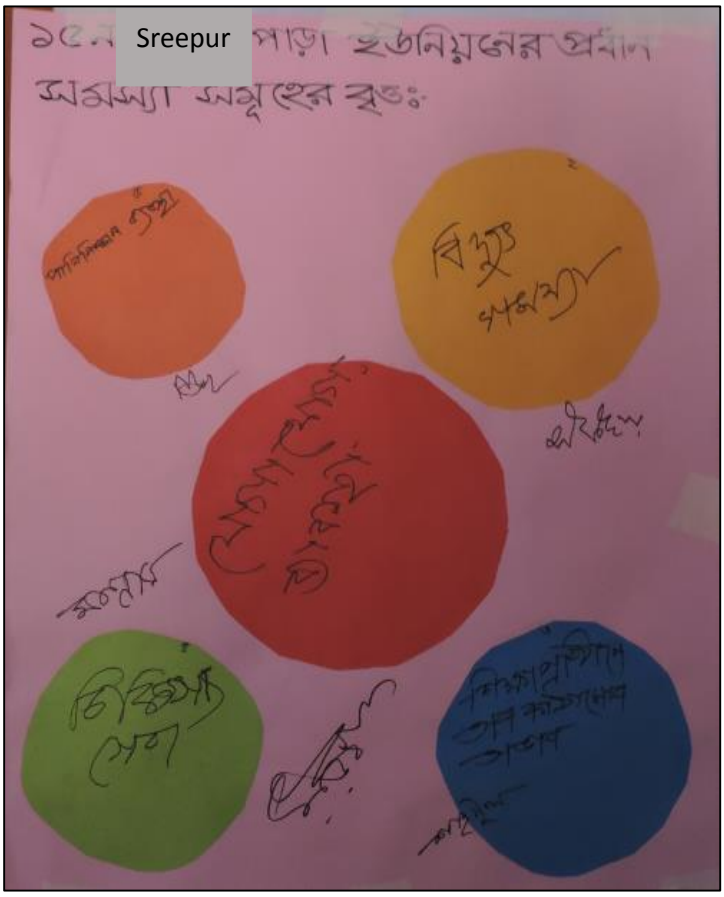


Figure 15.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

15.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming

5. Active manpower

15.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

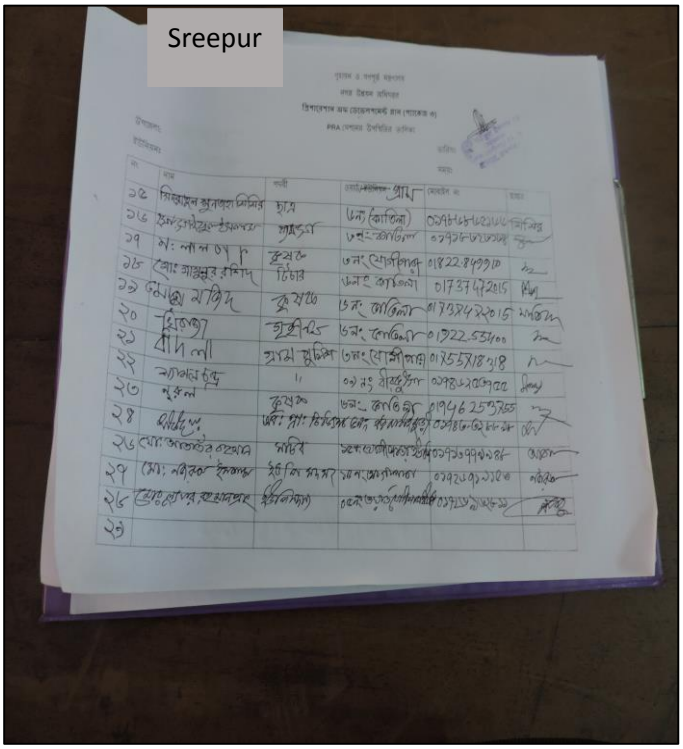


Figure 15.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

Table 15.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children

2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

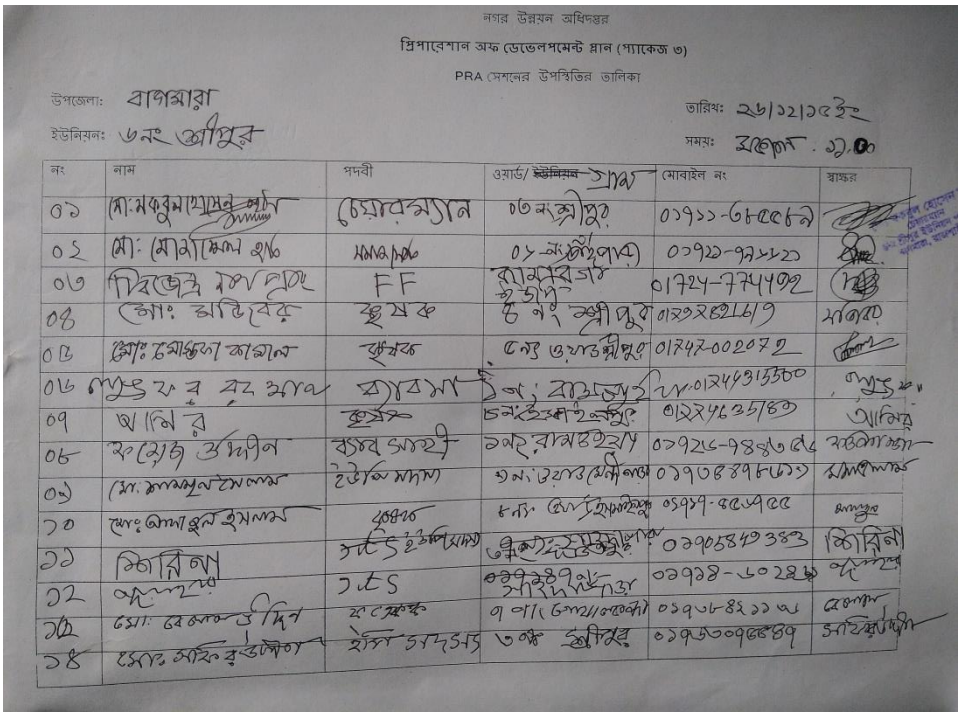
15.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Sreepur Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Sripur Union are as follows;

Table 15.2: Development Priorities for Sreepur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

15.5 List of Participants



নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর

প্রিপারেশান অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)

PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: বাগমারা

তারিখ: ২৬/১২/১৫ইং

ইউনিয়ন: ৬নং শ্রীপুর

সময়: সকাল ১১.০০

