



District & Upazila Level Disaster Management Plan

District: Gaibandha

Prepared by:
District Disaster Management Committee, Gaibandha

Coordinated by:



August, 2014

Supported by:

Comprehensive Disaster Management Program (CDMP-II)
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief



Preface

Bangladesh is located in a disaster prone area due to its geographical location in the world. Deltaic formation and location by the coastal side is the reason for more disaster in the area. According to the Global Climate Risk Index, 2010 published by German Watch, an international Research organization that there are 10 most disaster prone countries in the world due to climate change in the world and considering the intensity of loss and damages among these countries Bangladesh is the top most. The history of the natural disaster of the country can be remembered with great note. From different statistics it is found that the severe tidal surge occurred in 27 October, 1 November, 1886 caused severe devastation of life and properties in Patuakhali, Noakhali and Chittagong districts where 4 lacs of people lost their lives. One lac 75 thousand people died and huge and unlimited amount of properties affected by severe Hurricane and tidal surge in Chittagong and Kutubdia island in October, 1897. One lac 20 thousand people died by the cyclone and tidal surge of April, 1911 in Teknaf, about three lacs people died unlimited number of livestock and crops and properties of vast areas were affected in the coastal areas of Khulna and Chittagong by the severe cyclone and tidal surge of November, 1970. The cyclone and tidal surge of April, 1991 caused death of one lac 45 thousand people, 70 thousand livestock and huge quantity of crops affected in the coastal areas of Patuakhali and Cox's Bazar. Besides the severe cyclone (Sidre) of November, 2007 affected Barguna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, and Bagerhat where 3406 people died, 1003 people were LOST, and about 55 thousand people were injured. Crops and properties amounting about Taka eight thousand crore were affected by the severe cyclone (Aila) of 2009. And more than 5 lac people died and 45 thousand homesteads were damaged completely by the severe cyclone (Mohosen) in 2013.

Besides the coastal districts, the northern districts of Bangladesh are also affected widely by different calamities like cyclone, flood, drought, river erosion, cold wave etc. in each year. It has been creating a negative impact on the total economy in the area as well the whole country. Gaibandha is one of the main natural disaster affected districts of the northern area. Different types of disasters like cyclone, flood, drought, river erosion, cold wave etc are affecting the district each year and as a result the normal life being hampered and causing losses of properties. Many people after losing their homesteads, livelihood assets and employment are going out to different districts in search of shelter and employment and forced to live in inhuman condition. The people of Bangladesh and the Government have been facing these disasters with great success and skill which is being praised by the people of the world and is also considered to be replicable.

The economy of Bangladesh which has been facing huge losses due to the disaster in each year and if it can be reduced in that cases the country can be elevated to a developed country soon in the world. With this objective the Ministry of Disaster and Relief, Government of Bangladesh under the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) has initiated the programme of preparing Disaster Management Plan at District and Upazila level with the participation of all concerned.

The Ministry of Disaster and Relief of the Government which has undertaken this wide initiative and the programme is praiseworthy. At the same time the cooperation being provided by the development partners like UK Aid, European Union, Norwegian Embassy, Swiss Embassy, Australian Aid and UNDP is also praiseworthy. I express my thanks to "Development Research Education and Management (DREAM)" as a coordinating organization who have prepared this disaster plan after collection of different information from the field and incorporating the same in cooperation with the members of the Disaster Management Committee, different officers of the Govt. and Non-govt. organizations is also expected to help reduce the losses from the disaster in the future. I especially thank all the members of the Disaster Management Committee, local elected representatives and the local community people who have helped by providing different information and side by side actively participating in preparing the plan

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Chapter-1: Introductory Part of the District

1.1 Background

In the standing orders of disaster, risk reduction and contingency plans has been incorporated and recommended to develop Disaster Management Plans at District, Upazila, Pourashava and City Corporation level. CDMP has considered the disaster management plan with great importance. The sustainability and effectiveness of the plan depend on the intensive and result oriented working system of the concerned organizations, institutions and participation of people. The disaster management plan will be prepared for 3-5 years.

Bangladesh is globally recognized as one of the disaster prone countries. Each of the districts of this country is more or less affected by disasters. Gaibandha is one of such main districts. Gaibandha District is a very disaster prone area. The main disasters of the district are river erosion, flood and drought. Each area of Bangladesh is affected by disasters every year and create adverse impact on the life and livelihoods of the people. Although different disasters hit different areas each and every year but no reflection regarding any contingency plan is being observed at District/Upazila level. As a part of total comprehensive disaster management plan, this one has been prepared for Gaibandha District.

1.2 Main Objective of Disaster Management Plan:

- Mass awareness building at family and social level and identification of practical measures at family, social, Union, Upazila and District administration in respect of all kinds of disaster risks reduction.
- Development of implementation systems of risks reduction and its management through utilization of all possible local resources with local initiatives.
- Practice and implementation of the locally prepared plan for removal, rescue, need assessment of relief for immediate rehabilitation management.
- Preparation of a strategic plan document for a particular area for a specific period.
- Serve as a total plan for the disaster management committee and the concerned sector (Govt., international, national NGO, donors etc.)
- The disaster plan serves as a directive for preparation and implementation of the plan of the concerned partners.
- Creation of ownership and effective partnership of the concerned community for their sincere participation in the disaster plan.

1.3 Introduction of the District

1.3.1 Geographical Location of the District:

Location:

The Situation: Gaibandha is a district of historical importance of North Bengal; situated on the right bank of the river Brahmaputra within the North Latitude of 25°03' and 25°39'; and Longitude of 89°12' and 89°42' degrees. The District is surrounded in the north by river Tista and Chilmari upazila of Kurigram District; in North-west by Peergasa upazila of Rangpur District; in the West Mithapukur and Peergong upazila of Rangpur District and Ghoraghat upazila of Dinazpur District; in the South-west Kalai upazila of Jaipur District; in the South Shibgonj and Sonatala upazila of Bogra District and in the East Brahmaputra passing by.

Area:

Gaibandha district consists of 7 upazila, 82 unions 1101 mousas and 2 Paurasavas. The upazilas are: (a) Gaibandha Sadar, (b) Sundargonj, (c) Sadullapur, (d) Palashbari, (e) Gobindagonj, (f) Fulchuri and (g) Shaghata. Paurasavas are Gaibandha Sadar and Gabindagonj. Total area of the district is 2179.27 sq.km. (Area of rivers is 107.7 sq.km) and total population of the district is 2379255.

Land formation and soil structure:

Although Gaibandha district is situated in the larger flood flowing land of Bengal, due to Changing of its rivers flowing way and raising of land because of earthquake, its land structure and formation is different from the other districts. Major portion of land of Gaibandha is formed of siltation of the rivers. Land formation

and soil structure of Gaibandha influenced its agriculture, education, commerce, communication and living style of its inhabitants. The entire land of the Gaibandha District is formed of alluvial soil and fertile for cultivation of different consumeable food grains. And as such the main occupation of the people of district is agriculture based. Main problem of the district is river erosion and flood caused by the rivers of Brahmaputra, Tista and Ghagot.

1.3.2 Area:

Sl. No.	Name of Upazila	No. of Union	Name of Unions
1	Gaibandha Sadar	13	Laxmipur, Malibai, Kuptala, Shahapara, Ballamjhar, Ramchandrapur, Badiakhali, Ghagoa, Boali, Gidari, Kholahati, Mollarchar, Kamarjani
2	Palashbari	9	Kishoregari, Hosenpur, Polashbari, Baishal, Mohadipur, Betkapa, Pabnapur, Monoharpur, Horinathpur,
3	Fulchuri	7	Gajaria, Fulsuri, Erendabari, Fazlupur, Kanchipara, Uria, Udakhali;
4	Sadullapur	11	Rasulpur, Naldanga, Damodarpur, Jamalpur, Faridpur, Dhaperhat, Idilpur, Vatgram, Bonagram, Kamarpara, Khord Komarpur;
5	Shaghata	10	Padumshahar, Varatkali, Shaghata, Muktinagar, Kachua, Ghuridaha, Haldia, Zumarbari, Bonarpara; Kamalerpara
6	Gobindagonj	17	Kamdia, Katadia, Shakhahar, Rajahar, Shapmara, Darbasta, Talukkanupur, Nakai, Harirampur, Rakhalburuz, Fulbari, Gumanigonj, Kamardaha, Kochasahar, Shibpur, Mohimaganj, Shalmara,
7	Sundargonj	15	Bamandanga, Shonaroy, Tarapur, Belka, Dahaband, Sarbananda, Ramjiban, Dhondanga, Sagarhati, Santiram, Kanchibari, Sreepur, Chandipur, Haripur, Kapashia
	Total	82	

1.3.3 Population:

Upazila	Male	Female	Children (0-15)	Old (60+)	Disable	Total Population	Family	Voter
Fulchuri	82,523	82,811	65,142	11,573	2,315	1,65,334	40,489	98,645
Gaibandha Sadar	2,13,811	2,23,457	1,54,356	31,921	10,931	4,37,268	1,09,628	2,78,490
Gobindagonj	2,55,639	2,59,057	1,73,967	41,690	10,294	5,14,696	1,32,572	3,44,120
Palashbari	1,20,007	1,24,785	86,656	20,807	4,406	2,44,792	63,307	1,68,537
Shaghata	1,30,606	1,37,213	99,162	22,229	6,428	2,67,819	68,954	1,68,537
Sundargonj	2,26,118	2,35,802	1,67,215	34,182	6,467	4,61,920	1,22,098	
Sadullapur	1,40,423	1,47,003	99,162	44,264	6,323	2,87,426	75,235	2,14,432
Total	11,69,127	12,10,128	5,79,283	2,06,666	47,585	23,79,255	6,12,283	

Source: www.gaibandha.gov.bd

1.4 A brief description of the Infrasrture and non-infrastrasture related information:

1.4.1 Infrastructure:

Embankments:

Sl. No	Upazila / Union	Km.	From - To	Situated where or in which Ward	Height	Brief description
01	Gaibangha Sadar	54.7	Malbari, ghagoa, Gidari- 7.2km. Baguria to Badiakhali- 17.5 km. East Komorsanai to Ghagoa - 10km. Natun Bridge to Kuptala – 20km.	Malibai, Ghagoa, Gidri, Badiakhali, Kholahati, Paurasava, Kutipara.	15 - 18 ft	The Embankment shave been partially damaged in some places due to heavy rainfall,flood and for
02	Palash Bari	43	Hainathpur ward no.1&2 Hossainpur to Faridpur, Kishoregari-Alshiar beel-	Harinathpur, Hossainpur, Kishoregari,	10-12 ft	

Sl. No	Upazila / Union	Km.	From - To	Situated where or in which Ward	Height	Brief description
			Datoar beel. Pabnapur-Betkapa UP- Rather Bazar Nakai UP.	Pabnapur.		taking shelter of the river erosion affected people.
03	Fulsuri	11	Kanchobari-Kanchipara-Harvanga Uria-Gunvai, Udakhali- Gunvari to Shingria, Gazaria - Katlamari.	Kanchibari, Uria, Udakhali, Gazakhali.	10-12 ft	Fulchai, Erendabari, Fazlur Char have no embankments
04	Sadullapur	27	Rasulpur- Mahishbandir hat- Zunidpur. Naldanga-North Sreerampur- Lahirerchara. North Damodarpur-South Zamudanga. Idilpur- Lalmati bridge- Dholdanga. Banogram-North Kazibari, Kamarpara-khamarbazar-Hiali.	Rashulpur, Naldanga, Damodarpur, Idilpur, Banagram, Kamarpara.	5-10 ft	In 6 unions, there are Embankments.
05	Shaghata	61	Kachua, Ghuridaha, Mujibnagar, Bonarpara, Haludia.	All unions have embankments.	8-35 ft	Dfferent emankments have different heights.
06	Gobindagonj	66	Harirampur, Talukpur, Katabari, Rakhakbruj, Fulbari, Darbasta, Nakai, Shibpur, Umanigonj, Mahimagonj, Shapmara.	All unions have embankments.	8-25 ft	
07	Sundargonj	36.8	Tarapur, Sundargonj, Belka, Haripur, Chandipur, Lalchamar, Kapashia, Sreepur.	Sundargonj, Tarapur, Dahaband, Belka, Samittaram, Haripur, Kanchibari, Kapasia, Sreepur, Total-36.8km.	16-18 ft	
	Total	298.5 km.				

Sluice Gate:

Sl. No	Upazila/Union	No	Where situated	Which river/canal joining places	Running	Brief description
1.	Gaibandha Sadar	15	Kamarjani-1, Komarnai-3, Manas-1, Dasani-1, Alai-1, Pulbandi-1, Trimohoni-1, Badiakhali-2, Monduar-1, Narayanpur-1, Paurasava-2	Ghagot, Brahmaputra	yes	
2.	Palashbari	13	Barishal, Hossainpur, Kishoregari, Pabnapur.	Nalea and Korotoa river		10 active and 2 inactive
3.	Fulchuri	3	Kanchipara, Udakhali, Gazaria	Over river Tista and river Yamuna	yes	
4.	Sadullapur	7	Rasulpur, Damodarpur,		Yes	

Sl. No	Upazila/Union	No	Where situated	Which river/canal joining places	Running	Brief description
			Faridpur, Bhatgram, Bonogram, Kamarpara.			
5.	Shaghata	10	Ghuridaha, Muktinagar, Haludia, Varatkhal, Shaghata, Jumarbari, Padumshahar	5 at joining place of Yamuna river, 1 at joining place Canal Tijhikapara Nalsia, 2 at joining place of Bangali river, and 2 are situated at joining place Alai river.		The Sluice gate at Shaghata is not in good condition and does not work properly.
6.	Gobindagonj	10	Harirampur, Rakhal Buruz, Darbasta, Nakai, Kochashahar, Mahimagonj.	1 at the joining place of Alai river, 1 at the Joining place of Katakhal river, 6 at Karatoa river, 1 at Vatiar canal and one at Bangali river.		The sluice gate of Rakhalburuz union in defective and the sluice gate of Cochashahar is out of order, it does not work.
7.	Sundargonj	6	Lalchamar, Tarapur, Sundargonj, Belka, Haripur, Chandipur.	Tista river		There is none to look after the Sluice gates, so most of them do work properly.
	Total	64				

Bridge:

Sl. No.	Upazila	N0. of Bridge	Where Situated	Joining places of which rivers	Working
1	Gaibandha Sadar	160	In different places of Gaibandha Sadar Upazila	Ghagot, Tista, Brahmaputra	yes
2	Palashbari	44	All unions have briges except Palashbari.	Joining places of Nalea river, Alshia canal, Ayra beel, Akbarnagar, shahindaha beel, Mongla river, Korotoa river, Vegir beel and Maldaha beel.	Yes
3	Fulchuri	21	All unions have bridges and Udakhali alone has 11 bridges.	On the Tista, Ghagot and Yamuna rivers.	Yes
4	Sadullapur	108	All unions have bridges. Faridpur has 31 bridges and Banogran has 20 bridges.	On the Ghagot river, Canal of Moheshpur village, Nalea river and Hatirsara beel.	Yes
5	Shaghata	152	All unions have bridges.	Over the Yamuna river, Bangali river, Alai river and some bridges over the canals for passing water.	
6	Gobindagonj	440	All unions have bridges.	over the Alai river, Katakhal river, Kanchidobar Nala, Nalea	

Sl. No.	Upazila	No. of Bridge	Where Situated	Joining places of which rivers	Working
				river, Tapshia river, Gangnai river, Panitala canal, etc. Some bridges are on beels and some are on the roads for passing water.	
7	Sundargonj	96	All unions have bridges.		
	Total	365			

Cul vert:

Sl. No	upazila	No. of Culvert	Where Situated	Which river/canal joining places	Running or not
1.	Gaibandha Sadar	272	Situated in all unions	On roads, Low land and roads, Drain and roads.	Yes
2.	Palashbari	337	Situated in all unions	At the joining of different drains and canals	Yes
3.	Fulchuri	121	Situated in all unions	At the joining of different drains and canals	Yes
4.	Sadullapur	291	Situated in all unions	At the joining of different drains and canals	Yes
5.	Shaghata	377	Situated in all unions	At the joining of different drains and canals	Yes
6.	Gobindagonj	940	Situated in all unions	At the joining of different drains and canals	Yes
7.	Sundargonj	450			Yes
	Total	2788			

Culvert related information:Source:www.gaibandha.gov.bd

Roads:

Sl	Upazila	Road	Km	Height	Km. above flood level	Brief Description
1	Gaibandha Sadar	Pucca Road	101	5 ft	138	
		HBB Road	-		163.05	
		Katcha Road	750	4 ft	365	
2	Palashbari	Pucca Road	104	5 ft	98	
		Katcha Road	376.5	5 ft	273.5	
3	Fulchuri	Pucca Road	71	4 ft	67	
		Katcha Road	150	3.5/4 ft	118	
4	Sadullapur	Pucca Road	114 km	5 ft	98.5	
		Katcha Road	310km	5 ft	231	
5	Shaghata	Pucca Road	128	Height 7-8 ft	Total katcha-Pucca road 226 km above flood level	Total katcha-Pucca road = 548 km.
		Katcha Road	420			
6	Gobindagonj	Pucca Road	240	7-8 ft	-	Total katcha-Pucca road = 1161km.
		Katcha Road	906	7-8 ft	Total katcha-Pucca road 100 km above flood level	
		cc Road	2			
		HBB Road	13	-	-	
7	Sundargoni					

Source:www.gaibandha.gov.bd

Irrigation System:

Sl. No.	Upazila	No. of Deep Tubewells	Hand driven Shallow Tubewells	No. of Shallow Machines
	Gaibandha Sadar			
	Total	42	100230	9205
	Palashbari			
1	Barisal	6	4367	303
2	Betkopa	5	7628	300
3	Harinathpur	2	4080	164
4	Hosenpur	4	5176	505
5	Kishoregari	7	4075	200
6	Mohadipur	4	8400	35
7	Monoharpur	3	3155	120
8	Pabnapur	4	6525	185
9	Polashbari	2	7847	402
	Total	37	51253	2214
	Fulchuri			
1	Kanchibari	7	6235	250
2	Uria	2	4530	115
3	Udakhali	6	5250	175
4	Gazaria	4	5120	220
5	Fulchuri	-	4235	150
6	Erendabari	-	6523	275
7	Fazlupur	-	5620	265
	Total	19	37513	1450
	Sadullapur			
1	Rasulpur	No	5781	250
2	Naldanga	6	6610	300
3	Damodarpur	4	6250	250
4	Jamalpur	2	1829	320
5	Faridpur	1	6130	240
6	Dhaperhat	1	7100	450
7	Edilpur	3	6930	275
8	Vatgram	3	6690	256
9	Banogram	4	6252	250
10	Kamarpara	-	5303	300
11	Khord Kamarpur	6	3989	250
	Total	30	62864	3141
	Shaghata			
	Total	61		1780
	Gobindagonj			
	Total	37	101053	7351
	Sundargonj			
	Total	35	104231	6389
	Total No.	261	457144	31530

Hat Bazar:

Sl. No.	Upazila	No. of Hat/Bazar	Day of Hat/Bazar	No. of Shop	No. of Samiti
	Gaibandha				
	Total	25		920	173
	Palashbari				
১	Barisal	01	Everyday	170	-

Sl. No.	Upazila	No. of Hat/Bazar	Day of Hat/Bazar	No. of Shop	No. of Samiti
২	Betkopa	06	Hat-Thurs, Mon, Wed & Sat. Bazar everyday	510	4
৩	Harinathpur	03	Hat-Sun & Wed, Bazar-everyday	413	2
৪	Hosenpur	01	Hat- Fri& Tue, Bazar everyday	300	3
৫	Kishoregari	04	Hat-Thurs & Mon, Bazar-everyday	800	8
৬	Mohadipur	01	Everyday	250	1
৭	Monoharpur	06	Everyday	300	5
৮	Pabnapur	03	Hat-Sat, Sun, Tue, Bazar-everyday	512	5
৯	Polashbari	02	Hat-Sat & Wed, Bazar- everyday	300	4
	Total	27		3555	28
	Fulchuri				
01	Kanchibari	6	Hat-Sat & Tue, Bazar- everyday	275	2
02	Uria	3	Bazar sits everyday	145	3
03	Udakhali	5	Bazar sits everyday	230	2
04	Gazaria	3	Ht- Sat, Bazar-Everyday	220	2
05	Fulchuri	2	Bazar sits everyday	150	3
06	Erendabari	2	Bazar sits everyday	175	1
07	Fazlupur	1	Bazar sits everyday	120	1
	Total	22		1315	14
	Sadullapur				
01	Rasulpur	04	Bazar sits everyday	220	2
02	Naldanga	04	Fri & Mon	400	2
03	Damodarpur	03	Bazar sits everyday	120	1
04	Jamalpur	05	Hat-Sat & Mon	450	4
05	Faridpur	02	Sun & Wed	350	1
06	Dhaperhat	03	Mon & Thurs	400	2
07	Edilpur	02	Sun & Wed	230	1
08	Vatgram	02	Sat & Tue	350	2
09	Banogram	04	Tue & Fri	1200	5
10	Kamarpara	03	Bazar sits everyday	300	2
11	Khord Kamarpur	04	Sat, Wed, Sun & Thurs	350	2
	Total	36			24
	Shaghata		In Shaghata upazila out of 38 Hat/Bazar, Hat-25, Bazar-13		
01	Kachua	07	Hat-Sun & Thurs	560	-
02	Ghuridaha	03	Hat-Mon & Sun, Bazar-everyday	305	1
03	Kamalerpara	04	Hat-Mon & Thurs, Bazar-everyday	820	2
04	Muktinagar	05	Hat-Sat & Tues, Bazar-everyday	4420	2
05	Bonarpara	02	Hat-Sat & Wed, Bazar-everyday	730	2
06	Haludia	02	Bazar sits everyday	120	-
07	Varatkhal	02	Bazar sits everyday	450	2
08	Shaghata	05	Hat-Thurs, Fri, Tue, Bazar- everyday.	1160	2
09	Jumarbari	04	Hat- Sat & Wed, Bazar-everyday	372	1
10	Padumshahar	04	Bazar sits everyday	540	3
	Total				
	Gobindagonj				
01	Harirampur	08	Bazar sits everyday	750	-
02	Talukkanpur	08	Bazar-everyday, Hat-Sun & Mon	8800	02
03	Katabari	02	Hat-Sat & Tue, Bazar-everyday		5
04	Rakhalburuj	07	Bazar sits everyday	820	-
05	Fulbari	01	Bazar sits everyday	80	-
06	Darbasta	06	Hat- Sat & Wed, Tues & Sun, Bazar-everyday	862	-
07	Nakai	04	Hat-Sat, Tues, Bazar-everyday	527	-
08	Shibpur	04	Hat-Sat & Tues, Bazar-everyday	420	-

Sl. No.	Upazila	No. of Hat/Bazar	Day of Hat/Bazar	No. of Shop	No. of Samiti
09	Kocha Shahr	06	Hat-Wed, Mon, Fri, Sat & Tues, Bazar-everyday	1215	-
10	Shalmara	02	Hat-Mon, Thurs, Bazar- everyday	195	-
11	Gumnigonj	06	Hat-Sun & Wed, Bazar - Everyday	380	-
12	Kamdia	02	Hat-Sun, Thurs, Sat, Tues, Bazar- Everyday	1700	-
13	Mahimagonj	01	Hat-Sat, Tues, Bazar-everyday	220	-
14	Kamardaha	01	Hat Sun, Bazar-everyday	1200	-
15	Shapmara	02	Hat-Mon, Fri, Sat, Tues, Bazar-everyday.	1550	-
16	Shakhahar	01	Bazar sits everyday	80	-
17	Razahar	03	Hat-Mon, Fri, Sat, Tues, Bazar-everyday	350	-
	Total	Gobindagonj upazila total Hat/ Bazar-64, Hat-22, Bazar-42			
	Sundargonj				
	Total	5	Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thurs & Fri	753	136
	Total	217	Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thurs & Fri	21870	301

1.4.2 Social Asset

Houses:

Sl.	Upazila/ Union	Total No. of Houses	Pucca	Semi pucca	Kutcha	Jhupri	Constructed with
	Gaibandha Sadar						
	Total	108320	32496	38912	36912		
	Palashbari						
01	Barisal		10	2460	5506		Most of the kutcha houses made of tin, wood, bamboo etc. The pucca houses made of ciment, iron rod, sands, wood etc. Some of pacca houses uses tin as shed
02	Betkopa		25	4195	3436		
03	Harinathpur		500	1500	3307		
04	Hosenpur		115	2189	3943		
05	Kishoregari		50	3550	4500		
06	Mohadipur		100	2850	6650		
07	Monoharpur		20	1600	5850		
08	Pabnapur		40	4912	2086		
09	Polashbari		125	2880	3100		
	Total	56459	945	26136	38378		
	Fulchhari						
01	Konchibari		230	3050	5315		
02	Uria		10	1850	3250		
03	Udakhali		185	2356	4236		
04	Gozaria		15	1783	3602		
05	Phulchori		-	-	6230		
06	Erenda Bari		-	-	5782		
07	Fazlupur		-	-	5982		
	Sadullapur						
01	Rasulpur		70	2500	4600		
02	Naldanga		120	3500	3800		
03	Damodarpur		60	3320	3920		
04	Jamalpur		95	3500	4700		
05	Faridpur		52	3425	3646		
06	Dhaperhat		105	3785	4505		
07	Idilpur		35	3390	4352		
08	Bhatgram		78	3290	4123		
09	Bonagram		175	4185	3005		
10	Kamarpara		55	2580	3008		

Sl.	Upazila/ Union	Total No. of Houses	Pucca	Semi pucca	Kutcha	Jhupri	Constructed with
11	Khurdo Kamarpur		35	2171	2218		
	Total	78403	880	35646	41877		
	Shaghata						
		1,52,022	21,666	-	1,30,356	-	
	Gobindagonj						
		2,48,876	51,449	-	1,97,381	-	
	Sundargonj						
		1,19,124	29,781	35,737	63,607		Website
	Total houses of Gaibandha District	6,12,283	1,53,072	1,83,684	2,75,528		Website

Water:

Sl.	Upazila/ Union	Source of drinking water	No. of Tube wells	No. of running tube wells	Inactive tubewells	No. of tube wells above flood level	No. of tube wells running during flood	% using tube well water
	Gaibandha Sadar							
		Wasa & Tube well	100230	98480	1750	95845	95845	100%
	Palashbari							
1	Barisal	Tube well	4377	4264	3900	3900		100%
2	Betkopa	Tube well	7008	5895	5275	5275		100%
3	Harinathpur	Tube well	4317	4000	3250	3250		100%
4	Hosenpur	Tube well	4872	4618	3742	3742		100%
5	Kishoregari	Tube well	7375	6915	6230	6230		100%
6	Mohadipur	Tube well	8624	7725	7500	7500		100%
7	Monoharpur	Tube well	6470	5790	5030	5030		100%
8	Pabnapur	Tube well	5387	4912	4412	4412		100%
9	Polashbari	Tube well	5522	5500	5125	5125		100%
	Total		53952	49619	43464	43464		
	Fulchhari							
01	Konchipara	Tube well	6220	6203	5203	5203		100%
02	Uria	Tube well	4301	5485	4120	4120		100%
03	Udakhali	Tube well	4989	4290	4020	4020		100%
04	Gozaria	Tube well	5593	4978	4300	4300		100%
05	Fulchhari	Tube well	5182	5580	4001	4001		100%
06	Erendabari	Tube well	5873	5176	4406	4406		100%
07	Fazlupur	Tube well	5507	5788	4150	4150		100%
	Total		37665	37500	30200	30200		100%
	Sadullapur							
01	Rasulpur	Tube well	6781	6610	6010	6010		100%
02	Naldanga	Tube well	7139	6780	6560	6560		100%
03	Damodarpur	Tube well	6863	6285	5985	5985		100%
04	Jamalpur	Tube well	7887	7510	7185	7185		100%
05	Faridpur	Tube well	6870	6145	5146	5146		100%
06	Dhaperhat	Tube well	7695	7256	7153	7153		100%
07	Idilpur	Tube well	7377	7013	6785	6785		100%
08	Bhatgram	Tube well	7191	6845	6500	6500		100%
09	Bonagram	Tube well	7265	7003	6451	6451		100%
10	Kamarpara	Tube well	5643	5143	5000	5000		100%
11	Khurdo	Tube well	4424	4125	3965	3965		100%

