



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

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

**DRAFT SURVEY REPORT**  
**PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL**  
**OF**  
**DOHAR UPAZILA, DHAKA**

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

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To,

January 10, 2017

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**Subject: Submission of Draft PRA Report of Dohar Upazila.**

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

Hope the current report will meet your requirements.

Thanking you so much.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

PRA is a conventional method of involving project beneficiaries in project activities to create belongingness about the project. PRA in Dohar Upazila was arranged as a part of project activity. In total 16 PRAs were held, 8 unions and 8 Pourashava Wards. PRA was not held in Ward No. 8 as Ward Councilor was not co-operative and did not give time. 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 27 January to 4 February 2016, while PRA in Pourashava wards were held between 22 February to 28 February, 2016. The participants were from cross section of local citizens, ward councilors, school teacher, farmer, business community representatives, occasionally female ward councilors were present.

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

In union PRAs the major problems identified by the participants are the problems of road communication, problem of safe drinking water, infrastructure problem of educational institutions, Padma river erosion problem, water logging problem and sanitation problem. People living by the Padma ask for permanent protection from river erosion.

When compared with the major problems of unions we find the problems in Pourashava wards a bit similar. In wards, road communication, problem of safe drinking water, infrastructure problem of educational institutions, water logging problem and problem of infrastructure in religious facilities are been found to be more acute problems.

Regarding potentials, each union/ward participants, from their long list of potentials, selected five major potentials. The most common among the major common potentials are, productive use of foreign remittance, fertile agricultural land, scope of developing fishery, dairy and poultry 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, development of road communication, improved sanitation, supply of safe drinking water, prevention of river erosion and removal of water logging. In wards, the most common short term issues include, improvement of road communication, improved drainage, supply of safe drinking water, development of religious facility and opportunity of dairy farming.

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, development of road communication and supply of safe drinking water. As common mid-term priorities the participants marked development of agriculture, protection of river erosion and improved health facilities as the issues. In the long term the participants listed installation of gas line is a more common demand from almost all wards. Other demands include, broadband internet, playground etc.

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

.....  
PRA Expert



## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS**

|         |                                     |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| PRA     | Participatory Rapid Appraisal       |
| REB     | Rural Electrification Board         |
| AIBL    | Aiima International Bangladesh Ltd. |
| DUL     | Desh Upodesh Limited                |
| TechSus | Technical Support Services Limited  |
| BBS     | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics     |
| CBOs    | Community Based Organizations       |
| CSOs    | Civil Society Organizations         |
| GoB     | Government of Bangladesh            |
| GIS     | Geographic Information System       |
| ToP     | Technology of Participation         |
| ToR     | Terms of Reference                  |
| UP      | Union Parishad                      |
| UDD     | Urban Development Directorate       |

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## CHAPTER-01

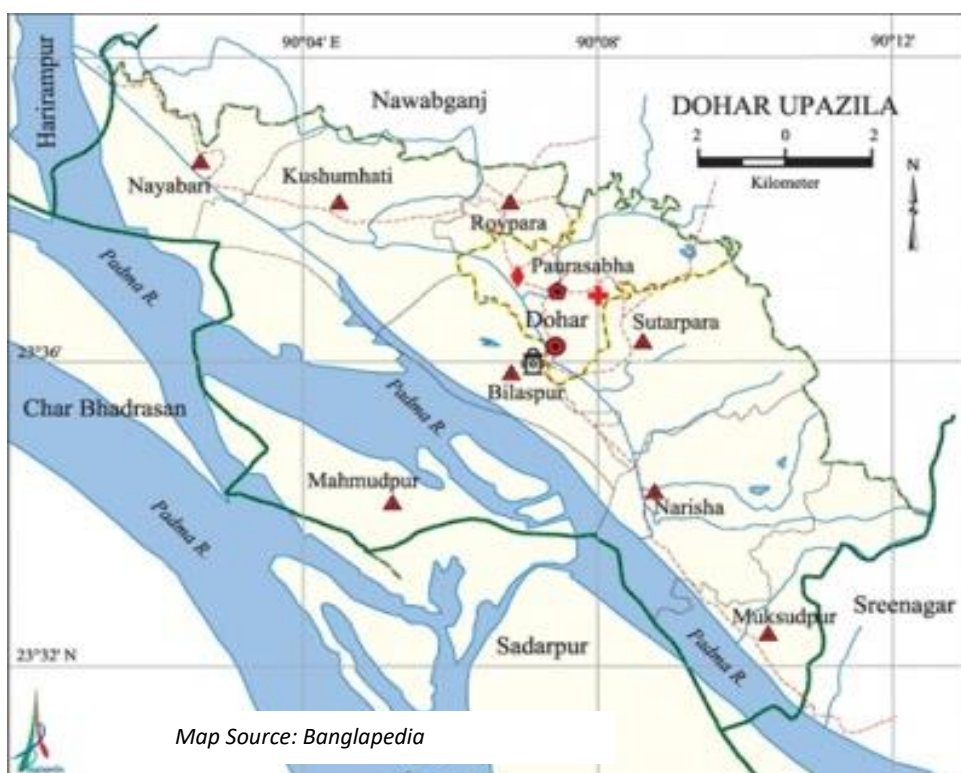
### PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL (PRA) APPROACH AND PURPOSE

#### 1.0 Introduction

Increasing emphasis is being laid on people's participation in development process to make the development meaningful and people oriented. Participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) is an effective method of involving the beneficiary people in planning and development initiatives. The Chapter-01 of the Dohar Upazila PRA report describes the approach, method and the process of conducting PRA.

#### 1.2 Overview of Dohar Upazila

Dohar is an Upazila of Dhaka District having an area of 161.49 sq km (*Dohar Upazila at a Glance*). Located about 60 km from Dhaka City, it is situated in between 23°31' and 23°41' north latitudes and in between 90°01 and 90°13' east longitudes (*Banglapedia*, 2015).



**Map 1.1: Dohar Upazila**

On the north of the Dohar upazila is Nawabganj upazila, on south is the Padma River, on east Srinagar upazila and on the west stands Harirampur upazila of Manikganj District. The main river of the upazila is the Padma. There are a number of tributaries and canals passing through the upazila.

Dohar as a thana was established in 15 July, 1917 and was turned into an upazila in 1983. The thana started functioning officially in 1 January 1918 after the gazette notification in 21 September, 1917. Currently, the upazila comprises 8 unions, 109 villages and a Pourashava. During British era there was extensive indigo plantation at Joypara area of the upazila. During the **Non-cooperation Movement** led against the British reign by Mahatma Gandhi (1920-1922) an 'Abhai Ashram' was established in this upazila. During **Quit India** movement against the British, 'The All India Convention of Gandhi Seba Sangha' was held at village Malikanda of Dohar in 1940 and was attended by Mahatma Gandhi, who stayed in the village for two days.

In 2001 the population of the upazila was 1,91,423; according to the population census 2011 the population of the upazila rose to 2,26,439 with about 1,07,041 male and 1,19,398 female (*Dohar Upazila at a Glance*). In 2011 the number of Muslims was 2,15,634 (95.2%), Hindus 10300 (4.54%), the number of Christian was 455, number of Buddhist was 38, and others 12 (*BBS.2011*). The number of households in the upazila stands at 49,400 (2011). The rate of population growth is 1.30. The population density stands at 1,402 persons per square km (2011).

The upazila has 147 km pucca road, 48 km semi-pucca road and 200 km earthen road (*Banglapedia, 2015*). There are 466 bridges and culverts in the upazila. BWDB has built an embankment along the Padma river for flood protection which is also used as a road. Dohar Upazila headquarters is well connected with the capital city and its adjacent upazilas. From Dhaka Zero point the distance of the upazila HQ is about 65 km and takes about 1.5 hour by road. It can also be reached from zero point through Keraniganj via Postagola and Sreenagar by Dhaka-Mawa Road. The upazila is also connected with Munshiganj District Headquarters via Dhaka-Mawa Road-Nimitali of Sirajdi Khan Upazila. Dohar is also connected with Char Bhadrasan of Faridpur District through waterway across the Padma. The upazila maintains good road communication with surrounding upazilas of Dohar, Sreenagar, Sirajdi Khan, Louhajang and Harirampur of Manikganj District.

According to 2011 population census, the average literacy rate of the upazila is 65% with 68% male and 62 % female. Average literacy of the upazila in 2001 was 49.3%; male 50.5%, female 48.2%. The upazila has 10 colleges, 44 secondary schools, 2 high school cum college, 120 government primary schools, 38 private primary schools; 20 community schools and 29 madrasas.



**Photo-1.1: Joypara Pilot High School**



Following is the condition of utility services in the upazila:

**a. Electricity:** All the wards and unions of the upazila have electricity coverage provided by Rural Electrification Board net-work. However, only 45.90% of the dwellings have access to electricity.'

**b. Drinking water:** Sources of drinking water are, tube-well 93.62%, pond 0.64%, tap 0.53% and others 5.21%. The presence of intolerable level of arsenic has been detected in many shallow tube-wells the upazila.

**c. Sanitation:** About 86.5% of the households use sanitary latrine with 28.5% having water sealed sanitary and 58.0% having non-water sealed. Non sanitary latrine is used only by 12.3% households of the upazila, while another 1.2% does not have any latrine facility at all.

**d. Housing quality:** Only 9.3% of the dwelling structures in the upazila is pucca, 38.4% semi-pucca and 51.7% katcha. Jhupri type dwelling is only 0.60%.

**e. Utility Services:** The upazila has 36 post offices and sub-post offices and one telephone exchange for land lines.

Upazila has one health complex with 50 beds; 16 union health and family welfare centre (*Dohar Upazila at a Glance*). There is one family planning clinic, 1 MCH unit. The number of allocated post of doctors for the upazila is 37, the doctors at work are 34; allocated post of senior nurse is 15, at work 13, assistant nurse is 1.



**Photo-1.2: Dohar Upazila Health Complex**

Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy. It is the primary sources of income of the majority of the people. About 52.64% of the population above 7 years is engaged in agricultural activities (*Dhaka District Statistics, Population Census Report, 2011*). The people engaged in industry stands only at 11.04% and 36.32% are engaged in service activities. Noted local manufacturing's are, cotton mill, saw mill, welding factory, bidi factory. Available cottage industries are goldsmith, blacksmith, weaving, potteries, embroidery, cane work, bamboo work, and wood work. The upazila has 781 cottage industries of different kinds and 3 medium scale

manufacturing units. Monetary transactions are made through 10 bank branches and mobile banking facilities. Main exports of the upazila are, jute, cotton sari and lungi.

The upazila has 7,454 fish ponds and 7 fish fry production centres. The annual demand for fish is 6,180 metric tons; the local production is 5,513 metric tons (*Upazila at a Glance*). There is a deficit of 667 metric tons of fish in the upazila. There are 122 high breed chicken farms and 150 dairy farms and 4 fishery farms. The upazila has 323 cooperatives of different kinds including 120 farmers' cooperatives (*Upazila at a Glance, 2015*).

Trading in the upazila is carried out through 34 hats and bazaars. The most noted are Joypara Hat, Kartikpur Hat, Kacharighat Hat, Palamganj Hat, Dohar Hat, Medhula Hat and Narisha Hat. Main exports of the upazila are, weaving cloths, wheat, vegetables.

Total cultivable land in the upazila is 39,103 hectares (96, 625.23 acres). Net agricultural land is 16,500 hectares (40,772.22 acres). Upazila's 3,015 hectares (450.197 acres) grow one crop, two crops are grown in 4,367 hectares (10 791.05 acres) and 9118 hectares are triple cropped (Dohar Upazila at a Glance). The upazila has an intensity of cropping of 164 that was 190 in 2001. The upazila has an annual food demand of 78,267 metric tons. Main crops of the upazila are Boro paddy, Aman paddy, Potato, Jute, Mustard, Pulse. Extinct or nearly extinct crops are Aus paddy, Tobacco. Main fruits are Mango, Guava, Papaya, Jackfruit, Coconut, Litchi, and Banana.

### **1.3 Project Context of PRA**

The Urban Development Directorate (UDD) undertook the **Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas Project (Package-1)** with a view to prepare comprehensive development plan for three project upazilas- Dohar, Nawabganj and Shibchar. The Terms of Reference of the project, among other plan making tools, calls for conducting PRA in union parishads and pourashava wards of the project upazilas. PRA have been conducted in all the unions of the three upazilas. PRAs have been carried out in Dohar Pourashava wards.

### **1.4 Approach to Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)**

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

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

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

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

### **1.5 Purpose of PRA**

Following are the purposes of PRA:

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

## CHAPTER-02

### PRA METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Introduction

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

#### 2.2 PRA Methodology

##### 2.2.1 Methods and Tools of PRA

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

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

##### 2.2.2 Social/Resource Mapping

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

Participants of Social Mapping include, apart from public representatives, members from across the community of the project area, covering young and old, women and men, different ethnic groups, income groups, etc. Sometimes separate maps may be prepared with men and women groups separately. In this way both the perspectives of the social map groups, and outputs can be corroborated during data analysis.

After introductory talks, the facilitator asks participants to draw an approximate sketch of their area showing such elements as,

- Roads
- Houses
- Health facilities or schools
- Religious buildings or leaders
- Water sources or sanitation facilities
- Markets, factories or quarries
- Rivers, community forests, fields
- Problem areas.
- Available resources.

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

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

### 2.2.3 Problem and Potential Identification using Venn Diagram

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

### 2.2.4 ToP Consensus Workshop

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

cluster of ideas/answers/cards is named the **fifth step** starts. It involves resolving the names through discussion. This is to check if this is what they as a whole group really thinks.

## 2.3 Participants and Facilitators of PRA

### 2.3.1 Participants

In every PRA under the current project participants were chosen, apart from union parishad Chairman and councilors of the respective union and pourashava wards, from a cross section of people of the area. They include, school teacher, common farmer, local trader, social worker, house wife, student, professions, union parishad staff and the people in general.

**Table-2.1: Participants in Dohar Upazila PRA**

| SL.No | Union         |                       | Pourashava |                       |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
|       | Name of Union | Number of Participant | Ward       | Number of Participant |
| 1.    | Roypara       | 30                    | Ward No. 1 | 25                    |
| 2.    | Bilashpur     | 36                    | Ward No. 2 | 31                    |
| 3.    | Kushumhati    | 30                    | Ward No. 3 | 32                    |
| 4.    | Sutar Para    | 28                    | Ward No. 4 | 21                    |
| 5.    | Narisha       | 31                    | Ward No. 5 | 18                    |
| 6.    | Muksudpur     | 26                    | Ward No. 6 | 22                    |
| 7.    | Nayabari      | 36                    | Ward No. 7 | 18                    |
| 8.    | Mahmudpur     | 42                    | Ward No. 9 | 30                    |

### 2.3.2 PRA Operators

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

#### a. Facilitator

One team (Team A) carried out all the PRAs in Dohar Upazila Unions comprising four members. However, in Dohar Pourashava Wards one team was engaged. There were one facilitator who directly made the deliberations and interactions. He was assisted by a Co-facilitator

#### b. Co-facilitator

In each team there was also two co-facilitators. The Co-facilitator was tasked to assist the Facilitator in whatever it is needed, from supplying accessories and materials to the Facilitator to supplementing lecture or writing down the comments of the participants.

#### c. Rapporteur

There was also one Rapporteur in the team who noted down all the proceedings of the session.

#### **d. Logistic Provider**

There was one Logistic Provider in the team. He was assigned to supply facilitators with accessories and materials during an ongoing session and help them in different ways and also to take photographs of the session activities.

### **2.4 Setting of PRA Session**

Prior to holding the PRA sessions a schedule was fixed up with date, time and venue. For this purpose the concerned Union and Pourashava Ward Councilor was repeatedly contacted. After taking consent of the Union Chairman/Ward Councilor the date, time and venue of PRA were finalized and incorporated in the PRA schedule for any particular upazila. The Union Chairman and Pourashava ward Councilors were also requested get the venue ready with necessary logistics facilities like, chair table, sound system etc. In case they failed to supply any of them, it was provided by the consultant. They were also requested to ensure presence of the participants in time.

### **2.5 PRA Process**

The following sections of the report describes the process of conducting PRA in Dohar Upazila.

#### **2.5.1 Preparatory**

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

#### **2.5.2 Field Work**

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

#### **2.5.3 Reporting/Documentation of PRA**

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

## 2.6 Schedule of PRA Session

PRA in Dohar Upazila was held in 8 Unions and in 8 Pourashava wards (excluding Ward No. 08). Union PRAs were held between 27, January to 5 February, 2016. PRA in Pourashava wards were held, from 22 February to 28 February, 2016. **Table-2.2** and **Table-2.3** respectively present the schedule of the PRA in Dohar Upazila Unions and Pourashava Wards.

**Table-2.2: Schedule of PRA in Dohar Upazila Unions**

| SL. | Union      | Group | Date             | Time              | Venue                 |
|-----|------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.  | Roypara    | A     | January 27, 2016 | 10:00 am-1:00 pm  | Union Parishad Office |
| 2.  | Bilashpur  | A     | January 30, 2016 | 10:45 am-1:30 pm  | Union Parishad Office |
| 3.  | Kushumhati | A     | January 31, 2016 | 11:00 am-1:55 pm  | Union Parishad Office |
| 4.  | Sutar Para | A     | February 1, 2016 | 10:40 am-1:50 pm  | Union Parishad Office |
| 5.  | Narisha    | A     | February 2, 2016 | 10:30 am-1:25 pm  | Union Parishad Office |
| 6.  | Muksudpur  | A     | February 3, 2016 | 10:45 am-1:30 pm  | Union Parishad Office |
| 7.  | Nayabari   | A     | February 4, 2016 | 10:00 am-12:50 pm | Union Parishad Office |
| 8.  | Mahmudpur  | A     | February 5, 2016 | 10:00 am-12:30 pm | Union Parishad Office |

**Table-2.3: Schedule of PRA in Dohar Pourashava**

| SL. | Ward No.   | Date    | Time             | Venue                                    |
|-----|------------|---------|------------------|--|
| 1.  | Ward No. 1 | 22/2/16 | 10:30 am-1:00 pm | Pourashava Office                        |
| 2.  | Ward No. 2 | 22/2/16 | 4:00 pm-6:00 pm  | Pourashava Office                        |
| 3.  | Ward No. 3 | 23/2/16 | 10:45 am-1:15 pm | Pourashava Office                        |
| 4.  | Ward No. 4 | 25/2/16 | 9:30 am-11:20 pm | VP Alom's home                           |
| 5.  | Ward No. 5 | 23/2/16 | 3:00 pm-4:45 pm  | Pourashava Office                        |
| 6.  | Ward No. 6 | 26/2/16 | 9:00 am-10:50 am | Female ward councilor's home 06 no ward. |
| 7.  | Ward No. 7 | 28/2/16 | 4:00 pm-6:00 am  | Pourashava Office                        |
| 8.  | Ward No. 9 | 24/2/16 | 3:00 pm-5:30 pm  | Pourashava Office                        |



## **2.7 Quality Control Measures**

Sincere efforts were made to ensure quality of the PRA sessions. Care was taken to note down the proceedings appropriately. Voices of every participant coming from different communities- low and high income, professionals, business people, farmers, public representatives, etc., were heard and recorded thus ensuring the real participatory approach in decision making. After recording statements of the participants in the site they were scrutinized in the office and properly edited before preparing the report. Senior officials from the consulting firm occasionally paid visit to the site during session to ensure proper management and logistics. All the venn diagram, flip chart and social maps prepared during sessions were preserved as evidences. Later on, they were scanned and inserted in the PRA report.

## **2.8 Documentation**

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

## **CHAPTER-03**

### **PRA AT UNION LEVEL**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

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

#### **3.2 Summary of Findings of PRA in Unions**

Dohar Upazila has 8 unions, where PRAs were held between 27 January, 2016 and 4 February 2016. PRA comprising four members, conducted all the PRAs. Following is the summary of findings of PRA.

##### **3.2.1 Social/Resources Mapping**

The social mapping was intended to involve the local people in identifying their own area, its problems and resources. Following are the findings of **Social Mapping** sessions conducted in 8 unions of the upazila.

##### **3.2.1.1 Process and Findings of Social Mapping**

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

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

### 3.1 NAYABARI UNION

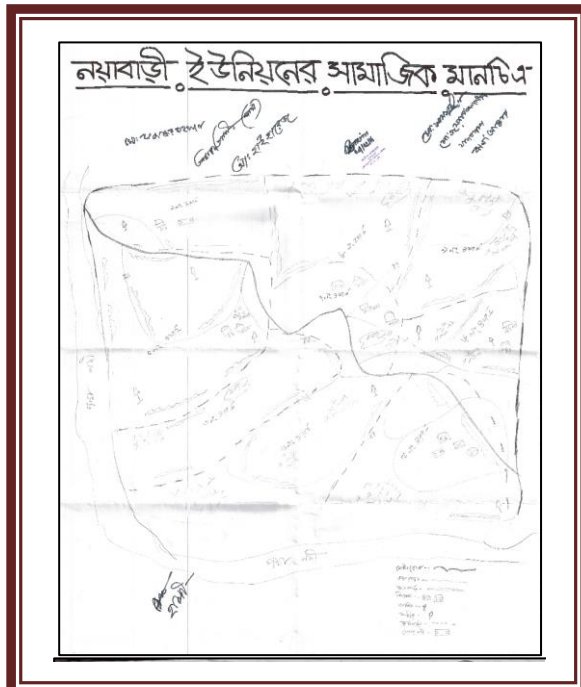


Figure-3.1: Social Map of Nayabari Union

#### Identified Features

- Katcha roads
- School
- Religious Institutions
- Playing Field
- Agricultural Land

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



Photo-3.1: Attendance in Nayabari PRA

### 3.2 KUSHUMHATI UNION

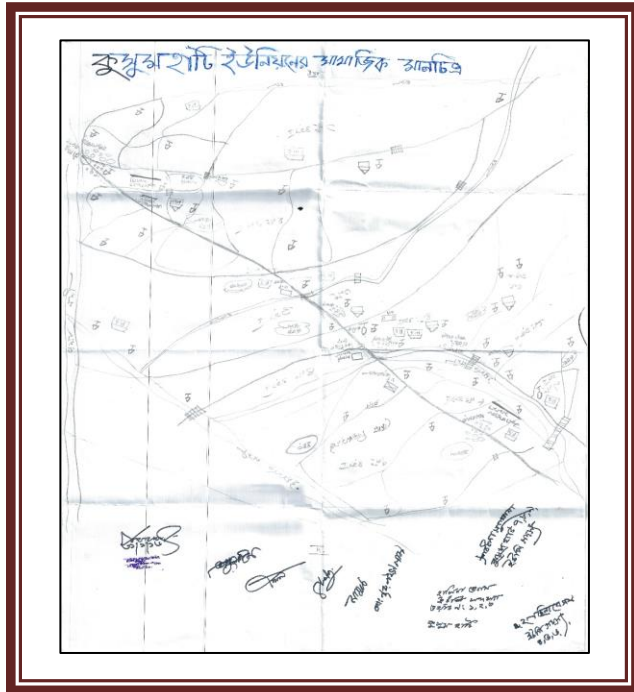


Figure-3.2: Social Map of Kushumhati Union

#### Identified Features

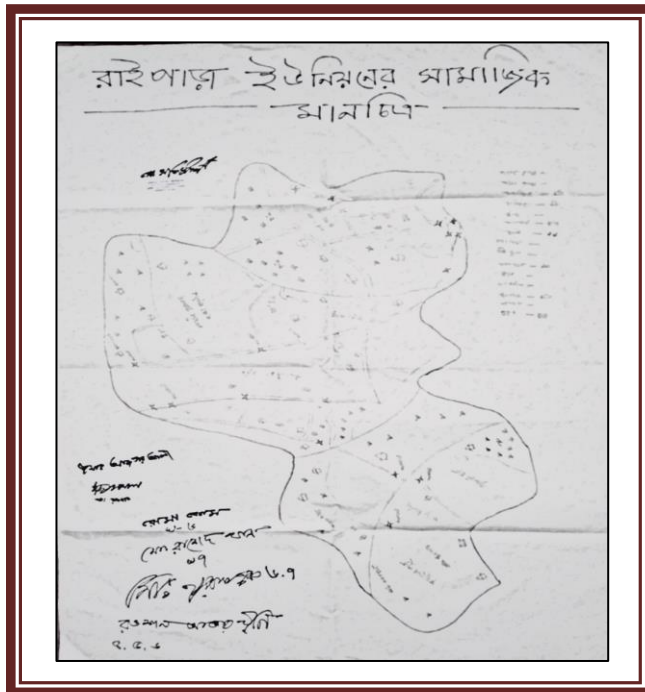
- Villages
- Farm land
- Major roads
- River and khal
- Graveyard
- Bazar

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



Photo-3.2: Attendance in Kushumhati PRA

### 3.3 ROYPARA UNION



**Figure-3.3: Social Map of Roypara Union**

#### Identified Features

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

**Box-3.3: Identified Features in Social Map of Roypara Union**



**Photo-3.3: Attendance in Roypara PRA**

### 3.4 SUTARPARA UNION

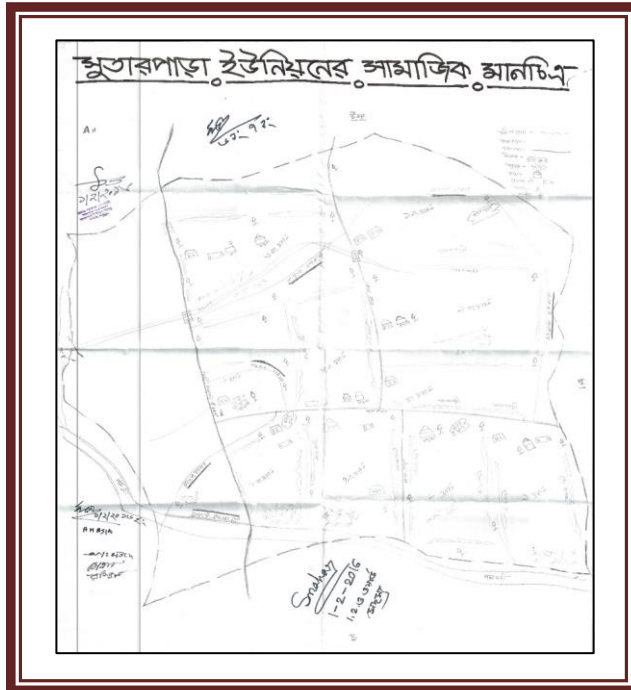


Figure-3.4: Social Map of Sutarpara Union

#### Identified Features

- Major roads
- River and khal
- School and madrasa
- Bazar
- Playing Field
- Religious Institutions

Box-3.4: Identified Features in Social Map of Sutarpara Union



Photo-3.4: Attendance in Sutarpara PRA

### 3.5 NARISHA UNION

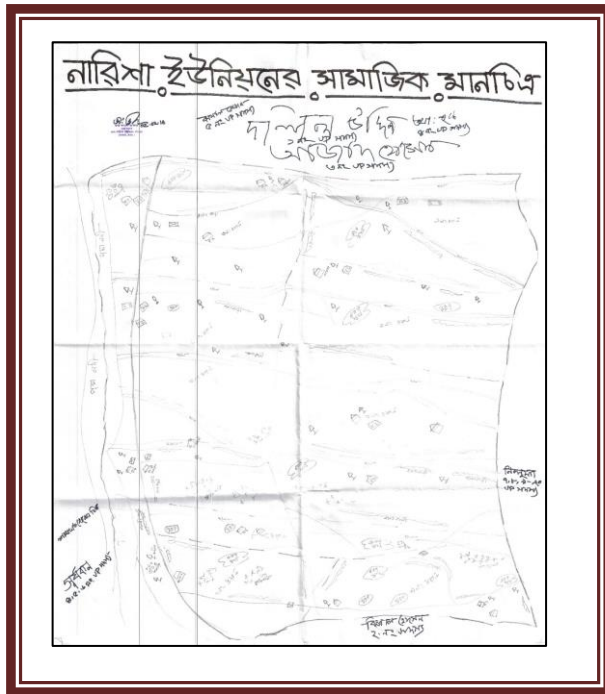


Figure-3.5: Social Map of Narisha Union

#### Identified Features

- Major Roads
- River and khal
- Ponds
- Bazar
- Graveyard

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



Photo-3.5: Attendance in Narisha PRA



### 3.6 MUKSUDPUR UNION

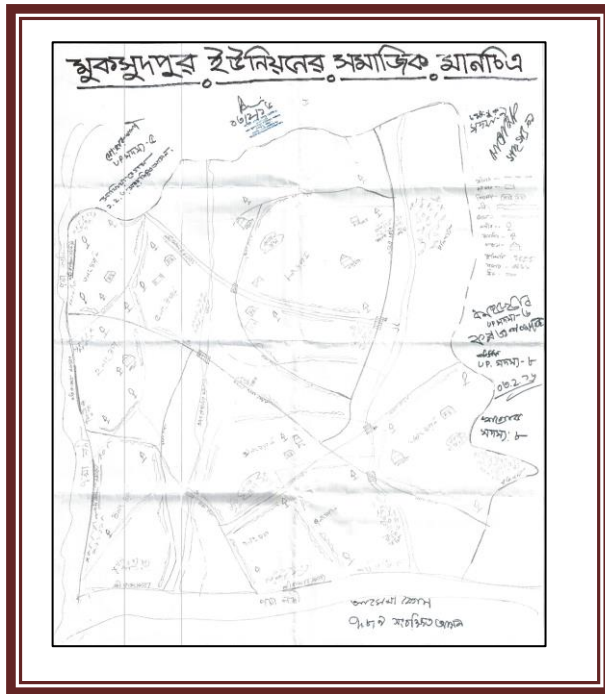


Figure-3.6: Social Map of Muksudpur Union

#### Identified Features

- UP Complex
- River and Khal
- Religious Institutions
- Bridge
- Agricultural lands
- Bazar
- Schools

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



Photo-3.6: Attendance in Muksudpur PRA



### 3.7 MAHMUDPUR UNION

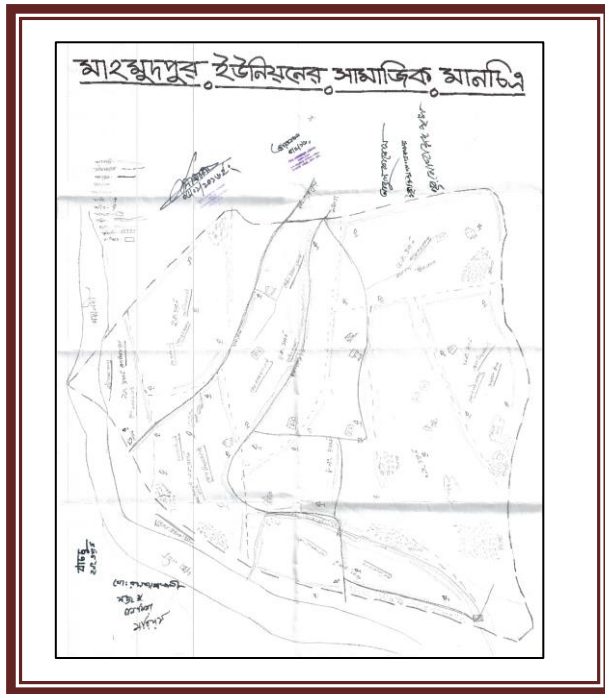


Figure-3.7: Social Map of Mahmudpur Union

#### Identified Features

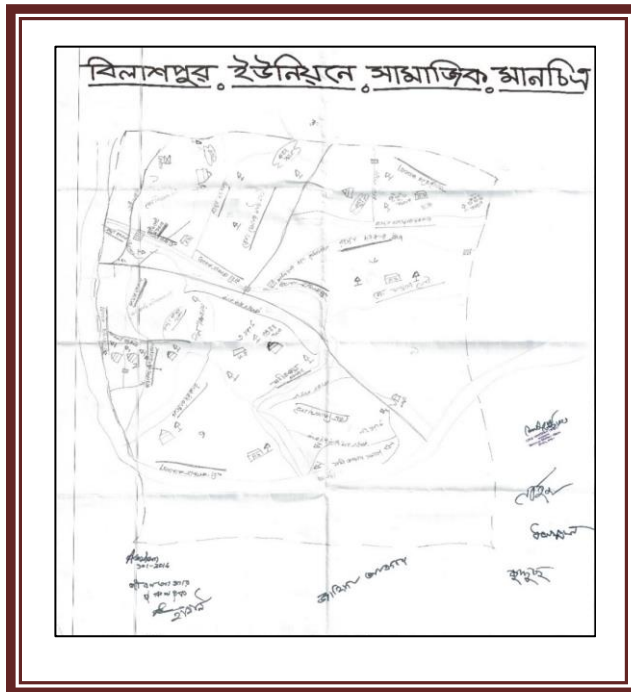
- Pucca and katcha roads
- Religious Institutions
- Graveyard
- Rivers and Khal
- Agricultural Land
- UP Complex

Box-3.7: Identified Features in Social Map of Mahmudpur Union



Photo-3.7: Attendance in Mahmudpur PRA

### 3.8 BILASHPUR UNION



**Figure-3.8: Social Map of Bilashpur Union**

#### Identified Features

- Agricultural land
- Major roads.
- Settlements.
- River and khal
- Clinic
- Bazar
- Graveyard

**Box-3.8: Identified Features in Social Map of Bilashpur Union**



**Photo-3.8: Attendance in Bilashpur PRA**

### 3.2.2 Identification of Major Problems and Potentials of Dohar Upazila Unions

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

#### 3.2.2.1 Major Problems

Dohar Union PRA participants identified a host of problems of their unions in the second session. After preparing a long list of problems they prepared short list of five major problems. As the **Table-3.1** shows, a variety of major problems have been identified by the PRA participants of 8 unions of the Upazila. Though problems vary from union to union, some problems are common to all the unions. Almost all have pointed out transport and communication as their primary problem. They complaint most roads as unpaved that make their everyday mobility difficult, particularly during monsoon. As a riverine area bridge and culverts are frequently needed for road connectivity. Other crying needs expressed by the participants include, lack of safe drinking water, lack of electricity connection, poor condition of education facility and lack of quality education, poor standard of public health services, lack of healthy sanitation.

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

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

| Sl. No. | Union      | Major Problems   |
|---------|------------|--|
| 1.      | Nayabari   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport and Communication problem.</li> <li>2. Problem of shelter for landless people.</li> <li>3. Infrastructure problem of educational institutions.</li> <li>4. Problem of safe drinking water.</li> <li>5. Repair of institution religious.</li> </ol> |
| 2.      | Kushumhati | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport and Communication problem.</li> <li>2. Problem of safe drinking water.</li> <li>3. Water logging problem.</li> <li>4. Sanitation problem.</li> <li>5. Absence of modern hospital</li> </ol>  |
| 3.      | Roypara    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport and Communication problem.</li> <li>6. Problem of safe drinking water.</li> <li>2. Sanitation problem.</li> <li>3. Health services problems.</li> <li>4. Infrastructure problem in education facilities.</li> </ol>                                |
| 4.      | Sutarpara  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water logging problem.</li> <li>2. Transport and Communication problem.</li> <li>3. Problem of safe drinking water.</li> <li>4. Sanitation problem.</li> <li>5. Padma river erosion problem.</li> </ol>  |

|    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 5. | Narisha   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Problem of Padma river erosion.</li> <li>2. Roads &amp; communication problem.</li> <li>3. Problem of repairing school &amp; college.</li> <li>4. Problem of safe drinking water.</li> <li>5. Water logging problem.</li> </ol>              |
| 6. | Muksudpur | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. River erosion in Padma.</li> <li>2. Roads &amp; communication problem.</li> <li>3. Sanitation problem.</li> <li>4. Problem of safe drinking water.</li> <li>5. Water logging problem.</li> </ol>   |
| 7. | Mahmudpur | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport and Communication problem.</li> <li>2. River erosion problem.</li> <li>3. Sanitation problem.</li> <li>4. Community clinic problem.</li> <li>5. Problem of repairing school &amp; college.</li> </ol>                              |
| 8. | Bilashpur | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Padma river erosion problem.</li> <li>2. Transport and Communication problem.</li> <li>3. Absence of sluice gate.</li> <li>4. Electricity problem.</li> <li>5. Problem of development infrastructure of educational institutions.</li> </ol> |

### 3.2.2.2 Major Problem wise Summary of Unions

The most common major problems, according to the participants, in most unions are, road transport, lack of electricity, problem of education facility and quality education, problem of health care facilities and services. PRA shows all the 8 unions complained about road and transport problem. Six unions reported the problem of safe drinking water in their unions. **Table-3.2** shows the major problem wise unions of the **Dohar Upazila**.

**Table-3.2: Unions by Major Problems**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Major Problems</b>                                      | <b>Unions Affected</b>   | <b>No. of Union</b> |
|----------------|--|--|---------------------|
| <b>1.</b>      | <b>Problem of transport and communication</b>              | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur | <b>8</b>            |
| <b>2.</b>      | <b>Problem of shelter for landless people.</b>             | Nayabari   | <b>1</b>            |
| <b>3.</b>      | <b>Infrastructure problem of educational institutions.</b> | Nayabari, Roypara, Narisha, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur                                   | <b>5</b>            |
| <b>4.</b>      | <b>Problem of safe drinking water.</b>                     | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur                       | <b>6</b>            |
| <b>5.</b>      | <b>Problem of repair of institution religious.</b>         | Nayabari   | <b>1</b>            |
| <b>6.</b>      | <b>Water logging problem.</b>                              | Kushumhati, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur  | <b>4</b>            |
| <b>7.</b>      | <b>Sanitation problem.</b>                                 | Kushumhati, Roypara, Sutarpara, , Mahmudpur,                                       | <b>4</b>            |
| <b>8.</b>      | <b>Health services problems.</b>                           | Kushumhati, Roypara, Mahmudpur   | <b>3</b>            |
| <b>9.</b>      | <b>Padma river erosion problem.</b>                        | Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur                                | <b>5</b>            |
| <b>10.</b>     | <b>Absence of sluice gate.</b>                             | Bilashpur  | <b>1</b>            |
| <b>11.</b>     | <b>Electricity problem.</b>                                | Bilashpur  | <b>1</b>            |

### **3.2.2.3 Major Potentials**

For identification of potentials the participants of each union PRA first chalked out a long list of potentials of the union. On instruction of the facilitator, participants brought down the list to five major potentials. Most potentials or resources are from natural sources and rural based. There are some major potentials in all the unions as identified by the participants. They find consider that productive use of foreign remittance can bring prosperity to the upazila, they find further development of agriculture as a prospective future. They also point dairy farming and fishery as two important resources that can bring prosperity. Unused manpower has been identified another major resource. Proper employment of this resource can bring well-being of the local families leading to social well-being, as the participants think. They have asked for technical training for skills development that can help create self-employment and secure more non-farm jobs. (Table-3.3)

**Table-3.3: Major Potentials Identified by the Participants**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Union</b>      | <b>Major Potentials</b>  |
|----------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>1.</b>      | <b>Nayabari</b>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>2. Use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>3. Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> <li>4. Fisheries development.</li> <li>5. Opportunity of handloom development.</li> </ol>                 |
| <b>2.</b>      | <b>Kushumhati</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>2. Use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>3. Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> <li>4. Fisheries development.</li> <li>5. Opportunity of handloom development.</li> </ol>                 |
| <b>3.</b>      | <b>Roypara</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>1. Productive use of foraging remittance.</li> <li>2. Opportunity of handloom development.</li> <li>3. Opportunity of poultry farming.</li> <li>4. Fisheries development.</li> </ol>              |
| <b>4.</b>      | <b>Sutarpara</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>2. Use of fertile agricultural land</li> <li>3. Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> <li>4. Enough water body for fisheries development.</li> <li>5. Opportunity of poultry farming.</li> </ol> |
| <b>5.</b>      | <b>Narisha</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>2. Use of fertile agricultural land</li> <li>3. Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> <li>4. Opportunity of poultry farming.</li> <li>5. Fisheries development.</li> </ol>                       |
| <b>6.</b>      | <b>Muksudpur</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>2. Use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>3. Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> <li>4. Fisheries development.</li> <li>5. Opportunity of poultry farming.</li> </ol>                      |
| <b>7.</b>      | <b>Mahmudpur</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>2. Use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>3. Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> <li>4. Fisheries development.</li> <li>5. Opportunity of poultry farming.</li> </ol>                      |
| <b>8.</b>      | <b>Bilashpur</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>2. Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> <li>3. Use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>4. Fisheries development.</li> </ol>  |

### 3.2.2.4 Major Potential wise Summary of Unions

The most common major potential of the upazila are Productive use of foreign remittance, fisheries development and further development of agriculture. As **Table-3.4** shows, all the 8 unions marked use of foreign remittance, fisheries development and development of agriculture as the most important for the upazila. **Table-3.4** shows the major potential wise list of unions of the **Dohar Upazila**.

**Table -3.4 Major Potential Wise Summary of Unions**

| Sl. No. | Major Potentials                      | Unions   | No. of Union |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1.      | Productive use of foreign remittance. | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur | 8            |
| 2.      | Use of fertile agricultural land.     | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur | 8            |
| 3.      | Opportunity of dairy farming.         | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur          | 7            |
| 4.      | Fisheries development.                | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur | 8            |
| 6.      | Opportunity of handloom development.  | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara  | 3            |
| 7.      | Opportunity of poultry farming.       | Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur                       | 6            |

### 3.2.3 Perceived Development Priorities

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

#### 3.2.3.1 Short Term Issues

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

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

| Sl. No. | Union      | Priority Issues  |
|---------|------------|--|
| 1.      | Nayabari   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved sanitation</li> <li>Extension of power supply</li> <li>Development of road communication</li> <li>Supply of safe drinking water</li> </ul>   |
| 2.      | Kushumhati | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved drainage</li> <li>Prevention of river erosion</li> <li>Development of UP Complex</li> <li>Supply of safe drinking water</li> <li>Development of road communication</li> <li>Improved sanitation</li> </ul>   |
| 3.      | Roypara    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of water logging</li> <li>Development of road communication</li> <li>Supply of safe drinking water</li> <li>Improved sanitation</li> </ul>  |
| 4.      | Sutarpara  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shelter for homeless</li> <li>Expansion of power supply</li> <li>Development of road communication</li> <li>Removal of waterlogging</li> <li>Improvement of drainage</li> <li>Prevention of river erosion</li> <li>Supply of safe drinking water</li> </ul>           |
| 5.      | Narisha    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention of river erosion</li> <li>Improved sanitation</li> <li>Development of road communication</li> <li>Improved drainage</li> <li>Development of religious facilities.</li> <li>Supply of safe drinking water</li> </ul>  |
| 6.      | Muksudpur  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repairing of market shops.</li> <li>Development of road communication</li> <li>Removal of waterlogging</li> <li>Improved sanitation</li> <li>More education facilities</li> <li>Supply of safe drinking water</li> <li>Development of religious facilities</li> </ul> |
| 7.      | Mahmudpur  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of religious facilities.</li> <li>Improved health services</li> <li>Prevention of river erosion</li> <li>Development of education facilities</li> <li>Improved sanitation</li> </ul>  |
| 8.      | Bilashpur  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved sanitation</li> <li>Expansion of power supply</li> <li>Prevention of drug abuse</li> <li>Development of road communication</li> </ul>  |



### 3.2.3.2 Mid Term Issues

Common mid-term necessities are marked by better education facility, development of religious facilities and prevention of river erosion (**Table-3.6**). They feel these as necessity, but not urgent one. For this reason they have put these issues in the mid-term period.

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

| Sl. No. | Union      | Priority Issues   |
|---------|------------|---|
| 1.      | Nayabari   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of education facilities</li> <li>• Development of religious facilities</li> <li>• Protection of river erosion</li> </ul>   |
| 2.      | Kushumhati | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of education facilities</li> <li>• Creation of employment</li> <li>• Need for river ghat</li> </ul>  |
| 3.      | Roypara    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of education facilities</li> <li>• Improved health facilities</li> <li>• Development of UP Complex</li> </ul>  |
| 4.      | Sutarpara  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of religious facilities</li> <li>• Development of UP Complex.</li> <li>• Development of education facilities</li> <li>• Creation of shelter for the homeless</li> </ul>                        |
| 5.      | Narisha    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of education facilities</li> <li>• Extension of power supply</li> </ul>  |
| 6.      | Muksudpur  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of river erosion</li> <li>• Increase of village police salary</li> </ul>  |
| 7.      | Mahmudpur  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of transport and communication</li> <li>• Extension of power supply</li> </ul>   |
| 8.      | Bilashpur  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply of safe drinking water</li> <li>• Development of agriculture</li> <li>• Protection of river erosion</li> <li>• Development of religious facilities</li> <li>• Development of sluice gate</li> </ul> |

### 3.2.3.3 Long Term Issues

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

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

| Sl. No. | Union      | Priority Issues   |
|---------|------------|---|
| 1.      | Nayabari   | • Piped gas supply  |
| 2.      | Kushumhati | • Piped gas supply  |
| 3.      | Roypara    | • Piped gas supply  |
| 4.      | Sutarpara  | • Piped gas supply  |
| 5.      | Narisha    | • Piped gas supply  |
| 6.      | Muksudpur  | • Piped gas supply<br>• Development of UP Complex<br>• Development of industry                    |
| 7.      | Mahmudpur  | • Development of transport and communication<br>• Piped gas supply<br>• Extension of power supply |
| 8.      | Bilashpur  | • Piped gas supply<br>• Broadband internet facility   |

### 3.2.3.4 Short Term Development Proposal wise Union

A summary of unions have been presented in **Table-3.8** according to the priority development proposals in the short term. The table shows that 7 unions each demanded improved road facilities and improved sanitation as their top priorities in the short term. Sequentially, followed by safe drinking water and prevention of river erosion, expansion of power supply.

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

| Sl. No. | Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal     | Union   | No. of Union |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1.      | Shelter for homeless                 | Sutarpara   | 1            |
| 2.      | Expansion of power supply            | Nayabari, Sutarpara, Bilashpur  | 3            |
| 3.      | Development of road communication    | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Bilashpur | 7            |
| 4.      | Removal of water logging             | Roypara, Sutarpara, Muksudpur,  | 3            |
| 5.      | Improved drainage                    | Kushumhati, Sutarpara, Narisha  | 3            |
| 6.      | Prevention of river erosion          | Kushumhati, Sutarpara, Narisha, Mahmudpur                               | 4            |
| 7.      | Supply of safe drinking water        | Nayabari, Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur                        | 5            |
| 8.      | Development of UP Complex            | Kushumhati  | 1            |
| 9.      | Improved sanitation                  | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur | 7            |
| 10.     | Development of religious facilities. | Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur   | 3            |

|     |                            |                      |   |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 11. | Repairing of market shops. | Muksudpur            | 1 |
| 12. | More education facilities  | Muksudpur, Mahmudpur | 2 |
| 13. | Improved health services   | Mahmudpur            | 1 |
| 14. | Prevention of drug abuse   | Bilashpur            | 1 |

### 3.2.3.5 Mid Term Development Proposal wise Union

Mid-term proposals are not most urgent, but they are needed sometime later. Mid-term perception of development proposals are mostly considered less important than short term by the participants. Most unions made a very few proposals for mid-term. One proposal was supported by five unions, which is development of education facilities, followed by religious facilities and prevention of river erosion with 3 unions each. For details please see **Table-3.9** below.

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

| Sl. No. | Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal           | Union  | No. of Union |
|---------|--|--|--------------|
| 1.      | Development of education facilities        | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Narisha, Sutarpara, | 5            |
| 2.      | Development of religious facilities        | Nayabari, Sutarpara, Bilashpur                     | 3            |
| 3.      | Protection of river erosion                | Nayabari, Muksudpur, Bilashpur                     | 3            |
| 4.      | Creation of employment                     | Kushunhati   | 1            |
| 5.      | Need for river ghat                        | Kushumhai  | 1            |
| 6.      | Improved health facilities                 | Roypara  | 1            |
| 7.      | Development of UP Complex                  | Roypara, Sutarpara                                 | 2            |
| 8.      | Creation of shelter for the homeless       | Sutarpara  | 1            |
| 9.      | Extension of power supply                  | Narisha, Mahmudpur                                 | 2            |
| 10.     | Increase of village police salary          | Muksudpur  | 1            |
| 11.     | Development of transport and communication | Mahmudpur  | 1            |
| 12.     | Supply of safe drinking water              | Bilashpur  | 1            |
| 13.     | Development of agriculture                 | Bilashpur  | 1            |
| 14.     | Development of sluice gate                 | Bilashpur  | 1            |

### 3.2.3.6 Long Term Development Proposal wise Union

Long term proposals are mostly visionary proposals that are not attainable immediately. Since these proposals are uncertain and might take longer period, they put them in the long term. Eight unions desire provision of piped gas supply in the long term. For more details please see **Table-3.10**.

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

| Sl. No. | Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal           | Union  | No. of Union |
|---------|--|--|--------------|
| 1.      | Piped gas supply                           | Nayabari, Kushumhati, Roypara, Sutarpara, Narisha, Muksudpur, Mahmudpur, Bilashpur | 8            |
| 2.      | Development of UP Complex                  | Muksudpur  | 1            |
| 3.      | Development of industry                    | Muksudpur  | 1            |
| 4.      | Extension of power supply                  | Mahmudpur  | 1            |
| 5.      | Development of transport and communication | Mahmudpur  | 1            |
| 6.      | Provision of broadband internet            | Bilashpur  | 1            |

## **CHAPTER-04**

### **PRA IN WARDS OF DOHAR POURASHAVA**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

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

#### **4.2 Summary of Findings of PRA in Wards**

Dohar Pourashava has 9 wards, where PRAs were held between 22 February, 2016 and 28 February, 2016. A team, comprising four members, conducted all the PRAs. Following is the summary of findings of PRA conducted in Pourashava wards. PRA was not held in Ward No. 8 as Ward Councilor was not co-operative and did not give time.

##### **4.2.1 Social/Resources Mapping**

The intention of social mapping was to involve the local people in identifying their own area, including tracing the areas of problems and resources. Following are the findings of **Social Mapping** sessions conducted in 8 wards of the Pourashava.

##### **4.2.1.1 Process and Findings of Social Mapping**

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

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

#### 4.1 DOHAR POURASHAVA WARD NO. 01

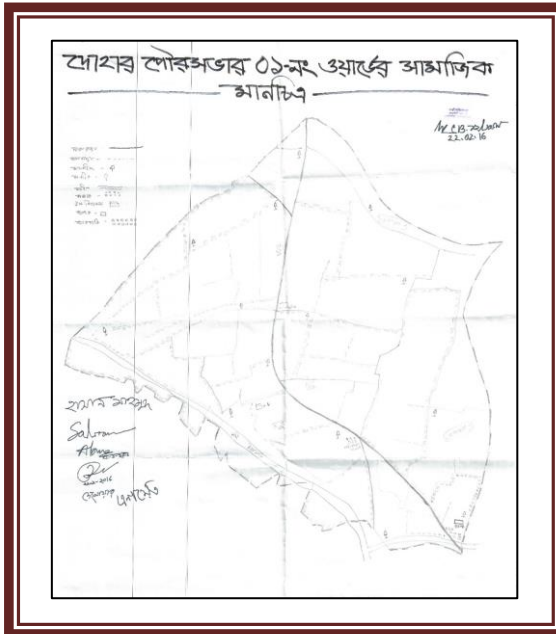


Figure-4.1: Social Map of Ward No. 01

##### Identified Features

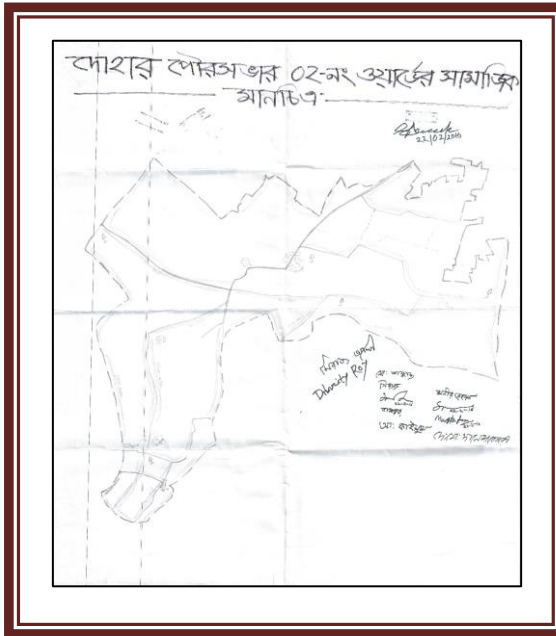
- Major roads
- Religious Institutions
- River
- Bazar
- Bank
- Settlement

Box-4.1: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 01



Photo-4.1: Attendance in Ward No. 01 PRA

#### 4.2 DOHAR POURASHAVA WARD NO. 02



**Figure-4.2: Social Map of Ward No. 02**

#### Identified Features

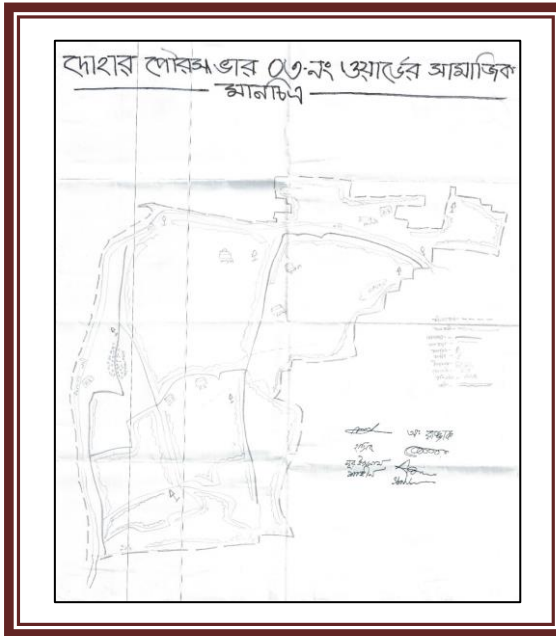
- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Bazar
- Bank

**Box-4.2: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 02**



**Photo-4.2: Attendance in Ward No. 02 PRA**

### 4.3 DOHAR POURASHAVA WARD NO. 03



**Figure-4.3: Social Map of Ward No. 03**

#### Identified Features

- Bazar
- Madrasha
- Graveyard
- College
- Bank
- Playing Field.

**Box-4.3: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 03**



**Photo-4.3: Attendance in Ward No. 03 PRA**



#### 4.4 DOHAR POURASHAVA WARD NO. 04

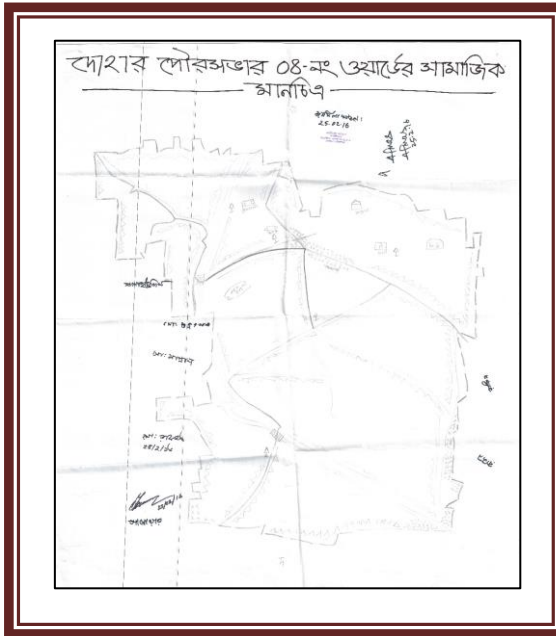


Figure-4.4: Social Map of Ward No. 04

##### Identified Features

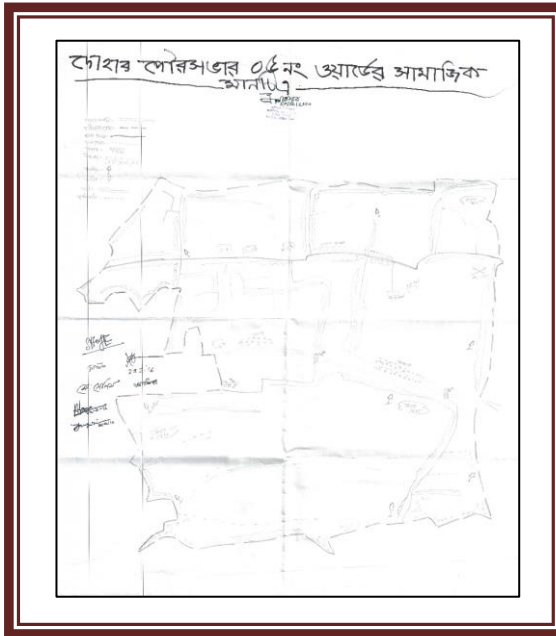
- Bazar
- Graveyard
- Playing Field
- Bank
- Madrasa

Box-4.4: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 04



Photo-4.4: Attendance in Ward No. 04 PRA

#### 4.5 DOHAR POURASHAVA WARD NO. 05



**Figure-4.5: Social Map of Ward No. 05**

#### Identified Features

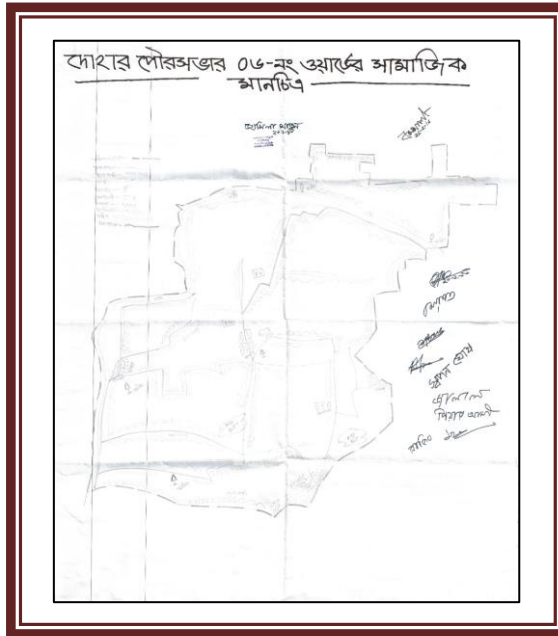
- Major roads
- Bazar
- Schools
- Religious Institutions
- River
- Agricultural land

**Box-4.5: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 05**



**Photo-4.5: Attendance in Ward No. 05 PRA**

#### 4.6 DOHAR POURASHAVA WARD NO. 06



**Figure-4.6: Social Map of Ward No. 06**

##### Identified Features

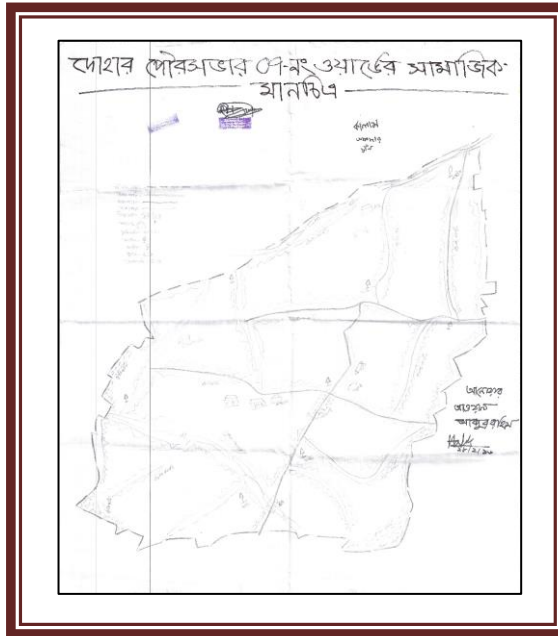
- Settlement
- Pucca roads
- Religious institutions
- Agricultural lands
- Bazar
- River

**Box-4.6: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 06**



**Photo-4.6: Attendance in Ward No. 06 PRA**

#### 4.7 DOHAR POURASHAVA WARD NO. 07



**Figure-4.7: Social Map of Ward No. 07**

#### Identified Features

- Settlement
- Major roads
- School and madrasa
- Religious institutions
- Agricultural land
- Bank
- Playing field

**Box-4.7: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 07**



**Photo-4.7: Attendance in Ward No. 07 PRA**

#### 4.9 DOHAR POURASHAVA WARD NO. 09

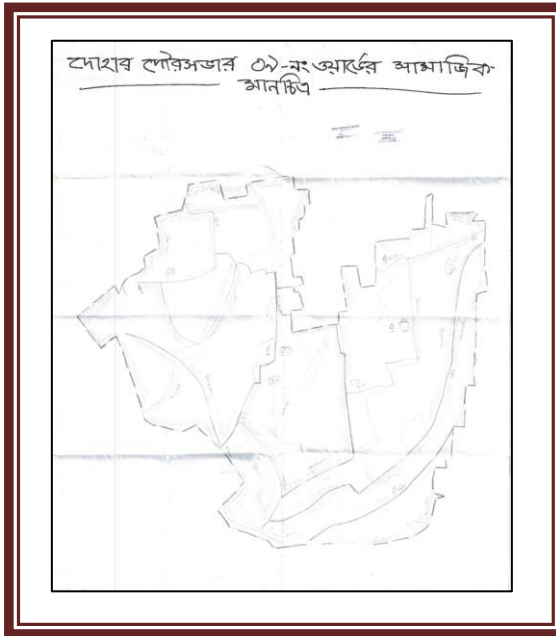


Figure-4.9: Social Map of Ward No. 09

#### Identified Features

- Settlement
- Major roads
- Bazar
- Temple

Box-4.9: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 09



Photo-4.9: Attendance in Ward No. 09 PRA



#### 4.2.2 Identification of Major Problems and Potentials of Dohar Pourashava Wards

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



Photo-4.10: PRA in Progress

Figure-4.10: PRA Attendance Sheet

##### 4.2.2.1 Major Problems

The PRA in Dohar Pourashava was followed by a second session where the participants identified problems of their wards. First, they prepared a long list of problems. They were asked them to narrow down the list to only five major problems, they chose only the most critical ones. As the **Table-4.1** shows, a variety of major problems have been identified by the PRA participants of 8 wards (excluding Ward No. 08) of the Pourashava. Though problems vary from ward to ward, some problems are common to all the wards. The common problems are, unpaved roads, lack of electricity connection, poor condition of education facility and lack of quality education, poor standard of public health services.

