



Upazila Disaster Management Plan

Upazila: Godagari District: Rajshahi

Plan Developed by

Upazila Disaster Management Committee, Godagari, Rajshahi

Coordinated by



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Preface

Bangladesh is a disaster prone country in the world. Due to Geographical disadvantage, the environment, losing balance of power, are facing various catastrophe like inundation, Tornados, drought, Erosion of river, earthquake, various cyclone, fogginess, white squall and so on. Bangladesh is river mothered country. The erosion of river for over flow of water, destroy the location of river side and all the inhabitants lose their all sort of livelihood and livestock and took shelter being pauper in the hovel on the high land or roads. Not only that, but also, men and industries' created catastrophe become the bane for calamity and people use to live in alarming plight. And also, by the horrific effect, all sort of assets, lives, livelihood, livestock and other resources of the locality may fall in danger. It does not destroy only the located people, also create obstacle for National and economical resources of the country. Though it is a disaster prone country but long term 'Disaster Management plan' has not been prepared for saving the human being, their all sort of resources, livelihood, animals and other asset, rather have been given importance to rehabilitation and on relief. Recently Government of Bangladesh has taken an initiative on the subject 'Disaster Management Planning' through CDMP 2. To implement the plan in action, primarily has taken an initiative for indication 'Disaster Risk' through conversation with all sorts of local people, Union and Upazila Management Committee. For Preparedness and reducing risk 'Disaster Management Plan' has provided to Godagari Upazila by indicating 'local disaster risks' through 'Disaster Management Plan' which will be efficacy for the forthcoming days.

At the time to providing the Plan all classes of people like male, female, cultivator, landless people, aged person, local elite persons, Union and Upazila Disaster Management Committee Members (UzDMC) were congregated. Locally this conspicuous doings have been done by the hard toiling of Shushilan Staffs and related analysis individuals. Disaster Management Committee of Godagari Upazila under Rajshahi District have provided this plan by efficacy toiling and restless endeavor. All kinds of important heart rending calamities as, awareness creation among family members and locality, to take preparation for facing risk would have to use local recourses, replacement of living assets and people to a safety place, rescue impediment people, necessary goods indication, and relief distribution have been included in the Upazila 'Disaster Management Plan'. If that plan come into being all kinds of calamities would be reduce and all sorts of materials of the people would be safe. Not only that, but also have included preparation before and after disaster, mitigation disaster by using Local resources, social assets, safety places, indication the causes of disaster, disaster warning sign, mostly disaster prone location, climate changes and its horrific effect, development sectors and name of the local volunteers as well as organization.

I am giving thanks from my core of heart to those very persons who have taken part and have given advice, like all Government and Non-Government Organizations and local persons to perform the conspicuous act in good manner. I am confident; this Disaster Management Plan which has prepared by the coherent cooperation of local people, Local Governances and other local organizations should help to Disaster Management Committee and other sectors (Government, International and National NGO, as well as Donor) to perform all acts as a overall plan.

Table of Content

Preface	i
Index	ii
List of Table	iv
List of Figure	iv
List of Graph	v
List of Map	v

Chapter one: Introduction to Local Area	1– 15
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives of Planning	2
1.3 Introduction to Godagari Upazila	3
1.3.1 Geographical Location of the Upazila	3
1.3.2 Dimension	3
1.3.3 Population	5
1.4 Structural and Non-structural Information	6
1.4.1 Infrastructure	6
1.4.2 Social Resource	8
1.4.3 Weather and Climate	12
1.4.4 Others	13

Chapter Two: Disaster, Hazard and Vulnerability	16-29
2.1 Overall History of Disaster	16
2.2 Hazards of the Upazila	17
2.3 Description of Different Types of Hazards with Present and Future Illustration	17
2.4 Vulnerability and Capability	18
2.5 Most Vulnerable Area	20
2.6 Main Sectors of Development Planning	21
2.7 Social Map	23
2.8 Hazard and Risk Map	23
2.9 Seasonal Calendar of Hazard	26
2.10 Seasonal Calendar of Livelihood	26
2.11 Sectorwise Life and Livelihood Related Vulnerability	27
2.12 Sector Based Risk and Hazard	27
2.13 Climate Change and Its Possible Effect	28

Chapter Three: Disaster Risk Reduction	30-43
3.1. Risk Reason identification	30
3.2. Ways of Risk Reduction	32
3.3. NGO Development Planning	33

3.4. Disaster Management Work Plan	35
3.4.1. Pre Disaster Preparation	35
3.4.2. During Disaster Preparation	37
3.4.3. Post Disaster Preparation	39
3.4.4. Preparation for Normal Period	40
<hr/>	
Emergency Response :Chapter Four	44-56
4.1. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)	44
4.1.1. Emergency Control Room Management	44
4.2. Planning for Hazard Period	46
4.2.1. Preparing the Volunteers	48
4.2.2. Warning Announcement	48
4.2.3. Measures for Translocating People	48
4.2.4. Rescue and First Aid Service	48
4.2.5. Shelter Management	48
4.2.6. Preparing Boats	48
4.2.7. Measuring the Damage and Need of Disaster and sending Report	49
4.2.8. Management of Relief Activity	49
4.2.9. Collecting and Preserving Dry Food and Life-saving Medicines	49
4.2.10. Ailment/ Vaccin for Livestock	49
4.2.11. Arrenging Rehearsals	49
4.2.12. Emergency Control Room Management	50
4.2.13. Shelter Centres/ Safe Places	50
4.3. List and Description of Safe Places of Zilla/ Upazila	50
4.4. Formation of Shelter Management Committee	52
4.5 List of Resources of Zilla/ Upazila (usable during disaster)	54
4.6. Finance	54
4.7. Updating and Analizing Work Plan	55
Chapter Five: Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan	57-
5.1 Damage Assessment	57
5.2 Rapid/ advance recovery	58
5.2 .1 Administrative re-establishment	58
5.2.2 Wreckage Cleaning	58
5.2.3 Resumption of public services	58
5.2.4 Emergency Livelihood Assistance	59

Annex 1 Check List of Emergency Plan Implementation	60
Annex2 Upazila Disaster Management Committee	62
Annex3 List of Upazila Volunteers	64
Annex 4 List of Shelter Management Committee	65
Annex 5 Godagari Upazila at a glance	66
Annex 6 List of some important Broadcast Programs by Bangladesh Betar	67
Annex 7 List of Educational Institutions	68
Annex 8 Feed Back of the Upazila Workshop	72
Annex 9 Hazard & Risk Map (Drought)	74
Annex 10 Hazard & Risk Map (Flood)	75
Annex 11Hazard & Risk Map (Storm)	76
Annex 12 Hazard & Risk Map (River errosion)	77
Annex 13Hazard & Risk Map (Heatwave)	78
Annex 14 Hazard & Risk Map (Drizzle)	79
Annex 15 Hazard & Risk Map (Arsenic)	80
Annex 16 Hazard & Risk Map (Water level)	81

List of Table

Table1.1: Upazila Union & Unionwise Name of Mouza	3
Table1.2: Union basis male, female child, cripple and cretin	5
Table1.3: Type-wise Number of Road & Length	7
Table1.4: 31Years Average Amount of Maximum &Minimum Temperature	12
Table2.1: Name of Disaster, Year, Amount of Loss	16
Table2.2 :Hazard & Hazard's Identification & priority	17
Table 2.3: Afflictions and Capability	18
Table 2.4: Affliction place, Causes, distressed people.	20
Table2.5: Coordination between development sector and disaster risk reduction	21
Table2.6: Month basis disaster calendar	26
Table2.7: Seasonal calendar of livelihood	26
Table2.8 Vulnerability on Life and Livelihood	27
Table2.9: Sector-wise Risks and Hazards	27
Table2.10 :Climate Change and Its Possible Effect	28
Table3.1: Identification of Risk Factors in Godagariupazila	30
Table3.2 Identification of Ways of Risk Reduction in Godagari upazila	32
Table3.3: NGOs' Development Plan	33

Table3.4:Management Action Plan disaster–Pre	35
Table3.5Management Action Plan During Disaster Preparation	37
Table3.6: Management Action Plan Post Disaster Preparation	39
Table3.7: Regular Period Preparation Management Action Plan	40
Table4.1:Responsible person ofEmergency Operation Center	44
Table4.2:Planning for Hazard Period	46
Table4.3: List and Description of Safe Places of Upazila	50
Table 4.4 List and Description of Safe Places of Upazila	53
Table4.5 List of Resources at the Upazila (usable during disaster)	54
Table4.6:up Committee contain five member–Plan Follow	56
Table4.7: 7-Member Plan Implementation and Management Committee	56
Table5.1: Sector wise Damage Assessment in Upazila	57
Table5.2: Administrative Restoration committee in upzila level.	58
Table5.3: Wreckage cleaning committee in Upazila level.	58
Table5.4 Public Service Resume committee in Upazila level	58
Table5.5 Emergency Livelihood Support committee in Upazila level	59

List of Figure	Pag e
Figure1.1: Godagari upzila porishad	00
Figure1.2: Embankment	6
Figure1.3 Sluice Gate	6
Figure1.4: Structures located under a roadway.	7
Figure1.5:Deep tubewell under borendro irrigation project	7
Figure1.6:A market in upzilla	8
Figure 1.7: Jhupri house at Char	9
Figure1.8: School cum shelter	9
Figure1.9: Godagari shashi mosque	10
Figure1.10: Largest eid prayer take place in Godagarishashi mosque.	11
Figure1.11: Health Complex in Godagari Upazila	13
Figure1.12: Waiting for water collection	13
Figure1.13: Agricultural land in upzilla	14
Figure1.14: Boral river during drought	14
Figure2.1: Disaster equipment Figure.	16
Figure2.2: Drought forecast by local news paper Figure.	17
Figure2.3: Flood Affected people.	18
Figure2.4: Endangered enviornment due to river erosion.	18

List of Graph	Page
Graph1.1:Family wiseHousing system	8
Graph1.2: Family wiseDrinking water system	9
Graph1.3: Yearly rainfall amount	7

List of Map	Page
Map1.1: Map of Godagari Upazila	15
Map2.1:Social Map of Godagari Upazila	24
Map2.2:Hazard & Risk Map of Godagari	25
Annex9: Hazard & Risk Map (Drought)	74
Annex10: Hazard & Risk Map (Flood)	75
Annex11: Hazard & Risk Map (Storm)	76
Annex12: Hazard & Risk Map (River errosion)	77
Annex13: Hazard & Risk Map (Heatwave)	78
Annex14: Hazard & Risk Map (Drizzle)	79
Annex15: Hazard & Risk Map (Arsenic)	80
Annex16: Hazard & Risk Map (Water Level)	81

Chapter One

Information about the locality

1.1 Background

Bangladesh is a disaster prone country in the World Map. It is the most vulnerable devastated country among others, caused by the effect of climate change.” Climate will be changed in future” this was the prediction. But it is not true. At present it is happening periodically in the country. The omens of the climate change horrific effects in future are now going to be apparent and it is surrounding with dreadful effect on the development act of the country and lives human being. The atmospheres of the country are deteriorating day by day, The southern zone of the country is devastating by cyclone and inundation, North-west zone is by drought and storm wind, water layer in the ground of the country is very low, North-East and Middle zone of the country are devastating by overflow of water, Hill-tribe is devastating by declivity and soil collapse and erosion of river is becoming the bane to destroy the country with mournful and terrible plight. In future what will be the horrific effect of climate change has not been destined as well as have not taken step for probable prevention and disaster management.

Recommendation of ‘Disaster Management Plan including Risk Reduction and Contingency plan’ has delivered to City Corporation, Municipality and Upazila. CDMP has given more importance to Disaster Management Plan. Sustainability, efficacy, productivity, the line of action in connection with the subject are depends on related organization, institution and the message participation. Disaster Management plan will be organized for three to five years. Every districts of the country have to face disaster in every year and among all Rajshahi district is the most disaster prone. Rajshahi district is situated beside Padma. As a result all the Upazila have to face disaster. Due to Geographical distinctiveness, sunray, erosion, cyclone, coldness, inundation and downpour are the main causes for climatic disaster. Historical place, Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi District is situated beside the river of Padma. It has surrounded almost area of Rajshahi District and entitled of various important establishments.

Godagari Upazila is a disaster prone location. All the people survive there with risk of terrible calamity. Lack of preparedness on calamity and effective induction course on premonition of horrific disaster, any efficacy step yet had not been implemented, though the location is facing catastrophic calamity in every year as well as even has not been seen the scene of initiative for ‘Disaster Management Plan’ in the Upazila level for mitigate disaster. This ‘Disaster Management Plan’ has delivered to Godagari Upazila which will help the local people and institution to mitigate the risk of calamity by creating awareness and capability. This document will be alive there to enliven the people. This document will be renovated by considering ‘Scientific information, Priority of national development, perceiving the effect of climate change for the forth coming days. The social atmosphere, economical development, natural history, short explanation of structural planning, internal framework, probably effect of climate change, explanation of different technique of Poba Upazila have narrated in the

document in chapter 1 to 2 as well as have cited the activities performance plan of 3-5 years for building up more capability to management disaster and power of protection. In chapter 4 and 5 have narrated the framework for developing capability and competency of general people, specially social worker, political person, development worker who will take part to in Disaster Management Plan.

To keep up the consecutive of safe and protection policy of poor and imperil helpless people and integrating with development of country, the ‘Disaster Management and Ministry of Relief’ have taken an initiative as well as decision under “CDMP” to implement ‘Multipurpose Preparedness Plan’ as a part of the object to alleviate disaster. All aspect of the Upazila, like Upazila level Disaster Management Plan, economical development of the local people to face the forthcoming calamity caused by climate change, development of education, hygiene, dwelling place and indication priority to develop technically other structure have narrated in the document vividly. So, it is need of necessary for everybody to know the importance of the document.

1.2 The Main Object

The category of disaster probably may be changed. So, in this respect it is needed to include and exhibit into the Nationally Policy Specification all sort of efficacy initiative at field level to face the climatic disaster as well as reduce the risk. The Disaster Management and Ministry of Relief have taken an initiative of ‘Multiple Planning’ under “CDMP” for risk analysis and mitigation. Under the Multiple Planning the Government has taken a long term disaster facing initiative avoiding’ Relief and Rehabilitation depending risk reducing performance.

The main objects are narrated bellow:

- To create awareness about risk of disaster among the people of the family and society by innovating practical existing way.
- To mitigate risk by using local resources as well as establish the system permanently by the endeavor of local people.
- Should have to need to follow and establish the plan locally for replacement, rescue, relief distribution and rehabilitation.
- Needed a skilful planed document for a certain place and period.
- This Document will help Disaster Management Committee and Related sector (Government, international and National NGO and Donor) to serve as an overall plan.
- This Document will give direction to related partner for endorse plan and implementation.

This Document will enliven the community to take part in Disaster Management activities as well as to perform efficacy act.

1.3 Introduction of Godagari Upazila

Godagari Upazila was established on the bank of Padma and Mahananda River. There are 9 Union and 2 Municipality City Corporation present at Godagari Upazila. Among the people Muslims, Hindus, Christian, Buddhist and many aborigines are living here.

1.3.1. Geographical position of the Upazila.

- This Upazila is under Rajshahi District.
- Election Center-52, Rajshahi-1
- Name of other UP which have surrounded Godagari Upazila. It is narrated bellow: In the North side- Chanduriya, Soronjai, Pochandor and Badhair union of Tanor Upazila, in the east- Alatuli and Debinagar union of Chapainobabganj District, in the South East Bengal of India and in the West Horipur, Damkura, Hujuripara and Darshanpara union of Paba Upazila.
- Short narration of river, road, embankment and so on of the Upazila: Panoramas of the Upazila are very beautiful for its flowing river, various trees, paddy, various categories house, moving cattle and etc. Natural lands are high and plane. There are two rivers running through the Upazila. 59 km Embankment have established in two Unions and two Municipalities. Total length of road network is 10010.49 km and 39.21 km rail road describes the communication systems of Godagari. Communication and transportation systems are maintaining by Motorcycle, Rickshaw, Van, Cycle, Bus, Boat and Railway carriage.
- Area and Geographic condition: Godagari is situated in between from 24.17 degree-24.37 degree North Altitude to 88.17 degree-88.33 degree East Latitude. Total area of Godagari is 472.13 sq km which is addressed at Barind land from the ancient time.
- Distance from the Division: 31 km from Rajshahi zero point.

1.3.2 Dimension

As per assessment of Godagari Upazila its dimensions are 472.13sq.km. There are 426 villages and 392 Mouza in the Upazila.

.Table1.1: Upazilla Union & Unionwise Name of Mouza

Name of Upazila	Name of Union	Name of the location/village/area in every Union
Godagari (34)	Godagari (38)	Amtoli, bautiya, basistapura, bijora, bhabapur, bhasapur, cakatilidama, daulataghani, duragapura, jalahari, yadubhaskarapura, holding god, holding phatu, kanaidanga, keshabpur, ksadrasayala, Kismat raosana dighis Madhabpur, madhyasayala, madhusayala, maharapura, Nabagram, niyamatapura percussion , paladebapura, paramanandapura, paonda, pahapura, Raghunathpur, patahari, saguiyana, saila, srikrsnapura, tajanapura, paotara, Rajarampur, byajara, dhananjayapura, goma, Maria, Paharpur, aihai, Shimla, belora, deaths, gangayamuna, jayakrsnapura, kucaya, nalati , Narayanpur, Panihati, campakanagara,

Name of Upazila	Name of Union	Name of the location/village/area in every Union
		ocalapara, tajendrapura. The total number of village = 53
	Mohonpur (66)	Abilanda, aihai, alipura, babudanga, balakahati, bandhara, beoyapara, baradaulatapura, basudebapura, bautiya, bajegobindapura (119), bhusana, bisbanathapura, caumaha, cholam, plaza mursidapura, candalai, dapharapura, danapura, danipura, tekadari millikapura, digha, digrama, dogachi, dudhai, dumuria, elahipura, ghamuriya, ginjaila, ganapatipura, haripura, hilala, mean, Jamuna, jhikara, Govinda holding, holding eyes, holding the struggling, kalipura (520), kalipura (522), Kanaipur, kapasipayara, kasimala, sardines, khandita, aura Kismat, Kismat gobindapura, kocarapara, kumaragara, laksmpipura, madhaipura, mahisa tali, Maria, Mirpur, Mirzapur, Mohanpur, mujakuri gobindapura, mallikapura, morahatta (719), morahatta (721), naligrama, Narayanpur, nasidanapura, niyamatapura, bajegobindapura (122), KALNA, tanned, Pulsar, pasupatipura, potahara, sahapaniya, saharapara, saoniya, sidhana, sriballabhapura, Tentulia, Raghunathpur. The total number of village = 66
	Pakri (76)	Baligrama, bampura, baragachi, basail, billi, corabari, dilasadapura, gauripur, Gopalpur, gosira, hatapaniya, hapaniya, iyajapura, youth basail, jayaramapura, jhina, even Gopal, khatandara, Elias, makarandha, matijapura, Mohanpur, narayanapura, pakari, Rajarampur, soguna, Serampore. The total number of village = 27.
	Rishikul (85)	Alokachatra, andharaina, luxury, bamipura, bamanahala, bhanapura, Bill admitted, Bill dhubaila, BRINDABONPUR, chatiyanapara, cabbisanagara, cabbisanagara araji, narayanapura plaza, plaza tamtihat, enayetullapura, phadilapura, jhikarapara, kadama, kalidasapura, kosiya, khomjapura, kauttarapura, Elias, mandaila, Mirzapur, palasi, prasadapura, risikula, Shahapur, sauyadapura. The total number of village = 30.
Godagari (34)	Gogram (47)	Agalapura, amrtapura, Anantapur, baliyadaim, bandhara, barasipara, bajeodapura, bhatapara, bhatapara araji, Bill patikola, luxury, binodabati, biraila, brammanagrama, carakapura, dadaura, Daryapur, dhatama, Damdama, pharadapura, garadaim, gogram, gunigrama, harinabiska, hajipura, hujarapura kurasana, itahari, jagapura, GRP, kanaitakunta, kotalibaga, Krishnapur, kuyaraksetra, kurasana, kurasana isabapura, mollahapura, manajukhora, muraripura, nakaradighi, pranapura, rajaramabati, raninagara, sadapura, sankarapura, sakura, sekalipara, sekhapura, Serampore, cuniyakandara, tilibari, teragara, tikaila, Population araji, tulasipura, Alipore. The total number of village = 55
	Matikata)57(Adarapura, amanatapura, bairagitala, punk tirinda, bangabari, baragachi, Bashantapur, bhatopara, bhajanapura, Godagari, canagobinda, cauduyara, datajhikara, diyara mahabbatapura, dumariya, Gopalpur, habasapura, harisankarapura, hijalagachi, holding Jairam, kadipura, kamthalabariya, ksetura, kharija araji, kisamata sakapala, krsnabati, krorabariya, machamara, Medina, mahabbatapura, mathabaati, Excavated, dirty, nasaratapura, pacagachi, pirijapura, purapura,

Name of Upazila	Name of Union	Name of the location/village/area in every Union
		raiypura, Rangamati, Rasulpur, labaipura, lahabdipura, saharagachi, sekherapara, sadubaju, siyala, Sonadighi, sreepur , tirinda, ujanapara. total number of village =51
	Deopara (28)	Abalokapura, badalaparuipara, bhagaila, Vijayanagar, bilabhala, brahmanapuskGodagari, brajaballahabhati, caitanyapura, cakacapala, kharijagati, mandai sundarapura, narasingara, nazirpur, palapura, Patharghata, purapara, megheramari, plaza cavity, camdalai kumarapura, Deopara, dhamila, dharamapura, Fulbari, goraghai , Madhupur, bilaghalamapura, golai, idalapura, isbaripura, Kajla, kamadebapura, kanaidanga, kantapasara, kantapasara Kismat, samraila. The total number of village= 36
	Bashudebpur (22)	Abhaya, baliyaghatta, basudebapura, bilacarai, bilasamasapura, domakuli, Faridpur, ghanasyamapura, Gopalpur, hatanabada, kabutara laid, Kasimpur, Kismat maladebapura, laskarahati, Mohanpur, nityanandapura, Paharpur namajagrama, Ramnagar, samasapura. The total number of village = 19.
	Char Ashariyadoho (25)	Elahanagara Char, Char parnisa, naoseya ghasamahala, asariyadaha ghasamahala, Pirate bayamari, diyara manikacaka, asariyadaha malamahala, durbarapara, Pirate hunamantanagara, New Farida nabupura, South nirmalacara. The total number of village = 11.
	Godagari Municipal	Acuya, cleaned, mahisalabari, mandarapura, barui laid, laid kellabari, bujaruka Rajarampur, phajilapura, Ramnagar, saramanla, Srimantapur, bhagabantapura, tangled gosaidasa, saramapura, gangabari, jahanabada, kacaripara, Sultanganj, Shampur. The total number of village = 19.
	Kakonhat Municipal	Bonai plaza, ghipukura, jayakrsnapura, Penta gachiya, sundarapura, Abdulapura, isamailapura, sundarapura, belapukura, surasani laid, Elias, tilahari, hatapara bracelet, bangle relastesanapara, isamailapura lainapara, mastarapara bracelet, bangle, laid, laid Dargah, laladighi laid, bracelet saotala laid, the bracelet new neighborhood, nandapura, Rasulpur kumedapura, brammanagrama, kadipura. The total number of village =25.