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ ~~ইউনিয়ন~~ গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মো: মকবুল হোসেন [illegible]	চেয়ারম্যান	০৩নং শ্রীপুর	০১৭১১-৩৮৫৫৮৯	[illegible]
০২	মো: মোজাম্মেল হাক	সমাজসেবক	০৬-নং [illegible]	০১৭২১-৭৯৮৮২১	[illegible]
০৩	দ্বিজেন্দ্র নাথ প্রাং	FF	রামপুর গাঁ ইউপি	01724-774492	[illegible]
০৪	মো: মতিবর	কৃষক	৪ নং শ্রীপুর	০১৭৩২৪২১৬১৭	[illegible]
০৫	মো: মোস্তফা কামাল	কৃষক	৫নং ওয়ার্ড শ্রীপুর	01747-002072	[illegible]
০৬	[illegible]	ব্যাবসা	১নং বাগমারা	[illegible] 01744315500	[illegible]
০৭	আমির	কৃষক	৫নং [illegible]	01774635189	আমির
০৮	ফজেজ উদ্দীন	ব্যাবসাহী	১নং রামচন্দ্রপুর	০১৭২৬-৭৪৪৩৫৬	[illegible]
০৯	মো: [illegible]	ইউপি সদস্য	৩নং ওয়ার্ড [illegible]	০১৭০৪৪৭৮৬১৭	[illegible]
১০	মো: আনাতুল হসলাম	কৃষক	৮নং [illegible]	০১৭১৭-৫৫৬৭৫৫	[illegible]
১১	শিরিনা	[illegible]	[illegible]	০১৭০৫৪৭৩৪৩	শিরিনা
১২	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	০১৭১৪-৬০২৪৬	[illegible]
১৩	মো: বেলাল উদ্দিন	[illegible]	৭ নং [illegible]	০১৭৩৮৪২১১৩৬	বেলাল
১৪	মো: সফিকর উদ্দীন	[illegible]	৩নং শ্রীপুর	০১৭৬৩০৭৫৫৪৭	সফিকর উদ্দীন