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

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

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Ward No.</b>    | <b>Major Problems</b>  |
|----------------|--------------------|--|
| <b>1.</b>      | <b>Ward No. 01</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem of drug abuse.</li> <li>• Transport and Communication problem.</li> <li>• Problem of Safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Problem of infrastructure in education facilities</li> <li>• Problem of infrastructure in religious facilities.</li> </ul> |
| <b>2.</b>      | <b>Ward No. 02</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport and communication problem.</li> <li>• Drainage problem + water logging.</li> <li>• Problem of Safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Problem of infrastructure in education facilities</li> <li>• Sanitation problem.</li> </ul>                     |
| <b>3.</b>      | <b>Ward No. 03</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water logging problem.</li> <li>• Roads &amp; communication problem.</li> <li>• Problem of infrastructure in education facilities</li> <li>• Problem of Safe drinking water</li> <li>• Want of pucca ghat in Padma shakha river.</li> </ul>             |
| <b>4.</b>      | <b>Ward No. 04</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads &amp; communication problem.</li> <li>• Drainage problem.</li> <li>• Problem of Safe drinking water</li> <li>• Absence of government primary school.</li> <li>• Need ICT tanning center for young people.</li> </ul>                              |
| <b>5.</b>      | <b>Ward No. 05</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of river bank protection dam.</li> <li>• Roads &amp; communication problem.</li> <li>• Problem of infrastructure in education facilities</li> <li>• Problem of Safe drinking water</li> <li>• Repairing of religious facilities.</li> </ul>     |
| <b>6.</b>      | <b>Ward No. 06</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads &amp; communication problem.</li> <li>• Water logging problem.</li> <li>• Repairing of religious facilities.</li> <li>• Poor health service.</li> <li>• Problem of Safe drinking water</li> </ul>   |
| <b>7.</b>      | <b>Ward No. 07</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water logging problem.</li> <li>• Roads &amp; communication problem.</li> <li>• Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.</li> <li>• Problem of Safe drinking water</li> <li>• Repairing of religious facilities.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>8.</b>      | <b>Ward No. 09</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage problem.</li> <li>• Roads &amp; communication problem.</li> <li>• Electricity expansion problem.</li> <li>• Needs to development of school &amp; college infrastructure.</li> <li>• Health service problem.</li> </ul>                         |

#### 4.2.2.2 Major Problem wise Summary of Wards

**Table-4.2** shows the major problem wise unions of the **Dohar Pourashava**. The most common major problems, according to the participants, in most unions are, transport and communication problem, problem of safe drinking water, education facility and quality education, problem of drainage.

**Table-4.2: Summary of Wards by Major Problems**

| Sl. No. | Major Problems                                     | Affected Wards   | No. of Wards |
|---------|--|--|--------------|
| 1.      | Problems of drug abuse                             | Ward No. 1   | 1            |
| 2.      | Transport and Communication problem.               | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9 | 8            |
| 3.      | Problem of Safe drinking water.                    | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7                         | 6            |
| 4.      | Problem of infrastructure in education facilities  | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9                         | 6            |
| 5.      | Problem of infrastructure in religious facilities. | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7   | 3            |
| 6.      | Drainage problem + water logging                   | Ward No. 2, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9   | 4            |
| 7.      | Sanitation problem.                                | Ward No. 2   | 1            |
| 8.      | Want of pucca ghat in Padma shakha river.          | Ward No. 3   | 1            |
| 9.      | Absence of government primary school.              | Ward No. 4   | 1            |
| 10.     | Need ICT tanning center for young people.          | Ward No. 4   | 1            |
| 11.     | Absence of river bank protection dam.              | Ward No. 5   | 1            |
| 12.     | Poor health service                                | Ward No. 6, Ward No. 9,  | 2            |
| 13.     | Electricity expansion problem.                     | Ward No. 9   | 1            |

It is evident from the table that the problem of transport and communication is the common problem of all the participating wards. The next top order problems are the supply of safe drinking water and infrastructure problem in education facilities.



#### 4.2.2.3 Major Potentials

In the same way as problems, the participants of each ward PRA first, listed all the potentials they could think, then they brought down the list to five major potentials only. Despite an urban area most potentials or resources are from natural sources and rural based. There are some potentials common in all the wards. They find productive use of foreign remittance as a good potential for their prospective future. They also point dairy farming and fishery as two important potentials that can bring prosperity. Unused manpower and handloom have also been identified another major resource. Proper employment of this resource can bring well-being of the local families leading to social well-being, as the participants think. Please see **Table-4.3**

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

| Sl. No. | Ward No.    | Major Potentials   |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 1.      | Ward No. 01 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Scope of Poultry farming.</li> <li>• Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> <li>• Small Business.</li> <li>• Opportunity of hand loom development.</li> </ul>                              |
| 2.      | Ward No. 02 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Opportunity of hand loom development.</li> <li>• Small Business.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Fisheries development.</li> </ul>                      |
| 3.      | Ward No. 03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Opportunity of hand loom development.</li> <li>• Fisheries development.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Opportunity of dairy farming</li> </ul>         |
| 4.      | Ward No. 04 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Small Business.</li> <li>• Opportunity of poultry farming.</li> <li>• Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> </ul>                     |
| 5.      | Ward No. 05 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittent.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Opportunity of hand loom development</li> <li>• Scope of fisheries development.</li> <li>• Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> </ul> |
| 6.      | Ward No. 06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Fisheries development.</li> <li>• Small Business.</li> <li>• Opportunity of dairy farm.</li> </ul>                                 |

|           |                    |   |
|-----------|--------------------|---|
| <b>7.</b> | <b>Ward No. 07</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Opportunity of poultry farming.</li> <li>• Fisheries development.</li> <li>• Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> </ul> |
| <b>8.</b> | <b>Ward No. 09</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Small Business.</li> <li>• Fisheries development.</li> <li>• Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> </ul>                 |

#### 4.2.2.4 Major Potential wise Summary of Wards

It is evident from **Table-4.4** that all the 8 wards of **Dohar Pourashava** have mentioned about productive use of foreign remittance and better use of fe

.+0rtile agricultural land as the potentials of their respective wards. The scope of dairy farming comes as the second most important potential. Least popular potentials are, poultry farming, hand loom and fisheries development (**Table-4.4**).

**Table-4.4: Major Potential Wise Summary of Wards**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Major Potentials</b>                         | <b>Ward No.</b>  | <b>No. of Ward</b> |
|----------------|---|--|--------------------|
| <b>1.</b>      | <b>Productive use of foreign remittance.</b>    | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9 | <b>8</b>           |
| <b>2.</b>      | <b>Scope of Poultry farming.</b>                | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 7   | <b>3</b>           |
| <b>3.</b>      | <b>Opportunity of dairy farming.</b>            | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9             | <b>7</b>           |
| <b>4.</b>      | <b>Small Business.</b>                          | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 9                                     | <b>5</b>           |
| <b>5.</b>      | <b>Opportunity of hand loom development.</b>    | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 5   | <b>3</b>           |
| <b>6.</b>      | <b>Better use of fertile agricultural land.</b> | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9 | <b>8</b>           |
| <b>7.</b>      | <b>Fisheries development.</b>                   | Ward No. 2, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6   | <b>3</b>           |

### 4.2.3 Perceived Development Priorities

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

#### 4.2.3.1 Short Term Issues

The most common short term issues include, road communication, drainage, electricity, improved education and health facility, safe water, sanitation, etc. (**Table-4.5**). All that have been recommended in the short term are important issues that need immediate attention. Almost all the wards feel that their road facilities need to be improved for better connectivity. In the same way safe water supply and improved drainage are needed for a healthy and comfortable living. Desire for improvement of sanitation reflects their concern about health.

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

| Sl. No. | Ward No.    | Priority Issues  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 1.      | Ward No. 01 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paved road and bridge.</li> <li>• Rail service</li> <li>• Better education facility</li> <li>• Improved drainage</li> <li>• Improved power supply</li> </ul>  |
| 2.      | Ward No. 02 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paved road network</li> <li>• Improved drainage</li> <li>• Safe drinking water</li> <li>• Development of religious facility</li> <li>• Better education facility</li> <li>• Development of agriculture</li> </ul>   |
| 3.      | Ward No. 03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe drinking water supply</li> <li>• Improved drainage</li> <li>• Ghat on the river</li> <li>• New road and paved road</li> <li>• Removal of waterlogging and improved drainage</li> </ul>                         |
| 4.      | Ward No. 04 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Small Business.</li> <li>• Opportunity of poultry farming.</li> <li>• Opportunity of dairy farming.</li> </ul> |
| 5.      | Ward No. 05 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive use of foreign remittance.</li> <li>• Better use of fertile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Opportunity of hand loom development.</li> </ul>   |

|    |             |  |
|----|-------------|--|
|    |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scope of fisheries development.</li> </ul>  |
| 6. | Ward No. 06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paved road</li> <li>• Expansion of power supply</li> <li>• Improved drainage</li> <li>• Improved sanitation</li> <li>•</li> </ul>               |
| 7. | Ward No. 07 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridge/culvert/ paved road</li> <li>• Improved education facility</li> <li>• Improved drainage</li> <li>• Safe drinking water supply</li> </ul> |
| 8. | Ward No. 09 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of waterlogging-improved drainage</li> <li>• Paved road</li> <li>• Improved drainage</li> <li>• Better health service</li> </ul>        |

#### 4.2.3.2 Mid Term Issues

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

**Table-4.6: Priority Issues by Wards in the Mid Term**

| Sl. No. | Ward No.    | Priority Issues  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 1.      | Ward No. 01 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of religious facility.</li> <li>• Establishment of ghat on the river</li> </ul>   |
| 2.      | Ward No. 02 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy sanitation</li> </ul>   |
| 3.      | Ward No. 03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved education facility</li> <li>• Improved drainage</li> </ul>   |
| 4.      | Ward No. 04 | Technical training for young people.   |
| 5.      | Ward No. 05 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved Drainage</li> <li>• Improved sanitation</li> <li>• Development and maintenance of religious facilities</li> <li>• Development of agriculture</li> </ul>          |
| 6.      | Ward No. 06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of river Ghat</li> <li>• Development and maintenance of religious facilities</li> <li>• Safe water supply</li> <li>• Improved education facility</li> </ul> |
| 7.      | Ward No. 07 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved sanitation</li> <li>• Development and maintenance of religious facilities</li> </ul>   |
| 8.      | Ward No. 9  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of play ground</li> <li>• Improved drainage</li> </ul>  |

#### 4.2.3.3 Long Term Issues

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

**Table-4.7: Priority Issues by Wards in the Long Term**

| Sl. No. | Ward No.    | Priority Issues   |
|---------|-------------|---|
| 1.      | Ward No. 01 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Gas line</li> </ul>   |
| 2.      | Ward No. 02 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Healthy sanitation</li> <li>Establishment of Gas line</li> </ul>   |
| 3.      | Ward No. 03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excavation of canal</li> <li>Establishment of Gas line</li> </ul>  |
| 4.      | Ward No. 04 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Gas line</li> <li>Technical training for young people</li> </ul>                                  |
| 5.      | Ward No. 05 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Gas line</li> </ul>   |
| 6.      | Ward No. 06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Gas line</li> <li>Establishment of play ground</li> <li>Establishment of internet line</li> </ul> |
| 7.      | Ward No. 07 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of religious facilities</li> <li>Establishment of Gas line</li> </ul>                                  |
| 8.      | Ward No. 09 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of power supply</li> <li>Canal excavation</li> <li>Establishment of Gas line</li> </ul>                  |

#### 4.2.3.4 Short Term Development Proposal wise Ward

A summary of wards have been presented in **Table-4.8**, according to the priority development proposals in the short term. The table shows that 8 wards demanded improved road facilities as their top priority in the short term. Sequentially, followed by improved drainage, supply of safe drinking water.

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

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal</b>      | <b>Ward No.</b>  | <b>No. of Ward</b> |
|----------------|--|--|--------------------|
| <b>1.</b>      | <b>Paved road and bridge.</b>                | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9 | <b>8</b>           |
| <b>2.</b>      | <b>Rail service</b>                          | Ward No. 1   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>3.</b>      | <b>Better education facility</b>             | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 7   | <b>2</b>           |
| <b>4.</b>      | <b>Improved drainage</b>                     | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9                         | <b>6</b>           |
| <b>5.</b>      | <b>Improved power supply</b>                 | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 6   | <b>2</b>           |
| <b>6.</b>      | <b>Safe drinking water</b>                   | Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 7   | <b>3</b>           |
| <b>7.</b>      | <b>Development of religious facility</b>     | Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4   | <b>3</b>           |
| <b>8.</b>      | <b>Development of agriculture</b>            | Ward No. 2   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>9.</b>      | <b>Ghat on the river</b>                     | Ward No. 3   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>10.</b>     | <b>Productive use of foreign remittance.</b> | Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5,  | <b>2</b>           |
| <b>11.</b>     | <b>Opportunity of poultry farming.</b>       | Ward No. 4   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>12.</b>     | <b>Opportunity of dairy farming.</b>         | Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5   | <b>2</b>           |
| <b>13.</b>     | <b>Small business</b>                        | Ward No. 4   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>14.</b>     | <b>Opportunity of hand loom development.</b> | Ward No. 5   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>15.</b>     | <b>Scope of fisheries development.</b>       | Ward No. 5   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>16.</b>     | <b>Improved education</b>                    | Ward No. 7   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>17.</b>     | <b>Improved power supply</b>                 | Ward No. 6   | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>18.</b>     | <b>Better health service</b>                 | Ward No. 9   | <b>1</b>           |

#### 4.2.3.5 Mid Term Development Proposal wise Ward

Mid-term proposals are not most urgent, but they are needed sometime later. Mid-term perception of development proposals are mostly considered less important than short term by the participants. All wards ask for piped gas supply as cheap cooking fuel. Three wards are concerned about drainage and want ghat on the river. Other mid-term term proposals are shown in **Table-4.9** below.

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

| Sl. No. | Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal           | Ward No.   | No. of Ward |
|---------|--|--|-------------|
| 1.      | <b>Piped Gas supply</b>                    | Ward No. 1, Ward no. 2, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7 | <b>5</b>    |
| 2.      | <b>Establishment of ghat on the river</b>  | Ward No. 2, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 7                         | <b>3</b>    |
| 3.      | <b>Healthy sanitation</b>                  | Ward No. 3, Ward No. 9                                     | <b>2</b>    |
| 4.      | <b>Establishment of play ground</b>        | Ward No. 9   | <b>1</b>    |
| 5.      | <b>Improved education facility</b>         | Ward No. 3, Ward No. 6                                     | <b>2</b>    |
| 6.      | <b>Improved drainage</b>                   | Ward No. 3, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 9                         | <b>3</b>    |
| 7.      | <b>Technical training for young people</b> | Ward No. 4   | <b>1</b>    |
| 8.      | <b>Development of agriculture</b>          | Ward No. 5   | <b>1</b>    |
| 9.      | <b>Safe water supply</b>                   | Ward No. 6   | <b>1</b>    |

#### 4.2.3.6 Long Term Development Proposal wise Ward

Long term proposals are mostly visionary proposals. The highest, **Gas connection as a source of cheap fuel** was supported by 6 wards. The long term proposals they consider uncertain and might take longer period. So they put less importance to the proposals and put them in the long term. For more details please see **Table-4.10**.

**Table-4.10 Priority Development Proposal wise Summary of Wards in the Long Term**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal</b>    | <b>Ward No.</b>   | <b>No. of Ward</b> |
|----------------|--|---|--------------------|
| <b>1.</b>      | <b>Establishment of Gas line</b>           | Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2., Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 9 | <b>6</b>           |
| <b>2.</b>      | <b>Technical training for young people</b> | Ward No. 4  | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>3.</b>      | <b>Excavation of canal</b>                 | Ward No. 3, Ward No. 9  | <b>2</b>           |
| <b>4.</b>      | <b>Establishment of play ground</b>        | Ward No. 4, Ward No. 9  | <b>2</b>           |
| <b>5.</b>      | <b>Establishment of internet line</b>      | Ward No. 6  | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>6.</b>      | <b>Maintenance of religious facilities</b> | Ward No. 7  | <b>1</b>           |
| <b>7.</b>      | <b>Expansion of power supply</b>           | Ward No. 9  | <b>1</b>           |

### **4.3 Key Observation**

It is evident from the prioritization of needs for development that the people like to see their needs come true immediately. For this reason they put most important and number of issues in the short term.

### **4.4 Limitation**

The limitation of the ideas expressed by the participants are often impractical and not implementable in short run. This happens because of their ignorance about the availability of fund for implementing such projects and the agencies involved in executing them. Due to such ignorance they often make suggestion for unattainable proposals.

### **4.5 Conclusion**

Whatever the proposals the participants have made in different periods is not important, the most significant part of this PRA is that there has been an enthusiastic participation of the stakeholders in the PRA and they are happy to be part of the local development process. Now it is the responsibility of the planners to uphold their desires in the plan. This will fulfill a large part of their desires. Once in plan document, the government right away ignore them. At least some important projects will come true and that will be a great achievement of the PRA.



## CHAPTER-05

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

#### 5.1 Introduction

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

#### 5.2 Appraisal of Identified Major Problems and Potentials of Unions

##### 5.2.1 Appraisal of Problems

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

- **Problem of transport and communication**
- **Problem of safe drinking water**
- **Infrastructure Problem in educational institutions**
- **Problem of river erosion**

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

##### a. The Plight of Daily Mobility

Majority of the unions pointed out Road transport as the most critical problem of their areas. For day to day **Mobility** they use road. The PRA participants of 8 unions put this problem on the top of priority list because they bear the pinch of journey in their regular life. This priority arises because most roads at the union level are unpaved which makes any journey difficult, time consuming and costly. Manually operated and vehicular traffic cannot move on these unpaved roads. An earthen road is not at all suitable for any kind of transport, manually operated or vehicular. It is extremely hardship to walk on a muddy during monsoon. So moving on earthen road is also plight for pedestrians. Brick soling road is another menace, though better than earthen road, not cosy for manually operated transport like, rickshaw and van, very widely found in rural areas. It is often precarious to carry farm products from field to home or market. Thus poor road condition affects their everyday living and earning. Apart from poor road condition, the participants mentioned about need for new roads. Social Map of every union clearly reflects all these issues of road communication, which they consider as one of their priority problems.

### b. Unsafe Drinking Water

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

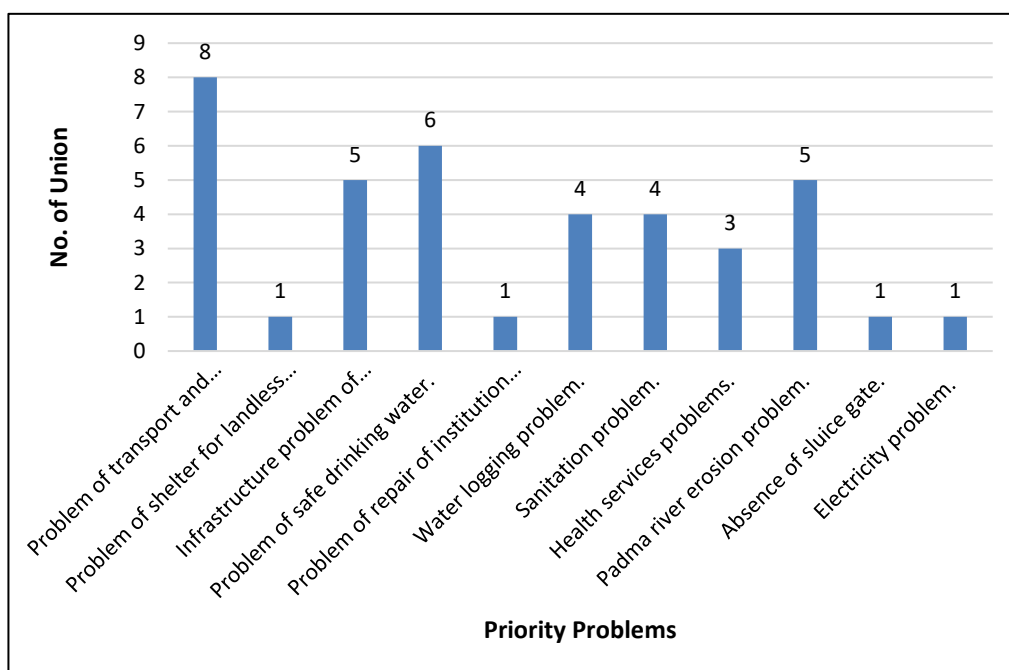
The participants also mentioned about some other problems, like, vpoor sanitation, canal siltation, maintenance of religious facilities which they consider should be looked into for making life easier in rural areas.

### c. Infrastructure Problem in Educational Institutions

Most private education facilities grow on community initiatives. After establishment people hardly look after them. So they mostly suffer from the problem of after development maintenance. The school management have to look for public donation for maintenance which difficult to collect. In most cases the fund is sufficient for maintenance.

### d. Problem of River Erosion

As a riverside, this upazila is subject to regular river erosion. Villages, settlements, bazar are all devoured by the Padma river in the monsoon in selected parts of the upazila. The people affected are totally uprooted not only from their shelter, but they also lose their sources of livelihood as their farm lands also go into the river. The people uprooted by the river become shelter less and bear untold suffering.



**Figure-5.1: Priority Problems Wise Number of Union**

### **5.2.2 Causes of Problems, their Impact and Probability of resolving them**

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

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

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

**Table-5.1: Problems, Causes, Effects/Impacts and Potentials**

| Identified Major Problems   | Causes  | Impact   | Potentials/Probability of Amelioration   |
|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Problem of Transportation and Communication</b></li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of resources and budget allocation.</li> <li>• Lack of influence in budget allocation.</li> <li>• Limited Union quota for fund allocation.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic loss in terms of time.</li> <li>• Business loss.</li> <li>• Loss of farmers for failing to secure good price in the market.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land available for road construction.</li> <li>• Local bamboo, wood and earth available for road construction.</li> <li>• Low cost of local labor wage.</li> <li>• Positive attitude of the local people in developing local roads.</li> </ul>                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of Safe Drinking Water</b></li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of budget allocation.</li> <li>• Lack of govt. initiative insolvency of households to install deep tube well.</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal health</li> <li>• Problem for drinking arsenic contaminated water.</li> <li>• Burden of cost of treatment for skin disease.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local surface water can be used as alternative after proper treatment.</li> <li>• Rain water harvesting can be another alternative source of water during monsoon.</li> <li>• Expectation of Government</li> <li>• Initiative to install deep tube well.</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Infrastructure Problem in Educational Institutions</b></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of resources.</li> <li>• Lack of community cooperation.</li> <li>• Lack of financial assistance.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disruption in education.</li> <li>• Suffering of students in study.</li> <li>• Affecting proper education environment.</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation of the local the people in school maintenance.</li> <li>• Allocation of the government for maintenance of private schools.</li> </ul>   |

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Problem of River Erosion</b></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural movement of the river.</li> <li>• Excess of water from the upstream caused by heavy rainfall.</li> <li>• Absence of bank protection measures.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suffering of the riverside households.</li> <li>• Loss of farm land and homestead.</li> <li>• Loss of real property.</li> <li>• Loss of livelihood of the people.</li> <li>• Loss of economic activity.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of strong bank protection embankment.</li> <li>• Allocation of fund for shelter less facilities.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|---|

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

Problem of maintenance of education facilities is a chronic problem in the society. They are found to be not that interested in maintenance than their establishment. Fees from the students usually go for paying salary of the teachers and staff. There remains almost nothing for maintenance of the school. The school mismanagement has to rely on community contribution for maintenance, but it is not that easy to collect contribution as people of the locality are usually found reluctant to pay. For this purpose government assistance is essential. Government should allocate a regular fund for maintenance of private education facilities.

River erosion is regular in riverine areas of the country. Affected families undergo immense sufferings as they lose all their belongings including their farm land as source of their livelihood. Sometimes it is impossible to prevent erosion. But government can try by building bank protection embankments in vulnerable areas. It is necessary to allocate adequate fund for this purpose.

### 5.2.3 Appraisal of Potentials

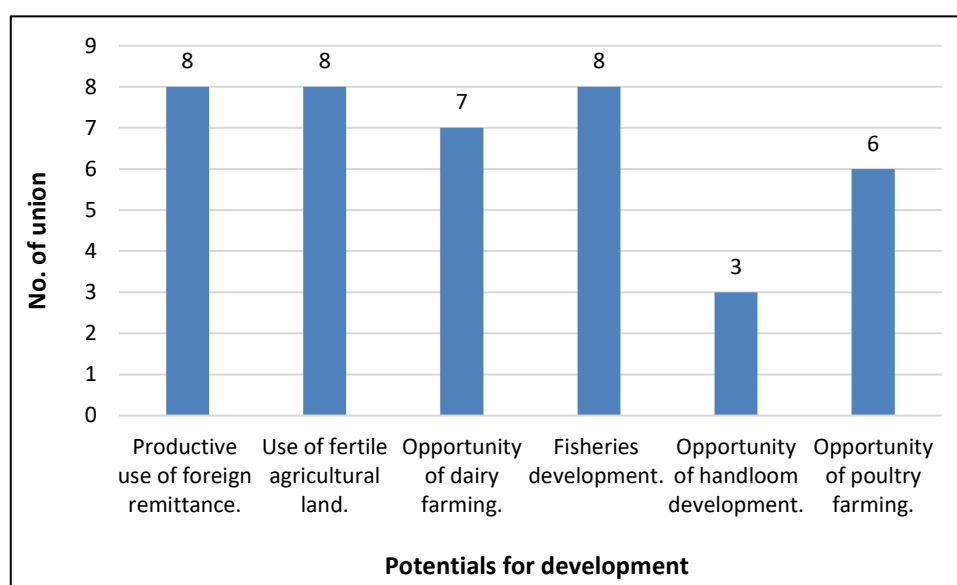
Through a brainstorming process of debate and consensus, the participants of Dohar PRAs in 8 unions, worked out major potentials of their unions that together form the upazila potentials, which, they believe, can promote future development of the upazila together. In the same way as problems identification,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

List of major Potentials Identified by the PRA Participants of 8 Unions:

- **Productive use of foreign remittance.**
- **Scope of agricultural development**
- **Scope of fisheries development**
- **Opportunity of dairy farming.**

Participants from all the 8 unions see productive use of foreign remittance as one of the most important potentials for local development. They also see further development of agriculture as a source of prospective future. Development of fisheries and poultry has also been found as having good prospect for the upazila. Having huge water body and large Dhaka market nearby the participants think fishery has a wide prospect in the upazila. Targeting nearby Dhaka market fisheries and poultry farming can bring prosperity to the upazila people, as felt by the participants.

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

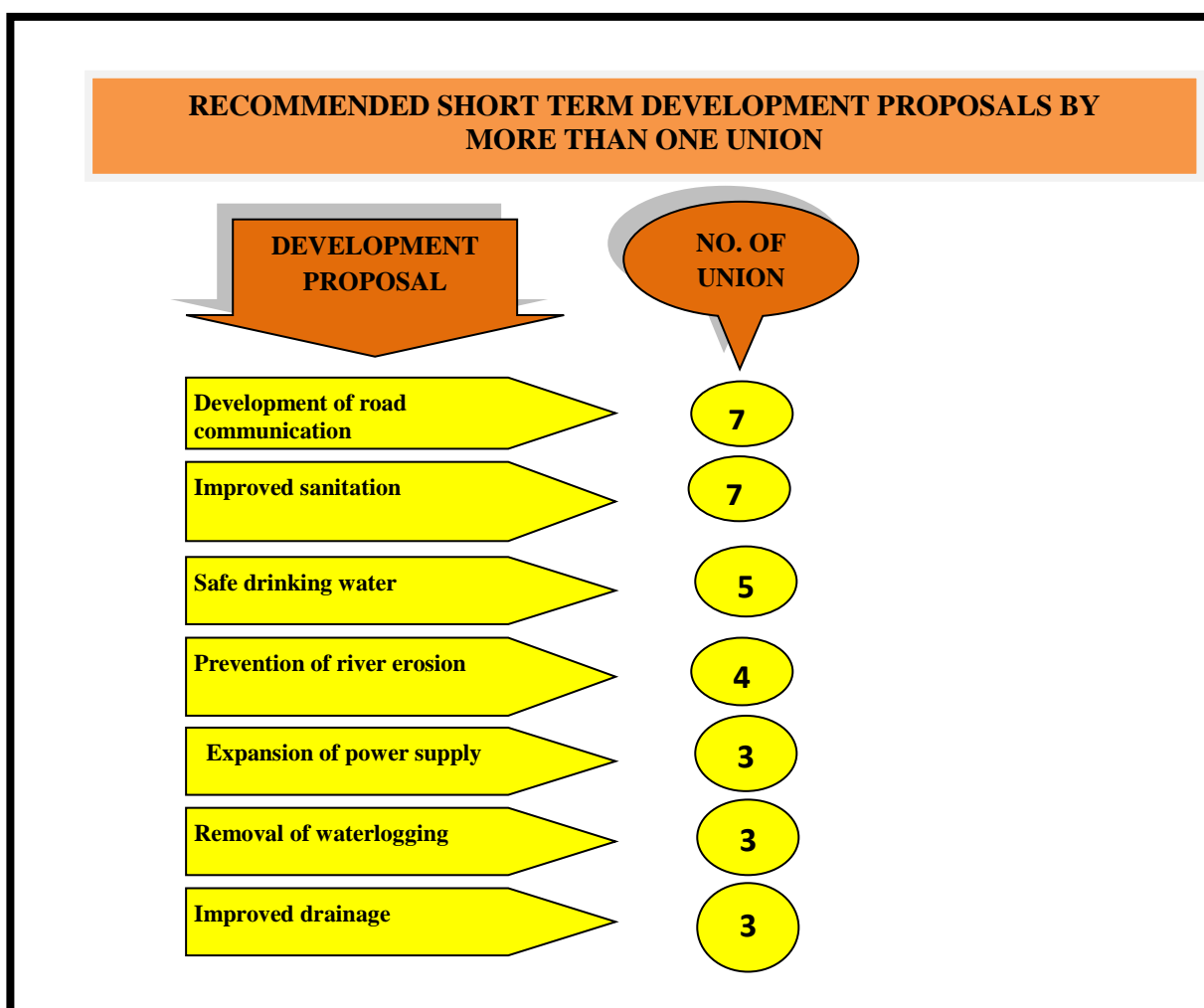


**Figure-5.2: Priority Potentials Wise Number of Union**

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

### 5.2.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The participants not only identified problems, their causes and impacts and potentials/resources of their respective unions, they also expressed their expectations for future development of their unions and prioritized them for execution. They first chalked out a large number of demands/desires/development proposals and then those were grouped into urgent needs in the short term period, followed by comparatively lesser important issues in the midterm period. They mostly put their vision about the unions in the long term phase of execution.



**Figure-5.3: Short Term Major Proposals for Development Proposed by More than One Union**

Three phases of execution were based on priority. This was decided through a debate and consensus among the participants using ToP Chart method. The participants put their most

The most common **short term** issues include, demand for road, bridge/culvert, modernization of farming technology, prevention of waterlogging, improved sanitation, safe drinking water, prevention of river erosion, expansion of power supply, removal of waterlogging, improved drainage. The **Figure-5.3** shows the major short term development proposals that have been supported by more than one union participants. Almost all the unions put utmost importance to development of road facility. This expression came out of their day to day experience. For all social and economic activities mobility is indispensable. Easy, comfortable and fast connectivity can make

jobs accomplished with ease and quick. Present condition of most roads in the upazila unions are in a precarious state that makes journey not only uncomfortable but also costly and delayed. They are keen to get rid of the suffering caused by poor road condition. So they have put this issue at the top of the demand list and want that be resolved in the short term phase. This issue has been voted by 7 unions out of 8. Seven union participants want their sanitation become hygienic. Five unions ask for safe drinking water and get rid of arsenic contaminated water that comes from the shallow hand tube wells. Four unions ask for prevention of river erosion in their respective areas. Three unions each want power supply expansion, prevention of waterlogging and improved drainage.

### **5.3 Appraisal of Identified Major Problems and Potentials of Pourashava Wards**

#### **5.3.1 Appraisal of Problems**

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

- **Problem of transport and communication**
- **Absence of safe drinking water.**
- **Development and maintenance of education facilities**
- **Problem of waterlogging and drainage**
- **Problem of Development and Maintenance of Religious Facilities**

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

#### **a. Daily Movement Problem**

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

#### **b. Absence of Safe Drinking Water**

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



### c. Development and Maintenance of Education Facilities

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

### d. Problem of Drainage

Drainage is a major problem, both, in rural and urban areas. The cause of drainage in pourashava is the lack of maintenance of drains, filling of drains, encroachment and filling of khals that used serve as primary drains. Disposing solid waste in the drains is critical problem that causes blockage of drains causing temporary waterlogging.

### e. Problem of Development and Maintenance of Religious Facilities

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

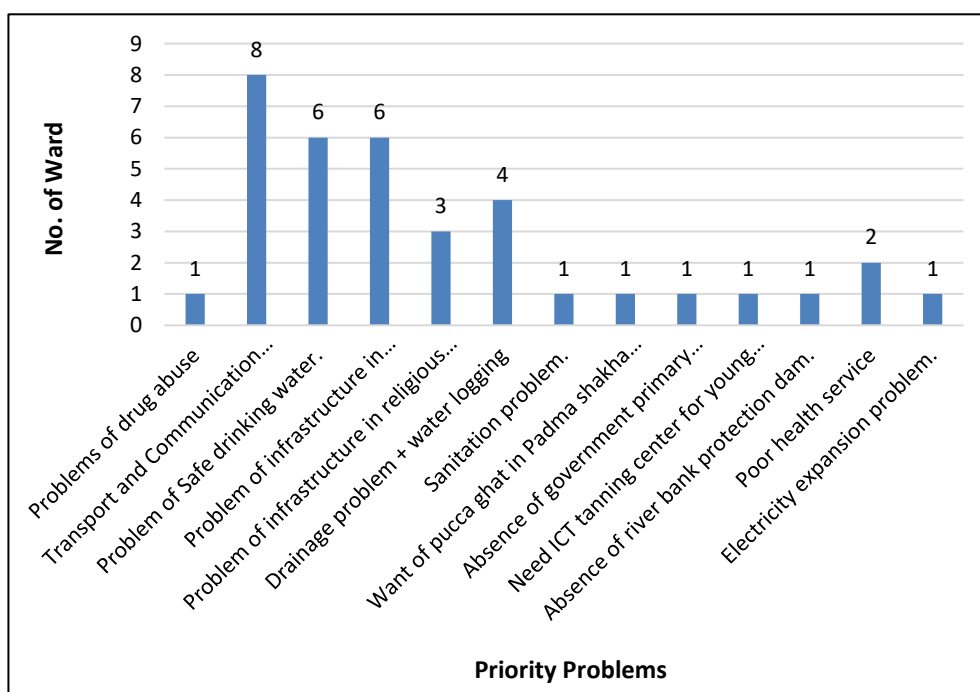


Figure-5.4: Priority Problems Wise Number of Ward

### 5.3.2 Causes of Problems, their Impact and Probability of resolving them

**Table-5.2: Problems, Causes, Effects/Impacts and Potentials**

| Identified major Problems  | Causes   | Impact   | Potentials/Probability of Amelioration   |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Problem of Transport and Communication</b></li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of resources and budget allocation.</li> <li>• Lack of influence in budget allocation.</li> <li>• Limited Union quota for fund allocation.</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic loss in terms of time.</li> <li>• Business loss.</li> <li>• Loss of farmers for failing to secure good price in the market.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land available for road construction.</li> <li>• Local earth available for road construction.</li> <li>• Low cost of local labours wage</li> <li>• Positive attitude of the local people in developing local roads.</li> </ul>                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Absence of Safe Drinking Water.</b></li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of budget allocation.</li> <li>• Lack of govt. initiative.</li> <li>• Insolvency of households to install deep tube well.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal health problem for drinking arsenic contaminated water.</li> <li>• Burden of cost of treatment for skin disease caused by arsenic.</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local surface water can be used as alternative after proper treatment.</li> <li>• Rain water harvesting can be another alternative source of water during monsoon.</li> <li>• Expectation of Government</li> <li>• Initiative to install deep tube well.</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Development and Maintenance of Education Facilities</b></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private education facilities are developed on community initiative.</li> <li>• They don't have permanent source of income and have to depend on student fees, which is not enough.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dearth of fund leads to poor condition of facilities and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Students become victims of poor and inadequate facility and that affect their education.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government may allocate regular fund for the education facilities in rural areas for maintenance.</li> </ul>  |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of Healthcare Facilities and Services</b></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of government for effective management of public sector health facility.</li> <li>• Failure of the government to control services of private health facilities.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suffering of low income people caused by bad services.</li> <li>• Financial pressure on low income people to seek alternative service from private health facility.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs providing health services at low cost.</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Problem of Drainage</b></li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blockage of drains.</li> <li>• Filling of canals.</li> <li>• Lack of maintenance of drains.</li> <li>• Unplanned drainage system</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waterlogging and suffering of the people.</li> <li>• Damage to bituminous roads.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building awareness about keeping the drains free of garbage.</li> <li>• Budget allocation for building drains.</li> <li>• Planned drainage system development.</li> </ul> |

### 5.3.3 Appraisal of Potentials

At Pourashava level the participants of 8 wards through a brain storming process of debate and consensus, worked out major potentials of their respective wards that together form the Pourashava potentials. They believe that realization of these can promote future development of the Pourashava together. In the same way as the problem identification, the participants of each Ward PRA first, chalked out a long list of potentials of their respective ward. On instruction of the facilitator, participants brought down the list to five most important potentials. Most of the potentials or resources, identified, are from natural sources and rural based. There are some potential that are common to all the wards.

Following is the List of most common major potentials identified by the PRA Participants of 8 Wards:

- **Productive use of foreign remittance**
- **Better use of fertile agricultural land**
- **Opportunity of dairy farming**
- **Small business**

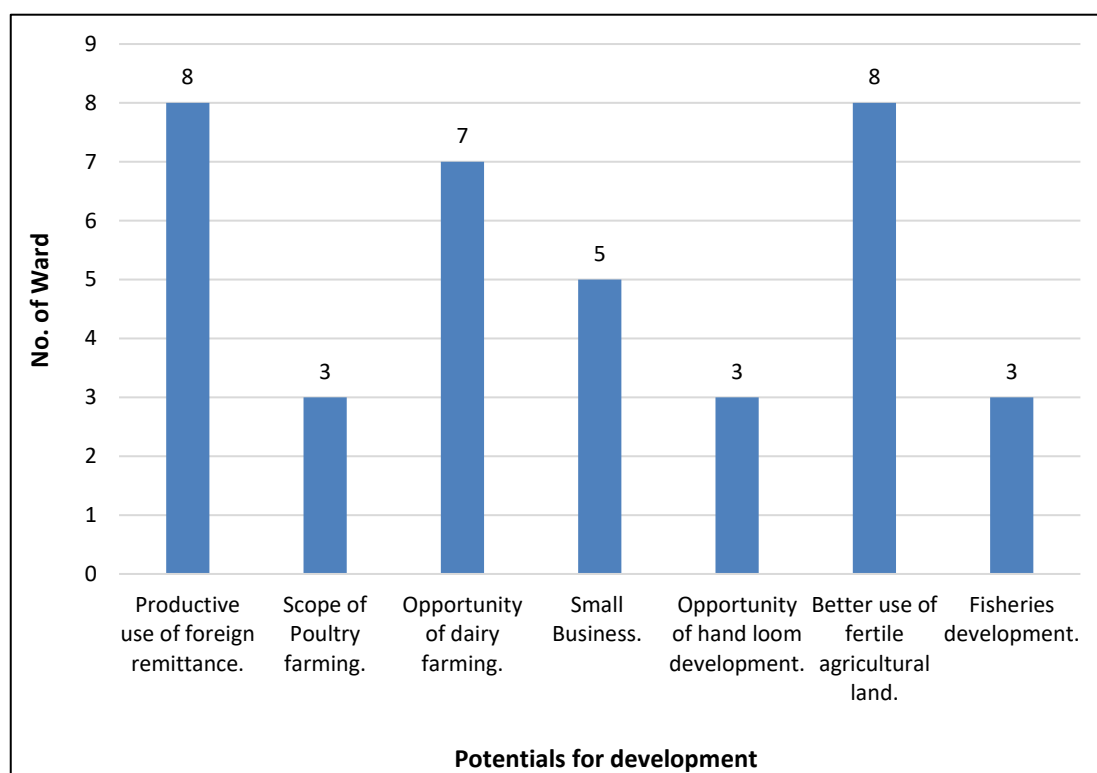
Participants from all the 8 wards consider **remittance** as the key to development of livelihood of local people. They want that opportunities are created so that the remittance earners can make more profitable use of their hard earned foreign exchange. Such investment in productive purposes shall

generate more employment for unemployed local youths and boost local economy and livelihood of the people.

There is scope for dairy farming in the ward as seen by 5 wards of the pourashava. This sector can be a good source of income for many underprivileged families. The milk can be easily marketed in Dhaka where there is a huge demand for milk with improved road communication.

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

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



**Figure-5.5: Priority Potentials Wise Number of Ward**

There are many potentials that the participants cannot foresee now. Development of improved connectivity, favorable local land price and new demand for products at Dhaka market over the time, will open up more avenues of economic activities in the Pourashava that nobody can think of right now. Proximity to Dhaka and a huge market there, is the greatest advantage for Dohar. With the emerging economic activities and engagement of unused local manpower, the income multiplier will start operating bringing prosperity to the local economy. With the development of 8 lane highway travel to Dhaka will be faster and easy, as a result the overall impact will be positive economic growth of Dohar.

### 5.3.4 Perceived Development Priorities of Pourashava Wards

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

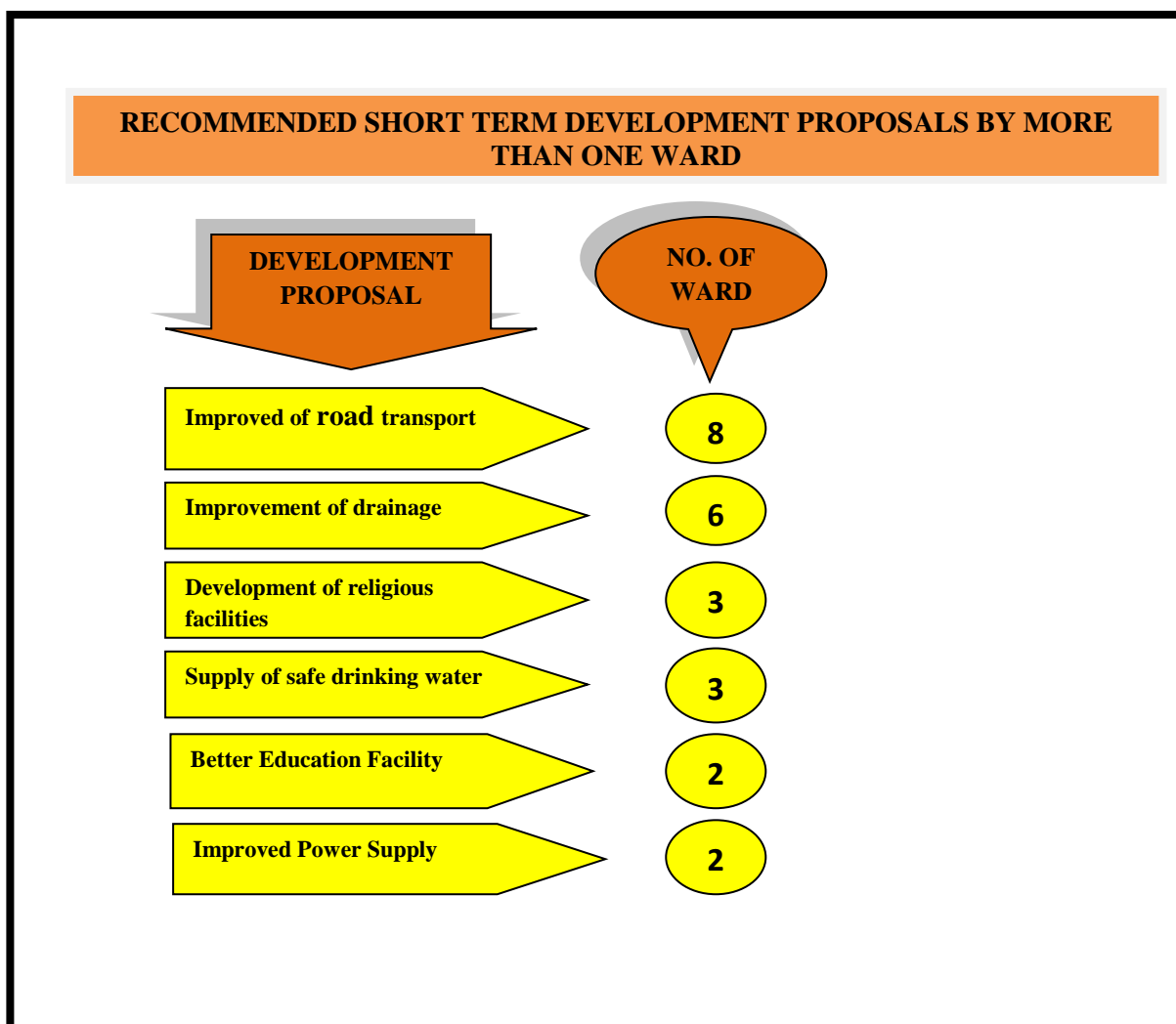


Figure-5.6: Short Term Major Proposals for Development Proposed by More than One Ward

The most common **short term** issues include, **improvement of road transport, improvement of drainage, development of religious facilities and supply of safe drinking water.**

Demand for improved road, better health facility and safe drinking water is high in the Pourashava.

The **Figure-5.6** shows the short term development proposals that have been supported by more than one ward participant. Eight wards put support for improvement of road transport and six wards put support for development of drainage system. In urban areas of Bangladesh drainage congestion is a common problem, where lack of public awareness plays important role.

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

Another four ward participants want religious facilities development and maintenance in their wards.

Three wards ask for safe drinking water and get rid of arsenic contaminated water that comes from the shallow hand tube wells.

## **CHAPTER-06**

### **CONCLUSION**

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

Whatever the development proposals the participants have made in the PRAs, are worthy consideration. Fulfillment of the proposals will be a great leap forward towards development of the upazila. In both, urban and rural areas, road has received the top priority for development. Improvement of road communication will ease social life and expedite economic activities enhancing employment and income of the people. Safe drinking water will secure them from diseases and lead a healthy life. The water supply responsibility lies with Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). Drainage congestion is a common problem, where lack of public awareness plays important role in urban areas of Bangladesh. Government may assist by subsidizing material supply as part of sanitation development program. Community established schools are in deplorable state for lack of maintenance. Improvement of agriculture will raise income of the farmers who constitute lion's share of the local income earners. Agriculture can be promoted by applying seed-fertilizer-irrigation technology. Promotion of fishery, poultry and dairy farming will add to local employment and income. Growing unemployed youths will find avenues for survival. These are now easily adoptable technology. The initial investment is the main problem. Department of youth can help providing collateral free credit to youth.

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

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

The PRA participants made remarks and put opinions on many issues. Most of these are valid and well thought. But some of the ideas have been found impractical, irrelevant and not implementable in the short run. This has happened due to lack of understanding about the source of fund for implementing projects and the agencies that are involved in executing them. Due to such

ignorance they often made suggestions that are practically unattainable. The participants maintained high expectations, but they were not aware about how their desires would come true. If the expectations unfulfilled become high all their zeal and enthusiasm might wither away.



## References

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

## **ANNEXURE-I**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE OF PRA**

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

#### **A. Purpose of PRA**

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

#### **B. PRA Tools to be used:**

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

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

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

#### **E. Field Facilitators:**

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

#### **F. PRA Participants**

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

## **G. Roles of Field Facilitators in the Field**

### **1. Collection of Materials and Contact Lists**

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

### **2. Selection and Invitation of Participants**

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

### **3. Facilitate Sessions and Reflection for Better Facilitation**

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

### **4. Documentation and Compilation of PRA**

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

### **5. Report Preparation of PRA/deliverable**

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

## H. Session Format

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

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

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

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

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

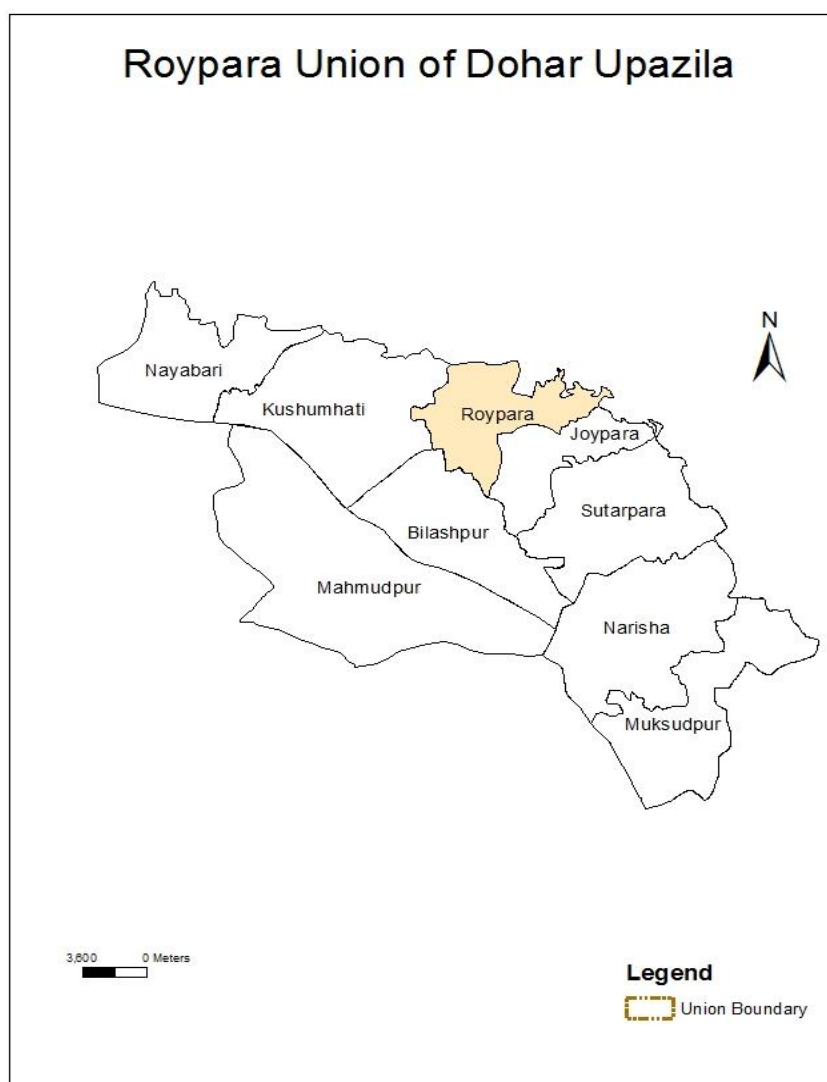
## ANNEXURE-II

### Union Level Individual PRA Report of Dohar Upazila

#### 1.0 Roypara Union

##### 1.1 Union Profile

Roypara union is one of 8 unions of Dohar upazila of Dhaka district. It is surrounded by Nawabganj upazila in the north, Munshiganj upazila in the east, Bilashpur union in the south and Kushumhati union in the west. Echamoti River situated in the south of this union. It has an area of 9.6 sq.km and total population (2011) is 24988. Population density stands at 3465 persons per sq.km. Literacy rate is 60.8 % for both sex, 60.6 % for male and 61 % for female.



Map-1.1: Map of Roypara Union

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 10:00 am -1:00 pm

Date: 27//01/2016

Union: Roypara

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: UP Office, Roypara



**Photo-1.1: PRA Participants in Roypara Union**

**PRA সেশন**

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিউ উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প তারিখ: ২০.০০.২০০০-২০.০০-২০০০-২০০০

প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নরায়ণ উপজেলা, জেলা: ঢাকা; পিওর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগর)

স্থান: নারায়ণ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, দোহার, ঢাকা তারিখ: ২৭/০৩/২০১৬-২৮

| ক্রমিক | নাম              | ঠিকানা              | পেশা | মোবাইল নং  | স্বাক্ষর |
|--------|------------------|---------------------|------|------------|----------|
| ০১     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ০২     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ০৩     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ০৪     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ০৫     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ০৬     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ০৭     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ০৮     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ০৯     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ১০     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ১১     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ১২     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
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| ১৬     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ১৭     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ১৮     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ১৯     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২০     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২১     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২২     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২৩     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২৪     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২৫     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২৬     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২৭     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২৮     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ২৯     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩০     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩১     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩২     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩৩     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩৪     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩৫     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩৬     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩৭     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩৮     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৩৯     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪০     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪১     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪২     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪৩     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪৪     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪৫     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪৬     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪৭     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪৮     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৪৯     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |
| ৫০     | শ্রী: মনির হোসেন | জামালপুর (মোহাম্মদ) | কৃষক | ০১৮১৬৭০৪৪৭ |          |

Figure-1.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 1.2 PRA Techniques

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

### 1.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Roypara Union was held on 27 January 2016 at Union Office. It started at 10:00 am and went on up to 1:00 pm. There were 30 participants in the PRA that included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, service holder, local school teacher, farmer, businessman, and local people. There were four assignments in this PRA involving the local stakeholders or beneficiaries. The assignments were **Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Problems and Identification of Development Needs with phasing** of execution.

**Table-1.1: Category of PRA Participants**

|                    | Category of PRA Participants |        |                |         |              |        | Total |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Up Chairman/Member | Farmer                       | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Others |       |
| 2                  | -                            | 14     | 7              | -       | -            | 7      | 30    |

Following are the steps followed in conducting PRA.

**Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing

**Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

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

**Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants

**Step-5:** Problem identification

**Step-4:** Potential identification

**Step-7:** Determination and Prioritization of development needs

### 1.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social map is kind of map drawn by the local stakeholders from their own understanding to show existing infrastructure and services, potentials and location of future developments. Social map was sketched by the participants along with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew the boundary line of the Roypara union first, and then participants located pucca and katcha roads, ward number, growth center, bridge/culvert, canal. 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 they then located on the map.