Sl.	Upazila/ Union	Source of drinking water	No. of Tube wells	No. of running tube wells	Inactive tubewells	No. of tube wells above flood level	No. of tube wells running during flood	% using tube well water
	Kamarpur							
	Total		75235	70715	66740	66740		
	Shaghata	Tube well	58867	57730	1322	15500- 16000	7000-8000	90%
		Tube well						
	Gobindagonj	Tube well	93055	90545	2559	(Flood increases) 35500- 36000	(Flood increases 10000- 12000	90%
		Tube well						
	Sundargonj	Tube well	104231	102762	1469	92532	92532	100%
		Tube well						
	Total	Tube well	416314	408212	8102	402110	402110	100%

Sanitary System:

Sl.No.	Union	No. of sanitary latrine	No. above flood level	No. fit for use during flood	% of people using sanitary latrine
	Gaibandha	104320	102034	102034	
	Palashbari				
01	Barisal	4516	3626	3626	80%
02	Betkopa	6628	6101	6101	80%
03	Harinathpur	4984	3600	3600	85%
04	Hosenpur	5615	4875	4875	91%
05	Kishoregari	7100	5816	5816	85%
06	Mohadipur	7700	6800	6800	80%
07	Monoharpur	5970	4870	4870	82%
08	Pabnapur	5100	4975	4975	85%
09	Polashbari	5400	4880	4880	95%
	Total	53013	45543	45543	
	Fulchhari				
01	Konchipara	6282	4460	4460	91%
02	Uria	4111	2919	2919	90%
03	Udakhali	5200	3692	3692	85%
04	Gozaria	5300	3763	3763	91%
05	Fulchhari	4890	3472	3472	75%
06	Erendabari	6020	4274	4274	85%
07	Fazlupur	5171	3671	3671	70%
	Total	36974			91.15%
	Sadullapur				
01	Rasulpur	6939	6410	6410	92%
02	Naldanga	6463	6063	6063	93%
03	Damodarpur	7887	7412	7412	94%
04	Jamalpur	6670	6315	6315	95%
05	Faridpur	7495	7001	7001	93%
06	Dhaperhat	7177	6430	6430	90%
07	Idilpur	6991	6125	6125	88%
08	Bhatgram	7265	6785	6785	92%
09	Bonagram	5443	5120	5120	94%
10	Kamarpara	4224	3875	3875	92%
11	Khurdo Kamarpur	72335	66786	66786	92%
	Total	5781	5250	5250	77%

Sl.No.	Union	No. of sanitary latrine	No. above flood level	No. fit for use during flood	% of people using sanitary latrine
	Shaghata				
		32303	9500	(Flood increases) 5000-6000	70%
	Gabindagonj	98643	95342	95342	95%
		66020	20500-21000	(Flood increases) 9000-10000	65%
	Sundargonj	105678	95423	95423	
		Website			
	Total Sanitary	544932	529160	529160	89%

Educational Institutions:

Name of Upazila	School/Madrasha/College	Number of Educational Institutions
Sadullapur		
	Primary Govt. School	300
	Junior School	18
	High School	44
	Madrasha	45
	School & College	5
	College	7
	Technical College	3
Gaibandha Sadar		
	Primary Govt. School	197
	Community Primary School	11
	Secondary School	49
	Junior School	13
	Madrasha	20
	School & College	3
	College	6
Fulchhari		
	Primary Govt. School	10
	Secondary School	12
	Junior School	4
	School & College	1
	College	5
	Technical College	1
	Madrasha	7
Shaghata		
	Primary Govt. School	155
	Community Primary School	155
	Secondary School	35
	Junior School	8
	School & College	3
	Madrasha	21
	College	5
Gobindagonj		
	Primary Govt. School	247
	Community Primary School	6

Name of Upazila	School/Madrasha/College	Number of Educational Institutions
	Kindergarten School	59
	Madrasha	64
	Secondary School	70
	Junior School	12
	College	8
Sundargonj		
	Primary Govt. School	219
	Madrasha	54
	Secondary School	62
	Junior School	20
	School & College	3
	College	12
Palashbari		
	Primary Govt. School	127
	Madrasha	22
	Secondary School	33
	Junior School	10
	School & College	1
	College	6
Gaibandha District	Total:	
	Primary Govt. School	1045
	Community Primary School	32
	Kindergarten School	59
	Secondary School	305
	Junior School	85
	Madrasha	233
	College	49
	School & College	18

Information of Educational Institutions: Source: www.gaibandha.gov.bd

Religious Institutions:

SL. No.	Upazila	Mosque/Temple/ Church	Number	Location
01	Gaibandha Sadar	Mosque	393	Union of Upazila
		Temple	64	
02	Palashbari	Mosque	297	
		Temple	77	
03	Fulchhari	Mosque	270	
		Temple	22	
04	Sadullapur	Mosque	600	
		Temple	86	
05	Shaghata	Mosque	431	
		Temple	46	
06	Gobindagonj	Mosque	609	
		Temple	102	
07	Sundargonj	Mosque	363	
		Temple	93	
Total		Mosque	2886	

SL. No.	Upazila	Mosque/Temple/ Church	Number	Location
Total		Temple	433	

Religious Congression Places (Eidgah)

Name of Upazila	Number	Location (Name of Union)
Gaibandha Sadar		
	10	Laxmipur
	11	Malibari
	14	Kuptala
	8	Sahapara
	13	Ballamjhar
	8	Ramchandrapur
	6	Badiakhali
	10	Boali
	8	Ghagoa
	16	Gidari
	12	Kholahati
	8	Mollarchar
	6	Kamarjani
Total	130	
Palashbari		
	8	Kishoregari
	8	Hossainpur
	15	Palashbari
	20	Barisal
	19	Mohadipur
	12	Betkapa
	11	Pobnapur
	5	Manoharpur
	8	Harinathpur
Total	106	
Fulchhari		
	10	Konchipara
	8	Uria
	7	Udakhali
	8	Gozaria
	8	Fulchhari
	16	Erendabari
	11	Fazlupur
Total	68	
Sadullapur		
	12	Rasulpur
	08	Naldanga
	34	Damodarpur
	26	Jamalpur
	28	Faridpur
	13	Dhaperhat
	16	Idilpur
	13	Bhathgram
	16	Banagram
	8	Kamarpara
	13	Khordakomarpur
Total	187	
Shaghata		

Name of Upazila	Number	Location (Name of Union)
	9	Padumsahar
	9	Bharatkhal
	11	Saghata
	10	Muktinagar
	4	Kachua
	3	Ghuridaha
	8	Haldia
	7	Jumarbari
	18	Kamalerpara
	5	Bonarpar
Total	84	
Gobindagonj		
	9	Kamdia
	6	Katabari
	8	Shakhahar
	10	Rajahar
	8	Sapmara
	9	Darbanta
	24	Taluk Kanupur
	31	Nakai
	10	Harirampur
	-	Rakhalburuz
	8	Fulbari
	8	Gumaniganj
	21	Kamardaha
	8	Kochasahar
	10	Shibpur
	3	Mahimaganj
	-	Shalmara
Total	173	
Sundargonj		
	36	Bamundanga
	20	Sonaroypur
	16	Tarapur
	8	Belka
	18	Dahabanda
	37	Sarbananda
	8	Dhopadanga
	11	Chhaparhati
	8	Shantiram
	35	Kanchibari
	8	Sreepur
	13	Chandipur
	10	Kapashia
	4	
Total	232	
Total of Gaibandha District	912	

Health Services:

Union	Health Institutions	Number	Location	No. of Doctor & Nurse
Gaibandha Sadar	Upazila Health Complex	02	Gaibandha Sadar	
	Union Health Sub-centre	02		
	Health & Family Welfare Centre	-		
	Community Clinic	38		
	Private Clinic	05		
Polashbari	Upazila Health Complex	01	Polashbari sadar Union	Doctor-7 & Nurse-9
	Union Health Sub-centre	05	Barisal, Hossainpur, Kishoregari, Pobnapur	
	Health & Family Welfare Centre	04	Betkapa, Hossainpur, Mohadipur, Manoharpur	
	Community Clinic	32		
	Private Clinic	-		
Fulchhari	Upazila Health Complex	01	Udakhali Union	Doctor-5 & Nurse-6
	Union Health Sub-centre	01	Konchipara,	
	Health & Family Welfare Centre	05	Konchipara, Uria, Udakhali, Erendabari, Fazlupur	
	Community Clinic	14	All union	
	Private Clinic	-		
Sadullapur	Upazila Health Complex	01		Doctor-5 & Nurse-9
	Union Health Sub-centre	06	Rasulpur, Naldanga, Faridur, Dhaperhat, Bhathgram, Khordakomarpur,	
	Health & Family Welfare Centre	10	Rasulpur, Naldanga, Faridur, Dhaperhat, Idilpur, Bhathgram, Khordakomarpur, Kamarpara	
	Community Clinic	35	All Union	
	Private Clinic	0		
Shaghata	Upazila Health Complex	01	Shaghata Sadar	Doctor-4 & Nurse-7
	Union Health Sub-centre	-	-	
	Health & Family Welfare Centre	09	one of each union	
	Community Clinic	09		
	Private Clinic	-		
Gobindagonj	Upazila Health Complex	01		Doctor-8 & Nurse-12
	Union Health Sub-centre	02	Mahimaganj, Gumaniganj	
	Health & Family Welfare Centre	13	Harirampur, Taluk Kanupur, Katabari, Rakhalburuz, Darbanta, Nakai, Shibpur, Shalmara, Gumaniganj, Kochasahar, Kamdia, Mahimaganj, Sapmara	
	Community Clinic	124	All union	
	Private Clinic	10		
Sundargonj	Upazila Health Complex	01		
	Union Health Sub-centre	08		
	Health & Family Welfare Centre	07		
	Community Clinic	60		
	Private Clinic	-		
Total of Gaibandha	Upazila Health Complex	07	7 of seven upazila	Doctor-29
	Union Health Sub-centre	24	All upazila	

District	Health & Family Welfare Centre	48	All upazila	& Nurse-34
	Community Clinic	312	All upazila	
	Private Clinic	15	Gaibandha sadar & Gobindagonj	

Source: www.gaibandha.gov.bd

Bank: Gaibandha District

Sl. No	Name of Upazila	Total	Name of Bank	Location and Number	Description about services
01	Gaibandha Sadar	6	01. Bangladesh Krishi Bank 02. Janata Bank 03. Sonali Bank 04. Agrani Bank 05. Pubali Bank 06. Grameen Bank 07. Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank 08. Rupali Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Janata Bank-1, Hat Laxmipur market, Laxmipur Union. □ Grameen Bank-1, Near Kuptala School market, Kuptala union. □ Krishi Bank-1, Near Kuptala School market, Kuptala union. □ Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank-1, Balua Bazar, Ramchandrapur union. □ Rupali Bank-1 and Grameen Bank-1, Badiakhali union. □ Grameen Bank -1, Dariapur Ghagoa. □ Gidari Union: No information □ Kholahati Union: No information □ Sonali Bank-1, Kamarjani Bazar, Kamarjani union. 	Money transactions. Money deposit and money lending. TT, DD and Pay Order and on line service facilities in Sonali Bank. FDR, MDS and DPS services available. Sonali Bank, Grameen Bank, Agrani Bank, Janata Bank and Rajshahi Krishi Bank provide services from this Upazila. Thesesbanks remain open during disaster periods. All the Banks are providing same services.
02	Sadullapur	6 Banks	Agrani Bank Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank Sonali Bank Rupali Bank Janata Bank Grameen Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Agrani Bank □ Agrani Bank Ltd – 5 Branches, at Rasulpur, Banagram, Khordakomarpur union, □ Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank-3Branches, Banagram, Kamarpara, Damodarpur, □ Sonali Bank Ltd-1Branch, Banagram union □ Rupali Bank Ltd- 1 Branch, Dhaperhat union. □ Janata Bank Ltd-1 Branch □ Grameen Bank -1 Branch Khordakomarpur 	.

Sl. No	Name of Upazila	Total	Name of Bank	Location and Number	Description about services
				union	
03	Palashbari	7	Janata Bank	Harinathpur-Talukjamia-1, Palashbari-6 (Kishoregari-3, Zamalpur-1, Giridharipur-2)	Money transactions. Money deposit and money lending. TT, DD and Pay Order and on line service facilities in Sonali Bank. FDR, MDS and DPS services available. Sonali Bank, Grameen Bank, Agrani Bank, Janata Bank and Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank provide services from this Upazila. These banks remain open during disaster periods. The local people can withdraw money sent by remittance from abroad from the Trust Bank where there is no Govt. and private banking services in the Unions. The remittance money can be withdrawn from the Western Union Booth through Post Office. The local people can also remit and withdraw money through Bikash and Dutch Bangla Bank.
04	Shaghata	14	Sonali, Rupali, Agrani, Islamia Bank, Grameen Bank, City Bank, Krishi Bank and Ansar VDP Bank and Brac Bank,	Sonali Bank-3, Rupali Bank-1, Agrani Bank-2, Islamia Bank-2, Grameen Bank-3, City Bank-1, Krishi Bank-1 and Ansar VDP Bank -1, Brac Bank, these are situated at Bonarpara Bazar, Shaghata, Padumshahar, Kamalerpara.	
05	Gabindagonj	23	Bangladesh Krishi Bank Janata Bank Sonali Bank Agrani Bank Pubali Bank Grameen Bank Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank	Sonali Bank-3, Rupali Bank-1, Janata Bank-2, Agrani Bank-2, Bangladesh Krishi Bank-1, Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank -2, Mercantile Bank-1, Mutual Trust Bank-1, Islamia Bank-2, Agrani Bank-5, City Bank-1, Standard Chartered Bank-	

Sl. No	Name of Upazila	Total	Name of Bank	Location and Number	Description about services
				1, Dutch Bangla Bank-1,	
06	Fulchhari	5	Sonali, Grameen, Agrani, Janata and Krishi Bank	Udakhali: Kalir Bazar-4 Gazaria: Folchuri Bazar-1	Money transactions. Money deposit and money lending. TT, DD and Pay Order and on line service facilities in Sonali Bank. FDR, MDS and DPS services available. Sonali Bank, Grameen Bank, Agrani Bank, Janata Bank and Rajshahi Krishi Bank provide services from this Upazila. Agrani Bank provide services in Gozaria Union. These banks remain open during disaster periods.
07	Sundargonj	12	Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank, Janata Bank, Sonali Bank, Agrani Bank, Grameen Bank,	Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank: Sundargonj-1 Branch, Domerhat-1 Branch, Dharmapru-1 Branch, Janata Bank: Mirgonj-1 Branch, Bamundanga-1 Branch, Sonali Bank: Sundargonj-1 branch, Agrani Bank: Sundargonj-1 branch, Pachpir-1 branch, Grameen Bank: Mirgonj-1 branch, Chaitantala-1 branch, Bamundanga-1 branch, Shovagonj-1 branch,	
	Total	70	70 Bank in Gaibandha District		

Source: www.gaibandha.gov.bd

Post Office: Gaibandha District

Letters dispatched and distributed from the Union level Post Offices. Sell revenue stamps. Money transfer by Money Order but money withdrawal can be done from the Upazila Sadar Post Office. Different savings scheme and different material parcel facilities are available only in Upazila Sadar Post Office.

Sl.	Upazila	Number	Location
1	Gaibandha Sadar	36	
2	Shadullapur		
01	Rasulpur	03	Mahishbandi, Chhandiapur, Gopigram
02	Naldanga	-	
03	Damodarpur	01	Bhangamor Kantanagar
04	Jamalpur	01	Boro Jamalpur
05	Faridpur	02	Ghegar Bazar and Gopigram
06	Dhaperhat	02	Dhaperhat and Bokshiganj
07	Idilpur	02	Mahipur and Motherhat

Sl.	Upazila	Number	Location
08	Bhatgram	01	Bhatgram Bazar
09	Bonagram	01	Sadullapur
10	Kamarpara	01	Kamarpara Bazar
11	Khurdo Kamarpur	02	Khurdo Kamarpur and Boro Gopalpur
	Total	16	
3	Palashbari		
01	Barisal	02	Amlagachhi, Basudebpur
02	Betkopa	01	Raoshonbagh
03	Harinathpur	01	Taluk Jamira
04	Hosenpur	01	Merirhat
05	Kishoregari	01	Kishoregari
06	Mohadipur	01	Thutiapukur
07	Monoharpur	02	Monoharpur, Halim Bazar
08	Pabnapur	04	Charerhat, Faridpur, Gopinathpur, Fakirer Hat,
09	Polashbari	01	Jamalpur
	Total	15	
4	Shaghata		
01	Kachua	03	Kuchua, Teermohan/ Ramnagar and Ulsha shonatala.
02	Ghuridaha	01	Dakbangla bazar ghuridaha.
03	Kamalerpara	02	barkona and kamalerpara bazar.
04	Muktinagar	01	Khamar Dhanarmaya
05	Bonarpara	02	Bonarpara and East Shemultair.
06	Haludia	01	Haludia bazar.
07	Varatkhali	02	Bharatkhalir and Uttar gharia.
08	Shaghata	03	Shaghata, Mungshirhat and Bharatkhalir bazar.
09	Jumarbari	01	Jumarbari bazar.
10	Padumshahar	02	Chachdatea and Nayabandhar.
	Total	18	
5	Gobindagonj		
01	Harirampur	01	Horirampur bazar
02	Talukkanpur	02	North Chaygharia and talukkanpur bazar.
03	Katabari	01	Ktakhalir bazar.
04	Rakhalburuj	02	Kazla and Amtalir bazar.
05	Fulbari	01	Fulbari.
06	Darbasta	03	Komarapur hat, Bagulagari bazar and Bishubari.
07	Nakai	02	Nakaihat and Rather bazar.
08	Shibpur	01	Sardarhat Bhitaskhalir.
09	Kocha Shahar	03	Chandpara, Ratanpur and Kochashahar bazar.
10	Shalmara	02	Jalalabad and Barpaika.
11	Gumnigonj	02	Fulpukuria and pargayara.
12	Kamdia	01	kamdia bazar.
13	Mahimagonj	02	Jagodishpur and Mahimaganj bazar.
14	Kamardaha	01	Fasitala
15	Shapmara	03	Panditpur, Shapmara and Sahebganj bazar.
16	Shakhahar	06	Rajabirat, Panditpur, Shahargachi, damgari, Dighirhat and Aligram.
17	Razahar	02	Panitalahat and Rajabirat, bazar.
	Total	35	
6	Fulchari		
01	Konchipara	01	Samitir Bazar
02	Uria	01	Gunbhorir Bazar
03	Udakhali	01	Kalitola
04	Gozaria	01	Gozaria Fulchhorir Bazar
05	Fulchari	01	Tengrakandi Bazar

Sl.	Upazila	Number	Location
06	Erendabari	01	Erendabari Bazar
07	Fazlupur	01	Khatiamari Bazar
	Total	07	
7	Sundargonj	-	-
	Total	127	

Clubs/Cultural Centres:

Sl. No.	Upazila/Union	No.	Location	If social service and development related services provided
	Palashbari			
01	Barisal	No		The Clubs of the Upazila always try to be with the people at their own initiative. They provide necessary cooperation to the people by distributing winter cloths and servesas volunteer during flood.
02	Betkapa	04	Matherhat, Muraripur, Kishnapur, Chandura.	
03	Harinathpur	No		
04	Hossainpur	04	Daulatour, Altafnagar, Shishudoho, Cherenga	
05	Kishoregari	No		
06	Mohadipur	No		
07	Monoharpur	02	Nimgachhir Bhita, Kumotpur	
08	Pabnapur	06	Chorhat, Pabnapur, Fakirerhat, Gopinathpur	
09	Palashbari	01	Nuniagari	
	Total	17		
	Fulchhari			
01	Konchipara	02	Samitir Bazar, Konchipara Bazar	Same Activities
02	Uria	-		
03	Udakhali	03	Kalir Bazar-2, Udakhali Bazar	
04	Gozaria	01	Fulchhari Bazar	
05	Fulchhari	-	-	
06	Erendabari	-	-	
07	Fazlupur	01	Khatiamari Bazar	
	Total	07		
	Shadullapur			
01	Rasulpur	03	Rasulpur, Mahishbandi, Taraf Kamal	The Clubs of the Upazila always try to be with the people at their own initiative. They provide necessary cooperation to the people by distributing winter cloths during winter and servesas volunteer during flood.
02	Naldanga	01	Naldanga Shaheed Minar	
03	Damodarpur	01	Bhangamor Kantanagar	
04	Jamalpur	-		
05	Faridpur	01	Mirpur	
06	Dhaperhat	02	Dhaperhat, Bokshiganj	
07	Idilpur	-		
08	Bhatgram	-		
09	Bonagram	02	Sadullapur	
10	Kamarpara	-		
11	Khurdo Kamarpur	-		
	Total	10		
	Shaghata			
01	Kachua	01	Kachua Idead club	There are 21 Clubs/Cultural Centres in Gobindaganj upazila. Among them 7 Clubs/Cultural Centres do social
02	Ghuridaha	06	-	
03	Kamalerpara	03	Kamalerpara Idead Club, Barkona Juba Shanghati Club, Pakurtala Janata Club,	
04	Muktinagar	03	Muktinagar Idead Club, Bhatkhali Juba shanghati Club, Shampur Janata Club.	
05	Bonarpara	03	Tepapodumshahar Juba Shanghati Club, Dimla Padumshahar Janata Club, Chakdateya Idead Club	

Sl. No.	Upazila/Union	No.	Location	If social service and development related services provided
06	Haludia	02	Bonarpara Ideal club, Raghobpur Juba Shanghati Club.	works and rest of Clubs/Cultural Centres do not perform social activities.
07	Varatkhali	03	Shaghata Ideal Club, Bharatkali Juba Shanghati Club, Bashhata Young Club.	
	Shaghata	21		
	Gobindagonj			
01	Harirampur	05	Rampura Ideal Club, Shiber Bazar Juba Shanghati Club, Haripur Satata Club, Kheyar Ghat Ekata Club, Hajir Bazar Ideal Club.	There are 49 Clubs/Cultural Centres in Gobindaganj upazila. Among them 15 Clubs/Cultural Centres do social works and rest of Clubs/Cultural Centres do not perform social activities.
02	Darbasta	04	Komarpur Ideal Club, Kalitala Juba Shanghati Club, Bagulagari Ekata Club, Bishubari Ideal Club.	
03	Kamardaha	01	Fasitala Ideal Club.	
04	Kamdia	02	Kamdia Krira Shangathan, Chalita Krira Shongstha	
05	Katabari	02	Bagda Ideal Club, Ekata Club,	
06	Kocha Shahar	05	Chochashahar Ideal Club, Ratanpur Shanghati Club and Chandpara Ekata Club.	
07	Mahimagonj	04	Mahimagonj Bandar Ideal Club, Rangpur Chinirkal Juba Shanghati Club, Kumardanga Krira Shongstha, Puntayir Ekata Club, Hajir Bazar Ideal Club.	
08	Nakai	06	Nakaihat Ideal Club, Patoya Juba Shanghati Club, Rather Bazar Young Club, Pogail Ekata Club, Dhankhunja Ideal Club and Purandaha Shitalgram Star Club,	
09	Rakhalburuj	04	Rakhalburuj Ideal Club, Dharmapur Ekata Young Club, Lontala Samabay Samiti, Madardaha Ekata Club.	
10	Rajahar	05	Probhurampur Ideal club, Shiberbazar Juba Shanghati Club, Banesshar Satata Club, Rajahar Ekata Club, Beurgram Ideal Club.	
11	Shakhahar	01	Shakhahar Ideal Club.	
12	Shalmara	02	Damgacha Benifit Club, Hiyatpur Ideal Club, Shalma Juba Unnayan Shapla Club, Shakhahati Jana Kallayan Club.	
13	Shapmara	01	Shapmara Ideal Club.	
14	Shibpur	03	Uttar Shalagari Samabay Samiti, Sardarhat Samabay Samiti and Malangcho Answer BDP Club.	
15	Talukkanpur	04	Talukkanupur Ideal Club, Chandipur Juba Shanghati Club, Sundayal Janata Club Katakali Balia Bazar Ideal Club.	
	Total	49		
	Sundargonj	-		
	Total	104		

NGOs/Voluntary Organizations:

Sl No.	NGO	Wheather work in disaster	What they do	Benefi ary No.	Project Period
	Shaghata				
01	Gram Bikash Kendra	yes	Disaster Risk Reduction	6278	1/1/08 to 1/12/2014
02	GUK	yes	Monga Elemination	6569	1/1/10 to 1/1/2014

03	SKS	yes	Identify the people at Risk	10867	1/6/11 to 30/6/2014
04	BRAC	yes	Disaster Risk Reduction	5897	1/1/10 to 30/8/2014
05	C.C.D.B	yes	Monga Elemination	6897	1/1/11 to 31/12/2015
06	R.D.R.S	yes	School Based Education	6850	1/1/11 to 31/12/2015
	Gobindagonj				
01	Gram Bikash Kendra	yes	Disaster Risk Reduction	7270	1/1/09 to 1/12/13
02	GUK	yes	Monga Elemination	8560	1/1/10 to 31/12/13
03	UST	yes	Identify the people at Risk	12864	1/6/11 to 30/6/13
04	R.D.R.S	yes	Disaster Risk Reduction	7867	1/1/10 to 31/12/13
05	C.C.D.B	yes	Monga Elemination	8597	1/1/11 to 31/12/14
06	BRAC	yes	Women Rights & Micro-credit	6483	1/1/10 to 31/12/13
07	SKS	yes	Women Rights & Micro-credit	7850	1/1/11 to 31/12/14

Playground:

