



LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

**VOLUME IV**

# SURVEY REPORTS (DRAFT 2)

REVIEW & UPDATE OF NAWABGANJ UPAZILA  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MASTER PLAN) UNDER  
UTMIDP, LGED

**VOL IV: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

OCTOBER  
**2024**



The survey report is structured into four sections, with this being the fourth section. This portion focuses on community engagement, also referred to as the PRA Sessions and KII components.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **PRA (Participatory Rural/Rapid Appraisal)**

A community engagement report serves as a crucial instrument in establishing trust and fostering transparency throughout the public participation process. The community engagement report plays a vital role in nurturing a positive relationship between the authority or decision-makers and the community.

**The main objectives of conducting Participatory Rural/Rapid Appraisals include the following:**

- To empower the communities by involving them in decision-making and enhancing their problem-solving capacity.
- To comprehend the entirety of rural context, covering social, economic, environmental, and cultural dimensions to align interventions with genuine community needs.
- Promoting inclusivity by involving diverse community segments, preventing bias, and ensuring that development benefits all groups.
- Contributing to sustainable rural development by focusing on environmentally friendly, socially equitable, and economically viable initiatives.
- Facilitating the exchange of knowledge between traditional local wisdom and external expertise, empowering communities to actively participate in decision-making.

### **Tools used for the community engagement:**

For the PRA sessions 3 tools were used:

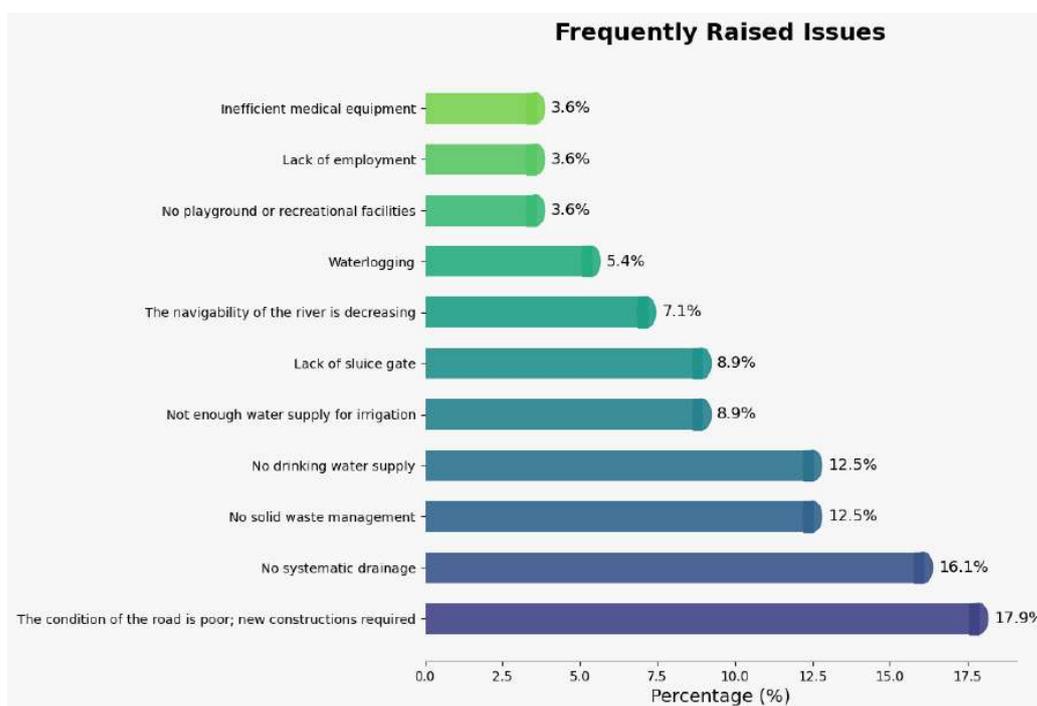
1. Problem Identification
2. Cause-Effect Diagram
3. Prioritization of problems and prospects

**Table: PRA Session Participants**

<b>Type of PRA</b>	<b>Completed no of PRA</b>
UPDC Members	14
Poor and disadvantaged	3
Women	3
Children	1
Youth	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Sessions were arranged by the Consultant in the planning area participated by members of Upazila Planning and Development Committee (UPDC), special groups of population (i.e. youth, disadvantaged, PWDs, Marginal community, women and children, students etc), business community, representatives from the inhabitant and other relevant persons who can contribute to goal of the session

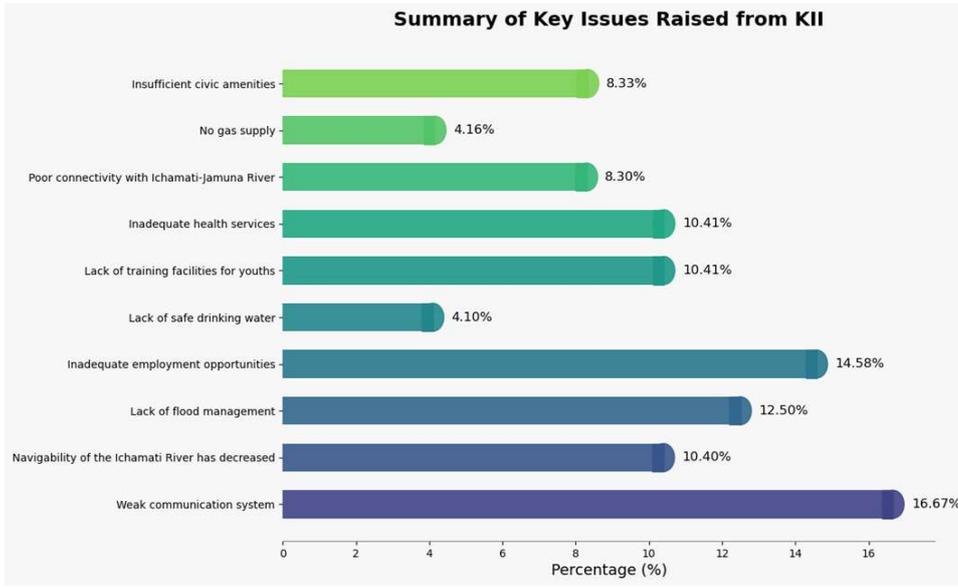
**Summary of Frequently Raised Issues**



**Figure: Frequently Raised Issues by Stakeholders in PRA Sessions**

**KII (Key Informant Interview)**

Key informant interviews involve qualitative, in-depth conversations with individuals who possess extensive knowledge about community dynamics. These interviews aim to gather information from a diverse range of sources, including community leaders, professionals, and residents with firsthand knowledge.



### Frequently Raised Issues by Stakeholders in KII Sessions

#### গণসম্পৃক্ততা

জরিপ প্রতিবেদনের চতুর্থ খন্ডটি তৈরী করা হয়েছে পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নে নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলার গণ মানুষের সম্পৃক্ততার বিষয় তুলে ধরার জন্য। এটি নবাবগঞ্জে মাস্টারপ্ল্যান প্রকল্পের পর্যালোচনায় জনগণের অংশগ্রহণের একটি নথিভুক্ত বিবরণ হিসাবে কাজ করবে যা কর্তৃপক্ষ বা সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণকারী এবং জনগণের মধ্যে একটি ইতিবাচক সম্পর্ক গড়ে তুলতে উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে অবদান রাখবে। মাস্টারপ্লানে জনগণের অংশগ্রহণের জন্য তিনটি প্রথাগত পদ্ধতি এখানে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে - অংশগ্রহণমূলক দূত আলোচনা সভা, মূলতথ্যাদাতা সাক্ষাৎকার এবং কর্মশালা।

#### PRA (অংশগ্রহণমূলক দূত আলোচনা সভা)

স্থানীয় জনগণকে পরিকল্পনায় সম্পৃক্ত করার জন্য অংশগ্রহণমূলক দূত মূল্যায়ন সভা পরিচালিত হয়েছে।

#### অংশগ্রহণমূলক দূত আলোচনা সভাগুলির মূল উদ্দেশ্য

- এলাকাবাসীকে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণে জড়িত করে এবং তাদের সমস্যায় তাদের কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত সমাধান প্রয়োগ করে সমাধান করা।
- গ্রামীণ দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে উক্ত জনপদের সামাজিক, আর্থিক, পরিবেশমূলক, এবং সাংস্কৃতিক বিভিন্ন সমস্যাগুলো প্রয়োজনানুযায়ী বিন্যাস করা।
- বিভিন্ন রকমের সংঘটনগুলি অংশগ্রহণ করে, পক্ষপাত প্রতিরোধ করে, এবং নিশ্চিত করে যে উন্নয়ন সমস্ত জনগোষ্ঠীর উপকারে আসে।
- পরিবেশ বান্ধব, সামাজিকভাবে ন্যায়সঙ্গত, এবং অর্থনৈতিকভাবে কার্যকর উদ্যোগের উপর দৃষ্টি নিবদ্ধ করে টেকসই গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নে অবদান রাখে।
- ঐতিহ্যগত স্থানীয় জ্ঞান এবং বাহ্যিক দক্ষতার মধ্যে সমন্বয় সহজতর করা, সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণে সক্রিয়ভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করার জন্য সম্প্রদায়কে উৎসাহিত করা।

তথ্য সংগ্রহের প্রচেষ্টায় মোট ২৪টি অংশগ্রহণমূলক দূত মূল্যায়ন সভা (PRAs) অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। এর মধ্যে ১৪টি আলোচনা সভা বিশেষভাবে ইউনিয়ন জনসংখ্যাকে নিয়ে সংঘটিত হয়। সেশনে স্থানীয় সরকার সংস্থার চেয়ারম্যান, ভাইস-চেয়ারপারসন, ওয়ার্ড সদস্য, সম্মানিত স্থানীয় বাসিন্দা এবং মহিলা ওয়ার্ড কাউন্সিলর সহ স্থানীয় সরকারী সংস্থার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যক্তির উপস্থিতি ছিলেন।

এছাড়াও, মহিলা, শিশু, দরিদ্র ও সুবিধাবঞ্চিত এবং যুবকদের কে নিয়ে কিছু অংশগ্রহণমূলক দ্রুত আলোচনা সভা আয়োজন করা হয়। স্বতন্ত্র জনসংখ্যার গোষ্ঠীকে লক্ষ্য করে এসব সভায় অনেক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য উঠে আসে। এই বিশেষ অধিবেশনগুলিকে মান্টারপ্ল্যান প্রকল্পে সক্রিয়ভাবে সংযোগ করে সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যে সংশ্লিষ্ট টার্গেট গোষ্ঠীগুলিকে সমন্বিত করার লক্ষ্যে নকশা করা হয়।

**সারণি : অংশগ্রহণমূলক দ্রুত মূল্যায়ন সভার সংখ্যা**

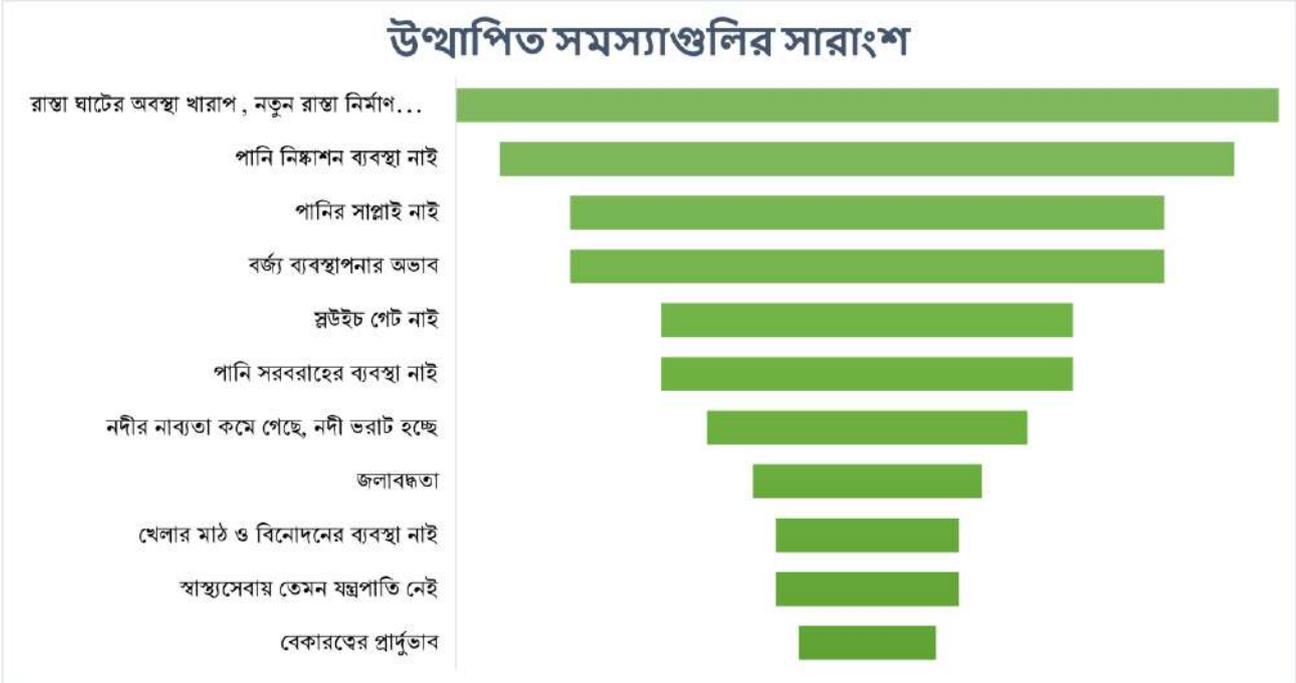
টার্গেট গ্রুপ	সম্পন্নকৃত সভা
ইউনিয়ন ভিত্তিক	১৪
দরিদ্র ও দুস্থ জনপদ	৩
নারী	৩
শিশু	১
যুবক	৩
সর্বমোট	২৪

পিআরএর জন্য ব্যবহৃত সরঞ্জামগুলি:

পিআরএ সেশনের জন্য ৩টি টুল ব্যবহার করা হয়েছিল:

১. সমস্যা চিহ্নিতকরণ
২. কারণ প্রভাব চিত্র
৩. সমস্যা এবং সম্ভাবনার অগ্রাধিকার

ইউনিয়নভিত্তিক অংশগ্রহণমূলক দ্রুত আলোচনা সভাতে প্রধান সমস্যাগুলি উঠে আসে যেমন- রাস্তার অবকাঠামোগত সমস্যা এবং নিষ্কাশন ব্যবস্থার অনুপস্থিতি।



চিত্রঃ PRA তে উত্থাপিত সমস্যাগুলির সারাংশ

নারী-কেন্দ্রিক পিআরএ-র সময়, মহিলারা তাদের প্রভাবিত করে এমন বিভিন্ন সমস্যা সম্পর্কে উদ্বেগ প্রকাশ করেছিল। এর মধ্যে রয়েছে নিরাপত্তার উদ্বেগ, বেকারত্বের চ্যালেঞ্জ, মাতৃস্বাস্থ্য ওয়ার্ডের অনুপস্থিতি এবং হাসপাতালে অপরিষ্কার সরবরাহ এবং বিনামূল্যে হাসপাতালের সুবিধা না থাকার কারণে মাতৃস্বাস্থ্য সমস্যা। বিশেষত, পুনর্বাসন এলাকার মহিলারা বলেছেন যে পুনর্বাসনের কাঠামো তাদের নিরাপত্তা ও গোপনীয়তাকে বাধাগ্রস্ত করে, তাদের জীবনযাত্রার অবস্থাকে প্রভাবিত করে।

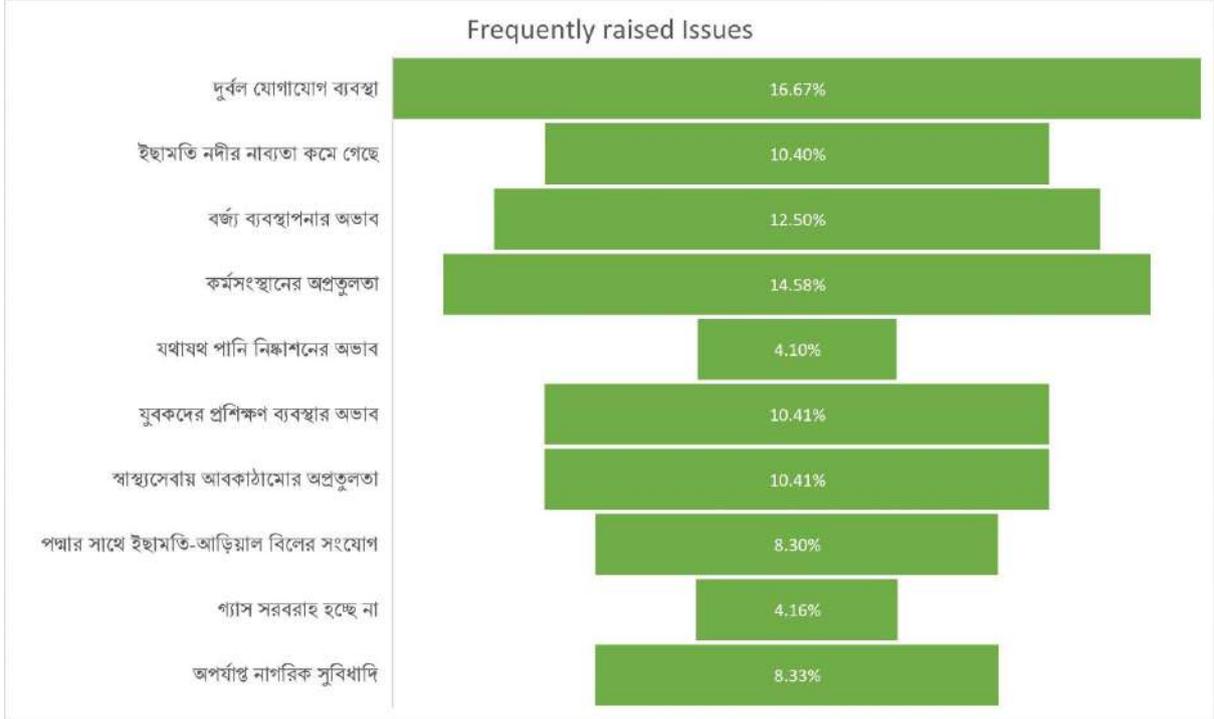
শিশুদের পিআরএ চলাকালীন, অংশগ্রহণকারী শিশুদের বিভিন্ন দলে বিভক্ত করা হয় এবং তাদের এলাকার একটি ড্রিম ম্যাপ তৈরি করার দায়িত্ব দেওয়া হয়। প্রদত্ত নির্দেশাবলী অনুসরণ করে, তারা সক্রিয়ভাবে ক্রিয়াকলাপে অংশগ্রহণ করেছিল, যার ফলস্বরূপ অঙ্কনগুলি সমগ্র নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলার জন্য তাদের সম্মিলিত স্বপ্নের উপস্থাপনা হিসাবে কাজ করেছিল।

দরিদ্র এবং সুবিধাবঞ্চিত গোষ্ঠীগুলি তাদের সীমিত কাজের সুযোগ এবং বেকারত্ব সম্পর্কিত সমস্যাগুলির বিষয়ে উদ্বেগ প্রকাশ করেন। পুনর্বাসন এলাকায় বসবাসকারীরা বিশেষ করে পুনর্বাসনের ক্ষেত্রে তারা যে চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির মুখোমুখি হয় তার উপর জোর দেন, তারা উল্লেখ করেছেন যে স্থানান্তরের ফলে কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ বা আয়ের উপায়গুলি কঠিন হয়ে পড়েছে। এগুলি এখন পুনর্বাসন এলাকা থেকে অনেক দূরে অবস্থিত।

যুব গোষ্ঠী শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে উল্লেখযোগ্য উদ্বেগ প্রকাশ করেন, এর মানের অভাব তুলে ধরেছে। এই সমস্যাটি তাদের জন্য একটি মানসম্মত শিক্ষা অর্জনের ক্ষেত্রে একটি চ্যালেঞ্জ তৈরি করে, যা পরবর্তীতে চাকরির বাজারের জন্য তাদের প্রস্তুতিকে প্রভাবিত করে। যুবকরা উল্লেখ করেছেন যে তাদের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা থাকা সত্ত্বেও তারা প্রায়শই উপযুক্ত বেতন পান না। উপজেলার মধ্যে সীমিত কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগের অভাবে, উল্লেখযোগ্য সংখ্যক যুবক চাকরির সুযোগের জন্য বিদেশে পাড়ি জমাচ্ছে। এই প্রবণতা স্থানীয় এলাকার মধ্যে কর্মসংস্থান সুযোগ এর অভাব চিহ্নিত করে।

## KII (মূল তথ্যদাতা সাক্ষাৎকার)

মূল তথ্যদাতা সাক্ষাৎকার এমন ব্যক্তিদের সাথে করা হয় গুণগত, গভীর কথোপকথন জড়িত যারা সম্প্রদায়ের গতিময়তা ও পরিবর্তন সম্পর্কে বিশদ জ্ঞানের অধিকারী। এই সাক্ষাৎকারের লক্ষ্য হল তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা। এদের রয়েছে স্থানীয় নেতা, পেশাদার এবং সরাসরি জ্ঞান থাকা এলাকার বাসিন্দারা।



### চিত্রঃ KII থেকে উত্থাপিত সমস্যাগুলির সারাংশ

প্রথম কর্মশালাটি উপজেলার মধ্যে মহাপরিকল্পনা প্রকল্প এবং পরিচালিত সমীক্ষা সম্পর্কে বাসিন্দাদের অবহিত করার জন্য অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। এই অধিবেশনের একটি দ্বৈত উদ্দেশ্য ছিল মানুষের কাছ থেকে প্রতিক্রিয়া এবং মন্তব্য সংগ্রহ করা এবং প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে অবহিত করা হয়। উপরন্তু, একটি আসন্ন ডেটা শেয়ারিং কর্মশালা সমীক্ষা পর্ব সম্পর্কে জনগণকে আরও অবহিত করার জন্য নির্ধারিত হয়েছে, সমগ্র জরিপ প্রক্রিয়া জুড়ে সংগৃহীত তথ্য এর অন্তর্দৃষ্টি প্রদান করে। এই কর্মশালাগুলি নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলার মহাপরিকল্পনা প্রকল্পে স্বচ্ছতা এবং গণসম্পৃক্ততা নিশ্চিত করতে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে।

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# **1 CHAPTER ONE: Introduction**

## **1.1 Introduction**

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) serves as an important method in understanding the local community, focusing on their perceptions of challenges and expectations. Utilizing a set of approaches and methods, PRA enables active participation from the local community in exploring and analyzing their knowledge of living conditions. The goal is to collaboratively formulate a plan that aligns with their aspirations and addresses their specific needs. By engaging the community PRA ensures that the development plan is not only intervened by external perspectives but also participated by the local people with their living experiences and insights of the local problems and issues.

In the process of crafting a plan, it is imperative to gather the general perceptions of each area. Public participation has become a pivotal component in contemporary planning, signifying a shift from old-style, rigid master plans. This approach is more socially embedded, reflecting the aspirations and expectations of the community. The positioning of the community as the primary actor in the planning process holds significance due to several reasons:

- The community serves as a fundamental source of information on the conditions, needs, and attitudes of the locality. Planning programs and projects are susceptible to failure without incorporating their insights.
- Building trust in a planning project or program is contingent with the community's understanding of their benefits.
- Community engagement is essential for ensuring acceptance and success rate of planning projects.
- They are the beneficiary of the plan.

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) sessions, organized by the consultant in the planning area, involve participation of members from committees, special interest groups, members of the business community, representatives from local residents, and other relevant individuals contributing to the PRA objectives. Various PRA tools are employed during these sessions to achieve the targeted outcomes.

### **1.1.1 Objectives of Community Engagement**

The primary objective of Participatory Rapid Appraisal is to facilitate collaboration among development partners, government officials, and local communities in designing programs that are contextually relevant. The participatory rapid appraisal meeting serves two key purposes: firstly, to communicate the content and objectives of the project, validating survey data with stakeholders; and secondly, to identify local problems and aspirations. The insights gathered during these sessions are crucial for updating survey data and formulating an inclusive master plan for Nawabganj Upazila.

While the Participatory Rapid Appraisal process outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToR) may not singularly guarantee effective participation in the plan-making process, it represents a significant step toward instilling a culture of local-level involvement in plan preparation. The primary objectives of this process are to:

1. Enhance the understanding of the development agency regarding the ground reality for preparation of urban plans and projects.
2. Expand the repository of valuable inside information about the community.
3. Cultivate a sense of greater ownership and responsibility among stakeholders, contributing to better results and increased social acceptance of the plan.

The critical decision-making in the final stage revolves around common/public facilities and infrastructure. While everyone desires better facilities for their locality, acquiring the necessary land and support services presents challenges. Allowing the community to make decisions in this regard is considered a more acceptable and inclusive approach.

### **1.1.2 Function of the Report**

A community engagement report serves as a crucial instrument in establishing trust and fostering transparency throughout the public participation process. It functions as a documentation and communication tool, providing a clear account of the engagement activities, the concerns and suggestions voiced by the community, and the subsequent actions taken by decision makers or authority. By representing this information, the report helps build trust among community members, demonstrating a commitment to inclusivity and responsiveness to their input.

The community engagement report plays a vital role in nurturing a positive relationship between the authority or decision-makers and the community. It is a testament to the openness and accountability of the process, contributing to the establishment of trust and the promotion of transparency in public participation endeavors.

### **1.1.3 Composition of the Report**

The community engagement report commences by providing a background and rationale for its integration into the masterplan review and revision process. Subsequently, the report outlines and articulates the objectives of community engagement in this context. The methodology and approaches employed are then detailed, with a specific focus on the prevalent use of Participatory Rural/Rapid Appraisal (PRA) and Key Informant Interviews (KII). The report introduces and elaborates on the key findings derived from PRA, KII, and workshops. It effectively underscores the significance of community engagement in the masterplan project, emphasizing how it enriches the process and ensures the plan aligns more closely with the genuine needs and perspectives of the community it serves.

## 2 CHAPTER TWO: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

### 2.1 Approach and Methodology

#### 2.1.1 Approach for Community Engagement

The community engagement approach for the master plan project adopts a participatory and inclusive strategy, recognizing the importance of diverse community involvement. Utilizing visual aids such as maps and charts, participatory methods like workshops, and key informant interviews, the approach aims to actively involve community members in the planning process. Integration of local knowledge is emphasized, valuing the insights of residents who possess a deep understanding of their needs and challenges. Continuous feedback loops, capacity-building sessions, and a problem-solving orientation are key components to empower and collaborate with the community. Cultural sensitivity and transparent communication ensure that the planning process respects local norms and maintains openness. Ultimately, this approach establishes a partnership between planners and the community, fostering shared responsibility and collaboration for the success of the masterplan project.



Figure 2-1: Approach of community engagement

## 2.1 Methodology – Stage, Tool and Material

### PRA Initiation Stage :

There are two stages in the PRA activities. One is preparatory and another is implementation. The preparatory activities cover the following:

- a. Training
- b. Organising the PRA Team
- c. PRA Activity Design
- d. Preliminary Visit

After completing all PRA preparations, the team embarked on a field trip to initiate PRA activities. The process involved:

- a. Discussion of PRA Objectives: Educating participants about the masterplan project, objectives, targets, techniques, and the overall process of PRA.
- b. Information Gathering Discussion: Following the introductory session, engaging in discussions to gather information, with meticulous documentation of all collected data.
- c. Recording Discussion Results: Documenting the results of PRA activities by recording detailed opinions from participants on both the primary topic and other relevant issues.
- d. Presenting Results: Summarizing and presenting the outcomes of the PRA activities in front of the participants.

### KII Incubation Stage :

The steps involved in Key Informant Interviews (KII) are as follows:

1. Collecting and reviewing any existing research data and reports related to the topic before determining additional information needs.
2. Identifying the essential information required for the community assessment, preparing detail list.
3. Map out the population of interest, specifically community residents, defining the target population.
4. List possible key informants with firsthand knowledge about the community, ensuring representation from diverse backgrounds and sectors.
5. Selection of the interview technique, often opting for face-to-face interviews for more detailed and nuanced responses.
6. Preparing the interview tool with a scripted outline and a set of open-ended questionnaires relevant to the topic, sequencing questions from factual to opinion based.
7. Planning compilation of interview information, deciding on notetaking and, if applicable, picture taking, audio recording for efficient data collection.
8. Explaining the interview purpose to the interviewee, listening to recurring opinions, record important points, and conclude with key informants' final comments.
9. Collect qualitative data from KII, typing up notes and discussion points

These steps collectively contribute to a systematic and thorough approach to gathering insights and perspectives from key informants in the community

### Tools used for the community engagement:

For the PRA sessions 3 tools were used:

4. Problem Identification
5. Cause-Effect Diagram
6. Prioritization of problems and prospects

**Problem Identification:**

Problem identification is vital for understanding and addressing challenges. Through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) sessions, community members engage in discussions, brainstorming, and visual aids to identify problems collaboratively. Group activities and ranking exercises prioritize pressing issues, forming the basis for community-driven interventions and planning. Ongoing feedback ensures a participatory approach to tackling local challenges through the PRA process.

**Cause Effect Diagram:**

In PRA sessions, the cause-effect diagram, also known as a fishbone or Ishikawa diagram, helps identify and analyze community-identified problems by showcasing their causes and effects. This participatory method involves community members in categorizing and brainstorming to pinpoint specific causes. The process fosters deep community understanding, allows for local scrutiny, and guides subsequent interventions. The prioritized factors and verified issues serve as a basis for planning and decision-making.

**Prioritization of problems and prospects:**

In Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) sessions, the prioritization phase involves community discussions, interviews, and group activities to compile a list of challenges and opportunities. The subsequent ranking process assigns importance levels, guiding community-driven interventions. This weighted list, considering local perspectives, influences development plans, fostering ownership and sustainability. Continuous monitoring and evaluation assess impact, creating a feedback loop for ongoing improvement. Overall, PRA prioritization empowers communities to strategically address pressing needs and opportunities for holistic development.

**Tools for KII:**

1. KIIs involve face-to-face interviews, a commonly used format that allows for a free exchange of ideas and enables more in-depth responses by posing complex questions.
2. Face-to-face interviews in KIIs are utilized due to their effectiveness in uncovering complex issues and encouraging individuals to open up, despite being time-intensive and requiring careful scheduling and logistical planning.

**Materials:**

Materials used for the PRA sessions:

- Project Brochure
- A poster
- Scope of Nawabganj proposals (handout)
- Questionnaire regarding local problems and prospects

- Map of the upazila
- Map of physical features as surveyed under this project (built structure with use, road etc.)

Materials used for the KII sessions:

- Project brochure
- Questionnaire
- Recording device
- Map of the upazila

## **2.2 Community Engagement Plan**

The community engagement plan was separated into two parts, one is PRA (Participatory Rapid Appraisal and another one is KII (Key Informant Interview). Workshops were arranged to inform the majority of people about stages and progress of the masterplan.

### **2.2.1 Participatory Rapid Appraisal**

Utilizing visual tools like maps and diagrams, PRA facilitates communication and understanding. Known for its flexibility, PRA is adaptable to diverse contexts and allows for adjustments based on emerging insights. Taking a holistic approach, PRA considers various dimensions of community life, including social, economic, environmental, and cultural aspects. This participatory method aims to empower communities, fostering a sense of ownership in decision-making, problem-solving, and planning for their own development. Qualitative data, gathered through discussions and observations, supplements quantitative data, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the community's perspectives and priorities. Commonly applied in community development and rural planning, PRA enhances the relevance and sustainability of interventions by aligning them with the genuine needs and aspirations of the community.

As required by the ToR, the consultants have conducted 23 PRA Sessions at the survey stage. At the initiation stage of the project, the consultant took necessary steps to form groups who will participate in the PRA sessions. Members of UPDC attended the following PRA sessions. About 23 PRA sessions are done out of 30 to collect information. Rest of the sessions will be held in the plan preparation stage.

**The main objectives of conducting Participatory Rapid Appraisals include the following:**

- To empower the communities by involving them in decision-making and enhancing their problem-solving capacity.
- To comprehend the entirety of rural context, covering social, economic, environmental, and cultural dimensions to align interventions with genuine community needs.
- Promoting inclusivity by involving diverse community segments, preventing bias, and ensuring that development benefits all groups.
- Contributing to sustainable rural development by focusing on environmentally friendly, socially equitable, and economically viable initiatives.
- Facilitating the exchange of knowledge between traditional local wisdom and external expertise, empowering communities to actively participate in decision-making.

### **2.2.2 Key Informant Interview (KII)**

Key informant interviews involve qualitative, in-depth conversations with individuals who possess extensive knowledge about community dynamics. These interviews aim to gather information from a diverse range of sources, including community leaders, professionals, and residents with firsthand knowledge. Key informants play a crucial role in offering insights into situations or participants where direct perspectives might be limited. Structured as open-ended sessions, these interviews elicit narrative responses, providing unique data and insights that may not be accessible through alternative methods.

#### **Objectives of the KIIs conducted:**

- To get information about a pressing issue or problem in the community from a limited number of well-connected and informed community experts.
- To understand the motivation and beliefs of community residents on a particular issue.
- To get information from people with diverse backgrounds and opinions and be able to ask in-depth with probing questions.
- To discuss sensitive topics, get respondents' candid discussion of the topic, or to get the depth of information. Individual or small group discussions (two to three people maximum) create a comfortable environment where individuals can have a frank and open in-depth discussion.
- To get more candid or in-depth answers. The focus group dynamic may prohibit from candidly discussing sensitive topics or getting the depth of required information. Sometimes the group dynamic can prevent some participants from voicing their opinions about sensitive topics.

#### **Technique used:**

The following common technique was used to conduct key informant interviews:

- **Face-to-face Interview:**

Face-to-face interviews, the most commonly used format, require additional time and planning but offer advantages such as a free exchange of ideas and the ability to ask complex questions for detailed responses. Despite their logistical demands, these interviews are favored for their effectiveness in obtaining comprehensive insights from participants.