Source: Upazila Parishad, 2014

1.3.3. Population

All kinds of religions (Muslim, Hindu and Khristian) are living from the ancient period in the Upazila together with peace and harmony. Person of every religion took part in other religion rite and do not neglect their activities, also not show antipathy, animosity and malignance. Total inhabitants of the locality are 330924 and among them 166260 are male and 164664 are female. Union, Municipality wise person are narrated below

Table 1.2: Union basis male, female child, cripple and cretin

Area	Male	Female	Child % (0-17)	Old % 60+	Cripple/ Cretin %	Total No- of person	No of Family	No of Voter
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Area	Male	Female	Child % (0-17)	Old % 60+	Cripple/ Cretin %	Total No- of person	Family	No of Voter
Godagari	9277	9377	40	6	2	18654	3802	11519
Mohanpur	20262	19476	36	6	1	39738	8287	23890
Pakari	12911	13184	34	7	2	26095	6182	17488
Risikula	13586	13925	33	8	2	27511	6633	17630
Gogram	15363	15380	36	6	2	30743	6817	19775
Matikata	22509	22609	35	7	2	45118	9849	28170
Deopara	19835	19414	35	7	2	39249	8881	24089
Basudebapura	13449	12905	30	8	1	26354	5735	16966
Char Asariyadaha	10763	10364	43	6	2	21227	3995	12005
Godagari municipalities	20239	19527	31	6	2	39765	8002	25193
Kankanhat municipalities	8066	8503	36	7	1	16569	4097	11110
Total	166260	164664	35	7	2	330924	72280	207835

Source: BBS, 2011

1.4 Structure and Non-Structure

Godagari is originally an agricultural Upazila. Almost people survive on agricultural products. So, many agricultural institutes have been built up. All the area of the Upazila is under electricity. There is little quantity of other industries and handicraft industries have established. Main productive institutes are hen- duck cultivation, cattle farm, rice mill, printing press, cold storage, brick field and various handicrafts. Communication systems are very well and that has assisted to increase business institutions.

1.4.1. Infrastructure

Embankment

As the river Padma is running besides Godagari Upazila, there is 59 km dam presence to protect Upazila. Down to 14-15 feet in height and 5 feet in width and 15 feet above. Position of the Union following barriers present at Godagari

- From alokachatra Kachu to Vhanapur veya risikula mandai about 30 km.
- Up to 14 km from Deopara Sultanganj
- At Bidirapure of Matikata 2km
- 8 km from primary school of kakanahata
- 4 km from the kakanahata municipality sarampura to prematali
- Up to 5 km from the dam has basudebapura kajipara.



Figure1.2: Embankment

Sluice Gate

There are in total 42 sluice gate. The Gogramra Union 3, Excavated union 3, Basudebapura Union 3, Mohanpur Union 1, Risikula union 8, Pakari union two, Deopara union two, Char Asariyadaha Union 6, sharing Union 6, Kakanahata Municipalities 5 and sharing municipal sluice gate 3.



Figure1.3: Sluice Gate

Bridge / Calvert

There are 577 Bridge and Colbert in unions and Municipality of Godagari Upazila. Among them quantity of 153 are on the Upazila Road and 273 are on Union road, 109 are on village road “A” and 36 on village road “B”.



Figure1.4: Structures located under a roadway.

Road / Communication system:

There are 1013.61km. roads are available in Godagari Upazila. Among them 760.11km are concrete road, 244.83 are semi concrete roads.

Table1.3: Type-wise Number of Road & Length.

Upazila	Type of roads	Quantity of Roads	Total length
Godagari(34)	Upazila Road	9	107.5 km
	Union Road	23	121.4 km
	Village Road “A”	204	426.1 km
	Village Road “B”	183	275.5 km

Source: Field Trip, 2014

Irrigation System:

Barendra Multiple Development Association (BMDA) has taken some important steps to save agricultural activities from the effect of climatic change and geographical circumstances. Through the project “Rain Water reservation and Irrigation” BMDA has



Figure1.5:Deep tubewell under borendro irrigation project

taken an initiative it is narrated bellow: (a) Will have to take water from river Padma to the local canal by pipe and should have to use in due time. (b) Should have to choice crop which is needed few quantity of water to cultivate as well as should have to encourage the farmers to follow instruction. (c) Should have to take initiative to reservation rain water in canal, pond or selected place. BMDA is assisting in various aspect to the famers to run their

Hat & Bazaar:

Though Godagari Upazila is a agricultural location, but industries like Auto rice mills, Oil mills, Coarse Flour mills, Saw mill, Brick field and etc. are available. There are 9 Bazaars in Godagari Upazila and those are supplying all sorts of daily usable essential goods and commodities for the people three times in a week. Not only that but also, many goods are being exported through the Bazaar.



Figure 1.6: A market in upzila

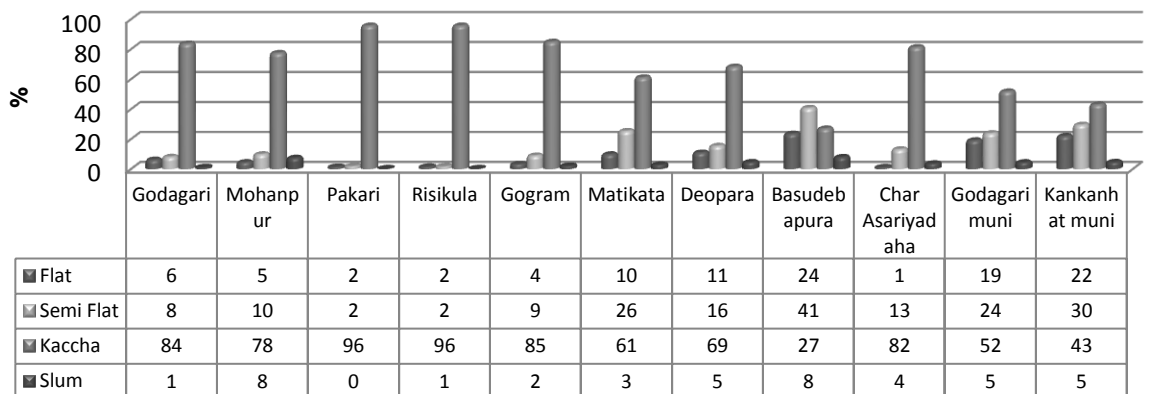
1.4.2. Social Resources

Development of Social resources in a certain area depends on the monetary social position. Communications, Religion and Education Institute, ritual place, Field, monetary Institute. G.P.O. Office, Cultural Organization, plantation and so on are known as Social Resources. Various development activities of N.G.O. are also indicate Social Resources. All are available in the Upazila.

Houses

Almost houses of 9 Unions and 2 municipalities under Godagari Upazila are made of mud. Somewhere are seen brick-built house. But it is a few. Hovels are seen more in the rising sandy land of river. At present it is seen that somebody are trying to build up brick houses. In bellow are narrated mud house, hovels, semi concrete house and brick-built houses by Grape feature.

Houses



Graf: 1.1. As per various forms, the present position of houses in Unions and Municipalities (According to census -2011)

After analysis of Grape feature, it is seen that 9.9% of houses are brick-built, 17.1% are semi concrete, 69% are made of mud and 4.4% are hovels in all Unions and Municipalities. Bashudebpur, Matikata, and Godagari unions are situated beside the river 'Padma'. Many peoples of those unions are living on the rising sandy lands of river. As, almost houses of those unions are made of mud and hovels, so, by the effect of cyclone, inundation, storm, cold winds, sunray, erosion and other climatic disaster all the houses be destroyed and all the persons have to face various problem being distressed.



Figure1.7: Kachagor made by mud and tin



Figure 1.8: Jhupri house at Char

Water

Main sources of potable water of Godagari Upazila are nothing but tube-well. There 45 deep tube-wells and 14428 normal tube-wells have established in the Upazila. But due to Geographical circumstances, climatic change and catastrophic activities, the natural environments are changing horrifically and the dangerous aftermaths of the plight are forewarning presently. Arsenic is now being seen in tube-well water. As a result scarcity of potable water is showing a bane for the inhabitants of the locality. In the dry season the layer of earth water go down. Then scarcity of water comes across. In that mournful plight the inhabitants use water for mitigation their need of necessary acts from ponds, cultivating lands, cannels and river. But want of awareness the people are doing pollution water by using chemical elements in all sources of water like ponds, in lands, cannels. Even they do not excavate ponds. So, day by day potable water crisis are now coming in front of locality a catastrophic bane of lives.

Here is cited the source of potable water through tube-well, tape and others by Grape Feature. Sources of Potable Water.

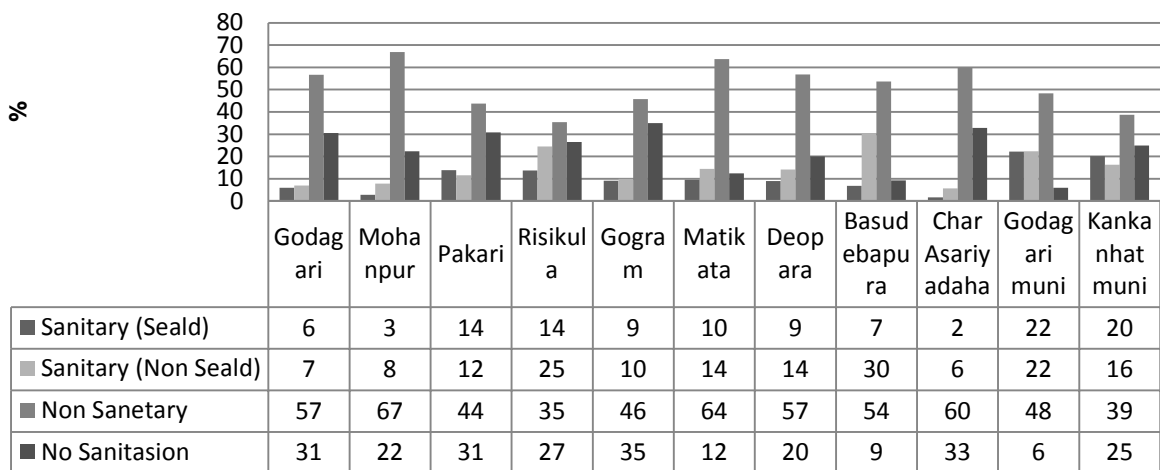
After analysis of all data collected, it is seen that sources of water of 82.70% family are Tube-well, 13.5% family are Tape and 3.7% family are depending on ponds, cannels and rivers. Alternative sources of water for the people of Godagari, Bashudebpur, Char Ashariyadoho and Matikata unions are inadequate. As a result in dry season people mainly child, old man, cripple, pregnant women and cattle have to face mournful scarcity of water as well as should have to face water born diseases. From this period, it is presumed that if the

alternative sources of water do not be maintained, in future should have to face scarcity of potable water as a terrible heart rending plight.

Water drainage system

Water drainage system has not been expanded as per expectation in Godagari Upazila. Though water drainage system in other area is appearing a certain position but in the place of sandy land of river is very bad. Engineering department of Upazila, personnel endeavoring, initiative of NGO and other Donor’s organization has taken initiative but that are not enough for necessity. The present systems of Water drainage in Godagari Upazila are narrated bellow:

Sanitation



Graf 1.2 As per various forms, the present position of sanitary system in Unions and Municipalities (According to census -2011)

Pan of water sealed sanitary latrine be connected with drainage pipe by ‘U’ shape pipe which protects all kinds of diseases and it is called safety latrine. But Non water sealed latrine is not entitled of the technology. So water born diseases pervade in everywhere. There 11.58 % family of Godagari Upazila and two Municipalities use Water Sealed Sanitary Latrine, 40.99 % use non-water sealed latrine, 47.43 % use unhygienic latrine and The above grapes have indicated the present position of the locality.

A large numbers of families of Godagari, Bashudebpur, Char Ashariyadoho, Rishikul, Pakri and Kakanhat use non water sealed latrine.

Library/ Educational Institute.

Godagari Upazila is very attractive for its education level and historical events. There many reputed educational institutes of govt. and non Govt are available and also have Madrasa here. Not only that, but also have library in Bajubagha and Arani. The present position of educational institute is narrated.



Figure1.9: A school destroyed due to Sesonal Storm

It is cited that many school use to utilization as a shelter, but favorability and facility were not enough. Many institutions have damaged for erosion of river and others are not conducive for lack necessary goods and other facilities. Yet in that perplexing plight two Schools are using as safe shelter and its powers of retention are very low. Almost schools are one storied. So, men and cattle can live separately. Erenow those institutions were not used as safe shelter. Those schools are situated on the high land nearer to the household. As a result almost people of the location move around the schools. In that position those may be use as shelter for the local people in time of calamity. If those buildings be renovated by relinquishing all type of structural hindrances, building up separate latrines for male and female, securing of potable water, different high place for cattle then those should be indicated as a safe shelter for the well being of wretched people and goods, livestock and livelihood damage would be reduce.

Religious institutions;

There 580 Mosques, 21 Mondir and 9 Girza have situated in Godagari Upazila. But erenow those were not used as shelter in disaster period. It is cited that all kinds of religious institute built up on the high land of the locality nearer to the location and people move around. As a result those do not be damaged or inundated in disaster period. All kinds of People of the location ponder that those religious institutes' may be use in disaster period as those are situated in the high place of the location and would prevented damages of goods.

Health Services Centre.

Almost people of the Godagari Upazila live in a remote place. They do not receive well health service properly. They use to attend in village doctors. As a result they have to face various health problems. There are few quantities of Health Service Centers available in the Poba Upazila, it is narrated below: In Godagari Upazila- Health Complex centre is one and 9 Health and Family Welfare Centre in Union.



Figure1.10: Health Complex in Godagari

Bank

There are 5 Banks along with 13 Branches in Godagari Upazila. It gives services to the denizen of the Upazila. There have Insurances Company like delta Life insurance, Fareast Life Insurance, Progressive Life Insurance and Megna Life insurance.

Post Office

At present modern post office are available there. There are 18 Post Offices in the Upazila. Those Post Offices are delivering service in good manner. They also are serving monitory linkage services.

Forestation:

Social Forest Department of Rajshahi District has taken an initiative to build up forest in the raising sandy land of the river through the project 'Biodiversity conservation and poverty

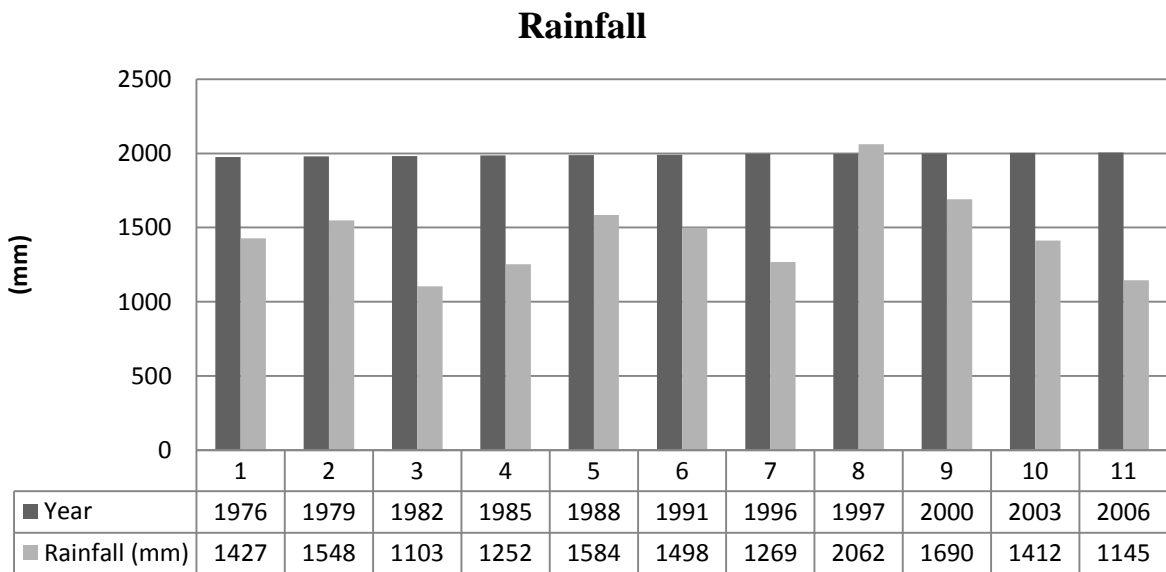
Rreduction’ and that is going on with full of go. In consecutive of the activities tree plantation on the road in every Union of the Upazila are going on. There are 675 bigha (90 hector)char land, roads are covered with trees. Also people of the location have taken initiative to plant tree in their location.

1.4.3 Weather and Climate

Average rate of downpour of the Upazila is 45". Sometimes that comes up or down. Effect of diversity of seasons, heavy downpour or dryness is sustainable in the location. In dry season rate of temperature becomes high.

Stream of rain

As per Scientific information in the last 31 years, average rain fall in Rajshahi was 2241 mm. In the previous ten years that was 1639 mm. In the year 1993 that was 1623 mm. The lowest rate of rain fall was 843 mm. in 1992. From the year 1996 to 2005 the rain fall was very high. In 1997 that was 2062 mm.



Graph1.3: Yearly rainfall amount

Temperature

As per Scientific information in the last 15 years (from 1979 to 2094), average temperature in Rajshahi was recorded and that was – in 1979 was 31.1 ° and in 1983, the lowest was -20°.

Table1.4: 31Years Average Amount of Maximum &Minimum Temperature.

Year	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Year	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature
1979	31.8°	21.1°	1995	31.2°	20.6°
1980	31.2°	20.9°	1996	31.5°	20.5°
1981	30.5°	20.5°	1997	30.5°	20.2°
1982	31.7°	20.3°	1998	30.9°	20.1°
1983	30.9°	20°	1999	31.6°	20.1°
1984	30.9°	20.2°	2000	30.7°	20.6°

Year	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Year	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature
1985	31.3°	20.3°	2001	31.2°	20.5°
1986	31°	20.1°	2002	31°	20.6°
1987	31.5°	20.5°	2003	30.8°	20.7°
1988	31.4°	20.4°	2004	31.1°	20.7°
1989	31.4°	19.4°	2005	31.3°	20.9°
1990	30.9°	19.6°	2006	31.7°	21°
1991	31.3°	19.8°	2007	32°	21.1°
1992	31.6°	19.7°	2008	32.2°	21.2°
1993	31.1°	20.1°	2009	32.5°	21.3°
1994	31.1°	20.°4			

Source: Field Trip, 2014

Water layer in the bowels of the earth

The water layer of the earth is continuously going down due to miss use of water and that is increasing day by day. As a result the effects of that are very alarming for the environment. The climate of the zone is not conducive. It is decreasing and going on to the horrific effect which would devastate the zone and it is ostensible. The balance of power of the environment is not sustainable. The rain fall in rainy season are very low, in dry season the temperature is raising high and in midnight have to face cold. This is the signal of tremendous horrific effect of the locality.

For the various causes water layer in the bowels of the earth is going down. The main causes of the plight are system less agricultural activities, water collection from earth for cultivation, dryness in the locality and etc. in the dry season people have to face scarcity of water horrifically.



Figure1.11: Waiting for water

1.4.4 Other resources

Land and its utilization

Total lands of Upazila in 9 Unions are narrated bellow; Cultivation Lands are 750.71 hectors. Govt. acquired lands are 218.74 Hectors. Cultivation lands under irrigation are 144 Accor. One term crops land is 49. Two terms crops land are 42%. Three terms crops land are 9%.

Cultivation and victuals

The main victuals of the people in Godagari Upzila



Figure1.12: Agricultural land in upzila

are price mango, sugarcane and other various foods. They cultivate in a year paddy 9311.11 mt. Boro paddy -5173.86 mt. Ause paddy-2554.25 mt. Amon paddy-1583 mt and so on.

River

There three rivers in Godagari Upazila are running. Padma is Main River in the locality. Mohananda from Chapai Nababgonj are another and that is running over the Upazila.



Figure1.13: A River during drought

Canel

There are 17 canels flown over Godagari Upazila.

Bil

There are 5 Bils in the upazila.



Figure1.14: Pakri Chanel

Pond/ Dighi

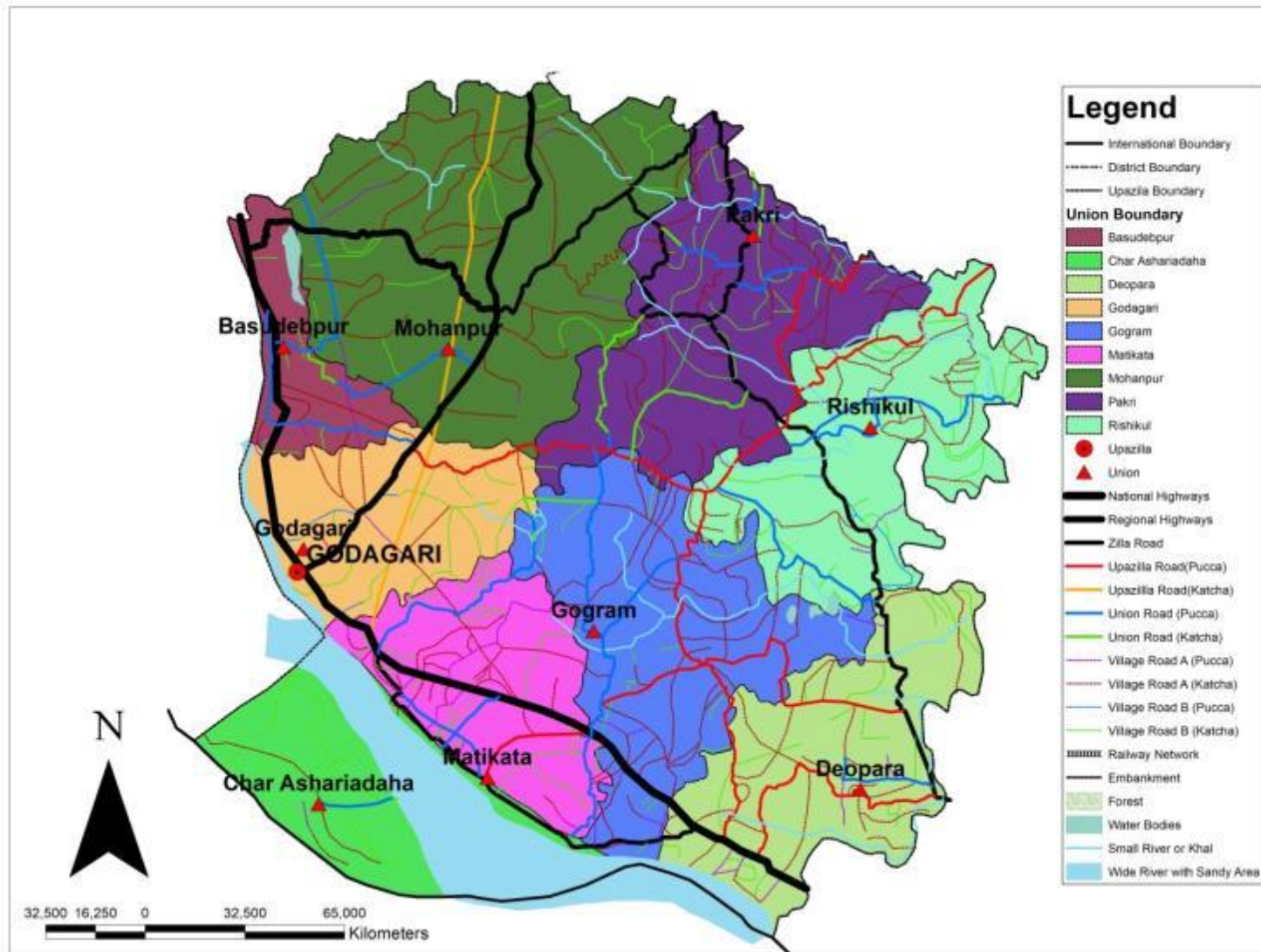
There are 3490 pounds in the Upazila.