Upazila/Union	No.	Location	If can be utilized during any disaster, how etc.
Gaibandha			
Palashbari			
Barisal	01	Basudebpur	Yes, relief distribution activities conducted during disaster.. Many people take refuge in the tents on the grounds as temporary shelte during destroying housesby yclones / tornados.
Betkapa	03	Krishnapur, Muraripur, Satarpara	
Harinathpur	05	Ward Nos.1,3,7,8 & 2	
Hossainpur	01	Kadamtoli	
Kishoregari	01	Kishoregari	
Mohadipur	No		
Monoharpur	02	Halimbazar, Kazirbazar	
Pabnapur	01	Moymondpur, Fakirhat	
Palashbari	02	Govt. College field, S.M.School field	
Total	16		
Fulchhari			
Konchipara	01	Academy School field	Yes, relief distribution activities conducted during disaster
Uria			
Udakhali	01	Udakhali High School field	
Gozaria	01	Pilot School field	
Fulchari	-		
Erendabari	-		
Fazlupur	-		
Total	3		
Shadullapur			
Rasulpur	01	Rasulpur	Yes, relief distribution activities conducted during disaster. No flood water can enter the play grounds easily due to its high situation. Many people take refuge on the grounds as temporary shelter.
Naldanga	02	Naldanga Degree College Play ground, Umesh Chandra High School Play ground	
Damodarpur	03	Niamatnagar, Bhangamor, Damodarpur	
Jamalpur	No	-	
Faridpur	01	Ghegar Bazar	
Dhaperhat	04	Nizpara, Bokshiganj, Dhaperhat-2	
Idilpur	01	Kunzo Mohipur	
Bhatgram	01	Bhatgram High School Play ground	
Bonagram	01	Sadullapur	
Kamarpara	01	Madhya Hatbamuni	
Khurdo Kamarpur	02	Dholbhanga, Khurdo Kamarpur	
Total	17		
Shaghata			
Kachua	04	Kuchua, Teermohan/ Ramnagar and Ulsha	Two playgrounds are being used

Upazila/Union	No.	Location	If can be utilized during any disaster, how etc.
		shonatala.and Osmanerbari etc.৩	during disaster. Disaster affected people and domestic animals take shelter at playgrounds. Other All playgrounds overflow by flood water.
Ghuridaha	04	Battala, Ghuridaha, Jharabarsha, Jadurtai, etc.	
Kamalerpara	06	kamalerpara, Barkona, Falia, Jalaltair, Koichora and Shilmaner Para etc	
Muktinagar	06	Muktinagar, Kachuarhat, Khamar Dhanarmoya, Kukhatair, Beltoili, Chacchokia etc.	
Bonarpara	01	Banarpara	
Haludia	03	Gobidopur, bara and nalchia etc.	
Shaghata	04	Shaghata, Kachua, Mungshirhat, North Jogipara etc.	
Padumshahar	04	Chakdatea, Tepapodumshahar, Nayabandar, Dimlapadumshahar etc.	
Total	৩২		
Gobindagonj			
Harirampur	06	Ramchandrapur, Corgacha, Rampara, Sonaidanga, Baukanthapur, Taluksonadanga.	All playgrounds are being used in disaster
Talukkanpur	05	Narichagari, Talukkanupur, , Taltala, Jamalpur, South Chayagharia etc.	
Katabari	06	Bagda, Begunbari, Kathalbari, Nachirabad, Maligoan and Ashkurai etc.	
Rakhalburuj	04	Chachmakra, Lontala, Rakhalburujand Harinathpur etc.	
Fulbari	04	Fulbari, Bara satail batail, Bara Sohagi, Koagari, Krishnopur etc.	
Darbasta	04	kalitala, Bishubari, Maria and bagulagari, etc.	
Nakai	04	Nakaihat, ratherbazar, Sheetaltala and Pogail.	
Shibpur	04	-	
Kocha Shahar	03	Kocha Shahar Chandpara, Bunatala etc.	
Shalmara	04	Shalmara, Kalakata, Hamchapur, Buraburi, Pacharia etc.	
Gumnigonj	06	Krishnopur, Pargayara, Balubhara, Ghuga, Kalitala, Kaiyagong etc	
Kamdia	04	Kamdia, Kacharchara, Dhighirhat, Chachmanikpur etc.	
Mahimagonj	05	Mahimagonj Bandar, Mahimgonj High School, Rangpur Sugar mil, Kumardanga, Mahimgonj Collage math etc.	
Kamardaha	04	Chaprigonj, Barna Akub, Mahanagar etc.	
Shapmara	04	Shapmara, Sahebgonj, Panditpur and madanpur	
Shakhahar	5	Shargachi, Shakhahar, Boiragirhat, Dhighirhat and Aligram	
Razahar	03	Panitalahat, Rajabirat and Banesshar	
Total	75		
Sundargonj			
Total	143		

Grave yard/ Creamation place:

Upazila	Graveyard/Creamation Place	How many	Where (Name of union)	Wheather above flood level
Gaibangha Sadar	Graveyard	10	Laxmipur	
	Graveyard	02	Malibari	
	Graveyard	05	Kuotala	
	Graveyard	03	Shahapara	
	Graveyard	200	Ballamjhar	
	Graveyard	10	Ramchandrapur	
	Graveyard	04	Badiakhali	
	Graveyard	10	Boali	
	Graveyard	01	Ghagoa	
	Graveyard		Gidari	
	Graveyard	02	Kholahati	
	Graveyard	02	Mollar Char	
	Graveyard	03	Kamarjani	
Total		252		
Palashbari	Graveyard	20	Barisal	
	Graveyard	02	Betkapa	
	Graveyard	06	Harinathpur	
	Graveyard	10	Hossainpur	
	Graveyard	10	Kiskoregari	
	Graveyard	12	Mohadipur	
	Graveyard	08	Monoharpur	
	Graveyard	10	Pabnapur	
	Graveyard	01	Palashbari	
Total		80		
Fulchuri	Graveyard	16	Kanchipara	
	Graveyard	11	Uria	
	Graveyard		Udakhali	
	Graveyard	08	Gazakhali	
	Graveyard	18	Fulchari	
	Graveyard		Erendabari	
	Graveyard	14	Fazlupur	
Total		67		
Sadullapur		-	Rasulpur	
	Graveyard	03	Naldanga	
	Graveyard	01	Damodarpur	
	Graveyard	09	Jamalpur	
	Graveyard	450	Faridpur	
	Cremation place	07	Faridpur	
	Graveyard	02	Dhaperhat	
	Graveyard	-	Idilpur	
	Graveyard	-	Bhatgram	
	Graveyard	04	Banogram	
	Graveyard	10	Kamarpara	
	Graveyard	01	Kord Kamarpur	
Total		499		
Total		07		
Shaghata	Cremation place	01	Padumshahar	
	Graveyard		Bharatkali	
	Graveyard	06	Shaghata	
	Graveyard	18	Muktinagar	
	Graveyard		Kachua	

Upazila	Graveyard/Crema tion Place	How many	Where (Name of union)	Wheather above flood level
	Graveyard		Ghuridaha	
	Graveyard	13	Haldia	
	Graveyard	45	Jumarbari	
	Graveyard	10	Kamalerbari	
	Graveyard	02	Bonarpara	
Total	Crema tion place	01		
Total	Graveyard	95		
Graveyard	Graveyard	06	Kandia	
	Graveyard	06	Katabari	
	Graveyard	10	Shakahar	
	Graveyard	23	Razahar	
	Graveyard	16	Shapmara	
	Graveyard	-	Darbasta	
	Graveyard	10	Talukkanpur	
	Graveyard	08	Nakai	
	Graveyard		Harirampur	
	Graveyard		Rakhalburuz	
	Graveyard		Fulbari	
	Graveyard		Gumanigonj	
	Graveyard		Kamardaha	
	Graveyard	10	Kochashahar	
	Graveyard		Shibpur	
	Graveyard	03	Mahimagonj	
	Graveyard		Shalmara	
Total		92		
Sundargonj	Graveyard	01	Bamandanga	
	Crema tion place	01		
	Graveyard	10	Sonaraypur	
	Graveyard	03	Tarapur	
	Graveyard	10	Belka	
	Graveyard	08	Dahabanda	
	Graveyard		Sarbananda	
	Graveyard		Ramjiban	
	Graveyard	10	Dhopadanga	
	Graveyard		Saparhati	
	Graveyard		Shamitaram	
	Graveyard		Kanchibari	
	Graveyard	08	Chandipur	
	Graveyard		Kapashia	
	Graveyard	08	Haripur	
Total	Graveyard	50		
	Crema tion place	01		
Total	Graveyard	1135		
Total	Crema tion place	09		

Communication:

Sl. No.	Union	Transports	Number
	Palashbari		
01	Kishoregari	The transports from Upazila to Union are: Bus, C.N.G. Autoickshaw etc.	Bus-, C.N.G.-25, Autorickshaw/Van-55
02	Palashbari	The transports from Upazila to	Bus-10, C.N.G.-45, Autorickshaw

Sl. No.	Union	Transports	Number
		Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	35, Votvoti-40
03	Hossainpur	The transports from Upazila to Union are: C.N.G. Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Bus-3, Votvoti-20 C.N.G.-28, utorickshaw- 5,
04	Barisal	The transports from Upazila to Union are: C.N.G. , Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	C.N.G.-30, Autorickshaw-25, Wooden Body-30
05	Monoharpur	The transports from Upazila to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	C.N.G.-15, Autorickshaw-18, Wooden Body-25
06	Mohadipur	The transports from Upazila to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Van-40, Autorickshaw-30, Wooden Body-15
07	Betkapa	The transports from Upazila to Union are: C.N.G. Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Bus-5, Autorickshaw-30, Van-40,
08	Harinathpur	The transports from Upazila to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Van-50, Wooden Body-30CNG-30, Autorickshaw-40,
09	Pabnapur	The transports from Upazila to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Van- 26 Wooden Body-28, CNG-15, Autorickshaw- 35,
	Fulchhari		
	Erendabari	Van, Horse carriage, Boat	Van-15, Horse carriage-07, Boat-10, Total-32
	Fazlupur	Van, Horse carriage, Boat	Van-5, Horse carriage-05, Boat-6, Total-16
	Fulchori	Van, Horse carriage, Boat	Van-10, Horse carriage-06, Boat-10, Total-26
	Udakhali	Van, Horse carriage, Autorickshaw, CNG Wooden Body (run by shallow machine)	Van-50, Wooden Body(run by shallow machine-40, Autorickshaw-35, CNG-08, Total:133
	Uria	Van, Autorickshaw, Boat, Wooden Body (run by shallow machine)	Van-20, Wooden Body(run by shallow machine-15, Autorickshaw-05, Boat-03, Total:43
	Konchipara	Van, Autorickshaw, Wooden Body (run by shallow machine)	Van-45, Wooden Body(run by shallow machine-20, Autorickshaw-20, Total:85
	Gozaria	Van, Autorickshaw, Wooden Body (run by shallow machine)	Van-48, Wooden Body (run by shallow machine-10, Autorickshaw-15, Boat-05, Total:78
	Sadullapur		
01	Sadullapur	The transports from District to Upazila are: Bus, C.N.G. Autorickshaw	Bus-5, Autorickshaw-20, C.N.G.-25,
02	Rasulpur	The transports from Upazila to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Autorickshaw-20, Rickshaw-15, Wooden Body-45, Van-35,
03	Naldanga	The transports from Upazila to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	C.N.G.-12, Autorickshaw-20, Rickshaw-15, Wooden Body-45, Van-35,
04	Damodarpur	The transports from Upazila to Union are: C.N.G. , Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw,	C.N.G.-12, Autorickshaw-15, Rickshaw-12, Wooden Body-40, Van-40,

Sl. No.	Union	Transports	Number
		Wooden body etc.	
05	Jamalpur	The transports from Upazola to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Autorickshaw-25, Rickshaw-25, Wooden Body-55, Van-60
06	Faridpur	The transports from Upazola to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Autorickshaw-25, Rickshaw-20, Wooden Body-45, Van-65,
07	Dhaperhat	The transports from Upazola to Union are: C.N.G. , Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	550
08	Idilpur	The transports from Upazola to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Autorickshaw-20, Rickshaw-25, Wooden Body-40 Van-65,
09	Bhatgram	The transports from Upazola to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	
10	Bonagram	The transports from Upazola to Union are: C.N.G. , Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	C.N.G.-15, Autorickshaw-35, Van-50, Rickshaw-35, Wooden Body-40
11	Kamarpara	The transports from Upazola to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Autorickshaw-25, Rickshaw-20, Wooden Body-42, Van-55,
12	Khurdo Kamarpur	The transports from Upazola to Union are: Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Autorickshaw-25, Rickshaw-20, Wooden Body-42, Van-55,
Shaghata			
		The transports from Upazila to Union are: Tempu, Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body, Nochiman, Boat, CNG, etc.	Tempu-220, Autorickshaw / CNG-36 Rickshaw-520 , Van-770 Nochiman-230, Boat -22, ☞ Tralar-08.
Gobindagonj			
		The transports from Upazola to Union are: Bus, Autorickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body Railway etc.	Bus-08, Tempu-275, Autorickshaw -140, CNG-152 Rickshaw – 7185, Van-7616 Nochiman-492 Boat -42, Tralar-5
Sundargonj			
		The transports from Upazola to Union are: Auto-rickshaw, Van, Rickshaw, Wooden body etc.	Bus-35, Tempu-20, Autorickshaw -140, CNG-152 Rickshaw – 115, Van-2130, Nochiman-1456 ৪৯২৫, Boat -25,

Forest and Aforstation:

In Gaibandha district there no such mentionable forest or aforstation:

1.4.3 Weather & Climate:

Trend of Rainfall:

In Gaibandha district rainfall almost seem to be as usual. In Rainy Season rainfall is a bit heavier and frequent. In summer, rainfall sometimes comes Norwester and Cyclones alongwith hailstorm. But in winter no rainfall occurs. In the Spring sometimes there is no rain, then draught occurs, rivers, canals, ponds beels, dry up. Cultivation of crops become difficult for farmers, many trees and fishes dies because of the draught.

Temperature:

In Gaibandha district In summer and rainy season average highest temperature has been recorded as 34-36 degrees and lowest temperature as 24-25 degrees. And in the winter this temperature becomes 28-30 as highest and 8-10 as lowest. Due to effect of Climate change the temperature has become a bit higher than the past and in winter sometimes the temperature becomes as low as 4-5 degrees because of the cold waves. For this cold waves sometimes poor people dies and hampers the crop production.

Underground Water Level:

The underground water in all the upazila are is not same level. If in one upazila water level is somewhere available at 35-40 ft under the ground, again somewhere it is found at 85-90 ft. lower level. But no significant changes have been observed compared to water level in the past; the water level was almost the same as it is observed presently. In the dry season water level go down considerably; varing the upazila to upazila and place to place it goes down to 85-90 ft and sometimes it is found that it went down upto 155-160 ft in dry season. This time shallow Machine and tubewell do not work for lifting water. That is why in Gaibandha people face severe scarcity of water for drinking, cooking and irrigation purpose.

1.4.4 Others**Land and its Uses:**

Sl.	Upazila	Total land area	Cultivable	Non-cultivable	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four crops	% of residential area
01	Gaibandha Sadar	80075.79 acre	50877.79 acre	29198 acre	10312 acre	25924.79 acre	14262.00 acre	45 acre	12%
02	Sadullapur	56335	46683	9652	18393	18799	9483	-	17%
03	Palashbari	49884	41984	5000	12931	22373	6660	-	16%
04	Shaghata	57086 acre	44600 acre	1128 acre	1500 acre	31250 acre	11850 acre	-	7%
05	Gobindagonj	46503 hectare	37600 hectare	928 hectare	3650 hectare	21320 hectare	12250 hectare	1050 hectare	7%
06	Fukchuri	30112	26161	3951	12306	12077	1782		13%
07	Sundergonj	33638.99 hectare	33234.09 hectare	404.9 hectare	4084.46 hectare	24689.60 hectare	4460 hectare	-	14%
	Total								

Agriculture and Food:

Sl. No.	Upazila	Main Crops	Production Quantity	Damage-loss information	Major Foods	Food Habit
01	Gaibandha Sadar					
02	Sadullapur					
03	Palashbari	Paddy, Jute, Wheat	99631 M.T.		Paddy, Wheat, Corn, Potato	Rice, Fish, Bread, etc.
04	Shaghata	Paddy, Jute, Wheat, corn, mastered, Potato, Sugarcane, Vegetable, etc.	Production per Bigha: Rice: 30-35 mond Wheat: 15-20 “ Potato: 50-55 “ Corn: 25-30 “	Flood, River Erosion, Draught & Cyclone damages crops severely.	Rice, Fish, Bread, Potato	One time Bread, 2 times rice with fish and vegetables;
05	Gobindagonj	Paddy, Jute, Wheat, corn, mastered, Potato, Sugarcane, Vegetable, etc.	Production per Bigha: Rice: 30-35 mond Wheat: 15-20 “ Potato: 50-55 “ Corn: 25-30 “	Flood, River Erosion, Draught & Cyclone damages crops severely.	Rice, Fish, Bread, Potato	One time Bread, 2 times rice with fish and vegetables;
06	Fukchuri	Paddy, Jute,	59191 M.T.		Rice, Fish,	

Sl. No.	Upazila	Main Crops	Production Quantity	Damage-loss information	Major Foods	Food Habit
		Wheat, Chilli, etc.			Bread, Potato	
07	Sundergonj	Paddy, Jute, Wheat, corn, mastered, Potato, Sugarcane, Vegetable, etc.				
	Total					

River:

Sl. No.	Upazila	No.	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Gaibandha Sadar	4	Fish are available in the river; River water can be used for irrigation; Can be used for household works.	In Rainy Season river water rises and over flow sides of it and flooded the nearby areas. It makes the River Erosion and causes problem to people. In dry season Boats cannot ply in the river and creates communication problem. It creates irrigation problem in dry season & hampers crop production.
2	Sadullapur	3	Fish are available in the river; River water can be used for irrigation; Can be used for household works.	In Rainy Season river water rises and over flow sides of it and flooded the nearby areas. It makes the River Erosion and causes problem to people. In dry season Boats cannot ply in the river and creates communication problem. It creates irrigation problem in dry season & hampers crop production.
3	Palashbari	2	Fish are available in the river; River water can be used for irrigation; Can be used for household works.	In Rainy Season river water rises and over flow sides of it and flooded the nearby areas. It makes the River Erosion and causes problem to people. In dry season Boats cannot ply in the river and creates communication problem. It creates irrigation problem in dry season & hampers crop production.
4	Shaghata	5	Fish are available in the river; River water can be used for irrigation; Can be used for household works.	In Rainy Season river water rises and over flow sides of it and flooded the nearby areas. It makes the River Erosion and causes problem to people. In dry season Boats cannot ply in the river and creates communication problem. It creates irrigation problem in dry season & hampers crop production.
5	Gobindagonj	6	Fish are available in the river; River water can be used for irrigation; Can be used for household works.	Flood and river erosion is caused by rivers that damages the houses , trees, crops institutions and disrupts communication system.
6	Fukchuri	2	Fish are available in the river; River water can be used for irrigation; Can be used for household works.	Flood and river erosion is caused by rivers that damages the houses , trees, crops institutions and disrupts communication system.
7	Sundergonj	3	Fish are available in the river; River water	In Rainy Season river water rises and over flow sides of it and flooded the nearby areas. It

Sl. No.	Upazila	No.	Advantages	Disadvantages
			can be used for irrigation; Can be used for household works.	makes the River Erosion and causes problem to people. In dry season Boats cannot ply in the river and creates communication problem. It creates irrigation problem in dry season & hampers crop production.
Total		5		

Pond:

Sl. No.	Union	No.	Used for	Benefits	Brief Description
01	Gaibandha Sadar	2828	Fish Cultivation and household use	No. of Ponds:20986 Fish Farm: 64. Fish fry production farm: 223. Gov. Ponds: 72.	Private: 207885; Gov. -30; Institutions: 17; Upazila Nursery Pond: 154; Private Hatchery: 60; Yeary fish need:4070.55 M.T.; Yeary fish production: 2842.23 M.T.;
02	Sadullapur	4347			
03	Palashbari	598			
04	Shaghata	1307			
05	Gobindagonj	6227			
06	Fukchuri	825			
07	Sundergonj	4854			
Total		20986			

Canals:

Sl. No.	Upazila	No.	Advantages	Disadvantages	Brief Description
01	Gaibandha Sadar	06	Water of canals is used for irrigation; Fish is available in canals; Livestocks can be washed; On the sides of the canals fruit and wood trees can be planted;	Tidal water may enter the canals and may damage crops and seedlings;	Canals of Jumarbari, Daldalia, Halencha, Kalpani, Nalsia, Bera, Jaitala, Kaichra, Charpara, Jhigapara, Satalia- Length: 90 Km. Canal – Vebra, Vita Shakhail, Shonatala, Majhar, Bera, Korgasa, Jhaulapara, Kutipara, Naodanga; Length: 90 km.
02	Sadullapur	09			
03	Palashbari	14			
04	Shaghata	28			
05	Gobindagonj	14			
06	Fukchuri	01			
07	Sundergonj	21			
Total		78			

Beel:

Sl. No.	Upazila	No.	Use	Benefits
01	Gaibandha Sadar	06	Fish is available in beels; Crop cultivation; Grass feeding of Livestocks;	
02	Sadullapur	49		
03	Palashbari	24		
04	Shaghata	65		
05	Gobindagonj	70		
06	Fukchuri	16		
07	Sundergonj	15		
Total		140		

Chapter – 2: Disaster, Hazard & Risks

2.1 Overall History of Disasters of Gaibandha District

Major Hazards of Gaibandha District are Flood, River Erosion, Cyclone, Draught and Cold Wave. Some upazilas are more affected by flood than others. Some upazilas are highly affected by river erosion. Some upazilas are more affected by Draught and Cold Wave. Flood occurs in the Bengali month of Asar, Sraban, Bhadra and Aswin. Heavy rainfall, flash flood and due to natural reasons flood occurs. It was recorded that the height of the flood water in the past was upto 12 – 15 ft in Gaibandha District, within 3-5 days the whole area was flooded and went under water. The flood lasted and stayed for 25-30 days. Flood water and Kal Baishakhi came from South-West and North- East. River erosion usually occurs in the month of Ashar, Srabon, Bhadra, Aswin and Kartik. The cause of river erosion is the river wave and current of the river. Draught occurs in the months of Falgun, Chaitra and Baishakh; Norwester in the months of Baishakh and Cold Wave in Paush-Magh. Hazards made lots of losses to people, it destroyed houses, disrupted communication, caused deaths to people and livestock, damaged the source of safe water, people become shelterless and institutions were damaged.

Estimated Loss Occured: It was estimated that due to flood the loss was about Tk. 77 crore 15 lac; River erosion Tk. 231 crore 10 lac; Norwester Tk 8 crore 95 lac; Cold wave Tk 4 crore 47 lac and Draught made loss amounting to Tk.4 crore 95 lac occurred during the past years.

Brief description of some recent Hazards: 1998, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2012 river erosion; 1998, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013 flood; 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012 Kalbaishakhi; 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2013 draught; and 2005, 2011, 2012 and 2013 cold wave. Due to these Hazards and Calamities people of the District were in distress situation, they lost their houses and crops, there was scarcity of drinking water, communication was disrupted, some lost lives and livestock, many people were shelterless, many institutions were damaged.

Upazila	Hazard	Year	Amount of loss in Tk.	Damaged sectors/items
Gaibandha Sadar	Kalbaishakhi	23-04-2005	30,75,000	Houses, crops, trees, institutions, roads, livestock, birds, etc.
	Flood	07-09-2008	39,95,127	Houses, crops, roads, livestock, birds, etc.
Sadullapur	Kalbaishakhi	23-04-2005	45,00,000	Houses, crops, trees, institutions, roads, livestock, birds, etc.
	Tornado	20-03-2005	1,30,00,000	Houses, crops, trees, institutions, roads, livestock, birds, etc.
Palashbari	Flood	16-10-2005	18,00,000	Houses, crops, roads, livestock, birds, etc.
Sundargonj	Flood, River Erosion, Draught, Kalbashakhi, Cold Wave.	1998, 2005 & 2012	In Belka union 3410 homestead were flooded and amount of estimated loss was 1 crore 82 lac.	14 school play playground were flooded: In ward no. 1 Baktibir Char Reg. Primary school. In ward no. 2 Char B. Rahim gov. Primary school & Sharaer Pat gov. Primary school In ward no. 4 Panchanon private Primary school In ward no. 5 Mandolpara private Primary school In ward no. 6 Char Belka gov. Primary school Purba Kisamat Nurani Hafizia Madrasha. In ward no. 7 Battali Dakhil Madrasha No.1 gov. Primary school In ward no. 8 Begunbari govt. primary school Choumuhani govt. primary school Mojidpara girls high school

				In ward no. 9 Zahurul Haq Sardar High School Taluk Belka govt. primary school 6000-7000 students had to suffer from studies during the flood. 3176 families of Belka union suffered from loss of approximately Tk. 6 lacs as seedbed of 1580 acres went under flood water and damaged. Crops of 2000 acres of 400 families of Belka union were damaged and the loss were about 15 lacs Taka.
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2.2 Hazards of the District

Hazards	Priority
1. River erosion	1. Flood
2. Flood	2. River erosion
3. Drought	3. Norwester
4. Norwester	4. Drought
5. Heavy rainfall	5. Cold wave
6. Cold wave	6. Heavy rainfall

2.3 Description of Different Hazards, its present & Future Picture:

1. Flood:

Gaibandha is a affected District. Here, flood continues from the month of Ashar to the month of Kartik. As a result agriculture, Fisheries, infrastructure, housing, education, communication etc. sectors are massively affected. Crops cannot be cultivated for sand siltation deposit on the cultivable lands. Although the flood is a regular incidence in the area but the floods in 1998, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011 & 2013 were severe and most damaging.

2. River Erosion:

In Gaibandha district, each of its upazila more or less is being affected by river erosion. Every year it continues. River erosion take place in the Bangal month of Ashar to Ashsin. Due to river erosion crops, houses, roads, trees etc. are engulfed massively by river Fuljor. For which hamper food production, made people shelterless and affects environment. In order to reduce the effect of river erosion gov. is needed to construct -embankment by using blocks, divert the river flow by dredging and construct T-embankment to reduce the water level during the flood otherwise the communication with other places will be disrupted and houses will be engulfed river. River erosion occurs every year but it caused much damage in the following years: 1998, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 & 2013

3. Norwester/ Kalbashakhi:

Norwester causes huge loss/damages in Gaibandha district. It continues throughout the month of Baishakh. Due to Kalbashakhi, agricultural crops, houses, roads, trees, etc. are massively damaged in the area. It hampers food production, make people shelterless and affects environment considerably. As such more and more trees should be planted around the homesteads and both sides of the roads to bring about changes in the weather and environment. The Kalbashakhi of 2008, 2009, 2011 & 2012 caused severe damage of the district.

4. Draught:

Draught in Gaibandha district is very severe. Draught usually occurs in the months of Falgun-Chaitra and Baishakh. Due to draught no rainfall occurs and temperature rises to extreme; and for this people suffers, crops cannot be cultivated, canals and beels dry up and fishes die. Draught affected Shaghata severely in 2003, 2009 & 2013 and Gabindagonj 2003, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 & 2013.

5. Cold Wave:

In each and every year Cold Wave become severe in Gaibandha district. Cold Wave usually blows from the north in the month of Paush-Magh. Cold Wave gives trouble to the poor people, damages crops and sometimes people die. It becomes comparatively more damaging for Gobindagonj upazila. The Cold Wave severely affects Gobindagonj in year 2003, 2004, 2009, 2011 & 2012 and at Shaghata in 2005, 2011, 2012 & 2013.

5. Cyclone:

Sometimes cyclone hit Gaibandha district. Cyclone usually hit in the month of Baisakh-Jaistha. Cyclone makes severe damage to agricultural crops, houses, schools-colleges, roads and trees. As a result people become homeless; communication and environment is disrupted. In Gaibandha cyclone hit in the year 2001, 2003, 2007, 2010 and 2013; and make lots of damages.

