



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

**Preparation of Development Plan for
Fourteen Upazilas**

Package :02

**Raipura and Shibpur Upazila, District: Narsingdi &
Ishwarganj Upazila, District: Mymensingh**

DRAFT SURVEY REPORT
Agriculture Survey
of
Shibpur Upazila

August, 2016

Joint Venture
of

SCPL Sheltech Consultants Pvt. Ltd

and

 ARC Bangladesh Ltd



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Ministry of Housing and Public Works
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Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas

Package-02
(Ishwarganj Upazila, Mymensingh; Raipura Upazila and Shibpur
Upazila, Narsingdi)

DRAFT SURVEY REPORT

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
of
Ishwarganj Upazila, Mymensingh

August, 2016

Joint Venture of

Sheltech Consultants Pvt. Limited
And
Arc-Bangladesh Limited

JV of SCPL-ABL
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas Project (Package-02)

Ref: SCPL-ABL/UDD/2016/ PRA Report/Shibpur Upazila

Date:

To
The Project Director
“Preparation of Development Plan for fourteen Upazilas” Project
Urban Development Directorate
82, Segunbagicha, Dhaka, 1000.

Subject: Submission of the Final Participatory Rural Appraisal Report of Shibpur Upazila, Narsingdi

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to submit herewith the Final PRA Report of Shibpur Upazila, Narsingdi for your kind information and further action.

Thanking you and assuring you of our best services.

Your Sincerely,

(Dr. Nurul Islam Nazem)
Team Leader, Package -2

(Md. Azibar Rahman)
Socio-economic Expert, Package -2

Encl: As stated.

Copy to:

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Executive Summary

Upazila is now considered very important echelon of development that will incorporate all social, economic, administrative and infrastructure services for the region. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is an operative approach to gather information in both urban and rural areas. In this study, nine wards and eleven unions of Shibpur Upazila have been covered through PRA. Varied participants such as rich and poor, well-educated and less educated, man and woman and leaders and common people have been included in this PRA session which helps to find the problems and potentials exclusively. They have discussed about their problems and spoken about potentials. The five major problems identified and prioritized for Municipality are Poor transportation system, Problem of drainage facilities, No gas connection, Lack of street light and Poor medical facilities. Major potentials are also identified to solve these problems such as their availability of agricultural land, flourishing business, hardworking manpower, scope of fishery & poultry farming and nevertheless the remittance. There are several development priorities for Shibpur Paurashava and as well rural unions. It has been found that short-term development priorities in urban areas are those related to availing urban facilities such as improvement of communication system, connection of gas supply, establishing hospitals, drains and street light etc. which urban people generally expect from the Municipality. Their mid-term priorities are entertainment/recreational facilities, Municipality's own building/ Pourabhaban and eradication of drug addiction. Their long term priorities are development of modern transportation system and modern health facilities in the Pourashava which consequently will improve their quality of life in future. People of Shibpur Pourashava have a common understanding that if they could get the Pourabhaban, other development priorities could be achieved easily.

On the other hand, five major problems are prioritized by rural people of Shibpur such as poor communication system; poor employment opportunity; lack of health service; poor law enforcement and lack of drainage system. It has been found that most short-term development priorities in all unions are reducing unemployment, development of transportation, development of modern health services and improvement of literacy rate. Their mid-term priorities are development of transportation system, development of quality education, electricity and gas for all, enhancement of health facilities and development of drainage condition. Their long term priorities are employment generation; development of educational institutions and establishment of different industries. At a glance, development priorities are mostly related to improvement of basic needs i.e. health, education, employment and transportation to improve the quality of life of rural people of Shibpur.

Abbreviation/Acronyms

a.m.	ante meridiem
ABL	Arc Bangladesh Limited
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GIS	Geographic Information System
HH	Household
hr	hour
i.e.	that is
ICA	Institute of Cultural Affair
km	Kilometer
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
p.m.	post meridiem
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REB	Rural Electrification Board
SCPL	ShelTech Consultants Private Limited
ToP	Technology of Participation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
UDD	Urban Development Directorate

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Letter of Transmittal	i
Executive Summary	ii
List of Abbreviation/Acronyms	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Tables	vi
List of Figures	vi
List of Maps	vi
List of Photographs	vi
CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL: APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Project Context for PRA	1
1.3 Purpose of PRA	2
1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying Areas	2
1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials	2
1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities	2
1.4 PRA Tools	2
1.4.1 Social/Resource Mapping	3
1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)	4
1.4.3 Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus Workshop on Development Needs	4
1.5 Participants and Facilitators of PRA Sessions	6
1.5.1 The Participants	6
1.5.2 PRA Facilitators	6
1.6 PRA Settings, and Schedule of PRA Sessions	7
1.7 PRA Process	8
1.7.1 Preparation	8
1.7.2 Fieldwork	8
1.7.3 Documentation and Compilation of PRA Sessions	8
1.8 Quality Control Measures	8
CHAPTER TWO: PRAs AT MUNICIPAL WARD LEVEL	
2.1 Overview of Shibpur Municipality/Pourashava	9
2.2 Spatial Aspects	11
2.2.1 Findings of Social Mapping	11
2.3 Major Problems and Potentials	12
2.3.1 Problems Identification	12
2.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram	13
2.3.3 Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram	13
2.3.4 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials	14
2.4 Perceived Development Priorities	16
CHAPTER THREE: PRAs AT UNION LEVEL	
3.1 Overview	18
3.2 Spatial Aspects	18
3.2.1 Findings of Social Mapping	19
3.3 Major Problems and Potentials	19
3.3.1 Problems Identification	19
3.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram	21

3.3.3	Potentials Identification	21
3.3.4	Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram	21
3.3.5	Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impacts, Potentials	22
3.4	Perceived Development Priorities for Eleven Unions of Shibpur Upazila	23
3.4.1	Short-term Development Priorities	23
3.4.2	Mid-term Development Priorities	24
3.4.3	Long-term Development Priorities	25

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS

4.1	Key Observations	27
4.2	Limitations of PRA Sessions	27
4.3	Implications of PRA Findings	27

REFERENCE/BIBLIOGRAPHY	29
------------------------	----

APPENDICES

Appendix-I:	Copy of PRA TOR	30
Appendix II:	Individual PRA report of Shibpur Municipality	45
Appendix III:	Individual PRA report at Union Level of Shibpur	62

LIST OF TABLES

	Page No.	
Table-1.1	Category of Participants	6
Table-1.2	PRA Team and Organization	7
Table-1.3	Schedule of PRA session	7
Table-2.1	Shibpur Pourashava	10
Table-2.2	Major Problems of Shibpur Pourashava	12
Table-2.3	Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials	14
Table-2.4	Short Term Development Priorities of Shibpur Pourashava	16
Table-2.5	Mid Term Development Priorities of Shibpur Pourashava	16
Table-2.6	Long Term Development Priorities of Shibpur Pourashava	17
Table-3.1	Major problems of eleven unions of ShibpurUpazila	20
Table-3.2	Major potentials of eleven unions of ShibpurUpazila	21
Table-3.3	Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials of Shibpur Upazila	22
Table-3.4	Short-term Development Priorities for eleven unions of Shibpur Upazila	24
Table-3.5	Mid-term Development Priorities for eleven unions of Shibpur Upazila	25
Table-3.6	Long-term Development Priorities for eleven unions of Shibpur Upazila	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Major Five Potentials of Shibpur Paurashava	14
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LIST OF MAPS

Map 1.1	Shibpur Upazila	1
Map 2.1	Shibpur Paurashava	9
Map 3.1	Shibpur Upazila Unions	18

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 2.1	Preparing Social Map of Pourashava	11
Photograph 2.2	Social Map of Paurashava	11
Photograph 2.3	Venn diagram of problems of Shibpur Pourashava	13
Photograph 3.1	Preparing Social Map at Union Level	19
Photograph 3.2	Social Map of one union	19

CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL APPROACH AND PROCESS

1.1 Introduction

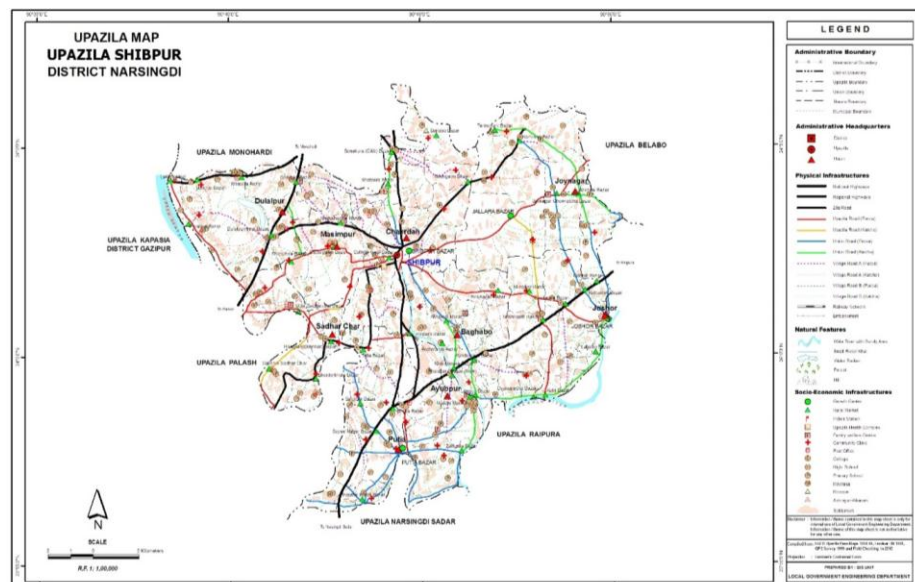
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is considered to be one of the popular and effective approaches to gather information in rural areas. This approach was developed in early 1990s with considerable shift in paradigm from top-down to bottom-up approach and from blueprint to the learning process. In fact,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

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

1.2 Project Context for PRA

Considering the benefit of PRA, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) under Ministry of Housing and Public Works has taken initiative to collect the information on local problems with causes, impact and local potentials as well as development priorities of the local people for preparing 20 years long development plan of fourteen Upazilas under the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) funded project entitled “Preparation of Development plan for Fourteen Upazilas”. In this regard, UDD management has taken decision to conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Sessions at each Union level in the rural areas and one session each ward under municipality areas (see Map-1). Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) session has been conducted on 01 November to 05 November 2015 at Shibpur Upazila where 236 participants were involved. Social Mapping, Problems Identification and Prioritization, Potentials Identification and Prioritization, Cause and Effect Diagram and Technology of Participation (ToP) are the three PRA tools that have been applied for collecting the opinions of community people in preparing development plan for 20 years in Shibpur Upazila.

Map 1.1: Shibpur Upazila



1.3 Purpose of PRA

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

1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying Areas

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

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

1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials

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

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

1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities

Technology of Participation (ToP) has been applied for classifying the needs in context of short term, medium and long term planning. The short term means 2-5 years, the medium term means 5-10 years and the long term is more than 10 years up to 20 years. In the ToP session of PRA, participants will categorize the identified problems which will identify through social and Venn diagram method. The purposes of Top are:

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

1.4 PRA Tools

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

1.4.1 Social Resource Mapping

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

Purpose of Social Mapping

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

Procedure of Social/Resource Mapping

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

Step-1:

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

Step-2

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

Step-3

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

Step-4

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

Step-5

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

Step-6

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

Step-7

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

Step-8

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

1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)

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

1.4.3 Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus Workshop on Development Needs

Technology of Participation is very purposeful PRA tool because it is unparalleled for getting people's in-depth knowledge and views about their assets, problems, potentials, development needs and planning aspirations. It is also effective to engage all the group members in contributing thoughts and ideas and participate in generating a clear plan of action for a specific event or activity which is helpful to prepare problem minimizing sustainable plan. Flip chart, sticky wall, spray, masking tape, sticky glue, board pin, Meta cards, white papers, color markers, sign pens, poster papers, registration signup sheets, camera and videos, etc. are needed to prepare ToP. The tool is effective to identify the short, medium and long term development priorities.

Step-1 (This session is called Warm Up)

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

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

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

Step-2 (This session is called Orientation)

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

Step-3 (This session is called Brainstorming)

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

Step-4 (The session is called Organizing)

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

Step-5 (The session is called Naming)

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

Step-6 (Conversation on Priorities)

For identifying development priorities for short-term (within 5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long term (10-20 years) planning, the facilitator has asked the followings:

Which of these are you most passionate about?

Which of these would be easiest to make happen? Hardest?

Which would make the most difference for us in the community? (Each person puts a blue dot on the title card they choose)

Which needs to happen first so other things can happen? (Put a red dot)

Which would take the longest to accomplish and can be done later? (Put a yellow dot)

Step-7 (Closing reflection)

At the end of PRA with ToP, the facilitator has asked following questions:

What one thing/term/phrase do you remember from the day?

What one activity you did today?

What did you like? High point?

What didn't you like? Low point?

What did go well? What went wrong?

What one thing you will take from here? Participants will be asked to make a comment or to express one thing they will do after this event.

1.5 PRA Participants and Facilitators

1.5.1 The Participants

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

Total 236 participants have attended in the PRA sessions in 10 different study locations of Shibpur Upazila from 01-05 November 2015 towards. PRA session has started at 11:00 a.m. and continued up to 14:30 p.m.

1.5.2 Field Facilitators

As per ToR (see Annexure-I), PRA team has formed comprising one Planner, one Social Scientist (Facilitator), one Graduate from any field (Co-Facilitator cum Rapporteur) and one Logistics Manager. Half day training was given to the team members on the selected PRA tools and techniques. Two teams have worked together in two unions as a part of on the job training for team members at the beginning stage and then teams have worked individually. Name and Designation of PRA team members shown in Table-1.1

Table-1.1: PRA Team and Organization

PRA Team	Organization
Md. Azibar Rahman: Social Expert and key facilitator	Sheltech Consultants Pvt. Limited And Arc-Bangladesh, Dhaka
Rakeeb Askari and Md. Walid Reza: Co-Facilitators	
Mehedi Alam: Logistics Manager	
Md. Rubaiyat Islam: Rapporteur	

1.6 PRA Settings, and Schedule of PRA Sessions

PRA workshops were conducted in a convenient time when the Union Chairman and members along with local knowledgeable and experienced participants were able to spend few hours at a convenient location decided by the local people. Facilitators contacted with local contact persons and arranged timely arrival and facilitation of these workshops. Up officials and the planning team of the Package 2 set several times to discuss the goals and procedures of the PRA. Then the Project Director and his UDD team set with the social expert with other planning team members to finalize the tools of PRA, the detailed steps of PRA techniques followed, and the formats of the sessions, the criteria of participants, and the reporting were settled. Then half day training was given to the team members on the selected PRA tools and techniques. Two teams have worked together in two unions as a part of on the job training for team members at the beginning stage and then teams have worked individually. PRA session has been scheduled before lunch and continued up to 3-4 hours with the participants. After PRA session preparation of materials and social/resource mapping has been conducted. Schedule of PRA sessions conducted in Shibpur can be seen at a glance in Table-1.2.

Table-1.2: Schedule of PRA Session

	Shibpur Upazila		Shibpur Paurashava	
	Name of Union	PRA Date	Name of Ward	PRA Date
01	Sadharchar Union	01-11-2015	All wards	05-11-2015
02	Ayubpur Union	03-11-2015		
03	Baghab Union	03-11-2015		
04	Chokrodha Union	05-11-2015		
05	Dulalpur Union	02-11-2015		
06	Joynagar Union	01-11-2015		
07	Masimpur Union	01-11-2015		
08	Putia Union	01-11-2015		
09	Sadherchar Union	01-11-2015		

1.7 PRA Process

1.7.1 Preparation

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

1.7.2 Fieldwork

Trained field facilitators have been responsible for contacting, inviting and confirming minimum number of participants of PRA representing the target area (Union Parishad/Municipal Ward) maintaining professional standards and integrity by informing the purpose of contacts, the role of host and consulting agencies of the project, the previous visits and contacts by the project team, the procedure of conducting PRA sessions. PRA sessions were scheduled in consultation with the Ward Members/Ward Councilors, Teachers, Businessmen/Dealers/Brokers/Traders, NGOs/CSOs/Union, Imams/religious priests or leaders, Farmers/laborers, Journalist, Professional (physician/engineers), Local elite/politician/Others of the area. 15-20 participants have been selected from each union for rural area and each three wards under municipal area. PRA session has been held at Union Parishad of all unions. Chairs have been provided for siting of participants. Everybody has been encouraged to talk and not letting someone dominate rather building consensus. Facilitators also confirmed reflection session by asking one male and one female participant to tell briefly their evaluation on the PRA process and finally make all the participants to take oath to continue support in future project activities especially helping consulting firms during other surveys in Shibpur.

1.7.3 Documentation and Compilation of PRA Sessions

Proper & timely documentation was an integral part of these PRA sessions. Facilitators compiled all notes and checked Meta cards, flip charts and sticky wall materials to document individual PRA report covering the group dynamics, description of the Union/Municipality, and outputs like social map, identification of problems and potentials, and long, medium and short term development needs. Individual PRA report has been written at night of the same day of PRA session using Laptop computers. The team took help of digital

photographs taken in the PRA session. Finally, all hard copies of each PRA session have been preserved in separate file with names in it.

1.8 Quality Control Measures

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

CHAPTER TWO: PRAs At MUNICIPAL WARD LEVEL

2.1 Overview of Shibpur Municipality/Paurashava

Shibpur Paurashava under the administrative jurisdiction of Shibpur Upazila in Narsingdi District has an area of 9.00 sq.km. The boundary of the study area is: **North:** On the north side of the study area, Chokrada Union and Monohordi Upazilla are situated; **West:** On the west side of the study area, Masimpur Union is situated; **South:** On the south side of the study area, Putia Union is located; **East:** On the east side of the study area, Chakradha Union, Bagabo Union and Joynagar Union are located (please see Map 2.1). Some important features of Shibpur Paurashava have been accumulated in Table 2.1.

Map 2.1: Shibpur Paurashava

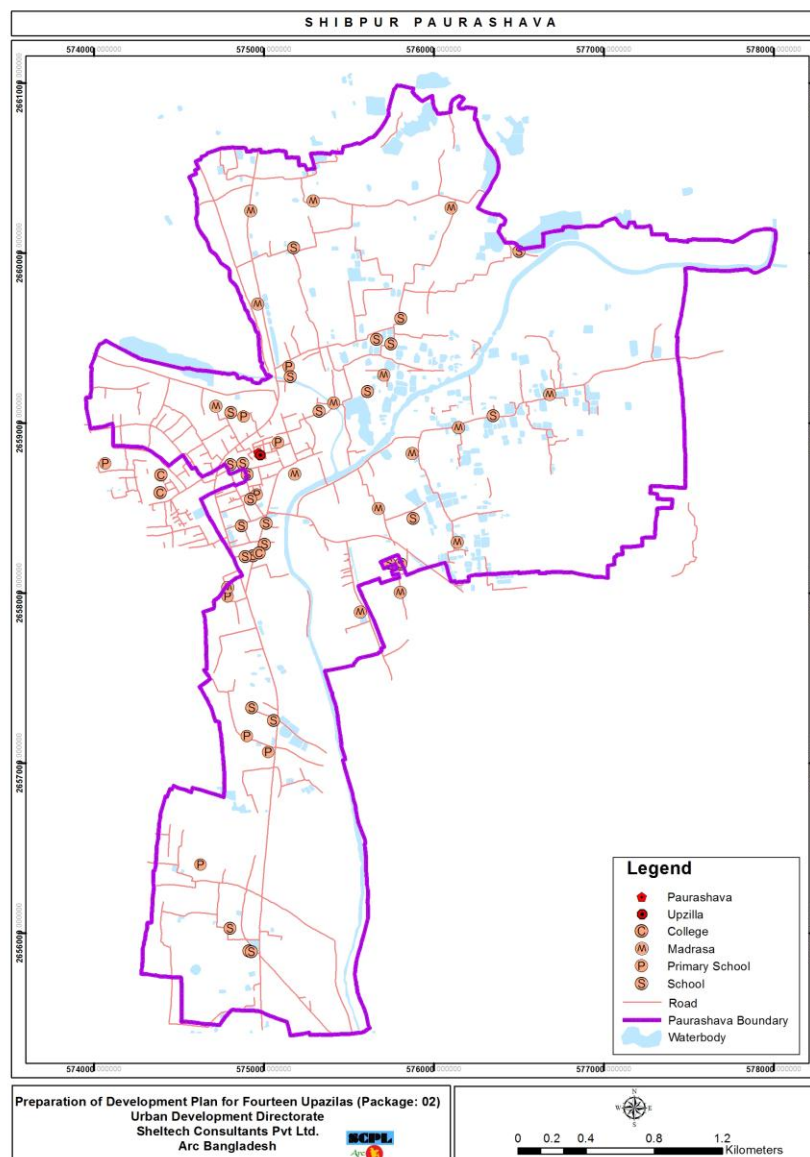


Table 2.1: Shibpur Paurashava	
Features/ Characteristics	Remarks
Population	25000(Muslim 22000and Hindus 3000)
Male	15000
Female	10000
Literacy Rate	85%(Male 45%and female 40%
Hat Bazar	1
High school	3
Junior School	7
Madrasa	3
Govt. Primary school	6
Registered Primary school	2
Health center	1
Union land office	2
Road	9K.M.(Pucca 7K.M. and earthen 2 K.M.
River road	4k.m.
Religious institution	20(Mosque18 and mondir2)
Fire service station	1
Petrol pump	1
Auditorium	1
Freedom fighter bhavan	1
Dakbanglo	1
Post office	1
Restaurant	12
Others(Gas field ,ancient archeology, mineral resources)	
Eidgaon	2
Exhibition field	2

Source: Shibpur Paurashava, 2015

Table 2.2: Major Problems of Shibpur Paurashava

Major Problems of Shibpur Paurashava	
Type of problems	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate drainage system • Waterlogging • Poor communication system and broken road • No street Light • Problem of conservancy management • No gas connection (Ward no 1,2,3,6 and 9) • Inadequate Water supply • Shortage of pure drinking water • Problem of sanitation • No cold storage • Shortage of agricultural machineries services • Inadequate cyclone shelter • Inadequate medical facilities • Shortage of doctor, treatment and medicine • No government college and university • Problem of drug addiction 	All Wards

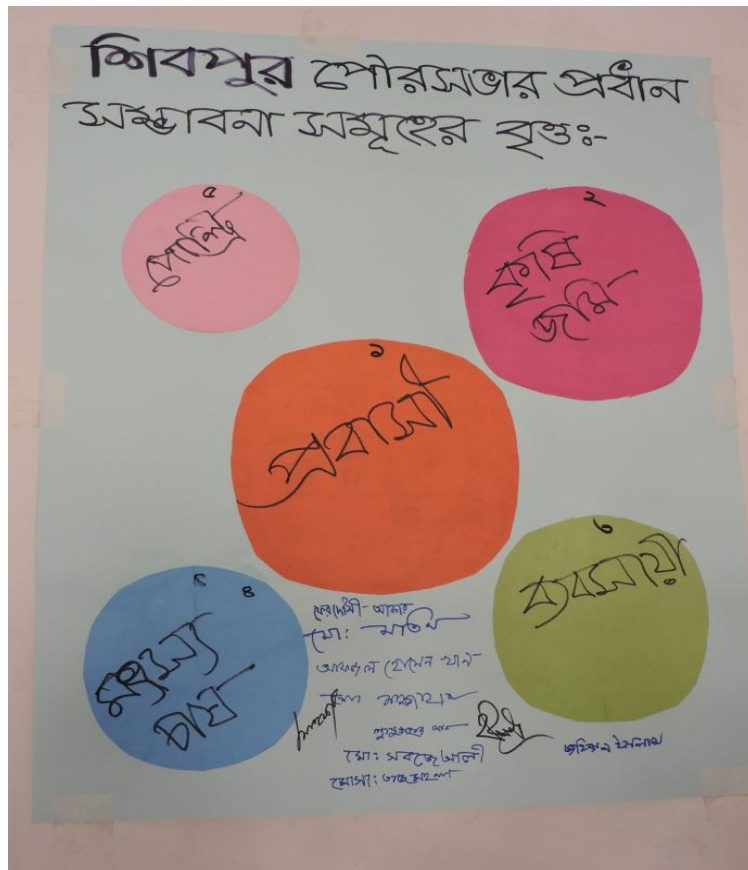
Source: PRA, 2015

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

2.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

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

1. Poor transportation system
2. Problem of drainage facilities
3. No gas connection
4. Lack of street light
5. Poor medical facilities



Photograph 2.4: Major Five Potentials of Shibpur Paurashava

2.3.4 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 2.3: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Poor communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken road • No elected mayor • Shortage of fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often occurs accident and facing • Problem of stealing and robbing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough space for widening of roads • Hard working people
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of drains • Shortage of fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates water logging • Roads are broken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough land for build drain
3. No gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucratic complexity • Negligence of top level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase fuel cost • Increase environmental pollution • Municipality citizen Deprive of f municipality facilities • Day by day trees and forest less in the locality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas line supply by the municipality
4.No street lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of fund • Existing street lights are damages due to lack of maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of street light • Law and order situation is not good • People are facing various harassment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity line already supply in the municipality area
4. Emergency health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate hospital/clinic • Shortage of good doctor • Shortage of medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are facing barrier to health services • People has died due to shortage of emergency health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough Govt. land to established hospital

Source: PRA, 2015

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

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities

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

Table 2.4: Short Term Development Priorities of Shibpur Paurashava

Short Term Development Priorities	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop modern transportation system • Development of modern health services. • Demand of gas connection • Improve drainage system • Street light • Demand of Dustbin • Demand of drug addiction free Paurashava • Demand of Paurashava election • Demand of Pourabhavan. • Establish recreational facilities 	All Ward

Table 2.5: Mid Term Development Priorities of Shibpur Paurashava

Mid Term Development Priorities	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demand of Paurabhavan/Municipality Building.• Develop modern transportation system• Improve drainage system• Development of entertainment system.• Demand of drug addiction free Paurashava	All Ward

