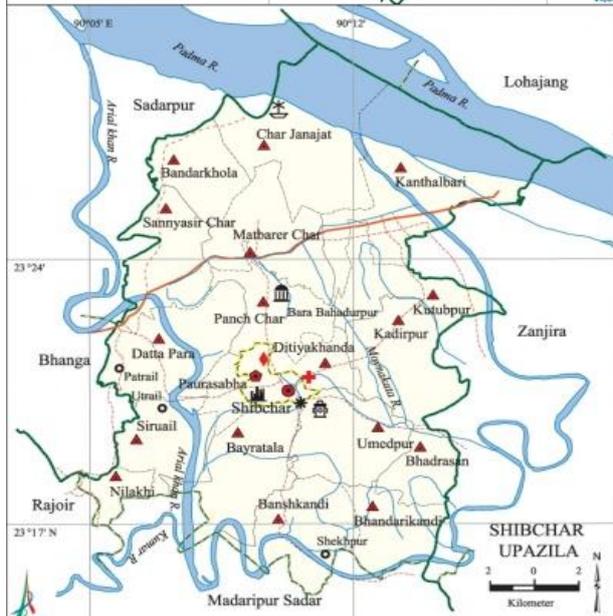
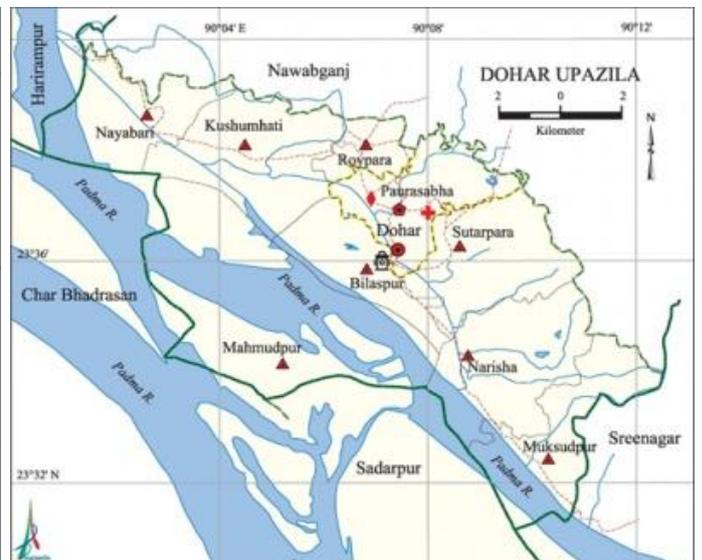
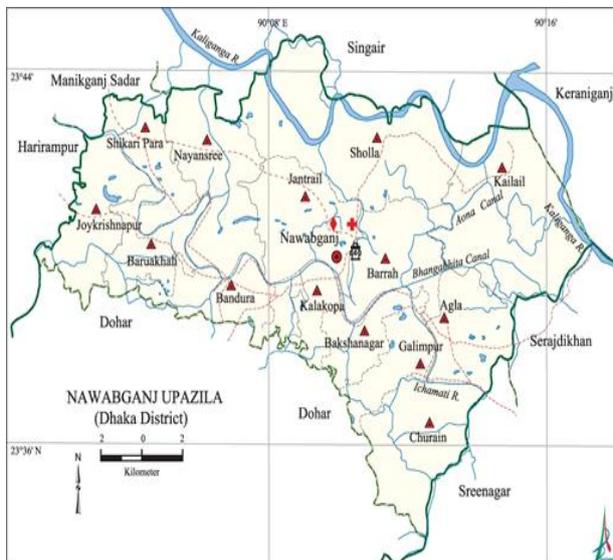




Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate

MOBILIZATION REPORT

Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazila Project
Package-1: Nawabganj, Dohar & Shibchar Upazila



June 2015

Consultant:



Desh Upodesh Ltd.

In Association with
AAIMA International BD Ltd &
Technical Support Services Ltd.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Preparation of development plan for fourteen upazilas has been undertaken for comprehensive development of the undeveloped upazilas. Under Package-1 of the project three upazilas (Nawabganj, Dohar and Shibchar) have been assigned to the consultant for preparation of development plan. This mobilisation report primarily contains the scope of work, upazila profile, and filed visit/reconnaissance survey and initial consultation results.

Nawabganj is an upazila under Dhaka District with an area of 244.80 sq.km and a population of about 3 lakh. It has a density of population of 1,302 persons per square km. Literacy rate is 55; about 87% households have access to electricity and 100% have sanitary latrines. Preliminary field visit reveals the upazila is rural-agriculture land use dominated. Roads are narrow and zig zag. Has good communication with Dhaka city. However, the town is being developed in an unplanned way. Consultation meeting with UNO, Upazila Chairman and Mayor could not be held as none of them were found in the office.

Dohar upazila, standing by the river Padma, is another upazila under Dhaka district adjacent to Nawabganj. It has an area of 121.41 sq.km and a population of about 2,26,493 with a density of 1,402 persons per square km. Literacy rate stands at 65%. In this upazila 45.90% households have electricity connection. About 36.4% use sanitary latrines and 93% households secure their drinking water from tube well. The upazila is dominated by rural-agriculture land use. In urban areas roads are narrow and winding that lead to traffic congestion in busy areas. The upazil headquarter has good communication with Dhaka city. Unplanned and haphazard development has been observed in urban areas. The Padma bank side areas of the upazila is subject to severe erosion. During the Consultation the team wanted to have meetings with UNO, Upazila Chairman and Mayor of the Pourashava, but none of them was found in the office so the meeting could not be held.

Shibchar upazila is beyond the Padma river under the Madaripur district. It covers an area of 321.88 sq.km and has a population of about 3 lakh 18 thousand with a density of population of 956 persons per square km. Literacy rate is 43.5%. About 96% households in the upazila drink tube well water. About 45.40% households have access to electricity and 92% households have sanitary latrines. Reconnaissance visit shows the upazila is basically dominated by rural-agriculture land use. Roads mostly narrow and zig zag. The national highway passing through the upazila connects it with Khulna, Dhaka and southern zilas of Barisal Division. Without effective control mechanism the town is being developed in an unplanned way. The consultant team went for an initial consultation meeting with UNO. But he was out of office. The upazila Chairman was also out of office, so the team met the Vice Chairman and briefed him about the project. The Pourashava Mayor was not available in the office so not meeting could be held.

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Chapter 1: BACKGROUND

1.1 Background of the Project

Urban centres play pivotal roles in shaping the national development any where in the developing world. But often, this situation accrues benefits of development to a selected section of the society living in and around the urban centres resulting in regional imbalance in sharing the fruits of development.

The contribution of urban sector in the national GDP is on continuous rise (from 25% to 38% in 1992 and to 45% in 2001) in Bangladesh. The medium and small urban centres are playing significant role in this process. Improved connectivity and basic services are playing key role behind the changing role of the urban sector.

Due importance to planned development of urban centres can produce better results in organized development of infrastructure and services and control development rendering urban centres a congenial place for living and working. So far the secondary and small towns have not been properly addressed in the context of planned development in national policies and strategies. Vast population is still living in rural areas around these small and medium urban centres. With the gradual urbanization the total economy is also being diversified. The urban centres are likely to play a vital role in transforming the vast rural economy including its production and employment. Therefore, more attention is needed to be paid in developing infrastructure and services in smaller urban centres in remote rural setting.

There is a need for comprehensive development of upazilas where the main town of the upazila would play a significant role in up building the entire upazila economy integrating the rural-urban interface. The upazila headquarters has to be the focal point all social, administrative, economic and services of the entire upazila region and bring the services to the door steps the citizens. For this purpose government has taken up an initiative to go for comprehensive planned development of the entire upazila starting with fourteen upazilas initially. A particular focus of the plan would be assessment of earthquake risk and measures for hazard mitigation. This project is aimed to prepare a comprehensive development plan for Nawabganj, Dohar and Shibchar Upazilas, where apart from shahar development plan, an effort will be made to prepare a sub-regional development plan covering eleven districts of the region and prepare a plan for development of the agriculture sector of the upaza which is still the mainstay of the local economy.

1.2 Objectives of the Project

The following objectives have been set to be achieved under the project:

- a. Comprehensive spatial development plan for the upazila shahar including infrastructure and services and a land use zoning plan.
- b. Earthquake hazard, Vulnerability and risk assessment plan for the entire upazila.
- c. Agricultural development plan and
- d. Sub-regional plan encompassing the subject upazila and its surroundings.

1.3 Scope of Work

Following, in brief, is the scope of work of the project Preparation of Development Plan for three Upazilas:

1. Construction and establishment of bench mark pillars as per instruction.
2. Procure and process satellite imagery for necessary mapping, data collection and analysis.
3. Carry out physical feature survey in the entire upazila covering all features on the surface of the earth and prepare necessary maps.
4. Carry out land use survey and prepare necessary maps.
5. Conduct topographic survey based on 3D image and field verification and prepare necessary maps.
6. Conduct sample socio-economic survey in urban and rural areas.
7. Carry out study on rural economy and social infrastructure.
8. Conduct traffic survey, including volume and O-D survey.
9. Conduct hydrological study of river and other water bodies.
10. Carry out survey on formal and informal industries available in the upazila.
11. Survey and inventory of recreational open space.
12. Survey of health facilities including community health facilities in the entire upazila.
13. Survey for demarcation of agricultural land in the upazila and prepare necessary maps.
14. Conduct archaeological study to identify relics and heritages.
15. Study of pollution generation in the upazila.
16. Prepare sub-regional strategic plan for eleven districts after carrying out necessary studies spelled out in the ToR.
17. Prepare structure plan for the entire upazila for next 20 years indication the direction and nature of development.
18. Prepare urban area plan for urban areas of the upazila for a duration of 10 years.
19. Prepare action area plan for five years in areas that are needed for immediate development intervention.
20. Prepare rural area plan showing long term development strategy for 20 years.
21. Prepare regional morphotectonic and neotectonic maps for potential earthquake source identification.
22. Carry out engineering and geological mapping to identify geotechnical and geophysical characteristics sub-surface that cause damage to infrastructure.
23. Assessment of seismic hazard through micro zonation mapping.
24. Assessment of earthquake vulnerability of existing building stock, basic infrastructure and lifeline services.
25. Earthquake risk assessment using necessary software.
26. Preparation of detailed building data base for risk study and precautionary measures against possible earthquake impact.