Salainity

.There is no salainity found in Godagari Upazila

Arsenic Pollution

It is ostensible that Pestilence of Arsenic is pervaded in everywhere in the Upazila. The water of the shallow tubes wells are almost Arsenic polluted and not drinkable. In dry season water layer of the earth go down. Then people have to face scarcity of water. At present it is proved that 11593 tubewell of 11432 are free from Arsenic. 159 tubewell are affected from Arsenic and all of them are and red marked There are many people suffering from Arsenic.



Chapter Two

Disaster, Adversity and Affliction

2.1 Overall Scenario of Disaster

Bangladesh is a disaster prone country in the World Map. It is the most vulnerable devastated country among others, caused by the effect of climate change.” Climate well be changed in future” this was the prediction. But it is not true. At present it is happening periodically in the country.

In every year, inhabitants of Godagari Upazila have to face any one disaster. By analyzing, it is seen that erenow in the year 1988, 1998, 2003 and 2004 Godagari Upazila faced mournful horrific disaster.

After the year 2000, disaster is appearing as

a white squall and devastating agricultural land, education and health service institutions, livestock, livelihood, household and biodiversity of the locality and effects of that people are becoming destitute, wretched and pauper. Due to inundation, there 500 to 600 families who were living on the rising land of river bed have devastated. In 2003 due to heavy rain fall more than 200 mud made houses and 500 Accor of paddy land were damaged. Not only that but also Tornado in 2003 devastated the location.

In the year 2005 sunray/drought devastated 700 Accor paddy land and fishes of 712 ponds. From 2004 to 2006 by the horrific storm destroyed mango garden, houses and other livestock.

Diagram of disaster- narrated bellow



Figure2.1: Disaster equipment Figure.

Table 2.1: Name of disaster, Year, damage, damage of goods

Name of disaster	Year	Scenario of damage	Name of damaged goods
Sunray	1976,1979,1989,1992,1996,1999,2004,2005,2007,2010,2011,2012	Very Much	Agricultural resources. Health services
		Middle	Fishes. cattle
Inundation	1988,1998,2013	Very much	Fishes, Health sector, Structure Communication
		Middle	Agricultural resources/animals
Kal-Baishaki storm	1988, 1992, 1995, 1997, 2004, 2006, 2009, 2011, 2014	Very much	Cultivation ,Human resources, structure
		Middle	Fishes, cattle, communication
Erosion	1988, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2013	Very Much	Agriculture, Structure, Roads, and so on
		Middle	Fishes, Cattle, Human resources.

2.2 Scenario of catastrophes of the Upazila

Various catastrophes direct or indirect damage various places or institutions in all locations of the Upazila Godagari. It is climatic and man's creation. These 8 kinds of adversities have been identified as per discussion with local people and it is gradually appearing horrifically.

Table 2.2 :Hazard & Hazard's Identification & priority

Natural Calamity in all location of the Upazila - Godagari		Main Hazards
Natural Hazards		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drought 2. Flood 3. Storm 4. River Erosion 5. Water Layer 6. Heat Wave 7. Drizzle 8. Arsenic
1.Drought	10.Earthquack	
2. Heat Wave	11.Sunray weather	
3.Water Layer	12. Inundation	
4.Heavy downpour	13.Tornado	
5.Fridigity	14.Hail-storm	
6. Sunray	15.Thunderbolt	
7. River Erosion	16.Insect attack	
8.Thick foggy	17. Flood	
9.Arsenic	18. Drizzle	
Human Creation Hazards		
18.Conflagration	19.Nonconductive activities of men	

Source: Field trip, 2014

2.3 Various Catastrophes and Its Present and Future Effects

Drought

Sunray creates in this location by the causes of climate change and want of rain fall in dry season. Invasion of sunray is the general scenario in the location. The people face sunray in two times in a year, it is Chaitra to Jhaistta and Vadra to Kartic mash. Then have to face various problems and its effect fall on cultivation of land, fisheries, trees, animals and birds. All sort of cannell, somewhere small river become dry. Layer of ground water go more down. If this perplexing plight runs continuously, this location would fall in dangerous position.



Figure 2.2: Drought forecast by local news paper Figure

Flood

This location does not face tremendous inundation generally. Sometimes have to face by the causes of heavy rain fall and all territory become submersed for the over follow of water of Padma and Boral river and that brings devastation. Inundation for heavy rainfall in the year 1988 and 2003 are ostensible. In that people faced various problems and lost their household, livestock and livelihood.

River erosion

In the year 2013 Godagari Upazila faced river erosion. Parila, Pakuria and Monihgram Unions were damaged by its horrific effect. In every year erosion of river occurs and it is increasing alarmingly.

Kal Baishakhi Storm

Kal-Baishaki storm attacks from North –East in the locality in the month April and May along with thunderbolt and hail-storm. Once, this location was attacked by the Kal-Baishakhi after two or three years. But from the year 2004 it is happening now and then and damaging everything.



Figure2.3: Damaged river site owing

Temperature

As per Scientific information in the last 15 years (from 1979 to 2094), average temperature in Rajshahi was recorded and that was – in 1979 was 31.1 ° and in 1983, the lowest was -20°. Godagari Upazila also a part of the District. So, have to Temperature in the month of Chaitra, Baishakh, and Jhasta. It is increasing every year and devastating various resources as well as livelihood.

Water layer in the bowels of the earth

The water layer of the earth is continuously going down due to miss use of water and that is increasing day by day. As a result the effects of that are very alarming for the environment. The layer of water is very low in Godagari Upazila. It is more than 60' -90'

Arsenic Pollution

It is ostensible that Pestilence of Arsenic is pervaded in everywhere in the Upazila. The water of the sallow tubes-well is almost Arsenic polluted and not drinkable. In dry season water layer of the earth go down. Then people have to face scarcity of water. At present it is proved that 14864 pond of 16206 are free from Arsenic. There are many people suffering from Arsenic.



Figure2.4: Arsenic affected women.

2.4 Affliction and capability

‘Affliction’ indicates the risky atmosphere of social, economic and nature which is coming up to devastate all and sufferers are not able to prevent.

‘Capability’ indicates the power of prevention of any kind of catastrophic disaster as well as reduces suffering of the heart rending plight.

Table 2.3: Afflictions and Capability

Catastrophes	Affliction	Capability
Sunray/Drought	Alarming sunray devastate cultivated crops. Newborn child, cripple, pregnant	-716 Deep Tube-Wells in Godagari Upazila. -2130 Shallow tubewells

Catastrophes	Affliction	Capability
	women and aged person have to face problem. Fish resources face risk. Scarcity of drinking water comes ahead. Hindrances come into Communication system	-3490 ponds -5 bil (Chorai Bil) -1 livestock Hospital. -52 NGOs running project work.
Inundation	Due to inundation Crops and other resources become damage. Distraction creates into communication. Graveyard become submersed. Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem. Structure becomes Destroy. Fish resources become risky. Scarcity of potable water and victuals come ahead	-There are 5 School and Shelter in Godagari Upazila. -218 KM paka road. -84%' High land tubewell. -High land embankment -42 sluice Gate and 577 Bridge/Culvert are available. -One 31 bed Health Complex and 9 Sub- centers of Health are situated in the Upazila. -Govt, Departments and NGO come ahead to fetch off.
Kal-Baishakhi Storm	Crops fall into damage. Communication system becomes risky. Hindrances come into human resources. Structure becomes damaged. Damages occurred to Fisheries and animals Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem.	-90 hactor land have forested. -One 31 bed Hospital -3 Diagonstic center and 9 Sub-centers of Health are situated in the Upazila.
Erosion of river	Crops fall into damage. Communication system becomes risky. Hindrances come into human resources. Structure becomes damaged. Damages occurred to Fisheries and animals	-There are 59 km. Embankments in Godagari. -4 Ideal villege. -90 hactor land have forested. -There are 5 School and Shelter in Godagari Upazila.
Layer of Water.	Hindrances occur into cultivation of crops. Hindrances come into human resources	-There are 3490 pounds in Godagari Upazila. -716 DTWs in Godagari Upazila.

Catastrophes	Affliction	Capability
	Damages occur to Fisheries and animals	-2 rivers & 5 Bils in the upazila
Temperature	Due to inundation Crops and other resources become damage. Diseases of Petulance spreads Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem. Fish resources become risky. Scarcity of potable water and victuals come ahead	-Forestation has created in land. -There are 2837 Tube-wells in the Upazila -3490 ponds remaining. -One 31 bed Hospital and 9 Sub-centers of Health are situated in the Upazila
Arsenic	Human resources become damage. Create various diseases and potable water becomes ban.	-2837 shallow tubewells - One 31 bed Hospital and 9 Sub-centers of Health are situated in the Upazila -Arsenic occupied tube-wells have indicated by red sign. -Treatment of Patient, caused by Arsenic, has assured.

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.5 The most affliction place

For geographical position Godagari Upazila is the most affliction place. In dry season all sort land become unusable. Almost tree, animal fish farm and crops land become damage. Some time have to face horrific white squall which destroy all sort of livestock.. Erosion of river in rainy season becomes horrific threat.

Table 2.4: Affliction place, Causes, distressed people.

Affliction	Most Affliction place	Causes of affliction	Qty. Of wretched people.
Sunray	Char Ashariyadoho, Bashudebpur, Gogram, Deopara, Godagari UP, Mohanpur, Rishikul, Pakri	*Scarcity of potable water. *May be have to face various diseases. *Obstruction of Cultivation crops appear. * Lack of water production of crops becomes decrease.	45000-49900 people
Inundation	Char Ashariyadoho, Bashudebpur, Matikata, Deopara, Godagari Pouroshova	* Lack of embankment in the risky place. * Building up houses on a low land. * Unsustainable structure. * Lack of sanitary latrine.	35650-45000 People

Affliction	Most Affliction place	Causes of affliction	Qnty. Of wretched people.
Kal-Baishakhi storm	Char Ashariyadoho, Bashudebpur, Gogram, Godagari Pouroshova	* Unsustainable structure and unplanned houses. * Want of disaster unsustainable formation. * Devastation of forest.	28500-32000 people
Erosion of river	Char Ashariyadoho	*Houses build up nearer to river and low land. * Unsustainable houses building up * Breaking of embankment. * Deflate of canal. * Treeless embankment beside the rivers or roads..	63000-67500 people
Layer of Water in the earth	Mohanpur, Godagari UP, Matikata, Godagari pouroshova, Char Ashariyadoho	*Unplanned deep tube-well set up. *Devastation tree-plant . *Want of reservation plan of water.	40000-67500 people
Temperature	Char Ashariyadoho, Bashudebpur, Gogram, Deopara, Godagari UP, Mohanpur, Rishikul, Pakri, Kakonhat	*Tree-Plant devastation . * Scarcity of potable water * Imminent to face diseases.	45000-50000 people
Arsenic	Mohonpur	*Layer of ground water low down *Pervade skin diseases	30000-45000 peopl

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.6 Main Sector of Developmental Plan

Godagari Upazila is dependent on crops of cultivation as well as its economic structure. So importance should give to agriculture as well as fisheries, resources of animal's livelihoods and health to relinquish adversity.

Table 2.5: Development sectors and coordination with disaster reducing.

Sectors	Narration largely	Coordination with disaster reducing
Agriculture	*If Godagari Upazila face inundation like which happened in 1988 than other unions and Municipality probably should have to face devastation. * If the Kal-Baishakhi storm hit the territory then almost 25750 Accor of paddy land will be devastated. * Almost people should have to face	*Sustainable crops for marshland would have to supply as well as should have to take initiative for reserving rain water to grow seedling of crops. * Embankments will have to build up to protect flood water.

Sectors	Narration largely	Coordination with disaster reducing
	heart rending plight of disaster. * Effect of lower layer of water will be alarming hindrance in agriculture sector. * Arsenic is one kind of ban in the locality. So, should have to take action to protect. Otherwise agriculture as well as health of human being will face mournful situation.	* Will have to take action to deflect water from the location.
Fish resource	* Fish cultivation in almost ponds will be stopped which is the sources of earning of the local people.	
Animal resource	Animal which is an important resource in the location will be devastated.	Mud made Kellah may be a helpful place for protect the animal resource.
Health sector	Water becomes polluted in the time of inundation. So, that water will create heartrending plight for the location and people will have to face various diseases and almost child will pass away.	*Should have to create awareness among the people for taking health care. * Should have to increase the quantity of the health care centre in the location. * Needed to rehabilitat the distress people.
Livelihood	The people of the locality alive depending on various livelihood cattle rearing, cultivation of crops fisheries and so on. They will lose their all kinds of livelihood at the time of climatic adversity.	*Should have to take initiative to create a way for earning livelihood at the of calamity. * Needed to build up capacity to earn sustainable livelihood.
Tree	At the time of disaster all kinds of trees will be devastated by its horrific effects and that will bring natural problem which create climatic action.	Sustainable tree which is the main protector of climatic disaster is needed to do plantation in the locality.
Living houses.	Almost houses in the locality are mud made. So in the time of inundation or disaster have to face devastation of damage.	*It is needed to build up house on the high land or place. * Should have take initiative to build up sustainable house.
Structure	There are many Mosque, Schools, Mondir Madrasa, Shelter, Health Centre, Govt, Office and Hospital in the Upazila. At the time of disaster those may be fall into risk which might be causes for destroy. Needed to be carefulness in that aspect	In that position it is needed to throw look to the structure
Sanitation	Almost latrines are mud made and situated in the low land beside the houses. In the time of disaster or	To face climatic effect it is needed to build up sustainable latrine which will not destroy

Sectors	Narration largely	Coordination with disaster reducing
	inundation all latrines drown under water. Then people have to excrete in the unsaved places and those in time become the causes of various diseases.	in disaster.

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.7 Social Map

Social Map was prepared as per conversation with the local people and organization and that has indicated all important places, atmosphere of the of the location, Roads and communication, culvert, bridges, houses, Govt. and Non Govt. Organization, Hat Bazaar, Play Ground , praying places and so on. The social Map is displaying at the next page.

2.8 Map of Disaster and Risk.

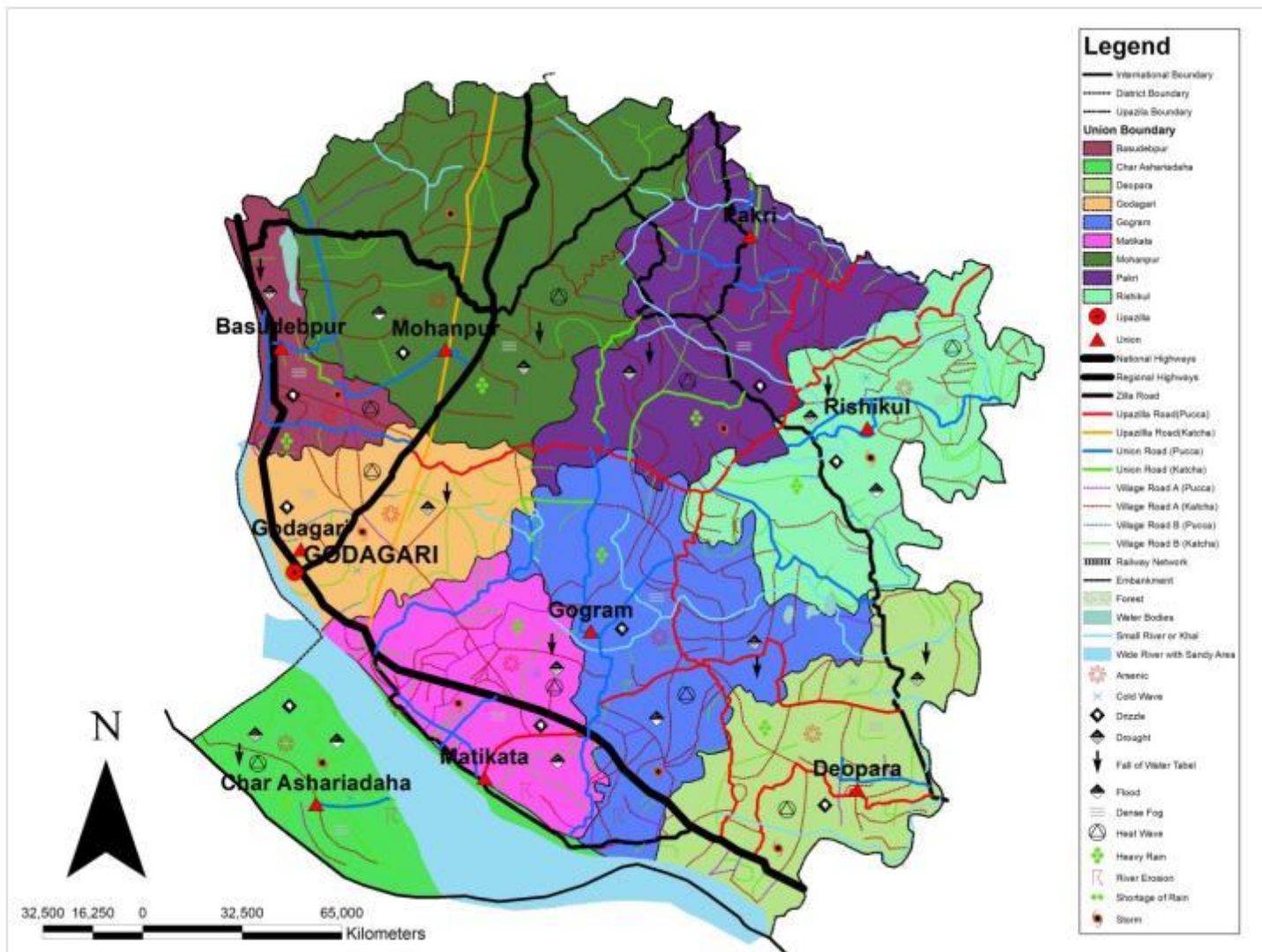
That Map has prepared by following the narration about disaster of the local people. What kind of disaster has to face have indicated in the map.

Godagari Upzila Social Map



- ### Legend
- International Boundary
 - - - District Boundary
 - - - Upazila Boundary
 - Union Boundary**
 - Basudebpur
 - Char Ashariadaha
 - Godagari
 - Gogram
 - Matikata
 - Mohanpur
 - Pakri
 - Rishikul
 - Upazila
 - ▲ Union
 - National Highways
 - Regional Highways
 - Zila Road
 - Upazila Road(Pucca)
 - Upazila Road(Katcha)
 - Union Road (Pucca)
 - Union Road (Katcha)
 - Village Road A (Pucca)
 - Village Road A (Katcha)
 - Village Road B (Pucca)
 - Village Road B (Katcha)
 - Railway Network
 - Embankment
 - Growth Centre
 - ▲ Rural Market
 - Upazila Health Complex
 - Family Welfare Centre
 - Police Station
 - Post Office
 - High School
 - Primary School
 - Community Clinic
 - ▲ Mosque
 - College
 - Madrasa
 - Forest
 - Water Bodies
 - Small River or Khal
 - Wide River with Sandy Area





2.9 Seasonal catastrophe Calendar

People of the Godagari Upazila have to face various hindrances of lives in the year. It is storm, inundation, sunray, effect of drought, scarcity of water in dry season and etc. As per narration of the local people that has prepared.

Table 2.6: Monthly calendar of catastrophe.

catastrophe	Season													
	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		
	Boi	Joi	Ash	Srab	Vad	Ash	Kar	Augr	Pous	Mag	Fal	Choi		
Sunray														
Erosion														
Arsanic														
Draught														
Kal-Baishakhi														
Temperature														
Water Layer														

Source: Field Trip, 2014

How many days or months catastrophe be available in the location with its horrific effects has marked.

Draught: It prevails from the month of March to June in every year and the aftermath of its has indicated.

Inundation: Due to inundation what mournful plight be create has indicated in that journal

Erosion of River: Effect of erosion has indicated in the journal.

Layer of Water: Layer of Water has been indicated by the local people as the most problem. It effects on lives and cultivation as well as atmosphere.

Temperature: Temperature is a great problem. Aftermath of temperature bring various problem which have narrated in the grape.

2.10 Calendar of livelihood of the year.

Though almost denizen of the location is dependent on paddy cultivation and other agriculture, yet a large numbers of people are dependent on other sources like fish, laborer, carpenter and so on.

Table 2.7: Calendar of livelihood.

Source of livelihood	Season													
	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		
	Boi	Joi	Ash	Srab	Vad	Ash	Kar	Augr	Pous	Mag	Fal	Choi		
Cultivator														
Labor of cultivation														
Uncultivate labor														
Fisher cultivator														
Fisherman														

Source of livelihood	Season											
	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	Boi	Joi	Ash	Srab	Vad	Ash	Kar	Augr	Pous	Mag	Fal	Choi
Mango farmer												
Boatman												
Business man	They were remain very busy during the religious festivals.											
Service holder	Round tha year they were remain very busy											
Driver of Nosimon/ Karimon												
Handicrupt ures												
Wood carpentar												
Mason												

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.11 Calendar of Livelihood and Lives

Those has been indicated below

Table 2.8: Calendar of livelihood and lives

livelihood	Disaster							
	Sunray	Inundation	Layer of Water	Erosion of river	Coldness	Fogginess	Drought	Kal Baishakhi Storm
Cultivation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Labourer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Businessman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.12: Sector Wise Disadvantage and Risk

As per discussion with the local person's disadvantages and risk has been indicated in the table.

Table 2.9: Sectorwise Life and Livelihood Related Vulnerability

Disaster	Crops	Trees	Cattle	Fish reasources	Houses	Roads	Bridge	Educati onal Institut	Health sector	Shelter centre
	Inundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Erosion of river	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sunray	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Kal Baishakhi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Fifa			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Layer of Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Disaster											
	Crops	Trees	Cattle	Fish resources	Houses	Roads	Bridge	Educational Institute	Health sector	Shelter centre	
Temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Arsenic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.13: Climate Change and Its Probable Effect

The Subject has been indicated in the table.

Table 2.10: Sector wise probable effect of disaster

Catastrophe	Disaster Sector	Narration of risk
Sunray	Cultivation	Due to sunray cultivation of various crops cannot be done. As a result scarcity of needs comes ahead as a great problem
	Fish	Fish farm has to face water scarcity and that becomes the hindrance to do.
	Cattle	Sunray destroys grass, the main foods of cattle.
	Water supply	Water for cattle and household activities cannot be supplied due to water scarcity.
	Health	Scarcity of water and other natural effect may be ascribed on human being that brings hale health hazards.
Inundation	Agriculture	Agricultural activities cannot be done due to over flow of water which happened in the year 1998 and 2004
	Houses	Houses go under water or damage. People have to take shelter on the high place losing their livestock.
	Structure	Almost educational institutes go under water. Children or student cannot attend in the school. Not only that various institutes and shelter, health clinic, and soon become damage.
	Communication	Communication with other place not possible.
	Fish	Fish go out for over flow of water and it becomes the ban of cultivators.
	Cattle	Cattle cannot move as well as have to face scarcity of food and other things
	Trees	Over flow of water or inundation devastate trees or forest.
	Nursery	Plant of nursery cannot grow.
Temperature	Health	At the time of inundation people have to face various water born diseases. They cannot move to Doctor for taking care of health.
	Agriculture	Temperature becomes the hindrance of agriculture sector.
Kal-Baishakhi	Public Health	People of aged or child have to various problems. Sometimes they attacked by various diseases.
	Agriculture	Crops of field be damage

Catastrophe	Disaster Sector	Narration of risk
Storm	House	All kinds of mud made houses stay in risk.
	Structure	Structure may be damaged
	Cattle	Cattle may be died.
	Public Health	People of aged or child have to various problems. Sometimes they attacked by various diseases
Erosion of river.	Agriculture	Agriculture sector have to face various problems.
	Structure	Structure may be damaged
	Communication	Communication with other place not possible
	House	Houses fall in risk
	Cattle	Cattle may be died
Arsenic	Public Health	Public have to face various diseases by the effect of Arsenic
	Trees	As per scientific analysis it is cited that effect of Arsenic sometimes fall on the trees.
Layer of Water	Agriculture.	Causes of layer of water agricultural activities cannot be performed smoothly. This is a great problem in the location
	Trees	Scarcity of ground water devastates the tree
	Public Health	Local people have to face scarcity of potable water which is the living sources on the earth.