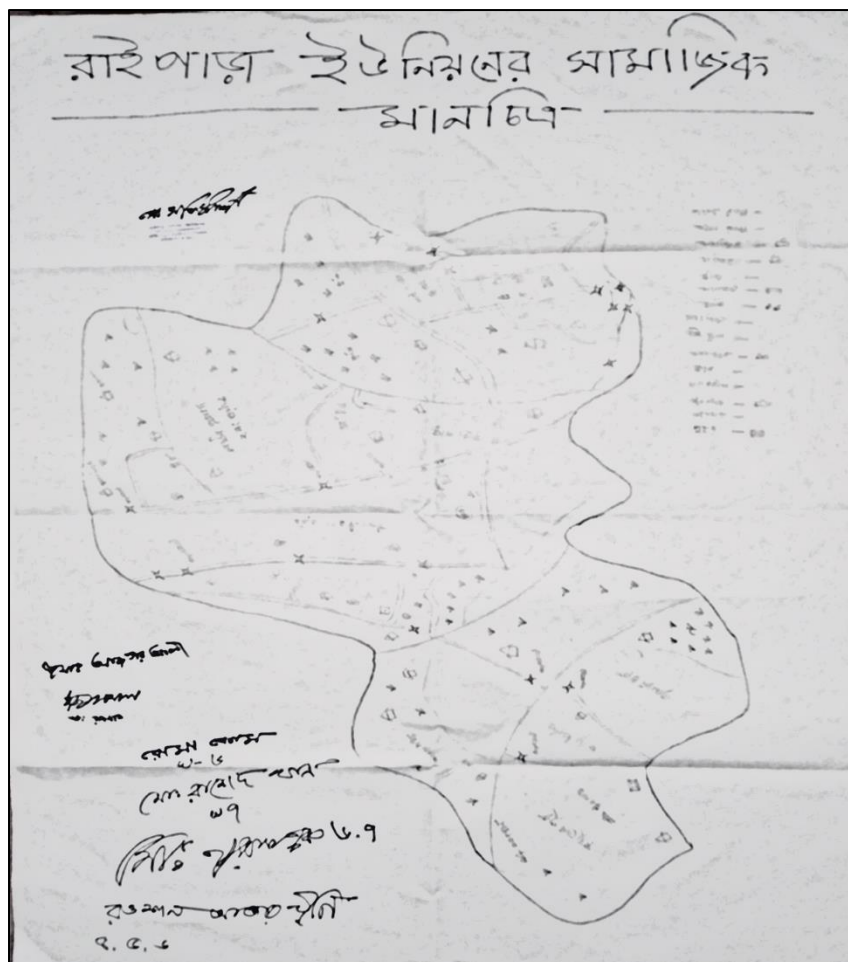


Figure-1.2: Social Map of Roypara Union

#### 1.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The participants identified the following features in the social map:

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

#### 1.5 Identification of Problems

Following Social Mapping, the next task was to work out problems of the union. The participants were asked point out the problems of the union, while the facilitators wrote them down in a **Flip Chart**. In this manner 18 problems were identified by the participants as presented below. The problems were of various categories belonging to a wide variety if sectors.

### 1.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roods and communication problem in whole union.
2. Need deep tube well in word no 1, 3, 4,5,6,7 and 9.
3. Sanitation problem in ward number 3, 4,5,6,7 and 9.
4. Needs bridge and culvert and in ward no 6, 9.
5. Need Gas connection in whole union.
6. Need to establish community clinic in ward no 5, 6 and 7.
7. Electricity problem in ward number 3, 6, 7 and 9.
8. Need school in word no 1, 6, 8 and 9.
9. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions in ward no 1, 4, 7 and 9.
10. Problems of water loggings 1, 5, 7 and 8.
11. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard, Shoshan-Ghat and Madrasa in word no 4, 6 and 7.
12. Need drainage 2, 3, 4 and 8.
13. Doctor and insufficient medicine in word no 1, 5 and 7.
14. Not sufficient teacher in ward no 4.
15. Need a upzila complex in Roypara union.
16. Need repairing Hat-Bazar in whole ward.
17. Need Gide wall in road ward no 4.
18. Need a shisu-park in Raipur union.

During problem identification the participants also identified causes and effects of the problems and the relevant potentials that were noted down by the facilitators in the **Flip Chart (Figure-1.3)**.

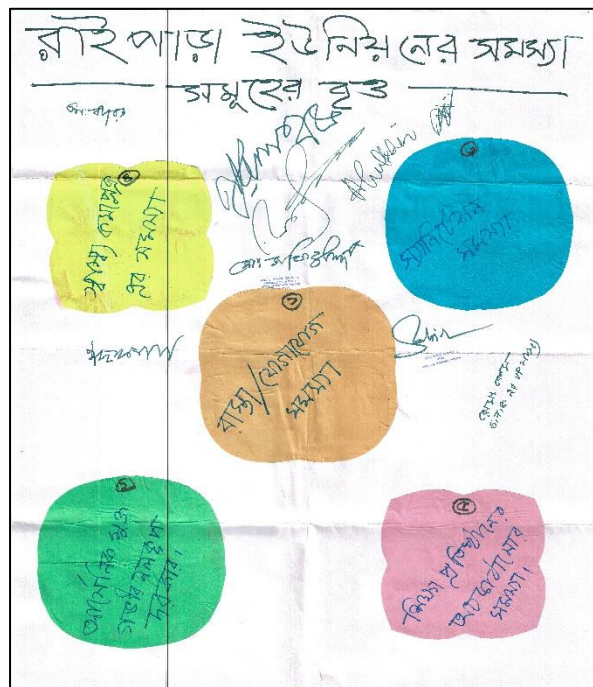
| Problems   | Causes   | Effects  | Capacity to resolve  |
|--|--|--|--|
| ১. বাস্তা/মোগা যোগ<br>সমস্যা সকল<br>Union-৭                  | ১. নদী ভাঙন ওর কারণ<br>বাস্তা ভেঙে যায়।<br>২. কর্তৃপক্ষের অসচেতনতা,<br>৩. সরকারি বরাদ্দের<br>স্বল্পতা।                        | ১. নদীভাঙনের ফলে অন্যান্য<br>Union এর লোকজন এই Union<br>এ বসতি স্থাপন করে জনসংখ্যা<br>বেড়ে যাচ্ছে।<br>২. চলাফেরা করতে সমস্যা<br>হচ্ছে।<br>৩. অর্থিক অন্নয় চিকিৎসা<br>পাওয়া যায় না। | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় অন্নদানে আগ্রহী লোকজন<br>আছে।<br>২. জমিদান আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>৩. বাস্তা ভেঁগির জন্য প্রয়োজনীয়<br>বালু/স্মাট দিতে আগ্রহী<br>জনবল। |
| ২. আর্সেনিক স্ক্রুপার<br>নলকূপের অভাব। সকল<br>Union-৭        | ১. অর্থিক জায়গায় নলকূপ<br>স্থাপন করা হয় নি।<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দ স্বল্পতা,<br>৩. চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠানের<br>স্বল্পতা প্রাপ্তি। | ১. আর্সেনিক স্ক্রুপার<br>পানো বিভিন্ন চর্মা রোগ হয়।<br>২. দূষিত পানি পান করার<br>ফলে কোষ্ঠি পীড়া পানি<br>বাহিত রোগ হয়।  | ১. নলকূপ স্থাপনের জন্য<br>জমিদানে আগ্রহী লোক আছে।<br>২. স্বেচ্ছায় অন্নদানের নলকূপ<br>স্থাপনের ক্ষমতা আছে।   |
| ৩. অ্যানিটেলন সমস্যা<br>সকল Union-৭।                         | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতার অভাব।<br>২. দাবিদার লোকের হারবেশী।<br>৩. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।                                       | ১. পারিবেশ দূষিত হয়<br>যায়।<br>২. স্বাস্থ্যহীন হচ্ছে।<br>৩. একালে প্রাণ হারাচ্ছে।  | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা সৃষ্টি করার<br>উদ্যোগী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. প্রবাসী বিজ্ঞান লোকজন<br>আর্থিক সহায়তা করতে<br>পারে।                                 |
| ৪. স্বাস্থ্য ক্লিনিক/Community<br>clinic সমস্যা<br>সকল Union | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সেবার মান অনুন্নত।<br>২. স্বাস্থ্য কর্মী / ডাক্তারের<br>অবহেলা।<br>৩. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।                   | ১. অর্থের অভাব হয়।<br>২. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা থেকে বঞ্চিত<br>হচ্ছে।<br>৩. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা থেকে বঞ্চিত<br>হচ্ছে।  | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা / C. Clinic স্থাপন<br>জমিদানে আগ্রহী লোকজন<br>আছে।   |
| ৫. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের<br>অকোম্বো সংস্কারের<br>অভাব।         | ১. প্রবাসী গমনে অগ্রহহীনতা<br>বলে শিক্ষার আগ্রহ কম।<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা,<br>৩. জনসংখ্যা প্রবন ওলাক।                 | ১. শিক্ষার হার কমে<br>যাচ্ছে।<br>২. মানব সম্পদ সৃষ্টি<br>হচ্ছে না।   | ১. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপনের<br>জন্য জমিদান / আর্থিক<br>সহায়তা দানে আগ্রহী লোকজন<br>আছে।   |

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

### 1.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Following identification of 18 problems of the union by the participants, they were asked to identify five major problems. Accordingly, after threadbare discussion among themselves the participants decided on the following five major problems as shown below. The facilitators immediately recorded the five problems in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-1.4**).

1. Communication problem.
2. Need Arsenic free Deep tube-well.
3. Sanitation problem.
4. Problems in health complex.
5. Need to develop infrastructure of education system.



**Figure-1.4: Venn Diagram of Problems**

### 1.5.3 Major Identified Problems of the Union

Following is the details of major problems identified.

#### a. Road & communication problem:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in all ward number. Following is the list of problems in this sector:

- 3 km road needed in ward no 1,
- 4 km road needed in ward no 2,
- 4 km road needed in ward no 3,
- 6 km road needed in ward no 4,
- 7 km road needed in ward no 5,
- 7 km road needed in ward no 6,
- 7 km road needed in ward no 7,
- 6 km road needed in ward no. 8,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 9.

Existing road repair is needed in all wards. One culvert is needed in ward no 6. One Bridge is needed in ward no 7 and 8. Guide wall is needed in ward no 4.

**b. Insufficient arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in ward no 1, 3, 4,5,6,7 and 9. Due to lack of allotment and not putting deep tub-well in accurate place. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and faced different type of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Emergency deep tube-wells are needed in ward no 1, 3,4,5,6 and 7.

**c. Sanitation problem:**

There is no proper and good sanitation system in ward no 3, 4,5,6,7 and 9. This problem still remains due to personal economic insolvency, lack of government allotment and shortage of land for make sanitary latrine. For this problem diseases increases and environment being polluted.

**d. Health complex facility not available:**

Community clinic is needed in ward no 5, 6 and 7. Due to lack of modern technology for health care, Negligence of doctor and lack of government allotment etc problems remain in health care facility in Roypara union. For this problem in health care service people face problems like mortality rate being increased, need to go far for taking health services, increased expenses etc.

**e. Problems of infrastructure educational system:**

- Need school in ward no 1, 6, 8 and 9.
- Need to repair school and college in word no 1, 4, 7 and 9. Need a primary school in ward no 1, Need a primary school in ward no 6 and 8.
- Need a government primary school in ward no 9.
- Need to develop infrastructure education system and insufficient teacher in ward no 4.

Due to lack of government allotment and interested to go foreign for that educational percent's is very poor in this aria.

**1.6 Identification of Potentials**

After identifying problems of the union, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The participants were asked to name the potentials and they identified 9 potentials of the union that can boost development of the union. Following are the 9 potentials identified by the participants.

1. Fertile agricultural land
2. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
3. Opportunity of loom.
4. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
5. Enough water body for fisheries.
6. Home craft.



7. Pottery.
8. Need to human assets.
9. Foreign remittance.

### 1.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

For identification of potentials of the union, the participants were asked to select the five most important potentials from among the identified list of potentials. Accordingly the participants selected the following five potentials as the most important resources for development of the union. These were again marked in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-1.5**). Following are the major five potentials of the union selected by the participants.

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Foraging remittance.
3. Opportunity of loom.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Fisheries.

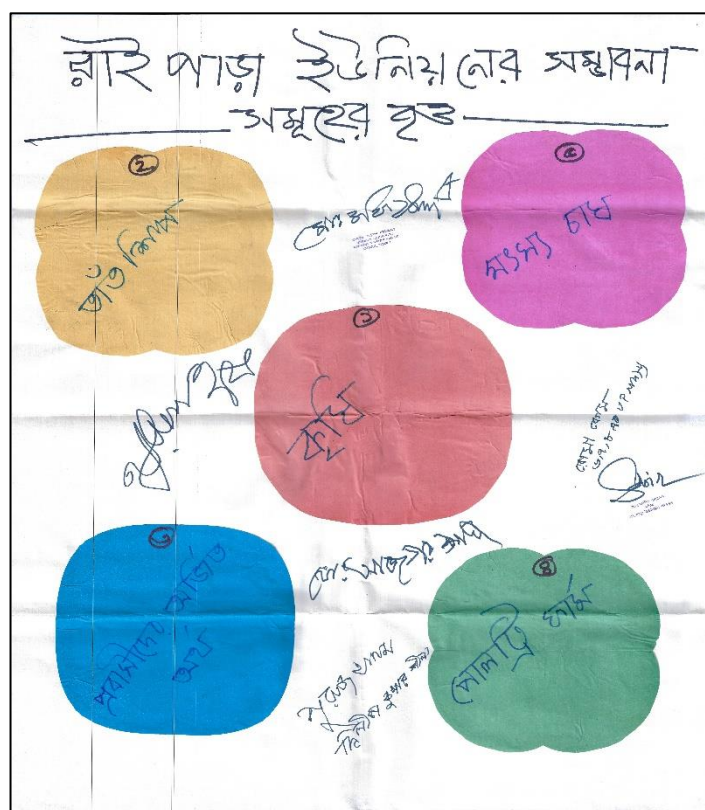


Figure-1.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

## 1.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The facilitators conducted opinion survey to determine development needs and priorities of the union. They applied **Top Chart** (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to phase out execution of identified development proposals. In this session each participants was supplied a Card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they have made their suggestions the cards were collected by the facilitators and similar projects were paired and a single title was given. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in **Table-1.2**.

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

| Identified Needs                           | Description of Identified Needs   |
|--|---|
| 1. Removing Problems of water logging      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradicating Problems of water logging</li> </ul>   |
| 2. Development of communication system     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of improved pucca roads</li> <li>• Construction of bridges and culverts</li> <li>•</li> </ul> |
| 3. Provision of pure drinking water        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>  |
| 4. Need of healthy sanitation              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want sanitation</li> </ul>   |
| 5. Development of Educational institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of school</li> <li>• Repair of school</li> </ul>   |
| 6. Development of health system            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of hospital</li> <li>• Repair of hospital</li> </ul>   |
| 7. Construction of UP complex Building     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want to develop UP complex</li> </ul>  |
| 8. Development of religious institutions   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of mosque &amp; Madrasa</li> </ul>   |
| 9. Gas Connection                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of improved electricity system</li> </ul>   |

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়  
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর  
“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রকল্পের ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প  
(প্যাকেজ-০১৪ দোহার উপজেলা ও নগর উন্নয়ন জেলাঃ ঢাকা) **হাটপাড়া ইউনিয়ন**  
উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ন

| স্বল্প মেয়াদী  |                    |                           | মধ্য মেয়াদী      |                 |                   | দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী     |                 |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ১. পানির সরবরাহ | ২. বিদ্যুতের সংযোগ | ৩. বিদ্যুতের লাইন স্থাপনা | ৪. বিদ্যুতের লাইন | ৫. পানির সরবরাহ | ৬. বিদ্যুতের লাইন | ৭. বিদ্যুতের লাইন | ৮. পানির সরবরাহ |
| ৯. পানির সরবরাহ |                    |                           |                   |                 |                   |                   |                 |

পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠানঃ দেশ উপদেশ লিঃ, আইমা ইন্টারন্যাশনাল বিডি লিঃ ও টেকনিক্যাল সাপোর্ট সার্ভিসেস লিঃ

**Figure-1.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals**

In the next stage development need/projects were phased out through consensus of the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-1.6**).

**Table-1.3: Summary of Phasing of Development Needs /Proposals**

| Short term  | Midterm   | Long term   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Removing Problems of water logging<br>2. Development of communication system<br>3. Provision of pure drinking water<br>4. Need of healthy sanitation | 1. Development of Educational institutions<br>2. Development of health system<br>3. Construction of UP complex Building | 1. Development of religious institutions<br>2. Gas Connection |

In this PRA session the participants have identified 8 development proposals. Among of them, 4 proposals are included in short term, 3 in mid-term phase and 2 in the long term phase. It is understood from this table that the participants of this union placed the most crying needs in the first phase and they want them executed immediately.



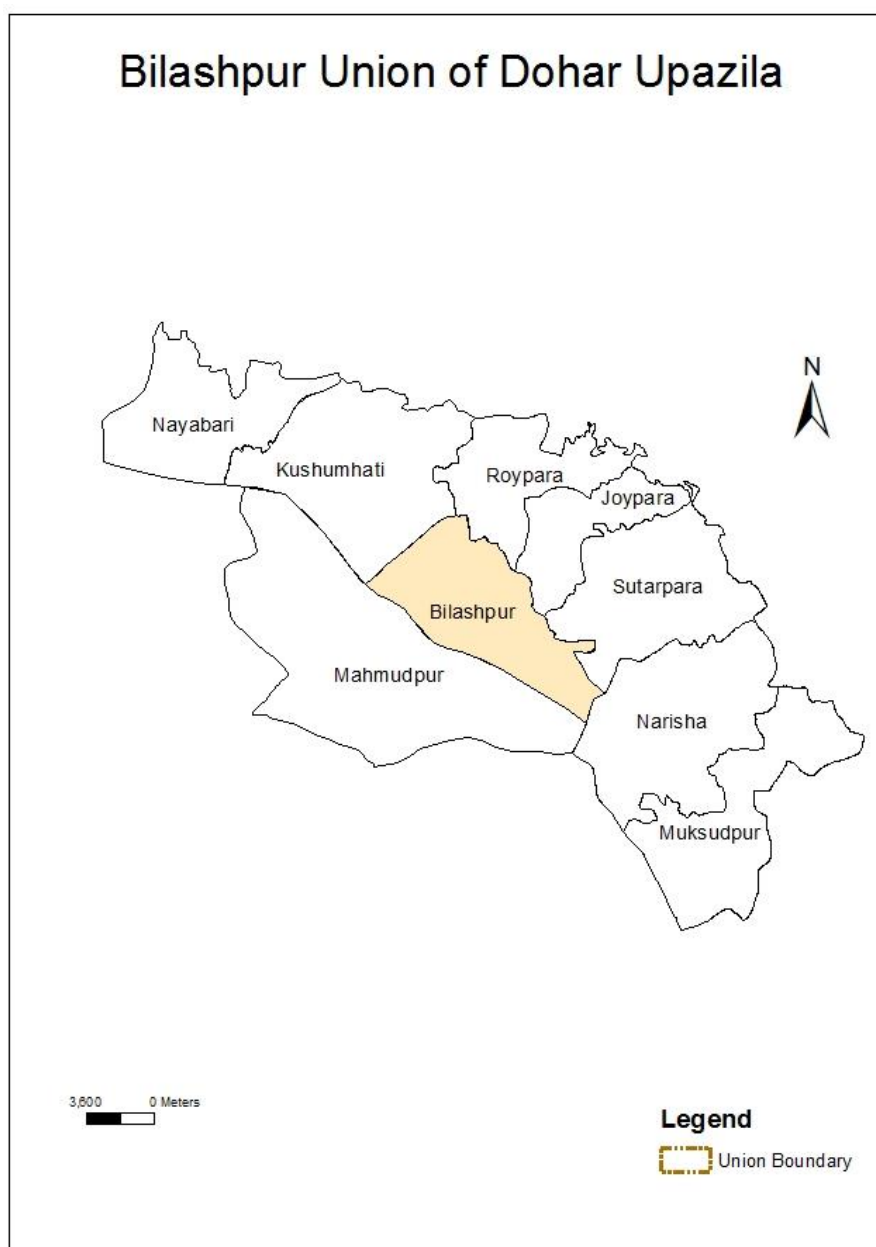
## **1.8 Conclusion**

The participants expressed keen interest all the PRA sessions. They seemed to enjoy participating in the PRA. But it is observed that they are keen to see their most important issues materialized immediately. PRA is an important tool to involve local people in the planning process. It gives them the feeling that they are a part of the development process.

## 2.0 Bilashpur Union

### 2.1 Union Profile

Bilashpur union is one of 8 unions of Dohar upazila of Dhaka district. It is surrounded by Nawabganj upazila in the north, Dohar sadar in the east, Bilashpur in the south and Kushumhati union in the west. This union is surrounded by Padma River and 16 villages in this union. The union has a total area of 10.19 sq.km and a population of 14268 (2011) giving a density of 1400 persons per sq.km. The union has a literacy rate of 37.10% with 35% male and 39% female.



**Map-2.1: Map of Bilashpur Union**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 10:45 am -1:30 pm

Date: 30/01/2016

Union: Bilashpur

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: UP Office, Bilashpur



**Photo-2.1: PRA Participants in Bilashpur Union**

[illegible]

**Figure-2.1: PRA Attendance Sheet**

## 2.2 PRA Techniques

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

## 2.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Bilashpur Union was held on 30 January 2016 at Union Office. It started at 10:45 am and went on up to 1:30 pm. There were 36 participants in the PRA that included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, service holder, local school teacher, farmer, businessman, and local people. There were four assignments in this PRA involving the local stakeholders or beneficiaries. The assignments were **Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Potentials and Identification of Development Needs with phasing** of execution.

**Table- 2.1: Category of PRA Participants**

| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                |         |              |        | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Up Chairman/<br>Member       | Farmer | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Others |       |
| 15                           | 8      | 1      | 4              | -       | -            | 8      | 36    |

The following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

## 2.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Mapping is an essential item of PRA. Social map was sketched by the participants along with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew the boundary line of the Bilashpur union first, and then participants located pucca and katcha roads, ward number, growth center, bridge/culvert, canal. 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 they then located on the map.

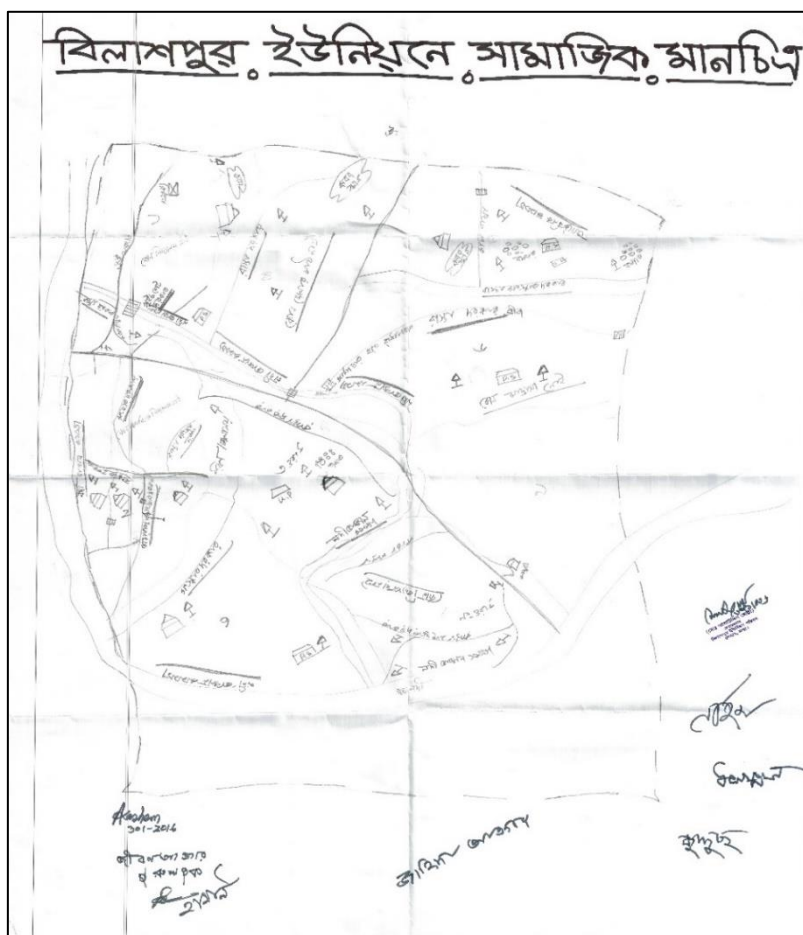


Figure-2.2: Social Map of Bilashpur Union

#### 2.4.1 Feature Identified in Social Map

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

- Agricultural land
- Major roads.
- Settlements.
- River and khal
- Clinic
- Bazar
- Graveyard

#### 2.5 Identification of Problems

For identification of problems the participants were asked to discuss about the problems prevailing in Bilashpur Union among themselves. As the participants pointed out the problems one by one, they were noted down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators. The facilitators noted down 26 problems of the union as presented below.

### 2.5.1 List of Identified Problems

Following is the list of problems identified

1. Roads & communication problem in whole union.
2. Need Bridge & culvert in ward no 2,3,4,8 and 9.
3. No government primary school in ward no 2, 8.
4. Sanitation problem in ward no 1, 2,3,4,5 and 6..
5. Need deep tube well in word no 1, 2, 3,4,5,6 and 7.
6. Needs electricity connection in ward number 4.
7. Problems of water loggings in ward no 3,4.
8. No High school in word no 4.
9. Need Gas connection in ward no 4,9.
10. Need technical training center in ward no 1,4,6,7 and 9.
11. Repair school & college in ward number 4,5,6,8 and 9.
12. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard, Shoshan-ghat, Atimkhana and Madrasa in word no 1, 3,4,6,7 and 9.
13. River erosion problem in ward no 6, 7, 8 and 9.
14. Need sluice gate in Ramnathpur.
15. Need arsenic free deep tub-well in ward no 2, 4, 6 and 7.
16. Need speed breaker near by the school in whole union.
17. Need to develop infrastructure of health complex in ward 5.
18. Insufficient doctor & medicine.
19. No doctor seating in community clinic.
20. Need repairing Hat-Bazzar in whole word.
21. Need to increase the number of allowance for widows, old man and disables in whole union.
22. Need a road Gide wall in ward no 3.
23. Need two shelter center.
24. Need a baribadh in beside Padma River.
25. Water line/drainage problem in whole union.
26. Around 59 k.m. road need to pucca in whole union.

Apart from identifying problems the participants also identified the causes of the problems and the impact they are causing and also the potentialities the union have to resolve many of the problems. **(Figure-2.3).**



| Problems   | Causes   | Effects   | Capacity to resolve   |
|--|--|---|---|
| ১. পান্নার পাড়ে বৈবিধ্য<br>দরকার সকল<br>Union-৭                           | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দের সুলভতা<br>২. রাজনৈতিক কাজের<br>অবহেলা।<br>৩. অল্পমাত্রা উদ্যোগ নেয়া<br>অভাব।                   | ১. স্থানীয় লোকদের অংশগ্রহণ<br>২. দাবিদার লোকদের অংশ<br>বাড়ছে।<br>৩. ফসল নষ্ট হচ্ছে।   | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় অর্থদানে উদ্যোগী<br>লোকজন আছে।<br>২. মাটি / বালু দানে<br>উদ্যোগী লোকজন<br>আছে।  |
| ২. মায়ামোয়া সমস্যা।<br>সকল Union-৭                                       | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দের<br>সুলভতা।<br>২. কর্তৃপক্ষের অবহেলা<br>৩. প্রতিশ্রুতি নির্মাণ প্রাথমিক<br>দিয়ে বাস্তবায়ন করা। | ১. চলাফেরার সমস্যা হয়<br>২. পর্যটনিক সমস্যা হচ্ছে।<br>বিশেষ করে পারিষদ কয়<br>বাড়তি।  | ১. বাস্তু ভেঁদে জমিদান<br>আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য<br>প্রচেষ্টা লোকজন আছে।   |
| ৩. Sluice gate<br>দরকার। বাসনাথ<br>পুরে                                    | ১. কর্তৃপক্ষের অবহেলা।<br>২. এলাকার লোকজনের<br>মতেভনতার অভাব।  | ১. লোকজনে স্থানীয় নষ্ট<br>২. চাষের জমি নষ্ট<br>হচ্ছে।  | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় অর্থদানে আগ্রহী<br>লোকজন আছে।   |
| ৪. বিদ্যুৎ সমস্যা।<br>সকল Union-৭  | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দের সুলভতা<br>২. কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বল্প পাতিত্ব।  | ১. স্মার্ট মোবাইল থেকে বন্ধিত<br>হচ্ছে।<br>২. এল সুবিধা থেকে বন্ধিত হচ্ছে<br>৩. কৃষি ক্ষেত্রে অভাব ও ফসল<br>উৎপাদনে সমস্যা হচ্ছে।                 | ১. জমিদানে ওয়াশিং লোকজন<br>আছে। বিশেষ করে চিড়িয়া<br>খানার বাসিন্দাদের জন্য।  |
| ৫. নিষ্কাশন প্রতিষ্ঠানের<br>অবকাঠিন্যের সংস্কার<br>দরকার। সকল Union<br>- ৭ | ১. মতেভন জনগোষ্ঠীর অভাব<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দের সুলভতা।<br>৩. নিষ্কাশন   | ১. নিষ্কাশন হার কমায় বাড়ছে<br>২. মানব সম্পদ গড়ে উঠছে<br>না।<br>৩. নিষ্কাশনীদের স্বাস্থ্যগত<br>সমস্যা হ্রাস করে নিষ্কাশন থেকে বন্ধিত<br>আগ্রহী। | ১. নিষ্কাশন প্রতিষ্ঠান হাতে জমিদান<br>জমিদানে ওয়াশিং লোকজন<br>আছে।<br>২. প্রকল্প বা নিষ্কাশন প্রতিষ্ঠানে<br>আগ্রহী সহায়তা দানে<br>আগ্রহী। |

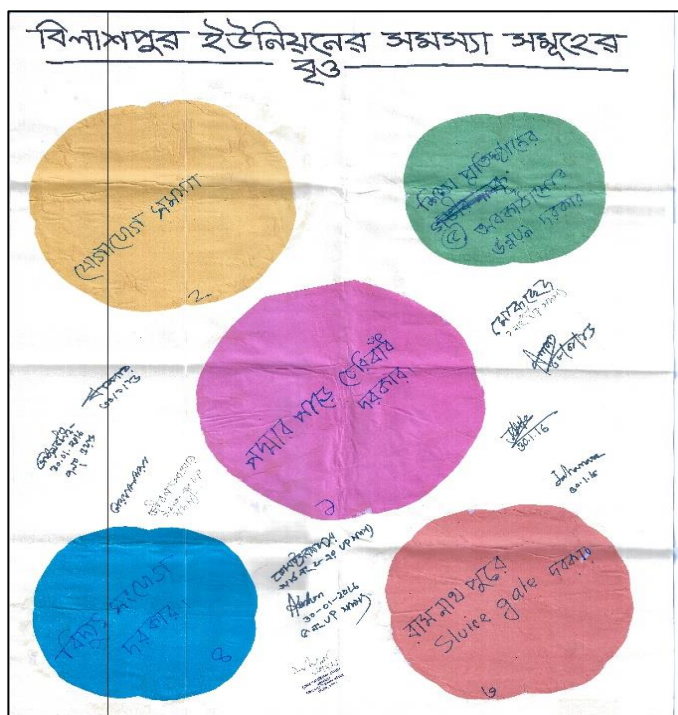
Figure-2.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve



## 2.5.2 Identification of Major Problems of the Union

After identification of the problems in general, the next task of the participants was identify the major problems. They discussed among themselves and marked the following five major problems. The problems were noted down in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-2.4**). The major problems were identified according to the level of severity as observed by the participants.

1. Need a baribadh in the bank of Padma River.
2. Communication problem.
3. Need sluice gate.
4. Electricity problem.
5. Needs to development infrastructure of educational institutions.



**Figure-2.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

## 2.5.3 Details of Major Problems

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

### a. Need a baribadh in the bank of Padma River

- Need a baribadh in the river bank of Padma.
- Due to insufficient of government allotment and political person's negligence they face poverty.
- Increase of poverty day by day. Increase of landless people and damage of crops.

**b. Roads & communication problem:**

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in all ward number. Following is the list of problems in this sector:

- 8 km road needed in ward no 1,
- 8 km road needed in ward no 2,
- 6 km road needed in ward no 3,
- 6 km road needed in ward no 4,
- 2 km road needed in ward no 5,
- 5 km road needed in ward no 6,
- 4 km road needed in ward no 7,
- 8 km road needed in ward no. 8,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 9.

Existing road repair is needed in all wards. One culvert is needed in ward no 5, 7 and 8. Two culverts are needed in ward no 2, 4 and 9. One Bridge is needed in ward no 3 and two bridges are needed in ward no. 4. Guide wall is needed in ward no 3.

**c. Need sluice gate:**

- Need a sluice gate in ward no 1 {Ramnathpur}.
- Due to lack of allotment and lake peoples conscious sluice gate was not constructed in previous day. For this problem people are made landless and damage agricultural land.

**d. Electricity problem:**

Electricity connection problem exists in all ward of this union. Electricity coverage is needed 20% in ward no 4. Lack of government allotment, authority favoritism and political favoritism electricity was not found in previous day. For this reason, people are deprived of health service, ICT service. Irrigation's problem is increased.

**e. Needs to development infrastructure of educational institutions:**

- Need to repair school and college in ward no 4,5,6,8 and 9.
- No government primary school in ward no 2,8.
- Need speed breaker in front of every school's road
- Need technical training center in ward no 1,4,6,7 and 9.
- Soil is needed to Radhanogor government primary school field in ward no 6.
- Need a boundary wall a madrasa in ward no 3.
- Lack of government allotment and lake of awareness people educational institutions not constricted previous day. For this problem education percent's are low, humans assets are not growing.

## 2.6 Identification of Potentials

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

1. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
2. Fertile agricultural land
3. Foreign remittent.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Enough water body for fisheries.

### 2.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

After the participants identified the general potentials they were asked to select the five most important potentials from among the identified potentials. Accordingly, the participants prepared a short list five major potential as presented below. The potentials were marked in Venn Diagram (Figure-2.5).

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
3. Fertile agricultural land.
4. Fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.

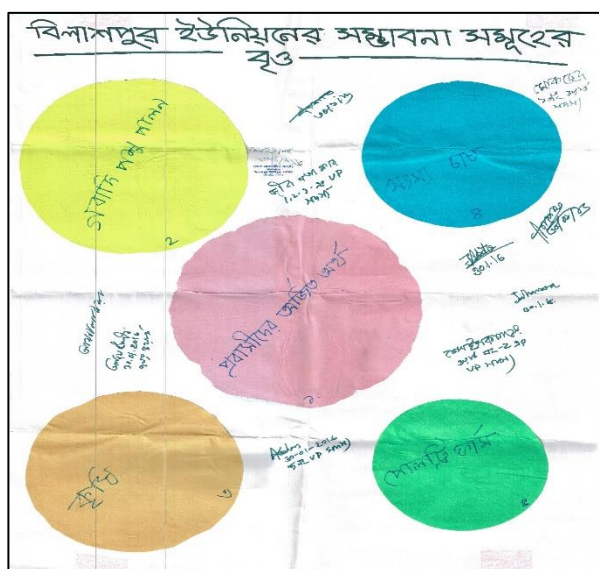


Figure-2.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

## 2.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

In this session the development needs and priorities of their execution were determined by the participants. The facilitators conducted an opinion survey among the participants using Beta Card and applied ToP Chat Consensus (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to identify development proposals and phase out execution of those. At the beginning of the session each participant was supplied a Beta Card to write down two development proposals in 2 minutes. After they were done the cards were handed over to the facilitators for re-arrangement. Projects/proposals of similar nature were singled out with a new title. In this way a list of development needs/proposals were identified in Table-2.2.

## 2.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Bilashpur Union

| Identified Needs                           | Description of Identified Needs   |
|--|---|
| 1. Improvement of communication system     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of new pucca roads</li> <li>Construction of bridges and culverts</li> </ul>                 |
| 2. Provision of healthy sanitation         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of sanitation system</li> </ul>  |
| 3. Development of Educational system       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>Creating awareness about education</li> </ul> |
| 4. Electricity connection                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of electricity connection in each household.</li> </ul>  |
| 5. Development of drug system              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Want drug free society</li> </ul>  |
| 6. Provision of arsenic free deep tub-well | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>  |
| 7. Development of agriculture              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need agricultural development</li> </ul>   |
| 8. Protection of Padma River from erosion  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of embankment in the bank of Padma river</li> </ul>   |
| 9. Development of religious institutions   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of mosque</li> <li>Establishment of madrasha</li> </ul>                                    |
| 10. Construction of sluice gate            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of sluice gate</li> </ul>  |
| 11. Need of housing for landless people    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of housing</li> </ul>  |
| 12. Gas connection                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of gas line</li> </ul>   |
| 13. Development of ICT service             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Want broadband connection</li> </ul>   |

The participants also phased out the proposals through a consensus exercise. This exercise was noted down in a Flip Chart as shown in **Figure-2.6**.

| স্বল্প মেয়াদী                        | মধ্য মেয়াদী                     | দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ১. কল্যাণ চৌকি নির্মাণ করা হবে।       | ১. অসহনীয় গন্ধ দূর করা হবে।     | ১. গ্যাস সংযোগ করা হবে।      |
| ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র নির্মাণ করা হবে। | ২. কৃষি মার্কেট নির্মাণ করা হবে। | ২. ICT সেবা নির্মাণ করা হবে। |
| ৩. শিশু শ্রম দূর করা হবে।             | ৩. ময়দার গন্ধ দূর করা হবে।      |                              |
| ৪. পানির সরবরাহ করা হবে।              | ৪. ক্রীড়া মাঠ নির্মাণ করা হবে।  |                              |
| ৫. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে।             | ৫. স্লুইস গেট নির্মাণ করা হবে।   |                              |
|                                       |                                  |                              |
|                                       |                                  |                              |
|                                       |                                  |                              |
|                                       |                                  |                              |
|                                       |                                  |                              |

**Figure-2.6: Phasing out Development Needs/Proposals**

**Table- 2.3: Summary of Phasing of Development Needs /Proposals**

| Short term   | Midterm  | Long term  |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of communication system.</li> <li>Provision of healthy sanitation.</li> <li>Development of Educational system.</li> <li>Electricity connection.</li> <li>Development of drug system.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of arsenic free deep tub-well.</li> <li>Development of agriculture.</li> <li>Improvement of religious establishments.</li> <li>Protection of Padma River from erosion.</li> <li>Construction of sluice gate.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gas connection.</li> <li>Development of ICT service.</li> </ol> |

Finally, the identified development project proposals were summarized in a table (**Table-2.3**). It is evident from the table that the participants in total identified 12 development proposals, out of which they put 5 proposals in the short term, 5 in the medium term and 2 proposals in the long term phase for execution. It gives indication that the participants are keen to see most of their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

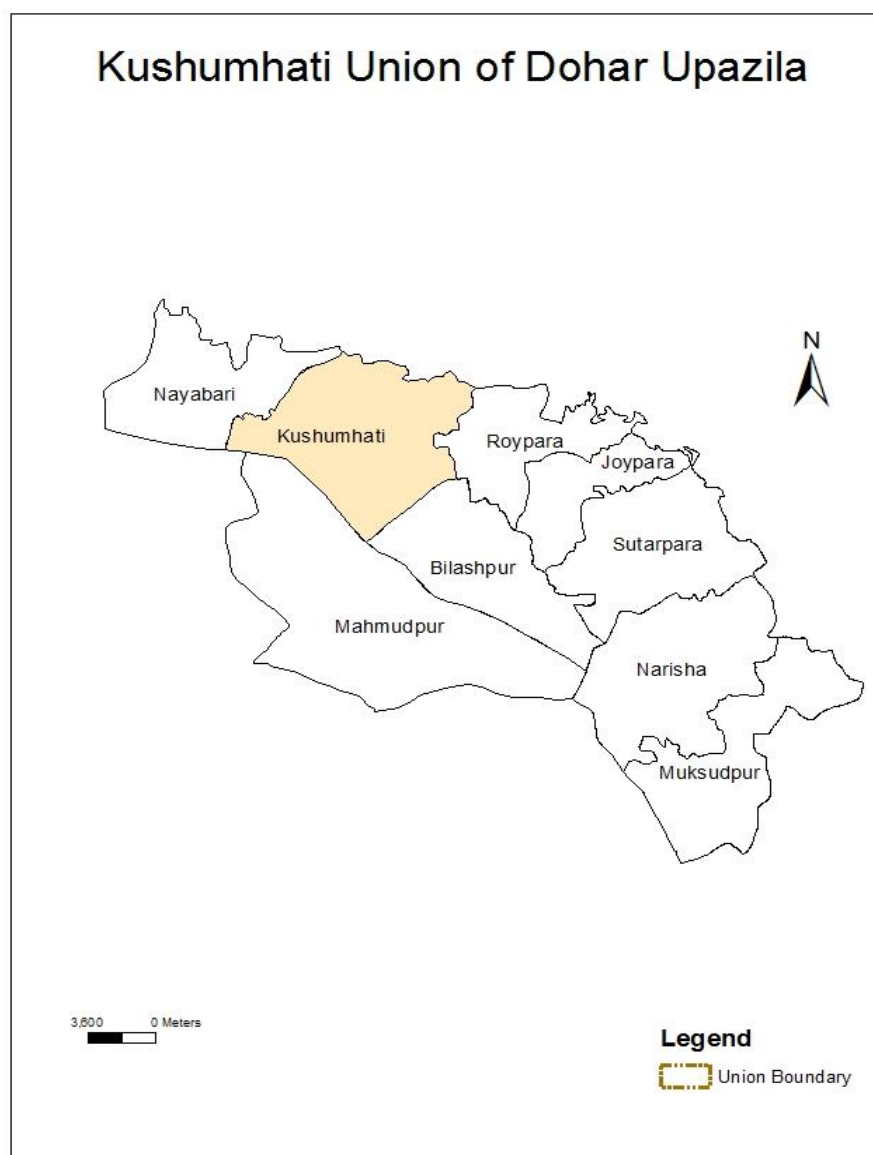
## **2.8 Conclusion**

The participants from Bilashpur Union pointed out the need of a baribadh in the bank of Padma River and communication problems among their major problems. Due to insufficient of government allotment, negligence of political persons and not work due time for this problem they faced poverty. Repairing of existing road and construction of new pucca road can play vital role for the development of this union. Rural areas are deprived of proper communication. Existing road repair is needed in all wards. Government should take more care about solution of the problems and potentials.

### 3.0 Kushumhati Union

#### 3.1 Union Profile

Kushumhati union is one of 8 unions of Dohar upazila of Dhaka district. It is surrounded by Nawabgang upazila in the north, Roypara union in the east, Mahmudpur union in the south and Nayabari union in the west. Echamoti River situated in the west of this union. Total area of Kushumhati union is 12.72 sq k.m. and total population is 32,476. Total population is male 8,345 and Female 9,056. There are 1 community clinic number, 8 union health centers, 4 bazars and Hats. 3 high schools, 6 govt. primary schools, 3 madrasahs, 44 govt. mosque. The number of villages is 17.



**Map-3.1: Map of Kushumhati Union**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 11:00 am -1:55 pm

Date: 31//01/2016

Union: Kushumhati

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: UP Office, Kushumhati



**Photo-3.1: PRA Participants in Kushumhati Union**



### Figure-3.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

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

### 3.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Kushumhati Union was held on 31 January 2016 at Union Office. It started at 11:00 am and went on upto 1:55 pm. There were 30 participants in the PRA that included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, service holder, local school teacher, farmer, businessman, and local people. There were four assignments in this PRA involving the local stakeholders or beneficiaries. The assignments were **Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Potentials and Identification of Development Needs with phasing** of execution.

**Table-3.1: Category of PRA Participants**

|                    | Category of PRA Participants |        |                |         |              |        | Total |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|
|                    | Farmer                       | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Others |       |
| Up Chairman/Member |                              |        |                |         |              |        |       |
| 13                 | 3                            | 9      | -              | 1       | -            | 4      | 30    |

Following are the steps followed in conducting PRA.

**Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing

**Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

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

**Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants

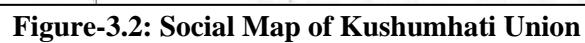
**Step-5:** Problem identification

**Step-4:** Potential identification

**Step-7:** Determination and Prioritization of development needs

### 3.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social map is kind of map drawn by the local stakeholders from their own understanding to show existing infrastructure and services, potentials and location of future developments. Social map was sketched by the participants along with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew the boundary line of the Kushumhati union first, and then participants located pucca and katcha roads, ward number, growth center, bridge/culvert, canal. 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 they then located on the map. **(Figure-3.2)**



The participants identified the following features in the social map:

- Villages
- Farm land
- Major roads
- River and khal
- Graveyard
- Bazar

### 3.5 Identification of Problems

Following Social Mapping, the next task was to work out problems of the union. The participants were asked point out the problems of the union, while the facilitators wrote them down in a **Flip Chart**. In this manner 26 problems were identified by the participants as presented below. The problems were of various categories belonging to a wide variety of sectors.

#### 3.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem in whole union.
2. Problems of water loggings in ward no 1, 2, 4 and 8.
3. Needs bridge & culvert in ward no 1, 2,3,4,5 and 8.
4. Need water line/ Drain 1, 2, 3,4,6,8 and 9.
5. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions 1, 2, 3 and 8.
6. Electricity problem in ward no 1, 3, 8 and 9.
7. Need a college in Kushumhati union.
8. Need repairing Hat-Bazar in all ward.
9. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard, Atimkhana and Madrasa in ward no 1, 2,3,6,7 and 8.
10. Need deep tube well in whole union.
11. Needs ghat in Echamoti River ward no 7 and 9.
12. Sanitation problem in whole union.
13. Need playground in ward no 1, 2, 3 and 6.
14. Need a pucca ghat in Modho-Shilakhota govt. pond.
15. Need to develop infrastructure of community clinic in ward no 1.
16. Need a fair station in Kushumhati Union.
17. Need a Bari-Bad in ward 1, 2, 3,4,5,6 and 7.
18. Need a UP complex.
19. Need new govt. primary school in ward no 1, 2 and 3.
20. Need a police-fari in Kushumhati union.
21. Drag problem in whole union.
22. Need a Shisu-park.
23. Protect river erosion, Need Baribad in Padma River.
24. Need shelter center for landless people.
25. Gas problem.
26. Need a Mordant hospital (50th bed) in Kushumhati union.

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



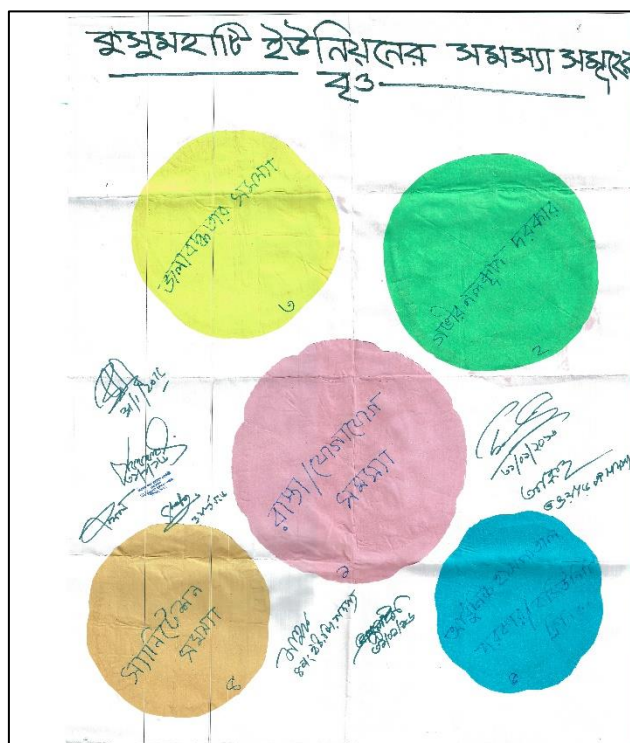
| Problems  | Causes   | Effects  | Capacity to resolve   |
|---|--|--|---|
| ১. স্বাস্থ্য/অসুস্থতা সমস্যা। সকল Word-এ                        | ১. রাজনৈতিক অস্থিরতা।<br>২. সরকারি বচাওর স্বল্পতা,<br>৬. অসুস্থতা/নিম্নমানের সামগ্রী দিয়ে<br>বাড়ি তৈরি করা।<br>৪. পানীয় জলের ফলোবাস্তি<br>বাঁচতে পারা যায়, | ১. চলাফেরা/যাতায়াতের<br>সমস্যা।<br>২. অর্থনৈতিক ক্রটিগ্রস্ততা<br>হচ্ছে।<br>৬. কৃষি পান্য বাক্যরক্ষা<br>করে অসুস্থতা হচ্ছে | ১. স্বাস্থ্যে স্থান দিতে অসুখী<br>লোকজন আছে।<br>২. জমিদার অসুখী রোগে<br>আছে।<br>৬. বাস্তু/স্বাস্থ্যের অসুখী<br>অসুখী আছে। |
| ২. গাড়ির চালকদের অসুখী<br>সকল Word-এ                           | ১. সরকারি বচাওর স্বল্পতা<br>২. কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বজন শীতি,   | ১. আনিয়ন্ত্রিত যোগে<br>হুগাছে।<br>২. বিভিন্ন বচাওর<br>যোগে স্থিতি হচ্ছে।  | ১. সচেতন অসুখী আছে<br>যারা বিজ্ঞান মানি<br>আছে স্থিতি হচ্ছে।<br>২. গাড়ির চালক<br>অসুখী লোকজন আছে                         |
| ৬. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন<br>সকল Word-এ                               | ১. অসুস্থতা/অসুখী<br>বাড়ি তৈরি করা।<br>২. সরকারি বচাওর স্বল্পতা   | ১. পরিবেশ দূষিত হচ্ছে<br>২. কৃষি ফসল নষ্ট হচ্ছে<br>৬. বিভিন্ন যোগে স্থিতি হচ্ছে  | ১. স্বাস্থ্যে স্থান দিতে অসুখী<br>লোকজন আছে।<br>২. অসুখী সরকারি<br>যে জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন<br>সমস্যা অসুখী লোকজন আছে          |
| ৪. অসুস্থতা সমস্যা<br>সকল Word-এ                                | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা অভাব।<br>২. দাখিল লোকের হার বেকার<br>৬. জনসংখ্যার কমবেশি<br>হবে স্থিতি  | ১. পরিবেশ দূষিত হচ্ছে<br>২. বিভিন্ন যোগে স্থিতি হচ্ছে  | ১. দাখিল লোকের স্বাস্থ্য<br>সচেতন করে গাড়ি<br>সচেতন রাখা<br>২. বিভিন্ন যোগে স্থিতি হচ্ছে                                 |
| ৬. কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক/<br>স্বাস্থ্য কক্ষ<br>সমস্যা। সকল<br>Word-এ | ১. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন<br>২. সরকারি বচাওর<br>স্বল্পতা।  | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা থেকে<br>বঞ্চিত হচ্ছে।<br>২. অসুখী রোগ<br>৬. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা থেকে বঞ্চিত<br>হচ্ছে।                         | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য<br>জমিদার অসুখী লোক<br>আছে।<br>২. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা<br>যা অসুখী লোকজন                            |

Figure-3.3: Identified Problems, Causes and Effects and Capacity to resolve them

### 3.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Following identification of 26 problems of the union by the participants, they were asked to identify five major problems. Accordingly, after threadbare discussion among themselves the participants decided on the following five major problems as shown below. The facilitators immediately recorded the five problems in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-3.4**).

1. Communication problem.
2. Arsenic contaminated tube-well.
3. Water logging.
4. Sanitation problem.
5. No modern hospital



**Figure-3.4: Venn Diagram of Problems**

### 3.5.3 Major Identified Problems of the Union

Following is the details of major problems identified.

#### a. Road & Commination problems:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in all ward number. Following is the list of problems in this sector:

- 10 km road needed in ward no 1,
- 20 km road needed in ward no 2,
- 12 km road needed in ward no 3,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 4,
- 5 km road needed in ward no 5,
- 14 km road needed in ward no 6,
- 20 km road needed in ward no 7,
- 7 km road needed in ward no. 8,
- 15 km road needed in ward no 9.

Existing road repair needed in all wards. One culvert is needed in ward no 2, 3, 4 and 5. Two culverts is needed in ward no 8 and 9.

**b. Insufficient deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in all over the union due to lack of allotment and personal economic insolvency. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water. As a result, they face different types of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Deep tube-well is urgently needed in whole union.

**c. Problems of water logging:**

Water logging is severe in ward no 1, 2, 4 and 8. There is no sufficient drainage in this four wards. Reforming drainage is needed in ward no 1, 2, 4 and 8. Pollution of environment, damage of agricultural crops and increase of diseases day by day are the effect of water logging.

**d. Sanitation problem:**

There is no proper and good sanitation system in whole union. This problem still remains due to personal economic insolvency and shortage of land for make sanitary latrine, broken family and lack of health awareness. For this problem diseases increase and environment being polluted.

**e. Health care facility not available:**

Due to lack of modern technology for health care, lack of good doctor and medicine and lack of government allotment etc problems remain in health care facility in of this union. For this reason people face problem like mortality rate being increased, need to go far for take health service, increased expenses etc.

### **3.6 Identification of Potentials**

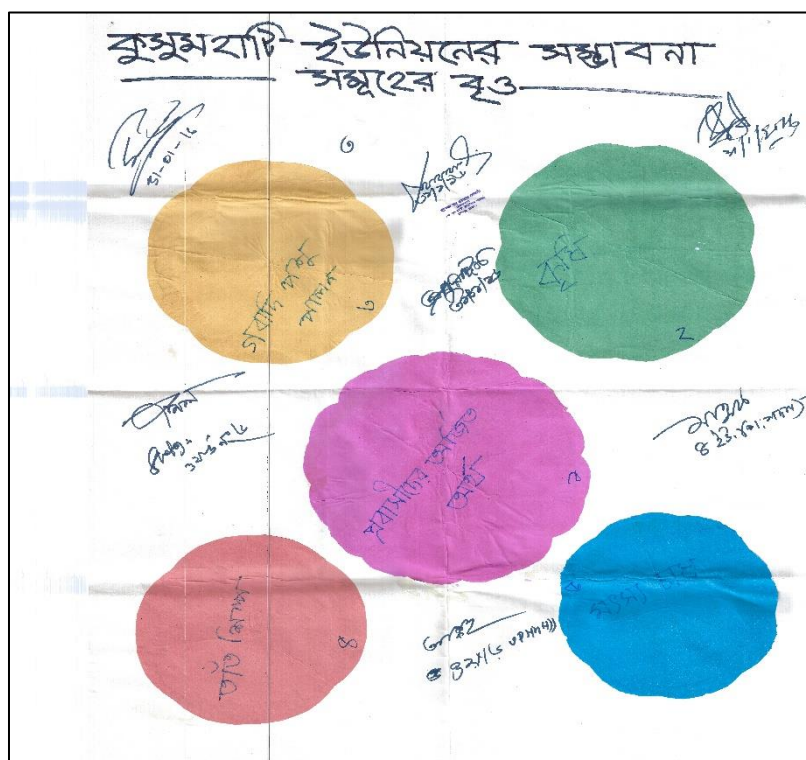
After identifying problems of the union, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The participants were asked to name the potentials and they identified 7 potentials of the union that can boost development of the union. Following are the 7 potentials identified by the participants.

1. Fertile agricultural land
2. Enough water body for fisheries.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Opportunity of loom.
5. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
6. Foreign remittent.
7. Pottery.

### 3.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

For identification of potentials of the union, the participants were asked to select the five most important potentials from among the identified list of potentials. Accordingly the participants selected the following five potentials as the most important resources for development of the union. These were again marked in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-2.5**). Following are the major five potentials of the union selected by the participants.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Opportunity of loom.
5. Fisheries.



**Figure-3.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials**

### 3.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

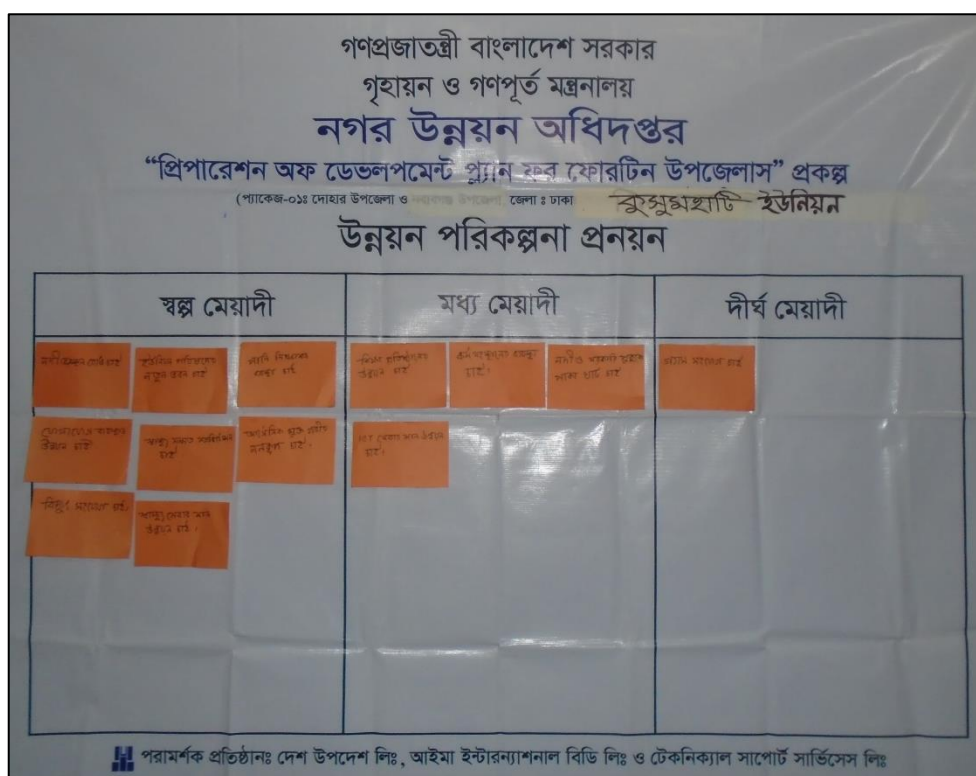
The facilitators conducted opinion survey to determine development needs and priorities of the union. They applied **Top Chart** (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to phase out execution of identified development proposals. In this session each participants was supplied a Card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they have made their suggestions the cards were collected by the facilitators and similar projects were paired and a single title was given. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in **Table-2.2**



**Table-3.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Kushumhati Union**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>                           | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>  |
|---|---|
| <b>1. Need water line/drainage</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need water line</li> <li>• Need drainage</li> </ul>  |
| <b>2. Protection from river erosion</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need a baribadh in Padma river</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Need UP complex</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of UP complex</li> </ul>  |
| <b>4. Provision of Arsenic free deep tub-well</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Arsenic free deep tub-well</li> </ul>  |
| <b>5. Development of communication system</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of improved pucca roads</li> <li>• Construction of bridges and culverts</li> </ul>                            |
| <b>6. Need to develop sanitation</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved sanitation system</li> </ul>  |
| <b>7. Electricity connection</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of improved electricity system</li> </ul>   |
| <b>8. Development of health system</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of hospital</li> <li>• Establishment of non-government hospital</li> <li>• Construction of clinic</li> </ul> |
| <b>9. Development of Educational institutions</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of school</li> <li>• Establishment of college</li> <li>• Provision of school field</li> </ul>                |
| <b>10. Employment generation</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of employment</li> </ul>  |
| <b>11. Need of Ghat</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need a pucca ghat</li> </ul>   |
| <b>12. Arrangement of I.T.C</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want cable internet</li> </ul>   |
| <b>13. Gas connection</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas</li> </ul>   |

The need/proposals identified by the participants were put into different phases of execution. Three phases were determined-short term, medium term and long term. Through a process of debate and consensus the proposals were sorted into three phases as shown in **Figure-3.6**



**Figure-3.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposal**

Finally, the projects were put in a table (**Table-3.3**). As seen from the table that the participants put 8 development proposals in the short term phase; 4 proposals were put in the medium term and only 1 proposal went to the long term phase. It is evident from the chart that participants want their problems resolved in the near future.