6. Deposit of Sand Crop Land:

Gaibandha is a Flood affected district. Due to flood and river erosion sand is deposited on the lands. Sand deposit hampers the agricultural crop production. Because of the sand deposit on land in 2007 & 2009 losses in production was very high and that made stop of crop cultivation in 300-350 acres of land.

2.4 Endangerment and Surviving Capacity:

Hazard	Risks	Capacity
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ It damages crops.□ Thatched houses are severely damaged.□ Flood water damages shops and stock items of Bazar, that the traders suffer.□ Day labourers do not get work.□ Flood damages roads, culverts, bridges.□ Communication is disrupted. It becomes troublesome.□ School, College, Madrasa go under water, its infrastructures are damaged, studies of the students are hampered.□ River banks, low lands and char land go under flood water and people are in serious danger condition.□ Graveyards of the district are sunk under water.□ During flood children, disables, old people and pregnant mothers fall in much risky condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• During flood different organizations undertake awareness programs for the children, disables and elderly persons.• There are opportunities for planting flood endurable trees on both sides of the embankments and roads.• There is opportunity to make blocks to prevent river erosion.• There are opportunities to construct embankments.• There are opportunities to rehabilitate distressed people to safe lands.• There are opportunities to construct houses, roads, different infrastructures, graveyards, playgrounds above the flood level.
River erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Homesteads demolished under river water.□ Houses, schools, colleges, madrasa, masjid and other different infrastructures are lost into deep under river water.□ Crop lands are lost into river water.□ Roads, Bridges, culverts are engulfed by river erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The upazila has T-embankment to prevent river erosion.• Water Development Board takes measures to prevent river erosion.• To prevent river erosion there is opportunity to make blocks on the sides of the rivers.• Dredging has been made to accelerate the navigability of rivers and canals.• Embankment can be made strong planting trees on the sides of it and making repair of it.• There is room to make new embankments.
kalbaishakhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Trees are affected.□ Homesteads are damaged.□ Crops are also damaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To create more afforestation by upazila Forest Department.• Renovate the thatched houses with strong Pillars as preventive measure.• There are opportunities to make all infrastructure as endurable to cyclone and kalbaishakhi.
Cold Wave	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Crops are affected□ Trees are also affected.□ Living becomes troublesome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cold Wave is an effect of climate change. There is scope for afforestation planting trees.• Upazila has the scope for arranging warm cloths to fight against the Cold Wave.

2.5 Most Risk Prone Area

Hazard	Most Risk Prone area	Causes of Risks	No. of people at Risk
River erosion	Shaghata, Fulchuri, Sundagonj	River area, through these upazils river Tista and Brahmaputra are flowing.	About 30,670 families.
Flood	Shaghata, Fulchuri, Sundagonj	River area, through these upazils river Tista and Brahmaputra are flowing.	About 30,670 families.
Draught	Shaghata, Fulchuri, Sundagonj, Gaibandha Sadar, Gobindagonj, Palashbari, Sadullapur	Due to Climate Change and deforestation.	
Cyclone	Shaghata, Fulchuri, Sundagonj, Gaibandha Sadar, Gobindagonj, Palashbari, Sadullapur	Due to Climate Change and deforestation.	
Kakbaisakhi	Shaghata, Fulchuri, Sundagonj, Gaibandha Sadar, Gobindagonj, Palashbari, Sadullapur	Due to Climate Change and deforestation.	
Cold Wave	Shaghata, Fulchuri, Sundagonj, Gaibandha Sadar, Gobindagonj, Palashbari, Sadullapur	Due to Climate Change and deforestation.	

2.6 Major Sectors of Development Plan

Sectors	Detailed Description	Coordination with disaster Risk Reduction
Agriculture	<p>Sadullapur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Sadullapur upazila Cold Wave can severely affect crop cultivation (Aman paddy, spring harvest, jujube, guava, vegetables) of 3,100 acres out of 46683 acres of land if it occur to happen like 2012. □ Because of the Draught, in Sadullapur upazila, cultivation of 1800 acres out of 46683 acres of crop land might be hampered. □ In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaisakhi hit like 2005 that might severely affect crop cultivation (Aman paddy, spring harvest, jujube, guava, vegetables) of 2400 acres out of 46683 acres of crop land. □ If Flood like 1996 occurs in Sadullapur upazila then 4304 acres out of 46683 acres of crop land may be affected. <p>Palashbari:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Palashbari upazila if Flood occurs like 2005 that might severely affect crop cultivation of Kishoregari, Hossainpur, Harinathpur, Mahadipur union (Aman paddy, spring harvest, jujube, guava, vegetables) of 1223 acres out of 23255 acres of crop land. □ In Palashbari upazila if Kalbaisakhi hit that might severely affect crop cultivation (Aman paddy, spring harvest, jujube, guava, vegetables) of 2500 acres of crop land. □ Because of the Draught, in 9 unions of Palashbari upazila, cultivation of 7000 acres out of 46683 acres of crop land might be hampered. □ In Palashbari upazila Cold Wave can severely affect crop cultivation of 4500 acres out of 7500 acres of land if it occur to happen like 2011 & 2012. <p>Fulchuri:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rain water is used for production of Aman seedlings. ▪ Supply of root-cutting of fruit trees. ▪ Use of organic – Fertilizer in the crop land. ▪ Before storm and draught matured paddy will be engraved under earth. ▪ Embankments have to be made strong and improve drainage system. ▪ Ensure dredging of canals and irrigation work.

Sectors	Detailed Description	Coordination with disaster Risk Reduction
	<p>□ In Fulchuri upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 that might severely affect crop cultivation of Fazlupur, Uria, Fulchuri, Gazaria, Erendabari, udakhali union (Aman paddy, spring harvest, jujube, guava, vegetables) of 5870 acres out of 22040 acres of crop land.</p> <p>□ In Fulchuri upazila if River erosion occurs like 2012 that might severely affect crop cultivation of Gazaria, Uria, Kanchipara union of 3800 acres and 254 acres can be demolished under river water.</p> <p>□ In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaisakhi hit like 2011 that might severely affect crop cultivation of Fazlupur, Uria, Fulchuri, Gazaria, Erendabari, udakhali (Aman paddy, spring harvest, jujube, guava, vegetables) of 3589 acres out of 26161 acres of crop land.</p> <p>□ In Palashbari upazila Cold Wave can severely affect crop cultivation of 3521 acres of land if it occur to happen like 2009.</p> <p>Shaghata:</p> <p>□ In Shaghata upazila Flood of 2007 affected 2706 families of Haldia union and estimated loss was Tk. 10 lacs. If Flood occurs again the loss would be more. If it occurs like 2006 & 2012 it would affect crops of 3250 acres out of 44600 acres.</p> <p>□ In Shaghata upazila if Cold Wave and Kalbaisakhi hit like 2005 and 2012 that might severely affect crop cultivation 1435 acres out of 44600 acres of crop land and which affect 11775 families in different ways.</p> <p>□ If River erosion occurs like 1989 that might cause to demolish 2325 acres of land of Shaghata, Haludia, Jumarbari, Ghuridaha, Kamalerpara and Varatkhal unions in river water and 32460 families would be affected by river erosion.</p> <p>□ If draught occurs in the upazila like 2008 that would affect paddy cultivation of 3245 acres of land; and draught will affect fish cultivation of 684 ponds which much more than the loss of the last time.</p> <p>Gobindagonj:</p> <p>□ In Gobindagonj upazila if Kalbaishakhi hit like 2001 then crops of 235 acres of land and assets (Houses educational institutions, Trees) of Tk. 1,52,0000.00 may be destroyed.</p> <p>□ In Gobindagonj upazila Cold Wave can severely affect aman paddy cultivation of 2568 acres and 2541 trees if it occur to happen like 2012.</p> <p>□ If draught occur in Gaibandha upazila like 2008, then paddy cultivation of 3542 acres of land will be hampered.</p> <p>Sundargonj:</p> <p>□ If River erosion occurs like 2005, that might cause to demolish 3455 acres of land of Sundargonj upazila and 6452 families would be affected by river erosion.</p> <p>□ If draught occur in Sundargonj upazila like 2008, then paddy cultivation of 4251 acres of land will be hampered and fish cultivation of 1234 ponds will be affected.</p>	

Sectors	Detailed Description	Coordination with disaster Risk Reduction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Sundargonj upazila Cold Wave can affect severely on cultivation of Aman crop of 2478 acres of land if it occur to happen like 2012. <p>Gaibandha Sadar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Gaibandha Sadar upazila, Cold Wave can affect severely on cultivation of Aman crop of 3620 acres of land and damage 3214 trees of different species, if it occur to happen like 2012. □ In Gabindagonj sadar upazila if Draught occurs like 2008, it might affect paddy cultivation of 2421 acres of land and cultivation of fish 254 ponds. □ In Gabindagonj upazila if Flood occur like 1998, flood water can over flow 10,176 homestead and damage crops 6542 acres of land. 	
Fish	<p>Sadullapur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Sadullapur upazila if Flood occur like 1998, then it might affect 4354 pond and Fishes of those ponds can be washed away. □ Due to draught most of the ponds are dried up and that will affect fish cultivation. <p>Palashbari:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Palashbari upazila due to Cyclone about 598 ponds may be affected and fish of sizes also can be affected. □ If Flood occurs then ponds of Kishoregari, Hossainpur, Harinathpur, Mahaddipur unions Of this upazila will be affected and fishes of 55 ponds will be washed away. □ Due to Draught water of most of the ponds are dried up and fish cultivation is affected. <p>Fulchuri:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Fulchuri upazila, Flood affect 825 ponds of Fazalpur, Uria, Fulchuri, gazaria, Erendabari, udakhali, Kanchipara unions and Fishes of 219 ponds can be washed away. □ Due to Draught most of ponds of the upazila are dried and it affects fish cultivation. □ Due to Cold Wave, 825 ponds of all unions can be affected and fishes of 20,00000 may die. <p>Shaghata:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Shaghata upazila Flood is occurred like 2007 then fishes of 324 ponds may be washed away that would be more severe than before. □ If Draught happens like 2008 in this upazila that would affect fish cultivation of 684 ponds then the loss would be more severe than before. <p>Gobidagonj:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ If Cold Wave happen to occur in Gobindagonj upazila like 2012, it would hamper fish cultivation of 1120 ponds. □ If Draught occurs in Gobindagonj upazila like 2008, it would hamper fish cultivation 1564 ponds, that would exceed the previous loss. <p>Sundergonj:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ If Draught occurs in Sundargonj upazila like 2008, it would hamper fish cultivation 1234 ponds, that would exceed the previous loss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ To make the sides of the pods durable. □ Renovation and repairing of embankments. □ Arrange traing for the Fisgermen. □ Every year water of the ponds should be changes and black mud should cleaned putting bleaching powder and raise the sides of the ponds. □ Fish cultivation should be of three layers. □ During Flood and flash flood shrimp farm should be surrounded by nets. □ Affected poor fish cultivators should be provided support and fish markets should be upgraded.

Sectors	Detailed Description	Coordination with disaster Risk Reduction
	<p>□ If Flood occurs in Sundargonj upazila like 1998 it would affect Fish cultivation of 1200 ponds.</p> <p>□ Gaibandha Sadar:</p> <p>□ If Draught occurs in Gaibandha Sadar upazila like 2008, it would hamper fish cultivation of 1568 ponds.</p> <p>□ If Flood occurs in Gaibandha Sadar upazila like 1998 it would affect Fish cultivation of 852 ponds and that would exceed the previous loss.</p>	
Livestock	<p>Sadullapur:</p> <p>□ In Sadullapur upazila, if Kalbaishakhi hit like 2005, then 200 cows, 500 goats, 250 sheep, 14 buffalo, 800 ducks 954 hens, 202 wild birds may die.</p> <p>□ Palashbari</p> <p>In Palashbari upazila if Kalbashakhi hits then 3200 cows, 4000 goats, 1500 sheep, 20 buffalo, 6000 ducks, 8000 hens may be killed. Due to which each family of the upazila would be in loss and natural beauty would be hampered.</p> <p>Fulchuri:</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila if flood occurs like 1988 then 4250 cows, 5631 goats, 3210 sheep, 25 buffalo, 5241 ducks, 9257hens may be killed with diseases or washed away by flood water. Due to which each family of the upazila would be in loss and natural beauty of the area would be hampered.</p> <p>□ Shaghata:</p> <p>□ If Flood occurs like 2007 in Shaghata upazila then 1440 animals and birds may be attacked with different diseases and died or washed away and died.</p> <p>□ If Draught and Cold Wave occur like 2007 then in Shaghata upazila 1250 animala and birds may suffer due to draught and Cold Wave.</p> <p>□ Gobindagonj:</p> <p>□ If Draught and Cold Wave occur like 2012 then in Gobindagonj upazila 640 animala and birds may suffer due to draught and Cold Wave.</p> <p>Sundargonj:</p> <p>□ If Draught and Cold Wave occur like 2008 then in Sundargonj upazila 430 animala and birds may suffer to death due to draught and Cold Wave.</p> <p>□ In Sundargonj upazila if flood occur like 1998 then fish cultivation of 1200 ponds will hamper.</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar:</p> <p>□ If Draught and Cold Wave occur like 2008 then in Gaibandha Sadar upazila 350 animala and birds may suffer due to draught and Cold Wave.</p> <p>□ If Flood occurs like 1998 in Gaibandha Sadar upazila then 760 animals and birds may be attacked with different diseases and died or washed away and died.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costuct Matir Kills for shelter of Livestocks. • Gov. unused land will be used for grass eating of livestock. • Take initiative for producing processed food for livestock. • In a side by side land raring of duck, fish and vegetable cultivation. • Encourage hazard durable cross cultivation of animal and birds. • Ensure availability of vaccination of animals.
Health	<p>Sadullapur:</p> <p>□ If Kalbashakhi hit Sadullapur upazila then out of 2,44,792 population 1% may die attacked with different diseases (dihrroea, dyscentery, typhoid, jondice, etc). As a result of this each and every family will suffer socio-economically and other ways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness in health aspects; • Arrange traing for the doctors on health risks during disasters; • Enhance the quality of

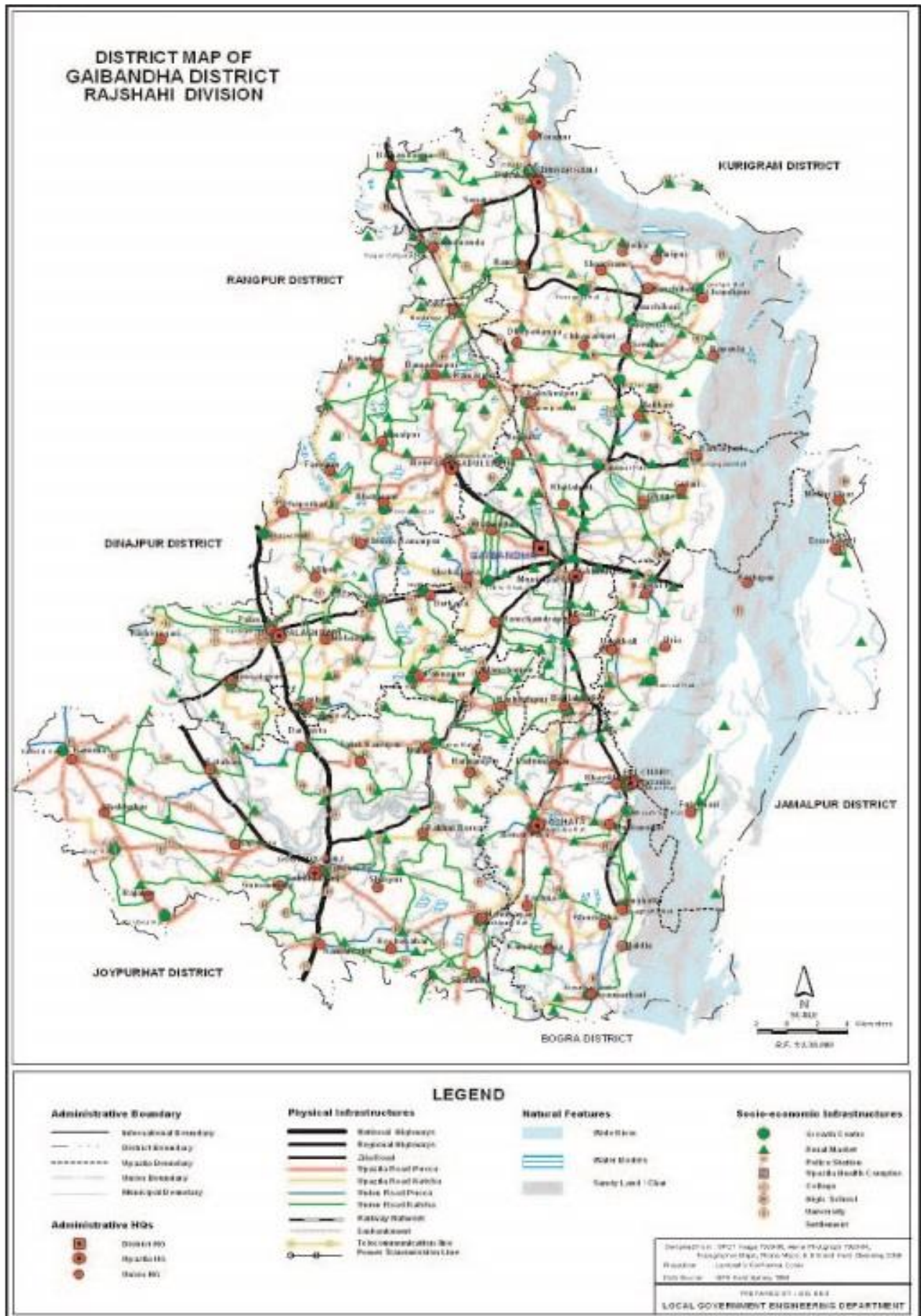
Sectors	Detailed Description	Coordination with disaster Risk Reduction
	<p>□ Due to Draught and Cold Wave 3 - 4% people may be attacked with different diseases.</p> <p>Palashbari:</p> <p>□ In Palashbari upazila if there is Flood then out the 2,44,792 population, 2% will be attacked with dihrroea, 2% with dyscentery, 1% by Typhoid, 1% jondice and 3% by skin diseases and some of them may die.</p> <p>□ Due to Draught and Cold Wave 2 - 3% people may be attacked with different diseases.</p> <p>□ If Kalbashakhi hit Palashbari upazila then out of 2,44,792 population 1% may die attacked with different diseases (dihrroea, dyscentery, typhoid, jondice, etc).</p> <p>Fulchuri:</p> <p>□ In Fulchuri upazila if flood occurs like 1988 then 4250 cows, 5631 goats, 3210 sheep, 25 buffalo, 5241 ducks, 9257hens may be killed with diseases or washed away by flood water.</p> <p>□ Due to Draught and Cold Wave 2 - 3% people may be attacked with different diseases.</p> <p>Shaghata:</p> <p>In Shaghata upazila if Draught and Cold Wave occur like 2007, out of total population 3-4% may suffer from different diseases or some of them may die.</p> <p>In this upazila if Flood occur like 2007, out of total population 4%-6% may suffer from different diseases and some of them may die.</p> <p>Gobindagonj:</p> <p>In Gobindagonj upazila if Draught and Cold Wave occur like 2012, out of total population 3-4% may suffer from different diseases or some of them may die.</p> <p>In this upazila if Flood occur like 1998, out of total population 3%-5% may suffer from different diseases and some of them may die.</p> <p>Sundargonj:</p> <p>In Sundargonj upazila if Draught and Cold Wave occur like 2008, out of total population 3-4% may suffer from different diseases or some of them may die.</p> <p>In this upazila if Flood occur like 1998, out of total population 4%-6% may suffer from different diseases and some of them may die.</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar:</p> <p>In Gaibandha Sadar upazila if Draught and Cold Wave occur like 2008, out of total population 3-4% may suffer from different diseases or some of them may die.</p> <p>In this upazila if Flood occur like 1998, out of total population 3%-5% may suffer from different diseases and some of them may die.</p>	<p>health services union health centers and community health clinics;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure supply of 1st aid treatment materials. • Arrange pure drinking water; • Take necessary measure for rehabilitation of disaster affected disables; • Arrange for plenty of vaccines;
Livelihood	<p>Sadullapur:</p> <p>□ In Sadullapur upazila there are people of 5 different types of professions like farmers, fishermen, small traders, labours and serviceholders. If Flood occurs 40% farmers, 3% fishermen, 60% small traders, 7% labours & serviceholders might suffer directly or indirectly.</p> <p>Palashbari:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on sustainable Alternative Livelihood Options. • Create alternative livelihoods; • Support women for homestead income generation;

Sectors	Detailed Description	Coordination with disaster Risk Reduction
	<p>□ In Palashbari upazila, there are people of 5 different types of professions like farmers, fishermen, small traders, labours and serviceholders. If Flood occurs 40% farmers, 2% fishermen, 80% small traders, 10% labours & serviceholders and 18% others might suffer directly or indirectly.</p> <p>Fulchuri:</p> <p>□ In Fulchuri upazila there are people of 5 different types of professions like farmers, fishermen, small traders, labours and serviceholders. If Flood occurs 40% farmers, 40% fishermen, 10% small traders, 40% labours & 5% serviceholders might suffer directly or indirectly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure livelihood making the proper use of local resources; • Making of community based afforestation; • Enhance social food security; • Support to ensure livelihood security for the people who are at Risk;
Trees	<p>Sadullapur:</p> <p>□ If Cold Wave blows over Sadullapur upazila then damage would be occurred to 10,000 fruit trees, 1350 forest trees, 425 medicinal plants and 50 nursery plants.</p> <p>□ If Flood occurs in sadullapur upazila then damage would be occurred to 15,000 fruit trees, 500 forest trees, 300 medicinal plants and 20 nursery plants.</p> <p>Palashbari:</p> <p>□ If Kalbaishakhi hit Palashbari upazila then damage would be occurred to 15,000 fruit trees, 1000 medicinal plants and 300 nursery plants.</p> <p>□ If Flood occurs in Palashbari upazila then damage would be occurred to 7,000 fruit trees, 500 forest trees, 300 medicinal plants and 70 nursery plants of Kishoregari, Hossainpur, Harinathpur and Mohodipur unions.</p> <p>Fulchuri:</p> <p>□ If Flood occurs in Fulchuri upazila then damage would be occurred to 15,000 fruit trees, 2150 medicinal plants and 50 nursery plants.</p> <p>□ If Kalbaishakhi hit Fulchuri upazila like 2011 then damage would be occurred to 250 fruit trees, 300 medicinal plants and 40 nursery plants.</p> <p>Shaghata:</p> <p>□ If Flood occurs in Shaghata upazila like 2007 then 5000 trees of different species would be damaged</p> <p>If draught and cold wave occurs in Shaghata upazila like 2008 then 1450 trees of different species would be damaged.</p> <p>Gobindagonj:</p> <p>If draught and cold wave occurs in Gobindagonj upazila like 2012 then 740 trees of different species would be damaged.</p> <p>Sundargonj:</p> <p>If draught and cold wave occurs in Sundargonj upazila like 2008 then 1200 trees of different species would be damaged.</p> <p>If Flood occurs in Sundargonj upazila like 1998 then 4250 trees of different species would be damaged.</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar:</p> <p>If draught and cold wave occurs in Gaibandha Sadar upazila like 2008 then 850 trees of different species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree plantation in both sides of Roads & Embankments; • Motivate people for planting trees surrounding their homestead; • Enhance community awareness regarding environment. • Controlling of illegal deforestation and take necessary administrative measure. • Homestead has to be raised. At the same time 1.5-2 ft dia base for each has to be made for tree plantation. • In low land big trees has to be planted. • Making of Mada at the foot of the trees in order to keeping moisture and humidity of the soil. • For reducing the risk of the cyclone to plant bushes surrounding the homestead and fruit trees to be tied with pillars.