In Nawabganj, all Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted through face-to-face interviews. A total of approximately 40 KIIs were completed, engaging individuals from various administrative bodies, key government personnel, local representatives, professionals, and diverse community members.

#### **Team:**

The skilled personnel were knowledgeable and engaged into a Key Informant Interview (KII) team. They comprise individuals with backgrounds and experience in planning and surveying. Each team member was assigned specific roles such as moderators, process observers, documenters, and translators. This team effectively exemplified the essence of KII and successfully conducted all interview sessions.

## 3 CHAPTER THREE: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

### 3.1 Key Findings and Observations

#### 3.1.1 Introduction

The PRA sessions, KII meetings, and workshops have collectively generated insightful findings from the community, enriching our understanding of the project area. These firsthand perspectives from residents serve as a comprehensive guide, highlighting the needs and demands crucial for planning interventions. This multifaceted approach ensures a thorough and resident-centric understanding of the community's challenges and aspirations within the project area.

#### 3.1.2 Overall Summary of the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)

The topics discussed in PRA meetings are diverse reflecting opinions of the local people. However overall review reveals some issues that are common and frequently raised.

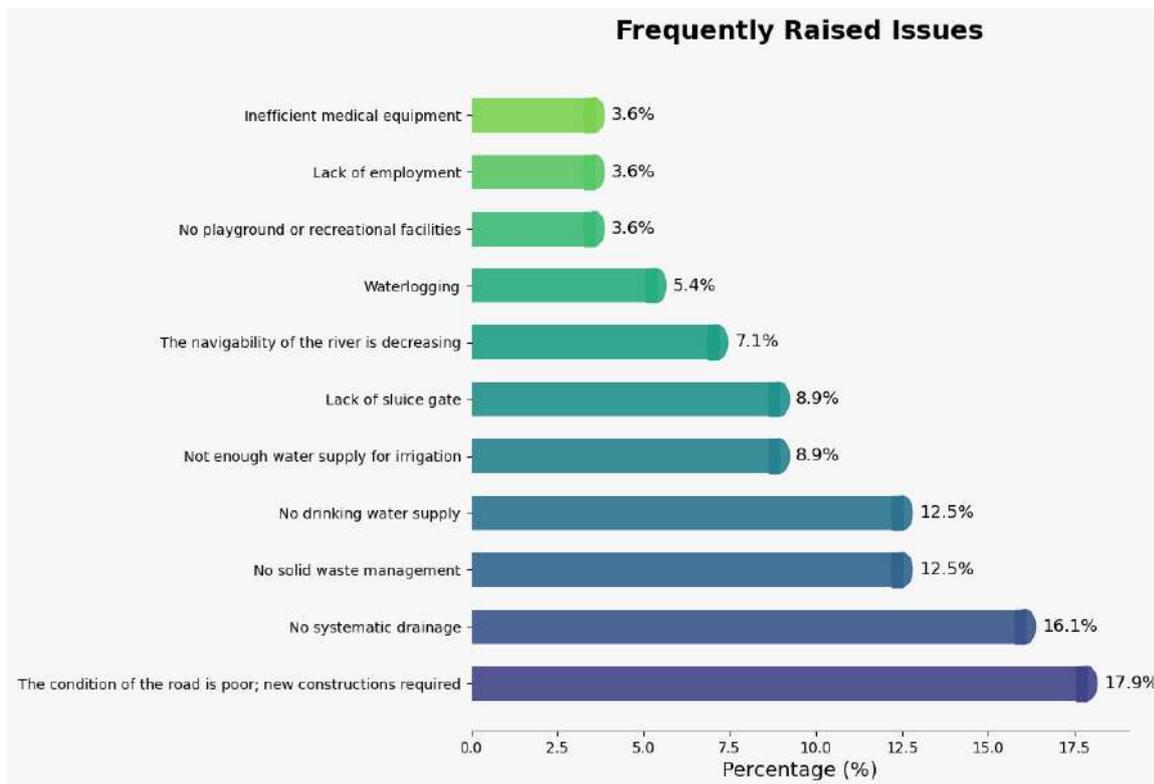


Figure 3-1: Frequency of Major Issues as Raised by Stakeholders

A detailed exploration of the frequently raised issues, delving into their ins and outs is provided here. It thoroughly discusses the various aspects and intricacies associated with these concerns.

#### Road Infrastructure:

The road infrastructure is poor, construction of new road infrastructure is a crucial need.

- Insufficient road connectivity between villages
- Poor road conditions, prone to flooding and erosion
- Lack of proper drainage systems along roads
- Limited access to transportation for agricultural products
- Inadequate signage and lighting, posing safety risks, especially at night
- Absence of pedestrian-friendly infrastructure
- Limited public transportation options
- Challenges in maintaining roads due to lack of resources
- Inadequate road maintenance during monsoon seasons
- Insufficient funding for road development projects
- Limited community involvement in decision-making regarding road infrastructure
- Difficulty in accessing schools and healthcare facilities due to poor roads

**Drainage :**

- No proper drainage system in Nawabganj Up
- Water stagnation causing inconvenience
- Erosion of soil and deterioration of unpaved roads due to poor drainage
- Limited infrastructure for wastewater disposal
- Challenges in agricultural productivity due to waterlogging

**Solid Waste Management:**

- Lack of designated disposal facilities for household waste
- Uncontrolled dumping leading to environmental pollution
- Inadequate recycling or waste separation initiatives
- Challenges in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene
- Health risks associated with improper waste disposal

**Water for Irrigation:**

- Lack of sluice gates impacting water control for irrigation
- Insufficient water supply hindering proper irrigation practices
- Absence of effective mechanisms to regulate water flow
- Challenges in managing water levels for agricultural needs
- Impact on crop productivity due to inadequate irrigation
- Need for the installation of sluice gates for better water management
- Limited access to water for farmers during crucial periods
- Dependence on erratic rainfall patterns for irrigation
- Importance of investing in irrigation infrastructure for sustainable agriculture

**River Navigability:**

- Challenges in maintaining a clear and accessible waterway
- Accumulation of sediments impeding river navigation
- Increased difficulty for boats and vessels to navigate the river
- Need for dredging and regular maintenance to enhance navigability
- Potential economic consequences due to restricted river transport
- Importance of addressing factors contributing to reduced navigability
- Environmental and ecological implications of decreased river navigability

### 3.1.3 Overall Summary of the Key Informant Interview (KII)

Frequently raised issues in KIIs Conducted:

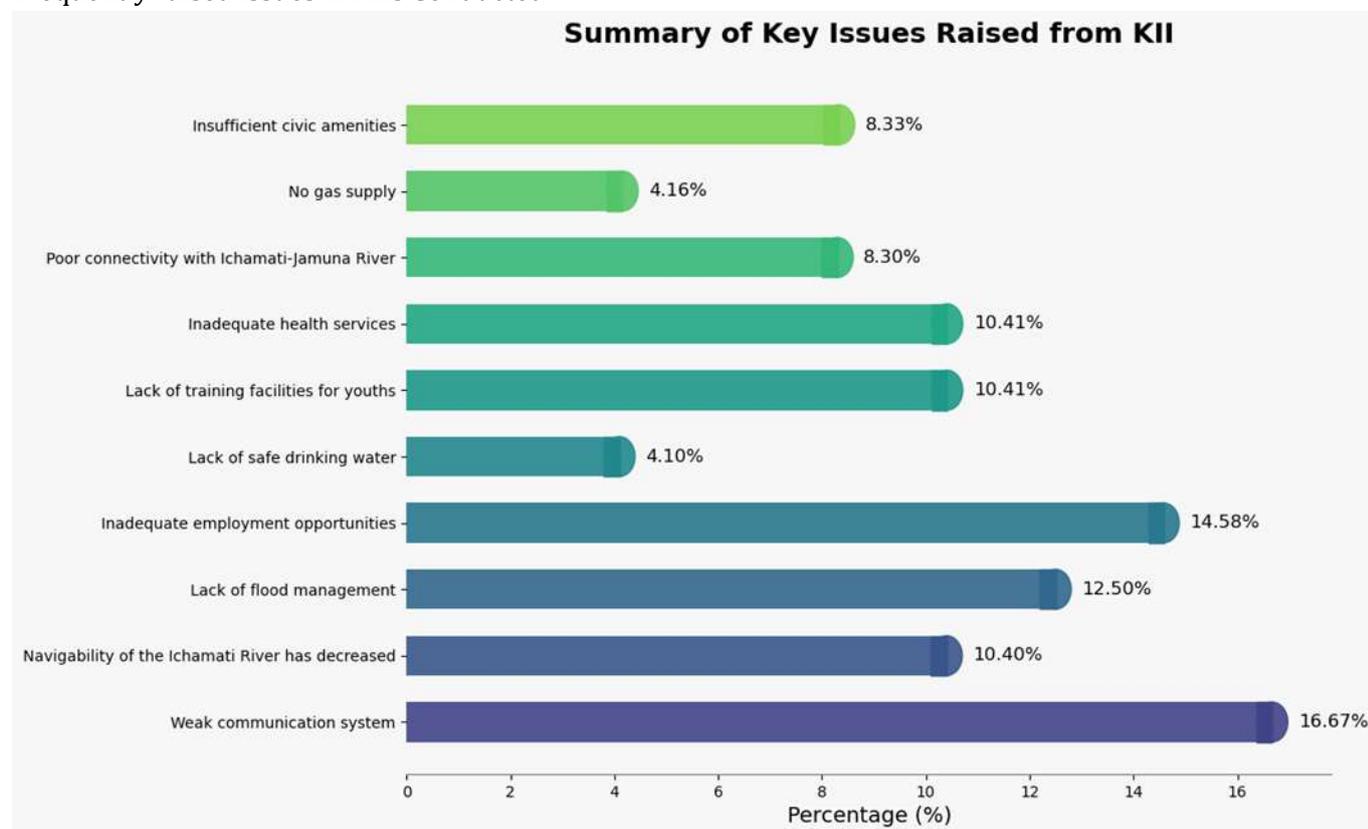


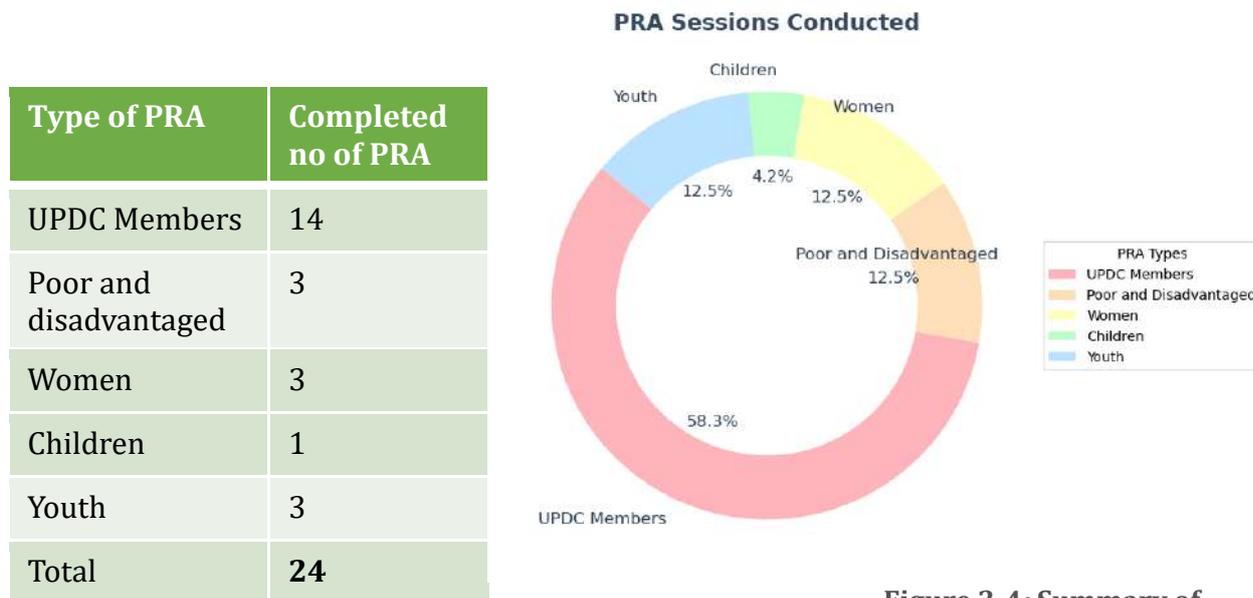
Figure 3-2: Frequently raised issues in KIIs

### 3.1.4 Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)

#### 3.1.4.1 Number of the PRA Meetings Conducted

PRAs were conducted within the project area (Nawabganj Upazila). At first the consultant team identified the number of groups for conducting PRA. The number of was fixed to 30 of 5 different groups. After fixing the number of PRAs, 23 were held in the survey stage and the remaining PRAs are going to held in the planning stage. However, as per ToR, it has been mentioned that about 30 PRA sessions are needed for the Master Plan area.

**Figure 3-3: Number of PRA meetings**



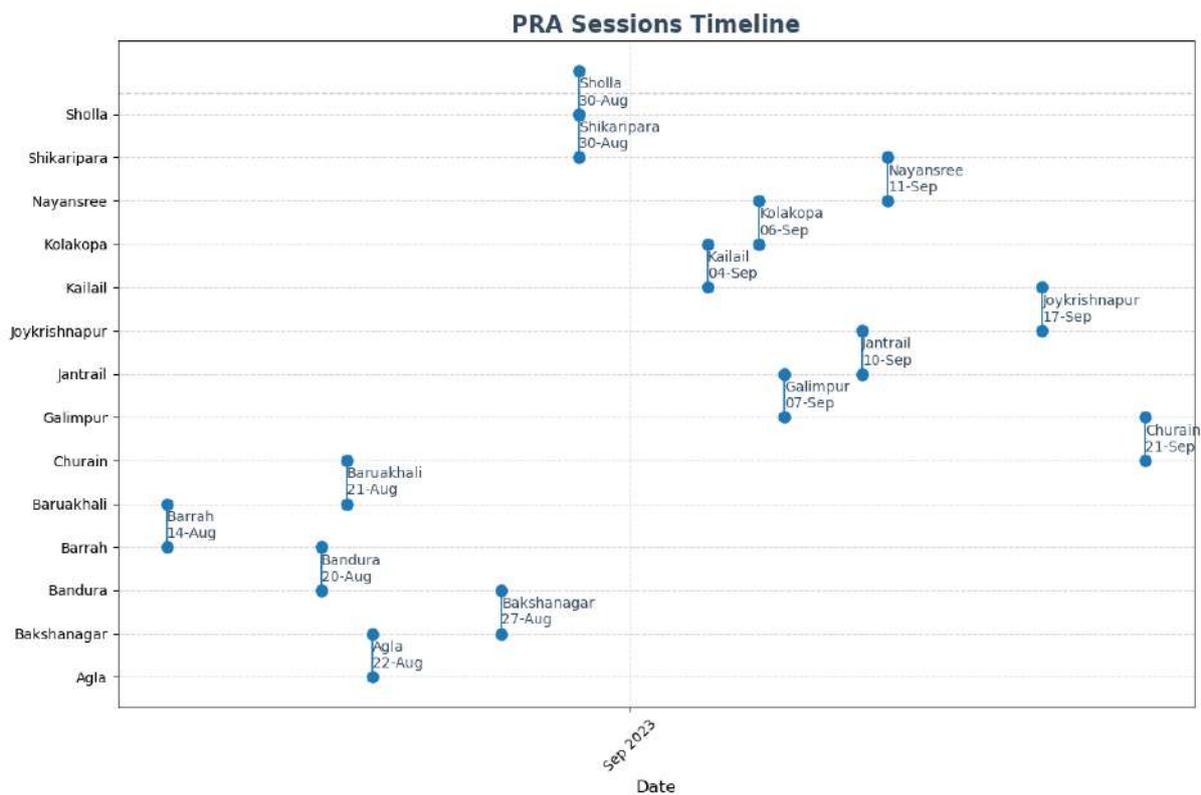
**Figure 3-4: Summary of**

**PRA Sessions**

A brief about some of the consultation meetings held already are given below:

**Table 3.1.1: Schedule and Participants of Union Wise PRA Meetings**

Union Name/	Stakeholders	Date
Agla	Chairman Shirin Chowdhury and ward members	August 22, 2023 (11AM)
Bakshanagar	Chairman Reshma Akhtar and ward members	August 27, 2023 (10AM)
Bandura	Chairman Md Hillal Miah and ward members	August 20, 2023 (11AM)
Barrah	Chairman Md Subeduzzaman and ward members	August 14, 2023 (11AM)
Baruakhali	Chairman Md Abdullah Al Mamun Khan and ward members	August 21, 2023 (3 PM)
Churain	Chairman Md Abdul Jalil and ward members	September 21,2023(11AM)
Galimpur	Chairman Md Azizur Rahman Bhuiyan and ward members	September 7,2023(11AM)
Jantrail	Chairman Nandalal Singh and ward members	September 10,2023(11AM)
Joykrishnapur	Chairman Md Motahar Hossain and ward members	September 17,2023(11AM)
Kailail	Chairman Md Abdul Jalil and ward members	September 4,2023(11AM)
Kolakopa	Chairman Md Ibrahim Khalil and ward members	September 6,2023(11AM)
Nayansree	Chairman Palash Chowdhury and ward members	September 11, 2023(11AM)
Shikaripara	Chairman and ward members	August 30, 2023 (10AM)
Sholla	Chairman Md Mizanur and ward members	August 30, 2023 (10AM)



**Figure 3-5: PRA Sessions Timeline**

**Table 3.1.2: Schedule of Poor and disadvantaged group PRA sessions**

Union Name/ Location	Stakeholders	Date
Kailail	Poor and disadvantaged of Kailail Union	October 17, 2023 (12 PM)
Joykrishnapur	Poor and disadvantaged of Joykrishnapur Union	October 21, 2023 (11 AM)
Agla (Ward 1,2,3)	Poor and disadvantaged of Agla Union	October 22, 2023 (12 PM)

**Table 3.1.3 : Schedule of Women and children PRA sessions held**

<b>Union Name/ Location</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Date</b>
Sholla (Konda Resettlement)	Women and children from Sholla (Konda resettlement) union	October 19, 2023 (12 PM)
5 Unions (Kailail, Galimpur, Sholla, Jantrail, Bandura)	Women and children from 5 unions	September 7, 2023 (11AM)
Sholla (Kandamatra Resettlement)	Women and children from Sholla union	September 17, 2023 (11AM)

**Table 3.1.4: Schedule of the Youth group PRA sessions**

<b>Union Name/ Location</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Date</b>
Sholla	Young people from Sholla union	September 10, 2023 (11AM)
Dohar-Nawabganj College	Students of Dohar- Nawabganj College	September 4, 2023 (11AM)
Ichamoti Degree College, Galimpur	Students of Ichamoti Degree College	November 9, 2023 (11AM)

### 3.1.4.2 Outcome of Meetings

#### 3.1.4.2.1 Outcome of the Union Based PRA Meetings

Across the various Union Parishads, common issues include inadequate road infrastructure, insufficient drainage systems, and limited access to clean drinking water. Many areas struggle with waterlogging, poor waste management, and a lack of recreational facilities. Proposed solutions emphasize the need for constructing and improving roads, establishing proper drainage and waste disposal systems, and enhancing community facilities. Additionally, there are suggestions to promote vocational training for youth and women, develop agricultural practices, and encourage fish farming to boost local economies and improve quality of life.

**Table 3.1.5: Outcome of the union-based PRA**

Sl. no	Venue	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
1.	Agla Union Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient paved roads</li> <li>• Waterlogging issues</li> <li>• No culvert or bridge</li> <li>• No playground in high school and college</li> <li>• Aquatic life is being affected due to the use of ring nets (Chinese)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new roads</li> <li>• Proper drainage system ensuring</li> <li>• Providing community facilities, fields on Khash land</li> <li>• Initiating fish farming in bills for breeding indigenous fish species</li> <li>• Facilitating employment for youth and women through vocational training</li> <li>• Increasing rice production by constructing government granaries for storage</li> <li>• Possibility of converting single-crop fields to double-crop, and double-crop fields to triple-crop</li> </ul>
2.	Baruakhali Union Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navigability of Ichhamati River is decreasing</li> <li>• No sluice gates in the river</li> <li>• Insufficient quantity of schools</li> <li>• Lack of proper water drainage facilities</li> <li>• Absence of designated areas for waste disposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dredging the Ichhamati River to maintain navigability.</li> <li>• Install sluice gate in the river</li> <li>• Utilizing existing khas land for various purposes</li> <li>• Installing pipeline for waste water disposal</li> <li>• Fixing designated waste disposal areas</li> <li>• Supplying water through sluice gates to serve agricultural and fish farming purposes</li> </ul>

Sl. no	Venue	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing skills of unemployed individuals through training</li> <li>Empowering women through training to develop skilled manpower</li> <li>Fish farming in the canals</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Shikaripara Union Parishad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No sluice gate in the embankment.</li> <li>Lack of drainage for water discharge.</li> <li>No supply of pure drinking water.</li> <li>Unpaved roads.</li> <li>No bridge over the Ichhamati River.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installing sluice gate in river</li> <li>Planning for efficient water runoff</li> <li>Ensuring the supply of pure drinking water</li> <li>Paving and widening roads and construct new connecting roads</li> <li>Construction of a bridge to facilitate connectivity</li> <li>Potential utilization of extensive khas lands in the 2nd ward for various purposes.</li> <li>Possibility of creating a park on abandoned land (in Boktar Bari village).</li> <li>Establishment of a sewing training center in the Ladies Corner to empower women.</li> <li>Advancement in cottage industries through grants and loans.</li> <li>Empowering unemployed youth through vocational training.</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Sholla Union</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road condition</li> <li>No water supplies</li> <li>No drainage in the market for water disposal</li> <li>No play field or entertainment center</li> <li>No box culvert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mawa-Dhaka transit communication could boost up development</li> <li>Ensuring water supply</li> <li>Installing drainage pipeline for waste water disposal</li> <li>Creating recreational spaces for the community.</li> <li>Constructing box culverts.</li> <li>Fish farming possible in the Kaliganga River</li> </ul>

Sl. no	Venue	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online work opportunities through internet connectivity</li> <li>• Expatriates can find employment in the country through industrial establishment</li> <li>• Jute cultivation in fertile lands</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Bakshanagar Union Parishad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water scarcity in farmland due to embankment.</li> <li>• Ichhamati River is being filled up</li> <li>• No proper drainage system</li> <li>• Lack of irrigation facilities.</li> <li>• Poor waste management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging fish farming through canal excavation.</li> <li>• Dredging river to keep up the navigability</li> <li>• Establishing proper drainage system</li> <li>• Possibility of using fallow land for various crops.</li> <li>• Expansion of textile industry in Wards 3, 7, and 8.</li> <li>• Building skilled workforce through the establishment of technical schools.</li> <li>• Existence of opportunities for market development.</li> </ul>
6.	<b>Kailail Union Parishad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate road infrastructure</li> <li>• Absence of sluice gate in Kaishyakhali.</li> <li>• Lack of employment opportunities.</li> <li>• No supply of clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Increase in child marriages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved roads will boost agriculture in the area.</li> <li>• A sluice gate in Kaishyakhali will aid agricultural development.</li> <li>• Industrial factories will create job opportunities.</li> <li>• Bhanga Vhita River's scenic beauty can support potential tourism growth.</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Kolakopa Union Parishad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic congestion on narrow roads.</li> <li>• Absence of a sluice gate at the front of the embankment in Kaishyakhali.</li> <li>• Lack of drainage facilities.</li> <li>• Insufficient healthcare services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widening the road with the establishment of auto rickshaw and Cng stand can reduce the traffic jam</li> <li>• A sluice gate in Kaishyakhali will aid agricultural development.</li> <li>• Waterlogging problem could be solved by proper drainage system</li> <li>• Increase the facilities and equipment in the hospitals</li> </ul>

Sl. no	Venue	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing unemployment rates.</li> </ul>	
8.	<b>Bandura Union Parishad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate road infrastructure</li> <li>No proper drainage system</li> <li>Absence of solid waste management</li> <li>No agriculture based industrial development occurred</li> <li>Water bodies are getting filled up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possibility to restore navigability by dredging the river</li> <li>Sufficient agricultural land is available which could be utilized</li> <li>Potential for youth empowerment</li> <li>Persevering the water reservoirs</li> </ul>
9.	<b>Barrah Union Parishad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Narrow roads</li> <li>No drainage system</li> <li>Absence of waste management</li> <li>No scope for development of agricultural industries</li> <li>The pond reservoir is filling up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilization of existing Khas land in West Chakpara for road construction and widening</li> <li>Installing pipeline for water disposal</li> <li>Establishment of proper waste collection, recycling programs, and disposal facilities</li> <li>Establishing agriculture based industries for youth empowerment</li> <li>Possibility of restoring navigability by dredging the river</li> <li>Sufficient agricultural land is available</li> </ul>
10.	<b>Joykrishnapur Union Parishad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unpaved, narrow roads cause commuting problems.</li> <li>No access to pure drinking water.</li> <li>Lack of a drainage system in the entire union.</li> <li>Waterlogging affects commuting and crop growth.</li> <li>Insufficient medical equipment availability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widening roads and constructing bridges and culverts</li> <li>Installing deep tubewells for arsenic-free drinking water</li> <li>Implementing drainage systems in the Berinadh area</li> <li>Establishing proper drainage channel and connecting it to the river</li> <li>Setting up a clinic with sufficient medical staffs</li> <li>Establishing a playfield in Ramuahati</li> </ul>

Sl. no	Venue	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
11.	Galimpur Union Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate road infrastructure, narrow and unpaved roads</li> <li>Huge waterlogging problem</li> <li>NGOs with trade license are creating hassles in general lifestyle of the people</li> <li>Presence of Arsenic in drinking water</li> <li>Insufficient primary schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widening and paving of roads</li> <li>Proper drainage system</li> <li>Establishing clear guidelines for NGOs with trade licenses to operate and ethically can minimize disruptions.</li> <li>Supply pure drinking water</li> <li>Mazar Sharif could be a center of tourism</li> <li>Sufficient crop lands could be used for three times cropping in a year</li> <li>The available Khash lands has the possibility to be EPZ</li> <li>Improving the quality of education in the schools</li> <li>The fisherman community should be encouraged to be involved in fish farming</li> </ul>
12.	Churain Union Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate road infrastructure</li> <li>Absence of pure drinking water</li> <li>Canal needs to be renovated</li> <li>No proper waste management</li> <li>Absence of drainage system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New connecting roads should be constructed</li> <li>Ensuring Pure drinking water supply</li> <li>Arial bill could be renovated to cultivate fisheries</li> <li>Implementing an effective waste management system.</li> <li>Construction of drainage channels, installation of drainage pipes,</li> <li>The farmers should be trained</li> <li>Women and youth could be trained in vocational training to be employed</li> <li>There are sufficient lands for the establishment of industries</li> </ul>
13.	Nayansree Union Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unpaved Roads</li> <li>Not enough employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connecting roads should be constructed</li> </ul>

Sl. no	Venue	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough primary and high school</li> <li>• Insufficient doctors in the clinic</li> <li>• No waste disposal system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of new industries can generate employment opportunities.</li> <li>• More schools should be established</li> <li>• The number of qualified doctors should be increased</li> <li>• There should be designated waste dumping site</li> <li>• New Khal could be dug to address waterlogging issues.</li> <li>• Reserving water bodies would enhance fish production.</li> <li>• Developing parks or recreation places would improve the well-being of the local community.</li> </ul>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Janrail Union Parishad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waterlogging problem</li> <li>• No proper waste disposal system leading fill up the river</li> <li>• Inadequate and narrow roads</li> <li>• The brick Klin is causing the land infertile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish drainage outlets at 100-meter intervals to alleviate waterlogging.</li> <li>• Proper waste management system should be maintained</li> <li>• Widen roads to mitigate traffic congestion.</li> <li>• Reduce brick kilns to improve soil fertility for increased crop yield.</li> <li>• Clear water hyacinth from water bodies to promote fish farming.</li> </ul>

### **3.1.4.2.2 Outcome of the Poor and Disadvantaged Based PRA Sessions**

Residents in Kailail, Joykrishnapur, and Agla face significant challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, limited employment opportunities, and lack of access to clean drinking water. Proposed solutions emphasize improving housing, establishing drainage systems, and creating agricultural job initiatives. There is also a need to foster a welcoming environment for migrants and enhance collaboration between authorities and local businesses. Addressing these issues can significantly improve community resilience and overall well-being.

**Table 3.1.6: Outcome of the poor and disadvantaged group PRA Sessions**

Sl. no	Place	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
1.	Kailail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement area planned by government is often far from residents' unions, risking employment loss upon relocation.</li> <li>Initial lack of road infrastructure in resettlement; although an earthen road is later constructed, insufficient transportation remains a challenge.</li> <li>Absence of lampposts in the resettlement area poses safety concerns for residents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government should consider low-cost housing or provide land for resettlement.</li> <li>Plan employment opportunities in conjunction with resettlement to encourage willingness to relocate.</li> <li>Red tape bureaucracy often prevents needy individuals from receiving allocated aid.</li> </ul>
2.	Joykrishnapur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migrant poor people encounter challenges in securing employment opportunities.</li> <li>Inhospitality from local residents in business or trade is a common issue.</li> <li>Limited opportunities to apply acquired skills despite receiving training.</li> <li>Pressing issue of a reliable supply of drinking water in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritize cost-free education for residents.</li> <li>Establish government hospitals to provide healthcare support.</li> <li>Implement deep tube wells to address water supply needs.</li> <li>Plan resettlement near their original habitations for better adaptation.</li> </ul>
3.	Agla (Ward 1,2,3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Char has submerged, causing destruction to people's homes.</li> <li>Lack of affordable housing for the low-income group.</li> <li>Absence of employment opportunities</li> <li>No access to pure drinking water</li> <li>Challenges in finding employment options for the displaced population (Udbastu people).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a drainage plan to eliminate waterlogging issues.</li> <li>Facilitate employment for the residents in agriculture through initiatives like Bargachashh.</li> <li>Authorities should collaborate with local industrialists to create job opportunities for the community.</li> </ul>

### 3.1.4.2.3 Outcome of the Women and Children PRA Sessions

The Sholla resettlements and five unions face pressing issues, including inadequate sanitation, lack of privacy, and limited employment and educational opportunities for women. Proposed

solutions involve providing monthly allowances for widows, establishing pre-schools, and enhancing vocational training. Additionally, improving safety with lamp posts and protective measures around water bodies is crucial. Addressing these concerns can foster a safer, more inclusive community environment and improve the quality of life for residents, particularly women and children.

**Table 3.1.7: Summary of Women and children PRA sessions held**

Sl. no	Place	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
1.	<b>Sholla (Konda Resettlement)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of sanitation and hygiene, with a majority having no access to toilets or relying on shared facilities.</li> <li>Insufficient privacy for women in the bath areas within the resettlement.</li> <li>Inadequate security due to the absence of a wall boundary around the resettlement.</li> <li>Limited or no cooking facilities available for the residents.</li> <li>Lack of employment opportunities for women.</li> <li>Absence of pre-school facilities for young children in the resettlement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widows should be allowed a monthly allowance for their livelihood</li> <li>Female students can be offered stipend to carry on their education</li> <li>Implement vocational training programs for skill enhancement.</li> <li>Facilitate collaboration with local businesses for employment.</li> <li>Construct community toilets or sanitation facilities.</li> <li>Incorporate community feedback in facility design.</li> </ul>
2.	<b>5 Unions (Kailail, Galimpur, Sholla, Jantrail, Bandura)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited female-centric employment opportunities, such as in garment industries.</li> <li>Absence of pre-school organizations for early childhood education.</li> <li>Shortage of maternity wards in government hospitals or free clinics.</li> <li>Lack of women-specific vocational training sessions organized by local NGOs.</li> <li>Unsafe conditions around water bodies without</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocate for industries offering female-centric employment opportunities.</li> <li>Establish pre-schools through collaboration with educational authorities.</li> <li>Improvement of Maternity ward in government hospitals or clinics.</li> <li>Coordinate with local NGOs for women-specific vocational training.</li> <li>Enhance safety by installing protective fences around water bodies.</li> </ul>

Sl. no	Place	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
		protective fences for young children.	
3.	<b>Sholla (Kandamatra Resettlement)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient privacy within the settlement poses challenges for residents.</li> <li>• Residents feel unsafe at night due to the lack of lamp posts along resettlement roads.</li> <li>• Limited financial opportunities for local businesses as resettlements are distant from homes.</li> <li>• Inadequate open space and recreational facilities for women in resettlement areas.</li> <li>• Absence of playgrounds impacts children's recreation and safety in the resettlement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address privacy issues through enhanced housing design.</li> <li>• Enhance nighttime safety with the installation of lamp posts.</li> <li>• Facilitate business opportunities with access to microcredit programs.</li> <li>• Develop recreational spaces for women in resettlement areas.</li> <li>• Establish dedicated playgrounds for children's safety and recreation.</li> </ul>

#### 3.1.4.2.4 Outcome of the Youth Group PRA Sessions

The Sholla resettlements and five unions face pressing issues, including inadequate sanitation, lack of privacy, and limited employment and educational opportunities for women. Proposed solutions involve providing monthly allowances for widows, establishing pre-schools, and enhancing vocational training. Additionally, improving safety with lamp posts and protective measures around water bodies is crucial. Addressing these concerns can foster a safer, more inclusive community environment and improve the quality of life for residents, particularly women and children.