CHAPTER-2: PROJECT AREA PROFILE

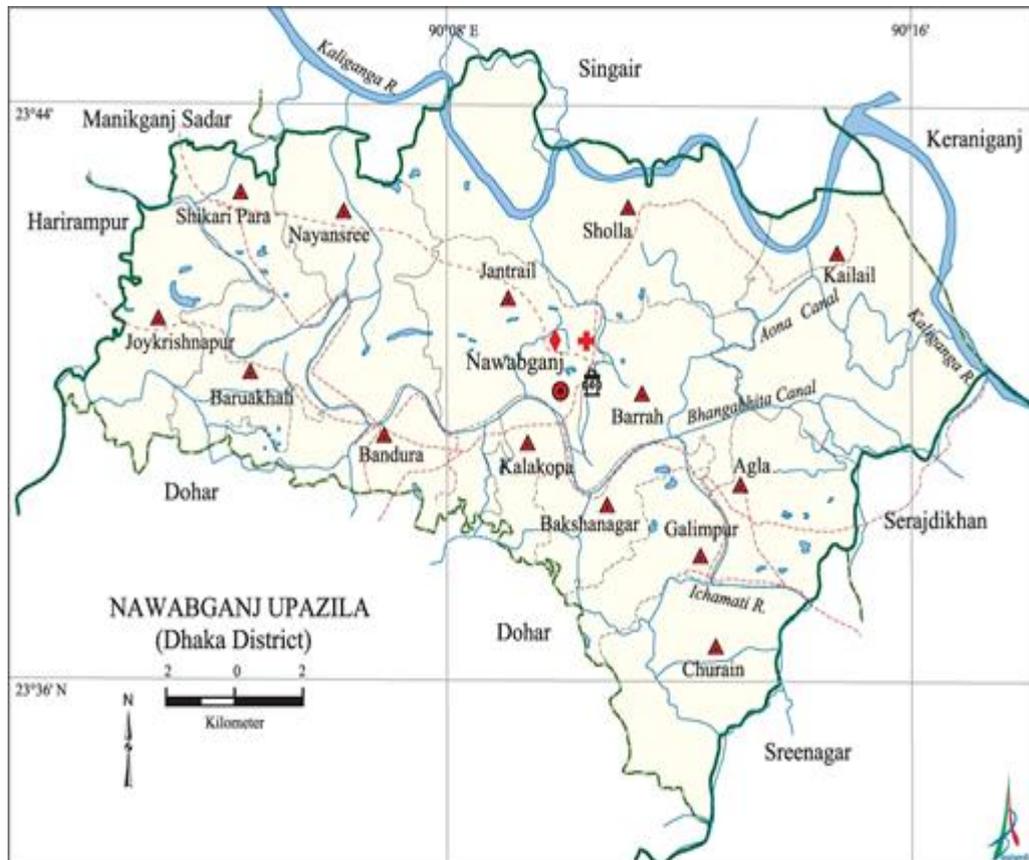
A. NAWABGANJ UPAZILA

The mobilization report illustrates the background and brief of the study area including its history, administration, culture and life. This chapter is intended to introduce the Nawabganj upazila and its characteristics and related other general issues.

A.2.0 Brief Description of the Area

A.2.1 Location and Geography

Nababganj Upazila (Dhaka District) has an area of 244.80 sq km. It is situated in between 23°34' and 23°45' north latitudes and in between 90°01' and 90°17' east longitudes. Water bodies Main Rivers are, Ichchamati, Kaliganga; Aona Canal and Bhangabhita Canal are notable (Banglapedia).



Map-2.1 : Nawabganj Upazila

A.2.2 History of the Upazila

There is debate about naming of the upazila. One legend says that during the nababi period when travelling from Murshidabad to Dhaka the Nabab and his army used take rest here setting up tent. Besides, small staff used to stay here for collection of revenue. Gradually, settlement developed

here and became a ganj or a market place. During Nababi reign the place was named as Nababganj.

A.2.3 Places of Attraction

Nababganj is a place where people from different religions are living together with fraternity. A number of relics are spread in different parts of the upazila as places of attraction for tourists. Bhanga Masjid is a Mughal period mosque located on the river Ichhamati. Mazar of Afazuddin in Galimpur is a well known place for devotees. Hasnabad Church built 1776 is a famous place of worship for the Chirstian community. The house of Khelaram Data is also an attractive place to visit. Shib Mandir of hari School, and the birth place Kaoikobad are important places to visit.

A.2.4 Culture

Like other parts of the country the upazila is rich in cultural activities. Kabi Gan, bichar Gan are very popular among the common people. Occasional events are held where these songs are sung by renowned folk artists. During monsoon desi boat races are held in Kolakopa, Bandura, Chnadrakhola, Dighir Par, Bhanga Bhita and enjoyed by the river side people. In winter fairs are arranged in different parts of the upazila. Important are, Bottala Ghol fair, Hattal fair, Kolakopa Harihar Ghosh fair, Galimpur fair, Gobindapur fair, Dohar-Nabwbganj College field fair,jatra, drama, Jari Gan, Sari Gan, Snake Charming are held in the upazila round the year. Nababganj is the birth place of famous Lion Circus.

The upazila has 485 mosques, 195 mandirs, 6 church, 2 tombs. Tomb of Hazrat Afaz Uddin Shah (R) (Galimpur) is noted in this area. Among social and cultural institutions, there are 48 Clubs, 1 community centre, 1 music academy, 4 cinema halls, 3 cultural organisations, 1 women organisation and 2 theatre groups (Banglapedia).

A.2.5 Administrative and Cadastral Boundaries

Nababganj Thana was formed in 1874 and it was turned into an upazila in 1983. Singair upazila is the northern boundary of the upazila, while Dohar upazila is on the south. Keraniganj and Serajdikhan upazilas on the east and Harirampur upazila and Manikganj Sadar are on the west.

The upazzila is composed of 13 union parishads. These are:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Shikaripara | 8. Kalakopa |
| 2. Joy Krishnapur | 9. Buxnagar |
| 3. Baruary | 10. Barraah |
| 4. Nayansree | 11. Agla |
| 5. Sholla | 12. Galimpur |
| 6. Jantrail | 13. Churain |
| 7. Bandura | 14. Kailail |

A.2.6 Local Authorities

Upazila parishad is the highest authority in the upazila. There is a Pourashava at the upazila headquarter shahar. Besides, there are upazila level officers of the Department of Health and Family Planning; Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Land, Land Registration and many other public sector agencies.

A.2.7 Demographic and Social Composition

Total population of Nababganj Upazila was 2 lakh 96 thousand, 6 hundred and 5 in 2001. The population census of 2011 shows population of the upazila as 3,35,757 with 1,72,747 male and 1,63,016 female. The rate of population growth is 1.48. There are 62,387 households in the upazila. The population density stands at 1302 persons per square km. It is expected that the population will be doubled in next 50 years.

In 2001 the population of the upazila was 2,96,605 with 2,31,488 (78.04%) number of Muslims and 59,559 (20.08%) number of Hindus, 5535 Buddhist and 23 belonging to other religions. In 2011 the number of Hindus stood at 61087 (18.19%), Muslim 252820 (75.30%) (BBS,2011).

Table- 1.1: Nababganj Upazila Demography

Year	Union	Population	Density (per sq km)	Literacy Rate (%)
2001	14	2,96,605	1212	58.75
2011	14	3,35,757	1302	57.8
Name of union and GO code		Union Literacy Rate (%)		
		2001	2011	
Aglā 6		56.83	59.3	
Kalakopa 74		63.86	65.1	
Kailail 67		45.20	51.10	
Galimpur 47		60.29	65.5	
Churain 40		60.20	57.3	
Joykrishnapur 61		51.16	52.7	
Nayansree 81		58.94	61.3	
Bakshanagar 13		59.50	63.6	
Baruakhali 33		47.62	56.1	
Barrah 27		54.45	59.2	
Bandura 20		61.91	63.4	
Jantrail 54		51.68	55.5	
Shikari Para 88		46.89	54.8	
Sholla 94		45.75	49.9	

Source Bangladesh Population Census 2001, 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

A.2.8 Infrastructure and Social Services

Communication

The upazila has 96.50 km Pucca road 106 km semi-pucca road, 660 km earthen road, 11 nautical miles of waterway, 3 bridges and 150 culverts. Earlier used traditional Palanquin and horse carriage are extinct or at the verge of extinction tradition.

The upazila has 442 mosques and 292 mandirs which reflects the overwhelming domination of the Muslim community. There are also 5 churches in the upazila (Banglpedia).



Photo 2.1- Nababganj Isamoti Bridge



Photo 2.2- A Major Road of Nababganj Town

The number of graveyards of various sizes stands at 174; number of swasan is 32 and the Christian graveyard 4. Edgah for Eid prayer of the Muslims in the upazila is 130. The upazila has 140 play fields that include play field of the educational institutions.

Education

Average literacy rate of the upazila was 54.4% in 2001, with 56.4 male and 52.6%. Educational institutions in this upazila are 7 colleges, 37 secondary schools, 2 school cum college, 170 primary schools, 13 community schools and 4 madrasas. Important education facilities are: Bandura Holy Cross High School (1912), Churain Tarini Bama High School (1923).

Electricity : All the unions of the upazila are under rural electrification net-work and . 87.4% of the dwelling households have electricity connection.

Drinking water: The sources of drinking water are, tube-well 96.00%, tap 1.6% and other sources (Population Census Report, 2011). Presence of arsenic has been detected in shallow tube-wells water of the upazila. There are 1500 arsenic free tube wells in the upazila.

Housing Quality: Of the total dwelling structures of the upazila 8.87% is puca, 25.0% semi-pucca and 65.4% katcha. Jhupri type structures stands at 0.8%.



Photo 2.3- Kolakopa Kokil Pari High School



Photo 2.4- Urban Drainage Facility under Construction.

Sanitation: The percent of hygienic sanitation stands at 100%. Water sealed sanitary latrines exist in 36.4% households, non-water sealed sanitary latrine in 50.60% households, while 11.30% has non-sanitary latrines. About 1.7% do not use any latrine.



Photograph-2.5: Nawabganj Pilot High School



Photograph-2.6: Masjid Complex, Nawabganj



Photograph-2.7: Upazila Health Complex



Photograph-2.8: Sonali Bank in Nababganj Shahar



Photograph-2.9: Nawabganj Upazila Post Office



Photograph-2.10: A View of Agricultural Land

Health Facilities

The Upazila has one health complex, 12 union health and family welfare centres, 26 community clinics, 72 satellite clinics, 4 family planning centres. Besides, there are 11 private clinics in the upazila. Gross birth rate stands at 19.75%, while the gross death rate is 8.87%.



Photo 2.11- Nababganj Upazila Health Complex

NGO activities

Important NGOs in operation in the upazila are, World Vision, Thengamara Mahila, Sabuj Sangha, BRAC, ASA, Proshika.

A.2.9 Agriculture

Main crops of the upazila are Boro paddy, aman paddy, potato, jute, mustard, pulse. Extinct or near extinct crops are, Aus paddy, tobacco. Main fruits of the upazila are, mango, guava, papaya, jackfruit, coconut, litchi, banana.