Table 2.5: Long Term Development Priorities of Shibpur Paurashava

Long Term Development Priorities	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop modern transportation system• Establish modern health facilities• Improve recreational facilities• Establish Paurabhavan	All Ward

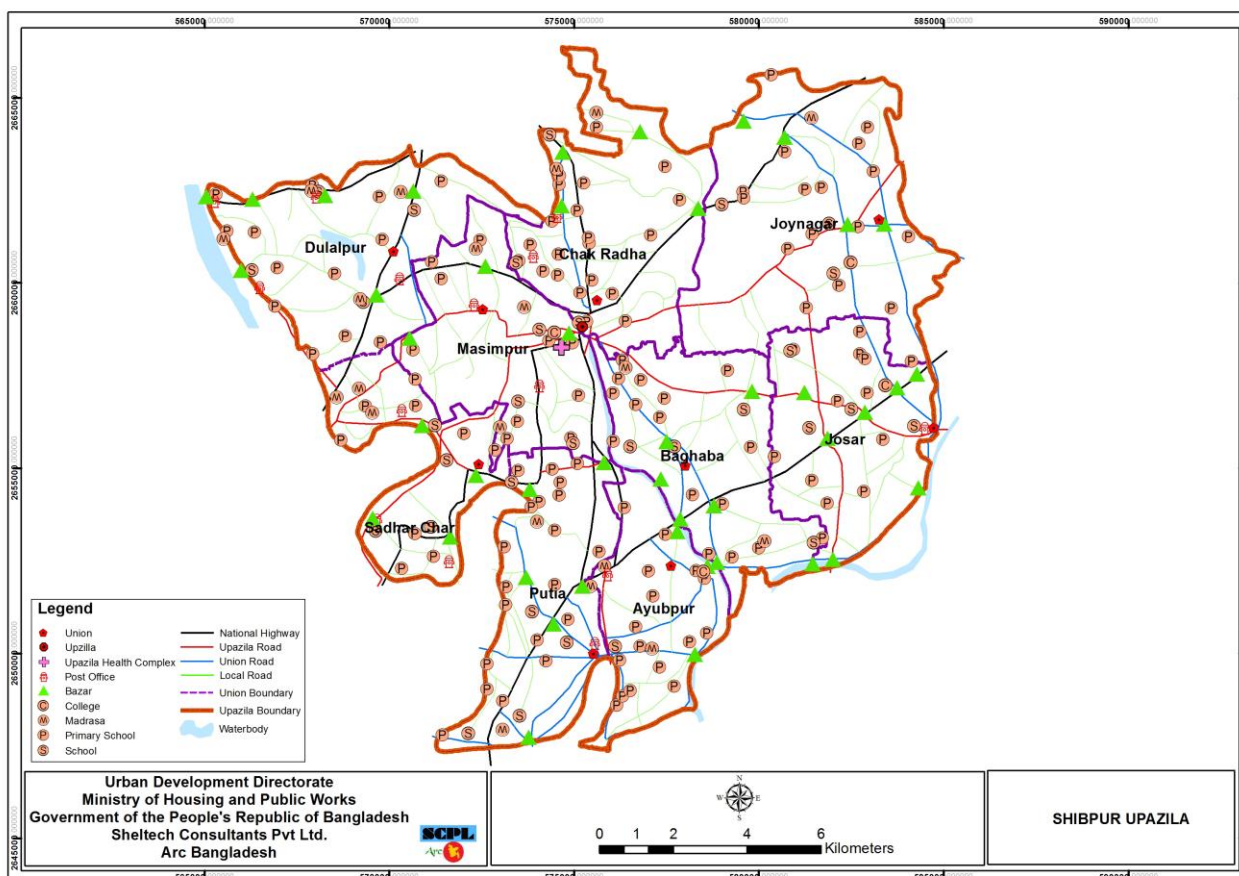
CHAPTER THREE: PRAs at UNION LEVEL

3.1 Overview

The Shibpur, the second biggest upazila of Narsingdi zila in respect of area, came into existence in 1918 and was upgraded to upazila in 1984. It is generally believed that in long past it was a centre of worship of God Shib. The upazila might have derived its name as Shibpur from the name of Shib a hero of mythology. Shibpur Upazila (Narsingdi district) is located in between 23°56' and 24°07' North Latitudes and in between 90°38' and 90°50' East Longitudes. It has an area of 206.89 sq. km. It has 9 Wards, 9 Unions, 132 Mouzas and Mahallas, and 194 villages (BBS, 2011). It is bounded by Monohardi Upazila on the North, Raipura, Narsingdi Sadar and Palash Upazilas on the South, Belabo and Raipura Upazilas on the East, Palash and Kapsasia Upazilas on the West. It is formed as Thana on 12 January 1918.

Shibpur Upazila is consisted of nine unions named Ayubpur Union, Bagabo Union, Chakradha Union, Dulalpur Union, Jaynagar Union, Masimpur Union, Joshar Union, Putia Union (please see Map 3.1). Area of unions of Shibpur Upazila is 205.4 sq km. Total Population is 2, 54,751 and density is 1282. Average literacy rate of the unions is 48.8 %.

Map 3.1: Unions of Shibpur Upazila



3.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

	
<p>Photograph 3.1.1: Preparing Social Map at Union Level (Joynagar Union)</p>	<p>Photograph 3.1.2: Social Map of one Union (Joynagar Union)</p>

3.3 Major Problems and Potentials

3.3.1 Problems Identification

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

Table 3.1: Major problems of nine unions of Shibpur Upazila

1.	Water logging	1, 2, 3, 4
2.	Lack of drainage system	1, 2, 6, 7, 8
3.	Lack of health services	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9
4.	No job opportunity	All (except 4)
5.	Poor communication system	All
6.	Environmental pollution	7, 8
7.	No gas/Fuel	1, 3, 5, 8
8.	Unplanned electricity connection	2, 4, 5, 7, 9
9.	No excavation of river/canal	6
10.	Unplanned excavation of pond	1, 6
11.	Deforestation	3
12.	Lack of sanitation system	3, 7, 9
13.	Dearth of pure drinking water	5, 6, 9
14.	Lack of canal digging	5, 6, 9
15.	Poor law enforcement system	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
16.	Lack of playground and cultural hub	2, 7
17.	Problem of drug addiction.	6, 7, 9

Source: PRA Survey, 2015

Note: * 1= Ayubpur Union, 2 = Bagabo Union, 3 = Chakradha Union,
4 = Dulalpur Union, 5 = Joynagar Union, 6 = Joynagar Union,
7 = Joshar Union, 8 = Putia Union, 9 = Sadherchar Union,

3.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

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

1. Poor Communication System
2. Poor Employment opportunity
3. Lack of health service
4. Poor law enforcement system
5. Lack of drainage system

3.3.3 Potentials Identification

Table 3.2: Major potentials of nine unions of Shibpur Upazila

Sl.	Major Potentials	Unions*
1.	Bill and water bodies	1
2.	Agricultural	1, 3, 4, 5, 9
3.	Fisheries.	All (Except 6 & 7)
4.	Poultry	All (Except 6)
5.	Remittance	1, 5, 8, 9
6.	Hardworking People.	1, 3, 8
7.	Small and cottage industry	1, 7
8.	Tourism	2, 7
9.	Industrialization	2, 9
10.	Cultivating of vegetables and fruits	5, 7
11.	Skilled and active human resource	5, 6, 7, 9
12.	Gas field	7
13.	Cultivation of vegetables and fruits	3
14.	Highway	4, 5, 8
15.	Archeological site	8
16.	Cattle rearing	5, 8, 9

Source: PRA Survey, 2015

Note: * 1= Ayubpur Union, 2 = Bagabo Union, 3 = Chakradha Union,

4 = Dulalpur Union, 5 = Joynagar Union, 6 = Joynagar Union,

7 = Joshar Union, 8 = Putia Union, 9 = Sadherchar Union,

3.3.3 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram

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

1. Poultry
2. Fisheries.
3. Agricultural
4. Remittance
5. Skilled and active human resource

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

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

Table 3.3: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials of Shibpur Upazila

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Poor communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken roads • Narrow roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase communication system. • Problem of transportation for various products. • Increase transport cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand and soil in the area • Hardworking people
2. Poor Employment opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug addiction • Stealing and robbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training • Employment opportunity
3. Lack of health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor • Lack of medicine • Lack of ambulance • Underdeveloped union health complex • Underdeveloped transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor people are depriving from health treatment • Delivery and pregnant women are not getting proper treatment in proper time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing community clinic 4
4. Poor law enforcement system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For this situation due to unemployment. • No opportunity to work in local industries for the local people. • Administration and police are self-destroyed mentality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase terrorism ,stealing and robbing • Increase social instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any support from local administration.
5. Lack of drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drain for enough water passing • No drain for passing water in entire union. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every year affected by water logging • Increase financial losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough land and any development

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities for eleven unions of Shibpur Upazila of Narsingdi District.

Based on Individual Ward Level PRA reports (please see Annexure: III), the recommended development priorities of Shibpur Upazila's Unions have been outlined in Table-3.4, 3.5 & 3.6. It has been found that most short-term development priorities in all unions are reducing unemployment, development of transportation, development of modern health services and improvement of literacy rate. Their mid-term priorities are development of transportation system, development of quality education, electricity and gas for all, enhancement of health facilities and development of drainage condition. Their long term priorities are employment generation; development of educational institutions and establishment of different industries. At a glance, development priorities are mostly related to improvement of basic needs i.e. health, education, employment and transportation to improve the quality of life of rural people of Shibpur.

Table 3.4: Short term Development Priorities for nine unions of Shibpur Upazila

Short Term Development Priorities	Unions
• Demand of for gas connection.	1, 2 , 7
• Demand for cold storage	1, 7
• Literacy rate increase	1, 5 , 6 , 7
• Reducing unemployment	All
• Development of transportation	All
• Development of fisheries	1
• Development of modern health services	All
• River and canal dredging.	3,
• Demand of established new school building	1, 3
• Drug free society	2, 9
• Reduction of water logging	3,

Note: * 1= Ayubpur Union, 2 = Bagabo Union, 3 = Chakradha Union,

4 = Dulalpur Union, 5 = Joynagar Union, 6 = Joynagar Union,

7 = Joshar Union, 8 = Putia Union, 9 = Sadherchar Union,

Table 3.5: Midterm Development Priorities for nine unions of Shibpur Upazila

Mid Term Development Priorities	Unions
• Cold storage	1
• Development of transportation	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9
• Developed quality educational system	1, 3, 4, 5
• Electricity and gas for all	1, 3, 5, 8
• Demand of Educational institute	1, 2, 8
• Development of employment	1, 9
• Enhancement of health amenities	2, 4, 8
• Demand of developed drainage system	5, 6, 8

Note: * 1= Ayubpur Union, 2 = Bagabo Union, 3 = Chakradha Union,
4 = Dulalpur Union, 5 = Joynagar Union, 6 = Joynagar Union,
7 = Joshar Union, 8 = Putia Union, 9 = Sadherchar Union,

Table 3.6: Long term Development Priorities for nine unions of Shibpur Upazila

Long Term Development Priorities	Unions
• Demand of cold storage	1, 8
• Demand of development of transportation.	1, 6
• Demand of employment generation	All
• Develop educational institution	1, 4, 5, 6, 7
• Demand of establishing industries	2, 3, 5, 6
• Demand of technical training for women	4

Note: * 1= Ayubpur Union, 2 = Bagabo Union, 3 = Chakradha Union,
4 = Dulalpur Union, 5 = Joynagar Union, 6 = Joynagar Union,
7 = Joshar Union, 8 = Putia Union, 9 = Sadherchar Union,

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION

4.1 Key Observations

The key observations of PRA study are:

- From the social mapping, it is evident that Shibpur Paurashava and all 09 unions are having almost common problems. All the problems or issues indicated or identified by the local skilled persons with the spatial location of the issues.
- Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, impact and potentials. Total 38 no of problems have been identified from the study areas, of which Insufficient Educational Facilities, Unemployment, Water logging, Poor communication system and Poor medical facilities are the common problems in all locations. Again, Lack of vocational training, Electricity Problem and some social problems like drug addiction, early marriage, and corruption are also identified as their less important problems. Among all the study areas, in spite of being a Paurashava, Shibpur Paurashava is also suffering from lack of medical facilities, educational, communication, Absence of gas connection, waterlogging and so on.
- From the opinions of local people, there is no gas connection in the study locations. The people from Joynagar, Bagabo, Dulalpur are suffering from Insufficient Electricity Supply. All the study areas' communication systems are very poor except Chakradha and Joshar Union. Masimpur, Aiubpur, Putia, Sadherchar, Dulalpur and Shibpur Paurashava are experiencing serious water logging among all other areas due to lack of drainage system. There is a limitations of improved, modern hospital, experienced doctor and other medical facilities in all the areas. In the educational sector Dulalpur, Joynagar, Bagabo are suffering most in all other areas. Again the people also spoke about Lack of industries, Lack of Playground/ Park and cultural amenities, Unemployment as their less prominent problems.
- The local inhabitants also identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. Most of the participants mentioned Agricultural land (Paddy), Fisheries, Fruit garden, Poultry Farm, Foreign Remittance and Cattle Rearing as their main potential to development among all the identified potentials.
- The participants have demanded the development in many aspects which needs to be fulfilled for improving their lifestyle as well as environment. The demands are not same for all the areas and sometime the demands are asked by more than one participant. It is found that, most of the demands are concentrated in the communication, education, electricity, employment sector and found almost all the area. On the other hand, gas supply, auditorium, park facilities are asked by few people from one or two union

4.2 Limitations of PRA Sessions

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

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

4.3 Implications of PRA Findings

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

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

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

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

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

“Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas”

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Guideline

A. Purpose of PRA

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

B. PRA Tools to be used:

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

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

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

E. Field Facilitators:

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

F. PRA Participants

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

G. Roles of Field Facilitators in the Field

1. Collection of Materials and Contact Lists

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

2. Selection and invitation of participants

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

3. Facilitate Sessions and reflection for better facilitation

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

4. Documentation and compilation of PRA

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

5. Report preparation of PRA/deliverable

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

H. Session Format

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

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

- i) Registration (sign up)
- ii) Opening, introductions, expectations
- iii) Social mapping
- iv) Venn diagram
- v) Lunch break

- vi) Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus Workshop
- vii) Reflection and closing

I. Distribution of PRAs by Upazila, Ups and Municipality

Upazilla	No. of Unions	No. of Municipal Wards	No. of PRA
Sagata	10	-	10
Sonatola	7	9	16
Sariakandi	12	9	21
Total	29	18	47

J. Timeline for PRA Sessions

Upazilla	PRA
Sagatha	June 8-12, 2015 (Monday -Friday)
Sonatola	June 13-17, 2015 (Saturday-Wednesday)
Sariakandi	June 18-24, 2015 (Thursday-Wednesday)
Draft Report	June 30, 2015 (Tuesday)

K. Process Description of Tools

Social Mapping

Objectives

- ❖ To map local area’s assets, resources and features (natural, physical, environmental, social, economic etc.)
- ❖ to locate problems and resources in the area through map
- ❖ To prepare a map based on resource base of the area

Timeframe:

45 minutes – 60 minutes

Materials needed:

Union/Pourashava Map, Drawing paper/Flipchart paper, Colour markers/Sketch pen; Pencils, Pencil cutter, Eraser, Gum, Sticky wall, Masking Tape, Chalk, Floor mat/Carpet etc.

Norms

Set norms or remind pre-set norms for this group learning exercise and one of the norms is that it is not necessary for everyone to agree on everything but needs most people’s agreement. However, everyone in the group deserves respect. Participants should refrain from judging, interrupting or ridiculing others, and should respect the privacy of others by maintaining confidentiality.

Steps

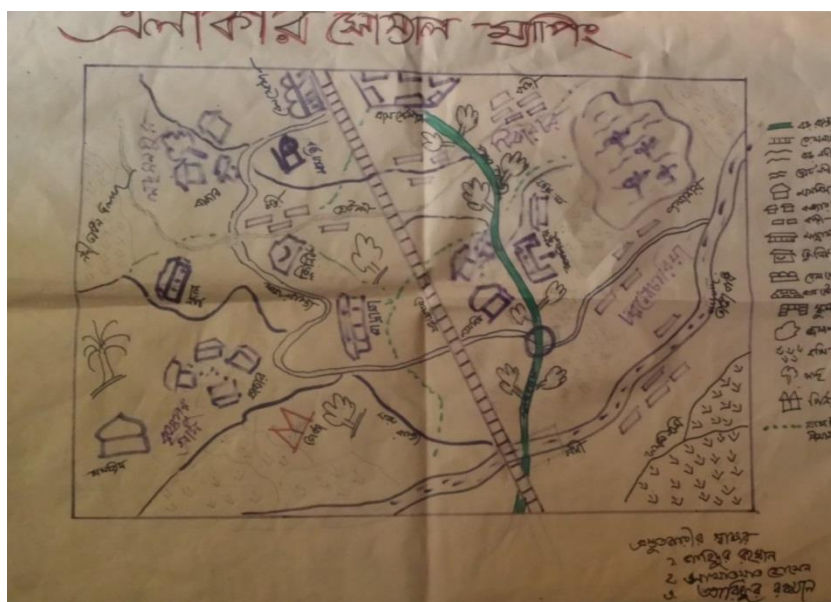
- (a) The facilitator will explain the procedure of the preparation of social mapping to the participants in an easy and simple manner.
- (b) The facilitator will elect person (s) for drawing the social map on the basis of group discussion and request the other participants to the person involve in social mapping.
- (c) Hang the Union/Pourashava map (if available) in a suitable place where all participants can look it clearly. If not available, explain that you are asking them to imagine about the existing

scenarios of their union/target wards of pourashava and draw that image on drawing paper or on the ground.

(d) The poster or paper will be placed on the table, floor or board.

(d) Some participants may not be accustomed to using a writing utensil, so encouragement and patience are needed. Some participants may not be accustomed to using a writing utensil, so encouragement and patience are needed. One alternative is to clear an area of dirt or sand and ask people to create a map using objects found in area. Reassure the participants that things do not have to be drawn exactly – the map is only to get a general idea of what the community looks like. One alternative is to clear an area of dirt or sand and ask people to create a map using objects found in area. Reassure the participants that things do not have to be drawn exactly – the map is only to get a general idea of what the community looks like. The boundary of the area will draw cautiously, and then the map will be drawn collectively with the help of marker or sign pen. Then ask to the participants to draw the wards as well as mouza boundary on the floor or on the paper.

(e) Ask the participants to draw all of the resources in the Union/Target Wards of Pourashava. Different types of resources such as road, pond, agricultural land, river, homesteads, school etc. will be located on the map by using marker or sign pen. (Explain that “resources” are buildings, organizations, people, or services that are available to the area when they are needed. “ like roads, houses, health facilities (pharmacies, hospitals, clinics etc.), post office, schools/college/madrasha, religious buildings, graveyard, crematorium, water wells, public baths, markets, schools, factories, rivers, beel, pond, embankment, flood/hazard prone area, flood shelter, bus stand, launch ghat, agricultural land, forest, etc.).



(f) Surrounding unions and important areas or establishments around the boundary will also be plotted on the map.

(g) Ask the participants to mark the north direction of the map and to draw the boundary of the Union/ Wards of Pourashava on the floor with chalk on floor or on paper by wooden pencil.

(h) Signature of the participants' will take on the map drawn by them.

(i) Necessary correction will be made by displaying the map just drawn.

- (j) Facilitators will observe all activities closely and ask to the participants whether all existing features have drawn correctly or not. If the participants agreed that all available features have drawn on the map correctly and no need to adding or deleting any object. Then the map will draw on the paper without changing any object in case of map drawn on the ground.
- ❖ Ask participants to mark where different groups in the community live (i.e. the wealthy, the labourers, different religious groups, different ethnic groups etc.).
 - ❖ Ask them to identify the various community resources by name or with a symbol which can easy understand to third person.
 - ❖ Ask the participants whether all features have drawn on the paper correctly or not. If the participants agreed that all features have drawn on the paper correctly.
 - ❖ Then Facilitators will thank to participants for providing their input and product a nice purposeful map.

Venn Diagram

Objectives

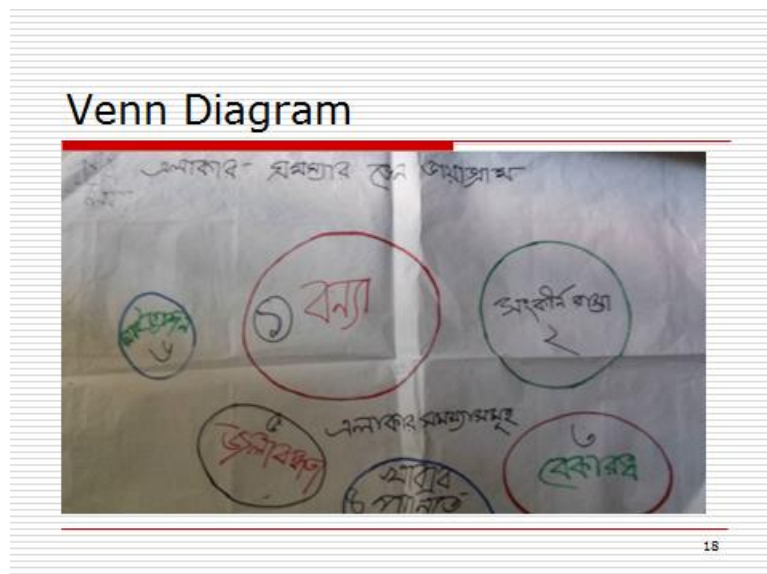
- ❖ To identify the problems/risks/threats of the areas, potentials of the area, causes and effects the major problems
- ❖ To identify the severity and impacts of problems

Norms

Set norms or remind pre-set norms for this group learning exercise and one of the norms is that it is not necessary for everyone to agree on everything but needs most people's agreement. However, everyone in the group deserves respect. Participants should refrain from judging, interrupting or ridiculing others, and should respect the privacy of others by maintaining confidentiality.

Materials: Poster Paper (white and colour), Marker Pen, Sign Pen, Scissors, Glue stick, Masking tape, Wall or Black Board, Sticker, Table or Floor and Color Paper may be used (if necessary)

Material: Poster Paper (white and colour), Sign Pen, Scissors, Glue stick, Masking tape, Wall or Black Board



Procedure of Venn Diagram:

Problem identification

- The facilitator will select a person among the participants' for assistance, who would cut the paper into circular form of different size for venn diagram and stick them on poster paper.
- The facilitator will identify the problems of the basis of their severity e.g., 1,2,3... with the help of participants'.
- Colour poster paper is cut into circular form according the severity of the problems and would stick them on the white colour poster paper.

- (d) The biggest circular sized paper will indicate the most severe problem i.e., no. 01 problem and the size of the circle will reduce according to descending order.
- (e) The main area will be stickled at the centre of the poster paper.
- (f) The problems would be arranged according their importance for aesthetics.
- (g) Necessary correction will be made in the problems diagram by participants.

Potentials identification

Same as Problem Identification

Venn Diagram

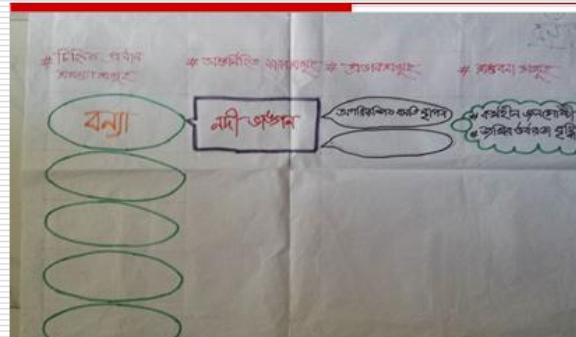


19

Cause and effects of Problems and Potentials

- (a) Facilitator will select a person among participants to write the cause & effects
- (b) Facilitator will try to involve all participants in discussion to identify the cause & effects
- (c) Necessary correction will be made in the cause& effects diagram by participants.
- (a) Facilitator will select a person among participants to write the potentials
- (b) Facilitator will try to involve all participants in discussion to identify the potentials to solve the problems of the area
- (c) Necessary correction will be made in the potentials by participants.

Venn Diagram



20

Technology of Participation (ToP™) Workshop
(www.ica-international.org, www.ica-bangladesh.org)

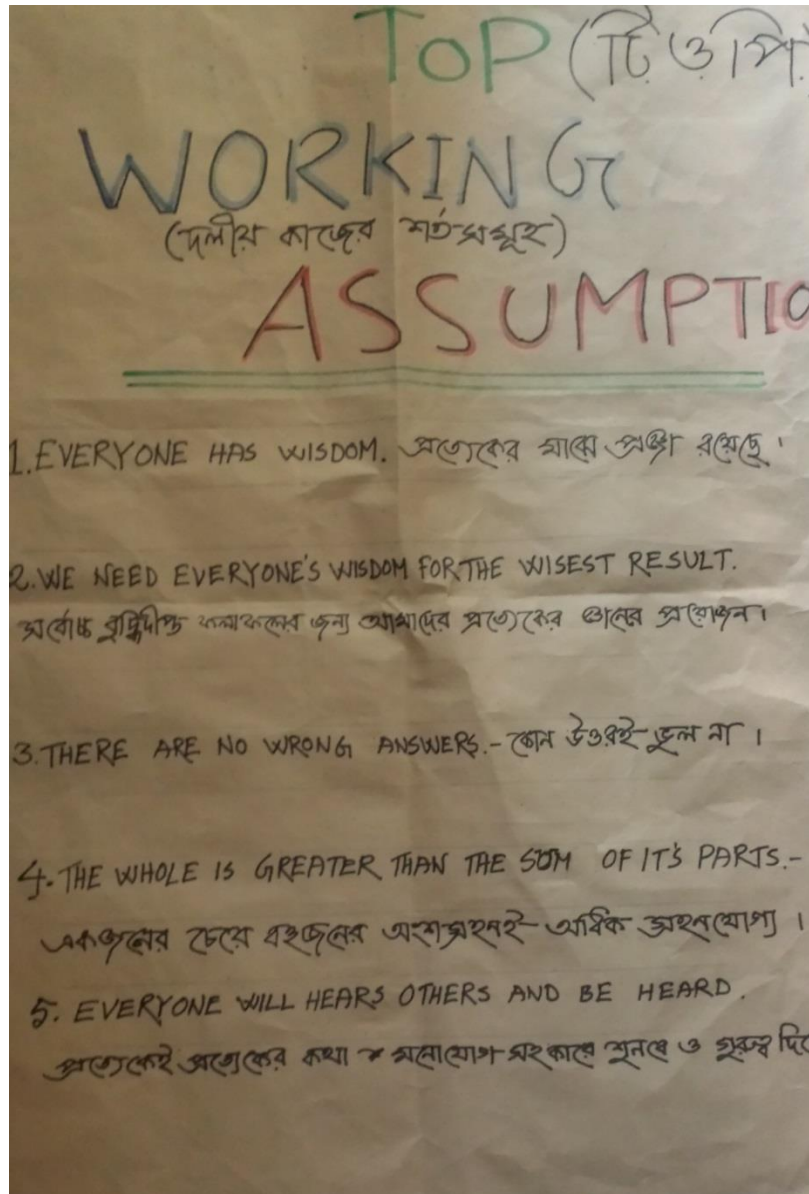
Objectives

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

Materials

First field facilitators will ensure materials needed --- flip chart, sticky wall, spray, masking tape, sticky glue, board pin, meta cards, white papers, color markers, sign pens, poster papers, registration sign up sheets, camera and videos, etc.