Figure 15.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

16.0 Suvodanga Union

16.1 Overview

Suvodanga Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazilla in Rajshahi district has an area of 27.38 km^2. Total number of population of this union is 21720.

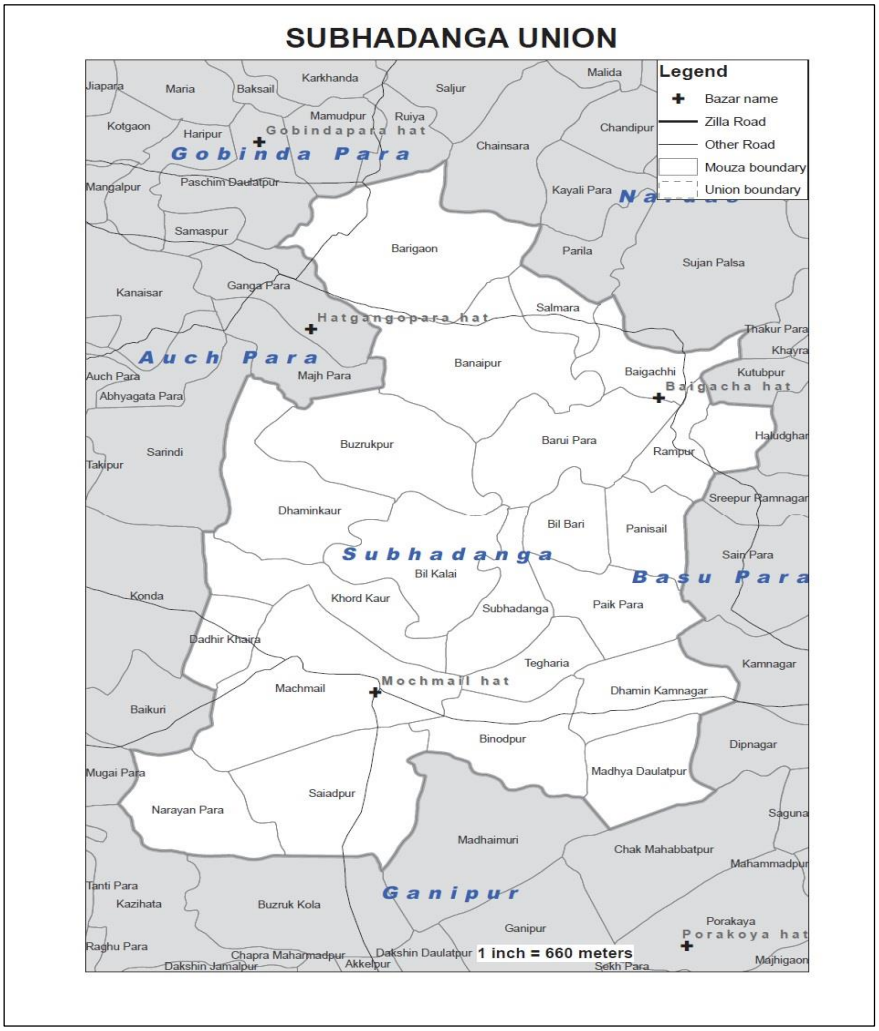
. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, by Char Suvodanga union is situated

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

South: On the south side of the study area Suvodanga Union is located.