Fisheries, dairies and poultries enterprises include, Fishery 250, dairy 240, poultry 165. Cottage industries Goldsmith, blacksmith, weaving, embroidery, wood work, bamboo work. The upazila

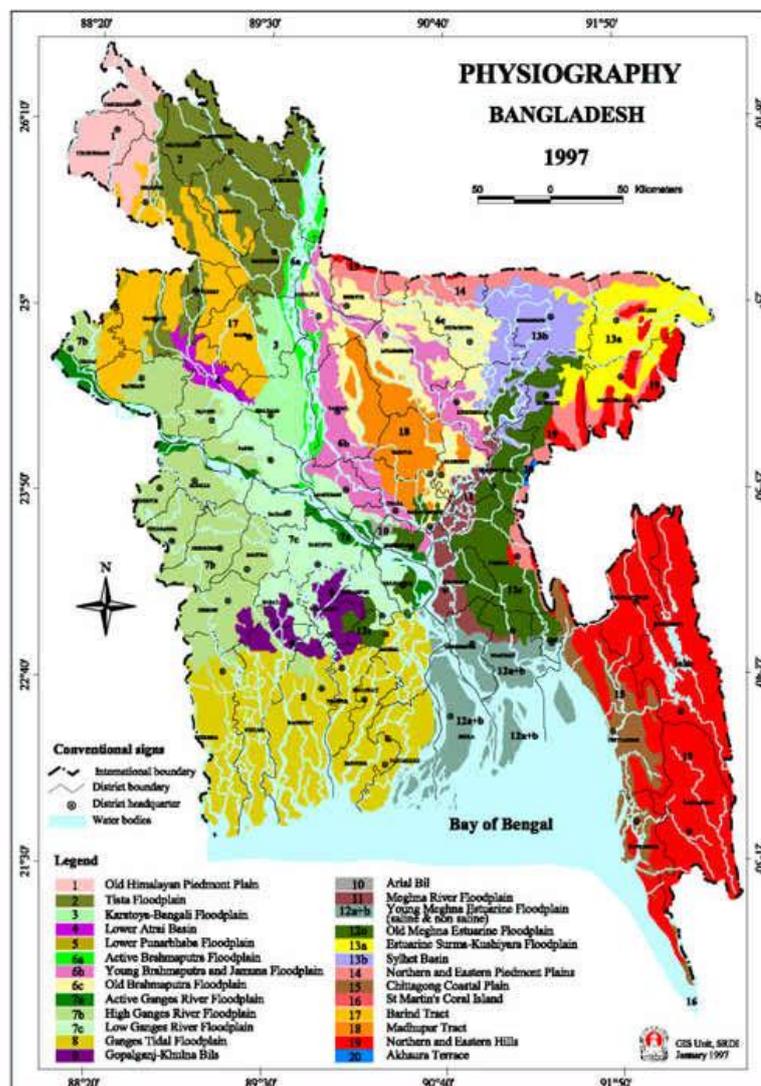
land owning picture is like this, landowner 42.42%, landless 57.58%; non-agricultural landowner: urban 25.62% and rural 43.32%.

A.2.10 Bio Diversity

The upazila in a rural natural setting with excellent green the countryside, crop field, natural waterby,vegetation varieties of fauna. The upazila exhibits an excellent blend of biodiversity with the intermingling of greenery, river water and diverse variety of flora and fauna.

A.2.11 Geophysical Profile

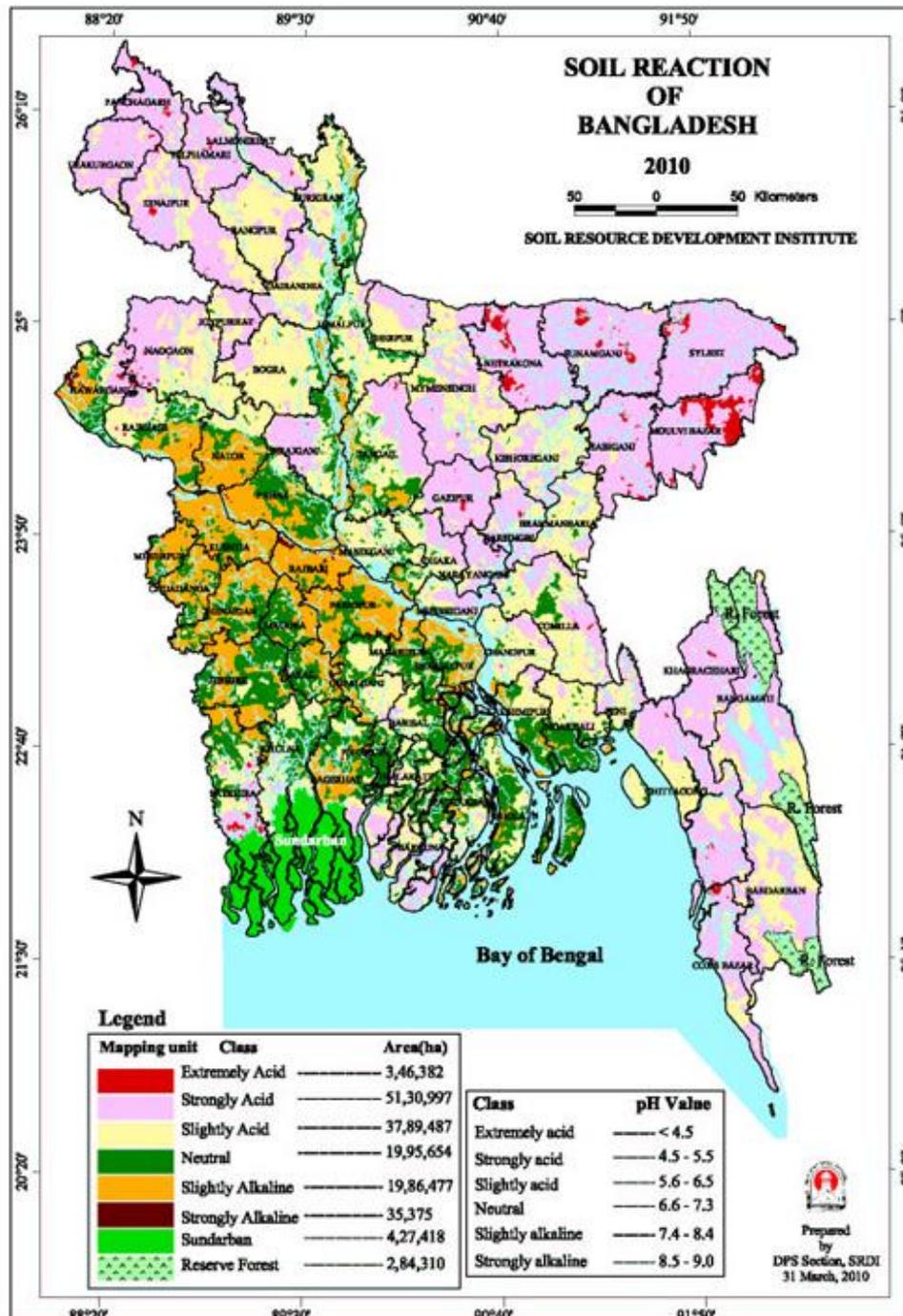
Dhaka district is divided into six physiographic regions-1. Madhupur tract, 2. Arial Beel, 3. Ganges flood plain, 4.Old Brahmaputra floodplain, Jamuna Flood plain and 6. Middle Meghna flood plain. As learnt from the Dhaka District gazetteer, both, Nababganj and Dohar upazilas fall under the category of Arial Beel category of physiographic classification.



This geophysical setting is the remnant of old marine tidal gulf which must have extended far inland. Ganges, Jamuna and Dhaleswari sediments filled up much of this gulf. The region is characterized by *bairds* dissecting the *Pleistocene* terrace these clays are exceptionally heavy and contain 10-20 percent more clay than the unaltered *Pleistocene* clay. *Bairds* soils contain buried organic layers.

A.2.10 Geology and Soil

Soil of Nababganj comprises soil type that is slightly alkaline, slightly acidic neutral. Top soils strongly acidic when dry and neutral when wet. The soils are mainly used for aman cultivation; there is extensive boro cultivation through pump irrigation. The soil of the area is flooded 10-20 feet in the monsoon. Though erection of bundh has stopped river overflowing in most areas. Some depressions are observed where water remains round the year. Most soils, however, dry up for at least period during March-April.



A.2.13 Hydrology

Hydrology refers to the scientific study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water on earth. It also includes the hydrologic cycle, water resources and environmental watershed sustainability. Hydrology is subdivided into surface water hydrology, groundwater hydrology (hydrogeology), and marine hydrology. The hydrology of Nawabganj is determined by the rainfall that occurs annually and the river system of the upazila.

Four rivers run through this upazila. These are:

1. The Kaliganga
2. The Icchamati
3. The Padma
4. The Dhaleswari

Almost all the rivers used to over flow and submerged the plain lands during monsoon. But with the climate change most rivers do not overflow now, as water does not flow through the rivers as it used to earlier. Earlier all the rivers were widely used for riverine communication. But with the improvement of road communication the water way routes losing their popularity. Because the road commutation is much quicker than that of waterway.

Like other parts of rural Bangladesh Nawabganj has excellent reserve of ground water, both, at the lower and upper aquifers. The ground water reserve is replenished annually despite huge water extraction for irrigation. The fact is that a substantial part of the irrigation water percolates in the reservoir due to openness of the vast rural/agricultural area.

A.2.14 External Linkage

Nawabganj is well linked with surrounding upazilas including the capital city Dhaka. From Dhaka one can reach Nawabganj town in 1 hour by bus via, 2nd Buriganga brodge and Kearniganj. The distance is 56 km. Another route to Nababganj from Dhaka is via Dohar and Sreenagar through Dha-Mawa Road. This route takes about 1.50 hours, with a distance of 75 km. There are good road communication with surrounding upazilas,like, Sirajdi Khan, Sreenagar and Keraniganj and the district of Munshiganj.

A.2.15 Local Stakeholders of the Project Area

The main local stakeholders of the upazila are the people in general, public sector agencies, business and professional groups, local governments, farmers and the business community. The citizens in general will be the most important stakeholder of the development carried out based on the current planning effort. The local business will flourish creating more employment for the people.

Traders and manufacturing will be benefited due to new and better infrastructure and services developed based on the plan. Farmers will be another important stakeholder of the plan. Improved agricultural techniques will boost farm production. Produces can be marketed through improved connectivity, mainly road network, to larger markets. Better social facilities will promote health and education to build a skilled nation imbued with knowledge and skill.

A.2.16 Economy

The economy of the upazila is primarily based on agriculture as the main sources of income of the people is agriculture. About 31.01%,(2001) of the population is engaged in agricultural activities. The percent of non-agricultural labourer stands at 3.07%, industry 3.68%, commerce 12.98%, transport and communication 1.95%, service 12.26%, construction 3.82%, religious service 0.13%, rent and remittance 19.36% and others 11.74%. The upazila has 14 Hats and bazaars. Four fairs are held every year, most noted of which are Bairagi Paush Mela at Bandhanpara and mela of Hazrat Afaz Uddin Shah (R) at Galimpur. Main exports of the upazila are Jute, cotton sari and lungi.

Trading in the upazila is carried out through 25 hats and bazaars. These are: 1. Daudpur Bazar, 2. Awla Bazar, 3. Aglaq Chwkihat Bazar, 4. Alalpur Bazar, 5. Kumar Golla Bazar, 6. Kiolail Bazar, 7. Komorganj Toha Hat, 8. Komorganj Animal Hat, 9. Khanepur Bazar, 10. Gobindapur Bazar, 11. Golla Bou Bazar, 12. Ghoshail Bazar, 13. Churain Bazar, 14. Tashulla Bazar, 15. Natun Bandura Bazar, 16. Nababganj Hat and Bazar, 17. Patila Jhap Hat and Bazaar, 18. Padagram Hat and Bazar, 19. Puraton Tuital Hat and Bazar, 20. Puraton Bandura Bazar, 21. Buxnagar Bazar, 22. Bandhanpara Bazar, 23. Bagmara Bazar, 24. Baruakhali Animal Hat, 25. Baruakhali Bazar

B.2 DOHAR UPAZILA

This project is intended to prepare a comprehensive development plan for **Dohar Upazila** to bring about a change in the life of the local people. This section of the Mobilization Report highlights the basic information about the upazila.