Table 3.1.8: Summary of Youth PRA sessions

Sl. no	Place	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
1.	Sholla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate teaching methods and curriculum compromise education quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guaranteeing the excellence of education.</li> </ul>

Sl. no	Place	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of qualified teachers impacts the overall teaching standard.</li> <li>• Inconsistent internet connection</li> <li>• Limited facilities hinder vocational training and skill development.</li> <li>• Insufficient sports resources restrict student access to physical activities.</li> <li>• Distance of essential services from residents' unions poses accessibility challenges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the number of qualified teachers.</li> <li>• Providing continuous internet connectivity.</li> <li>• Organizing vocational training aligned with future opportunities, alongside theoretical education.</li> <li>• Increasing funding for the improvement of clubs.</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Dohar-Nawabganj College</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of job opportunities in the locality.</li> <li>• Existing employment doesn't offer sufficient means of livelihood.</li> <li>• Surge in incidents of cyberbullying.</li> <li>• Youth addiction to social media is causing significant distractions from their education.</li> <li>• Escalation of drug addiction as a major community issue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attract businesses and create local initiatives for increased job opportunities.</li> <li>• Introduce fair wage policies and pathways for career advancement in existing jobs.</li> <li>• Enforce online regulations and raise awareness against cyberbullying.</li> <li>• Implement educational programs on responsible social media use and encourage offline activities.</li> <li>• Combat drug addiction through rehabilitation programs and community awareness.</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Ichamoti Degree College, Galimpur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient teacher in the colleges</li> <li>• Session jam is a concerning issue for the youth as the age limit for the job sector is crossing for them</li> <li>• Insufficient rehab in the area, the facilities are not that good</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruit and train more teachers, and incentivize educators to address the shortage.</li> <li>• Implement efficient academic scheduling to reduce session jams and align with job sector age limits.</li> <li>• Enhance rehabilitation infrastructure for better support in the area.</li> </ul>

Sl. no	Place	Problems/ Issues	Suggestions/ Proposals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The youth don't get financial and legal support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish programs offering financial and legal assistance to support youth needs.</li> </ul>

### 3.1.4.3 Key Observations of the PRA Team

Following are the major observations of the PRA team about PRAs conducted.

- Local government units, particularly Unions, display a lack of awareness regarding the details of the masterplan project, with some expressing surprise upon being informed.
- Widespread misperceptions exist about the functions of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), with many associating it mainly with road and bridge construction. The planning and development regulation aspects of the masterplan are not clearly understood.
- In areas where there is a reasonable understanding of the masterplan, a prevailing belief is that it holds little significance for their community due to the absence of enforcement mechanisms. Many regulations are perceived to be widely violated without consequences.
- A sense of hopelessness and apathy prevails among local representatives regarding planning and development projects, possibly influenced by past experiences with similar initiatives. Despite active participation in meetings, there is a recurring demand for tangible implications and implementation of plans rather than the introduction of new projects.

Participants articulated specific sectors within their areas that require further planning and intervention.

### 3.1.5 Key Informant Interview (KII)

Typically structured around a series of open-ended questions, key informant interviews elicit narrative responses. This approach allows participants to provide detailed and contextual information. The direct involvement of knowledgeable individuals distinguishes this method, enabling the collection of data and insights that may be inaccessible through alternative research techniques. The richness of information obtained through key informant interviews enhances the depth and authenticity of research findings.

#### 3.1.5.1 Number of the KII Meetings Conducted

The following table describes the summary of the KII meetings held -

**Table 3.1.9: Schedule and Participants of KIIs**

SI	Participants	Group	Date	Location
1	Bandura Union Chairman	People's representative	6/12/2023	Bandura
2	Baruakhali Union Chairman		6/12/2023	Baruakhali
3	Jantrail Union Chairman		4/12/2023	Jantrail
4	Kolakopa Union Chairman		19/12/23	Kolakopa
5	Nayansree Union Chairman		5/12/2023	Nayansree
6	Sholla Union Chairman		11/12/2023	Kolakopa
7	Important politician			
8	Upazila Vice Chairman		10/12/2023	Kolakopa
9	Upazila Engineer	Upazila Administration	4/12/2023	Kolakopa
10	Upazila Project Implementation Officer		11/12/2023	Kolakopa
11	Upazila Social Service officer		12/12/2023	Kolakopa
12	Upazila Assistant Engineer		4/12/2023	Kolakopa
13	Village Development Office		10/12/2023	Kolakopa
14	Upazila Agricultural Officer		4/12/2023	Kolakopa
15	Upazila Livestock Officer		11/12/2023	Kolakopa
16	Upazila Fisheries Officer		11/12/2023	Kolakopa
17	Upazila Forest Officer		12/12/2023	Kolakopa
18	Office of Women's affair		11/12/2023	Kolakopa
19	Upazila Palli Bidyut Office		17/12/23	Kolakopa
20	Upazila Public Health Engineering Office	11/12/2023	Kolakopa	
21	Youth Development Office	Government officer/ Representatives	10/12/2023	Kolakopa
22	Upazila Election office		17/12/23	Kolakopa
23	Journalist	National Professional Organization	19/12/23	Sadapur, Kolakopa
24	Business cooperatives	Professional and Business organization	20/12/23	Kolakopa
25	Bus owner cooperatives		5/12/2023	Kolakopa
26	Cultural club		17/12/23	Bandura
27	Youth club		18/12/23	Puraton Bandura
28	Sports club		18/12/23	Notun Bandura

SI	Participants	Group	Date	Location
29	Teacher	Others	12/12/2023	Biam School
30	Student		19/12/23	Bakshanagar
31	Women		18/12/23	Jantrail
32	Farmer		18/12/23	Jantrail
33	Fisherman (Jele)		20/12/23	Bakshanagar
34	Fisherman (Fish farmer)		20/12/23	Bakshanagar
35	Physically challenged		18/12/23	Jantrail
36	Hawker		20/12/23	Kolakopa
37	Auto Driver		20/12/23	Jantrail
38	Doctor		20/12/23	Kolakopa
39	Hindu society		12/12/2023	Biam School
40	Christan society		17/12/23	Bandura

### 3.1.5.2 Outcome of the KII Interviews

#### 3.1.5.2.1 KII with, Engr. Arifur Rahman Shikder, Upazila Vice Chairman, Nawabganj

A meeting took place with the Upazila Vice Chairman of Nawabganj Upazila during which he gained an understanding of the importance of the master plan. The vice chairman shared his insights regarding the process of formulating the master plan, and during the meeting, initial data was gathered to gain insights into the actual conditions in Nawabganj Upazila. His observations are detailed below:



Figure 3-6: KII with, Engr. Arifur Rahman Shikder, Upazila Vice Chairman, Nawabganj

- ❖ Poor communication system
- ❖ The Navigability of the Ichhamati River has reduced on a significant level
- ❖ The quality of the public facilities of the area is very poor

- ❖ No recreation facilities in the Upazila
- ❖ The medical facilities are not sufficient

#### **3.1.5.2.2 KII with, AKM Maniruzzaman, Jantrail Union Chairman, Nawabganj**

A discussion was held with the Chairman of Jantrail Union on 4 December, 2023, where he grasped the significance of the master plan. The observation of the union is outlined as follows –

- ❖ Electricity supply process is not safe, it should be done using underground connecting lines
- ❖ Clean Polluted water of the Ichhamati River
- ❖ New khals should be dug to reduce water logging
- ❖ The education facilities should be modernized

#### **3.1.5.2.3 KII with Md Zulfiqar Haque Chowdhury, Upazila Engineer, Nawabganj**

An interview was held with the Upazila Engineer of the Nawabganj Upazila. He comes to know the significance of the master plan. He added his thoughts about the master plan-making process. Some preliminary information was collected in the meeting which helped to understand the real scenario of Nawabganj Upazila. His observations are narrated below –



**Figure 3-7: KII with Upazila Engineer**

- ❖ Poor transportation and communication facilities
- ❖ Connectivity with the surrounding upazilas should be enhanced
- ❖ Water logging is a concerning issue
- ❖ Absence of proper drainage system
- ❖ Because of brick kilns, the soil on farmlands is becoming less fertile, and this is causing negative impacts.
- ❖ The laws regarding the brick Kiln should be strictly followed
- ❖ Properly functioning Solid waste management system should be a must
- ❖ There should be an initiative for dumping site selection in each ward

- ❖ Due to illegal encroachment of the road by setting up new shops is narrow downing the road

#### **3.1.5.2.4 KII with, Md Mizanur Rahman, Upazila Social Service Officer, Nawabganj**

A meeting took place with the Upazila Social Service Officer in Nawabganj Upazila, during which he gained an understanding of the importance of the master plan. The officer shared his insights regarding the process of formulating the master plan, and during the meeting, initial data was gathered to gain insights into the actual conditions in Nawabganj Upazila. The officer's observations are detailed below –



**Figure 3-8: KII with Upazila Social Service Officer**

- ❖ Lack of quality education
- ❖ Availability of drugs can play a negative impact on the youth
- ❖ Absence of sufficient employment
- ❖ Lack of solid waste management system
- ❖ Lack of drinking water supply

#### **3.1.5.2.5 KII with Md Maniruzzaaman Fakhir, Upazila Assistant Engineer, Nawabganj**

An interview was held with the Upazila Assistant Engineer of the Nawabganj Upazila on 4 December. He comes to know the significance of the master plan. He added his thoughts about the master plan-making process. Some preliminary information was collected in the meeting which helped to understand the real scenario of Nawabganj Upazila. His opinions are narrated below –

- ❖ Waterlogging is a concerning issue
- ❖ Roads are getting narrow due to encroachment and illegal constructions
- ❖ Inadequacy of communication system
- ❖ Need of a proper solid waste management
- ❖ Lack of modern services in the Nawabganj upazila

### **3.1.5.2.6 KII with, Md Nurunnabi Khandakar, Upazila Rural Development Officer, Nawabganj**

An interview was held with Md. Nurunnabi Khandakar, Assistant Upazila Rural Development officer on 10 December 2023. The officer's observations are detailed below –



**Figure 3-9: KII with Rural development Officer**

- ❖ Lack of action on human resource development
- ❖ Haphazard development of hat and Bazars
- ❖ Lack of employment
- ❖ Unplanned cultivation of agricultural produce
- ❖ Lack of proper drainage system
- ❖ Lack of irrigation system

### **3.1.5.2.7 KII with Asma Jahan, Upazila Agriculture Officer, Nawabganj**

A meeting took place with the Upazila Agriculture Officer on 4 December, 2023, during which she gained an understanding of the importance of the master plan. The officer shared her insights regarding the process of formulating the master plan, and during the meeting, initial data was gathered to gain insights into the actual conditions in Nawabganj Upazila. The officer's observations are detailed below –



Figure 3-10: KII with Upazila Agriculture Officer

- ❖ Provide training for the youth to get employed
- ❖ Encourage and support young entrepreneurs
- ❖ There is not enough transportation facilities for carrying the farmers product to other market places
- ❖ People are not getting enough support to continue in the agriculture sector anymore
- ❖ Not enough maternity ward in the hospitals
- ❖ Lack of solid waste management system

#### 3.1.5.2.8 KII with, Dr Farhana Jahan, Upazila Livestock Officer, Nawabganj

An interview was held with the Upazila Livestock Officer of the Nawabganj Upazila on 11 December, 2023. She comes to know the significance of the master plan. She added her thoughts about the master plan-making process. Some preliminary information was collected in the meeting which helped to understand the real scenario of Nawabganj Upazila. Her observations are narrated below –



Figure 3-11: KII with Upazila Livestock Officer

- ❖ Preservation of the river bank
- ❖ Promotion of tourism in Nawabganj Upazila.
- ❖ Train the farmers for better livestock production

- ❖ Encourage local people to invest on livestock cultivation
- ❖ Provide financial aid for livestock cultivation
- ❖ Job opportunities for qualified students in the livestock sector
- ❖ Hygienic slaughter house establishment

### **3.1.5.2.9 KII with Department, Tabassum Ulfat, Upazila Information Desk, Women and Children welfare Nawabganj**

The Upazila Women and Children Welfare Officer of Nawabganj Upazila participated in an interview on 12 December, 2023 where she gained an understanding of the importance of the master plan. During the discussion, she shared her perspectives on the process of developing the master plan. The meeting involved gathering initial information that contributed to a better comprehension of the actual conditions in Nawabganj Upazila. The following are her expressed opinions-



**Figure 3-12: KII with Upazila Information Desk**

- ❖ Lack of proper drainage
- ❖ No gas supply to the upazila which is a hindrance to the industries
- ❖ The tourist spots should be preserved and advertised
- ❖ Child marriage is a concerning issue
- ❖ Women are suffering from domestic violence but they don't get enough help
- ❖ The Badh is reducing the navigability of the river

### **3.1.5.2.10 KII with Md Amir Hossain, Upazila Youth Development Officer, Nawabganj**

A discussion was held with the Upazila Youth Development Officer on 12 December, 2023, where he grasped the significance of the master plan. The officer provided insights into the formulation process of the master plan, and in the course of the meeting, preliminary data was collected to understand the current conditions in Nawabganj Upazila. The observations of the officer are outlined as follows –



**Figure 3-13: KII with Upazila Youth Development Officer, Nawabganj Upazila**

- ❖ Unemployment is a concerning issue, to create more employment new industries, farms
- ❖ Enhancing the skilled population through training initiatives.
- ❖ Promoting scientific cultivation methods in agriculture and improving the marketing of agricultural crops.
- ❖ Implementing appropriate measures for the dynamic development of the handloom industry.
- ❖ Prioritizing vocational education.

#### **3.1.5.2.11 KII with Md Nawab Hossain Shikdar, Upazila Forest Officer, Nawabganj**

The Upazila Forest Officer in Nawabganj Upazila engaged in a discussion on 12 December, 2023 wherein he recognized the importance of the master plan. The officer shared insights into the formulation process of the master plan, and during the meeting, initial data was gathered to comprehend the existing conditions in Nawabganj Upazila. The observations of the officer are summarized below –

- ❖ The implementation of forest conservation laws is essential.
- ❖ Lack of proper infrastructure.
- ❖ Lack of gas supply
- ❖ Promoting organic fertilizer for agricultural uses

#### **3.1.5.2.12 KII with Karishma Ahmed, Upazila Fisheries Officer, Nawabganj**

A discussion was held with the Upazila Fisheries Officer in Nawabganj Upazila, on 11 December 2023 where she grasped the significance of the master plan. The officer provided insights into the formulation process of the master plan, and in the course of the meeting, preliminary data was collected to understand the current conditions in Nawabganj Upazila. The observations of the officer are outlined as follows –



Figure 3-14: KII with Upazila Fisheries Officer, Nawabganj Upazila

- ❖ Enhancing the skilled population through training initiatives.
- ❖ The growth of Water hyacinth is polluting the rivers.
- ❖ Unplanned Urbanization and development has created a haphazard environment.
- ❖ Ensuring the quality education

#### 3.1.5.2.13 KII with Mahmuda Manna, Upazila Women Affairs Officer, , Nawabganj

A discussion was held with the Upazila Women Affairs Officer on 11 December 2023, where she grasped the significance of the master plan. The officer provided insights into the formulation process of the master plan, and in the course of the meeting, preliminary data was collected to understand the current conditions in Nawabganj Upazila. The observations of the officer are outlined as follows –

- ❖ Road widening could be a solution for Traffic Congestion
- ❖ Making a proper drainage system in the upazila
- ❖ Measures should be taken regards the water logging issues
- ❖ Roads and bridges area narrow which is creating a huge inconvenience
- ❖ Absences of fire service facilities

#### 3.1.5.2.14 KII with Md Ali Ashraf, Upazila Public Health Engineering Officer, Nawabganj

A discussion was held with the Upazila Public Health Engineering officer on 11 December 2023, where he grasped the significance of the master plan. The observations of the officer are outlined as follows –



**Figure 3-15: KII with Upazila Public Health Engineering Officer, Nawabganj Upazila**

- ❖ Major Traffic Congestion issue in Bagmara-Kolakopa
- ❖ Lack of quality educational institute
- ❖ Water supply to the growth centers in the Union should be given priority through the installation of pipeline connections.
- ❖ People are not aware of the negative sides of the safety tank.
- ❖ Crop lands could be utilized by solving water logging g problem

#### **3.1.5.2.15 KII with Md Hasan Ahmed, Upazila Project Implementation Officer, Nawabganj**

A discussion was held with the Upazila Project Implementation officer on 11 December 2023, where he grasped the significance of the master plan. The observations of the officer are outlined as follows –



**Figure 3-16: KII with Upazila Project Implementation Officer, Nawabganj Upazila**

- ❖ Ensuring quality education by establishing more educational institution
- ❖ The number of resident doctors should be increased
- ❖ Due to the lack of gas supply industrialist don't get encouraged to investing in industries
- ❖ Modern cultivation techniques should be introduced
- ❖ The fisheries cultivation is reducing due to the fulfillment of the water reservoirs

#### **3.1.5.2.16 KII with Manbendra Dutta, Principal, BIAM School, Nawabganj**

A discussion was held with the Principal of BIAM School in Nawabganj Upazila on 12 December 2023, where he grasped the significance of the master plan. The observations of the principal are outlined as follows –

- ❖ Narrow road infrastructure, needs maintenance
- ❖ The quality of education should be ensured
- ❖ The navigability of the river should be maintained by dredging
- ❖ Insufficient medical apparatus ‘
- ❖ Absence of public transportation facilities

#### **3.1.5.3 Key Observations of the Consultant Team**

The KII team observed the following issues while interviewing them –

1. The primary focus of the meeting was on key administration personnel, but reaching them proved challenging due to their hectic schedules.
2. Some officers recently joined the Nawabganj office, and their limited knowledge about past and ongoing projects created a gap in understanding.
3. The questionnaire used for the meeting didn't effectively cater to the diverse roles, causing confusion among participants such as the vice chairman, engineers, and other professionals.
4. The handover process to the new officer contributed to a slowdown in the overall workflow.
5. Time management during interviews became a significant issue, as the participants had tight schedules that hindered the depth of discussion.

## **4 CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION**

People's involvement has become crucial in planning and development, extending to spatial plan preparation. Initially rooted in rural development, adapting these methods to urban planning projects requires substantial modification. The success of such initiatives also depends on people's awareness and willingness to participate, a significant consideration for this specific project.

The lack of regular outreach or dissemination programs by LGED or other respective authorities often leads to finalized and approved plans remaining inactive. Especially in outlying areas, there's a limited understanding of urban plans and their implications beyond the central city. To enhance participation in this context, a customized strategy aligned with the project's objectives is essential, as discussed earlier in this chapter. Regardless of the participation methodologies employed, the key is to keep the ultimate goals in mind: ensuring the plan is people-oriented, reflective of their views, sensitive to local contexts, and fosters a sense of ownership among stakeholders.

People's participation in the masterplan is a valuable avenue for incorporating their issues, needs, demands, and recommendations into the planning process. This approach aligns with the bottom-up planning perspective, allowing the community to directly influence and shape the development of the masterplan. It fosters a more inclusive and responsive planning process that takes into account the diverse perspectives and priorities of the people who will be directly affected by the plan.

Community engagement is crucial in masterplan preparation as it brings diverse perspectives, local knowledge, and ownership to the process. Involving residents ensures the plan aligns with their unique needs and priorities, enhancing its contextual relevance. This approach also fosters trust, transparency, and collaboration between planners and the community. Recognizing social, cultural, and environmental nuances is key for crafting a sustainable and socially responsible masterplan. Ultimately, active community participation leads to more informed decisions, smoother implementation, and a plan that genuinely serves the community's best interests.

## 5 CHAPTER FIVE: APPENDIX

### 5.1 Union Wise PRA

#### 5.1.1 PRA at Agla

**Date:** 22/08/23

**Union Name:** 12 no Agla Union

**Location:** Agla Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Mrs. Shirin Chowdhury, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office member

**Background of the Union:** Agla union consists of 21 villages and 9 wards. As an area surrounded by rivers, it is about 08 km away from the heart of Nawabganj Upazila in remote areas. Mohakabi Kaikobad was born in 1857 in Agla village. Agla is mainly agriculture- based union. But this land is decreasing due to encroachment. Disasters such as annual floods, river bursts, sometimes cyclones or droughts not only have devastating consequences for pastoralists, but also cost them far more than mainlanders.

#### Major Findings:

**Infrastructure:** Nannu Mia, Ward Member of 06, Ramjan Ali, ward member of 09 highlighted the fact about bad condition of roads in the union, unpaved road condition. These roads create problem in rainy season. Chairman and every member of the ward complained about the drainage problem in overall union. There is no proper drain in the union where the water can pass. There is no bridge in Nayabari Khal and no footpath beside road mentioned by the ward members. Member of Ward 7 said that maximum roads are Kucha where water logging is a major concern. Students cannot go to school due to bad road condition in the union.

Repair of roads in the whole union so that agricultural products can transfer from one place to another is suggested by the UP members. Drain and culvert should be constructed in ward 1,2,3,7 said by the ward members. Alamgir Kabir said the need of bridge in ward 2 is a must. Road should be raised to prevent water accumulation on the road.

**Environment:** River bank of Icchamati river is degrading due to haphazard waste dumping. Water pollution is another issue here as people dump waste in pond, khal, river also. Woman Ward Councilor Halima Akter added due to lack of waste disposal system, dengue and other diseases are spreading.

**Waste Management:** Chairman Mrs. Shirin Chowdhury denoted that there is no designated place for waste disposal in the union. As a result, people dump waste beside roads and riverside. Chairman of the union suggested that designated place should be allocated for waste dumping.

**Transportation:** Near the petrol pump, accidents occur often. To make it safer, we need to build a walkway for people to walk on.

At the bus stand, there's a persistent problem of traffic congestion. To mitigate this issue, traffic management solutions, such as improved traffic flow and designated lanes for buses, may need to be implemented. This can help alleviate the congestion and create a smoother experience for commuters.

**Land use Planning:** Concerning Issues: In Ward 7, the absence of a playground and Eidgah is a concern for the community, while the presence of significant Khash land and agricultural resources underscores the need for thoughtful land-use planning. Ward 2 experiences high population density, which necessitates effective urban development strategies. Excavating canals can aid in water management and potentially enhance agricultural productivity. Unauthorized possession of the Ichhamati riverbank by land raiders disrupts the river's natural flow, calling for immediate action. River dredging is essential to prevent the accumulation of waste, mitigating environmental issues.

The Chairman expressed her concern about the recent land use change. The conversion of agricultural land to residential use jeopardizes crop lands, which are a crucial economic resource. To address this, careful zoning and land-use regulations are essential. Emphasizing sustainable farming techniques can increase crop yields without the need for additional land. It's imperative for local authorities and the community to collaborate on these issues to ensure the area's well-being and economic sustainability.

**Socio-economic:** Haider Ali, the councilor of Ward 1, has highlighted several critical concerns regarding employment and economic development in the area. He notes that many highly educated individuals are leaving the region in search of better job prospects elsewhere due to a lack of suitable opportunities matching their qualifications. Additionally, the absence of a local marketplace or bazar further compounds the community's challenges.

To address these issues, the chairman Shirin Chowdhury suggests implementing technical training programs for unemployed youth, empowering women through skill development, establishing a rice mill for crop processing, and creating warehouses for better storage and distribution of agricultural products. These initiatives have the potential to not only retain local talent but also boost employment, entrepreneurship, and economic growth.

**Community Facilities:** In this area, there are several pressing needs and challenges across different wards. Wards 1, 2, and 3 lack access to a water supply. Additionally, Ward 6 faces issues with the poor condition of its clinic, highlighting the need for healthcare infrastructure improvements. Street lighting is essential to enhance safety in the community. Ward 7 lacks a park for recreational purposes. Wards 1, 2, and 3 do not have a graveyard, which is an important consideration for the community. On the religious front, there are a total of five mosques in the area, including one large mosque. However, Ward 5 lacks essential community facilities such as a playground, voting center, high school and a madrasa.

There is a critical need for a deep tubewell, reaching at least 720 feet into the earth, to address this water scarcity. Ward 4 could benefit from the establishment of a library.

While there are only three primary schools for the area, there is a shortage of educational facilities, underlining the importance of investing in education. Moreover, the presence of only

two hospitals and one community clinic underscores the need for better healthcare access throughout the area. Overall, these issues highlight the varied needs of the community and the importance of addressing them to enhance the quality of life for residents.

**Observation and Reflection**

- Union primarily agriculture-based, with land converting to residential areas
- Residential buildings encroach on canals
- Main concerns: inadequate, underdeveloped roads, and lack of drainage
- Shortage of community facilities: healthcare, education, recreation
- Proposal: diversify economy through fisheries in wetlands (beels)
- Riverbank erosion, exacerbated by natural disasters and human encroachments, threatens sustainability
- Agriculture dominant, second-largest contributor: remittances from abroad

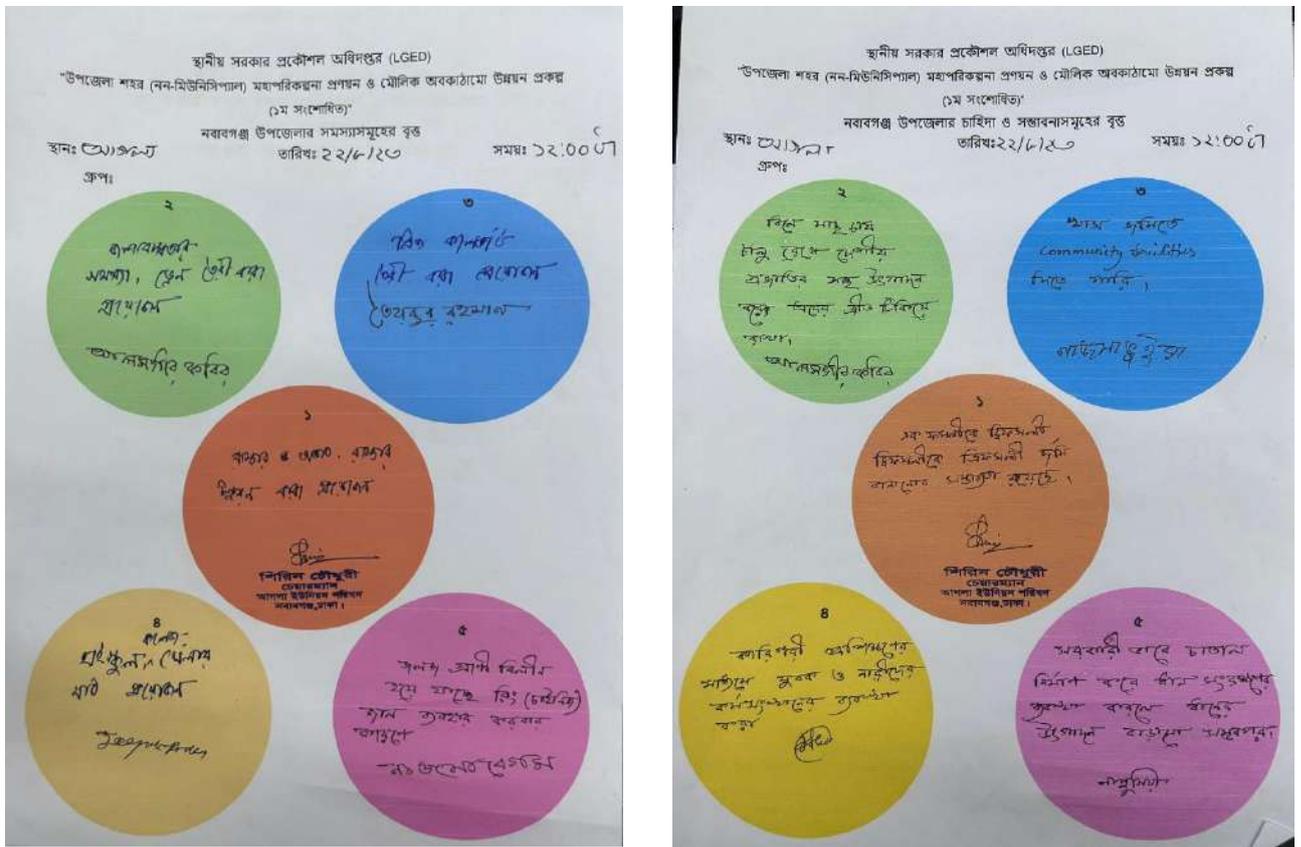


Figure 5-1: PRA at Agla Union 1

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (LGED)  
“উপজেলা শহর (নন-মিউনিসিপ্যাল) মহাপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও মৌলিক অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (১ম সংশোধিত)”

PRA সেশন -  
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি  
তারিখঃ ২২-০৬-২০১৯

সময়ঃ ১১:০০ টা

স্থানঃ আগালা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১।	জোহান-চৌধুরী	আগালা ইউনিয়ন	০১৭৫৫৫১১৫৪৭	[Signature]
২।	মোহাম্মদ মনু মিঞা	আগালা ইউনিয়ন	০১৭২৪৪৬৭৭৫৭	[Signature]
৩।	আনওয়ার হোসেন	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড (আগালা)	০১৩১৬৭৩৩৬৬৫	[Signature]
৪।	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	০৭, ৬, ৯ ওয়ার্ড	০১৩১৭৫৫৩৩৩৪০	[Signature]
৫।	আব্দুল হান্নান	৪ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৪১৫৫৭২৬৭২	[Signature]
৬।	তাজবুর রহমান	৫ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭৫৬০৭৬০৪৫	[Signature]
৭।	আব্দুল হান্নান	৪-২৩		[Signature]
৮।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল উদ্দিন	ইউপি মসজিদ	০১৭৭৭৭০৪৫৭৭	[Signature]
৯।	জামানাত জামিল উদ্দিন	ইউপি মসজিদ ২		[Signature]
১০।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	ইউপি মসজিদ ৩		[Signature]
১১।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল			[Signature]
১২।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল			[Signature]
১৩।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	আগালা		[Signature]

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৪।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	আগালা	০১৭৩৫৫১৭৫৭৬	[Signature]
১৫।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	আগালা	০১৭২১৪০০০৫৫	[Signature]
১৬।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	৪, ৫, ৬	০১৪৩৭৬৬৬৭৭০	[Signature]
১৭।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	২ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৬৬৫০১৭	[Signature]
১৮।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	শেখারচাঁক	০১৪৪৫৩৬৭২৬৭	[Signature]
১৯।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	আগালা	০১৭১৩২৫০৬৪৪	[Signature]
২০।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	আগালা	০১৭১৬৪৬৬৫৬৭	[Signature]
২১।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	আগালা	০১৭২০৫৭১৬৫০	[Signature]
২২।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	শেখারচাঁক	০১৪৭৭২০০২৪৭	[Signature]
২৩।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	শেখারচাঁক	০১৭৪২৫৩০৪৫০	[Signature]
২৪।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	শেখারচাঁক	০১৬৪৭৩৪০২০০	[Signature]
২৫।	আব্দুল হান্নান জামিল	আগালা	০১৭৬৭৭৭৭০৬৭	[Signature]

Figure 5-2: PRA at Agla Union 3



Figure 5-3: PRA at Agla Union 4

### **5.1.2 PRA at Bakshanagar**

**Date:** 27/08/23

**Union Name:** Bakshanagar Union

**Location:** Bakshanagar Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Md. Abdul Wadud, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office member, Female members of reserved seats of Bakshanagar union Parishad parishads, and a good number of local elites/ community members.

**Background of the Union:**

Bakshnagar Union, situated on the banks of the Ichhamati River, is a historically rich region in the Nawabganj Upazila. In the course of time, Bakshnagar Union has flourished with its own identity in various fields such as education, culture, religious practices, sports, and more. Today, in the progress of time, Bakshnagar Union stands vibrant with its distinctive characteristics.

**Major Findings**

- **Infrastructure:**

The total union is basically depended on the road-based transportation. But the amount of road network and connecting road is not sufficient. Also, there is no railway line the upazila.

The Union Council is antiquated, necessitating new construction. However, due to land scarcity, the establishment of a new institution or creation of new infrastructure through land acquisition becomes imperative. To address water management, the installation of sluice gates on the embankment is recommended, with a box culvert serving as a viable alternative. Proper drainage is essential in this area for efficient waste disposal, and there is an absence of designated garbage disposal sites. Introducing a pipeline system for waste disposal in the market could yield positive results. Infrastructure development is underway in Hatbazar. A systematic waste collection and disposal mechanism should be implemented. Introducing drainage systems, preferably PVC pipe drainage systems, is crucial to ensure proper water flow and prevent stagnation.

- **Environment:**

Due to the construction of Beribadh, floods are no longer observed. However, due to the Beribadh, there is a lack of water availability. Soil fertility has decreased as result of water unavailability. The decreasing fertility of the soil is causing a decline in agricultural productivity as water is not coming, and the soil's fertility is decreasing day by day. Water pollution has increased significantly. Since there is no proper drainage of water, waterlogging occurs due to the lack of proper discharge. Canals need to be dredged for proper water management.

Recycling and reducing the use of non-biodegradable materials can lead a healthy environmental impact. As the underground water level is declining, only ensuring proper waste management can prevent further contamination of water sources. Additionally, The Beribadh has been a significant factor causing water-clogging and water pollution. The stagnation of water has affected the soil quality due to the degradation of water quality. Addressing water pollution and clogging issues can lead to enhanced agricultural productivity, especially given the region's economic reliance on agriculture.

- **Transportation:** Insufficient road infrastructure poses a significant challenge in this region. Improving the existing narrow roads is crucial. Additionally, there is a pressing need for designated lanes for rickshaws. With the anticipated growth in industries and urbanization, traffic is expected to increase, underscoring the necessity for broader roads.

Conducting a thorough survey of the current road network is essential to pinpoint key areas requiring expansion to accommodate higher traffic. It is imperative to ensure that road widening projects do not encroach upon agricultural lands, given the pivotal role of agriculture in the region's economy.

Developing a comprehensive road network plan is vital, taking into account the projected rise in industrial activities and avoiding the utilization of agricultural lands for road expansion. The new roads should be strategically designed to establish efficient connections to industries and major urban hubs, facilitating seamless trade and transportation.

- **Land use Planning:** In the past 5 years, significant changes have been observed in the land. The number of houses has increased significantly, and the number of vacant lands is not as abundant as before. Many people are establishing cow farms and chicken farms on agricultural land. In Ward 2, there are 20 farms. An industrialist from Keraniganj purchased some land in this area with the intention of establishing a university. Various industries are seeking land here for the expansion of their businesses, but the general public does not show much interest in selling their land for such purposes. The construction of a railway line in Ward is currently unfeasible due to the unwillingness of individuals to vacate the land. Land acquisition is a lengthy process and this could lead societal problem.
- **Socio-economic:** In the entire region, agriculture has been the predominant occupation until now. However, interestingly, in every union, approximately 70% of the population are migrants. Saudi Arabia has the highest number of people among them. In Europe, America, and Canada, only 10% of the population has migrated. Nevertheless, the number of people going abroad is significantly higher in the Middle East. However, there is comparatively less interest in education in this region, despite the high trend of going abroad. The money from remittances is mostly used to repay loans. There is less interest among the people in this region towards business. The number of weavers is quite high. In Wards 7 and 8, there are skilled artisans. However, many people outside this region are engaged in fish farming using the union's leased ponds.