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



Map 16.1: Suvodanga Union

15.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

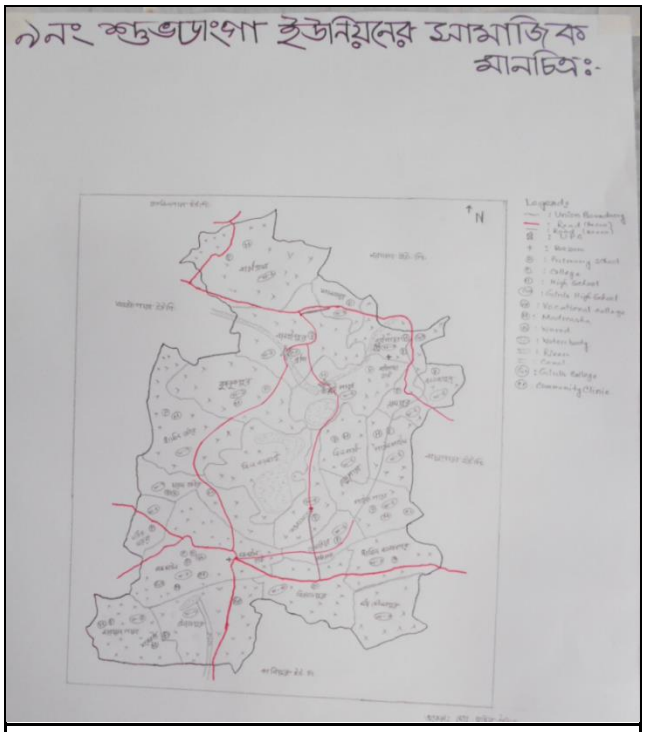


Figure 16.1: Social Map of Suvodanga Union

16.3 Major Problems and Potentials

16.3.a Problems Identification

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

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment
6. Water logging

7. Water supply
8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

15.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Agricultural Facilities
3. Health Facilities
4. Residential
5. Agriculture

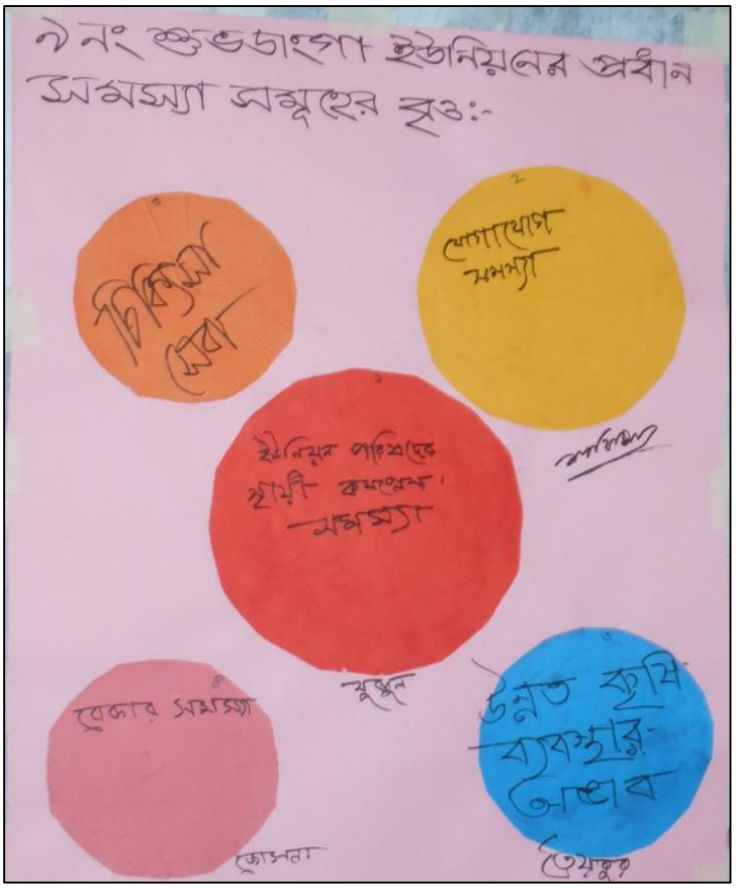


Figure 16.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

16.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field

6. Educational institution
7. Man power

15.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Fruit garden
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Active manpower