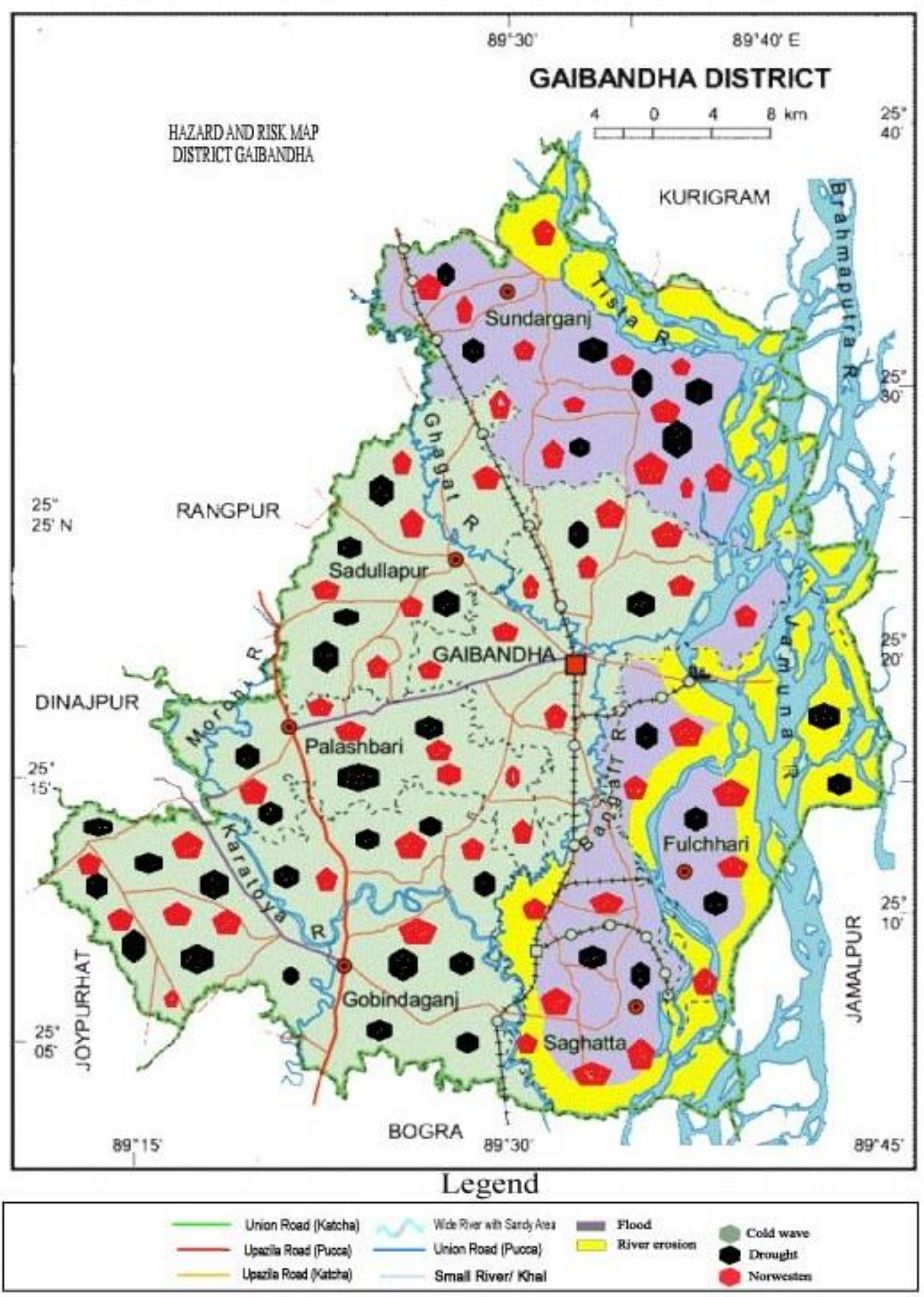
Sectors	Detailed Description	Coordination with disaster Risk Reduction
	would be damaged. If Flood occurs in Gaibandha Sadar upazila like 1998 then 1360 trees of different species would be damaged.	
Infrastructure	<p>Shadullapur: In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaishakhi hits like 2005, then 25 Primary Schools, 5 Secondary schools, 3 Madrashes, 5 Temples, 6 gov. & non-gov. offices, 2 Health Centers, 6 Clinics, 20 Culverts, 15 Bridges 15 km Pucca Roads and 10 km. Kutcha Roads would be partially or completely damaged by the hit of the storm.</p> <p>Palashbari: In Palashbari upazila, if Kalbaishakhi hits then 40 Primary Schools, 10 Secondary schools, 8 Madrashes, 40 Masjid, 25 Temples, 6 gov. & non-gov. offices, 1 Hospital, 8 Health Centers, 6 Clinics, 20 Culverts, 15 Bridges, 15 km Pucca Roads and 10 km. Kutcha Roads would be partially or completely damaged by the hit of the storm.</p> <p>Fulchuri: In Fulchuri upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 then 30 Primary Schools, 10 Secondary schools, 8 Madrashes, 20 Masjids, gov. & non-gov. offices, 1 Health Centers, 4 Clinics, 20 Culverts, 15 Bridges 15 km Pucca Roads and 10 km. Kutcha Roads may go under water and be partially or completely damaged. In Fulchuri upazila if Kalbaishakhi hits like 2011, then 3 Primary Schools, 2 Secondary schools, 3 Madrashes, 5 Masjids, gov. & non-gov. offices would be partially or completely damaged by the hit of the storm.</p> <p>Shaghata: In Shaghata upazila if Kalbaishakhi hits like 2011, then 10 Primary Schools, 1 Secondary school, 3 Madrashes, 10 Masjids would be partially or completely damaged by the hit of the storm.</p> <p>Gobindagonj: In Gobindagonj upazila if Kalbaishakhi hits like 2001, then 15 Primary Schools, 2 Secondary schools, 3 Madrashes, 10 Masjids, 2 Temples would be partially or completely damaged by the hit of the storm.</p> <p>Sundargonj: In Sundargonj upazila if Kalbaishakhi hits like 2011, then 12 Primary Schools, 1 Secondary school, 1 Madrasha, 10 Masjids, 1 Temple would be partially or completely damaged by the hit of the storm.</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar: In Fulchuri upazila if Kalbaishakhi hits like 2011, then 3 Primary Schools, 2 Secondary schools, 3 Madrashes, 5 Masjids, gov. & non-gov. offices would be partially or completely damaged by the hit of the storm. In Sadullapur upazila in 2005 Kalbaishakhi destroyed 8 Primary Schools, 1 Secondary school, 3 Madrashes, 11 Masjids, 2 Temples. □ In Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila, it was observed that during the flood of past years different types of 20% infrastructures were</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the roads and make those pucca; • Construct embankments and renovate those; • Construct bridges and culverts as per necessity; • Construct Sluice gate. • <i>Construct Cyclone Shelters</i> as per necessity; • Plant trees surrounding all infrastructures, sides of the roads and canals;

Sectors	Detailed Description	Coordination with disaster Risk Reduction
	<p>damaged. In different unions most of the kutchha and 30-40% pucca roads were damaged.</p> <p>□ In Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila, it was observed that during the Kalbaishakhi of past years 10-20% kutchha houses and 1-2% pucca houses were damaged.</p>	
Homestead	<p>Sadullapur: If Kalbaishakhi hits Sadullapur upazila like 2005, then 1344 Kucha house, 25 pucca house, 211 half-pucca house will be damaged partially or fully by hit of the storm.</p> <p>Palashbari: In Palashbari upazila if Flood rises then 400 Kucha house, 150 pucca house, 100 half-pucca house will be damaged partially or fully by flood</p> <p>If Kalbaishakhi hits Palashbari upazila then 1225 Kucha house, 15 pucca house, 120 half-pucca house will be destroyed partially or fully by hit of the storm.</p> <p>Fulchuri: In Fulchuri upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 then 580 Kucha house, 55 pucca house will go under water and will be damaged partially or fully by flood.</p> <p>If Kalbaishakhi hits Fulchuri upazila like 2011 then 128 Kucha house, 15 pucca house will be destroyed partially or fully by hit of the storm.</p> <p>□ In Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila, it was observed that during the flood of past years 70-80% katcha houses and 10-15% semi pucca houses are damaged.</p> <p>In Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila, it was observed that during the flood of past years 70-80% katcha houses and 10-15% semi pucca houses are damaged.</p> <p>□ In Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila, it was observed that during the hit of Kalbaishakhi of the past years 10-15% katcha houses and 1-2% semi pucca houses are damaged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making of homestead & other establishments away from the sea shore and on the high lands and with strong materials; • Making of disaster endurable houses; • Arrange interest free loan for making of disaster endurable houses. • Constrution of Embankments and renovate it. • Plantation of trees surrounding the homestead, other establishments and two sides of roads and canals.
Sanitation	<p>Sadullapur: If disaster occurs in Sdullapur upazila then 1400 kutchha, 285 semi pucca latrines and 56 protected ponds will be partially or completely damaged.</p> <p>Palashbari: If Kalbaishakhi hit Palashbari upazila then 1300 kutchha, 200 semi pucca latrines and 40 protected ponds would be partially or completely damaged.</p> <p>Fulchuri: If Food occur in Fulchuri upazila like 1988, then 1100 kutchha, 150 semi pucca latrines and 15 protected ponds would be partially or completely damaged.</p> <p>□ In Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila, it was observed that during the Flood of the past years 70-80% katcha latrines were damaged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create increased awareness regrding sanitation; • Exavation of ponds and Re-exavation of protected ponds. • Instalation of Pond-sand-filter and Rain water harvester; • Construction of disaster endurable hyginic latrines. • Construction of sufficient cyclone shelters with proper drainage system.

2.7 Social Map



2.8 Hazard and Risk Map



2.9 Seasonal Calendar of Hazards

Sl.	Hazards	Boishak	Jaistha	Ashar	Shrabon	Bhadra	Ashwin	Kartik	Agrahayan	Poush	Magh	Phalgun	Chaitra
01	Flood												
02	River erosion												
03	Draught												
04	Norwester												
05	Sand deposit in land												

Analysis of Calendar:

Within the 12 month of the year, which Hazard occurs in which months and its intensity is extreme in which months have been shown through line graphs in this seasonal calendar. As a part of this task through discussion with the participants it has been learnt that::

- Flood occurs due to filling up of the river bed. Gradual sedimentation in of the river bed it becomes filled up. From the month of Jaistha to Aswin is the time of sedimentation in the river.
- The Hazard of River Erosion continues from the month of Jaistha to Kartik. It makes severe damages to crop-lands, homestead, roads trees, etc.
- Norwester and Cyclone is a disastrous hazard. Cyclone damages houses, communication system, trees and crops. Norwester occurs from Mid- Chaitra to Mid-Jaistha and cyclone from mid-September to mid-December.
- Draught is one of the hazards of Gaibandha district. Due to draught the crops of the area is affected for want of irrigation water. It also make less production of crops for want of needed water. Due to draught ponds are dried up and underground water level goes down. Draught occurs in this area from April to June.

2.10 Seasonal Calendar of Livelihoods:

Sl.	Livelihoods	Boishak	Jaistha	Ashar	Shrabon	Bhadra	Ashwin	Kartik	Agrahayan	Poush	Magh	Phalgun	Chaitra
01	Farmer												
02	Fisherman												
03	Day labour												
04	Business man												

Farmer:

Farmers remain busy in planting Boro Paddy from from the month of Jaistha to Asar and Shrabon, Bhadra, Ashwin they do not have any work and from mid-Kartik to Agrahayan they become engaged for threshing the reaping paddy and in Magh- Falgun remain busy for planting the seedlings of Irri paddy.

Fishermen:

Fish cultivation has been done in in the ponds in Jaistha- Ashar. Pre-caution has been taken for safety for the fish prawn against the risk of Flood in Shrabon-Bhadra. In Poush-Magh, level of pond water goes down and the growth of fish become less, as such fishes are sold in short span of time, impact of which influences the livelihoods of fishermen.

Day Labour:

During the months of Jaistha-Ashar they work for reaping of Irri Paddy then the next 4 months they have to sit idle without job, as such they have move for outside from their area in search of job.

Businessmen:

In case of Businessmen, they do good business during the month of Baishakh, Jaistha, Ashar, Kartik, Agrahayan, Poush but during rest six months their business go well because of less income of the people.

2.11 Life and Livelihood related endangerment:

Sl. No.	Livelihoods	Hazards/Disasters				
		Flood	River erosion	Cold wave	Drought	Norwester
01	Farmer					
02	Fisherman					
03	Day labour					
04	Business man					

Flood:

Flood damages agricultural crops severely. Agriculture dependent people become financially sufferers. If houses of the poor farmers and day labours are destroyed, they need extra money for repairing of those. To accumulate this money is troublesome for the poor. Flood wash away fish and fry from the ponds, this makes loss to the fishermen. Due to the flood poor people and day labours do not get jobs and become economically sufferers. Flood water damages materials of the traders, It affects the sale of materials and traders become economically looser.

River Erosion:

Due to river erosion including the cultivable lands, houses, roads, different institutions like educational institutions are demolished into the erosion of the river. Poor people losing houses, lands become the most sufferers. Gov. also faces the losses because they were to rebuild the institutions that were demolished by river erosion.

Cold Wave:

Cold Wave affects the agricultural crops, that makes trouble for the farmers. this time day labours do not get jobs and they fell in economic trouble .

Draught:

Due to draught crops, trees vegetables dries up, and all people fell in economic trouble.

Norwester:

Norwester damages houses, trees/crops, etc. Renovation of new houses were to be done. It shows food scarcity. Construction and repairing of Gov & non-gov institutions were in need.

2.12 Sector wise description Hazards and its Risks

Hazards	Social sectors and its risks									
	Crops	Trees	Live stock	Fishery	Houses	Roads	Bridge/ Culvert	Educational Institutions	Health	Shelter
Flood										
River Erosion										
Cold Wave										
Draught										
Norwester										

Hazard	Description of Risk
Flood	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>In sadullapur upazila if Flood occurs like 1996, then cultivation of 645 acres out of total 4033 acres aman paddy at Naldanga union would be affected. And as a result of that 1572 families would be affected directly or indirectly. In Rasulpur union 480 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 4530 acres of crop land would be severely affected and as a result 841 families would be directly or indirectly affected. In Damodarpur union 257 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 5287 acres of crop land would be severely damaged and as a result 550 families would be directly or indirectly affected. In Jamalpur union 540 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 4990 acres of crop land would be severely damaged and as a result 687 families would be directly or indirectly affected. In Faridpur union 431 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 3690 acres of crop land would be severely damaged and as a result 458 families would be directly or indirectly affected. In Dhaperhat union 426 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 4780 acres of crop land would be severely damaged and as a result 570 families would be directly or indirectly affected. In Idilpur union 347 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 4995 acres of crop land</p>

Hazard	Description of Risk
	<p>would be severely damaged and as a result 475 families would be directly or indirectly affected. In Vatgram union 348 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 4197 acres of crop land would be severely damaged and as a result 422 families would be directly or indirectly suffered. In Bonogram union 120 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 3801 acres of crop land would be severely damaged and as a result 487 families would be directly or indirectly suffered. In Kamarpara union 162 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 3980 acres of crop land would be severely damaged and as a result 78 families would be directly or indirectly affected. In Khord Komorpur union 141 acres of Aman Paddy out of total 2400 acres of crop land would be severely damaged and as a result 180 families would be directly or indirectly affected.</p> <p>In Naldanga union, fish cultivation 85 ponds will be hampered and as a result directly or indirectly 95 families will suffer. In Rasulpur union fish cultivation of 65 ponds will be hampered and thus 85 families will be affected directly or indirectly.</p> <p>In Palashbari upazila if Flood occurs like 2005 and 2009 then cultivation of 520 acres out of total 7005 acres aman paddy at Harinathpur union would be affected. And also Jute of 50 acres, Banana of 250 acres, other crops of 80 acres and seed bed may be affected. In Kishoregari union 980 acres of Aman crop out of total 7081 acres of crop land may be affected. In Hossainpur 580 acres of Aman crops cultivation may be affected. In Mohodipur union 780 acres of Aman paddy cultivation would be affected. And also Jute of 45 acres, Banana of 90 acres, other crops of 45 acres might be affected.</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila, if Flood occurs like 1988 then at Uria union cultivation of 850 Aman crop out of total 3247 acres crop land, at Fulchuri union 560 acres out of 3819 acres and at Fazalpur union 95 acres Aman crop cultivation out of total 3681 acres of crop land may be severely affected.</p> <p>Fish:</p> <p>In Sadullapur upazila if Flood occurs like 1996 then fishes of different types from 2154 ponds would be washed away out of total 4354 ponds. In Kamarpara union local fish cultivation of 85 ponds will be hampered and about 80 families will directly or indirectly suffer. In Marpara union cultivation of local small and big fishes of 85 ponds will be hampered and about 80 families will directly or indirectly be affected. In Noldanga union cultivation of local small and big fishes of 85 ponds will be hampered and about 95 families will directly or indirectly be affected. In Rasulpur union cultivation of local small and big fishes of 65 ponds will be hampered and about 84 families will directly or indirectly be affected.</p> <p>In Palashbari upazila if Flood occurs like 2005 and 2008 then fish cultivation of 54 ponds of Harinathpur, Kishoregari and Mohodipur unions will be hampered.</p> <p>In Fulchari upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 then fish cultivation of 750 ponds will be hampered.</p> <p>Trees:</p> <p>In Sadullapur upazila if Flood occurs like 1996 then 20,000 fruit trees, 12000 forest trees, 3000 medicinal trees and 20 nurseries will be affected.</p> <p>In Palashbari upazila if Flood occurs like 2005 & 2008 then in Harinathpur union 1200 fruit trees (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 1045 medicinal trees; in Kishoregari union 852 different types of fruit trees, 852 medicinal trees, in Hossainpur union different types of 450 fruit trees, 852 medicinal trees and in Mohodipur union 1147 different fruit trees including 987 medicinal trees may be severely damaged.</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 then in Eréndbari union 500 different fruit trees (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 200 medicinal trees; in Fulchuri union 540 different types of fruit trees, 852 medicinal trees and in Fazlupur union different types of 522 fruit trees, 150 medicinal trees may be severely damaged.</p> <p>Houses:</p>

Hazard	Description of Risk
	<p>In Sadullapur upazila if Flood occurs like 1996 then 550 kutcha houses, 100 pucca houses, 200 semi pucca houses would be fully or partially damaged.</p> <p>In Pallashbari upazila if Flood water increases then 400 kutcha houses, 150 pucca houses, 100 semi pucca houses would be fully or partially damaged.</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 then 580 kutcha houses, 55 would go under water and be damaged fully or partially.</p> <p>Infrastructure: In Sadullapur upazila, if Kalbaishakhi hit like 2005 then 25 Primary Schools, 5 Secondary Schools, 3 Madrashes, 15 Mosques, 5 Temples, 6 govt and Non-govt. Offices, 2 Health Centers, 6 Clinics, 20 Culverts, 15 Bridges, 15km pucca Roads, 10km kutcha Roads would be partially or completely damaged by the hit of the storm.</p> <p>In Palashbari upazila if flood occurs like 1996 then Infrastructures of 11 unions (such as: 25 Bridges, 25 Culverts, 2km kutcha Road, 1km pucca Roads, 8 educational institutions) would be damaged.</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila, if Flood occurs like 1988 then 30 Primary Schools, 10 Secondary Schools, 8 Madrashes, 20 Mosques, govt and Non-govt. Offices, 1 Health Centers, 4 Clinics, 20 Culverts, 15 Bridges, 15km pucca Roads, 10km kutcha Roads would go under water and be partially or completely damaged.</p> <p>Health: In Sadullapur upazila if Flood occurs then out of total 2,87,425 people 3% Diarrhea, 3% Dysentery, 2% Typhoid, 2% Jondice, 6% other diseases and 3% with skin diseases will be attacked and many of them even may die. In Palashbari if Flood occurs then out of total 2,44,792 people 2% Diarrhea, 2% Dysentery, 1% Typhoid, 1% Jondice, 5% other diseases and 3% with skin diseases will be attacked and many of them may die. In Fulchuri upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 then out of total 1,65,334 people 6% Diarrhea, 10% Dysentery, 2% Typhoid, 4% Jondice, 6% other diseases and 6% with skin diseases will be attacked and many of them even may die and thus every family of the upazila would suffer.</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: In Sadullapur upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 then 1400 Kutcha, 285 semi pucca latrines, 56 protected ponds would be partially or fully damaged. In Palashbari upazila if Flood occurs then 1300 Kutcha, 200 semi pucca latrines, 40 protected ponds water would be partially or fully damaged. In Fulchuri upazila if Flood occurs like 1988 then 1100 Kutcha, 150 semi pucca latrines, 15 protected ponds water would be partially or fully damaged.</p>
Cold Wave	<p>Agriculture: Sadullapur: In Sadullapur upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2012 then crops of 15,300 acres of land would be damaged out of total 46,686 crop lands. Palashbari: In Palashbari upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2012 then crops of 10,500 acres of land would be damaged out of total 42,984 crop lands. In 2012 in 9 unions fish cultivation was hampered. 752 fruit trees of different types (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc), 852 medicinal trees were affected. 4% people were attacked with Diarrhoea and 10-30% Farmers, 5% Small Traders, 5% Labour and Service holders were directly or indirectly affected. Fulchuri: In Fulchuri upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2009 then crops of 3,521 acres of land would be damaged out of total crop lands. If Cold Wave comes then fishes amounting to tk. 20, 00,000 of 825 big and small ponds of all unions will be killed and out of the total population 2% will be attacked with Diarrhoea, 2% Dysentery, 1% Typhoid, 1% Jondice, 5% other diseases and 3% with skin diseases.</p> <p>Trees:</p>

Hazard	Description of Risk
	<p>Sadullapur: In Sadullapur upazila if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then in 11 unions 2452 fruit trees of different types (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 833 medicinal trees would be affected.</p> <p>Palashbari: In Palashbari upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2012 then 752 fruit trees of different varieties (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 852 medicinal trees would be affected.</p> <p>Fulchuri: In Fulchuri upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2009 then a total of 550 fruit trees of different varieties (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 700 medicinal trees would be affected.</p> <p>Fish: Sadullapur: In Sadullapur upazila if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then fish cultivation of 245 ponds of 11 unions would be hampered. Palashbari: In Palashbari upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2012 then fish cultivation of 10 ponds of 9 unions would be hampered. Fulchuri: In Fulchuri upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2009 then fish cultivation of 825 ponds of all unions of the upazila would be hampered and fish amounting to tk. 20,00,000 may be killed.</p> <p>Livestock: Sadullapur: In Sadullapur upazila if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then out of the total livestock 10-15% may be killed. Palashbari: In Palashbari upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2012 then out of the total livestock 351 may be killed. Fulchuri: In Fulchuri upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2009 then out of the total livestock 10-15% may be killed.</p> <p>Health: Sadullapur: In Sadullapur upazila if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then in its different unions 6% people would be attacked with different diseases. Palashbari: In Palashbari upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2012 then 5% people would be attacked with different diseases. Fulchuri: In Fulchuri upazila if Cold Waves blows like 2009 then out of the total population 2% would be attacked with Diarrhoea, 2% Dyscentery, 1% Typhoid, 1% Jondice, 5% other diseases and 3% with skin diseases.</p>
Draught	<p>Agriculture: In Sadullapur upazila if there is draught like 1999 then cultivation 1438 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 46683 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 76 acres Jute, 70 acres Vegetables, 200 acres Potato and 240 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered In Palashbari upazila if there is draught like 2010 or 2011, then cultivation of 1570 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 41984 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 46 acres Jute, 20 acres Vegetables, 35 acres Potato and 75 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered In Fulchuri upazila if there is draught like 2010 then cultivation of 1234 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 26161 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 74 acres Jute, 30 acres Vegetables, 60 acres Potato cultivation would be hampered.</p> <p>Trees: In Sadullapur upazila if there is draught like 1999 then in total 1354 fruit trees, 245 forest trees and 478 medicinal trees would be damaged. In Palashbari upazila if there is draught like 2010 or 2011, then in the upazila in total 1254 fruit trees, 2354 forest trees and 475 medicinal trees would be damaged. In Fulchuri upazila if there is draught like 2010 then in the upazila in total 675 fruit trees and 214 medicinal trees would be damaged.</p> <p>Fish: In Sadullapur upazila if there is draught like 1999 then in the upazila fish Cultivation of 157 ponds would be hampered.</p>

Hazard	Description of Risk
	<p>In Palashbari upazila if there is draught like 2010 or 2011, then in the upazila fish Cultivation of 157 ponds would be hampered.</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila if there is draught like 2010 then in the upazila fish Cultivation of 34 ponds would be hampered.</p> <p>Livestock: In Sadullapur upazila if there is draught like 1999 then in the upazila there will be scarcity of animal food and due to high temperature 15-20% animals and birds would die or attacked with different diseases. In Palashbari upazila if there is draught like 2010 or 2011, then in the upazila there will be scarcity of animal food and due to high temperature 15-20% animals and birds would die or attacked with different diseases. In Fulchuri upazila if there is draught like 2010 then in the upazila there will be scarcity of animal food and due to high temperature 15-20% animals and birds would die or attacked with different diseases.</p> <p>Health: In Sadullapur upazila if there is draught like 1999 then in the upazila 3% people will be attacked with Diarrhoea, 4% with Jondice 6% with fever and other diseases. In Palashbari upazila if there is draught like 2010 or 2011, then in the upazila 3% people will be attacked with Diarrhoea, 4% with Jondice 6% with fever and other diseases. In Fulchuri upazila if there is draught like 2010 then in the upazila 3% people will be attacked with Diarrhoea, 2% with Jondice 7% with fever and other diseases.</p>
Norwest er	<p>Agriculture: In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2005 then cultivation of 355 acres of IRRI paddy , 80 acres vegetables and 133 acres banana cultivation would be hampered. In Palashbari upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2011 then cultivation of 340 acres of IRRI paddy , 60 aofcres vegetables and 125 acres banana cultivation would be hampered and the storm would damage 15 poultry farm and 2340 different variety of trees. In Fulchuri upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2011 then cultivation of 75 acres of IRRI paddy and 20 acres vegetable cultivation would be hampered. And the storm would damage 5 poultry farm and 2154 different variety trees.</p> <p>Trees: In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2005 then 2655 trees of different varieties of the upazila would be destroyed. In Palashbari upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2011 then 2340 trees of different varieties of the upazila would be destroyed. In Fulchuri upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2011 then 2154 trees of different varieties of the upazila would be destroyed.</p> <p>Houses: In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2005 then 450 kutcha houses and 40 pucca houses either partially or fully be damaged. In Palashbari upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2011 then 350 kutcha houses and 30 pucca houses either partially or fully be damaged. In Fulchuri upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2011 then 210 kutcha houses and 15 pucca houses either partially or fully be damaged.</p> <p>Infrastructure: In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2005 then 25 Primary schools, 5 Mosque, 1 Temple, 2 Secondary schools, 1 College, 15 Poultry Farms of the upazila would be fully or partially damaged. In Palashbari upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2011 then 15 Primary schools, 5 Mosque, 1 Temple, 5 Secondary schools, 1 College, 15 Poultry Farms and 2340 trees of different vareity of the upazila would be fully or partially damaged. In Fulchuri upazila if Kalbaishakhi/Norwester hit like 2011 then 2 Primary schools, 2 Mosque, 5 Poultry Farms of the upazila would be fully or partially damaged.</p>
River Erosion	In Palashbari upazila due to river erosion, out of total cultivable land of Kishoregari union cultivation of 55 acres will be hampered; a lot of medicinal trees, 240 livestock, fish

Hazard	Description of Risk
	<p>cultivation of 12 ponds will suffer; 245 kutcha houses, 15 pucca houses, 2km kutcha roads, 5km pucca roads, 5 culverts, 2 primary schools, 1 lower secondary school, 1 madrasha, 124 tubewells and 80 hygienic latrines would be damaged and washed away into the deep rivers. As a result 245 families will directly or indirectly be suffered</p> <p>In Hossainpur union out of 5057 acres of crop land 85 acres, 2 primary schools, 1 Higher secondary school, 1 madrasha, 2km kutcha roads, 3km pucca roads, 145 kutcha house, 10 pucca houses, lots of medicinal and fruits, fishes of 14 ponds might be affected by river erosion; 147 tubewells and 54 latrines may go under water. As a result 142 families would suffer directly or indirectly by river erosion.</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila due to river erosion out of the total crop land 290 acres land, 160 medicinal trees, 250 fruit trees, 210 livestock, fish of 8 ponds, 260 kutcha houses, 13 pucca houses, 3km kutcha roads, 2 km pucca roads, 6 culvert, 1 primary school, 1 madrasha, 80 tubewells, 60 latrines may be damaged or washed away by river erosion. As a result 269 families would suffer directly or indirectly.</p> <p>In Kanchipara union out of total 4121 acres of crop lands, crops of 427 acres, 1 primary school, 1 higher Secondary school, 1 madrasha, 1km kutcha road 2km pucca road, 110 kutcha house, 60 pucca house, lots of medicinal and fruit trees, fishes of 20 ponds 80 tubewells and 60 latrines would be affected or damaged by river erosion. As a result 237 families would be affected directly or indirectly.</p> <p>In Gojaria union due to river erosion out of total 3616 acres of crop land, crops of 210 acres, 1 primary school, 2km kutcha road, 250 kutcha house, Medicinal and fruit trees would be damaged; 65 tubewells and 75 latrines may go deep into river water. As a result 165 families would suffer directly or indirectly.</p>

Source : Md. Obaidur Rahman, Upazilla Agriculture Officer, Sadullapur, Gaibandha. 01712034201

Social Factor of the Risk	Possible way / Process of Risk Reduction					
	Cold Wave	Draught	Kalbaishakhi	Flood	River Erosion	Cyclone
Crops	Planting of trees in both sides of all roads of the locality	Tree plantation on the two sides of the roads, in the homestead, on the demarcation lines of the crop lands.	Tree plantation on the two sides of the roads, in the homestead, on the demarcation lines of the crop lands.	In Flood affected areas high embankments has to be made by the sides of rivers and Dredging of rivers to be done to increase its depth.	Control the course of rivers through pilling system.	Plant trees in both sides of all roads of the locality.
Trees	Planting of extreme cold durable saplings	Planting of Draught durable saplings.	Planting of strong storm durable tree plants.	Planting of Flood durable plants.	To control river erosion dredging of rivers to be done and keep it continued.	Planting of Cyclone durable tree plants.
Livestock	Make the animal shelter strong and surrounded by fences and warm inside	Select high temperature and draught durable variety of livestock.	Keep the livestock in safe shelters during disasters.	Keep animals in high place during Flood.	During River Erosion keep animals in safe place.	Keep animals in safe shelters during cyclones.
Fisheries	Plant lots of trees in 4 sides of ponds.	During Draught watering of ponds to be done by pumps.	Storms does not make much harm to fishes.	Keep surrounding of ponds higher than Flood level.	Avoid fish cultivation at River Erosion area.	Storms does not make much harm to fishes.
Houses	Renovate houses well before the starting of Cold Wave and put fences in the 4 sides of the House.	Plant lots of trees in and around the homestead.	Renovate and repair the houses before the storm comes.	In flood prone areas make homestead higher than flood level.	In river erosion areas permanent living place should not be built up.	Renovate and repair the houses before the storm comes.
Roads	Cold wave does not make much harm to roads.	Drought does not make much harm to roads.	Storm does not make much harm to roads.	Before flood comes roads should be made higher than flood level	Keep course of river in line through piling.	Cyclone does not make much harm to roads.