- **Community Facilities:**

The provision of water supply is absent in each ward. Ensuring a supply of arsenic-free water is imperative. Furthermore, there exists a considerable demand for solar panels. In every ward, there exists a club along with a field for sports activities. It is essential that these fields remain unaffected in any master plan. Due to the construction of embankments, the occurrence of floods is no longer observed. However, as a consequence of the embankments, water availability is compromised, and the fertility of the soil has diminished. However, there is a scarcity of pure

drinking water in this union. The lowering water table is causing such issues. Bringing water within the scope of water supply will facilitate the process of water purification. There is a lack of well-established educational institutions. Establishing a children's park on Khash land can be considered. The construction of unplanned structures poses a significant challenge. One of the main problems expressed by the community members is the absence of a proper drainage system. There is a need to liaise (Coordination) with the water development board and relevant stakeholders to discuss whether sluice gates, or box-culverts, or other methods would be more efficient.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- 70% population are migrants
- Transforming a single-crop field into a double-crop field can lead to agricultural development.
- Sluice Gate can reduce the issue of water scarcity in the crop fields
- There is huge scarcity of drinking water supply
- As there is no navigability in the river the water gets stagnant and gets polluted easily
- Unplanned structures in the union are creating a significant challenge.
- The rate of higher education in the union is significantly less

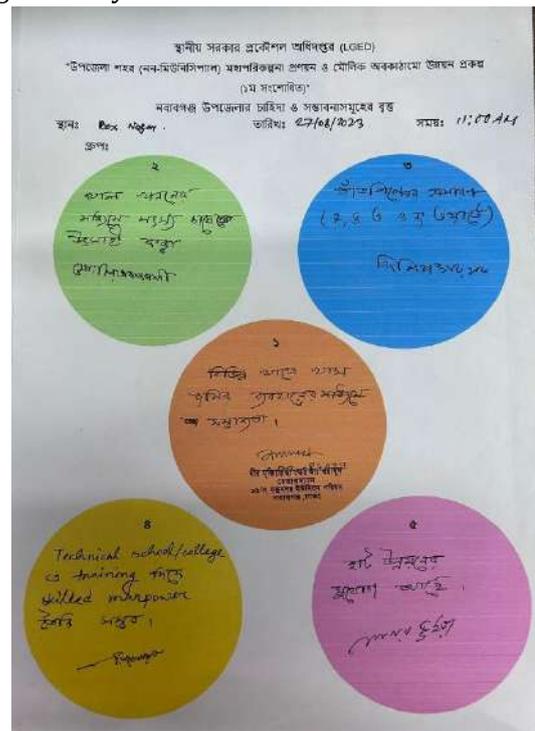
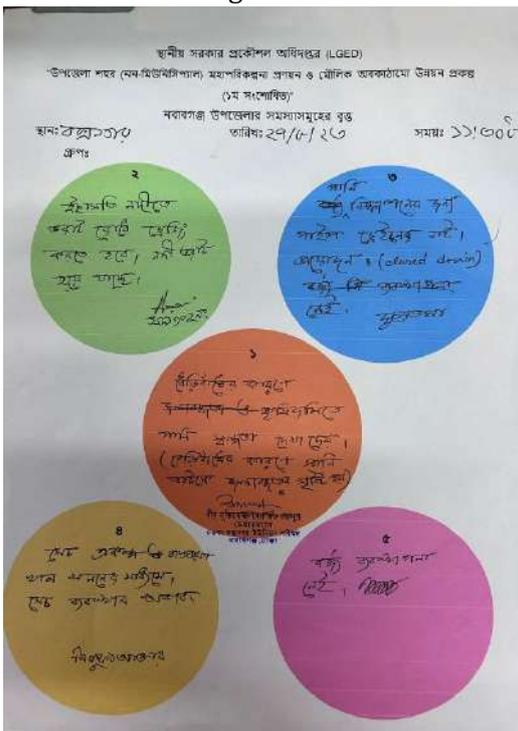


Figure 5-4: PRA at Bakshanagar 1

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	পরিচয়
১১	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৯০০৪৬৭৫	সহকারী
১২	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৬৩০৪৩০৩৩	সহকারী
১৩	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪৬৭৪০২০০৪	সহকারী
১৪	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৭২০৭২২৭৪৭	সহকারী
১৫	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৩০৭২৩২	সহকারী
১৬	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
১৭	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
১৮	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
১৯	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২০	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২১	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২২	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২৩	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২৪	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২৫	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২৬	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২৭	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২৮	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
২৯	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী
৩০	শেখা বসু	আবদুল হক	০১৪১৪২১৭৫৭	সহকারী

Figure 5-5 : PRA at Bakshanagar 2

5.1.3 PRA at Bandura

Date: 21/08/23

Union Name: Bandura Union

Location: Bandura Union Parishad

Stakeholders: Chairman M A Bari Babul, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP members, Office members.

Background of the Union:

Bandura union is one of the unions in Dhaka's Nababganj Upazila. On the banks of the historic Ichamati River. The Bandura Union Parishad is situated between 90° 23.6653° North and 90.1174° East and has an area of 14.72 km2. The population of the union parishad is approximately 30,029 people. The majority of the union parishad's population is employed in agriculture, small business, or other low-wage jobs.

Major Findings

• Infrastructure:

The Bandura Union Parishad's infrastructure is in a concerning state, according to the PRA. Recurrent flooding brought on by inadequate drainage systems is a hazard to the local population's livelihoods and general well-being. The community's problems are made worse by the lack of adequate roads and bridges, which impedes commercial and transportation activity. To improve accessibility and connectivity in the area, new road construction and bridge development are essential. The Bandura Union Parishad's geographic position highlights the significance of Ichamoti river management. Sluice gate construction is essential for controlling river water for agriculture. The area's canals are in terrible shape, which compounds to the problems already there. These canals are being ignored presently, despite being previously essential to agricultural operations and water drainage. One noteworthy finding from the PRA was that Bandura Union Parishad lacked enough playgrounds. Sufficient recreational areas are vital for the community's physical

and mental health, particularly for the younger members of the population. The installation of playgrounds can support the development of stronger community ties and healthier lifestyles.

- **Environment:**

The state of the environment in Bandura Union is becoming more and more contaminated frequently. Problems such as water contamination are conspicuously apparent in the region. Odour pollution stems from inadequate waste management and drainage system failure, ultimately leading to air pollution. In the Bandura Union Parishad, environmental risks such as river erosion are also evident, endangering houses and crops. In particular, water hyacinths are spreading odour pollution and causing mosquito problems.

- **Waste Management:**

Bandura Union is confronted with significant issues such as poor drainage systems in marketplaces, a shortage of rubbish collection drums in front of dwellings, and a lack of waste management systems. Inadequate drainage might pose a risk to one's health and safety. The absence of garbage collection drums and an inadequate waste management system both contribute to environmental degradation. The local government and interested parties must work together right once to build a drainage system and improve trash management. The provision of waste collecting drums and community education programs is vital in advancing moral waste management practices and preserving the well-being of the Bandura Union.

- **Transportation:**

Bandura Union is confronted with significant issues such as poor drainage systems in marketplaces, a shortage of rubbish collection drums in front of dwellings, and a lack of waste management systems. Inadequate drainage might pose a risk to one's health and safety. The absence of garbage collection drums and an inadequate waste management system both contribute to environmental degradation. The local government and interested parties must work together right once to build a drainage system and improve trash management. The provision of waste collecting drums and community education programs is vital in advancing moral waste management practices and preserving the well-being of the Bandura Union.

- **Land use Planning:**

The conversion of agricultural land into residential areas is leading to a decline in available farmland. The rise in residential plots necessitates strategic land use management to repurpose vacant lands for community benefits such as playgrounds, public meeting hubs, cultural centers, and parks in Bandura Union.

Additionally, it is crucial to formulate a well-planned strategy for the establishment of new industries to create employment opportunities for the local population. Given the fertile

soil in Bandura Union, promoting the cultivation of different cash crops could enhance employability and contribute to effective land use management. The Introducing a sluice gate is not only a sustainable solution for water management but also holds the potential to increase agricultural productivity in the region. This multifaceted approach aims to balance urban development with environmental conservation and community well-being in Bandura Union.

- **Socio-economic:**

Lack of employment facilities are evident in Bandura Union. Majority of people are poor. Most of the people depends on agriculture, small business, or jobs. The canals can be a suitable solution for establishing fishing industry. Maintaining the continuous flow of Ichamoti river with Padma river would provide fishing opportunities to union people. To successfully implement these initiatives, collaboration between local authorities, community members, and relevant stakeholders is essential. Supportive policies, training programs, and access to financial resources can empower individuals or cooperatives to embark on fishing industry. Besides technical trainings could be provided for skill development among unemployed youth.

**Community Facilities:**

Water supply condition is not sufficient for the community Bandura Union. Promoting and providing sufficient water supply facilities is mandatory for the union. Besides the area is currently lacking in public spaces, cultural amenities, and educational institutions. The union requires new primary schools and play grounds as there is not sufficient educational and recreational facilities for students. There are historical temple, mosque and church which could be a place for community attraction if sufficient conservation methods are undertaken. Therefore, it is essential to address this gap by developing carefully structured educational facilities and creating spaces for community gatherings.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- There is no significant development in the union in the last 5 years.
- Spreading of Dengue fever is a significant issue regarding public health in Bandura union.
- Fishing has a blooming opportunity in this union.
- Pure Drinking Water supply is needed in this area. Deep tube well can be a perfect solution for this.
- Drainage system is very poor and it should be prioritized for reducing the damage of roads due to water logging.





**Figure 5-8: PRA at Bandura 3**

### **5.1.4 PRA at Barrah**

**Date:** 14 August, 2023

**Union Name:** Barrah

**Location:** Barrah Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Dr .Md Safil Uddin Miah , Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office members .

**Background of the Union:**

The bank-bearing Ichhamati River gives rise to the historic region of Barrah in the Nababganj Upazila. Over time, Barrah Union has evolved into a distinctive area, preserving its individuality in education, culture, religious practices, and sports. Today, Barrah Union stands vibrant across various domains, maintaining its unique identity.

**Major Findings:**

**Infrastructural:**

In this situation, the people living in the area are eager to see improvements. They want the existing roads fixed and new ones built. Education is a big focus for them, and they are hopeful about having more schools and colleges. They also think it's important for the government to pay attention to education in mosques and madrasas. Their key points include making sure the roads and bridges are properly developed, keeping schools, colleges, mosques, and madrasas accessible and lively, preventing water from causing problems with good drainage systems, and having effective waste disposal and sanitation systems for the well-being of the community. It's clear they are seeking a better, well-rounded community with these highlighted priorities.

**Environmentally:**

The residents of Barrah union have voiced specific concerns about the area, outlining key demands for improvement. They are calling for the establishment of necessary mapping and security arrangements to safeguard the environment's integrity. There is a strong emphasis on implementing proper maintenance and security measures for the Ichhamati River. Additionally, the residents are advocating for the provision of adequate facilities for sports fields in schools and colleges. They stress the importance of careful preparation and management of excavation in rivers, streams, and ponds. To preserve the natural surroundings, the proposal includes a call to develop green areas. Moreover, preventative measures are urged to avoid excessive sedimentation or pollution in ponds and water bodies. These articulated concerns reflect a collective effort to enhance the overall well-being and sustainability of the Barrah union.

**Social:**

Expressing their concerns about social issues, the community is keen on finding solutions to specific challenges. One prominent concern is to ensure that young boys are guided away from negative paths, emphasizing the importance of positive influences and guidance for the youth. Additionally, there is a desire for the development of markets to actively engage the community in activities like fish farming, highlighting the potential for economic and social development through community involvement in such initiatives. These concerns reflect a commitment to fostering positive social outcomes and community participation in addressing challenges.

**Economically:**

To stimulate economic development, it is essential to undertake specific actions. A pivotal measure involves promoting the growth of local markets to secure their prosperity and vitality. The UPDC (Union Parishad Development Committee) provided information on the main industries and occupations in the union, including agriculture, cottage industries, handloom and textile industries, handicrafts, remittances from abroad, pottery, bamboo crafts, basketry, mat weaving, and significant community-based initiatives in the district. Despite the varied economic activities, there has been a notable rise in the number of employed individuals, indicating positive trends in job opportunities within the union. These initiatives collectively contribute to the overall economic growth and welfare of the community.

**Land use changes:**

Over the last five years, there have been no changes in land use, and the crops have not been impacted by any alterations.

**Natural disasters:**

There is no such flood; relief has been achieved from floods. Since the construction of dams on the Padma River, there have been no floods. There are no major disasters; occasionally, there is damage from storms. However, the most severe damage in recent memory occurred in 1988 and 1990. There are no landslides.

**Observation and Reflections:**

1. Many historical sites exist in the area, emphasizing the importance of preserving the traditional crafts of the weaver community and supporting initiatives to conserve the handloom and handcraft industries.
2. With no new industries established in recent years, it is recommended that investors direct their attention to this aspect to promote economic growth. Empowering the youth community can be achieved through skill development initiatives.
3. Excavation along the river, from Kaliganga to the Ichhamati river, is deemed necessary for various reasons.
4. The absence of a drinking water supply is a critical issue that requires immediate attention.
5. Conservation efforts should be directed towards ponds and water bodies in the region.
6. To prevent extensive migration, there is a need to address the demand for employment opportunities.
7. It is important to focus on the conservation of green construction practices and heritage-oriented establishments for sustainable development.

### 5.1.5 PRA at Baruakhali

**Date:** 21/08/23

**Union Name:** Baruakhali Union

**Location:** Baruakhali Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman M A Bari Babul, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP members, Office members.

**Background of the Union:**

Baruakhali Union is one of the unions in the Nababganj Upazila of Dhaka district. Situated at the banks of the historic Ichamati River. The Baruakhali union Parishad is located between 90° 3'57.30 East, 23°40'38.58 North and it contains a total area of 11.85 km<sup>2</sup>. The union parishad consists of about 16,315 Population. There are 19 wards in the union and 7 primary schools located for basic education purpose. Most of the people of the union parishad depends on agriculture, small business or other small jobs.

**Major Findings**

- **Infrastructure:**

The PRA revealed a concerning state of infrastructure in Baruakhali Union Parishad. Insufficient drainage systems have led to recurrent flooding, posing a threat to the livelihoods and well-being of the local population. The absence of proper roads and bridges further exacerbates the challenges faced by the community, hindering transportation and economic activities. New road construction and bridge development are imperative to enhance accessibility and connectivity within the region. The geographical location of Baruakhali Union Parishad emphasizes the importance of Ichamoti management. To manage river water for irrigation purpose, the establishment of sluice gates is crucial.

The deteriorating condition of canals in the area adds another layer to the existing challenges. These canals, which once played a vital role in water drainage and agricultural activities, are now in a state of neglect. A significant observation during the PRA was the lack of sufficient playgrounds in Baruakhali Union Parishad. Adequate recreational spaces are essential for the physical and mental well-being of the community, especially for the youth. The establishment of playgrounds can contribute to fostering a healthier lifestyle and community bonding.

- **Environment:**

The environmental condition of Baruakhali union is getting polluted day by day. Issues like water pollution is significantly visible in the area. Lack of drainage system, and insufficient waste management causes odor pollution which results in polluting the air. Environmental hazards like river erosion are also visible in Baruakhali union parishad resulting in damaging the crops and households. Particularly water hyacinths creating mosquito issues and spreading odor pollution.

- **Waste Management:**

Lack of waste management systems, inadequate drainage systems in marketplaces, and a dearth of garbage collecting drums in front of homes are serious problems facing Baruakhali Union. Hazards to one's health and safety arise from inadequate drainage. Degradation of the environment is a result of both the insufficient waste management system and the lack of garbage collecting drums. The establishment of a drainage system and improved waste management require immediate cooperation between local government and interested parties. The availability of garbage collection drums and community education initiatives are crucial for promoting ethical waste management and safeguarding Baruakhali Union's welfare.

- **Transportation:**

The roadside communication facilities are deteriorating as a result of the terrible state of the road infrastructure. The Community members, acknowledges the necessity of building new roadways. Traffic congestion has become a serious issue in the area as a result of the shortage of roads. The under-construction bridge named 'Bailla' has stopped since many days. The bridge should be reconstructed for maintaining easy communication. Baruakhali Union Proposing new routes form secondary and tertiary roads towards highways could solve the problem by establishing swift and easy communication.

- **Land use Planning:**

The conversion of agricultural land into residential areas is leading to a decline in available farmland. The rise in residential plots necessitates strategic land use management to repurpose vacant lands for community benefits such as playgrounds, public meeting hubs, cultural centers, and parks in Baruakhali Union.

Additionally, it is crucial to formulate a well-planned strategy for the establishment of new industries to create employment opportunities for the local population. Given the fertile soil in Baruakhali Union, promoting the cultivation of different cash crops could enhance employability and contribute to effective land use management. The Introducing a sluice gate is not only a sustainable solution for water management but also holds the potential to increase agricultural productivity in the region. This multifaceted approach aims to balance urban development with environmental conservation and community well-being in Baruakhali Union.

- **Socio-economic:**

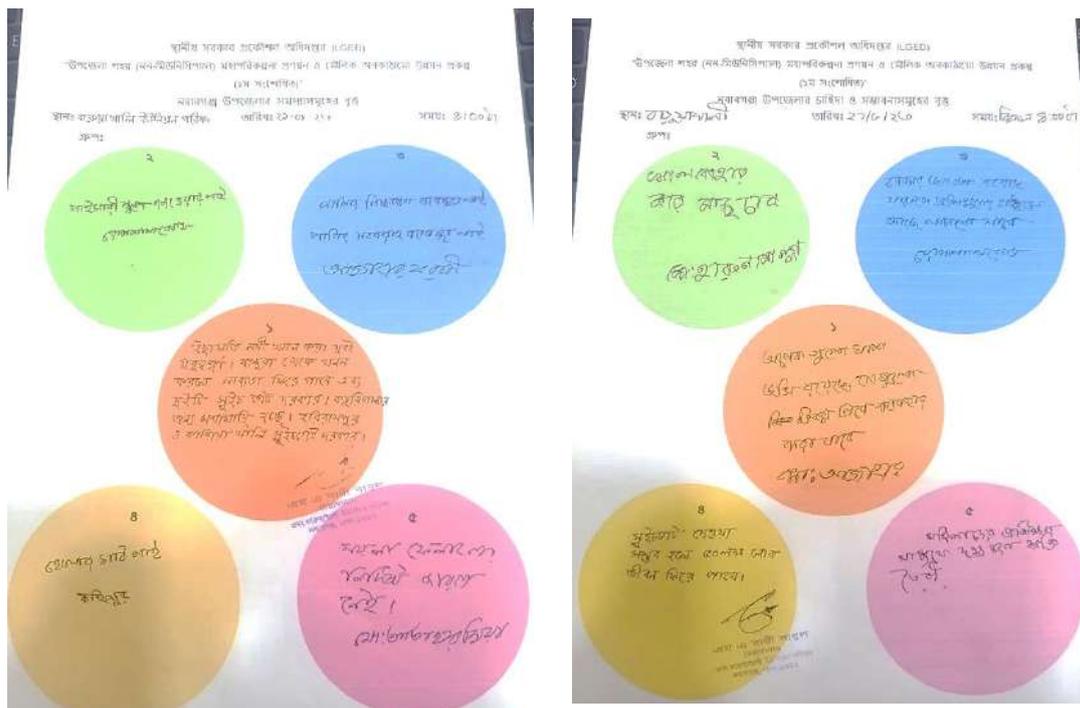
Lack of employment facilities are evident in Baruakhali Union. Majority of people are poor. Most of the people depends on agriculture, small business, or jobs. The canals can be a suitable solution for establishing fishing industry. To successfully implement these initiatives, collaboration between local authorities, community members, and relevant stakeholders is essential. Supportive policies, training programs, and access to financial resources can empower individuals or cooperatives to embark on fishing industry. Besides technical trainings could be provided for skill development among unemployed youth.

**Community Facilities:**

Water supply condition is not sufficient for the community Baruakhali Union. Promoting and providing sufficient water supply facilities is mandatory for the union. Besides the area is currently lacking in public spaces, cultural amenities, and educational institutions. Ward No. 2 and 7 requires primary schools and play grounds. Therefore, it is essential to address this gap by developing carefully structured educational facilities and creating spaces for community gatherings.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- There is no significant development in the union in the last 5 years.
- Spreading of Dengue fever is a significant issue regarding public health in Baruakhali union.
- Fishing has a blooming opportunity in this union.
- Pure Drinking Water supply is needed in this area. Deep tube well can be a perfect solution for this.
- Drainage system is very poor and it should be prioritized for reducing the damage of roads due to water logging.



**Figure 5-9: PRA at Baruakhali Union 1**

স্বাধীন সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (S.G.O.)  
উপজেলা শহর (নব-বিভিন্ন-নগর) পরামর্শকল্পের প্রণয়ন ও প্রাথমিক পরিকল্পনামূলক তথ্য সংগ্রহ (PM সার্বেইলিং)  
PRA চলান -  
আয়োজনকর্তৃক: [স্বাক্ষর]  
তারিখ: 23/1/20 [স্বাক্ষর] সময়: বিকাল 3:00pm

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৭৭-৪৬৬৬৬৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
২)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৪৫৭১৫৭৭৪৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
৩)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৫৫৪২০১১	[স্বাক্ষর]
৪)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩১৭১৫২২	[স্বাক্ষর]
৫)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
৬)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
৭)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
৮)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
৯)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
১০)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
১১)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
১২)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৩)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৪)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৫)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৪)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	কোমলপুর	০১৭৭৪২১৭০১৭	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৫)	Tehzibul Islam	Uttara Dhanbari, Shalishat	০১৬৭৬০১৭৭৬৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৬)	Abu Musa Md. Abdullatif	Planning Center, Shalishat	০১২১৬৬৩১২০০	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৭)	ড. আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	[স্বাক্ষর]	০১৭১৩৫৫৬৩২৫	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৮)	ড. মিল্লাহ	[স্বাক্ষর]	০১৩৩১-০১৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৯)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	[স্বাক্ষর]	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
২০)	আব্দুল হক মিল্লাহ	[স্বাক্ষর]	০১৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	[স্বাক্ষর]
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Figure 5-10: PRA at Baruakhali Union 2



Figure 5-11: PRA at Baruakhali Union 3

### **5.1.6 PRA at Churain**

**Date:** 21/09/23

**Union Name:** Churain Union

**Location:** Churain Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Md. Abdul Jalil, Chairman of Churain Union, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office member

**Background of the Union:**

Churnain Union, situated in the traditional area of Nawabganj Upazila and nestled on the banks of the Ichhamati River, continues to radiate the essence of education, culture, religious rituals, sports, and various other fields. Even in its later days, the union stands as a testament to its rich history, preserving traditions and narratives, including the personal stories captured in its own autobiography.

**Major Findings**

- **Infrastructure:**

The region is facing a critical shortage of roads, necessitating urgent construction in nearly every ward. The existing road infrastructure is in a dismal state, aggravating transportation difficulties for residents. Particularly concerning is the absence of connecting roads from the highway to the school, impeding accessibility. Moreover, the lack of a ghat along the riverbank poses a significant challenge. In ward 4, there is an immediate need for drainage infrastructure, while each ward requires the installation of five tube wells to ensure a sufficient supply of drinking water. The region grapples with issues of arsenic and iron contamination in its drinking water, emphasizing the imperative for improvements to the water treatment plant. Additionally, the inadequacies in the functionality of the existing water treatment plant need prompt attention. Finally, the construction of a bridge is deemed essential to improve connectivity and facilitate smoother transportation throughout the region. Arsenic and iron problems are very prominent in Ward No. 7. A ghat is needed by the Chanhati River. There is a significant need for a tubewell in Chanhati. No clinic in ward 9.

A road needs to be constructed along the side of the canal for easy transportation. Otherwise, the canal will not be usable.

- **Environment:**

When it rains, waterlogging occurs due to the clogging of drains, causing disruptions on roads due to the clayey soil. This waterlogging problem is a major problem in the area, and a potential solution could be the construction of a drainage channel leading to the Ichhamati River for proper disposal.

- **Waste Management:**

There is no drainage system functioning in the area. Due to land being waterlogged and the use of hard surfaces, water is accumulating. There is no drain near the road, so water cannot flow. Even with a small amount of rainfall, water accumulates, and mosquito breeding is being assisted.

- **Transportation:**

The lack of adequate roads and bridge culverts has made communication infrastructure challenging in this area. There are no connecting roads linking significant infrastructures in different areas. The deteriorating condition of the road infrastructure is adversely impacting communication facilities along the roadside.

- **Land use Planning:**

All the lands are of one cropped, they could be turned into 2-3 cropped to grow To transform a single-crop land into a double-crop land, it is necessary. Due to waterlogging, the quantity of single-crop land is decreasing. Even though there is a significant amount of agricultural land in the upazila, the extent of agricultural land is decreasing as it is being transformed into residential areas.

The canals are getting waterlogged; it is necessary to dredge them. Existing canals need to be preserved.

- **Socio-economic:**

The predominant occupation in the community is centered around agriculture, and a significant number of individuals residing abroad contribute to the local economy through remittances. There is a group of farmers who do not own land. Women's empowerment is hindered by limited opportunities. While early marriage exists, it is not overwhelmingly prevalent, suggesting an opportunity for targeted interventions to promote education and personal development.

- **Community Facilities:**

The absence of temples is attributed to inadequate space for construction. Additionally, there is no crematory in the area, no public toilet facilities, and no library or entertainment zone in the union.

**Observation and Reflection:**

1. Cleaning of canals, ponds, and ditches is necessary to conserve the Aerial beel and water bodies
2. Due to erosion in the Padma River, the problem of landlessness has intensified, indicating the necessity for new settlements. Arrangements for housing for approximately 1,200 families are deemed necessary.
3. Low lying lands are flood prone
4. Even though there are five sluice gates, they are not operational, resulting in a lack of fish.
5. Land encroachers have extensively encroached upon agricultural land
6. If one-season land can be converted into two-season land, it is beneficial, and it becomes possible to achieve a higher crop yield.



Figure 5-12: PRA at Churain

### 5.1.7 PRA at Galimpur

**Date:** 7/09/23

**Union Name:** Galimpur Union

**Location:** Galimpur Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Tapon Molla , Chairman of Galimpur Union , Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office member

**Background of the Union:**

Galimpur Union is one of the unions in the Nababganj Upazila of Dhaka district. Situated at a distance of one hour by bus from the Zero Point of GPO in Dhaka city, this union is located on the banks of the historic Ichhamati River. On one side, the Ichhamati River flows, and on the other side, there is the enchanting Aadiarial Bill, which has adorned this union with unparalleled beauty. This union has been blessed with abundant natural beauty, and it is just as picturesque and enchanting as the lush countryside.

**Major Findings**

- **Infrastructure:**

In the community, there exists a marketplace and a cemetery, each serving their distinct purposes. However, a notable challenge is the absence of a reliable water supply in the area, posing a potential hurdle to daily life. The presence of two primary schools and one registered school is promising for education, but there seems to be a gap in Ward 3 with no existing school or madrasa. The condition of the road leading to the graveyard is reported to be poor, highlighting an infrastructure concern that could use attention. Additionally, the absence of drainage systems may contribute to local issues. Addressing these challenges and perhaps organizing community efforts or seeking support from local authorities could pave the way for significant improvements in the overall well-being of the community.

- **Environment:**

When it rains, waterlogging occurs due to the clogging of drains, causing disruptions on roads due to the clayey soil. This waterlogging problem is a major problem in the area, and a potential solution could be the construction of a drainage channel leading to the Ichhamati River for proper disposal.

- **Waste Management:**

There is no drainage system in place. The chairman has suggested a solution, proposing the placement of three waste collecting drums in front of every household to manage and collect waste.

- **Transportation:**

Due to the dire condition of the road infrastructure, communication facilities are deteriorating at the roadside.

- **Land use Planning:**

Even though there is a significant amount of agricultural land in the upazila, the extent of agricultural land is decreasing as it is being transformed into residential areas. The number of residential plots is increasing. Over the past 5 years, agricultural land has decreased by 2%.

There is playground in only 1,3 and 4 no wards.

Some water bodies are currently encroached upon. There are 90 hectares of land for cultivation, supporting two crops. There is ample land for cultivating crops like almonds, mustard, sesame, etc., during the Rabi season. However, the cultivable land has decreased by 1-2%. Despite having one market, there is no wholesale market.

Establishing a suitable infrastructure, including a market, can contribute to the growth of the tourism industry in this area.

- **Socio-economic:**

Early marriage seems to be relatively absent, which is a positive aspect. However, the prevalence of drug addiction emerges as a significant and concerning issue. Furthermore, there is a notable disparity in education rates, with boys experiencing lower enrollment or participation. Additionally, the lack of collaboration between NGOs, insurance companies, and local government agencies creates a gap in community support systems. The reported harassment of common people by NGOs for loans raises ethical concerns and suggests a need for improved communication and ethical practices within these organizations. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach, including community education, support for those struggling with addiction, and fostering collaboration between different stakeholders for more effective and ethical assistance programs.

90% of the population is employed in agriculture, and some people make a living by driving autos. The rate of higher education is low, with a significant drop in enrollment after completing secondary education (HSC).

**Community Facilities:**

No temples are present due to insufficient space for construction. There is also no crematory in the area. The water in the region contains high levels of iron and arsenic

**Observation and Reflection:**

- There is no significant development in the upazila in the last 5 years.
- Cottage industry and handloom industry has a blooming opportunity in this upazila.
- Drinking Water supply is needed in this area. Deep tube well can be a perfect solution for this .
- The female ward members didn't participate that much in the session.
- The communication system in this union is very poor and it should be prioritized.



Figure 5-13: PRA at Galimpur

### 5.1.8 PRA at Jantrail

**Date:** 10/09/23

**Union Name:** Jantrail

**Location:** Jantrail Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Nasir Uddin Ahmed Jhilu , Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, social representatives, Office member

#### **Background of the Union:**

The birthplace of the great poet Mohakobi Kaykobad is the renowned area of Nawabganj Upazila, nestled along the flowing banks of the Ichhamati River; known as Jantrail Union. Today, Jantrail Union stands distinguished in various fields such as education, culture, religious ceremonies, and sports. It continues to shine with its unique identity in the present era.

#### **Major Findings**

- **Infrastructure:**

The community is grappling with a myriad of challenges, ranging from inadequate waste management to water logging caused by subpar drainage systems, resulting in a noticeable decline in land value. The absence of foresight in planning, coupled with residents' limited awareness and assertiveness, has exacerbated these issues. Despite a historical reliance on bamboo bridges, the focus on road construction by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) has overlooked the critical need for drainage infrastructure. A call for a strategic shift in priorities is evident—prioritizing drainage construction before roads. This involves the excavation of canals and the installation of box or pipe culverts at regular

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intervals to facilitate proper water flow. Additionally, addressing the lack of connecting roads within the union and exploring river water utilization for cultivation are proposed solutions. Learning from traditional practices, such as bamboo bridges, can also inform more contextually relevant and sustainable development. Ultimately, community awareness and assertiveness are crucial in fostering collaboration between local authorities and residents to address these pressing issues and pave the way for comprehensive and resilient urban development.

- **Environment:** The primary cause of water pollution in the Icchamati River is the unorganized disposal of waste, while air pollution is being exacerbated by emissions from brick factories. This underscores the urgent requirement for implementing structured waste management strategies and enforcing controls on industrial emissions. Establishing effective waste disposal systems and regulating emissions from brick factories are vital measures to address and alleviate the environmental impact on both air and water quality in the area.
- **Waste Management:**  
In Madhabpur, a positive step has been taken in the union by establishing a shed for waste dumping. This initiative aims to provide a designated area for proper disposal of waste, contributing to cleaner surroundings and better waste management practices. Additionally, there is an ongoing exploration of a power plant at Keranigang for generating electricity from waste. This innovative approach not only addresses waste disposal but also seeks to harness energy from the waste material, potentially contributing to sustainable power generation for the community. These efforts reflect a commitment to both environmental cleanliness and the exploration of alternative energy sources for the benefit of the local residents. For collecting the wastages correctly their waste disposal businesses should be grown and also direct waste dumping should be prevented.
- **Land use changes:**  
Agricultural lands are facing encroachment as brick industries are being established on crop fields without proper regulation. The uncontrolled expansion of human settlements is causing problems in various aspects. To address these issues, it is proposed to implement policies aimed at protecting agricultural lands, possibly by legally designating and restricting their use. To regulate industrial growth, specific locations should be earmarked for industries, preventing them from encroaching on vital crop lands. Preserving river solubility is crucial, and this can be achieved through proper canal excavation to ensure the sustainable use of river resources. These proposed solutions aim to strike a balance between urban development and the preservation of essential agricultural and environmental resources.
- **Socio-economic:**  
The main concerns in the community revolve around the economic disempowerment of women and a shared desire among locals for a modern lifestyle despite lacking necessary infrastructure. To address these issues, proposed solutions include actively involving women in craft industries and other economic initiatives. This approach aims to empower women economically, providing them with opportunities to contribute to the community's growth. By fostering local economic initiatives, the community can work towards achieving a modern lifestyle while simultaneously addressing the specific needs and aspirations of its residents.
- **Community Facilities:**  
The community faces significant challenges with inadequate community clinics, insufficient drainage and waste disposal around mosques and Eidgahs, and a lack of recreational centers

near playgrounds. To tackle these issues, it is crucial to establish more community clinics to enhance healthcare accessibility. Improving facilities around religious sites, like implementing effective drainage systems and waste disposal measures for mosques and Eidgahs, can significantly improve cleanliness and functionality. Additionally, creating recreational centers near playgrounds will provide residents with spaces for leisure and physical activities. These proposed solutions are aimed at improving overall community well-being by addressing healthcare, sanitation, and recreational needs.

