

CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL APPROACH AND PROCESS

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.2 Project Context for PRA

Considering the benefit of PRA, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) under Ministry of Housing and Public Works has taken initiative to collect the information on local problems with causes, impact and local potentials as well as development priorities of the local people for preparing 20 years long development plan of fourteen Upazilas under the GoB funded project entitled “Preparation of Development plan for Fourteen Upazillas. In this regard, UDD management has taken decision to conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Sessions at each Union level in the rural areas and one session each ward under municipality areas. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) session has been conducted on 05 December to 14 December 2015 at the unions of Gangni Upazila where 219 participants were involved. PRA session has been conducted on 03 December to 06 December 2016 at Gangni Paurashava. Social Mapping, Problems Identification and Prioritization, Potentials Identification and Prioritization, Cause and Effect Diagram and Technology of Participation (TOP) are the three PRA tools that have been applied for collecting the opinions of community people in preparing development plan for 20 years in Gangni Upazila.

1.3 Purpose of PRA

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

1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying Areas

The PRA method Social mapping have been for collecting the available social, environmental and natural resources with the spatial location of the target area. This also helps the planning team to build a picture of the relevant existing structures and key actors in the target area. This process helps them to

2.1 Overview of Gangni Municipality/Pourashava

North: On the north side of the study area, Daulatpur (Kushtia) Upazila are situated

South: On the south side of the study area, Alamdanga and Meherpur sadar Upazilas are located

East: On the east side of the study area, Daulatpur (Kushtia), Mirpur (Kushtia) and Alamdanga Upazilas are located

West: On the west side of the study area, Meherpur Sadar Upazila and Bengal state of India are situated.

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Table 2.1: Gangni paurashava

	Type	No.
Religious Institutions	Mosque	35
	Temple	3
	Church	3
Communication facilities	Pucca road	32.59 km
	Kacha road	27.25 km
Educational institutions	Primary school	83
	Secondary school	42
	College	9
	Madrassa	9
Cultural organizations	Library	4
	Club	10
	Cinema hall	2
	Theatre group	2
Markets		20
Health centers	Upazilla Health Complex	1
	Clinic	5
	Hospital	1
Sources of drinking water	Tubewell	92.72%
	Tap	1%
	Ponds	.16%
	Others	6.12%

Source: Gangni Pourashava, 2015

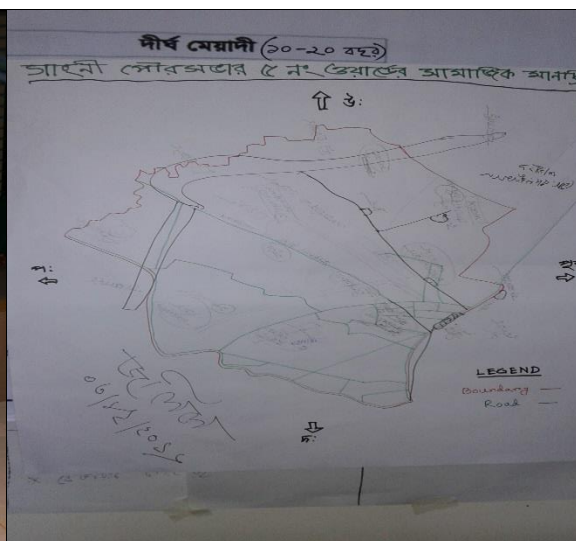
2.2 Spatial Aspects

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 Gangni Paurashava 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: Preparing Social Map



Photograph 4: Social Map of Paurashava(Ward No. 05)

2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

2.3.1 Problems Identification

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

Table 2.2: Major Problems of Gangni

Major Problems of Gangni	
Type of problems	Ward No
• Communication problem	1,2,3 ,4,5,6,7,8,9
• Drainage problem	1,2,3,4,5,6,8
• Lack of pure drinking water	1,4,6,7,8,9
• Electricity problem	2,3,4,6,8,9
• Water logging	3,4,6,7,9
• Lack of good Educational infrastructure	1,2,4,7
• Sanitation	1,3,4,7
• Unemployment	2,5,6,7
• Drug addiction	2,3,4,8,9
• Poverty	1,2,4,6
• No playfield	7,8,9
• Lack of health services	4,5,6,7
• Lack of recreation	1,2,9
• Lack of dustbin	1,6

2.3.2 Identification of Problems through Venn Diagram

Identification of major problems through venn diagram of the respective area may be used as resources during planning. The problems are as follows;

1. Communication problem
2. Drainage problem
3. Lack of pure drinking water
4. Electricity problem
5. Water logging

2.3.3 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

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

1. **Communication problem:** Lowest quality goods to construct roads, management issues, unconcerned users are not concern and lack of budget are the issues of communication problem. For these reasons road accidents occur. Roadside lands are available and have manpower to mitigate the issue.
2. **Drainage problem:** Lack of drain and natural canal blocking are the main causes of drainage problems. For these reasons, it hampers road communication, spreads waterborne diseases and effects the agricultural lands. There are lands beside roads which can be used for drains.
3. **Lack of Pure drinking water:** Presence of arsenic and iron are the main reasons for this problem, also locating the household toilets beside the tube well increasing the contamination of water. As a result, people are suffering from various water related diseases and facing difficulty in maintaining regular life. Water supply is enough but maintenance is required.
4. **Electricity problem:** Unwillingness of rural electrification board and lack of govt. initiative are the main reasons. As a result, education system and local bazar management are hampered after daylight. Local people would like to give some resources can be a potential.
5. **Water Logging:** Lack of proper drainage system, unplanned development and coordination are the causes of this problem which results in economic loss every year through damages in infrastructure and crops. Unemployed local people can be strength in that case.

Table 2.3: Major Potentials of Gangni

Major Potentials of Gangni	
Type of potentials	Ward No
• Active man power	1,2,3,4,5,8
• Domestic Rearing	1,2,3,5,7,8
• Excessive khas land	2,4,6,8,9
• Remittance	5,7,8
• Fertile agricultural land	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
• Educational institute	1,3,4,9
• Fish farming	1,3,4,5
• Small Cottage industry	1,3
• Hat-bazar	4,5,6
• Canal & Beel	6,9
• Fruit garden	3,7,8
• Brick fields	1,3,9
• Upazila office	2,8
• Dairy farm	5,6
• Poultry farm	7,8
• N.G.O.s	3,7,8
• Educated person	3,7
• Rice mill	3,7
• Chitla Firm	1

Source: PRA, 2015

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

2.3.4 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;

- Fertile agricultural land
- Active manpower
- Domestic rearing
- Excessive khas land
- Fish farming

2.3.5 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

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

Table 2.4: Problems, Causes, Impacts and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katcha roads • Broken roads • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of other facilities • Occurring of several road accidents • Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadside lands are available to mitigate the issue • Active work force • Availability of land • Availability of soil
2.Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of drain • Lack of proper drainage planning • Unplanned development • Blockage of natural canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating water logged situation • Road breaks • Decreases of agriculture land productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of people • Khas land • Active manpower

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
3. Lack of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of arsenic • Presence of iron • Lack of budget • Locating household toilets beside the tube well increasing the contamination of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are suffering from various water related diseases • Facing difficulty in maintaining regular life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough water supply but maintenance is required. • Water table is not too low • Willingness of people
4. Electricity problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned structure • Lack of electric pole • Lack of communication between pouro office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampers education • Constrain for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of electric sub-station in the area
5. Water Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper drainage planning • Unplanned development and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic loss every year through damages in infrastructure and crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed local people • Enough hard working people exist

Source: PRA, 2015

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

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava under Meherpur District.

Based on Individual Ward Level PRA reports (please see Annexure: II), the recommended development priorities of Gangni Paurashava have been outlined in Table-2.5, 2.6 & 2.7. It has been found that short-term priorities are those related to basic needs i.e. development in communication, improvement of drainage system, demand of pure drinking water, electricity connection etc. Their mid-term priorities include recreational facility, quality education, industrialization, and provision of health facilities etc. which are basic urban needs. Their long term priority is to improve educational system, gas connection, provision of recreational facility, improvement of paurashava, provision of community center etc.

Table 2.5: Short Term Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava

Short Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• Development in communication	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9
• Safe drinking water	1,3,4,6,7,8,9
• Improvement of drainage system	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9
• Electricity connection	1,2,3,5,8,9
• Agricultural development	1,2,5,6,7,9
• Recreational facility	6,8,9
• Community bazar	3,6,7
• Provision of dustbin facility	2,8,9
• Drug eradication	2,3,5,7,8
• Establishment of industry	2,3,9
• Social security	1,3,4,9
• Improvement of education	1,3,6,9

Table 2.6: Mid-Term Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava

Short Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• Quality education	1,3,4,7,9
• Safe drinking water	1,2,8
• Establishment of industry	2,3,9
• Electricity connection	1, 9
• Agricultural development	3,7
• Recreational facility	1,2,4,5,9
• Provision of health facilities	2,6,7
• Improvement of sanitation	1,9

Table 2.7: Long-Term Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava

Short Term Development Priorities	Ward No
• Provision of Recreational facility	2,4,8,9
• Improvement of education	2,5,6,7,9
• Establishment of industry	2,9
• Provision of community center	2,5,6
• Gas connection	2,5,6,8
• Fire service facility	2,6,8
• Free from corruption	1,3
• Improvement of paurashava	1,5,8

CHAPTER THREE: PRAs at UNION LEVEL

3.1 Overview:

Gangni Upazilla is consisted of 9 Unions named: Bamondi Union, Raipur Union, Kathuli Union, Kazipur Union, Motmura Union, Saharbari Union, Sholotaka Union and Tetulbaria Union. It is bounded by Daulatpur (kushtia) upazila on the north, Alamdanga and Meherpur sadar upazilas on the south, Daulatpur (Kushtia), mirpur (Kushtia) and Alamdanga upazilas on the east, Meherpur Sadar upazila and West bengal state of India on the west. Union Area of Gangni Upazilla is 341.98 sq km. Total Population is 269085

Map 3.1: Gangni Upazilla



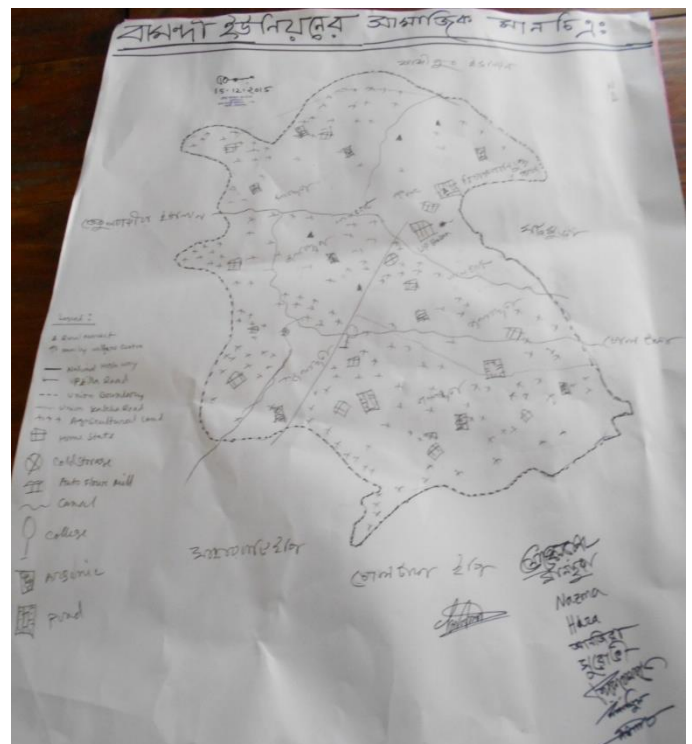
3.2 Spatial Aspects

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 Gangni Paurashava 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 3.1.1: Preparing Social Map



Photograph 3.1.2: Social Map of one Union
(Bamundi Union)

3.2.1 Findings of Social Mapping

The major findings of social map are as follows:

- Drainage problem is severe here.
- Most of the land are agricultural land and deep tube well is the major source of irrigation water.

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. It has been found from Individual PRA Report at Union Level (please see Annexure-III) that there are around 17 (seventeen) problems identified in different unions (please see **Table-3.1**) of Gangni Upazilla. Among them Poor transportation, Lack of drainage, Lack of pure drinking water and Health problems are more significant. Among other notable problems there are problems of sanitation and water clogging.

Table 3.1: Major problems of 9 Unions of Gangni Upazila

Major Problems	Unions
• Poor Transportation	All Union
• Lack of drainage	All Union
• Lack of pure drinking water	All Union
• Sanitation problem	1,2,4,5,7,8,9
• Recreational problem	3,6
• Drug addiction	4,8
• Problem of dowry	4,1,6,7
• Lack of industrialization	5,6
• Early marriage	5,1,6
• Poverty.	5,4,6
• Unemployment	4,6
• Political problem	1,6
• Health Problem	All Union
• Lack of banking facility	8
• Law and order	5,8
• Child Labor	7,9
• Electricity	5,4
• Water clogging	1,3,7,9
• Rehabilitation	8,9

Source: PRA Survey, 2015

Note:

1→Bamondi Union	4→ Kazipur Union	7→ Sholotaka
2→ Raipur Union	5 →Motmura Union	8→ Tetulbaria
3→Kathuli Union	6 →Saharbati Union	9→ Dhankhola

3.3.2. Problems Prioritization Analyzing Venn diagram: After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 (five) major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Poor Transportation
2. Lack of drainage
3. Lack of pure drinking water
4. Health Problem
5. Sanitation problem

3.3.3. Major Potential Identification: There were threadbare discussions on potentials of rural Gangni to overcome the previously identified problems. Most of the participants indicated that their fertile agriculture land, availability of manpower, fisheries, cattle rearing, close vicinity to market and bamboo are major potentials of Gangni which can be utilized for their future development (please see **Table 3.2**).

Table 3.2: Major Potentials of 9 Unions of Gangni Upazila

Major Potentials	Unions
• Agricultural land	All Union
• Availability of manpower	All union
• Nearby market	2,3,1,6,8,9
• Cattle rearing	5,1,6,8,9
• Nearby River	5,3,7
• Foreign remittance	5,4,6,9
• Bamboo	2,3,1,6,7
• Poultry	8,9
• Fisheries	5,4,1,7,8,9
• Border	4,8
• Brick field	1,6,7
• Cottage industry	5
• Business	5

Source: PRA Survey, 2015

Note:

1→Bamondi Union	4→ Kazipur Union	7→ Sholotaka
2→Raipur Union	5→Motmura Union	8→ Tetulbaria
3→Kathuli Union	6→ Saharbat Union	9→ Dhankhola

3.3.4. Potentials Prioritization Analyzing Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Availability of manpower
3. Nearby Market
4. Fisheries
5. Cattle rearing

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

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

Table 3.3: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Poor Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of budget •Lack of influence •Problem of Union quota for the supply of money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial loss • Problem of transportation • Loss of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing necessary land for road construction • Local Bamboo, wood and soil available • Hardworking people
2.Lack of drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of govt. initiative • Poor management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops are being damaged because of stagnant water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of agriculture development • Existing ditches
3.Lack of pure drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arsenic and iron mixed with water • Want of deep tube-well • Lack of budget for Union Parishad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are drinking unsafe water • Affected people in various diseases • People are in health danger of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operation and intense effort of Local U.P. Chairman along with the local peoples
4.Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of Doctor •Lack of Medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced agricultural education • Scarcity of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agricultural land
5.Sanitation Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufferings from various diseases • Environmental problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local UP members trying very hard to construct sanitary latrines in each house

Source: PRA Survey, 2015

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities for nine unions of Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District.

3.4.1 Short-term Development Priorities

During the ToP Consensus session, participants identified different short-term priorities which they demanded to be fulfilled within 3-5 years period and these are termed as short-term development priorities which need immediate intervention. Among the priorities, most common demands were improvement of health service, improvement of agriculture, development of educational system, drainage Development, employment opportunity (see **Table 3.4**). Practically, their short-term development priorities match with the problems identified in earlier section of this chapter.

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

Short Term Development Priorities	Unions
• Improvement of health service	All unions
• Improvement of Agriculture	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9
• Development of educational system	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9
• Drainage Development	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
• Employment opportunity	2,3,6,7,8,9
• Development of communication system	3,4,6,9
• Provision of pure drinking water	6,7,8
• Improved political condition	1,2,7
• Drug eradication	4,7,8
• Law and order	5,8
• Development of electricity system	3,5

Source: PRA Survey, 2015

Note:

- 1→Bamondi Union
- 2→Raipur Union
- 3→Kathuli Union
- 4→Kazipur Union
- 5→Motmura Union
- 6→Saharbari Union
- 7→Sholotaka Union
- 8→Tetulbaria Union
- 9→Dhankhola Union

3.4.2 Mid-term Development Priorities

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

Table 3.5: Mid-term Development Priorities for nine Unions of Gangni Upazilla

Mid Term Development Priorities	Unions
Development of educational system	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9
Improvement of medical service	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9
Improvement of agriculture	1,3,4,5,7,8,9
Employment generation	1,3,4,6,7,9
Rural Electrification	3,6
Recreational facility	3,4
Women Empowerment	8,9

Source: PRA Survey, 2015

Note:

- 1→Bamondi Union
- 2→Raipur Union
- 3→Kathuli Union
- 4→Kazipur Union
- 5→Motmura Union
- 6→Saharbari Union
- 7→Sholotaka Union
- 8→Tetulbaria Union
- 9→Dhankhola Union

3.4.3 Long-term Development Priorities

There were shabby discussions among participants to identify their different long-term priorities which were actually the vision to see their entire upazila what it would become in next 20 years. Among the priorities, most common demands were creating employment opportunities to fight poverty and improvement of medical service. They also wanted initiatives from Govt to develop communication system to flourish local economy. They also gave emphasis on development of drainage system and recreational facilities.

Table 3.6: Long-term Development Priorities for nine Unions of Gangni Upazilla

Long Term Development Priorities	Unions
• Employment opportunity	1,3,4,6,7,8,9
• Improvement of medical service	1,3,4,5,7,8,9
• Development of communication system	2,3,6,7,8,9
• Development of Drainage system	1,3,4
• Improvement of recreational facilities	3,4,7
• Rural Electrification	4,7

Note:

- 1→Bamondi Union
- 2→Raipur Union
- 3→Kathuli Union
- 4→Kazipur Union
- 5→Motmura Union
- 6→Saharbat Union
- 7→Sholotaka Union
- 8→Tetulbaria Union
- 9→Dhankhola Union

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION

4.1 Key Observations

The key observations of PRA study are:

- From the social mapping, it is evident that Gangni Paurashava and all 9 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. Poor communication system, Lack of Drainage System, Lack of pure drinking water, Health problems and Sanitation problems services are the common problems in all locations. Again, Lack of good Educational infrastructure, Unemployment, Drug addiction, Poverty, Lack of recreation, Problem of dowry are also identified as their less important problems. Among all the study areas, in spite of being a Paurashava, Gangni Paurashava is also suffering from Communication problem, Drainage problem, Lack of pure drinking water, Electricity problem, Water logging and so on.
- From the opinions of local people, there is no gas connection in the study locations. The people from Bamondi Union, Raipur Union, Kazipur Union, Sholotaka Union, Motmura Union, Tetulbaria Union and Dhankhola Union are suffering from sanitation problems. All the study areas' communication systems and drainage systems are very poor. All the study areas' have scarcity of pure drinking water. Bamondi Union, Sholotaka Union, Kathuli Union, Dhankhola Union are experiencing serious water logging problems. There is a limitations of improved, modern hospital, experienced doctor and other medical facilities in all the areas. In the context of health facilities, all the areas are suffering most. Again the people also spoke about Lack of industries, Lack of Recreational facility, Early Marriage, Poverty, Unemployment, and Drug Addiction as their less prominent problems.
- The local inhabitants also identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. Most of the participants mentioned Agricultural land, Availability of manpower, Nearby Market, Domestic rearing, Excessive khas land, Fish farming as their main potential to development among all the identified potentials.
- The participants have demanded the development in many aspects which needs to be fulfilled for improving their lifestyle as well as environment. The demands are not same for all the areas and sometime the demands are asked by more than one participant. It is found that, most of the demands are concentrated in the communication, education, agriculture, health service, drainage, safe water and electricity, Gas Connection, employment sector and found almost all the area. On the other hand, gas supply, employment and recreational facilities are asked by few people from a few unions.

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 directly from the people who face the problems. Outsiders' views are not usually appropriate for decision making at local level.

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

Third, since PRA sessions include a diversified participant, 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.