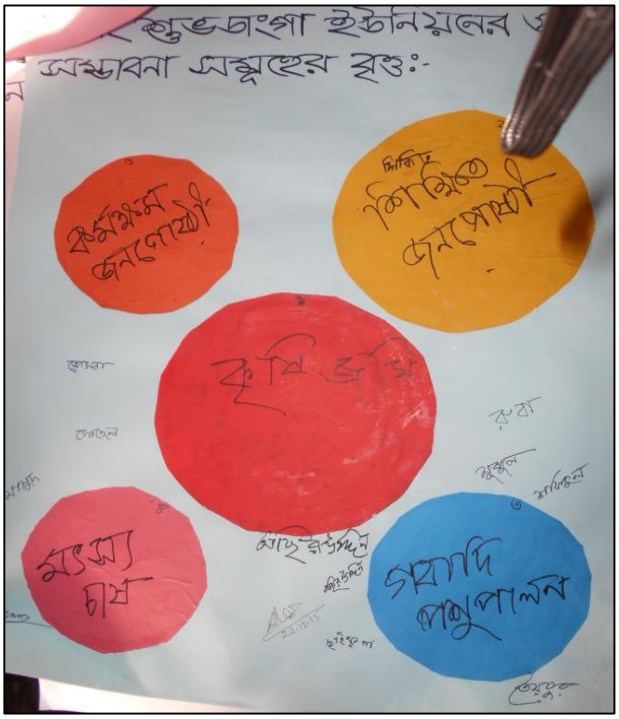


Figure 16.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

Table 16.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Pure drinking water	• Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron	• People are suffering from various diseases.	• Projects of different NGOs like save the children

2. Unemployment	• Lack of opportunities and • Absence of industrial development.	• Drug addiction • Moral degradation	• Responsible UP members can be a potential strength
3. Communication	• Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget	• Deficiency of other facilities.	• Available land and work force
4. Education problem	• Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools	• Unemployment • Less qualified man power	• Available space and manpower
5. Drainage	• Lack of budget and bureaucratic difficulties	• water logging and other problems.	• Available manpower

