



Upazila Disaster Management Plan

Upazila: Galchipa, District: Patuakhali

Plan Developed by

Upazila Disaster Management Committee, Galachipa, Patuakhali

Coordinated by



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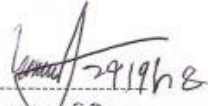
মুখবন্ধ

বাংলাদেশ একটি দুর্যোগ প্রবণ দেশ। ভৌগোলিক অবস্থান, জলবায়ু ও আবহাওয়ার তারতম্যের কারণে স্থানভেদে এদেশে প্রতি বছর বন্যা (নদীবাহিত/বৃষ্টিপাত জনিত), টর্নেডো (ঘূর্ণিঝড়), খরা/অনাবৃষ্টি, ভূমিকম্প, ঘন কুয়াশার মত বিভিন্ন ধরনের আপদ আঘাত হানে। বাংলাদেশ একটি নদীমাতৃক দেশ হওয়ায় প্রায় প্রতিবছর এলাকা ভিত্তিক নদী ভাঙ্গনের শিকার বহু লোক ভিটেমাটি ছাড়া হয়ে নিঃশ্ব হয়ে পড়ে এবং নদী-খাল ভরাট জনিত কারণে এলাকা ভিত্তিক অধিবাসীদের সংশ্লিষ্ট নানা ধরনের আপদের সম্মুখীন হতে হয়। এ ছাড়াও মানব সৃষ্ট ও শিল্প কারখানা জনিত বিভিন্ন ধরনের আপদ প্রতিমিয়ত মানুষকে আতংকগ্রস্থ করে রাখে। এ সমস্ত আপদের প্রভাবে সহায় সম্পদসহ জান-মাল, পশু সম্পদ ও ফসলের ব্যাপক ক্ষতি সাধিত হয়। এর ফলে শুধু আক্রান্ত জনগোষ্ঠী-ই ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয় তা নয়, জাতীয় সম্পদ এবং অর্থনীতিতেও ব্যাপকভাবে এর প্রভাব পরিলক্ষিত হয়। দুর্যোগ প্রবণ দেশ হলেও পূর্বে দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনার মাধ্যমে মানুষের সহায় সম্পদসহ জান-মাল, পশু সম্পদ ও ফসলের ক্ষয়ক্ষতি হ্রাস করার সুদূর প্রসারী কোন পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করা হয়নি। সুষ্ঠু পরিকল্পনা ব্যতিরেকে শুধুমাত্র ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসনকেই বেশী প্রাধান্য দেয়া হয়েছে। সম্প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকার সমন্বিত দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কর্মসূচীর (CDMP-II) মাধ্যমে দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনা বিষয়ক এক কর্মসূচী হাতে নিয়েছে। এই কর্মসূচীর আওতায় প্রাথমিকভাবে সমাজের বিভিন্ন স্তরের জনসাধারণ, ইউনিয়ন ও উপজেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কমিটির সমন্বয়ে স্থানীয় ঝুঁকি চিহ্নিত করে তা পর্যালোচনার মাধ্যমে দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়নের উদ্যোগ নেয়া হয়েছে। দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনায় স্থানীয় আপদসমূহ চিহ্নিত করে দুর্যোগ পূর্ব প্রস্তুতি গ্রহণ ও ঝুঁকি নিরসনের জন্য মহাদেবপুর উপজেলায় কার্যকরী একটি দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থা পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ন করা হয়েছে যা স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে দুর্যোগ ঝুঁকি মোকাবেলায় সুদূর প্রসারী অবদান রাখতে পারবে বলে উপজেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কমিটি মনে করে।

কর্মপরিকল্পনাটি প্রনয়নে এলাকার নারী-পুরুষ, কৃষক-ভূমিহীন, প্রবীণ ও তথা প্রদানে সক্ষম অন্যান্য স্থানীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর প্রতিনিধি, ইউনিয়ন এবং উপজেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কমিটির (UDMC) সদস্যবৃন্দ সরাসরি সম্পৃক্ত ছিলেন। বিশেষ করে অত্র এলাকায় কর্মরত 'সুশীলন' এর কর্মকর্তা ও গবেষকদের নিষ্ঠা ও অক্রান্ত পরিশ্রম স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নে যথাযথ অবদান রেখেছে। এ কর্ম প্রচেষ্টা ও অক্রান্ত পরিশ্রমের ফলে পটুয়াখালি জেলায় গলাচিপা উপজেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কমিটি একটি বাস্তবসম্মত দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করতে সক্ষম হয়েছে। অত্র উপজেলায় প্রণীত দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনায় দুর্যোগ মোকাবেলায় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় সমূহ প্রাধান্য লাভ করেছে। তন্মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য হচ্ছে পরিবার ও সমাজ পর্যায়ে দুর্যোগ ঝুঁকি সম্পর্কে গনসচেতনতা সৃষ্টি, স্থানীয় সম্পদ ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে দুর্যোগ পূর্ব প্রস্তুতি গ্রহণ এবং দুর্যোগ কালীন সময়ে অপসারণ, উদ্ধার, চাহিদা নিরূপণ, ত্রাণ ও তাৎক্ষণিক পুনর্বাসন ব্যবস্থার জন্য স্থানীয়ভাবে প্রণীত পরিকল্পনার অনুশীলন ও প্রয়োগ, দুর্যোগ পরিকল্পনার অংশগ্রহণ এবং কার্যকর অংশীদারীত্ব যা বাস্তবায়িত হলে আপদ সংশ্লিষ্ট স্থানীয় ঝুঁকি সমূহ অনেকাংশে হ্রাস পাবে এবং জনগণের সহায় সম্পত্তি, জানমাল এবং ফসলের ক্ষয়ক্ষতির পরিমাণ কমিয়ে আনা সম্ভব হবে। পাশাপাশি দুর্যোগ পূর্ব, দুর্যোগ কালীন ও দুর্যোগ পরবর্তী প্রস্তুতি গ্রহণ, দুর্যোগ ঝুঁকি হ্রাসে স্থানীয় অবকাঠামো ও অ-অবকাঠামো, সামাজিক সম্পদ ও নিরাপদ স্থানসমূহের তালিকা প্রনয়ন, ঝুঁকির কারণসমূহ চিহ্নিতকরণ, সর্বাধিক বিপদাপন্ন এলাকা চিহ্নিত করণ, ঝুঁকি নিরসনের উপায় চিহ্নিতকরণ, জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন এবং তার সম্ভাব্য প্রভাব নিরূপণ, উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনার প্রধান খাত সমূহ চিহ্নিত করণ এবং বিভিন্ন সামাজিক সংগঠন সমূহের স্বেচ্ছাসেবক তালিকা প্রনয়ন করা হয়েছে।