Annexure II: Individual PRA Report of Gangni Municipality

1. Introduction

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

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

2. Project Context for PRA

Considering the benefit of PRA, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) under Ministry of Housing and Public Works has taken initiative to collect the information on local problems with causes, effect/impact and local potentials as well as development priorities from the local people for preparing 20 years long development plan of fourteen Upazilas. In this regard, UDD management has taken decision to conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Session at each Union level in the rural areas and one session in the three ward under municipality areas. A Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) session has been conducted on 16 June 2015 at Paurashava Auditorium where 19 participants were involved. Social Mapping, Problems Identification and Prioritization, Potentials Identification and Prioritization, Cause and Effect Diagram and Technology of Participation (ToP) PRA methods have been applied for collecting the opinions of community people in preparing development plan for 20 years in Raipur Upazila

The Gangni Paurashava (Ward No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) is under the jurisdiction of Gangni Upazila of Meherpur district. The pouroushava area consists of 22.81 sq. km. The boundary of the Paurashava is as follows

West: On the west side of the study area, Meherpur Sadar Upazila and Bengal state of India are situated.

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4. Participants Introduction and Objectives Explained

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

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



Photograph 1: Mayor, Gangni is delivering speech



Photograph 2: Part of PRA session

5 The Participants

5.1 Participants (Ward No: 1)

Total 16 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 3 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.2 Participants (Ward No: 2)

Total 12 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 3 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.3 Participants (Ward No: 3)

Total 16 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 3 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.4 Participants (Ward No: 4)

Total 13 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 4 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.5 Participants (Ward No: 5)

Total 20 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 4 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	01		02	04	06

Source: Field Survey

5.6 Participants (Ward No: 6)

Total 20 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 3 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	03	07

Source: Field Survey

5.7 Participants (Ward No: 7)

Total 20 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 6 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	04	06

Source: Field Survey

5.8 Participants (Ward No: 8)

Total 15 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 6 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

5.9 Participants (Ward No: 9)

Total 13 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 3 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

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

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

Source: Field Survey

6.0 Methodology Applied for Conducting PRA**6.1 Scope of Work**

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

6.2 Formation and Mobilization of PRA Team

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

6.3 PRA Team Member

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

Table 4: PRA Team members and Organizations

PRA Team	Organization
Session Conducted and Reported by: Md. Abdur Razzaque Azad (Social Expert) Co-Facilitator: Mahbubul Alam Logistics: Afnan Mohammad Rapporteur: Mehedi Hasan	Engineering Consultants and Associates Limited

6.4 Ensure Target Participants

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

6.5 Preparation of Materials and Festoons

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

6.6 Selection of PRA Method and Number

Three methods (Social Mapping, Venn diagram and Technology of Participation) have selected to exercise at field level for collecting information from the field as per requirement of the Project. As per

decision one PRA has conducted for each union in case of rural area and for three wards in the municipal area.

7.0 Conduction of PRA

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

7.1 Social Resource Mapping

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

7.2 Purpose of Social Mapping

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

7.3 Preparation of Social Map

7.3.1 Social Mapping

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

Step-1:

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

Step-2

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

Step-3

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

Step-4

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

Step-5

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

Step-6

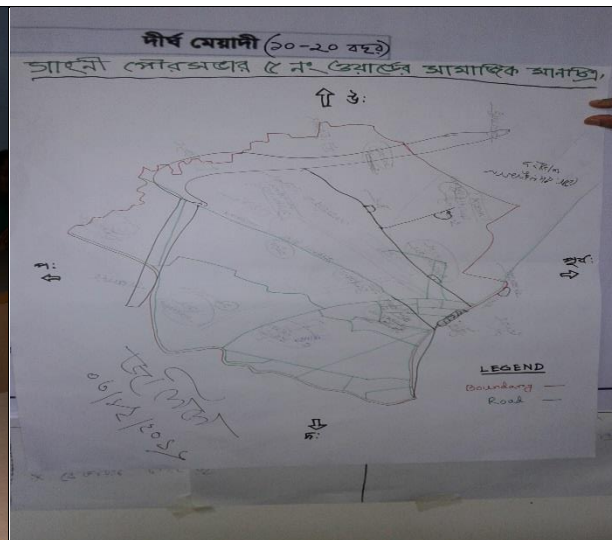
The whole process has been watched carefully as it was the main problems and resources in the areas and marked on the map accordingly.

Step-7

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



Photograph 3: Preparing Social Map



Photograph 4: Social Map of Paurashava(Ward No. 05)

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

8.1 Problems Identification

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

Ward no 1

- Communication problem
- Water logging
- Lack of dustbin
- Lack of Public Library
- Sanitation
- Lack Pure drinking water, Arsenic Contamination
- Unemployment
- Lack of Educational infrastructure
- Irrigation seed, instrument, fertilizer lacking
- Lack of Industry
- Unemployment
- Drug addiction
- Unplanned market
- Drainage Problem
- Road accident
- Lack of good education facilities
- Lack of recreation facilities
- No community clinic
- Air pollution due to local Brick field

Ward no 2

- Communication problem
- Water logging
- Early marriage
- Electricity
- No community clinic
- Sanitation
- Lack of Pure drinking water
- Poverty
- Lack of good Educational infrastructure
- Irrigation seed, instrument, fertilizer lacking
- Unemployment
- Drug addiction

- No electric pole and lack of street lights
- Lack of Recreational facility
- Lack of awareness
- No play grounds
- No Protection wall of ponds

Ward no 3

- Communication problem
- Water logging
- Early marriage
- Electricity
- Health service
- Sanitation
- Pure drinking water
- Poverty
- Educational infrastructure
- Irrigation seed, instrument, fertilizer lacking
- Unemployment
- Drug addiction
- Unplanned market
- Corruption in distributing relief goods
- No animal treatment hospital
- Lack of funding
- Breaking social equity through political interruption
- No social security allowance

Ward no 4

- Communication problem
- Water logging
- Early marriage
- Electricity
- Health service
- Sanitation
- Pure drinking water
- Poverty
- Lack of quality Educational infrastructure
- Primary school have no building
- Lack of Cold Storage
- Lack of public toilet
- Drug addiction

- Corruption in distributing relief goods

Ward no 5

- Communication problem
- Water logging
- Child marriage
- Electricity
- Health service
- Sanitation
- Pure drinking water
- Poverty
- Educational infrastructure
- Irrigation seed, instrument, fertilizer lacking
- Water line
- Unemployment
- Drug addiction
- Unplanned market
- Corruption in distributing relief goods
- No animal treatment hospital
- Culvert
- Park & Dustbin
- No social security allowance
- River and canal erosion
- Lack of availability of primary
- Road light

Ward no 6

- Communication problem
- Drainage problem
- Bridge culvert
- Electricity problem
- No Recreational park
- Water logging
- Play field
- Safe drinking water
- Inadequate Mosque
- No graveyard
- No night school
- Lack of planning
- Drug addiction
- Unplanned market

- No Community center
- Sweeper colony repairmen needed
- No dustbin

Ward no 7

- Communication problem
- Water logging
- Electricity
- No govt. Health service
- Sanitation
- Lack of Pure drinking water (Deep tube well)
- Lack of dustbin
- Low quality Educational infrastructure
- Lack of playgrounds
- Lack of drainage
- Lack of street road lights

Ward no 8

- Communication problem
- No drain
- Early marriage
- No Electricity
- Lack of Health services
- Sanitation
- Lack of Pure drinking water
- No play grounds
- Lack of Good Educational institution
- Lack of community clinic
- Child labour
- Lack of recreational facility
- Drug addiction
- No industry

Ward no 9

- Communication problem
- Water logging
- Early marriage
- Electricity
- Road is unclean
- Lack of Pure drinking water
- Poverty
- Lack of street lights

- Road blockage
- Lack of Dustbin
- Unemployment
- Drug addiction
- Eve Teasing

8.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

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

Ward no 1

1. Drainage problem
2. Communication problem
3. Unemployment
4. Lack of pure drinking water
5. Drug addiction

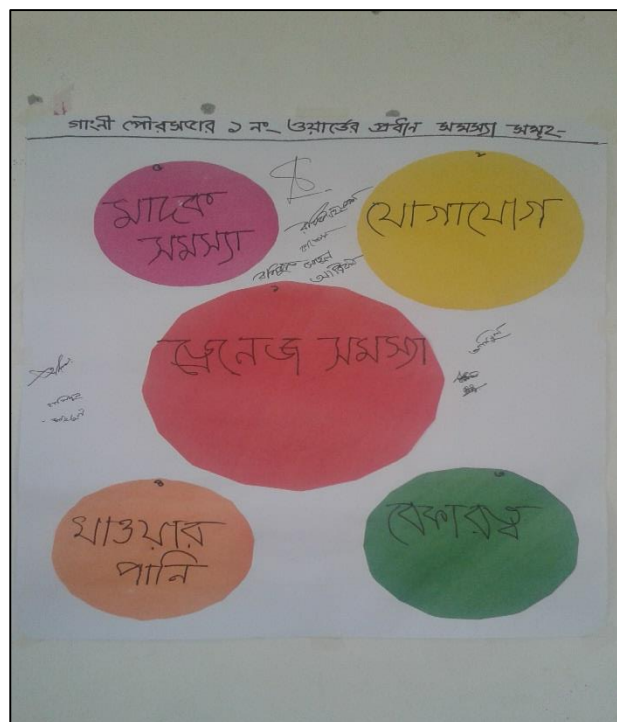


Figure-1: Major five Problems (Ward No: 1)

Ward no 2

1. Unrepaired Road
2. Lack of drain
3. Electricity problem
4. Shortage of Dustbin
5. No community clinic

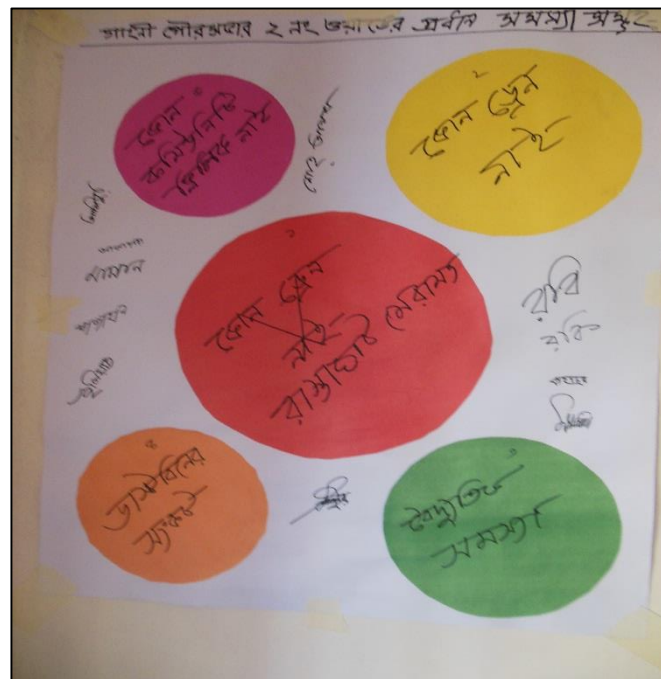


Figure-2: Major five Problems (Ward No: 2)

Ward no 3

1. Communication Problem
2. Water logging
3. Electricity problem
4. Drainage system
5. Control of Alcohol & security provision

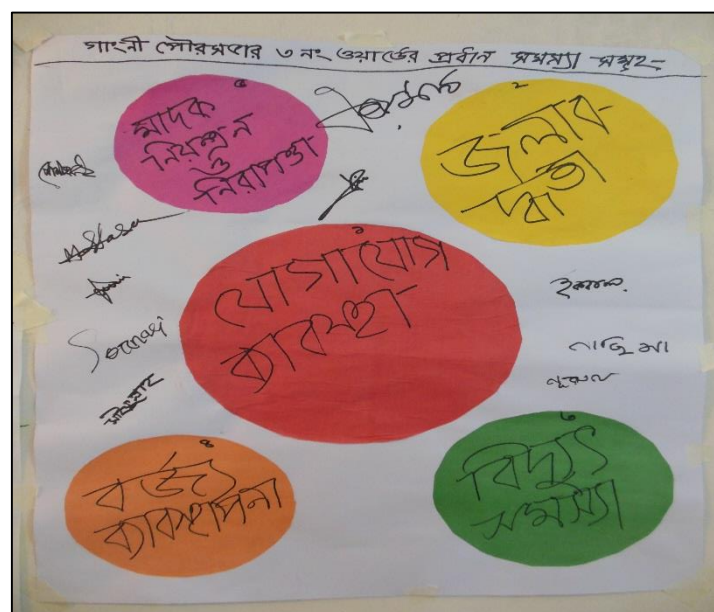
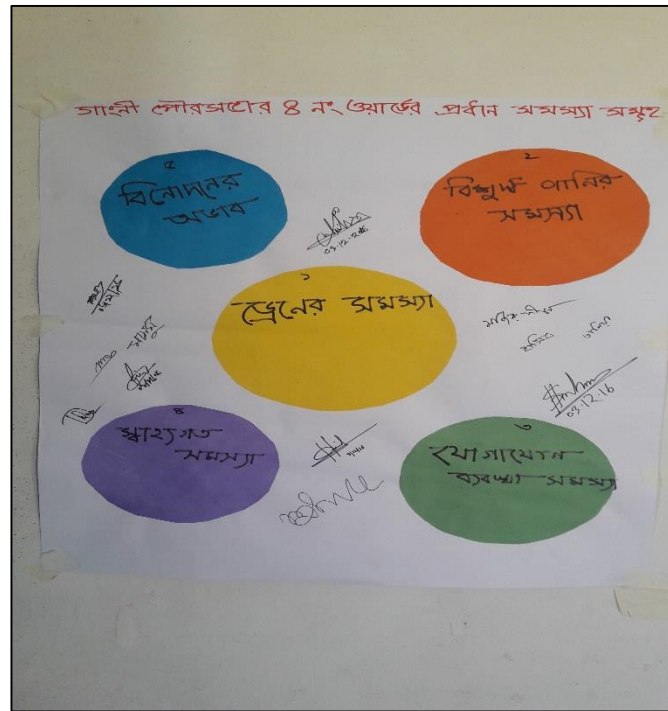


Figure-3: Major five Problems (Ward No: 3)

Ward no 4

1. Drainage problem
2. Shortage of pure drinking water
3. Communication problem
4. Health related problem
5. Lack of recreation

**Figure-4: Major five Problems (Ward No: 4)****Ward no 5**

1. Problem of water flow in canal
2. Unrepaired road
3. Lack of drain
4. Lack of play ground
5. Lack of educational institutions

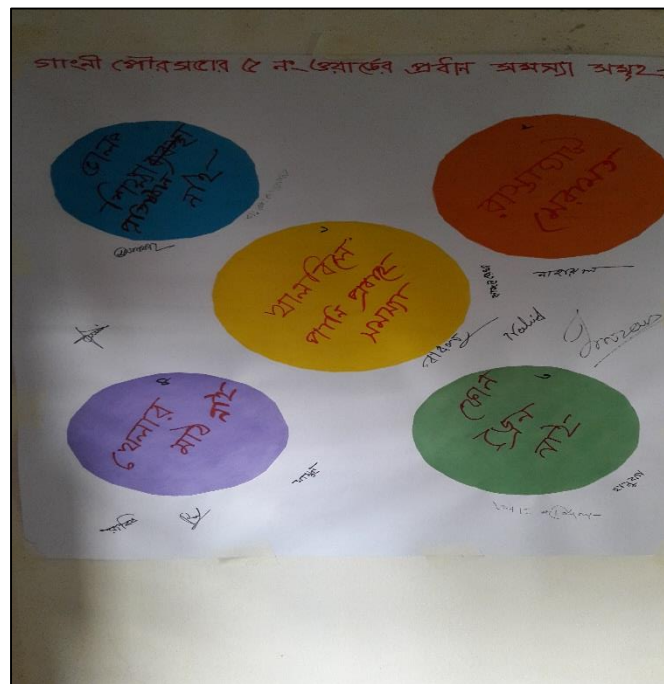


Figure-5: Major five Problems (Ward No: 5)

Ward no 6

1. Drainage problem
2. Communication problem
3. Electricity problem
4. Water logging
5. Lack of Safe drinking water

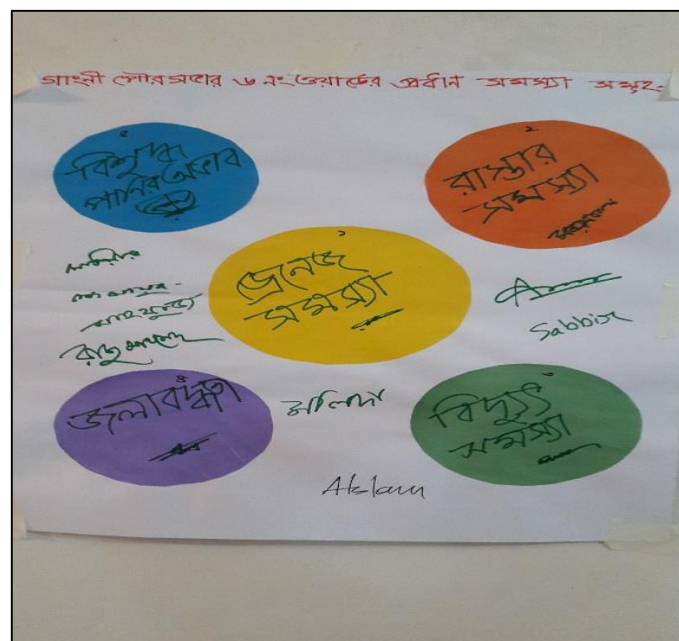
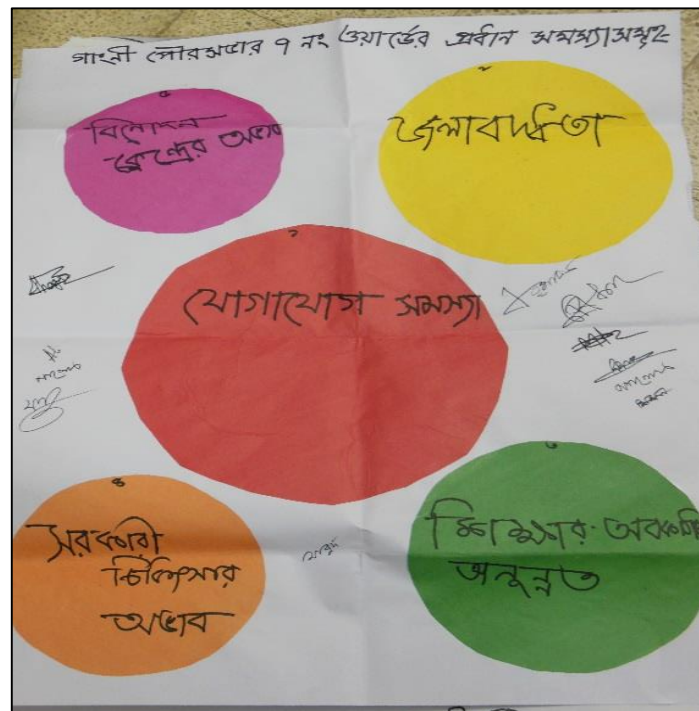


Figure-6: Major five Problems (Ward No: 6)

Ward no 7

1. Communication problem
2. Water logging
3. Low quality educational infrastructure
4. Lack of govt. health facility
5. Lack of recreational facility

**Figure-7: Major five Problems (Ward No: 7)****Ward no 8**

1. Lack of drain
2. Communication problem (narrow streets)
3. Lack of pure drinking water
4. Electricity problem
5. No recreational facility

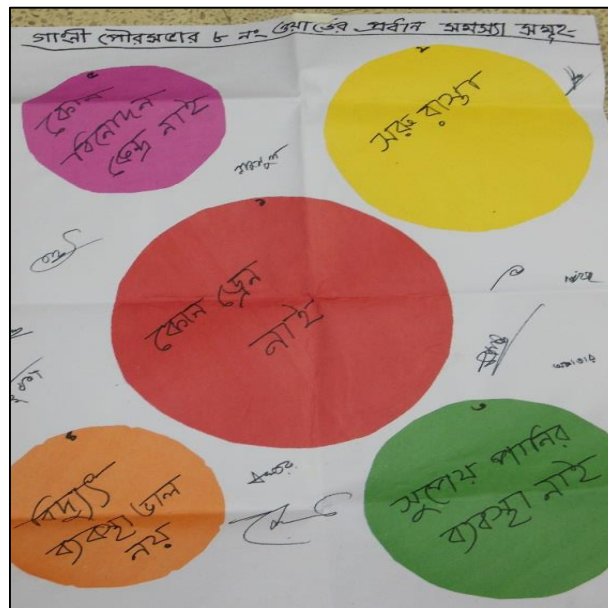


Figure-8: Major five Problems (Ward No: 8)