**Table-3.3: Summary of Phasing of Development Needs /Proposals**

| Short term  | Midterm  | Long term  |
|---|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need water line/drainage.</li> <li>2. Protection from river erosion.</li> <li>3. Need UP complex</li> <li>4. Provision of Arsenic free deep tub-well.</li> <li>5. Development of communication system.</li> <li>6. Need to develop sanitation.</li> <li>7. Electricity connection.</li> <li>8. Development of health system.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Educational institutions.</li> <li>2. Employment generation.</li> <li>3. Need of Ghat</li> <li>4. Arrangement of I.T.C</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gas connection.</li> </ol> |

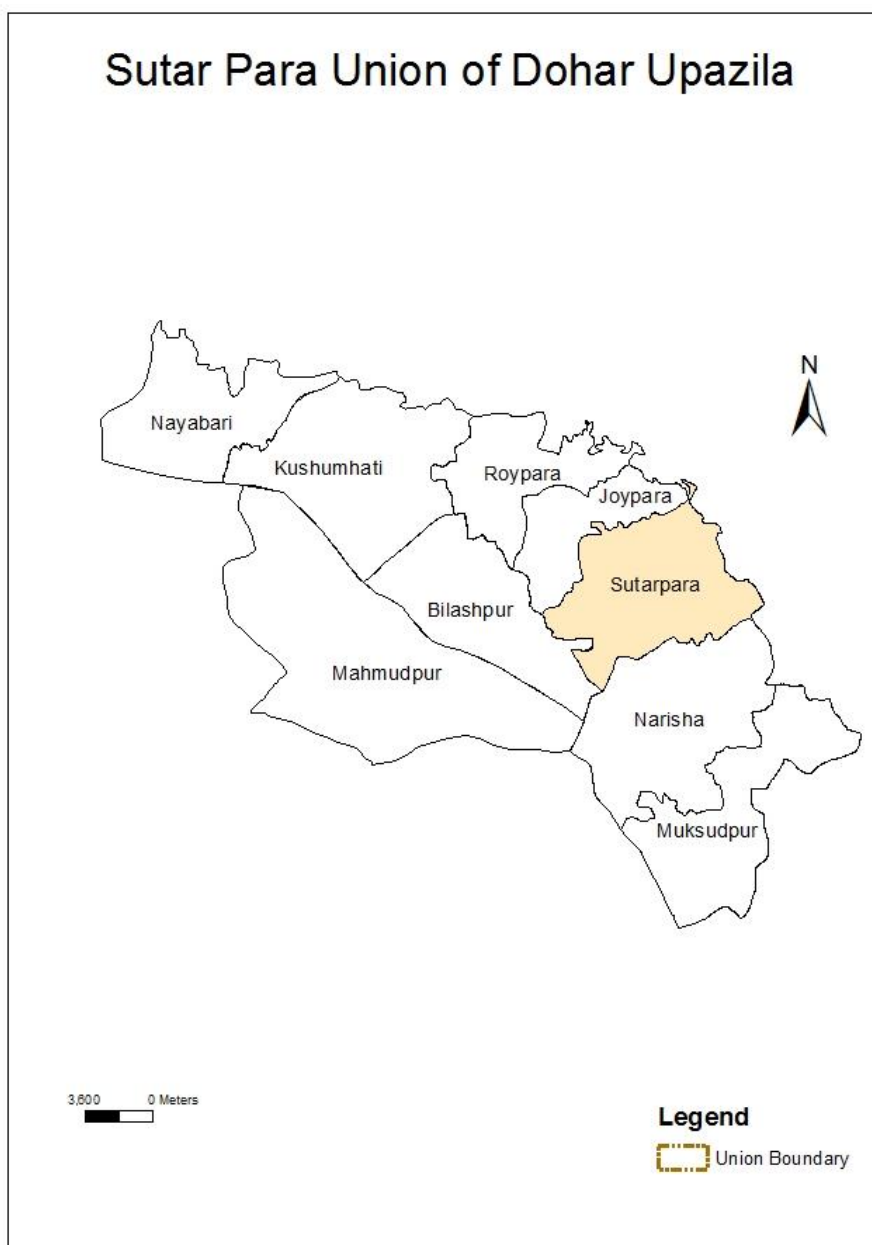
### **3.8 Conclusion**

Repairing of existing road and construction of new pucca road can play vital role for the development of Kushumhati union. These problems can be mitigated rapidly and immediately. Government should takes initiatives to enhance and allot sufficient financial budget for those potentials then the union will be developed as a planned way. The participants have rightly chosen their needs. All efforts should go for realizing aspirations expressed by the participants of PRA of **Kushumhati Union**.

## 4.0 Sutar Para Union

### 4.1 Union Profile

Sutar Para union is one of 8 unions of Dohar upazila of Dhaka district. It is surrounded by Roypara union in the north, Munshiganj upazila in the east, Narisha Union in the south and Bilashpur union in the west. Padma River is situated in the South and East of this union. It has an area of 17.82 sq.km and total population (2011) is 34665. Population density stands at 1945 persons per sq.km. Literacy rate is 56.5 % for both sex, 54.2 % for male and 58.4% for female.



**Map-4.1: Map of Sutarpara Union**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 10:40 am -12:50 pm

Date: 01//02/2016

Union: Sutar Para

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: UP Office, Sutar Para



**Photo-4.1: PRA Participants in Sutar Para Union**

**PRA সেশন**

"প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিউন উপজেলা" প্রকল্প তারিখ: ১০.৪০-২৫০০

প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা: ঢাকা; শিবর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগর)

স্থান: সুজালাকা ইন্সটিটিউট পলিমিড, মোহর, ঢাকা তারিখ: ০১/০২/২০১৬

আয়োজকগণের পরিচিতি

| ক্রমিক | নাম             | ঠিকানা          | পেশা     | মোবাইল নং   | স্বাক্ষর |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| ০১     | ২৪০১ ১১১১/১০০০০ | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | ফোরম্যান | ০১৭১৩৪১১৩৭৩ | ২৪০১     |
| ০২     | আবদুল হক        | হুগলি           | অফিস     | ০১৪১৩২০৭৩২৭ | ২৪০২     |
| ০৩     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭৬২৭০২৫৭  | ২৪০৩     |
| ০৪     | মো. আবদুল আলম   | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪২২৫৫৪  | ২৪০৪     |
| ০৫     | মো. আবদুল আলম   | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১০৩৭৩৬১৭ | ২৪০৫     |
| ০৬     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৪১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪০৬     |
| ০৭     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭২৩৭৫৫১৭৭ | ২৪০৭     |
| ০৮     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৩৫০২৫৫৪ | ২৪০৮     |
| ০৯     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪০৯     |
| ১০     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১০     |
| ১১     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১১     |
| ১২     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১২     |
| ১৩     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১৩     |
| ১৪     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১৪     |
| ১৫     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১৫     |
| ১৬     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১৬     |
| ১৭     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১৭     |
| ১৮     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১৮     |
| ১৯     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪১৯     |
| ২০     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২০     |
| ২১     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২১     |
| ২২     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২২     |
| ২৩     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২৩     |
| ২৪     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২৪     |
| ২৫     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২৫     |
| ২৬     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২৬     |
| ২৭     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২৭     |
| ২৮     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২৮     |
| ২৯     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪২৯     |
| ৩০     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪৩০     |
| ৩১     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪৩১     |
| ৩২     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪৩২     |
| ৩৩     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪৩৩     |
| ৩৪     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪৩৪     |
| ৩৫     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪৩৫     |
| ৩৬     | মুহাম্মাদুল আলম | হুগলি           | কৃষক     | ০১৭১৪১৫৩৭১৬ | ২৪৩৬     |

Figure-4.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 4.2 PRA Techniques

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

### 4.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Sutarpara Union was held on 1 February 2016 at Union Office. It started at 10:40 am and went on upto 12:50 pm. There were 28 participants in the PRA that included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, service holder, local school teacher, farmer, businessman, and local people. There were four assignments in this PRA involving the local stakeholders or beneficiaries. The assignments were **Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Problems and Identification of Development Needs with phasing** of execution.

**Table-4.1: Category of PRA Participants**

|                           | Category of PRA Participants |        |                   |         |              |       | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Up<br>Chairman/<br>Member | Farmer                       | Trader | Service<br>Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 8                         | 2                            | 9      | -                 | -       | -            | 9     | 28    |

Following are the steps followed in conducting PRA.

**Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing

**Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

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

**Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants

**Step-5:** Problem identification

**Step-4:** Potential identification

**Step-7:** Determination and Prioritization of development needs

### 4.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map is a sketch map of an area drawn by the local people themselves to identify existing location of infrastructure and locate future development projects. The Social Map of Sutar Para Union was drawn by the PRA participants (**Figure-4.2**) with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew boundary line of the Sutar Para Union in large sheet of paper first, then the participants placed roads, river and khal and other features of the union.



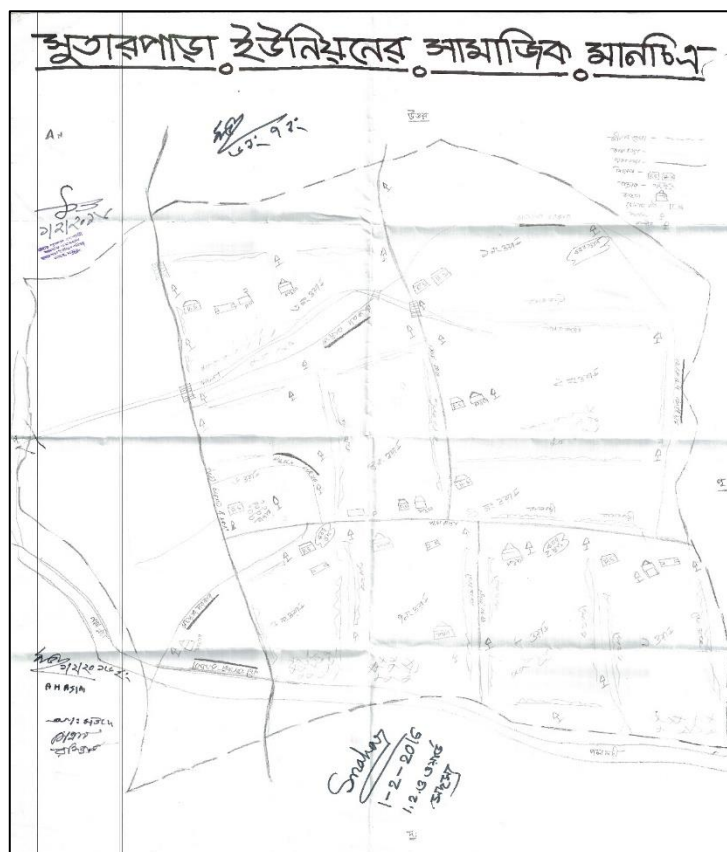


Figure-4.2: Social Map of Sutar Para Union

#### 4.4.1 Features Identified in Social Map

Following are the features marked in the social map:

- Major roads
- River and khal
- School and madrasa
- Bazar
- Playing Field
- Religious Institutions

#### 4.5 Identification of Problems

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



#### 4.5.1 List of Problems Identified

1. Communication problem in whole union.
2. Need community clinic in ward no 1,2.
3. Need deep tube well in whole union.
4. Low and order problem in ward no 3, 5 and 6.
5. Drag problem in ward no 3, 5 and 6.
6. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions in ward no 3, 5, 6 and 9..
7. No college in Sutar Para union so need a college.
8. Padma River erosion in ward no 5.
9. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrasa in word no 4,5,6,8 and 9.
10. Problems of water logging in ward no 2,3,4,6 and 7.
11. Need bridge & culvert in ward no 6, 7, 8 and 9.
12. Need water line/ Drain.
13. .Need Sanitation problem in whole union
14. No UP complex in Suter Para union.
15. No government primary school in ward no 5, 6 and 7.
16. Need play ground in ward no 6, 7.
17. Need repairing Hat-Bazzar in whole union.
18. No High school in word no 5, 9.
19. No sufficient medicine in Health center.
20. Need canal digging in Govirchor canal.
21. Want gas connection.
22. Need to develop ICT service.
23. Electricity problem in ward no 5, 7.
24. Need technical training center.

The participants were also asked to identify causes behind the problems and their impacts. All the findings were noted down in the **Flip Chart (Figure-4.3)**.

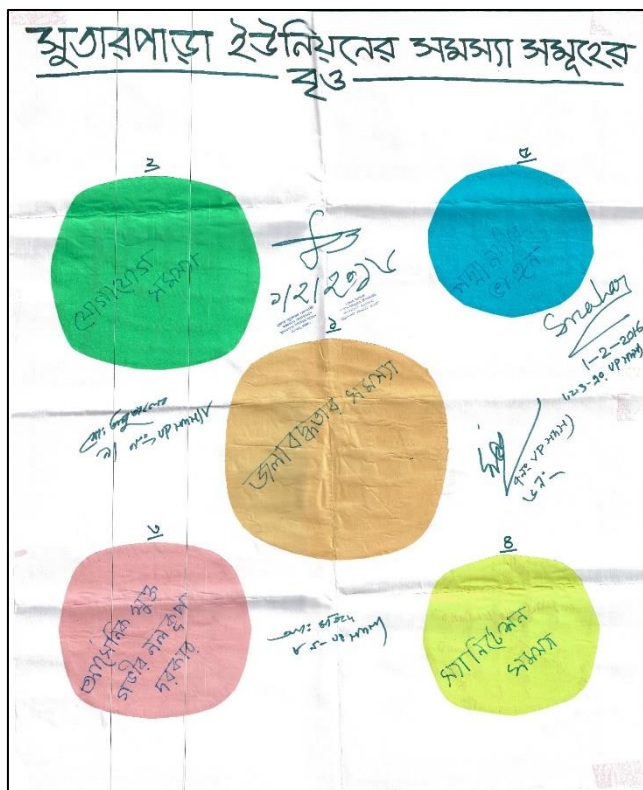
| Problems                                      | Causes  | Effects   | Capacity to resolve   |
|---|---|---|---|
| ১. জলাবদ্ধতার সমস্যা।<br>(সকল word-এ)         | ১. কলার্ট / ফেল্ড না থাকার জন্য জলাবদ্ধতার সৃষ্টি হচ্ছে।<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।<br>৬. অনারি কলিত খাড়ির ত্রুটি করা।                          | ১. পারিবেশ দূষিত হচ্ছে।<br>২. কৃষিজ ফলন নষ্ট হচ্ছে।   | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় প্রদান আদায়ী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. সচেতনতা সৃষ্টির জন্য উদ্যোগী লোক আছে।  |
| ২. যোগাযোগ (সকল word-এ সমস্যা)                | ১. কম বরাদ্দে জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির ফলে যোগাযোগের লোকের তাল হ্রাস।<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।<br>৬. ফেল্ড পূর্ণ নিয়ম আদায়ী দিয়ে রাস্তা ত্রুটি করা। | ১. সার্বিক সময় স্বাস্থ্য সেবা থেকে বঞ্চিত হচ্ছে।<br>২. অতিরিক্ত অর্থের অপচয় হচ্ছে।        | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় প্রদান আদায়ী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. রাস্তাঘাট বরাদ্দা থেকে নেওয়া সচেতন লোক আছে।<br>৬. জমিদানে আদায়ী লোকজন আছে এবং বালু / মাটি দানে ইচ্ছুক। |
| ৬. আর্থনিক দুর্ভোগের ক্ষতি দরকার (সকল word-এ) | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।<br>২. কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বজনপ্রীতি।   | ১. বিভিন্ন বৃক্স মেরে বোগ হচ্ছে।<br>২. পানিবাহিত বোগা হুগছেন                                | ১. আর্থনিক চিকিৎসা কলিমা আদায়ী সহায়তা দানে আদায়ী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. বরাদ্দা ফেল্ডের জন্য জমি দানে আদায়ী লোকজন আছে।                                  |
| ৪. অ্যানিটেকন সমস্যা (সকল word-এ)             | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতার অভাব।<br>২. দারিদ্র্য লোকের হার বেশী।<br>৬. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।   | ১. স্বাস্থ্যের ক্ষতি হচ্ছে।<br>২. বিভিন্ন বোগের সৃষ্টি হচ্ছে।<br>৬. অকাল মৃত্যু হারাবে।     | ১. দারিদ্র্য লোকদের সহায়তা করার জন্য আদায়ী চিকিৎসা লোক বাল আছে।<br>২. স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা সৃষ্টি করে স্বাস্থ্য জনসংখ্যার সচেতন আদায়ী লোক আছে।        |
| ৫. পান্য নদীর ভাঙন                            | ১. দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী পারিপ্লবতার অভাব।<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।<br>৬. রাজনীতিবিদদের অবহেলা।  | ১. লোকজন হুমিহীন হচ্ছে।<br>২. দারিদ্র্য লোকের হার বাড়ছে।<br>৬. কৃষি জমি দিন দিন কম যাচ্ছে। | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় প্রদান আদায়ী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. বরাদ্দা থেকে নেওয়া সচেতন জনগোষ্ঠী আছে।  |

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

#### 4.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After identification of problems in general, the participants were asked to pick up the most important problems. Accordingly the participants marked five major problems of the union on consensus basis. These problems were then put in a **Venn Diagram (Figure-4.4)** by the facilitators. The major five problems are listed below.

1. Water logging.
2. Communication problem.
3. Need Arsenic free deep tube well.
4. Sanitation problem.
5. Padma river erosion problem.



**Figure-4.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

#### 4.5.3 Details of Identified Major Problems

Following is a detailed description of the identified major problems.

##### a. Problems of water logging:

This problem in Sutar para union is severe. As a result people are affected by floods, Pollution of environment, damage of agricultural crops and increase of diseases day by day are the effect of water logging.

**b. Road & Commination problems:**

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in all ward number. Following is the list of problems in this sector:

- 5 km road needed in ward no 1,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 2,
- 4 km road needed in ward no 3,
- 7 km road needed in ward no 4,
- 15 km road needed in ward no 5,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 6,
- 1 km road needed in ward no 7,
- 3 km road needed in ward no. 8,
- 15 km road needed in ward no 9.

Existing road repair needed in all wards. Ten culverts are needed in ward no 6, 7 and 8 and one culvert is needed in ward no. 5. Two bridges are needed in ward no. 5 and one bridge is needed in ward no 7 and 9.

**c. Insufficient arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in all over the union due to lack of allotment and personal economic insolvency. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and faced different type of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Deep tube-well is needed in whole ward.

**d. Sanitation problem:**

There is no proper and good sanitation system in whole union. This problem still remains due to personal economic insolvency, lack of government allotment and shortage of land for constructing sanitary latrine. For this problem various diseases increase and environment being polluted.

**e. Padma river erosion problem:**

- Need river erosion check in ward no 5. For this problem they lost homes.
- Lack of allotment and government support, short time plan and political person's neglect they don't take proper step to take stop river erosion.

**4.6 Identification of Potentials**

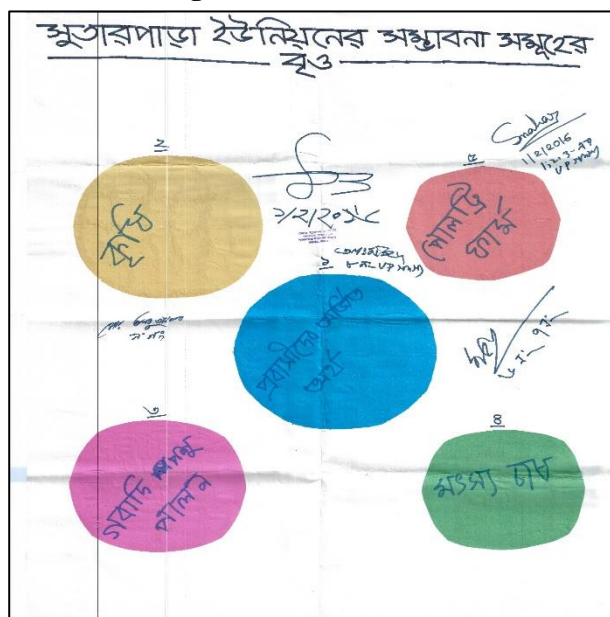
After identifying problems, the major problems of the union, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union that can help promote its development. The participants were asked to identify potentials of the union through brainstorming. Finally, they came up with a list of 7 potentials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

1. Foreign remittent.
2. Fertile agricultural land
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Enough water body for fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
6. Opportunity of loom.
7. Pottery.

#### 4.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

From among all the identified 7 potentials the participants were asked to prepare a short list of five potentials. Through a process of discussion and consensus the participants finally came up with the following five potential they think most important for the development of the union. The major potentials were put in **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-4.5**).

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Fertile agricultural land
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Enough water body for fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.



**Figure-4.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials**

#### 4.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

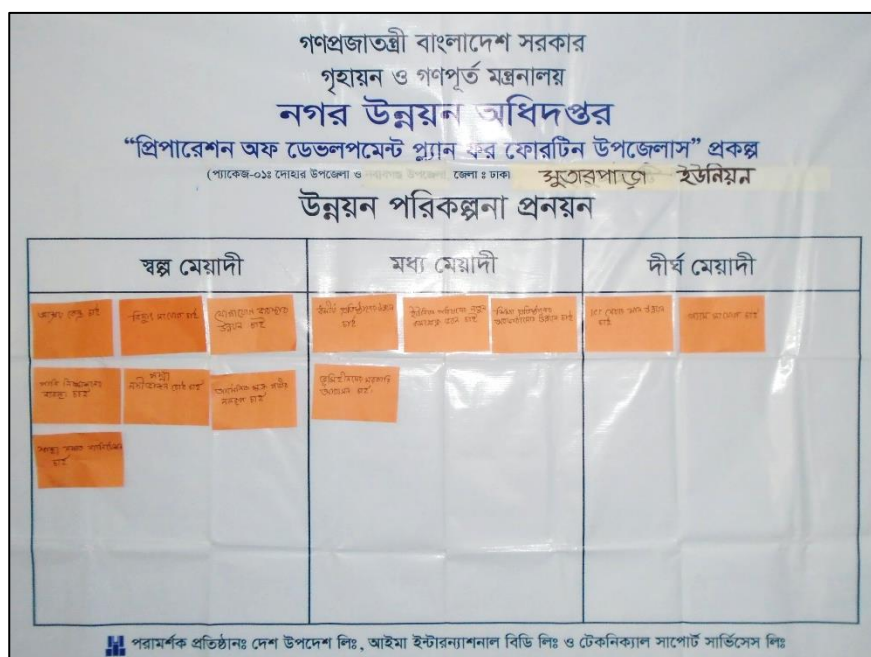
Following deciding on problems and potentials of the union the next task was to identify the various development needs of the union by the participants for next 20 years. For this session **Meta Card** was used as a tool. Each participant was supplied one Meta Card and was asked to write two development needs of the union. They were allotted 2 minutes to complete the process. The participants were briefed about the rules of writing names of development needs/projects. After 2 minutes facilitators collected all the cards and sorted them out. The participants put forward a large number of development projects under 11 heads (**Table-4.2**). From the multiple names of similar projects mentioned by the participants only one was selected. It was given a specific title by the facilitator with consensus of the participants. In this way a short list of development needs/projects was prepared.

**Table-4.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Sutar Para Union**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>   | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>  |
|---|---|
| <b>1. Need shelter</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of shelter</li> </ul>  |
| <b>2. Electricity connection</b>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity connection in each household</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Improvement of communication system</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new pucca roads</li> <li>• Construction of bridges and culverts</li> </ul> |
| <b>4. Provision of drainage system</b>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove water logging</li> <li>• Want drainage</li> </ul>                                   |
| <b>5. Protection of Padma River from erosion</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want to protect river erosion</li> </ul>   |
| <b>6. Provision of arsenic free deep tub-well</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>  |
| <b>7. Provision of healthy sanitation</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of sanitation system</li> </ul>  |
| <b>8. Development of religious institutions</b>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a madrasa in Dokkhin-Gazirtek</li> <li>• Development of mosque</li> </ul> |
| <b>9. Construction of UP complex building</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of UP complex</li> </ul>  |
| <b>10. Development of infrastructure of educational institution</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of schools and colleges</li> </ul>   |
| <b>11. Need to government housing for landless people</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want housing</li> </ul>  |
| <b>12. Development of I.C.T</b>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of internet service</li> </ul>  |
| <b>13. Gas connection</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas connection</li> </ul>  |



The need/proposals identified by the participants were put into different phases of execution. Three phases were determined-short term, medium term and long term. Through a process of debate and consensus the proposals were sorted into three phases as shown in **Figure-4.6**.



**Figure-4.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposal**

Finally, the projects were put in a table (**Table-4.3**). As seen from the table that the participants put 7 development proposals in the short term phase; 4 proposals were put in the medium term and 2 proposal went to the long term phase. It is evident from the chart that participants want their problems resolved in the near future.

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

| Short term   | Midterm  | Long term  |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need shelter.</li> <li>2. Electricity connection.</li> <li>3. Improvement of communication system.</li> <li>4. Provision of drainage system.</li> <li>5. Protection of Padma River from erosion.</li> <li>6. Provision of arsenic free deep tub-well.</li> <li>7. Provision of healthy sanitation</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of religious institutions.</li> <li>2. Construction of UP complex building.</li> <li>3. Development of infrastructure of educational institution.</li> <li>4. Need to government housing for landless people.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of I.C.T.</li> <li>2. Gas connection.</li> </ol> |

#### **4.8 Conclusion**

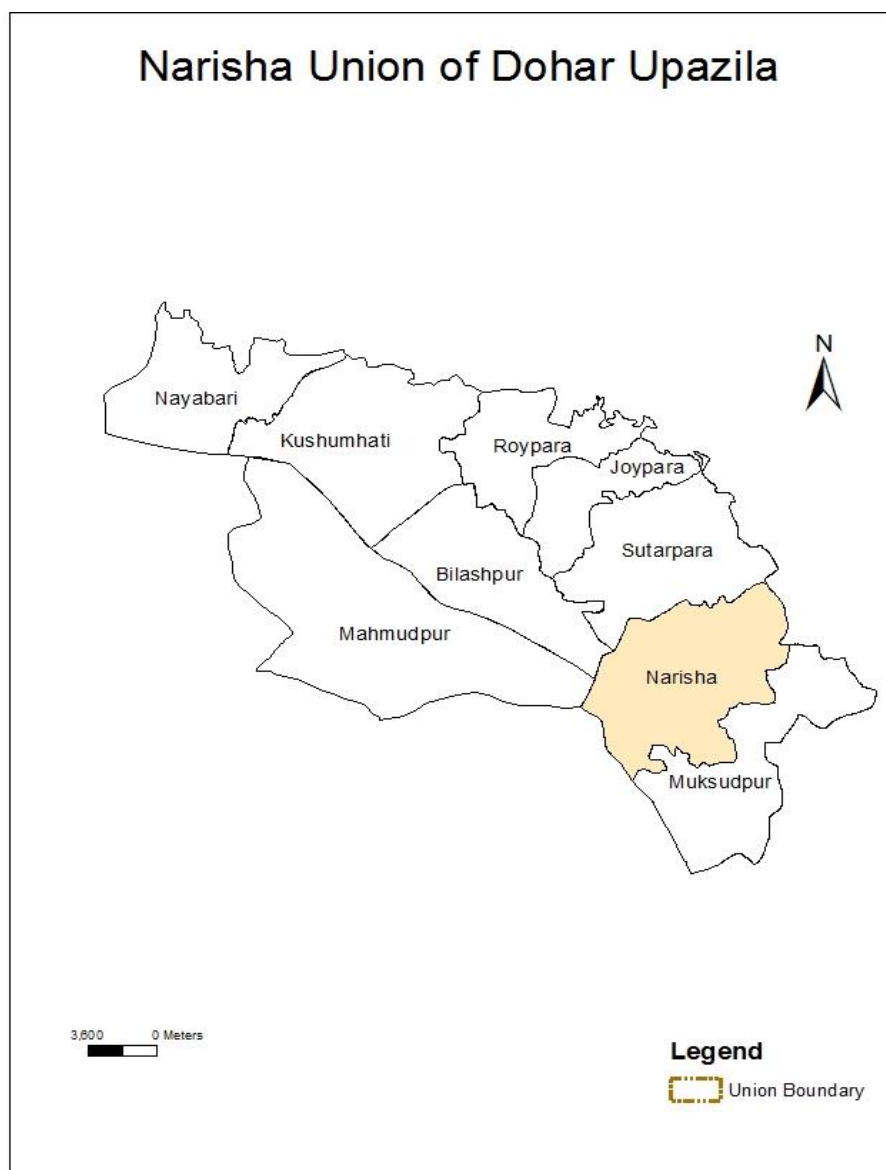
Sutarpara Union people marked foreign remittance, fertile agricultural land, opportunity and eager people for dairy farm, enough water body for fisheries, Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm as the major potentials of the union. Foreign remittance is an important potential but it is not properly made use of by the people who receive them. They are primarily spent on consumer goods. They have been utilized for productive purposes which could have boosted the rural economy. Government should have more pragmatic programs to make use of this valuable money coming from abroad.



## 5.0 Narisha Union

### 5.1 Union Profile

Narisha union is one of 8 unions of Dohar upazila of Dhaka district. It is surrounded by Sutar Para union in the north, Muksudpur union in the east, Sadarpur Upazila in the south and Bilashpur union and in the west. Padma River is situated in the south of this union. Total area of Narisha union is 22.91 sqk.m. and total population is 39027. Population density stands at 1703 persons per sq.km. Literacy rate is 60.2 % for both sex, 59.1 % for male and 61.1% for female.



**Map-5.1: Map of Narisha Union**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 10:30 am -1:25 pm

Date: 02//02/2016

Union: Narisha

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: UP Office, Narisha



**Photo-5.1: PRA Participants in Narisha Union**

**PRA সেশন**

"প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলা" প্রকল্প ৩৬২৭/১  
প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা; শিবর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মানসিংগর)

৩০.৩০Am - ০২.২৫Pm on/3  
১১-০০-

ফনঃ নারিকিমা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, দোহার, ঢাকা তারিখঃ ০২.০৩.২০১৬  
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

| ক্রমিক | নাম                | ঠিকানা            | পেশা      | মোবাইল নং   | স্বাক্ষর           |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
| ০১     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২০৬৭৭৭০ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ০২     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ০৩     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ০৪     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ০৫     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ০৬     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ০৭     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ০৮     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
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| ১৮     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
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| ২৫     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ২৬     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
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| ৩০     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
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| ৩৬     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৩৭     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৩৮     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৩৯     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪০     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪১     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪২     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪৩     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪৪     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪৫     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪৬     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪৭     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪৮     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৪৯     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |
| ৫০     | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের | নারিকিমা পরিষদ ৫০ | জোয়ারদার | ০১৭১২৩৩৭৭৩৭ | শ্রীঃ আব্দুল কাদের |

Figure-5.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 5.2 PRA Techniques

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

### 5.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Narisha Union was held on 2 February 2016 at Union Office. It started at 10:30 am and went on upto 1:25 pm. There were 31 participants in the PRA that included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, service holder, local school teacher, doctor, farmer, businessman, and local people. There were four assignments in this PRA involving the local stakeholders or beneficiaries. The assignments were **Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Problems and Identification of Development Needs with phasing** of execution.

**Table-5.1: Category of PRA Participants**

|                           | Category of PRA Participants |        |                   |         |              |            | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------------|------------|-------|
| Up<br>Chairman/<br>Member | Farmer                       | Trader | Service<br>Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other<br>s |       |
| 12                        | 1                            | 6      | 2                 | 2       | -            | 8          | 31    |

Following are the steps followed in conducting PRA.

**Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing

**Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

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

**Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants

**Step-5:** Problem identification

**Step-4:** Potential identification

**Step-7:** Determination and Prioritization of development needs

### 5.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map is a sketch map of an area drawn by the local people themselves to identify existing location of infrastructure and locate future development projects. The Social Map of Narisha Union was drawn by the PRA participants (**Figure-5.2**) with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew boundary line of the Narisha Union in large sheet of paper first, then the participants placed roads, river and khal and other features of the union.



The identified features in the social map was follows:

- Major Roads
- River and khal
- Ponds
- Bazar
- Graveyard

The participants were asked to discuss the problems of Narisha Union and then to identify major problems. The facilitator listed 25 problems of the union identified by the participants. All problems were written down by participants in the flip chart. Following is the list of problems.

### 5.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem in whole ward.
2. Problems of water logging in ward no 1, 5,6, 7 and 8.
3. Need water line/ Drain in ward no 1,2,5,7 and 8.
4. Need arsenic free deep tube well in whole word
5. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions in ward no 1, 2, 3,4,5,6 and 9.
6. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard, Shoshan-Ghat and Madrasa in word no 1, 2,3,4,6 and 7.
7. Need Bridge and culvert.
8. Need to establish community clinic in ward no 1, 5.
9. Problems of Padma river erosion in ward no 2,4,5,6 and 7.
10. Need shelter center for landless people in ward no 2,6 and 7.
11. Electricity problem in ward number 3, 5.
12. Want to repair health complex and insufficient doctor and medicine in ward no 3.
13. Need canal digging in ward no 3, 5,6,7,8 and 9.
14. Need Gide wall beside road.
15. Want gas connection in whole ward.
16. Need government primary school in ward no 2, 6 and 7.
17. Need Sanitation in ward number whole union.
18. Need playground in word no 7 and 8.
19. Need repairing market in whole union.
20. Need a college in Narisha Union.
21. Insufficient teacher in ward no 8.
22. Needs ghat in Padma River.
23. Need a police fari in this union.
24. Need technical training center.
25. Need a baribadh in Padma.

The Facilitators put the list of Problems Mentioned by the Participants in a flip chart as shown in **Figure-5.3**



| Problems  | Causes   | Effects   | Capacity to resolve  |
|---|--|---|--|
| ১. পানীয়দ্রব্যের অভাব। অকল<br>word-এ                 | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা<br>২. কৃষিপদ্ধির অবহেলা।   | ১. দুমিহীন লোকদের অধ্যা<br>বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে।<br>২. কৃষিজ ফসলি হ্রাস পাচ্ছে।<br>৬. দরিদ্র লোকদের হার<br>বাড়ছে। | ১. প্রকৃত প্রদান আশ্রয়ী লোক<br>জন আছে।<br>২. শ্রমিক/বালু দিতে আশ্রয়ী<br>লোকজন আছে।   |
| ২. বাস্তা/যোগাযোগের অসুবিধা<br>অকল word-এ             | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা,<br>২. একটি পূর্ণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ প্রদান<br>দিয়ে বাস্তা তৈরি করা।                | ১. চলাফেরা/আর্থিক ক্ষতি<br>হচ্ছে।<br>২. আগুয় মেবা থেকে<br>বঞ্চিত হচ্ছে।                                    | ১. জমিদান আশ্রয়ী লোকজন<br>আছে।<br>২. শ্রমিক/বালু দিতে আশ্রয়ী<br>লোকজন আছে।<br>৬. বাস্তাঘাট রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের আশ্রয়<br>লোকজন আছে। |
| ৩. ফুল/কলার অসুবিধা<br>অসুবিধা দূরকার। অকল<br>word-এ  | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দ যথেষ্ট নয়।<br>২. কলারবর্মান জলস্বচ্ছতা<br>৬. সচেতনতার অভাব বিবেচনা<br>করে অতিজাবকদের।  | ১. শিকার হার অনেক অনেক<br>নয়।<br>২. মানব অসুবিধা গড়ে<br>উঠছে না।  | ১. শিকারপ্রতিষ্ঠান গড়ে জলস্বচ্ছ<br>জন্য জমিদান আশ্রয়ী লোক<br>জন আছে।<br>২. প্রদান/বিত্তমানের আর্থিক-<br>সহায়তা দানে আশ্রয়ী।  |
| ৪. আর্থিক মুক্তিগতির<br>অসুবিধা দূরকার।<br>অকল word-এ | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দ যথেষ্ট নয়।<br>২. কৃষিপদ্ধির স্বচ্ছতা<br>৬. জলস্বচ্ছতার কলারবর্মান বৃদ্ধি।              | ১. বিভিন্ন বরাদ্দের চর্চা বোঝা<br>হয়।<br>২. বিজ্ঞান পানির অভাব<br>পোড়ের বিভিন্ন বোঝা<br>হয়ে থাকে।        | ১. গভীর নলকূপ খনন জমি<br>দানে আশ্রয়ী লোক আছে।<br>২. প্রদান/বিত্তমানের আর্থিক<br>সহায়তা করতে পারে।                              |
| ৫. জলবদ্ধতার অসুবিধা<br>অকল word-এ                    | ১. অপরিষ্কৃত বাস্তা-ঘাট<br>তৈরি করা।<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।<br>৬. অপরিষ্কৃত বাস্তা তৈরি<br>করা। | ১. পরিবেশ দূষিত হচ্ছে।<br>২. কৃষিজ ফসল নষ্ট হচ্ছে।<br>৬. বিভিন্ন বরাদ্দের বোঝা<br>বোঝা দেখা দেয়।           | ১. প্রকৃত প্রদান আশ্রয়ী<br>লোক জন আছে।<br>২. আর্থিক সহায়তা ও কল<br>বৈশিষ্ট্য করার লোকজন আছে।                                   |

Figure-5.3: Identified problems, their causes, effects and capacity to resolve them

### 5.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Then the participants were asked to select five major problems and use circles to determine the severity and influential problem and put in the Problem Venn diagram (**Figure-5.4**).

Following are the five identified major problems.

1. Padma river erosion.
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Need to repair school & college.
4. Need Arsenic free Deep tube well.
5. Problems of water logging.



**Figure-5.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

### 5.5.3 Details of Identified Major Problems

Following is a detailed description of the identified major problems.

#### a. River erosion:

- Need river erosion check in ward no 2,4,5,6 and 7 and 6. For this problem people lost their homes their agricultural land is damaged.
- Due to lack of government allotment and authority neglect they don't take proper step to take stop river erosion. For this reason, it increases landless people and loss agricultural land.



**b. Road & Commination problems:**

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in all ward number. Following is the list of problems in this sector:

- 16 km road needed in ward no 1,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 2,
- 15 km road needed in ward no 3,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 4,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 5,
- 3 km road needed in ward no 6,
- 13 km road needed in ward no 7,
- 12 km road needed in ward no. 8,
- 12 km road needed in ward no 9.

Existing road repair is needed in all wards. One culvert is needed in ward no 9, five culverts are needed in ward no. 5, and three culverts are needed in ward no. 1 and 2. Two bridges are needed in ward no. 6 and one bridge is needed in ward no 5.

**c. Problems of infrastructure educational system:**

- Need school and college in ward no 2, 6 and 7.
- Need to repair school and college in whole union.
- Need primary school in ward no 2, 6 and 7.
- Need a new building in ward no 2.
- Need a primary school in ward no 6.
- No government primary school in ward no 7 and need a school field in 8.
- Need to develop infrastructure education system and insufficient teacher in ward no 4.

Due to lack of government allotment, authority's favoritism and population problem for that percentage of education is very poor and don't make man power in this area.

**d. Insufficient deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in all over the union due to lack of allotment and personal economic insolvency. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and face different type of watery diseases and arsenic. 700 ft deep tub-well is needed then they found arsenic free water.

**e. Problems of water logging:**

Problems of water logging is severe in Narisha Union. For that people of this union are are affected by floods, damage agricultural land, environment pollution and deferent kind of diseases. Due to lack of government allotment, roads are unplanned and drainage system is not good. Many house is damaged by unplanned urbanism.

## 5.6 Identifications of Potentials

The next task was to identify potentials the union. The participants in the same as problems, identified potentials of the union. The facilitator then asked the participants to choose the most important potentials.

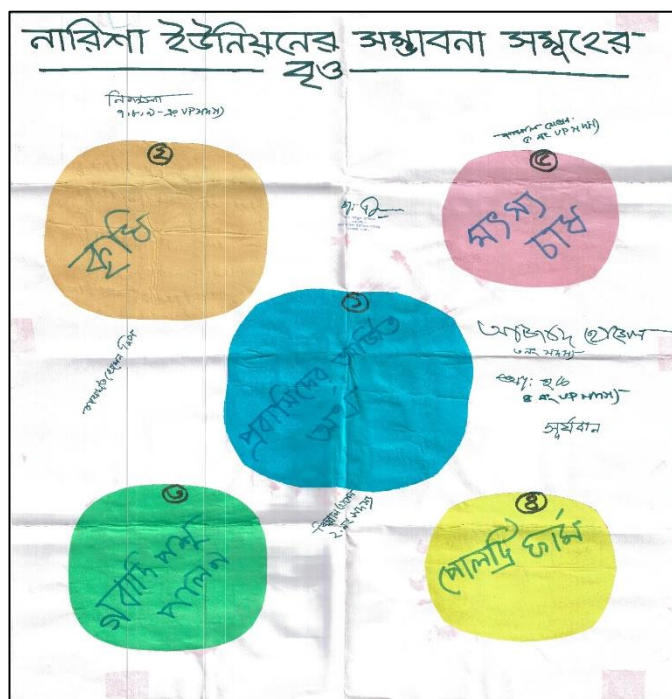
The list of potentials is presented below.

1. Fertile agricultural land
2. Foreign remittance.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Opportunity of loom.
6. Pottery.
7. Handicraft.
8. Enough water body for fisheries.

### 5.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

After the major potentials were identified, facilitators noted them in the Venn diagram as shown in **Figure-5.5**.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Fisheries.



**Figure-5.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials**

## 5.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Facilitators used ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to determine the future development needs and prioritise them involving the beneficiaries. The each participant were given two cards to write two development proposals each. They had brainstorming to identify proposals. After two minutes all the cards were collected all the cards. They paired cards containing similar proposals. Each paired cluster was given a specific title by the facilitator asking them whether each title represents participant's thinking. After all development needs are named, a

conversation was facilitated by asking some questions to make them feel, think and decided the long-term, medium-terms and short-term priorities. At the end, the participants were asked to vote all identified development needs into three different periods of development process. The arranged proposals are presented in **Table-5.2**.

**Table-5.2: Development Needs for the Next Twenty Years of Narisha Union**

| Identified Needs   | Description of Identified Needs   |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Protection of Padma River from erosion</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want to protect river erosion</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2. Need of healthy sanitations</b>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of sanitation system</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Improvement of communication system</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new pucca roads</li> <li>• Construction of bridges and culverts</li> </ul> |
| <b>4. Provision of drainage system</b>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove water logging</li> <li>• Want drainage</li> </ul>                                   |
| <b>5. Development of religious institutions</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of mosque</li> <li>• Establishment of temple</li> </ul>                      |
| <b>6. Provision of pure water</b>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>  |
| <b>7. Development of infrastructure of educational institution</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of schools and colleges</li> </ul>   |
| <b>8. Electricity connection</b>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity connection in each household</li> </ul>  |
| <b>9. Gas connection</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas connection</li> </ul>  |

Next the participants arranged all the need/projects under three development phases-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing was first picked up in a **Flip Chart (Figure-5.6)** and then they were transferred to **Table-5.3**.

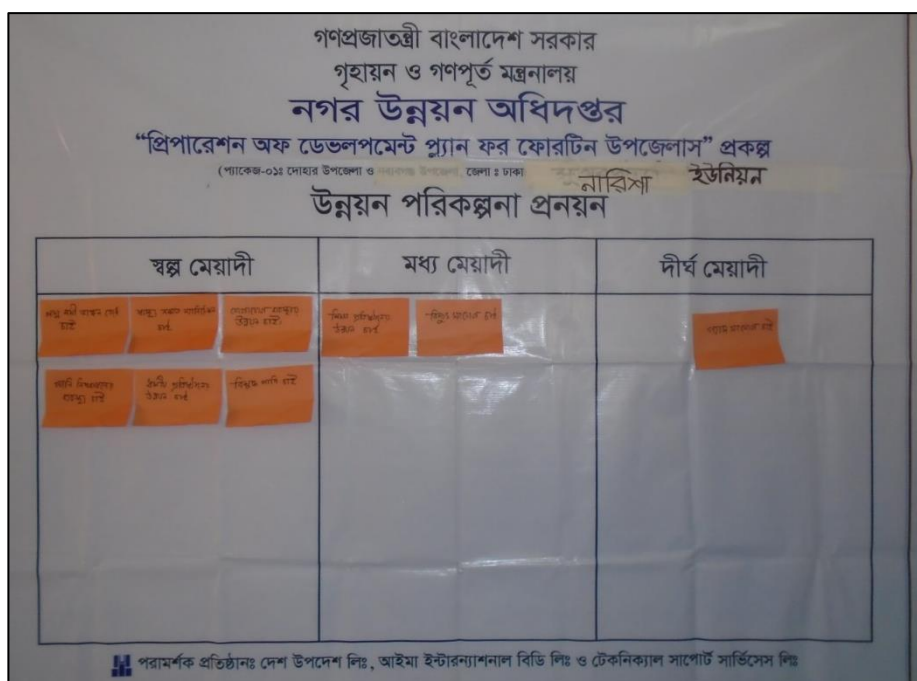


Figure-5.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposal

Finally, the projects were put in a table (Table-5.3). As seen from the table that the participants put 6 development proposals in the short term phase; 2 proposals were put in the medium term and only 1 proposal went to the long term phase. It is evident from the chart that participants want their problems resolved in the near future.

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

| Short term   | Midterm  | Long term   |
|--|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection of Padma River from erosion</li> <li>2. Need of healthy sanitations</li> <li>3. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>4. Provision of drainage system</li> <li>5. Development of religious institutions</li> <li>6. Provision of pure water</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of infrastructure of educational institution</li> <li>2. Electricity connection</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gas connection</li> </ol> |

## **5.8 Conclusion**

The participants from Narisha Union pointed out the erosion of Padma River and communication problems among their major problems. Due to insufficient of government allotment, negligence of political persons and not work due time for this problem they faced poverty. Repairing of existing road and construction of new pucca road can play vital role for the development of this union. Rural areas are deprived of proper communication. Existing road repair is needed in all wards. Government should take more care about solution of the problems and potentials.

## 6.0 Muksudpur Union

### 6.1 Union Profile

Muksudpur union is one of 8 unions of Dohar upazila of Dhaka district. It is surrounded by Sutarpara union in the north, Narisha union in the east, Sadarpur Upazila in the south, Padma River in the west. Padma River is situated in the south & west of this union. Total area of Muksudpur union is 3691 sq k.m. and total population is 23780. Population density stands at 1592 persons per sq.km. Literacy rate is 60.5 % for both sex, 60.4 % for male and 60.6% for female.



**Map-6.1: Map of Muksudpur Union**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 10:45 am -1:30 pm

Date: 03//02/2016

Union: Muksudpur

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: UP Office, Muksudpur



**Photo-6.1: PRA Participants of Muksudpur Union**



**PRA সেশন**

“বিপ্লবের অর্থ ডেভেলপমেন্ট গ্রান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প  
পার্যবেক্ষক-০১ (সেবার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, মেলা ও হাবা; শিবির উপজেলা, মেলা ও মাদারীপুর)

স্থান : **কুমিল্লাপুর ইউনিয়নের পতিয়ার দোহার গ্রাম** তারিখ : **০৩.০২.২০২০**

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

| ক্রমিক | নাম                   | ঠিকানা          | পেশা | মোবাইল নং  | স্বাক্ষর   |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|------------|------------|
| ০১     | মে. স. স. স. স. স. স. | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ০২     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ০৩     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ০৪     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ০৫     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ০৬     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ০৭     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ০৮     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ০৯     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ১০     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ১১     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ১২     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
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| ১৪     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
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| ১৮     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ১৯     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
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| ২৩     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ২৪     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
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| ২৬     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ২৭     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ২৮     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ২৯     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৩০     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৩১     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৩২     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৩৩     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৩৪     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৩৫     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৩৬     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৩৭     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
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| ৩৯     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৪০     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৪১     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৪২     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৪৩     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৪৪     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
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| ৪৭     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
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| ৫৬     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৫৭     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৫৮     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৫৯     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |
| ৬০     | সুখার্মা সু. স.       | সুখার্মা সু. স. | অফিস | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ | ০১৭১৭৩৮৬৭৫ |

Figure-6.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 6.2 PRA Techniques

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



### 6.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Muksudpur Union was held on 3 February 2016 at Union Office. It started at 10:45 am and went on up to 1:30 pm. There were 27 participants in the PRA that included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, service holder, local school teacher, farmer, businessman, and local people. There were four assignments in this PRA involving the local stakeholders or beneficiaries. The assignments were **Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Problems and Identification of Development Needs with phasing** of execution.

**Table-6.1: Category of PRA Participants**

|                           | Category of PRA Participants |        |                   |         |              |        | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Up<br>Chairman/<br>Member | Farmer                       | Trader | Service<br>Holder | Teacher | Professional | Others |       |
| 12                        | 1                            | 4      | -                 | 1       | -            | 8      | 26    |

Following are the steps followed in conducting PRA.

**Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing

**Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

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

**Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants

**Step-5:** Problem identification

**Step-4:** Potential identification

**Step-7:** Determination and Prioritization of development needs

### 6.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map is a sketch map of an area drawn by the local people themselves to identify existing location of infrastructure and locate future development projects. The Social Map of Muksudpur Union was drawn by the PRA participants (**Figure-6.2**) with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew boundary line of the Muksudpur Union in large sheet of paper first, then the participants placed roads, river and khal and other features of the union.

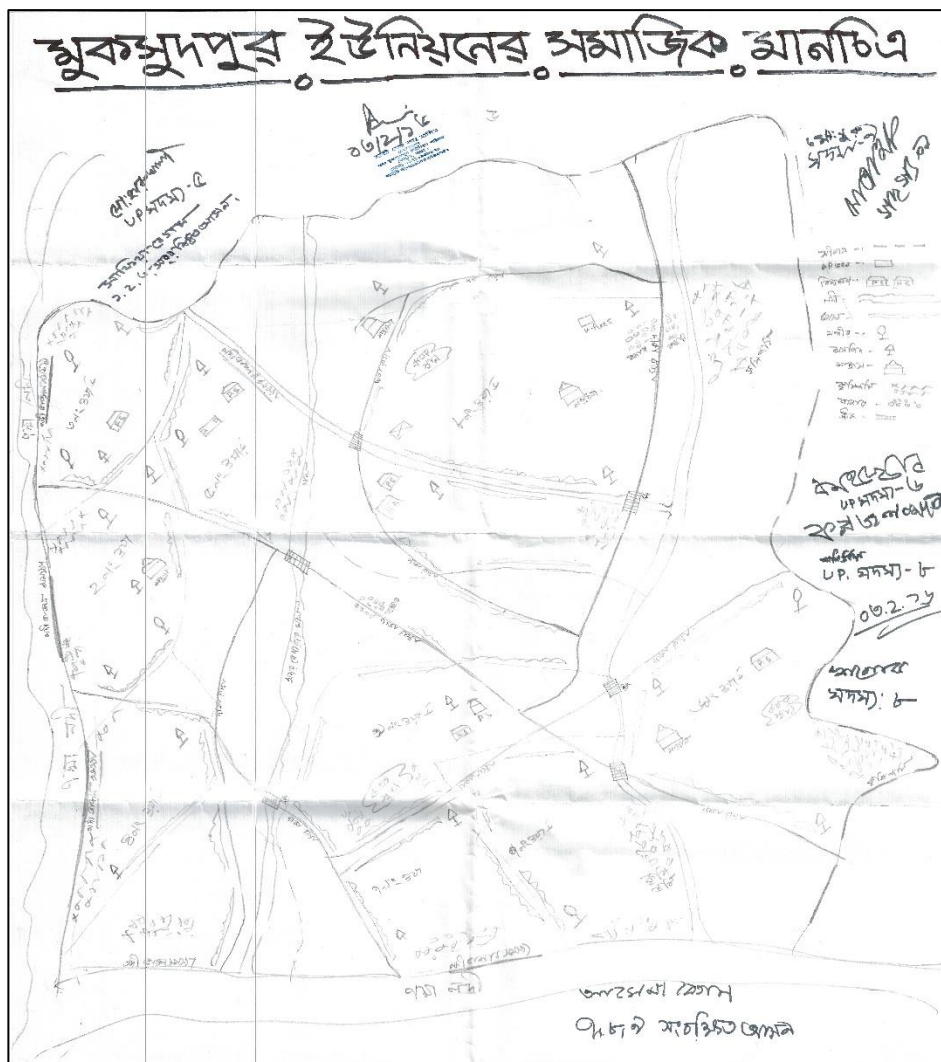


Figure-6.2: Social Map of Muksudpur Union

#### 6.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

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

- UP Complex
- River and Khal
- Religious Institutions
- Bridge
- Agricultural lands
- Bazar
- Schools

#### 6.5 Identification of Problems

During this session, the participants were asked to discuss the problems of Muksudpur union and then to identify major problems. The facilitator first listed all problems mentioned by participants in a **flip chart**.

### 6.5.1 List of Identified Problems

1. River erosion in ward no 1,2,3,4 and 5.
2. Want Muksudpur UP complex.
3. Need deep tube well in whole union.
4. Roads & communication problem in whole union.
5. Need playground in ward no 2 and 7.
6. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrasa in whole union.
7. No gas connection whole union.
8. Need roads Gide wall in ward no. 2.
9. Sanitation problem in whole union.
10. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions in ward no 3,4,5,8 and 9.
11. Need bridge & culvert in ward no 4,5,7,8 and 9.
12. Need water line/ Drain in ward no 4, 6.
13. Need repair all bazar in Mukshudpur union.
14. Problems of water logging in ward no 6,8 and 9.
15. Needs electricity connection in ward number 6, 8 and 9.
16. Problems in community clinic and also doctor and medicine.
17. Need housing for landless people.
18. Need shelter center.
19. Insufficient school teacher in ward no 8.
20. Need canal dragging in Baparipara canal & Mukshudpur canal.
21. Need a Baribadh in Padma River.

The participants were also asked to identify causes behind the problems and their impacts. All the findings were noted down in the **Flip Chart (Figure-6.3)**.

| Problems   | Causes  | Effects   | Capacity to resolve  |
|--|---|---|--|
| ১. সাদ্মা নদীর ভাঙন<br>অস্বাস্থ্য:                   | ১. অস্বাস্থ্য বর্জ্যের সঞ্চিত।<br>২. কর্তৃপক্ষের অবহেলা।<br>৩. রাজনীতিবিদদের<br>অগ্রহেতা।                                     | ১. কৃষিজমি কমে যায় ফসল<br>হারা।<br>২. জমিহীন লোকদের সংখ্যা<br>বাড়ছে।<br>৩. দারিদ্র্যের হার<br>বাড়ছে।                   | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় শ্রম দানে আগ্রহী লোক<br>হবে।<br>২. বাঁধ তৈরী করে বাঁধ/স্রাতি<br>দানে আগ্রহী লোক হলে<br>আছে।                                    |
| ২. রাষ্ট্র/যোগাযোগ অস্বাস্থ্য<br>অস্বাস্থ্য Word - ৭ | ১. অস্বাস্থ্য বর্জ্যের সঞ্চিত।<br>২. অপরিষ্কৃত, বাড়ি ও<br>তৈরী করা।<br>৩. কৃষি পূর্ণ নিম্নমান মানদণ্ড<br>দিয়ে রাষ্ট্র তৈরী। | ১. চলাফেরার সমস্যা<br>হচ্ছে।<br>২. স্বাস্থ্য মেধা থেকে<br>হারা হচ্ছে।<br>৩. কৃষি মেতে অস্বাস্থ্য<br>প্রকার করে নিষ্কাশ্য। | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় শ্রম দানে জনবল<br>আছে।<br>২. রাষ্ট্র নির্মাণে জমিদানে<br>আগ্রহী জনবল আছে।<br>৩. বাঁধ/স্রাতি দিয়ে সহায়তা<br>করার জন্য আগ্রহী। |
| ৩. অস্বাস্থ্য অস্বাস্থ্য<br>অস্বাস্থ্য Word - ৭      | ১. প্রয়োজনের ছলনায়<br>জমিদান।<br>২. স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতার অভাব।<br>৩. দারিদ্র্য লোকের হার হলে।<br>নদী ভাঙনের ফলে।              | ১. পরিবেশ দূষিত হচ্ছে।<br>২. বিভিন্ন রোগে আক্রান্ত<br>হচ্ছে লোকজন।  | ১. বিভিন্ন লোক/প্রকারী লোক<br>জন আর্থিক সহায়তা<br>দানে আগ্রহী লোকজন<br>আছে।<br>২. দারিদ্র্য লোকদের সহায়তা<br>করে গড়ে ওঠে সচেতন লোক<br>জন। |
| ৪. গাড়ীর নলকূপ দূষণ<br>অস্বাস্থ্য Word - ৭          | ১. অস্বাস্থ্য বর্জ্যের সঞ্চিত।<br>২. জনসংখ্যা হার বৃদ্ধি<br>করে গাড়ীর ভাঙনের লোক<br>জন ওলাকার বসবাস করা                      | ১. বিভিন্ন রোগে আক্রান্ত<br>হচ্ছে।<br>২. গাড়ীর সীল দেখা দেয়া<br>করে।<br>৩. অস্বাস্থ্য শ্রম হারা                         | ১. নলকূপ দূষণে জমিদান<br>আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. বিভিন্ন লোক জন সহায়তা<br>দানে আগ্রহী লোকজন<br>আছে।   |
| ৫. জলোচ্ছ্বাসের অস্বাস্থ্য<br>অস্বাস্থ্য Word - ৭    | ১. অপরিষ্কৃত রাষ্ট্রাচার<br>তৈরী করা।<br>২. খাল/পুকুর তৈরী করে<br>বাড়ি ও তৈরী করা।   | ১. কৃষিজ ফসল হারা<br>হচ্ছে।<br>২. পরিবেশ দূষিত হয়ে<br>বিভিন্ন রোগের হোগা বানাই<br>সৃষ্টি হচ্ছে।                          | ১. সচেতনতা সৃষ্টি করা<br>লোকজন আছে।<br>২. স্বেচ্ছায় শ্রম দানে<br>আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।  |

Figure-6.3: Identified problems, causes, effects and Capacity to resolve them

### 6.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

In this session, facilitators determined the main five problems of the union with participation of the facilitators as presented below.