B.2.0 Brief Description of the Area

B.2.1 Location and Geography

Dohar Upazila of Dhaka District has an area of 121.41 sq km. Located about 60 km from Dhaka City, it is situated in between 23°34' and 23°45' north latitudes and in between 90°01' and 90°17' east longitudes.



Map-2.2: Map of Dohar Upazila

On the north of the Dohar upazila is Nababganj upazila, on south is the Padma River, on east Srinagar upazila and on the west stands Harirampur upazila of Manikganj District. The main river of the upazila is the Padma. There are a number of river branches and canals passing through the upazila. The upazila comprises 8 unions and a Pourashava.

B.2.2 History of the Upazila

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

Places of Attraction

Bhanga Masjid is a Mughal period mosque located on the river Ichhamati. Mazar of Afazuddin in Galimpur is a well known place for devotees. Hasnabad Church is a famous place of worship for the Christian community. Moinat Ghat on the Padma connects Char Bhadrasan of Faridpur District through speed boat and trawler. Narisha Dakbangla is an old rest house at Narisha Union. All along the panoramic view all the Padma bank is worth mentioning.

Culture

Like other parts of the country the upazila is rich in cultural activities. Kabi Gan, Bichar Gan are very popular among the common people. Occasional events are held where these songs are sung by renowned folk artists. During monsoon desi boat races are held in Kolakopa, Bandura, Chandrakhola, Dighir Par, and Bhanga Bhita and enjoyed by the river side people. In winter fairs are arranged in different parts of the upazila. Important are, Bottala Ghol fair, Hattal fair, Kolakopa Harihar Ghosh fair, Galimpur fair, Gobindapur fair, Dohar-Nababganj College Field fair, jatra, drama, Jari Gan, Sari Gan, Snake Charming are held in the upazila round the year. Nababganj is the birth place of famous Lion Circus.



Photo- 2.12: Puppet show during fair

The local natural and geographical traits have shaped up the nature of the people of the upazila. The language maintains distinctive dialect of Dhaka region. Dress, food, behavior and culture are very similar to the rest of the country.

For cultural development there is an Upazila Shilpa Kala Academy. There is also a public library in the upazila headquarters. The upazila has a number of cultural organizations, 34 clubs, 1 auditorium, 2 cinema halls, and 2 literary societies. Thirteen fairs are held every year, most noted of which are Bairagi Paush Mela at Bandhanpara and mela of Hazrat Afaz Uddin Shah (R) at Galimpur, Nurullapur Bara Fakir Bari Mela, Katakhalī Maulivi Bari Mela, Nagar Chowdhury Bari Mela, Roypara Ras Mela and Latakhola-Joypara Durga Puja Mela.



Photo -2.13: Traditional Boat Race Dohar Upazila

There are 50 play grounds in the upazila where sports and games are held every year. Football and cricket are the most popular games.

The upazila has 412 Mosque , 60 mandirs, 1 pagoda, 4 tombs. Noted religious institutions of the upazila are, Upazila Jami Mosque, Joypara Jami Mosque, Muksudpur Jami Mosque, Jagabandhu Sundar Ashram, Shiva Mandir (Roypara), Joypara Harisava (Dohar Upazila at A Glance).



Photo -2.14: Fishing in the Padma

B.2.3 Administrative and Cadastral Boundaries

Dohar Upazila comprises an area of 161.49 sq km, located in between 23°31' and 23°41' north latitudes and in between 90°01' and 90°13' east longitudes. On the north of the upazila is Nababganj Upazila, the Padma river and Sadarpur upazila of Faridpur District on the south, Sreenagar and Nababganj (Dhaka) upazilas on the east, Harirampur and Char Bhadrasan upazilas and the Padma river on the west.

B.2.4 Local Authorities

Upazila parishad is the highest authority in the upazila. There is a Pourashava at the upazila headquarters shahar. Besides, there are upazila level officers of the Department of Health and Family Planning; Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Land, Land Registration and many other public sector agencies.

Local NGOs include, Proshika, ASA, Thengamara Mahila Sabuj Sangha.



Photo 2.15 - Dohar Upazila Parishad

B.2.5 Demographic and Social Composition

In 2001 the population of the upazila was 1, 91,423 with male 94046 and female 97377; the number of Muslims was 2, 31,488 (78.04%), Hindu 59,559 (20.08%), Buddhist 5,535 and others 23.

Total population of Dohar Upazila was 2 lakh 96 thousand, 6 hundred and 5 in 2001. According to the population census 2011 the population of the upazila was 2, 26,439 with 1, 19,398 male and 1, 07,041 female. The number of households is 49,400. The rate of population growth is 1.30. The population density stands at 1,402 persons per square km.

The important heritage and relics of the upazila are, Braja Niketan, Hasnabad Church, Bakshanagar Church, Baghmara Math, remnants of the residence of Zamindar Khelaram Dada.

Table- 2.1: Dohar Upazila Demography

Year	Union	Mouza	Population	Density (per sq km)	Literacy rate (%)	
					2001	2011
2001	8	190	1,91,423	1185	50.05%	65%
2011	8	190	2,26,493	1402		

Source Bangladesh Population Census 2001, 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

B.2.6 Infrastructure and Social Services

Communication

The upazila has 147 km pucca road, 8 km semi-pucca road and 334 km earthen road, There are 466 bridges and culverts. BWDB has built an embankment along the Padma for flood protection. It is also used as a road.

Education

According to 2011 population census, the average literacy rate of the upazila is 65%. with 68% male and 62 female. Educational institutions in this upazila are, 10 colleges, 44 secondary schools, school cum college 2, 120, government primary schools, 38 private primary school; 20 community schools, 29 madrasas. There exist 17 etimkaks in the upazila

Average literacy of the upazila in 2001 was 49.3%; male 50.5%, female 48.2%. Upazila has 4 colleges, 1 vocational training institute, 1 government teacher's training institute, 25 secondary schools, 55 primary schools, 6 community primary schools, 34 madrasas . Noted educational institutions are, Joypara College (1972), Purbachar Government Primary School (1925), Joypara Pilot High School (1902).



Photo 2.16- Joypara Pilot High School



Photo 2.17- Joypara College

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

Drinking water: Sources of drinking water are, tube-well 93.62%, pond 0.64%, tap 0.53% and others 5.22%. The presence of intolerable level of arsenic has been detected in the shallow tube-well water of the upazila.

Sanitation: About 86.5% of the households use sanitary latrine with 28.5% having water sealed sanitary latrines and 58.0% having non-water sealed sanitary latrines. Non sanitary latrine is used only by 12.3% households of the upazila, while another 1.2% does not have any latrine facility at all. The situation of sanitation is not satisfactory in the upazila compared to other upazilas.

Housing Quality: Only 9.3% of the dwelling structures in the upazila is puca, 38.4% semi-pucca and 51.7% katcha. Jhupri type dwelling is only 0.60%. The upazila has 36 post offices and sub-post offices and one telephone exchange for land lines.

Health and Family Planning

Upazila has one health complex with 50 beds; 11 union health and family welfare centres. There is one family planning clinic, 1 MCH unit. The number of allocated post of doctor for the upazila is 37, the doctors at work is 34; allocated post of senior nurse 15, at work 13, Assistant nurse 1.



Photo 2.18- Dohar Upazila Health Complex

B.2.7 Agriculture

Total lands in the upazila stands at 23,834 hectares (58,894.86 acre). Net agricultural land is 16,500 hectares(40,772.22 acres). Total cultivable land is 39,103 hectares (96, 625.23 acres). 3,015 7 ha (450.197 acres) grow one crop, two crops are grown in 4,367 hectares (10 791.05 acres). The upazila has an intensity of cropping of 164, that was 190in 2001. The upazila has 1690.61 acres of Khas land. To supply irrigation to lands there are 123 numbers of deep tube wells, 2,423 shallow tube wells, 2, 88 low lift pumps. The upazila has an annual food demand of 78,267 metric tons. The number of hand tube well is 4,276.

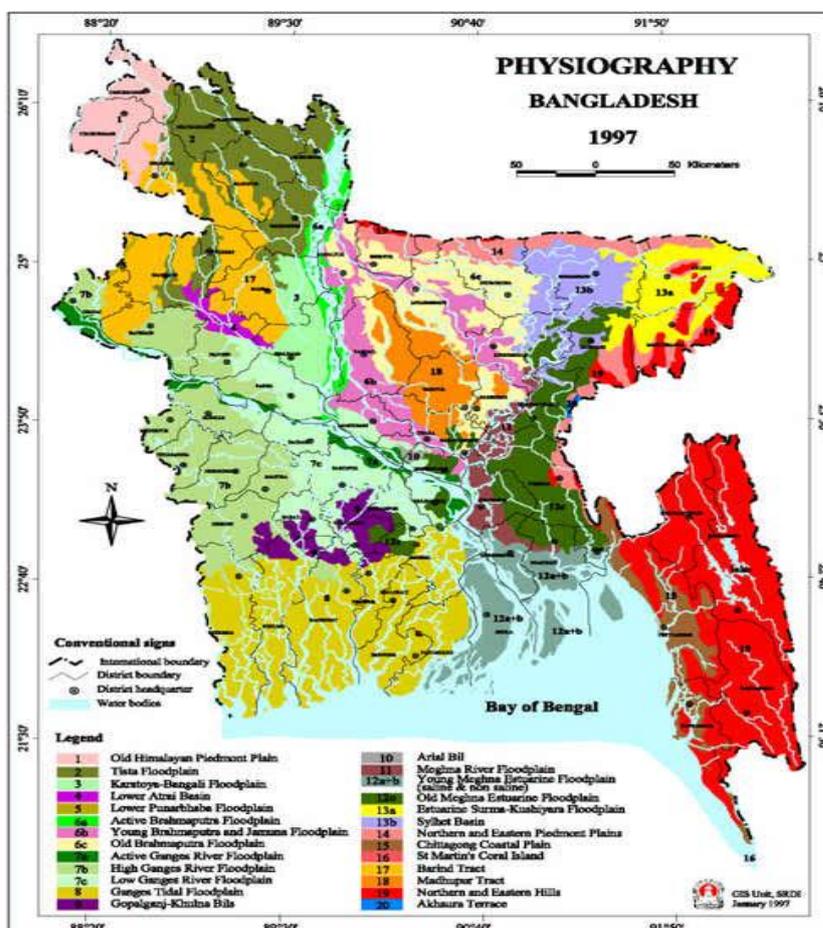
Main crops of the upazila are Boro paddy, Aman paddy, Potato, Jute, Mustard, Pulse. Extinct or nearly extinct crops are Aus paddy, Tobacco. Main fruits are Mango, Guava, Papaya, Jackfruit, Coconut, Litchi, and Banana.