Ward no 9

1. Communication problem
2. Water logging
3. Lack of drinking water
4. Lack of dustbin
5. Electricity connection

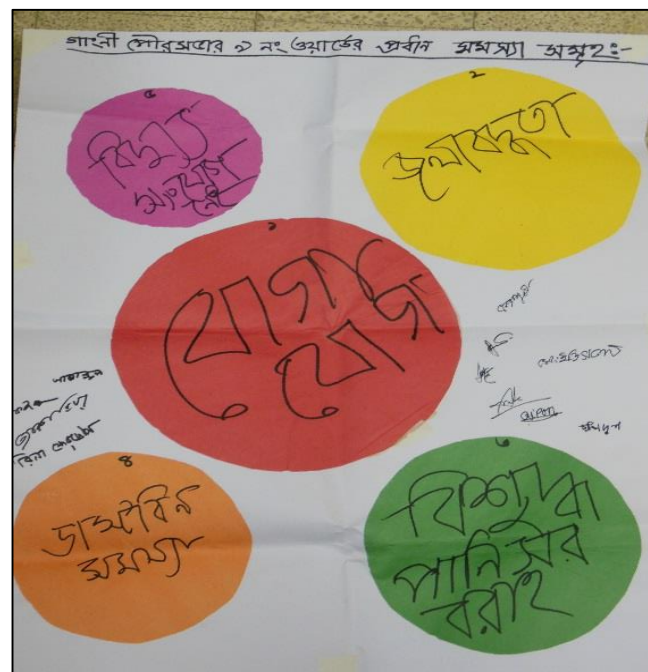


Figure-9: Major five Problems (Ward No: 9)

8.3 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;

Ward no 1

- Fish farming
- Active Man power
- Domestic rearing
- Educational institute
- Chitla firm – 1200 bigha open land
- Export quality goods
- Brick fields
- Fertile Agriculture land

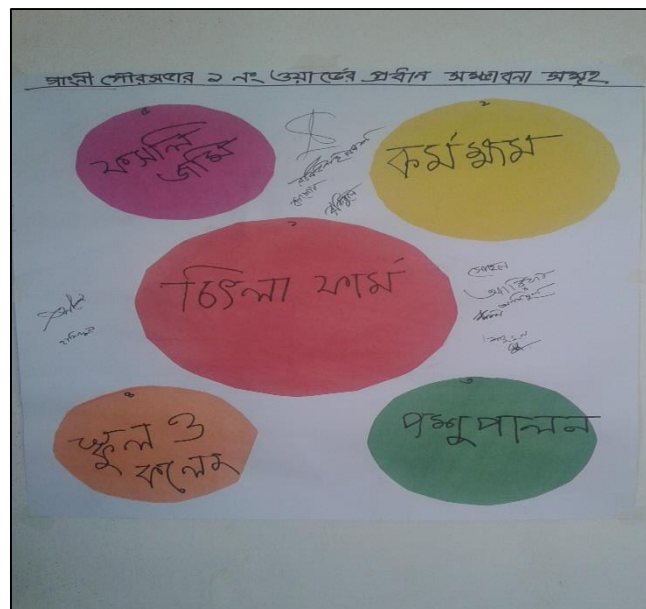


Figure-1: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 1)

Ward no 2

- Khas land
- Active Man power
- Domestic rearing
- Fertile Agricultural land
- House of Upazila Chairman

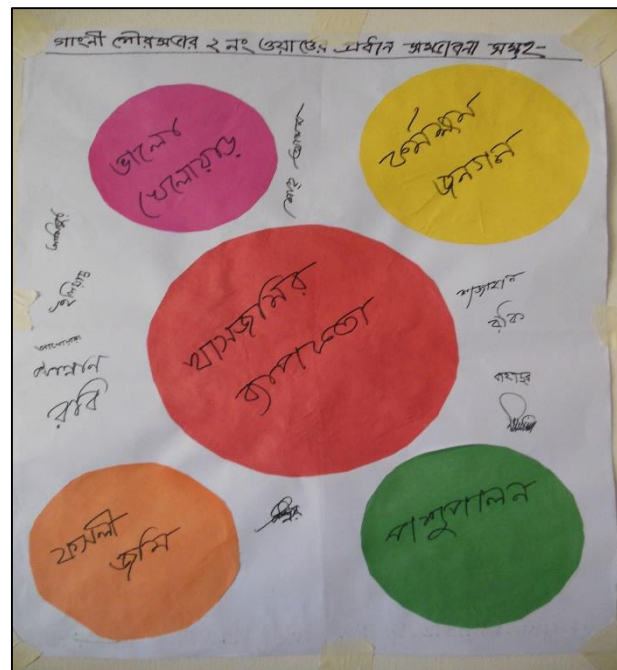


Figure-2: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 2)

Ward no 3

- Agricultural Crop(onion, jute, paddy)
- Man power
- School & College
- Fish farming
- Fruit garden
- Orphans house
- Domestic rearing
- Mill
- Bakery
- Forest wood
- Educational institute

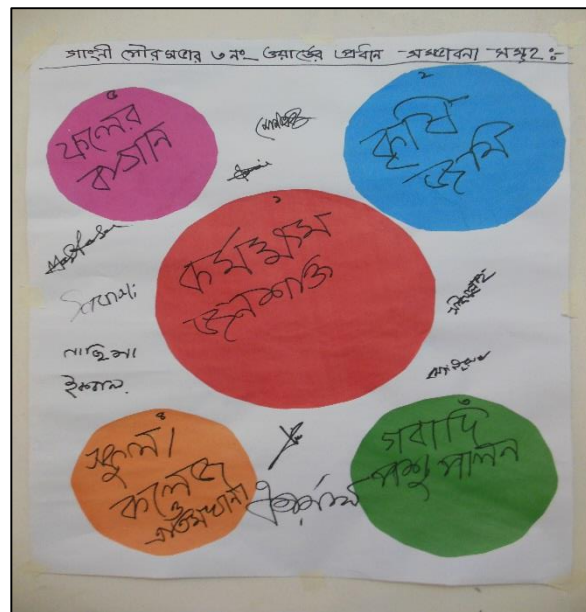


Figure-3: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 3)

Ward no 4

- Fertile Agricultural land
- Man power
- Fish farming
- Educational institute
- Domestic hospital
- Cottage industry
- Khas land

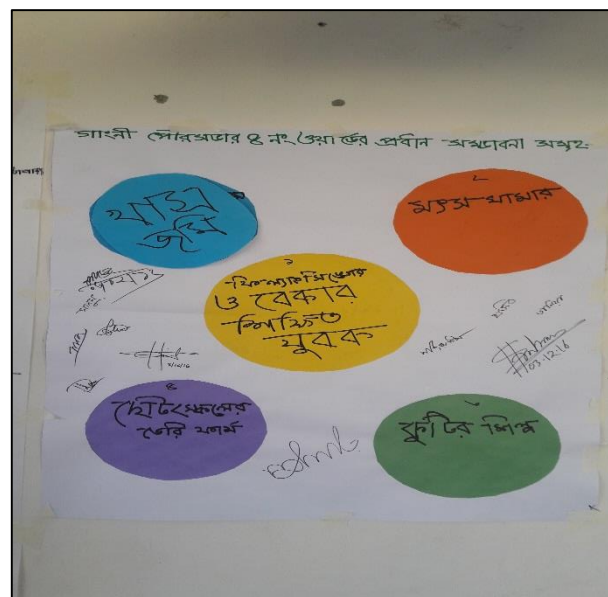


Figure-4: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 4)

Ward no 5

- Planned Culture
- Man power
- Fish farming
- Educated person
- Domestic rearing
- Wise-people
- Fertile Agricultural land
- Active player
- Remittance
- Dairy firm

**Figure-5: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 5)****Ward no 6**

- Fertile Agricultural land
- Malsadoho canal
- Orphanage
- Educational institute
- Private hospitals
- Cattle hat
- ASA N.G.O
- Filling station
- Khas land
- Land to develop community center
- Substation of Rural electrification

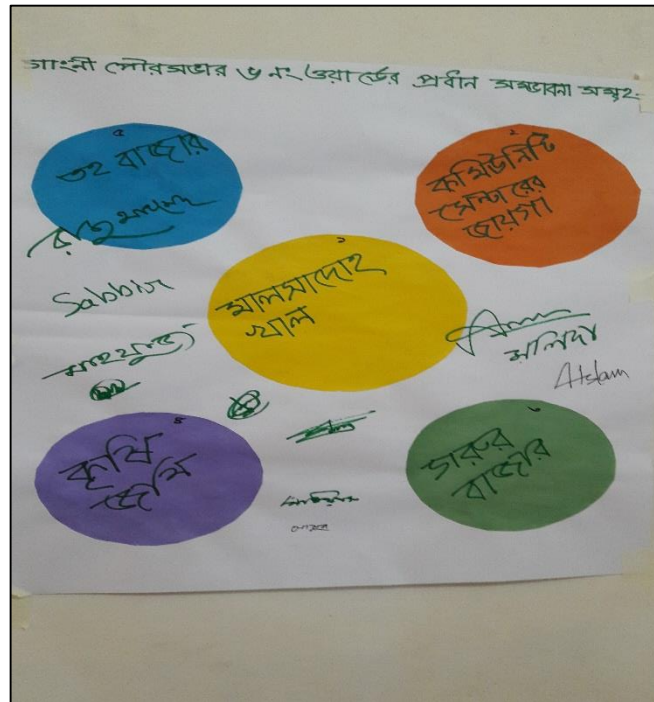


Figure 6: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 6)

Ward no 7

- Fertile Agricultural land
- Active Man power
- Doha River
- Fruit garden
- Vegetation
- Domestic animal
- Remittance
- Rice mill
- Industry
- Poultry farm

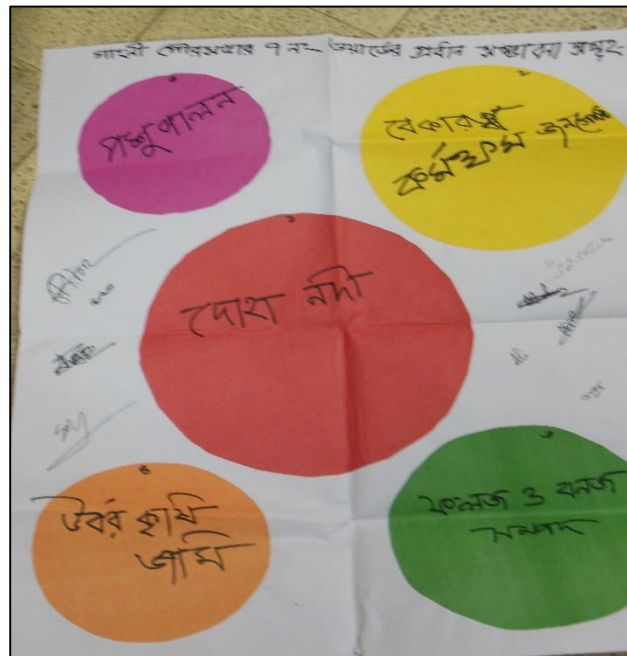
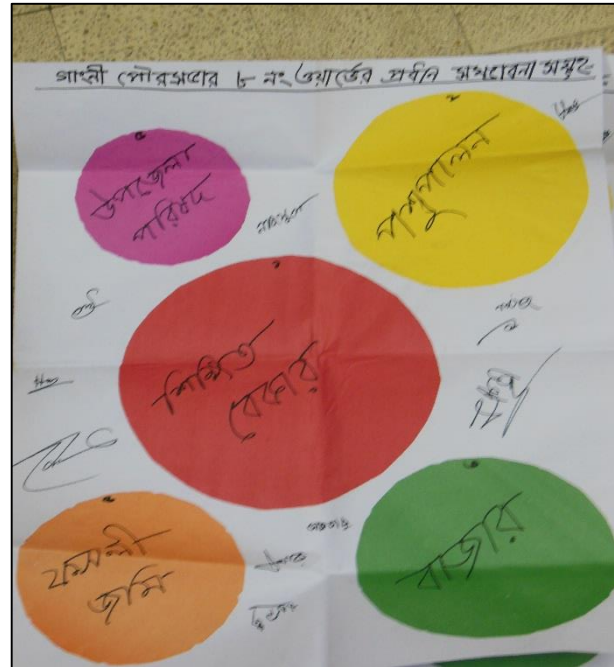


Figure-7: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 7)

Ward no 8

- Agricultural Crop (onion, jute, paddy)
- Active Man power
- Educated but unemployed
- Khas land
- Pouroshava building
- Upazilla office
- TNT office
- Food storage
- Educational institution
- Will of people
- Poultry farm
- Domestic animals
- Remittance
- Gangni bazar

**Figure-8: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 8)****Ward no 9**

- Fertile Agricultural land
- Chetur Bhil
- Educational institute
- Khas land
- Brick field
- Land office
- N.G.O
- Police station

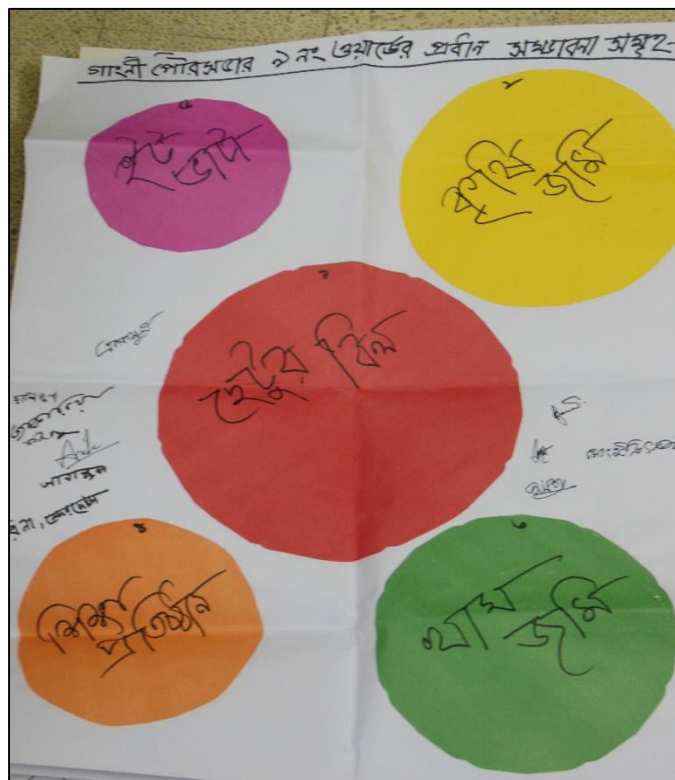


Figure 9: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 9)

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

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

Table-10: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 1)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of drain Lack of natural canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating problems of road communication Increase water borne diseases Effects agricultural lands Citizen of Paurashava deprived from Facilities of Paurashava for Undeveloped communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands beside roads can be used for drains.

2.Communi- cation problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest quality goods to construct roads • Management issues • Unconcerned users • Lack of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurring of several road accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadside lands are available to mitigate the issue • Active man power
3.Unemplo- yment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of industrialization • Lack of opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of poverty • Increase of criminalist • Increase of robbing • Increase of drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of local leaders as well as people to remove this problem • Enough land space exists for
4. Lack of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of arsenic • Presence of iron • Locating household toilets beside the tube well increasing the contamination of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are suffering from various water related diseases • Facing difficulty in maintaining regular life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough water supply but maintenance is required.
5. Drug addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Border area • Lack of good educational system • Lack of recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of robbing • Harassment of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local police station located nearside. • Willingness of local leaders as well as people

Table-11: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 2)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Communi- cation problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest quality goods to construct roads • Management issues • Unconcerned users • Lack of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurring of several road accidents • Environment pollution • Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadside lands are available to mitigate the issue • Active work force • Availability of land • Availability of soil
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of drain • Lack of natural canal • Lack of Govt. initiatives • Insufficient fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating water logged situation • Road breaks • Decreases of agriculture land productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of people • Khas land
3.Electricit- y problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural electrification board unwillingness • Lack of govt. initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obstructing education system • Hampering local bazar management after daylight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of local authority

4. Dustbin problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Govt. initiatives Insufficient fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment problem Infectious diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of people Initiative from CBO's
5. Lack of community clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Govt. initiatives Insufficient fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are getting sick Not getting the right treatments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People wants to give away their land for community clinic establishment.

Table-12: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 3)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha roads Broken roads Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation of other facilities Occurring of several road accidents Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadside lands are available to mitigate the issue Active work force Availability of land Availability of soil
2. Water Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper drainage planning Unplanned development and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic loss every year through damages in infrastructure and crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployed local people Enough hard working people exist
3. Electricity problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No electric pole Some area doesn't have connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hampers education Constrain for industrialization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of local authority
4. Drug addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Border area Lack of good educational system Lack of recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of robbing Harassment of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of local leaders as well as people
5.Waste management problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of manpower Lack of dustbin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental loss Sickness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enough free land exists

Table-13: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 4)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of drain Lack of proper drainage planning Unplanned development Blockage of natural canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating water logged situation Road breaks Decreases of agriculture land productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of people Khas land
2. Lack of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of arsenic Presence of iron Lack of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are suffering from various water related diseases Facing difficulty in maintaining regular life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enough water supply but maintenance is required.
3. Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha roads Broken roads Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation of other facilities Occurring of several road accidents Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadside lands are available to mitigate the issue Active work force Availability of land Availability of soil
4. Lack of health facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of quality treatment Lack of roads to commute to hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expensive treatment cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One community clinic has already exists but not improved.
5. Lack of recreational facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of playgrounds Insufficient funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of Drug addiction Children can't play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community have one football field.

Table-14: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 5)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Problem of water flow in canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blockage of canal Waste disposal in canal Illegally canal acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating water logging problems Environment pollution Infectious diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of people Active manpower

2.Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of drain • Lack of proper drainage planning • Unplanned development • Blockage of natural canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating water logged situation • Road breaks • Decreases of agriculture land productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of people • Khas land
3. Lack of playgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children can't play • Lack of recreation moves to illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having space for playgrounds.
4.Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katcha roads • Broken roads • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of other facilities • Occurring of several road accidents • Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadside lands are available to mitigate the issue • Active work force • Availability of land • Availability of soil
5. Lack of educational institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of initiatives from paurashava 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are suffering from giving their child a good education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have enough space • Willingness of people

Table-15: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 6)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of drain • Lack of proper drainage planning • Unplanned development • Blockage of natural canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating water logged situation • Road breaks • Decreases of agriculture land productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of people • Khas land • Active manpower
2.Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katcha roads • Broken roads • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of other facilities • Occurring of several road accidents • Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active work force • Availability of land • Availability of soil

3. Electricity problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned structure • Lack of electric pole • Lack of communication between poura office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampers education • Constrain for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of electric sub-station in the area
4. Water Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper drainage planning • Unplanned development and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic loss every year through damages in infrastructure and crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed local people • Enough hard working people exist
5. Lack of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of arsenic • Presence of iron • Lack of budget • Lack of tube well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People suffering from various water related diseases • Facing difficulty in maintaining regular life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water table is not too low • Willingness of people

Table-16: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 7)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned roads and settlement • Lack of govt. budget • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of other facilities • Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active work force • Availability of land • Availability of soil
2. Water Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper drainage planning • Unplanned development and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic loss every year through damages in infrastructure and crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed local people • Enough hard working people exist
3. Low quality educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of govt. fund • Lack of awareness • Lack of govt. library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students are not encouraged to go to school • Child marriage is also increasing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of people

4. Lack of govt. health facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No community clinic No funds from the govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Go to other places to have immediate health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educated person Willingness of people
5. Lack of recreational facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of playgrounds Insufficient funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of Drug addiction Children can't play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community have one football field.