2.13 Climate Change and its Impact

Sectors	Description
Agriculture	<p>Due to Climate Change, in Gaibandha district, in future there would be blowing of Cold Wave, Draught, Flood, River Erosion, Kalbaishakhi, etc in advance, its frequency and intensity could be enhanced. This time there would be scarcity of cow-food, employment opportunity of labours would be less and hard time for business. For Climate change in future following would be the loss and damages due to disasters at union level.</p> <p>Due to climate change in agriculture sector Flood, Cold Wave, Draught, River Erosion accelerated the losses in every year. In 1988, 1998, 2001,2005,2008 and 2012 in agriculture sector due to disaster the losses have been enhanced than the past by 5% to 10%. If the intensity of disaster increases this way then in future in Gaibandha District the disaster losses would be two times to three times.</p>
Fish	<p>Because of the effect of Climate change in Gaibandha District there was severe floods in 1988 and 1998, which was two to three times more severe than the flood usually occurred. Fishes of most of the ponds were washed away and the people who are involved in fish business, fish cultivation and fish fry production were in economic crisis and flood damaged the fish ponds and after the flood there was crisis of fish in the district. In future if the impact of flood is enhanced, fish cultivation will be in more difficulties, production of fish will be less and fish farmers and fish business will be affected seriously.</p> <p>In 1988, 1998, 2001,2005,2008 and 2012 due to Draught and Cold Wave fish sector was severely affected. In summer due to draught pond water was decreased and for that in 1988, 1998, 2001,2005,2008 and 2012 fish production was hampered and the people involved with fish cultivation were economically sufferer. In Winter water level becomes lower and due to climate change water level becomes lower and ponds water level becomes almost dry and fish production is hampered. Fishes are attacked with different diseases and died. If the intensity of cold wave is more increased then losses in fish sector will be enhanced.</p>
Trees	<p>Due to increased effect of climate change flood lingers and different species of trees and small plants are drowned and died. In 1988 and 1998 there were severe Flood in Gaibandha district and a great loss occurred because lots of trees were died. In future if the intensity and duration of flood increases then loss and damages will be increased. Trees have great influence on climate change, if there is less trees then the temperature of the atmosphere is increased and due to that the severity of draught has been increasing day by day. As the intensity of draught has increased, due to increased temperature trees have affected and partially damaged.</p>
Health	<p>In 1988, 1998, 2001,2005,2008 and 2012, draught and cold wave were severe. Among the different disasters flood, draught and cold wave. Due to climate change flood is lingering for more than usual and its intensity has increased. During flood tubewells, ponds, canals, beels, rivers, etc. filled up and are sunk under flood water and water becomes contaminated. As a result water borne diseases come out and many people are attacked with Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Typhoid, Jondice and skin diseases and even some people die.</p> <p>During draught and cold wave some diseases appear. Poor people faces difficulties for getting treatment for economic reasons. Extreme heat and severe cold make sufferings to children and elderly people. During last years some people died due to extreme cold and heat.</p>
Houses & Infrastructure	<p>Due to climate change there were severe flood in 1988 and 1998 which was two to three times more severe than the flood usually occurs. In Gaibandha district at flood affected areas 50% kutchha houses fully and another 50% partially damaged; pucca and semi pucca houses were damaged by 20-30%.</p> <p>Different types of infrastructures like schools, colleges, Mosque, madrasa office, etc are partially damaged. Flood damaged 50% kutchha roads and 30% pucca roads.</p>
Water & Sanitation	<p>Due to climate change there were severe flood in 1988 and 1998 which was two to three times more severe than the flood usually occurred. In Gaibandha district at flood affected areas kutchha latrines 80% fully and semi pucca latrines 30% partially damaged and 50% tube wells went under water. It was observed that during the last years in Gaibandha district Kalbaishakhi has damaged 50-70% kutchha latrines. If the intensity of Kalbaishakhi is increased due to climate change then the nos. will be raised 100%. In Sadullapur upazila damage of kutchha and semi pucca latrines will be 60% and 30% respectively.</p>

Chapter 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

3.1 Identification Causes of Risks

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Intermediate	Final
<p>Cold Wave: In sadullapur upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then, out of the total 46,686 acres crop land crops of 15,300 acres would be damaged. In 11 unions fishes of 245 ponds, 2452 fruit trees of different vareity (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 833 medicinal trees would be affected. People of different professions like farmer40%, Small Traders8%, Labors and Servicholders 2% would be affected directly or indirectly. In Palashbari upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then, out of the total 42,984 acres crop land crops of 10,500 acres would be damaged. In 9 unions fishes of 10 ponds, 752 fruit trees of different vareity (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 852 medicinal trees would be affected. 4% would be attacked with diarrhea. People of different professions like Farmer 10-30%, Small Traders 5%, Labors and Servicholders 10% would be affected directly or indirectly by Cold Wave. In Fulchuri upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2009 then, out of the total acres crop land crops of 3,521 acres would be damaged. In all unions fishes of 825 big and small ponds amounting to tk 20,00,000 may die, 2% people would be attacked with diarrhea, 2% by dysentery 1% by Typhoid,1% by Jondice, 5% by other diseases and 3% by skin diseases. Besides that 550 fruit trees of different vareity (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 700 medicinal trees would be affected Shaghata: In Shaghata upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2007 then out of total poulation 3-4% may be attacked with diseases and some deaths may occur. Gobindagonj: Draught and Cold Wave: In Gobindagonj upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then fish cultivation of 1120 ponds would be hampered and out of the total population 3-4% may be attacked with diseases and some deaths may occur Sundargonj: In Sundargonj upazilla, if Cold Wave and draught occur like 2008 then out of the total population of the upazila 3-4% may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur.</p>	<p>Natural</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <p>Absence of warm cloths</p> <p>Absence of arrangementsf or protecting Livestocks from Cold Waves.</p>	<p>Absence of sufficient trees.</p> <p>Plinth of houses is not high enough. Pond is not in high land. No provitions for nets in the sides of the ponds.</p>	<p>For survival no enviromentsuitable arrangement was undertaken</p> <p>Shelters of livestock to made cold protective.</p> <p>Environment friendly crop production has not been undertaken</p> <p>No program has been undertaken for intensive tree plantation.</p> <p>Arrange for alternative livelihood options</p>

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Intermediate	Final
<p>If Flood occur like 1998 then out of the total population of the upazila 4-6% may be attacked with diseases and some deaths may occur</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar: In Gaibandha Sadar upazilla, if Cold Wave and draught occur like 2008 then out of the total population of the upazila 3-4% may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur. Flood: Sadullapur upazilla: In sadullapur upazilla, if Flood occurs like 1998 then, out of the total 6,683 acres crop land crops of 4304 acres would be damaged. 32120 livestock, 32775 trees, 500 infrastructures, 1540 houses may be damaged. Out of 287426 population 6% may be attacked with different diseases diarrhea, dysentery, Typhoid, Jondice and skin diseases). 52% from different professions may suffer. 1500 semi pucca & kutcha latrines and 100 pucca latrines may be damaged fully or partially. In Palashbari upazila if flood occurs then in Kihoegari, Hossainpur, Mohadipur, Harinathpur union out of 23355 acres of crop lands 880 acres Aman paddy cultivation will be hampered. Jute of 20 acres, 95 acres vagitables, 60 acres potatos, 90 acres banana cultivation will also be hampered. 2145 fruit trees, 7050 forest trees and 490 medicinal trees may be destroyed. Infrastructures (such as: bridge 4, culvert 12, kutcha road 2km, pucca road 1 km) Shools 6 may be destroyed. 150 household animals, 50 houses fishes of 25 ponds, 125 tubewells may sunk. As a result every family of the unions will be sufferer economically. In Fulchuri upazila if flood occurs then in Uria, Fulchuri, Fazal union out of total 10747acres of crop lands 590 acres Aman paddy cultivation will be hampered. Jute of 60 acres, 78 acres vagitables, 34 acres potatos cultivation would be hampered. 750 fruit trees, 164 medicinal trees may be destroyed. Infrastructures (such as: bridge 2, culvert 12) Shools 6 may be destroyed. 266 household animals, 122 houses ,125 tubewells may be sunk. As a result every family of the unions will be sufferer economically. Shaghata: In Shaghata upazila if flood occurs like 2007 then 5000 trees of different species may be affected. Flood can wash away fishes of 324 ponds. 3-4% people may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur. Gobindagonj: In Shaghata upazila if flood occurs like 1998, then</p>	<p>Low land area.</p> <p>Most of the ponds are in low lands. Sides of the pond are low. No arrangements for quick passing of flood water. Livestock shelter is kutcha Not reaching the flood alert signal timely.</p> <p>Due to heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Absence of drainage system for passing water.</p> <p>Fill up of canals</p> <p>Absence of embankments</p> <p>Absence of drainage system for passing water.</p>	<p>Absence of sluice gates at the joints of the canals</p> <p>Fill up of canals</p> <p>Absence of safe shelters.</p> <p>Absence of treatment facilities of the injured livestock.</p> <p>Absence of awareness of Farmers deforestation</p> <p>Absence of gov. initiative to re-escavation of canals and rivers</p> <p>Lack of knowledge regarding the task after flood.</p> <p>Houses are not buit as flood endurable.</p> <p>Absence of sluice gate at the joining of canals as per need.</p> <p>Fill up of canals.</p> <p>Due to siltation navigation of rivers has come down.</p>	<p>Fill up of river beds</p> <p>Absence of appropriate pan of Water Development Board.</p> <p>Absence of support of Donors.</p> <p>People of the community are not aware.</p> <p>Absence of appropriate steps of Water Development Board</p>

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Intermediate	Final
<p>3-5% people may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur.</p> <p>Sundargonj: In Sundargonj upazila if flood occurs like 1998 then cultivation of fish of 1200 ponds would be hampered.</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar: In Gaibandha Sadar upazilla if flood occurs like 1998, then 3-5% people may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur.</p>			
<p>Draught: In Sadullapur upazila if there is draught like 1999 then cultivation 1438 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 46683 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 76 acres Jute, 70 acres Vegetables, 200 acres Potato and 240 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered and in total 1354 fruit trees, 245 forest trees and 478 medicinal trees would be damaged. Due to extreme heat people may suffer from different diseases like Diarrhoea 3%, Jondice 4%, from fever and other diseases 6%. As a result 2458 families of the unions would suffer economically.</p> <p>In Palashbari upazila if there is draught like 2010 and 2011 then cultivation of 1570 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 41984 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 46 acres Jute, 20 acres Vegetables, 35 acres Potato and 75 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered and in total 1254 fruit trees, 2354 forest trees and 475 medicinal trees would be damaged. Due to extreme heat people may suffer from different diseases like Diarrhoea 3%, Jondice 4%, from fever and other diseases 6%. As a result 2354 families of the unions would suffer economically</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila if there is draught like 2010, then cultivation of 1234 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 26161 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 75 acres Jute, 30 acres Vegetables, 60 acres Potato would be hampered and in total 675 fruit trees, 2354 forest trees and 214 medicinal trees would be damaged. Due to extreme heat people may suffer from different diseases like Diarrhoea 3%, Jondice 2%, from fever and other diseases 7%. As a result 2352 families of the unions directly or indirectly would suffer economically.</p> <p>Shaghata: In Shaghata upazila if there is draught like 2010, then out of total 1307 ponds, fish cultivation of 684 ponds would be hampered and it will exceed the losses of previous years..</p> <p>Gobindagonj: In Gobindagonj upazila if there is draught like 2008, then out of total 6237 ponds, fish cultivation</p>	<p>Not preserving of food for livestock.</p> <p>Absence of rainfall.</p> <p>Fall of level of underground water.</p> <p>Climate change.</p>	<p>Absence of social forestry.</p> <p>Not performing of tree plantation program.</p> <p>Deforestation</p>	<p>For survival no environment friendly program was undertaken</p> <p>Not undertaking arrangement for Environment friendly production</p>

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Intermediate	Final
<p>of 1564 ponds would be hampered and it will exceed the losses of previous years..</p> <p>Sundargonj: In Sundargonj upazila if there is draught like 2008, then out of total 4854 ponds, fish cultivation of 1234 ponds would be hampered and it will exceed the losses of previous years.</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar: In Gaibandha Sadar upazila if there is draught like 2008, then fish cultivation of 254 ponds would be hampered and it will exceed the losses of previous years.</p>			
<p>Kalbaishakhi: In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaishakhi hit like 2005 then cultivation of 355 acres of IRRI paddy, 80 acres Vegetables, 133 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered. 450 kutcha houses and 40 pucca houses, 9 primary schools, 5 mosque, 1 temple, 2 secondary schools, 1 college, 15 poultry farm 2655 trees of different variety be destroyed.</p> <p>Fulchuri: In Fulchuri upazila if Kalbaishakhi hit like 2011 then cultivation of 75 acres of IRRI paddy, 20 acres Vegetables would be hampered. 210 kutcha houses and 15 pucca houses, 2 primary schools, 2 mosque, 5 poultry farm 2154 trees of different variety be destroyed.</p>	<p>Due to increase of temperature of atmosphere</p> <p>Due to Greenhouse effect.</p> <p>Due to air pollution</p> <p>Due to imbalance of nature</p> <p>Due to climate change</p> <p>Shelter of livestock is weak</p> <p>Not making of storm durable houses</p> <p>Not making the plinth strong</p>	<p>Due to lack of sufficient trees in the locality</p> <p>Lack of social forestry</p> <p>Due to lack of storm durable trees.</p> <p>Not receiving the signals of cyclones</p> <p>Lack of awareness</p> <p>Weak shelter of livestock</p> <p>Not making of storm durable houses.</p> <p>Not making the plinth strong</p>	<p>Lack of initiative of Agriculture Department to take prevention measures and providing training to the Farmers What to do and research Activities.</p> <p>Besides less of no initiative of Disaster Management Committee also a factor.</p> <p>Absence of GoB level Policy</p>
<p>River Erosion: In Palashbari upazila due to river erosion, out of total cultivable land of Kishoregari and Hossainpur union cultivation of 78 acres of Aman Paddy will be hampered; Besides that 15 acres Jute, 45 acres Vegetables, 80 acres Potato and 85 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered and 1578 fruit trees, 3571 forest trees and 567 medicinal trees would be damaged. 80 livestock, fish cultivation of 15 ponds will suffer; Infrastructures (such as: bridge 3, culvert 15, kutcha road 3km, pucca road 2 km) Shools 7 may be destroyed. 50 houses, fishes of 25 ponds, 60 tubewells may go under water. As a result every family of the unions will be sufferer</p>	<p>Climate Change, Havy Rain Fall, High current of the river water, No dresing, Flash Flood and unplanded Dam.</p>	<p>Sudden raise of Water during rainy season</p>	<p>Irreguler Dressing</p>

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Intermediate	Final
<p>economically.</p> <p>In Fulchai upazila due to river erosion, out of total cultivable land of Gozaria, Uria, Kanchipara union of 66 acres of Aman Paddy will be hampered; Besides that 85 acres Jute, 40 acres Vegetables, 31 acres Potato cultivation would be hampered and 950 fruit trees, and 211 medicinal trees would be damaged. 75 livestock, fish cultivation of 9 ponds will suffer; Infrastructures (such as: bridge 1, culvert 6, kutch road 4km, pucca road 2 km) Shools 7 may be destroyed. 64 houses, 40 tubewells may go under water. As a result 215 families of the unions will be sufferer economically.</p>			

3.2 Identification of Techniques/ways of Risk Reduction

Description of Risk	Means of Risk Reduction		
	Short term	Mid Term	Long Term
<p>Cold Wave:</p> <p>In sadullapur upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then, out of the total 46,686 acres crop land crops of 15,300 acres would be damaged. In 11 unions fishes of 245 ponds, 2452 fruit trees of different vareity (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 833 medicinal trees would be affected. People of different professions like farmer 40%, Small Traders 8%, Labors and Servicholders 2% would be affected directly or indirectly.</p> <p>In Palashbari upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then, out of the total 42,984 acres crop land crops of 10,500 acres would be damaged. In 9 unions fishes of 10 ponds, 752 fruit trees of different vareity (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 852 medicinal trees would be affected. 4% would be attacked with diarrhea. People of different professions like Farmer 10-30%, Small Traders 5%, Labors and Servicholders 10% would be affected directly or indirectly by Cold Wave.</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2009 then, out of the total acres crop land crops of 3,521 acres would be damaged. In all unions fishes of 825 big and small ponds amounting to tk 20,00,000 may die, 2% people would be attacked with diarrhea, 2% by dysentery 1% by Typhoid, 1% by Jondice, 5% by other diseases and 3% by skin diseases. Besides that 550 fruit trees of different vareity (such as: Mango, Guava, Amra, Olive, Lichi, Kamranga, etc) including 700 medicinal trees would be affected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness rising for social forestry. • Prevention of cutting down of trees. • Plantation of more trees at individual initiative. • There is arrangement of winter clothes to fight cold wave in the Upazila. • No facilities to keep Livestock saife from Cold Wave. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social forestion. Build up cold protected house and animals shelters. • To use insecticides in proper quantity. • To use insecticides at proper time. • Arrangeme nt of proper training for the farmers. • To use compost manure in place chemical fertilizers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish research centre for environment friendly cultivation. • Protection green house gass production. • Needs care by Agriculture Department by the Govt. • To estanblish Agriculture Research Centre by the Govt. at Union level. • To distribute fertilizers at Govt. level. • Environment firendly fish cultivation research center.

Description of Risk	Means of Risk Reduction		
	Short term	Mid Term	Long Term
<p>Shaghata: In Shaghata upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2007 then out of total population 3-4% may be attacked with diseases and some deaths may occur.</p> <p>Gobindagonj: Draught and Cold Wave: In Gobindagonj upazilla, if Cold Wave blows like 2012 then fish cultivation of 1120 ponds would be hampered and out of the total population 3-4% may be attacked with diseases and some deaths may occur</p> <p>Sundargonj: In Sundargonj upazilla, if Cold Wave and draught occur like 2008 then out of the total population of the upazila 3-4% may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur. If Flood occur like 1998 then out of the total population of the upazila 4-6% may be attacked with diseases and some deaths may occur</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar: In Gaibandha Sadar upazilla, if Cold Wave and draught occur like 2008 then out of the total population of the upazila 3-4% may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur.</p> <p>Flood: Sadullapur upazilla: In sadullapur upazilla, if Flood occurs like 1998 then, out of the total 6,683 acres crop land crops of 4304 acres would be damaged. 32120 livestock, 32775 trees, 500 infrastructures, 1540 houses may be damaged. Out of 287426 population 6% may be attacked with different diseases (diarrhea, dysentery, Typhoid, Jondice and skin diseases). 52% from different professions may suffer. 1500 semi pucca & kutcha latrines and 100 pucca latrines may be damaged fully or partially. In Palashbari upazila if flood occurs then in Kihoegari, Hossainpur, Mohadipur, Harinathpur union out of 23355 acres of crop lands 880 acres Aman paddy cultivation will be hampered. Jute of 20 acres, 95 acres vagitables, 60 acres potatoes, 90 acres banana cultivation will also be hampered. 2145 fruit trees, 7050 forest trees and 490 medicinal trees may be destroyed. Infrastructures (such as: bridge 4, culvert 12, kutcha road 2km,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To disseminate warning signal before any depression. • To increase awareness among the community people. • Solution water logging • To arrange sufficient number and quantity of doctors and medicines for the treatment of the injured animals. • To stop leasing out of the canals by the govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All infrastructure including houses will build high raising level • Plantation of more trees in the area. • Canals digging • To build sluice gate river and canal connecting place • The canals should be excavated by the cooperation of the Govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs proper care and initiative by the Water Development board. • Needs Govt. cooperation • Prevention of green house effect. • To implement the Farakka Agreement with India. • To build embankment. River draughting. • Repairing roads and homesteads. • Construct embankment by the river side.

Description of Risk	Means of Risk Reduction		
	Short term	Mid Term	Long Term
<p>pucca road 1 km) Shools 6 may be destroyed. 150 household animals, 50 houses fishes of 25 ponds, 125 tubewells may sunk. As a result every family of the unions will be sufferer economically.</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila if flood occurs then in Uria, Fulchuri, Fazal union out of total 10747acres of crop lands 590 acres Aman paddy cultivation will be hampered. Jute of 60 acres, 78 acres vagitables, 34 acres potatos cultivation would be hampered. 750 fruit trees, 164 medicinal trees may be destroyed. Infrastructures (such as: bridge 2, culvert 12) Shools 6 may be destroyed. 266 household animals, 122 houses ,125 tubewells may be sunk. As a result every family of the unions will be sufferer economically.</p> <p>Shaghata: In Shaghata upazila if flood occurs like 2007 then 5000 trees of different species may be affected. Flood can wash away fishes of 324 ponds. 4-6% people may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur.</p> <p>Gobindagonj: In Gobindagonj upazila if flood occurs like 1998, then 3-5% people may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur.</p> <p>Sundargonj: In Sundargonj upazila if flood occurs like 1998 then cultivation of fish of 1200 ponds would be hampered.</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar: In Gaibandha Sadar upazilla if flood occurs like 1998, then 3-5% people may be attacked with different diseases and some deaths may occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make aware the people regarding post flood responsibilities 	<p>and donor agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of drainage of water 	
<p>Draught: In Sadullapur upazila if there is draught like 1999 then cultivation 1438 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 46683 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 76 acres Jute, 70 acres Vegetables, 200 acres Potato and 240 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered and in total 1354 fruit trees, 245 forest trees and 478 medicinal trees would be damaged. Due to extreme heat people may suffer from different diseases like Diarrhoea 3%, Jondice 4%, from fever and other diseases 6%. As a result 2458 families of the unions would suffer economically.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of publicity of cyclone forecasting by miking in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To control environment pollution. • To plant sufficient number of trees in the area. • Most of the houses should be made pucca and strong. • .The cow sheds and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of publicity of cyclone forecasting by miking in the coastal area. • To control environment pollution. • Arrangement of increased drought resistant • The posts of

Description of Risk	Means of Risk Reduction		
	Short term	Mid Term	Long Term
<p>In Palashbari upazila if there is draught like 2010 and 2011 then cultivation of 1570 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 41984 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 46 acres Jute, 20 acres Vegetables, 35 acres Potato and 75 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered and in total 1254 fruit trees, 2354 forest trees and 475 medicinal trees would be damaged. Due to extreme heat people may suffer from different diseases like Diarrhoea 3%, Jondice 4%, from fever and other diseases 6%. As a result 2354 families of the unions would suffer economically</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila if there is draught like 2010, then cultivation of 1234 acres of IRRI paddy out of total 26161 acres of crop land would be affected. Besides that 75 acres Jute, 30 acres Vegetables, 60 acres Potato would be hampered and in total 675 fruit trees, 2354 forest trees and 214 medicinal trees would be damaged. Due to extreme heat people may suffer from different diseases like Diarrhoea 3%, Jondice 2%, from fever and other diseases 7%. As a result 3452 families of the unions directly or indirectly would suffer economically.</p> <p>Shaghata: In Shaghata upazila if there is draught like 2010, then out of total 1307 ponds, fish cultivation of 684 ponds would be hampered and it will exceed the losses of previous years..</p> <p>Gobindagonj: In Gobindagonj upazila if there is draught like 2008, then out of total 6237 ponds, fish cultivation of 1564 ponds would be hampered and it will exceed the losses of previous years..</p> <p>Sundargonj: In Sundargonj upazila if there is draught like 2008, then out of total 4854 ponds, fish cultivation of 1234 ponds would be hampered and it will exceed the losses of previous years.</p> <p>Gaibandha Sadar: In Gaibandha Sadar upazila if there is draught like 2008, then fish cultivation of 254 ponds would be hampered and it will exceed the losses of previous years.</p>		<p>other animals should be made pucca and strong which is cyclone tolerant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The houses should be built in planned way. • To implement the disaster management programme. 	<p>the houses should be made strong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement the disaster management programme.
<p>Kalbaishakhi: In Sadullapur upazila if Kalbaishakhi hit like 2005 then cultivation of 355 acres of IRRI paddy, 80 acres Vegetables, 133 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered. 450 kutchha houses and 40 pucca houses, 9 primary schools, 5 mosque, 1 temple, 2 secondary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of publicity of cyclone forecasting by miking in the area pre-disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plant sufficient number of trees in the area. • Most of the houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of publicity of cyclone forecasting by miking in the coastal area.

Description of Risk	Means of Risk Reduction		
	Short term	Mid Term	Long Term
<p>schools, 1 college, 15 poultry farm 2655 trees of different variety be destroyed.</p> <p>Fulchuri:</p> <p>In Fulchuri upazila if Kalbaishakhi hit like 2011 then cultivation of 75 acres of IRRI paddy, 20 acres Vegetables would be hampered. 210 kutchha houses and 15 pucca houses, 2 primary schools, 2 mosque, 5 poultry farm 2154 trees of different variety be destroyed.</p> <p>In Polashbari if Storm hits like 2011, 340 acres land of IRRI, 60 acres of Vagitable and 125 acres of Banana cultivation will be effected. 350 kancha house, about 30 pucca house, 15 Primary School, 5 Mosc, 1 temple, 5 High School, 2 Collage 15 Poultry firm and 2340 different types of trees will be damaged.</p>	<p>preparation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement the disaster management programme • To control environment pollution. • The posts of disaster houses should be made strong • Repairing of houses, • Raising awareness of the area. 	<p>should be made pucca and strong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The houses should be built in planned way. • Build up norwester tolerance house, animales shelters, and other constructions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Take proper and nessacery initiative of forest department and other govt. departments. • Protection green house gass production.
<p>River Erosion:</p> <p>In Palashbari upazila due to river erosion, out of total cultivable land of Kishoregari and Hossainpur union cultivation of 78 acres of Aman Paddy will be hampered; Besides that 15 acres Jute, 45 acres Vegetables, 80 acres Potato and 85 acres Banana cultivation would be hampered and 1578 fruit trees, 3571 forest trees and 567 medicinal trees would be damaged. 80 livestock, fish cultivation of 15 ponds will suffer; Infrastructures (such as: bridge 3, culvert 15, kutchha road 3km, pucca road 2 km) Shools 7 may be destroyed. 50 houses, fishes of 25 ponds, 60 tubewells may go under water. As a result 75 family of the unions will be sufferer economically.</p> <p>In Fulchai upazila due to river erosion, out of total cultivable land of Gozaria, Uria, Kanchipara union of 66 acres of Aman Paddy will be hampered; Besides that 85 acres Jute, 40 acres Vegetables, 31 acres Potato cultivation would be hampered and 950 fruit trees, and 211 medicinal trees would be damaged. 75 livestock, fish cultivation of 9 ponds will suffer; Infrastructures (such as: bridge 1, culvert 6, kutchha road 4km, pucca road 2 km) Shools 7 may be destroyed. 64 houses, 40 tubewells may go under water. As a result 215 families of the unions will be sufferer economically.</p> <p>Palashbari: In case of river erosion in Palashbari Upazila cultivation of 75 acres of aman paddy out of total crop lands in Kishorgari, Hossainpur, Unions will be hampered, 15 acres jute, 45 acres vegetables, 80 acres potato, 85 acres banana will also be hampered. 1578 fruit trees, 3571 wood trees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low costing construction affected river erosion areas. • Ensuring proper forecasting of weather. • To aware the people of river side what to do when river erodin or before river erosion. • all infrastructure should be temporire based and low cost building. • To protection river erosion temporary by falling sank or..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct embankment s. • Arrangeme nt sluice gates at the connecting locations of the river or the canal • Construct embankment by the river side. • To increase deepness of river by digging. • To build embarkment • River draiging • To do pailing in the river • There is T-embankment in the Upazila for preventing river erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing depth of river by excavation. • Taking proper necessary steps by the Water Development Board. • Implement Farakka agreements. • Prevention of green house increasing. • The Water Development Board takes initiative for preventing river erosion by CC block.