They will hang social map, venn diagrams, tables from previous sessions, day agenda, working assumptions, norms etc. on wall visible to all participants.

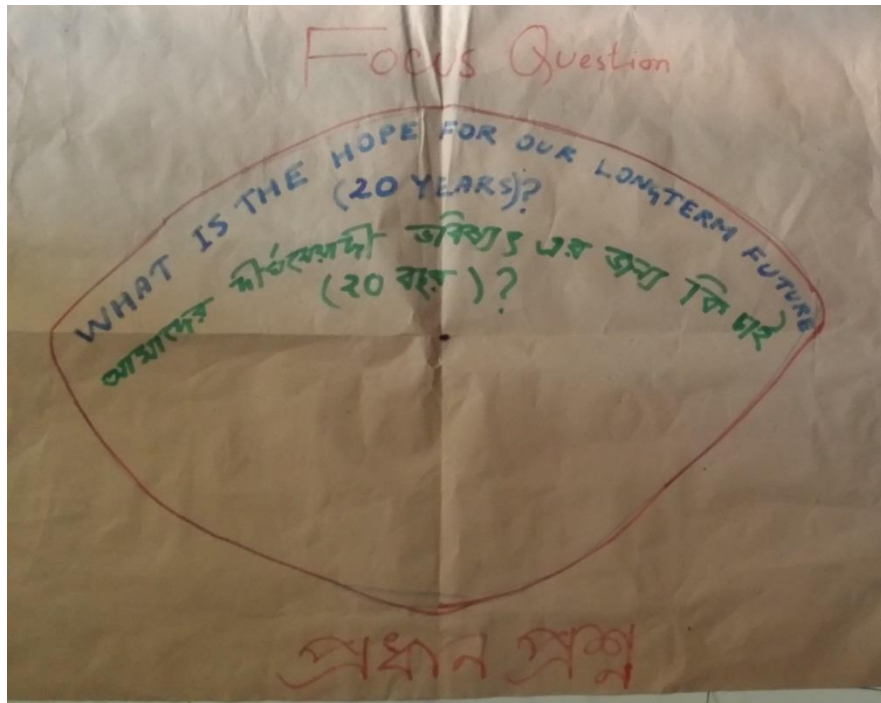


Introductions and Context (10 minutes)

Then ToP session will start with explaining the context (purpose, aims and goals and the process) of ToP session. A warm up or ice breaking exercise at the beginning may be made in the beginning of ToP.

Participants will be reminded of group norms (5 working assumptions (everybody has wisdom, no wrong answers, hear others and be heard) and others (raise hand to speak or ask for anything etc.) and also meta card instructions (1 idea per card, 5-6 words per idea, and Write BIG).

At the start, the facilitator will remind of the whole group - what they got from previous sessions (resources/assets, potentials, problems, risks etc.) showing map and diagrams hanged on room wall or sticky wall or flip chart stand. Then the facilitator will ask participants to look at the focus question if they are clear on the question wording or meanings.



Brainstorming (20 minutes)

The facilitator will read out the focus question --- What they want to see take place in next 20 years in their area.

The facilitator will ask all participants to close eyes for 2 minutes and dream of what they want to see practical things/events/actions in 20 years which will be visible if they take photograph after 20 years.

Then the facilitator will ask participants to brainstorm individually the focus question and write their ideas in note books in next 5 minutes. The facilitator will ask them to write ideas in meta cards following instructions (indicating the poster on wall) and keep 3-5 key/best ideas ready at hand to hand in to cofacilitator. The ideas written on cards will be posted on the wall. The co facilitator will keep meta-cards in hand and distribute those proportionally on tables/floor. The facilitator will the ask participants to write their 5 major ideas in meta-cards. The facilitator and co-facilitators will go to different participants in the room and check if they need any help.

The facilitator will check if they want more time (better to keep time schedule), otherwise will ask participants to select best 3 cards and keep in hands ready for instruction to post on wall.

Organizing (10 minutes)

The facilitator will ask the best card first from each person, the co-facilitator will collect and give to the facilitator. The facilitator will read each card and check if all are clear, if not ask the writer to clarify the intent of the card. The facilitator will put 1st cards on the sticky wall or board. Then the facilitator will ask participants for pairing on wall and he will ask for 2nd best card same way. Afterwards, the facilitator will ask participants for pairing on wall and he will ask participants

which cards can be pair. Some cards will be fit easily as pair and some will not. The facilitator then will ask to give next card which are different so far. Those cards will be read out and put under pair cards for clustering if fit based on suggestion from participants. And then final cards will asked if ideas not appeared yet. The facilitator will organize the longest cluster on the left hand side of the facilitator and the remaining accordingly based on participants' agreement.

Top



15

Naming (20 minutes)

After clustering cards based on participants' suggestion, for preliminary naming, the facilitator will read out cards of each cluster starting from the longest one (in terms of size) and ask participants label the cluster of ideas with two or few words based on the intents/intuition of cards. Thus all clusters will be roughly labeled.

Then the facilitator will let the group name the first column of ideas stating the underlying intents of each card. Then all participants will be divided into groups in terms of number of clusters/columns of cards and let each group name the remaining columns in their own group. The names of other clusters were put on the sticky wall and asked for consensus. Thus all clusters were named and at the end of this session. Participants will be instructed to post the column of cards with Final title on top with signs similar on all cards for not mistaking to post if displaced.

Conversation on Priorities (30 minutes)

For identifying development priorities for short-term (within 5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long term (10-20 years) planning, the facilitator will do and ask the followings:

Read the names of the clusters out loud.
Which of these are you most passionate about?

Which of these would be easiest to make happen? Hardest?

Which would make the most difference for us in the community? (Each person puts a blue dot on the title card they choose)

Which needs to happen first so other things can happen? (Put a red dot)

Which would take the longest to accomplish and can be done later? (Put a yellow dot)

Now that you can see what others have said, let's put these under the headings of immediate, medium, and long- term needs. For dots, color markers can be used.

Focus Question?						
Short-term			Medium-term		Long-term	
Title	Title	Title	Title	Title	Title	Title
Idea	Idea	Idea	Idea	Idea	Idea	Idea

Closing Reflection

At the end of PRA with ToP, the facilitator will ask following questions:

What one thing/term/phrase do you remember from the day?

What one activity you did today?

What did you like? High point?

What didn't you like? Low point?

What did go well? What went wrong?

What one thing you will take from here? Participants will be asked to make a comment or to express one thing they will do after this event.

The Guest of honour or the designated person will do a closing speech and the team will thank the participants for their cooperation and working together for development for all.

Annexure-I: Copy of PRA ToR

Annexure-II: Individual PRA Report of Shibpur Paurashava

1. INTRODUCTION

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) method is applied for the rural people to enhance and analyze their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and act and to monitor and evaluate. The role of the outsider is that of a catalyst, a facilitator of processes within a community which is prepared to alter their situation. A PRA approach was held on November 05, 2015 at Sibpur Paurashava where 25 participants were present. Among the PRA techniques, the viable PRA techniques such as Social Mapping, Identification of Problems & Potentials, Cause Effect Diagram, and Technology of Participation (TOP) have been applied for this project which will fulfill our project goal.

2. STUDY AREA PROFILE

Shibpur Paurashava is under the administration jurisdiction of Shibpur Upazila in Narsingdi District. It has an area of 9.0 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north the study area is follows Chokrada Union and Monohordi Upazila

South: On the south the study area follows Putia Union

East: On the east the boundary of the study area is part of Chokroda Union, Bagabo Union and Jaynagar Union

West: On the west the study area runs along the boundary of Masimpur Union.

Table 2.1: Physiographic & Demographic Information of Sadharchar Union

AT A GLANCE	
Features/ Characteristics	Remarks
Population	25000(Muslim 22000and Hindus 3000)
Male	15000
Female	10000
Literacy Rate	85%(Male 45%and female 40%
Hat Bazar	1
High school	3
Junior School	7
Madrassa	3
Govt. Primary school	6
Registered Primary school	2
Health center	1
Union land office	2
Road	9K.M.(Pucca 7K.M. and earthen 2 K.M.
River road	4k.m.
Religious institution	20(Mosque18 and mondir2)
Fire service station	1

Petrol pump	1
Auditorium	1
Freedom fighter bhavan	1
Dakbanglo	1
Post office	1
Restaurant	12
Others(Gas field ,ancient archeology, mineral resources)	
Eidgaon	2
Exhibition field	2

Source: Shibpur Paurashava, 2015

3. STEPS OF PRA APPROACH

There were 25 participants in PRA Session of Shibpur Paurashava and administration. The participants were included of U.N.O.(Administrator of Paurashava) and 06 ward members (4 male and 2 female members) and Assistant Engineer and other elite persons such as teacher, farmer, businessmen, social worker, political leader, student, electrician, Storekeeper, Freedom fighter, Service holder ,N.G.O, Tax collector, Doctor ,Information officer, entrepreneur, License inspector and local people etc. PRA was lasted from 10.15am to 2.30 pm. Two facilitators by turn lead the session to facilitate the whole group session. While the participants are associated with Social Mapping, Identification of Problems & Potentials, Cause Effect Diagram and at last Technology of Participation (TOP).

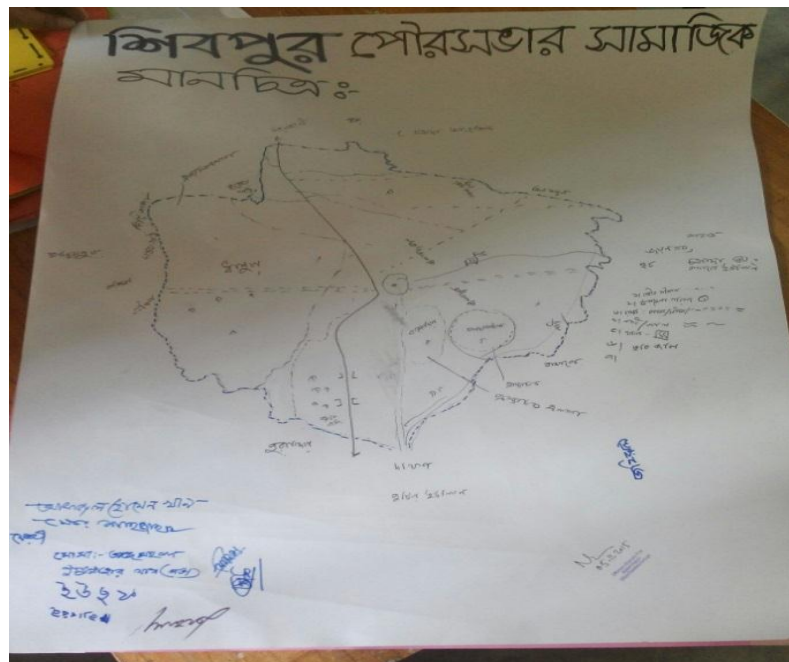
After saying the purpose of Development Project for 20 years, the schedule of PRA Session is explained by the facilitator and the participants have identified the problems and potentials of the jurisdiction area using Venn diagram and Cause Effect Diagram. Besides this Task, two or three persons from the group were selected to draw the Social Map of the union and other participants were involved to find out the Problems & Potentials and Cause Effect Diagram on the basis of problems. When these two tasks were finished, the map has shown to the participants to locate the problems/potentials sides which have spatial implication to the map. After they were done with mapping, problem and potential identification is further updated by Venn diagram and Cause Effect Diagram. At last, the participants were told to see dream for 20 years where the dreams will be categorized in this part known as Technology of Participation (TOP).

4. PRA TECHNIQUE

4.1 Social Mapping

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

- First we have selected two or three persons for preparation of social map who know well about their area.
- We try to explain the purpose of the exercise to the participants. Request them to start off with drawing boundary demarcation and the prominent physical features of their locality.
- Identify valuable resources such as School, Hospital, Road, Market, Masque, Pond, River, Canal, Government Office, etc.
- To represent a central and important landmark.
- Watching the process alertly. Finding out the main problems and resource areas in the areas from the discussions take note in detail as much as possible.
- Once the mapping is over, ask some people to check the map and identify the problem areas.
- Ensure that everyone has access to the resources they need
- Avoid duplication of services and resources
- Enhance services
- Identify flexible funding strategies
- Cultivate new partnerships and relationships



Photograph 4.1: Social Map of Shibpur Union

4.2 Identification of Problems

The participants were asked to inform the problems most in their locality which will give a total scenario about their demanding areas. This approach was done by hearing every point and with the discussion from the participants. The pointed/ faced problems are sought out in A2 paper sheet which is shown to all and form the list of problems 5 major problems are identified through Venn diagram. The following problems are identified:

- Problem of drainage
- Problem of waterlogging
- Problem of Communication and transportation (Shortage of road, broken road, Shortage of footpath and earthen road)
- No Road Light
- Problem of conservancy management
- No gas connection(Ward no 1,2,3,6and 9)
- No Water supply line
- Shortage of pure drinking water
- Problem of sanitation
- No cold storage
- Shortage of agricultural machineries services
- Shortage of public toilet
- Problem of shelter center
- No hospital by Paurashava supervision
- Shortage of doctor, treatment and medicine
- No government college and university
- Problem of drug addiction
- No attention of top level repair and plan wised hat bazar
- Stealing and robbery
- Unplanned housing
- Problem of unemployment
- No industrialization
- No direct communication with capital city
- No Pourabhavan (now works at Rented building)
- Shortage of budget
- Problem of Paurashava election
- No technical and vocational institution
- No training facilities

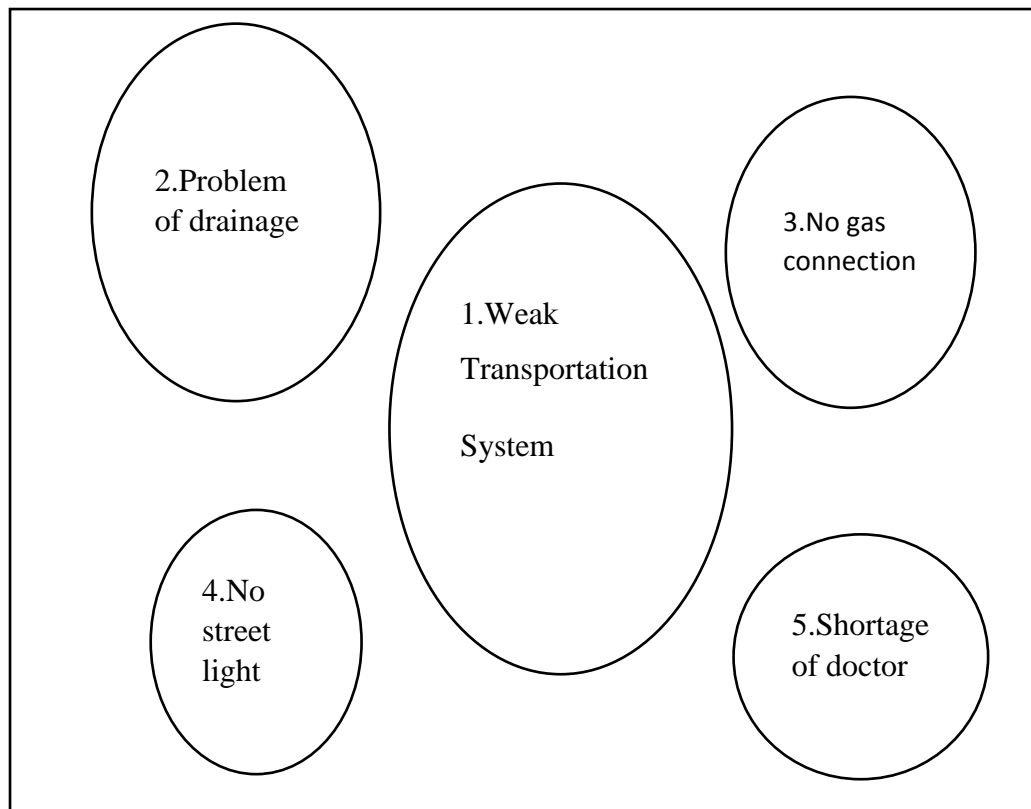


Figure 4.1: Venn diagram for Problems Prioritization

4.3 Identification of Potentials

After knowing the problems, the next step was to identify the potentials of the respective area according to the previous stage. The sought out potential list is followed as below:

- Water bodies (Ward no 6)
- Agricultural land (Rice and vegetables)
- Business
- Agricultural land (Rice and vegetable)
- Hard working people
- Restaurant
- Sweetmeats (Ajits sweet)
- Phul Pitha
- Dry fish
- Foreign remittance
- School
- Service holder

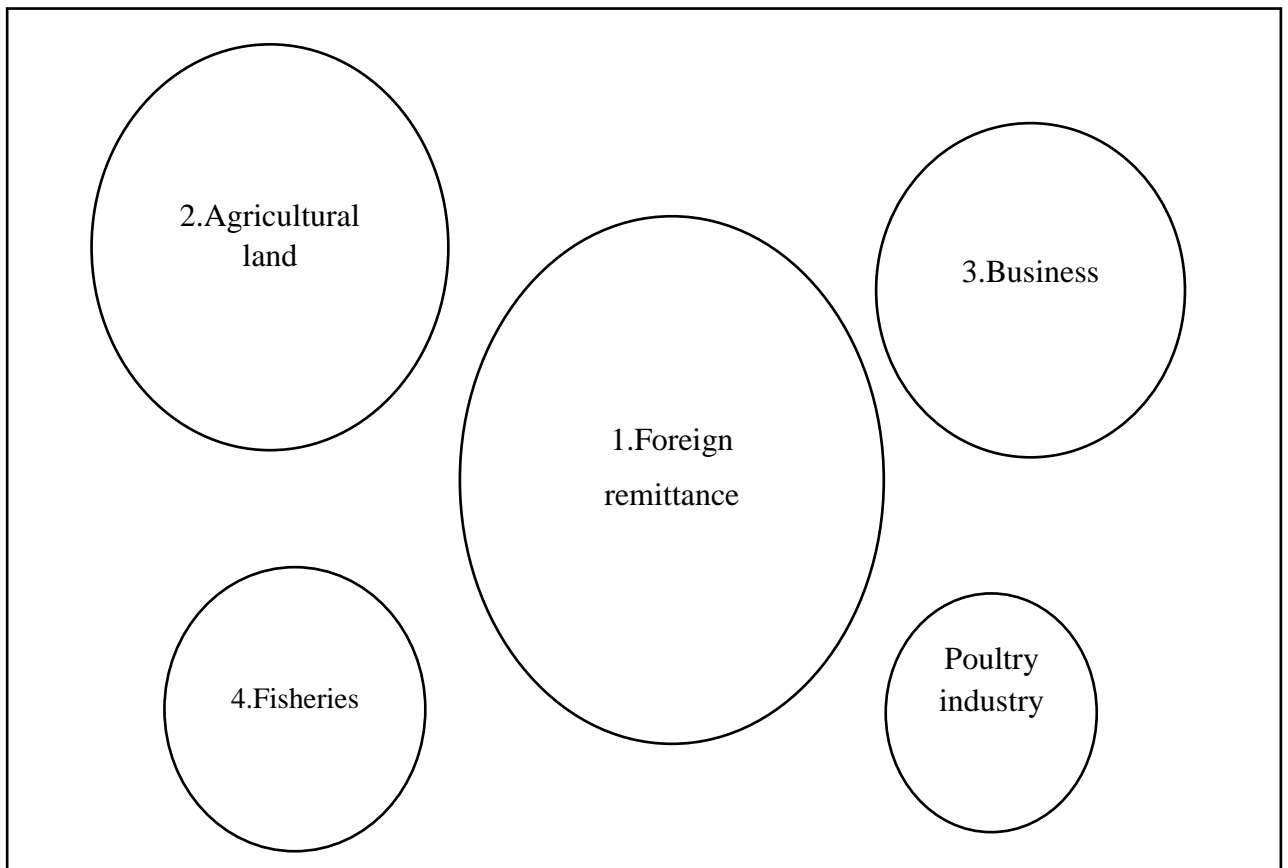
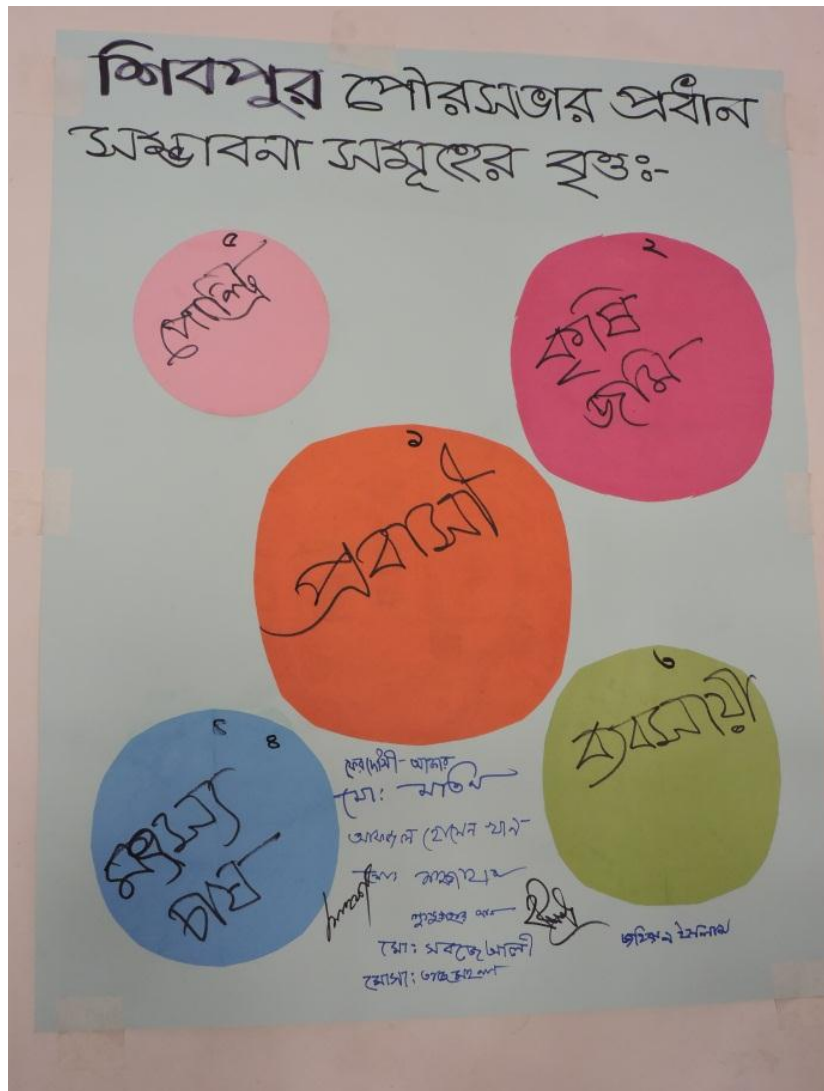


Figure 4.2: Venn diagram for Potentials Prioritization



Photograph 4.3: Potential Identification

4.4 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect, Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Problem of Communication and transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken and maintenance less road • No elected mayor • Shortage of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampered of communication • Often occurs accident and facing stealing and robbery • Problem of emergency health services • Hampered to go school for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough space to establish roads • Hard working people
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drains • Shortage of budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates water logging • Roads are broken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough land for build drain
3. No gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucratic complexity • Negligence of top level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase fuel cost • Increase environmental pollution • Municipality citizen Deprive of municipality facilities • Day by day trees and forest less in the locality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas line supply by the municipality
4. No road lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of budget • Existing road lights are getting damages due to short of maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After evening arise darkness in the municipal area • Increase stealing and robbery • People are facing various harassments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity line already supply in the municipality
5. Emergency health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No hospital in the area of Paurashava • Shortage of good doctor • Shortage of medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are facing barrier to health services • People has died due to shortage of emergency health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough Govt. land to established hospital

4.5 TECHNOLOGY OF PARTICIPATION (ToP)

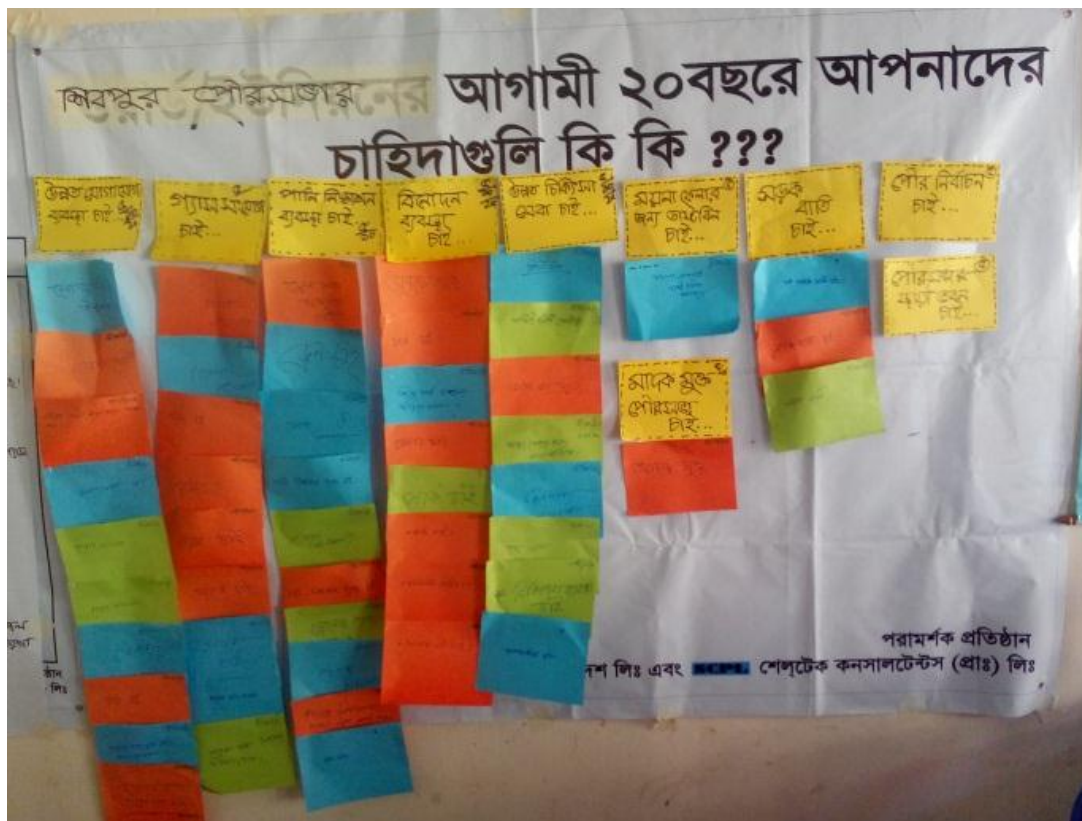
In the last phase, the people involvement is very important which will have great impact on the Development Plan for 20 years. This approach is done by the following ways:

- People were asked to dream/think for 20 years within 1 minutes.
- The facilitators provided pages for writing their dreams within 3 words and identify their desired time period besides their dream.
- After the collection of dreams, the collected dream is categorized with the discussion of the participants and provides a title name for the categorized list.
- Each dream is listed according to the category in “Development plan for 20 years” which is visible to all.
- At last, the categorized dream were attributed/sited in three phases of development namely Short term (within 0-5 years), Midterm (5-10) and Long term (10-20).