Table-17: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 8)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of drain Lack of proper drainage planning Unplanned development Blockage of natural canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating water logged situation Road breaks Decreases of agriculture land productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of people Unemployed local people
2. Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unplanned roads and settlement Lack of govt. budget Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation of other facilities Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active work force Availability of land Availability of soil
3. Lack of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of arsenic Presence of iron Lack of budget Lack of tube well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People suffering from various water related diseases Facing difficulty in maintaining regular life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water table is not too low Willingness of people
4. Electricity problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unplanned structure Lack of electric pole Lack of communication between pouro office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hampers education Constrain for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of electric sub-station in the area
5. Lack of recreational facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of playgrounds Insufficient funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of Drug addiction Children can't play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of open spaces

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha roads Unplanned roads and settlement Lack of govt. budget Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation of other facilities Movement problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active work force Availability of land Availability of soil
2. Water Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper drainage planning Unplanned development and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic loss every year through damages in infrastructure and crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployed local people Enough hard working people exist
3. Lack of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supply line Presence of arsenic Presence of iron Lack of budget Lack of tube well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People suffering from various water related diseases Facing difficulty in maintaining regular life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water table is not too low Willingness of people
4. Lack of dustbin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No space for dustbin People's unconsciousness Put away unnecessary goods here and there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of people
5. Lack of electricity connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unplanned structure Lack of electric pole Lack of communication between pouro office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hampers education Constrain for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of electric sub-station in the area

Table-18: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 9)

9. Technology of Participation (ToP)

9.1 Methodology for Conducting the ToP

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

Step-1

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

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

Step-.2

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

Step-3

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

Step-4

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

Step-5

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

9.2 Identification of Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Gangni Paurashava are as follows

Table-19: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-1)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better clinical treatment • Developed communication system • Safe drinking water • Agricultural development • Sanitation • Water supply • Empowerment through industrialization • Improved drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality education • Continuous Electricity • Stop child marriage • Recreational facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved lifestyle • Improvement of Paurashava

Table-20: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-2)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Culvert • Electricity • Drug eradication • Improved drainage • Dustbin facility • Agricultural development • Empowerment of local Law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe drinking water • Provision of Community clinic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Community center • Provision of Recreational facility • Gas connection • Provision of Playground • Establishment of Industry

Table-21: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-3)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Improved drainage • Social security • Waste management • Electricity development • Safe drinking water • Drug eradication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization • Improved society • Employment • Old home • Quality education • I.T sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free form corruption

Table-22: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-4)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe drinking water • Planned drainage • Educational development • Lack of Employment • Improved health facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in communication • Quality education • Recreational facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved citizen facility

Table-23: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-5)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption free society • Improved drainage • Canal repair • Better communication • Improved Electricity • Agricultural development • Drug eradication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation Facility • Water supply • No Child Marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of paurashava • Education for all • Improved Hospital • Development of IT sector

Table-24: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-6)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Improved drainage • Establishment of Stadium • Ward council office • Need Electricity Connection • Recreational facility • Safe drinking water • Community bazar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health facilities • Physical training facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire service facility • Provision of community center • Improved education system

Table-25: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-7)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Improved drainage • Educational development • Water supply • Electricity • Improved health service • Drug eradication • Empowerment of local government • Market • Agricultural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in communication • Agricultural development • Employment • Sanitation • Quality education • Better treatment • Local govt. empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better communication system • Agricultural development • Improved drainage

Table-26: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-8)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of drainage facility • Development in communication • Recreational facility • Water supply • Electricity connection • Library • Drug eradication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas connection • Fire service • Playground • Good Religious institution

Table-27: Development Priorities of Gangni Paurashava (Ward No-9)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Improved drainage • Educational development • Safe drinking water • Electricity connection • Industrialization • Dustbin management • Recreational facility • Safety • Chetur bhil conservation • Improved health service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in communication • Quality education • Industrialization • Recreational facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization • Recreational facility • Improved education system

10. Challenges and observation

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

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

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11. Closing with Conclusion



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

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

1.0 Bamondi Union

1.1 Overview

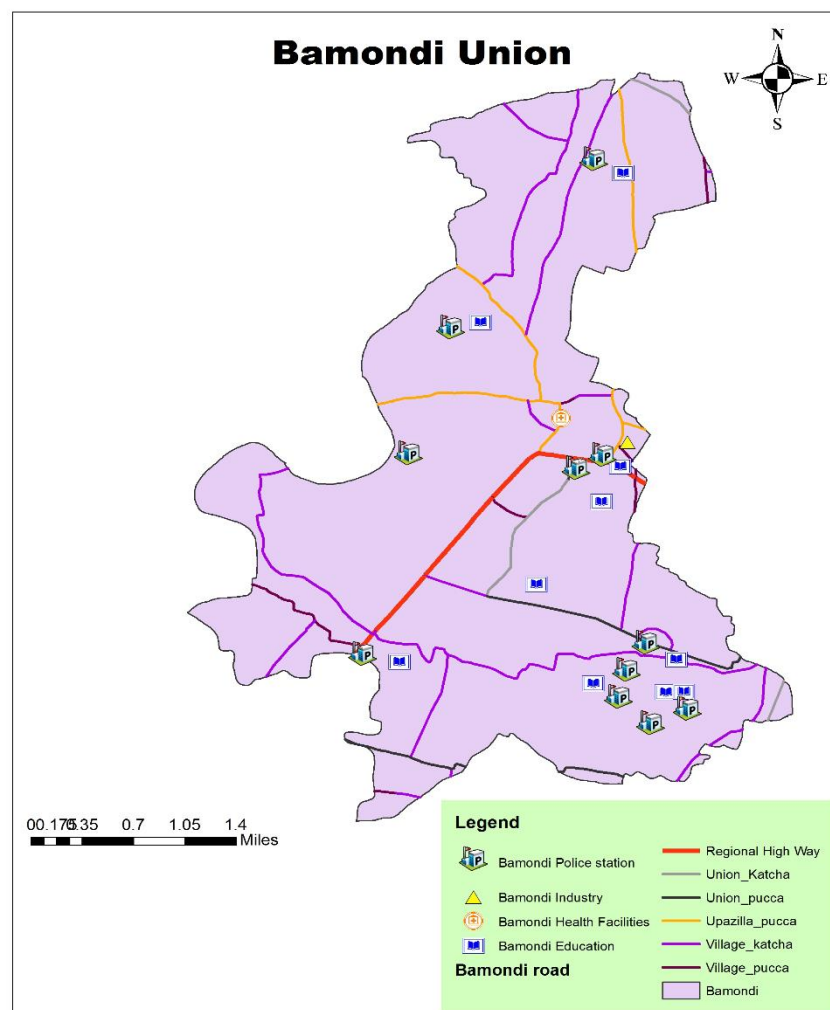
Bamondi Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Meherpur District has an area of 29.20 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

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

East: On the east side of the study area, Kendua Upazilla is located

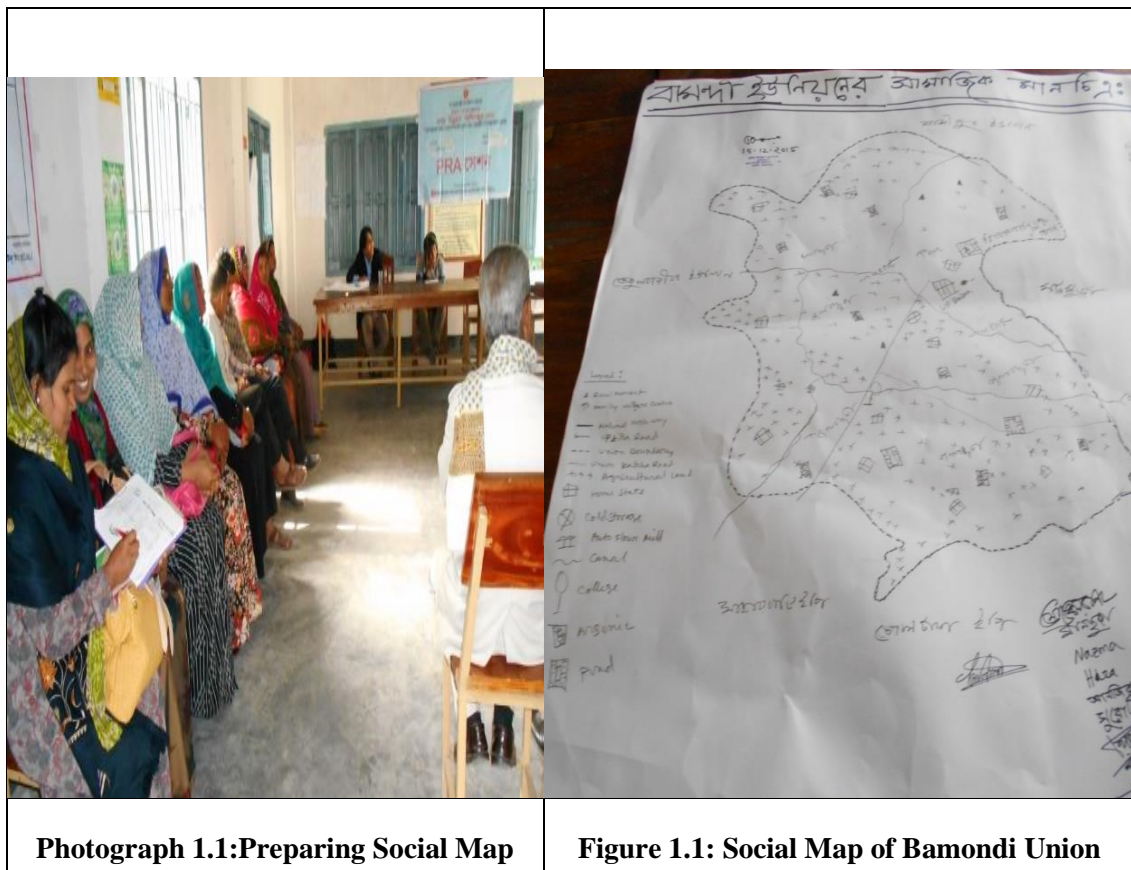


Map 1.1: Bamondi Union

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 Bamondi 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

Figure 1.1: Social Map of Bamondi Union

1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

1.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Unemployment
2. Health service
3. Water logging
4. Education
5. Communication
6. Political problem
7. Early marriage
8. Dowry
9. Lack of technical education

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. Water logging
2. Education
3. Communication
4. Lack of Health Service
5. Unemployment

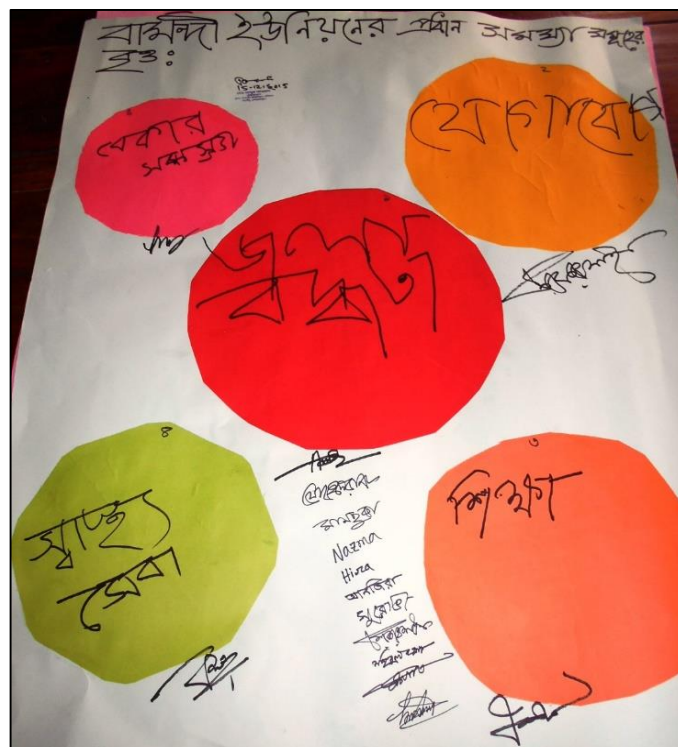


Figure 1.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

1.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Market
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Bamboo
7. Man power

1.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Market
2. Agriculture
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Foreign currency

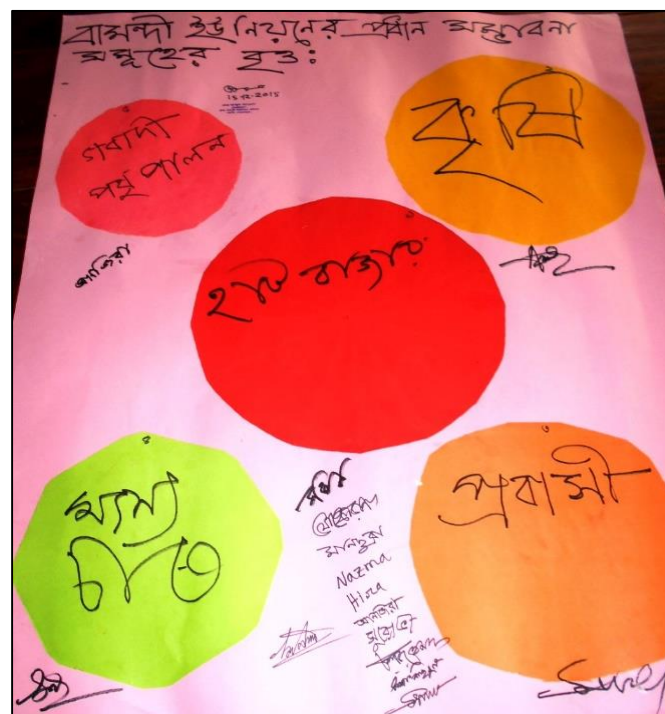


Figure 1.3: Venn Diagram of Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Poor Communication System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kutcha Roads • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency of other facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower • Available Land
2.Lack of Health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor, medicine and ambulance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are suffering as a result of inadequacy of doctors, medicine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fund, space and manpower
3.Lack of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural Problem • Lack of budget and teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Unskilled manpower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space and manpower
4.Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of opportunities • Absence of Industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Addiction • Moral degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible UP members can play a great role
5.Water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filling of Water bodies • Unplanned Infrastructure development • Indifference of government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of crop production • Interruption of communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available manpower

1.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Bamondi Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Bamondi Union are as follows;

Table 1.2: Development Priorities for Bamondi Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of health service • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment opportunity • Improved political condition • Improved health service • Drainage development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • Improvement of medical service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity • Improvement of medical facilities • Development of Drainage system

1.5. List of Participants

গাংনী
বামনদি

স্থান: হুগি কমান্ডেজ

তারিখ: ২৫-১১-২০১৫

সময়: ১৩:৩০ মি.

ক্র.	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মোঃ জাঃ আতাহান	চেয়ারম্যান	বামনদি - ২	০১২১৩২১৪৫৫	
০২	মোঃ হান্নান ইসলাম	উ.স.স.স.স.	বামনদি	০১৭১২-৫৭৭০০৭	
০৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	বামনদি	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১২১৪-৬৫৭৭৭	
০৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মহানদা	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
০৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
০৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
০৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
০৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
০৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
১০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
১১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
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১৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
১৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	

১৩.১১.২০১৫

গাংনী
বামনদি

স্থান: হুগি কমান্ডেজ

তারিখ: ২৫-১১-২০১৫

সময়: ১১:৩০ মি.

ক্র.	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
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১৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
২৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	
৩০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	ইউনিয়ন	৬ষ্ঠ ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৫৪৩০৩	

Figure 1.4: PRA attendance sheet

2.0 Raipur Union

2.1 Overview

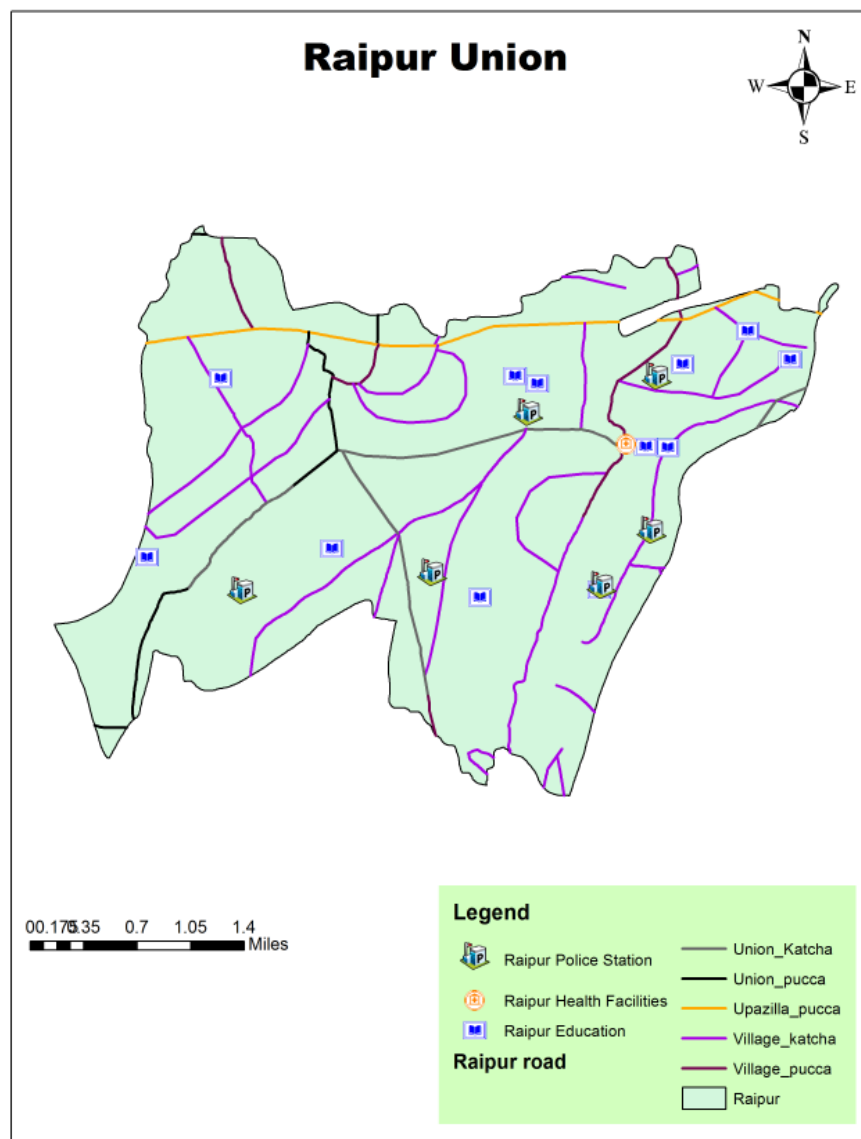
Raipur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Meherpur District has an area of 31.33 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

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

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

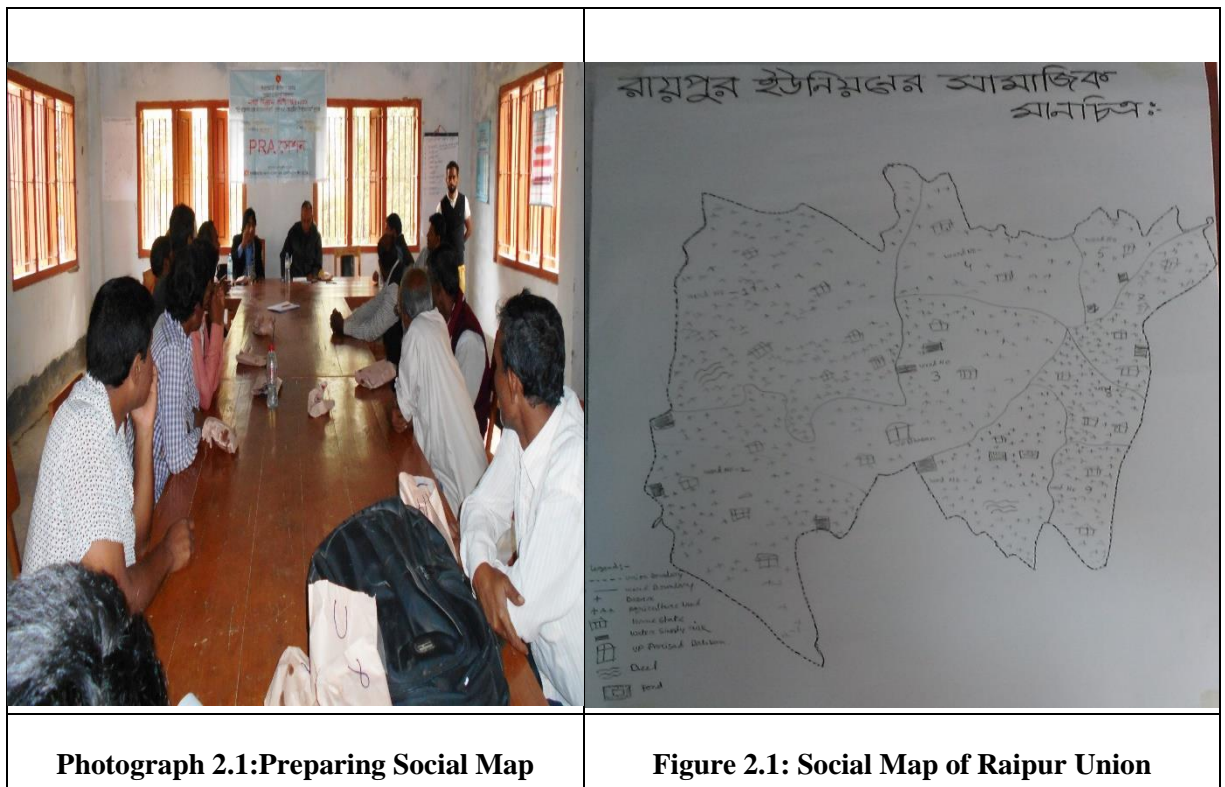


Map 2.1: Raipur Union

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 Raipur 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.