Description of Risk	Means of Risk Reduction		
	Short term	Mid Term	Long Term
<p>and 567 herbal trees may be damaged. 80 livestock, fishes of 15 ponds may be affected. Infrastructures like 3 bridges, 15 culverts, 3 km. kutchra road, 2 km.pucca road, 7 educational institutions may also be affected. 75 dwelling houses, 60 tubewells may be submerged. As such each family of the Unions may be affected directly and indirectly.</p> <p>Fulchhori: In case of river erosion in Fulchhori Upazila cultivation of 66 acres of aman paddy out of the total cultivated lands in Gozaria, Uria, and Konchipara Unions will be hampered. Cultivation of 85 acres of jute, 40 acres of vegetables and 31 acres of potato may be hampered. 950 fruit trees and 211 herbal medicine trees may be affected. 75 livestock, fishes of 9 ponds may be affected. Infrastructures like 1 bridge, 6 culverts, 4 kms. Kutchra roads, 2 kms. Pucca roads, 7 educational institutions may be affected. 64 dwelling houses, 40 tube wells may be submerged by flood water. As such 215 families of the Unions may be affected economically directly and indirectly.</p>			

3.3 Development Plans of the NGOs

Sl.	NGO	Disaster related activities	No. of beneficiaries	Quantity	Project periods
1	Gram Bikash Kendro	Disaster Risk Reduction	6890	01	1/1/09 to 31/12/15
2	Gono Unnayan Kendro	Monga mitigation	7845	01	1/1/10 to 31/12/16
3	UST	Identification of endangered community people	11520	01	1/6/11 to 31/12/14
4	RDRS	Disaster Risk Reduction	9540	01	1/1/10 to 31/12/17
5	CCDB	Monga mitigation	8321	01	1/1/11 to 31/12/14
6	Brac	Disaster Risk Reduction	7540	01	1/1/10 to 31/12/15
7	SKS	<p>Identification of disaster risks and properties, Planning for calamities,</p> <p>Capacity building of the disaster management committees,</p> <p>Dissemination of advance disaster related warnings, Capacity building and activating the volunteers for disaster,</p> <p>Construction and improving the infrastructures or diasater risk reduction.</p> <p>Development of alternative livelihood for facing disasters.</p> <p>Training and education for disaster periods.</p>	8752	01	1/1/08 to 1/1/17

3.4 Disaster Management Plan:

3.4.1 Pre-Disaster Preparedness

Sl. No.	Activity	Target	Proposed budget	Where	Expected date of Implementation	Who & how much will do				Coordination with development plan
						District Administration %	Upazila %	UP %	NGO and Community %	
1	Formation of volunteer team at Village and ward level; and provide them skill development training on emergency operation, First aid, Climate change, etc.	One team at one ward and impart training on 30 items	42,00,000/-	Ward/village level	14 Oct-June 15	25%	25%	40%	10%	Through monthly coordination meeting and different communication system like, e-mail, telephone, etc.
2	Identify the locations information dissemination centers, Improvement of flag hoisting system of advanced signals of hazards and visit the locations and provide necessary technical support.	For next 6 months	50,000/-	UP, Ward, village, Paurasava	14 Oct-June 15	35%	5%	30%	30%	
3	Provide necessary technical support at local level for developing Plans for advance dissemination of information in regard to Hazards.	82 unions, 7 upazila, 2 paurasava and district.	9,20,000/-	Union, upazila, paurasava, district	14 Oct-Mar 15	35%	5%	30%	30%	
4	Ensure the maintenance of the cyclone shelters and multi-purpose use of it in normal period.	9	45,00,000/-	Union, upazila, paurasava, district	14 Oct-June 16	30%	25%	30%	15%	
5	Provide technical support to Health services institutions to develop their infrastructure and strategies so that they can deliver services quickly and run mobile health clinic.	Every Health Services Center	1,80,00,000 /--	Union, upazila, paurasava, district	Feb-Mar	35%	5%	30%	30%	
6	To arrange rehearsal at all level (district, upazila, union, ward) on a regular basis (2/3 month interval)	82 unions, 7 upazila, 2 Paurasava and 1	22,08,000/-	Ward, Village, Union,	14 Oct-June 17	35%	5%	30%	30%	

Sl. No.	Activity	Target	Proposed budget	Where	Expected date of Implementation	Who & how much will do				Coordination with development plan
						District Administration %	Upazila %	UP %	NGO and Community %	
	to face disasters.	district.		upazila, paurasava, district						
7	To aware people regarding the disasters and to fight it (before, during and after disaster) posters, leaflets are distributed and to ensure local level meeting of UDMC and NGOs on a regular basis	Poster- 5000, Leaflet- 50,000, Billboard - 184	14,70,000/-	Ward, Village, Union, upazila, paurasava, district	15 Jan-15 Mar	35%	15%	20%	30%	
8	Collect dry food, life saving drugs and preserve those and make others aware about those.	Dry food- 3 tons Rice/ Dal-5 tons & medicine	30,50,000/-	Ward, Village, Union, paurasava	14 Oct-June 17	35%	25%	25%	15%	
9	Provide training to the students of school, college, madrasa and management committee of those institutions on disaster and ensure to use that institutions during disasters.	In 184 schools (82 unions, 7 upazila, 2 paurasava & 2 from district)	1,84,000/-	At school	14 Oct-June 15	35%	5%	30%	30%	
10	Preserve telephone nos. of concerned persons and representatives of the institutions.	All	92,000/-	Union, upazila, paurasava, district	Oct-Dec. 14	35%	5%	30%	30%	
11	Ensure arranging DMC meeting at District and local level regularly and review those at coordination committee meeting at district level.	4 in a year and 12 in 3 years.	1, 20, 000/-	Union, upazila, paurasava, district	14 Oct-June 15	40%	15%	20%	25%	

3.4.2 During Disaster

Sl. No.	Activity	Target	Proposed budget	Where	Expected date of Implementation	Who & how much will do				Coordination with development plan
						District Administration %	Upazila %	UP %	NGO and Community %	
1.	To shift women, Children, elderly people, sick and disables to safe shelters on emergency basis.	Considering type & intensity of disaster.	10,00,000/-	Safe places of nearby area	During disaster	20%	40%	20%	20%	Through monthly Coordination and emergency meetings. Besides that contact through mobile, e-mail, etc.
2.	Rescue the disaster victims and arrange to shift them to shelters; take the injured persons to health centers on emergency basis arranging carriers and ensure for their proper treatment.	Considering the type and intensity of disaster.	10,00,000/-	Safe places of nearby area , cyclone shelters & health centers	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
3.	If the water level in the up stream is above the risk level or if the signal of disaster is received, at once emergency meeting has to be called and messages has to be disseminated, side by side volunteers shall be kept ready so that they can start working with short time notice.	Considering the type and intensity of disaster.	2,00,000/-	Affected union, upazila, paurasava, district	During disaster	25%	25%	30%	20%	
4.	Take steps to distribute Pure water, dry /cooked food and some essential medicines to people.	Approx. 2,25,000 family	11,25,00,000/-	Affected areas	During disaster	35%	20%	30%	15%	
5.	Arrange for some temporary hygienic latrines on emergency basis.	Approx. 1000	10,00,000/-	Cyclone shelters	During disaster	25%	25%	30%	20%	
6.	Arrange measure for law & order and social security.	Prevent robbery & stealing	4,50,000/-	Cyclone shelters	During disaster	30%	25%	40%	5%	
7.	Establish disaster control center at local level to control and monitor all operation activities at field level and communicate with district and get their suggestions and cooperation.	Considering type and intensity of disaster.	1,80,000/-	Cyclone shelters	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	

3.4.3 After Disaster

Sl. No.	Activity	Target	Proposed budget	Where	Expected date of Implementation	Who & how much will do				Coordination with development plan
						District Administration %	Upazila %	UP %	NGO and Community %	
1	Rescue operation start as quickly as possible and rescue the injured persons, give them first aid treatment, if necessary take them to health centres for better treatment.	Considering the type and intensity of disaster.	10,00,000/-	Safe places of nearby area, cyclone shelters & health centers	After disaster	35%	25%	30%	10%	If the activities are implemented properly then it will keep positive impact on the national socio-economy.
2	Do burial work of dead bodies and remove the dead animals.	As per need	2,25,000/-	Fixed place	After disaster	20%	25%	40%	15%	
3	Within 72 hours prepare estimate of loss and damage and need assessment and submit it to concerned authority.	Considering the type and intensity of disaster.	2,20,000/-	Affected union, upazila, paurasava, district	After disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
4	Remove the damages.	As per need	2,25,000/-		After disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	

3.4.4 At Normal Time/ Risk Free Time

Sl. No.	Activity	Target	Proposed budget	Where	Expected date of Implementation	Who & how much will do				Coordination with development plan
						District Administration %	Upazila %	UP %	NGO and Community %	
01	Renovation of Infrastructure	As per need	45,00,000/-	Affected union, upazila, paurasava, district						If the activities are implemented properly then it will keep positive impact on the national socio-economy
02	Restoration of Administration	As per need	10,00,000/-	Affected union, upazila, paurasava, district	After disaster	35%	25%	30%	10%	
03	Discontinuation of Credit instalments and arrange for interest free loan	All affected families.		Affected union, upazila, paurasava, district	After disaster					
04	Rehabilitation of most affected families (considering the type and intensity of disaster, 2500 families out of 2,25,000 families)	Approx 2500	2,50,00,000/-	Affected union, upazila, paurasava, district	After disaster	25%	20%	35%	20%	
05	Make new disaster management for future from the past & existing experience.	Union, upazila, paurasava, district	30,00,000/-	All union, upazila, paurasava, district	At normal time after disaster					

Chapter-4: Emergency Response

4.1 Emergency Operation Center(EOC):

An Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) has been opened at Gaibandha district Colleterate Office. The centre shall play an effective role providing emergency response and at the same time it will provided the task of coordination. The Emergency Operation Centre remains open for 24 hours during the calamity. During this time, the centre collects necessary data and information and conduct the work of monitoring, supervision and do work of resources management. A telephone is used in the centre and the number is 054162329. The EOC centre has been opened in the office room of District Project Implementation Officer.. Following table contains name, designation and mobile numbers of the responsible persons of the center:

Sl No.	Name and Designation		Name and Designation
01	Md. Jahil Neowaz Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Sohorab Hossain, Office Assistance Department of Record Room, Gaibancha Kalectoret
		02	Md. A. Rahim, Issuer A.D.M. Corte, Gaibancha Colletorate
02	Md. Rahat Mannan Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Azizar Rahoma, Office Assistance General Branch, Gaibancha Kalectoret
		02	Md. Ashraf Ali, Issuer A.D.M. Corte, Gaibancha Colletorate
03	Md. Nazmul Huda Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Abdul Bai, Office Assistance. Department of Revenue, Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. Masud Mia, Issuer E-service Center, Gaibancha Colletorate
04	Md. Jahangir Alam Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Anamul Hoque, Office Assistance General Department, Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. Abdul Majid Sarkar, MLSS Department of Public Administrative, Gaibancha Colletorate
05	Md. Mezbaul Alam Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Taposh Kumar Bakshi, Office Assistance Department of Revenue, Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. Sada Mia, MLSS Department of Certificate, Gaibancha Colletorate
06	Md. S.H.M. Magfurul Hassan Abbasi Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Shamim Haidar, Assistance Bance A.D.M Corte, Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. A Jalil, Issuer E-service center, Gaibancha Colletorate
07	Md. Sharif Ahmed Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. A. Salam Assistance Bance, Department of Certificate, Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. Shahidul Hoque, M.L.S.S Department of Certificate, Gaibancha Colletorate
08	Md. Samsul Hoque Administrative Office	01	Md. Mahabubar Rahman, Coppiest Department of Record Room, Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. Rejaul Karim Issuer, Gaibancha Colletorate
09	Md. Jahangir Alam Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. A. Latif Office Assistance Department of VP, Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. Nabi Islam M.LSS, Gaibancha Colletorate
10	Mrs.Raonak Jahan Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Saiful Rahoman Senior Assistance, Department of Treasury, Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. Ruhul Amin

Sl No.	Name and Designation		Name and Designation
			Foras, Gaibancha Colletorate
11	Md. Abdur Rafiul Alam Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Nazrul Islam, Chief Assistance, Department of LG , Gaibancha Colletorate
		02	Md. Ful Mia MLSS, Gaibancha Colletorate
12	Md. Abu Sufiyan Ass. Commissioner	01	Md. Jahidul Islam Chief Assistance, Department of Treasury, Department of Treasury
		02	Md. A. Salam M.L.S.S, Department of GM, Gaibandha Colletorate
13	Md. Samsul Hoque Administrative Officer	01	Jayonta Kumanr Chakrabarty Office Assistance, Department of Treasury, Department of Treasury
		02	md. Alamgir Hossain M.L.S.S, Department of Record, Gaibandha Colletorate

4.1.1 Operation of Emergency Control Room:

Four members of the Upazila Disaster Management Committee perform their responsibilities personally alternately in the control room of the Upazila after the incidence of any disaster. At the same time a police also be posted in the centre. It is noted that the responsible persons of the Upazila will be in charge of the control room. Three volunteer teams comprising with three volunteers in each team will perform their responsibilities day and night (24 hours) alternately. Continuous communication is maintained with District and Union level through mobile phone.

During disaster a control room is established in the office of the Upazila Nirbahi Officer, A register is maintained in the room and documented the name of the persons who will perform duties when indicating time of taking and handing over of their charges. Information received and dispatched to whom and where documented in the register, a union based map (LGED) with location of union, roads, canals, embankment etc. is made available in the room. It is noted that there is no risk map in the Control Room.

As soon as incidence of any disaster the affected area is identified in the map. It is especially mentioned that there is no such equipments like Big Torch Light, Gumboot, Life Jacket, Battery, Raincoat etc. in the Control Room.

4.2 Plan for Disaster Period:

Sl.	Activity	Target	When	Who	Whose help	How	Contact
1	To keep Volunteers ready	2100 in 7 upazila	Feb.-Mar	UzDMC & UDMC	DMC, NGO & Community	Organize Training, Supply of Materials, Personal Contact	Responsible persons of UDMC & DDMC
2	Publicity of warning signal	100% in 7 upazila	During Calamity	Responsible Volunteers	Gram Police	Using Microphone, Megaphone, Siren, Drum, etc.	Responsible persons of UDMC & DDMC
3	To keep ready Boat/carriage/Van	200 in 7 upazila	Before disaster starts	Responsible persons of EOC	Members	Preserve Phone nos. of Boat/carriage/van drivers discussing with them.	Responsible persons of UDMC & DDMC
4	Management of Rescue	1100	During Calamity	Responsible	NGO & Community	Select some volunteers and	Responsible persons of

Sl.	Activity	Target	When	Who	Whose help	How	Contact
	operation			persons of EOC		orient them on rescue work and engage them in rescue operation with life saving materials	UDMC & DDMC
5	1st Aid/ health treatment	14 team will work in 9 Upazila	During Calamity	Responsible persons of EOC	NGO & Community	Contact Health center of nearby area and keep their Phone number	Officer in-charge of District Health Center
6	Do burial work of dead body	In 7 upazila	During Calamity	Responsible persons of EOC	NGO & Community		Responsible persons of UDMC & UzDMC
7	Keep ready of dry food, dal, rice, house repairing Materials, life saving medicine.	30 tons 6 tons 300 persons	Before Calamity	UDMC Responsible persons	Local businessmen, NGO & Community	Community & NGOs. Discuss with those who can supply food and medicine & preserve their Phone numbers	Responsible persons of UDMC & UzDMC
8	Treatment of Livestocks	700	Before & after Calamity	Responsible persons of EOC	Community people	Discussing with responsible person	UDMC responsible person & Upazila Livestock Officer
9	Take care & repairing of cyclone shelters)	50	Before & after Calamity	Responsible persons of EOC	GO, NGO & Community people	Physically visit of the cyclone shelters and solve problems discussing responsible persons	Responsible persons of UDMC & UzDMC
10	Coordination of relief work	45	Before, during & after Calamity	Responsible persons of EOC	GO, NGO & Community people	Keep contact with all Donors & relief organizations	Responsible persons of UDMC & UzDMC
11	Arrange training on awareness, Rescue & 1st Aid	18	Before, during & after Calamity	Responsible persons of EOC	GO, NGO & Community people	Arrange training for the volunteers including community people on Hazards at disaster prone areas.	Responsible persons of UDMC & UzDMC
12	Run emergency operation control room properly	05	Before Calamity			Preserve and take care of all necessary materials and data.	Contact DDMC.

Directions for the implementation of the calamity period plan:

4.2.1 Keeping prepared the volunteers

- Formation of groups at Ward level to be led by UP Members.
- Publicity of information and warning signals in villages through the volunteers.
- Organizing training on different warning signals, message, rescue, removal and management of shelter, risk reduction for the members of the volunteer teams.

4.2.2 Publicity of warning signals:

- Each Ward UP member will ensure publicity of warning signals to each house at their personal responsibility.
- Arranging announcement through mike about warning signal No.5 at least once in each hour till broadcast by radio and television. Arrangement of miking and ringing bells of Schools and Madrasahs continuously side by side through radio and television about the danger signals.

4.2.3 Arrangement of shifting of people:

- To start shifting of people of the risk prone areas to safe shelters as soon as broadcasted by Radio and television and at the same time the respective Ward UP members will start shifting of the affected people with the help of the volunteers.
- Miking has to be initiated asking the people of the risk areas to take shelter in safe places as soon as publicity made about danger signal No.8. The volunteers will visit each house and urge people take shelter in safe places. If necessary the people have to be shifted. The affected people should be informed and advised people of which risk area will go to which shelter.

4.2.4 Rescue and primary treatment service:

- Arrangement should be made for handing over management to the Disaster Management Committee of the District/Upazila of the most risky areas.
- To create a permanent fund under the supervision of the District/Upazila Disaster Management Committee for rescue operation.
- Establishment and operation of temporary health camps.
- To refer the patients suffering from illness, old people, children and pregnant women staying in the shelter to the hospital on emergency basis.
- The UP members with the help of the volunteers will perform responsibilities of management of burial/cremation of the dead bodies at respective Wards.

4.2.5 Maintenance of the shelters:

- To keep the shelters ready for use after necessary repairing before the beginning of the disaster prone season.
- Decision to be taken for taking shelter to which specific shelter or safe places during emergency need.
- Ensuring the security of the women, children and the disables during disaster (Taking refuge in shelters or other safe places).
- Ensuring supply of safe water supply and other services in the shelter homes.
- Helping the people to mobilize and transfer their necessary assets (livestock, poultries, emergency food etc.) to safe places.

4.2.6 Keeping boats ready:

- The District/Upazila Disaster Management Committee will keep accounts of the number of engine run boats in the Union and decide the number and which boats can be used for emergency purpose during disaster.
- The boat owners will cooperate with the Committee for this purpose.
- The mobile numbers of the owners and the boatmen will be maintained in the emergency control room.

4.2.7 Submission of loss and damage list of disaster with requirements:

- Soon after the disaster “SOS Form” and “D” Form will be sent to the UP Chairman within next 24 hours and not more than 7 seven days respectively.
- The UP Chairman will consolidate the reports of each Ward with help of the UP Secretary and submit to the Chairman of the Upazila Disaster Management Committee within next 12hours.

4.2.8 Coordination of relief works:

- The UP Chairman will coordinate the relief works of different relief and rehabilitation teams
- The relief materials brought by the relief distribution teams from outside the quantity of which will be documented in the register. The control room should be informed about the location of the relief team activity.
- The Union Disaster Management Committee will decide the amount of relief distribution at Ward level based on the vulnerability and loss and damages. Arrange publicity among the common people about the the quantity/number of the allocated relief materials.

4.2.9 Procurement and keeping ready dry foods and life saving drugs:

- Dry food like flat rice, puffed rice etc. should be procured from the local/hats/bazaars for immediate distribution.
- Food items like rice, pulse, ata, oil etc. and house building materials like CI sheet, nails, nylon rope etc. should be procured from the local markets.
- Preparing list of necessary medicine with the help of the Union Health and Family Welfare Assistant and procure from the local market.
- The UP Chairman will be responsible for coordination for rickshaw, baby taxi and other transports for carrying relief materials and movement of the relief workers.

4.2.10 Treatment/vaccination of Livestock:

- To procure necessary medicine from the Upazila Livestock Hospital and preserve in the Union office or in the Health Centre.
- Arrangement of necessary training on livestock treatment for the members of the Union Disaster Management Committee.
- If necessary arrangement of the services of the experienced persons involved with livestock treatment during the calamity period if necessary.

4.2.11 Organizing drill:

- Organize drill about publicity of warning signals, removal, rescue and operation of primary relief works.
- Organize continuous drill in cyclone/flood prone areas.
- To test the communities people through drill the status of disaster preparation during the month of April and September in each year.
- The mention during drill especially about the people with illness, disables, pregnant women and the children for their shifting to the shelter homes.
- The drill should be organized in the risk village instead of the UP Office for the people so that the people of the risk area take refuge in the shelters.

4.2.12 Operation of Emergency Control Room:

- The Control Rooms should be established in the offices of District/Upazila/Union soon after the incidence of the disaster. The presence of 3-4 volunteers and village police should be ensured in the control room alternately.
- The UP Secretary and responsible persons should be overall in charge of the control room. Three volunteer teams with at least three persons in each team will perform shifting duties 24 hours in the control room. The UP Secretary will be assigned for full time supervision of the Control Room.

4.2.13 Shelters/Safe places:

- The places which will not be flooded and away from river erosion should be selected for shelter.
- The specific shelter, local school, college, govt. and non-govt. institutions, high roads, embankment can be used for shelter purpose.
- Detail description of the shelters should be documented.
- The list and description should be shown with the help of a Table.

4.3 List and description of safe places of the District/Upazila:

Shelters	Name	Union	Capacity	Remarks
Shelters				
Earthen Fortress/Killa/Flood shelter				
Cyclone shelter				
School cum shelter				
Govt./Non Govt. organizations				
UP Bhaban				
High Roads				
Embankments				
Others				

These shelters are operated through the Union Parishad and the School cum Shelters are operated by the school managing committees. There are no materials and equipments for the volunteers in the shelters and the School cum Shelters. The shelters need repairing for making these fit for use. Most of the connecting roads of the shelters with the housing areas of the people are not fit for use. As such the roads need repair and raising its heights. Besides there is no sufficient arrangement of light and safe drinking waters in the shelter.

4.4 Formation of Shelter Management Committee:

Shelter management is an important part of disaster management. Many shelters remained unused for lack of proper and timely maintenance. As such the shelter management has been included with the Disaster Plan.

Why management of shelter centre?

- To save life and properties during disaster
- To save life of livestock during disaster
- To ensure use and maintenance of shelters..

Management Committee of Shelter:

- 7- 9 persons are members of the shelter.
- A 7 – 9 member committee is formed representing like UP Chairman/member, elite person, social worker, teacher, NGO staff, land donor, volunteers etc.
- The committee can serve as the management committee with the consent of the area people.
- A least one member of the committee must be a woman.
- Provide idea to the members about their duties and responsibilities (About shelter)
- The committee with the help of the people of the area will perform responsibilities of maintenance and management of the shelter centre.
- The committee will hold meetings at due interval at fixed dates, the resolution of the meeting will be documented in a book and responsibilities will be distributed for implementation of the resolution with time frame.
- The list of the shelter committee will be tagged with the disaster management plan.

Which places can be used as shelter?

- Specific shelter
- Local school and college
- Govt. and non-govt. institutions
- High roads

Which things are to be taken care off?

- To keep ready tent,/polythene/ORS/water purifying tablet/some emergency medicine (paracetamol,flagyl etc.)/ bleaching powder in the shelter centre.
- Keeping arrangement for boiling water
- Separate arrangement of toilets for men and women.
- Separate arrangement of bathing for men and women.
- To keep clean and removal of garbage.
- Arrangement of security.
- Arrangement for lights.
- The shelter centre should be healthy.
- Arrangement of registration of sheltered people, preparing list of assets deposited by people and its proper Storage. To refund them properly at time of their leaving the centre,
- Taking responsibility by the volunteers for the management of the centre.
- Arrangement of food and treatment of the sheltered people.
- To give especial care to the pregnant women, old people, disables and children.

Use of shelter:

- The shelter basically will be used by the people for safe refuge during disaster.
- The centre can be used for social development activities in other times except disaster period.
- The centre can be used as a primary treatment centre.
- The centre can be used as adult education centre and school.
- It can be used for wireless station.

Maintenance of the shelter:

- Each centre should be maintained properly. Especially to keep it neat and clean.
- The doors and windows of the centre should be protected from destroying at local initiative.
- Plantation of trees on the land of the centre with proper plan.
- To keep the centre under lock and key except the time of use as shelter.
- To form the Shelter Management Committee following the guideline.
- The list of the shelter management committee should be tagged with the disaster management plan.