B.2.8 Bio Diversity

In a rural natural setting, the countryside of the upazila exhibits an excellent biodiversity with the intermingling of green crop field, river water, diverse variety of flora and fauna including varieties of trees and vegetation,

B.2.9 Geophysical Profile

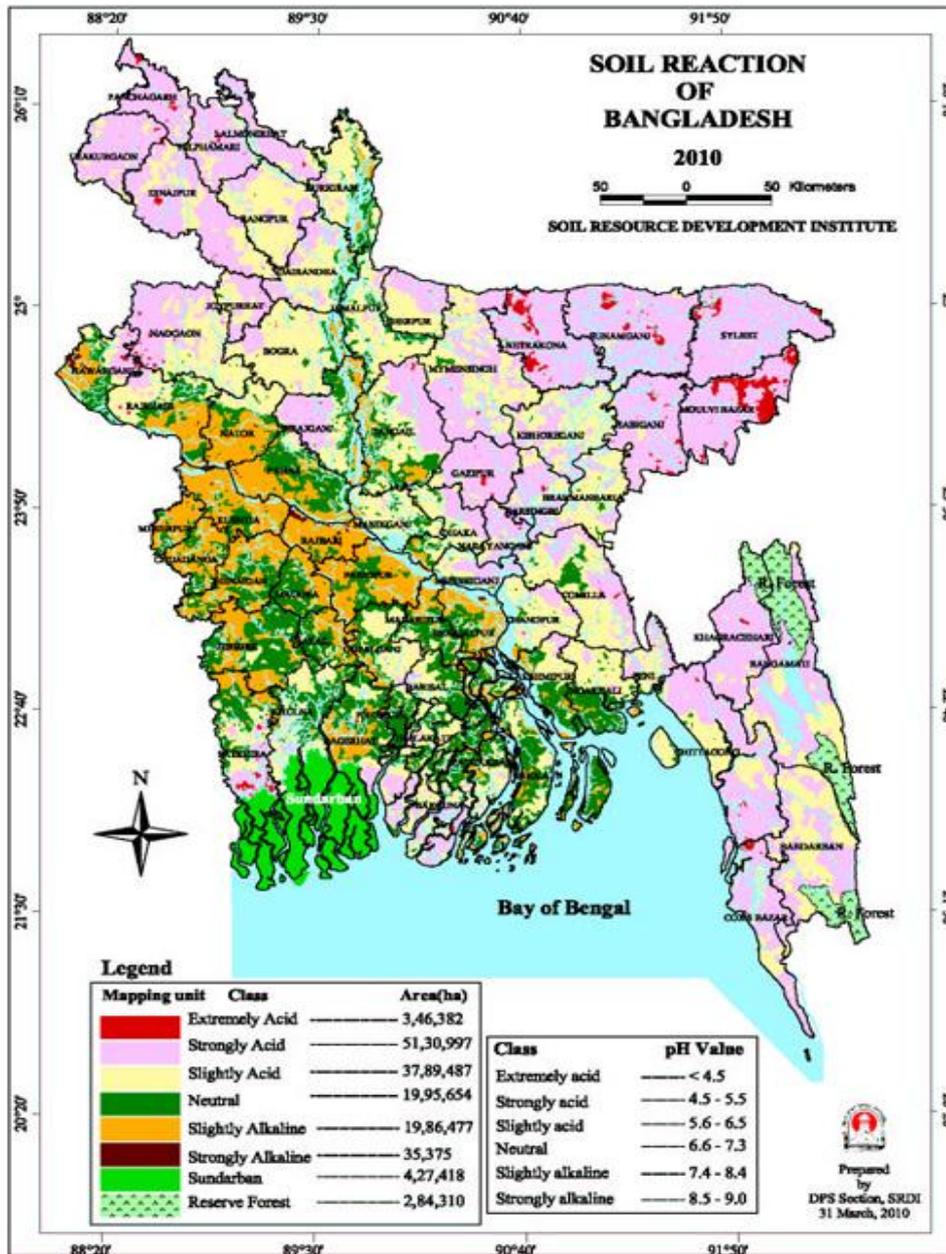
Dhaka district is divided into six physiographic regions-1. Madhupur tract, 2. Arial Beel, 3. Ganges flood plain, 4. Old Brahmaputra floodplain, Jamuna Flood plain and 6. Middle Meghna flood plain. As learnt from the Dhaka District gazetteer, both, Nababganj and Dohar upazilas fall under the category of Arial Beel category of physiographic classification.



This geophysical setting is the remnant of old marine tidal gulf which must have extended far inland. Ganges, Jamuna and Dhaleswari sediments filled up much of this gulf. The region is characterized by *bairds* dissecting the *Pleistocene* terrace these clays are exceptionally heavy and contain 10-20 percent more clay than the unaltered *Pleistocene* clay. *Bairds* soils contain buried organic layers.

B.2.10 Geology and Soil

Soil of Dohar comprises soil type that is slightly alkaline, slightly acidic neutral. Top soils strongly acidic when dry and neutral when wet. The soils are mainly used for aman cultivation; there is extensive boro cultivation through pump irrigation. The soil of the area is flooded 10-20 feet in the monsoon. Though erection of bundh has stopped river overflowing in most areas. Some depressions are observed where water remains round the year. Most soils, however, dry up for at least period during March-April.



B.2.11 Hydrology and River Hydraulics

Hydrology refers to the scientific study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water on earth. It also includes the hydrologic cycle, water resources and environmental watershed sustainability. Hydrology is subdivided into surface water hydrology, groundwater hydrology (hydrogeology), and marine hydrology. The hydrology of Dohar is determined by the rainfall that occurs annually and the river system of the upazila.

The mighty Padma river flowing by the south-west of the upazila is the main determinant of the upazila surface hydrology apart from rainfall.

Almost all the rivers used to over flow and submerged the plain lands during monsoon. But with the climate change most rivers do not overflow now, as water does not flow through the rivers as it used to earlier. Besides, erection of Bundh on the Padma has stopped flooding in most river bank

areas. Earlier all the rivers were widely used for riverine communication. But with the improvement of road communication the water way routes losing their popularity. Because the road commutation is much quicker than that of waterway.



Photo 2.19- The Padma Continuously Eroding Banks



Photo 2.20- The Padma Devouring Houses on it Banks

Like other parts of rural Bangladesh Dohar upazila has excellent reserve of ground water, both, at the lower and upper aquifers. The ground water reserve is replenished annually despite huge water extraction for irrigation. The fact is that a substantial part of the irrigation water percolates in the reservoir due to openness of the vast rural/agricultural area. The ground water is also recharged by the river water as it is linked with river through



Photo 2.21- Joypara River

B.2.12 External Linkage

Dohar Upazila headquarter is well connected with the capital city. From Dhaka Zero point the distance is about 65 km and takes about 1.5 hour. It can be reach reached from two sides, from zero point via Keraniganj and from zero point via Posatgola and Sreenagar. The upazila also connected with Munshiaganj headquarters via Dhaka-Mawa Road-Nimitali of Sirajdi Khan Upazila. The upazila is connected with Char Bhadrasan through waterway across the Padma. There is good communication with surrounding upazila of Sreenagar, Sirajdi Khan, Louhajang, Harirampur.

B.2.13 Local Stakeholders of the Project Area

The current plan document has a host of stakeholders, from common citizens of the upazila to public sector agencies engaged in the development of the upazila. The citizens in general will be the most important stakeholder of the development carried out based on the current planning effort. The local business will flourish creating more employment for the people.

Traders and manufacturing will be benefited due to new and better infrastructure and services developed based on the plan.

Farmers will be another important stakeholder of the plan. Improved agricultural techniques will boost farm production. Produces can be marketed through improved connectivity, mainly road network, to larger markets. Better social facilities will promote health and education to build a skilled nation imbued with knowledge and skill.

B.2.14 Economy

The mainstay of the local economy is agriculture. It is the primary sources of income of the vast majority of the people. About 52.64% (2011) of the population above 7 years is engaged in agricultural activities. The percent engaged in industry stands at 11.04% and 36.32% is engaged in service activities. The upazila has 781 cottage industries of different kinds and 3 medium scale manufacturing units. Monetary transactions are made through 10 banks. Main exports of the upazila are Jute, cotton sari and lungi.

Trading in the upazila is carried out through 34 hats and bazaars. Cottage industries include goldsmith, blacksmith, weaving, embroidery, wood work, bamboo work. In the fishery sector the upazila has 7,454 fish ponds and 7 fish fry production centres. The annual demand for fish is 6,180 metric tons; the local production is 5,513 metric tons. There is a deficit of 667 metric tons of fish in the upazila. The upazila has 323 cooperatives of different kinds including 120 farmers' cooperatives. Noted local manufacturing are, cotton mill, saw mill, welding factory, bidi factory.

Available cottage industries are goldsmith, blacksmith, weaving, potteries, embroidery, cane work, bamboo work, and wood work. There are 122 high breed chicken farms and 150 dairy farms; 4 fishery farms. There are 31 hats and bazars in the upazila, the most noted are Joypara Hat, Kartikpur Hat, Kacharighat Hat, Palamganj Hat, Dohar Hat, Medhula Hat and Narisha Hat. Main exports of the upazila are, weaving cloths, wheat, vegetables.

C. SHIBCHAR UPAZILA

Chapter 2 of the mobilization report of **Shibchar Upazila** illustrates the background and brief of the upazila as a study area including its history, administration, culture and life. This chapter is intended to introduce the upazila and its characteristics and related other general issues.

C.2.0 Brief Description of the Area

C.2.1 Location and Geography

Shibchar Upazila under Madaripur district has an area of 321.88 sq km and located in between 23°15' and 23°30' north latitudes and in between 90°05' and 90°17' east longitudes. The upazila has the Padma river on the north-west, Lohajang and saradpur Upazilas on the north north, Rajoir and Madariur Sadar upazilas on the south, Zanzira upazila on the east and Bhanga upazila on the west. According to 2001 population census the population upazila was 324438; male 165125, female 159313; Muslim 311430 (96%), Hindu 12978 (4.00%), Buddhist 13, Christian 8 and others 9. The main rivers of the upazila are, the: Padma, the Kumar, the Aral Khan, the Moynakata..



Map-2.3 : Shib Char Upazila

C.2.2 History of the Upazila

The exact reason for naming of the upazila is not clear. But it was named according to the Hindu god Shib.

Historical events The great Islamic reformist and freedom fighter of Bengal HAJI SHARIATULLAH (1781-1840) was born in this upazila at village Shamail. He initiated Faraizi Movement in this region in the nineteenth century that subsequently spread all over East Bengal. His son Muhsinuddin Ahmad Alias DUDU MIYAN (1819-1862) re-established the 'Panchayet System' in the Faraizi dominated region; he even formed a lathial bahini (affray fighters) for self defense. The people of this upazila played a distinctive role in the anti British movement and in the war of liberation the Pak army in collaboration with the local razakars conducted violation of women, killing, torturing and plundering in the upazila. Several battles were held between the freedom fighters and the Pak army and razakars. The freedom fighters raided the Shibchar Police Station (thana) on 27 November and looted many arms and ammunitions that were used later for fight against the pak army. The freedom fighters also killed 17 razakars. Shibchar upazila was liberated on 27 November.

C.2.3 Places of Attraction

There are some archaeological heritages and relics in the upazila. Important of them are, Durga Mandir of Raja Basu, grave of Haji Shariatullah, Bandarkhola Math, Panch Char Math, remnants of Baikuntha Chowdhury Bari and residence of RashuBbabu' (Guatala).

C.2.4 Culture

Among the cultural organisations the upazila has 4 libraries, 29 clubs, 1 Shilpakala academy , 1 Press Club, 4 Cinema Hall, 15 Community Centres and 1, auditorium..