Table 4.1: Demand of People for Development Plan for 20 Years, Sibpur Paurashava

Demand	Remarks
Develop modern transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand development of communication • All of earthen road in the union to be pucca • Needs road • Demand periodic road maintenance • Demand pucca road for well communication
Demand Development of modern health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand health center • Demand Community clinic. • Demand good doctor. • Demand hospital for well health service • Demand health service system • Demand hospital
Demand gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand gas line • Demand gas connection • Demand gas • Demand gas in 5 years • Demand gas in one year
Demand water drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve problem of drain • Need drain • Solve drainage system • Solve water passing system • Need drain(Water passing) • Solve problem of drain • Demand brick drain for urban development

Demand road light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand road light to all roads • Demand road light
Demand development of entertainment system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand Beautiful park • Demand park • Demand children park in 5 years • Demand zoo • Demand playground • Demand community center • Demand play ground
Demand Dustbin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand dustbin for conservancy reserve • Demand dustbin for wastage reserve
Demand drug addiction free Paurashava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand drug free
Demand of Paurashava election	
Demand of Paurobhavan	



Photograph 4.4: Identification of Demand in Preparation of Development Plan for 20 years

Table 4.2: Identification of Development Plan for Shibpur Paurashava

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop modern transportation system • Demand Development of modern health services. • Demand gas connection • Demand water drainage system • Demand road light • Demand development of entertainment system. • Demand Dustbin • Demand drug addiction free Paurashava • Demand Paurashava election • Demand Pourabhavan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand Pourabhavan. • Develop modern transportation system • Demand water drainage system • Demand development of entertainment system. • Develop modern transportation system • Demand drug addiction free Paurashava • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop modern transportation system • Demand Development of modern health services. • Demand development of entertainment system. • Demand Pourabhavan. •



Photograph 4.5: Identification of Development Plan for Sibpur Paurashava

5. CONCLUSION



Photograph 4.6 Group photo session with Shivpur Paurashava

In this study, the present and future scenarios are explored by using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method. Several participatory tools have been used to ensure the active participation of village people. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) allows local people to address their own priorities to identify problems, potentials and demands. It helps to identify the vulnerable group and the reasons behind the deprivation. By this study, different kinds of problems have come out in a more comprehensive way. By the active participation of people they want their demand to be fulfilled and government initiation. **Thank you.**

Annexure-III: Individual PRA Report at Union Level of Shibpur

1.0 Ayubpur Union

1.1 Overview

Ayubpur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Shibpur Upazila in Narsingdi District has an area of 12.60 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

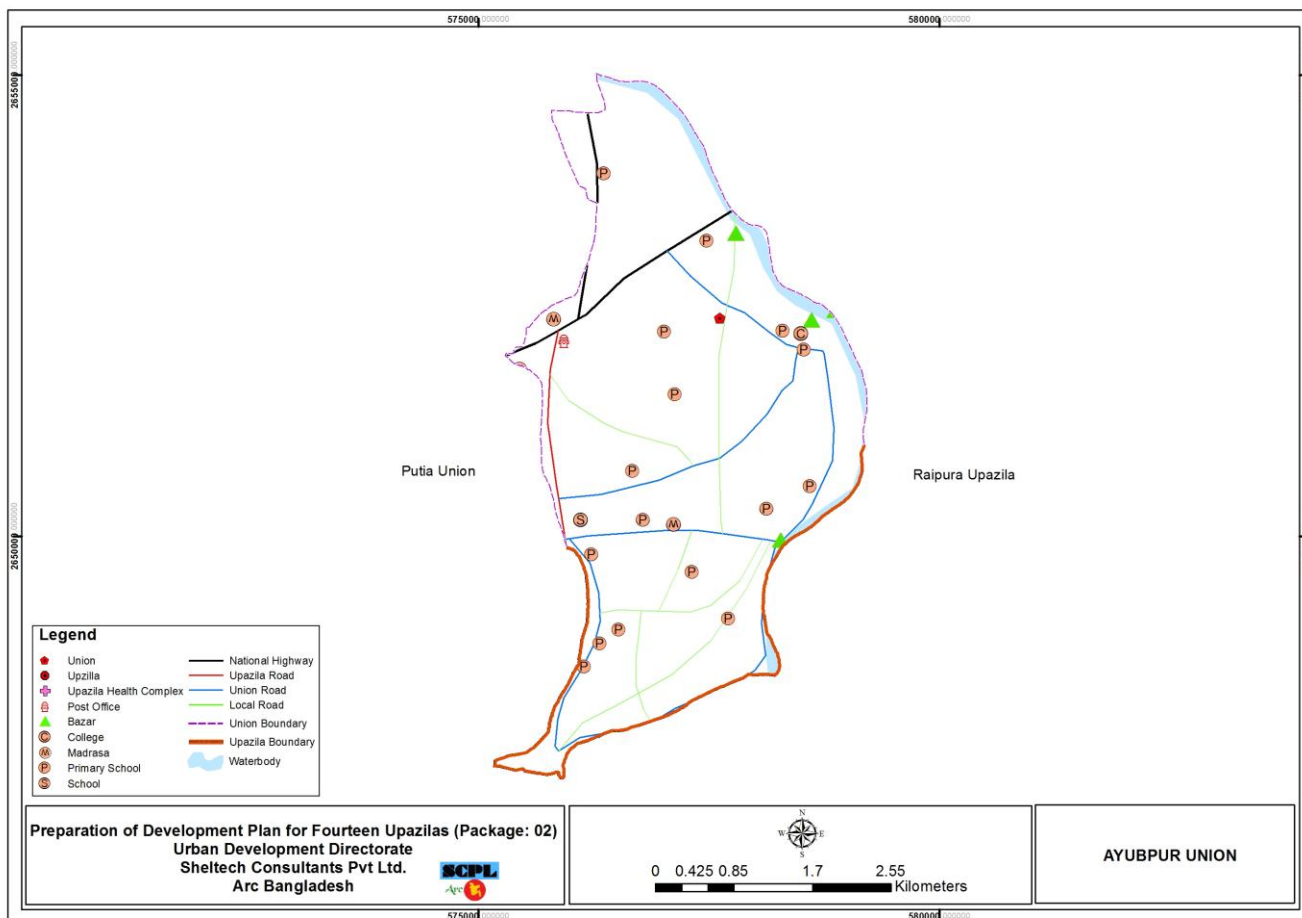
North: On the north side of the study area, Masimpur Union and River Paharia are located.

South: On the south side of the study area, Hazipur Union (Narsingdi Sadar Upazilla) is situated.

East: On the east side of the study area, Bagabo Union and DoggarChar (Raypura Upazilla) are located

West: On the west side of the study area, Putia Union and Haridhoa khal are located

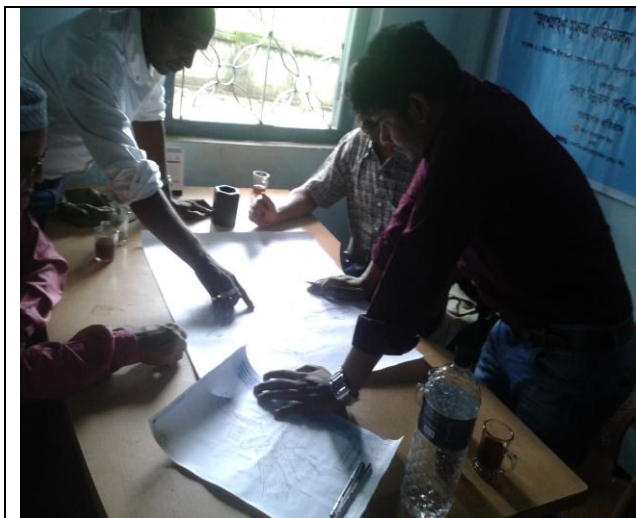
Map 1.1: Ayubpur Union



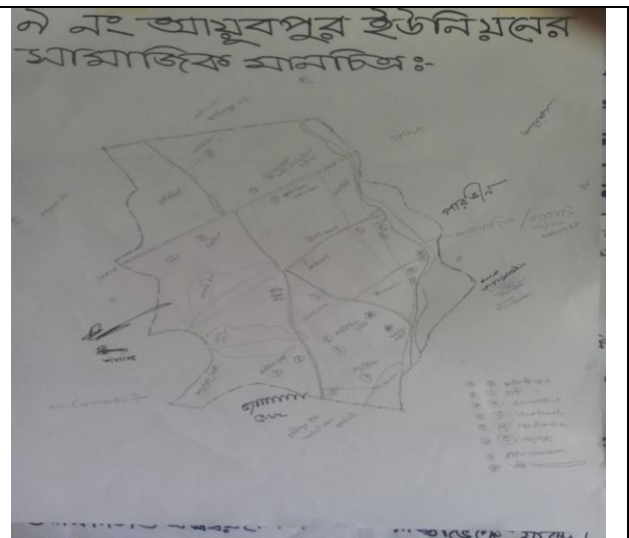
1.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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



Photograph 1.1: Preparing Social Map



Photograph 1.2: Social Map of Ayubpur Union

1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

1.3. A Problems Identification

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

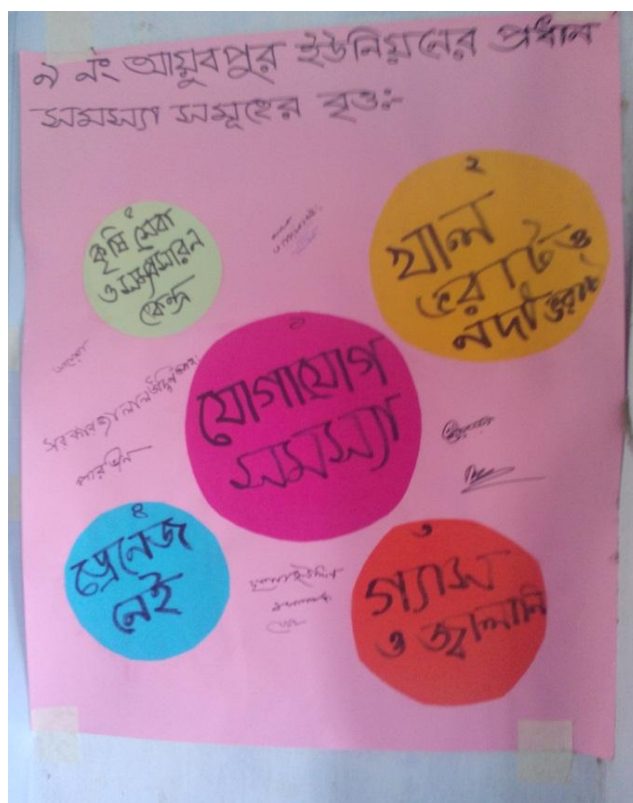
- Water logging (Ward No.4 and 6)
- Lack of drainage system
- Lack of health services.
- Lack of physicians and medicines.
- Poor communication system(Earthen road, broken road and ditch)
- No construction of Mosque and Madrasa.
- Environmental pollution (Poisonous industrial by-product).
- No gas/Fuel
- Unplanned electricity connection.

- No excavation of river/canal (Paharia River, Ward no1,2,4,5,7,8 and 9)
- Problem of unplanned excavation of pond (Ward No 4, 5,6and 7).
- Lack of agricultural services and extension centre.

1.3.B Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Poor Transportation System
2. Dredging problem of canal and river
3. Problem of gas and fuel.
4. lack of drainage system
5. Agricultural services and extension center

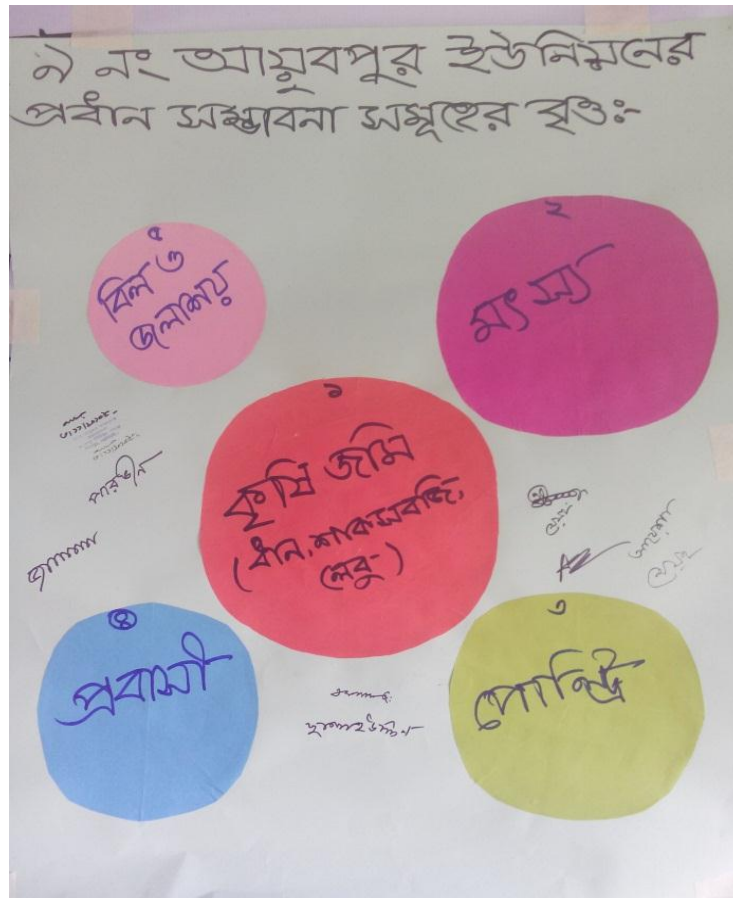


Photograph 1.3: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

1.3. C Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

- Bill and water bodies
- Agricultural land(rice, vegetable and lemon)
- Fisheries.
- poultry
- Remittance
- Hardworking People.
- Small and cottage industry(Bamboo and cane)



Photograph 1.4: Major Five Potentials

1.3. D Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 1.1: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Poor Transportation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken roads and ditch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase communication system. • Problem of transportation for various products. • Increase transport cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardworking people
2. Problem of river and canal dredging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No dredging in necessary and timely • Shortage of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural lands flooded • In the dry season water crisis for irrigation to agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing 2 rivers and canals for dredging.
3. Inadequate gas and fuel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucratic complexity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase fuel cost. • Damages Trees and forest • Polluted environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing gas line in the union.
4. Shortage of drainage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination among different organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads are broken. • The rainy season often flooded by water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough land for construction
5. Lack of agricultural extension service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucratic complexity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are not getting any proper guideline • Less of production in agriculture. • Largely economical losses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples are interested to donate their land for established agricultural extension services centre.

1.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development priorities of Ayubpur Union are as follows;

Table 1.2: Development Priorities for Ayubpur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of transportation. • Developed modern health services • River and canal dredging. • Developed religious institution. • Development of fisheries • Developed quality educational system. • Developed modern drainage system • Stop drug addiction and business. • Cold storage • Employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold storage • River and canal dredging • Development of transportation. • Development of fisheries • Developed modern health services • Developed quality educational system. • Electricity and gas for all • Employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of cold storage • Demand of development of transportation. • Demand of employment • Develop educational institution.

1.5 List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: **শিবপুর** Date: **০০/১১/২০১৫**
Union: **নন্দাঘাত শিবপুর** Time: **সকাল - ১০:০০**
Venue: **ইউ.পি. কমপ্লেক্স**

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১২৭৯৪৪	
2	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১২৬৩৭৯	
3	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১৬৩৬০৭	
4	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১২৭৯৩৪	
5	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১০১৫৭০৬	
6	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১৫৫১৬১৫	
7	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	
8	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১৫৬৬৬৬	
9	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১০১৫৭০৬	
10	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	
11	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১০১৫৭০৬	
12	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	
13	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১০১৫৭০৬	
14	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	
15	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১০১৫৭০৬	
16	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	
17	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১০১৫৭০৬	
18	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: **শিবপুর** Date: **০০/১১/২০১৫**
Union: **নন্দাঘাত শিবপুর** Time: **সকাল ১০:০০**
Venue: **ইউ.পি. কমপ্লেক্স**

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
19	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	
20	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১০১৫৭০৬	
21	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	
22	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১০১৫৭০৬	
23	ডায়েরী স্টেশন	ডায়েরী	কনস্ট্রাকশন	০১৭১১২৩৫৪৬	
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2.0 Bagabo Union

2.1 Overview

Bagabo Union under the administrative jurisdiction of Raipura Upazila in Norshindi District has an area of 03.30 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

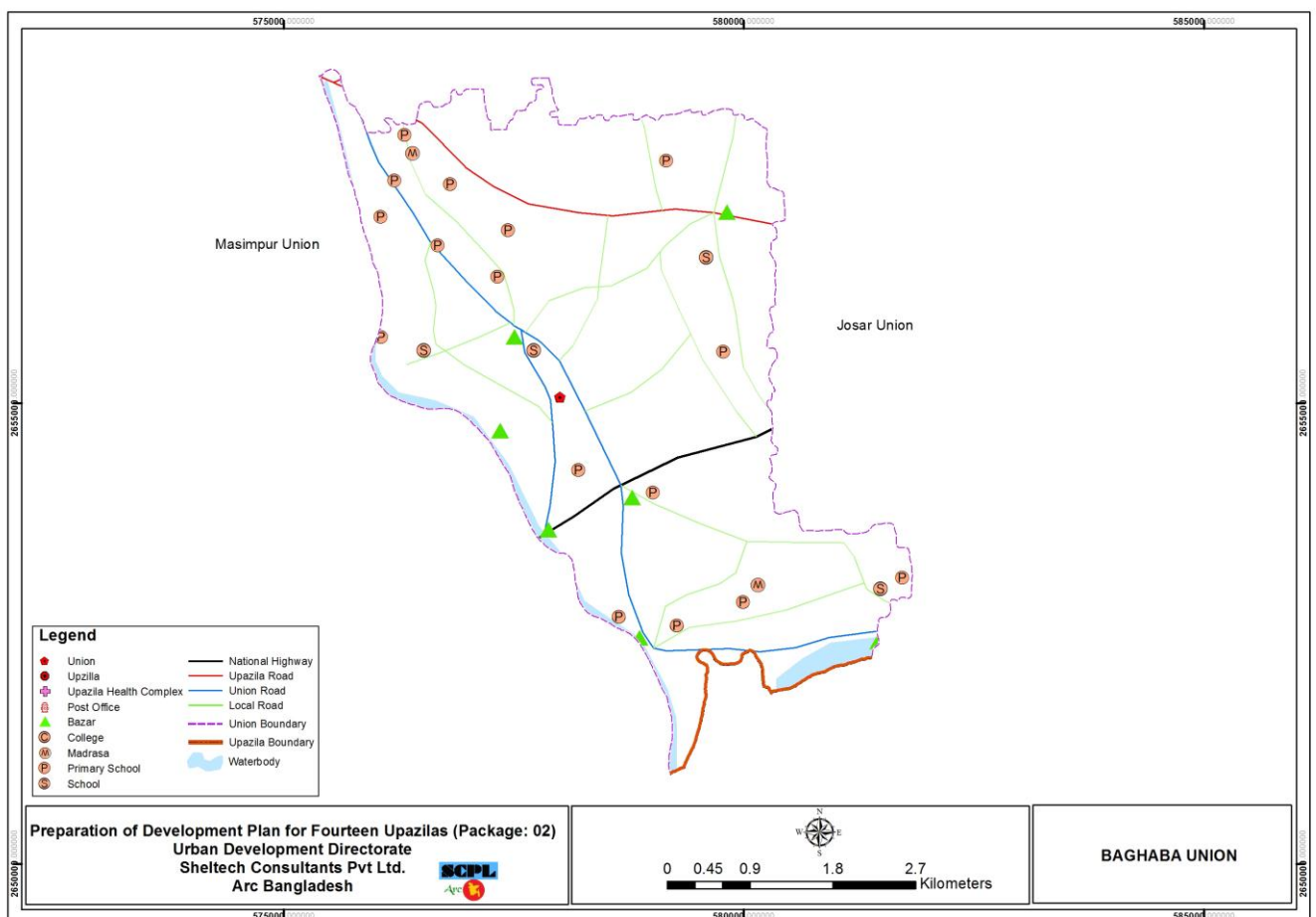
North: On the north of the study area, Chakradha and Joynogor union are located

South: On the south of the study area, Arial Kha River and Raipura Upazila are situated.

East: On the east of the study area, Joshor union is situated.

West: On the west of the study area, Masimpur and Ayubpur union are situated.