1. River erosion in Padma.
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Sanitation problem.
4. Need Deep tube well.
5. Water logging



Figure-6.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

### 5.5.3 Details of Identified Major Problems

Following is a detailed description of the identified major problems.

#### a. River erosion:

- Need river erosion check in ward no1, 2,3,4 and 5.
- Insufficient of government allotment, authority neglect and political parson are incognizant. For this problem they are losses homes, damage agricultural land & increase landless people.
- Due to lack of government allotment and authority neglect they don't take proper step to take stop river erosion. For that increase landless people and loss agricultural land.

**b. Road & Commination problems:**

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in all ward number. Following is the list of problems in this sector:

- 4 km road needed in ward no 1,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 2,
- 4 km road needed in ward no 3,
- 8 km road needed in ward no 4,
- 6 km road needed in ward no 5,
- 12 km road needed in ward no 6,
- 6 km road needed in ward no 7,
- 12 km road needed in ward no. 8,
- 15 km road needed in ward no 9.

Existing road repair is needed in all wards. One culvert is needed in ward no 9 and a road guide wall is needed in ward no 2. Two bridges are needed in ward no. 5, 7 and 8.

**c. Sanitation problem:**

There is no proper and good sanitation system in the whole union. This problem still remains due to personal economic insolvency and insufficient allotment, people are not conscious of health. For this problem diseases increases and environment being polluted.

**d. Insufficient deep tube-well:**

There is no enough deep tube-well in all over the union due to lack of government allotment and population percent's is very high. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and face different type of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Deep tube-well is needed urgently in this union.

**e. Logging problem:**

Problems of water logging is severe in Narisha Union. For this reason people of this union are affected by floods, damage agricultural land, environment pollution and deferent kind of diseases. Due to lack of government allotment, roads are unplanned and drainage system is not good. Many house is damaged by unplanned urbanism.

**6.6 Identification of Potentials**

After identifying problems, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The list of identified potentials is given below.

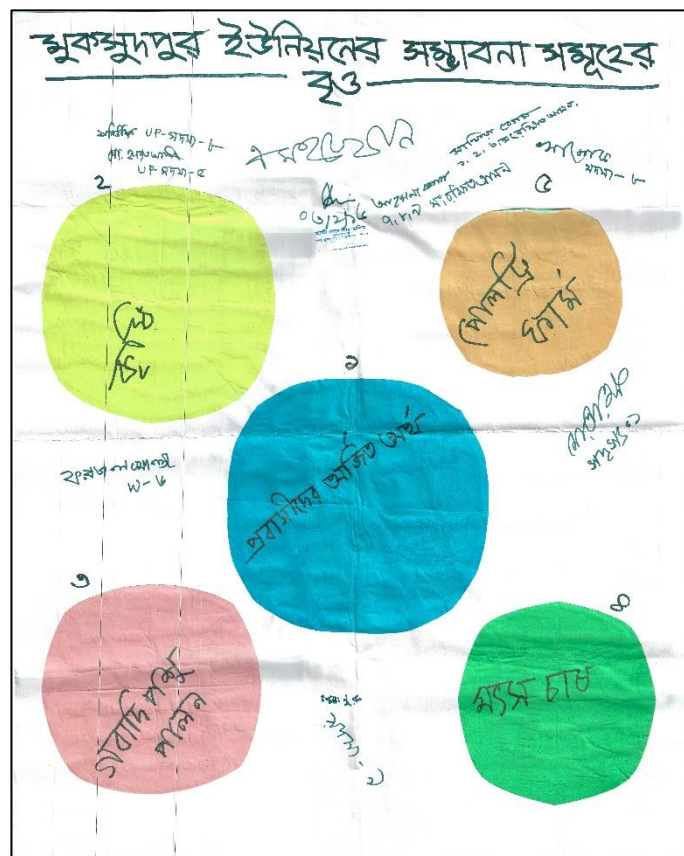
1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Enough water body for fisheries.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Foreign remittance.



### 6.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

After the major potentials were identified, facilitators noted them in the Venn diagram as shown in **Figure-5.5**.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm



**Figure-6.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials**

### 6.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

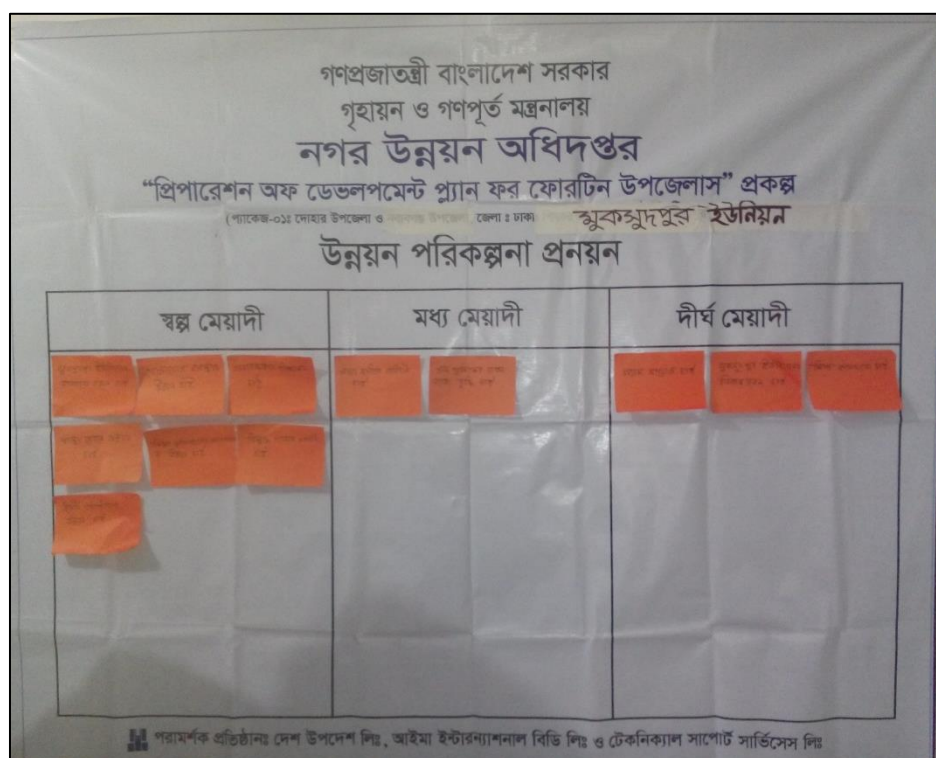
Facilitators used ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to determine the future development needs and prioritize them involving the beneficiaries. The each participant were given two cards to write two development proposals each. They had brainstorming to identify proposals. After two minutes all the cards were collected all the cards. They paired cards containing similar proposals. Each paired cluster was given a specific title by the facilitator asking them whether each title represents participant's thinking. After all development needs are named, a conversation was facilitated by asking some questions to make them feel, think and decided the long-term, medium-terms and short-term priorities. At the end, the participants were asked to vote all identified development needs into three different periods of development process. The arranged proposals are presented in **Table-6.2**.

**Table- 6.2: Development Needs of Muksudpur Union for Next Twenty Years**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>  | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>  |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Development of Muksudpur Bazar</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want to develop Mukshudpur Bazar</li> </ul>                            |
| <b>2. Improvement of communication system</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new pucca roads</li> </ul>                             |
| <b>3. Removing Problems of water logging</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solution of Problems of water logging</li> </ul>                       |
| <b>4. Provision of healthy sanitation</b>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>                              |
| <b>5. Development of infrastructure of educational institution</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of schools and colleges</li> </ul>                         |
| <b>6. Provision of pure drinking water</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>                              |
| <b>7. Development of religious institutions</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of graveyard</li> <li>• Development of mosque</li> </ul> |
| <b>8. Protection of Padma River from erosion</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want to protect river erosion</li> </ul>                               |
| <b>9. Increase Village police salary</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want to increase village police salary</li> </ul>                      |
| <b>10. Gas connection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas connection</li> </ul>                                      |
| <b>11. Construction of UP complex building</b>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of UP complex</li> </ul>  |
| <b>12. Want Factories</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of factories</li> </ul>                                  |

Next the participants arranged all the need/projects under three development phases-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing was first picked up in a **Flip Chart (Figure-6.6)** and then they were transferred to **Table-6.3**.





**Figure-6.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposal**

Finally, the projects were put in a table (**Table-6.3**). As seen from the table that the participants put 6 development proposals in the short term phase; 2 proposals were put in the medium term and only 1 proposal went to the long term phase. It is evident from the chart that participants want their problems resolved in the near future.

**Table-6.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals**

| Short term   | Midterm  | Long term  |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Muksudpur Bazar</li> <li>2. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>3. Removing Problems of water logging</li> <li>4. Provision of healthy sanitation</li> <li>5. Development of infrastructure of educational institution</li> <li>6. Provision of pure drinking water</li> <li>7. Development of religious institutions</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection of Padma River from erosion</li> <li>2. Increase Village police salary</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gas connection</li> <li>2. Construction of UP complex building</li> <li>3. Want Factories</li> </ol> |

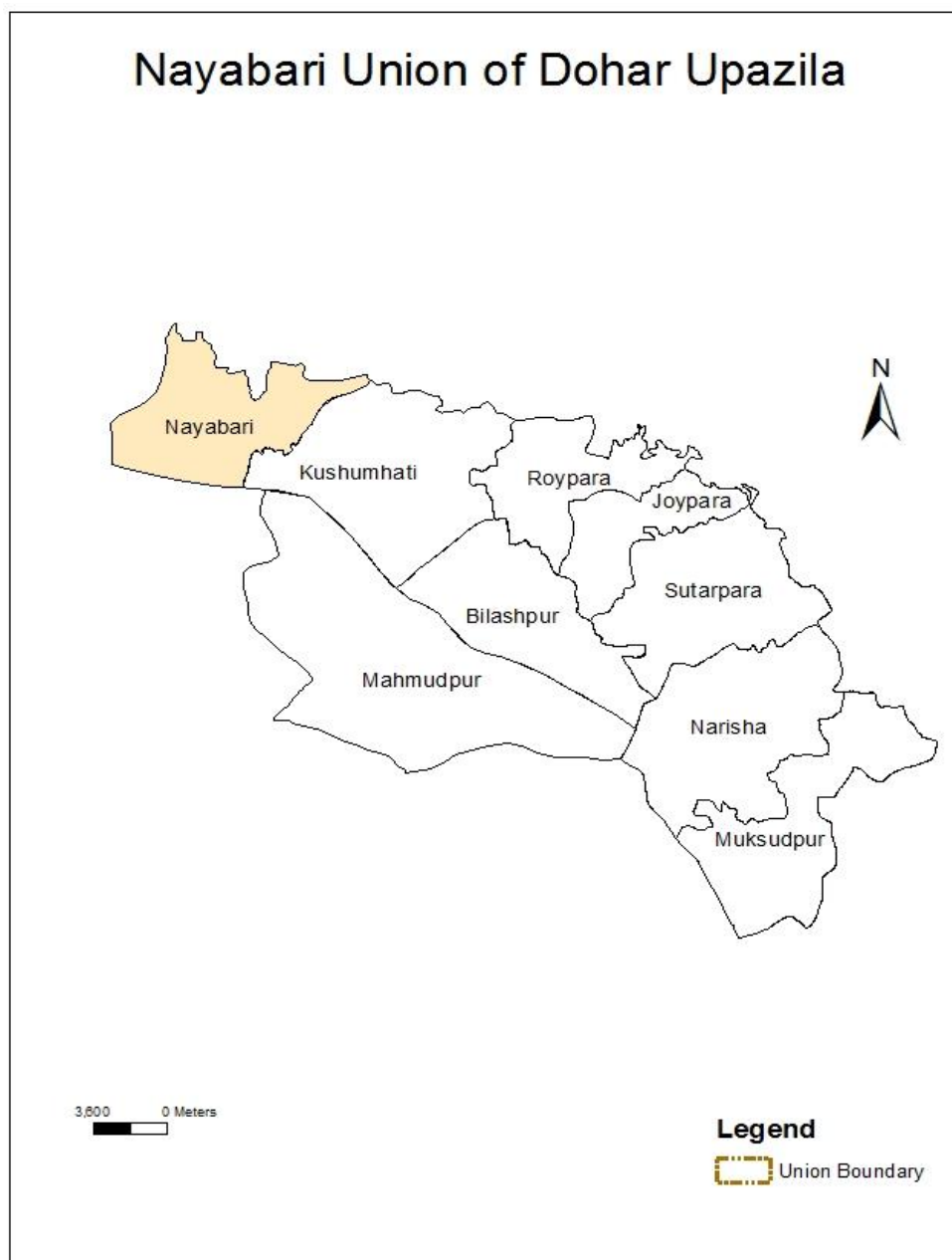
## **6.8 Conclusion**

The participants from Muksudpur Union pointed out the need of a baribadh in the bank of Padma River and transportation problems among their major problems. Due to insufficient of government allotment, negligence of political persons and not work due time for this problem they faced poverty. Existing road repair is needed in all wards. Government should take more care about solution of the problems and potentials.

## 7.0 Nayabari Union

### 7.1 Union Profile

Nayabari Union is one of the 8 unions of Dohar Upazila. Geographically, it is located on the north of Nawabganj upazila. On its south is Padma River, Kushumhati Union on the east side and Manikganj district on the west. The union has a total area of 14.08 sqk.kn and a population of 14183 (2011) giving a density of 1330 persons per sqk.km. The union has a literacy rate of 60.40% with 62% male and 58.9% female.



**Map-7.1: Map of Nayabari Union**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 10:00 am -12:30 pm

Date: 04//02/2016

Union: Nayabari

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: UP Office, Nayabari



**Photo-7.1: PRA Attendance in Nayabari Union**

**PRA সেশন**

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প  
প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মাদারীপুর)

সময়- ২০.০০-১২.৫০-PM

স্থানঃ নাসাওয়াড়ী চৌধুরী চত্বর  
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

তারিখঃ ০৪.০২.২০২০-২১

| ক্রমিক | নাম                   | ঠিকানা                 | পেশা         | মোবাইল নং     | স্বাক্ষর     |
|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| ০১     | আবদুল আজিজ            | নাসাওয়াড়ী            | খেতিয়ক      | ০১৭২৬-১২৪৫১২  | Abdullah     |
| ০২     | মোঃ নাজিমুল মুজিব     | নাসাওয়াড়ী হাটের পাশে | সহকারী       | ০১৭১৬-৯৩৭২৩৮  | Imam         |
| ০৩     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী (পারভী) | আড়া                   | জল. কৃষিকারী | ০১৭২৬৩২৭২২২   | Abdullah Ali |
| ০৪     | মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম      | ২৪) চৌধুরী             | কৃষি         | ০১৭১৭৩৫৮৩৭    | Refiqul      |
| ০৫     | মোঃ মুহাম্মদ হুসেন    | নাসাওয়াড়ী চৌধুরী     | চাউনি (বাঃ)  | ০১৭১২৭৫৭৬৪    | Hossain      |
| ০৬     | মোঃ হারুন হাফিজ       | ২৪) চৌধুরী             | কৃষি         | ০১৭২১৪৮১৩০১   | Harun        |
| ০৭     | মোঃ আমজাদুল হক        | কলিকতা চৌধুরী          | কৃষি         | ০১৭১১০৩৫০১৭   | Amjadul      |
| ০৮     | মোঃ জাহান্না আলী      | ২৪) চৌধুরী             | কৃষক         | ০১৭১৪-০৭৭৩১০  | Jahannat     |
| ০৯     | সমির রজন              | পান চৌধুরী             | গৃহিণী       | ০১৭১১-২৬৫৪৩৯  | Samer        |
| ১০     | মহা আলী               | বাড়ী                  | কৃষক         | ০১৭১৭৩০১১৩৩   | Maha         |
| ১১     | মাহবুব হাম            | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষক         | ০১৭২১৫০১৬৬৫   | Mahbub       |
| ১২     | রফিকুল ইসলাম          | বাড়ী                  | চিহ্নিকার    | ০১৭১২-২১৬৪৩৮  | Refiqul      |
| ১৩     | মোঃ মোঃ জিন্নাত হোসেন | বাড়ী                  | চৌধুরী       | ০১৭১২-২১৬৪৩৮  | Jinnat       |
| ১৪     | আবু. মোঃ আব্দুল বাকীর | বাড়ী                  | চৌধুরী       | ০১৭১৪৩১৭৩৩৭৭  | Abu          |
| ১৫     | মোঃ আব্দুল জব্বার     | চৌধুরী                 | চৌধুরী       | ০১৭২৬৫৬৩৪২৭   | Abdullah     |
| ১৬     | এম. আজাদ আব্দুল কাদের | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষক         | ০১৭৩১৫৬৬৪৬৬   | Emad         |
| ১৭     | মোঃ আসাদুল হোসেন      | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষি         | ০১৭১৭১৫৮১৩৬   | Asadul       |
| ১৮     | মোঃ হারুন             | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষক         | ০১৭৩১৬৪৫৭০০   | Harun        |
| ১৯     | মোঃ নাজিম উদ্দিন      | বাড়ী                  | চিহ্নিকার    | ০১৭১৪৩০৬৪৭৬   | Nazim        |
| ২০     | মোঃ মিলু              | বাড়ী                  | কৃষক         | ০১৭২০১১১২৩২   | Milu         |
| ২১     | মোঃ মাহবুব উদ্দিন     | বাড়ী                  | চৌধুরী       | ০১৭১৪৩০৬৪৭৮   | Mahbub       |
| ২২     | আব্দুল হোসেন খান      | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষি         | ০১৭১৪২০৬৭১৭   | Abdullah     |
| ২৩     | বিদ্যুৎ অসহকারী       | পান চৌধুরী             | কৃষক         | ০১৭১২৭৫১০১৭   | Bidyut       |
| ২৪     | আবদুল                 | ২৪) চৌধুরী             | কৃষি         |               | Abdullah     |
| ২৫     | মোঃ মোহাম্মদ          | ২৪) চৌধুরী             | কৃষি         | ০১৭১৫২১৫১৩    | Mohammad     |
| ২৬     | মোঃ মলিক হোসেন        | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষক         | ০১৮৩০৫৬৭৬৪৬   | Malik        |
| ২৭     | মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন   | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষি         | ০১৭১১১৫১৫৭    | Mustafiz     |
| ২৮     | মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন   | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষি         |               | Mustafiz     |
| ২৯     | জাহিদুল ইসলাম         | ২৪) চৌধুরী             | কৃষি         | ০১৭২০৫২৫১৫০   | Jahidul      |
| ৩০     | মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন   | পান চৌধুরী             | কৃষক (বাঃ)   | ০১৮২৪৬২৭৬০৮   | Mustafiz     |
| ৩১     | মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন   | আড়া                   | কৃষক         | ০১৮৬২৫০১৮৫৫   | Mustafiz     |
| ৩২     | মোঃ মাহবুব হোসেন      | ২৪) চৌধুরী             | কৃষক         | ০১৭১৭৭-৩১৪৪০৭ | Mahbub       |
| ৩৩     | মোঃ মাহবুব হোসেন      | ২৪) চৌধুরী             | কৃষক         | ০১৭২০৫৩৭০৩৫   | Mahbub       |
| ৩৪     | মোঃ মুজিব আলী         | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষি         | ০১৭২৬৫৭৫৭৫৩   | Mujib        |
| ৩৫     | মুহাম্মদ হোসেন        | চৌধুরী                 | কৃষক         | ০১৮৩২৫১০৩২৭   | Muhammed     |
| ৩৬     | মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন   | আড়া                   | কৃষক         | ০১৮৪২৭৫০৫২৫   | Mustafiz     |

Figure-7.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 7.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with the introduction of the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities. The participants identified problems and potentials of their respective areas. **Venn Diagram** and group discussion were used as the tools. **Flip Charts** were used to record statements of the participants. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. In social mapping the participants draw land marks of the union, like, major road, school, housing areas and mosque. They also identified location of problems/potentials in the map. The next assignment was to find out the problems of the union and their causes and effects. After that the participants identified potentials of the union also recorded in a **Venn Diagram**. The most important problems and potentials were marked and circled. After above exercises, the participants were brought together to identify their most important needs through a process of consensus. Venn Diagram was used to mark the most urgent needs. To determine development needs and priorities, the facilitators used



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

### 7.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Nayabari Union was held on 4 February 2016 at Union Office. It started at 10:00 am and went on upto 12:30 pm. There were 36 participants in the PRA that included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, service holder, local school teacher, farmer, businessman, and local people. There were four assignments in this PRA involving the local stakeholders or beneficiaries. The assignments were **Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Problems and Identification of Development Needs with phasing** of execution.

**Table-7.1: Category of PRA Participants**

|                        | Category of PRA Participants |        |                |         |              |        | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Up Chairman/<br>Member | Farmer                       | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Others |       |
| 2                      | 13                           | 11     | 2              | -       | 1            | 7      | 36    |

Following are the steps followed in conducting PRA.

**Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing

**Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

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

**Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants

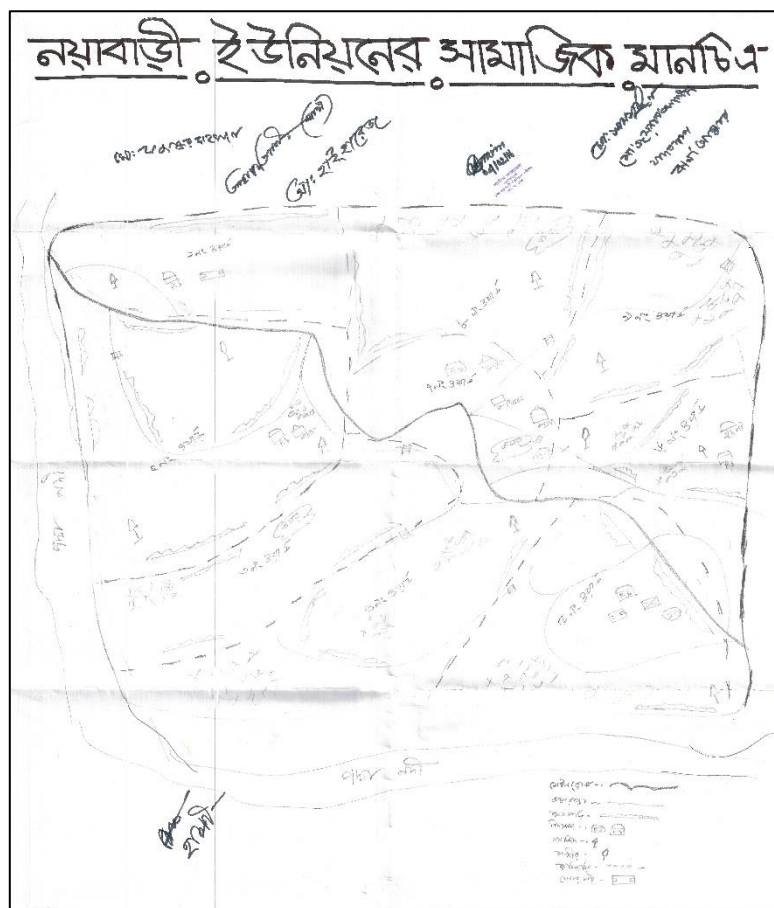
**Step-5:** Problem identification

**Step-4:** Potential identification

**Step-7:** Determination and Prioritization of development needs

## 7.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

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



**Figure-7.2: Social Map of Nayabari Union**

### 7.4.1 Identified Features in the Social Map

- Katcha roads
- School
- Religious Institutions
- Playing Field
- Agricultural Land

## 7.5 Identification of Problems

In this task the participants were asked to find out problems of the union. Each participant mentioned a problem and the Co- facilitator recorded it in a **Flip Chart**. In this way 21 problems were listed up as shown below.

### 7.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem in whole union.
2. Need to housings for land less papule in ward no 3.
3. Padma river erosion problem in ward no 1, 2,3,4,5 and 7.
4. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
5. Need repairing Hat-Bazar in word no 3.
6. 30% Electricity problem in whole union.
7. Need to repair community clinic
8. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrasa in whole union.
9. Sanitation problem in whole union.
10. Need deep tube well in whole union.
11. 1-no ward already destroy in river erosion.
12. Need shelter center for landless people.
13. Need a technical training center in Nayabari union.
14. Need a college in Nayabari union.
15. Need to repair all play ground in whole union.
16. Need road Gide wall in ward no 7,8.
17. Insufficient medicine in community clinic.
18. Need a baribadh in side Padma River.
19. Problems of water logging in ward no 1,3,4,5,6,7,9.
20. Need Temple, no temple in ward no 4.
21. Need culvert in whole union.

During problem identification the causes of the problems, and potentials as mentioned by the participants were also recorded in the Flip Chart (**Figure-7.3**)



| Problems   | Causes   | Effects  | Capacity to resolve  |
|--|--|--|--|
| ১. বাস্তা/মায়ামায়া<br>সমস্যা: সকল<br>Word - ৭                        | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দে স্বল্পতা,<br>২. কর্তৃপক্ষের অবহেলা।    | ১. লোকেস্টার সমস্যা,<br>২. কৃষিজ ফসলের সমস্যা<br>হয়।                    | ১. প্রকৃত সমস্যাতে অগ্রগতি লোকে<br>হল আছে।<br>২. জমিদার অগ্রগতি লোকে<br>হল আছে।<br>৩. মাটি/বাড়ি দান অগ্রগতি<br>লোকে হল আছে। |
| ২. জমিদারদের আবাদ<br>এবং দরকার সকল<br>Word - ৭                         | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দে স্বল্পতা,<br>২. দ্রুত নদী জোড়ান       | ১. কৃষি জমি হ্রাস পাচ্ছে,<br>২. দারিদ্র্য লোকের হার<br>দিন দিন বাড়ছে।   | ১. জমিদারদের আবাদে<br>অগ্রগতি লোকে হল আছে  |
| ৩. দ্রুত/কলেজের<br>অবকাঠি ঘোর<br>সংস্কার দরকার।<br>সকল Word - ৭        | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দ যথেষ্ট<br>নয়।<br>২. সচেতনতার অভাব।     | ১. শিক্ষার হার হ্রাস পাচ্ছে<br>২. মানব সমস্যা গড়ে উঠছে<br>না।           | ১. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলো<br>জমিদার অগ্রগতি লোকে<br>হল আছে।<br>২. অগ্রগতি সহায়তা দান<br>অগ্রগতি লোকে হল আছে।                 |
| ৪. আর্থনিক সুজ্ঞেগতির<br>নলকুণ্ড দরকার সকল<br>Word - ৭                 | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দে স্বল্পতা<br>২. জনসংখ্যার দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি। | ১. বিভিন্ন রকমের হোমোগ<br>হয়।<br>২. বিজ্ঞান মানবিক অভাব।                | ১. গণিত নলকুণ্ড দ্রুত<br>দান অগ্রগতি লোকে হল আছে<br>২. বিজ্ঞান/মানবিক আর্থনিক<br>সহায়তাদান অগ্রগতি হল আছে।                  |
| ৫. বৈজ্ঞানিক প্রতিষ্ঠানের<br>অবকাঠি ঘোর<br>সংস্কার দরকার সকল Word<br>৭ | ১. নদী জোড়ান ফলে<br>২. বৈজ্ঞানিক সচেতনতার<br>অভাব।      | ১. বৈজ্ঞানিক শিক্ষার হার কমছে,<br>২. মানবীয় মানবিক অভাব<br>দেখা দিচ্ছে। | ১. বৈজ্ঞানিক প্রতিষ্ঠান<br>জমিদার অগ্রগতি লোকে<br>হল আছে।<br>২. আর্থনিক সহায়তা দান লোকে<br>হল আছে।                          |

Figure-7.3: Identified Problems, Causes and Effects and Capacity to resolve them

### 7.5.2 Identified Major Problems

Next, the participants were asked to select five major problems from among the identified problems. The participants after thorough discussion among themselves selected the following five major problems. The problems were recorded in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-7.4**).

1. Communication problem.
2. Lack of housing for landless people.
3. Problems in infrastructure of educational Institutions.
4. Arsenic contaminated tube-well.
5. Repairing of religious institutions

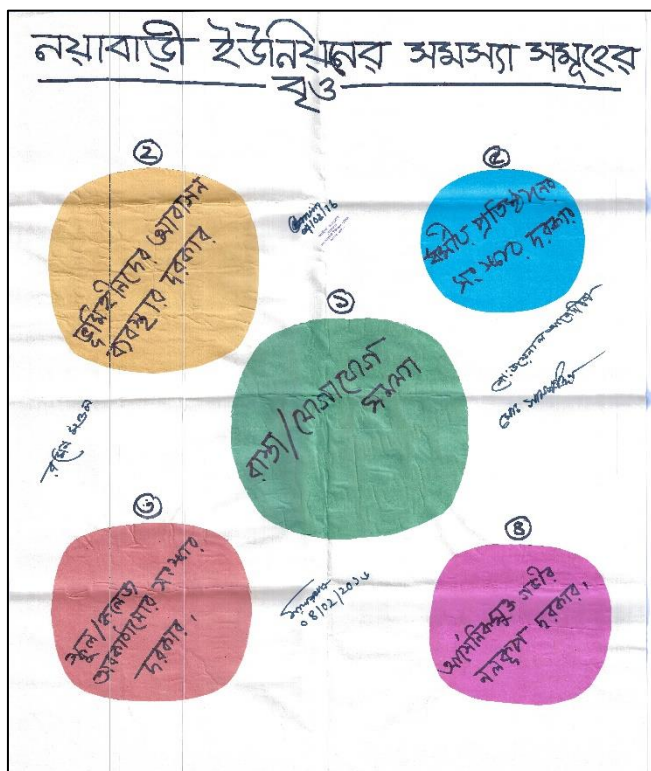


Figure-7.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

### 7.5.3 Details of Main Identified Problems

Following are the details of identified major problems.

#### a. Roads & communication problems:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in all ward number. Following is the list of problems in this sector:

- 3 km road needed in ward no 2,
- 2 km road needed in ward no 3,
- 2 km road needed in ward no 4,
- 3 km road needed in ward no 5,
- 6 km road needed in ward no 6,
- 4 km road needed in ward no 7,
- 7 km road needed in ward no.8,
- 5 km road needed in ward no 9.

Existing road repair is needed in all wards. Twelve culverts are needed in whole union. Guide wall is needed in ward no 7 and 8.

**b. Need housing for landless people:**

Housing for landless people is needed. River erosion problem is major problem in this union. So emergency shelter center & housing is needed in this union. River erosion problem is severe in ward no 1, 2,3,4,5 and 7. Due to lack of government allotment and quick river erosion people lost their agricultural lands and increase poverty day by day.

**c. Need to development of infrastructure of educational institutions:**

- Need to development school and college in ward no 3,4,5,8 and 9.
- Need to infrastructure of Pandu government primary school in ward no 4.
- Need a school, boundary and need a ghut in school pond in ward no 5.
- Need a infrastructure primary school in ward no 8.
- Need to soil in primary school. Lack of government allotment and people are not concuss for that less educational percent's and man power are not grow.

**d. Need arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is no enough deep tube-well in all over the union due to lack of allotment and increase over population. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and face different types of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking.

**e. Repair religious institutions:**

- Need to repair of mosque, temple, graveyard and madrasa in whole union.
- Problems of river erosion their faced in religious educational system.
- Need to repair eidgah in whole union.

## **7.6 Identification of Potentials**

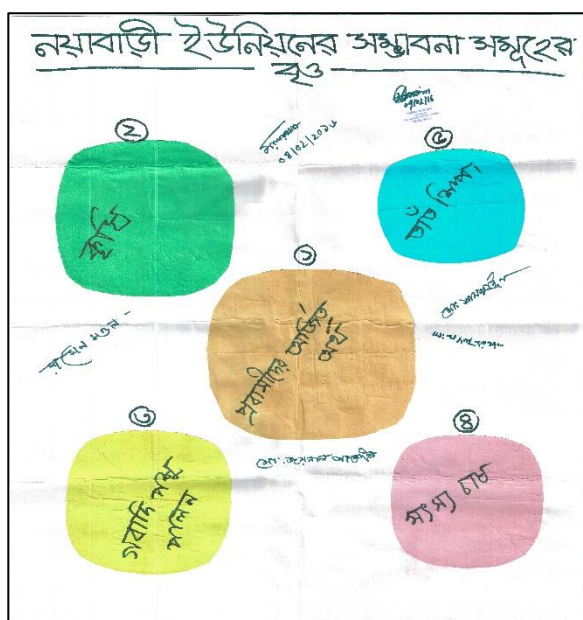
After identifying problems, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The participants after mutual discussion prepared a list of 7 potentials in the union as given below.

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
3. Opportunity of loom.
4. Enough water body for fisheries.
5. Foreign remittent.
6. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm
7. Pottery.

### 7.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

After the participants identified potentials of the union, they were asked to select the five most important potentials. Accordingly they selected the following five potentials as the major ones. These were again noted down in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-7.5**).

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Fisheries.
5. Opportunity of loom.



**Figure-7.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potential**

### 7.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priorities of the union for next 20 years was determined by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. The facilitators conducted an opinion survey among the facilitators using Meta Card. They applied ToP Chart Consensus method (technology of participation consensus workshop) to phase out the execution of identified development projects. In this session each participant was supplied a Meta Card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they were done the cards were collected by the facilitators and rearranged. Proposals of similar nature were merged with a single title. In this way a list of development needs/proposals were identified and written down in a Flip Chart as shown in **Table-7.2**.

**Table-7.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Nayabari Union**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>                           | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>  |
|---|---|
| <b>1. Improvement of communication system</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new pucca roads</li> <li>• Construction of bridges and culverts</li> </ul> |
| <b>2. Provision of healthy sanitation</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of sanitation system</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Provision of arsenic free deep tub-well</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>  |
| <b>4. Electricity connection</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrification in each household</li> <li>• Reduce the loss of electricity</li> </ul>     |
| <b>5. Need of housing for landless people</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of housing</li> </ul>  |
| <b>6. Need a college in Nayabari union</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a college in Nayabari union</li> </ul>                                    |
| <b>7. Development of religious institutions</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of mosque</li> <li>• Want to increase allotment for Imam</li> </ul>           |
| <b>8. Protection of Padma River from erosion</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want to protect river erosion</li> </ul>   |
| <b>9. Gas connection</b>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas in the union</li> </ul>  |

Next the participants arranged all the need/projects under three development phases-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing was first picked up in a **Flip Chart (Figure-7.6)** and then they were transferred to **Table-7.3**.

| বল্প মেয়াদী         | মধ্য মেয়াদী         | দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী        |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ১. পানীয় জল সরবরাহ  | ১. পানীয় জল সরবরাহ  | ১. পানীয় জল সরবরাহ  |
| ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র |
| ৩. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ     | ৩. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ     | ৩. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ     |
| ৪. বাসস্থান          | ৪. বাসস্থান          | ৪. বাসস্থান          |
| ৫. গ্যাস সংযোগ       | ৫. গ্যাস সংযোগ       | ৫. গ্যাস সংযোগ       |

**Figure-7.6: Identification of Development Needs/Projects**

Finally, the projects were put in a table (**Table-7.3**). As seen from the table that the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term phase; 3 proposals were put in the medium term and only 1 proposal went to the long term phase. It is evident from the chart that participants want their problems resolved in the near future.

**Table-7.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals**

| Short term   | Midterm   | Long term  |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of communication system</li> <li>Provision of healthy sanitation</li> <li>Provision of arsenic free deep tub-</li> <li>Electricity connection</li> <li>Need of housing for landless people</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need a college in Nayabari union</li> <li>Development of religious institutions</li> <li>Protection of Padma River from erosion</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gas connection</li> </ol> |

## **7.8 Conclusion**

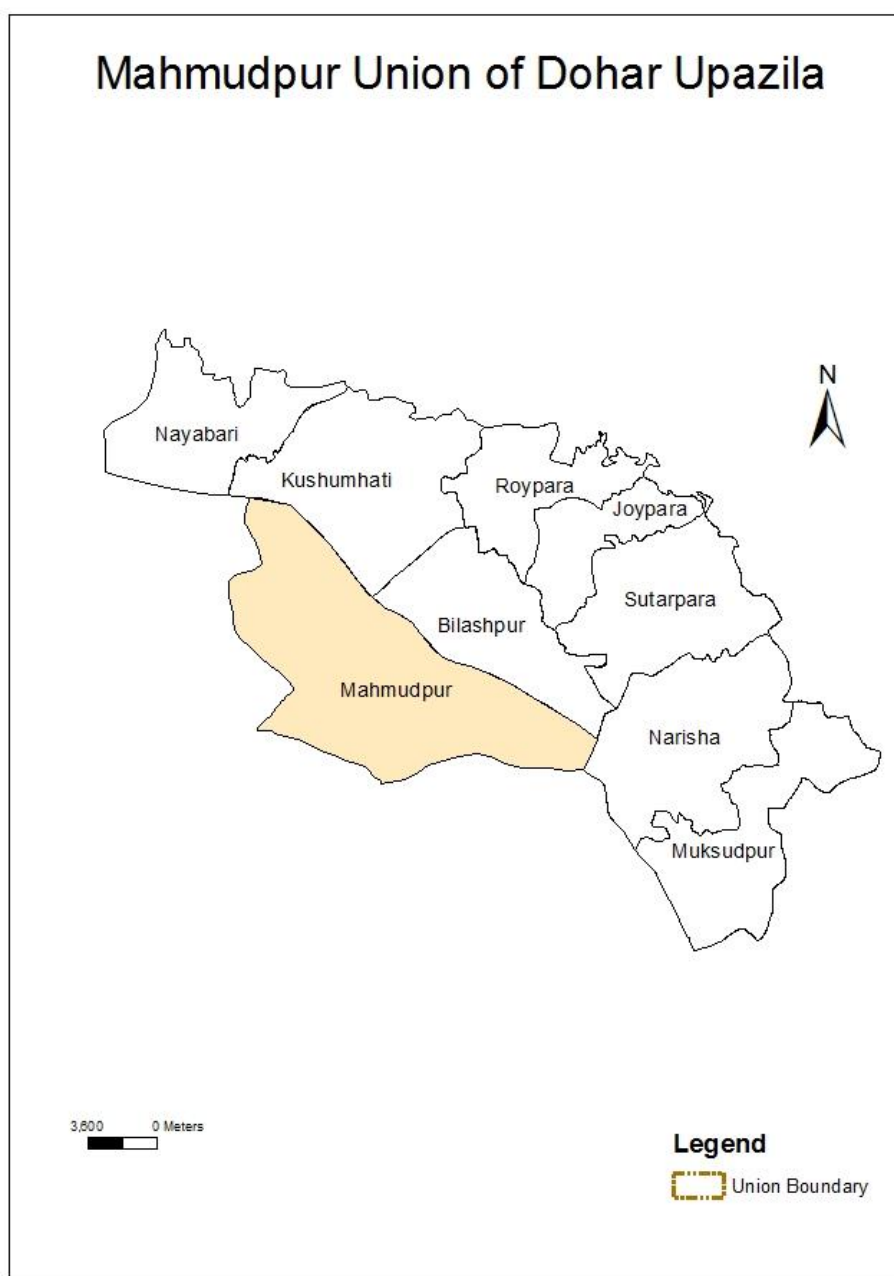
The participants of Nayabari Union marked foreign remittance, fertile agricultural land, opportunity and eager people for dairy farm, fisheries, opportunity of loom as the major potentials of the union. Except remittance other potentials are common to rest of the unions as well. Foreign remittance is an important potential but it is not properly made use of by the people who receive them. They are primarily spent on consumer goods. They have been utilized for productive purposes which could have boosted the rural economy. Government should have more pragmatic programs to make use of this valuable money coming from abroad.



## 8.0 Mahmudpur Union

### 8.1 Union Profile

Mahmudpur Union is one of the 8 unions of Dohar Upazila. Geographically, it is located by Kushumhati union in the north, Joypara union in the east, Bilashpur union in the south and Padma River and in the west. The union has a total area of 2966 acre and a population of 16846 (2011) giving a density of 1403 persons per sqk.km. The union has a literacy rate of 41.80% with 40.30% male and 43.20% female.



**Map-8.1: Map of Mahmudpur Union**



**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 10:00 am -12:30 pm

Date: 05//02/2016

Union: Mahmudpur

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: UP Office, Mahmudpur



**Photo-8.1: PRA Attendance in Mahmudpur Union**

স্থান : আশুজুদপুর ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ সদর, ঢাকা তারিখ : ০৫/০২/২০২৫-ইং  
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

[illegible]

**Figure-8.1: PRA Attendance Sheet**

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

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

### 8.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in Mahmudpur Union took place on February 5, 2016 at UP Office. It started at 10:00 a.m. and went on upto 12:30 pm. There were 42 participants that included Union Ward Councilors, service holder, political leader, Union Parishad staff, local school teacher, trader and a few common people. The number of participants was 28.

**Table-8.1: Category of PRA Participants**

| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Up Chairman/<br>Member       | Farmer | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 9                            | 11     | 6      | 1              | 2       |              | 13    | 42    |

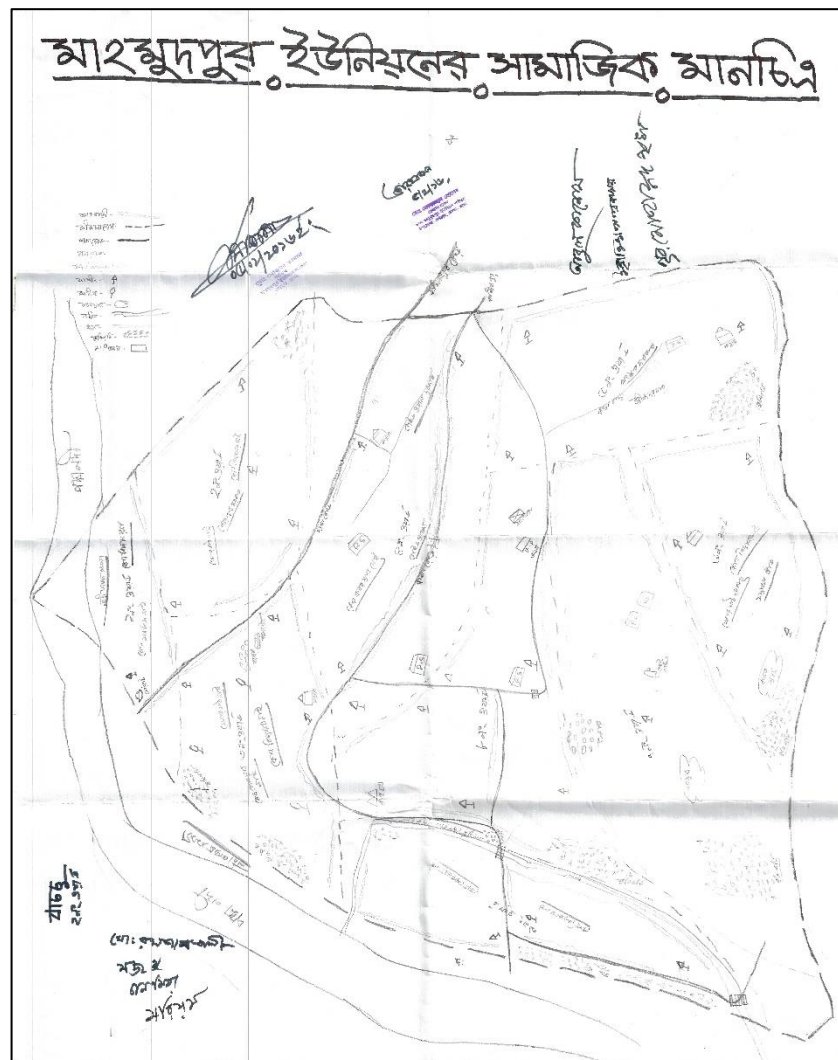
Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

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

## 8.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Mapping was the first assignment of the PRA done by active involvement of the participants. In this task the participants drew map of their union with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator first helped them drawing the boundary line of the Mahmudpur Union. Next the participants drew roads, ponds, rivers and khals, ward boundary, school and other facilities, resource areas and problem areas. Social Map of Bhandari Kandi drew by the participants is presented in **Figure-8.2**.



**Figure-8.2: Social Map of Mahmudpur Union**

### 8.4.1 Identified Features in the Social Map

- Pucca and katcha roads
- Religious Institutions
- Graveyard
- Rivers and Khal
- Agricultural Land
- UP Complex

## 8.5 Identification of Problems

In this task the participants were asked to find out problems of the union. Each participant mentioned a problem and the Co-facilitator recorded it in a **Flip Chart**. In this way 22 problems were listed up as shown below.

### 8.5.1 List of Problems Identified

1. River erosion in ward no 1, 5 and 8.
2. Communication problem in whole union.
3. Want bridge & culvert in ward no 1, 2, 4,5,6,8 and 9.
4. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions in ward no 2,5,7and 8.
5. Need government primary school in ward no 2, 3, 6 and 9.
6. Need road's Gide wall in ward no 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 and 9.
7. Need Sanitation problem in ward number 1,2,3,5,6,7,8 and 9.
8. Need arsenic free deep tube well in word no 1,2,3,5 and 6.
9. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Eidgah, Graveyard and Madrasa in word no 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9.
10. Water logging problems in ward no 6.
11. Water line/ Drain problem.
12. Need repairing all Hat-Bazar in Mahmudpur union.
13. Need Gide wall in ward no 8.
14. Want to repair playground.
15. Doctor and medicine not found in community clinic.
16. Need technical training center.
17. Need to development ICT service in union.
18. Need to repair Post office.
19. Electricity problem in ward no 2, 5, 7 and 8.
20. Need to repair all school.
21. Want to play ground in ward no 2,8.
22. Need a High school in word no 7.

The participants also identified causes behind problems, their effects and the potentials of the union to resolve the problems. **(Figure-8.3)**.



| Problems   | Causes   | Effects   | Capacity to resolve   |
|--|--|---|---|
| ১. রাস্তা/ঘোষাঘোষা সমস্যা: মকল Word - G              | ১. ভেলে-ঘো-আল মারি কারণে স্থায়ী রাস্তা টিকে না।<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা<br>৩. অসিষ্টপূর্ণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ সামগ্রী দিয়ে রাস্তাঘাট তৈরি। | ১. চলাফেরার সমস্যা হচ্ছে<br>২. অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা হচ্ছে।<br>৩. সময়মত চিকিৎসা থেকে বঞ্চিত হচ্ছে। | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় অর্থদান আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. রাস্তা তৈরিতে জমিদান আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>৩. বালু/মাটি দিয়ে সহায়তা করতে আগ্রহী। |
| ২. আদ্যা বদীর জাঙ্গাল সমস্যা।                        | ১. কর্তৃপক্ষের অহেলা আছে।<br>২. সময়মত সহায়তা না স্বল্পতা<br>৩. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা।   | ১. কৃষি জমি হুমকী আছে।<br>২. স্থায়ী লোকবনের হার বৃদ্ধি<br>৩. দাবিদা লোকের হার বৃদ্ধি                 | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় অর্থদান আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. কোচ/রাস্তা দিয়ে নদী-জাঙ্গাল বোঝে সহায়তা দান আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।                   |
| ৩. মারিচিটকান সমস্যা: মকল Word - G                   | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা<br>২. স্বাস্থ্য মতেজতার অভাব   | ১. পরিবেশে দূষিত হচ্ছে<br>২. বিভিন্ন রকমের রোগ বাল্যে হচ্ছে।  | ১. বিজ্ঞানী/প্রবাসীরা সহায়তাদান আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. মতেজতা স্বাস্থ্যিক বস মতেজ বস জোখা আছে বিলাস করে গির্জায় (মতেজ বস)    |
| ৪. জমি-নিচি ক্রিয়াক, স্বাস্থ্য সেবা সমস্যা মকল Word | ১. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা<br>২. দ্রুত বসস্থাপনা হচ্ছে।   | ১. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা থেকে বঞ্চিত হচ্ছে।<br>২. অকালে মৃত্যু হার বৃদ্ধি হচ্ছে।                             | ১. কমবেশী কুখ্যাত মতেজ লোক আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. স্বাস্থ্য সেবা প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপন জন্য জমিদান আগ্রহী লোক জন আছে।              |
| ৫. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের ওপর কোর্সিয়ার ওয়াকারের অভাব | ১. ব্যক্তি মতেজতার অভাব<br>২. সরকারি বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা   | ১. শিক্ষার হার মতেজজন নয়।<br>২. মানব সম্পদ হারছে উঠছে না।  | ১. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপন জন্য জমিদান আগ্রহী লোক জন আছে।<br>২. কমবেশী জমিদান আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।                                |

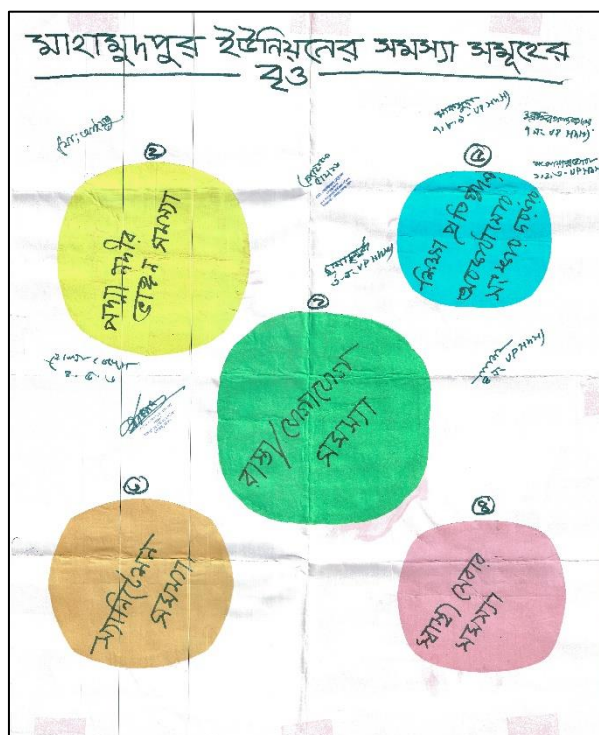
Figure-8.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve them

### 8.5.2 Identified Major Problems

After identification of 16 problems of the union by the participants, they were asked to select five major problems. After threadbare discussion among themselves the participants decided on the following five major problems. The facilitators immediately recorded the five problems in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-8.4**).

Following are the five major problems of the union.

1. Communication problem.
2. River erosion problem.
3. Sanitation problem.
4. Community clinic problem.
5. Want to repair school & college.



**Figure-8.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

### 8.5.3 List of Major Identified Problems

Following is the details of identified major problems:

#### a. Roads & communication problems:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in all ward number. Following is the list of problems in this sector:

- 2 km road needed in ward no 1,
- 20 km road needed in ward no 2,
- 30 km road needed in ward no 3,
- 10 km road needed in ward no 4,
- 15 km road needed in ward no 5,
- 31 km road needed in ward no 6,
- 16 km road needed in ward no. 7,
- 12 km road needed in ward no 8.
- 6 km road needed in ward no 9.

Existing road repair is needed in all wards. Two culverts are needed in ward no. 2, 4 and 9. A bridge is needed in ward no. 1, 5, 6, 7 and 9. Guide wall is needed in ward no. 1,2,3,5,6,7,8 and 9.

**b. Padma River erosion :**

- Need river erosion check in ward no 1, 5 and 8. For this problem they are losing their homes, agricultural land which increase poverty.
- Lack of allotment and government support, negligence of authority and they don't get help in due time.

**c. Sanitation problem:**

There is no proper and good sanitation system in whole union. This problem still remains due to lack of government allotment & unconscious for health. For this problem diseases increases and environment being polluted.

**d. Health care facility not available:**

Due to lack of modern technology for health care, lack of good doctor and medicine, over population etc. problems remain in health care facility in of this union. For this problem in health care service people face problem like mortality rate being increase, need to go far for take health service, expense being increase etc.

**e. Lack of development educational infrastructure:**

- Need primary school in ward no 2, 3, 6 and 9.
- Need to repair school & college in ward no 2, 5, 7 and 8.
- Need government high school in ward no 7.
- Need to repair all school in this union.
- Lack of government allotment and people are not concuss for that educational percent's are very low and don't grow man power.

**8.6 Identification of Potentials**

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

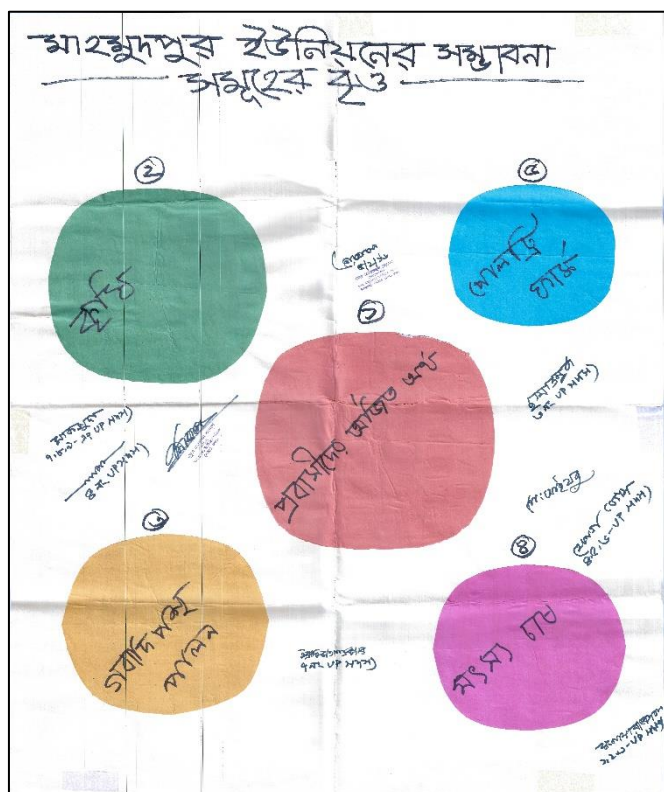
1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
3. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
4. Enough water body for fisheries.
5. Opportunity of loom.
6. Foreign remittance.
7. Pottery.



### 8.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

After the participants identified potentials of the union, they were asked to select the five most important potentials. Accordingly they selected the following five potentials as the major ones. These were again noted down in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-8.5**).

1. Foreign remittent.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm



**Figure-8.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials**

### 8.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priorities of the union for next 20 years was determined by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. The facilitators conducted an opinion survey among the facilitators using Meta Card. They applied ToP Chart Consensus method (technology of participation consensus workshop) to phase out the execution of identified development projects. In this session each participant was supplied a Meta Card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they were done the cards were collected by the facilitators and rearranged. Proposals of similar nature were merged with a single title. In this way a list of development needs/proposals were identified and written down in a Flip Chart as shown in **Table-8.2**.

**Table-8.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Mahmudpur Union**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>                          | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>  |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Development of religious institutions</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of mosque</li> <li>• Want madrasa</li> <li>• Establishment of graveyard</li> </ul>                                  |
| <b>2. Development of health system</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of improved health service</li> </ul>   |
| <b>3. Protection of Padma River from erosion</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to protect river erosion</li> <li>• Want Padma river regime</li> </ul>  |
| <b>4. Development of Educational system</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of schools</li> <li>• Improvement of educational system</li> </ul>   |
| <b>5. Provision of healthy sanitation</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of sanitation system</li> </ul>  |
| <b>6. Improvement of communication system</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new pucca roads</li> <li>• Construction of bridges and culverts</li> <li>• Construction of guide wall</li> </ul> |
| <b>7. Electricity connection</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrification in each household</li> <li>• Reduce the loss of electricity</li> </ul>   |
| <b>8. Gas connection</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas in the union</li> </ul>  |

Next the participants arranged all the need/projects under three development phases-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing was first picked up in a **Flip Chart (Figure-8.6)** and then they were transferred to **Table-8.3**.

| স্বল্প মেয়াদী                     | মধ্য মেয়াদী     | দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| ১. ইমাম মসজিদ নির্মাণ              | ১. গ্যাস সংযোগ   | ১. গ্যাস সংযোগ |
| ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র নির্মাণ       | ২. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ |                |
| ৩. পদ্মা নদীর তীর সুরক্ষা          |                  |                |
| ৪. প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় নির্মাণ      |                  |                |
| ৫. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্রের পরিচ্ছন্নতা |                  |                |

**Figure-8.6: Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals**

It is evident from **Table-8.3** that the participants are keen to see their most important development proposals be executed in shortest possible time. The table shows that the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term phase, 2 proposals in the midterm and only one proposal in the long term.

**Table- 8.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposal**

| Short term   | Midterm   | Long term         |
|--|---|-------------------|
| 1. Development of religious institutions<br>2. Development of health system<br>3. Protection of Padma River from erosion<br>4. Development of Educational system<br>5. Provision of healthy sanitation | 1. Improvement of communication system<br>2. Electricity connection | 1. Gas connection |

## **8.8 Conclusion**

Mahmudpur Union people mentioned foreign remittance, fertile agricultural land, opportunity and eager people for dairy farm, fisheries and opportunity for poultry farm as the major potentials of the union. Foreign remittance is an important potential but it is not properly made use of by the people who receive them. They have been utilized for productive purposes which could have boosted the rural economy. Government should have more realistic programs to make use of this valuable money coming from abroad.