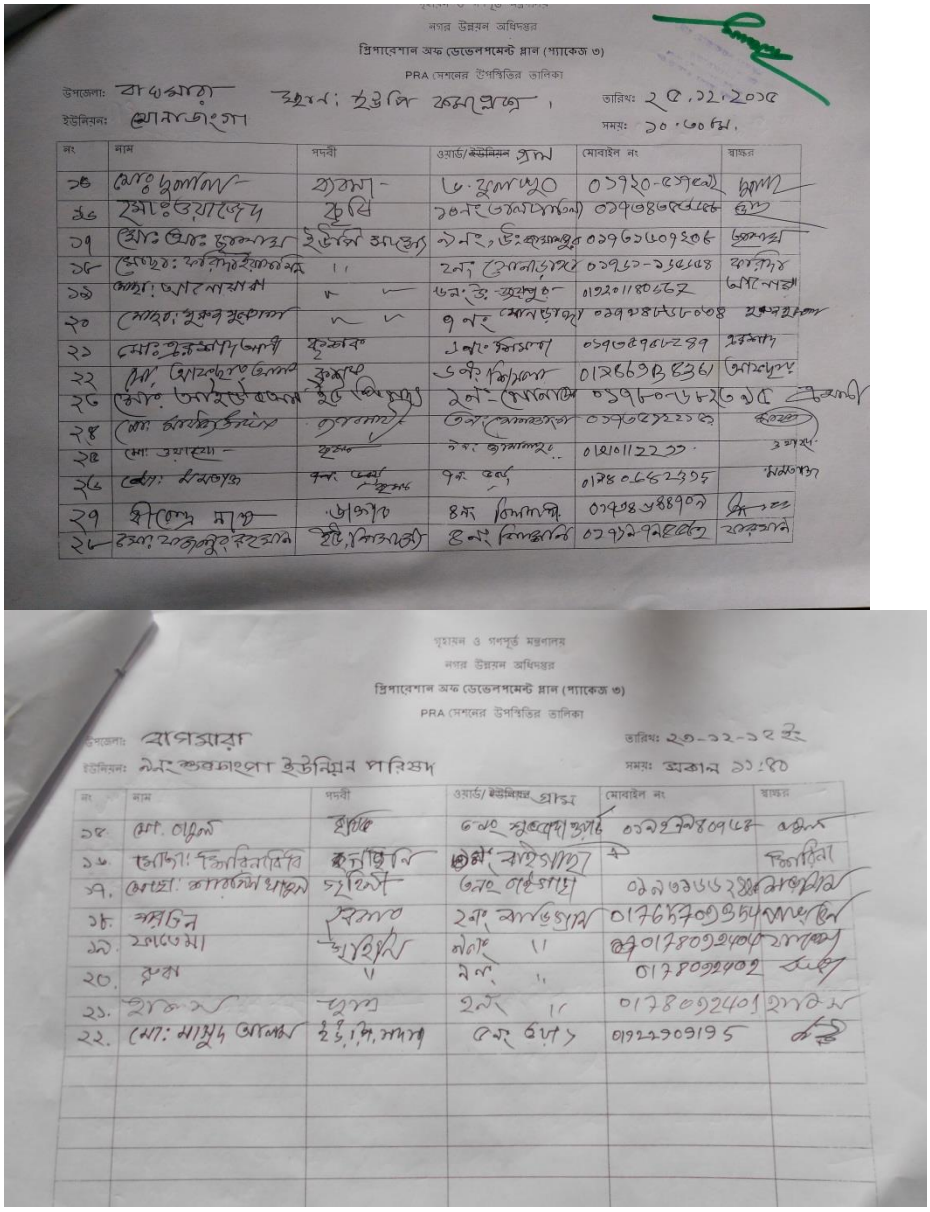
16.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Suvodanga Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Suvodanga Union are as follows;

Table 16.2: Development Priorities for Suvodanga Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
• Improvement of Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • River dredging • Sanitation • Drainage development	• Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • River dredging	• Employment opportunity • Electricity

16.5 List of Participants



নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর

ত্রিপাক্ষিক অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)

PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: বাঘমারা

ইউনিয়ন: বোয়ালদিঘা

স্থান: ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ।

তারিখ: ২৫.১২.২০১৫

সময়: ১০.৩০ টা.

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৪	মোঃ মুজাম্মেল	প্রধান	৬নং মুলাখুড়া	০১৭২০-৫৩৭৫৭৩	
১৫	মোঃ ওয়াজেদ	কৃষি	১৩নং ওমরাবাদ	০১৭৩৪৩৫৫১৮৫	
১৭	মোঃ আঃ হাকিম	ইউপি সদস্য	৯নং, উঃ রুদ্রাকান্দুর	০১৭৬২৬০৯২০৬	
১৮	মোছাঃ ফরিদা ইয়াসমিন	,,	২নং চৌগাড়াবাড়ী	০১৭১৩-১৬৫৫৪	
১৯	আছমা আরেনায়াজ	,,	৬নং উঃ রুদ্রাকান্দুর	০১৯২০১৪০৬৫২	
২০	মোছাঃ নুরুন নাহার	,,	৭নং মোনড়াকুড়া	০১৭৩৪৮৬৫৮০৪৪	
২১	মোঃ নুরুজ্জামান আকন্দ	কৃষক	১নং কিসমত	০১৭৩৫৭৯৮২৪৭	
২২	মোঃ মোজাম্মেল হোসেন	কৃষক	১৩নং কিসমত	০১৮৬৩৪৪৩৬	
২৩	মোঃ আবুল কাশেম	ইউ সিদস্য	২নং মোনারগাঁও	০১৭৮০৬৮২৬৩৫	
২৪	মোঃ মাহফিজুর রহমান	চেয়ারম্যান	৫নং কোকডহরা	০১৭৩৫২২২১৫	
২৫	মোঃ ওমর আলী	কৃষক	৯নং ভাদাইল	০১৯১১২২৩৩	
২৬	মোঃ মিজানুর	কৃষক পেশা	৭নং বেলুই	০১৮০৬৬২৩৯৫	
২৭	হাবিবুর রহমান	ব্যবসা	৪নং তিলাদিঘি	০১৭৪৮৬৪৪৭০৯	
২৮	ইমাম হাকিবুর রহমান	ইউপি সদস্য	৪নং বিলকুমার	০১৭১৯৭৯২৫৭৩	

গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়

নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর

ত্রিপাক্ষিক অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)

PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: বাঘমারা

ইউনিয়ন: নলডাঙ্গা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ

তারিখ: ২৩-১২-১৫ ইং

সময়: সকাল ১১:৪০

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মো. ওমর	ইউপি	৩নং মুলাখোলা আদি	০১৯২৮৯৪০৭৫৪	
১৬	আছিয়া বিবি	কৃষাণি	৪নং বাইগাছা		
১৭	মোছা: কামরুন্নাহার	গৃহিণী	৩নং বাইগাছা	০১৯৩৩৬৬২৪৪	
১৮	সরোজিন	কৃষাণ	২নং আদড়ুয়ান	০১৭৬৯৭০৪৯৬৯	
১৯	ফাতেমা	গৃহিণী	৯নং ,,	০১৭৪০৯২৭০৫	
২০	রুবা	,,	৯নং ,,	০১৭৪০৯২৭০২	
২১	হারুন	কৃষক	২নং ,,	০১৭৪০৯২৪০১	
২২	মো: মাসুদ আলম	ইউ,পি,সদস্য	৫নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২২৩০৩১৯৫	

Figure 16.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRA is a conventional method of involving project beneficiaries in project activities to create belongingness about the project. PRA in Bagmara Upazila was arranged as a part of project activity. In total 34 PRAs were held, 16 unions and 9 Wards of each two Pourashavas. All the union PRAs were held in the respective Union Parishad offices, while Pourashava ward PRAs were held in the Ward Councilors office. Union PRAs were held between 19 December to 25 December 2015, while PRA in Pourashava wards were held on 03 to 11 December 2016. The participants were from cross section of local citizens, ward councilors, imam, engineer, school teacher, farmer, business community representatives, occasionally female ward councilors were present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

……

PRA Expert

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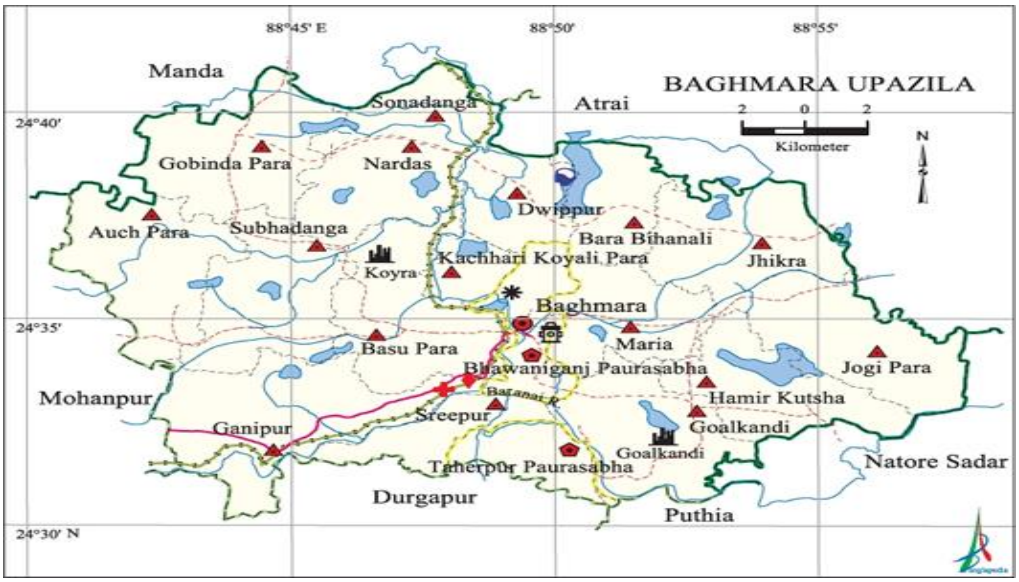
Map 1.1: Baghmara Upazila