2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

2.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Communication
2. Health service
3. Water logging
4. Education

5. Pure drinking water
6. Drainage problem
7. Sanitation
8. Irrigation problem
9. Unplanned housing

2.3. b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Communication
2. Health service
3. Water logging
4. Education
5. Pure drinking water

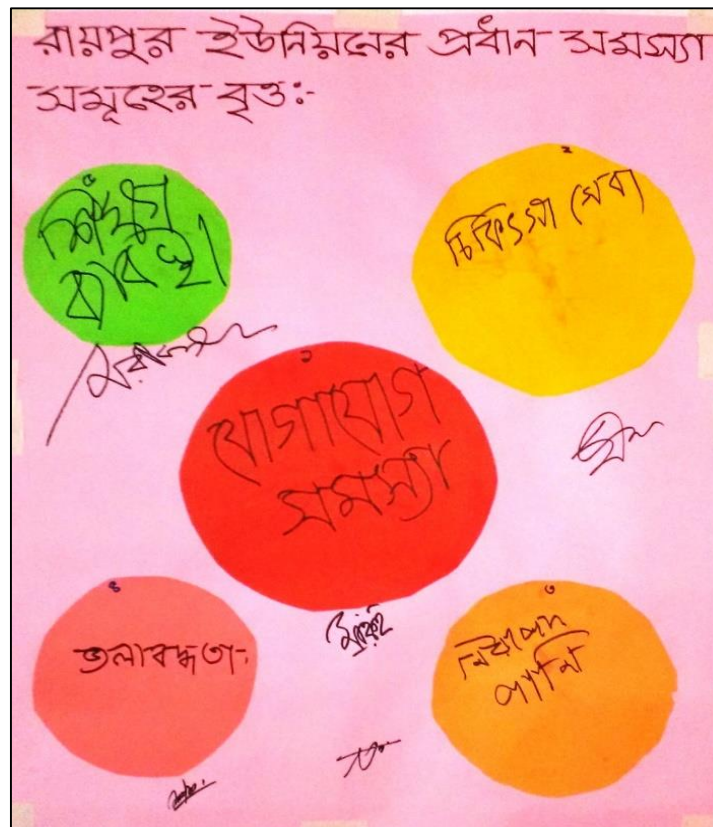


Figure 2.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

2.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Cultivable land
2. Market
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Business
6. Bamboo
7. Man power

2.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Cultivable land
2. Active man power
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Foreign currency

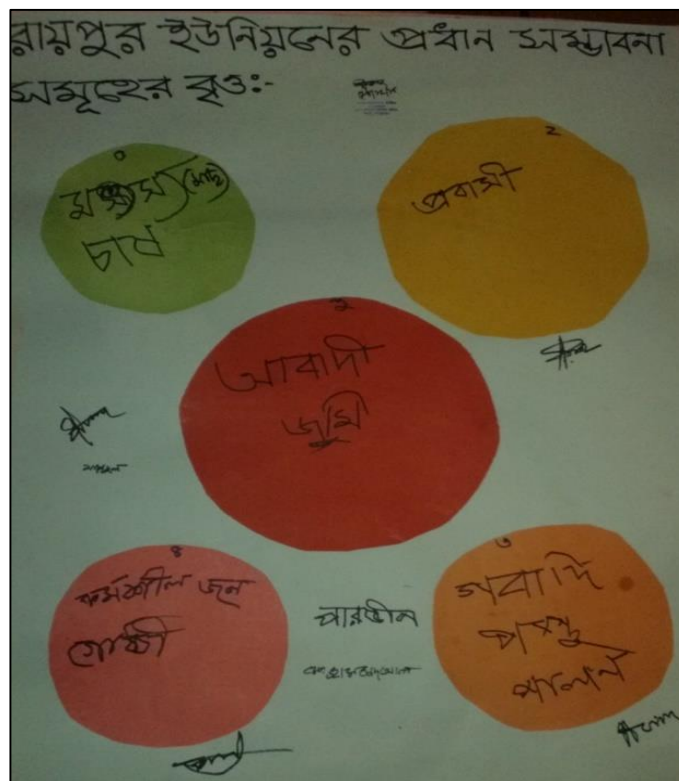


Figure 2.3: Venn diagram of Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Poor Communication System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kutcha Roads • Political influence • Water clogging • Damaged infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased time and money • Emergency patients suffer in the roads. • Agricultural products rot in the roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower • Abundance of soil and land.
2.Water clogging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filling of water bodies • Unplanned infrastructure development, • Indifference of the government • Lack of drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of crop production • Communication infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available manpower
3.Lack of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural Problem • Lack of budget and teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate is waning • Unemployment • Less qualified manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available primary, high schools and madrasas.
4. Scarcity of safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of tube well, • Presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are suffering from various diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects of different NGOs like “Save the Children” are positive strengths.
5.Health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor, medicine and ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufferings of people due to improper medication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of 3 community clinics

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Raipur Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Raipur Union are as follows;

Table 2.2: Development Priorities for Raipur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of health service • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Improved political condition • Waste management • Drainage development • Employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of educational system • Social development • Development of communication system • Improvement of medical service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development • Development of communication system

2.5. List of Participants

গুণাবল ও বস্তুগত মূল্যায়ন
কমার উন্নয়ন অভিযানের
প্রশাংগন অক ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রকল্প (ম্যাক্রো ৩)
PRA সেমিনার উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: গাংনী
ইউনিয়ন: বায়শুই
তারিখ: ২৮.১২.২০২২
সময়: ১১.০০ ঘণ্টা

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১০	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হক	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	গাংনী	০১২১৩৯০৫১০৭	
১	শ্রীঃ মতিয়ার রহমান	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ	গাংনী	০১৭১৩৩৭১২৪৩	
৬	শ্রীঃ কামরুজ্জামান	মহাপ্রা	গাংনী	০১৭২১৪৭৭১১৫	
৪	শ্রীঃ সুবিনা আক্তার	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
৫	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
৬	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
৭	শ্রীঃ মতিয়ার রহমান	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
৮	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
৯	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১০	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১১	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১২	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১৩	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১৪	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	

গাংনী পৌরসভা
সহকারী ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট

গুণাবল ও বস্তুগত মূল্যায়ন
কমার উন্নয়ন অভিযানের
প্রশাংগন অক ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রকল্প (ম্যাক্রো ৩)
PRA সেমিনার উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: গাংনী
ইউনিয়ন: বায়শুই
তারিখ: ২৮.১২.২০২২
সময়: ১১.০০ ঘণ্টা

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১৬	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১৭	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১৮	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
১৯	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
২০	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
২১	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
২২	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
২৩	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	
২৪	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী	গাংনী	০১৭১৫০৭১১৪	

গাংনী পৌরসভা
সহকারী ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট

Figure 2.4: PRA attendance sheet

3.0 Kathuli Union

3.1 Overview

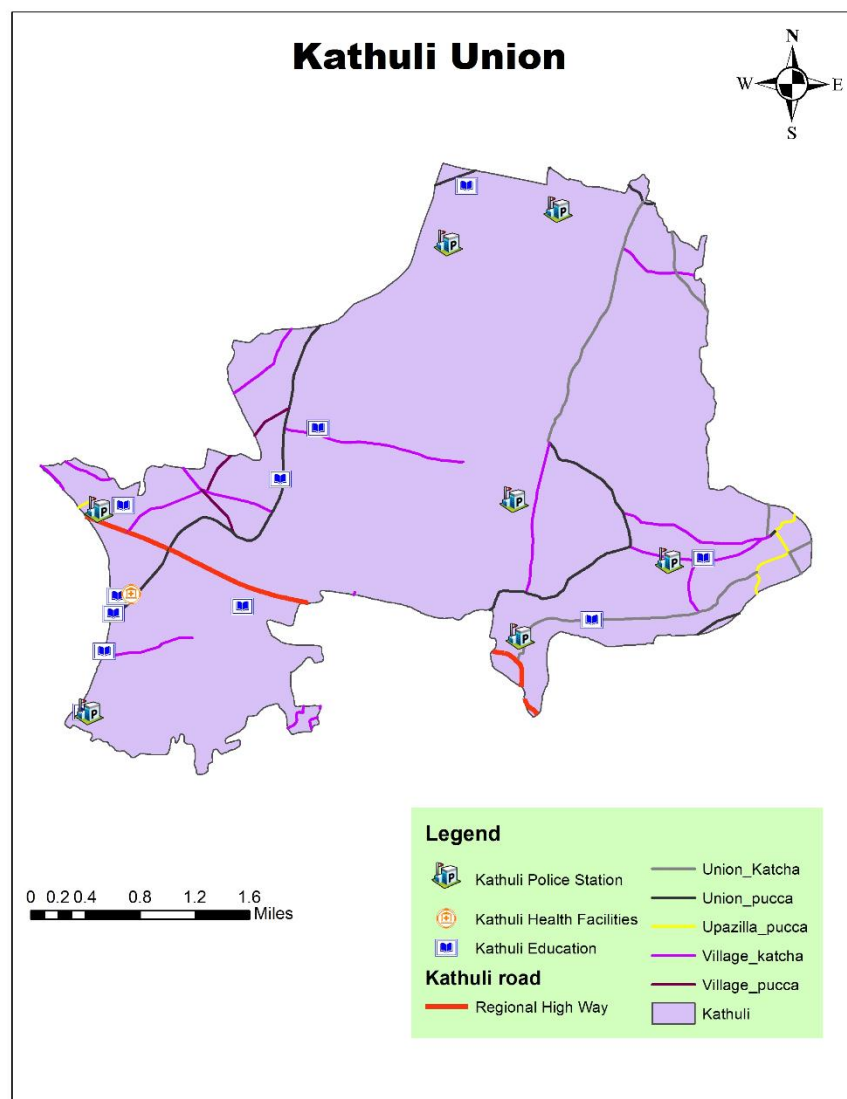
Kathuli Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Faridpur District has an area of 33.22 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

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

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



Map 3.1: Kathuli 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 Kathuli 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

Figure 3.1: Social Map of Kathuli Union

1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

1.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Safe drinking water
2. Health service
3. Water logging
4. Education
5. Communication

6. Recreational problem
7. Lack of awareness
8. Drainage problem
9. Sanitation problem

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. Safe drinking water
2. Health service
3. Water logging
4. Education
5. Communication

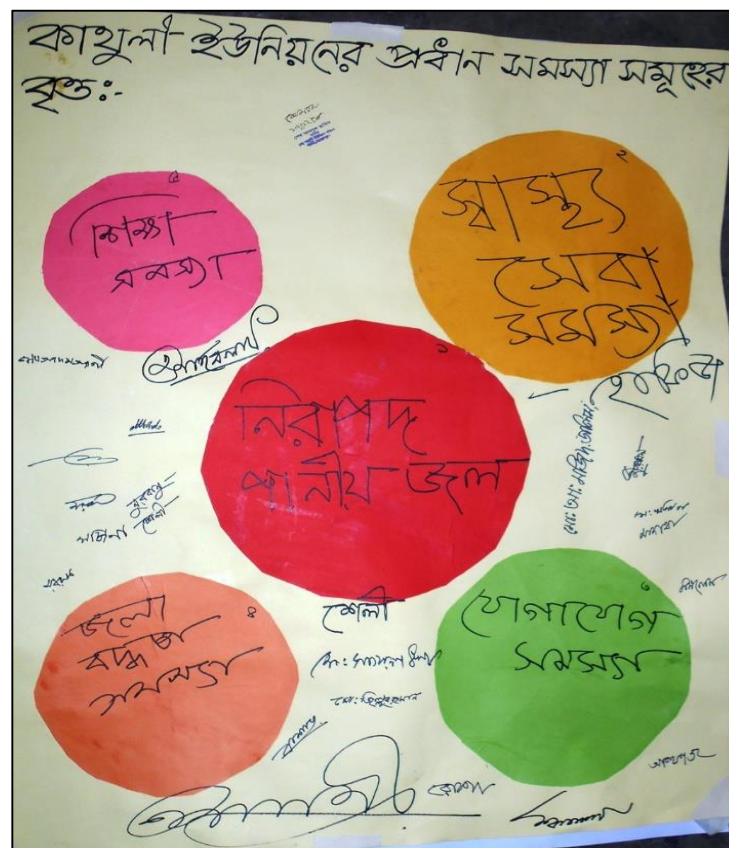


Figure 3.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Market
3. Water body
4. Active man power
5. Wood
6. Bamboo
7. River connection

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Market
3. Water body
4. Active manpower
5. Foreign currency

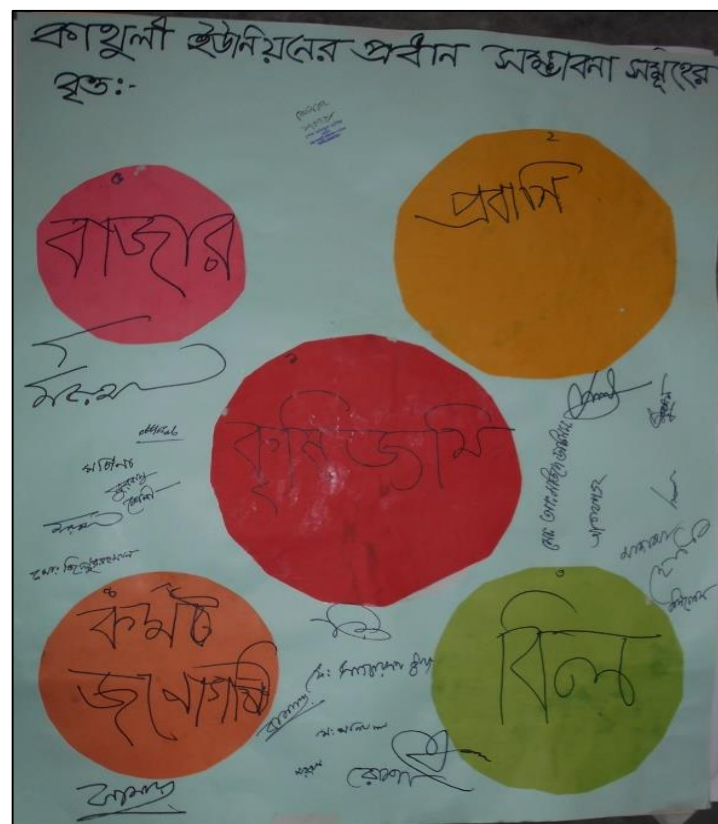


Figure 3.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Poor Communication System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kutcha Roads • Water clogging • Damaged infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency of other facilities due to road infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower • Abundance of land
2.Water clogging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low lands • River filling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and economic development is hampered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active manpower
3.Lack of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural Problem • Lack of budget and teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate is waning • Unemployment • Less qualified manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space and manpower
4. Scarcity of safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraint • Lack of tubewell • Arsenic and Iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseases are increasing • People are in serious health hazard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects of NGO regarding this issue are increasing
5.Health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor, medicine and ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufferings of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fund, space, presence of community clinic • Manpower

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Kathuli Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Kathuli Union are as follows;

Table 3.2: Development Priorities for Kathuli Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Recreational facility • Development of Rural Electrification system • Improved health service • Development of communication system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • Recreational facility • Rural Electrification • Improvement of medical facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity • Development of communication system • Improvement of medical facilities • Improvement of recreational facilities • Development of Drainage system

3.5. List of Participants

[illegible]

Figure 3.4: PRA attendance sheet

4.0 Kazipur Union

4.1 Overview

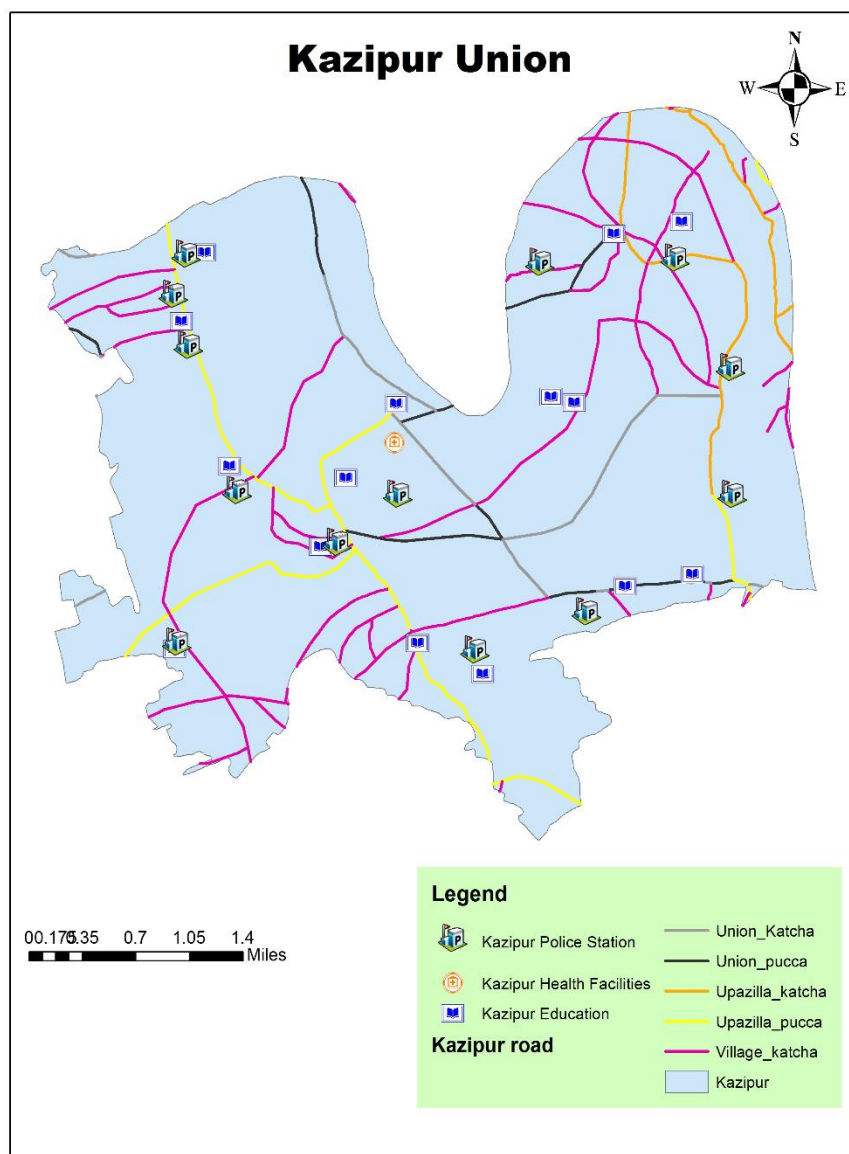
Kazipur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Faridpur District has an area of 35.49 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

South: On the south side of the study area Bamondi and Tetulbaria Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Kendua Upazilla is located



Map 4.1: Kazipur 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 Kazipur 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.



4.3 Major Problems and Potentials

4.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Sanitation
2. Communication problem
3. Educational problem
4. Rural Electrification
5. Drug addiction
6. Unplanned housing
7. Water logging
8. Dowry
9. Unemployment
10. Poverty
11. Waste disposal

4.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Poor Communication system
2. Educational problem
3. Sanitation
4. Rural Electrification
5. Drug addiction

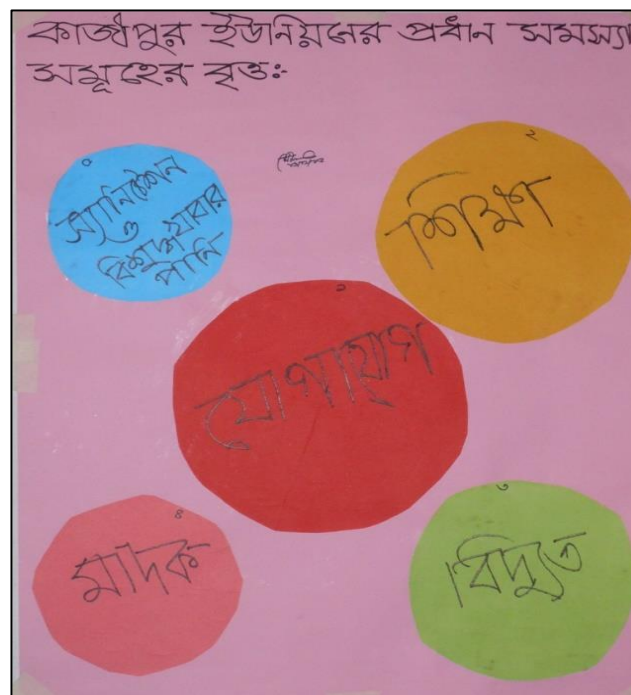


Figure 4.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

4.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Manpower
3. India –Bangladesh border
4. Foreign currency
5. Fish cultivation
6. Agricultural land
7. Market
8. Brick field
9. Vegetable cultivation

4.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

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

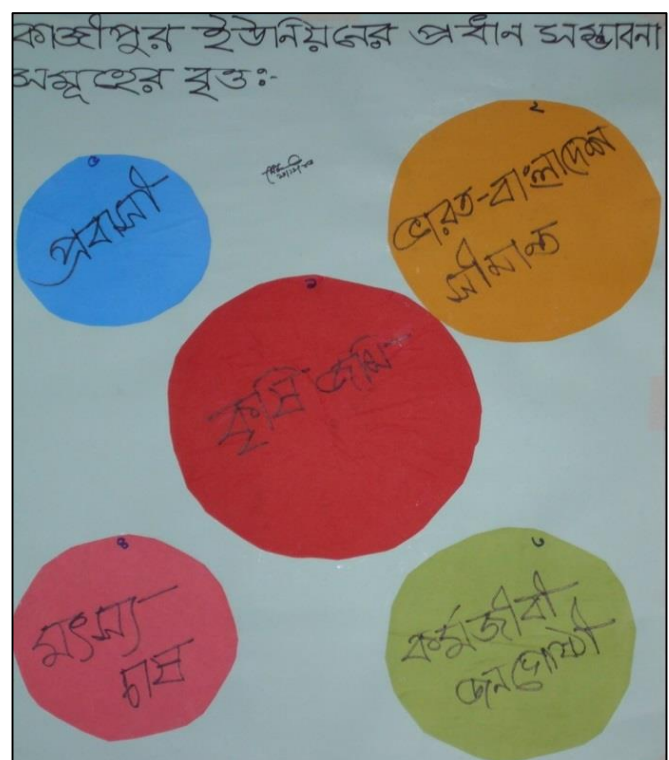


Figure 4.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Poor Communication System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kutcha Roads • Roads damaged due to natural and manmade causes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, treatment of emergency patients are delayed due to road infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower • Abundance of soil for brick production
2. Lack of Rural Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucratic problem • Lack of co ordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization is hampering • Handicapping Irrigation • Impeding children education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are interested to work in industry
3. Lack of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural Problem • Obsolete education system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate is waning • Young generation are becoming self-destructive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the people to educate their children • Number of child ready to receive education
4. Scarcity of sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraint • Lack of responsibility • Arsenic and Iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseases are increasing • People are in serious health hazard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local UP members are trying hard and soul to solve the problem
5. Drug Addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of education • In close proximity to Indian Border • Scarcity of employmen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social problems are increasing • Economic loss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of local people.