Map 2.1: Bagabo Union



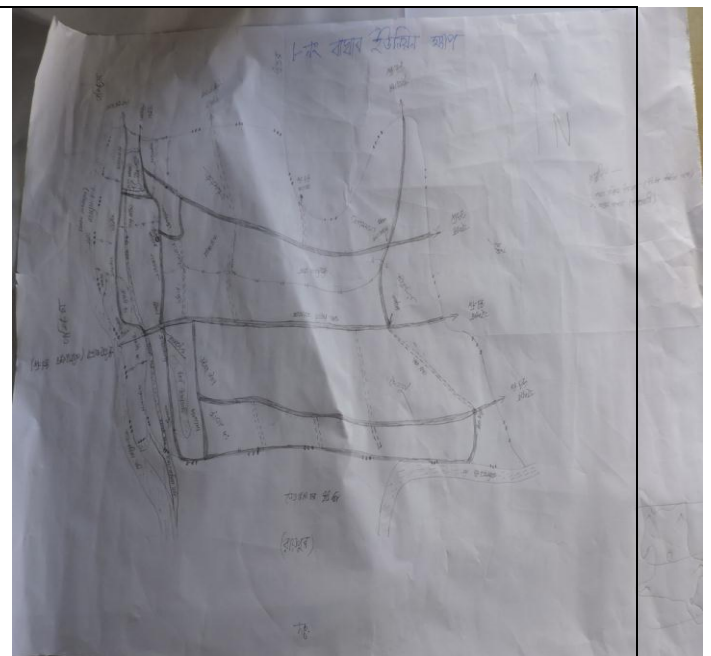
2.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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



Photograph 2.1: Preparing Social Map



Photograph 2.2: Social Map of Bagabo Union

2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

2.3.a Problems Identification

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

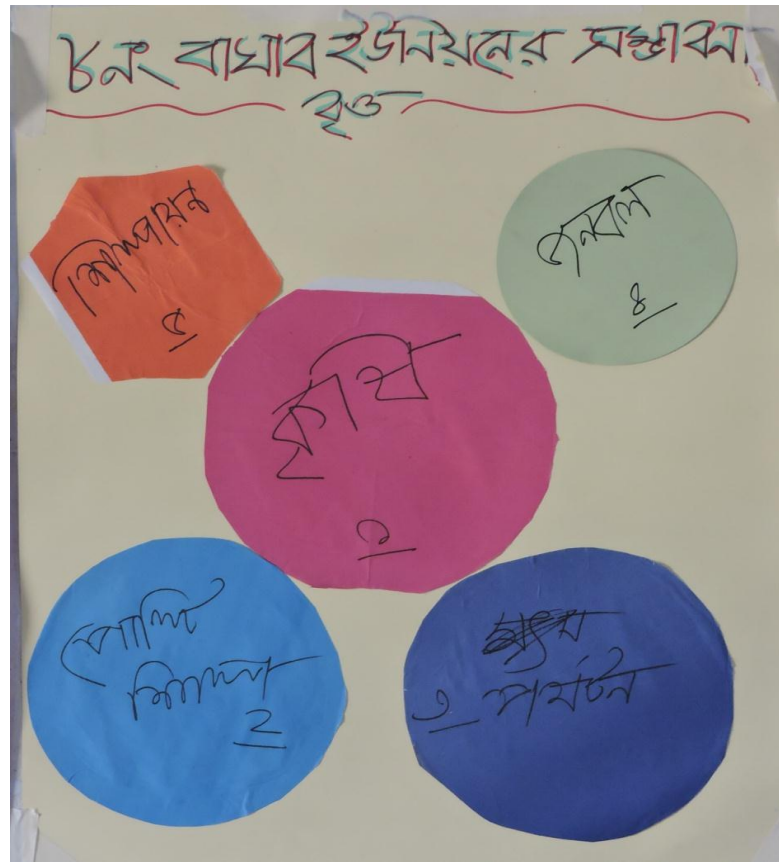
- Poor road maintenance
- No job opportunity
- Limitation in transports communication
- Development of educational infrastructure

- Need of government allocation
- Increase of unemployment and poverty
- Lack of proper market value/ lack of marketing
- No cold storage
- No industries
- Water logging
- Lack of electricity
- Lack of vocational training
- Theft and robbery
- Early marriage
- Lack of bridge and culvert
- Lack of teachers in primary school
- Lack of religious institution

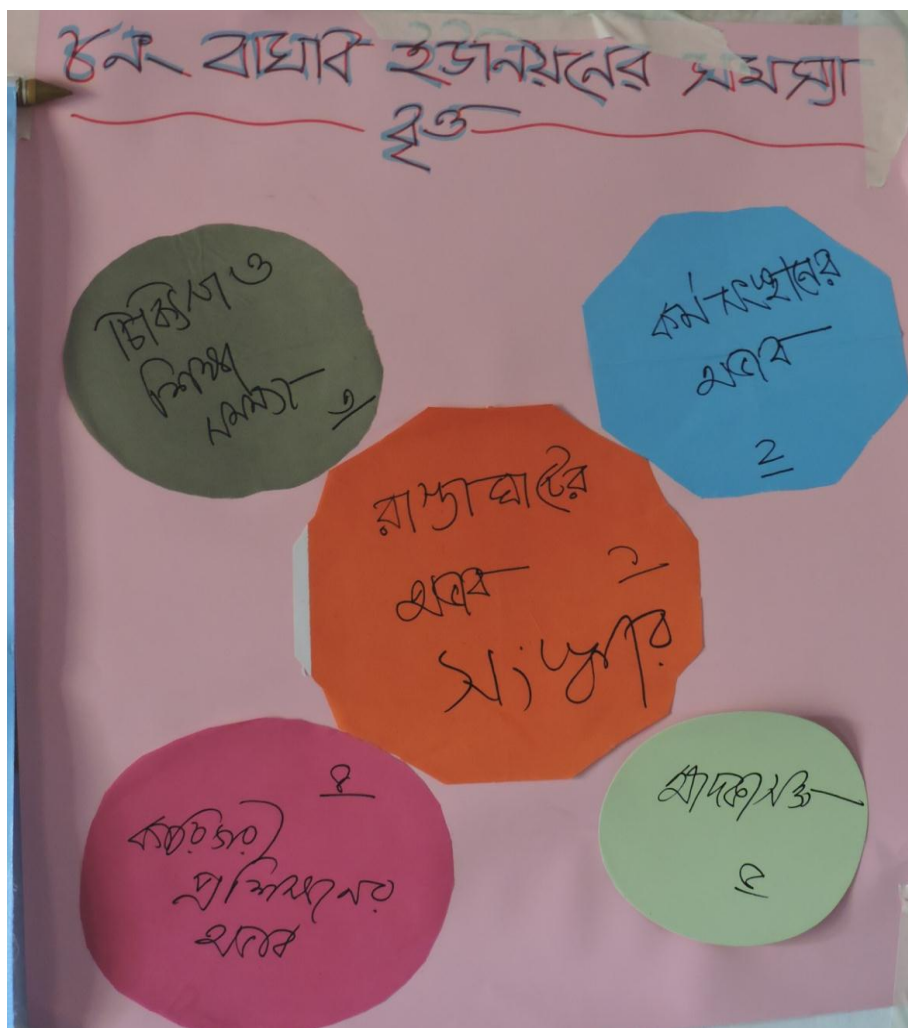
2.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Lack of road repairing
2. Lack of employment
3. Problem of education and health service
4. Lack of vocational institution
5. Problem of drug addiction



Photograph 2.4: Major Five Potential



Photograph 2.3: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

2.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

- High land
- Poultry firm
- Fisheries
- training
- Tourism
- Industrialization
- Working people

2.3.d Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 2.1: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Poor Transportation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken roads and ditch • lack of supervision of local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase communication problem. • Problem of transportation for various products. • Increase transport cost. • Problem of getting medical treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardworking people • Easy marketing
2. Lack of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no industries. • The allotted land is not using for industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people are being drug addicted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardworking people • .
3. Lack of Medical and educational Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No health complex • No skilled doctors and enough medicines. • Lack of teacher • 12 buildings are at risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment is increased • Mortality rate increased • Population is increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people will get quick treatment • Health consciousness will be increased • Time consumption will be decreased.
4. Drug addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students are dropped out from schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eve-teasing and theft are increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development will be done
5. Lack of vocational training Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The equipment of vocational training are not enough. • Girls face problems in tailoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls and women are going to be unemployed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people will be economically developed

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development priorities of Bagabo Union are as follows;

Table 2.2: Identification of Development Plan for Bagabo Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of developed road communication • Demand of concrete road • Demand of bus station in Kundrapara and Demand of drag free society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of developed educational institution. • Demand of girls school • Demand of college in Bagabo • Demand of a govt. college • Demand of 100% education rate • Demand of a govt. hospital • Demand of ensure 100% health treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of establishing industries • Remove unemployment

2.5 List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: শিবপুর
Union: বাগাবা
Date: ০৩.০১.২০১৫
Time: ১০.০০

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	শ্রী ব্রজেন চন্দ্র	ইউ.ডি.ও.	শিবপুর	০১৭০৬২৪০২	
2	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
3	শ্রী ব্রজেন চন্দ্র	ইউ.ডি.ও.	শিবপুর	০১৭০৬২৪০২	
4	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
5	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
6	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
7	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
8	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
9	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
10	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
11	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
12	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
13	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
14	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
15	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
16	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
17	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
18	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: শিবপুর
Union: বাগাবা
Date: ০৩/০১/২০১৫
Time: ১০.০০

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
2	শ্রী মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৩৫৭৪	
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3.0 Chakradha Union

3.1 Overview

Chakradha Union under the administrative jurisdiction of Raipura Upazila in Narsingdi District has an area of 03.30 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

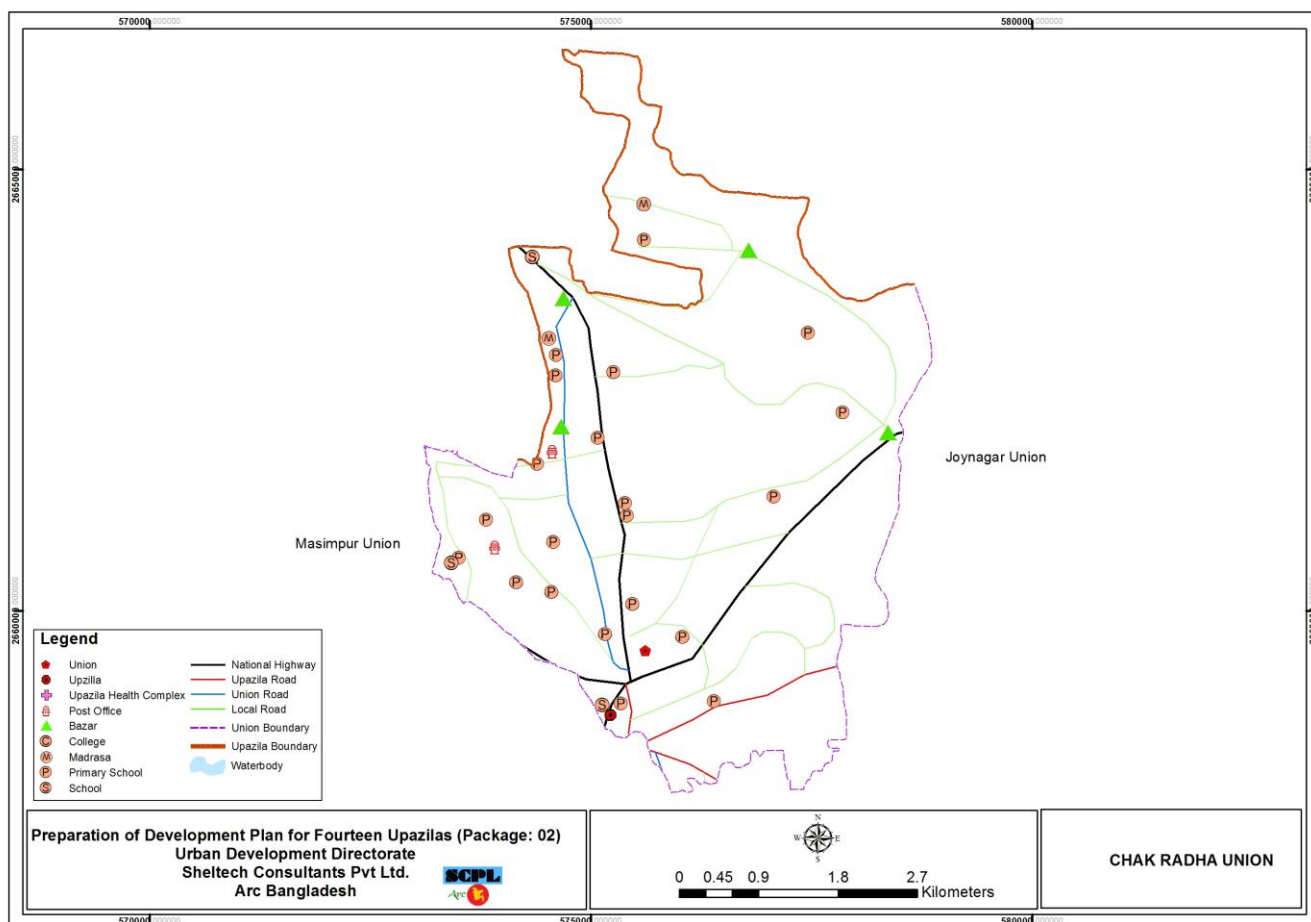
North: On the north side of the study area, Monohordi upazila is situated.

South: On the south side of the study area, is Shibpur paurashava is located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Joynagar union is situated.

West: On the west side of the study area, Masimpur union is located.

Map 3.1: Chakradha Union



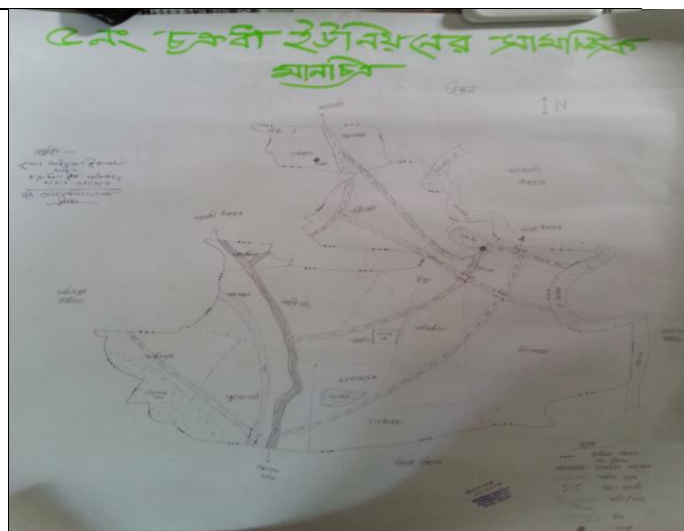
3.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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



Photograph 3.1: Preparing Social Map



Photograph 3.2: Social Map of Chakradha Union

3.3 Major Problems and Potentials

3.3.a Problems Identification

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

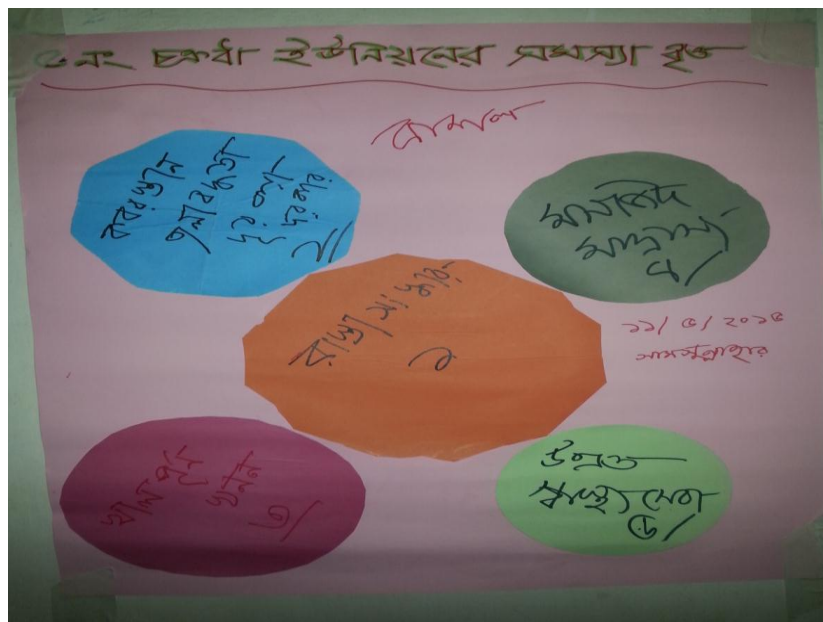
- No gas connection in ward no 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8
- Need cold Storage
- Health Complex and hospital
- lack of doctor
- Agricultural problem
- Road repairing
- lack of drainage especially in ward no 3
- Problem of electricity

- Need of educational institutions, college
- dustbin and disposal problem
- water logging
- lack of allowance of adult, widow and disable person
- Lack of graveyard
- Lack of vocational training of women
- Unemployment
- Lack of security
- Deforestation
- repairing of religious institution (temple)
- Secured sanitation system
- need of playground and cultural auditorium

3.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Problem transportation system
2. Lack of graveyard and problem of ditch
3. Lack of canal digging
4. Lack of mosque and madrasha
5. Lack of developed health service

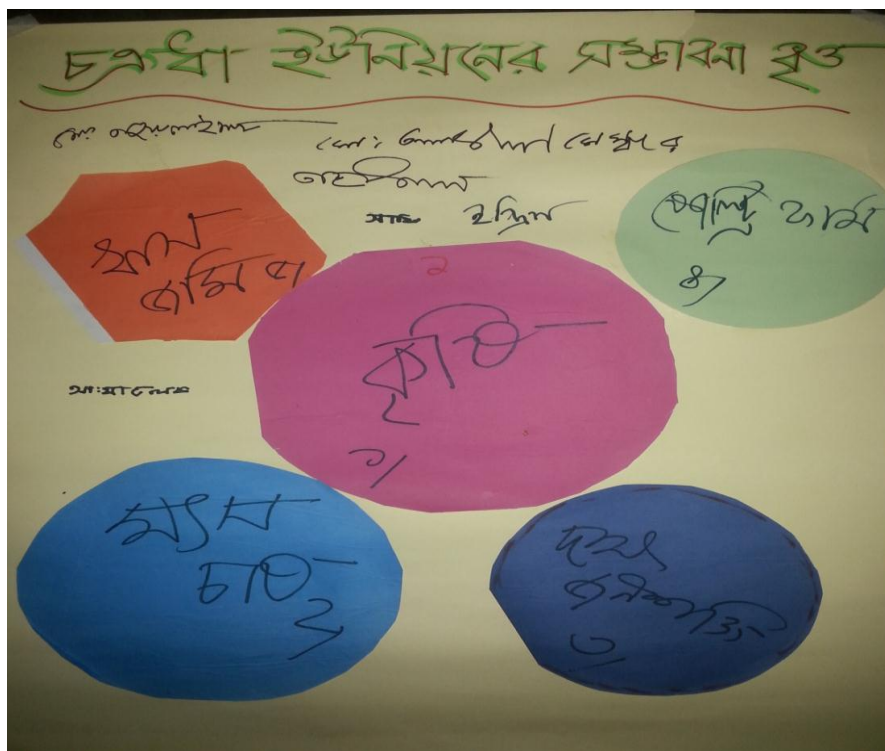


Photograph 3.3: Major five Problems

3.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

- Cultivating of vegetables and fruits
- Poultry farm
- Agriculture
- Skilled human resources
- Khas land
- Fisheries
- Handicraft



Photograph 3.4: Major Five Potentials

3.3.d Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 3.1: Problems, Causes, Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Insufficient medical facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of enough skilled doctors, • communication problems, • lack of modern medical equipment and insufficient medicine • Local authority and government hasn't taken initiatives for building up a hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of Chakrodha are suffering from different problems, such as- loss of time & money, deprived from services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medical facilities will be ensured for the large amount of poor people • Medical cost will be lessen as for potentials.
2. Lack of cultural activities and play ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no financial allotment • Lack of enough and exact place of playground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The young generations are intended to drug addiction and misdemeanors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural activities will help to cultural development of the young generations.
3. Establishing Upzila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal authority and government didn't take initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance between people and administration is increased. • Lack of security and people are victim of discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunity for the people will be created. • Administrative service will be reached at the door of the people.
4. Cold storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper initiative and financial scope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vegetables and fruits are got rotten and the farmers face a great financial loss • Farmers don't get the reasonable price of the products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing will be easy; farmers will get financial benefit and reasonable price.

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development Priorities for Chakradha Union are as follows;

Table 3.2: Development Priorities for Chakradha Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of developed road communication • Demand of concrete road • Demand of bus station in Kundrapara and FT over bridge • Demand of ensure 100% health treatment • Demand of a health complex in Chokrodha union • Demand of a hospital • Demand of a soil damping on graveyard • Want making graveyard higher • Drive away water logging in graveyard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illumination of illiteracy • Demand of school • Demand of madrasah • Want gas connection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of establishing industries • Drive away of unemployment • Demand of digital union

3.5 List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works Urban Development Directorate (UDD) Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02 Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session					
Upazila: Shibpur		Date: 05.11.2015		Date: 09/11/2015	
Union: Chakrashe		Time: 10:30		Time: 10:00	
Venue: Up Complex					
Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	০২৯০৭০০০২	[Signature]
2	Md. Ata Uddin	Fixed Person	০৬ W	০১৩২৪৩৬০২৪	[Signature]
3	Md. Shafi Uddin	UP Member	০৬ W	০১৩৬২৪৫৭৬	[Signature]
4	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
5	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
6	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
7	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
8	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
9	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
10	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
11	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
12	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
13	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
14	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
15	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
16	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
17	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]
18	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সহকারী	০৬	০১৭৪৬৩১০৬	[Signature]

4.0 Dulalpur Union

4.1 Overview

Dulalpur Union under the administrative jurisdiction of Raipura Upazila in Norshindi District has an area of 03.30 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

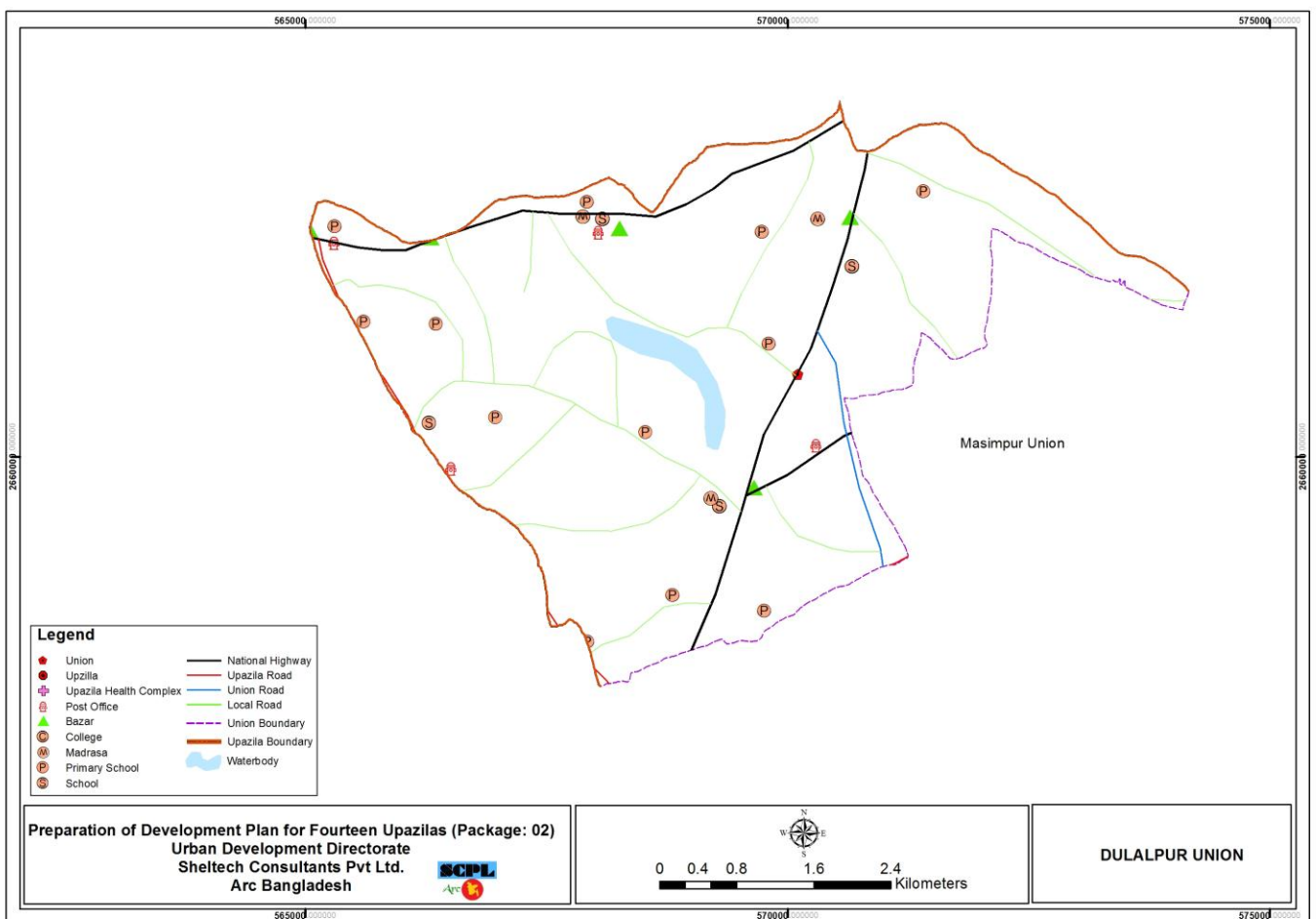
North: On the north side of the study area, Monohordi upazila is situated

West: West side of the study area is surrounded by Shitolokkha River

South: On the south side of the study area, Palash Upazila is located

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

Map 4.1: Dulalpur Union



4.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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



Figure 4.1: Counselling in preparing Social Map

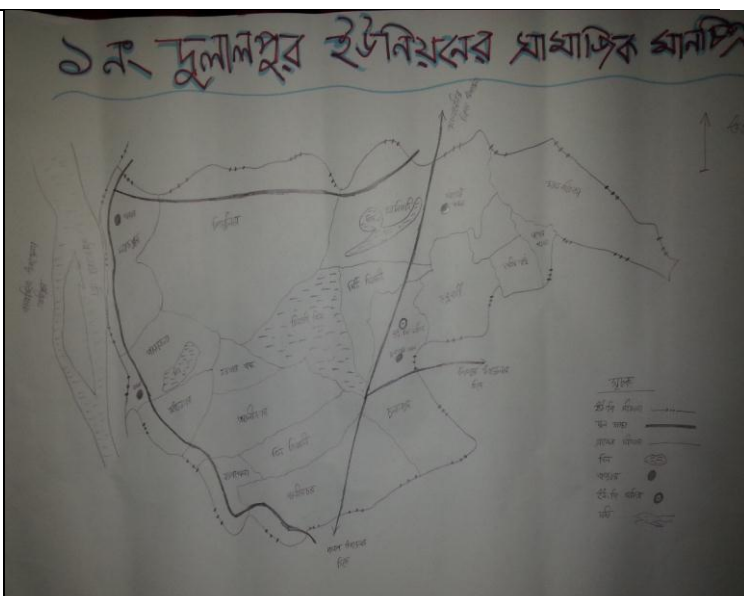


Figure 4.2: Social Map of Dulalpur Union

4.3 Major Problems and Potentials

4.3.a Problems Identification

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

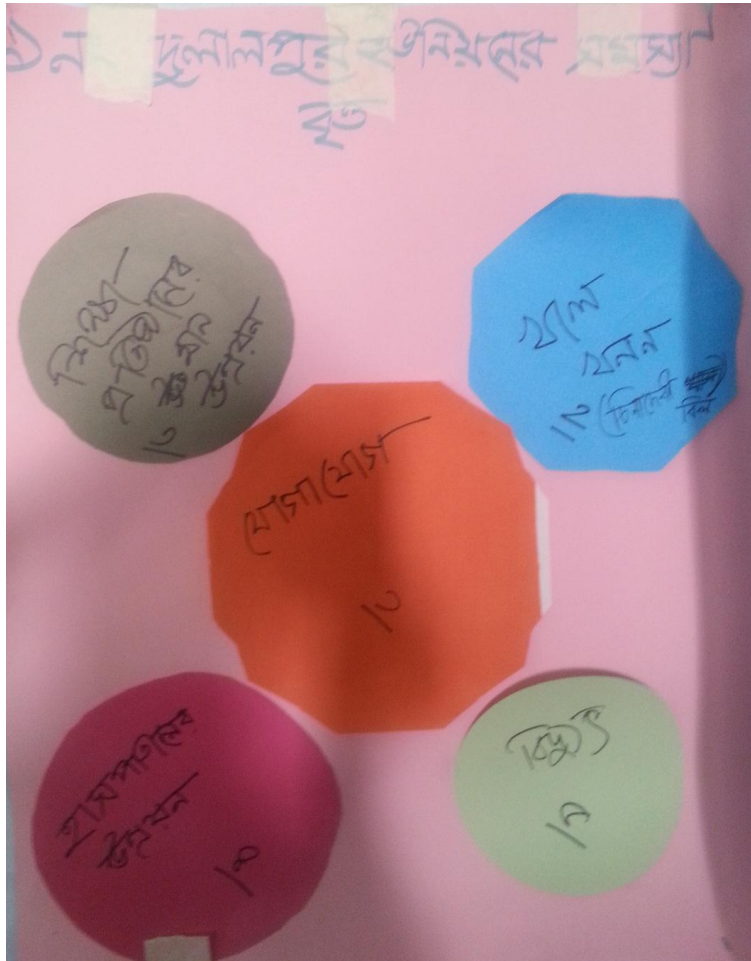
- Road re-construction in the village
- Healthy sanitation
- Canal digging
- Bridge on dam