## ANNEXURE-III

### Pourashava Ward Level Individual PRA Report of Dohar Upazila

#### 1.0 Ward No. 01

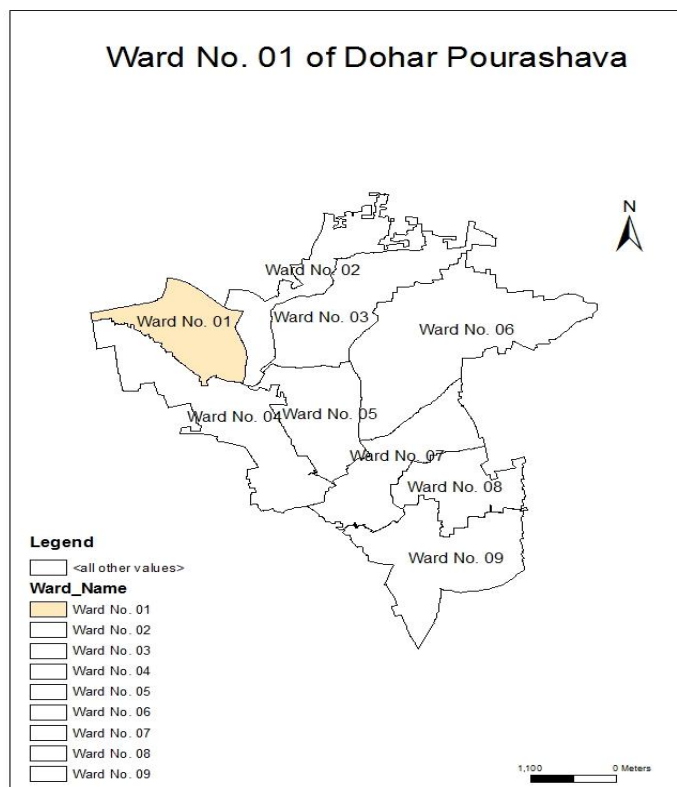
##### 1.1 Ward Profile

**Ward No. 1** has population of 4467 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises of two mouzas, namely, Madhya Latakhola and Paschim Latakhola having population of 2445 and 2022 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-1.1** below.

**Table-1.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 01**

| Information Head and Data |                   |                          |  |       |         |                             |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|-------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population                | Literacy Rate (%) | Percent of Male Employed | Field of Employment of Adult Males (%) |       |         | Percent of Sanitary Latrine | Percent of Pucca Structure |
|                           |                   |                          | Agri.                                  | Ind.  | Service |                             |                            |
| 4467                      | 61.6              | 12                       | 3.15                                   | 13.26 | 14.95   | 94.7                        | 8.8                        |

Source: BBS, 2011



**Map-1.1: Map of Ward No. 01**

**PRA Team Composition:**  
**Conducted by Team A**  
Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain  
Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu  
Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam  
Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim  
Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit  
Time: 10:30 am -1:00 pm  
Date: 22//02/2016  
Pourashava: Dohar  
Ward No. 01  
Upazila: Dohar  
District: Dhaka  
Venue: Ward Councilor Office



**Photo-1.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 01**



**PRA সেশন**

“প্রিপরেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগর)

সময়- ১০.৩০ - ১.০০

স্থান : দোহার পৌরসভা ১ নং ওয়ার্ড তারিখ : ২২-২-২০১৬

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

| ক্রমিক | নাম                 | ঠিকানা        | পেশা    | মোবাইল নং   | স্বাক্ষর     |
|--------|---------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| ১      | মুহাম্মদ হামিদুল হক | কাঁচা মিলন ০১ | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৫৭৬৪৫৪২ | M.H. Hossain |
| ২      | মোঃ এমরুল হোসেন     | ১ নং ওয়ার্ড  | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭২৬৪২০৪১০ | 22/02/2016   |
| ৩      | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬৭৩৫৪৭ | 18           |
| ৪      | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭২৭৭৩৭০১০ | 18           |
| ৫      | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৬      | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৭      | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৮      | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৯      | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১০     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১১     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১২     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১৩     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১৪     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১৫     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১৬     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১৭     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১৮     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ১৯     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২০     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২১     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২২     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২৩     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২৪     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২৫     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২৬     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২৭     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২৮     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ২৯     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৩০     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৩১     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৩২     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৩৩     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৩৪     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৩৫     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
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| ৩৭     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৩৮     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৩৯     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |
| ৪০     | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবির   | "             | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১৭১৭৬১৭৭৪  | 18           |

Figure-1.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 1.2 PRA Techniques

In PRA sessions, the activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and Preparation and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used in PRA were, **Social Mapping** and **Top Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava Wards. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.



### 1.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 1 was held on 22 February, 2016 in the Ward Councilor Office with 25 participants. The program was held between 10:30 am to 1:00 pm. Twenty five participants attended the PRA. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward, like, petty business men, farmer, school teacher and local people participated in the PRA. Details of participants is presented in **Table-1.2** below.

**Table-1.2: Category of PRA Participants**

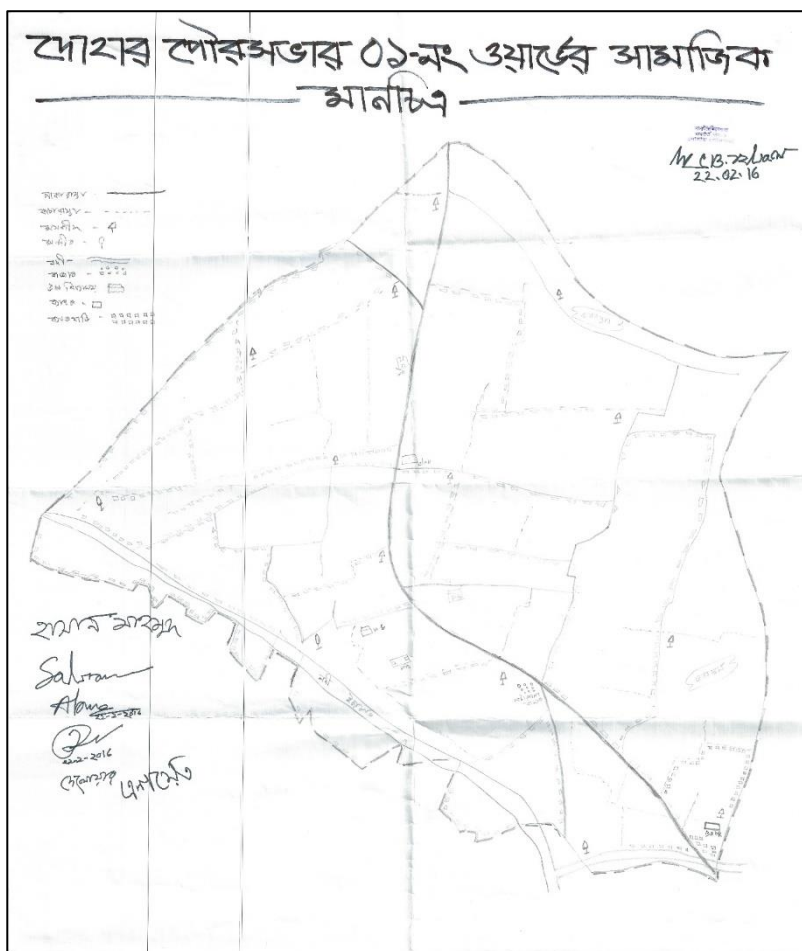
| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Pourashava Councilor         | Farmer | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 1                            | 1      | 12     | 1              | 1       | -            | 9     | 25    |

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

### 1.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first session of the PRA was Social Mapping. Social Map of the ward was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator helped them by drawing the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major drainage including areas of problems. **Figure-1.2** shows the social map prepared by the participants.



**Figure-1.2: Social Map of Wards No. 01**

#### 1.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

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

- Major roads
- Religious Institutions
- River
- Bazar
- Bank
- Settlement

#### 1.5 Identification of Problems

After drawing Social Map of the ward, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems, one facilitator recoded them in a **Flip Chart**. The identified 17 problems of Ward No. 1 is presented below.

### 1.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Need water line/ Drain.
3. Need arsenic free deep tube well.
4. Need to repair bridge and culvert.
5. Need to development ineffectual of education system.
6. Need to development Mosque, Madrasa, graveyard, Shoshan ghat.
7. Need gas connection.
8. No water splay in pourashava.
9. Want electricity connection.
10. Want guide wall beside the road.
11. Water logging problems.
12. Want a ghat near Lotakhola high school.
13. Insufficient teacher in educational instruction.
14. Want to repair school field.
15. No Orphanage in this ward so need an orphanage.
16. Want pucca ghat in Padma Shakha River.
17. No enough doctor, not well services in health center.

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

| Problems                                      | Causes   | Effects  | Capacity to resolve   |
|---|--|--|---|
| ১. ক্রমবর্ধমান সমস্যা                         | ১. মৎস্যবাহি বর্ষাঘটক অপ্রত                                  | ১. জনসংখ্যার হ্রাস হতে পারে।<br>২. পরিবেশ দূষিত হতে পারে।        | ১. প্রকৃত সমস্যা অপ্রত<br>লোকজন আছে।<br>২. জনসংখ্যা অপ্রত<br>লোকজন আছে। |
| ২. বাস্তব/যোগাযোগ সমস্যা                      | ১. মৎস্যবাহি বর্ষাঘটক অপ্রত<br>২. স্থানীয় চিনি দ্রব্য অপ্রত | ১. জনসংখ্যার সমস্যা হতে পারে।<br>২. আর্থিক ক্ষতি সাধিত হতে পারে। | ১. প্রকৃত সমস্যা অপ্রত<br>লোকজন আছে।                                    |
| ৩. আর্থনৈতিক ক্ষতি গর্ভিত<br>নবকল্প দ্রব্য    | ১. মৎস্যবাহি বর্ষাঘটক<br>স্থানীয়                            | ১. স্থিতি বর্ষাঘটক পলিসি<br>হ্রাস হতে পারে।                      | ১. গর্ভিত নবকল্প স্থানীয়<br>জনসংখ্যা লোকজন আছে।                        |
| ৪. শিক্ষণ প্রতিষ্ঠানের<br>মৎস্যবাহি দ্রব্য    | ১. মৎস্যবাহি বর্ষাঘটক<br>অপ্রত                               | ১. শিক্ষণ হ্রাস কমে যাবে।<br>২. মানব সম্পদ হ্রাস হতে পারে।       | ১. মৎস্যবাহি বর্ষাঘটক<br>অপ্রত  |
| ৫. বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের<br>মৎস্যবাহি দ্রব্য | ১. মৎস্যবাহি বর্ষাঘটক<br>স্থানীয়                            | ১. বৈশিষ্ট্য বর্ষাঘটক সমস্যা<br>হতে পারে।                        | ১. জনসংখ্যা অপ্রত<br>লোকজন আছে।   |

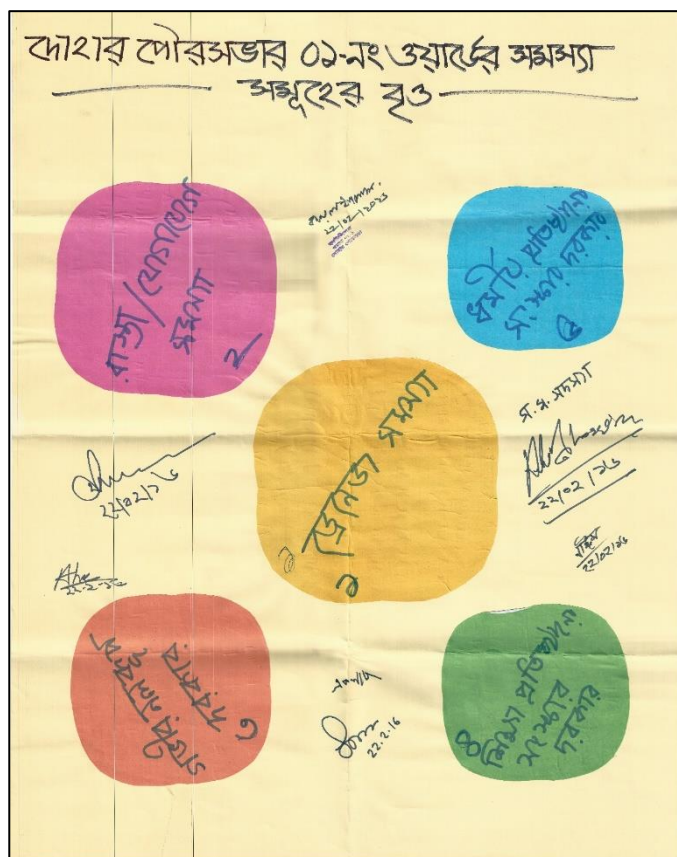
Figure-1.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve them

### 1.5.2 Major Problems of the Ward

After marking the general problems of the ward, the participants were asked to select the five most critical problems of the ward. Accordingly, the participants identified the following five major problems of the ward.

All the five problems were recorded in a Venn diagram by the facilitators as shown in **Figure- 1.4**.

1. Drainage problem.
2. Communication problem.
3. Need Arsenic free Deep tube well.
4. Need to develop infrastructure of education system.
5. Need to develop infrastructure of religious instruction.



**Figure-1.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

### 1.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

Following is a short description of identified major problems of Ward No. 01

#### a. Drainage problem:

Water logging is a major problem of the ward. For this reason they effected by floods. So drainage is needed in whole ward ({Poschim Lotakhola}, {Purbo Lothakhola}, {Laskar kanda}). Lack of government allotment they do not refer drainage. For this reason most of the houses are damaged and environment is polluted.

#### b. Roads and commination problem:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in this ward. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road is needed in all ward around 25 k.m ({Lothakhola new bazar to Shofi ahammed home}, {Shofi Ahammed home to bilpar

via gurar graveyard}, {Shorolshongho to Dharogabari moor}, {Joynal bapari homes to khalpar vaiya drain and road},). Two bridges are needed in this ward ({Tuta Mia home Korom Ali mur},{ Lotakhola Rrafiq kazi mur }). Due to ignorance of political person and lack of government allotment, roads and bridges were not constructed in previous days. For this problems they faced problem in daily movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money and time.

**c. Insufficient arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in this ward. Due to lack of government allotment they don't put in deep tube well. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and face different type of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Emergency deep tube-well is needed in this ward.

**d. Need to development infrastructure of education system:**

- Need to development infrastructure of educational instruction.
- Due to lack of government, they don't develop their instruction

**e. Repair institution religious:**

- Need to repair graveyard in this ward.
- Need to repair mosque, temple.
- Lack of government allotment they didn't construct in previous day.

## **1.6 Identification of Potentials**

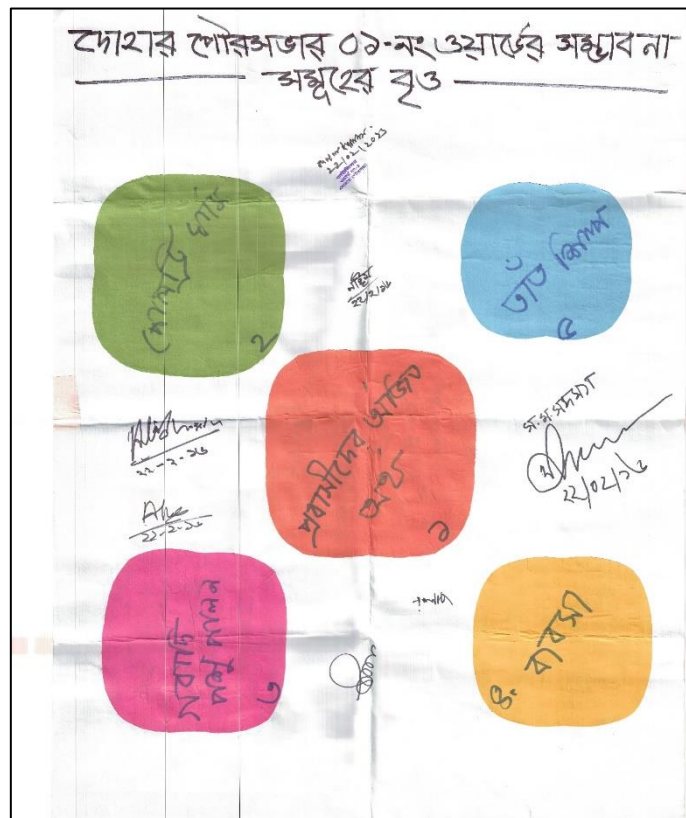
After identification of problems of the ward, the participants identified the potentials of the ward that could be used as resources for development of the ward. The participants identified 6 potentials of the ward. These are as follows.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Poultry farm.
3. Business.
4. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
5. Opportunity of loom.
6. Pottery.

### 1.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

Next, the participants were asked to select five most important potentials that would substantially contribute in development of the ward. The participants identified the following five potentials. The potential were noted in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-1.5**) by the facilitators.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Poultry farm.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Business.
5. Opportunity of loom.



**Figure-1.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials**

### 1.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priority phasing was the next task. It was done in the same way as it was done for union PRA. The facilitators conducted opinion survey using Meta Card and applied **ToP Consensus Workshop** method to phase out development priorities. In this session each participant was supplied a card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they were done the cards were collected by the facilitators. Similar proposals were merged into one. Debate among the participants was held for fixing the name. In this way new clusters of proposals emerged. At last a list of development needs/proposals were identified by the participants in **Table-1.3**.



**Table-1.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 01**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>                         | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>   |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Improvement of communication system</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of pucca roads</li> <li>• Construction of wide roads</li> <li>• Repair of existing roads</li> <li>• Want Railway access</li> </ul>                     |
| <b>2. Development of educational system</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>• Establishment of schools</li> <li>• Establishment of colleges</li> <li>• Want good teachers</li> </ul> |
| <b>3. Provision of drainage system</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of drain</li> <li>• Improvement of drainage system</li> </ul>  |
| <b>4. Electricity connection</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of continuous electricity</li> </ul>   |
| <b>5. Want arsenic free deep tube well</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> <li>• Provision of pure water</li> </ul>  |
| <b>6. Improvement of religious institutions</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair of mosque</li> <li>• Reapair of temple</li> <li>• Construction of orphanage</li> </ul>   |
| <b>7. Want pucca ghat</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of pucca ghat in river</li> </ul>   |
| <b>8. Provision of gas connection</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas line</li> </ul>   |

In the next stage development needs/projects were phased out on the basis of priority through consensus of the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-1.6**).

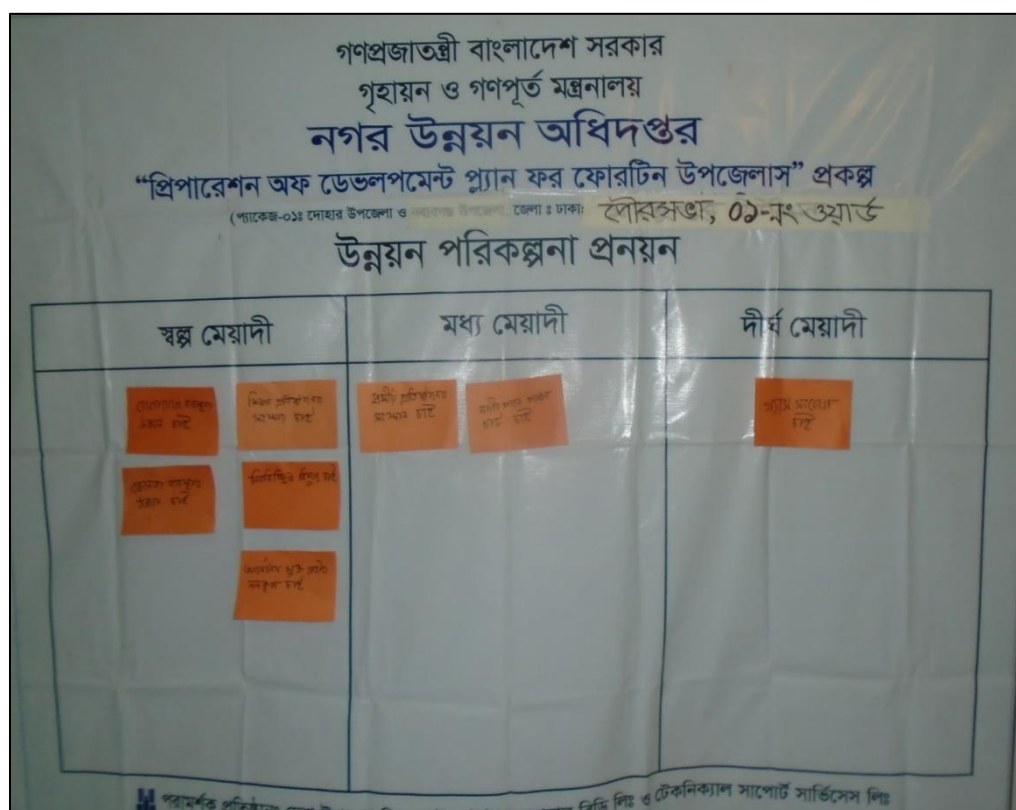


Figure-1.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

Finally, the needs/proposals identified by the participants were put in a table (Table-1.4). As the table shows, the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term phase, 2 proposals in the medium term and only one proposal in the long term. It indicates that the participants are keen to see their development proposals executed in shortest possible time.

Table-1.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

| Short term   | Midterm  | Long term   |
|--|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of communication system</li> <li>Development of educational system</li> <li>Provision of drainage system</li> <li>Electricity connection</li> <li>Want arsenic free deep tube well</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of religious institutions</li> <li>Want pucca ghat</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of gas connection</li> </ol> |

## **1.8 Conclusion**

In **Ward No. 1** PRA the participants put forward five major problems. Drainage problem is their first problem. This is a common problem of all urban centres of Bangladesh that mainly occur due to filling of drainage channels by disposal of waste and by illegal encroachment. Communication problem is their second problem. The root of this problem lies with failure of the Pourashava to pave and maintain roads for want of fund. As there is not enough deep tube-well in this ward, arsenic problem is severe. It has already done testing of tube wells for arsenic. But so far could not install enough deep tube wells for supplying arsenic free water to the citizens. So deep tube well is needed. Developing infrastructure in education facilities is responsibility of the Ministry of Education. In most cases due to dearth of fund the O&M of schools cannot be done properly. Repair of mosque, temple and orphanage is necessary.

## 2.0 Ward No. 02

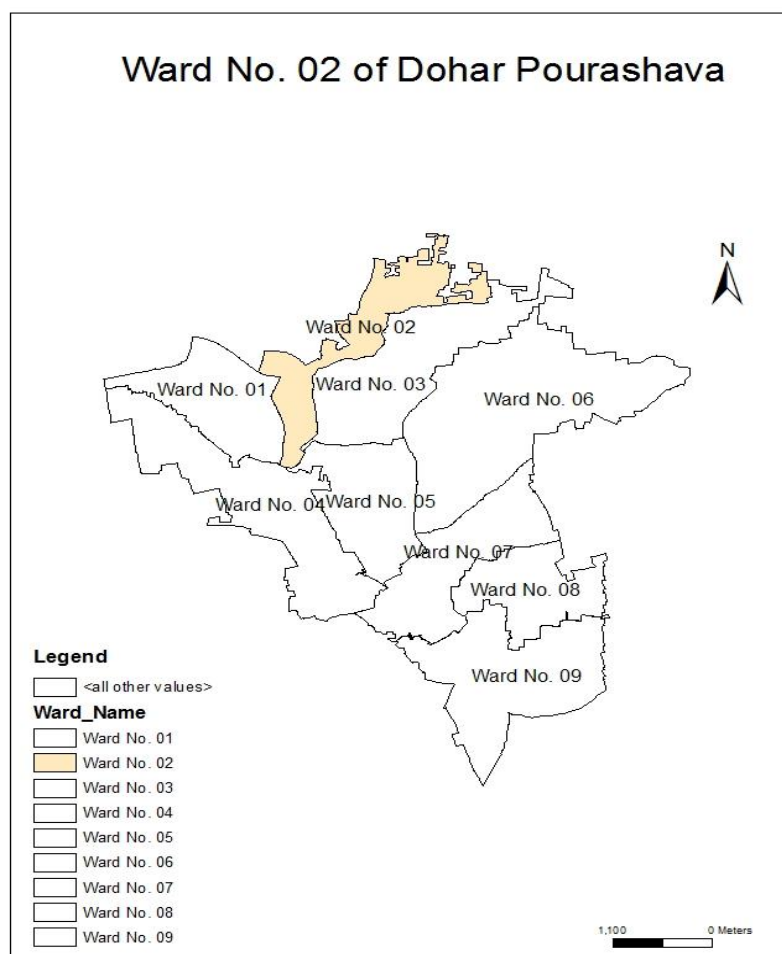
### 2.1 Ward Profile

**Ward No. 2** has a population of 6319 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises of three mouzas, namely, Dakshin Char Joypara, Purba Latakhola and Uttar Char Joypara having population of 2507, 2130 and 1682 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-2.1** below.

**Table-2.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 02**

| Information Head and Data |                   |                          |  |      |         |                             |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population                | Literacy Rate (%) | Percent of Male Employed | Field of Employment of Adult Males (%) |      |         | Percent of Sanitary Latrine | Percent of Pucca Structure |
|                           |                   |                          | Agri.                                  | Ind. | Service |                             |                            |
| 6319                      | 68.8              | 18.45                    | 11.2                                   | 40   | 13.95   | 98.6                        | 6.7                        |

Source: BBS, 2011



**Map-2.1: Map of Ward No. 02**

**PRA Team Composition:**  
**Conducted by Team A**  
Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain  
Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu  
Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam  
Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim  
Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit  
Time: 4:00 pm -6:00 pm  
Date: 22//02/2016  
Pourashava: Dohar  
Ward No. 02  
Upazila: Dohar  
District: Dhaka  
Venue: Ward Councilor Office



**Photo-2.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 02**



### Figure-2.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. In PRA sessions the activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and Determination and Prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

## 2.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 2 was held on 22 February, 2016 in the Ward Councilor Office with 31 participants. The program was held between 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm. Thirty one participants attended the PRA. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward, like, petty business men, farmer and some local people participated in the PRA (**Table-2.2**). Participants prepared Social Map of the ward and identified problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward.

**Table-2.2: Category of PRA Participants**

| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Pourashava/Mayor Councilor   | Farmer | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 1                            | 2      | 20     | 3              | 2       |              | 3     | 31    |

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

## 2.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

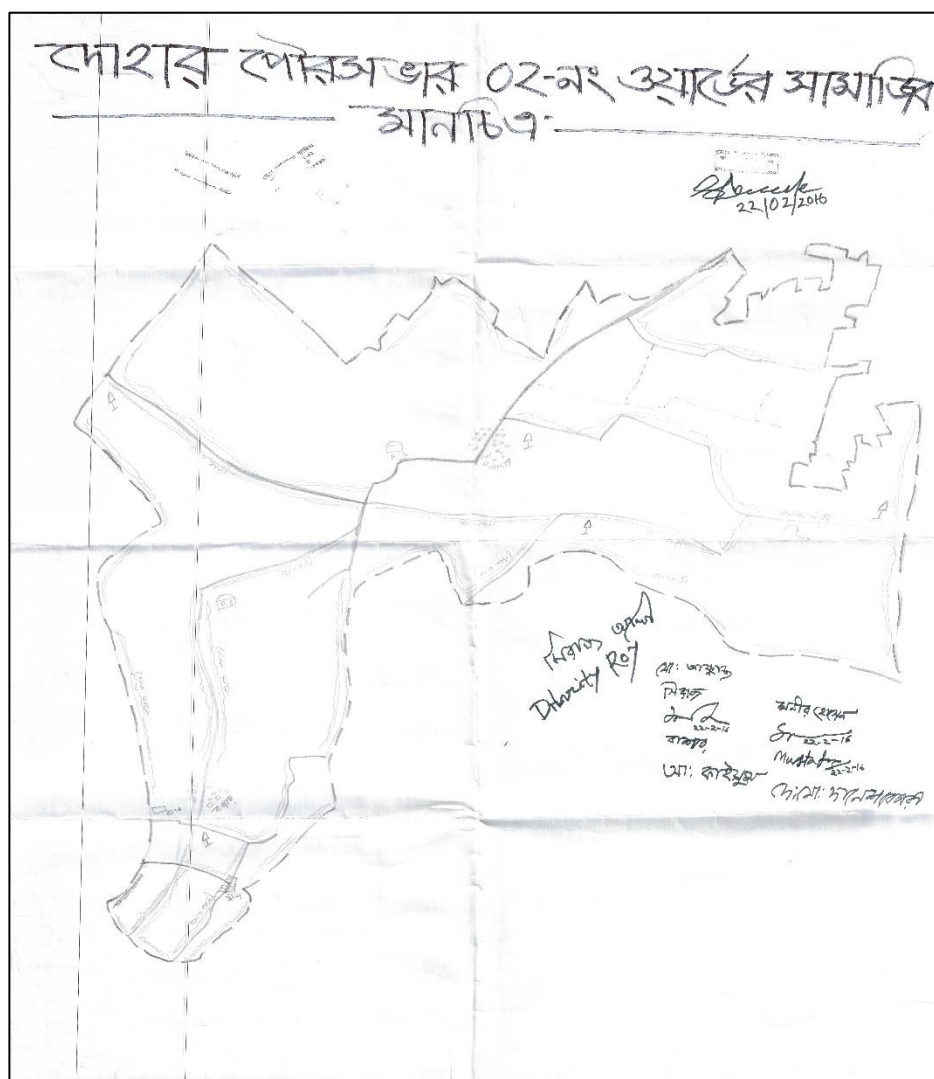
The first assignment of PRA was preparation of a Social Map of the ward. The map was drawn by the participants helped by the facilitators. The facilitators drew the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major features of the ward (**Figure-2.2**).

### 2.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

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

- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Bazar
- Bank





**Figure-2.2: Social Map of Wards No. 02**

## 2.5 Identification of Problems of Ward No. 02

The second task of the PRA was to list up the problems of the ward with the involvement of the participants. As the participants marked a problem it was noted down by the facilitators in a **Flip Chart**. In this way the participants identified 19 problems of the ward as follows.

### 2.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Water logging problems.
3. Need water line/ Drain.
4. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard.
5. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
6. Needs 20% electricity connection.
7. Need gas.
8. Want well health services.
9. Need to develop ICT.
10. Need arsenic free deep tube well.
11. Need to repair school playground.
12. No water supply in powroshova.
13. Needs underground bridge, culvert and approach road.
14. Insufficient teacher in school.
15. Need Gide wall.
16. Needs ghat in Esamoti River.
17. Need electricity connection.
18. Need to establish health center in government place.
19. 5% Sanitation problem.

The participants also identified causes behind problems, their effects and the potentials of the union to resolve the problems. **(Figure-2.3)**

| Problems                   | Causes  | Effects   | Capacity to resolve                                     |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| ১. বাস্তা/আনুষঙ্গিক সমস্যা | ১. মরগতি বহাদেব অত্র<br>২. বর্জন প্রদেব অত্র        | ১. যাবত প্রদেব চন্দ্রপ্রভা অত্র<br>২. অত্রিক অত্র মাতিও প্রদে<br>৩. মতিম মদে প্রদে (মাতিও বক্রিত প্রদে) | ১. মতিম মতিম প্রদে<br>২. অত্রিক প্রদে<br>৩. মাতিও প্রদে |
| ২. প্রদে/অত্রিক সমস্যা     | ১. অত্রিক অত্র বাস্তা অত্র<br>২. অত্রিক অত্র অত্রিক | ১. অত্রিক প্রদে<br>২. অত্রিক প্রদে  | ১. অত্রিক প্রদে<br>২. অত্রিক প্রদে                      |
| ৩. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম      | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম      | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম  | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম          |
| ৪. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম      | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম      | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম  | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম          |
| ৫. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম      | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম      | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম  | ১. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম<br>২. অত্রিক অত্রিক মতিম          |

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

### 2.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Next, the participants were asked to select five major problems of the ward. The identified major problems are presented below.

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Drainage and water logging problem
3. Need Arsenic free Deep tube-well
4. Needs to development school and college.
5. Sanitation problem.

The facilitators noted down the five major problems in a Venn Diagram (Figure-2.4).

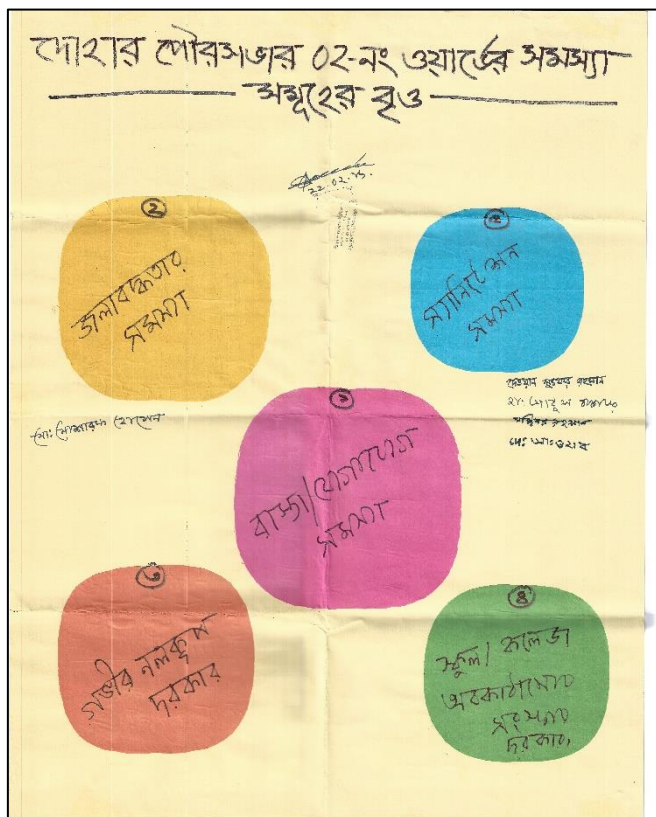


Figure-2.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

### 2.5.3 Details of Major Problems

Following is the details of major problems.

#### 1. Problems road:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in this ward. Existing repair of road and construction of new pucca road is needed in all ward around 12 k.m ({ Joypara bazar to Morhum Akkal Alis home via Tana Bridge},{ Khatalia ghat new mosque to Ali's home via Joynal home's via Shiraj matabbar's home via Balurgata via Imran bapari home temple},.). All bridge and culvert are needed to repair Due to lack of government allotment and authority neglect roads and bridge has not been constructed in previous days. As a result, they faced problem in daily movement, trade and commerce and spent extra money and time.

#### 2. Drainage and Logging problem:

Water logging is a major problem of the ward. As a result they are effectuated by floods and water logging. Lack of repair unplanned road and making unplanned housing they do not refer drainage. Many house are damaged by unplanned urbanism.

**3. Insufficient arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in all over the ward. Due to lack of government allotment and authority personal insolvency, they don't get pure water and faced different type of Problem watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Emergency need deep tube-well.

**4. Need to development infrastructure of education system:**

Need to development infrastructure of educational instruction. Due to lake of government they don't development their instruction for that educational percent's is poor and don't build human assets.

**5. Sanitation problem:**

There is no proper and good sanitation system in this ward. This problem still remains due to lake of government allotment and people are not conscious. For this problem diseases increases and environment being polluted.

## **2.6 Identification of Potentials of Ward No. 02**

After identification of problems including priority ones, the next step was to identify the potentials of the ward. In the same way as problems. The participants identified the following 7 potentials of the ward.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
3. Enough water body for fisheries.
4. Opportunity of loom.
5. Fertile agricultural land.
6. Business.
7. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.

### **2.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials**

As asked by the facilitators, the participants, from the list of potentials, selected the following five as the major potentials of the Ward.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Opportunity of loom.
3. Business.
4. Fertile agricultural land.
5. Fisheries.

All the five potentials were also marked as the major potentials in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-2.5**).



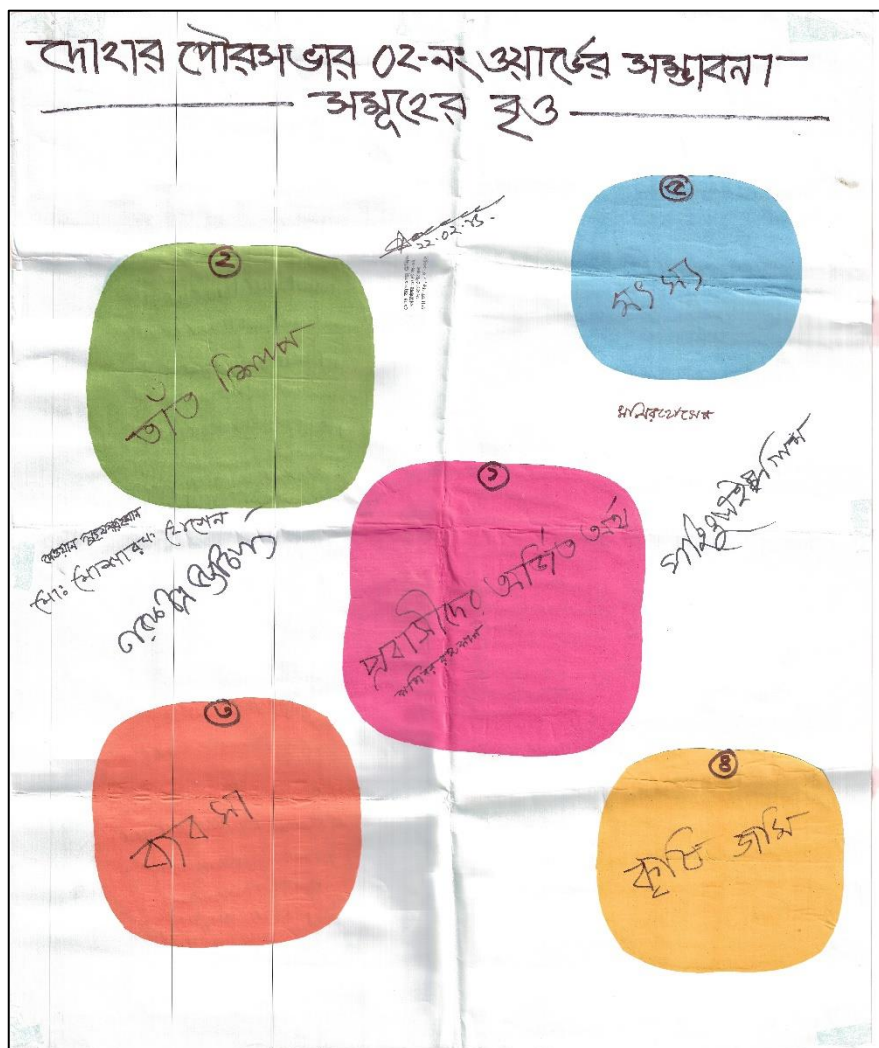


Figure-2.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potential

## 2.7 Identification of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priorities of the ward and their execution were also determined by the participants themselves. The facilitators were provided cards called Meta Cards writing their desires. ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method was applied to fix up proposals. In this session each participants was supplied a Card to write down two development proposals in 2 minutes. After they have made their suggestions the cards were collected by the facilitators for re-arrangement. Projects/proposals of similar nature were listed up under different clusters with title. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in **Table-2.3**.

**Table- 2.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 02**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>                         | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>   |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Improvement of communication system</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of pucca roads</li> <li>• Construction of 12 km roads</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2. Want arsenic free deep tube well</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>   |
| <b>3. Development of religious institutions</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair of mosque</li> <li>• Repair of temple</li> <li>• Construction of mosque</li> <li>• Construction of temple</li> <li>• Establishment of graveyard</li> </ul> |
| <b>4. Development of educational system</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>• Establishment of schools</li> <li>• Want good teachers</li> </ul>                                    |
| <b>5. Development of agriculture</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of agricultural development</li> </ul>   |
| <b>6. Provision of drainage system</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of drain</li> <li>• Improvement of drainage system</li> </ul>  |
| <b>7. Want pucca ghat</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of pucca ghat in river</li> </ul>   |
| <b>8. Provision of healthy sanitation</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of 100% sanitation</li> </ul>  |
| <b>9. Provision of gas connection</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas line</li> </ul>   |

The participants also distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The facilitators noted the phasing in a Flip Chart as presented in **Figure-2.6**.



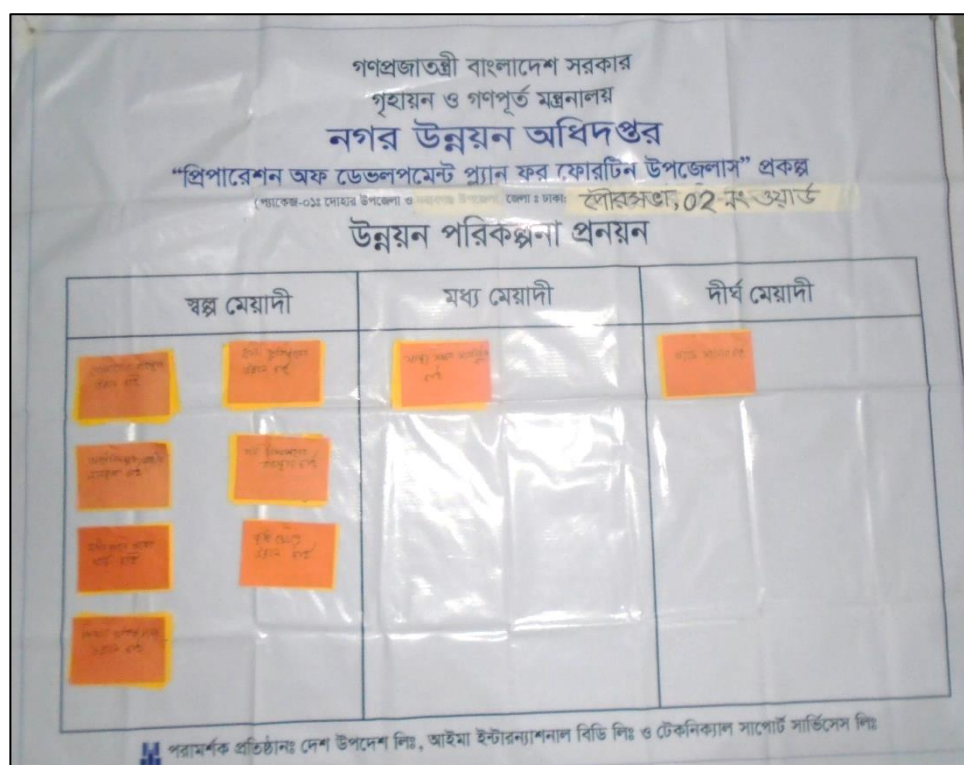


Figure-2.6: Phasing of Development Needs/Proposals

The development proposals prioritized by the participants were put in a table (Table-2.4). As seen from the table that the participants put 7 development proposals in the short term, one proposal under medium term and one proposal for execution in the long term phase. The table gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table- 2.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

| Short term  | Midterm   | Long term  |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>2. Want arsenic free deep tube well</li> <li>3. Development of religious institutions</li> <li>4. Development of educational system</li> <li>5. Development of agriculture</li> <li>6. Provision of drainage system</li> <li>7. Want pucca ghat</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of healthy sanitation.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of gas connection</li> </ol> |

## **2.8 Conclusion**

In **Ward No. 02** PRA the participants put forward five major problems. Roads and Communication problem is their first problem. The root of this problem lies with failure of the Pourashava to pave and maintain roads for want of fund. Drainage problem is their second problem. This is a common problem of all urban centers of Bangladesh that mainly occur due to filling of drainage channels by disposal of waste and by illegal encroachment. As there is not enough deep tube-well in this ward, arsenic problem is severe. It has already done testing of tube wells for arsenic. But so far could not install enough deep tube wells for supplying arsenic free water to the citizens. So deep tube well is needed. Developing infrastructure in education facilities is responsibility of the Ministry of Education. In most cases due to dearth of fund the O&M of schools cannot be done properly.

### 3.0 Ward No. 03

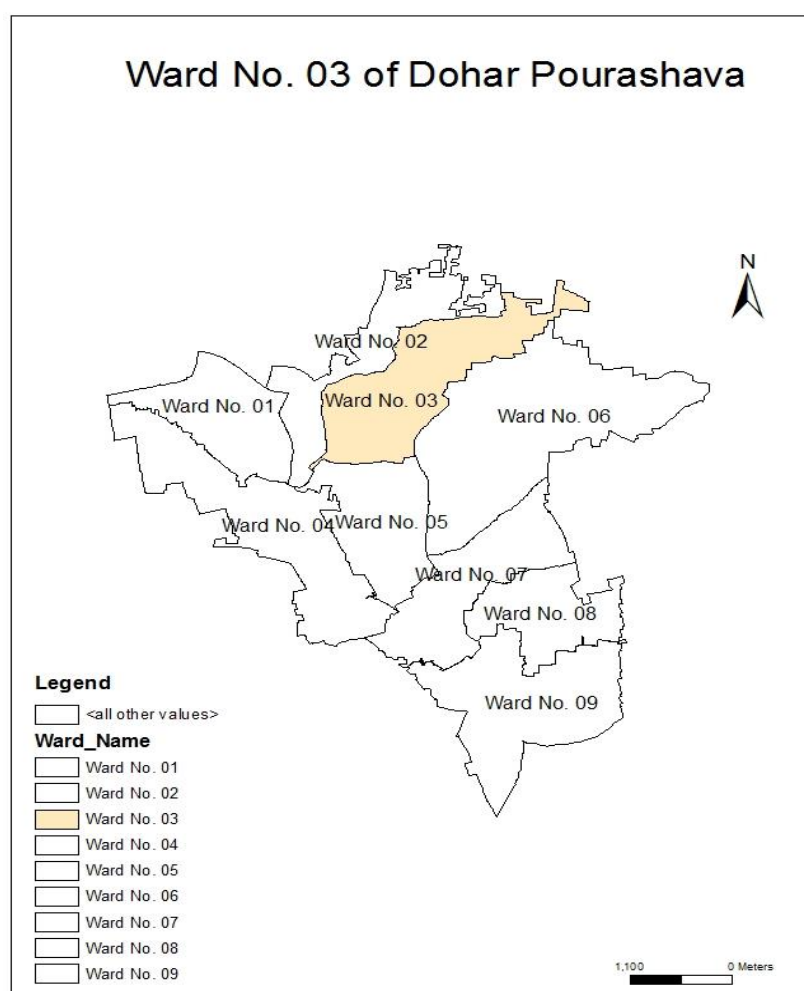
#### 3.1 Ward Profile

**Ward No. 3** has a population of 2623 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises of three mouzas, namely, Uttar Joypara Khalpara (Part-I), Uttar Joypara, Uttar Joypara Khalpar (Part-II) having population of 1295, 1030 and 298 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-3.1** below.

**Table-3.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 03**

| Information Head and Data |                   |                          |  |      |         |                             |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population                | Literacy Rate (%) | Percent of Male Employed | Field of Employment of Adult Males (%) |      |         | Percent of Sanitary Latrine | Percent of Pucca Structure |
|                           |                   |                          | Agri.                                  | Ind. | Service |                             |                            |
| 2623                      | 64.4              | 6.3                      | 0.17                                   | 9.3  | 7.61    | 95.6                        | 4.8                        |

Source: BBS, 2011



**Map-3.1: Map of Ward No. 03**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 10:45 am -1:15 pm

Date: 23//02/2016

Pourashava: Dohar

Ward No. 03

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: Ward Councilor Office



**Photo-3.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 03**

### PRA সেশন

"প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস" প্রকল্প তারিখ : ২০.৪২Am-০২.০৫ Pm  
প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগর)

স্থান : দোহার উপজেলা

তারিখ : ২০/০২/২০১৬-ইং

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

| ক্রমিক | নাম               | ঠিকানা       | পেশা            | মোবাইল নং  | স্বাক্ষর      |
|--------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| ০১     | মোঃ হাফিজা আক্তার | দোহার উপজেলা | কলেজ শিক্ষার্থী | ০১৭১৫৫০৮৭০ | হাফিজা আক্তার |
| ০২     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ০৩     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ০৪     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ০৫     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ০৬     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ০৭     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ০৮     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ০৯     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১০     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১১     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১২     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১৩     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১৪     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১৫     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১৬     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১৭     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১৮     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ১৯     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ২০     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ২১     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ২২     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
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| ২৪     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ২৫     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ২৬     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ২৭     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ২৮     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ২৯     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |
| ৩০     | মোঃ মিলন হোসেন    | দোহার উপজেলা | "               | ০১৭১৭১৭১৭১ | মিলন হোসেন    |

Figure-3.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

### 3.2 PRA Techniques

In PRA sessions, the activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and Preparation and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used in PRA were, **Social Mapping** and **Top Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava Wards. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.



### 3.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 3 was held on 23 February, 2016 in the Ward Councilor Office with 32 participants. The program was held between 10:45 am to 1:15 pm. Thirty two participants attended the PRA. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward, like, petty business men, farmer, school teacher and local people participated in the PRA. Details of participants is presented in **Table-3.2** below.

**Table-3.2: Category of PRA Participants**

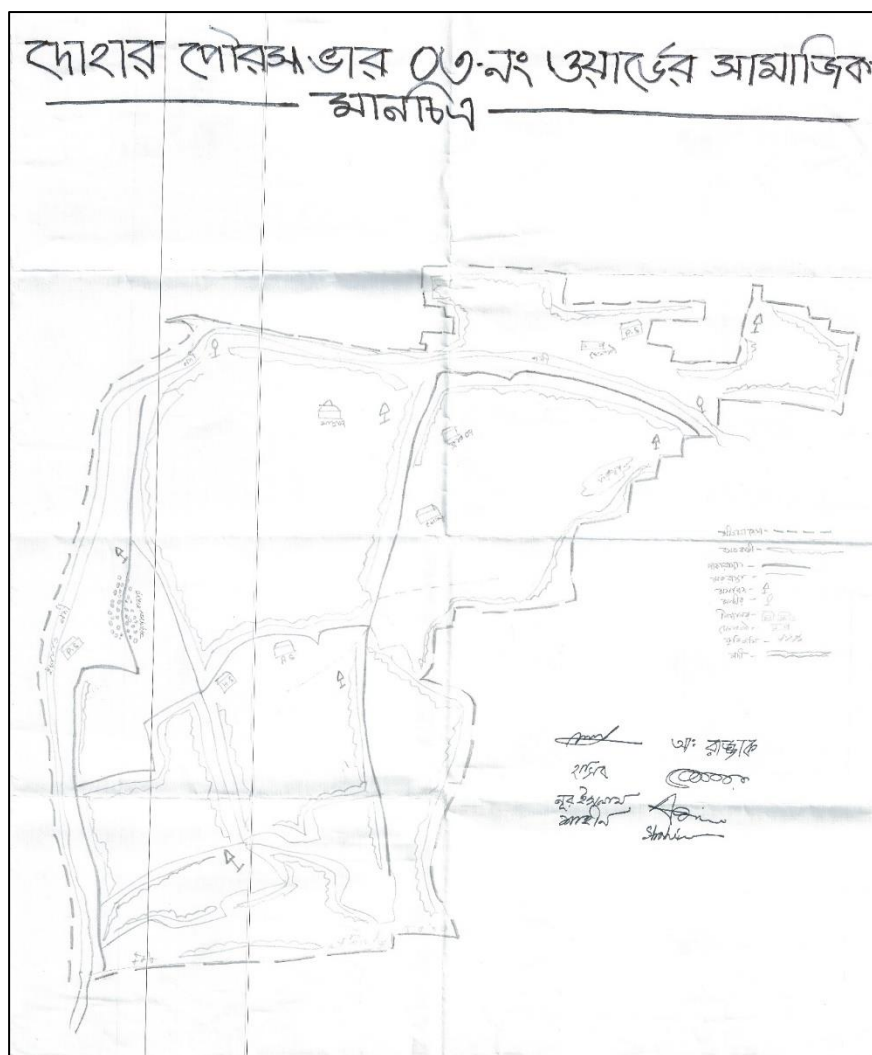
| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Pourashava Councilor         | Farmer | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 1                            | 2      | 16     | 2              | 4       |              | 7     | 32    |

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

### 3.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first session of the PRA was Social Mapping. Social Map of the ward was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator helped them by drawing the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major drainage including areas of problems. **Figure-3.2** shows the social map prepared by the participants.



**Figure-3.2: Social Map of Ward No. 03**

### 3.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

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

- Bazar
- Madrasa
- Graveyard
- College
- Bank
- Playing Field.

### 3.5 Identification of Problems Ward No. 03

After the Social Mapping of the ward, the participants were asked to look for the problems of their ward. They intensively thought about the problems and after mutual discussion and debate the following 19 problems were identified by them. The facilitator first listed all problems mentioned by participants in the **Flip Chart**. List of the problems is presented below.



### 3.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Needs 3 pucca ghat in Padma Shakha River.
3. Water logging problems.
4. Need water line/ Drain.
5. Need deep tube well.
6. Sanitation problem.
7. No water supply in powroshova.
8. Need Varamari canal digging in beside the Goypara College.
9. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
10. Insufficient teacher in school and college.
11. Need Gide wall beside the road.
12. Repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard, shoshangat and Madrasa.
13. Need to development ICT service.
14. Need to develop health service.
15. Want continue electricity service.
16. Want Gas connection.
17. Need to repair Uttor para Sayab Bazar.
18. Need 40% electricity connection.
19. Need 4 culverts.

During problem identification the participants were also asked about the causes of the problems and their impacts faced by the people. All the information were notated down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators (**Figure-3.3**).

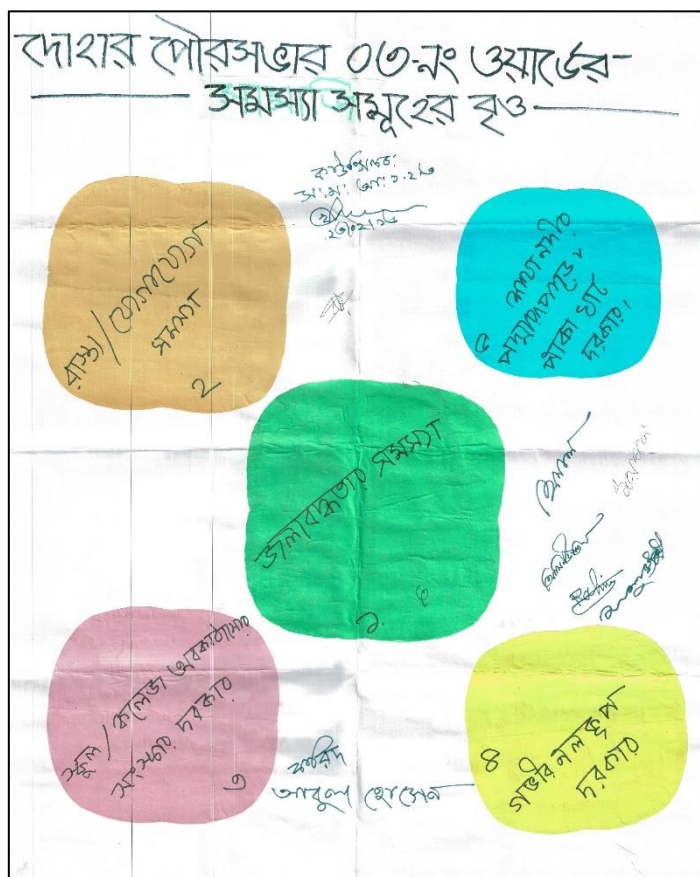
| Problems                                 | Causes  | Effects   | Capacity to resolve   |
|--|---|---|---|
| ১. জলাবদ্ধতা/সমস্যা                      | ১. Drainage ব্যবস্থা অনুপস্থিত।<br>২. মৎস্যবাড়ি বসানোর স্থানভা | ১. কৃষি/বাড়ি/আবাসিক স্থানভা<br>উপস্থিত।<br>২. পরিবেশ দূষিত।<br>৩. বন্যপ্রাণি ২০০০। | ১. কম/কিছু আর্থিক সহায়তা<br>দিয়ে আর্থিক সক্ষমতা                                       |
| ২. গাওয়া/আবাসিক<br>সমস্যা               | ১. বর্জ্য জলের অপ্রত্যা<br>২. মৎস্যবাড়ি বসানোর স্থানভা         | ১. চলাচল/সমস্যা ২০০০<br>২. মৎস্য/সহায় স্থানভা<br>৩. পরিবেশ ২০০০।                   | ১. স্থানীয়/আর্থিক/বাড়ি<br>আর্থিক সক্ষমতা<br>২. মৎস্য/সহায় স্থানভা<br>৩. পরিবেশ ২০০০। |
| ৩. মৎস্য/কৃষি<br>অবস্থা/আবাসিক<br>সমস্যা | ১. মৎস্যবাড়ি বসানোর স্থানভা<br>২. কৃষি/বাড়ি/আবাসিক            | ১. পরিবেশ/সহায় স্থানভা<br>২. মৎস্য/সহায় স্থানভা                                   | ১. কম/কিছু আর্থিক<br>সহায়তা দিতে   |
| ৪. গাওয়া/সহায়<br>স্থানভা               | ১. বর্জ্য জলের অপ্রত্যা<br>২. মৎস্যবাড়ি বসানোর স্থানভা         | ১. পরিবেশ/সহায় স্থানভা<br>২. মৎস্য/সহায় স্থানভা                                   | ১. কম/কিছু আর্থিক<br>সহায়তা দিতে   |
| ৫. গাওয়া/সহায়<br>স্থানভা               | ১. মৎস্যবাড়ি বসানোর স্থানভা<br>২. কৃষি/বাড়ি/আবাসিক            | ১. পরিবেশ/সহায় স্থানভা<br>২. মৎস্য/সহায় স্থানভা                                   | ১. কম/কিছু আর্থিক<br>সহায়তা দিতে   |

Figure-3.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

### 3.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After the problems were identified, next the participants were asked to select five major problems of the ward. The problems were put in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-3.4**). The list of major problems is given below

1. Water logging problem.
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
4. Need Arsenic free Deep tube well.
5. Want pucca ghat in Padma Shakha River.



**Figure-3.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

### 3.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

#### 1. Water Logging problem:

Water logging is a major problem of the ward. For this reason they are effectuated by floods. So drainage is needed at Kutipara and Chowdhury para. Lack of government allotment and they are not give leand. For they do not referring drainage. For that crops are damage, destroy loom and environment polluted.