Religious institutions include, 1256 Mosques, 25 mandirs, 1 tomb, 1 dargah 1and 3 orphanages.

C.2.5 Administrative and Cadastral Boundaries

Shibchar Thana was formed in 1930 and it was turned into an upazila in 1983. Table-2.1 shows the unions and their data. The upazzila is composed of 18 unions.

Table- 2.1: Union Data under the Upazila

Union				
Name of union and GO code	Area (acre)	Population (2001)		Literacy rate (%)
		Male	Female	
Umedpur 94	4856	12197	11662	40.39
Kanthalbari 52	8894	8833	8678	25.75
Kadirpur 47	5100	8476	8126	26.06
Kutubpur 58	3775	10032	9171	32.67
Char Janajat 31	7892	8934	8486	21.09
Datta Para 36	6092	13984	12687	38.87
Ditiyakhanda 42	1895	6098	6143	32.69
Nilakhi 68	1355	7571	7142	33.36
Panch Char 73	3440	9918	9532	38.57
Bandarkhola 11	3461	3178	3170	28.81
Bayratala 15	5388	10838	11365	34.06
Banshkandi 13	4787	10067	10252	27.81
Bhadrasan 21	2371	5652	5414	28.68
Bhandarikandi 26	3357	5714	5772	27.76
Matbarer Char 63	5252	11327	10948	34.26
Shibchar 84	3095	2919	2842	30.54

Union				
Name of union and GO code	Area (acre)	Population (2001)		Literacy rate (%)
		Male	Female	
Siruaail 89	3907	10057	9253	40.90
Sannyasir Char 79	4592	9251	8969	28.46

C.2.6 Local Authorities

Upazila parishad is the highest authority in the upazila. There is a Pourashava at the upazila headquarter shahar. Besides, there are upazila level officers of the Department of Health and Family Planning; Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Land, Land Registration and many other public sector agencies.

C.2.7 Demographic and Social Composition

Total population of Shib Char Upazila was 32,44,38 in 2001. The population census of 2011 shows population of the upazila as 3,18,000. In 2001 the density of population was 1008 persons per square kilometer. In 2011 the number of people belonging to various religions was as follows: Muslim 1023702 Hindu 141097 Buddis40 Christian 1087 other 26.

The population density in 2011 was 956 persons per square km. It is expected that the population will be doubled in next 50 years. Shib Char Pourashava has a density of 3004 persons/sq.km (2011).

Table- 2.1: Shib Char Upazila Demography

Year	Union	Population	Density (per sq km)	Literacy Rate (%)
2001	18	32,44,38	1008	34.2%
2011	18	3,18,000	956	43.50%

Source Bangladesh Population Census 2001, 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

C.2.8 Infrastructure and Social Services

Communication

According to population census report 2011, the upazila has in total 7707 km of road network with 145 km Pucca road 125 km semi-pucca road, 501 km of earthen road, for movement within the upazila and lining outside areas. It has also 1350 km of water ways during monsoon, while 75 km water way can be used round the year.



Photo- 2.22: An Arterial Road in the Shibchar Upazia

Education

Average literacy in 2001 was 34.2% with male 38.5% and female 29.8%. In 2011 literacy rate stood at 43.50%. Literacy rate was 16.6% in 1981, 26.9% in 1991 34.2% in 2001 and 43.5% in 2011.

Among educational institutions the upazila has 6 colleges, 38 secondary schools, 175 primary schools, 2 satellite schools, 11 community schools, 79 madrasas. Noted educational institutions are, Barhamganj Government College (1964), Rijia Begum Mohila College (1985), Elias Ahmed Chowdhury College (2001), Bayratala Ideal College (2001), Nurul Amin College, Datta Para TN Academy (1934), Bhadrasan GC Academy, Nandakumar Institution (1910), Rajarchar High School (1972), Kanthalbari High School (1962), Sheikh Fazilatunnesa High School (1974), RM High School (1930), Takerhat High School (1952), Bhandarikandi AM High School (1953), Panchchar High School (1920), Munsikadirpur High School (1950), Utrail High School, Khankandi Syed Ashraf Ali High School, Bahadurpur Shariatia Alia Madrasa.

Electricity : In Shib Char upazila 45.4% households have electricity connection. In the upazila 83 villages so far have been provided with electricity connection. About 87,067 households so far have been supplied power connection.

Drinking water: About 95% of the upazila households have access to safe drinking water. The sources of drinking water are, tube-well 96.90%, tap 0.5% and other sources (Population Census Report, 2011).

Sanitation: In the upazila about 92% households use hygienic latrine. Water sealed sanitary latrines exist in 16.56% households, non-water sealed sanitary latrine in 56.40% households, while 25.9% has non-sanitary latrines. About 1.5% do not use any latrine.



Photograph-2.23: An Irrigation Canal



Photograph-2.24: Shibchar Nandakumar Institution



Photograph-2.25: Shibchar Central Masjid



Photograph-2.26: Upazila Health Complex



Photograph-2.27: Standard Bank in Shib Char Shahar Upazila



Photograph-2.28: A View of Agricultural Land

Health Facilities

The Upazila has one health complex with 50 beds, 15 union health and family welfare centres, 3 union sub-health centre, 29 community clinics, 72 satellite clinics, 4 family planning centres. The table below shows the details of upazila health facilities.

Table- 2.0 : Upazila Health Facility

Facility Type	Total (No.)	No. of Beds
No. of Upazila Health Complex	1	50
No. of Union Sub-Centres	3	0
No. of Union Health and Family Welfare Centres	15	0
No. of Rural/Urban/Thana Dispensaries	0	0
No. of Community Clinics	38	0
No of Trauma Centres	0	0
No. of MCWCs	0	0
No. of Chest Disease Clinics (TB clinics)	0	0
No. of Private Clinics/Facilities	6	56
No. of NGO Clinics/Facilities	1	0

Source: *Upazila Health Complex, 2013*

C.2.9 Agriculture

Main crops of the upazila are Boro paddy, aman paddy, potato, jute, mustard, pulse. Extinct or near extinct crops are, Aus paddy, tobacco. Main fruits of the upazila are, mango, guava, papaya, jackfruit, coconut, litchi, banana.

Upazila has 59273 acres of operated area; 1310 acres of cropped area; 42988 acres of temporary cropped area and 8431 acres of permanent fellow land. The upazila has 81787 acres of single cropped land, 53222 acres of double cropped land and 14494 acres of triple cropped land. Regarding ownership of agricultural land, 65.77% of the land belong to the landowners, 34.23% landless, 46.31% agricultural landowner.

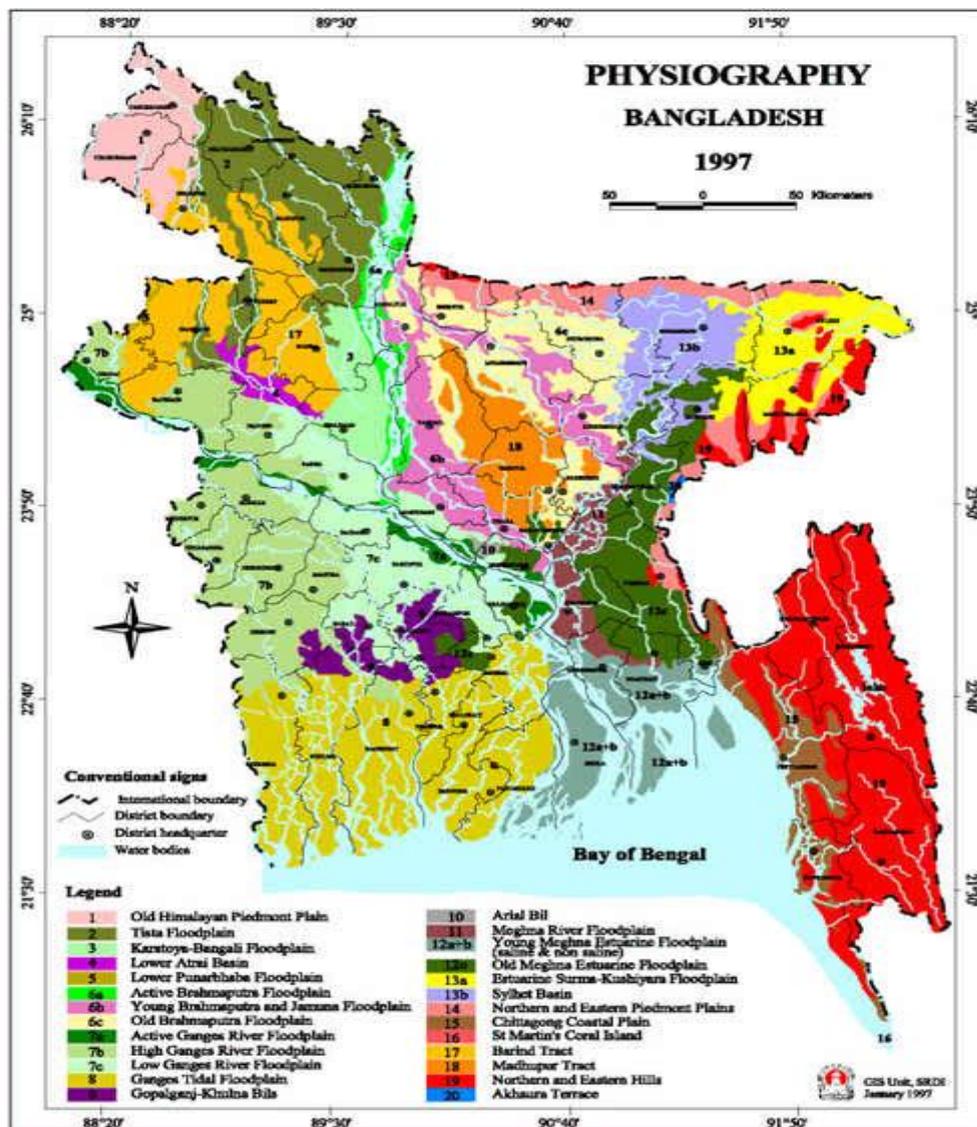
C.2.10 Bio-Diversity

This remote upazila has an excellent blend of biodiversity with rural natural environment added by excellent green the countryside, crop field, natural water body, vegetation and varieties of fauna.

The bounty of nature has produced beautiful natural environment where people and nature live together undisturbed. The situation will continue till urbanization creeps into the rural setting.