- Planned Housing
- Electricity
- Religious institutions
- Health complex infrastructure developments
- Developments of educational infrastructure
- Making technical educational institution
- Stopping early marriage
- Water logging at Chinadevi Khal

4.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Weak transportation system
2. Lack of canal digging
3. Undeveloped educational institution
4. Problem of hospital
5. Lack of electricity

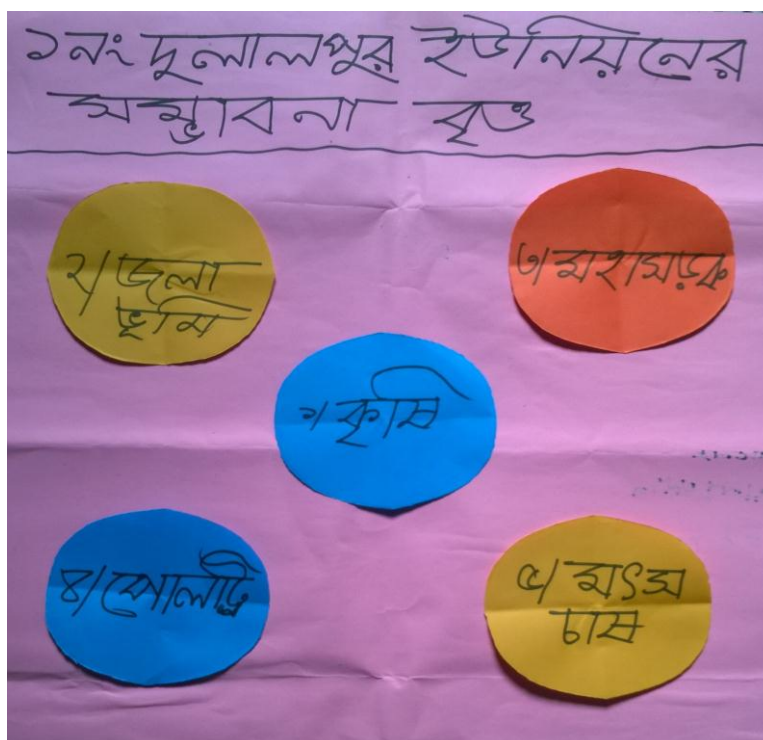


Photograph 4.3: Venn diagram of major problems

4.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agriculture
2. Water body
3. High way
4. Poultry farm
5. Fisheries



Photograph 4.4: Major Five Potentials

4.3.d Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 4.1: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Weak Transportation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broken roads Narrow roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase communication system. Problem of transportation for various products. Increase transport cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand and soil in the area Hardworking people
2. Problem of river and canal dredging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No dredging in necessary and timely Shortage of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooded agricultural lands and area before rainy season. In the dry season water crisis for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing 2 rivers and canals for dredging.

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
3. Lack of Medical Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Health Service Provider(Clinic/Hospital) • Inadequate Doctor/Specialist Doctor • Lack of medicine in the Health Complex/Community Clinic • Lack of Ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill-health and suffering • Life risk • Money loss for treatment • Poverty 	
4. Insufficient Electricity Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the Demand of • Production did not increased as per Demand of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampered the preparation of lessons of student • Hampered the irrigation • Hampered the normal production • Economical loss 	
5. Lack of Educational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of educational amenities • poor infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students do not find their hopeful education Life risk • Poverty 	

4.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development Priorities for Dulalpur Union is as follows

Table 4.2: Development Priorities for Dulalpur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of developed road communication • Demand of concrete road • Demand of guide wall beside the road • Demand of bridge • Demand of corruption free society • Health complex • New community clinic • Demand of medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of health amenities • Development of education system • New primary school in 8 no. ward • Demand of health complex • New community clinic • Demand of medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new employments • Creation industry • Demand of technical training for women • Want to see a sub-city • Demand of gas connection • Planned housing

4.5 List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: শিবপুর
Union: ১ নং দুলালপুর
Venue: স্বকল্পিত পরিষদ কক্ষ/৩নং

Date: ০২/০২/২০০৮
Time: ৩ ঘটনা ২০ টা ৩০ মিনিট

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	শ্রীমান প্রদেবনাথ	উপায়ুক্ত	১ নং	০১৭১৪০৭৬০	
2	শ্রীমান মুনীর	সহকারী	৪ নং	০১৭২০৩৬৫৪৬	
3	শ্রীমান সুলতানা	সহকারী	৭ নং	০১৭২০১৬২১২	
4	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	৪ নং	০১৭৭১১০৭০১	
5	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	৬ নং	০১৭২১৭৩১৫৬	
6	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	৭ নং	০১৭২৬৫১০৩	
7	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	১ নং	০১৭১০৬৬৯৯৭	
8	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	৬ নং	০১৭১৭-৬৩১৪	
9	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	৪ নং	০১৭১৪৪০৬৬৯৩	
10	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	৪ নং	০১৭১৪৪০৩০৫৪	
11	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	০২ নং	০০৭২৭৩৭০৬০২	
12	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	০৫ নং	০১৪১৩১২০৫২	
13	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	০৬ নং	০১৭২২০১০৭৫	
14	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	০৬ নং	০১৭২৫২০৫৬৫৭	
15	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	০৬ নং	০১৭৩২৬১১১১৬	
16	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	০৪ নং	০১৭৭৪৭৫১৭৩	
17	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	০১ নং		
18	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী	০৩ নং	০১৪১৬৭৬৩৫৭০	
	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ	সহকারী		০১৭২০৬৯১৩৩২	

5.0 Joynagar Union

5.1 Overview

Joynagar Union under the administrative jurisdiction of Shibpur Upazila in Narsingdi District has an area of 22.03 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

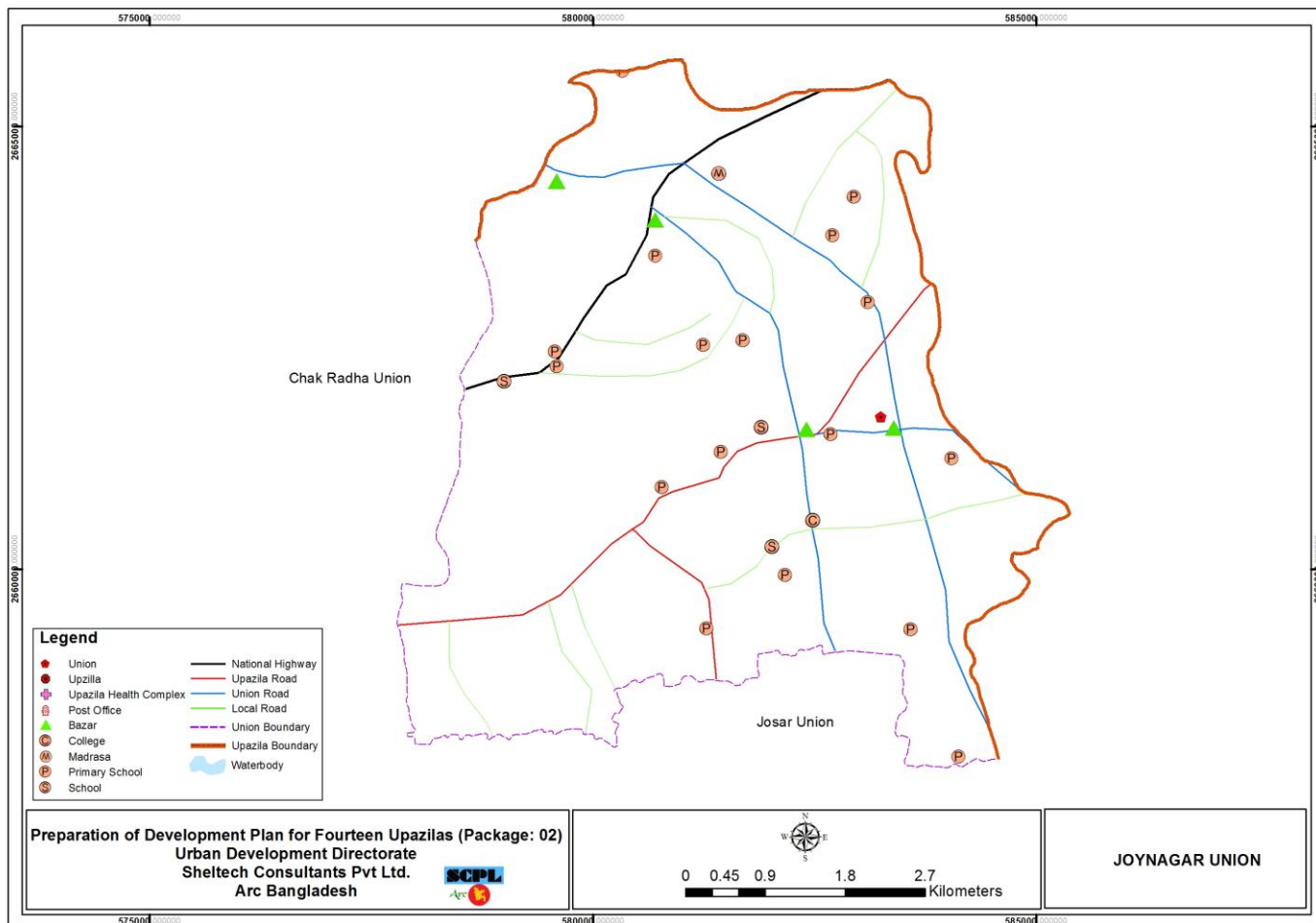
North: On the north side of the study area, Masimpur Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, RiverHoridua and Gojaria Union are located.

South: On the south side of the study area, Narsindi District sadar and ChinishpurUnion are located.

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

Map 5.1: Joynagar Union



5.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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



5.3 Major Problems and Potentials

5.3.a Problems Identification

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

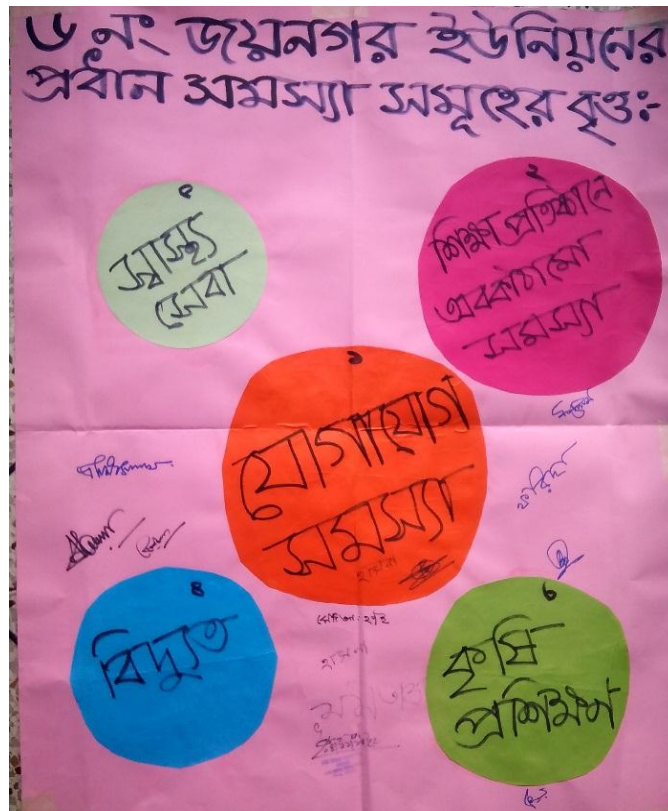
- Weak Transportation (Broken road, green road, broken bridge and culvert)
- Lack of hospital(Lack of doctor, ambulance, medicine)
- No pure drinking water
- Scarcity of tube well
- No shelter center Scarcity of sanitation

- Trouble of education system (Lack of Educational institution structure Such as scarcity of primary school, classroom, teacher and educational materials and no school boundary wall)
- Problem of agriculture, irrigation and drainage
- Lack of Electricity (Load shedding, no 100%electricity connection)
- No gas connection
- No needle machine training center
- Lack of employment
- Disease of jack fruit tree
- Lack of canal digging
- No agricultural training center

5.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Weak transportation system
2. Infrastructure problem for education
3. Lack of agricultural training center
4. Problem of electricity
5. Problem of health service

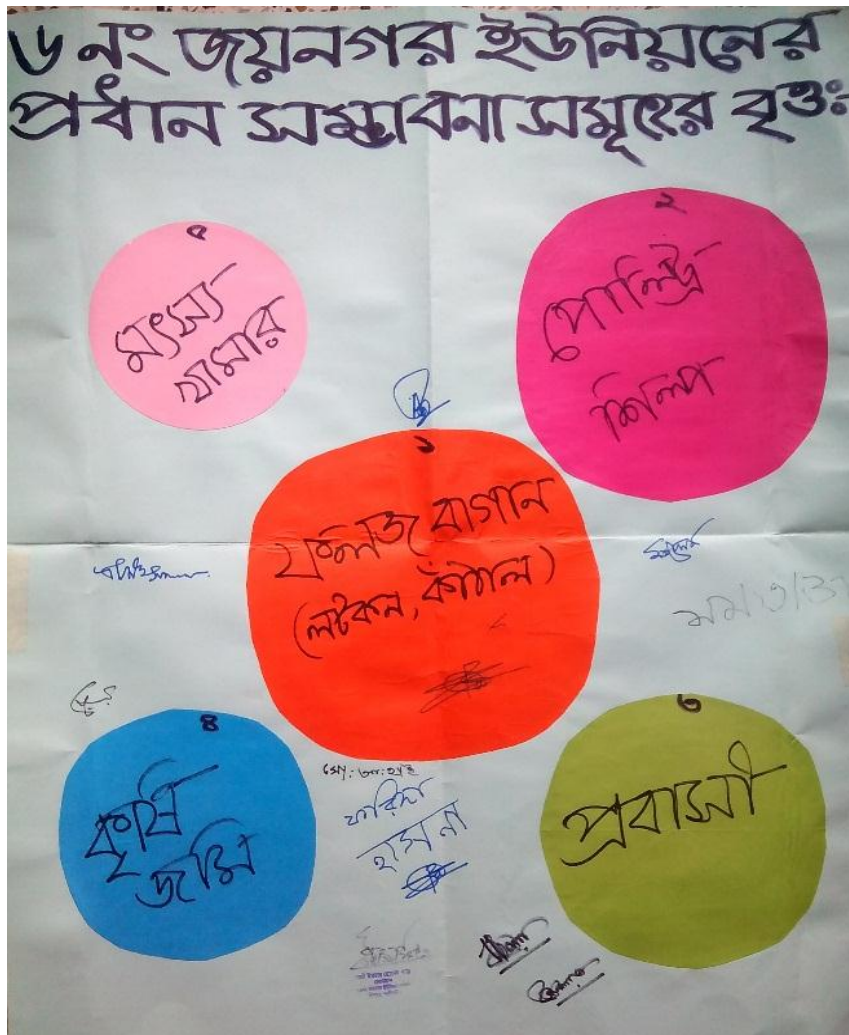


Photograph 5.3: Venn diagram of major problems

5.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

- Agriculture (Paddy, Vegetables)
- Remittance
- Poultry
- Cattle rearing
- Fruit garden
- Hatchery
- Active human resource
- Market
- Industries



Photograph 5.4: Major Five Potentials

5.3.d Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 5.1: Problems, Impact, Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Weak Transportati on System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Green road, broken road, bridge, culvert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial loss • Cut of communication in rainy season • Problem of marketing goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing katcha roads may be maintained
2.Problem of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of new building • Lack of repairing old building • Lack of fan, bench, toilet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of teaching • Students are being uninterested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exist enough educational institution • Existing land and human resource
3.Trouble of agricultural training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are depriving of right consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing agricultural land and fruit garden
4.Problem of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of study • Increasing fuel cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of the union are interested to getting electricity
5.Problem of health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor • Lack of medicine • Lack of ambulance • Underdeveloped union health complex • Underdeveloped transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor people are depriving from health treatment • Delivery and pregnant women are not getting proper treatment in proper time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing 4 community clinic

5.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development Priorities for Joynagar Union is as follows:

Table 5.2: Development Priorities for Joynagar Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of developed road communication • Demand of concrete road • Demand of ensure 100% health treatment • Demand of establishing a health complex • Demand of established new school building • Demand of a soil damping on graveyard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of canal digging • Illumination of illiteracy • Demand of school • Demand of madrasah • Want gas connection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of developed education system • Demand of establishing industries • Solve unemployment problem • Demand of digital union

5.5. List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: **শিবপুর** Date: **০৪-১১-২০১৭**
 Union: **খুলু জিয়ানগর** Time: **১০:০০**
 Venue: **ইউ.পি. কমপ্লেক্স**

Sl No	Name	Designation	Address Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	সাইফুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১২৭২১১১	
2	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১২	
3	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭২৭১৩০৭২২	
4	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
5	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১২৫০০০০০	
6	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭২৭১৩১১১১	
7	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
8	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১১১১১১১	
9	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
10	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
11	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
12	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
13	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
14	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
15	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
16	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
17	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	
18	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১০০১৭১০০১	

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: **শিবপুর** Date: **০৪-১১-২০১৭**
 Union: **খুলু জিয়ানগর** Time: **১০:০০**
 Venue: **ইউ.পি. কমপ্লেক্স**

Sl No	Name	Designation	Address Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
19	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
20	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
21	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
22	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
23	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
24	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
25	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
26	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
27	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
28	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
29	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
30	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী	খুলু জিয়ানগর	০১৭১৭৩৫১১১২	
31					
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6.0 Masimpur Union

6.1 Overview

Masimpur Union under the administrative jurisdiction of Shibpur Upazila in Narsingdi District has an area of 03.30 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

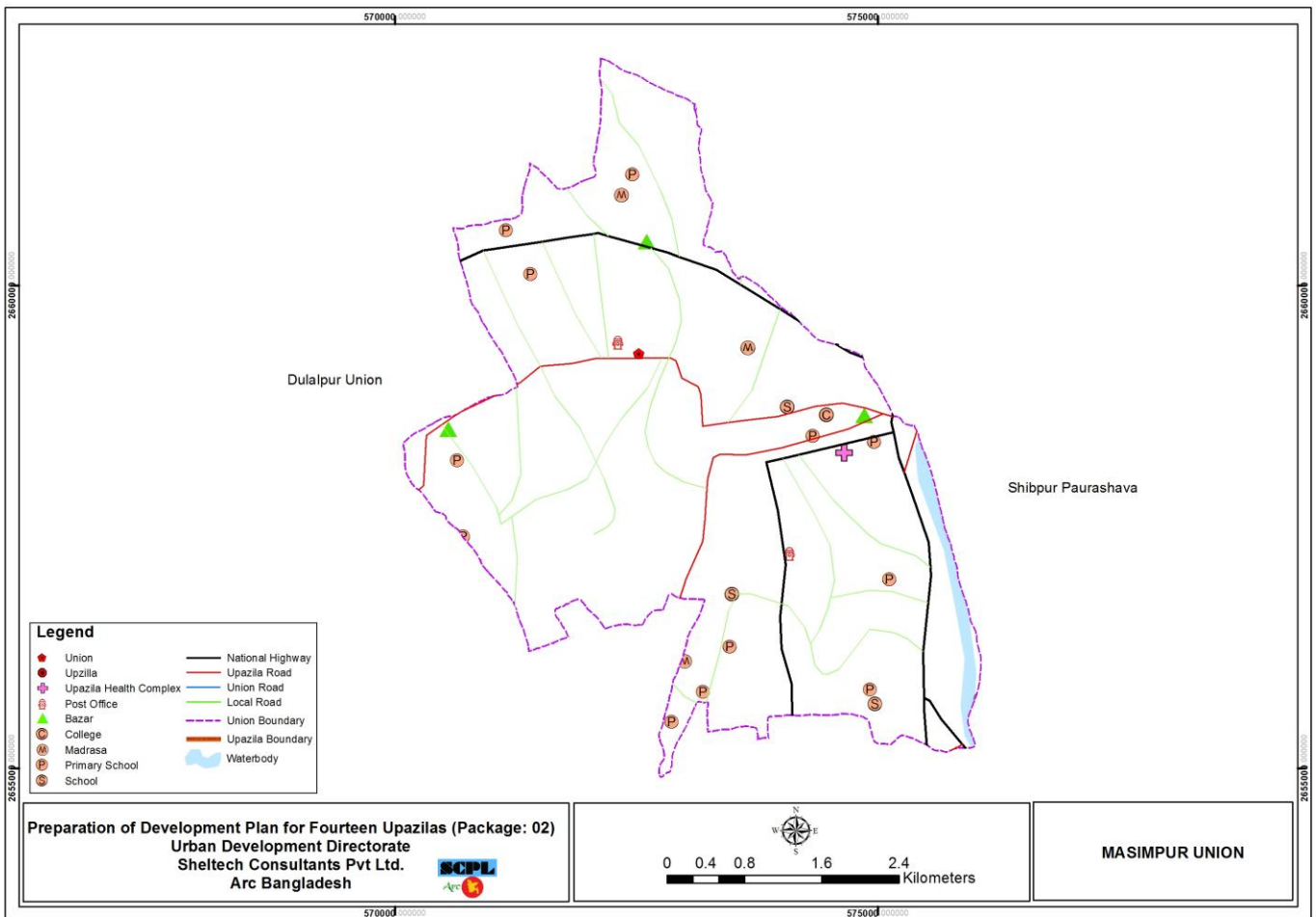
North: On the north side of the study area, Chakradha Union is situated.