4.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Kazipur Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Kazipur Union are as follows;

Table 4.2: Development Priorities for Kazipur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of communication system system • Industrialization • Employment opportunity • Sanitation • Eradication of Drug • Youth development • Improvement of recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of communication system system • Agricultural development • Employment • Improvement of medical service • Industrialization • Improvement of recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity • Rural Electrification • Improvement of medical facilities • Improvement of recreational facilities • Development of Drainage system

4.5. List of Participants

The figure shows two photographs of PRA attendance sheets. The left sheet is for the 'Gangni Upazila PRA' and the right sheet is for the 'Gangni Upazila PRA'.

Left Sheet: Gangni Upazila PRA

ক্রম	নাম	পদবী	বাসস্থান	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
২	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
৩	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
৪	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
৫	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
৬	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
৭	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
৮	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
৯	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১০	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১১	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১২	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১৩	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১৪	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	

Right Sheet: Gangni Upazila PRA

ক্রম	নাম	পদবী	বাসস্থান	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১৬	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১৭	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১৮	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
১৯	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
২০	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
২১	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
২২	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
২৩	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	
২৪	শ্রী: আব্দুল হামিদ	মহাপ্রাধিকার	গাঙ্গনি	০১৭১৫২৪৭০৩	

Figure 4.4: PRA attendance sheet

5.0 Motmura Union

5.1 Overview

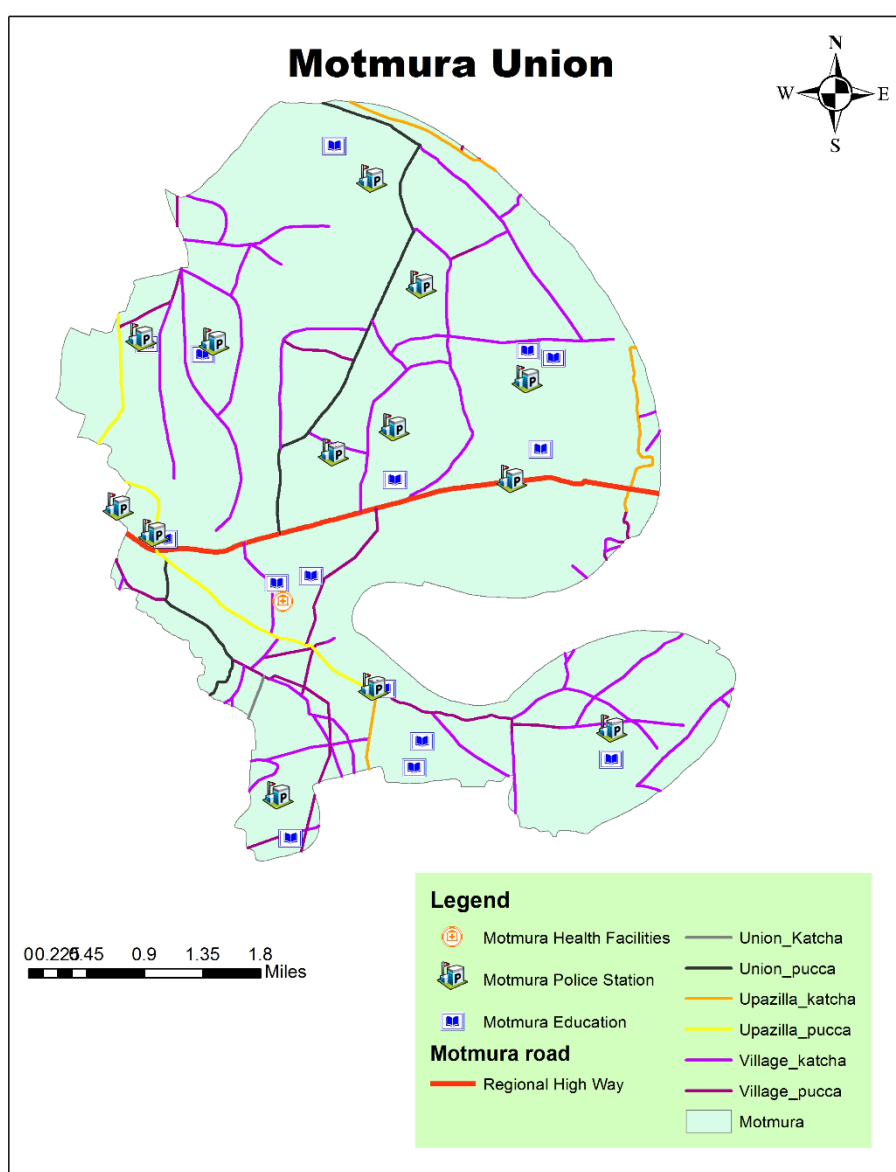
Motmura Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Meherpur District has an area of 47.38 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

West: On the west side of the study area, Tetulbaria and Shaharbari Union is located

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

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



Map 5.1: Motmura 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 Motmura 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 5.1: Preparing Social Map

Figure 5.1: Social Map of Motmura Union

5.3 Major Problems and Potentials

5.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Law and order
2. Health service
3. Rural Electrification
4. Education
5. Communication
6. Early marriage
7. Poverty
8. Safe drinking water
9. Sanitation
10. River erosion

5.3. b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Poor Communication
2. Lack of Education
3. Law and order
4. Health service
5. Rural Electrification

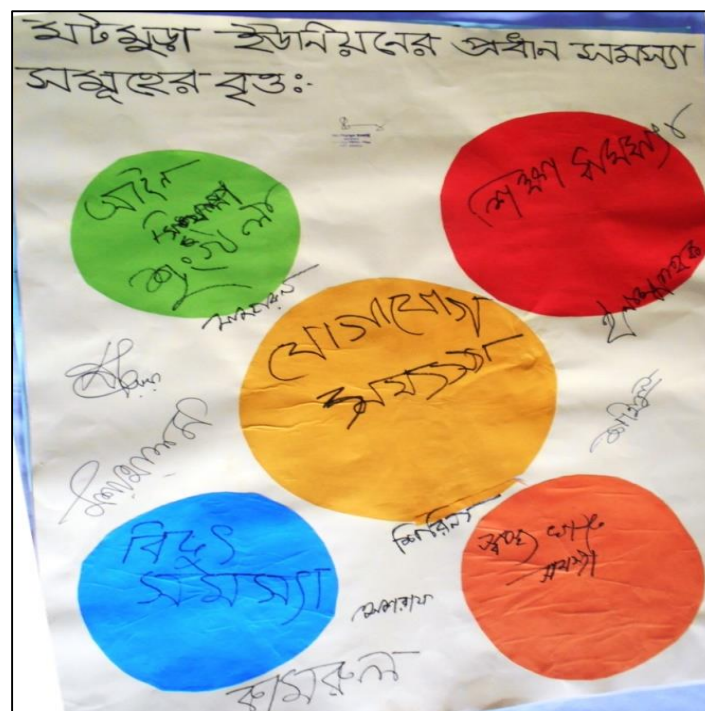


Figure 5.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems**5.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram**

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Business
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Foreign currency
6. Water body
7. Cottage industry
8. Poultry farm

5.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Business
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Foreign currency

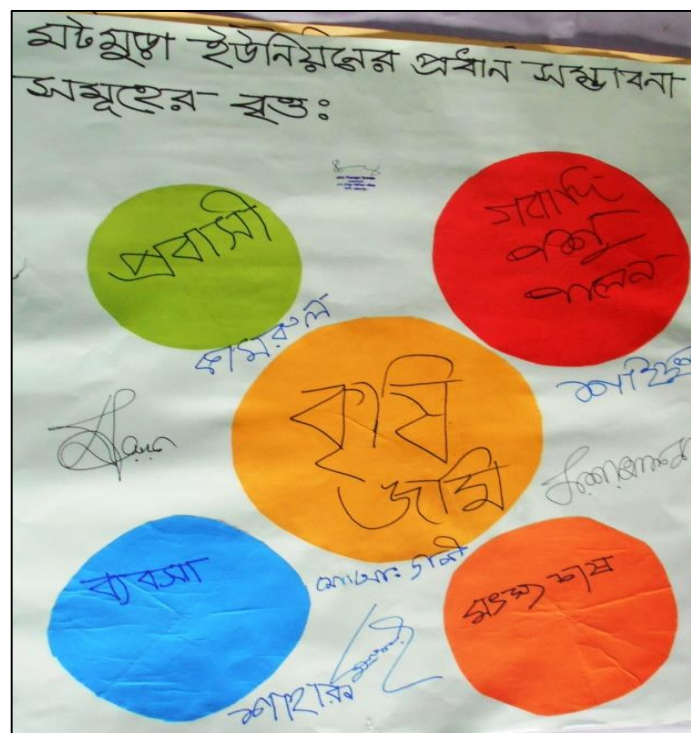


Figure 5.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials**5.3. e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials**

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Poor Communication System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kutch Roads • Water clogging • Damaged infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency of other facilities due to road infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower • Abundance of land
2.Rural Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Indifference of authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural production • Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available resources in the union.
3.Lack of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural Problem • Lack of budget and teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate is waning • Unemployment • Less qualified manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space and manpower
4. Law and order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Bureaucratic problem • Social injustice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eve teasing is increasing • Drug addiction • Lack of social value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village court
5.Health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor, medicine and ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufferings of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fund, space, presence of community clinic • Manpower

5.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Motmura Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Motmura Union are as follows;

Table 5.2: Development Priorities for Motmura Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of communication system system • Improvement of agriculture • Development of educational system • Health facilities • Pure drinking water • Law and order • Drainage development • Restriction on early marriage • Development of Rural Electrification system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Educational development • Health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational development • Health facilities

5.5. List of Participants

গুয়াম ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রশাসনিক অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA (সংশোধন উপস্থিতির তালিকা)

উপজেলা: গাংনী
ইউনিয়ন: মটুগুড়া
তারিখ: ২২.১২.২০২২
সময়: ১০.৩০ মিঃ

venue: ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ প্রাঙ্গণ

ক্র.সং.	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
২	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
৩	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
৪	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
৫	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
৬	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
৭	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
৮	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
৯	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১০	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১১	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১২	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১৩	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১৪	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১৫	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১৬	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১৭	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১৮	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
১৯	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩
২০	শ্রীমান মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	উপ. প্রঃ	১-ই. কাপ্তান সার	০১৭১০-১৭৭৭৭৭	৪-৩

Figure 5.4: PRA attendance sheet

6.0 Saharbat Union

6.1 Overview

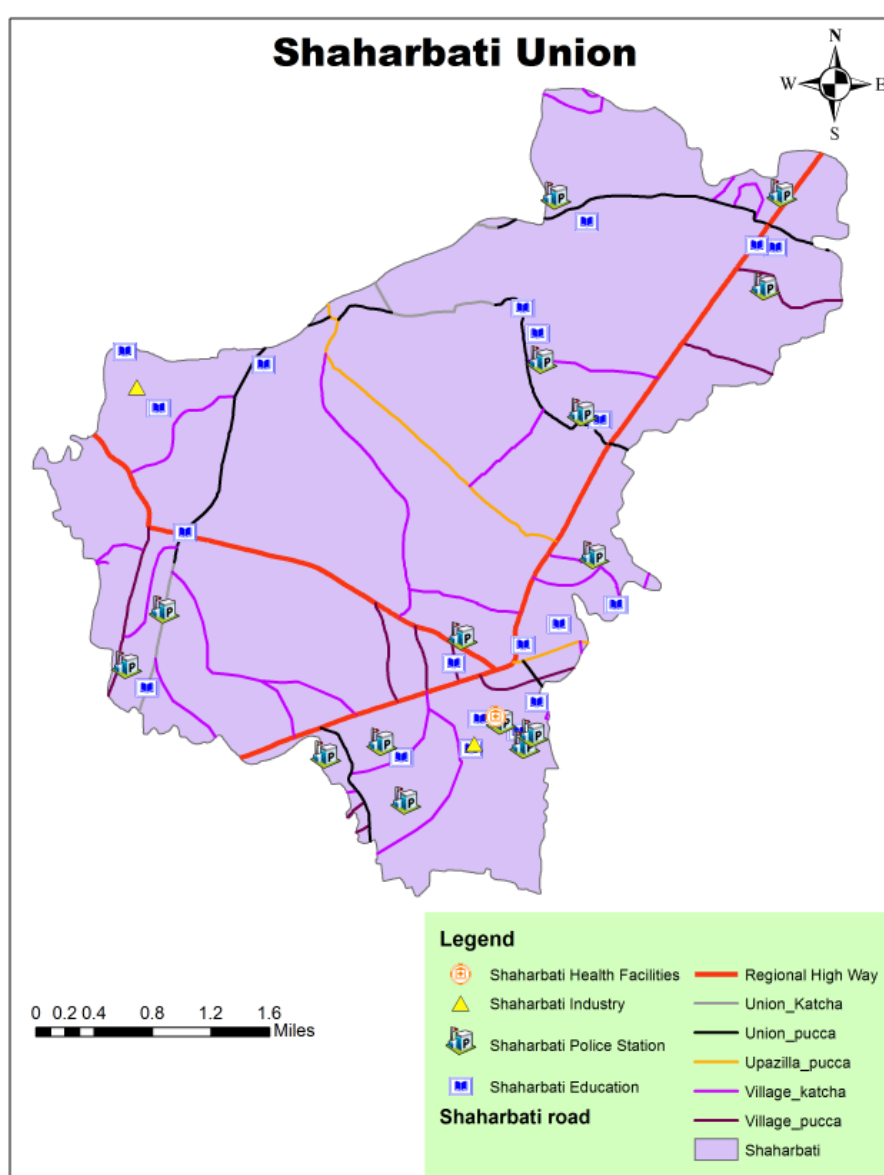
Saharbat Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Meherpur District has an area of 35.75 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

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

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

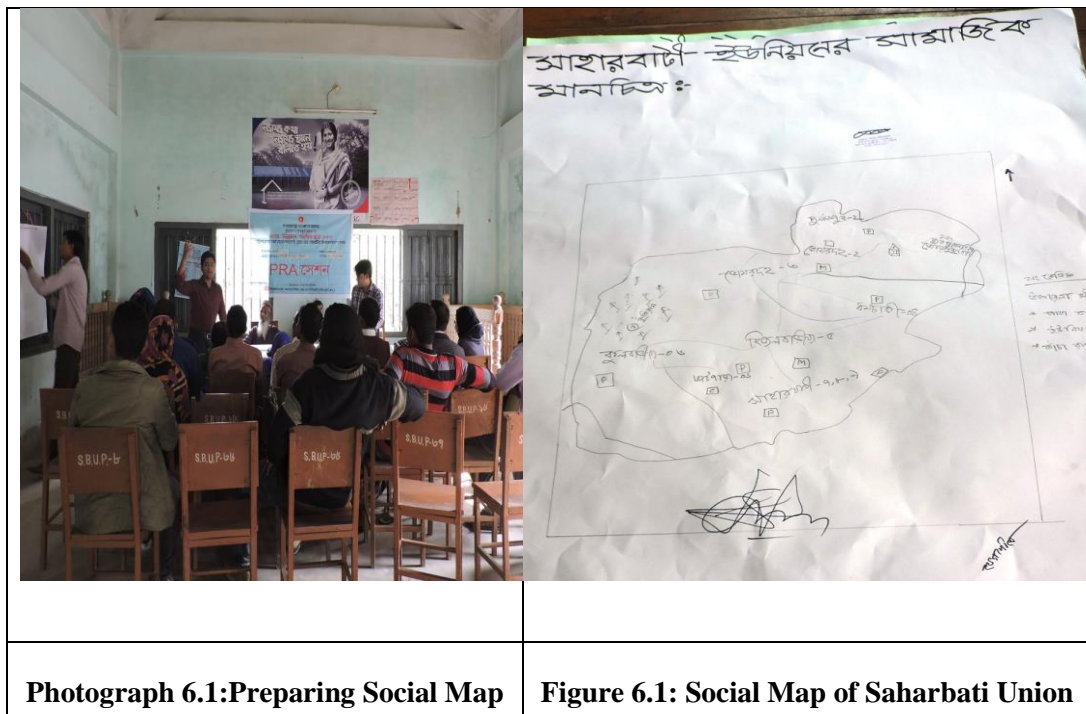


Map 6.1: Saharbat Union

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 Saharbat 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.