#### 2. Roads and commination problem:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in this ward. Existing repair of new pucca roads is needed in all ward around 30 k.m. ( Some roads are very essential Example{Joypara college to Islampur}, { Minhaj Uddin's homes to Islampur mosque},{ Back in college to Model school via Rasulpur},{ Suna Mia home's to Graveyard},{ Kutipara to Kharakanda},{ late Bimol home's to Usman home's via utor Joypara Sunam Uddin home's}). Due to authority neglects and lack of government allotment, roads and bridges were not constructed in previous days. People of this upazila faced problem in daily movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money time and they don't find health service in due time.

**3. Need to development infrastructure of education system:**

Need to development infrastructure of educational instruction. Due to lack of negligence of government, they don't develop their instruction for education.

**4. Insufficient deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-wells in this ward. Due to lack of government allotment and authority partiality they don't put in deep tube well. Due to lack of deep tube-well, people don't get pure water and face different type of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Emergency deep tube-wells are needed in this ward.

**5. Want pucca ghut in Padma shakha river:**

There is not enough pucca gut in this ward. Due to lack of government allotment they don't make pucca ghut in Padma Shakha River.

### **3.6 Identification of Potentials of Ward No. 03**

After identification of problems including priority ones, the next step was to identify the potentials of the ward. In the same way as problems. The participants identified the following 7 potentials of the ward.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Opportunity of loom.
3. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
4. Enough water body for fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
6. Fertile agricultural land.
7. Business.

#### **3.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials**

As asked by the facilitators, the participants, from the list of potentials, selected the following five as the major potentials of the Ward.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Opportunity of loom.
3. Fisheries.
4. Fertile agricultural land.
5. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.

All the five potentials were also marked as the major potentials in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-3.5**).

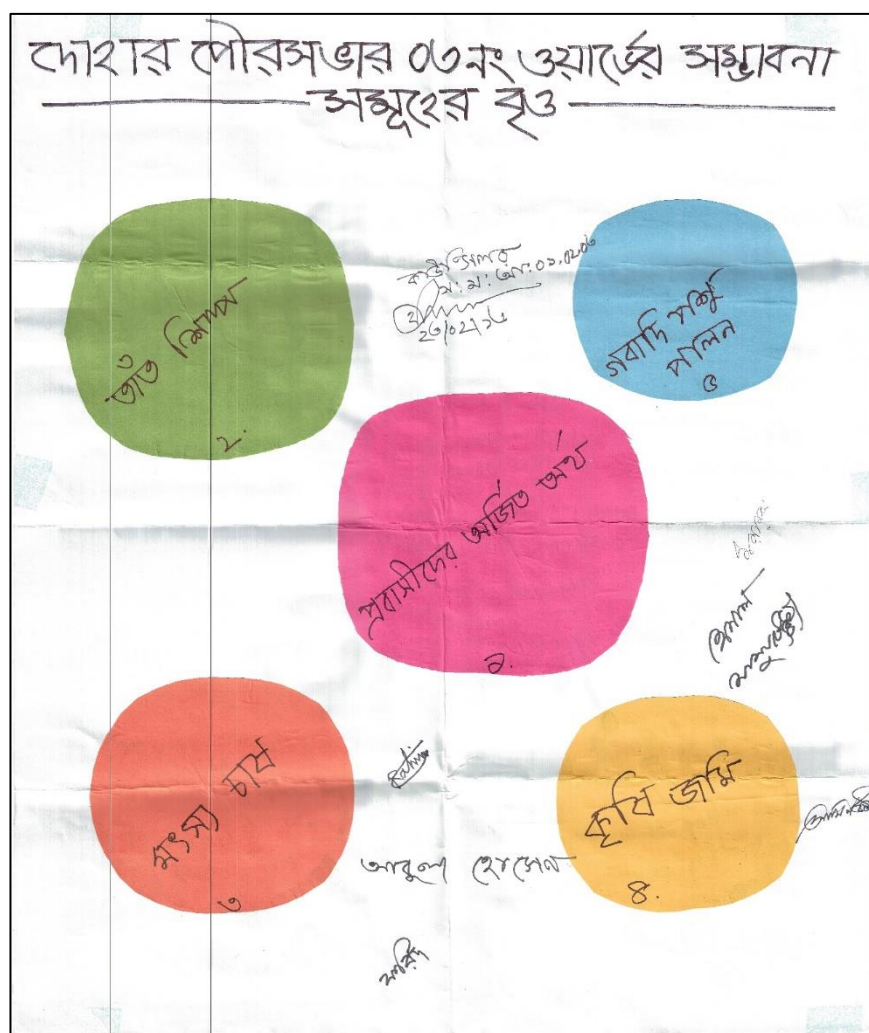


Figure-3.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

### 3.7 Identification of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priority phasing was done through the active participation of the stakeholders. The process was the same as other PRAs. Each participant was supplied a Meta Card to write two development proposals each for next 20 years in 2 minutes. After they finished the cards were collected by the facilitators. Similar proposals were merged into one and finally, a list of development needs/proposals was identified by the participants in **Table-3.3**.

**Table- 3.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 03**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>                       | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>  |
|---|---|
| <b>1. Want deep tube wells</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube wells</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2. Provision of drainage system</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of drain</li> <li>• Improvement of drainage system</li> </ul>                                     |
| <b>3. Need of pucca ghat</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of pucca ghat in river</li> <li>• Want pucca ghat for bath</li> </ul>                            |
| <b>4. Improvement of communication system</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of pucca roads</li> <li>• Improvement of roads beside river</li> <li>• Repair of roads</li> </ul> |
| <b>5. Removing water logging problem</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solution of water logging problem</li> </ul>   |
| <b>6. Development of educational system</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>• Establishment of schools</li> </ul>               |
| <b>7. Need of irrigations for agriculture</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want irrigations for agriculture</li> </ul>  |
| <b>8. Want cannel dragging</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair of canal</li> </ul>   |
| <b>9. Provision of gas connection</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas line</li> </ul>  |

In the next stage, the development needs/projects were phased out through consensus and debate among the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-3.6**).



| স্বল্প মেয়াদী  | মধ্য মেয়াদী                           | দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী |
|---|--|---------------|
| গভীর নলকূপ খনন<br>ব্রহ্ম খনন<br>পানীয় পানি খনন<br>ব্রহ্ম খনন<br>ব্রহ্ম খনন | ব্রহ্ম খনন<br>ব্রহ্ম খনন<br>ব্রহ্ম খনন | ব্রহ্ম খনন    |

**Figure- 3.6: Phasing out of Development Needs/Proposals**

The development proposals prioritized by the participants were put in a table (Table-3.4). As seen from the table that the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term, three proposal under medium term and one proposal for execution in the long term phase. The table gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

**Table-3.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals**

| Short term  | Midterm   | Long term  |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Want deep tube wells</li> <li>2. Provision of drainage system</li> <li>3. Need of pucca ghat</li> <li>4. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>5. Removing water logging problem.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of educational system</li> <li>2. Need of irrigations for agriculture</li> <li>3. Want cannel dragging</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of gas connection</li> </ol> |



### **3.8 Conclusion**

There is urgency of development in this ward as understood from the prioritization list. The participants have put all their demands to be executed in short and medium term only. It indicates that they want immediate solution of their problems. The important problems they have raised are, water logging, transport problem, education, lack of deep tube wells and pucca ghat. All issues are vital for local people and demands immediate attention. These should be properly looked at during upazila plan preparation.

## 4.0 Ward No. 04

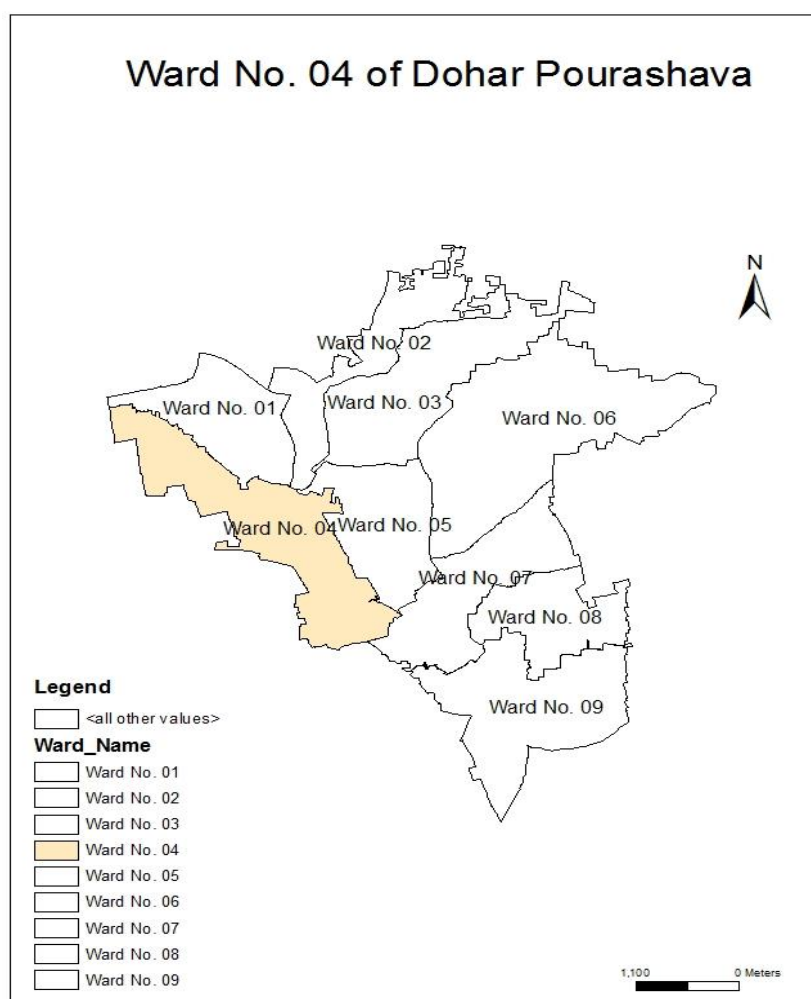
### 4.1 Ward Profile

**Ward No. 4** has a population of 2611 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises of two mouzas, namely, Uttar Joypara Chowdhury Para, Uttar Joypara having population of 1773 and 838 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-4.1** below.

**Table-4.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 04**

| Information Head and Data |                   |                          |  |      |         |                             |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population                | Literacy Rate (%) | Percent of Male Employed | Field of Employment of Adult Males (%) |      |         | Percent of Sanitary Latrine | Percent of Pucca Structure |
|                           |                   |                          | Agri.                                  | Ind. | Service |                             |                            |
| 2611                      | 65.6              | 4.3                      | 0.7                                    | 9    | 4.1     | 88.3                        | 10.3                       |

Source: BBS, 2011



**Map-4.1: Map of Ward No. 04**

**PRA Team Composition:**  
**Conducted by Team A**  
Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain  
Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu  
Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam  
Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim  
Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit  
Time: 9:30 am -11:20 am  
Date: 25//02/2016  
Pourashava: Dohar  
Ward No. 04  
Upazila: Dohar  
District: Dhaka  
Venue: VP Alom's home



**Photo-4.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 04**

**PRA সেশন**

“স্বিয়ারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প তারিখ: ১১.৩০ Am-১১.২০ Am  
প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, বেল্লা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগর)  
সংস্থাপন তারিখ: ২৩/০২/২০১৬-ইং  
স্থান: দোহার উপজেলা ৪ নং ওয়ার্ডের ডি.আর.আর. কারিখ: ২৩/০২/২০১৬-ইং  
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

| ক্রমিক | নাম                    | ঠিকানা                   | পেশা     | মোবাইল নং   | স্বাক্ষর         |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|
| ১      | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর উদ্দিন | দ. কৃষ্ণাচার্য রাস্তা ৪৩ | কর্মসূচী | ০১৭২২৩৭৭৮২  | জাহাঙ্গীর উদ্দিন |
| ২      | শ্রী: মিলিনা খান্নুন   | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা ৪৩   | কর্মসূচী | ০১৭১০৪০২৬২  | মিলিনা খান্নুন   |
| ৩      | শ্রী: নাসির            | ৪৩ নং ওয়ার্ড            | কর্মসূচী | ০১৭৪২২৫৫৬২০ | নাসির            |
| ৪      | শ্রী: সিদ্দিক          | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | চাকরি    | ০১৭৭৪৪৩১০৭৭ | সিদ্দিক          |
| ৫      | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৭৪১৭৫৭১৫১ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ৬      | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | কর্মসূচী | ০১৪১৭০৬৭৪৭৭ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ৭      | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | ৪৩ নং ওয়ার্ড            | ইকরা     | ০১৭৩১৩০৭৪০১ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ৮      | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | —           | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ৯      | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | —           | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১০     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৭০৫১৩০০৬২ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১১     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৭৩৭১৭৫০৩৩ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১২     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৭২৪৩৭৭১২  | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১৩     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৪১৫৬৩৩৭৫  | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১৪     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৭৪৪৬৬৬৭৩০ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১৫     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৭৪৪২২৩৫২  | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১৬     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৭৪৫৫৪৩১৫০ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১৭     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | —           | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১৮     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | ০১৭০৩৬৩৭৭৭৩ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ১৯     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | ইকরা     | —           | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ২০     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | ৪৩ নং ওয়ার্ড            | কর্মসূচী | ০১৭৩৩৭৭৭৭৭  | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ২১     | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা | দ. জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা      | কর্মসূচী | ০১৬২৭৪৬৪৬৭৭ | জাহাঙ্গীর রাস্তা |
| ২২     |                        |                          |          |             |                  |
| ২৩     |                        |                          |          |             |                  |
| ২৪     |                        |                          |          |             |                  |
| ২৫     |                        |                          |          |             |                  |
| ২৬     |                        |                          |          |             |                  |
| ২৭     |                        |                          |          |             |                  |
| ২৮     |                        |                          |          |             |                  |

Figure-4.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 4.2 PRA Techniques

PRA sessions activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

### 4.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 4 was held in VP Alom's home on February 25 and 21 participants were present. It started at 9:30 am and continued up to 11:20 am. In addition to Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward including teacher, farmer, business men were present in the PRA Please see **Table-4.2** for details. The assignment were preparation of Social Map of the ward and identification of problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward by the participants. They also identified need/proposals for future development and phased them out for implementation.

**Table-4.2: Category of PRA Participants**

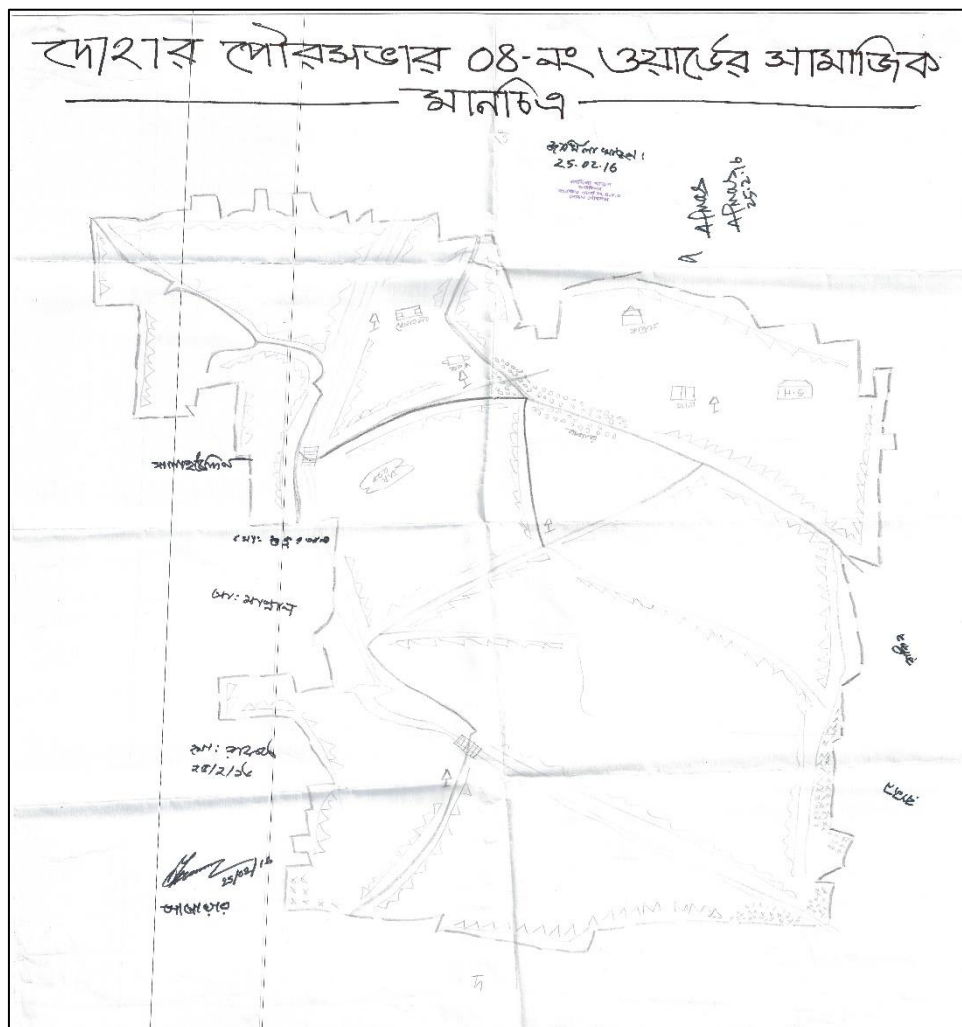
| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                   |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Pourashava<br>Councilor      | Farmer | Trader | Service<br>Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 1                            | 3      | 9      | 1                 | 1       | -            | 8     | 21    |

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

### 4.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first session of the PRA was Social Mapping. Social Map of the ward was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator helped them by drawing the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major drainage including areas of problems. The Social Map of Ward No. 04 is presented in **Figure-4.2**



**Figure-4.2: Social Map of Ward No. 04**

#### 4.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

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

- Bazar
- Graveyard
- Playing Field
- Bank
- Madrasha

#### 4.5 Identification of Problems of Ward No. 04

After drawing Social Map of the ward, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems one after another, one facilitator recoded them in a Flip Chart. In total they identified 19 problems as presented below.

#### 4.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem in whole union.
2. Need water line/ Drain.
3. Need arsenic free deep tube well.
4. Water logging problems.
5. Need Gide wall beside the road.
6. Sanitation problem.
7. Want urbanizing electricity connection.
8. Need to repair Mosque and graveyard.
9. Need a primary school in Lotakhola.
10. Need to repair central hospital and increase health service.
11. Need to development ICT service.
12. Need to increase the number of allotment for widows and disables of allowance.
13. Drag problem in this ward.so need Madok Niromoy Kendro.
14. Need to develop irrigation for agricultural land.
15. Need technical training center for young people.
16. Need shelter center for landless and poor people.
17. Need a bridge in side of Batia mosque.
18. Need ghat in Esamoti Shakha River.
19. Need a government primary school in this ward.

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. (**Figure-4.3**)



| Problems                                   | Causes  | Effects  | Capacity to resolve  |
|--|---|--|--|
| ১. বাস্তব/যোগাযোগ সমস্যা                   | ১. যাকৈরিভাবে অবহেলা<br>২. যাকৈরিভাবে বসে থাকা                | ১. চমকাৎকরণ সমস্যা<br>২. চমকাৎকরণের সুস্থিতির জন্য<br>পরিবেশ দৃষ্টিও ২৬৫।    | ১. স্বেচ্ছায় সমস্যাতে আগ্রহী<br>লোকজন আছে।<br>২. সুস্থিতি সমস্যাতে<br>চমকাৎকরণে আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে। |
| ২. প্রকল্প সমস্যা                          | ১. যাকৈরিভাবে বসে থাকা<br>২. যাকৈরিভাবে বসে থাকা<br>অবহেলা    | ১. বিভিন্ন বসে থাকা বসে থাকা<br>দেখা দিচ্ছে।<br>২. পরিবেশ দৃষ্টিও ২৬৫।       | ১. আর্থিক সমস্যাতে কথ<br>- বেশি করে দিচ্ছে।  |
| ৩. আর্থিক মুদ্রা নগরী<br>নগরী নগরী         | ১. যাকৈরিভাবে বসে থাকা<br>২. বসে থাকা বসে থাকা                | ১. বিভিন্ন বসে থাকা চমকাৎকরণ<br>২. বিভিন্ন বসে থাকা চমকাৎকরণ<br>দেখা দিচ্ছে। | ১. নগরী নগরী নগরী<br>২. নগরী নগরী নগরী<br>৩. নগরী নগরী নগরী  |
| ৪. শিক্ষার সমস্যা/<br>মত: বিদ্যালয় নগরী   | ১. চমকাৎকরণে আগ্রহী<br>২. ওয়াশ মীমাংসা সমস্যা                | ১. শিক্ষার প্রসার সমস্যা<br>২. মানব সমস্যাতে<br>না।                          | ১. আর্থিক সমস্যাতে<br>আগ্রহী লোকজন আছে।<br>২. স্বেচ্ছায় সমস্যাতে<br>লোকজন আছে।                    |
| ৫. যুগ উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ<br>কেন্দ্র দ্বারা | ১. যাকৈরিভাবে বসে থাকা<br>২. দীর্ঘমেয়াদে কোন উন্নয়ন<br>নেই। | ১. যুগ উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ<br>২. বিভিন্ন নিম্নে কাজের<br>বসে থাকা সমস্যা ২৬৫।  | ১. বিভিন্ন/ব্যক্তিগতভাবে<br>কেন্দ্র দ্বারা নেই।  |

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

#### 4.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Out of the list of 14 problems identified by the participants they were asked to mark the most critical five issues. They identified the following five most critical problems of the ward. The problems were marked in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators as presented in **Figure-4.4**

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Drainage problem.
3. Need Arsenic free Deep tube-well
4. Need government primary school.
5. Need ICT tanning center for young people.

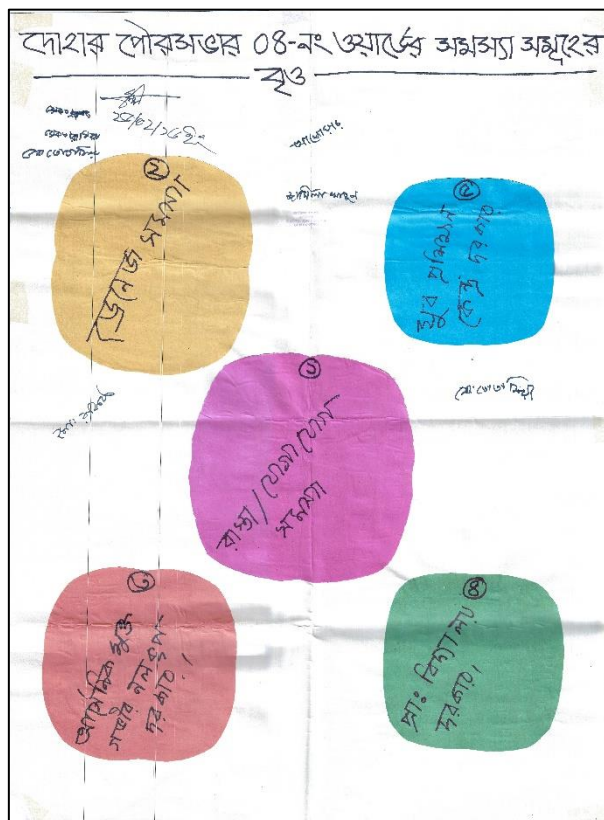


Figure-4.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

#### 4.5.3 Details of Major Problems

##### a. Roads and communication problems:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in this ward. Existing repair and construction of new pucca road is needed in all ward around 20 k.m (Some roads are very essential, Example-{ Thana moor to Charlotakhol},{ Thanar moor to Nurpurnpotia},{ Shoiid Ali master's home to Makek mistree home},{ Arshad Ali homes to Besai Bapari's home }, { Rashad Mullar home's to Sakib's home},{ Sakib's home to Abdul Mannan's home}).Due to lack of government allotment and political person's negligence roads and bridge were not constructed in previous days. As a result, they faced problem in daily movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money and time.

**b. Drainage problem:**

Water logging is another problem of the ward. So number of drains is needed example- {Pailot school to Joypara mosque}, {Lotokhola bazaar to upazila porishod dakbangla}. Due to lack of drains, they are effectuated by floods. So drainage is emergency need. Lack of government allotment & political person's negligence, they do not refer drainage. For this reason environment is polluted

**c. Insufficient arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in all over the ward. Due to lack of government allotment deep tube well is not available. As a result, they don't get pure water and face different type of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Urgently deep tube-well is needed.

**d. Need primary government school:**

There is no primary school in this ward. So a primary school is urgently needed in this ward. People are not giving land to lend. There is a problem in 2 no ward boundary area. So government primary school is not constructed.

**e. Need a technical training center for young people:**

There is no technical training center in this pourashova. So a technical training center is needed for young people. Lack of government assistance they don't establish technical training center.

#### **4.6 Identification of Potentials of Ward No. 03**

After identification of problems including priority ones, the next step was to identify the potentials of the ward. In the same way as problems. The participants identified the following 7 potentials of the ward.

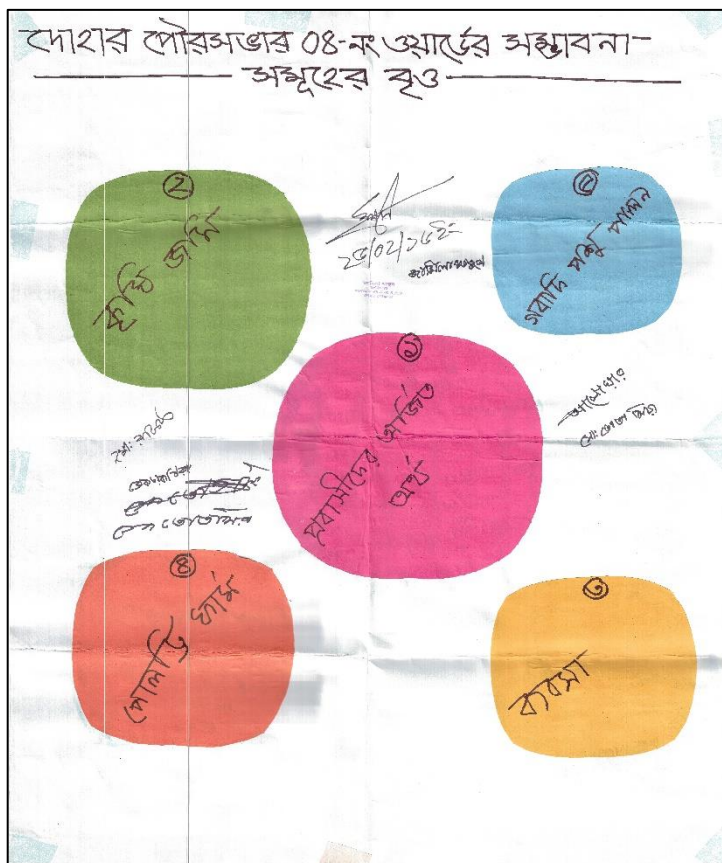
1. Foreign remittance.
2. Enough water body for fisheries.
3. Fertile agricultural land.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
6. Opportunity of loom.
7. Business.

##### **4.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials**

As asked by the facilitators, the participants, from the list of potentials, selected the following five as the major potentials of the Ward.

1. Foreign remittent.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Business.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.

All the five potentials were also marked as the major potentials in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-4.5**).



**Figure-4.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials**

#### 4.7 Identification of Development Needs and Priorities

The facilitators used Meta Card, Flip Chart, to determine the needs and aspirations of the participants for next 20 years. For phasing the need/proposal they used ToP Chart method. First each participants were provided with a Beta Card to write two needs/proposals. They were given 2 minutes to finish the job. After two minutes the cards were collected. The cards were rearranged. Names of similar proposals were merged into a single proposal. After listing all the needs in **Table-4.3**.

**Table- 4.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 04**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>   | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>   |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Development of educational system</b>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>• Establishment of primary schools</li> </ul>          |
| <b>2. Want safe water</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube wells</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Development of religious institutions</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of mosque</li> <li>• Construction of madrasa</li> <li>• Repair of graveyard</li> </ul>               |
| <b>4. Electricity connection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of electricity</li> </ul>  |
| <b>5. Improvement of communication system</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of pucca roads</li> <li>• Repair of roads</li> <li>• Construction of bridges and culverts</li> </ul> |
| <b>6. Need of drainage system</b>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want drainage</li> </ul>  |
| <b>7. Increase number of allotment for old man, widows and disables</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to increase allotment</li> </ul>   |
| <b>8. Want technical training center for young people</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of training center for young people</li> </ul>   |
| <b>9. Provision of gas connection</b>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas line</li> </ul>   |

The participants were asked to vote all identified development needs into three different periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The participants distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution (**Figure-4.6**).

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়  
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর  
“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প  
(প্যাকেজ-০১৪ দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা) জেলা : ঢাকা: দৌলতপুর, ০৯-০৫-২০১৬

উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ন

| স্বল্প মেয়াদী  | মধ্য মেয়াদী                        | দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী                       |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <div>১. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div> <div>২. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div> <div>৩. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div> | <div>৪. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div> | <div>৫. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div> |
| <div>৬. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div> <div>৭. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div> <div>৮. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div> |                                     |                                     |
| <div>৯. বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ করা হবে</div>   |                                     |                                     |

পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠানঃ দেশ উপদেশ লিঃ, আইমা ইন্টারন্যাশনাল বিডি লিঃ ও টেকনিক্যাল সাপোর্ট সার্ভিসেস লিঃ

Figure-4.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

The development proposals prioritized by the participants were put in a table (Table-4.4). As seen from the table that the participants put 7 development proposals in the short term, one proposal under medium term and one proposal for execution in the long term phase. The table gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table-4.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

| Short term  | Midterm  | Long term  |
|---|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of educational system</li> <li>2. Want safe water</li> <li>3. Development of religious institutions</li> <li>4. Electricity connection</li> <li>5. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>6. Need of drainage system</li> <li>7. Increase number of allotment for old man, widows and disables</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Want technical training center for young people</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of gas connection</li> </ol> |



#### **4.8 Conclusion**

Road, drainage, lack of tube well, primary school and ICT center have been identified as problems that need immediate solution in this ward. The Upazila plan under preparation must take into account these issues as they have been pointed out by the stakeholders themselves. The plan must reflect the needs and aspirations of the people that have been expressed in the PRA.



## 5.0 Ward No. 05

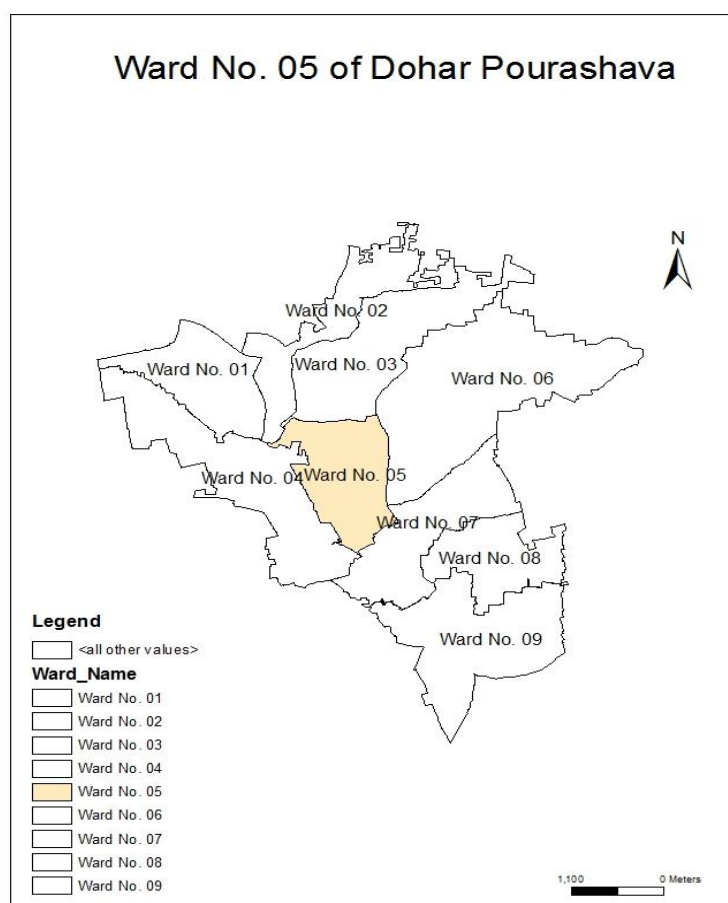
### 5.1 Ward Profile

**Ward No. 5** has a population of 2370 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises of three mouzas, namely, Uttar Joypara Miapara, Uttar Joypara Gazikanda and Uttar Joypara Bangerchak having population of 921, 477 and 972 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-5.1** below.

**Table-5.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 05**

| Information Head and Data |                   |                          |  |      |         |                             |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population                | Literacy Rate (%) | Percent of Male Employed | Field of Employment of Adult Males (%) |      |         | Percent of Sanitary Latrine | Percent of Pucca Structure |
|                           |                   |                          | Agri.                                  | Ind. | Service |                             |                            |
| 2370                      | 52.9              | 7.1                      | 4.9                                    | 4.75 | 8.62    | 96.6                        | 15.4                       |

Source: BBS, 2011



**Map-5.1: Map of Ward No. 05**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 3:00 pm -4:45 pm

Date: 23//02/2016

Pourashava: Dohar

Ward No. 05

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: Ward Councilor's Office



**Photo-5.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 05**

### PRA সেশন

"প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস" প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মানসিংগর) তারিখঃ ১০.০০ - ১০.০৮

স্থানঃ দোহার পৌরসভা ০৫ নং ওয়ার্ড তারিখঃ ২৬/০২/২০১৬ খ্রিঃ  
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

| ক্রমিক | নাম                | ঠিকানা              | পেশা            | মোবাইল নং    | স্বাক্ষর         |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| ১      | আদিল আদিল কবির     | ০৫নং ওয়ার্ড কলিগান | কলিগান          | ০১৭১৩০০৫৩৩৩  | আদিল             |
| ২      | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | ০৫নং ওয়ার্ড        | দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত | ০১৮১৪৪৪১৬২৫  | মাকসুদ           |
| ৩      | মিলিমা কুমার       | ০৫নং ওয়ার্ড        | আবাসিক          | ০১৭৩৫-৫৩৫৩৩৪ | মিলিমা           |
| ৪      | মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ      | ০৫নং ওয়ার্ড        | বিকাশকার        | ০১৭৩৬৭৬৩৩৭৪  | মোস্তাফিজ        |
| ৫      | বাসু, মমতা রায়হান | ০৫নং ওয়ার্ড        | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭১১০৫০৮১৭  | মমতা রায়হান     |
| ৬      | শেখর আমজাদ         | " "                 | চাষ             | ০১৭৩৬৬৬৫৭৫৩৩ | শেখর             |
| ৭      | ডাঃ মোস্তাফিজ      | " "                 | ডাঃ (প্রকল্প)   | ০১৭১৭৩৫২০৪২  | ডাঃ মোস্তাফিজ    |
| ৮      | মাকসুদ হোসেন       | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৮২২০৬৭৪৭০  | মাকসুদ হোসেন     |
| ৯      | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭১৬৪৪৬৫৭৩  | মাকসুদ           |
| ১০     | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭২৬৬২২৪৩৭  | Komul            |
| ১১     | মিলিমা কুমার দাস   | ০৫নং ওয়ার্ড        | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৮১৭৭৪৭১৫৩  | মিলিমা কুমার দাস |
| ১২     | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭৩১৩৪৫২১৩  | মাকসুদ           |
| ১৩     | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭১৬৭১৫৪৫৭  | মাকসুদ           |
| ১৪     | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | ০৫নং ওয়ার্ড        | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭৩০৭৩৪৭৬   | মাকসুদ           |
| ১৫     | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭১১৩৪৪৭৭৭  | মাকসুদ           |
| ১৬     | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭১২৪৬৭৬৪   | মাকসুদ           |
| ১৭     | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭১২৪৬৬৬৭৭  | মাকসুদ           |
| ১৮     | মোঃ মাকসুদ হোসেন   | " "                 | ব্যবসায়ী       | ০১৭১২৪৬৬৭৭৭  | মাকসুদ           |

Figure-5.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

### 5.2 PRA Techniques

In PRA sessions the activities performed are, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. There were direct participation of the people in all the activities. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

### 5.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 5 was held on 23 February, 2016 in the Pourashava Complex. The program was held between 3:00 pm to 4:15 pm. Eighteen participants attended the PRA. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward were present. For details of participants please see **Table-5.2**. PRA. Participants prepared Social Map of the ward and identified problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward.

**Table-5.2: Category of PRA Participants**

| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                   |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Pourashava<br>Councilor      | Farmer | Trader | Service<br>Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 1                            | –      | 11     | 2                 | 1       | –            | 3     | 18    |

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

### 5.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The PRA session began with Social Mapping. Social Map of the ward was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator helped them by drawing the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body etc (**Figure-5.2**).

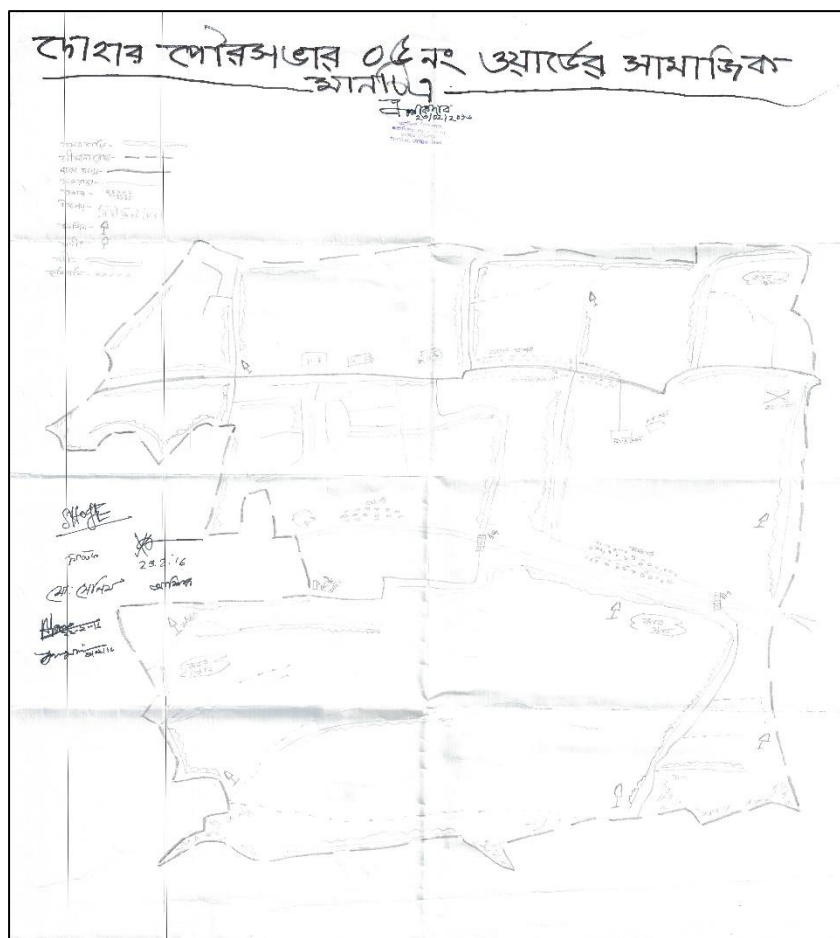


Figure-5.2: Social Map of Ward No. 05

#### 5.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

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

- Major roads
- Bazar
- Schools
- Religious Institutions
- River
- Agricultural land

#### 5.5 Identification of Problems

After drawing Social Map of the wards, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems, one facilitator recoded them in a **Flip Chart**. The identified 13 problems of **Ward No. 5** is presented below

### 5.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Need water line/ Drain.
3. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
4. Repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrasa.
5. Want to develop agriculture.
6. Want continue electricity service.
7. Need deep tube well.
8. Sanitation problem.
9. Want Gas connection.
10. Need Gide wall beside the road.
11. No water supply in pourashava.
12. Need to development ICT service.
13. Need to develop health service.

The participants also discussed about causes and effects and capacity of resolving the problems (**Figure-5.3**).



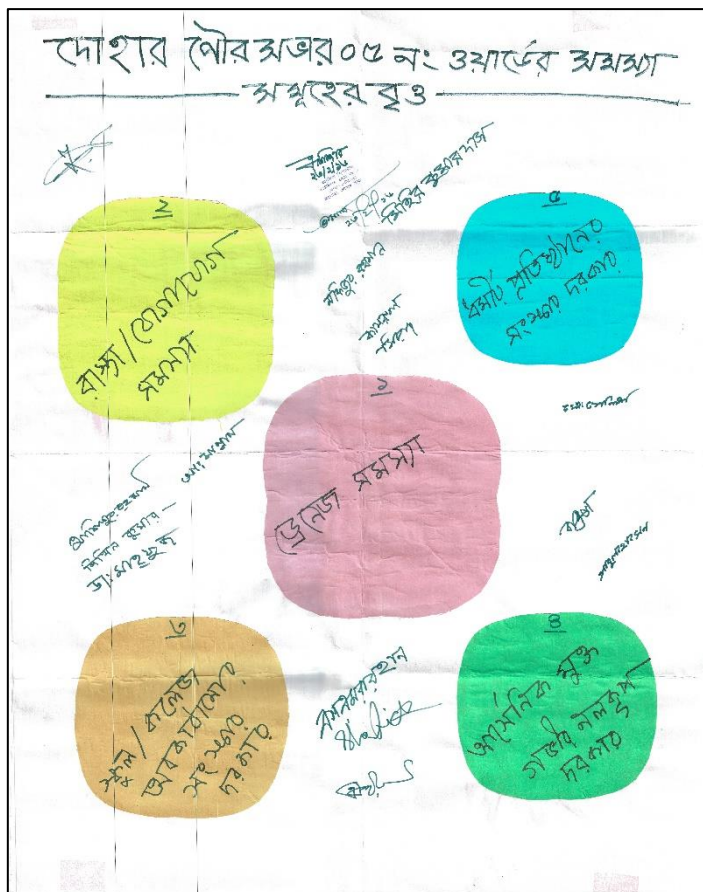




### 5.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After listing all the problems, the facilitators asked to point out five major problems. Accordingly they identified the following five Major problems. The problems were recorded in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-5.4**).

1. Lack of drainage system.
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
4. Problems of Deep tube-well.
5. Repair institution religious.



**Figure-5.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

### 5.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

#### a. Drainage problem:

Water logging is a major problem of the ward. For this reason they are effectuated by flood. So need drainage is needed (Emergency needed some drain example {Dokhin Joypara Guna}, {Nurpur}, {Kharakanda}, {Mazipara}, {Gongadhor Para}, {Dokhin Joypara}). Lack of government allotment, they make unplanned housing. As a result, crops are damaged.

#### b. Roads and commination problem:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exist in this ward. Existing repair and construction of new pucca roads is needed in all ward around 20 k.m. Lack of government allotment, negligence of authority and political issues roads and bridges were not constructed in previous days. For this reason, they face problem in daily

movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money time and they don't find health service in due time.

**c. Need to development infrastructure of education instruction:**

- Need to development infrastructure of educational instruction.
- Due to lack of government, political cause and negligence of authority, they don't develop their infrastructure of education.

**d. Insufficient arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in this ward. Due to lack of government allotment and partiality of authority, they don't put in deep tube well. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and face different type of problems like watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Urgently deep tube-well is needed in this ward.

**e. Repair of religious institutions:**

Repair of religious institutions. Example- Mosque, Temple etc. Lack of government allotment they don't construct religious institutions.

**5.6 Identification of Potentials**

As next assignment, the participants were asked to identify the potentials of their ward. The participants identified 7 potentials as follows.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Enough water body for fisheries.
3. Fertile agricultural land.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Opportunity of loom.
6. Business
7. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.

**5.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials**

On request by the facilitators, they also identified five major potentials as follows. The potentials were recorded in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-5.5**).

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity of loom.
4. Enough water body for fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.

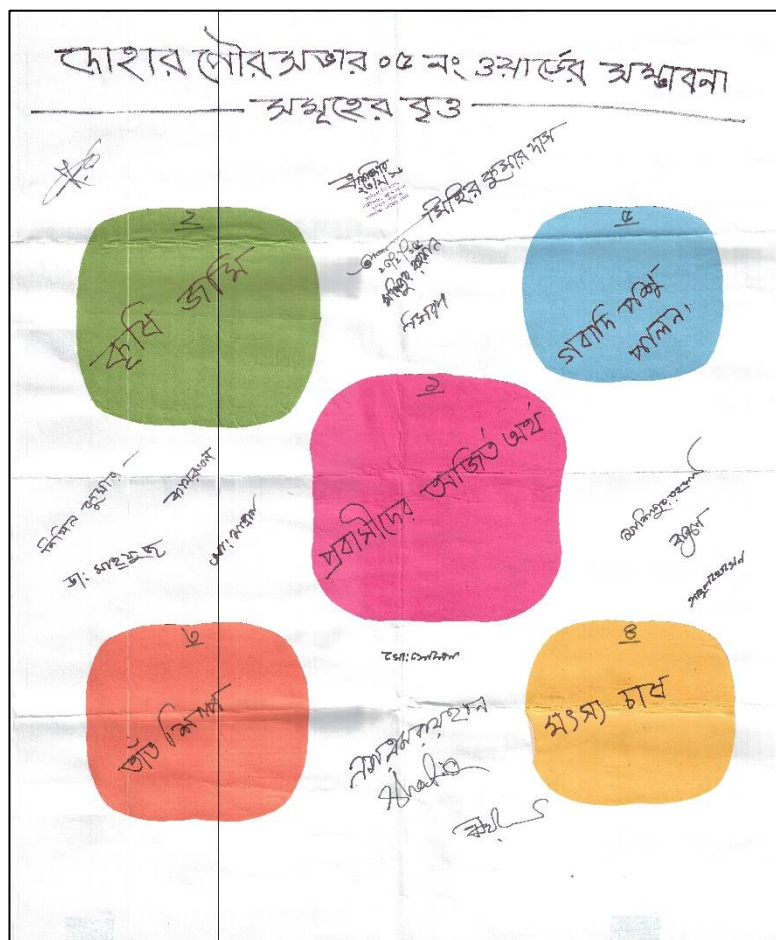


Figure-5.5: Venn Diagram of Potentials

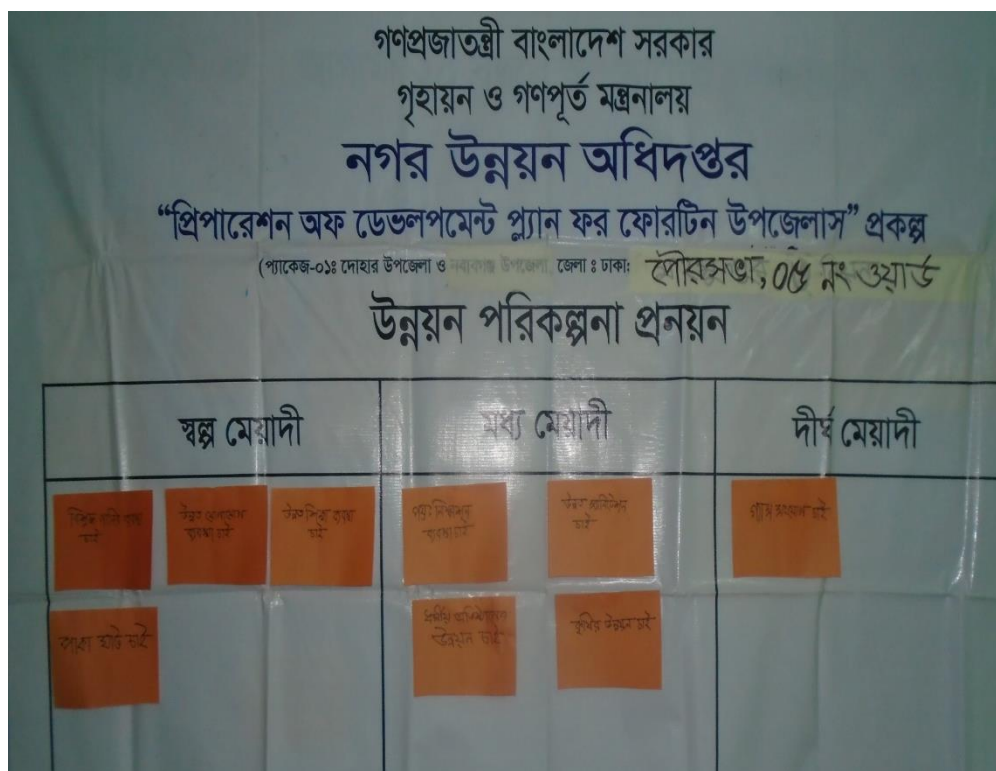
### 5.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The participants also identified their development needs and aspiration including fixing up priorities of their implementation. The facilitators were asked for suggestions on development need/proposals. Meta Card was used for need identification and **ToP Chart** (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to phase out execution of identified development projects. Each participant was supplied a Meta Card to write down two development proposals in 2 minutes. After they were done the cards were collected by the facilitators for re-arrangement and fixation of titles for each group of need. Debate was initiated for fixing titles. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in **Table-5.3**.

**Table- 5.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 05**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>                         | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>   |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Want safe water</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube wells</li> <li>• Need of safe water</li> </ul>  |
| <b>2. Improvement of communication system</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of pucca roads</li> <li>• Repair of roads</li> <li>• Development of existing roads</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Development of educational system</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>• Establishment of primary schools</li> <li>• Establishment of colleges and universities.</li> </ul> |
| <b>4. Want pucca ghat</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of ghat</li> </ul>   |
| <b>5. Need of drainage system</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want drainage</li> </ul>  |
| <b>6. Provision of sanitation</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want sanitation</li> <li>• Construction of toilets</li> </ul>   |
| <b>7. Development of religious institutions</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of mosque</li> <li>• Construction of madrasha</li> <li>• Repair of graveyard</li> </ul>  |
| <b>8. Development of agriculture</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural development</li> </ul>   |
| <b>9. Provision of gas connection</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas line</li> </ul>   |

In the next stage development need/projects were phased out on the basis of priority through consensus of the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-5.6**).



**Figure-5.6: Prioritization of Development Proposals**

Next, identified and phased out needs/proposals were transferred to a table (**Table-5.4**). It is evident from the table that the participants put 4 development proposals in the short term; 4 proposals in the medium term and 1 proposal in the long term phase. From the table it is evident that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

**Table-5.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals**

| Short term   | Midterm   | Long term  |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Want safe water</li> <li>2. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>3. Development of educational system</li> <li>4. Want pucca ghat</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need of drainage system</li> <li>2. Provision of sanitation</li> <li>3. Development of religious institutions</li> <li>4. Development of agriculture</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of gas connection</li> </ol> |

## **5.8 Conclusion**

Drainage problem has been marked as a major problem in Ward No. 05. In fact it is a general problem for all urban areas of the country. The main root of the problem is blockage in the drainage system created by the people themselves. This problem will have to be corrected with joint initiative. First, take motivational drive and if it fails it would be necessary to disciplinary measures like, imposing fine on the defaulters. Roads and communication problem is another vital problem. The root of this problem lies with failure of the Pourashava to pave and maintain roads for want of fund.

## 6.0 Ward No. 06

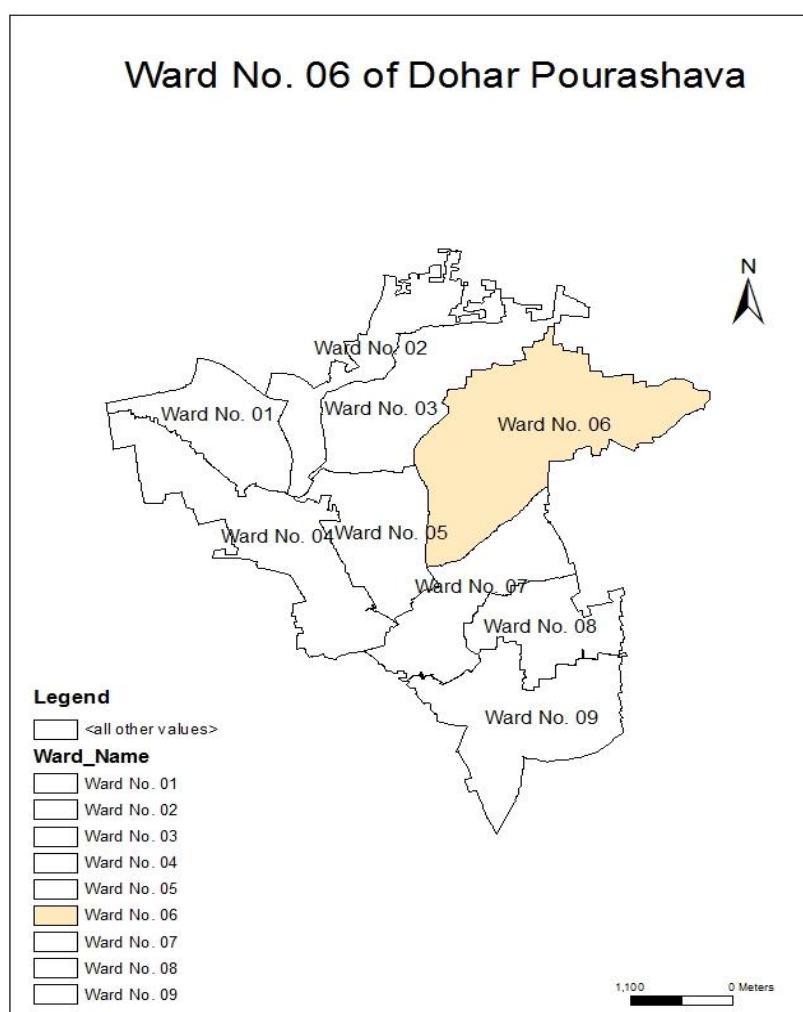
### 6.1 Ward Profile

**Ward No. 6** has a population of 3778 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises of four mouzas, namely, Dakshin Isufpur, Laskar Kanda, Rasulpur and Uttar Isufpur having population of 901, 674, 420 and 1783 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-6.1** below.

**Table-6.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 06**

| Information Head and Data |                   |                          |  |      |         |                             |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population                | Literacy Rate (%) | Percent of Male Employed | Field of Employment of Adult Males (%) |      |         | Percent of Sanitary Latrine | Percent of Pucca Structure |
|                           |                   |                          | Agri.                                  | Ind. | Service |                             |                            |
| 3778                      | 53.1              | 13.2                     | 30.82                                  | 3.76 | 9.62    | 84.5                        | 9.1                        |

Source: BBS, 2011



**Map-6.1: Map of Ward No. 06**



**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 9:00 am -10:50 am

Date: 26//02/2016

Pourashava: Dohar

Ward No. 06

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: Female ward councilor's home 06 no ward.



**Photo- 6.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 06**

**PRA সেশন**

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প “ভাগ ১” ১০.০০-১০.০০

প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগর)

২য় দিন ২য় সেশনের তারিখ : ২০/০২/২০১৬-ইং

স্থান : ডোহার পৌরসভার ০৬ নং ওয়ার্ডের অস্থায়ী কার্যালয়

| ক্রমিক | নাম           | ঠিকানা         | পেশা             | মোবাইল নং    | স্বাক্ষর      |
|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| ১      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | ইউসুফপুর       | আইসিআই (জেনারেল) | ০১৭১১-১৬২১২১ | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২      | জামিনা আক্তার | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | অফিস ক্যাডেট     | ০১৭১-০৪০২৫২  | জামিনা আক্তার |
| ৩      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৬৪৪৫৩৩   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ৪      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ৫      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ৬      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ৭      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ৮      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ৯      | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১০     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১১     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১২     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১৩     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১৪     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১৫     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১৬     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১৭     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১৮     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ১৯     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২০     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২১     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২২     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২৩     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২৪     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২৫     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২৬     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২৭     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |
| ২৮     | আবদুল্লাহ আলী | উত্তর ইউসুফপুর | কৃষক             | ০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭   | আবদুল্লাহ আলী |

Figure-6.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 6.2 PRA Techniques

The main PRA activities were, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

### 6.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 6 was held on 26 February, 2016 in Female ward councilor's home with 22 participants. . The program was held between 9:00 am to 10:50 pm. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens were present in the program (**Table-6.2**). Participants prepared Social Map of the ward and identified problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward.

**Table-6.2: Category of PRA Participants**

| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Pourashava Councilor         | Farmer | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 2                            | 3      | 13     |                | 1       |              | 3     | 22    |

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

### 6.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map of Ward No. 06 was sketched by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. First, a facilitator drew the boundary line of the ward, next, then participants located major roads, and other important establishments. The Social Map drawn by the participants is presented in **Figure-6.2**.



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

- Settlement
- Pucca roads
- Religious institutions
- Agricultural lands
- Bazar
- River

After drawing Social Map of the ward, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems, one facilitator recoded them in a **Flip Chart**. The identified 15 problems of Ward No. 6 is presented below.

### 6.5.1 List of Problem

1. Need arsenic free deep tube well.
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Water logging problems.
4. Drag problem.
5. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
6. Need to repair 7 mosques and 1 temple.
7. Need to develop ICT service.
8. Need to development health service.
9. No water supply in powroshova.
10. Want gas.
11. Electricity problem.
12. Need Gide wall beside the road.
13. Sanitation problem.
14. Need playground.
15. Need culvert in Uttor Usobpur.