- **Transportation:**

The community is currently facing challenges associated with narrow and underdeveloped roads, traffic congestion, and inadequate bridges. To address these issues, it is imperative to prioritize the construction of bypass roads for redirecting traffic flow, while also expanding existing roads to a minimum width of 16 feet. The addition of 8-foot walkways on both sides aims to improve accessibility and ensure pedestrian safety. Furthermore, the construction of new bridges at crucial points like Dhalikandi bridge in Keraniganj, is of notable concern due to its potential to significantly reduce travel time to Dhaka. These solutions are intended to enhance the overall road infrastructure, mitigate traffic problems, and provide improved connectivity for the community.

**Observation and Reflection**

- Limited female participation was observed in the PRA session.
- The Upazila chairman participated, offering insights into the overall scenario of the Upazila, extending beyond the union.
- Community members expressed a preference for a modern developed lifestyle, underscoring the importance of infrastructure development.
- Water bodies such as canals and Halots (cattle walking roads) were highlighted as crucial aspects that should not be neglected.



Figure 5-14: PRA at Jantrail

### 5.1.9 PRA at Joykrishnapur

**Date:** 17/09/23

**Union Name:** Joykrishnapur

**Location:** Joykrishnapur Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Mrs. Reshma Akter, Ward Members of the union, UP secretary, Social representatives, Office members

**Background of the Union:** Joykrishnapur union consists of 29 villages and 9 wards. As an area surrounded by rivers, This Joykrishnapur union is located about 16 km west of Nawabganj upazila, surrounded by green grass. Joykrishnapur Union Parishad is located next to Kathuri Government Primary School in the middle of Joykrishnapur Union.

#### Major Findings

- **Infrastructure:** The road in Jaikrishnapur Union is unpaved and narrow said by all the ward members in the union. Chairman Reshma Akter highlighted the fact that Joykrishnapur union is neglected and the existing road condition is very poor. Ward member 1,2 and 8 specially indicated that the roads very unpaved and kacha that in rainy season it is very difficult for people to travel from one place to another. Drainage problem is another alarming problem that exists in this union. The whole union lacks drainage system. There is no drain beside the roads, moreover the natural drainage system like river, canal, beel is also filled with waste.  
Headmaster of Kathuri Government Primary School suggested that widening of the existing roads can be a very good solution in terms of infrastructural problems. Construction of bridges and culverts in appropriate locations like over the river, canal, pond can curb the difficulties that people face every day in Joykrishnapur union. Additional female member of ward 1,2,3 and the chairman recommended of constructing drain at embankment market.
- **Water Supply:** Water supply system is very fragile in Joykrishnapur union. Lack of clean drinking water in the entire union is a concerning issue said by the multiple ward members. Most of the water source contain arsenic and pollutants.  
Installation of tubewells and supply of arsenic free water in the whole union can help improve the health and lifestyle of the inhabitants.
- **Environment:** River bank of Ichchamati river is degrading due to haphazard waste dumping. Water pollution is another issue here as people dump waste in pond, khal, river also. Water logging is big issue for this union as there is no drainage system. The people of the union experience traffic problems and loss of crop production due to waterlogging. Ward member of 7 and 8 expressed their concern about the consequences of flood and river erosion. Many people lose their home and belongings during the disasters.  
Construction of flood rehabilitation centre can help mitigate the negative impacts of flood and other disasters said by the ward members.
- **Health Facilities:** The inadequacy of health care is noticeable throughout the union. Lack of adequate health center, community clinic, female medical center has created many

difficulties. The local people do not get to avail the health services as most the health services are located very far from their residence. Many accidents also occur because of insufficient medical equipment.

Ward members of the union also recommended of the establishment of the clinic with better maternity services. Modern health care facilities with adequate beds, nurses, doctors can help make the union more livable for the inhabitants.

- **Other Community Facilities:** In this area, there are several pressing needs and challenges across different wards. Services and facilities of the union is not up to the mark. All the 9 wards lack access to a water supply. Lack of waste disposal facilities create a nuisance in the locality, as people dump waste haphazardly without having a designated place. The union cries for the need of a recreational park or local playground. Due to lack of recreational facilities, young generation is falling towards drug addiction which is a prime concern mentioned by the chairman.

The chairman suggested to establish playground for the young children in Bamuahati Hindu property. Furthermore, she recommended to construct play field and other recreational centers in

#### **Observation and Reflection**

- The whole Joykrishnapur union lacks paved wide roads, all the roads are kuchha inside the union
- The whole union lacks proper drainage system
- Almost 40% of the population of the union is expatriate
- Absence of clean drinking in the union is seen
- Lack of health centers with inadequate facilities
- Need to modernize health sector with adequate medical equipment and doctors
- No playground or center where recreational activities can take place
- Utilize the abandoned area or vacant land for establishing playground or recreational centers for the young generation
- Flood and river erosion affect the union, so construction of rehabilitation center should be considered
- Establishment of education centers can help built a literate nation
- Employment opportunities should be broadened by providing financial, technical support

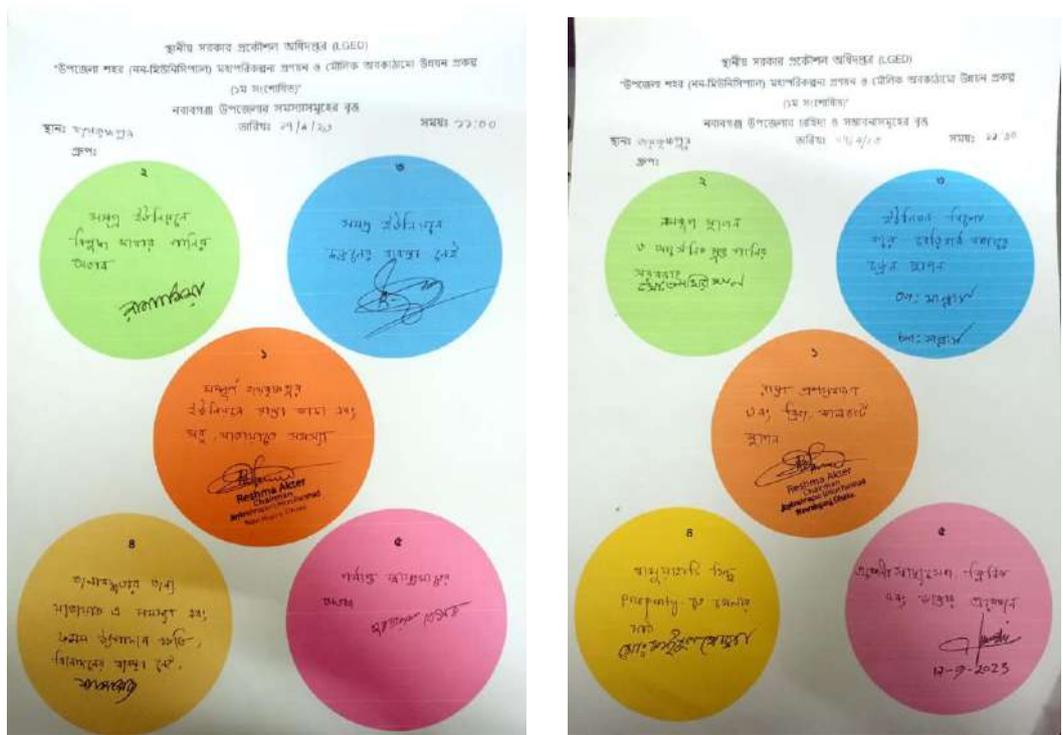


Figure 5-15: PRA at Joykrishnapur 1

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (LGED)  
উপজেলা শহর (নয়-ডিভিডেন্ডিয়ার) যথাপরিকল্পিত প্রায়শ ও প্রৌঢ় অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প  
(ম সাংশোধিত)  
নাবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলার সড়কসংস্কারের কাজ  
তারিখ: ১৭/১২/১৬

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	ফোন নং	স্বাক্ষর
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১৬	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
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১০৯	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১০	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১১	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১২	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১৩	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১৪	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১৫	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১৬	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১৭	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১৮	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১১৯	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	
১২০	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	সম্পূর্ণ বসতিগত	০১৪৫৭০০২১৪	

Figure 5-16: PRA at Joykrishnapur 2



**Figure 5-17: PRA at Joykrishnapur 3**

### 5.1.10 PRA at Kailail

**Date:** 04/08/23

**Ue:** Kailail Union

**Location:** Kailail Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Bashir Ahmed, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office member

**Background of the Union:** Kailail Union consists of 21 villages. In the north, it is bordered by the Kaliganga River, in the south by the Ichhamati River, and in the east by the Dhaleshwari River, forming the largest union of Nawabganj Upazila.

#### Major Findings

- **Infrastructure:**

Concerning Issues: First and foremost, the shortage of water supply is very prominent in this area, a basic necessity of life that remains unavailable for a lot of residents.

The condition of roads is very poor. Potholes and broken pavements are very common scenarios which is a hindrance in daily commute causing discomfort and increasing safety hazard. There is a lack of bridge in Ichhamati River.

The absence of a sluice gate adds to our list of concerns, making it challenging to manage water levels and protect our lands from flooding.

The frequent occurrence of waterlogging is disrupting daily life and posing risks to homes and agriculture. The community's safety is also in question due to the absence of a police station.

Suggestions: There is a urgent need to supply water by establishing deep tubewell and many other sources.

The time has come for us to unite and demand the maintenance and repair that these thoroughfares so desperately require.

The bridge is vital for connecting our communities, facilitating transportation, trade, and access to services. It must be ensured that the construction of this bridge becomes a top priority. Consistent irrigation for crop cultivation remains elusive, putting our agricultural livelihoods at risk. Solutions to provide reliable irrigation to crop fields is important. These waterlogged conditions call for comprehensive drainage and land management strategies.

#### **Environment:**

There are two rivers existing – Ichhamati and Kaliganga .The fishing system within our union has taken a toll on the local ecosystem. Advocacy for more sustainable and eco-friendly fishing practices is essential to safeguard the flora and fauna of our water bodies.

#### **Waste Management:**

Some people dump wastes in the Kaliganga river which creates bad odor in the water. There is no specific dumping site for waste dumping in the union and the bazar specifically that's why the environment is being polluted. So this should be a concerning issue.

- **Transportation:**

The transportation and communication system in the area faces significant challenges. The roads are in a state of disrepair and require proper maintenance. The poor condition of these roads has resulted in delays in transporting the crops to their intended destinations. Improving the transportation infrastructure is essential to ensure timely and efficient crop transportation and enhance overall connectivity in the region.

- **Land use Planning:**

The playgrounds can be used only 3 months except that the playground remains waterlogged.

Bhanga Vita could be turned into in a tourist spot by landscaping. In the word no 7 Mollarkanda, there are Khash lands which could be used as playgrounds. The agricultural land is being used as residential purpose which is causing the change in the land use.

- **Socio-economic:** This union currently faces pressing issues that demand immediate attention. We need to increase industries for economic growth and job opportunities, particularly in the garment sector. Simultaneously, there's a concerning rise in youth involvement in illegal activities and drug addiction, necessitating a comprehensive approach involving education and rehabilitation.

Moreover, child marriage remains an issue with some individuals presenting fake age certificates to appear of legal marriage age when they are not.

- **Community Facilities:**

The presence of arsenic contamination in our drinking water is a pressing health concern. To mitigate this, it is imperative to install arsenic-free tube wells, ensuring clean and safe drinking water for all residents. Additionally, the detrimental use of specific fishing nets that inadvertently capture water-based animals poses a significant threat to both fish populations and aquatic creatures. In addressing this issue, we must encourage the adoption of more sustainable and eco-friendly fishing practices, safeguarding our local aquatic ecosystems.

On the healthcare front, the absence of maternity services in the existing four clinics needs urgent improvement to support the well-being of mothers and infants. The lack of an irrigation system in the area hinders agricultural activities, and implementing one is essential to boost agricultural productivity. One government hospital is not enough to serve the vast population of the union. More healthcare facilities are needed to add. Simultaneously, there is an evident absence of a community center within the union and a health complex in Ward 6.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- Transform Ichhamati and Kaliganga Rivers into a project similar to Hatirjheel water taxi service.
- Implement an economic zone in Daulatpur, as proposed by Salman F Rahman, to generate new employment opportunities.
- Promote local industries such as handloom, handcrafts, and cottage industry as significant economic sources to discourage people from seeking employment abroad.
- Create new employment opportunities locally.

- Address the trend of people seeking employment abroad.
- The farmers are tending to go abroad and changing their profession from basic to non-basic employment.
- Steps should be taken to reduce the drug addiction
- Child marriage is a concerning issue in this area , so the NGOs should work on that
- Enough education supplies and sports equipments should be brought to attract students to school
- As there is no gas supply in the whole region, the chairman wanted gas supply for the union to the establishment of the industries



**Figure 5-18: PRA at Kailail**

### 5.1.11 PRA at Kalakopa

**Date:** 6/09/23

**Union Name:** Kalakopa Union

**Location:** Kalakopa Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Md Ibrahim Khalil, Chairman of Galimpur Union, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office member

#### **Background of the Union:**

Kolakopa Union is situated on the banks of the historic Ichhamati River in Nawabganj Upazila of Dhaka district. The entire union is within the Nawabganj Upazila headquarters. To its east are Jantail and Bahra Unions, to the west is Bandura Union, to the north is Jantail Union, and to the south is Bakshanagar Union. It has gained a reputation in various fields such as education, culture, religious ceremonies, sports, and art. Kalakopa Union Parishad Complex is located near the central Shaheed Minar of Nawabganj. Kalakopa Union is a traditional and historic union in Bangladesh.

#### **Major Findings**

- **Infrastructure:**

Encroachments stand as the primary cause of waterlogging. The installation of a sluice gate for the Kashiakhali embankment has been suggested, emphasizing the necessity for higher bridges to facilitate efficient water transport. The importance of ensuring the water flow from the Padma River to the Ichamati river was highlighted. He also touched on the issues of waste management, suggesting different disposal techniques for clinical and domestic waste. Due to unregulated urbanization, water drainage is often delayed, leading to waterlogging. It is necessary to strengthen the infrastructure for the supply of gas, electricity, and water. Measures need to be taken for proper drainage. Waterlogging disrupts normal life, and the administration is not proactive in addressing this issue. The natural drainage system is affected, leading to challenges in daily activities and livelihoods. Despite this problem being prevalent, there is a lack of effective measures taken by the authorities to resolve the issue. The river is experiencing adverse effects due to the 11km-long embankment. There is a sluice gate needed at the embankment. The bridges over the river are significantly low. When boats, including dredgers or other vessels, pass underneath, they face obstacles.

If a sluice gate is installed in Shikaripara, each union will benefit because it will allow water from the Padma River to flow into Ichhamati. Apart from insufficient road infrastructure and the unidirectional focus on bridges, another significant issue in this union is the absence of a bus stand. The bypass or branch roads are not developed to a satisfactory extent.

#### **Environment:**

Previously, seven canals existed, but now only one remains due to urban development, encroachment, and pollution. The encroachment is fueled by unchecked urbanization, while garbage dumping further contributes to the degradation of the canals. This dual

impact poses a significant threat to the waterways and underscores the urgent need for addressing these environmental issues for the well-being of the affected areas. Even though there is water in the river, there is no current.

The use of ring nets for fishing is causing ecological degradation, leading to a decline in biodiversity. Additionally, it is contributing to changes in the ecosystem.

**Waste Management:**

The chairman has informed that there is a plan to generate electricity in Keraniganj using medical waste in the area.

- **Transportation: traffic congestion,**

There is a significant amount of traffic, and issues are arising in the communication system. The congestion is notable, creating challenges for smooth transportation, while communication infrastructure is experiencing difficulties. These combined factors contribute to a complex situation that may impact daily activities and connectivity.

- **Land use Planning:**

- The trade in soil is on the rise, posing potential challenges for future agricultural endeavors. The diminishing fertility of the land is anticipated due to the continuous sale of topsoil over the past two years. Here, there are many historical landmarks. If these are declared as tourist attractions, it can increase tourist arrivals in the area, playing a significant role in the economic development. Fish farming would be possible in Kashiyakhali if there were sluice gates in the embankment. The amount of vacant land is decreasing, and there is a decline in the cultivation of food crops. Women are lacking opportunities in the workforce. If garment industries are established, it could create employment opportunities for women.

- **Socio-economic:** The number of migrant workers is high. This constitutes the primary workforce in the main employment sector. In the afternoon and after 5 PM, there is no police presence on the roads, leading to increased traffic problems. As a result, resolving the issue has become more challenging, and chaos has further escalated. If multi-story buildings can be constructed in the market, it will be possible to increase the workspace significantly. There are many small businesses in that area that could benefit from this. There are not many industries, and migrants returning to the country struggle to find employment. The dropout rate among students is high, particularly among those pursuing higher education. Madrasa students are becoming increasingly prominent in the education sector. Additionally, there is a declining enrollment of students in kindergartens. There should be arrangements to provide aid for economically disadvantaged students. Classrooms ought to be adorned appropriately, creating a conducive learning environment. Moreover, it is imperative to ensure that teachers receive effective training to enhance the overall quality of education. The earnings of the migrants have empowered them, but, concurrently, it has exposed the younger generation to the risk of becoming migrants themselves. However, due to the excessive use of mobile phones, there is a moral degradation occurring in the youth society.

- **Community Facilities:** A park can be constructed in a planned manner. If a medical university is established in this union, it has the potential to bring about significant advancements in the education system. The market capacity in Hat Bazar is not sufficient; there is a need to increase the market size according to the planned expansion. The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) recommends the establishment of roads, parks, or scenic bridges along the Ichhamati River banks to enhance tourism promotion. Furthermore, considering the constrained bed capacity in hospitals, it is advised to contemplate an expansion initiative, targeting a minimum of 100 beds to mitigate potential issues related to overcrowding issues.
- **Observation and Reflection:**
  1. Enhanced emphasis should be directed toward the facilitation of increased female employment.
  2. It is imperative that infrastructure development be meticulously planned, as the absence of strategic planning may result in disruptions to daily life.
  3. A critical imperative exists to prioritize the refinement of the education system for the betterment of the younger generation.
  4. The current level of participation by female ward members falls short of the desired standard.
  5. Given its potential to positively impact the economy, a heightened strategic focus on the development of tourism is warranted.



Figure 5-19: PRA at Kolakopa

### 5.1.12 PRA at Nayansree

**Date:** 11/09/23

**Union Name:** Nayansree

**Location:** Nayansree Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Md. Palash Chowdhury, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, social representatives, Office member

**Background of the Union:** Nayansree union consists of 39 villages and 9 wards. Nayansree Union is inhabited by Hindu Muslims and Christians. Earlier here Hindu zamindar Radha Okrishna was Nayanmani, hence the name of the union was Nayansree. The union is basically dependent on remittance.

#### Major Findings

- **Infrastructure:** In Ward 6, there is a notable absence of a well-constructed paved road. Ward 9 faces the urgent need for a road connecting the Bautal playground to the local graveyard said by the ward member. Additionally, it is crucial to establish a bridge over Tuital Bazar for enhanced connectivity. Another critical infrastructure requirement is a bridge that can connect the Sholla union and Nayansree union suggested the chairman. Furthermore, the absence of a drainage system is a prevalent issue that demands immediate attention. To facilitate smoother transportation, a bridge over the Icchamati river is imperative. In Ward 2, the need for a paved wharf at Banglabazar is evident, and a direct north-to-south connection in the union is essential explained by the ward 2 member. For Ward 1, the focus should be on road improvement, particularly in areas like Burokhali, Uttorpara, and the necessity of 16 feet of carpeting near Oltola Primary School. The bridge connecting Ghoshpara mosque and Balukhondo requires both carpeting and reconstruction.

In addition, widening Bandura Road by approximately 20 to 25 feet is essential, and roads near the UP office should be expanded to around 12 feet. Broadening existing roads and constructing new ones are essential steps to improve local infrastructure. Addressing traffic congestion, an alternate road is needed from the embankment to Atibazar said by the social representatives. Finally, the installation of a drainage system is a pressing need in the Bazar area. These collective efforts will contribute to the overall development and improved quality of life in the region.

- **Health:** Currently, there is a single health complex in the region, but regrettably, it is not functioning as it should. To meet the healthcare needs of the community, it is essential to upgrade this facility to accommodate a 10-bed capacity, ensuring that the local population has access to adequate medical services. The chairman suggested ward 1, 2, 3, and 4 should consider establishing clinics, which would cater to the healthcare needs of the residents effectively. Ward 9, in particular, is in dire need of a clinic due to the substantial inconvenience residents face when seeking healthcare services. The residents of this ward are often required to travel long distances to access medical care, highlighting the urgency of establishing a clinic in this area. In order to provide comprehensive healthcare services,

it is imperative to set up maternity centers in every ward, ensuring that expectant mothers receive proper care during pregnancy and childbirth.

Additionally, the shortage of essential medicines and a shortage of qualified medical professionals is a concerning issue that needs to be addressed promptly. Ensuring a consistent and sufficient supply of medicines and the presence of eligible doctors is crucial for the overall well-being of the community and the successful operation of healthcare facilities.

- **Environment:** Excavating canals is essential to prevent waterlogging and enhance the drainage system. There is an area near the church that is at risk of river erosion and requires protective measures. The ongoing waterlogging predicament is causing inconvenience for agricultural land in the vicinity and must be promptly addressed. Moreover, the malfunctioning sluice gate at the embankment exacerbates the waterlogging problem in the area, underscoring the immediate need for either its repair or installation along the Icchamati river said by the ward members of the union.
- **Waste Management:** There is a lack of designated areas for waste disposal, which results in people disposing of garbage near their homes. This situation is worsened by the absence of an effective waste management system.
- **Land use Planning:** The excavation of canals is essential to bring about a positive impact on agricultural land. The ward members are concerned that agricultural land is being gradually converted into brickfields. To address this issue, it is necessary to excavate canals and reform the Goyalbari canal. The Soyotoli Kathi canal plays a vital role in supporting agriculture, and it is recommended to connect the Chunakathi canal with the Icchamati river. Additionally, canal excavation alongside the Icchamati river is needed.

In Khatian 1, there is the presence of khash land and ponds that require revitalization, and it is advisable to implement government projects in this area. Moreover, the utilization of khas land in Ghoshpara for the construction of an entertainment center is a promising prospect.

- **Socio-economic:** The potential for fisheries sector lies in the utilization of unallocated land within the union. A significant shortage of job opportunities is evident, especially for those returning from overseas who often find themselves jobless. Ward 4 is facing drug addiction cases said by the wad member. To tackle these challenges, it is imperative to establish training centers offering programs in nursing and various technical fields, providing individuals, particularly women, the means to achieve self-sufficiency and take control of their futures. Furthermore, the introduction of new industries is crucial to create economic opportunities. It is advisable to enforce mandatory trade licenses for NGOs to effectively regulate their operations.

Lastly, both the chairman and local people suggested that community could greatly benefit from the establishment of technical institutions, thereby helping to alleviate youth unemployment by introducing industrial factories in both the public and private sectors.

- **Community Facilities:** The state of education in the area is concerning, with a lack of primary schools in the villages and the absence of colleges in the entire union. To address this, there is a pressing need to renovate the primary school in Ward 5. Additionally, the absence of public toilets is a matter of inconvenience that needs to be resolved, and the area requires the establishment of 4 or 5 banks for improved financial services. Cremation facilities are essential in Wards 1, 2, and 5, and there is a consistent need for wharves to enhance accessibility across the region. The introduction of recreational parks could significantly improve the quality of life for the local population while also promoting the development of the tourism industry. Providing gas and electricity facilities in Ward 9 is a vital infrastructure requirement. Ward 5 is in need of two cremation facilities, a playground, and a health center to address the healthcare needs of its residents. In Ward 3, ensuring the availability of arsenic-free tube wells is a must for safe drinking water. Ward 2 faces a lack of parks and other entertainment facilities, and solar lamp posts are required. Streetlight renovations are also needed.

Furthermore, the provision of streetlights from Banga Bazar Road to Bandura Road and at mosque and temple areas is essential for the safety and convenience of the community. These collective efforts aim to enhance the overall quality of life and well-being in the region.

#### **Observation and Reflection**

- 95% source of income comes from remittances
- Muslim, Hindu and Christian community live here in harmony
- Agriculture which is a primary occupation, agricultural lands are converting to brick fields
- The union lacks the employment opportunity and many people return from abroad become unemployed
- Excavation of canal can be a viable solution to address the drainage and waterlogging problem
- Construction of ghat (wharf) are mentioned by the ward members multiple time
- Khash land can be revitalized and utilized for building park, recreational centers or other community facilities
- Construction of education and health center in every ward can help provide better services to the inhabitants

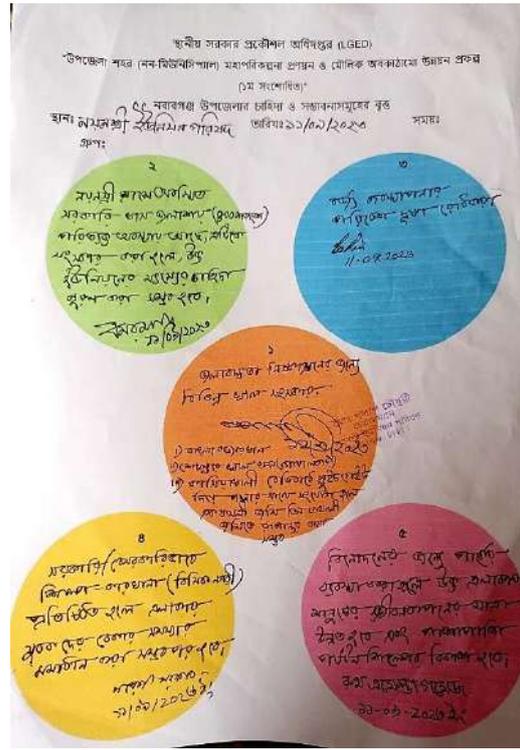
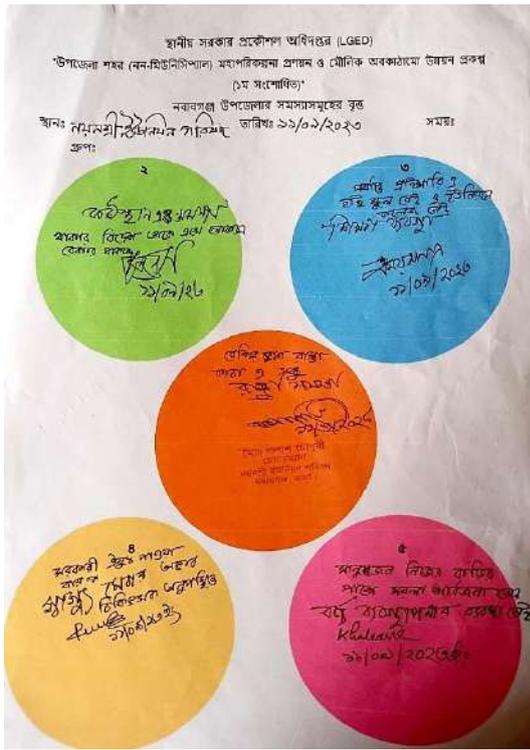


Figure 5-20: PRA at Nayansree 1

খানার সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (LGED)  
উপজেলা শহর (নন-ইন্টিগ্রেটেড) যথাপরিকল্পিত প্রায়ম ও মৌলিক অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (মম সংশোধিত)  
PRA ওপর-  
নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলার চৌধুরা ও সন্ধাননামসুহের কৃত  
সংখ্যা: ১১-০২-২০২০

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১	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	
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১০৩	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	
১০৪	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	
১০৫	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	
১০৬	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	
১০৭	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	
১০৮	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	
১০৯	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	
১১০	স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র	চৌধুরা	০১৬২২২১৭২	

Figure 5-21 : PRA at nayansree 2







Figure 5-22: PRA at Nayansree 3

### 5.1.13 PRA at Shikaripara

**Date:** 05/12/23

**Union Name:** Shikaripara Union

**Location:** Shikaripara Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Mizanur Rahman Bhuiyan, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office member

**Background of the Union:**

Shikaripara union is one of the upazila in the Nababganj Union of Dhaka district. Situated at the west bank of the historic Ichamati River. Noyonsree union is located at the south portion of Shikaripara union. Total area of Shikari para union 11.48 square kilometers and about 18,627 people lie here. There are 3 major market places in the union. The literacy rate in not satisfactory;

about 54.58% have basic education. There are 8 primary schools, 2 high schools, 6 kindergarten school and one college.

## **Major Findings**

- **Infrastructure:**

The infrastructural condition of Shikaripara union is really poor in terms of roads, building and public facilities. Most of the roads are kutcha and not suitable for vehicle movement. The inadequate road network has far-reaching consequences, adversely affecting the transportation of goods and hindering the movement of the local community. The current road network's unsuitability not only hampers daily commuting but also effecting the overall development of the region. Moreover, the lack of proper water drainage infrastructure compounds the issues faced by the union. The absence of a sufficient number of bridges, culverts and sluice gates hinders effective water drainage and extraction, leading to waterlogging during periods of heavy rainfall.

In addition, the scarcity of a reliable and clean water supply exacerbates the challenges faced by the community. The presence of arsenic in tube wells poses a serious health risk, necessitating the urgent establishment of deep tube wells to provide access to safe and potable water. Lack of parks and recreation facilities are also missing. Besides, supply of fresh water is also lacking in this union. Tube wells contains poisons arsenic and for solving this issue emergency establishment of deep tube wells is mandatory.

- **Environment:**

Due to lack of waste management and drainage system the environmental degradation of shikari para union is increasing day by day. Without proper infrastructure and processes for waste disposal, the accumulation of garbage becomes pervasive, adversely impacting the air, water, and soil quality. Unattended waste not only mars the visual appeal of the environment but also poses health risks to the community as it can lead to the proliferation of disease vectors and contaminants.

- **Waste Management:**

Shikaripara Union is lacking proper waste management systems, including the absence of a proper drainage system, insufficient waste management infrastructure, and dustbins near households. The lack of drainage poses significant threats to health and safety, while the inadequate waste management and the absence of collection drums contribute to environmental degradation. Immediate collaborative efforts among local authorities and stakeholders are imperative to establish an effective drainage system and improve waste management.

- **Transportation:**

Due to the poor condition of the road infrastructure, transportation facilities are not suitable for proper communication with city center and moving. Most of the roads are kutcha in Shikaripara union which makes difficult for vehicular movement. One major obstacle is the absence of a bridge over the Ichamoti river, exacerbating the difficulties in commuting and impeding trade and connectivity between different parts of the union. The urgent need for a bridge cannot be overstated, as it would not only enhance transportation but also foster economic growth.

- **Land use Planning:**

Even though there is a significant amount of agricultural land in the union, the extent of agricultural land is decreasing as it is being transformed into residential areas. The number of residential plots is increasing. Establishment of cultural centers, parks and establishment of playground is Necessary in Shikaripara union. There are some vacant lands in ward no. 2 which can be suitable for multipurpose usage. The abundant house of landlord can be an ideal place for community park development. Another concerning issue regarding land use planning is construction of sluice gate for integrated water shade management. The gates will not only provide sustainable solution for managing water supply but also it will increase the productivity of agricultural lands.

- **Socio-economic:**

Most of the people of Shikaripara union depends on agricultural business. But development of community life could be possible by providing technical training to the unemployed people. Along with that, there is place called girl's corner in Shikaripara Union. In the girl's corner there are twelve stitching machines which can be used for women employment. Besides, conducting training sessions on home crafting techniques can also play a significant role in the economic development of community people.

- **Community Facilities:**

The tube-wells in the region contains high levels of iron and arsenic. New parks and recreational area are missing in Shikaripara union. So major concern should be given in development of recreational areas.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- Hand crafting industry and women employment could be a possible solution for economic development of community people.
- Recreation facilities can be provided by development of new parks utilizing the abundant houses and vacant lands.
- Pure Drinking Water supply is needed in this area. Arsenic free water supply should be implemented.
- Improvement of drainage system and water extraction system is a must for this community.
- Transportation system is very poor and road condition should be improved.