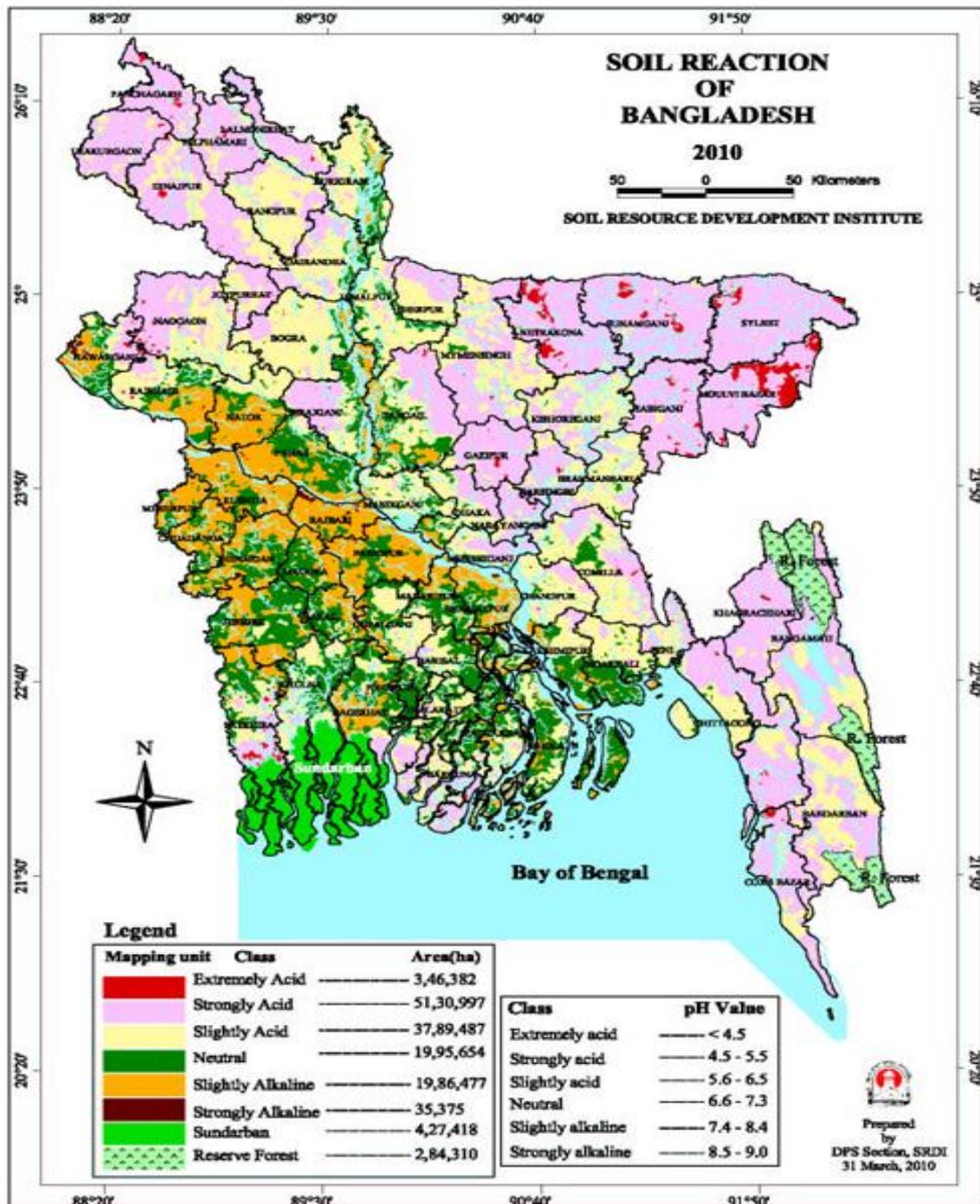
C.2.11 Geophysical Profile

Substantial part of the upazila belongs to high Ganges river flood plain. A small part belongs to active Ganges river flood plain.



C.2.12 Geology and Soil

Soil of Shib Char is slightly alkaline and neutral. Such soil is good for aman and boro cultivation. River bank is annually replenished by sediments carried by flood water.



C.2.13 Hydrology and River Hydraulics

Hydrology refers to the scientific study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water on earth. It also includes the hydrologic cycle, water resources and environmental watershed sustainability. Hydrology is subdivided into surface water hydrology, groundwater hydrology (hydrogeology), and marine hydrology. The hydrology of Shib Char is determined by the rainfall that occurs annually and the river system of the upazila.



Photo 2.29 : The Padma River

Mainly four rivers of the upazila shape up the surface hydrology of the upazila. These are:

1. The Arial Kha
2. The Padma
3. The Kumar
4. The Moynakata

Almost all the rivers over flow and submerged the plain lands during monsoon. The Padma often erodes banks in Shib Char side.

The upazila has excellent ground water reserve that is recharged annually. The primary use of ground water is irrigation. A major reason for quick recharge of the aquifer is the presence of a number of rivers in the upazila.

C. 2.14 External Linkage

Shib Char is well linked with surrounding upazilas and districts including the capital city Dhaka via Mawa ghta. From Dhaka one can reach Shib Char town in 3 hours (ferry) and 2 hours crossing the river by speed boat. It is well connected with Madaripur distric headquarters.

Dhaka-Khulna Highway passes through the heart of the upazila. Using the road one can easily move to Barisal and Patuakhali in the south and Khulna, Satkhira and Jessore in the north, apart from Faridpur and Magura.

C.2.15 Local Stakeholders of the Project Area

The main local stakeholders of the upazila are the people in general, public sector agencies, business and professional groups, local governments, farmers and the business community.

The citizens in general will be the most important stakeholder of the development carried out based on the current planning effort. The local business will flourish creating more employment for the people. Traders and manufacturing will be benefited due to new and better infrastructure and services developed based on the plan.

Farmers will be another important stakeholder of the plan. Improved agricultural techniques will boost farm production. Produces can be marketed through improved connectivity, mainly road network, to larger markets. Better social facilities will promote health and education to build a skilled nation imbued with knowledge and skill.

C. 2.16 Economy

The economy of the upazila is primarily based on agriculture as the main sources of income of the people is agriculture. Cottage industries Goldsmith, blacksmith, weaving, embroidery, wood work, bamboo work. The upazila has only 2 hand loom factories.No notable industrial concern exists.

Main sources of income : Agriculture 63.95%, non-agricultural labourer 2.16%, industry 0.81%, commerce 14.57%, transport and communication 2.18%, service 6.16%, construction 1.22%, religious service 0.15%, rent and remittance 0.71% and others 8.09%.

The upazilahas 3 hatcheries and 1 artificial breeding centre .

The upazila has 82 poultry farms 520 dairy farms.

Main exports of the upazila are Jute and paddy.

Trading in the upazila is carried out through 6 growth centres 61 hats and bazaars.

Chapter 3: MOBILIZATION AND RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

A.3.0 NAWABGANJ UPAZILA

A.3.1 Team Mobilization

Immediately after letter of intent of the project the consultant mobilised key consultants and important support staff. Seven key positions including the Team Leader were mobilised. Please see **Table-3.1** for details of the project personnel mobilisation.

Table-3.1: List of Consultants and Support Staff Mobilized by the Consultancy Firm

SI No.	Name	Designation	Date of Mobilization
A. Key Personnel			
01	Dr. Akhter Husain Chaudhury	Team Leader	10-06-2015
02	Md. Hamida Khatun	GIS Expert	10-05-15
03	Mohammed Kaiser Parvej	Photogrammetric Expert	10-05-15
04	Saiful Islam	Survey Expert	10-05-15
05	Md. Mohirul Islam Mohir	Urban Planner	10-05-15
06	Mir Zakir Hossain	Transport Expert	10-05-15
07	Md. Jahid Alam	Associate Geologist	10-05-15
B. Support Staff			
1.	John Nilu Marak	Office Manager	10-05-15
2.	Abdullah Al Nyem	Junior Planner	10-05-15
3.	Md. Jasimuddin	Junior Planner	10-05-15
4.	Jobaer Ahmed (Jasim)	Junior Planner	10-05-15
5.	A B Siddique	Peon	10-05-15



Photograph-3.1: Contract Signing and Team Mobilization Meeting

A.3.2 Nababganj Upazila

A.3.2.1 Consultation Meeting with UNO

The team went for quick meeting with UNO but he was absent from the office (was in Dhaka). So the team met upazila accountant where local public representatives (councillor) were also present. The team member explained project, its aims and objectives. It was informed that a series of detailed surveys will be conducted in the entire to assess the existing conditions of the upazila-its spatial growth, land use, topography and transport and communication. Cooperation of the upazila administration was sought in this respect. UDD letter was handed over to the UNO office

A.3.2.2 Consultation Meeting with Upazila Chairman

The visiting team looked for the Upazila Chairman. But it was reported that he was absent from his office for some urgent business. The team handed over the UDD letter to Chairman's office for his information.

A.3.2.3 Consultation Meeting with Mayor

Next the team went to meet the Nababganj Pourashava Mayor. But nobody including the Mayor was present in the Pourashava Office. The UDD letter was handed over to the office staff.

A.3.3 Field Visit and Reconnaissance Survey

A.3.3.1 Visit

A team of the consultant visited the project areas Nababganj Upazila on 10 June, 2015. The team went to Nababganj via 2nd Buriganga Bridge and Keraniganj. On their visit the team took photographs of important elements. Following is a short description of the visit on selected issues.

Land Use

- a. The vast area of the upazila is rural-agricultural and dominated by natural environment. There were greenery and water shed, flowing river imbued unique biodiversity.
- b. As the team moved towards upazila shahar, artificial and man establishments started to emerge. The shahar area is dominated by housing land use with commercial development along major roads.
- c. Upazila Complex is the only major administrative land use of the upazila.
- d. Vegetation and waterbody is widely found in rural areas, less in urban areas.

Transportation

- a. Nababganj Upazila has 862 km of road network.
- b. Rickshaw, tempo and scooters are widely used mode of transport; motor cycle is also a widely used mode for long and short distance travel.
- c. Rickshaw is the most popular mode transport, both, in rural and urban areas.

- d. Buses usually carry long distance passengers. They go to Dhaka, Dohar and Sreenagar.
- e. Scooter/Baby Taxi also move to long distance-Dohar,Dhaka. They mostly carry shared passengers.
- f. Roads in urban and rural areas are narrow and tortuous that often is cause of traffic congestion.
- g. No footpath in the town, informal activities rampant on the street.

Environment

- a) In some areas there arsenic in the ground water. Quality of surface water in waterbodies seems fresh and unpolluted as there is no polluting industry around.
- b) Solid waste/rubbishe is yet to emerge as a difficult problem. As a low density and low income area people produce less waste. Generated wastes are dumped in low land as land filling material.
- c) Pourashava has no waste dumping as they do not feel the necessity right now.
- d) The Upazila has achieved the target of 100% hygienic sanitation.

Development Control

- a) Construction of buildings without approval is rampant.
- b) People are unaware of the development control process.
- c) Pourashava loosely handles development control, as no legal actions are taken against violators.
- d) Field observation reveals a pity scenario of the artifacts and historic sites. Many historic sites are in deplorable condition with nobody to take care of.



Photograph-3.2: Unplanned Transport Arrangement

A.3.4 Setting up of Project Office at Upazila

The consultant team, as per instruction of the client, looked for suitable house to set up a local office. However, it was not possible in a single day to locate appropriate house for using as an office. The consultant intends to pay further visit to find an office space. So the local office is in the process.

B.3.0 DOHAR UPAZILA

B.3.1 Consultation Meeting with UNO

The field visit team went to the UNO Office of the upazila on 10 June, 2015 for initial consultant. But unfortunately, no key official was found present including the UNO. However, UNO was handed over the UDD letter about the project. The staffs present was briefed about the project, its aims and objectives. It was informed that a series of detailed surveys will be conducted in the entire to assess the existing conditions of the upazila-its spatial growth, land use, topography and transport and communication.