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

South: On the south side of the study area, Sadhar Char and Putia Union are located

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

Map 6.1: Masimpur Union



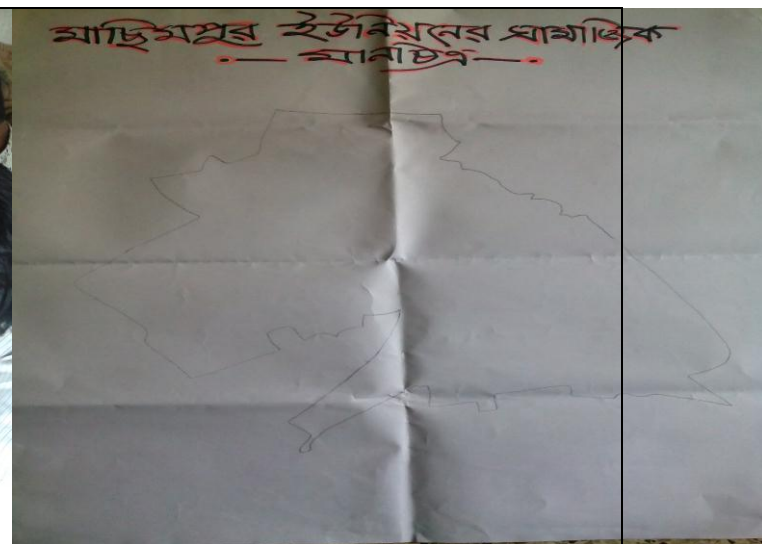
6.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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



Photograph 6.1: Preparing Social Map



Photograph 6.2: Social Map of Masimpur Union

6.3 Major Problems and Potentials

6.3.a Problems Identification

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

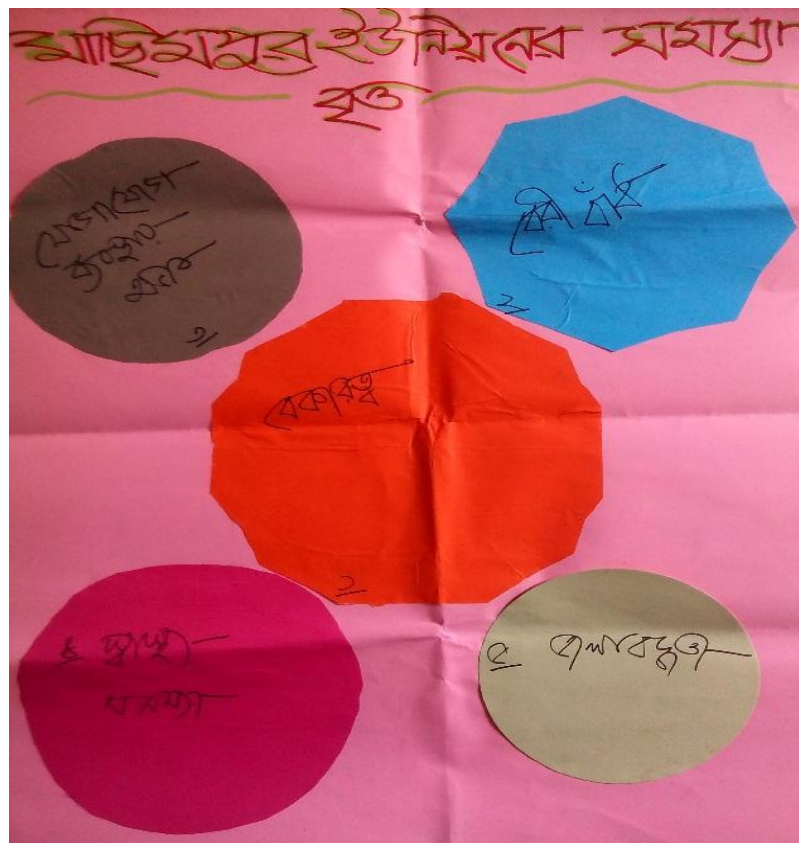
- Weak Transportation (Lack of road repair, narrow road, illegal vehicles stopping problem, lack of good communication system)
- Trouble of health service (Lack of skilled doctor, medicine, tools)
- Lack of vocational institution
- Problem of drag addiction
- Decreasing law enforcement
- Lack of employment
- Problem of ditch

- Lack of canal digging
- Problem of stealing and robbing
- Lack of religious institution structure
- Lack of agricultural training and extension
- Problem of marketing agricultural crops
- Lack of safe drinking water
- Lack of drainage
- Problem of Dak Banglo
- Evil jhut businessman

6.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Problem of unemployment
2. Problem of beri badh
3. Problem of transportation
4. Trouble of health service
5. Problem of ditch

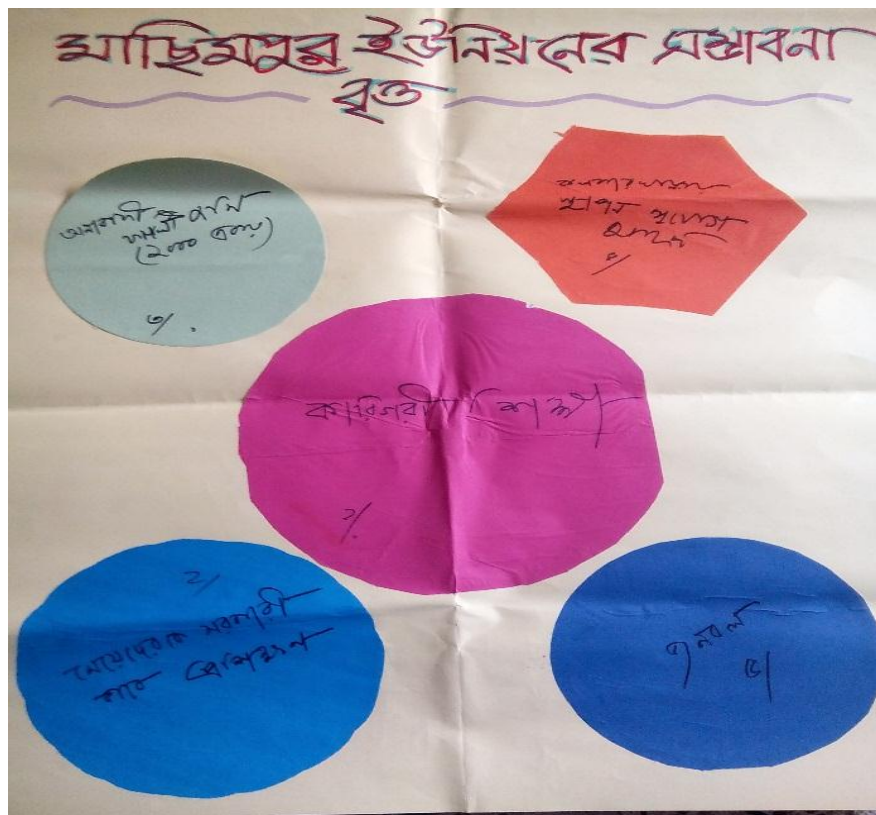


Photograph 6.3: Venn diagram of major problems

6.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

- Uncultivated land (2000 acre)
- Skilled and active human resource
- Opportunity to build up industry
- Govt. training for woman
- Vocational education



Photograph 6.4: Major Five Potentials

6.3.d Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 6.1: Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Unemployment problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug addiction Stealing and robbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training Employment opportunity
2. Lack of beri badh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of govt. enterprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaging crops No winter season crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switch gate
3.Transportation problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No repairing No enterprise higher authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem of communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise of the govt.
4.Trouble of health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of doctor Lack of medicine Lack of treatment tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are affected in disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing hospital
5.Problem of ditch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising silicon No drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing canal, beel Govt. efforts

6.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development priorities for Masimpur Union are as follows:

Table 6.2: Development Priorities of Masimpur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand of development of education Demand of development of health treatment service Demand of development of agriculture Demand of land survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand of developed drainage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand of industrialization Demand of development of transportation

6.5. List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works Urban Development Directorate (UDD) Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02 Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session					
Upazila: শিবপুর		Date: ২১/০৮/১৮		Time: ২:৩০	
Union: সাতলক্ষী ইউনিয়ন					
Venue: শিবপুর পল্লী উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচী					
Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর		
2	মাহমুদুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৭৩০৬০১০	
3	মাহমুদুল হক	সহকারী	শিবপুর		
4	(স) সোহাগা		শিবপুর		
5	সোহাগা		শিবপুর		
6	সোহাগা		শিবপুর		
7	সোহাগা		শিবপুর		
8	সোহাগা		শিবপুর		
9	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক	STUDENT	শিবপুর	০১৪৬১০০৫৫৩৫	
10	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক	STUDENT	শিবপুর	০১৪৬১০০৫৫৩৫	
11	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক	STUDENT	শিবপুর	০১৭২১৭০০৪১০	
12	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক	STUDENT	শিবপুর		
13	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক		শিবপুর		
14	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক		শিবপুর		
15	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক		শিবপুর		
16	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক		শিবপুর		
17	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক		শিবপুর		
18	শ্রী মাহমুদুল হক		শিবপুর		

7.0 Joshar Union

7.1 Overview (Study Area)

The Joshar union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Shibpur Upazila of Narsingdi district. The boundary of the Union is as follows;

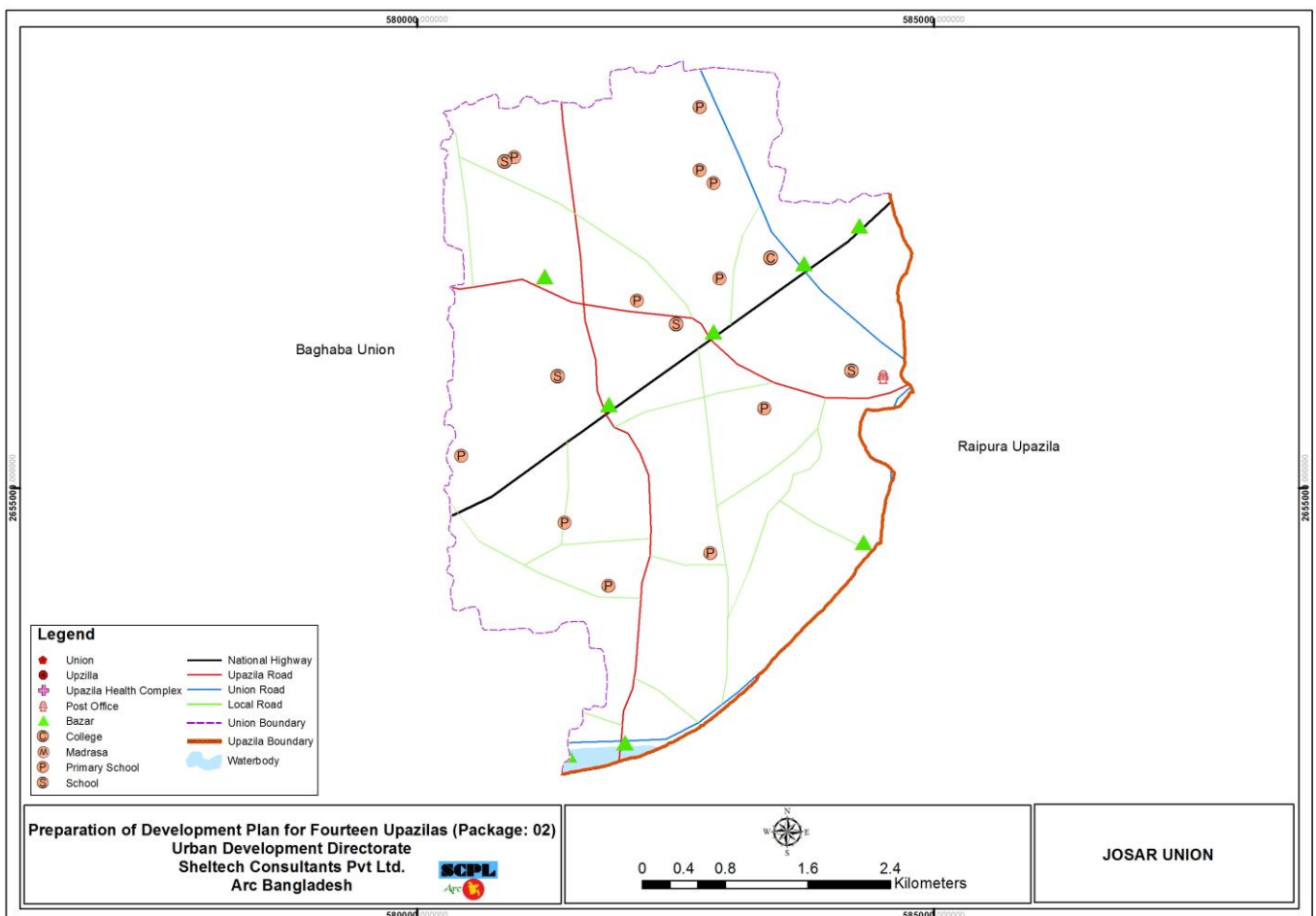
West: On the West side of the study area, Bagabo union is situated

North: On the North of the study area, Joynogor union is located

South: On the south side of the study area, Arial Kha River and Raypura upazila are located

East: On the east side of the study area, Raypura upazila is located.

Map 7.1: Joshar Union



7.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

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



7.3 Major Problems and Potentials

7.3.a Problems Identification

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

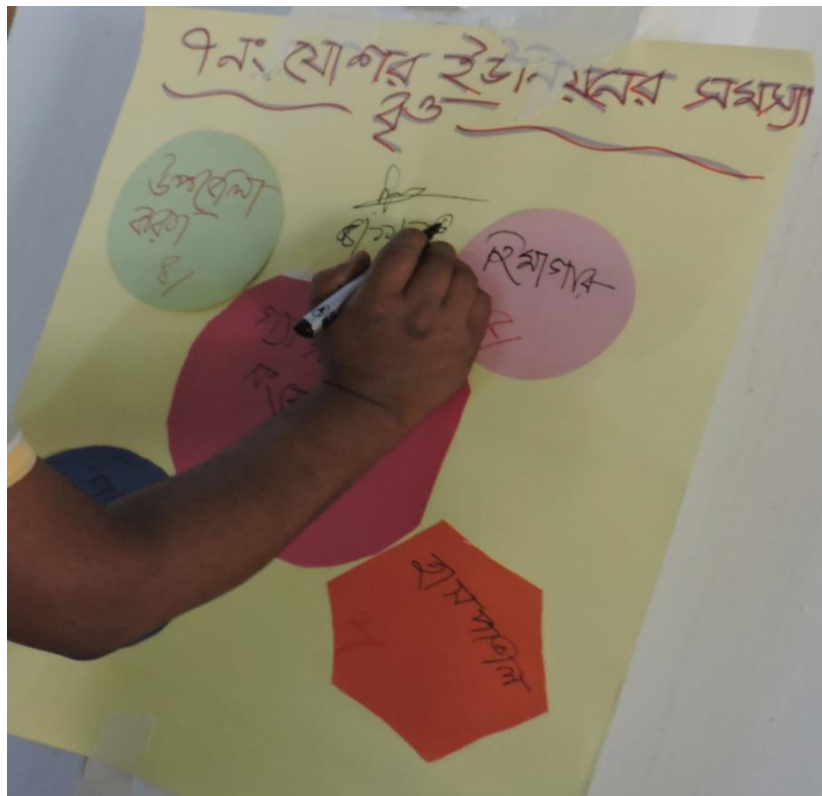
- No gas line connection
- Need cold Storage
- Health Complex and hospital
- Need Agriculture University
- Road repairing
- Problem of electricity
- Lack of educational institutions, college
- Lack of institutional infrastructure
- Drug addiction

- Lack of graveyard
- Lack of vocational training institute
- Unemployment
- Lack of security
- Deforestation
- Repairing of religious institution (temple)
- Secured sanitation system
- Lack of playground and cultural auditorium

7.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. No gas connection
2. hospital (200 beds)
3. need of play ground and cultural auditorium
4. Establishing Upazila
5. Need cold Storage

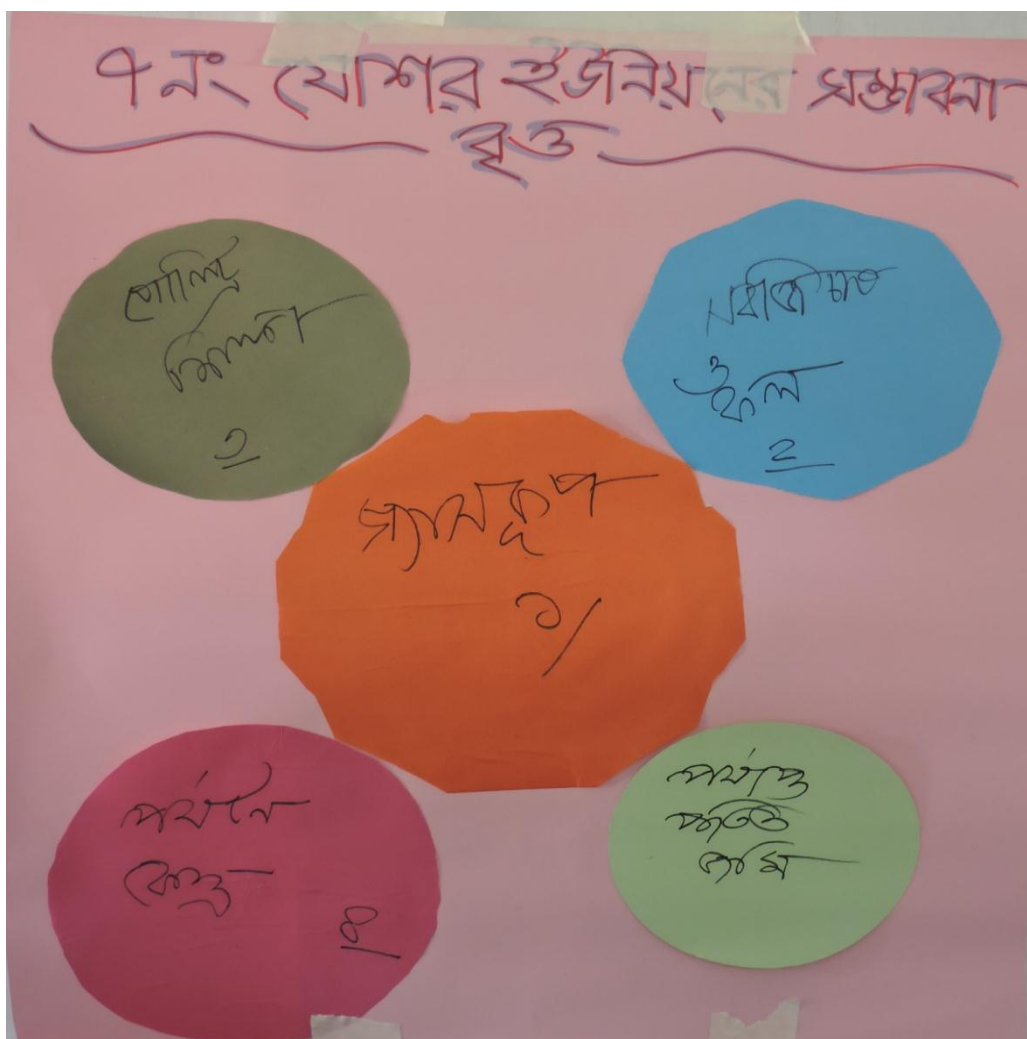


Photograph 7.3: Major Five Problems

7.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

- Gas field
- Cultivation of vegetables and fruits
- Poultry farm
- Tourist spot
- Skilled human resources
- Handicraft



Photograph 7.4: Major Five Potentials

7.3.d Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 7.1: Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Insufficient medical facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of enough skilled doctors, • communication problems, • lack of modern medical equipment and insufficient medicine • Local authority and government hasn't taken initiatives for building up a hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of Chakrodha are suffering from different problems, such as- loss of time & money, deprived from services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medical facilities will be ensured for the large amount of poor people • Medical cost will be less as for potentials.
2. Lack of cultural activities and play ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no financial allotment • Lack of enough and exact place of playground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The young generations are intended to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural activities will help to cultural development of the young generations.
3. Establishing Upzila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal authority and government didn't take initiatives. • Another reason is that the people cannot communicate with the proper authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance between people and administration is increased. • Lack of security and people are victim of discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunity for the people. • Administrative service will be reached at the door to door.
4. Cold storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper initiative and financial scope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vegetables and fruits are got rotten and the farmers face a great financial loss • Farmers don't get the reasonable price of the products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing will be easy; farmers will get financial benefit with reasonable price.
5. No gas line connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has not taken any initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area is not being industrialized, • Increased deforestation • Not creating employment facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant potentiality is getting rid of unemployment

7.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development priorities for Joshar Union is as follows:

Table 7.2: Development Priorities for Joshar Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of for gas connection. • Need vocational training center • Literacy rate to be 80% • Give job opportunity to all poor people • Need cold storage for preserve agro product. • Reducing unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want to see development of our locality • Make joshor as a upazila • Want administrative facility by establishing upazila 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want agricultural university • Education for all

7.5. List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: শিবপুর
Union: নার জোশর ইউনিয়ন
Venue: জোশর ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ভবন

Date: 08/22/2022
Time: ১০.৩০ মিনিট

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	লৌকাখাল	01812821320	
2	আব্দুল মাজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01718486579	
3	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01822614705	
4	শাহীন উজ্জ্বল	চাষা	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	01740495475	
5	মনিম হোসেন	কৃষক	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	01718810254	
6	আব্দুল হামিদ	কৃষক	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	01779506041	
7	আব্দুল হামিদ	কৃষক	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	01798972267	
8	আব্দুল হামিদ	কৃষক	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	01742910086	
9	আব্দুল হামিদ	কৃষক	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	01774185277	
10	আব্দুল হামিদ	কৃষক	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	01722821835	
11	আব্দুল হামিদ	কৃষক	৩নং ওয়ার্ড	01785776087	
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Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: শিবপুর
Union: নার জোশর ইউনিয়ন
Venue: জোশর ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ভবন

Date: 08/22/2022
Time: ১০.৩০ মিনিট

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	00926269988	
2	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	02922304022	
3	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01918696368	
4	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01712915066	
5	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01712529974	
6	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01711590310	
7	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01919640074	
8	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01728071241	
9	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01740220816	
10	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01725282213	
11	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01824595243	
12	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01919202502	
13	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01837259583	
14	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01920197824	
15	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	02922304022	
16	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01918696368	
17	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01836602123	
18	আব্দুল মজিদ	কৃষক	২নং ওয়ার্ড	01815769982	

8.0 Putia Union

8.1 Overview (Study Area)

Putia Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Shibpur Upazila in Narsingdi District has an area of 22.03 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

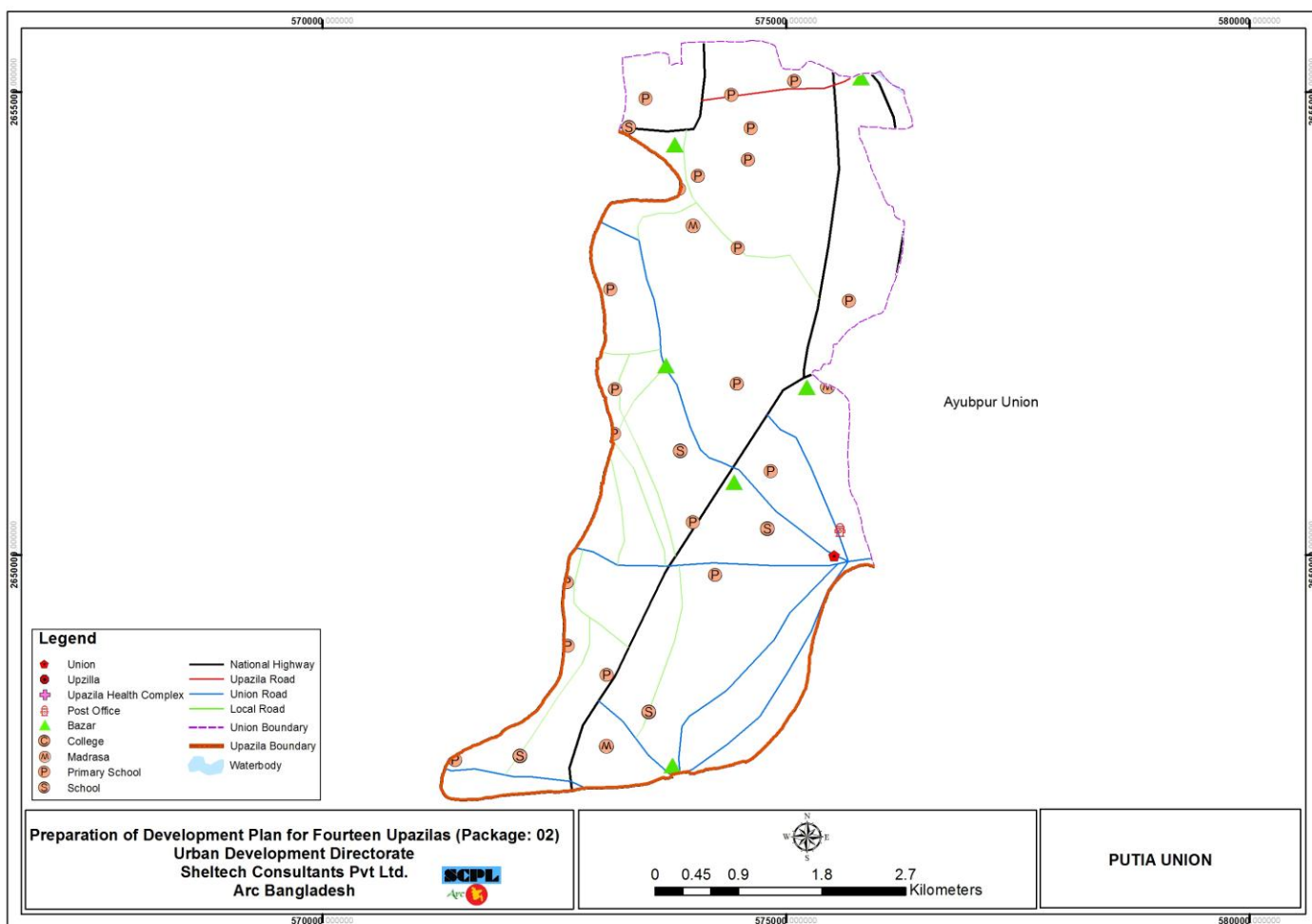
North: On the north & west side of the study area, Masimpur Union is situated.

West: On the west side of the study area, River Horidua and Gojaria Union are located.

South: On the south side of the study area, Narsindi District sadar and Chinishpur Union are located.

East: On the East side of study area, Ayubpur Union is located.

Map 8.1: Putia Union



8.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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



8.3 Major Problems and Potentials

8.3.a Problems Identification

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

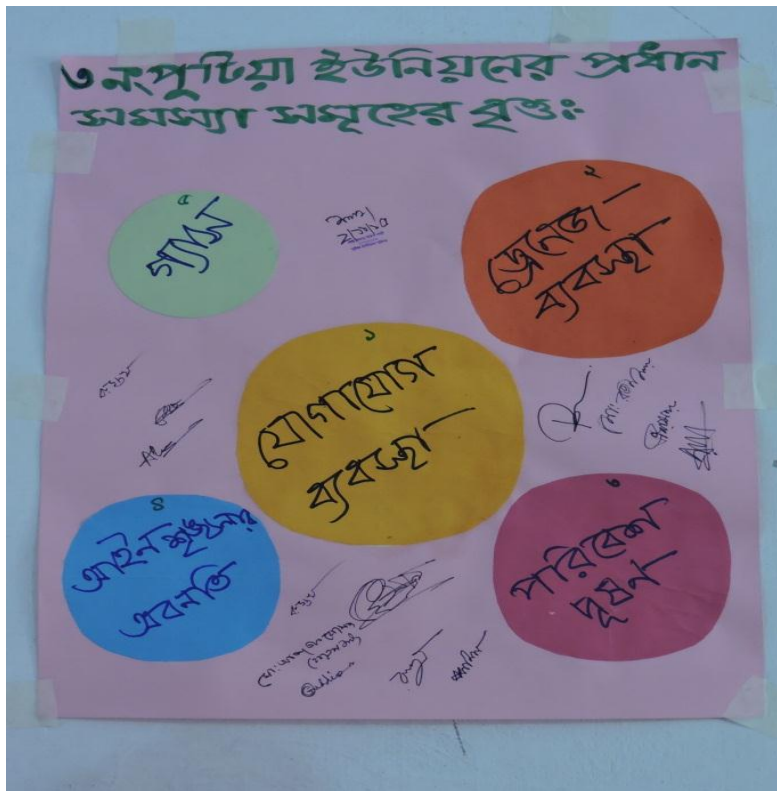
- Problem of drainage system (Ward no 5 and 6)
- Water logging (5250 Decimal area of land damage by flash flood, rainfall and monsoon tidal force)
- Problem of Canal Dredging.
- No gas line
- Shortage structure of educational institutions (College and university)
- Lack of Emergency health services (Demand of Hospital)
- No cow hatchery center.