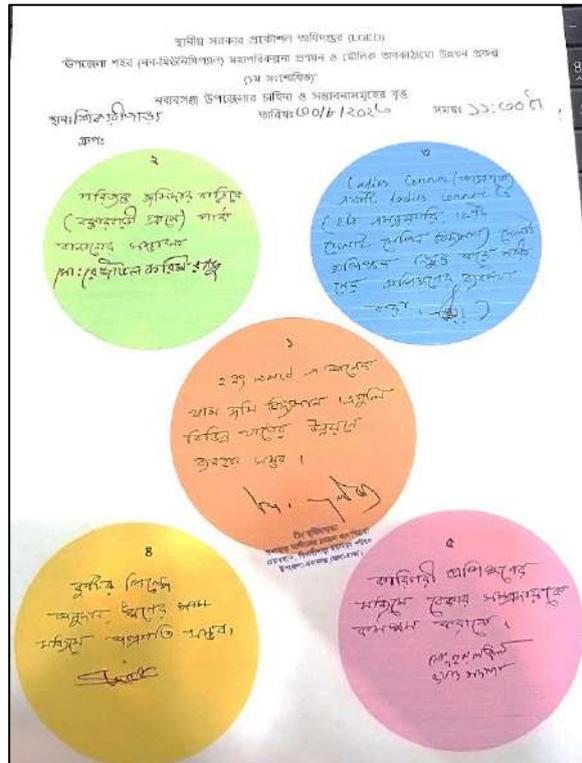
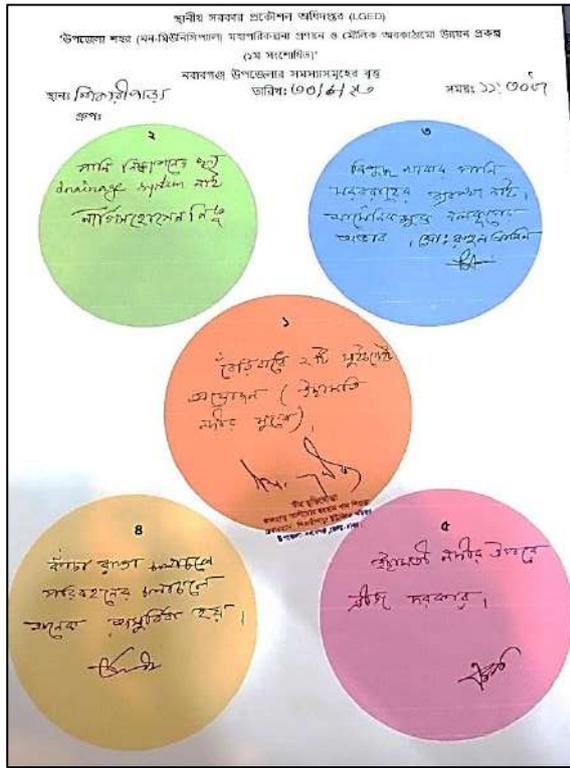


Figure 5-23: PRA at Shikaripara 1

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	সুজন	বৈষ্ণবপুর	০১৩০২০১৪১৪৩	
১২	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৪১৫৫১০২২০	
১৩	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
১৪	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
১৫	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
১৬	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
১৭	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
১৮	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
১৯	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
২০	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
২১	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
২২	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
২৩	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
২৪	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	
২৫	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩০১৪০৩৩	

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৪১	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৪১৫৫১০২২০	
১৪২	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৪১৫৫১০২২০	
১৪৩	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩১২১৪১০০	
১৪৪	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৩৩৪৫৫০০	
১৪৫	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৩৬৪৩৬৩১	
১৪৬	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৪৭	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৪৮	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৪৯	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫০	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫১	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫২	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫৩	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫৪	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫৫	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
২	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
৩	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
৪	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
৫	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
৬	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
৭	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
৮	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
৯	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১০	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১১	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১২	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৩	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৪	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫৬	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫৭	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫৮	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৫৯	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬০	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬১	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬২	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬৩	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬৪	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬৫	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬৬	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬৭	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬৮	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৬৯	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	
১৭০	সোহাগ	শিকারিপারা	০১৩৪৫২০৩৪১	

Figure 5-24: PRA at Shikaripara 2



Figure 5-25: PRA At Shikaripara 3

### **5.1.14 PRA at Sholla Union**

**Date:** 04/12/23

**Union Name:** Sholla Union

**Location:** Sholla Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Chairman Mizanur Rahman Bhuiyan, Ward Members of the union, UP Councilor, UP member, Office member

**Background of the Union:**

Sholla union is one of the unions in the Nababganj Upazila of Dhaka district. Situated at the banks of the historic Ichamati River. Environmental hazards such river erosion occurs every year at sholla union. The union is consisting of 9 wards in total and almost 60 thousand people is living in this area. The area consists of 13 Mauza and about 30 villages is located inside this area. The total area of Sholla Union is about 38.28 km<sup>2</sup>. The education rate is about 46% and most of the people live on agricultural business.

**Major Findings**

- **Infrastructure:**

The infrastructural condition of Sholla union is really poor in terms of roads, building and public facilities like public toilets in market area. The inadequate state of transportation and communication infrastructure has become a pressing concern for the community, as a significant number of roads are narrow and unfit for vehicular movement. The current road network's unsuitability not only hampers daily commuting but also effecting the overall development of the region. Besides, an establishment of canal is necessary in for reducing the water logging problem. Establishing the canal would increase sediment transfer towards agricultural lands.

Moreover, community members are suggesting for the construction of new culverts, emphasizing their necessity for the continuation of the ERI paddy project. The existing culverts may be inadequate or damaged, posing a threat to the sustainability of this crucial agricultural initiative. This plan should prioritize the construction of new roads, rehabilitation of existing ones, and the installation of durable culverts to support essential projects like the ERI paddy cultivation. The area is also lacking in pure water supply. Tube wells contains poisons arsenic and for solving this issue emergency establishment of deep tube wells is mandatory.

Providing sufficient internet facilities would be a great initiative for young local people as it will enable them to explore different tools and work on freelance projects. Also, Solar panels can play an important role in providing sufficient electricity facility and it would be also helpful in reducing the extra load on electricity supply.

- **Environment:**

The environmental condition of Sholla union is considered moderately good. Issues like air pollution, water pollution and environmental hazards like flood is less visible in the area. However, a significant concern that has surfaced is waterlogging. During the rainy

season, especially when heavy rainfall is persistent, instances of waterlogging become apparent in the region. One of the primary reasons for this event is the insufficient number of canals leading to the river.

- **Waste Management:**

Sholla Union faces critical issues with no drainage system in markets, insufficient waste management systems, and a lack of waste collection drums in front of households. The absence of drainage are threats to health and safety. The inadequate waste management system and the absence of waste collection drums contribute to environmental degradation. Urgent collaboration among local authorities and stakeholders is needed to establish a drainage system and enhance waste management. Provision of waste collection drums and community awareness programs are essential for fostering responsible waste disposal practices and ensuring the well-being of Sholla Union.

- **Transportation:**

Due to the dire condition of the road infrastructure, communication facilities are deteriorating at the roadside. One of the community members Md. Manik Molla admits that construction of new roads is necessary. Due to lack of roads traffic jam has become a severe problem in the area. The construction of Dhaka Mawa transit way would add a significant value in transportation and communication with the main city. Besides, Construction of a new road in ward-7 leading to the highway road is mandatory under the current circumstances.

- **Land use Planning:**

Even though there is a significant amount of agricultural land in the union, the extent of agricultural land is decreasing as it is being transformed into residential areas. The number of residential plots is increasing. Sufficient playground is lacking due to unplanned urbanization and residential building construction.

Public meeting hub, cultural centers, parks and establishment of playground is Necessary in Sholla union. Furthermore, a well-thought-out strategy for the establishment of new industries is essential, executed in a planned manner to generate ample employment opportunities for the local population. The soil of Sholla union is fertile. Jute cultivation and establishing jute industry would add more value for local people in terms of employability and land use management. Sholla Union faces a deficiency in educational institutions. To address this gap, the establishment of well-structured educational institutions is important.

Another concerning issue regarding land use planning is digging a 0.5 km canal from Ranikhali khal to Kaliganga River. The canal will not only provide sustainable solution for reducing water supply but also it will increase the productivity of agricultural lands.

- **Socio-economic:**

Lack of employment facilities are evident in Sholla Union. Majority of people are poor. Most of the people depends on agricultural business or going abroad as laborer. The Kaliganga river can be a suitable place of fishing industry and establishing duck poultry.

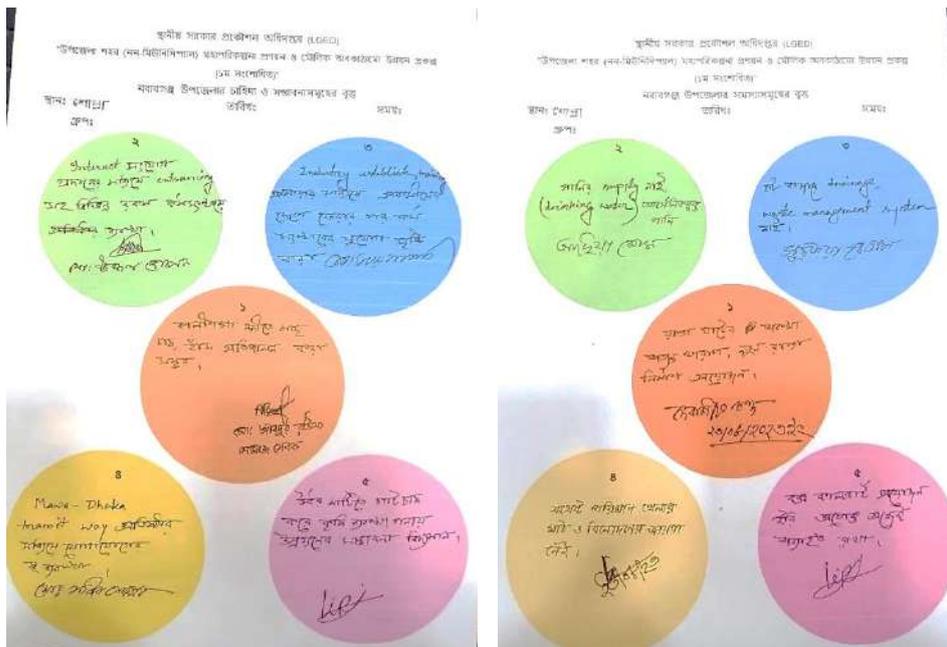
To successfully implement these initiatives, collaboration between local authorities, community members, and relevant stakeholders is essential. Supportive policies, training programs, and access to financial resources can empower individuals or cooperatives to embark on fishing and duck farming ventures. Moreover, the development of necessary infrastructure, such as processing facilities and market linkages, is crucial for the sustainable growth of these industries.

**Community Facilities:**

The tube-wells in the region contains high levels of iron and arsenic. The temple in ward no. 6 requires a tube well. Also, the crematorium (burning ground) in ward no. 6 requires a tube-well and solar system for pure drinking water and electricity supply purpose.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- Jute industry, poultry and fishing has a blooming opportunity in this union.
- Pure Drinking Water supply is needed in this area. Deep tube well can be a perfect solution for this.
- Transportation system is very poor and it should be prioritized.



**Figure 5-26: PRA at Sholla Union 1**

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	সিদ্দিকুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
১২	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
১৩	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
১৪	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
১৫	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
১৬	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
১৭	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
১৮	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
১৯	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
২০	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
২১	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
২২	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
২৩	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
২৪	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
২৫	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৪১	আব্দুল হক	কোলাইল ইউনিয়ন	০১৭১৩০০১০৪৯	[Signature]
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Figure 5-27: PRA at Sholla 2

## 5.2 Poor and disadvantaged PRA

### 5.2.1 Poor and Disadvantaged 1<sup>st</sup> PRA

Date: 18/10/23

Location: Kailail Union Parishad

Stakeholders: In the presence of Kailail Union Council Chairman and 30 participants (Farmers, Carpenters, small businessman, fisherman, expatriate, unemployed, Technician, Retired employee, Electrician) this meeting was convened with the objective of collecting insights for the formulation of an inclusive masterplan for Nawabganj.

**Background of this PRA:**

Focusing a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) on the poor and disadvantaged is essential for inclusive development. This approach empowers communities, addresses specific challenges, and promotes social justice by considering social, economic, and environmental factors. A targeted PRA fosters responsibility and plays a key role in effective poverty reduction, ensuring development projects are both meaningful and sustainable.

**Major Findings:**

Major problems:

**Road Conditions:** The roads are in a poor state, hindering mobility and access to essential services. Immediate repair and proper maintenance are required to improve transportation and overall connectivity.

**Graveyard Shortage:** There is a significant lack of graveyards, causing distress during burial needs. Establishing a dedicated cemetery is crucial for meeting the community's religious and cultural obligations.

**Insufficient Clinics:** The limited number of clinics cannot adequately meet the healthcare needs of the growing population. Expanding healthcare facilities is essential to ensure access to timely and quality medical care.

**Job Market Issues:** The lack of job sectors contributes to rising unemployment and economic stagnation. Diversifying industries and encouraging small-scale businesses will help create employment opportunities.

**Drainage Problem:**

The drainage system is inadequate, leading to frequent waterlogging and health hazards. An urgent overhaul of the drainage infrastructure is necessary to prevent flooding and improve hygiene.

### **Prospects:**

**Riverside Tourism Development:**

The riverside offers a scenic environment that could be transformed into a tourist attraction, boosting local businesses and generating revenue. By developing infrastructure like parks, resorts, and entertainment facilities, the area can draw both local and international tourists. This development would not only enhance the region's visibility but also create jobs and foster economic growth. Promoting cultural and eco-tourism could further enrich the community's economy.

**Resettlements and Industrial Establishment:**

The presence of several resettlements makes it an ideal location for industrial development, as a nearby workforce would readily be available. Establishing new industries would provide much-needed employment opportunities and help boost the local economy. Industries focused on sustainable practices can also support long-term growth and provide training for the local population, helping them upgrade their skills. The growth of industry would lead to infrastructure development, attracting further investment to the area.

**Utilizing the Labor Force:**

There is a large, untapped labor force in the region, which could be utilized in various sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, and services. Training programs and skill development initiatives can be introduced to equip the labor force with modern techniques and tools, making them more competitive. Harnessing this workforce would not only reduce unemployment but also increase productivity in the region. This would have a multiplier effect, boosting both income levels and local purchasing power.

**Potential in the Fisheries Industry:**

With access to abundant water resources, the fisheries industry has immense potential for growth. Investment in modern fish farming techniques and infrastructure can significantly boost production and export opportunities. Engaging local communities in this sector can generate sustainable livelihoods, helping reduce poverty and improve food security. Expanding this industry could also create opportunities for related businesses, such as fish processing and packaging, further driving the local economy.

**Vegetable Growing Projects:**

The region's fertile land offers great potential for large-scale vegetable cultivation, providing both food security and income for local farmers. Authorities could implement agricultural programs aimed at engaging low-income families in vegetable farming, providing them with resources, training, and market access. These projects could be especially beneficial for impoverished households, empowering them through sustainable livelihood opportunities. Additionally, surplus production can be sold in local and regional markets, generating revenue for the community.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- **Poor Infrastructure:** Bad roads and drainage issues severely disrupt daily life and limit economic growth.
- **Lack of Social Services:** Not enough clinics and no graveyard, reflecting inadequate healthcare and community facilities.
- **Limited Job Opportunities:** Few job sectors leading to high unemployment and underutilized labor force.
- **Health Risks:** Drainage problems contribute to waterlogging and disease, affecting overall quality of life.
- **Tourism Potential:** The riverside could become a tourist spot, boosting local economy, but requires infrastructure upgrades.
- **Industrial Growth:** Resettlements and the labor force present a good opportunity for new industries, creating jobs and economic growth.
- **Agriculture and Fisheries:** Investment in these sectors can reduce poverty and improve food security by engaging the local population.
- **Infrastructure Needs:** To harness these prospects, basic issues like road repair, drainage, and healthcare must be resolved first.

## **5.2.2 Poor and Disadvantaged Group 2<sup>nd</sup> PRA**

Date: 21/10/23

Location: Joykrishnapur Union Parishad

Stakeholders: In the presence of Joykrishnapur Union Council Chairman Reshma Akter, Planner LGED Upazila Masterplan Consultant Gazi Shahin, and over 30 participants (Farmers, Carpenters, small businessman, fisherman, expatriate, unemployed, Technician, Retired employee, Electrician) this meeting was convened with the objective of collecting insights for the formulation of an inclusive masterplan for Nawabganj.

### **Background of this PRA:**

It is necessary to focus a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) on the poor and disadvantaged in order to promote inclusive and equitable development. This approach ensures community participation, empowerment, and tailored responses to address the particular challenges faced by marginalized communities. In keeping with social justice ideals, it promotes all-encompassing development that considers social, economic, and environmental factors. By addressing the various needs of the community and fostering a feeling of responsibility, the targeted PRA plays a crucial part in successful and long-lasting efforts to reduce poverty. All things considered, this focused PRA is an important first step toward creating development projects that are inclusive and meaningful.

### **Major Findings:**

**Infrastructure:** It is crucial to prevent river erosion, considering the current state of river conditions. Dams must be built in the rivers to protect river erosion. The travel cost of transportation is very high, and road infrastructure is very poor. The reconstruction of old roads and construction of new roads is imperative. It is important to provide adequate roads. The excavation of the 'Rajapur canal' is crucial, given the suboptimal current road conditions. A crucial issue that the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) brought to light was the urgent need for a community clinic in the Joykrishnapur area, which faces severe healthcare obstacles. There is a demand for more community clinics because the current ones are inadequate and need to be renovated. In 'Ghosail,' residents presently have to walk almost a kilometre to reach the clinic, underscoring the pressing need to address healthcare accessibility. Additionally, worries were expressed regarding the area's dearth of medical facilities.

Deeply concerned for their welfare, the fishing community pushed for more land to be developed into homes. Additionally, they looked for locations for playgrounds, cemeteries, Eidgahs, and communal events. The community came up with ideas for proactive remedies in response to these difficulties. Notably, the lack of a college in the region made it imperative to build a government high school in order to serve the demands of about 1500 voters in terms of education. By improving educational opportunities, this suggested solution seeks to strengthen the community's infrastructure and services as a whole. This community-driven project tackles both

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urgent difficulties and establishes the foundation for the area's long-term growth. It is distinguished by a thorough analysis of problems and suggested solutions. Furthermore, acknowledging the necessity of enhancing and streamlining Ghosail's drainage system highlights the communities' commitment to all-encompassing and sustainable growth.

**Environmental:** The region was once well-known for its abundant fish supply, but there has been a discernible drop in yield. The area has several difficulties, chief among them being the ongoing blockage of waterways, which has a negative effect on farming and the nearby school. The school is inundated throughout the wet seasons, which emphasizes how urgently strategic measures are needed. Inadequate bridges make connectivity problems worse, and poor road infrastructure and inefficient water de-clogging systems provide further problems for the neighborhood.

To address the difficulties that have been recognized in an effective manner, a complete strategy must be implemented. It is crucial to take immediate action, such as carefully planning the construction of bridges to improve communication during waterlogging occurrences. Concurrently, it is essential to put in place effective water de-clogging technologies in order to mitigate the negative impacts on local infrastructure and agriculture. Enhancing the road infrastructure as a whole is equally important to increase resilience against difficulties related to water.

By implementing highly sophisticated drainage systems, building climate-resilient roadways, and encouraging community involvement, the area may improve its overall quality of life and strengthen its defenses against the effects of water-related problems. The effectiveness of this comprehensive approach depends on ongoing observation, cooperation between various stakeholders, and a steadfast dedication to long-term planning.

**Land use Planning:** The Char area has a great deal of potential for agricultural use, which emphasizes how crucial it is to locate and protect the rivers in this union. Building dwellings is one way to address the need for habitation, since many people now erect makeshift buildings by the side of the road. Accommodations for resettlement are crucial, especially in light of the five villages (Charakhali, Purbachak, Mothbari, Batuimuri, Kantartak) that have vanished into the Padma River over the previous thirteen years as a result of river erosion. People have moved to Dohar, Dhaka, as a result. Landless people are now forced to live as floating dwellers on the embankment due to ongoing river erosion. Additionally, khas land has been taken by locals. Compared to other wards, ward number nine is noticeably more neglected. Encouraging sustainable growth in the area and addressing these issues require a comprehensive approach to land use planning.

**Community facilities** The residents have recognized several demands for improvement and continue to live in harmony with one another. These include constructing new and expanding roads, creating parks, finding ways to stop flooding, building community centers and educational facilities, installing waste disposal systems, and erecting cemeteries. Drug abuse needs to be addressed; it is becoming increasingly important. There is an urgent need for improvement in Joykrishnapur's healthcare system due to its subpar condition. The installation of iron-free tube

wells is required due to the serious issue of arsenic in the water. The practice of currently transporting drinking water over long distances emphasizes the necessity of adding more tube wells and a consistent water supply. The need to establish fire services in the area is underscored by the lack of a nearby fire station. Furthermore, since there isn't one yet, it is imperative to establish one. Law enforcement organizations must strictly enforce the law and deter illegal activity in order to combat the supply and sale of narcotics.

More doctors are needed in the sector of medical care, and they need to get proper training. To fulfill the community's healthcare demands, it is also essential to provide a steady and timely supply of medications. It is imperative that drainage systems and solar lights be improved. There is a need for greater coverage even if solar lighting are installed in some places, such as the members' residence area and bazaar.

**Economic and Occupational Landscape:** With environmental obstacles posing a threat to its traditional reliance on driving and day labor, the Joykrishnapur Union, home to most farmers, is facing changing economic pressures. Since transportation and day labor are the main forms of employment in the area, efforts must be made to diversify the employment alternatives available. Household work is done by women, and it is imperative to increase the number of day laborers, especially those who cut soil. Wage discrimination is a serious issue that has to be addressed. The primary revenue sources in the upazila are business, remittances, and agriculture. In particular, the lack of a clothing industry should be taken into account when analyzing the possible effects of skilled workers migrating overseas on the demand for labor. A substantial government subsidy to improve food security is being proposed; however, the absence of a cold storage system for agricultural produce preservation is a challenge. Its implementation is expected to increase interest in the agricultural sector.

To further highlight the scarcity of grants, only forty-three cards are available for TCB products, even though there are about 1,500 voters in the area. The state of the transportation infrastructure has a negative impact on economic fragility. The weaver community wants to guarantee jobs in the agricultural sector in order to support this sector, and many artisans have shown a strong desire to work in this field.

Notable obstacles include the lack of a Hindu temple (Puja Mandir) and serious sewerage issues. Owing to a dearth of work prospects, housing allotments stay vacant. While there are allowances for the elderly, disabled and pregnant, the amounts are not sufficient and not available to everyone. Notably, none of the NGO accolades have been given to anyone, indicating a lack of funding for community development projects.

**Historical aspect:** There are several noteworthy locations in the area. It is imperative to preserve these historical sites because they have the potential to increase local tourism. Through the preservation and exhibition of these important locations, the community can draw tourists, support regional economic growth, and educate a wider audience about the rich cultural and historical heritage of the area.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- Building a new connecting road is an essential first step toward this union's growth.
- Give top priority to improving the transportation system while preserving historical sites.

- Put in place efficient garbage disposal systems and water clogging systems to meet environmental concerns.
- Creating parks, playgrounds, community centers, and cemeteries to promote community living.

### **5.2.3 Poor and Disadvantaged Group 3<sup>rd</sup> PRA**

Date: 22/10/23

Location: Agla Union Parishad

Stakeholders: In the presence of Agla UP Chairman Shirin Choudhury, Planner LGED Upazila Masterplan Consultant Gazi Shahin, and over 30 participants (Farmers , Carpenters , small business man ,fisherman , expatriate, unemployed, Technician ,Retired employee, Electrician) this meeting was convened with the objective of collecting insights for the formulation of an inclusive masterplan for Nawabganj.

#### **Background of this PRA:**

Focusing a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) specifically on the poor and disadvantaged is justified for inclusive and equitable development. This approach ensures active community involvement, empowerment, and tailored solutions to address the unique challenges faced by marginalized groups. Aligned with social justice principles, it promotes holistic development, considering social, economic, and environmental aspects. The targeted PRA contributes to effective and sustainable poverty alleviation efforts by acknowledging diverse community needs and fostering a sense of ownership. Overall, this focused PRA is a crucial step towards creating meaningful and inclusive development initiatives.

#### **Major Findings:**

**Infrastructure:** The excavation of canals is crucial, considering the current state of road conditions, which are not optimal. The construction of new roads is imperative. One significant issue brought to light during the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was the urgent requirement for a permanent bridge in the second ward to replace the existing bamboo bridge. Furthermore, concerns were raised regarding the inadequate availability of medical facilities in the area. The fishing community advocated for additional land for residential purposes, along with spaces for community activities, playgrounds, Eidgahs, and graveyards.

In response to the identified challenges, the community proposed specific solutions. To address the absence of a school in the first ward, there was a strong emphasis on the necessity for a government high school to cater to the educational needs of approximately 2400 voters. This proposed solution aims to improve educational opportunities and contribute to the overall enhancement of the community's infrastructure and services. The comprehensive identification

of issues and proposed solutions demonstrates a community-driven initiative to address both immediate concerns and contribute to the long-term development of the area. The improvement and simplification of the drainage system in Machhpara are deemed necessary.

**Environmental:** The area was once widely known for its fish production, but there has been a decline in fish output. The region is facing multifaceted challenges, primarily arising from persistent water clogging that adversely affects both agricultural activities and the local ashram located in Machhpara, second ward. During the rainy seasons, the ashram becomes submerged, emphasizing the urgent need for strategic interventions. Insufficient bridges worsen connectivity issues, and ineffective water de-clogging systems, along with subpar road infrastructure, contribute to the overarching problems faced by the community.

Effectively addressing the identified challenges in the region requires the implementation of a comprehensive strategy. Urgent measures, such as constructing strategically positioned bridges to improve connectivity during waterlogging incidents, are crucial. Simultaneously, it is imperative to implement efficient water de-clogging systems to alleviate the adverse effects on agriculture and local infrastructure. Equally significant is the enhancement of the overall road infrastructure to build resilience against water-related challenges.

Through the integration of advanced drainage systems, climate-resilient road construction, and community engagement, the region can improve its well-being and strengthen itself against the impacts of water-related challenges. The success of this comprehensive strategy depends on continuous monitoring, collaboration among diverse stakeholders, and a steadfast commitment to long-term planning.

**Land use Planning:** There is ample Char land in Ward No. 1 of Agla Union, including sandbars. This Char area can be utilized for crop cultivation. The canals in this district need to be identified and preserved. The residence of the poet Kaykobad could potentially be converted into a library.

**Community facilities :** The people in the area maintain communal harmony. The community has collectively identified several development needs, including the construction of new roads, expansion of existing roads, creation of parks, solutions for waterlogging, establishment of community centers, educational institutions, waste disposal systems, and graveyards. Addressing the issue of drug abuse has emerged as a critical need. The healthcare conditions in Nawabganj are not satisfactory, and there is a pressing need for improvement.

The absence of a nearby fire station necessitates the establishment of fire services in the area. Furthermore, the creation of a cyclone center is essential, as one is currently lacking. To address the supply and sale of narcotics, it is crucial for law enforcement agencies to diligently uphold the law and discourage illicit activities. In the healthcare sector, there is a need to increase the number of doctors and provide adequate training. Ensuring a consistent and prompt supply of medicines is also imperative to meet the healthcare needs of the community.

**Economic and Occupational Landscape::** The Agla Union is primarily populated by farmers, and the local economy, formerly reliant on fisheries and agriculture, is now encountering environmental challenges. The traditional production of lungis and looms, crucial for the local

economy, is in jeopardy, prompting artisans (tantis/karigars) to strive to protect this heritage. The main sources of income in the upazila are agriculture, remittances, and business. It's noteworthy that there is no garment industry in the region, and the potential impact on labor market demand should be considered if skilled workers are sent abroad. Additionally, there is a proposal for a government subsidy to enhance food security. The absence of a cold storage system for preserving agricultural produce poses a challenge, and its implementation is expected to generate more interest in the agricultural sector.

In this area, there is a "Tant Polli" or handloom village. Despite the rice flow from Kahalia to Nawabganj, the poor condition of the road for rice transportation adversely affects the transportation infrastructure's fragility within the economic context. To safeguard the handloom industry, the weaver community aims to ensure employment in the textile sector. Many artisans here are eager to participate in this profession.

**Historical aspect:** The area boasts several notable places, including the George House, Helal Aamzad's House, and Poddar House. In Galimpur, there is a shrine that not only serves as a center of attraction for religious people but also draws the interest of tourists. Preserving these historical landmarks is crucial, as it has the potential to promote tourism in the area. By safeguarding and showcasing these significant sites, the community can attract visitors, contribute to local economic development, and share the cultural and historical richness of the region with a broader audience.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- Construction of new connecting road is a crucial step for this upazila
- Support the lungy/loom industry and protect historical landmarks.
- Implement effective water de-clogging systems and establish waste disposal mechanisms.
- Developing parks, playgrounds, community centers, and graveyards can enhance communal living.



## **5.3 Women PRA**

### **5.3.1 1<sup>st</sup> Women PRA**

**Date:** 19/10/23

**PRA type :** Women 1<sup>st</sup> PRA

**Location:** Char Kanda Absashan Prakaalpa, Sholla union

#### **Major Findings:**

##### **Household helping in Gulshan Dhaka :**

Due to the lack of alternative employment opportunities for women in Nawabganj Upazila, they are limited to working as household help. However, the income from this profession is insufficient, prompting them to seek employment in affluent neighborhoods in Dhaka. Mostly they serve as a household helping hands due to lack of professional training for the industries.

##### **Training Centers :**

Training programs tailored for village women play a pivotal role in equipping them with diverse skills that not only enhance their livelihoods but also contribute to overall community development and empowerment. Covering a broad spectrum of areas, these programs address key aspects of women's lives. From imparting skills in traditional handicrafts, stitching, embroidery, and textile production, including the culturally significant Nakshi Katha stitching, to offering training in sustainable agricultural practices, entrepreneurship, and small business management, the initiatives aim to enable women to actively participate in and contribute to the local economy. Workshops on health, nutrition, literacy, and digital literacy further empower women with knowledge crucial for personal growth and community involvement. Education on water conservation, sanitation, hygiene practices, women's rights, legal awareness, community leadership, and environmental conservation completes the holistic approach. By tailoring these programs to the specific needs and aspirations of the women in the village, the goal is to create both relevant and empowering opportunities. Moreover, fostering a supportive community environment and involving local leaders are essential elements to enhance the success and sustainability of these initiatives.

##### **Livestock such as chicken and duck :**

The industrious women of Nawabganj, who are actively engaged in raising cattle and managing livestock for their livelihoods, stand to gain significantly from targeted training in these agricultural practices. By providing them with specialized training, these women can enhance their knowledge and skills in efficient livestock management. Such training programs can cover aspects like improved animal husbandry techniques, health care practices, and sustainable farming methods. Empowering these women with the right knowledge and tools will not only contribute to the overall well-being of the livestock but also enable them to grow their ventures more effectively. With enhanced expertise, they can optimize production, explore diversified income streams, and implement sustainable practices, ultimately fostering economic growth for

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both themselves and their communities. Training becomes a catalyst for empowering these resilient women, unlocking their full potential in livestock management and ensuring a more prosperous future.

#### **Lack of street light**

The absence of street lights in Nawabganj not only raises safety concerns but also exacerbates issues related to women's safety, harassment, and broader gender-based challenges. Insufficient lighting creates an environment where women are more vulnerable to harassment and various forms of gender-based violence. Adequate street lighting is not only a matter of physical safety but also a critical element in addressing the broader societal issue of gender inequality. By prioritizing well-lit public spaces, we contribute to fostering a sense of security, empowering women to participate more freely in community activities, and challenging the prevailing gender norms. Addressing the lack of street lights is a crucial step toward creating an inclusive and safe environment that recognizes and prioritizes the rights and well-being of women.

#### **Economic zone**

The establishment of an economic zone holds the promise of not just creating local employment opportunities but also serving as a beacon of hope for women empowerment, addressing the unique struggles they often face in rural villages. In many villages, women encounter challenges such as limited access to education and traditional gender norms. The economic zone, by generating job opportunities within the locality, becomes a catalyst for change.

For women, this signifies more than just employment; it represents a pathway to overcome societal barriers and contribute actively to the local economy. The struggle faced by women in villages, often bound by societal expectations, can be alleviated through access to meaningful employment within their home community. The economic zone thus becomes a transformative force, not only economically but socially, offering women the chance to break free from traditional constraints, participate in the workforce, and contribute to the overall development of the upazila. In this way, the economic zone becomes a powerful agent for women's empowerment, symbolizing progress and opportunity in the face of longstanding challenges.

#### **Absence of Maternity ward**

The absence of a maternity ward in hospitals in Nawabganj Upazila is causing distress among women in the community. The lack of a dedicated facility for maternal care creates a situation where pregnant women face increased stress and uncertainty during childbirth. Without access to a maternity ward, women may be deprived of essential medical resources, skilled healthcare professionals, and a safe environment for delivery. This not only raises concerns about the well-being of both mothers and infants but also contributes to heightened anxiety and fear among pregnant women. The distress is further exacerbated by the potential for complications during childbirth that cannot be promptly addressed in the absence of proper maternal healthcare infrastructure. Urgent efforts are needed to address this critical issue, improve healthcare services, and establish a maternity ward to alleviate the distress and ensure the health and safety of women in Nawabganj Upazila.

#### **No market place or poor supply chain :**

The absence of a local marketplace and a poor supply chain is severely impeding women's ability to sell their products in Nawabganj Upazila. Without a nearby market, these women face significant challenges in finding buyers and generating income from their goods. Moreover, the limitations of a weak supply chain make it nearly impossible for them to efficiently transport and distribute their products beyond the immediate vicinity. In response to these barriers, women in this community may consider collaborative strategies, such as pooling resources with local producers, creating value-added products, exploring online sales platforms, organizing community markets or mobile vans, and advocating for improved infrastructure and government support. These initiatives aim to empower women to overcome the market and supply chain constraints, allowing them to showcase and sell their products more effectively and sustainably, thereby enhancing their economic opportunities and livelihoods.

### **Safety concern**

Women in Nawabganj Upazila face significant safety concerns that impact their overall well-being. The lack of adequate lighting and poorly developed infrastructure contribute to unsafe conditions, particularly during the evening, limiting women's mobility and sense of security. Public spaces such as markets and transportation hubs may pose risks, and there is an underlying threat of gender-based violence, including domestic abuse and harassment. Limited access to healthcare, educational opportunities, and employment further exacerbates women's vulnerability. To address these concerns, a comprehensive approach is needed. This involves community awareness programs, improvements in infrastructure, establishment of support services, enforcement of legal protections, women's empowerment initiatives, community policing, and engagement of men and boys in promoting gender equality. By fostering a safer environment and empowering women, Nawabganj Upazila can work towards ensuring that women can lead lives free from violence and with equal access to opportunities.

### **Women initiated business in the Tourist spot on the river bank**

Women entrepreneurs in Nawabganj Upazila have the potential to initiate diverse businesses on the riverbanks, contributing to local economic development and eco-tourism. These ventures include fishing, aquaculture, eco-tourism initiatives like boat tours, small-scale agriculture, handicrafts, food stalls, e-commerce, and boat services. Beyond economic benefits, these businesses can positively impact tourism by attracting visitors to the picturesque riverbank and showcasing local culture. To succeed, women must navigate local regulations, consider environmental impact, and engage with the community. Obtaining necessary permits, adopting sustainable practices, and building positive relationships are crucial. Market research and risk assessment further support business viability. Through these initiatives, women not only create economic opportunities but also enhance the cultural and environmental richness of Nawabganj Upazila's riverbank, providing authentic experiences for tourists. Engaging with local authorities and community leaders is key for sustainable growth and positive tourism impact.