Source: Field Trip, 2014

Chapter Three

Disaster Risk Reduction

3.1. Identification of Risk Factors

Table3.1:upazila Godagari Identification of Risk Factors in

Narration of risk	Causes		
	Preliminary	Medium	Longterm
People have to face scarcity of victuals losing all sorts of livestock and livelihood. Effect of sunray in Godagari Upazila is a horrific and that may devastate all.	*Lack of irrigation system. *Due to extreme sunray and temperature.	*The poor cultivators Cannot bear the expenditure of irrigation * Want of shallow and deep /tube-well * Small scale forestation * Lack of water in cannels.	* Lack of excavation of cannels. * Due to filling of river *Down fall of the Layer of water
Almost family of the location would be homeless and distress for over flow of water causes of embankment demerging. If the disasters appear like the year 1998 that would be a horrific plight in the location.	Due to over flow of water	-Build up houses on low land -Un planned house building up	Lack initiative of Government for building up sustainable house.
Losing all sort of fishes due to dryness of ponds and marshland people will be distressed. Earning sources will be decreased.	-Deficiency of rain fall. -Want of reservation water in pond. -	Lack of alternative way to reserve water. -Due to dryness of pond and cannels -Want of trees	Lack of awareness of Local Governance *Lack of necessary budget.
In the month from Ashar to Vedra (Bengali month) over flow of water submersed overall land of the territory. As a result	*Lack of initiative for extraction water. * Heavy downpour	Filling up of cannels	Lack of Government initiative.

people have to face terrible plight.			
Due to extreme sunray the moving places of cattle becomes unmovable and deficiencies of grass becomes ban to destroy cattle. Not only that but also people have to face various diseases.	Lack of awareness	Lack of initiative of cattle treatment	Lack treatment centre of cattle.
Inundation can devastate all sort of resources, as a result people will be distressed. Scarcity of victuals will be part and parcel of their daily lives.	*Over rain fall. *Damaging of embankment *Causes the opening of Farrakka embankment. * Effect of climate	*Lack of extraction system of water. *Lack of sluice gate> *Filling up cannels	*Lack of proper initiative of governance. *Lack of drainage system
Sustained sunray will destroy water sources as well as water layer will go more below. Scarcity of water will be causes of more deadly diseases.	*Scarcity of rain fall and dryness * Want of reservation system of water.	*Want of deep tube-well. *Want of trees.	*Lack of awareness of people. * Population increasing
Due to inundation all educational institutes go under water and student cannot attend in the school. Business of all kinds will be damage..	*Due to over down pour. *Lack of extraction system of water *	*Lack of extraction water system. *Causes of cannel filling	Lack of initiative to excavate of filling cannels and ponds
Erosion of river is a great problem in the Upazila. All sort of trees and house go under water by the effect of erosion and people become distress.	Stream of water is the main cause.	Lack of deepness of river	Lack of carefulness

Source: Field Trip, 2014

3.2. Identification of Ways of Risk Reduction

Table 3.2. Upazila Godagari Identification of Ways of Risk Reduction in

Narration of risk	Probable way of risk reducing		
	Preliminary	Medium	Longterm
Sunray destroys all sort of trees and other live saving sources which caused the dearth in the Upazila	*To run irrigation system * For the rain needed forestation * Needed water reservation * Needed deep Tube-well set up	* Reduce cost of agricultural materials. *Tree plantation *Excavation cannels	* Needed Govt. Initiative. *Needed materials supply to cultivators through low price
Over flow of water becomes the cause of devastation house and other goods.	*To build up embankment.	Building up houses on high place	To needed to follow the rules of Govt. For build up house
Lack of water becomes the ban to destroy fish farm. As a result people have to face scarcity of victuals.	*Needed to reserve water in the pond or fish farm	* Needed to find out alternative way to reserve water.	Needed Govt. Initiative to prevent the problem
Due to heavy down pour in rainy season become the causes of inundation.	Needed deplete of water.	Needed excavation cannels	Needed to plantation
Extreme sunray becomes the ban for various diseases.	Needed to create awareness among the people.	Needed animals treatment	Needed to build up animals hospital
Extreme sunray becomes the ban for scarcity of water as well as diseases. Not be possible to fetch water from tube- well	Needed to create awareness among the people	Needed to set up Health centre	Needed Govt initiative.
Due to inundation all educational institutes go under water and student cannot attend in the school. Business of all kinds will be damage.	Needed forecast about disaster	Needed to create awareness among the people as well as build up safety place	Needed to build up embankment and Sluice gate.

Source: Field Trip, 2014

3.3. NGOs' Development Plan

Table3.3: NGOs' Development Plan

SL no	Name of NGO	Activities related to disaster	Benevolent Approximate	Quantity of money	Period
01	KARITAS	Not direct, but indirectly taking initiative to reduce risk of disaster	1200	Tk.4500	1 to 5 years
02	BRACK	Do	1200	Tk.2500-10000	Do
03	BIKAS	Do	1200)	--	1 to 5 Years
04	CRS	Do	1200	5000-	1 to 5 Years
05	Tarun Sanga	Do	1200	--	1 to 5 Years
06	Mohila Songhati Parishad	Do	200	--	1 to 5 Years
07	Tangamara Mohila Sabuj Sanga	Do	1500	4000	1 to 5 Years
08	Saw Nirvor Karma Sangasta	Do	800	3000 to 5000	1 to 5 Years
09	Sawchetan	Do	800	2500-10000	1 to 5 Years
10	Niskritee	Do	600	--	1 to 5 Years
11	Basti Unnayan Karma Sangsta	Do	700	Training	1 to 5 Years
12	Seedaipo	Do	600	3000-10000	1 to 5 Years
13	SSDO	Do	400	Training	1 to 5 Years
14	SUVO	Do	1200	Training	1 to 5 Years
15	Prati Bandhi Society	Do	1200	Training	1 to 5 Years
16	Partner	Do	700	Training	1 to 5 Years
17	CMES	Do	600	Training	1 to 5 Years
18	VARAK	Do	1200	3000-10000	1 to 5 Years
19	CDO	Do	1200	3000-10000	1 to 5 Years
20	Mukti	Do	700	Training	1 to 5 Years

21	ASHA	Do	600	Training	1 to 5 Years
22	Padkhep Manobik Unnayan Kendra	Do	400	Training	1 to 5 Years
23	Swakarma Seba Sangasta	Do	1200	Training	1 to 5 Years
24	DESKO	Do	1200	Training	1 to 5 Years
25	Ashar Prodip Sangasta	Do	700	Training	1 to 5 Years
26	Desh	Do	600	Training	1 to 5 Years
27	Rural Reconstruction Foundation	Do	1200	Training	1 to 5 Years
28	Sonali Swapna Sangasta	Do	1200	Training	1 to 5 Years
29	Antar	Do	700	Training	1 to 5 Years
30	Bangladesh Jonosasta Unnayan Sangsta	Do	600	Training	1 to 5 Years
31	World Vision	Do	1200	Training	1 to 5 Years
32	Uttara Development Program Society		700	5000	1 to 5 Years
33	Wave Foundation	Do	600	Training	1 to 5 Years
34	Kainonia Women Credit Program	Do	1200	5000	1 to 5 Years
35	Tori Foundation	Do	1200	6000	1 to 5 Years
36	ACD	Do	700	Training	1 to 5 Years
37	Masline Media Centre	Do	600	Training	1 to 5 Years
38	Manob Kallan Parishad	Do	400	Training	1 to 5 Years
39	Protibandhi Swa Nirvor Sangasta	Do	450	Training	1 to 5 Years
40	TDE	Do	800	--	1 to 5 Years
41	Primary Health Care Organization	Do	750	--	1 to 5 Years
42	DISA	Do	450	--	1 to 5 Years
43	MSP	Do	800	--	1 to 5 Years
			750	--	1 to 5 Years

Source: Field trip, 2014

3.4. Disaster Management Action Plan

3.4.1. Pre-disaster Preparation

Table 3.4: Management Action Plan disaster-Pre

SL	Activities	Goal	Possible Budget (taka)	Location	Possible Time of Implementation	Who & How done (%)				Cooperation with Developmental Planning
						Upazila Administration	Community	UP	NGO	
1	Signal transfer	11 Teams	50,000	Union parisad	feb-March	35	5	30	30	Such activities will help to the local people to reduce loss of disaster due to pre awareness and for take initiative
2	ward level team	1 Team in every ward	140,000	Union parisad	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
3	Identification of information transfer place in local level	110 places	7,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
4	Flag management development for advance alarm of disaster	11 places	70,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
5	Transfer of temporary property	110 Teams	100,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
6	Management of mobile health clinic	11 Teams	1200000	Union,municipality	oct-may	35	5	30	30	

7	Drill arangement	1 in each month	120,000	Union,municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
8	Training of primary treatment	11 teams	24,000	Union,municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
9	Dry food, medicine supply	dry-5 tons Rice/pulse-7 tons	350,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb- april	35	5	30	30	
10	Training of students about disaster	every educational institution	85,0000	Education institution	feb-april	35	5	30	30	
11	collect the phone no of related organizations & persons	UZDMC, UDMC 7 various donor organizations	-	union parisad & upazila	feb-april	35	5	30	30	

Source: Field trip, 2014

3.4.2. During Disaster Preparation

Table3.5 During Disaster Preparation Management Action Plan.

Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation	(%) Who & How will do				Cooperation with Developmental Planning
					Upazila administration	Community	UP	NGO	
EOC	EOC 1	Budget will be fixed according to the planning	Upazila Parisad	Emergency period	35	5	30	30	Such activities will help to the local people to reduce loss of disaster due to pre awareness and for take initiative
Signal dissemination	Regular (everyday/every hour)		Throught the Union	Do	35	5	30	30	
Emergency meeting call during possible upcoming hazards	As required		In every word of all union	Do	35	5	30	30	
keeping useable shelter houses	11 groups		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Rescue the victims	According to the population of the damaged area		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Ensuring health service	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Preliminary relief distribution	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Bring the people remaining in the risk zone to the secured place	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Ensure emergency food supply	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	

Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of	(%) Who & How will do				Cooperation with
Ensure emergency water supply	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	

SL	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of	Who & How Far	Adjustment with
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Source: Field trip, 2014

3.4.3 Post Disaster Preparation

Post Disaster Preparation :3.6 Table

						Upazila %	Community %	% UP	% GOV	
1	Quickly Rescue	According to the population of affected area & Amount of damage	According to the amount of damage	UP,Municipality	Immediately after Disaster	40	0	30	30	Reduce the damage of livelihood by quick rehabilitation
2	First Aid of the wounded	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
3	Dead body Burried & Carcass Management	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
4	Compensation Within 72 Hours	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
5	Rehabilitation of the economic hampered	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
6	Debris Cleaning	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
7	Reestablishment of Administration	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
8	Emergency livelihood	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
9	Public welfare	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
10	Road construction & repairing	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
11	Stop Installment	Do		UP,Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	

Source: Field trip, 2014

3.4.4. Regular Period Preparation

Table3.7: Regular Period Preparation Management Action Plan

Sl No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation) Who & How will do (%				Adjustment with Development Plan
						Upazila administration	Community	UP	NGO	
1	Pond repairing and ridge lifting and digging pond for water conservation management	7	Budget will be fixed according to detail planning and volume	Godagari UP	-December April	20	10	20	50	
		4		Gogram UP	Do	20	10	20	50	
		6		Deopara UP	Do	20	10	20	50	
		2		Pakri UP	Do	20	10	20	50	
		5		Mohonpur UP	Do	20	10	20	50	
		5		Matikata UP	Do	20	10	20	50	
		6		Rishikul UP	Do	20	10	20	50	
		7		Godagari Pouroshova	Do	20	10	20	50	
2	Cannel dreaging (KM)	5	Budget will be fixed according to detail planning	From Robiul's house to Tajindropur of Godagari UP	-December April	30	10	20	40	
		3.5		From Sohoragachi to Uzanpara sluicegat	Do	30	10	20	40	
		1.5		From Habibur's house of Boyarmari to Amjad's house of Khasmohol of Char Ashariyadoho UP	Do	30	10	20	40	

Sl No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implemant) Who & How will do (%				Adjustment with Development Such activities will help to the local people to reduce loss of disaster due to pre awareness and for take initiative
		10		From Kajipara to Babu daing of Mohonpur UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		7		From Proshadpara to Bil Dhoboi of Rishikul UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		10		Moshrapara Khari of Pakri UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		3		Jhina Khari of Pakri UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
3	Field raising	-	aka lac 7-3 for every field fill up	At leas 1 for Eidgah, Graveyard, Play ground in all union and Municipal	-December April	30	10	20	40	
4	Construction of shelter house	2	According to Gov.wage rate	Each in Nimpara & Bianabona of Deopara UP	September May-	30	10	20	40	
		3		Each at Honumontonagar, Noushara & East Boyar Nagar at Char Ashariyadoho UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		2		Each in Sohoragachi & Premtoli at Matikata UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		2		Each in Avya & Baliyaghatta	Do	30	10	20	40	
		1		Sultangang at Godagari UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
5	Construction / Repairing of sluice gate	1	According to Gov.wage rate	Kusumpur at Gogram UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		3		Each at Moshrapar, Mishonpara, Jhina of Pakri UP	Do	30	10	20	40	

Sl No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implemant) Who & How will do (%				Adjustment with Develonment
		2		Each at Uzanpara & Horisonkarpur at Matikata UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		4		Each at Honumontanagar, Barinagar, Panipar & Ashariyadoho at Char Ashariya doho UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
	Construction of Bridge	1	Budget will be fixed according to detail planning	In front of Habibur's shop at Boyamari of Char Ashariyadoho	Do	30	-	20	40	
		3 km		Ward no 8 of Sutangonj	Do	30	-	20	40	
		5km		Ward no 1,2,3 of Godagari Pouroshova	Do	30	-	20	40	
6	Construction of damage resistant house	According to the population of the risk zone		CharAshariyadoho, Deopara & Matikata	Do	10	50	15	25	
7	Raising up of house	Do			Do	10	50	15	25	
8	Sufficient plantation around the house	Do		Char Areas	Do	20	--	--	80	
9	Early cultivation	Do			Do	35	5	30	30	

Sl No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implemant) Who & How will do (%				Adjustment with Develonment
	and sowing of short durated crops									
10	Tree plantation	Do		riverside and mars of On the Godagari Upazila	Do	35	5	30	30	
11	River Dreaging	18- 20 km		Sultanganj to Premtoli	Do	35	5	30	30	

Source: Field trip, 2014

Chapter Four

Emergency Response

4.1. Emergency Operation Center(EOC)

In any kind of hazard, Emergency Operation Centre serves any type of active integration. During the disaster period it works 24 hours and data collection, observation, monitoring and asset management. There are an operation room, control room and a communication room in emergency operation centre.

Table4.1:Responsible person of Emergency Operation Center

SL.NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	MOBILE
1	Upzila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)	President	01710068615
2	Upazila Agricultural Officer	Member	01716406225
3	Upozila health and family planing officer	Member	01712534890
4	Upozilla ansar and VDP officer	Member	01710059829
5	Sub-assistant engineer in public health	Member	01712213200
6	Upozila social welfare officer	Member	01715507756
7	Upozila weomen concerning officer	Member	01191274317
8	Assistant commissioner(Land)	Member	01712063089
9	Upozila engineer	Member	01711314769
10	Upazila Livestock Officer	Member	01712494794
11	Upazila Food Controler	Member	01712247776
12	Upozila Secondary Education Officer	Member	01711111847
13	Upozila co-operative officer	Member	01713149029
14	Upazila Youth Development Officer	Member	01760172929
15	Upozilla Education Officer	Member	01712233636
16	Upazila Fisheries Officer	Member	01714602346
17	Upazila Rural Development Officer	Member	01746054210
18	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member secretary	01712279017

4.1.1. Emergency Control Room Management

- Emergency control room has to be established by Upazila/ Union Parishad Office immediately after disaster. It has to be ensured that there are at least 3/ 4 volunteers and village policemen always in emergency control room.
- Responsible persons of zilla/ Upazila are to be in charge of control room. Three vely orgroups each containing three volunteers are to guide the control room alternati 24 hours.
- Const

- ant communication with divisional/ zilla sadar is to maintained.
- register in the control room There must be a. Persons acting in any sedule, data and information recieved by and sent to any persons in any specific time are to be written specifically in that register.
- Positions of zilla/ Upazilas, doads, canals, a map hung on dams are to be marked on the wall of control room so that it may help in identifying the most damaged ares at post-disaster period.

4.2 Planning for Hazard Period

Table 4.2: Planning for Hazard Period

Sl. no	Activity	Target level	When	Who	Who to Help	How	Contact
1	Preparing volunteers	Volunteer groups should be formed under the guidance of UP members at union level	From February to March	Union Pairsad Chairman	Union Disaster Management Committee	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC
2	Warning Announcement	Every UP member is to personally ensure the matter of warning announcement in his/ her ward.	From February to March	volunteers	Volunteer groups and Rural Police	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC
3	Preparing Boats/ cars/ vans	Sufficient numbers of boats, motor vessels, vans are to be preserved to be used in emergency.	From February to March	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC
4	Rescue Activity	preparing sufficient equipments and human resource for rescue activity assessing accurate loss of disaster	From February to March	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC
5	First Aid/ health/ dead management	Organizing necessary treatment/ medicines/ health services assessing accurate loss of disaster	From February to March	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC
6	Collecting and Preparing Dry Food and Life-saving Medicine	Dry food like flatten rice, puffed rice etc. is to be collected from local markets for instant distribution.	From February to March	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups, Health assistant, Family welfare assistant	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC
7	Treatment/ Vaccine for Cattle	Collecting necessary medicines	From February to March	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups, Upazila	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC

Sl. no	Activity	Target level	When	Who	Who to Help	How	Contact
					veterinary hospital and Health centre		
8	Shelter Management	To keep the shelter house usable maintaining necessary repairing before the disaster prone season	From February to March	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC
9	Relief Activity	UP chairman has to supervise the relief activity of different relief and rehabilitation assisting groups.	From February to March	UP Chairman	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDMC & UDMC
10	Arranging Rehearsals	Arranging continual rehearsals in cyclone/ flood prone areas	From September to May	UP	Village people and Volunteer groups	UP	UzDMC & UDMC
11	Emergency Control Room Management	Emergency control room has to be established by Upazila/ Union Parishad Office immediately after disaster. It has to be ensured that there are at least 3/ 4 volunteers and village policemen always in emergency control room.	during disaster period	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	UP	UzDMC & UDMC

Source:Field trip, 2014

4.2.1. Preparing volunteers

- Forming volunteer groups under the guidance of UP members at ward level
- Spreading announcement and information to every villages through volunteers
- Distributing duties signals, data collection, rescue, evacuation, shelter management and arranging training on disaster risk reduction among all volunteers

4.2.2. Warning Announcement

- Every UP member is to personally ensure the matter of warning announcement in his/her ward.
- Once in every hour, mike announcements have to be arranged up to 5 no. signals transmitted by radio, television. As soon as the great danger signal (8-9 no. signals) is announced by radio and television, mike announcement and school bell ringing have to be done constantly as danger alarm.

4.2.3. Evacuation Activity

- Every UP member is to start evacuating people to safer places with the help of volunteer groups of that ward as soon as it is announced to evacuate the people of risky areas by radio, television.
- As soon as 8 no. great danger signal is declared, mike announcements and volunteer activities have to be ensured toward every home to direct the vulnerable people to safe places. The vulnerable people must be well-informed of the shelter they belong to.

4.2.4. Rescue and First Aid

- The people of extreme risk zone are to be under the supervision of members of Zilla/ Upazila disaster management committee.
- A fixed deposit has to be run by Zilla/ Upazila disaster management committee for rescue management.
- Temporary health camps have to be set up and directed.
- The sick, the old, children and pregnant women are to be sent toward hospitals immediately.
- Every UP member together with volunteers is in charge of dead body management as well as burial of cattle.

4.2.5. Shelter Management

- To keep the shelter house usable maintaining necessary repairing before the disaster prone season
- To fix the specific shelters to be chosen by specific people in emergency
- To ensure complete safety of women, children and disable persons (in taking shelter)
- To ensure safe water supply and other services
- To help people carry their necessary assets (cattle, poultry, food etc.) to safe places

4.2.6. Preparing Boats

- Zilla/ Upazila disaster management committee is to keep the account of motor-boats and settle on which ones are to be used in emergency.
- The owners of boats are to help them in this task.
- The names and mobile numbers of owners of boats are to be preserved.

4.2.7. Measuring the Damage and Need of Disaster and Sending Report

- Immediately after the disaster, 'SOS Form' is to be sent within 24 hours and 'D Form' is to be sent within 7 days to the UP chairman.
- With the help of UP secretary, UP chairman is to collect the reports of every ward and send those to the chairman of Upazila disaster management committee within the next 12 hours.

4.2.8. Relief Activity

- UP chairman has to supervise the relief activity of different relief and rehabilitation assisting groups.
- If any other relief distributor groups come from outside, it is ordered to keep a record of the amount and category of relief and rehabilitation materials and to inform control room of the groups and their assigned areas.
- Union disaster management committee is to fix and distribute the amount/ number of relief materials among people based on vulnerability and damage at ward level.

4.2.9. Collecting and Preparing Dry Food and Life-saving Medicine

- Dry food like flatten rice, puffed rice etc. is to be collected from local markets for instant distribution.
- Food materials like rice, peas, flour, oil etc. and house-building materials like tin, nylon string etc. are to be collected from local markets.
- With the help of health assistant and family planning assistant, all necessary medicines are to be listed and collected at union level.
- Union chairman is to be in charge of assimilation of necessary transportations like rickshaws, taxies and other vehicles to transport relief materials as well as relief workers.

4.2.10. Treatment/ Vaccine for Livestock

- Collecting necessary medicines from Upazila veterinary hospital and preserving those in UP building or health center according to situations
- Arranging necessary trainings on veterinary treatment for the members of union disaster management committee
- Relating experienced persons to veterinary treatment if it is necessary in disaster period

4.2.11. Arranging Rehearsals

- Arranging rehearsals on signal/ warning announcement, evacuation, rescue and primary relief management
- Arranging continual rehearsals in cyclone/ flood prone areas
- Assessing disaster preparation through rehearsals involving the population in April and September each year
- Mentioning in the rehearsals to take the sick, the disable, pregnant women and children to shelter center
- Executing rehearsals, for teaching people of risky areas, in risky villages instead of UP office

4.2.12. Emergency Control Room Management

- Emergency control room has to be established by Upazila/ Union Parishad Office immediately after disaster. It has to be ensured that there are at least 3/ 4 volunteers and village policemen always in emergency control room.
- Union Parishad secretary and responsible persons are to be in charge of emergency control room.

4.2.13. Shelter Centres/ Safe Places

- Places that do not get washed away in flood and lie away from river erosion can be used as shelter centers.
- Selected shelter centers, local schools, colleges, govt. and non-govt., organizations, high roads and dams can be used as shelter centers.