6.3 Major Problems and Potentials

6.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Unemployment
2. Poor health service
3. Water logging
4. Poor education system
5. Poor Communication system

6. Political problem
7. Early marriage
8. Dowry
9. Lack of technical education
10. Irrigation problem
11. Lack of recreational facility
12. Lack of industrialization

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. Poor Communication system
2. Unemployment
3. Poor health service
4. Problems in agriculture
5. Poor education system

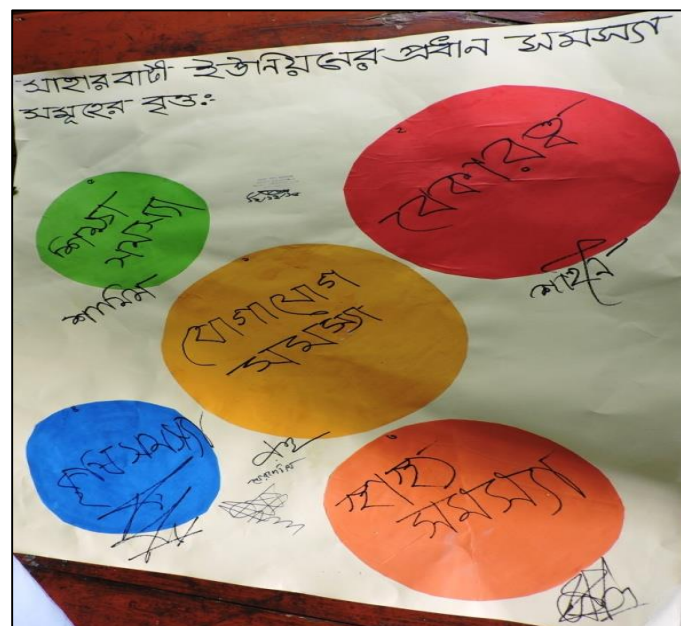


Figure 6.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

6.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land

2. Market
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Bamboo
7. Educated man power
8. Foreign currency

6.3. d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agriculture
2. Educated man power
3. Cattle farming
4. Vegetable cultivation
5. Foreign currency

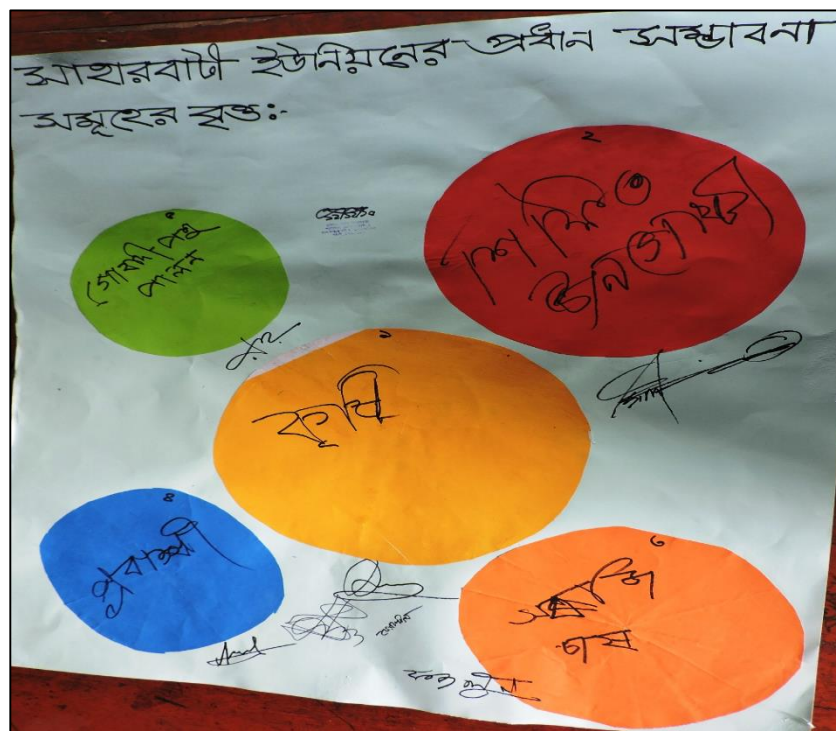


Figure 6.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Poor education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • Lack of teachers • Lack of schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment problem • Less qualified man power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space • Manpower
2. Poor Communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less developed communication system • Kutchra road • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency of other facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land • Work force
3. Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of opportunities • Absence of industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug addiction • Moral degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible UP members
4. Poor Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor • Lack of Medicine • Lack of Ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of people without medical treatment • Increase of infant mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fund • Availability of space • Availability of man power
5. Problems in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High price of seeds • Fertilizers • Low price of crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced agricultural production • Scarcity of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agricultural land

6.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Saharbari Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Saharbari Union are as follows:

Table 6.2: Development Priorities for Saharbari Union

Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of health service • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • Development of educational system • Model union • Pure drinking water • Drainage development • Drug free society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of communication system • Development of educational system • Rural electrification • Employment • Improvement of medical service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity • Development of agriculture • Educational improvement • Model union • Improved communication system

6.5. List of Participants

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

উপজেলা: **গাংনী**
ইউনিয়ন: **আহারবাটি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ**
তারিখ: **১২-১২-১৫ই**
সময়: **অকাল**

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ এনজামুল হক	প্যানেল চেয়ারম্যান	হিকারবাড়ী	০১৭২৭২০৮০০	
২	মোঃ রাশিদ হোসেন	ইমাম			
৩	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	UP সদস্য	৬৩/জোমরাড	০১৭৬৭১৬১৭৭	
৪	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	UP সদস্য	০৪/ইমতিয়াজ	০১৭২৭৪১১০৫৩	
৫	মোঃ আমিরুল হক	UP সদস্য	৬৩/জোমরাড	০১৭৩২০৬৬২২৬	
৬	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	UP সদস্য	০৪/ইমতিয়াজ	০১৭৩৭০৮৮৭৭৭	
৭	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	স্বাক্ষর	হিকারবাড়ী	০১৭৬৭১৬১৭৭	
৮	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	স্বাক্ষর	৬৩/জোমরাড	০১৭৩১৬১৫৭৭৮	
৯	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	স্বাক্ষর	৬৩/জোমরাড	০১৭২১৩২৭৭০৭	
১০	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	স্বাক্ষর	৬৩/জোমরাড	০১৭২৮২২০৬০০	
১১	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	স্বাক্ষর	৬৩/জোমরাড	০১৭২০৩০০৫৭০	
১২	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	স্বাক্ষর	৬৩/জোমরাড	০১৭৬০৬৬৭৭৭	
১৩	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	স্বাক্ষর	৬৩/জোমরাড		
১৪	মোঃ মাসুদ হোসেন	স্বাক্ষর	৬৩/জোমরাড	০১৭২৮২২০৬০০	

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

উপজেলা: **গাংনী**
ইউনিয়ন: **আহারবাটি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ**
তারিখ: **১২-১২-১৫ই**
সময়: **অকাল**

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	একবালু ম	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১২১৩.৪৬.৬২২৬	
১৬	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৭৭, ৬৭২৪১৪	
১৭	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং		
১৮	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
১৯	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২০	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২১	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২২	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২৩	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২৪	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২৫	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২৬	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২৭	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	
২৮	মোঃ হাফিজুর রহমান	স্বাক্ষর	৬ নং	০১৭৮২৮২৮৬৮	

মোঃ আঃ মাকসুদ
প্যানেল চেয়ারম্যান
আহারবাটি ইউনিয়ন
গাংনী, মেহেরপুর।

Figure 6.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

7.0 Sholotaka Union

7.1 Overview

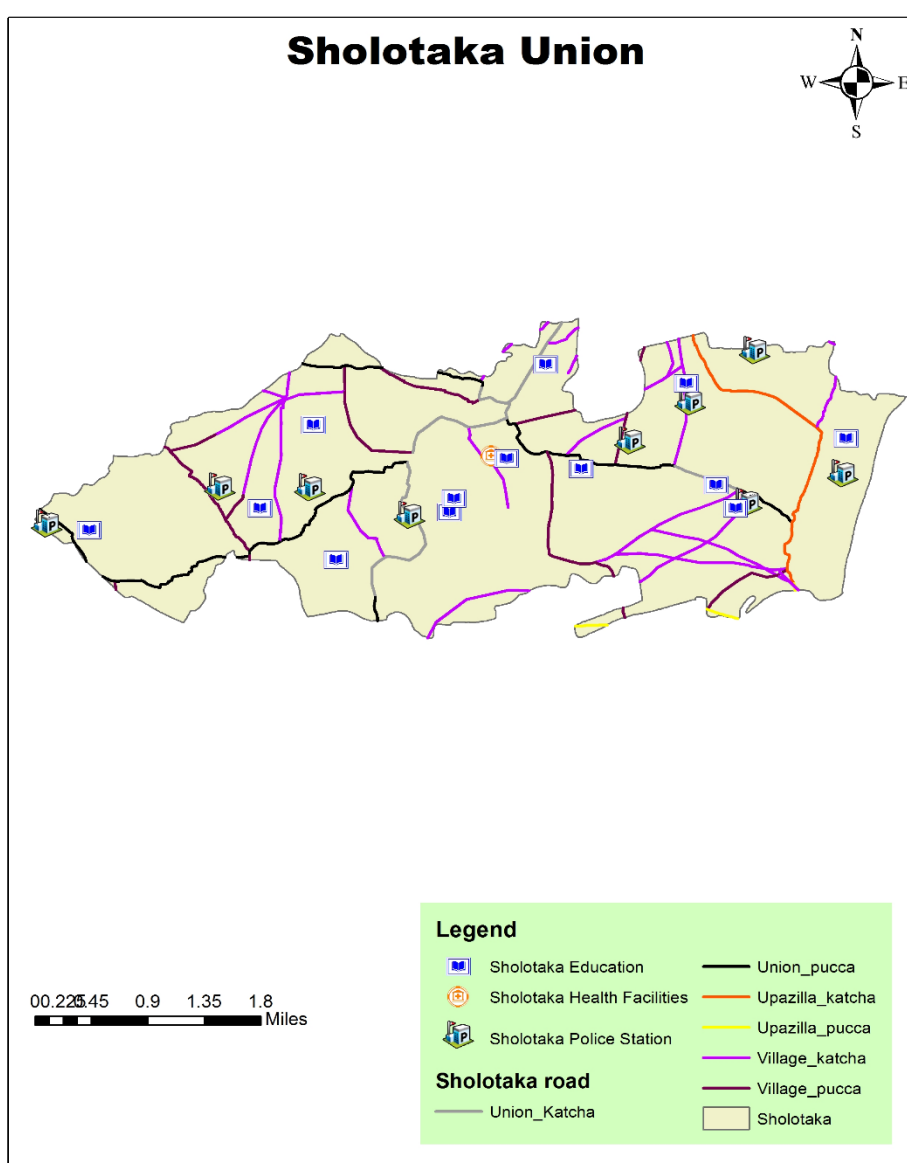
Sholotaka Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Meherpur District has an area of 28.51 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

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

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


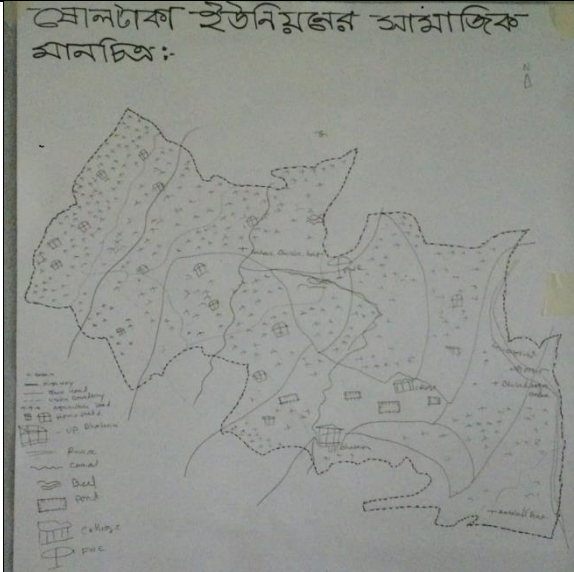


Map 7.1: Sholotaka Union

7.2 Spatial Aspects

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

The Facilitator has selected two or three persons for preparing the social map of Sholotaka 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.

	
<p>Photograph 7.1: Preparing Social Map</p>	<p>Figure 7.1: Social Map of Sholotaka Union</p>

7.3 Major Problems and Potentials

7.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Poor Communication
2. Health Problems
3. Scarcity of pure drinking water
4. Sanitation problem
5. Rehabilitation
6. Water logging
7. Drainage

8. Dowry
9. Child labor
10. Poor Educational System

7.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Poor Communication
2. Poor Health Service
3. Scarcity of Pure drinking water
4. Sanitation
5. Rehabilitation

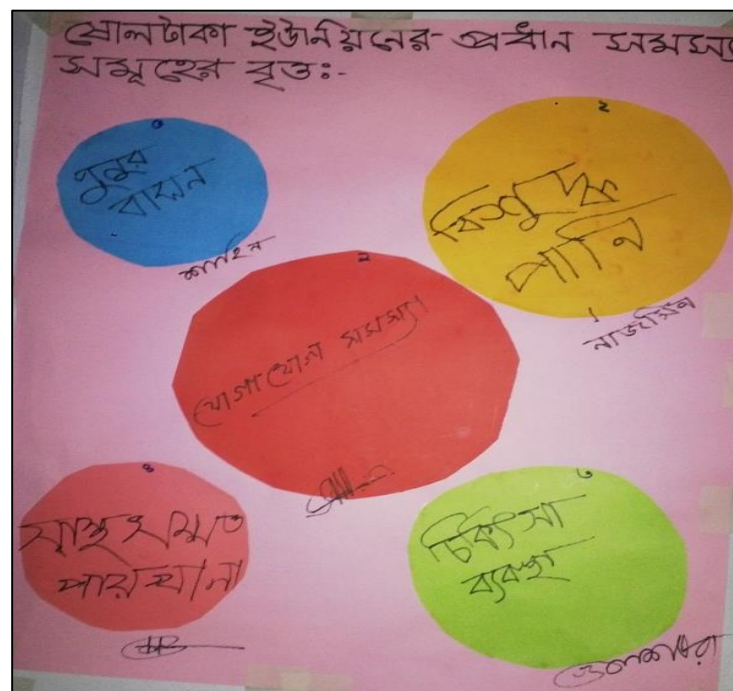


Figure 7.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

7.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Poultry farm
3. Cattle farming

4. Fish farming
5. Brick field
6. Bamboo
7. Man power
8. River connectivity

7.3. d Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Cultivable land
2. Rice mill
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Active man power

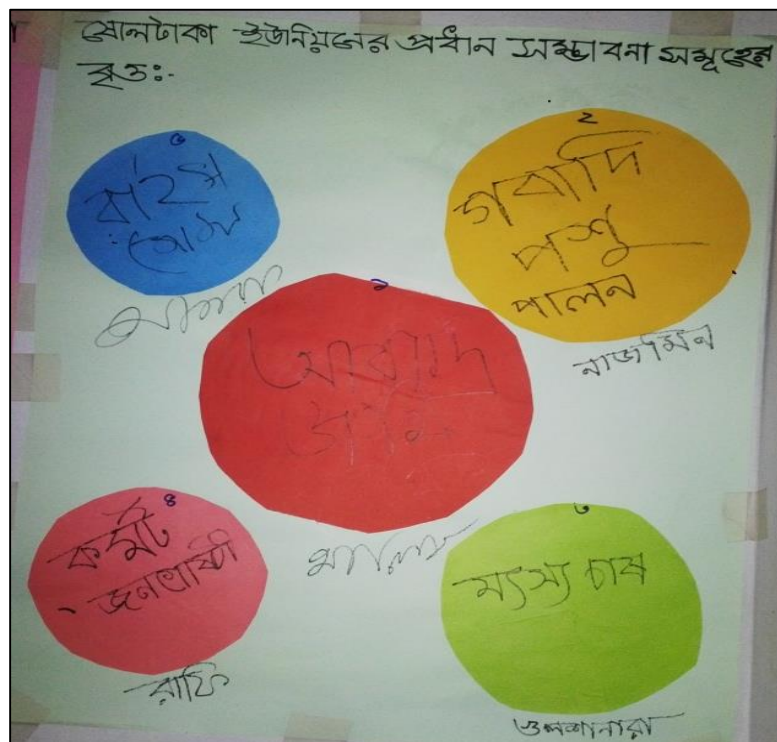


Figure 7.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Poor Communication System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kutcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of transportation • Loss of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land • Work force
2. Poor Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor, • Lack of medicine • Lack of ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of people without medical treatment • Increase of infant mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fund • Availability of space • Availability of man power
3. Scarcity of Pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of tube well • Presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People suffer from various diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects of different NGO's like Save The Children
4. Sanitation problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffering from various diseases • Environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local UP members trying very hard to construct sanitary latrines in each house
5. Rehabilitaion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of willingness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor people suffer most 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local UP members trying to aid people on this purpose

7.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Sholotaka Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Sholotaka Union are as follows;

Table 7.2: Development Priorities for Sholotaka Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health service • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • Improved political condition • Improved health service • Drainage development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Employment • Model union • Improvement of communication system • Improvement of medical facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Electrification • Employment opportunity • Improvement of communication system • Improvement of medical facilities • Improvement of recreational facilities

[illegible]

8.0 Tetulbaria Union

8.1 Overview

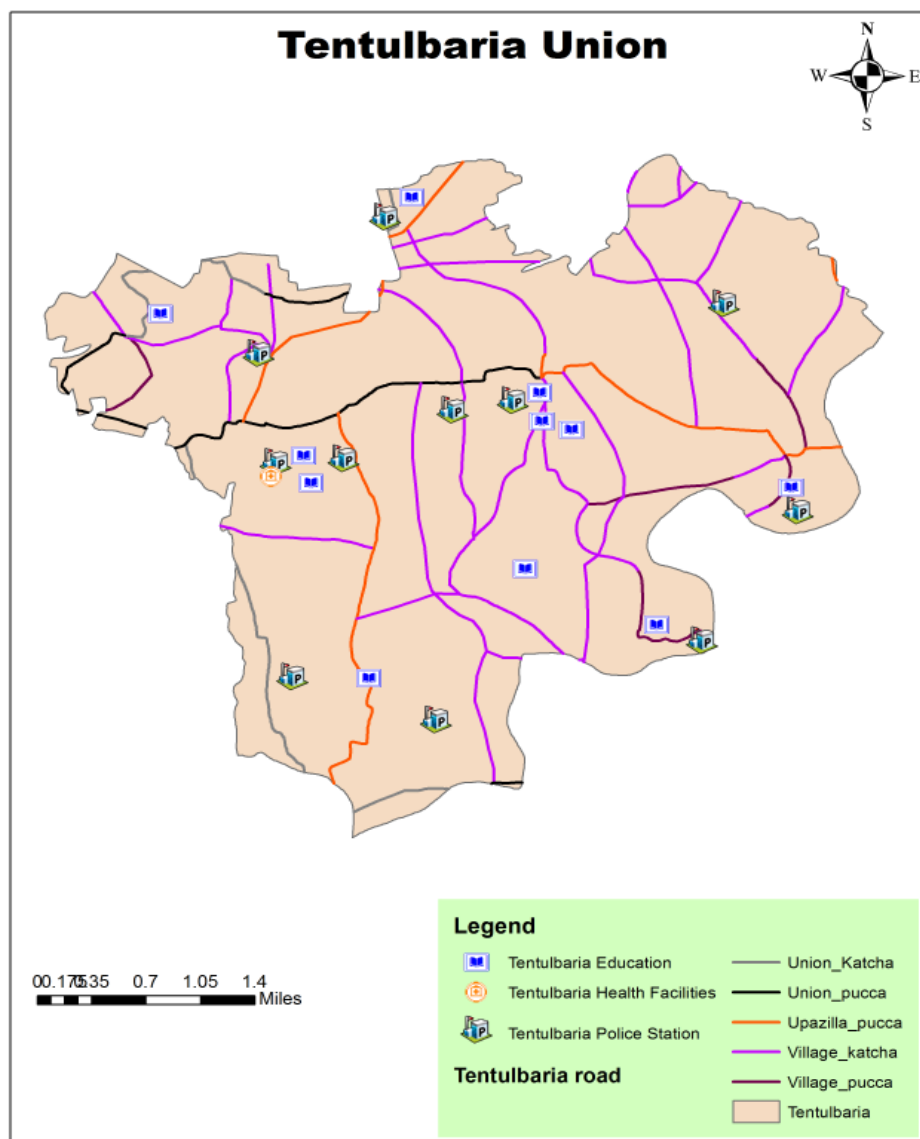
Tetulbaria Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Meherpur District has an area of 33,95 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

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

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

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



Map 8.1: Tetulbaria Union

5. Poor Communication
6. Lack of infrastructure
7. Law and order
- 8 Lack of banking facility

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. Scarcity of pure drinking water
2. Drug addiction
3. Insufficient budget
4. Rehabilitation
5. Communication



Figure 8.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

8.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Bangladesh-India border
3. Cattle farming

4. Fish farming
5. Tobacco
6. Bamboo
7. Man power
8. Poultry
9. Market

8.3. d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Bangladesh-India border
3. Cattle farming
4. Active man power
5. Foreign currency

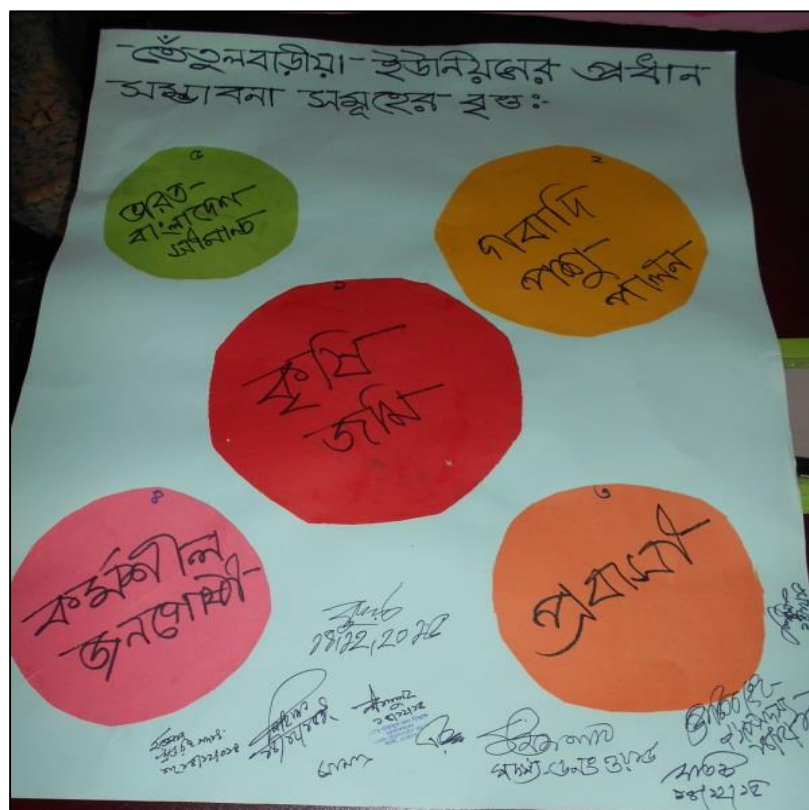


Figure 8.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Scarcity of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of tube well • Presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People suffer from various diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local UP members trying to solve this problem
2. Drug addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Indifference of administration • Proximity to border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various social and economic problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of people
3. Insufficient budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Bureaucratic difficulties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampering infrastructural and other development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local UP members trying very hard to make sufficient budget
4.Rehabilitaion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of willingness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor people suffer most 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local UP members trying to aid people on this purpose
5.Poor Communication System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kutchra road • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of transportation • Loss of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land • Work force