B.3.2 Consultation Meeting with Upazila Chairman and Local People

The team next went the Chaiman's Office, but he was also found absent. Vive Charman was also absent. The consultant team handed over the UDD letter to the Chairman Office. The staff present were briefed about the project, its aims and objectives. It was informed that a series of detailed surveys will be conducted in the entire to assess the existing conditions of the upazila-its spatial growth, land use, topography and transport and communication.



Photo-3.3: Consultation Meeting with Local People

B.3.3 Consultation Meeting with Mayor

With utter despair, Mayor was too absent from his office. So the team handed over the UDD letter to his office. The staff present were briefed about the project, its aims and objectives. It was informed that a series of detailed surveys will be conducted in the entire to assess the existing conditions of the upazila-its spatial growth, land use, topography and transport and communication.

B.3.4 Field Visit and Reconnaissance Survey

B.3.4.1 Visit

The consultant team went around the upazila including its headquarters to have a glimpse prevailing situation and have a first hand idea about various issues. Following is a description of the field visit experience on selected issues.

Land Use

- a. The upazila is dominated by rural-agricultural land use as most economic activities takes place around agriculture.
- b. Just outside the urban areas there is vast agri cultural land with settlements as villages in between.
- c. Villages contain rural homesteads with intense vegetations and waterboies.
- d. There were greenery and water shed almost everywhere. Canals flowing through crop field supplying water for agriculture and a means of drainage during rainy season.
- e. Upzila shar is the most urbaised part of the upazila where housing dominates. There are street side commercial activities.
- f. Only an handful of small scale factories are found,like, rice mill, oil mill.

Transportation

- a. Rickshaw is a very common and popular mode of transport, both, in rural and urban areas.
- b. Buses usually carry long distance passengers. Buses go to Dhaka carrying passengers from Moinat Ghat. These passergers come from Faridpur and Char Bhdrasan crossing the Padma. Most buses go to Dhaka via Dohar and Dhak-Mawa Road as this road is better than Nababganj-Kerainganj Road.
- c. Usual roads in urban areas are narrow and zig zag is aften cause of traffic congestion.
- d. There is no footpath in the town.

Environment

- a) The Upazila Shahaar does no have piped water supply. In some tube wells arsenic has been detected.
- a) In general quality of surface water in water bodies seems fresh and unpolluted.
- b) The urban areas do not produce much solid wastes/rubbishe so it is not considered as a critical problem by the Pourashava.
- c) Pourashava is yet have any waste dumping site. Waste are used for land filling.
- d) As learnt from the UNO Office, the upazila has achieved 86% hygienic sanitation target.

Development Control

- a) Very few builders go to the Pourashava for construction permission. .
- b) People in general are not unaware about the necessity of development control and its process.
- c) Pourashava usually avoid taking legal action against building construction rule violators.



Photograph-3.4: Transport Facilities

B.3.5 Setting up of Project Office at Upazila

As per instruction of the ToR the consultant team went to look for office space to establish a project office locally. However, it was not possible to find a house in a short period of time. It was decided to come to the site later on to find a house to set up a local project office.

C.3.0 SHIBCHAR UPAZILA

C.3.1 Consultation Meeting with UNO/Upazila Officials

Meeting with UNO. Md. Iqbal Hossain, could not be held as he was out of office for official business. UNO in charge , Assistant Commissioner Land was met in the UNO's Office. He was handed over the letter of UDD. The team member explained project, its aims and objectives. It was informed that a series of detailed surveys will be conducted in the entire to assess the existing conditions of the upazila-its spatial growth, land use, topography and transport and communication. Cooperation of the upazila administration was sought in this respect. The Officials agreed to extend all out cooperation in survey, data collection and planning.



Photo-3.5: Consultation Meeting with Upazila Vice Chairman, Assistant Commissioner (Land) and other Officials

C.3.2 Consultation Meeting with Upazila Chairman and Local People

The team next went to meet the Upazila Chairman Alhaj Rezaul Karim Talukdar, but unfortunately he was also absent from office. Vice Charman Janab Delwa Hossain was in charge was met.

The visiting team explained project, its aims and objectives. It was informed that a series of detailed surveys will be conducted in the entire to assess the existing conditions of the upazila-its spatial growth, land use, topography and transport and communication. Cooperation of the upazila administration was sought in this respect. The Upazila officials agreed to extend all out cooperation in survey, data collection and planning.



Photo-3.6: Consultation Meeting with Assistant Engineer and other Officials of the Shibchar Upazila

C.3.3 Consultation Meeting with Mayor

The last meeting of the team's initial visit was with the Pourashava Mayor Janab Abdul Latif Mollah, where a few councilors were present. The consultant team described the project- its aims and objectives. It was informed that a series of detailed surveys will be conducted in the entire to assess the existing conditions of the upazila-its spatial growth, land use, topography and transport and communication. Cooperation of the upazila administration was sought in this respect. The Mayor agreed to extend all out cooperation in survey, data collection and planning.



Photo-3.7: Consultation Meeting with Pourashava Mayor

C.3.4 Field Visit and Reconnaissance Survey

C.3.4.1 Site Visit

On 10 June 2015, a team of consultants was sent to the project Shibchar Upazila to have first hand observation of the project site and have consultation meeting with the Upazila and Pourashava officials. Below is a short description of the site visit on selected aspects.

Land Use

- a. Apart from upazila shahar and some bazaars, the entire upazila is dominated by rural-agricultural land use. There were greenery and water shed almost everywhere, Canals are found flowing through the farm lands. The a branch of river Padma flows by the northern boundary of the upazila. Arial Khan river emanating the river Padma flows south to Bhanga and then enters again into the Shib Char by the south-west. Villages and homesteads are found amid agricultural lands.
- b. As the team moved towards Shib Char upazila headquarters, artificial and man establishments started to emerge. Urban land use has been found dominated largely by housing and some commercial activities along the road. Some office blocks have been found in the upazila headquarters where mostly upazila level government offices are located. Ribbon shopping blocks are developing along the Dhaka-Khulna-Barisal Highway passing through the central-north part of the upazila.
- c. Land use development in the shahar area was found very chaotic. Most structures developed in an unplanned way along the narrow roads. However, in urban part plenty of vegetation was visible along with ponds and dighis.

Transportation

- a. Rickshaw and rickshaw van has been found as the most convenient widely used modes of transport. Rickshaw is used for carrying passenger, while rickshaw van has versatile use, however, mostly carrying goods. Rickshaw is a very popular mode transport, both, in rural and urban areas.
- b. Tempo ply from Pachchar to the Shibchar Upazila headquarters, Ferry Ghat and is also a widely used mode of transport as it is faster. Battery operated electric autos are also available.
- c. Buses usually carry long distance passengers and goes to Shariatpur - Zanjira and Rajoir Upazila through Shib Char.
- d. Roads in urban and rural areas are narrow and tortuous.
- e. In Headquarter area traffic congestion is observed mostly due to unruly movement of rickshaws in particular.
- f. As learnt from the Upazila UNO office the upazila has 7707 km of road network.
- g. The major road of the upazila originating from Dhaka-Khulna-Barisal Highway passes through the heart of the upazila to Shriatepur and Zanjira.
- h. No footpath in the town, informal activities found rampant on the street.
- i. BWTA Ghat for Dhaka bound passengers is located at Char Janajat. It is a very busy transport hub. People disembarking from bus take Ferry or Launch or Speed Boat to cross the Padma to go to Dhaka.

Environment

- a) Quality of surface water in water bodies seems fresh and unpolluted as there is industry in the locality.
- b) Solid waste/rubbish is yet to emerge as a problem as in big cities. The main reasons are, low income of the people low population density that result low rate of waste generation.
- c) Pourashava has no waste dumping site as they do not feel the necessity right now.
- d) Most people have hygienic latrines in their houses.

Development Control

- a) Violation of building construction rules is frequent. Most people are unaware of the rules as learnt through discussion with the local people.
- b) Pourashava hardly takes any legal action against the rule violators.



Photograph-3.8: Transport Gathering in Unplanned Manner



Photograph-3.9: Transit with Ferry

3.5 Setting up of Project Office at Upazila level

The consultant team after initial meeting with the key officials of the upazila went look for office space to establish a local office. However, it was not possible in a single day to locate appropriate house for using as an office. The consultant intends to pay further visit to find an office space. So the local office is in the process.

Chapter 4: WORK PROGRAMME AND MANNING SCHEDULE

4.1 Introduction

This chapter of the mobilization report introduces the time based activities of the consultant team members, specific tasks of the consultant team and the individual team members, activity schedule, the status of deployment of manpower and the reporting schedule.

4.2 Manning Schedule

Attached as Annex-I

4.3 Work Schedule

Attached as Annex-II

4.4 Tasks and Responsibilities of the Professionals

Attached as Annex-III

4.5 Reporting Schedule to be submitted

The Input-output of the consultancy services of the professionals will produce 5 (five) types of major reports with analytical text associated with related database, drawings, maps, etc. The reports are:

1. Mobilization Report (Within 15 days after commencement of the Assignment)
2. Inception Report (Within 1 month after commencement of the Assignment)
3. Draft Survey Report (Within 6 months after commencement of the Assignment)
4. Final Survey Report (Within 7 months after commencement of the Assignment)
5. Draft Final Plan with Report (Within 18 months after commencement of the Assignment)
6. Final Plan with Report (Within 21 months after commencement of the Assignment)

Sl. No.	Type of Report	Submission Time as Number of Days for Commencement of Work
01	Mobilization Report	15 days
02	Inception Report	1 Month
03	Draft Survey Report	6 Months
04	Final Survey Report	7 Months
05	Draft Final Plan with Report	18 Months

Chapter 5: CONCLUSION

This is a first ever effort towards comprehensive planning of upazila. The first effort for upazila shahar planning was also undertaken by Urban Development Directorate back in 1984. However, that effort was made to reshape the upazila towns to serve as focal point of development of the entire upazila. Unfortunately, things did not proceed as expected and non of the plans was executed. There is hardly any option to regional balanced development but to go for upazila based development where the upazila centre plays the pivotal role. In this respect upazila shahar development based on a plan is a right step.

The current plan package aims at a comprehensive development of upazila as whole apart from the upazila shahar. Upazila shahar development plan on execution will provide new infrastructure and services to foster local economy and employment through creation of congenial spatial environment for living, working and enjoying. A congenial environment is always an attractive location for capital investment.

As a matter of fact, without enrichment of the rural economy, which is primarily agriculture based, there is no likelihood of overall upazila development. The vast rural hinterland is in on the one hand supplier of work force for non-farm enterprises, on the other it also supplies the surplus capital to the urban areas where there are ample opportunities to invest and make greater gains than agriculture. This calls for improvement in agriculture sector so that it can produce more surplus capital that can be injected into the urban economy for job creation. Thus agricultural planning, in particular, has given this project a unique character.

Sub-regional strategic plan can help bring greater regional cooperation and development by means of untapped resources and opportunities. Fundamental infrastructure and services development can benefit all the districts covered by the sub-region.

However, a plan must respect the desire of the people who are the final beneficiaries of a plan. The planners and decision makers must understand the pulse of the development beneficiaries and embark upon plan making process.

Despite all the efforts in plan making, it would turn into a useless endeavor unless sincere political efforts are made towards its execution.

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Annex-I: Manning Schedule

Annex-II: Work Schedule

Annex-III: Tasks and Responsibilities of the Professionals