4.3 List of Upazila's Safe Place

Table 4.3:List and Description of Safe Places of Upazila

SHALTER CENTER	NAME	NAME OF UNION	CAPACITY	REMARK
Union parishad complex	Godagari union complex	Godagari	100 to 200 people per union complex	
	Mohanpur union complex	Mohanpur		
	Pakri union complex	Pakri		
	Rishikul union complex	Rishikul		
	Gogram union complex	Gogram		
	Matikata union complex	Matikata		
	Deopara union complex	Deopara		
	Bashudebpur union complex	Bashudebpur		
	Char Ashariyadoho union complex	Char Ashariyadoho		
	Godagari Pourashava Complex	Godagari		
Kakonhat Pouroshova Complex	Kakonhat			
School cum shelter	Alipur govt. primary school	Gogram	200-300 member	
	Horinbiska High school	Gogram	600-700	
	Foradpur govt. primary school	Gogram	200-300	
	Ht. Shah Ali Kulibeg Dakhil Madrasa	Gogram	600-700	

SHALTER CENTER	NAME	NAME OF UNION	CAPACITY	REMARK
	Dier Manik Chak Lower Secondary school	Char Ashariyadoho	500-600	
Government/non government institution	Godagari upozila office complex	Godagari	5500-6000 people	
Embankment	From Alokchotro Kochua to Vanpur vaya Rishikul Mandai	Rishikul	28000-35000 people	
	From Char Ashariyadoho hat to Matikata	Matikata	12000-15000	
	Bidirpur Dam	Matikata	2200-2500	
	From Godagari primary school to Kakonhat Pouroshove	Kakonhat Pouroshove	8000-10000	
	From Sarangpur of Kakonhat Pouroshove to Madarpur	Kakonhat Pouroshove	4000-5000	
	From Bashudebpur to Kajipara	Bashudebpur	5000-6000	

Source: Field Visit, 2014

Alipur Government Primary School

- Year of Establishment: 1968
- Last Repairing: 2013
- Building Floor no: 1 stored building
- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 1 usable
- How many latrine and present condition: 3 latrines usable. It used by un-high gin way by water. Another one is required.

Horinbiska High school

- Year of Establishment: 1994
- Last Repairing: 1998-99
- Building Floor no: 1 stored building
- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 2 piece. 1 usable
- How many latrine and present condition: 4 latrines usable.

Foradpur govt. primary school

- Year of Establishment: 1992
- Last Repairing: 2013
- Building Floor no: 1 stored building
- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 1piece
- How many latrine and present condition: 2 latrines usable.

Ht. Shah Ali Kulibeg Dakhil Madrasa

- Year of Establishment: 1975
- Last Repairing: 2012-13
- Building Floor no: 1 stored building
- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 1piece
- How many latrine and present condition: 3 latrines usable.

Dier Manik Chak Lower Secondary school

- Year of Establishment: 2003
- Last Repairing: 2014 (continuing)
- Building Floor no: 2 stored building
- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 1 piece
- How many latrine and present condition: 5 latrines usable.

4.4. Formation Of Shelter Management Committee

Shelter management is a very significant part of disaster management. Because of lack of proper and suitable management, many shelter centers get useless. Shelter management:

- Saves life and assets during disasters
- Saves livestock during disasters
- Ensures proper use and management of shelter centers

Shelter Management Committee

- There are 7-9 members in shelter management committee.
- The 7-9 member committee consists of UP chairman/ members, responsible persons, social workers, teachers, NGO staffs, land provider, volunteers etc.
- This committee can act as this management committee according to approval of the denizens.
- Half of the committee members have to be females.
- This committee fixes the responsibilities of shelter management.
- It performs the complete supervision and management of shelter center with the help of the denizens.
- It arranges meetings, keeps records of decisions and fixes responsibilities and deadlines for implementation of those decisions.
- The list of shelter management committee is to be attached to Disaster Management Plan.

The places to be used as shelter centers:

- Selected shelter centers

- Local schools, colleges
- Govt. and non-govt. organization
- High roads and dams

Things to be noticed in shelter center are:

- Preserving tent/ polyether/ ORS/ filter/ necessary medicines (Paracetamol, Flagil etc.)/ water purifying tablets/ bleaching powder etc. in shelter centers
- Measures for drinking water and cooking
- Sanitation system (male-female specified)
- Bathing place (male-female specified)
- Keeping clean and waste free
- Safety
- Light
- Hygiene
- Registration of protected people, enlisting and storing of their reserved assets and returning those properly while discharging
- Distributing duties among particular staffs and volunteers for shelter management
- Managing food and treatment for the protected
- Special care for pregnant women, the old and the disable

Use of Shelter Center:

- Shelter centers are mainly used for safe shelter for vulnerable people during disasters.
- Shelter centers can be used in community development activities except disaster period.
- It can also be used as primary ailment center.
- It can be used as school and education center for elderly people.
- It can be used as wireless station.

Shelter Center Management

- Every shelter center should be properly supervised.
- Local steps should be taken to protect the shelter centers from being ruined.
- Plantation should be maintained surrounding shelter centers in a planned way.
- Shelter center should be locked except disaster period.
- Shelter Management committee should be formed according to guideline.
- The list of Shelter Management committee is to be attached to Disaster Management Committee.

Table 4.4: List and description of Upazila Shelter Place

Shelter Center	Name of Shelter Center	Responsible person	Mobile	Comment
School cum Shelter	Alipur govt. primary school	Shirajul Islam	01727227225	
	Horinbiska High school	Md. Anowarul Islam	01915185406	
	Foradpur govt. primary	Md. Aminul Islam	01725878385	

	school			
	Ht. Shah Ali Kulibeg Dakhil Madrasa	Md. Abul Kashem	01713399065	
	Dier Manik Chak Lower Secondary school	Md. Saidur Rahman	01740912361	
Elevated Road	From Bashudebpur to Matikata district road	Md. Soibur Rahman	0718281406	
		Md . Nurul Islam	01716303046	
Embankment	From Alokchotro Kochua to Vanpur vaya Rishikul Mandai	Md. Jahangir Ahmed	01713706658	
		Md. Golam Mostofa	01730180954	
	Bidirpur Dam	Md . Nurul Islam	01716303046	
	From Godagari primary school to Kakonhat Pouroshove	Md. Abdul Majid	01834102619	
Md. Moshiul Gani		01718097471		

Source: Field Visit, 2014

4.5. List of Resources of Upazila (usable during disaster)

Table 4.5: List of Resources at the Upazila (usable during disaster)

Stucture/ Assets	Number	Responsibe Persons	Brief Description
Storage	2	Md. Salah Uddin	Total Capacity 6000 MT
		Md. Imaj Uddin	Total Capacity 500 MT
Boat	145	Md. Ashraful	45-50 peple per boat
Vehicle	60 (reg)	Md. Mahbubur Rahman	Van, Rikshaw, Nasimon, Auto Rikshaw

Source: Field Visit, 2014

4.6. Finance

The income of Union Parishad arises from collecting local tax, approving lease for hat/ bazaars and canals/ swamps and approving trade licenses for business and trade. But, this authority has been taken away from Union Parishad. As a result, its income sources have been reduced. Nonetheless, Govt. is presently allowing Union Parishad 1% of land registration fee that UP used to have the whole of it before. Moreover, after the salaries of gram polices and UP secretary are paid with this money, the rest is seldom sent to UP. Very recently, govt. has taken measures to allow 4/5 lakes taka per year directly to UP.

Income of Parishad

There must be a deposit for every Union Prishad.

(a) Local Sources (union tax, rate & fees)

- Tax on yearly fiscal value of household
- Tax on business, trade and profession (trade license)

- Licenses and Permit fees issued by UP
 - Lease money
 - Hat/ bazaar leasing
 - Moorage (ghat) leasing
 - Public pond leasing
 - Khoarr (cattle detention place) leasing
 - Tax on vehicles except motor cars
 - Income from properties
 - General deposit of UP
- (b) Govt. donation
- Development sector
 - Agriculture
 - Health and sanitation
 - Road construction and repairing
 - Development assisting deposit (LGSP)
 - Adjustment
 - Honorary bills for chairman and members
 - Salaries and bills for secretary and other staffs
 - Others
 - 1% of and registration tax
- (c) Local govt. sources
- Money allowed by Upazila Parishad
 - Money allowed by Zilla Parishad
- (d) Non-govt. development organization
- NGOs
 - CDMP

Various donor organizations and non- govt. development organizations are financing directly to UP to strengthen local govt. A better achievement depends on efficiency, sincerity and, most importantly, good-governance of Union Parishad. UP is supposed to manage the finance considering all the hazards and promoting those that are the major obstacles for the development of the union. UP should prepare, finance and implement every development project relating disaster risk reduction to it.

4.7. Updating and Analyzing Work Plan

2 follow-up committees are to be structured to devise plan.

1. Plan Follow-up Committee
2. Plan Implementation and Management Committee

Action plan Follow-up Committee

5 members plan preparation and presentation committee

Table4.6: Plan Follow-up Committee contain five member

S. L.	Name	Designation	Mobile number
1	Upazila Chairman	Chairman	01714425229
2	Will be select by Chairman	NGO Representative	--
3	Upazila Vice Chairman	General Member	0722-556145
4	Upazila Women Vice Chairman	General Member	01716322022
5	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	01711108831

Source: Godagari Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

Responsibilities of the committee:

- Assessing rough plan and devising final plan
- Sector-wise planning activity e.g. consulting Deputy Assistant Agriculture Officer for planning on agriculture, livestock and fishery
- Making the plan pragmatic signifying specific tasks and finance

Plan Implementation and Management Committee

Table4.7: 7-Member Plan Implementation and Management Committee

S. L.	Name	Designation	Mobile number
1	UNO	Chairman	01710652783
2	Upazila Women Affairs Officer	Female Member	01715297461
3	Upazila Anser o VDP Officer	Govt. Representative	017130094409
4	Selected by Chairman	NGO Representative	--
5	Principal Godagari Degree Collage	Member	01718411438
6	Chairman Godagari Bazar Committee	Member	01711463728
7	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Secretary	01711108831

Source: Godagari Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

Responsibilities of the committee:

- Every year in April/ May, present work plan must be updated through complete assessment, essential modification and addition. Committee member secretary is personally liable for taking the steps. All necessary amendments must be implemented assessing the flaws of current plan immediately after any disaster.
- Every year in April/ May, disaster management rehearsal must be celebrated by the direction of Management Bureau on national disaster day.
- Disaster management plan has to be approved by District Disaster Management Committee.
- Plan implementation should be supervised.
- Communication with different organization should be maintained.

Chapter Five

Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan

5.1 Damage Assessment

Table5.1: Sector wise Damage Assessment in Upazila

Sectors	Description
Agriculture	Owing to climate change, a flood like 1988's may ruin the agricultural products of 10030 acres of cultivable land. River erosion may cause financial loss for 5000 families destroying sugarcane and paddy lands of 5 unions. Drought, as occurred in 2001, may ruin the agricultural products of approximately 11320 acres and cause severe financial damage for 18272 families. As a result of climate change, a sudden attack of seasonal storm may destroy the agricultural products of 2940 acres that consequently may create financial loss for 44100 people of 11325 households.
Fisheries	Severe drought may ruin the fish cultivation in 1690 ponds that leads to financial loss and lack of protein supply in Godagari Upazila. 1356 cultivable ponds may get washed away by a flood as occurred in 1988. As a result, it is obvious to bring about a scarcity of food, nutrition and protein.
Plantation	As a result of climate change, a storm like 2003's may smash down 5850 trees in Godagari Upazila. It is a great hamper for environmental balance. River erosion also hampers environmental balance grasping many trees into the river.
Health	A flood like 1988's may create lack of safe place for 60% pregnant women during the flood in Godagari Upazila. It may even cause death because of vulnerable communication. Besides, different epidemic may bring out. Drought like 2001's may cause different kinds of skin diseases and other problems among 50% of the population of Godagari Upazila.
Livelihood	Flood, drought, river erosion, low water level etc. seriously affect agriculture, fisheries, livestock and most importantly human resource. 25% people of Godagari Upazila may become workless because of these hazards. As a result, it throws a terrible challenge towards the economic condition of Godagari Upazila.
Water	Heavy drought and low level of water may cause a horrible scarcity of water in 5 unions of Godagari Upazila. As a result damage of 11320 hectares of cultivable land may cause financial loss of almost 18272 families. Besides, different diseases like skin disease can spread all over and agriculture, fisheries and livestock can be severely spoiled.
Infrastructure	A sudden storm like 2003's may smash down 25% of structures including academic and religious institutions, which may result in unexpected disruption of education. 16030 earthen houses can be devastated by the storm that leads to suffering and economic loss for 37475 people of 11830 families. In five

	unions, approximately 96 kilometers road and some schools, colleges and other structures also may be devoured by the river. 41160 earthen houses may get submerged in water leading 4160 families to be homeless and economically fallen.
--	---

Source: Field Visit, 2014

5.2 Rapid/ Early Recovery

5.2.1 Administrative Restoration

SL	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	UNO	Chairman	01710652783
2	Officer in Charge, Godagari Thana	Govt. Representative	01713373801
3	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member	--
4	Related Tag Officer	Member	--
5	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	01711192877

Source: Godagari Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

5.2.2 Wreckage cleaning

Table5.3: Wreckage cleaning committee in Upazila level

SL	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	UNO	Chairman	01710652783
2	Upazila Anser o VDP Officer	Member	01718279606
3	Upazila Engineer	Govt. Representative	01711314769
4	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member	--
5	Respective Union's Tag Officer	Member	--
6	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	01711192877

Source: Godagari Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

5.2.3 Public Service Resume

Table5.4 Public Service Resume committee in Upazila level

SL	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	UNO	Chairman	01710652783
2	Upazila health and family planning officer	Govt. Representative	01725018911
3	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member
4	Respective Union's Tag Officer	Member
5	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	01718279606

Source: Godagari Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

5.2.4 Emergency Livelihood Assistance

Table 5.5 Emergency Livelihood Support committee in Upazila level

SL	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	UNO	Chairman	01710652783
2	Upazila Food Controller	Govt. Representative	01712206554
3	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member
4	Respective Union's Tag Officer	Member
5	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	01725018911

Source: Godagari Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

Annex 1

Check List of Emergency Plan Implementation

Checklist

The following 'Table' (checklist) has to be checked out immediately after the broadcast of 5 number danger signal by radio/ television and necessary measures have to be taken

SL	Subject	Yes/ No
1.	If the selected members of volunteer group assigned for warning announcement have been ordered to declare the coming hazard	No
2.	If the responsible persons/ groups are prepared to rescue the people of vulnerable areas	No
3.	If the declaration to keep dry food and drinking water buried under ground for 2/1 days is announced	No
4.	If life jackets for the safety of volunteer groups are provided	No
5.	If the necessary manpower is prepared to keep Union Control Room open constantly	No
6.	If the necessary safety measures for union food storage/ relief storage are ensured	No
7.	Others	Yes

N. B.

- Assessing the checklist, immediate measures should be taken for the flawed sectors.
- It is very necessary to manage life jackets for volunteer groups with union parishad deposit or any other source/ organization.

Checklist

- The following 'Table' (checklist) must be filled and sent to Upazila Nirbahi Officer and District Commissioner discussing in the meeting of Disaster Management Committee within 15th of April/May each year.

SI	Subject	Mark (✓)
1	If sufficient food is reserved in Union food storage	✓
2	If the children of risk zones have been served with vaccines	✓
3	If the children (1-6) and their mothers are served with vitamins	✓
4	If sufficient amount of oral saline is reserved in UP Clinic/ Hospital	✓
5	If the members of volunteers group are served with annual training	-
6	If there are necessary drugs and first aid equipments for each shelter	-
7	If there is selected village doctor for each shelter	✓
8	If there is tubewell for each shelter	✓
9	If the doors and windows of each shelter are in proper condition	-

10	If the alternative care taker is present in each shelter	-
11	If there are separate facilities for women in each shelter	✓
12	If there are selected midwives for the taking care of pregnant women in each shelter	✓
13	If mound shelters are selected for the cattle	-
14	If the member of volunteers group are aware of their assigned responsibilities.	-
15	If there is sanitation facilities each shelter	✓
16	If the microphones are activated to spread weather announcement and danger signals	-
17	If the people are made aware to preserved dry food and drinking water for at least 2/1 days	-
18	Others	-

Annex: 2

Upazila Disaster Management committee

SI	Name	Designation	Member	Contact
1	Md. Isahoq	Chairman-Upazila	Chairperson	01714425229
2	Md. Khalid Hossain	UNO	Co-chairperson	01710652783
3	Md. Kamruzzaman	Chairman-Upazila vice	Memver	0722556145
4	Mst. Rousan Ara Begum	Upazila Women-Vice Chairman	Memver	01716322022
5	Md. Aminul Islam	Mayor, Godagari Pourashava	Member	01712255299
6	Md Abdul Mojid	Mayor, Ka konhat Pourashava	Member	01834102619
7	Md. Moshiul Goni	Chairman, Char AshariyadahaUP	Member	01718097471
8	Md Soibur Rahman	Chairman, Bashudebpur UP	Member	01713785823
9	Md. Hazrat Ali	Chairman, Gogram UP	Member	01740904255
10	Md. Golam Mostafa	Chairman, Godagari UP	Member	01730180954
11	Md. Akhtarujjaman	Chairman, Deopara UP	Member	01721665021
12	Md. Nurul Islam	Chairman, Matikata UP	Member	01716303046
13	Ahmed Md. Jahangir	Chairman, Rishikul UP	Member	01713706658
14	Md. Anowerul Islam	Chairman, Pakri UP	Member	01712106241
15	Md. Khairul Islam	Chairman, Mohanpur UP	Member	01712771521
16	Dr. Toufik Uddin	Upazila Health and Family Planning Officer	Memver	0171 25018911
17	.DrMd.Saiful Alam	Upazila Agriculture Officer	Member	01711138576
18	Mostak Hossain Joarder	Upazila Engineers	Member	01718279606
19	Dr.Kobir Uddin Ahmed	Upazila Livestock Officer	Member	01712171558
20	MdAlmas Ud Bil Hoque .	Food Control Officer	Member	01712206558
21	Md.Ohidul Islam	Officer-in-Charge, Godagari	Member	01713373801
22	Md Shamim Ahmed Khan	Upazila Education Officer	Member	01718371535
23	Md Roice Uddin	Upazila Ansar and VDP officer	Member	01730094409
24	Md Jamal Uddin	Upazila Cooperative Officer	Member	01911138016
25	Md.Neamot Fozlul Rashid	Upazila Youth Development Officer	Member	01711574574
26	Md.Asit Kumar	Sub-assistant engineer of public health	Member	01717883843
27	Mrs.Shimul Billal Sultana	Upazila Women Affairs Officer	Member	01715297461
28	Mst. Farjana Hosan	Upazila Fisheries Officer	Member	01717334739
29	Md. AbuHasan Mohammad Said	Upazila Rural Development Officer	Member	01716731999
30	Md.Khalid Hossain (On Charge	AC Land(UNO)	Member	01710652783
31	Md. Touhidul Islam	Upazila Social Welfare Officer	Member	01711478667
32	Md Moniruzzaman	Freedom Fighter	Member	01739104272

Sl	Name	Designation	Member	Contact
		Commander		
33	Md.(Alamgir Kabir (Tota	Chairman, Godagari, Press club	Member	01558653996
34	Md. Mobin Uddin	Manager,Nodi O Jibon	Member	01716389166
35	Md.Abdur Rohman	Principal Godagari Degree Collage	Member	01718411438
36	Md.Jahidul Islam	Chairman, Godagari Bazar committee	Member	01711463728

Source: Godagari Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

Annex 3

List of Upazilla Volunteers

Sl	Name	Designation	Member	Training	Contact
1	Md. Golam Bari	Md. Mahmud Ali	8	No	1722503457
2	Md. Shahin Ali	Late. Hashem Ali	2	No	1713748349
3	Md. Alauddin	Md. Nur Mohammad	5	No	1711412196
4	Md. Saiful Islam	Md. Mosharaf Hosen	7	No	1728637171
5	Md. Aslam Ali	Late. Ekramul	1	No	1714504144
6	Md. Sahin Uddin	Md. Sajahan Ali	1	No	1718614471
7	Md. Abdul Hai	Md. Tahsen Ahmed	3	No	1711937224
8	Md. Noushar Ali	Md. Azizur Rahman	4	No	1723118641
9	Md. Babul Hossen	Md. Rohis Uddin	6	No	1760933891
10	Md. Selim	Md. Amir Ali	2	No	1718577456
11	Md. Zillur Rahman	Md. Anisur Rahman	5	No	1721767334
12	Md. Mahbubur Rahman	Md. Jamimur Rahman	5	No	1735691784
13	Md. Shams	Late. Somed Uddin	6	No	1744752923
14	Md. Rezaul Korim	Late. Al-Haj Selim Uddin	1	No	17419790815
15	Md. Abdul Awual	Md. Al-Haj Lutfor Rahman	3	No	1712766857
16	Md. Golam Nobil	Late. Ismail Mondol	4	No	1745615851
17	Md. Hossen Ali	Late. Gias Uddin	6	No	1726117392
18	Kancon Rani	Sri Amman	7	No	1733290808
19	Rezia Begum	Md. Saidur Rahman	4	No	1768293056
20	Mst. Nadia	Md Saklain	5	No	1753471874
21	Mst. Golenur Begum	Md. Akter Hossain	6	No	1745615514
22	Mst. Sheuli Begum	Md. Rejaul	6	No	1753949909
23	Mst. Momtaj Begum	Md. Shoriful Islam	8	No	1730181089
24	Mst. Aliara Begum	Md. Ishak	3	No	1821012518
25	Md. Shofikul Islam	Late Motiar Rahman	2	No	1714604236
26	Md. Selim Ahmed	Md. Habibur Rahman	7	No	1714604237
27	Md. Golam Mortoja	Late Ibrahim Sekh	6	No	1712908542
28	Hosneara	Md. Selim Reza	8	No	1718750316
29	Mst. Ohida	Md. Alamgir	3	No	1937008088
30	Md. Robiul Islam	Late. Monjurul Hasan	7	No	1915732772
31	Md. Joyak Ali	Late Faiaz Uddin	8	No	1719133809
32	Md. Noshad Ali	Md. Akter Ali	1	No	1744425487
33	Md. Monira Begum	Md. Monsur Rahman	3	No	1553331673
34	Mst. Sufia Khatun	Md. Abdur Rahman	2	No	1716721142

Source: Godagari Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

NB: Volunteer groups have not been formed in Paba Upazila. So there are not any training provided for the purpose of this subdistrict served as a volunteer. According to the Upazila Disaster Management Committee all Union members should be listed and volunteer training can be arranged.