8.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Tetulbari Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Tetulbari Union are as follows;

Table 8.2: Development Priorities for Tetulabari Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and order • Development of educational system • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • Sufficient budget allocation • Improved health service • Drug eradication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Women empowerment • Improvement of medical service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity • Development of communication system • Improvement of medical service

8.5 List of Participants

গুহামন ও গণস্বর্ত্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রশাসনিক অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA (সংশ্লিষ্ট উপস্থিতির তালিকা)

উপজেলা: **গাংনী**
ইউনিয়ন: **তুলাবাড়ীয়া**

তারিখ: **১৪-১২-১৫ইং**
সময়: **একাল ১১:০০**

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন/গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	চেয়ারম্যান	তুলাবাড়ীয়া	০১৭১২-৬৪৫৭৭২	স্বাক্ষর
২	মোঃ মোঃ মাহিদ	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	গাংনী	০১৭১৭-৭৭৭৭৭০	স্বাক্ষর
৩	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	৭, ৮, ৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭২১৬০৫৩৭	স্বাক্ষর
৪	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	৪, ৫, ৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১০৬২৬০৩৫	স্বাক্ষর
৫	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	১২, ১৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৩৬৩১০৩	স্বাক্ষর
৬	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	১০, ১১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৭-৭৭৭৭৭০	স্বাক্ষর
৭	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	১০, ১১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৩৬৩১০৩	স্বাক্ষর
৮	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	৮ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬-৫৭৭৭৭২	স্বাক্ষর
৯	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	০৪ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১২-০৭২০৪৩	স্বাক্ষর
১০	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	০২ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৫-০৩৭৭৭৬	স্বাক্ষর
১১	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৭-৭৭৭৭৭০	স্বাক্ষর
১২	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৩৬৩১০৩	স্বাক্ষর
১৩	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬-৫৭৭৭৭২	স্বাক্ষর
১৪	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১২-০৭২০৪৩	স্বাক্ষর

গুহামন ও গণস্বর্ত্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রশাসনিক অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA (সংশ্লিষ্ট উপস্থিতির তালিকা)

উপজেলা: **গাংনী**
ইউনিয়ন: **তুলাবাড়ীয়া**

তারিখ: **১৪-১২-১৫ইং**
সময়: **একাল ১১:০০**

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন/গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৫-০৩৭৭৭৬	স্বাক্ষর
১৬	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৭-৭৭৭৭৭০	স্বাক্ষর
১৭	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৩৬৩১০৩	স্বাক্ষর
১৮	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬-৫৭৭৭৭২	স্বাক্ষর
১৯	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১২-০৭২০৪৩	স্বাক্ষর
২০	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৫-০৩৭৭৭৬	স্বাক্ষর
২১	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৭-৭৭৭৭৭০	স্বাক্ষর
২২	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৩৬৩১০৩	স্বাক্ষর
২৩	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬-৫৭৭৭৭২	স্বাক্ষর
২৪	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১২-০৭২০৪৩	স্বাক্ষর
২৫	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৫-০৩৭৭৭৬	স্বাক্ষর
২৬	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৭-৭৭৭৭৭০	স্বাক্ষর
২৭	মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	০১ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৩৬৩১০৩	স্বাক্ষর

মোঃ নাজমুল ইসলাম
উপ চেয়ারম্যান
০১ নং ওয়ার্ড
তুলাবাড়ীয়া ইউনিয়ন
গাংনী, মেহেরপুর

Figure 8.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

9.0 Dhankhola Union

9.1 Overview

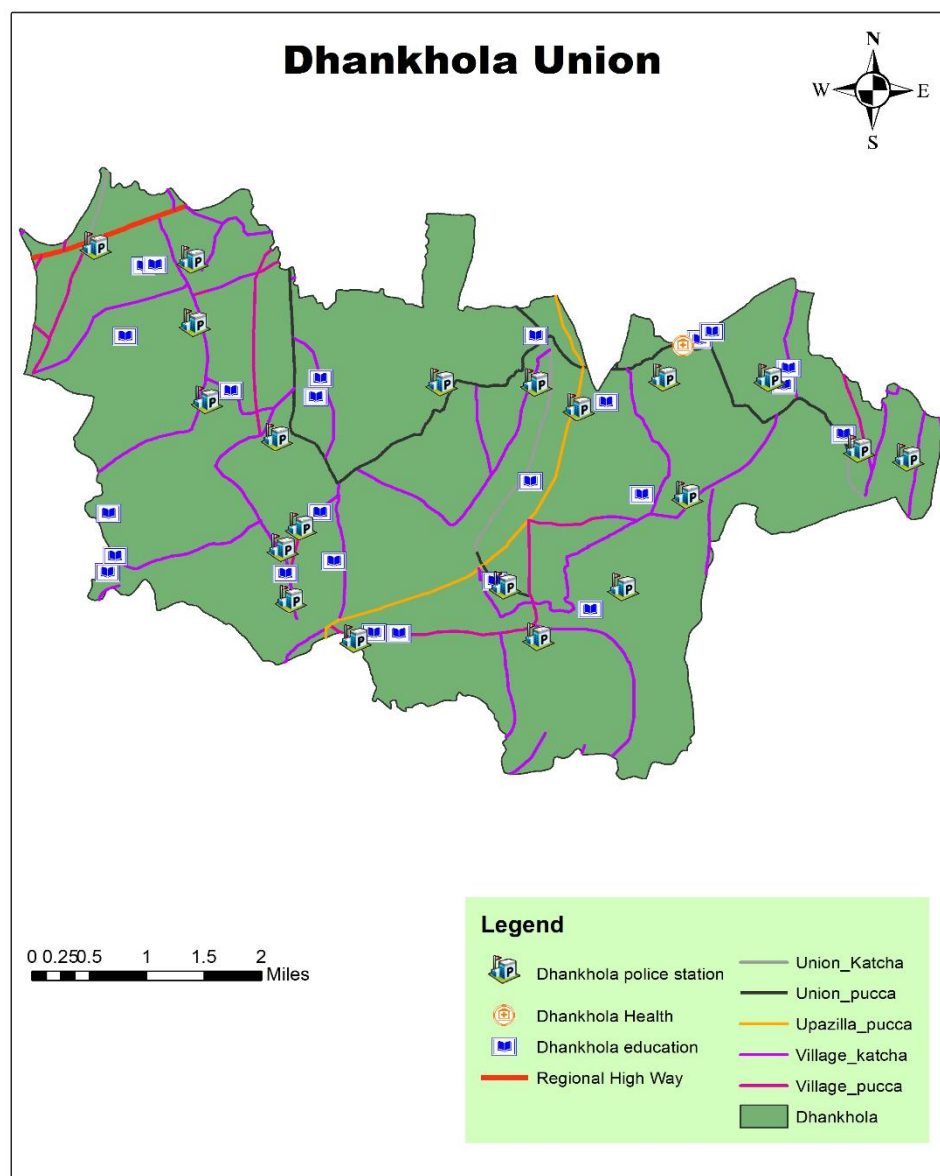
Dhankhola Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Gangni Upazilla in Meherpur District has an area of 64.47 km². The boundary of the study area is stated below:

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

West: On the west side of the study area, Meherpur Sadar is located

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

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

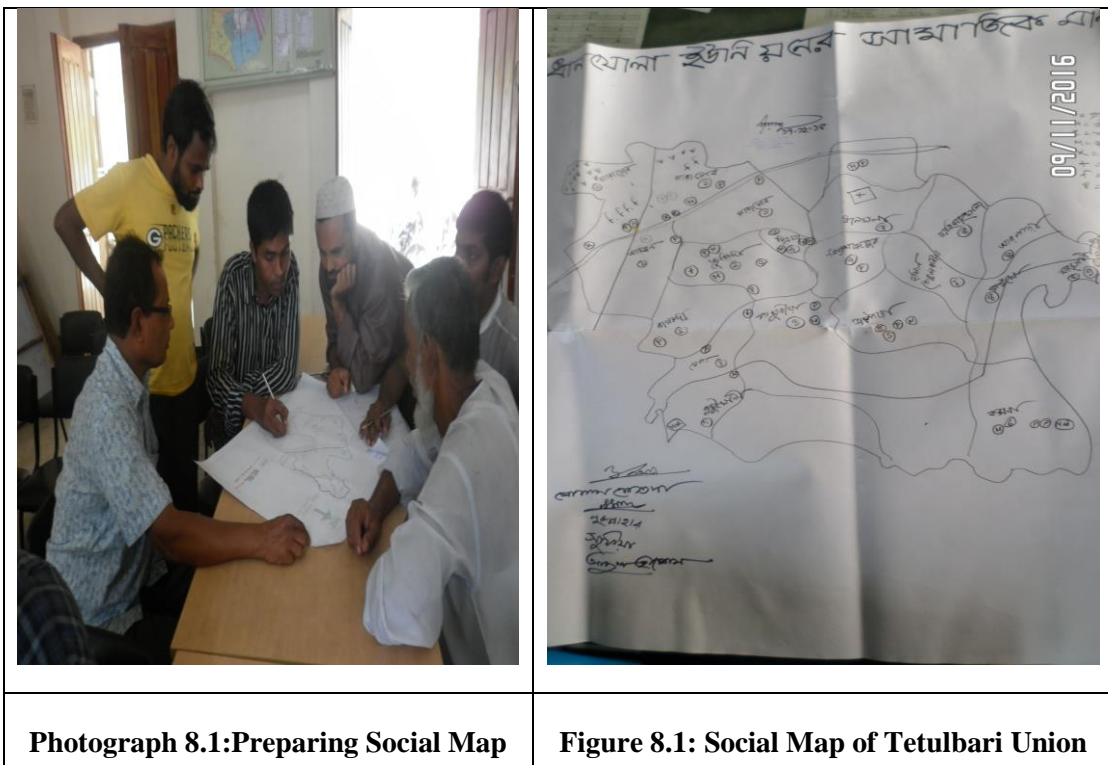


Map 9.1: Dhankhola Un

9.2 Spatial Aspects

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

The Facilitator has selected two or three persons for preparing the social map of Dhankhola 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 8.1:Preparing Social Map

Figure 8.1: Social Map of Tetulbari Union

9.3 Major Problems and Potentials

9.3. a Problems Identification

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

1. Poor Communication System
2. Poor Health Service
3. Scarcity of pure drinking water
4. Sanitation problem

5. Rehabilitation
6. Poor Educational System
7. Water logging
8. Drainage
9. Problems in agriculture
10. Child labour

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. Poor Communication System
2. Poor Educational System
3. Scarcity of pure drinking water
4. Problems in agriculture
5. Poor Health Service

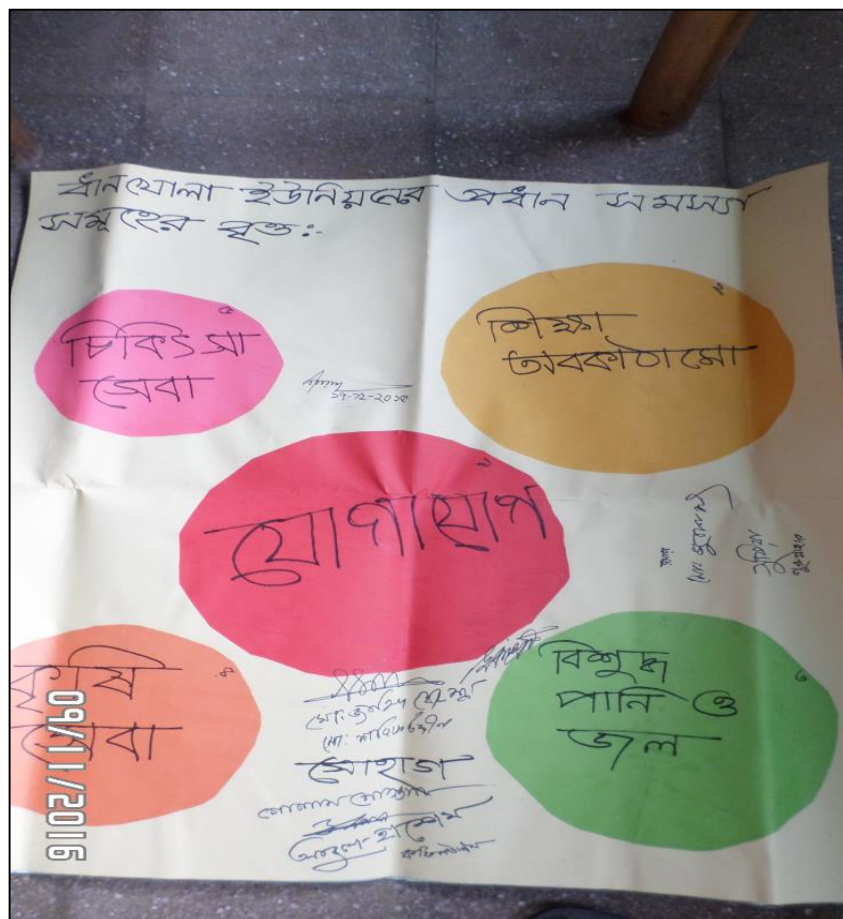


Figure 9.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

9.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Cattle farming
3. Fish farming
4. Foreign remittance
5. Fruit garden
6. Vegetable cultivation
7. Bamboo
8. Man power
9. Poultry
10. Market

9.3. d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

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

1. Agricultural land
2. Cattle farming
3. Fruit garden
4. Foreign remittance
5. Vegetable cultivation

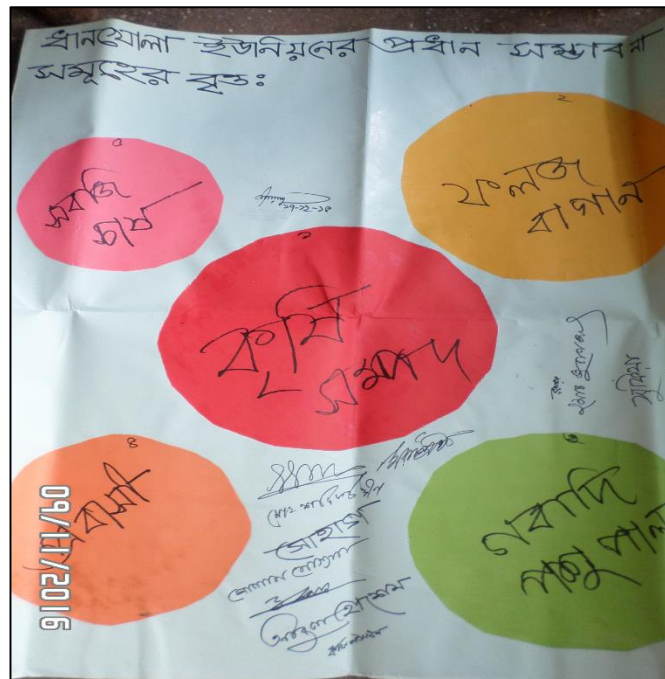


Figure 9.3: Major Five Potentials

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

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

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

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1. Poor Communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less developed communication system • Kutchra road • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency of other facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land • Work force
2. Poor education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • Lack of teachers • Lack of schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment problem • Less qualified man power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space • Manpower
3. Scarcity of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of tube well • Presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People suffer from various diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local UP members trying to solve this problem
4 Problems in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High price of seeds • Fertilizers • Low price of crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced agricultural production • Scarcity of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agricultural land
5. Poor Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of doctor • Lack of Medicine • Lack of Ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of people without medical treatment • Increase of infant mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fund • Availability of space • Availability of man power

9.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Dhankhola Union under Meherpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Dhankhola Union are as follows;

Table 9.2: Development Priorities for Dhankhola Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity • Improvement of agriculture • Provision of pure drinking water • Improved health service • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Lessening of water logging • Improvement of drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of educational system • Improvement of agriculture • Women empowerment • Improvement of medical service • Creating employment through selling vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity • Development of communication system • Improvement of medical service

9.5 List of Participants

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

উপজেলা: গাংনী
ইউনিয়ন: বানহোলা

তারিখ: ১৭-১২-১৫ ইং
সময়: প্রায় ১১:৩০

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	শ্রীমান মোঃ বাহার আলী	শ্রীমান চেম্বারম্যান	২য় ক্রেডিট্যান	০১৭২৭০৮৮৪৪	[Signature]
০২	শ্রীমান মোঃ ইমদাদুল হক	সচিব	-	০১৭২২৫৮৬৬৫৫	[Signature]
০৩	শ্রীমান মোঃ আব্দুল হক	শ্রীমান সিনিয়র	১ম ক্রেডিট্যান	০১২২০১১১৩৩৭	[Signature]
০৪	শ্রীমান মোঃ আব্দুল হক	ইউপি সদস্য	১ম ক্রেডিট্যান	০১৭১৭০০৭১২	[Signature]
০৫	শ্রীমান মোঃ মিজবুর রহমান	ইউপি সদস্য	১ম ক্রেডিট্যান	০১৮৫৬৭০৪০৪০	[Signature]
০৬	শ্রীমান মোঃ আব্দুল হক	ইউপি সদস্য	১ম ক্রেডিট্যান	০১৭৬৫২২৬৪৫৬	[Signature]
০৭	শ্রীমান মোঃ আব্দুল হক	ইউপি সদস্য	১ম ক্রেডিট্যান	০১৭১৬৮৫৬৪২৪	[Signature]
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প্রশাসনিক অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA মেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: গাংনী
ইউনিয়ন: বানহোলা

তারিখ: ১৭-১২-১৫ ইং
সময়: প্রায় ১১:৩০

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Figure 9.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

understand the social and Institutional context of their work and gives them early and essential information to different individuals, groups, and organizations who are contributing towards social well-being of the Upazilla. The purpose of mapping resources are:

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

1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials

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

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

1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities

Technology of 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 purpose of ToP is:

- 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 Gangni Upazilla.

1.4.1 Social Resource Mapping

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

Purpose of Social Mapping

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the actual scenarios of the target area that can assist planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can 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/sketeches.

Step-2

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

Step-3

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

Step-4

Asked the participants to draw all resources in the Union and have explained that “resources” are buildings, organizations, people, or services that are available to the community when they are needed. For example: roads, houses, health facilities (pharmacies, hospitals, clinics etc.), post office, schools/college/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 has been presented in the large group for verifying and discussing problems and resources which have noted for next course of action.

1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)

Another PRA tool, Venn diagram has been selected for identifying the prioritized problems and potentials for each Union/Ward. The facilitator has explained the way of performing the whole PRA session and divided the participants in to two groups. Some participants (small group) have engaged in preparing social map who have vast knowledge and clear idea about their area and also good hand in map preparation. Some participants have engaged in identifying the problems with prioritization, causes effect/impact as well as identifying potentials with prioritization. The facilitator has selected a person among the participants for assistance to cut the paper into circular form of different size for Venn diagram and stick them on poster paper. Color poster paper has been cut into circular form according the severity of the problems and stick them on the white color poster paper. The biggest circular sized paper 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 ToP Consensus Workshop on Development Needs

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

Step-1

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

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

Step-2

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

Step-3 (This session is called Brainstorming)

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

Step-4 (The session is called Organizing)

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

Step-5 (The session is called Naming)

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

Step-6 (Conversation on Priorities)

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

Which of these are you most passionate about?

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

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

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

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

Step-7 (Closing 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 was: 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 being knowledgeable, showing willingness to participate and local residents. PRA team has communicated frequently 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 219 participants have attended in the PRA sessions in nine different study locations of Gangni Upazila from 05-14 December 2015 onwards. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued up to 13:30 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-01.

Table 01: PRA Team and Organization

PRA Team	Organization
Conducted and Reported by: Md. Abdur Razzaque Azad (Social Expert) Co-Facilitator: Mahbubur Rahman Logistics: Afnan Mohammad Rapporteur: Mehedi Hasan	Engineering Consultants and Associates Limited

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.

	Gangni Upazila.		Gangni Pourashava	
	Name of Union	PRA Date	Name of Ward	PRA Date
01	Bamondi Union	05-12-2015	Ward No. 01	3-12-2016
02	Raipur Union	05-12-2015	Ward No. 02	3-12-2016
03	Kathuli Union	05-12-2015	Ward No. 03	4-12-2016
04	Motmura Union	12-12-2015	Ward No. 04	3-12-2016
05	Saharbat Union	12-12-2015	Ward No. 05	4-12-2016
06	Kazipur Union	13-12-2015	Ward No. 06	4-12-2016
07	Sholotaka Union	13-12-2015	Ward No. 07	6-12-2016
08	Tetulbaria Union	14-12-2015	Ward No. 08	6-12-2016
09	Dhankhola Union	14-12-2015	Ward No. 09	6-12-2016

1.7 PRA Process

1.7.1 Preparation

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

1.7.2 Fieldwork

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

1.7.3 Documentation

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

1.8 Quality Control Measures

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