1.3 Purpose of PRA

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

1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying Areas

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

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

1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials

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

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

1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities

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

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

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

1.4 PRA Tools

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

1.4.1 Social Resource Mapping

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

Purpose of Social Mapping

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

Procedure of Social/Resource Mapping

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

Step-1:
First the facilitator has selected two or three persons for preparation of social map who have vast knowledge about the study area as well as good hand for drawing/sketeches.

Step-2
Explained the purpose to the participants for exercising the social mapping. Logistic Manager has supplied an A3 paper which has pre-drawn boundary of union through digital technology and also supplied other necessary instruments like pencil, eraser, color pencil etc

Step-3
Asked the participants to mark the North direction of the map and to draw the wards as well as mouza boundary on the supplied paper.

Step-4

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

Step-5

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

Step-6

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

Step-7

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

Step-8

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

1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)

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

1.4.3 ToP Consensus Workshop on Development Needs

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

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

Step-1

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

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

Step-2

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

Step-3 (This session is called Brainstorming)

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

Step-4 (The session is called Organizing)

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

Step-5 (The session is called Naming)

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

Step-6 (Conversation on Priorities)

For identifying development priorities for short-term (within 5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long term (10-20 years) planning, the facilitator has asked the followings:
Which of these are you most passionate about?
Which of these would be easiest to make happen? Hardest?

Which would make the most difference for us in the community? (Each person puts a blue dot on the title card they choose)
Which needs to happen first so other things can happen? (Put a red dot)
Which would take the longest to accomplish and can be done later? (Put a yellow dot)

Step-7 (Closing refelection)

At the end of PRA with ToP, the facilitator has asked following questions:
What one thing/term/phrase do you remember from the day?
What one activity you did today?
What did you like? High point?
What didn't you like? Low point?
What did go well? What went wrong?
What one thing you will take from here? Participants will be asked to make a comment or to express one thing they will do after this event.

1.5 PRA Participants and Facilitators

1.5.1 The Participants

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

Total participants have attended in the PRA sessions in different study locations of Baghmara Upazila from 19-26 December 2015 towards. PRA session has started at 2:00 a.m. and continued up to 5:0 p.m.

1.5.2 Field Facilitators

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

Table 01: PRA Team and Organization

PRA Team	Organization
Conducted and Reported by: MOHMMED JAMAL Uddin (Social Expert) Co-Facilitator: Md,Mahbubur Rahman Logistics: Sree Rapporteur: Sabuj	

1.6 PRA Settings, and Schedule of PRA Sessions

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

Table 02: PRA Date and Place

	Baghmara Upazila		**Baghmara Municipality (2 Pourashavas)**	
	Name of Union	**PRA Date**	**Name of Ward**	**PRA Date**
01	Auch Para Union	19-12-2015	Taherpur Paurashava & Bhawanigonj	3-12-2016 to 11-12-2016
02	Basu Para Union	22-12-2015		
03	BaraBihanali Union	25-12-2015		
04	Dippur Union	20-12-2015		
05	Goalkandi Union	23-12-2015		
06	Gobinda Para Union	19-12-2015		
07	Ganipur Union	24-12-2015		
08	Hamir Kutsha Union	25-12-2015		
09	Jhikra Union	26-12-2015		
10	JogiPara Union	21-12-2015		
11	Kachhari Kayali	25-12-2015		
12	Maria	21-12-2015		
13	Nordas	21-12-2015		
14	Sonadanga	24-12-2015		
15	Sreepur	25-12-2015		
16	Subhadanga	23-12-2015		

1.7 PRA Process

1.7.1 Preparation

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

1.7.2 Fieldwork

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

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1.7.3 Documentation

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

1.8 Quality Control Measures

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