Annex 4

List of Shelter management committee

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
Alipur govt. primary school	Shirajul Islam	01727227225	-
Horinbiska High school	Md. Anowarul Islam	01915185406	-
Foradpur govt. primary school	Md. Aminul Islam	01725878385	-
Ht. Shah Ali Kulibeg Dakhil Madrasa	Md. Abul Kashem	01713399065	-
Dier Manik Chak Lower Secondary school	Md. Saidur Rahman	01740912361	-

Public / private institutions

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
Godagari union complex	Md. Hazrat Ali	01740904255	-
Mohanpur union complex	Md. Khairul Islam	01712771521	-
Pakri union complex	Md. Anowerul Islam	01712106241	-
Rishikul union complex	Md. Jahangir Ahmed	01713706658	-
Gogram union complex	Md. Hazrat Ali	01740904255	-
Matikata union complex	Md. Nurul Islam	01716303046	-
Deopara union complex	Md. Akhtarujjaman	01721665021	-
Bashudebpur union complex	Md Soibur Rahman	01713785823	-
Char Ashariyadoho union complex	Md. Moshiul Goni	01718097471	-
Godagari Pourashava Complex	Md. Aminul Islam	01712255299	-
Kakonhat Pouroshova Complex	Md Abdul Mojid	01834102619	-

Elevated road or dam

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
Elevated Road from Bashudebpur to Matikata district road	Md. Soibur Rahman	0718281406	-
	Md . Nurul Islam	01716303046	-
Embankment road from Alokchottro Kochua to Vanpur vaya Rishikul Mandai	Md. Jahangir Ahmed	01713706658	-
Embankment road from Char Ashariyadoho hat to Matikata	Md. Golam Mostofa	01730180954	-
Embankment road from Bidirpur Dam	Md . Nurul Islam	01716303046	-
Embankment road from Godagari primary school to Kakonhat Pouroshove	Md. Abdul Majid	01834102619	-
	Md. Moshiul Gani	01718097471	-

Annex 5

Outline of Godagari Upazila

Electoral Area	52, Rajshahi -1	Mosque	580
Area	472.13 sq km	Temple	21
Union	09	Churches	09
Pouroshova	02	Eidgah	225
Mouja	392	Bank	13
Village	415	Insurance institutions	5
Family	72280	Post Office	18
Male	166260	Hats-market	26
Female	164664	Crematorium	14
Total Population	330924	Cemetery	241
Votar	207835	DTW	716
Educational Institute	263	LLP	42
Bridges and culverts	577	Tube-wells with arsenic	159
Fire Station	1	Forests	km178
Dam	km 59	Nursery	11
Sluice gate	42	Poultry Farm	167
School cam Shelter	5	Dairy Farm	82
NGO	25	River	3
Upazila Health Complex	01	Khal	35
Union FPO	08	Bil	4
Total agricultural land	35750.71 Hector	Pond	3490
One-crop land	%49	Dighi	358
Two-crop land	%42	Mud road	760.11 km
Three crop land	%9	Adha paka road	km 933.23
Under Irrigation facility	%47	Paka Road	244.83km

Annex 6

List of some important Broadcast Programs by Bangladesh Betar

Radio Centre	Program	Time	Day
Dhaka-Ka	Krishi Shamachar	6.55-7.00 am	Everyday
	Shukher Thikana	7.25-7.30 am	Everyday
	Shasthoi Shukher Mul	11.30-1200 am	Everyday except Friday
	Shonali Foshol	6.05-6.35 pm	Everyday
	Weather News	6.50-7.00 pm	Everyday
Chittagong	Krishi Kotha	6.55-7.00 pm	Everyday
	Krishi Khamar	6.10-6.50 pm	Everyday except Monday
	Shukhi Saongshar	8.10-8.30 pm	Everyday except Friday
Rajshahi	Khet Khamar Shamachar	6.55-7.00 am	Everyday
	Shabuj Bangla	6.05-6.50 pm	Everyday
Khulna	Shastho Tatthyo	6.55-7.00 am	Everyday
	Krishi Shamachar	4.20-4.30 pm	Everyday
	Chashabad	6.10-6.50 pm	Everyday
Rangpur	Shukher Thikana	7.25-7.30 am	Everyday
	Khet Khamare	6.05-6.35 pm	Everyday
Shylet	Ajker Chashabad	6.55-7.00 am	Everyday
	Shukher Thikana	7.25-7.30 am	Everyday
	Shymol Shylet	6.05-6.50 pm	Everyday except Friday
Thakurgaon	Kishan Mati Desh	6.05-6.25 pm	Suterday, Monday & Wednesday
Cox's Bazar	Ajker Krishi	3.07-3.45 pm	Everyday
	Sonali Prantor	3.40-3.45 pm	Tuesday & Thursday
Barishal	Krishi Kotha	3.15-3.30 pm	Everyday except Sunday, Wednesday & Friday
	Chhoto Paribar	3.35-3.50 pm	Everyday except Monday, Wednesday & Friday
Rangamati	Jiboner Jonno	1.50-1.55 pm	Everyday
	Khamar Bari	3.05-3.15 pm	Everyday

Annex 7

List of Educational Institutions

Sl No.	Name of School/ college / madrasha	students	Teachers	Union	use for shelter/ Ashroyken dro
1	Sultangong Govt. primary school	143	5	Godagari	No
2	sarangpur Govt. primary school	272	8	Godagari	No
3	godagari Model Govt. primary school	136	5	Godagari	No
4	madarpur Govt. primary school	138	5	Godagari	No
5	mohishalbari Govt. primary school	247	8	Godagari	No
6	kutipara Govt. primary school	334	10	Godagari	No
7	goma Govt. primary school	206	6	Godagari	No
8	nobgram Govt. primary school	218	6	Godagari	No
9	AihaiGovt. primary school	403	9	Godagari	No
10	kapashiapara Govt. primary school	259	8	Mohonpur	No
11	dikram Govt. primary school	507	11	Mohonpur	No
12	sahapania Govt. primary school	190	5	Mohonpur	No
13	cadlaivushona Govt. primary school	158	4	Mohonpur	No
14	hatgobindopurGovt. primary school	306	7	Mohonpur	No
15	sohrapara Govt. primary school	351	5	Mohonpur	No
16	joubon Govt. primary school	288	6	Mohonpur	No
17	narayonpur Govt. primary school	315	7	Pakri	No
18	lolitnogor Govt. primary school	289	7	Pakri	No
19	jhina Govt. primary school	325	5	Pakri	No
20	pakori dighir par Govt. primary school	258	5	Pakri	No
21	rajarampur Govt. primary school	389	5	Pakri	No
22	delshadpur Govt. primary school	277	3	Pakri	No
23	pakri goyalapara Govt. primary school	255	5	Pakri	No
24	gouripur Govt. primary school	232	3	Pakri	No
25	nobinagor Govt. primary school	236	4	Pakri	No
26	joyrampur Govt. primary school	310	4	Pakri	No
27	alokhotroGovt. primary school	193	5	Rishiqul	No
28	rishiqul Govt. primary school	198	5	Rishiqul	No
29	soiyedpur Govt. primary school	202	3	Rishiqul	No
30	maril Govt. primary school	377	5	Rishiqul	No
31	vanpur Govt. primary school	249	6	Rishiqul	No
32	cobbishnagor Govt. primary school	199	6	Rishiqul	No
33	rishiqul Govt. primary school	258	7	Rishiqul	No
34	koushiaGovt. primary school	381	4	Rishiqul	No
35	porbo bamnail Govt. primary school	313	7	Rishiqul	No
36	talai Govt. primary school	117	5	Rishiqul	No
37	sahapur Govt. primary school	119	3	Rishiqul	No
38	ujirpur kurshana Govt. primary school	353	7	Gogram	No
39	gogram Govt. primary school	261	7	Gogram	No
40	raninagor Govt. primary school	300	4	Gogram	No
41	alipur Govt. primary school	376	9	Gogram	Yes
42	ujir pur Govt. primary school	204	4	Gogram	No
43	kamal pur Govt. primary school	136	4	Gogram	No

Sl No.	Name of School/ college / madrasha	students	Teachers	Union	use for shelter/ Ashroyken dro
44	agolpur Govt. primary school	201	5	Gogram	No
45	dariayapur Govt. primary school	311	5	Gogram	No
46	bottoli adibashi Govt. primary school	334	6	Gogram	No
47	premtoli dumuria Govt. primary school	200	6	Matikata	No
48	matikata Govt. primary school	308	14	Matikata	No
49	vatopara Govt. primary school	231	8	Matikata	No
50	tirinda Govt. primary school	222	6	Matikata	No
51	corboyarmari Govt. primary school	318	7	Matikata	No
52	pirijpur Govt. primary school	477	10	Matikata	No
53	bidirpur Govt. primary school	310	8	Matikata	No
54	sonadhighi Govt. primary school	280	8	Matikata	No
55	premtoli Govt. primary school	328	6	Matikata	No
56	nimtola Govt. primary school	187	6	Deoyapara	No
57	kharijagati Govt. primary school	258	8	Deoyapara	No
58	biyanabona Govt. primary school	154	8	Deoyapara	No
59	eshoripur Govt. primary school	250	5	Deoyapara	No
60	palpur Govt. primary school	193	11	Deoyapara	No
61	banglakanda Govt. primary school	226	5	Deoyapara	No
62	edolpur Govt. primary school	192	6	Deoyapara	No
63	deoyapara Govt. primary school	177	7	Deoyapara	No
64	kashimpur-1 Govt. primary school	154	8	Bashudebpur	No
67	hatnabat Govt. primary school	336	9	Bashudebpur	No
68	kashimpur-2 Govt. primary school	283	8	Bashudebpur	No
69	basudebpur Govt. primary school	154	9	Bashudebpur	No
70	domkuliGovt. primary school	240	6	Bashudebpur	No
71	ghonshampur Govt. primary school	177	5	Bashudebpur	No
72	coronoshera Govt. primary school	186	5	Bashudebpur	No
73	cor ashari Govt. primary school	173	6	cor asharidiya	No
74	cor honumonthonnagor Govt. primary school	167	4	cor asharidiya	No
75	eiyyara manikcor Govt. primary school	235	6	cor asharidiya	No
76	diyara ashariya Govt. primary school	156	5	cor asharidiya	No
76	sarangpur Govt. primary school	165	4	Godagari	No
77	lalbagh Govt. primary school	181	4	Godagari	No
78	achua Govt. primary school	152	4	Godagari	No
79	ramnagor Govt. primary school	157	4	Godagari	No
80	Godabari labrotory Govt. primary school	172	4	Godagari	No
81	noltri Govt. primary school	143	4	Godagari	No
82	kanaydanga Govt. primary school	272	4	Godagari	No
83	Saguyan Govt. primary school	136	4	Godagari	No
84	Ijjaton Govt. primary school	138	4	Godagari	No
85	Dhononjoypur Govt. primary school	247	4	Godagari	No
86	rahihikupaeraGovt. primary school	534	4	Godagari	No
87	simla Govt. primary school	206	4	Godagari	No
88	keshobpur Govt. primary school	218	4	Godagari	No
89	Ranggamati shapla Govt. primary school	403	4	Godagari	No
90	ꣳkhudroseola Govt. primary school	259	4	Godagari	No

Sl No.	Name of School/ college / madrasha	students	Teachers	Union	use for shelter/ Ashroyken dro
91	Pormandopur Govt. primary school	507	4	Godagari	No
92	Dorgapara Halima mongur Govt. primary school	490	4	Mohonpur	No
93	Vushona Govt. primary school	258	4	Mohonpur	No
94	Dudhai Govt. primary school	306	4	Mohonpur	No
95	Alok disahri Govt. primary school	351	4	Mohonpur	No
96	Aihai Govt. primary school	488	4	Mohonpur	No
97	Mirjapur-2 Govt. primary school	315	4	Mohonpur	No
98	Bor daulatpur Govt. primary school	289	4	Mohonpur	No
99	Abilanda Govt. primary school	325	4	Mohonpur	No
100	naranpur ideal Govt. primary school	458	4	Mohonpur	No
101	Sardol Govt. primary school	389	4	Mohonpur	No
102	Candolai koribona Govt. primary school	277	4	Mohonpur	No
103	Soguna Govt. primary school	155	4	Mohonpur	No
104	Kagtia Govt. primary school	132	4	Mohonpur	No
105	Dighirpara Govt. primary school	136	4	Mohonpur	No
106	boligram regi: primary school	310	4	Pakri	No
107	mosra Govt. primary school	493	4	Pakri	No
108	Uporbilli Govt. primary school	198	4	Pakri	No
109	Malkamra mohadeb pur Govt. primary school	202	4	Pakri	No
110	Pakri bongpur Govt. primary school	377	4	Pakri	No
111	bilashi Govt. primary school	249	4	Rishiqul	No
112	Proshadpara Govt. primary school	199	4	Rishiqul	No
113	Dangpara hajipara reji: primary school	458	4	Rishiqul	No
114	Tali chatoni Govt. primary school	381	4	Rishiqul	No
115	Enayetullah Govt. primary school	313	4	Rishiqul	No
116	Mirjapur-1 Govt. primary school	417	4	Rishiqul	No
117	Bil dulai Govt. primary school	119	4	Rishiqul	No
118	Fadil pur Govt. primary school	353	4	Rishiqul	No
119	Kaml pur Govt. primary school	261	4	Gogram	No
120	Bi .el . jagoroni Govt. primary school	300	4	Gogram	No
121	Shunigram Govt. primary school	376	4	Gogram	No
122	Tulshipur Govt. primary school	504	4	Gogram	No
123	Etahari Govt. primary school	336	4	Gogram	No
124	Sakura Govt. primary school	201	4	Gogram	No
125	Onnorpur Govt. primary school	411	4	Gogram	No
126	Foradpur Govt. primary school	434	4	Gogram	yes
127	Ujanpara Govt. primary school	200	4	Matikata	No
128	Uttor shakpalla Govt. primary school	308	4	Matikata	No
129	Dokhin nirmal cor Govt. primary school	231	4	Matikata	No
130	machpama Govt. primary school	222	4	Matikata	No
131	Horisongkarpur Govt. primary school	418	4	Matikata	No
132	sekerpara Govt. primary school	477	4	Matikata	No
133	Sahabdi pur Govt. primary school	310	4	Matikata	No
134	Sahori gachi regi: primary school	280	4	Matikata	No
135	Kadirpue -2 Govt. primary school	328	4	Matikata	No

Sl No.	Name of School/ college / madrasha	students	Teachers	Union	use for shelter/ Ashroyken dro
136	Golailal muhammadi Govt. primary school	187	4	Deoyapara	No
137	Vogail Govt. primary school	258	4	Deoyapara	No
138	Bijoy nagor marauk Govt. primary school	154	4	Deoyapara	No
139	kantpasha Govt. primary school	250	4	Deoyapara	No
140	kanaydanga Govt. primary school	193	4	Deoyapara	No
141	muktinagor Govt. primary school	226	4	Bashudebpur	No
142	Loskorhati Govt. primary school	192	4	Bashudebpur	No
143	Sampur Govt. primary school	177	4	Bashudebpur	No
144	Sadhobi para Govt. primary school	154	4	Bashudebpur	No
145	Uttor basudebpur Govt. primary school	336	4	Bashudebpur	No
146	Aovoya Govt. primary school	283	4	Bashudebpur	No
147	Faded pur Govt. primary school	154	4	Bashudebpur	No
148	rajamrampur Govt. primary school	240	4	Bashudebpur	No
149	Diyarmanikcor Govt. primary school	177	4	cor ashariidiya	No
150	Diyara manic cor poshimpara Govt. primary school	186	4	cor ashariidiya	No
151	ashariya cor Govt. primary school	173	4	cor ashariidiya	No
152	Cor amtola khasmohal Govt. primary school	167	4	cor ashariidiya	No
153	Mohadebpur Govt. primary school	235	4	Kakonhat	No
154	Sursunipara Govt. primary school	156	4	Kakonhat	No
155	Brammonnagor Govt. primary school	165	4	Kakonhat	No
156	Rosulpur kumed pur Govt. primary school	181	4	Kakonhat	No
157	Ghiyapukur Govt. primary school	152	4	Kakonhat	No
158	Ghiyapukur notun para Govt. primary school	157	4	Kakonhat	No
159	Nondapur Govt. primary school	172	4	Kakonhat	No
160	Sundorpur Govt. primary school	137	4	Kakonhat	No

Annex 8

Feedback through Sharing/Consultation with Upazila Disaster Management Committee (Validation Workshop/Meeting) Godagari Upazila

Introduction:

Disaster Management Plan is a beautiful local document which presents disaster coordination during rapid action. Various catastrophes at field level and its management for mitigation have cited in detail and the final draft refers to Disaster Management Preparedness Meeting, in the Office of Executive Officer at Godagari Upazila, on last September 4, 2014. The Upazila Chairman, Upazila Chief Executive Officer, Project Implementation Officer, Officer of Shushilan and Upazila Disaster Management Committee members took part in the meeting. The meeting was presided over by the Chairman of the Upazila. Mr. Md. Isahoq.

Main activities

At 10.20 A.M. the presentation was began by Executive officer of the Upazila taking permission from Mr. Isahak, the president of the meeting. One of the officers of Shushila and with other members of the Upazila Disaster Management Committee cited this collection of all data which were achieved by hard toiling and endeavor. Some of the discussion on sharing Upazila Disaster Management plan has suggested, those are mentioned here.

Feedback

Those Information and Data which came to the meeting is given below:

- Among the hindrances, layer of water should have to cite.
- Should have to cite the necessity of embankment from Sultanganj to Char Boalmari to prevent erosion of river.
- In case of flooding, river dredging from Sultanganj to Premtoli requirements should be referred to.
- Deep tube wells will be 716 instead of 707 and pond will be 3490 instead of 3296.
- All over responsibility should be performed by Executive of Upazila Parishad in Emergency Operation centre.
- Planning follow up Should be done headed by Upazila Chairman.
- Upazila Chief Executive Officer will be appointed as chairman of planning, implementation and maintenance.
- Swiftly / advance recovery committee should be consisted of five members. But in Service Restarted Committee, Upazila engineer may be included.
- NGO representatives will be appointed immediately by the Chairman of the Committee in Planning Implementation and Maintenance Committee.
- Chief Executive Officer will be appointed as Chairman of fast / recovery advance Committees
- Sector work plans Upazila Disaster Management – 2060%, in the community 5-10%, UP- 20-30% and NGOs -25-80%.

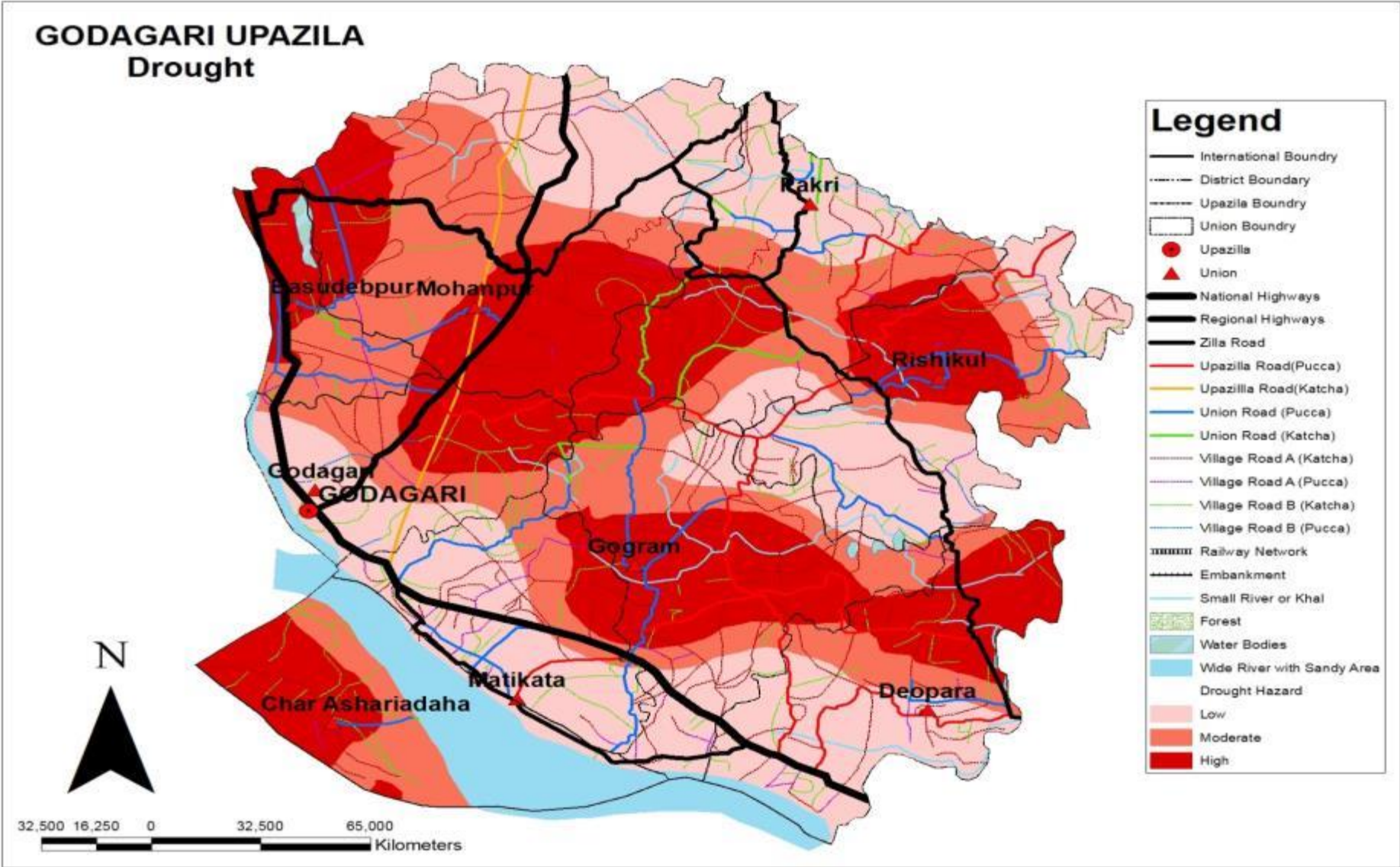
- Served as volunteers for the purposes of sharing induction course were not arranged in the Upazila Godagari. According to the Upazila Disaster Management Committee is listed as the Union Members volunteer training can be arranged.
- To work in the rainy season may be weak, but in the winter time that would be sustainable.

Particular Conversation.

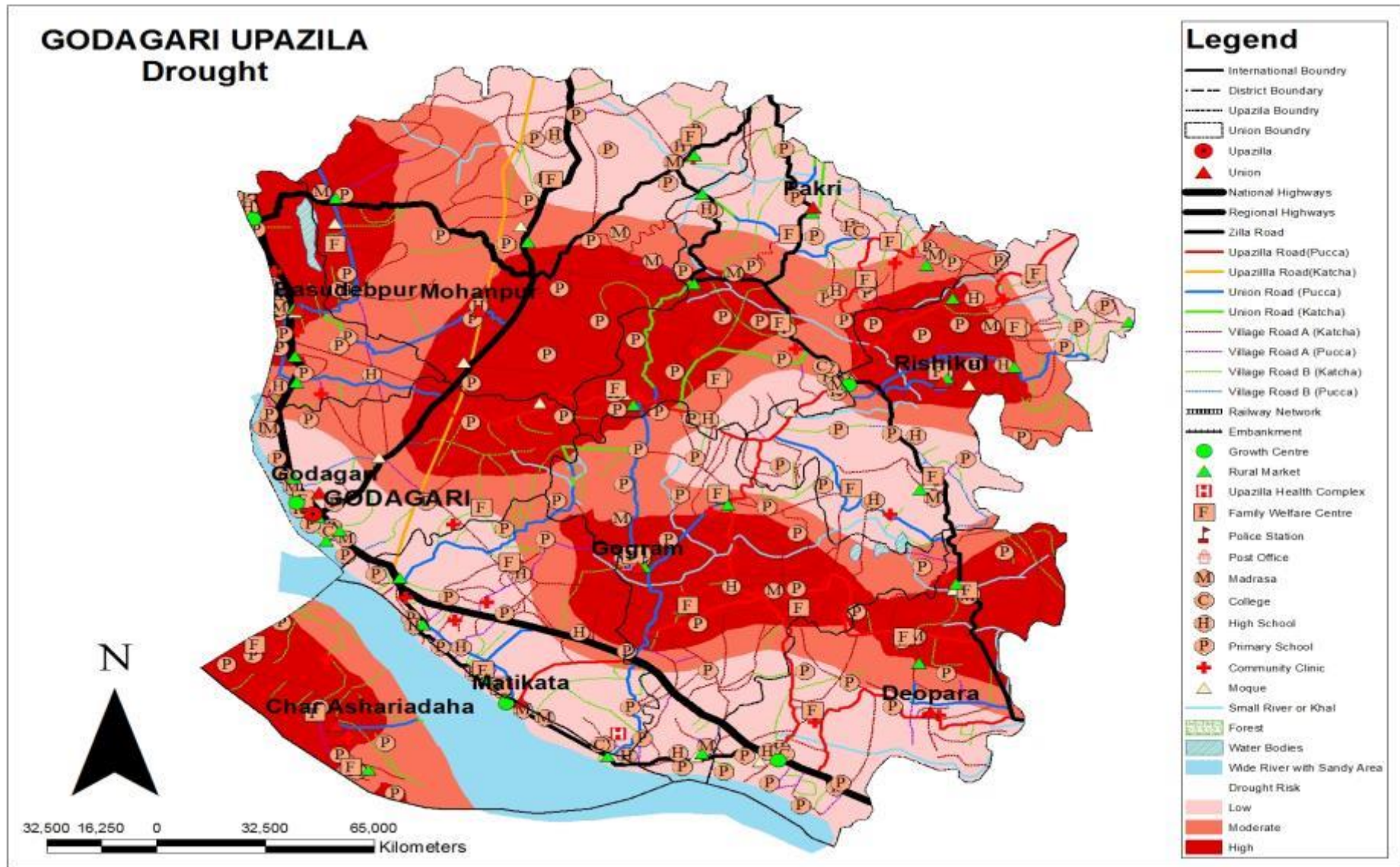
The amendments were found from the multitude of views and discussion of all the participants who took part in the meeting like Upazila Chairman, Upazila Chief Executive Officer and members of the Disaster Management Committee.