Shelter	Name of shelter	Responsible person	Mobile	Remarks

4.5 Property List of District (Which can be used during disaster)

Infrastructure/ Properties	No.	Responsible Person	Brief Description

No information available

4.6 Financing:

No information available

4.7 Up date the Work Plan and Review it**Planning follow-up Committee**

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
01	Md. Ehsanie-Elahi	DC, Gaibandha, Chairman	054161483
02	Md. Ashraful Momin Khan	UNO	01762695074
03	Md. Mofakharul Islam	PIO	01711896258
04	Dr. Md. Abul Kashem	District Livestock Officer	01712929102
05	A.K.M. Aminul Islam.	District Primary Education Officer	01711786683
06	Md. Abu Taher Mandal	Executive Engineer, Water Development Board	01773658020
07	Helal Md. Afzal	Executive Engineer, Power Development Board	01736473993
08	Md. Nazmul Huda	DRRO, Gaibandha	01718346057

Plan Implementation and Maintenance Committee

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
01	Md. Nazmul Huda	DRRO, Gaibandha	01718346057
02	Md. Saiful Islam	District Food Controller	01716324720
03	S.S. Halimuddin	Executive Engineer, DPHE	01713543918
04	Md. Habibur Rahman	Executive Engineer, LGED	01730782742
05	Most. Habia Akter	District Information Officer	01712126410
06	Md. Mofakharul Islam	PIO	01711896258

Chapter-5: Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan

5.1 Assessment of Losses and Damages

Sectors	Description
Agriculture	<p>Cold Wave In Sadullapur upazila, because of Cold Wave, crops of 15,300 acres out of 46686 acres were damaged in 2012. In Palashbari upazila, because of Cold Wave, crops of 10,500 acres out of 42984 acres were damaged in 2012. In Fulchuri upazila, because of Cold Wave, crops of 3521 acres of cultivated land were damaged in 2009. Due to Cold Wave of 2012, crops of 25% acres of land of Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila were damaged.</p> <p>Draught: In Sadullapur upazila, draught of 1919 damaged crops including Irri paddy of 2090 acres out of total 46683 acres of cultivated land. In Palashbari upazila, draught of 2011 damaged crops including Irri paddy of 1746 acres out of total 41984 acres of cultivated land. In Fulchuri upazila, draught of 2010 damaged crops including Irri paddy of 1399 acres out of total 26161 acres of cultivated land. In 2012, draught damaged 20% crop cultivation of Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila.</p> <p>Kalbaishakhi: In Sadullapur upazila, Kalbashakhi of 2005 damaged crops including Irri paddy of 1399 acres out of total 46686 acres of cultivated land. In Palashbari upazila, Kalbashakhi of 2011 damaged Irri paddy of 60 acres of land, Vegetables of 125 acres of land. In Fulchuri upazila, due to cyclone of 2011, IRRi paddy of 75 acres of land and Vatables of 20 acres of land damaged. And in Palashbari, flood damaged crops of 1145 acres of land out of total 23355 acres of land of Kishoregari, Hossainpur, Mohadipur and Hainathpur union. Kalbaishakhi damaged crops of 10% acres of land of Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila.</p> <p>Flood: In Sadullapur upazila, the Flood of 1996 damaged different crops including IRRi paddy of 4351 acres croplands out of 46683 acres of land in upazila. In Palashbari upazila Flood damaged 1145 acres of crop land including paddy land out of total 23355 crop lands of Kishoregari, Hossainpur, Mohadipur and Horinathpur union. In Fulchuri upazila, due to Flood of 1988, 766 acres of crop land with paddy in the field was damaged out of total cultivated land 10747 acres of land. In Shaghata, Gobindagonj, Sundargonj and Gaibandha Sadar upazila, Flood of 1988 damaged 15092 acres of crop land.</p>
Fishery	<p>In Sadullapur upazila Flood of 1996 washed away fishes of different varieties from 1554 ponds out of total 4354 ponds. Besides the Sadullapur upazila Flood washed away fishes from 2585 ponds of other 6 upazila. In 2008, Draught caused damage to fishes different varieties of 5355 ponds of 7 upazilas of Gaibandha district. In Gaibandha district, Cold Wave of 2012 caused harm to fishes of 2250 ponds of 7 upazila of Gaibandha district.</p>
Trees	<p>In Gaibandha district, Flood of 2008 damaged 42070 trees of different varieties in 7 upazila. In Gaibandha district, Draught of 2008 damaged 28420 no. of trees of different varieties in 7 upazila. In Gaibandha district, Cold Wave of 2008 made harm to 17765 no. of trees of different varieties in 7 upazila.</p>

	In Gaibandha district, Kalbaishakhi of 2008 damaged 52930 no. of trees of different varieties in 7 upazila.
Birds	In Gaibandha district, during the several years of the past, it had been observed that different disasters in every year killed 20% - 30% birds. And it has been anticipated that this no. might be doubled in future due to the effect of climate change.
Infrastructure And Houses	In Gaibandha District, in Flood affected areas 50% of Katcha Houses were totally damaged and another 50% were partially damaged. Brick built houses were partially ie about 20-30% of those were damaged. Other different infrastructures like Mosque, Schools, Madrasha, Office were partially damaged. 50% of Mud roads were damaged. Pucca roads were partially damaged.
Health	The disasters that occurred during the past years in Gaibandha (such as:Flood, River Erosion, Draught, Cold Wave, Cyclone, etc.) caused different diseases to 15-20% disaster victims (such as: Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Typhoid, Jondice, Skin disease,etc.) Due to absence of proper treatment many of them died. Climate Change may increase the intensity of these disasters and health problem also might be increased.
Sanitation & Drainage System	In Gaibandha District, during Flood 80% of katcha latrines were damaged 30% low cost half sanitary latrines were damaged. 50% of tubewells were sunk. During Kalbashakhi 50-70% latrines were damaged.

Different disasters have been causing severe damage to agriculture sector every year in Gaibandha district. These disasters occur at different times of the year and every disaster causes harm to the agricultural productivity of different kinds. These disasters sometimes do partial damage or full damage to cultivation and pushing behind the agriculture sector. Besides that Climate Change intensify the disasters and make disaster damages more severe. If the intensity of disasters accelerate at this rate then in future the damages in this sector would be more than double.

In the same way other development sectors have been affected by disasters. If the intensity of disasters increases in future, the intensity of damages will be enhanced in all sectors. Similarly, other development sectors in the same way will be affected and if intensity of disasters are increased then the rate of damaging effect will be intensified. Due to disaster most affected sector is the Agriculture sector. Besides that Fisheries, forest, livestock, birds, different infrastructures, drainage systems, etc. are also affected. Climate change is related with the increase of temperature of the atmosphere and rising and lowering of temperature has an important influence of forest and trees; and forest and trees have important role in reducing the effect and Risk of disasters. To reduce disaster risk construction of required embankments, sluice gates, culverts and bridges. To reduce the damages of the roads, those will be made disaster durable and reasonable height will be maintained. For fast removal of water canals excavation is necessary. Due to fill up and diversion of canals disaster damages has been intensified. Due to Flood and storm damages of infrastructure is being happened. If disaster occurs, kutchha houses and all types of infrastructures are severely affected, so it is necessary to construct all infrastructures as disaster durable and above the Flood level to make those risk free. Due to climate change, intensity of draught and cold wave has been increasing and for this agriculture sector, fisheries, livestock and trees are affected. So through research disaster durable agricultural product has to be evolved. If it is possible then the risk and damages in agriculture sectors will be reduced.

5.2 Quick/Advance Re-establishment

5.2.1 Re-establishment of Administration Committee

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Md. Ehsan Elahi	DC, Gaibandha	0541-61483
2	Md. Ashraful Momin Khan	UNO	01762695071
3	Md. Mofakharul Islam	PIO	01711896258
4	Md. Abdur Razzak	District Cooperative Officer	01714624238
5	AKM Amirul Islam	District Primary Education Officer	01711786683
6	Md. Nazmul Huda	DRRO, Gaibandha	01718346057

5.2.2 Committee for Cleaning of Ruins

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
01	Md. Samsul Alam	Mayor, Gaibandha Paurasava	01712551987
02	Mir Md. Abdur Razzak	Deputy Director, Agriculture Extension	01711969856
03	Md. Shahidur Haque	District Ansar Comandant	01721768066
04	Gobindalal Das	President, Press Club, Gaibandha	01715483726
05	Nominated by Chairman	S.K.S (local NGO representative)	01853332918
06	Nominated by Chairman	BRAC, national NGO representative	01716373840

5.2.3 Re-start Public Services

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
01	Md. Ashraful Momin Khan	UNO, Gaibandha Sadar upazila	01762695071
02	AKM Musfiqul Islam	Asstt. General Manager, BISIC, Gaibandha	01717137443
03	Md. Abu Taher	Ex-En, Water Development Board	01773658020
04	Helal Md. Afzal	Ex-En, Power Development Board	01736473993
05	AKM Abdus Salam Khan	Ex-En, Road & High Ways	01711486864
06	Md. Mofakharul Islam	PIO, Gaibandha Sadar upazila	01711896258

5.2.4 Emergency Hivelihood Support Committee

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
01	Md. Ehsan Elahi	DC, Gaibandha, Chairman	0541-61483
02	Dr. Md.Sahadat Hossain Sarker	Civil Surgeon, Gaibandha	01712130474
03	Most. Golam Zeelani	District Fisheries Officer	01718044029
04	Dr. Md. Abul Kashem	District Livestock Officer	01712929102
05	A K M Aminur Islam	District Primary Education Officer	
06	Sree Kallal Kumar	CEO, Zila Parishad, Gaibandha	01714607649
07	Md. Nazmul Huda	DRRO, Gaibandha	01718346057

Attachment -1

Checklist for Implementation Plan during Hazards

Checklist:

If Radio and TV broadcast warning weather signal no. 5, at once following “cha” checklist shall have to be examined and necessary steps have to be taken immediately:

Sl. No.	Subject	Yes/No
01	The selected members of the volunteer team has been called and asked to begin Publicity about the warning signal	
02	Whether the responsible person/team has been made ready for rescuing the People of the risk areas.	
03	Whether publicity has been made about keeping dry food and drinking water for 2/1 days under ground in secured and safe packets.	
04	Whether life jackets have been supplied to the volunteer for their safety.	
05	Whether necessary manpower has been arranged to keep the Union Control Room functioning for 24 hours.	
06	Whether there is necessary security arrangement of the Union food godown/ Relief godown.	
07	Others	

Checklist:

In every year by 15th of April/May in disaster management committee meeting through discussion following “chak” checklist has to be filled up and deposited to UNO and DC.

Sl. No.	Subject	Mark in proper place
01	There is sufficient food stock in the Union Food godown;	No.
02	The children of the risk areas are immunized/vaccinated;	yes
03	The children 1-6 years and the mothers given Vitamin-A;	yes
04	There is of stock of OR saline in the UP Clinic Hospital;	yes
05	The members of the volunteer teams have been provided annual Training;	yes
06	Necessary medical equipments for primary treatment are available in each shelter;	yes
07	The selected village doctor for each shelter are available in the area;	No.
08	There is tube well for each shelter;	No.
09	The doors and windows of each shelter are in good condition;	No.
10	Alternate care for each shelter is available;	yes
11	There is separate arrangement for the women in each shelter;	No.
12	The selected TBA for taking care of the pregnant women in each shelter are available in the area;	No.
13	High earthen Killa specified for keeping the goats and cows is available;	No.
14	The members of the volunteer teams have been made aware about their Responsibilities;	No.
15	There is arrangement of toilets/urinals in the shelters;	No.
16	The necessary microphones are operating for publicity of weather forecast and warning signals;	yes
17	The people have been made aware about preserving dry food, drinking water for at least 2/3 days;	yes
18	Others	

Attachment-2

List of district Disaster Mangement committee members

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Portfolio	Mobile No.
01	Md. Ehsan Elahi	DC, Gaibandha	Chairman	054-61483
02	Sree Kallal Kumar	Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parisad, Gaibandha	member	01714607649
03	Md. Mofajjel Hossain	District Police Super Gaibandha	member	01713373886
04	Dr. Md.Sahadat Hossain Sarker	Civil Surgeon, Gaibandha	member	01712130474
05	Mir Md. Abdur Razzak	Deputy Director, Agriculture Extension	member	01719969856
06	Mst. Golam Jilani	District fisheries Officer	member	01718044029
07	Dr. Md. Abul Kasem	District Livestock Officer	member	01712929102
08	A K M Aminur Islam	District Primary Education Officer	member	01711786683
09	Md. Ajahar Ali	District Education Officer	member	01712066936
10	habiba Khatun	District Women Affairs Officer	member	01712931569
11	Md. Saiful Islam	District Food Controllor	member	01716324720
12	S S Halim Uddin	Executive Engineer, DPHE, Gaibandha	member	01713543918
13	Md. Mahbubur Rahman	Executive Engineer, LGED	member	01730782742
14	Md. Sahidur Rahman	Deputy Director, Department of Social Services	member	01712520044
15	Gias Uddin Ahmed	Deputy Director, Department of Youth Development	member	01552424504
16	Md. Abdur Razzak	District Cooperative Office	member	01714624238
17	Md. Sahidur Haq	District Ansar-VDP Commandant	member	01721768066
18	Mst.Sabia Akter	District Information Officer	member	01712126410
19	Md. Abu Taher Mondol	Executive Engineer, Water Development Board.	member	01773658020
20	Helal Md.	Executive Engineer, Power Development Board	member	01736473993
21	AKM Abdus Salam Khan	Executive Engineer, Road and Highways	member	01711486864
22	Kobod Ali Sarker	Assistant Direct/deputy Assistant direct/ DAD	member	01730002582
23	A K M Musfikul Islam	Asstt. General Manager, BISIC Gaibandha	member	01717137443
24	Selectes by Chairman	Senior Officer, Sonali Bank, Gaibandha	member	0541-615
25	Md. Samsul Alam	Mayor, Paurasava, Gaibandha	member	01712551987
26	MD. Ashraful Momin Khan	UNO, Gaibandha Sadar, Gaibandha	member	01762695071
27	Sayed Forad Hossain	UNO, Sadullapur, Gaibandha	member	01759085363
28	Md. Mostafizufur Rahman	UNO, Fulchuri, Gaibandha	member	01716025678
29	Abu Rafa Mohammad Arif	UNO, Sundargonj, Gaibandha	member	01712682860
30	Md. Abdul Auwal	UNO, Shaghata, Gaibandha	member	01942207276
31	MD. Mahbubur Haq	UNO, Palashbari, Gaibandha	member	01712097733
32	Md. Mamunul Hasan	UNO, Gobindagonj, Gaibandha	member	01711328228
33	Rjiya Akter Beauty	Local Women Representative	member	01712044781
34	Md. Delowar Hossain	District Representative, Red-Crescent Socieity, Gaibandha	member	01725783491
35	Selectes by Chairman	Representative of SKS (Local NGO)	member	01853332918
36	Selectes by Chairman	Representative of BRAC	member	01716373840
37	Selectes by Chairman	Representative of CARE-Bangladesh	member	
38	Gobinda Lal Das	President, Press Club, Gaibandha	member	01715483726
39	Selectes by Chairman	Chairman, District Lawyers Association	member	01712233673
40	Selectes by Chairman	Principal, Govermernt Girls College,	member	01711236201

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Portfolio	Mobile No.
		Gaibandha		
41	Selectes by Chairman	President , Chamber of Commerce & Industries	member	01711236201
42	Nazmul Arefin Tarek	Commander, District Freedom Fighter Sanshad. Gaibandha	member	01719023571
43	Sayed Azharul Haq	Chairman, District Scout, Gaibandha	member	01712256443
44	Md. Mahbubur Rahman Tulu	Chairman, District Union Paishad Forum, Gaibandha	member	01712226726
45	Selectes by Chairman	Army Representative (at the time of disaster)	member	
46	Selectes by Chairman	Disaster Preparedness Officer	member	
47	Md. Nazmul Huda	DRRO, Gaibandha	Secretary, ex-offcio	01718346057

Attachment-4

List of Shelter Management Committee

District Health Management Committee

Name of Health Center	Responsible Person	Designation	Mobile	Remarks
	Dr. Md. Sahadat Hossain Sarkar	Civil Surgeon, Gaibandha	01712130474	Responsibilities will be distributed as per the position
	Md. Shahidur Rahman	Deputy Director, Department of Social Services	01712520044	
	Giasuddin Ahmed	Deputy Director, Department of District Youth Development	01552424504	
	Gobinda Lal Das	Chairman, Gaibandha Press-club	01715483726	
	Md. Nazmul Huda	DRRO, Gaibandha	01718346057	

Fire Brigade

District	Name of Fire Station	Responsible Person	Mobile No.	Remarks
Gaibandha	Gaibandha District Fire Station	Md. Kobad Ali Sarkar		
		Md. Shahanur Alam, Fire Man		

Attachmen 5

Gaibandha District at a Glance

Area	2179.27 Sq. Km	Church	
Union / Upazila	82/07	Eidgah	912
Mouza	1101	Bank	70
Village	1249	Post Office	127
Family	612283	Club	104
Total Population	2379255	Hat-Bazar	217
Male	11,69,127	Graveyard	1135
Female	12,10,128	Shashanghat	9
Educational Institution	1826	Poltry	596
Gov. Primary School	1255	Weaving Mill	3
-	-	Deep Tubewell	261
Secondary School	305	Shallow Tubewell	31530
College	49	Hand Tubewell	457144
Madrashs (Dakhil, Fazil, Ebtedayee)	233		
BRAC School		River	5
Kintergaten School	59	Canal	74
Education %	54%	Beel	140
Community Clinic	312	Haor	-
Embankment	298.5km	Pond	20986
Sluice Gate	64	Waterbody	301
Bridge	365	Mud Road	2912.5 km
Culvert	2788	Pucca Road	773km
Masjid	2886	Mobile Tower	
Mandir	433	Plaground	143

Attachment - 6

Sone Important Programs Broadcast by Bangladesh Betar

Radio Station	Name of Programme	Time	Days
Dhaka - Ka	Krishi Samachar	Morning 6.55 – 7.00	Daily
	Shukher Thikana	Morning 7.25 – 7.30	Daily
	Shasthoi Shukher Mool	Morning 11.30 – 12.00	Daily except Friday
	Weather information	Evening 06.05 – 07.00	Daily
Chittagong	Krishi Kotha	Morning 06.55 – 07.00	Daily
	Krishi Khamar	Evening 06.10 – 06.50	Daily except Monday
	Shukhi Sansar	Evening 08.10 - 08.30	Daily except Friday
Rajshahi	Khet Khamar Samachar	Morning 06.55 – 07.00	Daily
	Sabuj Bangla	Evening 06.05 – 07.00	Daily
Khulna	Shashthya Thathya	Morning 06.55 – 07.00	Daily
	Krishi Samachar	Afternoon 04.20 – 04.30	Daily
	Chashabad	Evening 06.10 – 06.50	Daily
Rangpur	Shukher Thikana	Morning 7.25 – 7.30	Daily
	Khet Khamarey	Evening 06.05 – 06.35	Daily
Sylhet	Azker Chashabad	Morning 06.55 – 07.00	Daily
	Shukher Thikana	Morning 7.25 – 7.30	Daily
	Shymol Sylhet	Evening 06.05 – 06.50	Daily except Friday
Thakurgaon	Kishan Mati Desh	Evening 06.05 – 06.25	Saturday, Monday & Wednesday
Cox's Bazar	Azker Krishi	Afternoon 03.07 – 03.10	Daily
	Sonali Prantor	Afternoon 03.40 – 03.45	Tuesday & Thursday
Barisal	Krishi Kotha	Afternoon 03.15 – 03.30	Daily except Saturday & Wednesday
	Chhoto Paribar	Afternoon 03.35 – 03.50	Daily except Monday, Wednesday & Friday
Rangamati	Jiboner Jonno	Noon 01.50 – 01.55	Daily
	Khamar Bari	Afternoon 03.05 – 03.15	Daily
Dhaka - Ka	Krishi Samachar	Morning 6.55 – 7.00	Daily

* The weather forecast is broadcasted at 6.50 in the evening from all the centres at a time simultaneously.

যেহাদঃ ১ দিন

உதாரணம் 3 3 0 2 1 0 2 8

प्रमाणित किया जाता है.....

জেলা ও উপজেলা পর্যায়ে দুর্বোপ ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনা প্রদর্শন
ভার্গিডেশন কর্মশালা
অংশগ্রহনকারীদের উপস্থিতি তালিকা

মেয়াদঃ ১ দিন

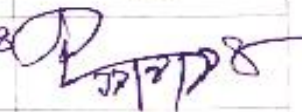
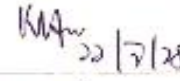
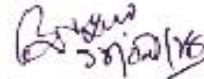
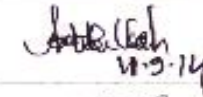
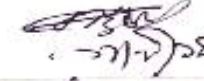
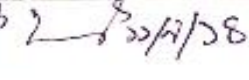
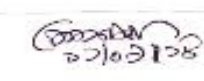
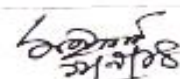
তারিখঃ ১২/০৩/২০১৮

উপজেলাঃ

X

জেলাঃ গাজীপুর

তারিখঃ ১২/০৩/২০১৮

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	প্রতিষ্ঠান / ঠিকানা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০৯	মোঃ মহিউদ্দীন হুসাইন	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	জেলা প্রশাসন (সহ প্রকল্প পরিচালক)	০১৭২২৫২০০৪৪	
১০	মোঃ কামরুল হাশান	প্রতিনিধি	জেলা শিক্ষা কর্মসূচি শিক্ষা কর্মসূচি	০১৭১৩০৫৮৪৪৮	
১১	মোঃ আবু জায়েদ মাসুদ	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	আবু জায়েদ হুসাইন, সহ প্রকল্প পরিচালক	০১৭৭৬৫৮০২০	
১২	একসহকারী প্রকল্প পরিচালক	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর	০১৭১৬২৭২৭৩	
১৩	মোঃ আবু জায়েদ মাসুদ	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	০১৭৭৬৫৮০২০	
১৪	ড. মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হুসাইন	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	০১৭১১-৭৪৬৬৪৩	
১৫	ড. মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হুসাইন	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক	০১৭১৬১৩৭৭৭	
১৬	এ. প্রকল্প পরিচালক	প্রকল্প পরিচালক	প্রকল্প পরিচালক	০১৭৭৩৭৪৩৫৫৭	

সহকারী প্রকল্প পরিচালক (সহ)

সহকারী প্রকল্প পরিচালক

জেলা ও উপজেলা পর্যায়ে দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ণ
ভ্যালিডেশন কর্মশালা
অংশগ্রহনকারীদের উপস্থিতি ছক

মেয়াদঃ ১ দিন

উপজেলাঃ আশুগঞ্জ

উপজেলাঃ X

জেলাঃ গাইবান্ধা

তারিখঃ ১১০৭২০১৪

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	প্রতিষ্ঠান / ঠিকানা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৭.	মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম	সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	আবু সাইদুল	০১৭১৭৬৪০৬৬	জাহিদুল
১৮.	মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম	সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	আবু সাইদুল	০১৭১৭৬৪০৬৬	জাহিদুল
১৯.	মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম	সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	আবু সাইদুল	০১৭১৭৬৪০৬৬	জাহিদুল
২০.	মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম	সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	আবু সাইদুল	০১৭১৭৬৪০৬৬	জাহিদুল
২১.	মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম	সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	আবু সাইদুল	০১৭১৭৬৪০৬৬	জাহিদুল
২২.	মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম	সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	আবু সাইদুল	০১৭১৭৬৪০৬৬	জাহিদুল
২৩.	মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম	সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	আবু সাইদুল	০১৭১৭৬৪০৬৬	জাহিদুল
২৪.	মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম	সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	আবু সাইদুল	০১৭১৭৬৪০৬৬	জাহিদুল

সম্প্রদায়িকতার নামঃ মোঃ জাহিদুল ইসলাম

সম্প্রদায়িকতার স্বাক্ষরঃ জাহিদুল

জেলা ও উপজেলা পর্যায়ে দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ণ
ভ্যালিডেশন কর্মশালা
অংশগ্রহনকারীদের উপস্থিতি ছক

মেয়াদঃ ১ দিন

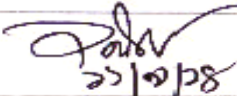
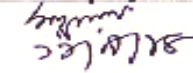


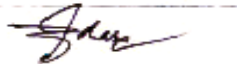
ক্রমঃ জেলা প্রশাসক ও অতিরিক্ত সচিব

উপজেলাঃ

X

জেলা ও পাহাঞ্চা

তারিখঃ ১২০৭২০১৮

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	প্রতিষ্ঠান / ঠিকানা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
২৫	মোঃ আর জাহিদ	CA to DC	(মোঃ প্রশাসক ও অতিরিক্ত সচিব)	০১৭১৮৬১৬৪৬	
২৬	মোঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	অতিরিক্ত সচিব	১	০১৭১২১০৮৭২৮	
২৭	মোঃ মিল্লন	ও.এ	(মোঃ প্রশাসক ও অতিরিক্ত সচিব)	০১৭২৩৮৪৭০৬	
২৮	মোঃ মিজানুর রহমান	ও.এ	সি.টি.সি. অফিস, ময়মনসিংহ	০১৭৯৮৭৮০৮০	
২৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	সহকারী	জি.পি.ও. অফিস	০১৭২০৬৭৭১৩	
৩০					
৩১					
৩২					

সমাপ্তকরণের তারিখঃ ১২/০৭/১৮ (১২/০৭/১৮)

সমাপ্তকরণের স্বাক্ষরঃ 

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়
গাইবান্ধা।

স্মারক নং: ৫২.০৩.৩২০০.০০০.৪২.০০২-১৬২০

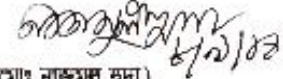
তারিখ: ০৮/০৯/২০১৪ইং

বিষয়: ভ্যালিডেশন কর্মশালায় অংশ গ্রহন।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, Comprehensive Disaster Management programme (CDMP) “ডেভেলপমেন্ট রিসার্স এডুকেশন এন্ড ম্যানেজমেন্ট” (ক্রীম বাংলাদেশ) সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলার দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সদস্য সহ সরকারী বিভিন্ন কর্মকর্তা ও স্থানীয় সরকারী তথ্য ও উৎস থেকে সিডিএমপি কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত ছক ও গাইড লাইন এর ভিত্তিতে “ডেভেলপমেন্ট রিসার্স এডুকেশন এন্ড ম্যানেজমেন্ট” (ক্রীম বাংলাদেশ) মাঠ পর্যায়ের কর্মীরা তথ্য সংগ্রহ করেছে। সম্মিলিত তথ্য সমূহ সন্নিবেশিত করে একটি খসড়া পরিকল্পনা তৈরী করা হয়েছে। যার কপি সকলের কাছে প্রদান করার উদ্যোগ গ্রহন করা হয়েছে। খসড়া পরিকল্পনাটি চূড়ান্ত করার লক্ষে প্রদত্ত তথ্যসমূহ পুনরায় যাচাই বাচাই করে চূড়ান্ত পরিকল্পনা তৈরীর উদ্দেশ্যে জেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সদস্য সহ সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাদের অংশগ্রহণে ০১ (এক) দিনের একটি ভ্যালিডেশন কর্মশালায় আয়োজন করা হয়েছে।

উক্ত কর্মশালাটি আগামী ১১/০৯/২০১৪ ইং তারিখ রোজ বুধপতিবার বিকাল ০৩.০০ ঘটিকায় জেলা প্রশাসকের সম্মেলন কক্ষে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। (অংশগ্রহণকারীদের জন্য নাস্তা এবং সম্মানীর ব্যবস্থা আছে)

নির্ধারিত তারিখ মোতাবেক দুপুর ২.৩০ মিনিটে উপস্থিত হয়ে কর্মশালায় সক্রিয় অংশগ্রহণের জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে অনুরোধ করা যাচ্ছে।



(মোঃ নাজমুল হুদা)

জেলা ত্রান ও পুনর্বাসন কর্মকর্তা ও
সদস্য সচিব, জেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি
গাইবান্ধা।

অবগতি ও যথাসময়ে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য :

১. জেলা কর্মকর্তা, গাইবান্ধা।
২. গাইবান্ধা।



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