### **Floating resort in Nawabganj**

Establishing a floating resort in Nawabganj demands meticulous consideration of several critical factors. It is imperative to secure regulatory approval, address environmental concerns, and carefully assess the impact on the river ecosystem. The availability of essential infrastructure, including docking facilities and transportation access, is non-negotiable for the success of such a

venture. Understanding the tourism potential in Nawabganj, garnering unwavering community support, and ensuring economic viability through comprehensive market research are imperative. A thorough risk assessment, accounting for river conditions and safety concerns, is indispensable for meticulous planning and management. Success hinges on assertive evaluation of these factors and strategic alignment with local development goals and sustainability principles.

### **More primary school for the betterment of the children**

The need for more primary schools is vital for the educational advancement of children. Increased access to quality primary education fosters early learning, instills a love for education, and addresses issues of overcrowded classrooms. By expanding the number of primary schools, we ensure personalized learning environments, laying a strong foundation for children's academic and personal development. This imperative promotes inclusivity, offering every child equitable access to education, regardless of socio-economic factors or geographical location. Recognizing education as a catalyst for personal empowerment and societal progress, the establishment of more primary schools becomes a foundational investment in the educational enrichment and future prosperity of children and communities.

### **Online business by the women of Nawabganj upazila**

The prospects for women establishing online businesses in Nawabganj Upazila are exceptionally promising, presenting a wealth of opportunities for economic advancement and female empowerment. The online platform provides these entrepreneurs with expanded market reach, reducing operational costs and enabling them to overcome traditional geographical constraints. The flexibility of online business models accommodates the diverse responsibilities women may juggle, fostering a better work-life balance. Moreover, engagement in online ventures encourages skill development in areas such as digital marketing and e-commerce operations. Beyond individual benefits, women-led online businesses have the potential to make a positive impact on the community by creating job opportunities and inspiring others. Government initiatives supporting women entrepreneurs and the evolving landscape of digital infrastructure further contribute to the favorable outlook. In Nawabganj Upazila, the convergence of these factors signifies a transformative potential for women, paving the way for economic independence and community development.

### **Observation and Reflection:**

- No job sector for women in Nawabganj
- There is no garments or other industries to provide jobs to women
- Absence of training center for the women is preventing them from being skillful.
- Women education should be prioritized more

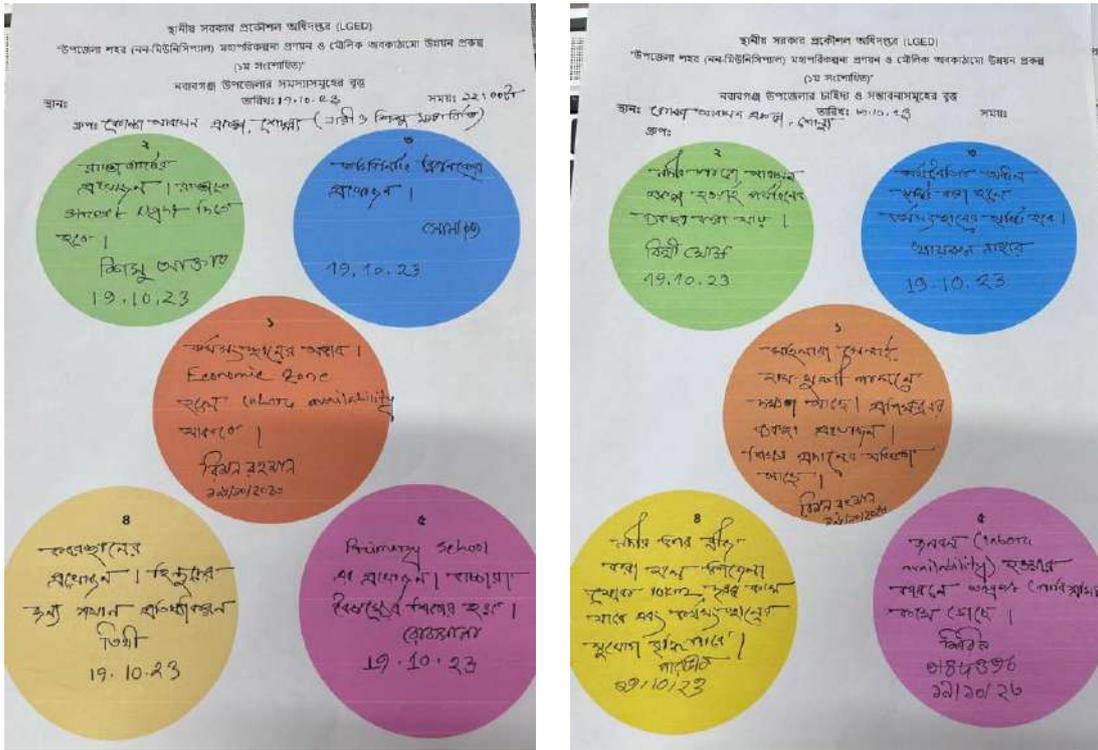


Figure 5-28: 1st Women PRA 1

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১।	ফিরদাউস	কোতো	০১৭৩০৩৩৩০০	কোতো
২।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
৩।	ফিরদাউস	কোতো	০১৭৩০৩০৩০৩	কোতো
৪।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
৫।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
৬।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
৭।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
৮।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
৯।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১০।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১১।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১২।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১৩।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	বাসস্থান
১৪।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১৫।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১৬।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১৭।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১৮।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
১৯।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২০।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২১।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২২।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২৩।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২৪।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২৫।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২৬।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২৭।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২৮।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
২৯।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো
৩০।	ফারুজা	কোতো	০১৭৩৬-৯৫৭৭৬	কোতো

Figure 5-29: Women PRA 2



Figure 5-30: 1st Women PRA

### 5.3.2 2<sup>nd</sup> Women PRA

**Date:** 23/10/23

**PRA Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Women PRA

**Location:** Agla Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** In the presence of Agla UP Chairman Shirin Choudhury, Planner LGED Upazila Masterplan Consultant Gazi Shahin, and over 30 participants (women and children) this meeting was convened with the objective of collecting insights for the formulation of an inclusive masterplan for Nawabganj.

**Background of this PRA:** Focusing a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) specifically on the women and children is justified for inclusive and equitable development. This approach ensures active community involvement, empowerment, and tailored solutions to address the unique challenges faced by women and children. Aligned with social justice principles, it promotes holistic development, considering social, economic, and environmental aspects. The targeted PRA contributes to effective and sustainable poverty alleviation efforts by acknowledging diverse community needs and fostering a sense of ownership. Overall, this focused PRA is a crucial step towards creating meaningful and inclusive development initiatives.

#### Major Findings:

- **Demography:** Four people make up the average household in the area, while some households have more members—between six and seven. Interestingly, the gender distribution within households favors a higher representation of women, a tendency in the population that is consistent with the predominance of women pursuing various job prospects. The community places a high value on education, as seen by the number of girls attending the several madrasas and schools in the area. The absence of a college in Jantrail and Bandura union, however, is notable and may have an effect on the educational path that locals take. The community's main sources of income include the timber industry, fish farming, and vegetable production. Vegetable farming is very popular, and a significant portion of people also raise cows and goats as additional sources of income. This demographic profile highlights the complex interactions between educational aspirations, livelihood strategies, and family structure in the community under study.
- **Infrastructure:** Given that the existing state of road infrastructure is subpar, the excavation of canals is required. It is essential that new roads be built. The necessity for a permanent bridge in the second ward to replace the current bamboo bridge was one of the major issues that the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) revealed. In addition, there have been worries expressed about the area's lack of proper medical facilities. The fishing community pushed for more land to be used for housing, as well as areas for playgrounds, graveyards, Eidgahs, and communal events.

The community's main source of drinkable water comes from tubewells, which may gather water up to ten minutes away. Notably, all unions have equal access to submersibles, but the government has yet to establish deep tube wells. This is an unmet requirement. All citizens share a critical infrastructure demand, which is highlighted by the urgent need for a consistent supply of clean water.

One significant issue at Jantrail Union is that there isn't a clinic, therefore some people have to walk 20 minutes to get to the nearest hospital. This 20-minute walking distance is where the closest clinic is located. There is a community clinic available in the nearby Bandura union, but it is farther away—about an hour's worth of transportation. Unfortunately, there aren't many maternity homes in the area, so people have to go to Nawabganj for specialist care, especially in case of an emergency at night.

The community put up certain remedies in response to the issues that were recognized. In addition to enhancing educational opportunities, this suggested solution intends to improve the community's infrastructure and services overall. The thorough assessment of problems and the suggestions for remedies show that the community is taking the initiative to address immediate challenges as well as contribute to the area's long-term development. It is decided that Machhpara's drainage system needs to be improved and made simpler.

- **Environmental:** The region was formerly well-known for producing large amounts of fish, but recently, that production has decreased. The area has a number of issues, chief among them being the ongoing blockage of waterways, which has a negative impact on farming as well as the nearby ashram in Machhpara's second ward. The ashram is drowned during the wet seasons, highlighting the critical need for timely solutions. Inadequate bridges exacerbate connectivity problems, and poor water de-clogging systems, in addition to inadequate road infrastructure, add to the community's overall woes.

The adoption of a comprehensive strategy is necessary to effectively address the difficulties that have been identified in the region. It is imperative to take immediate action, such as building strategically placed bridges to enhance communication during waterlogging incidents. Concurrently, effective water management systems have to be put in place in order to mitigate the negative impacts on local infrastructure and agriculture. Improving the entire road network is also important in order to increase resistance to problems caused by water.

The region may enhance its well-being and fortify itself against the effects of water-related difficulties by incorporating cutting-edge drainage systems, building roads that are climate resilient, and engaging the community. This all-encompassing approach needs to be continuously monitored, varied stakeholders must work together, and long-term planning must be firmly committed to for its success.

- **Land use Planning:** In Ward No. 1 of Agla Union, there is an abundance of Char land, complete with sandbars. Crop cultivation is possible in this Char region. It is important to

locate and protect the canals in this territory. It is possible that the home of poet Kaykobad will be turned into a library.

- **Community facilities:** The locals uphold harmony within the community. A number of development needs have been highlighted by the community as a whole, including the building of new roads, the enlargement of existing ones, the development of parks, the fixing of waterlogging issues, the erection of community centers, educational facilities, waste disposal systems, and graveyards. It has become evident that drug misuse needs to be addressed. It is urgently necessary to make improvements to the unsatisfactory healthcare conditions in Nawabganj. More doctors are needed in the healthcare industry, and they must receive proper training. To fulfill the community's healthcare demands, it is also essential to provide a steady and timely supply of medications.

Autorickshaws and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) vehicles are primarily instrumental in the local transport infrastructure, which is characterized by a lack of bus services. Moreover, there are no industrial or manufacturing facilities and wood as an energy source is predominant because of the absence of gas pipelines. However, throughout the region there is a widespread availability of electricity.

The community shows that in Bandura, a significant Christian population resides primarily in designated Christian villages and the area is devoid of communal tensions. There are few reports of land and canal incursions, and Khas land is common throughout the landscape. The musical talents of Moni Rishi, who is known for his ability to play the drums, have made cultural life richer in Kailail.

Local geography is influenced by special areas, such as Tatipara in Sholla and Jela Para on the Galimpur, Kailail, Jantrail or Bandura. NGO's play an important role in providing instalments and loans, with great participation from the citizens of Kailail, Bandura, Jantrail, Sholla & Galimpur. Supporting measures, such as provisions on rice and oil, are also introduced by the government in Sholla and Galimpur. Moreover, social groups like "Tati Samiti" in Sholla and "Mahila Samiti" in Kailail strengthen the bonds within the community. But there doesn't seem to be much social diversity in the area.

- **Economic and Occupational Landscape:** The majority of people living in the Agla Union are farmers, and the region's economy—which was previously dependent on agriculture and fisheries—is currently facing environmental difficulties. The local economy depends heavily on the creation of lungis and looms, which is why the artisans, known as tantis or karigars, are fighting to preserve this legacy. The upazila's primary revenue streams include commerce, remittances, and agriculture. It's notable because the area lacks a clothing sector, and if qualified people are relocated outside, it may have an effect on the need for labor. To improve food security, a government subsidy is also being proposed. It is difficult to preserve agricultural produce without a cold storage system, therefore its introduction should increase interest in the agricultural sector. A handloom village called "Tant Polli" is located in this region. The deteriorating condition of the road for rice transportation negatively impacts the transportation infrastructure's fragility within the economic environment, even though rice is flowing from Kahalia to Nawabganj. The loom manufacturing community seeks to guarantee employment in the textile industry in order

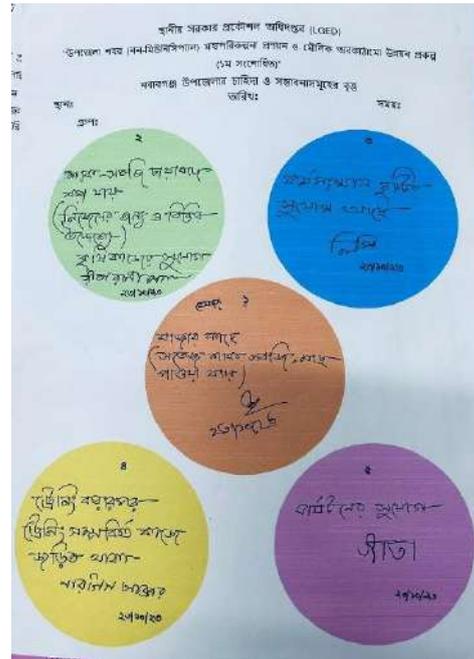
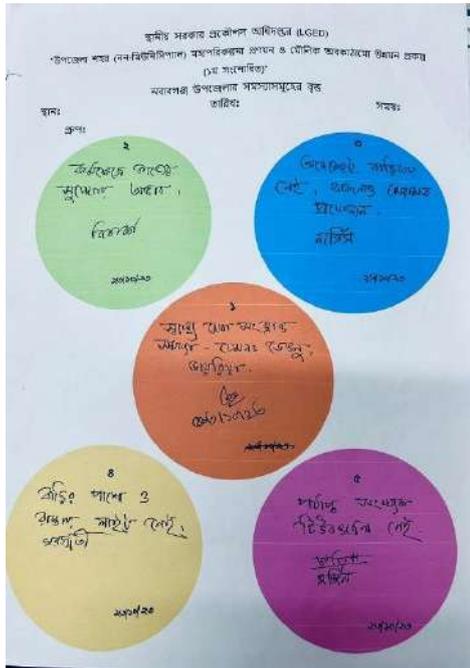
to protect the handloom industry. There are a lot of craftspeople in this area who are keen to pursue this career.

- **Job Opportunities:** In the workplace, there are still not enough job prospects, especially in independent environments. In contrast, women who belong to unions have access to a wide range of job opportunities and get daily pay of between 300 and 400 Bangladeshi Taka. The people who live in Kailail work in a variety of fields. These include building roads, teaching in madrasas and schools, making traditional foods like pitha and papad, and working in hospitals. In a similar vein, the people of Sholla build roads, take care of guava gardens, make nets and garlands, and work on projects including the making of singara, candies, and papad. A significant portion of their professional occupations also involve farming and tailoring. Galimpur's inhabitants work in hospitals, as well as in the home and as potters. People in the village of Jantrail work as tailors and domestic servants. Papad production is the main source of employment in Bandura. These many professional pursuits highlight the complex character of work in the regions under study.
- **Historical aspect:** There are a number of noteworthy locations in the neighborhood, such as the Majar of Hazrat Shah Sufi Sayed Mokarram Ali, Poddar House, George House, Helal Aamzad's House, and Moha Kobi Kaykobad's house. In addition to being a hub of activity, the Sholla and Kailail bridges, as well as the village, river, and park areas, also attract tourists. It is imperative to preserve these historical sites since they have the ability to increase local tourism. The community can draw tourists, support regional economic growth, and educate a wider audience about the region's rich cultural and historical heritage by preserving and exhibiting these important locations.
- **Migration:** Migration is a common occurrence in the area, as people from various places, including Mymensingh, Chadpur, Sirajganj, and Faridpur, move to Sholla in order to create a place of habitation and work. Interestingly, Sholla has the most migration influx in the region. In a similar vein, Kailail experiences a migration wave of people arriving in search of housing and work from Chadpur, Sirajganj, and Faridpur. Additionally, migrants from Rangpur, Chadpur, and Sirajganj are drawn to Galimpur. They reside there and pursue a variety of work-related objectives. Bandura attracts people from Sirajganj by migration, where they choose to live and work.
- **Major Concern Area:** Housing deficiencies affect a significant segment of the populace, encompassing both a dearth of residences and properties in need of immediate maintenance. Notable concerns are health-related ones, such as the occurrence of illnesses like dengue and diarrhea. Many homes still have unclear surrounding areas, which allows water to collect and then attract mosquitoes. Interestingly, although there is illumination near schools and graveyards, there is noticeably little proper lighting surrounding residences and on the roadways. A lack of tubewells makes the problems associated with water even more difficult, which in turn prolongs the problems caused by mosquitoes. The lack of funding for education and the inadequate state of healthcare

facilities highlight the complex issues the community faces. In addition, the possibility of natural disasters—especially riverbank erosion—poses a serious risk to locals and could cause property damage. Financial limitations impede people's ability to achieve their economic goals and keep them from undertaking entrepreneurial activities. The lack of public toilets highlights a critical weakness in the sanitary infrastructure, and the lack of resettlement choices makes matters worse for individuals impacted. In order to solve the socioeconomic, health, and infrastructure deficits within the neighborhood, extensive actions are urgently needed, as demonstrated by the multitude of concerns listed above.

**Observation and Reflection:**

Growing vegetables is a viable option for agricultural endeavors because they may be grown for both personal and commercial use. Vegetable farming provides opportunities for financial gain in addition to being a means of subsistence. Furthermore, the agricultural industry presents a favorable prospect for job creation. Being close to nearby markets makes it easier to obtain fresh meat, fish, and vegetables, which improves the chances for agricultural workers' livelihoods. Furthermore, the closeness of such produce to oneself is encouraging for potential growth prospects in the tourism sector. Additionally, there are opportunities to participate in educational programs pertaining to agriculture and related disciplines after training. This promotes continued skill development and professional involvement in addition to aiding in the diffusion of knowledge.



স্বাধীন সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (LGED)  
উপজেলা পরামর্শদাতা (নন-রিজিস্টার্ড) অফিসার/কর্তা প্রধান ও যৌক্তিক আবেদনসমূহের উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প  
১ম সম্মেলন

নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলার মহিলাদের বৃত্ত  
তারিখ: ১৫/০৫/২০

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	সময়
১)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসার	নবাবগঞ্জ	০১৭২২২১০০৩২	১৫
২)	শ্রীমতী	আবদুল হক	০১৬২৩৬৪০১৭	১৫
৩)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
৪)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
৫)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
৬)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
৭)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
৮)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
৯)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১০)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১১)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১২)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১৩)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১৪)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১৫)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	সময়
১৫)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১৬)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১৭)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১৮)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
১৯)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২০)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২১)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২২)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২৩)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২৪)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২৫)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২৬)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২৭)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২৮)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
২৯)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫
৩০)	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা	আবদুল হক	০১৪১০৪৪৭১০	১৫

Figure 5. 5-31: 2nd Women PRA



Figure 5-32: 2<sup>nd</sup> Women PRA

### 5.3.3 3<sup>rd</sup> Women PRA

**Date:** 26/10/23

**PRA type :** Women 3<sup>rd</sup> PRA

**Location:** Kandamtra, Sholla union

**Stakeholders:** Women of the union

**Major Findings:**

**Lack of women empowerment:**

In Nawabganj, the absence of women's entrepreneurship is attributable to various interconnected challenges. Women in this region often face difficulties in obtaining financial resources, such as loans or grants, which are essential for initiating or expanding businesses. Educational barriers exacerbate the issue, as limited opportunities for relevant training impede the development of crucial entrepreneurial skills. Cultural and social constraints, rooted in traditional norms and expectations, discourage women from venturing into entrepreneurship, limiting their autonomy and opportunities. Furthermore, the absence of a supportive business environment marked by gender bias and discrimination intensifies the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs. Insufficient infrastructure, including logistical support, further hampers their ability to establish and sustain businesses. The lack of visible female role models, coupled with limited access to networks and mentorship, contributes to a deficiency in inspiration and confidence among aspiring women entrepreneurs in Nawabganj. Addressing these multifaceted challenges requires comprehensive efforts, including targeted policies, educational initiatives, community awareness programs, and the creation of a conducive ecosystem for women's entrepreneurship in the region.

**Training Centers:**

Customized training programs designed for rural women play a crucial role in providing them with a range of skills that not only improve their individual livelihoods but also contribute to the overall development and empowerment of the community. Encompassing a wide array of areas, these programs address various aspects of women's lives. This includes teaching skills related to traditional handicrafts, stitching, embroidery, and textile production, including the culturally significant Nakshi Katha stitching. Additionally, they provide training in sustainable agricultural practices, entrepreneurship, and small business management, aiming to enable women to actively participate in and contribute to the local economy. Beyond vocational skills, workshops cover health, nutrition, literacy, and digital literacy, empowering women with essential knowledge for personal growth and community engagement. Education on water conservation, sanitation, hygiene practices, women's rights, legal awareness, community leadership, and environmental conservation forms a comprehensive approach. By tailoring these programs to the specific needs and aspirations of village women, the objective is to create opportunities that are not only relevant but also empowering. Furthermore, the success and sustainability of these initiatives rely on fostering a supportive community environment and involving local leaders.

**Lack of street light**

The absence of street lights in Nawabganj not only poses safety concerns but also exacerbates issues related to women's safety, harassment, and broader gender-based challenges. Inadequate lighting creates an environment where women become more susceptible to harassment and various forms of gender-based violence. Sufficient street lighting is not only a matter of physical safety but also a crucial element in addressing the broader societal issue of gender inequality. Prioritizing well-lit public spaces contributes to fostering a sense of security, enabling women to participate more freely in community activities, and challenging prevailing gender norms. Addressing the deficiency in street lights is a vital step toward creating an inclusive and safe environment that recognizes and prioritizes the rights and well-being of women.

### **Economic zone designed to empower women :**

The establishment of an economic zone holds the promise of not only creating local employment opportunities but also serving as a beacon of hope for women's empowerment, addressing the unique struggles they often face in rural villages. In many villages, women confront challenges such as limited access to education and adherence to traditional gender norms. The economic zone, by generating job opportunities within the locality, becomes a catalyst for change.

For women, this signifies more than just employment; it represents a pathway to overcome societal barriers and actively contribute to the local economy. The struggles faced by women in villages, often constrained by societal expectations, can be alleviated through access to meaningful employment within their home community. The economic zone thus becomes a transformative force, not only economically but socially, offering women the chance to break free from traditional constraints, participate in the workforce, and contribute to the overall development of the upazila. In this way, the economic zone becomes a powerful agent for women's empowerment, symbolizing progress and opportunity in the face of longstanding challenges.

### **Absence of Maternity ward**

The absence of a maternity ward in hospitals in Nawabganj Upazila is causing distress among women in the community. The lack of a dedicated facility for maternal care creates a situation where pregnant women face increased stress and uncertainty during childbirth. Without access to a maternity ward, women may be deprived of essential medical resources, skilled healthcare professionals, and a safe environment for delivery. This not only raises concerns about the well-being of both mothers and infants but also contributes to heightened anxiety and fear among pregnant women. The distress is further exacerbated by the potential for complications during childbirth that cannot be promptly addressed in the absence of proper maternal healthcare infrastructure. Urgent efforts are needed to address this critical issue, improve healthcare services, and establish a maternity ward to alleviate the distress and ensure the health and safety of women in Nawabganj Upazila.

### **Poor supply chain:**

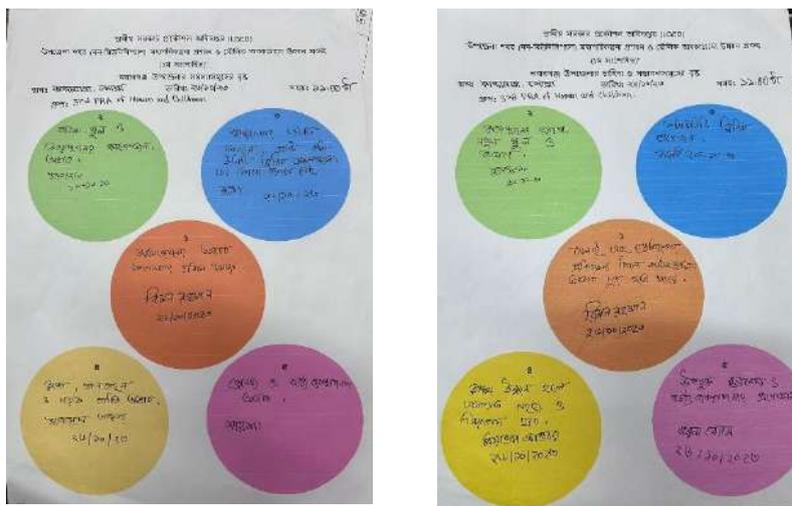
Women in Nawabganj Upazila face a big problem because there's no local market nearby, and the way things are transported isn't good. This makes it hard for them to sell the things they make and earn money. They can try working together with other local producers, making new and better products, selling things online, setting up community markets or using mobile vans, and asking for more help from the government. These ideas can help them sell their things better, make more money, and have better lives.

**Safety concern**

Women in Nawabganj Upazila face significant safety concerns that impact their overall well-being. The lack of enough lights and poorly developed roads make it unsafe, especially in the evenings, limiting women's ability to move around and feel secure. Public places like markets and transportation areas might be risky, and there's a fear of gender-based violence, including abuse and harassment. Limited access to healthcare, education, and jobs makes women even more vulnerable. To fix these issues, we need to do many things. This includes telling the community about the problems, making the roads and places safer, creating services to help, enforcing laws that protect women, giving women more power, having community police, and getting men and boys involved in treating everyone equally. By making the area safer and giving power to women, Nawabganj Upazila can help women live without violence and have the same chances as everyone else.

**Observation and Reflection:**

- No job sector for women in Nawabganj
- There is no garments or other industries to provide jobs to women
- No encouragement for women entrepreneurship
- There is no training center for women
- Women education should be prioritized more



**Figure 5-33: 3rd Women PRA 1**

**Volume IV: Community Engagement  
Review & Update of  
Nawabganj Upazila Master Plan**

স্থান: নাবগঞ্জ পৌরসভা পরিদপ্তর (১৫৫৩)  
উপজেলা শহর (পুন: নির্মিত/নির্মাণাধীন) মহাপরিচালনা কার্যালয় ও পৌরসভা কার্যালয়ের উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (১ম পর্যায়ক্রমিক)  
PRA তালিকা - ২১ (3rd PRA of Urban and Chittagong)  
ক্রমিক সংখ্যা/তারিখ: ২১/১০/১৬  
সময়: ১১:০০:০০

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	মোবাইল নং	ধাককা
১।	ফিরদৌস হাফিজ	গঙ্গাশ্রম	০১৭৩০০৩৪৩০০	শ্রমিক
২।	সফিয়া রাব্বি	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৪৭ ৩৩ ২ ৫ ১২৩	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
৩।	শ্রী সুল	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৪৭২৭২০ ৪০৩	শ্রী সুল
৪।	জামিলা	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৭৩১০১০৪৫১	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
৫।	সাহাবুজ্জামান	"	০১৪৪৩৬২৭৭১৪	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
৬।	স্মৃতি	"	০১৭০৬০০ ৩৩২	স্মৃতি
৭।	রুস্তম জেদ	"	০১৬২১৭৩৭১০৭	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
৮।	বীরনা বেগম	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৭৩০২৬১০২	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
৯।	শ্রী সুল	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৭৩৩১৬০০৭২৩৩	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১০।	নূরুল জেদ	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৭৩০০৭৩৩	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১১।	সিদ্দিকুল আলম	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৪৬৫২২০০২	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১২।	সালেখা জেদ	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৭৩৬৩ ৫২৭২	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১৩।	জাহাঙ্গীর	"	০১৪৬৪২ ০৭ ২০	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	মোবাইল নং	ধাককা
১৪।	মুসাফির	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৭৩৬১৭৫ ৩৭	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১৫।	আরশাদ	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৭২০৪৬৪০৪	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১৬।	জাহাঙ্গীর	"	০১৭২১৬৬৪ ৩৬৫	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১৭।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৪৬৪২২৬ ২৭	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১৮।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৪৬৪২২৬ ২৭	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
১৯।	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ	"	০১৪২২৫২ ৪৪ ২৩	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২০।	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ	উত্তর কান্দামারা	০১৭৪৩৩৫ ৪১২৩	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২১।	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ	"	০১৭০১ ৭ ৪৫০০	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২২।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৪৪৪-৫৬ ৭১২	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২৩।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৭৩২৩২০০ ৩১৬	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২৪।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৭১১৫২ ৪৭০৬	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২৫।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৭৩৫২৩৩ ৭৫	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২৬।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৭২৭ ২০ ২৭ ১৭	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২৭।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৪১৩২৫৭ ০১	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২৮।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৩৩৪৬২ ১৭৭	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
২৯।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৪৩ ০২৭ ২ ৫৩	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
৩০।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৪ ৬৬ ৩ ১ ২০৬	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ
৩১।	শ্রী সুল	"	০১৭৩৬৩৩ ৩৩২	স্বতন্ত্র/স্বয়ংসিদ্ধ

Figure 5-34: 3rd Women PRA 2



Figure 5-35: 3rd Women PRA 3

## 5.4 Youth PRA

### 5.4.1 Youth Group 1<sup>st</sup> PRA

**Date:** 25/10/23

**Location:** Sholla Union Parishad

**Stakeholders:** Principal and the students of the school and college students of the Upazila surrounding Sholla Union

**Background of this PRA:** Conducting youth-focused Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) is crucial for understanding their needs and perspectives. These discussions empower young individuals, offering valuable insights for targeted program and policy development. Improved communication between decision-makers and youth guides the design of initiatives aligned with their interests. Recognizing diverse opinions ensures a comprehensive understanding, making youth-focused PRAs a valuable source of innovative solutions and crucial data for social research.

#### Major Findings

- **Employment:** In the region, the absence of industries contributes to a dearth of employment opportunities in the upazila. As a result, many young individuals opt to migrate at an early age, sometimes even before completing their college education. The immigrants don't find job when they return to the neighborhood so they remain unemployed.
- **Migration:** A prevalent trend in the region is the inclination to migrate to other countries in pursuit of better opportunities, with approximately 75% of the population opting for this path. However, it's noteworthy that a significant portion of this migration is temporary, as migrants typically return to their local neighborhoods after a certain period and do not establish permanent residence abroad. Conversely, there is a subgroup within the population that aspires to attain citizenship in first-world countries, signaling a more enduring commitment to international relocation.
- **Transportation problem:** Connectivity is a challenge in the area as there is no direct road or transportation mode to Dhaka. Residents typically face the inconvenience of using multiple modes of transportation and changing vehicles several times during their journey. The roads are narrow, and the region lacks essential connecting roads, exacerbating the transportation issues. So, people cannot go to Dhaka easily and do their work on a daily basis.
- **Higher education:** Male students in the region typically prioritize becoming remittance providers over pursuing higher education. In contrast, female students often focus on obtaining higher education and seeking employment opportunities. Despite the aspirations of female students to pursue higher studies and employment, the employment sector in the upazila falls short in providing ample opportunities for women. Specifically, there is a notable absence of garment factories in Nawabganj or its vicinity, limiting the employment options available for female residents.

- **Less interest in entrepreneurship:** There is a reluctance among the people in the area to engage in entrepreneurship, primarily due to concerns about insufficient profitability in starting and running their own ventures. The fear of inadequate financial returns appears to be a significant deterrent to pursuing entrepreneurial endeavors.
- **Social organization :** There are organizations in the area actively engaged in blood donation efforts. Young people are very active in this organization, they also organize donation programs for the needy people. They also donate blankets during the winter season.
- **Agriculture :** The declining interest of the younger generation in agriculture is exacerbated by the formidable challenges faced in the sector. Connectivity issues and inadequate logistics hinder the seamless transfer of agricultural goods between rural areas and cities. Compounding the problem, farmers often struggle to reap fair profits from their crops, as a significant portion—up to 70%—is claimed by landowners. This exploitative practice, known as bargachashi, creates an unfair distribution of income. To rejuvenate interest in agriculture, comprehensive measures are needed. These include investments in infrastructure for better connectivity, market reforms to ensure fair pricing, technological advancements for improved productivity, and policy initiatives supporting the welfare of farmers. Moreover, educational programs and the promotion of cooperative farming can empower the youth, fostering a renewed commitment to sustainable and profitable agriculture. By addressing these multifaceted challenges, stakeholders can collectively work towards revitalizing the agricultural sector and securing a more prosperous future for farmers.
- **Industry focus :** The lack of industries in Nawabganj is causing a shortage of employment opportunities for local youth. The absence of industrial development not only limits job prospects but also leads many young individuals to seek employment abroad right after completing their HSC. Establishing industries in the area could provide employment opportunities, enabling youth to pursue higher education before entering the job market locally. Encouraging industrial growth in Nawabganj is crucial for addressing unemployment, retaining skilled individuals, and fostering sustainable economic development in the region. Cooperative efforts are needed to attract industries and create a more promising future for the local youth. toll/vat is a constraint in the business sector , there are several toll plaza for collecting toll which is a constraint for establishing business in the area.
- **Establishing Training center:** The absence of targeted training centers for youth in Nawabganj is a significant hindrance to their professional development. With proper training, young individuals could acquire a variety of skills, enhancing their prospects for higher-paying and more prestigious jobs, especially when seeking employment abroad. Currently, many youths migrate primarily for manual labor positions, missing the opportunity to contribute as skilled professionals. Additionally, the lack of language training centers poses a barrier for those aspiring to work abroad, where language

proficiency is often a prerequisite for better opportunities. Establishing language training centers could alleviate communication challenges. Furthermore, there is a gap in training opportunities for women, as past initiatives in areas like sewing, cloth making, and crafts were not successful. To address the evolving job market, it is crucial to establish training centers that equip both men and women with skills in operating modern technologies, ensuring they are well-prepared for diverse and prestigious employment opportunities.