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. **(Figure-6.3)**



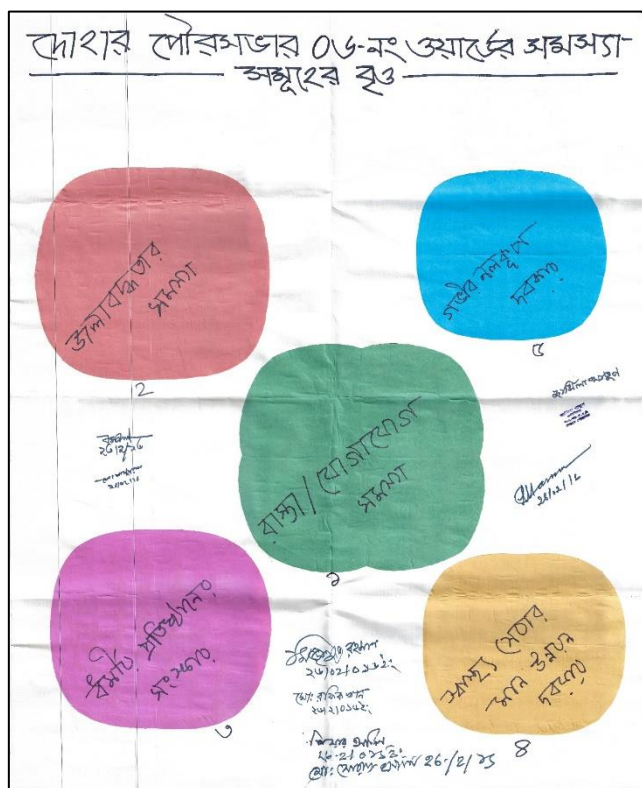
| Problems   | Causes   | Effects  | Capacity to resolve  |
|--|--|--|--|
| ১. যান্ত্রা/যোগাযোগ<br>সমস্যা                    | ১. মতবিনিময় বন্ধ হওয়া<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত কারণে<br>চলমান নিয়ম                       | ১. যন্ত্রা/যোগাযোগ<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া | ১. যন্ত্রা/যোগাযোগ<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া |
| ২. জনসংযোগ<br>সমস্যা                             | ১. মতবিনিময় বন্ধ হওয়া<br>২. যন্ত্রা/যোগাযোগ<br>৩. অপ্রত্যাশিত কারণে<br>চলমান নিয়ম | ১. জনসংযোগ<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া         | ১. জনসংযোগ<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া         |
| ৩. প্রকল্প<br>প্রতিষ্ঠান                         | ১. মতবিনিময় বন্ধ হওয়া<br>২. যন্ত্রা/যোগাযোগ<br>৩. অপ্রত্যাশিত কারণে<br>চলমান নিয়ম | ১. প্রকল্প<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া         | ১. প্রকল্প<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া         |
| ৪. স্বাস্থ্য<br>সেবা/মান<br>উন্নয়ন<br>সংক্রান্ত | ১. মতবিনিময় বন্ধ হওয়া<br>২. যন্ত্রা/যোগাযোগ<br>৩. অপ্রত্যাশিত কারণে<br>চলমান নিয়ম | ১. স্বাস্থ্য<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া       | ১. স্বাস্থ্য<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া       |
| ৫. গণিত<br>সংক্রান্ত                             | ১. মতবিনিময় বন্ধ হওয়া<br>২. যন্ত্রা/যোগাযোগ<br>৩. অপ্রত্যাশিত কারণে<br>চলমান নিয়ম | ১. গণিত<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া            | ১. গণিত<br>২. অপ্রত্যাশিত<br>৩. সময় নষ্ট হওয়া            |

Figure-6.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

### 6.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

In this session, facilitators tried to pick up the main problems of the ward that were presented in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-6.4**) according to the severity of affected with these problems.

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Water logging problem.
3. Repair institution religious.
4. Want to develop health service.
5. Need Arsenic free Deep tube-well.



**Figure-6.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

### 6.5.3 Details of Major Problems

#### a. Roads and commination problem:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exist in this ward. Existing repair of new pucca roads is needed in all ward around 50 k.m. Some new roads are needed to repair. Example-({Hazi bari to Ador Ali home's bridge 1.50km}, {Hatem Ali to Gagon's home}, {Eiashobpur bazar to Katakhal Bhuhon home}, {Masarkhan high school to Dokkin side Jorinar's home}). Negligence of authority, political issue and lack of government allotment, roads and bridge were not constructed in previous days. As a result, they faced problem in daily movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money time. They don't get health service in due time.

#### b. Water Logging problem:

Water logging is a major problem of the ward. For this reason, they are effectuated by floods. So drainage is needed (Emergency needed some drain example-Payer's home to Azohor Ali's home etc. Lack of government allotment, they make unplanned housing. As a result, they do not make drainage. For this reason, crops are damaged and environment is polluted.



**c. Repair institution religious:**

- Repair institution religious. Example-Mosque, Temple, graveyard etc.
- Need to repair 6 Mosque and 1 Temple.
- Lack of government allotment they don't make religious institutions.

**d. Need to develop health service:**

Due to lack of modern technology for health care, lack of good doctor and medicine, overpopulation etc problems remain in health care facility of this ward. For this problem in health care service, people face problem like mortality rate being increased and need to go far for take health service, expense being increased etc.

**e. Insufficient arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in this ward. Due to lack of government allotment and authority partiality, they don't put in deep tube well. Due to lack of deep tube-well, they don't get pure water and faced different type of Problem watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. So, deep tube-well is needed urgently in this ward.

**6.6 Identification of Potentials**

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step has to identify the potentials of the respective union which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows and the potential circle according to availability is also given with Venn diagram.

1. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity of loom.
4. Enough water body for fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
6. Foreign remittance.
7. Business.

**6.6.1 Identified Major Potentials**

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Fisheries.
4. Business.
5. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.

The major potentials were presented in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-6.5**) by the facilitators.

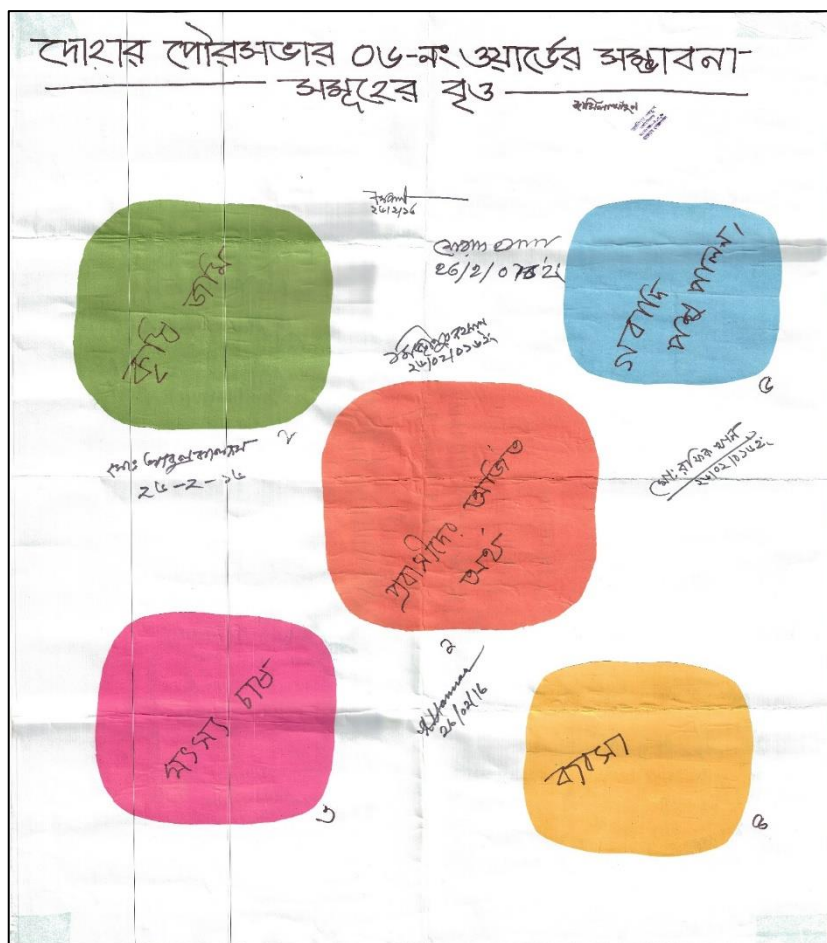


Figure-6.5: Venn Diagram of Potentials

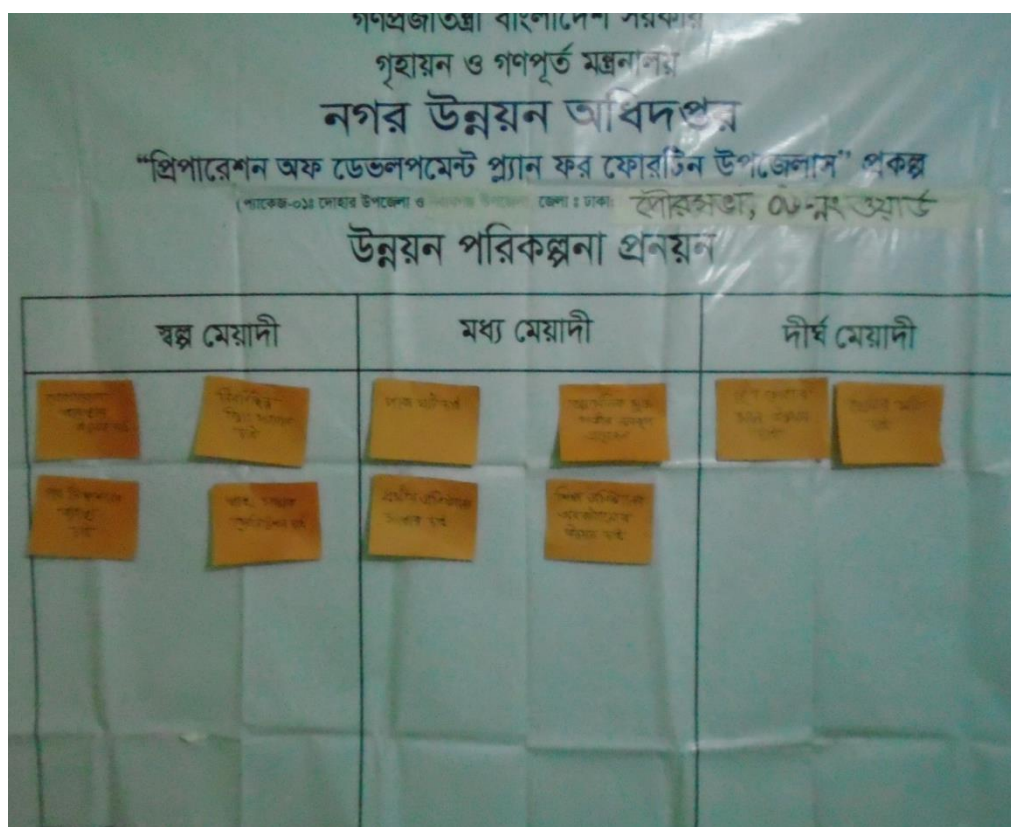
## 6.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priorities of the ward and their execution were also determined by the participants themselves. The facilitators provided cards called Meta Cards among the participants for this purpose and applied ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to phase out execution of identified development proposals. In this session each participants was supplied a Beta Card to write down two proposals in 2 minutes. After suggestions were made the cards were collected by the facilitators for re-arrangement. Needs/proposals of similar nature were merged into one. In this way a list of development needs/proposals were identified in **Table-6.3**.

**Table-6.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 06**

| <b>Identified Needs</b>                         | <b>Description of Identified Needs</b>   |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Improvement of communication system</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of pucca roads</li> <li>• Repair of roads</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2. Electricity Connection</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of electricity</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Want drainage system</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of drainage system</li> </ul>   |
| <b>4. Provision of healthy sanitation</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of healthy sanitation</li> <li>• Construction of toilet</li> </ul>   |
| <b>5. Want pucca ghat</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of ghat</li> </ul>   |
| <b>6. Development of religious institutions</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair of mosque</li> <li>• Repair of temple</li> <li>• Provision of Orphanage</li> </ul>   |
| <b>7. Want deep tube well</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube wells</li> <li>• Need of safe water</li> </ul>  |
| <b>8. Development of educational system</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>• Establishment of primary schools</li> <li>• Establishment of colleges</li> </ul> |
| <b>9. Arrangement of I.C.T</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want speedy internet</li> </ul>   |
| <b>10. Want playground</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of field</li> </ul>  |

The participants also distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The facilitators noted the phasing in a Flip Chart as presented in **Figure-6.6**.



**Figure-6.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals**

Finally, identified development proposals were put in a table (**Table-6.4**). As seen from the table, the participants put 4 development proposals in the short term phase; 4 proposals in the medium term and two proposals in the long term phase. The situation gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

**Table-6.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals**

| Short term  | Midterm  | Long term   |
|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>2. Electricity Connection</li> <li>3. Want drainage system</li> <li>4. Provision of healthy sanitation.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Want pucca ghat</li> <li>2. Development of religious institutions</li> <li>3. Want deep tube well</li> <li>4. Development of educational system</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrangement of I.C.T</li> <li>2. Want playground</li> </ol> |

## **6.8 Conclusion**

Improvement of roads, drainage system, repair of religious institutions, health service and deep tube well are the demands of this ward. All that have been desired by the people demands worth consideration. Quality road is important for easy mobility and connectivity. Drainage system is a prime basic necessity to make urban livable. Safe water is a right of the people. So arsenic free deep tube well is needed. Government including the Pourashava has to be more serious about providing these basic services to the people to ensure quality of life.

## 7.0 Ward No. 07

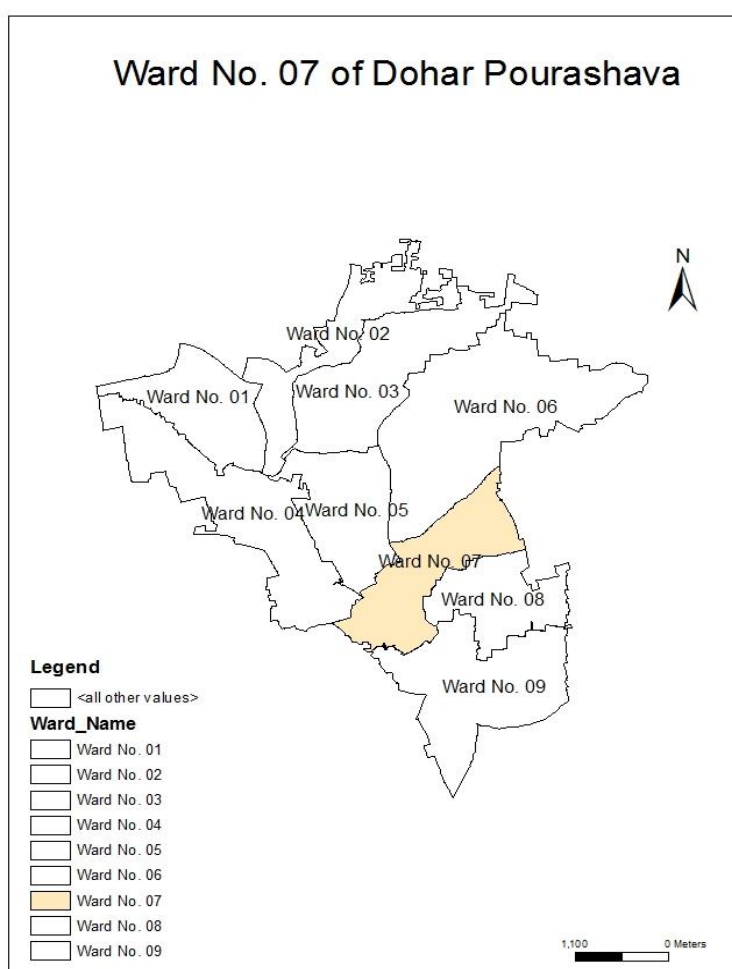
### 7.1 Ward Profile

**Ward No. 7** has a population of 3983 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises of two mouzas, namely, Dakshin Joypara, Dakshin Joypara Kharakanda having population of 1466 and 2517 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-7.1** below.

**Table-7.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 07**

| Information Head and Data |                   |                          |  |       |         |                             |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|-------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population                | Literacy Rate (%) | Percent of Male Employed | Field of Employment of Adult Males (%) |       |         | Percent of Sanitary Latrine | Percent of Pucca Structure |
|                           |                   |                          | Agri.                                  | Ind.  | Service |                             |                            |
| 3983                      | 65.6              | 8.85                     | 2.97                                   | 12.67 | 9.82    | 85.9                        | 15.4                       |

Source: BBS, 2011



**Map-7.1: Map of Ward No. 07**

**PRA Team Composition:**  
**Conducted by Team A**  
Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain  
Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu  
Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam  
Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim  
Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit  
Time: 4:00 pm-6:00 pm  
Date: 28//02/2016  
Pourashava: Dohar  
Ward No. 07  
Upazila: Dohar  
District: Dhaka  
Venue: Ward councilor office.



**Photo-7.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 07**



### PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প সময়: ৮:০০pm-৬:০০pm  
প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মানসিংগর)

স্থানঃ পোতাং পৌরসভা, ০৭-নং ওয়ার্ড, কলকাতা-১  
তারিখঃ ২৪/০২/২০২০-২১  
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

| ক্রমিক | নাম              | ঠিকানা         | পেশা    | মোবাইল নং    | স্বাক্ষর   |
|--------|------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|------------|
| ১      | মোঃ মাহমুদ হোসেন | ০৭-নং ওয়ার্ড  | কৃষিকার | ০১৭১৫০৩৬৭৭   | মোঃ মাহমুদ |
| ২      | মোঃ মাহমুদ হোসেন | ০৭-নং ওয়ার্ড  | প্রবাসী | ০১৭১৫০৩৬৭৭   |            |
| ৩      | মোঃ মাহমুদ হোসেন | মিরপুর         | প্রবাসী | ০১৭১৫০৩৬৭৭   | MIZAN      |
| ৪      | আব্দুল হক        | বানাদাং-০৭নং   | কৃষি    | ০১৮৬১-৭০২৩০৬ | আব্দুল হক  |
| ৫      | আব্দুল হক        | বানাদাং-০৭নং   | কৃষি    | ০            | আব্দুল হক  |
| ৬      | আব্দুল হক        | ০৭-নং ওয়ার্ড  | কৃষি    | ০১৮৭৪-৩৭৬৬৪৮ | আব্দুল হক  |
| ৭      | আব্দুল হক        | ০৭-নং ওয়ার্ড  | কৃষি    | ০১৭১৫-৬১৭৪৮৭ | আব্দুল হক  |
| ৮      | আব্দুল হক        | ০৭-নং ওয়ার্ড  | কৃষি    | ০১৭১৫-৬১৭৪৮৭ | আব্দুল হক  |
| ৯      | মোঃ মাহমুদ হোসেন | বিক্রমপুর-০৭নং | প্রবাসী | ০১৮৫৫৬৭২৭১৫  | মোঃ মাহমুদ |
| ১০     | আব্দুল হক        | "              | "       | "            | আব্দুল হক  |
| ১১     | আব্দুল হক        | "              | "       | ০১৮১৩৮৩৬৬৩   | আব্দুল হক  |
| ১২     | আব্দুল হক        | বানাদাং-০৭নং   | "       | ০১৮৬৭৫০২১২২  | আব্দুল হক  |
| ১৩     | আব্দুল হক        | বানাদাং-০৭নং   | কৃষি    | ০১৬২২-৮৫৮৬৭৮ | আব্দুল হক  |
| ১৪     | আব্দুল হক        | বিক্রমপুর-০৭নং | কৃষি    | "            | আব্দুল হক  |
| ১৫     | আব্দুল হক        | বানাদাং-০৭নং   | কৃষি    | ০১৮৫১০০৭৬৭৭  | আব্দুল হক  |
| ১৬     | আব্দুল হক        | বিক্রমপুর-০৭নং | কৃষি    | ০১৭৬৫১৩৭২৫৩  | আব্দুল হক  |
| ১৭     | আব্দুল হক        | বানাদাং-০৭নং   | কৃষি    | ০১৭১৭৮১১৩৭৮  | আব্দুল হক  |
| ১৮     | আব্দুল হক        | বানাদাং-০৭নং   | কৃষি    | ০১৮৬২৩০১৮৭   | আব্দুল হক  |

Figure-7.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

## 7.2 PRA Techniques

A series of activities were carried in the PRA that covered, Social Mapping, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. The sessions were conducted by one facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

### 7.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 07 was held in Pourashava Complex on February 28, 2016 and attended by 18 participants. It started at 4:00 pm and continued up to 6:00 pm. The participants were, Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward. Details of participants is presented in **Table-7.2**.

**Table-7.2: Category of PRA Participants**

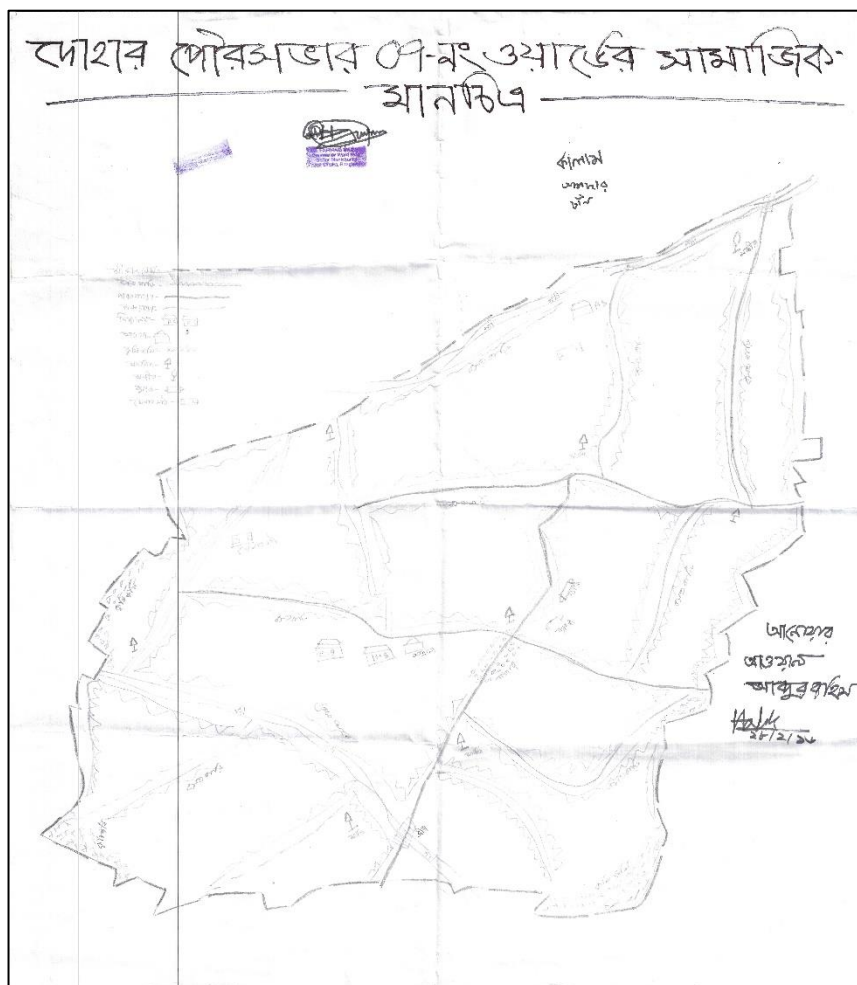
| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Pourashava Councilor         | Farmer | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 1                            | 3      | 8      |                |         |              | 6     | 18    |

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

### 7.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first task of PRA performed by the participants was preparation of a Social Map of the ward. The map was drawn by the participants helped by the facilitators. The facilitators drew the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major drainage including areas of problems. Social Map is presented in **Figure-7.2**.



**Figure-7.2: Social Map of Ward No. 07**

#### **7.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map**

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

- Settlement
- Major roads
- School and madrasha
- Religious institutions
- Agricultural land
- Bank
- Playing field

#### **7.5 Identification of Problems**

The second task for the participants was to list up the problems of the ward with involvement of the participants. As the participants marked a problem it was noted down by the facilitators in a Flip Chart as shown in. In this way the participants identified 14 problems of the ward as follows.

### 7.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Sanitation problem.
3. Electricity problem.
4. Need arsenic free deep tube well.
5. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
6. Need to develop health service.
7. Establishment and repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrasa.
8. Need to develop ICT.
9. Want Gas connection.
10. Water logging problems.
11. Needs culvert.
12. No water supply in pourashava.
13. Need Gide wall beside the road.
14. Need to repair playground.

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. (**Figure-7.3**)

| Problems                    | Causes   | Effects   | Capacity to resolve   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| ১. জনসংস্কৃতি, সমস্যা       | ১. বাকসমীক নেতৃত্ব, অর্থ<br>২. মৎস্যকৃষি বর্ধন, অর্থ                   | ১. বিভিন্ন বর্ধন, বর্ধন<br>২. পরিবেশ দূষণ<br>৩. অর্থনৈতিক দূষণ/বর্ধন<br>৪. বর্ধন, বর্ধন | ১. জনসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বর্ধন, বর্ধন<br>৩. বর্ধন, বর্ধন              |
| ২. বাকসংস্কৃতি/অর্থ, সমস্যা | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি/Union<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>৩. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>৩. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন                 | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>৩. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন |
| ৩. বাকসংস্কৃতি/অর্থ, সমস্যা | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন                         | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন  | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন                          |
| ৪. বাকসংস্কৃতি/অর্থ, সমস্যা | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন                         | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন  | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন                          |
| ৫. বাকসংস্কৃতি/অর্থ, সমস্যা | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন                         | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন  | ১. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন<br>২. বাকসংস্কৃতি, বর্ধন                          |

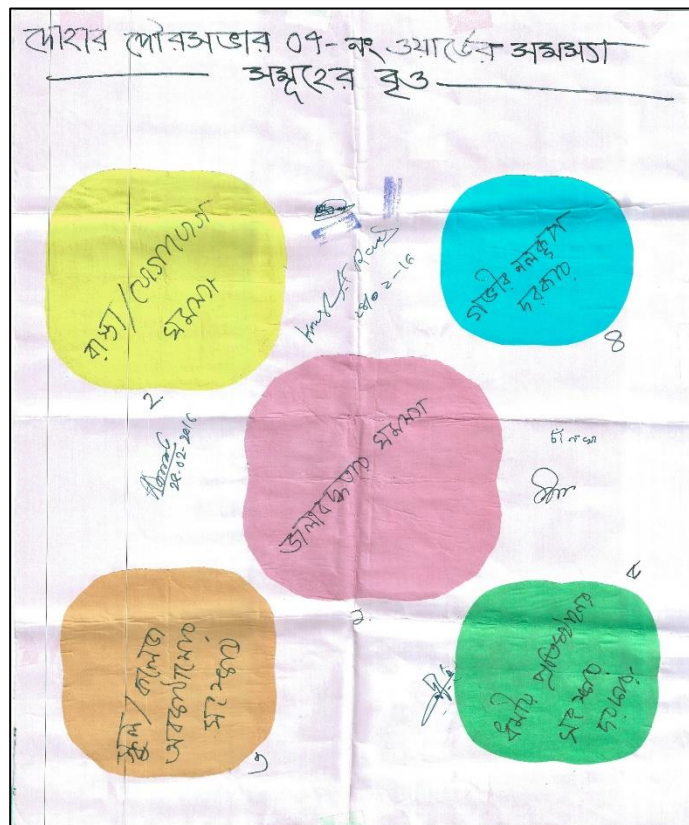
Figure-7.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve



### 7.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Out of the list of 14 problems identified by the participants they were asked to point out the most critical five points. They identified the following five most critical problems. The problems were marked in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators as presented in **Figure-7.4**.

1. Water logging.
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Need to infrastructural development of educational institutions.
4. Need Arsenic free Deep tube well.
5. Repair religious institution.



**Figure-7.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

### 7.5.3 Details of Major Problems

#### a. Water Logging problem:

Water logging is a major problem of the ward. For this reason, they are effectuated by floods. So shelter center is needed in this ward. Example-{ Babul chirmen homes }, { Nayeb bari }, { Kala matabbor's homes }, { Beside the Julshas Sorif's home } Lack of government allotment, they do not refer drainage . Some houses are damaged by unplanned urbanism.

#### b. Roads & commination problems:

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exist in all ward number. Existing repair of new pucca roadios needed in all ward around 20 k.m Some road are very emergency repair example { Nikra moor to Balurgata Mofazzal Mridha's shops } { Sultan Khar Madrasa to Nurpur playground 1.50 km } { Alauddin Mridhar home's to Nikra graveyard } { Babul chairmen homes to Kalur Mridha home's } { Bana ghat Nur Shamim ar home's to Nurur home's } etc. Lack of government allotment, roads and bridge were not constructed in previous days. As a result, they faced problem in daily movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money and time.

**c. Development of educational system:**

- Need to repair all school and college in this ward.
- The reason behind this problem is lack of allocation during previous Gov.
- Day by decreasing the rate of education if the problem is solved education rate will be increased.

**d. Insufficient arsenic free deep tube-well:**

There is not enough deep tube-well in all over the union due to lack of allotment and personal economic insolvency. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and faced different type of Problem watery diseases, arsenic and cooking.

**e. Repair institution religious:**

- Need to repair graveyard in word no 7.
- Need to repair mosque, temple in ward no 7.
- Need to repair eidgha. Due to lake of government institution religious not repair previous day.

## **7.6 Identification of Potentials**

After identification of problems and their prioritization, the next step was to identify the potentials of the ward. The participants identified only 6 potentials as follows.

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Foreign remittance.
3. Opportunity of loom.
4. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
5. Enough water body for fisheries.
6. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.

### **7.6.1 Major Potentials of the Ward**

The participants selected five major potentials from the six as follows; identified five major problems were marked in a Venn diagram as presented in **Figure-7.5**.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity and eager people for poultry farm.
4. Fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.



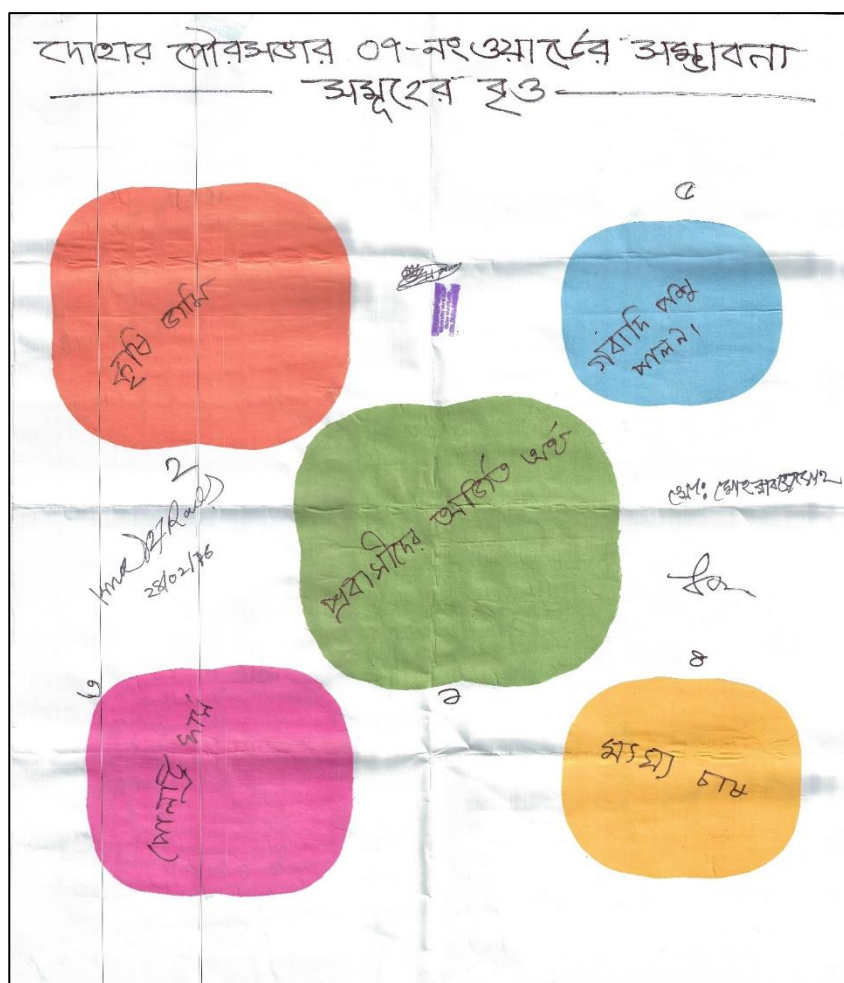


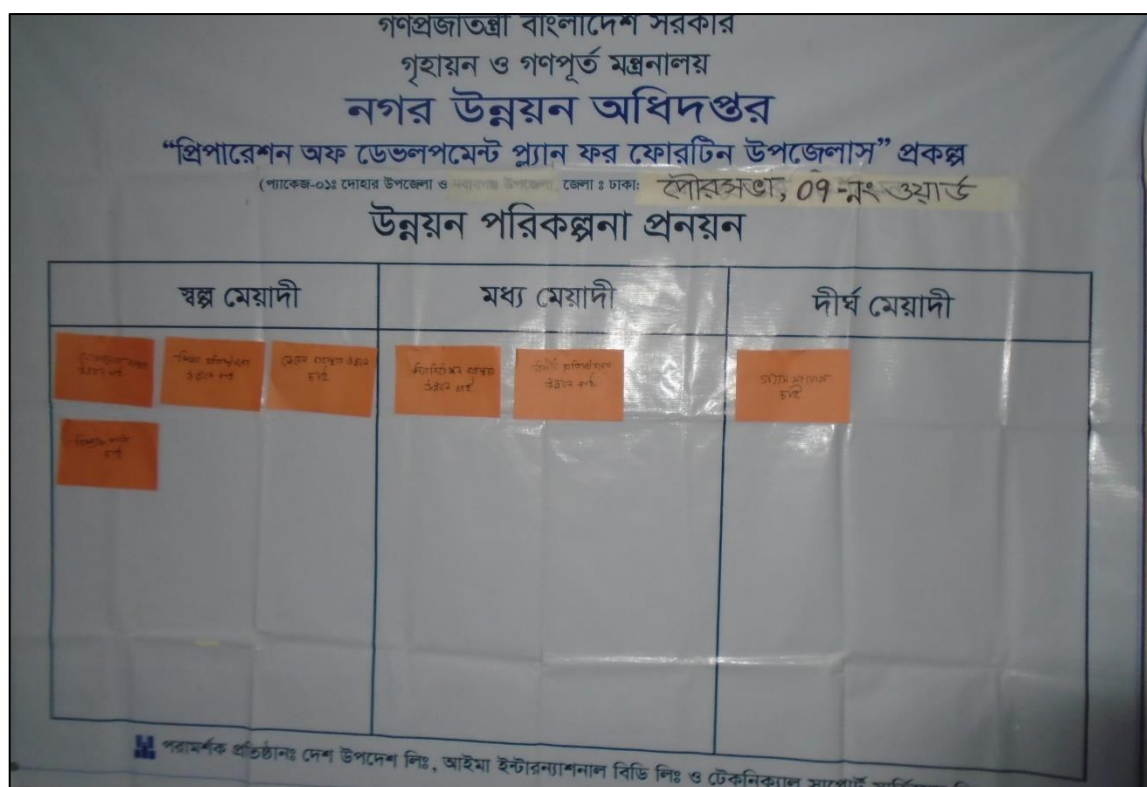
Figure-7.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

### 7.7 Identification of Development Needs and Priorities

The facilitators used Meta Card, Flip Chart, to determine the needs and aspirations of the participants for next 20 years. For phasing the need/proposal they used ToP Chart. First each participants were provided with a Meta Card to write two needs/proposals. They were given minutes to finish the job. After two minutes the cards were collected. The cards were rearranged. Names of similar proposals were merged into a single proposal (Table- 7.3).

| Identified Needs                                 | Description of Identified Needs  |
|--|--|
| <b>1. Improvement of communication system</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of pucca roads</li> <li>• Repair of roads.</li> <li>• Construction of culvert</li> </ul> |
| <b>2. Development of educational institution</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>• Establishment of schools.</li> </ul>     |
| <b>3. Want drainage system</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of drainage system</li> <li>• Removal of water logging</li> </ul>                           |
| <b>4. Want to arrange safe water</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of deep tube well</li> </ul>   |
| <b>5. Provision of healthy sanitation</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of healthy sanitation</li> </ul>   |
| <b>6. Development of religious institutions</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair of graveyard</li> <li>• Repair of mosque</li> </ul>  |
| <b>7. Provision of gas connection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of gas line</li> </ul>   |

After listing all the needs/proposals the participants were asked to debate and vote all identified development needs into three different periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The participants distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution (**Figure-7.6**).



**Figure-7.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposal**

The facilitators noted the phasing in a table as shown in **Table-7.4**. As seen from the table above that the participants put 4 development proposals in the short term: 2 proposals in the medium term and only one proposals for execution in the long term phase. It is clear indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

**Table- 7.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals**

| Short term  | Midterm  | Long term  |
|---|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>2. Development of educational institution</li> <li>3. Want drainage system</li> <li>4. Want to arrange safe water</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Provision of healthy sanitation.</li> <li>2. Development of religious institutions</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of gas connection</li> </ol> |

## **7.8 Conclusion**

Among all the problems identified by the PRA participants some are most vital and demands immediate steps to solve them. Drainage system is a prime basic necessity to make urban livable. Quality road is important for easy mobility and connectivity. Developing infrastructure in education facilities is responsibility of the Ministry of Education. In most cases due to dearth of fund the O & M of schools cannot be done properly. Safe water is a right of the people. So arsenic free deep tube well is needed.

## 9.0 Ward No. 09

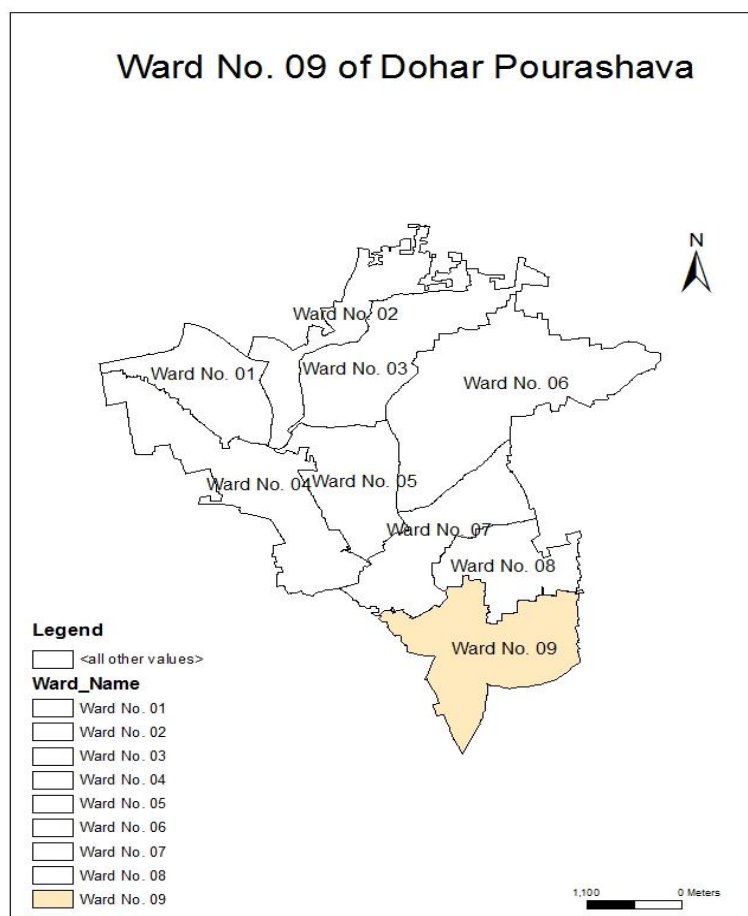
### 9.1 Ward Profile

**Ward No. 9** has a population of 6185 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises of four mouzas, namely, Batia (Part), Char Latakhola, Dakshin Joypara Gangpar(Part-I), Nurpur (Part) having population of 1671, 1371, 1267 and 1876 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-9.1** below.

**Table-9.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 09**

| Information Head and Data |                   |                          |  |      |         |                             |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population                | Literacy Rate (%) | Percent of Male Employed | Field of Employment of Adult Males (%) |      |         | Percent of Sanitary Latrine | Percent of Pucca Structure |
|                           |                   |                          | Agri.                                  | Ind. | Service |                             |                            |
| 6185                      | 56                | 20.28                    | 27.32                                  | 4.95 | 22.76   | 91                          | 7.1                        |

Source: BBS, 2011



**Map-9.1: Map of Ward No. 09**

**PRA Team Composition:**

**Conducted by Team A**

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jobaer Ahmed Jasim

Logistic Provider: Ramendra Sarker Sumit

Time: 3:00 pm-5:30 pm

Date: 24//02/2016

Pourashava: Dohar

Ward No. 09

Upazila: Dohar

District: Dhaka

Venue: Ward councilor office.



**Photo-9.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 09**



“প্রিপ্রেশন অফ ডেভলপমেন্ট প্র্যান ফর ফোরাকিং উপজেলা” প্রকল্প সময়ঃ = ৩.০০ pm - ৫.৩০ pm  
 প্যাকেজ-০১৪ (সোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, মেধা ও ঢাকা; শিবর উপজেলা, মেধা ও মাদারীপুর)  
 ছানঃ যোদ্যার স্পোরসএর, ০১-নং ওয়ার্ড বর্ডারিনার তারিখঃ ২৪/০২/২০১৮-২-  
 অঃ শ্রমবাহকীদের পরিচিতি

[illegible]

### Figure-9.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

The PRA session activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and fixation and prioritization of development proposals. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.



### 9.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 09 was held in Pourashava Complex on February 24, 2016 and attended by 30 participants. It started at 3:00 pm and continued up to 5:30 pm. The participants were, Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward. Details of participants is presented in **Table-9.2**.

**Table-9.2: Category of PRA Participants**

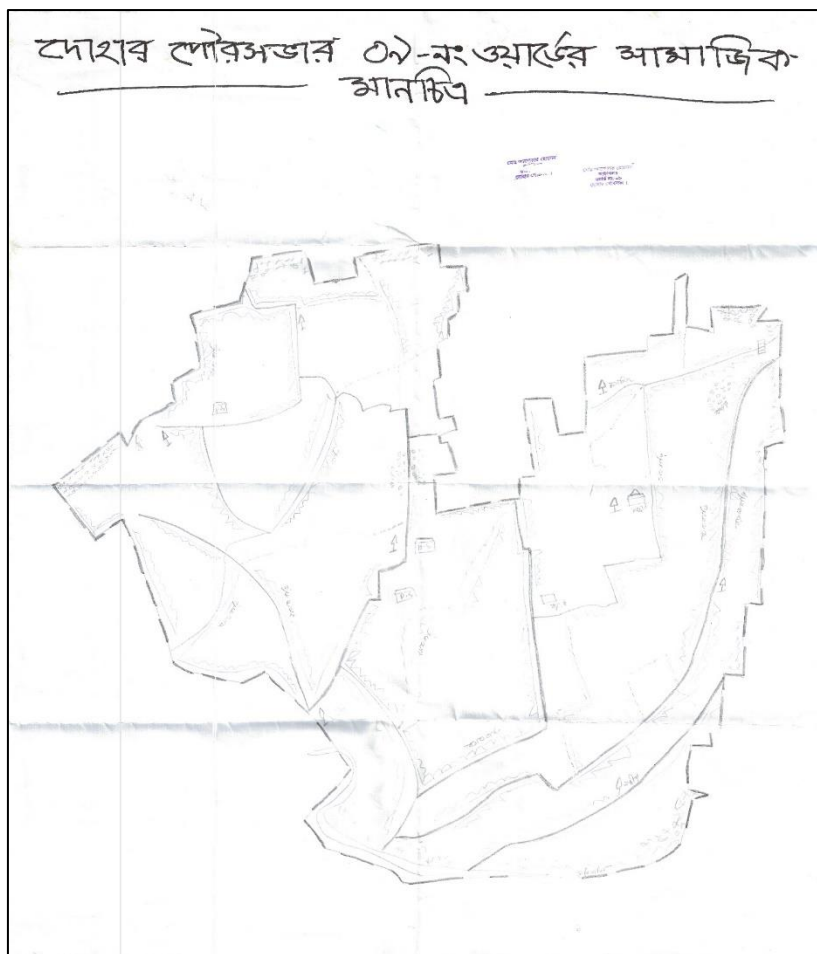
| Category of PRA Participants |        |        |                |         |              |       | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Pourashava Councilor         | Farmer | Trader | Service Holder | Teacher | Professional | Other |       |
| 1                            | 5      | 8      | 8              | 1       | 1            | 6     | 30    |

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

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

### 9.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first task of PRA performed by the participants was preparation of a Social Map of the ward. The map was drawn by the participants helped by the facilitators. The facilitators drew the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major drainage including areas of problems. Social Map is presented in **Figure-9.2**.



**Figure-9.2: Social Map of Ward No. 09**

#### **9.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map**

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

- Settlement
- Major roads
- Bazar
- Temple

#### **9.5 Identification of Problems of Ward No. 09**

After drawing Social Map of the ward, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems one after another, one facilitator recoded them in a Flip Chart. In total they identified 12 problems as presented below.

### 9.5.1 List of Problems

1. Water line/ Drainage problem.
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Need to develop health service. Doctor's neglect.
4. Want Gas connection.
5. Needs to development of infrastructure of educational institutions.
6. Repair Mosque, Temple, Graveyard, shoshangat, Eidgah mat and Madrasa.
7. Want continue electricity service and need 30% electricity.
8. Water logging problems.
9. Sanitation problem.
10. Need a sluice gate in Sutarpara Dhapari para khal.
11. Need arsenic free deep tube well.
12. Need a Box culvert in Babur khal.

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. **(Figure-9.3)**

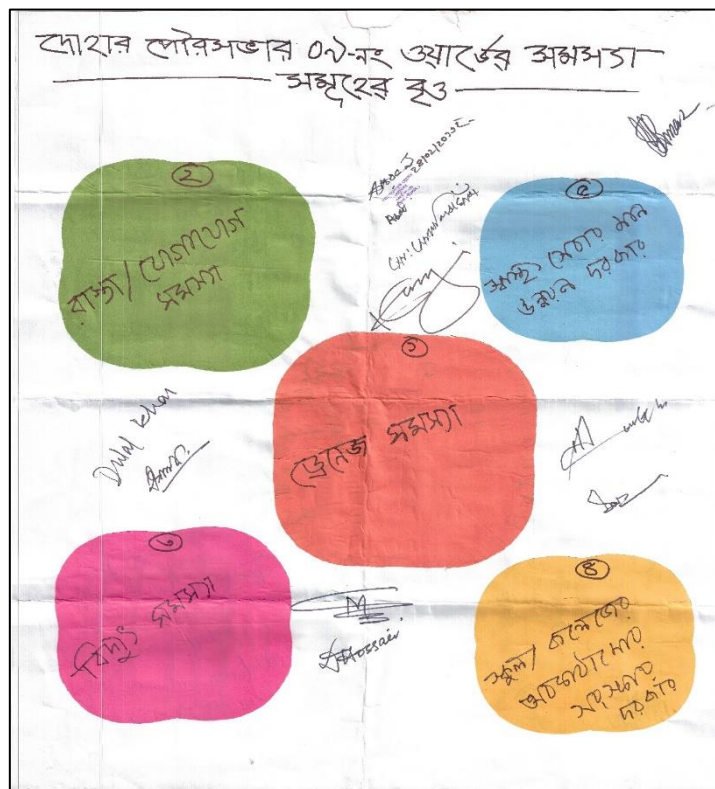
| Problems                                 | Causes   | Effects   | Capacity to resolve                     |
|--|--|---|---|
| ১. শ্রমিক-মজুর<br>০১ ওয়ার্ড             | ১. অনিয়মিত প্রবাহ<br>২. মজুরি বৃদ্ধির প্রয়োজন      | ১. গরিব দৃষ্টিতে<br>২. গরিব বৃদ্ধির প্রয়োজন                        | ১. শ্রমিক-মজুর<br>বৃদ্ধি আদায়<br>আছে।  |
| ২. রাস্তা/যোগাযোগের<br>মজুর              | ১. কর্তৃপক্ষের অসুবিধা<br>২. মজুরি বৃদ্ধি<br>অসুবিধা | ১. চলাচলের মজুর<br>২. রাস্তা বৃদ্ধি অনেক<br>মজুর অসুবিধা            | ১. শ্রমিক-মজুর<br>আদায়<br>আছে।         |
| ৩. বিদ্যুত মজুর                          | ১. মজুরি বৃদ্ধি<br>২. কর্তৃপক্ষের অসুবিধা            | ১. বিদ্যুত, যন্ত্র-মজুর<br>২. বিদ্যুত/অসুবিধা<br>৩. বিদ্যুত/অসুবিধা | ১. বিদ্যুত<br>বৃদ্ধি<br>আছে।            |
| ৪. ক্ষয়/কমেট অসুবিধা<br>মজুর দ্রব্য     | ১. মজুরি বৃদ্ধি<br>২. অসুবিধা                        | ১. ক্ষয়/অসুবিধা<br>২. ক্ষয়/অসুবিধা                                | ১. ক্ষয়/অসুবিধা<br>মজুর দ্রব্য<br>আছে। |
| ৫. যন্ত্র-মজুর-অসুবিধা<br>উন্নয়ন দ্রব্য | ১. মজুরি বৃদ্ধি<br>২. অসুবিধা                        | ১. অসুবিধা<br>২. অসুবিধা  | ১. ক্ষয়/অসুবিধা<br>মজুর দ্রব্য<br>আছে। |

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

### 9.5.2 Major Problems

On request by the facilitators, the participators identified the following five as follows. These were written down in Venn Diagram (**Figure-9.4**).

1. Drainage problem.
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Electricity problem.
4. Needs to development school & college.
5. Health service facility problem.



**Figure-9.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems**

### 9.5.3 Details of Major Problem

#### a. Drainage problem:

The problem in Dohar powroshova 09 no ward is water logging . For this reason people are effectuated by floods. So drainage is needed ( { Gazirtak cannel }, { Sutarpara } ). Lack of government allotment they made unplanned housing. They do not refer any drainage. As a result they are effected by many kind of degases and environment is polluted.

#### b. Roads and commination problem:

Problems in communication system like roads, bridge, culvert etc exist in this ward. Existing repair of new pucca road is needed in all ward around 20 k.m. ( Some roads are very essential Example { Feroz Mulla shahabs bagan to Gazirtek Romzan mullar bari 1.50 km }, { Munnafar home's to Razzak home's via West Sutarpara }, { Kader Mulla home's to Rafiq doctor's home }, { Manu mister homes to dellatola } ). Due to negligence of authority and lack of government allotment, roads and bridge were not constructed in previous days. For this reason they faced problem in daily movement, trade and commerce, road accident, have to spend extra money time and they don't find health service in due time.

**c. Electricity problem:**

Electricity problem is one of the big problem of 09 ward. Government supply of electricity is insufficient for their need and authority negligence.

**d. Need to development infrastructure of education system:**

- Need to infrastructural development of educational instruction.
- Due to lack of government allotment they are not interested in land giving. For this reason they don't develop their instruction for educational development.

**e. Health care facility not available:**

Due to lack of modern technology for health care, lack of good doctor and medicine, overpopulation etc. problems remain in health care facility of this ward. For this problem in health care service people face problem like mortality rate being increased, need to go far for taking health service, expenses being increased etc.

## **9.6 Identification of Potentials**

After identification of problems with prioritization, next the facilitators identified potentials of the ward.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Enough water body for fisheries.
3. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
4. Fertile agricultural land.
5. Business.

### **9.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials**

From the main list of potentials, the participants identified five major potentials that were presented in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-9.5**) by the facilitators.

1. Foreign remittance
2. Fertile agricultural land.
3. Business.
4. Enough water body for fisheries.
5. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.

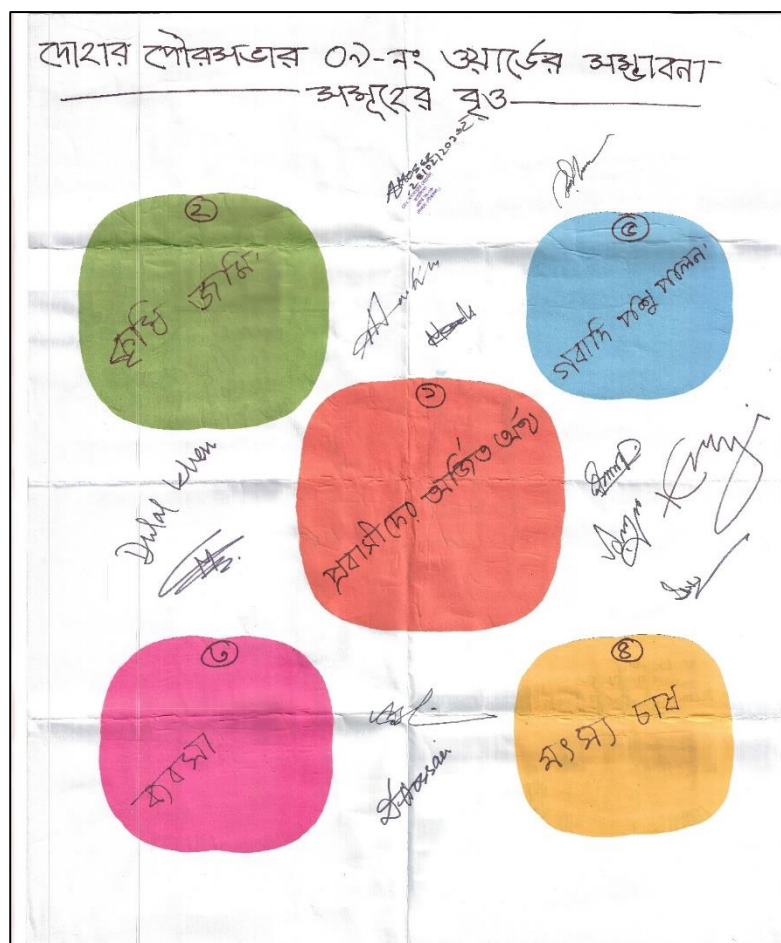


Figure-9.5: Venn Diagram of Potentials

### 9.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The facilitators used Meta Card, Flip Chart, to determine the needs and aspirations of the participants for next 20 years. For phasing the need/proposal they used ToP Chart. First each participant was provided with a Meta Card to write two needs/proposals. They were given two minutes to finish the job. The cards were collected after two minutes and rearranged. Names of similar proposals were merged into a single proposal. Clusters were made for same type of proposals and a name was given to each cluster. (Table-9.3)



**Table- 9.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 09**

| Identified Needs                              | Description of Identified Needs   |
|---|---|
| <b>1. Removal of water logging</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solution of water logging</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2. Improvement of communication system</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of pucca roads</li> <li>• Repair of roads</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Want drainage system</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of drain</li> </ul>  |
| <b>4. Development of health system</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of good health service</li> </ul>  |
| <b>5. Development of educational system</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of educational system and institution</li> <li>• Want playground</li> <li>• Want soil for Ahamed school field</li> </ul> |
| <b>6. Electricity Connection</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of electricity</li> </ul>   |
| <b>7. Want cannel dragging</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of canal dragging</li> </ul>  |
| <b>8. Piped gas supply</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want gas</li> </ul>  |

After listing all the needs in the table (**Table-9.3**), the participants were asked to vote all identified development needs into three different periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The participants distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution (**Figure-9.6**).

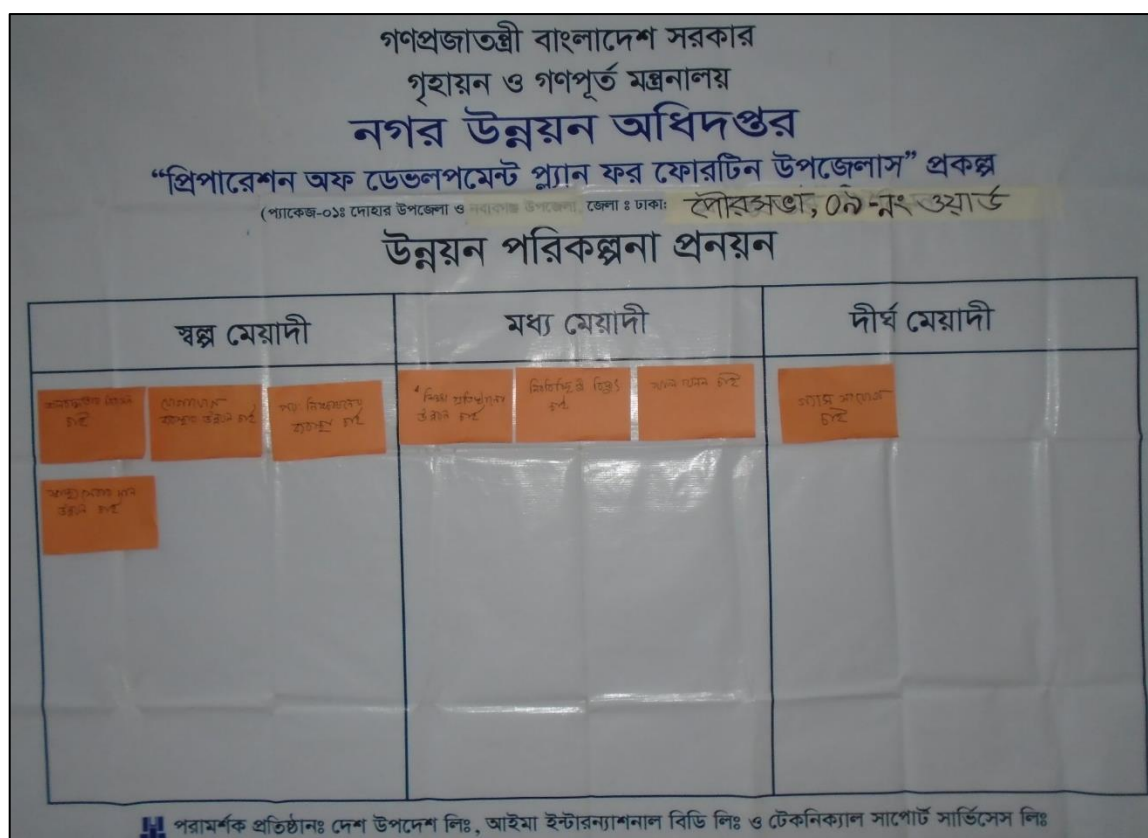


Figure-9.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

The facilitators noted the phasing of proposals in a table as shown in **Table-9.4**. As seen from the table above that the participants put 4 development proposals in the short term ; 3 proposals were placed in the medium term and only one proposal for execution in the long term phase. It gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table-9.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

| Short term  | Midterm  | Long term  |
|---|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Removal of water logging</li> <li>2. Improvement of communication system</li> <li>3. Want drainage system</li> <li>4. Development of health system</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of educational system</li> <li>2. Electricity Connection</li> <li>3. Want cannel dragging</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.. Piped gas supply</li> </ol> |

## **9.8 Conclusion**

The PRA participants of Ward No. 9 rightly pointed out some vital issues. These are, drainage system, road communication, education and health. Drainage system is a prime basic necessity to make urban livable and pollution free. Developed road is important for easy mobility and connectivity. Developing infrastructure in education facilities is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. Health service is in precarious condition in Dohar Pourashava. Dearth of medical personnel and facilities are the key problems.