- Weak communication system(Ward no 8.Earthen road, broken road repair less road)
- Shortage of employment
- Problem of drug addiction.
- River dredging (Haridhoa)
- Shortage of foot over bridge(Area of Boroitala,Itakhola,Saidnagar and Shomser JuteMill)
- Shortage of pure drinking water(Arsenic, Iron and Poisonous industrial byproduct)
- No Cold storage
- Lack of speedy internet.
- Break down of law and order (Problem of harassment by law and order force.)
- Sound pollution(Digital sound box and industry)

8.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Weak Transportation System
2. Problem of drainage system
3. Environmental pollution
4. Break down of Law and order
5. Lack of gas line



Photograph 8.3: Major five Problems

8.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

- Mill industries.
- Hat bazar(Famous Putia cow hat)
- Dhaka-Sylhet Highway
- Cultivable Agricultural land(Banana, Rice ,vegetable, sugarcane and lemon)
- Foreign remittance
- Hardworking People.
- Fisheries.
- Cattle rearing
- Beel (Patuar Par, Kurer Para and Doatia)
- CNG Station
- Archeology Sites # 2(Salurdia Math and Dakshin Kararcharmat)
- Government Primary school-15, Registerd primary school -4, & Madrasha-70, Primary school-1, Private High school -5, Kindergarden-13, Community primary school

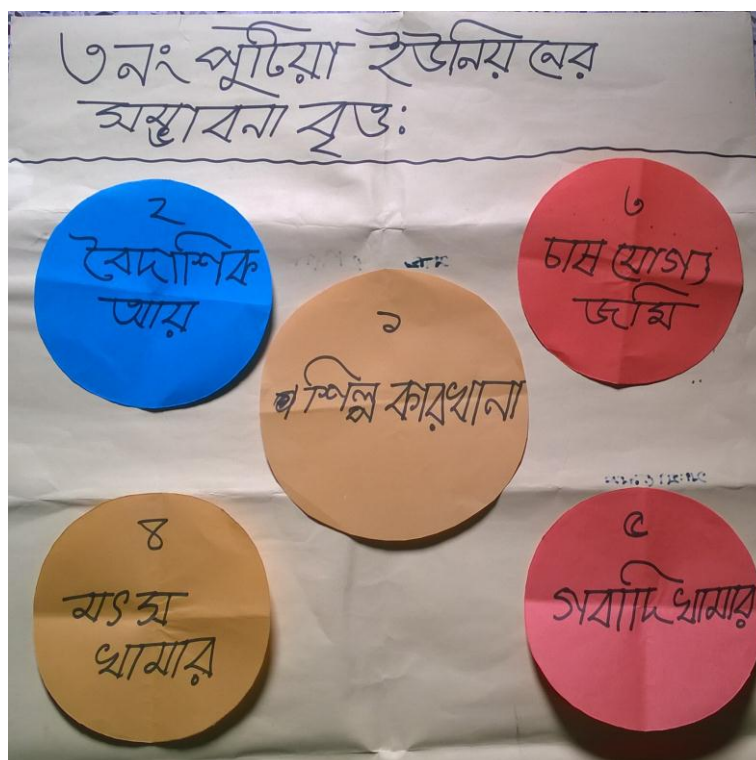


Figure 8.1: Major Five Potentials

8.3.d Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 8.1: Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Weak Transportation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken roads (long time no repair). • Earthen road(Ward no 8) • Permission less vehicles • Bureaucratic complexity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties of product transporting) • Marketing, transport problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running Brickfield in area of Putia union • Hardworking people
2. Problem of drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drain for enough water passing • No drain for passing water in entire union. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every year affected by water logging • Increase financial losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough land and any development
3.Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River water polluted by industrial wastes • More effected by Thermex group • Wastes from basic industrial area • Wastes from Abed textile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages cultivable agricultural land • Increase diseases to local people • No more fishes alive in river water • No agricultural crops production • No use of river water • Drinking water bad smell and disqualified for drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples are more co-operative.
4.Broken law and order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For this situation due to unemployment. • No opportunity to work in local industries for the local people. • Administration and police are self destroyed mentality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase terrorism ,stealing and robing • Increase social instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any support from local administration.
5.Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of gas • Bureaucratic complexity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase fuel cost. • Environment pollution • Destroying Forest and trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas pipe line is going through this union. • Gas is available at Putia bazar.

8.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development priorities for Putia Union is are follows:

Table 8.2: Development Priorities for Putia Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of development of educational system. • Demand of for employment. • Need a system of Uncultivable land should be cultivable in Putia union. • Developed Drainage system. • Demand of emergency basis gas connection • Demand of pure drinking water. • Demand of establishment of cold storage. • Demand of Mini Stadium. • Demand of development of transportation system. • Demand of development of law and order. • Prevention of environment and water pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of for employment. • Demand of establishment of cold storage. • Demand of Mini Stadium. • Developed Drainage system. • Prevention of environment and water pollution. • Demand of development of educational system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for job. • Demand of Mini Stadium. • Demand of establishment of cold storage.

8.5 List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: **শিবপুর**
Union: **০২ পুটিয়া**
Venue: **ইউ.পি.এন**
Date: **০২/১১/২০১৫**
Time: **১০:০০**

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
1	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন	চেয়ারম্যান	পুটিয়া	০১৭৩১৬৬৩৫	[Signature]
2	শ্রী: কামরুল হোসেন	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	পুটিয়া	০১৭২২২০৬২৫	[Signature]
3	শ্রী: বাচ্চু হোসেন	চিকিৎসক	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
4	শ্রী: সুব্রত চন্দ্র	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
5	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
6	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
7	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
8	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
9	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
10	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
11	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
12	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
13	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
14	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
15	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
16	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
17	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
18	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]

Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02
Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session

Upazila: **শিবপুর**
Union: **০২ পুটিয়া**
Venue: **ইউ.পি.এন**
Date: **০২/১১/২০১৫**
Time: **১০:০০**

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address: Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
19	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
20	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
21	শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ	সি.এস.ও.	পুটিয়া	০১৭৫৬৬০০৪	[Signature]
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9.0 Sadherchar Union

9.1 Overview

Sadherchar Union under the administrative jurisdiction of Shibpur Upazila in Narsingdi District has an area of 03.30 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

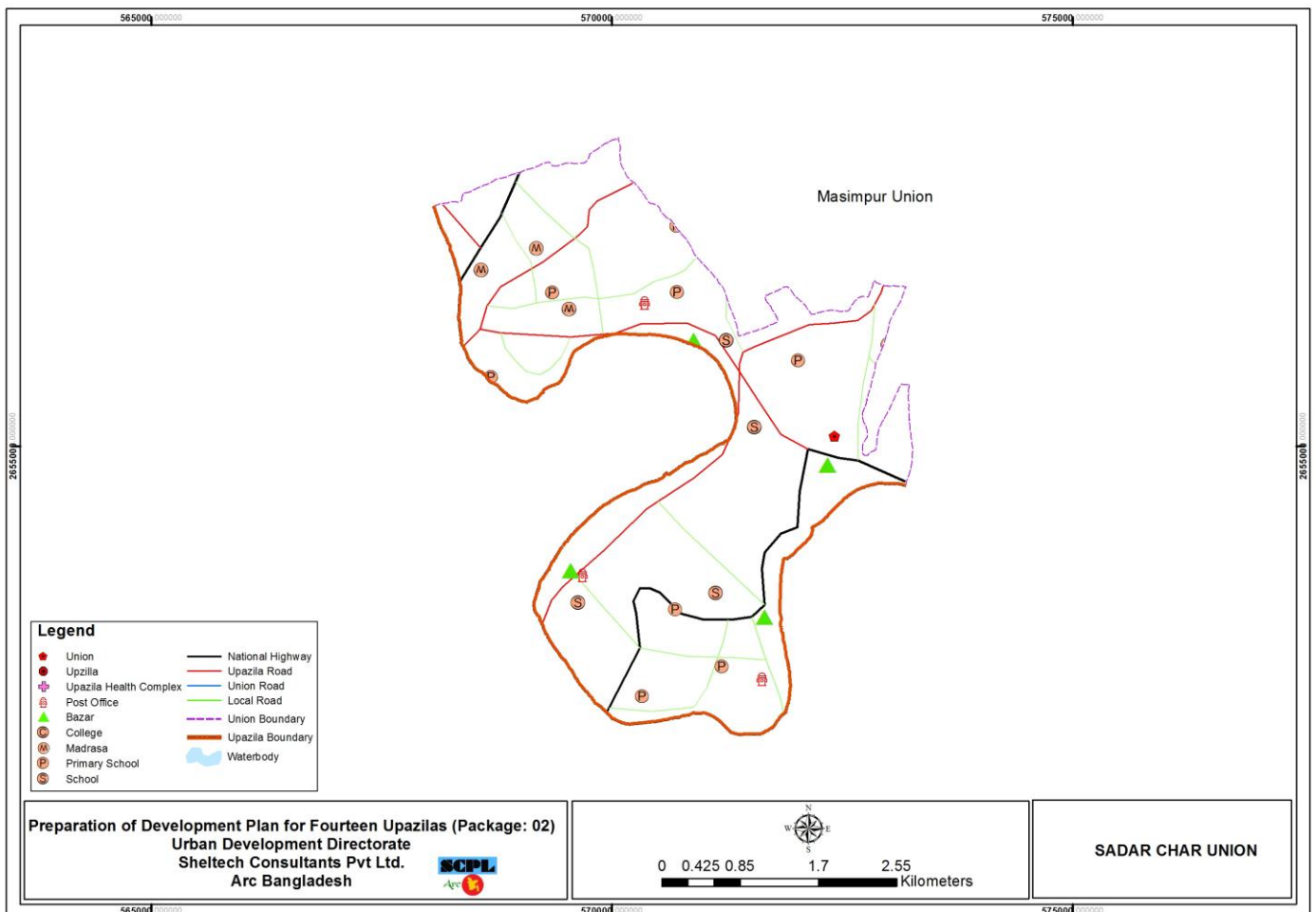
North: On the north side of the study area, Dulalpur Union is situated

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

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

East: On the south side of the study area, Masimpur Union is located

Map 9.1: Sadherchar union


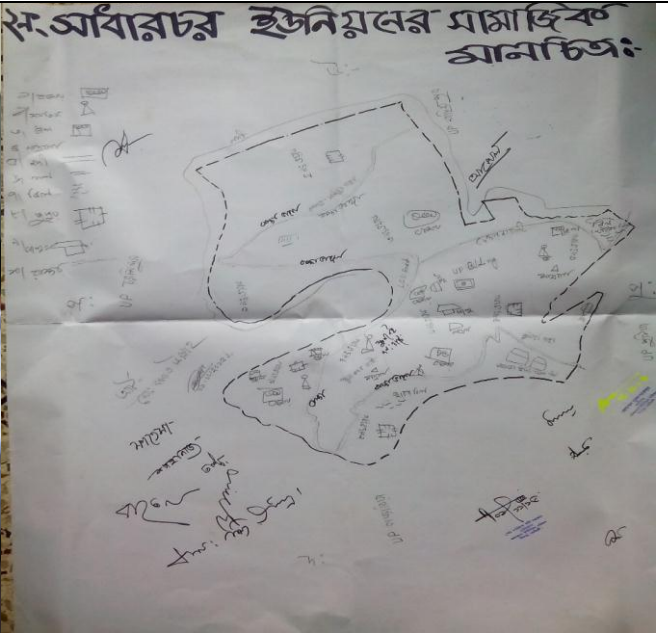


9.2 Spatial Aspects

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

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

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

	
<p>Photograph 9.1: Preparing Social Map</p>	<p>Photograph 9.2: Social Map of Sadherchar Union</p>

9.3 Major Problems and Potentials

9.3.a Problems Identification

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

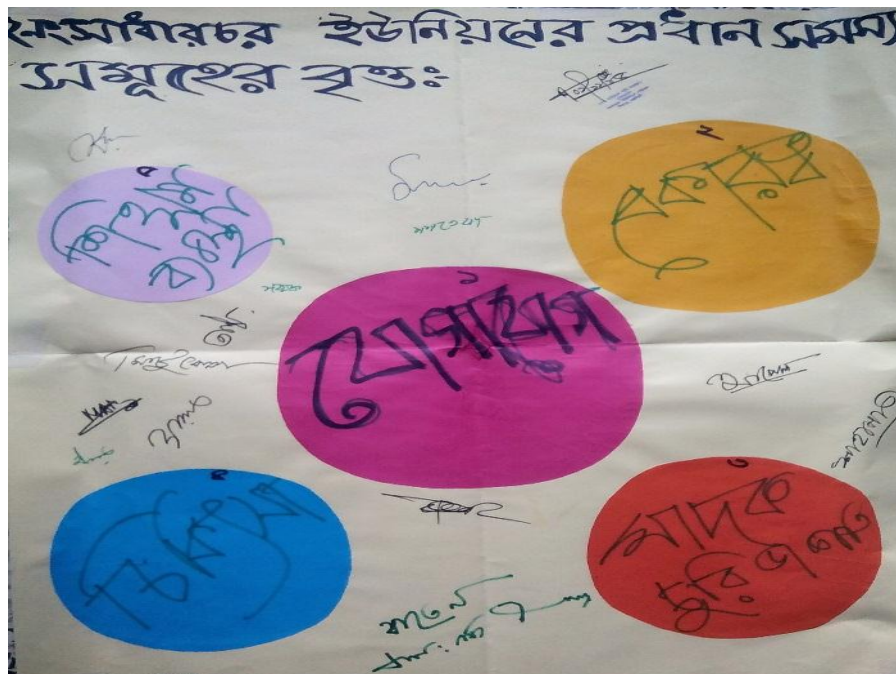
- Weak Transportation (No lamp post, Broken road, green road, no culvert)
- Trouble of health service (Lack of doctor, medicine, FWC is inside the union)
- Lack of vocational institution
- Problem of drug addiction
- Poor law and order situation
- Poverty
- Lack of shelter
- Lack of employment

- Problem of ditch
- Lack of canal digging
- Problem of stealing and robbing
- Lack of religious institution structure
- Lack of agricultural training and extension
- Problem of marketing agricultural crops
- Scarcity of sanitation
- Lack of safe drinking water
- Lack of drainage
- Problem of gambling
- No information tools in U.P complex

9.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Weak Transportation System
2. Problem of Unemployment
3. Drug addiction and stealing
4. Lack of health services
5. Lack of education

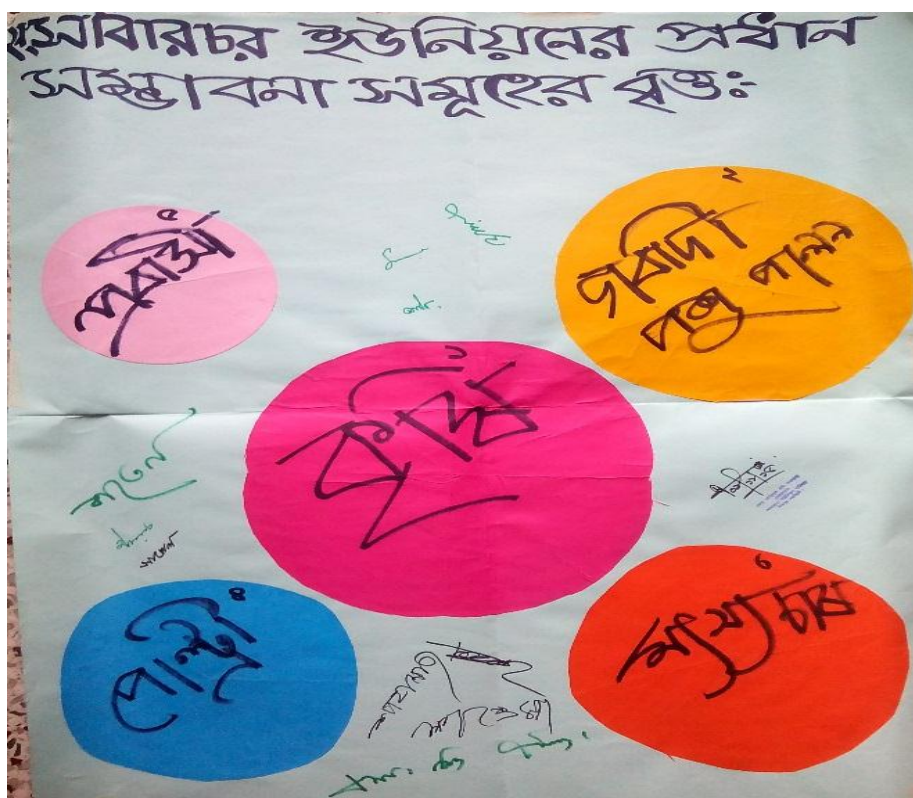


Photograph 9.3: Venn diagram

9.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

- Agriculture (Paddy, vegetables)
- Fisheries
- Poultry
- Cattle rearing
- Gardening
- Spinning mill
- Foreign remittance
- Skilled and active human resource



Photograph 9.4: Major Five Potentials

9.3.d Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 9.1: Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Weak Transportation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads have been concreted long before • Unplanned vehicles (unapproved) • Corruption of conductor • Lack of earth beside the roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of school going students • Transportation problem for patients • Problem of marketing agricultural crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing skilled human resource • Existing silicon and earth
2.Unemployment problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of employment • No vocational institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are being addicted in drag • Increasing stealing and ribbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exist land for building industries • A garment is being built
3.Trouble of drag addiction, stealing and robbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More unemployment problem • Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing of law enforcement • Social anxiety is increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area leaders are sincere • Existing law enforcement
4.Trouble of health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication system is bad with Sadar Upazila • Lack of doctor • Lack of medicine • F.W.C is beside the union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union people are depriving from basic right • Mother and children's immature death are increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 community clinic • 1 F.W.C

9.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The recommended development priorities for Sadherchar Union are as follows:

Table 9.2: Development Priorities for Sadherchar Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of transportation system. • Development of agricultural system. • Demand of road lighting. • Demand of pure drinking water. • Demand of development of law and order. • Demand of Free of Drug addiction Through Stealing and robbing in Sadherchar. • Development of emergency health services. • Demand of for employment. • Demand of development of educational system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of for employment. • Development of emergency health services. • Demand of development of educational system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of social plantation.

During the top workshop it has been observed that most participants mentioned about improve communication facility, health and education facility, improve law and order situation, availability of pure drinking water, improve recreational facility and also establish employment opportunity. Another thing is huge overlapping within the problem and opportunities among the participants.

9.5. List of Participants

Ministry of Housing and Public Works Urban Development Directorate (UDD) Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02 Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session					Ministry of Housing and Public Works Urban Development Directorate (UDD) Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas, Package-02 Attendance Sheet for Conducting PRA session					
Upazila: <u>শিবপুর</u> Union: <u>ইউ পি. কামরুজ্জামান</u> Venue: <u>ইউ পি. কামরুজ্জামান</u>					Upazila: <u>শিবপুর</u> Union: <u>ইউ পি. কামরুজ্জামান</u> Venue: <u>ইউ পি. কামরুজ্জামান</u>					
Date: <u>01/11/2015</u> Time: <u>10:00</u>					Date: <u>01/11/2015</u> Time: <u>10:00</u>					
Name	Designation	Address Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature	Sl No.	Name	Designation	Address Ward/Village	Phone number	Signature
শ্রী: আশুতোষ সানি	উপাচার্য	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১১৫৬০৪৫	[Signature]	19	শ্রী: আশুতোষ	উপাচার্য	গুটি	০১৭১২১৪১৭	[Signature]
আছাদুল্লাহ মুন্সিংহ	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১২২৩১০২৪০৪	[Signature]	20	শ্রী: আশুতোষ	উপাচার্য	গুটি	০১৭২০০৭৩১৫২	[Signature]
মুহম্মদ হামিদুল	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১২২৪৫৭১০১	[Signature]	21					
শাহনাজ বেগম	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭৬৪৩২২৬১	[Signature]	22					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭৬৪৩২২৬১	[Signature]	23					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭৩২৬৬৫৪৫	[Signature]	24					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭৩৪৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	25					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	26					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	27					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	28					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	29					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	30					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	13					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	14					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	15					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	16					
শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী	স্বর্গতলা/গুটি-০৬	০১৭১৫৬৬৬৬৬	[Signature]	17					
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Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas

Package-02

(Ishwarganj Upazila, Mymensingh; Raipura Upazila and Shibpur
Upazila, Narsingdi)

DRAFT SURVEY REPORT

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
of
Ishwarganj Upazila, Mymensingh

August, 2016

Joint Venture of

Sheltech Consultants Pvt. Limited
And
Arc-Bangladesh Limited



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

Preparation of Development Plan for
Fourteen Upazilas
Package 02

SURVEY REPORT
Geological Survey
of
Shibpur Upazila

August 2016

Submitted By

Joint Venture of
SHELTECH CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LTD. (SCPL)
ARC BANGLADESH LTD. (ABL)

JV of SCPL-ABL
Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas Project (Package-02)

Ref: SCPL-ABL/UDD/2016/ Geological Survey Report /Shibpur Upazila

Date:

To
The Project Director
“Preparation of Development Plan for fourteen Upazilas” Project
Urban Development Directorate
82, Segunbagicha, Dhaka, 1000.

Subject: Submission of the Final Geological Survey Report of Shibpur Upazila, Narsingdi

Dear Sir,
We are pleased to submit herewith the Final Geological Survey Report of Shibpur Upazila, Narsingdi for your kind information and further action.

Thanking you and assuring you of our best services.

Your Sincerely,

(Dr. Nurul Islam Nazem)
Team Leader, Package -2

(Mohammad Jamal Uddin)
Geological Expert, Package -2

Encl: As stated.

Copy to:

1. Project Manager, Package-2, 14 Upazila Project, UDD
2. Director, Sheltech Consultants Pvt. Limited
3. Chairman, Arc-Bangladesh limited, Dhaka

1/E/2 Paribagh (Mazar Road), Shahbagh, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
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Email: scpl.mail@gmail.com

Chapter-04

Conclusion

Shibpur Upazila and its adjoining areas is mostly comprises by monotonous flood plain area except few depression. Soil quality of the project area is is varying as morphological difference, that's why geological, geotechnical and geophysical investigations has been carried out such a paatern to cover all morphological unit. In this consequences, 24 boreholes with SPT, 3 downhole seismic test and 5 MASW program has been completed in the field as a part of this survey investigation. During this survey, soil samples (disturbed and undisturbed) are also collected for further laboratory test which will give idea about the soil engineering properties. This investigation data will be analyzed and integrated in a module from which it can possible to generate geomorphologic map, sub-surface litho-logical 3D model of different layers, engineering geological mapping based on AVS30, Seismic Hazard Assessment Map (risk sensitive micro-zonation maps), soil type map, seismic intensity map, Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) and Peak Ground Velocity (PGV) map, recommended building height maps for both high rise building and low rise building, liquefaction and Ground Failure Map etc

Above investigation and outcomes would give a clear idea about the geo-hazard status of particular landscape where newly urban developing activities or any other mega infrastructure project is going on and this mentioned investigation also gives idea about the vulnerability of existing build up infrastructure of a particular area. Based on these results, proper management techniques as well as other necessary adaptation process could be addressed before or after the development activities in the studied area. It is to be mentioned that the long-term maintenance cost will be reduced and the developed structure will withstand against the potential natural hazards if the infrastructures are built following the risk informed physical land-use plan.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Geological survey work has been carried out in the project area under the package-2 (covering Shibpur Upazila, Dist: Dhaka), project titled 'Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas' a initiative of Urban Development Directorate (UDD). In this development plan, subsurface geological and geotechnical information's has been considered for a durable and sustainable urban environment. This work is to determine subsurface soil condition of the project area and evaluating of natural geological and hydro-meteorological hazards such as earthquake, landslide and ground failure which integrate the consequence into the design of the infrastructure.

In this study work, following investigations and surveys have been carried out in the field which are geo-morphological survey; boreholes drilling and preparation of borehole logs; undisturbed and disturbed soil sample collection as per standard guide line; conducting standard penetration tests (SPTs); drilling of boreholes and casing by PVC pipe for conducting PS logging test; conducting down-hole seismic test and Multi-Channel Analysis of Surface Wave (MASW) test. Laboratory testing of soil samples such as Grain Size Analysis, Natural Moisture Content, Atterberg Limits, Specific Gravity, Direct Shear Test, Unconfined Compression strength, etc has been performing in the laboratory which will give more qualitative and quantitative information about the subsurface materials. To meet the above geological, geotechnical and geophysical task 24 boreholes with SPT program, five MASW and three down-hole seismic test survey programs have been conducted at Shibpur Upazila.

Field and laboratory investigation data will be analyzed and result will be integrated in a module by which it is possible to produce sub-surface litho-logical 3D model of different layers, engineering geological mapping based on AVS30, Seismic Hazard Assessment Map (risk sensitive micro-zonation maps), soil type map, seismic intensity map, Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) and Peak Ground Velocity (PGV) map, recommended building height maps for both high rise building and low rise building, liquefaction and Ground Failure Map etc.

Above test result would give a clear idea about the geo-hazard status of particular landscape where newly urban developing activities or any other mega infrastructure project is going on and this mentioned investigation also gives idea about the vulnerability of existing build up infrastructure of a particular area. Based on these results, proper management techniques as well as other necessary adaptation process could be addressed before or after the development activities in the studied area. It is to be mentioned that the long-term maintenance cost will be reduced and the developed structure will withstand against the potential natural hazards if the infrastructures are built following the risk informed physical land-use plan.

Abbreviations

ASTM	:	American Society for Testing and Materials
AVS30	:	Average Shear Wave velocity of 30 meter
BH	:	Borehole
MASW	:	Multi-Channel Analysis of Surface Wave
N value	:	Soil resistance or compactness
PGA	:	Peak Ground Acceleration
PGV	:	Peak Ground Velocity
PS logging	:	Primary and Shear wave logging (Down-hole seismic test)
SA	:	Spectral Acceleration
SPAC	:	Spatial Autocorrelation
SPT	:	Standard Penetration Tests
UDD	:	Urban Development Directorate