At last, mitigate disaster preparatory meeting held at. The Chairman and President of the Assembly, Mr. Md. Isahq said, "I am personally and on behalf of everyone, thanking to Shushilan, because they have worked tirelessly for us. It is very necessary for our Upazila." Upazila Chief Executive Officer, Upazila Project Implementation Officer and Upazila Disaster Management Committee members were agreed with version of Chairman. He urged politely to the staffs of Shushilan to includes the amendments into the book and convey to Upazila. He said, "It is very important to have a book in the Upazila. I am again giving thanks to Shushilan and finishing this discussion".

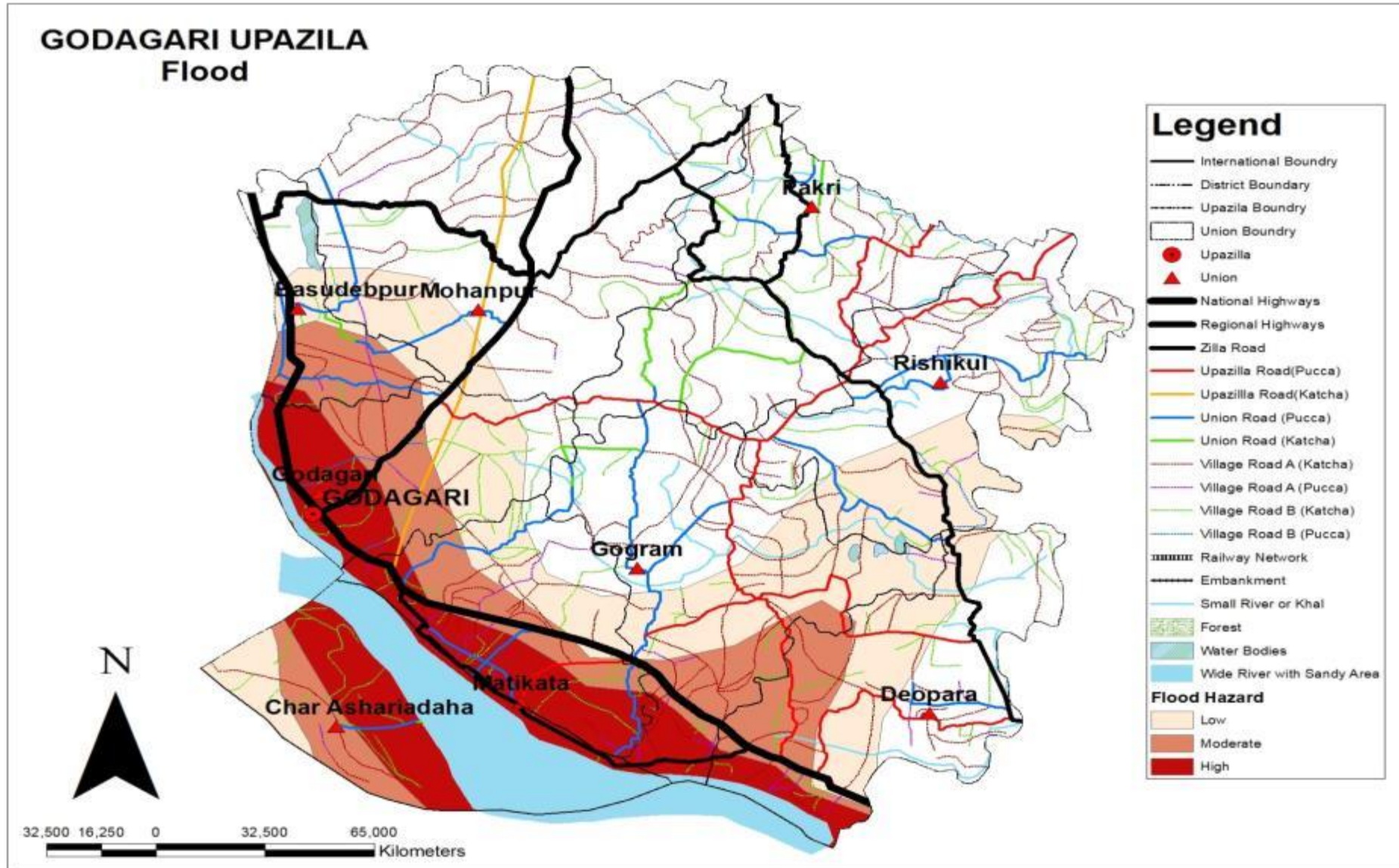
Annex 9: Hazard & Risk Map (Drought)



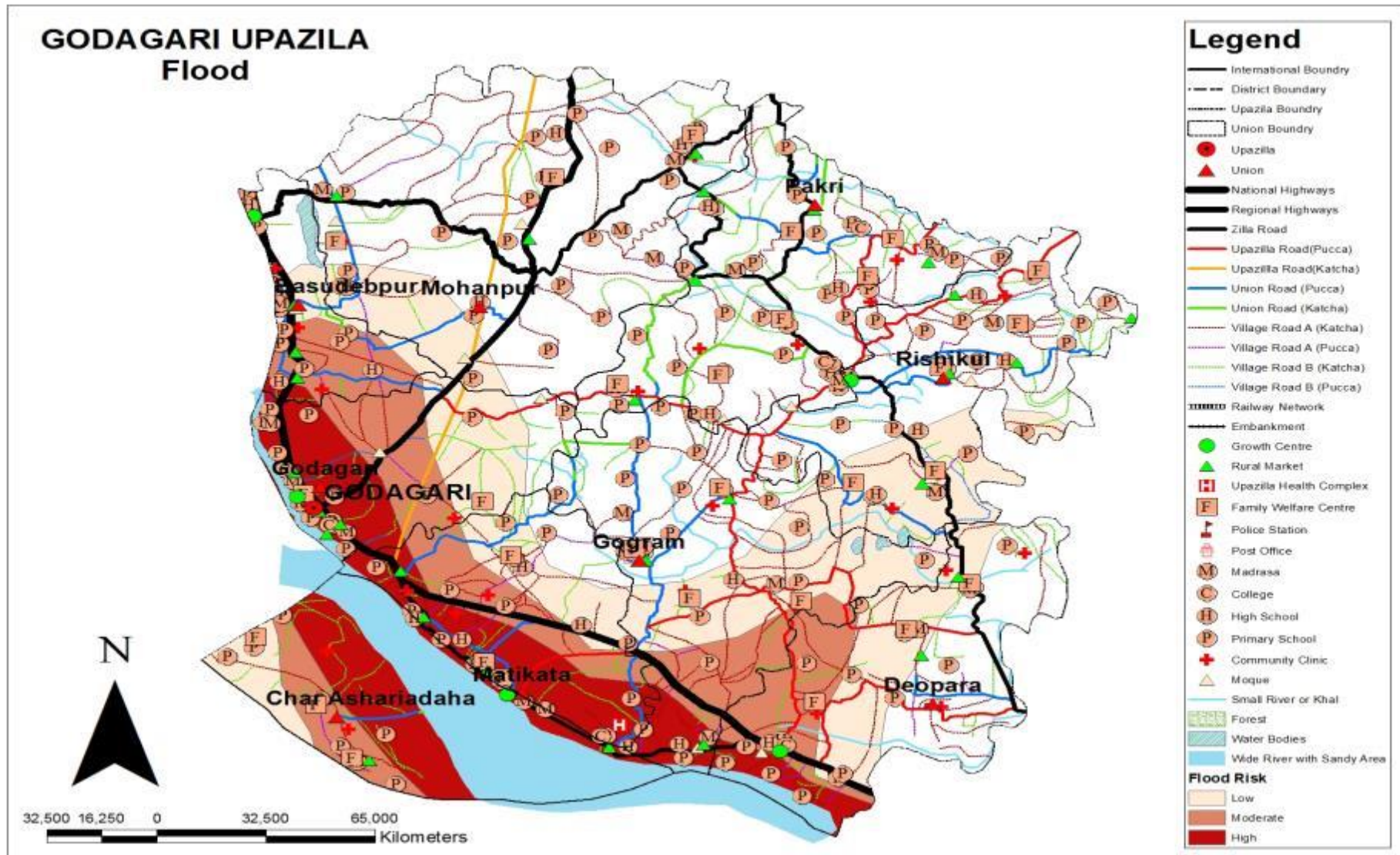
Risk Map (Drought)



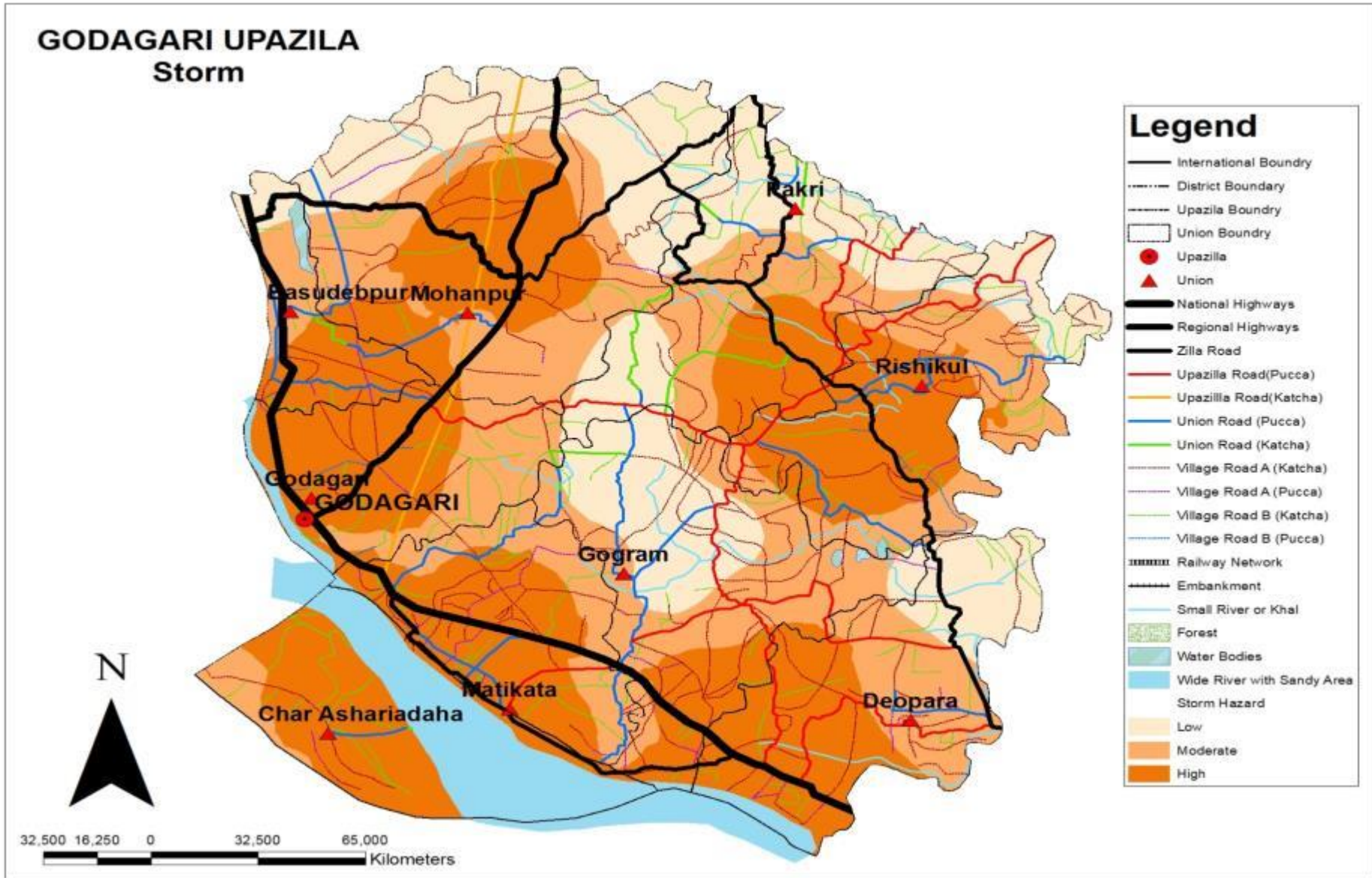
Annex 10 Hazard & Risk Map (Flood)



Risk Map (Flood)



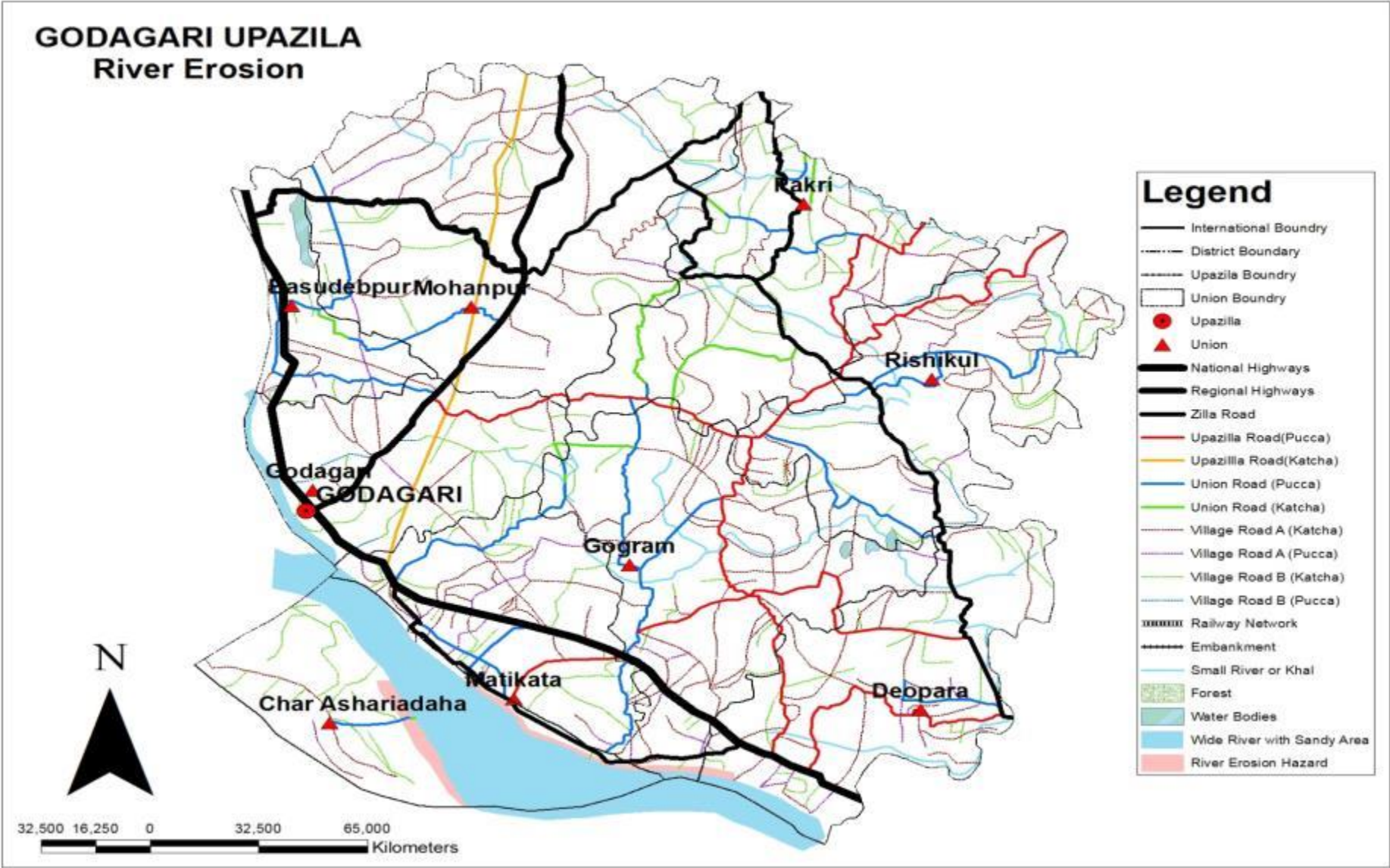
Annex 11 Hazard & Risk Map (Storm)



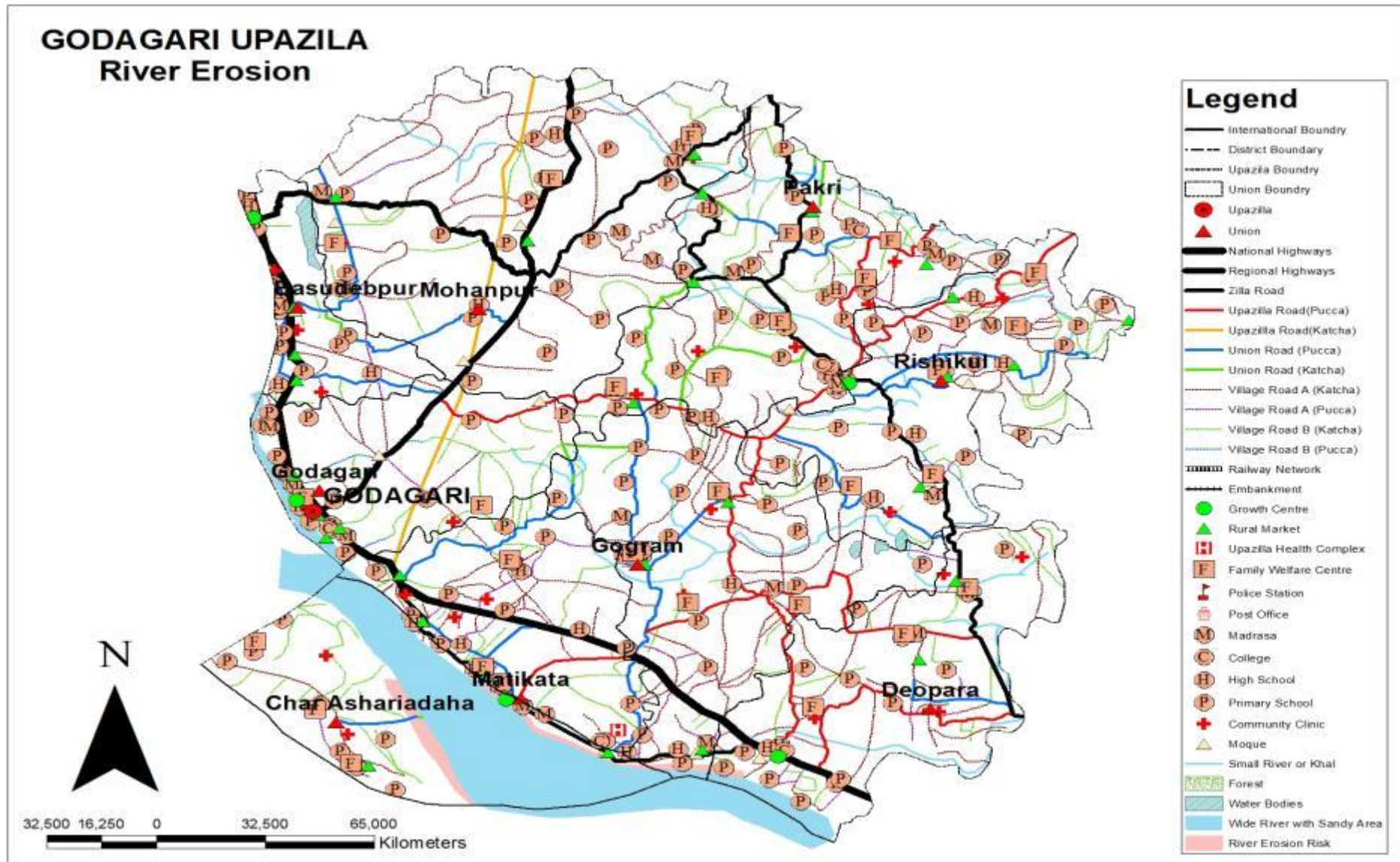
Risk Map (Storm)



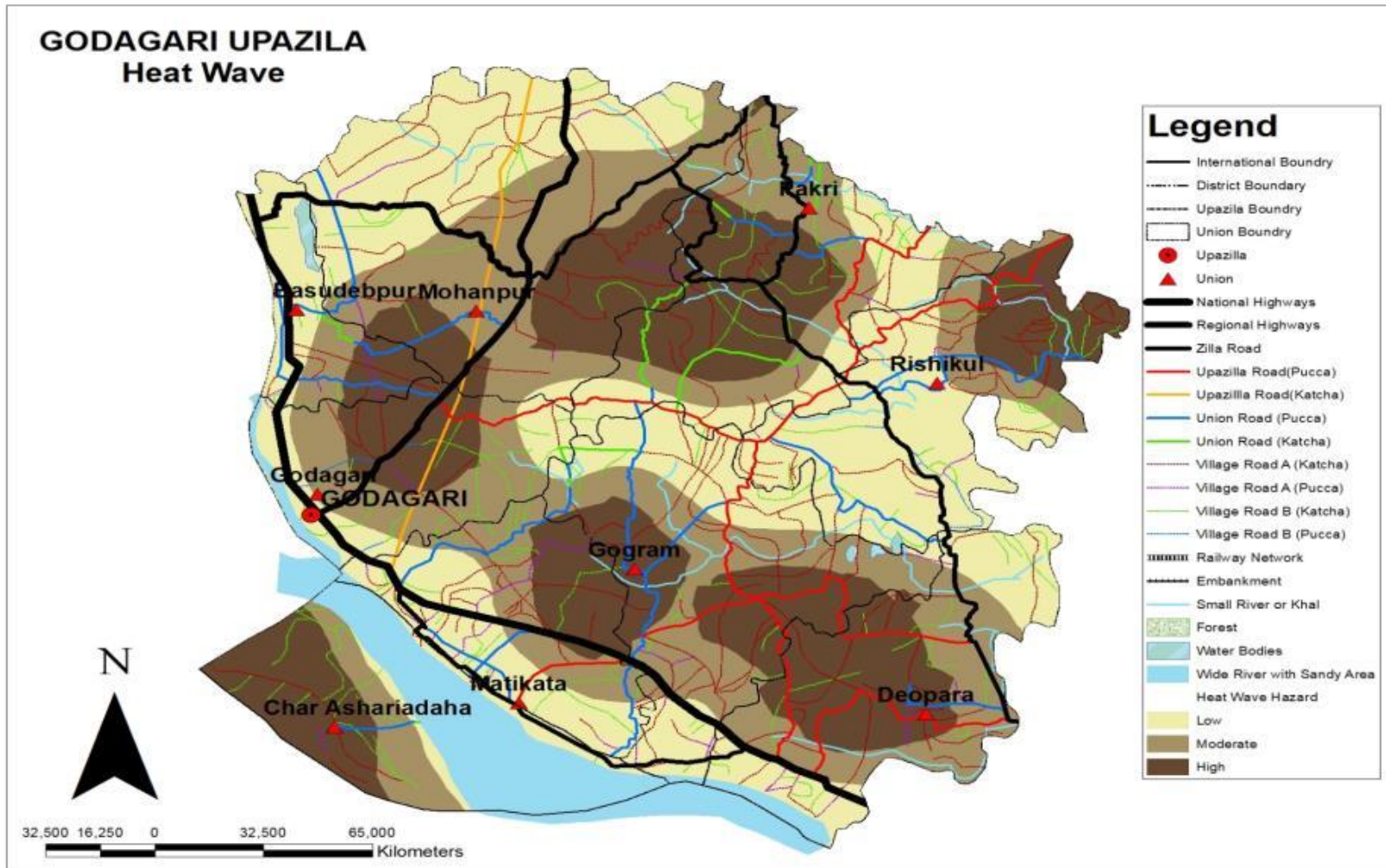
Annex 12 Hazard & Risk Map (River erosion)