- **Necessity of Rehab Center:** There's growing concern over drug addiction among the youth, particularly in cigarette and drug consumption. Responsible individuals in the community are advocating for the establishment of a rehab center to address and treat this addiction, providing vital support for a healthier lifestyle.
- **Social workshop:** The local authority currently does not organize any workshops addressing critical social issues such as drug addiction, eve-teasing, career guidance, and entrepreneurship. It is imperative that workshops covering these topics and current affairs be conducted regularly at the upazila level. Such workshops can significantly contribute to the prevention of issues like the spread of diseases such as dengue and pandemics like COVID-19. The effectiveness of this format has been evident, especially during the COVID-19 period, where it successfully raised awareness among the populace. Establishing a routine of informative workshops can serve as a proactive measure to address social challenges and keep the community well-informed and prepared.
- **Women empowerment:** Ensuring the continuity of women's education is of utmost importance, and addressing safety concerns during nighttime commuting is essential. It is crucial for the local authority to take prompt measures, especially considering the higher participation of women in advanced studies compared to men in Nawabganj. While early marriages are not widespread, they persist in the area, necessitating awareness campaigns to influence societal perspectives and empower women in various entrepreneurial endeavors, including crafts. Additionally, fostering an environment conducive to women's economic empowerment requires collaboration with industrialists who can contribute to establishing businesses focused on uplifting women. These initiatives, covering women's safety, education, and economic autonomy, are indispensable for fostering positive societal transformations in Nawabganj.
- **Internet connection:** The absence of uninterrupted internet connection in Nawabganj is a significant challenge. The compromised phone network further exacerbates the issue, hindering both students and businesses attempting to operate online from their homes. To address this, a viable solution would be the provision of secure internet connectivity, such as WiFi. Resolving this connectivity issue is essential for facilitating seamless learning for students and supporting the growth of online businesses in the area.
- **IT training :** It is imperative to provide IT training to the youth, enabling them to engage in freelancing and generate income, thereby mitigating unemployment..

#### **Observation and Reflection:**

1. The issue of unemployment is becoming increasingly worrisome.
2. There is a declining inclination towards pursuing higher education.



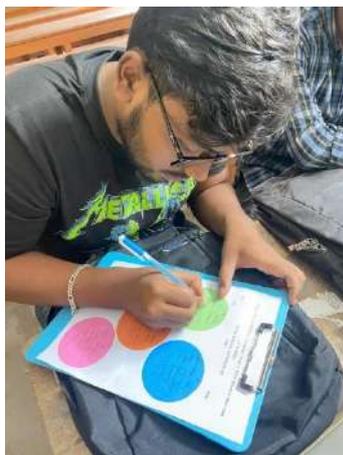


Figure 5-37: 1<sup>st</sup> Youth PRA 2

### 5.4.2 2<sup>nd</sup> PRA of Youth Group

**Date:** 29/10/23

**Location:** Govt. Dohar-Nawabganj College, Kolakopa Nawabganj.

**Stakeholders and Participants:** PRA team, Principal and the college students of Govt. Dohar-Nawabganj College.

**Thematic PRA:** Conducting youth-focused Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) is crucial for understanding their needs and perspectives. These discussions empower young individuals, offering valuable insights for targeted program and policy development. Improved communication between decision-makers and youth guides the design of initiatives aligned with their interests. Recognizing diverse opinions ensures a comprehensive understanding, making youth-focused PRAs a valuable source of innovative solutions and crucial data for social research. In 1<sup>st</sup> PRA of youth group, students from different schools and colleges participated in a particular union. In 2<sup>nd</sup> PRA, college students from different unions participated in a focused Govt college.

**The purpose:** This PRA is utilized to find out information about problems, needs, and potential in the project area in terms of the perspective of the youth generation. It is required to ensure a “bottom-up” approach that requires good communication skills and attitude of project staff. Youth are now more widely seen as key players in country development and global stability as youth are not only the leaders of tomorrow but are the drivers of change today.

#### Major Findings

- **Expatriate movement:** The youths have the interest of competing priorities to go abroad. This tendency is identified more among males. The males claim that their forefathers kept themselves engaged in the expatriate movement which has become a family tradition. The family remaining in the native land receives remittance from their kith and kin residing abroad. This lifestyle has become a livelihood approach in Nawabganj Upazila. People generally travel to European countries to engage in labor force.
- **Emanation of online mediums:** Inadequate playgrounds, parks, recreation ground, amusement parks affecting the physical well-being and compelling the youths to become more inclined towards online platforms like video games, unethical sites etc. This also triggers social crime and juvenile offences.
- **Juvenile health facility:** The way that children and adolescents use health services is influenced by a variety of factors, including sickness patterns, preventative care regimens, third-party reimbursement plan characteristics, and circumstances that either make access to care easier or more difficult. Inadequacy of female-related health facilities and supplies, pre and post-maternal health care, physiological care and counseling for women violating the basic needs of primary health care facilities. This also triggers drug abuse problems.
- **Child marriage:** An important cause of child marriage emanates from traditional norms and social pressure. Marriage for girls is seen as necessary and inevitable, and a daughter’s marriage is one of the main parental responsibilities. It is also the parents’ responsibility to protect the daughter’s chastity until she is married. Given these factors, parents feel it is time to discharge their ‘responsibility’ and marry their daughter once a

girl attains puberty. Social pressure adds to the family's own sense of responsibility about a daughter's marriage, especially when a girl begins to 'look' mature. The females become the victims of child marriage. It causes a barrier for pursuing education. Education patterns among girls and boys, expatriate movement mainly affects child marriage in Nawabganj Upazila.

- **Transportation problem:** Due to the lack of a direct road or other means of transportation to Dhaka, connectivity in the region is problematic. The inconvenience of utilizing various different forms of transportation and switching vehicles multiple times when traveling is usually experienced by the locals. The lack of necessary connecting roads and the narrow roads exacerbate the transportation problems in the area. Students are not encouraged to pursue education due to bad transport facilities. More public transport fares by tagging "seating service" is also a barrier. Discrimination in public transport, eve-teasing occurrence questions the security issues.
- **Higher education negligent:** There is a declining interest towards pursuing higher education due to the burden of college fees, no canteen, food court, school meal program, auditorium. Expatriate movement is also a cause regarding this issue.

**Observations and reflection:**

1. Inadequate playground.
2. There is a declining inclination towards pursuing higher education due to the burden of college fees, no canteen, no food court, no auditorium
3. Traffic jam problem in Nawabganj Mor creating difficulties for road crossing.
4. No other clubs, IT centers, or extracurricular activities other than sport's club.
5. There is a lack of adequate supply of medicine and health facilities.
6. Female students show a growing inclination towards pursuing higher education and suggest increasing parks and recreation security.
7. Computer Training Center availability and accessibility is required
8. Provision of an Economic Zone for livelihood creation is required
9. Separate public transport for students with less transport cost is a growing demand
10. Arrangement of regular workshops for students having a provision of a university will act as an encouragement
11. Provision of recreation spot, playground, play lot will improve the physical well-being.





**Figure 5-39: Second PRA of Youth Group at Govt. Dohar-Nawabganj College 2**

### 5.4.3 3<sup>rd</sup> PRA of Youth Group

**Date:** 9/11/23

**Location:** Icchamoti Degree College, Galimpur

**Stakeholder and Participants:** PRA team, Principle and the College Students of Youth Group

**Thematic PRA:** Conducting youth-focused Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) is crucial for understanding the needs and perspectives of young individuals. These discussions empower youth, providing valuable insights for targeted program and policy development. Improved communication between decision-makers and youth guides initiative design aligned with their interests. Recognizing diverse opinions ensures a comprehensive understanding, making youth-focused PRAs a valuable source of innovative solutions. Three PRAs were conducted involving students from different schools and colleges of Nawabganj Upazila, focusing on specific unions and government colleges, with the third gathering students from Galimpur Union for a comprehensive exploration of their perspectives.

**The purpose:** The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is used to understand the problems, needs, and potential in a project area from the viewpoint of the youth. This approach requires effective communication and a positive attitude emphasizing a "bottom-up" strategy. Recognizing youth as pivotal contributors to development and global stability as youth perspective play a vital role in development project for any particular area.

#### Major Findings:

**Lack of Community Facilities:** Bazar is located almost 20 minutes distance from household in Barrah. No community clinic or ambulance service is available in Barrah union. The union also lacks NGOs and clubs for the youth where young generation can be socio-economically and culturally benefitted. Churain union is in need of a library where youth can gain knowledge. Playground facilities also should be introduced to the union as it is a primary element to youth group for mental and physical growth.

**Training Centers for Youth:** The youth of Nawabganj Upazila raised their voice for Computer Training Center. The Upazila lacks Language Training Center. The youth suggested that establishment of social organization can be beneficial to reduce eve teasing. Proper punishment should be introduced in order to control the social problems. Young people of Nawabganj Upazila recommended on the technical education of the youth. Especially young girls and women need to educate themselves in technical knowledge and make themselves into skilled manpower. Recreational and entertaining facilities should also provide to the youth. Governmental support is needed for an entrepreneur. Farmer training is also needed to make them familiar with the modern technologies and plant treatment.

**Early Marriage and Eve Teasing:** It is alarming that many girls are getting married before the age of 15. In Agla union the rate is quite high. Young girls are the victim of child marriage. Educational, social, cultural norms and perspective are the factors that influence child marriage. Eve teasing is another issue in the Upazila. Young girls feel unsafe while go to school.

**Drug addiction:** Drug addiction is pretty high in the Upazila. The main reason is easy availability of drugs and accessibility of drugs to the young. Few students are interested in studies day by day.







Figure 5-42: 3<sup>rd</sup> PRA of Youth Group 3

## 5.5 PRA- with School Children of Nawabganj.

**PRA Place: Sholla High School and College. Time: 11.30 AM- 2.00 PM.**

**PRA Team Leader/ Key Facilitator: Dr. Abul Hossain**

**Date: 20.01.2024**

### **Introduction:**

On the morning of 20.01.23, the PRA team reached Sholla High School and college to conduct a PRA with school children. About 30 students were enthusiastically waiting for the PRA event. The principal of Sholla High School & college, Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed gave his inaugural speech. At the very beginning of the PRA session, two students (Joyita and Shovon) sang “Rabindra Sangit” so beautifully and the songs inspired us all participants.

After that, children were so eagerly awaited what coming up next. After a short briefing, Dr. Abul Hossain distributed some chocolates for ice-breaking and making the students friendly. After that, all the students were divided into five groups (A,B,C,D, and E) with an average of six students in a group and a group leader for each group.

Color pens, pencils, paper, and chocolates were distributed among the participants. The participants' groups were instructed to make a Dream Map through their group work. They were given about one hour to make their dream Map.

The objectives of the PRA with school-going children were included:

- a. To know the views of children (through Dream Mapping) on multiple local issues surrounding them and their locality, Nawabganj.
- b. To explore the problems and solutions through the lens of children.

PRA Tools/methods used:

- a. Group workshop (define the purpose, and provide materials)
- b. Dream Map
- c. Problem ranking
- d. Way forward and future direction.

One by one groups presented their dream Maps with a view of how they wanted to see their locality /Nawabganj Upazila in the years to come.

**Summarization of major findings of the Children PRA are displayed below:**

### **Problems and concerns -1**

- a. Scarcity of diversified educational and institutional facilities
- b. No public library or Science Museum in the locality
- c. Vocational institutions and Science clubs do not exist in the locality.
- d. English language clubs or centers do not exist in the locality

**Proposed solutions:**

- a) The establishment of a public library is urgently needed. If there is a public library local people can get an opportunity to read books and newspapers.
- b) A science museum is needed to get real experience and knowledge of sciences.
- c) Vocational institutions are badly needed for making skilled manpower. With the establishment of Vocational Institutes local people and students can receive pragmatic training
- d) Setting up English clubs to learn and practice English can make local students skilled in the English language.
- e) Science clubs are a need so that students of this locality can make themselves science-minded. A science club has to be established.

**Problems and concerns -2**

- a. Scarcity of recreational multiple facilities
- b. No cultural clubs and institutions in the local
- c. No Gym or Bodybuilding clubs in the locality.
- d. No parks or tourism facilities by the sides of the river bank. (Ichamoti River)
- e. Very poor Indoor game facilities in the schools
- f. No Zoo and/or Mini Zoo in the locality

**proposed solutions:**

- a. Cultural Club/ institutions: All of the participants demanded it. They gave more importance to it. The children dream the cultural institution would be like Shilpokola Academy where they practice dance, singing, etc.
- b. Mini Zoo: Chilred PRA raises the demand for Mini Zoo in the locality.
- c. Recreational Parks: Children PRA raises demand for park construction on the bank of the river Ichamoti. Where all the people of the locality enjoy their recreational time and exercise in the morning and evening.
- d. Gym center: Establishing of GYM CENTER is a great demand raised by the Children PRA participants. There is a need for exercise to build a healthy nation.
- e. Indoor game facilities should be increased.

**Problems and concerns -3**

- a. Scarcity of smooth transportation facilities and infrastructure
- b. Traffic congestion
- c. Scarcity of Transport parking areas.

**Proposed solutions:**

- a. **Very good bus stand/ Bus-bay** and smooth transportation facilities are to be established to reduce the traffic jam.
- b. Narrow roads and undeveloped transportation systems have to be improved.

**Problems and concerns -4**

- a. No Industry in the locality
- b. No Fire service station in the locality
- c. Shortage of old age home
- d. Roadside light and Streetlight/ Lamppost are absent in the locality.

**Proposed solutions:**

- a. Streetlights and lamp posts are to be established. Darkness on the roads is a great concern for security particularly for Females.
- b. Old-age home for old people who face vulnerability in society is a great demand that has to be fulfilled
- c. Set up industry and garments to reduce the employment problem
- d. A fire service station ( Fire bridged) should be set up

**Problems and concerns -5**

- a. Poor water and sanitation Facilities (unhygienic, health issues)
- b. Inadequate hospital facilities for people
- c. Men's and women's health are badly addressed.
- d. Arsenic problems

**Proposed solutions:**

- a) Developed pure drinking water and sanitation facilities ( Particularly in educational institutes and public places)
- b) To reduce the arsenic problems proper steps have to be taken by the government.
- c) Well-equipped and pro-people health and hospital facilities have to be developed
- d) Women's and children's health has to be prioritized.

**Problems and concerns -6**

- a. Drug addiction is a big problem among youth in this area.
- b. Early marriage of under marriage aged girls is a big concern in Nawabganj

**Proposed solutions:**

- A) Building awareness on drug addiction to reduce social crime like eve-teasing , and aggressive behavior of youth
- B) Early marriage of girls in the locality should be reduced. In this regard , awareness among girl's parents and ways of women empowerment has to be taken as measures

**Problems and concerns -7**

- a. The Liberation War (1971) related history and facts that happened in this locality during 1971 were not visible to the people of Nawabganj. Though there has been a vibrant history.
- b. There is no initiative for the preservation of historical heritage in Nawabganj.

**Proposed solutions:**

- a. The Liberation War Museum can be established in Nawabganj so that the new generation and children know the history of the Liberation war of 1971.
- b. There are a bunch of historical places and heritage in Nawabganj upazila. The proper initiative must be taken to preserve those historical heritage sites.

**Observations and Reflections:**

- The Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) was conducted in the Sholla High School and College, students altogether with great enthusiasm to make Nawabganj a smart upazila in Dhaka district. Infrastructure, environment, women empowerment, transportation, urban planning, social issues, and community facilities emerged as key focal points.
- It was evident that because of a lack of integrated development planning, there have been many gaps and many things have to be done. For instance, the desire for educational libraries, museums, zoos, and recreational institutions has emerged as a priority of children's dreams.

- Most of the people in this area are staying abroad. In this situation, the family ties become fragile due to various social issues. The social issues have to be addressed.
- Students' perspectives underline the importance of social problem-related issues like - early marriage, drug addiction etc.
- Increasing social awareness programs for ensuring the reduction of early marriage and drug addiction. To save a community from abusing women/ girls a collective measure should be taken in collaboration with relevant institutions and parents of children.

These students dream of a Safe and peaceful new Nawabganj.

**List of participants with group features:**

Sl.NO	Participant Name	Group
01	<b>Nirob Sarkar</b>	<b>Group leader- A</b>
02	Shovan Majumdar	Group -A
03	Rifat Ahmed	Group -A
04	Arjo Biswas	Group -A
05	Md. Galib	Group -A
06	<b>Israt Anjuman Rahim</b>	<b>Group leader- B</b>
07	Afsana Jahan Ful	Group-B
08	Tahsina Ahmed Mona	Group -B
09	Prapti Islam Taba	Group -B
10	Samia Yeasmin	Group -B
11	<b>Joyita Chakraborti</b>	<b>Group-c team leader.</b>
12	Arifa Rahman	Group-c
13	Nusrat Jaman Nafisa	Group-c
14	Lamia Akter	Group-c
15	Mithila AKter	Group-c
16	Hasiba Pranti	Group-c
17	<b>Adiba Akter</b>	<b>Group leader D</b>
18	Mollicka Roy	Group-D
19	Humayra Khanum Naeema	Group-D
20	Fatema	Group-D
21	Athay Raj Bonshi	Group-D
22	<b>Raj Srabonti Trisha</b>	<b>Group Leader-E</b>
23	Tonushree Ghosh	Group-E
24	Mursalin Sikder	Group-E
25	Sandip Ghosh	Group-E
26	Tahsin Janat Toa	Group-E
27	Oyshee Mondol	Group-E

**Glimpse of PRA with Children:**



**Figure 5-43: PRA team with participants.**



Figure 5-44: Group-E with their dream Mapping.

পূর্ণ A

- ১) নীরব প্রকল্প (Team leader)
- ২) দুলাবে মজুমদার
- ৩) বিজয়ত অরুমেদ
- ৪) আর্য বিজয়া
- ৫) জগদীশ

একটি পুনার মাঠে তৈরি।  
সাজসজ্জার সুবিধাও গুরু-একটি ক্রীড়া মাঠ তৈরি।  
একটি ক্রীড়া মাঠ তৈরি।  
সেইসঙ্গে স্টেডিয়াম তৈরি।  
সাংস্কৃতিক প্রতিষ্ঠান তৈরি।  
একটি প্রকার indoor game এর গুরু-একটি পাবনিক সেন্টার তৈরি।  
যদি কী স্ট্রিক্ট খেলা তৈরি।  
কমিউনিটি সেন্টার তৈরি।  
একটি মনোরম হতে হবে।  
একটি নারী-শুভ্রকর্মীদের জন্য কেন্দ্র তৈরি।

A Group's opinion:

- ১) বিজয়ত অরুমেদ:
  - ১) বিজয়ত অরুমেদের শিক্ষণের প্রয়োজন।
  - ২) অতিরিক্ত ন্যায় ক্রীড়ার প্রয়োজন।
  - ৩) বিজয়ত অরুমেদের একটি এবং আনন্দময় মনোরম উদ্যান।
  - ৪) বিজয়ত অরুমেদের আনন্দের সৃষ্টির প্রয়োজন।
  - ৫) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জার প্রয়োজন।
  - ৬) পাঠ্যক্রমের উন্নতি।
  - ৭) আনন্দময় সৃষ্টি।
  - ৮) আনন্দময় সৃষ্টির প্রয়োজন।
  - ৯) আনন্দময় সৃষ্টির প্রয়োজন।
  - ১০) আনন্দময় সৃষ্টির প্রয়োজন।
- ২) বিজয়ত অরুমেদের:
  - ১) ইন্ডোর গেম।
  - ২) GYM
  - ৩) স্টেডিয়াম প্রকল্প এবং স্টেডিয়াম।
  - ৪) একটি পার্ক।
  - ৫) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা তৈরি।
  - ৬) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জার গুরু-একটি স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ৭) একটি স্টেডিয়াম তৈরি।
  - ৮) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা তৈরি।
  - ৯) একটি পাবনিক সেন্টার।
  - ১০) একটি স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা তৈরি।
  - ১১) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ১২) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ১৩) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ১৪) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ১৫) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ১৬) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ১৭) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ১৮) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ১৯) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
  - ২০) স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা এবং স্টেডিয়াম সাজসজ্জা।
- ৩) একটি স্টেডিয়াম-কমিউনিটি সেন্টার।

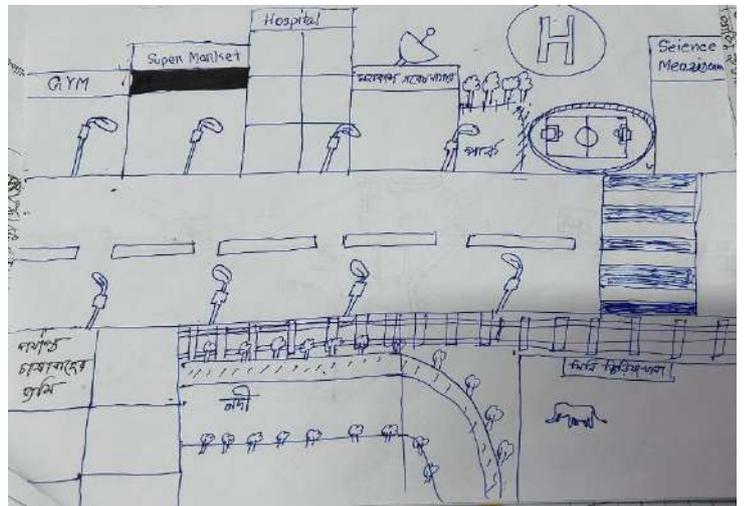


Figure 5-45: PRA with school Children 1

B গ্রাম

- ১/ ইমরাত আব্দুলমান রাহমি - ৬ম
- ২/ অফসানা জাহান ফুল - ৬ম
- ৩/ তাহমিনা শাহমেদ শোনা - ৬ম
- ৪/ প্রাপ্তি ইমলাম তাবা - ৬ম
- ৫/ সামিয়া ইয়াসমিন - ৬ম

- ৬/ নর্দমা
- ৭/ রাস্মায় লচাপলোস্ট
- ৮/ বনাম কর্মসূচী
- ৯/ রাস্মায় ডার্টবিলের বসস্থান

উন্নয়ন কর্মকান্ড

- ১/ লক্ষ্য এখন জিন ৪২। আই অর্গানি  
বাৎসরিক গরুতে খরচ মরকার দেশের প্রকৃতি  
নাগরিক জে অচেতন করেলে <sup>পেলে</sup> হবে। দেশের  
যত প্রকৃত অফল আছে সেগুলোকে উন্নত  
করে হবে। আজি বুঝাচ্ছে চাচ্ছি দেশের  
আর্থিক উন্নয়ন করতে হবে।
- আমাদের এই জেলায় আমকে আমরা  
একটি স্বপ্নের গ্রাম হিসেবে দেখতে চাই।  
আমাদের গ্রাম একটি আদর্শ গ্রাম। এই  
গ্রামকে আধুনিক প্রায় রূপান্তর করতে চাই।  
আমরা যে যে উন্নয়ন কর্মকান্ড করছে  
চাই।
- ৩/ একটি পার্বত্যিক গ্রামগার (If you give  
me a  
good mother  
I will give  
a good  
nation)
- ২/ ডিজিটাইজেশন জন্য একটি লাক
- ৩/ সাংস্কৃতিক সংস্থা
- ৪/ দমবল কর্মী / কায়ার মার্জিন

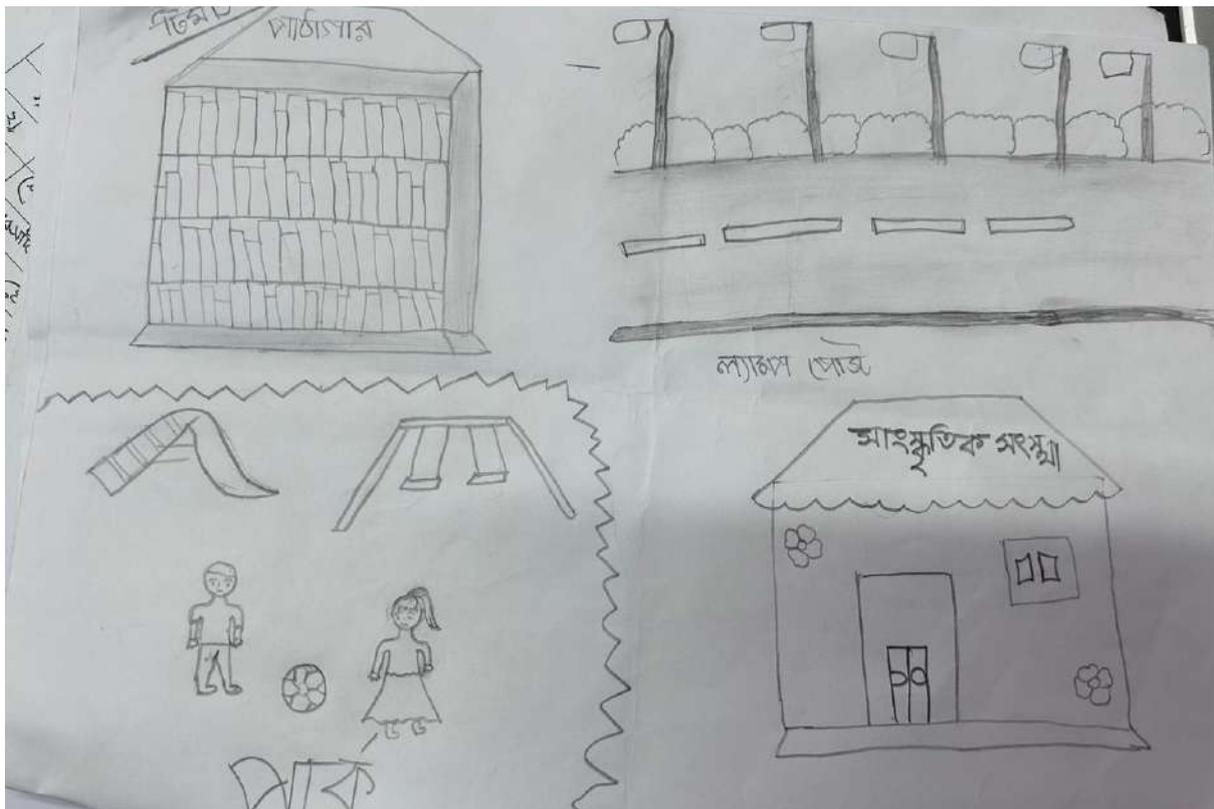


Figure 5-46:PRA with School Children 3



Group ID  
 Leader: Adiba Tashim  
 1) Malika Roy  
 2) Humayun Khanon Nazim  
 3) Fatema  
 4) Athay Raj Begum

আমাদের গ্রামে আমরা যা যা উন্নয়ন চাই তা হলো:

- \* একটি উচ্চশিক্ষা স্কুল
- \* একটি বুদ্ধ পাঠাগার
- \* উন্নত সাস্টিফার্ট
- \* জিপি রাস্তা
- \* নারী উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
- \* একটি সুস্থিত মসজিদ মাদরাসা
- \* কারিগরি শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান কেন্দ্র
- \* দীর্ঘকালীন রাস্তাঘাট
- \* দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশন।
- \* বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ।
- \* সুস্বাদু পানি।
- \* Science club
- \* মাদরাসাটি বন্ধ করিয়ে।

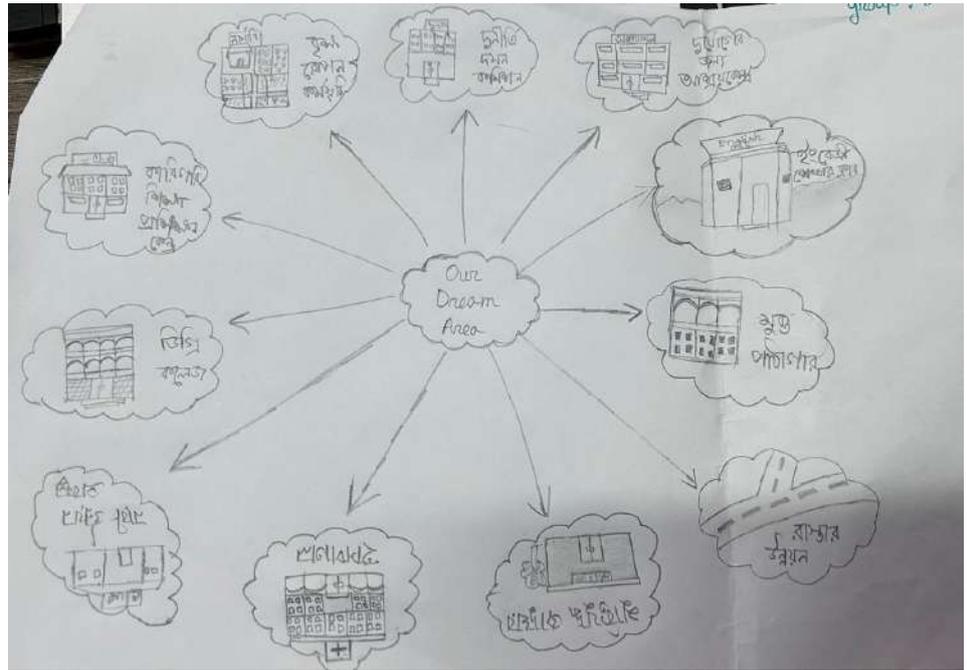


Figure 5-48: PRA with school children 6

গ্রুপ : E  
 রাজ আফতী হুসা  
 জেনী: ২২

২। উচ্চশিক্ষা স্কুল জেনী ২২  
 ৩। কারিগরি শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান জেনী ১২  
 ৩। অক্ষয় ফোর্ড জেনী ২২  
 ৪। আফিম জাহাঙ্গীর জেনী ২২  
 ৫। প্রিন্সি মসজিদ জেনী-২২

শ্রুতি-E

আমাদের জন্মস্থান সোনার। অবিস্মৃত আমাদের জন্মস্থান সোনার।  
 আমরা উন্নত করার জন্য আমাদের অধিকে নিজে নিজে  
 যেতে হবে। আমাদের সোনারকে যদি আমরা উন্নত  
 করতে এবং অবিস্মৃতের প্রকল্প এগিয়ে নিজে যেতে  
 বন্ধ কিছু করে করতে হবে। যেমন আমরা  
 অবকাঠামোর দিক দিয়ে অনেক পিছিয়ে আছি।  
 আমাদের কর্মসম্পাদনের জন্য অবকাঠামো নির্মাণ করতে  
 হবে। যেমন:- কলকরখানা, গার্মেন্টস, ইন্ডাস্ট্রি প্রমুখ।

পরিবহন ব্যবস্থা উন্নত করা:

আমাদের গ্রামে অনেক কারখানা উল্লেখ করা। পরিবহন  
 ব্যবস্থার অবনতির জন্য এই কারখানাগুলোরোকে বিভিন্ন  
 জেলায় নিজে যেতে পারি না। তাই আমাদের পরিবহন  
 ব্যবস্থা আরও উন্নত করতে হবে। তার ফলে আমাদের  
 অর্থনৈতিক দিক দিয়ে আমরা উন্নত হতে  
 পারব।

P.T.C

বিভিন্ন স্থাপত্য নির্মাণ: আমাদের এলাকায় অনেক জেলা  
 যেমন আছে আমাদের বাবা-মা বৃদ্ধ। তারা অনেক  
 সময় তাদের বৃদ্ধ বাবা-মা মাঝে মাঝে  
 আচরণের ফল বিধবা অধিক দিতে পারেন না।  
 তাদের জন্য একটি বৃদ্ধদের দয়াকর। অর্থাৎ  
 আছে আমাদের বাবা-মা নেই। তাদের জন্য  
 একটি এগিয়ে আনা হবে প্রয়োজন।

আমাদের আর দেখি কি "চলুন অধিক দিলে গড়ে  
 উল্লি উন্নয়ন গ্রাম।"

Figure 5-49: PRA with school children 7

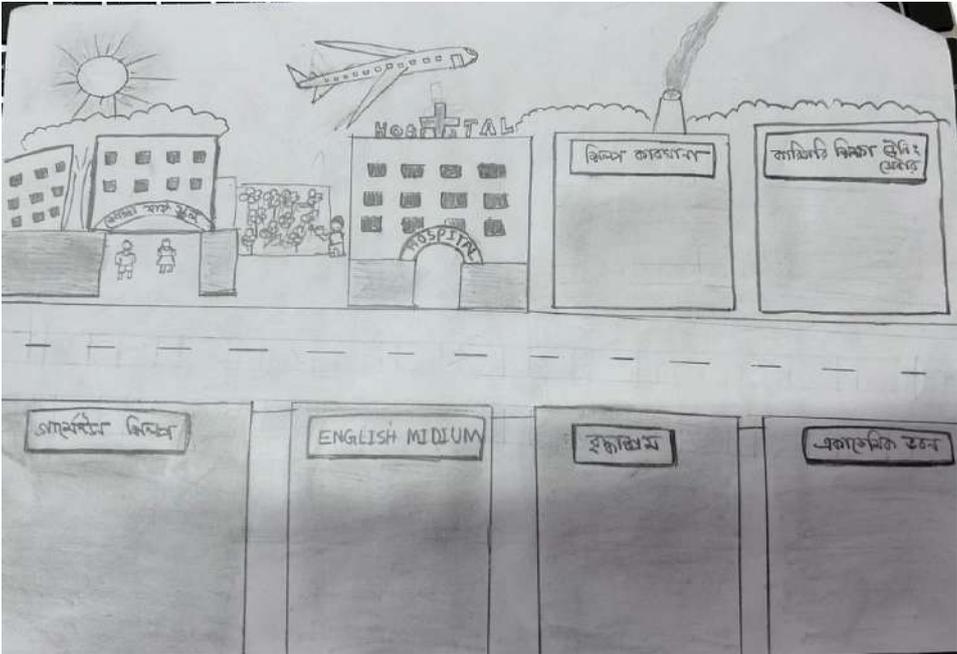


Figure 5-50: PRA with school student