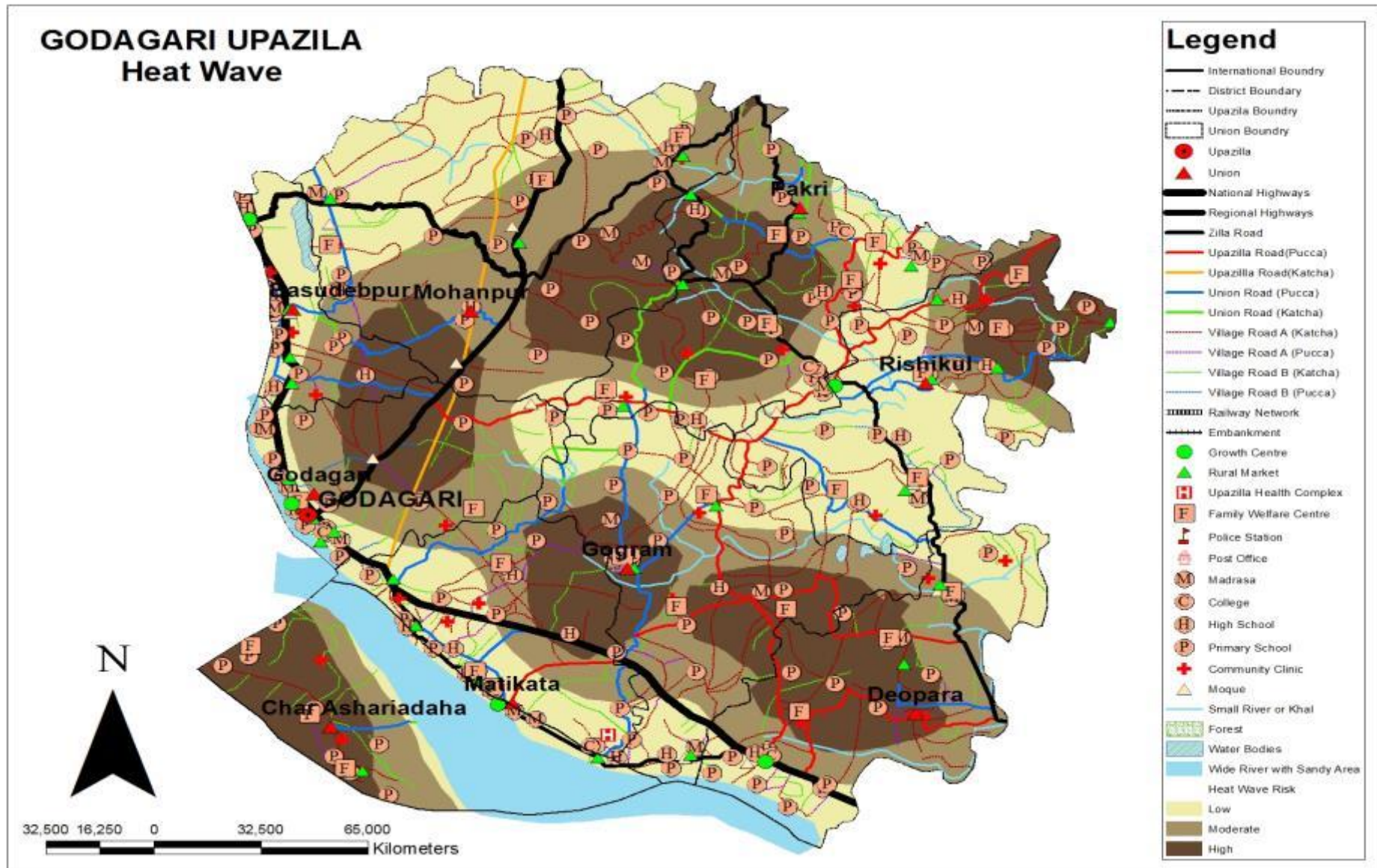
Risk Map (River erosion)



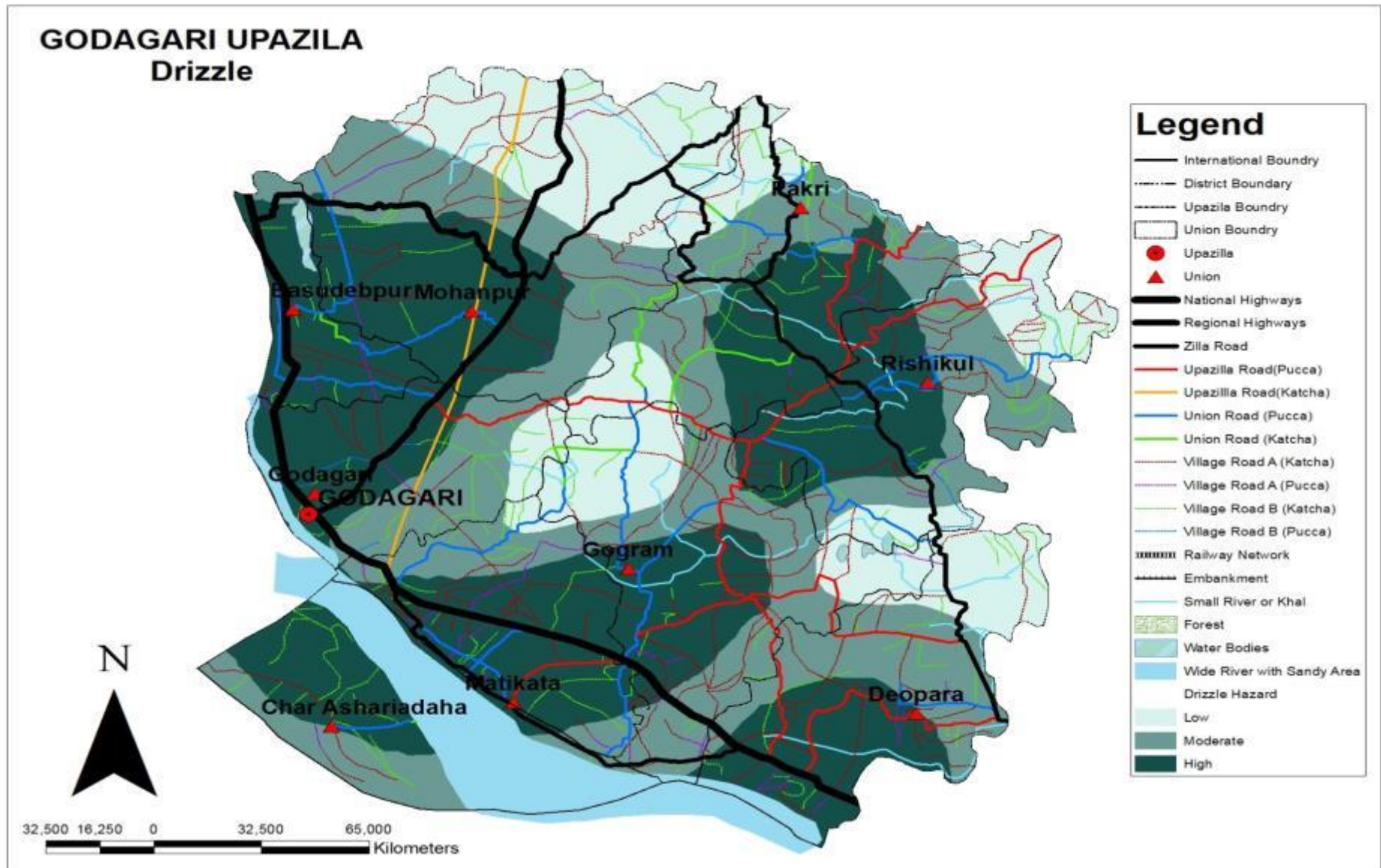
Annex 13 Hazard & Risk Map (Heat wave)



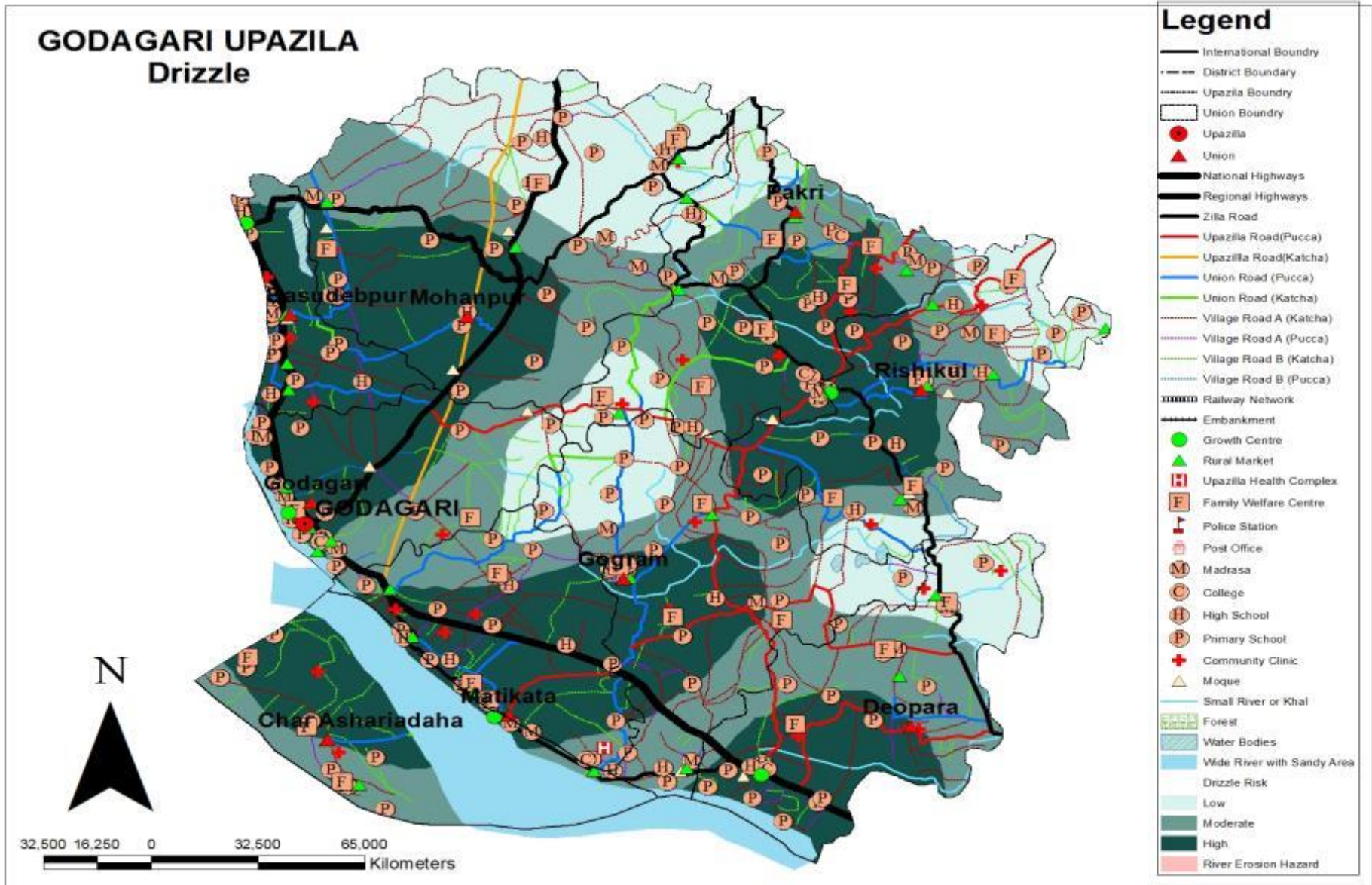
Risk Map (Heat wave)



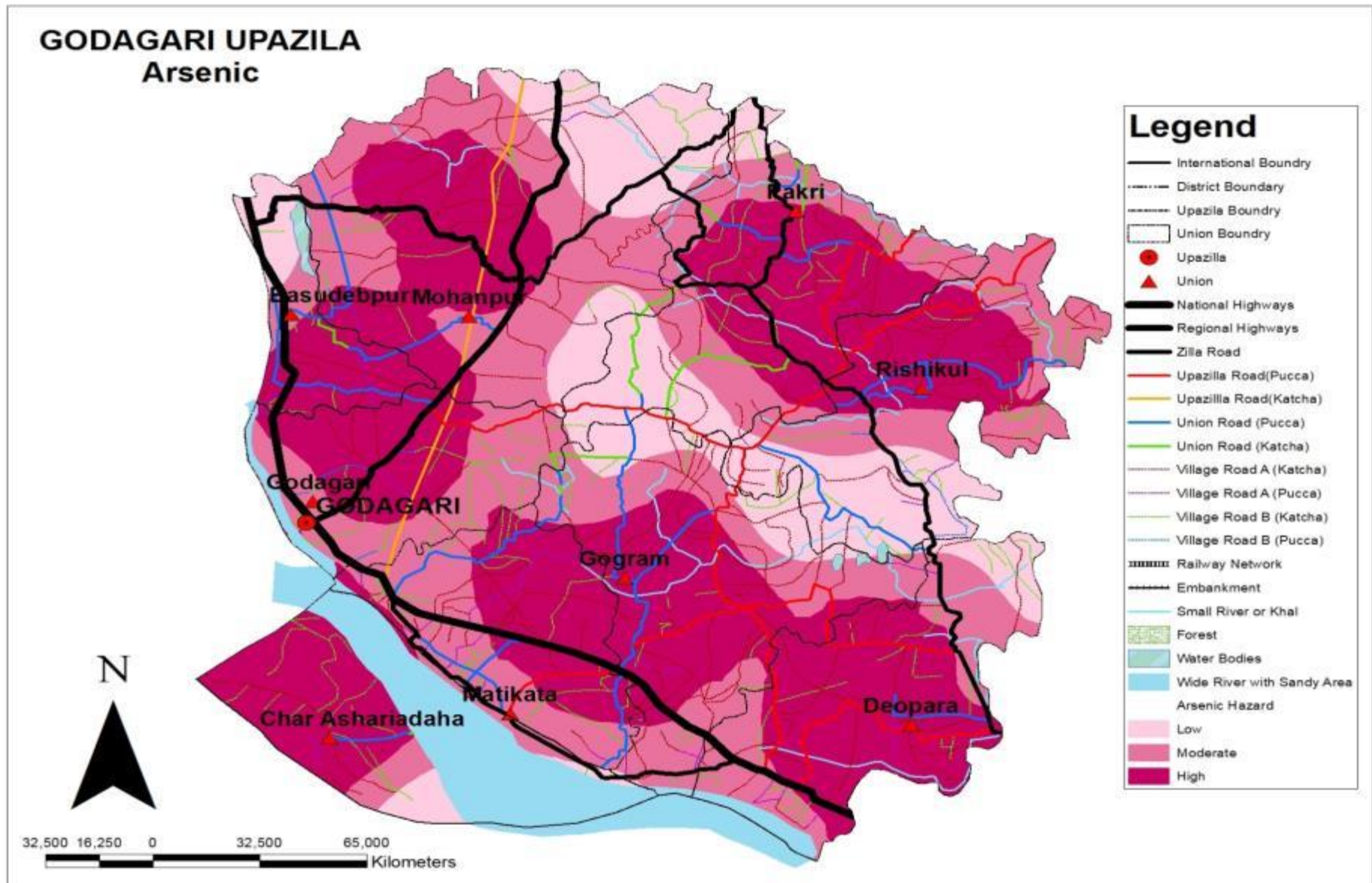
Annex 14 Hazard & Risk Map (Drizzle)



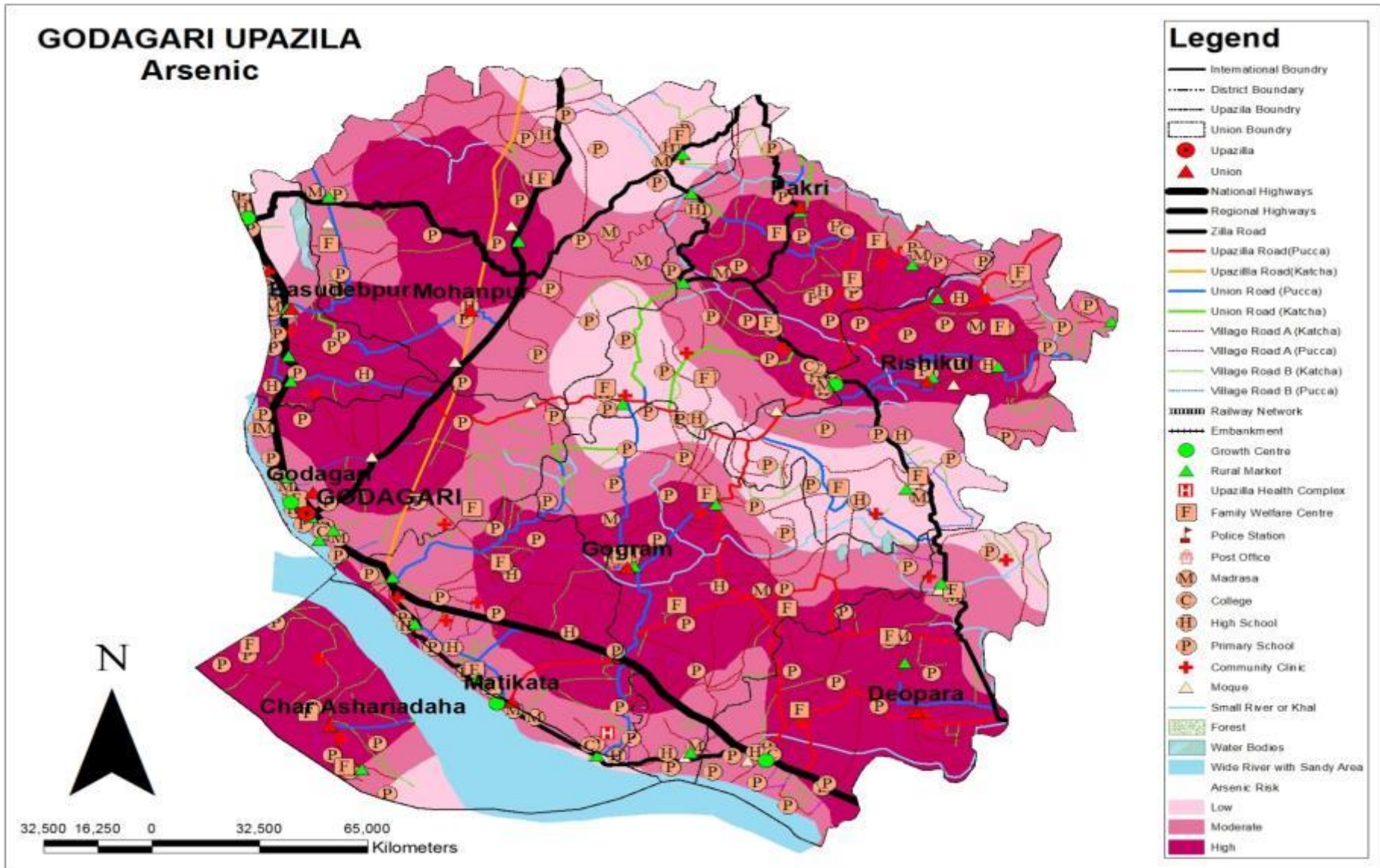
Risk Map (Drizzle)



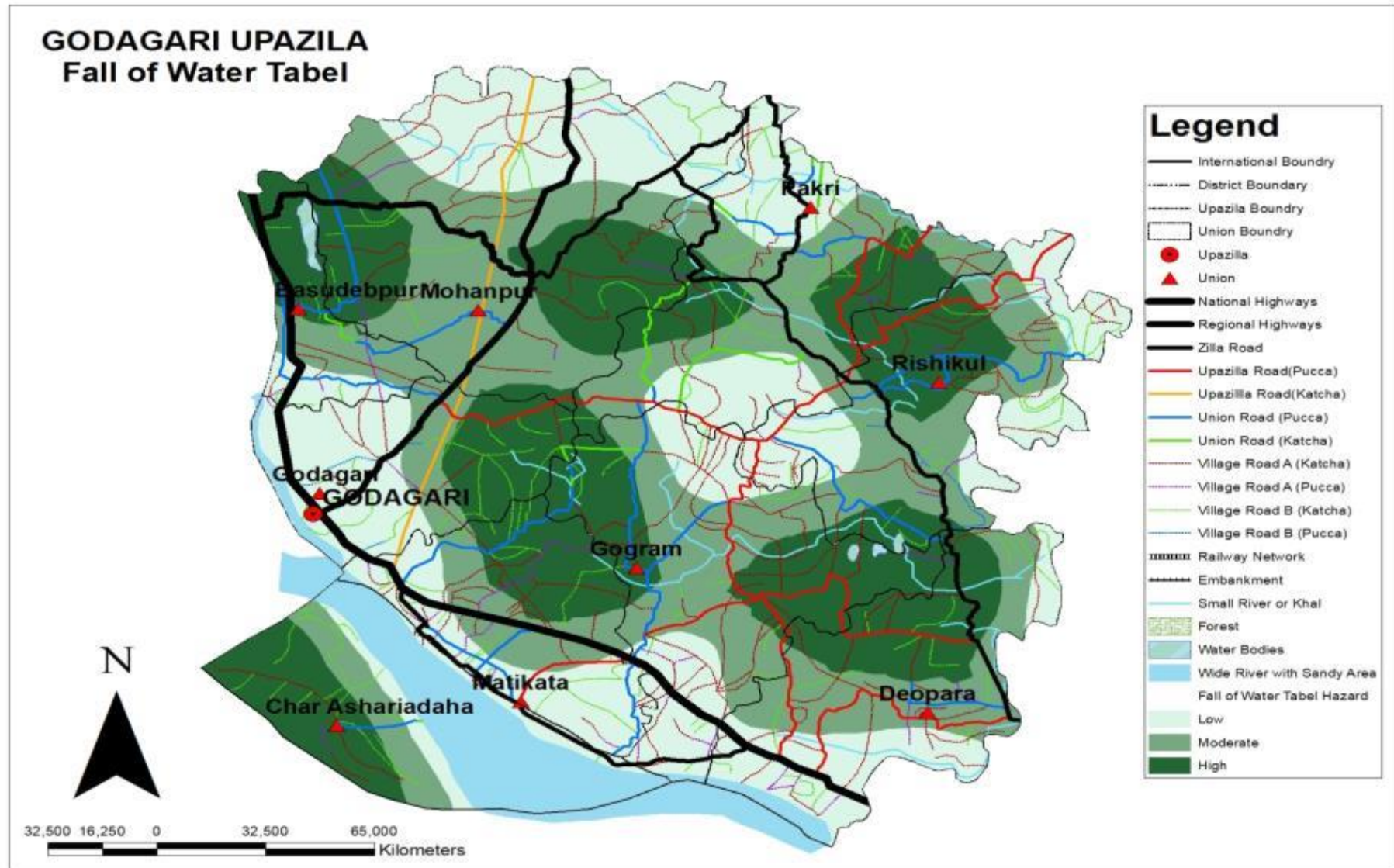
Annex 15 Hazard & Risk Map (Arsenic)



Risk Map (Arsenic)



Annex 16 Hazard & Risk Map (Water level)



Risk Map (Water level)