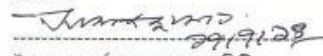
২০১৪ সালে সিনিয়র সিনিয়র সহায়তায় প্রণীত দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনাটি প্রনয়নে যে সকল সরকারী এবং বেসরকারী সংস্থা ও ব্যক্তিগত সক্রিয়ভাবে অংশগ্রহণ ও পরামর্শ প্রদান করেছেন তাদেরকে আমি আন্তরিক ভাবে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করছি। আমি আশাবাদী, স্থানীয় জনগণ, স্থানীয় প্রশাসন ও বিভিন্ন সরকারী বেসরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের সমন্বয়ে গলাচিপা উপজেলায় প্রণীত দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনাটি দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কমিটি ও সংশ্লিষ্ট সেক্টরের (সরকারী, আন্তর্জাতিক ও জাতীয় এনজিও, দাতা সংস্থা ইত্যাদি) জন্য একটি সার্বিক পরিকল্পনা হিসেবে কাজ করবে।

সদস্য সচিব



উপজেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কমিটি এবং
প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
গলাচিপা উপজেলা
পটুয়াখালি জেলা

সভাপতি



উপজেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কমিটি এবং
উপজেলা চেয়ারম্যান
গলাচিপা উপজেলা
পটুয়াখালি জেলা

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 **Galachipa** Upazilla 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 **Galachipa** Upazilla under **Patuakhali** 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.

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Chapter One

Introduction to Local Area

1.1 Background

In the Standing Order on Disaster (SOD), it is ordered to prepare the Disaster Management Plan including Risk Reduction and Contingency Plan at the level of District, Upazilla, Municipality and City Corporation. CDMP has taken the issue of Disaster Management Plan with additional importance. The permanency and effectiveness of the plan depend on close and fruitful action process of the organizations and institutions and especially the people involved. This Disaster Management Plan is prepared for the time span of 3-5 years.

In the world map, Bangladesh is one of the disaster prone areas. Each and every district of this country gets more or less affected by disasters. Golachipa upazilla under Potuyakhali district is one of these disaster prone zones. Low rainfall is the main problem for the Barindra (dry and high) zones and flood for the low areas. Every year Golachipa upazilla becomes a victim to disasters that badly affect life and livelihood of common people. Yet no effective planning is found at upazilla level. As a part of Comprehensive Disaster Management, this disaster management plan is equipped for Golachipa upazilla.

Due to safety for impoverished and endangered people from adverse impact of climate change as well as continuity of economic development CDMP has taken pre-preparatory programmes. In the upazilla level disaster management hazard of climate change is important to be assessed. This why CDMP has fixed a plan to assess vulnerability.

1.2 Objectives of the Plan

Bangladesh is a very risky and highly disaster prone country. But, it is noticed that noteworthy preparation plan have been hardly taken to prevent the usual disasters at government and private level yet. Therefore, this manuscript of action plan is prepared with a view to meeting the following objectives.

- To create mass-awareness concerning the risk of disaster at family and community level, and to invent pragmatic ways of risk reduction at the level of family, community, union administration, upazilla and district commission
- To promote risk reduction and development of process implementation system ensuring the most possible utilization of local assets
- To ensure the practice and implementation of locally prepared planning for evacuation, rescue, need analysis, relief and immediate re-habilitation
- To construct a methodological document for a particular time and place
- To prepare a complete plan for Disaster Management Committee and all other related sectors (national, international, NGO, donors etc.)

- To provide the participants involved in Disaster Management necessary directions for preparing and implementing plans
- To ensure and persuade the sincere participation, effective cooperation, responsibility and sense of possession of related communities in the disaster plan

1.3 Introduction to Golachipa Upazilla

Golachipa is upazilla under Potuyakhali district situated in south east part of Bangladesh. At the very beginning of Golachipa upazilla ,she contained 17 unions.Boro Bushdia, Choto Bushdia,Chaltabuneya,Ranghabali and Chormontas union were the part this upazilla.In 2012 these union were divided and new Ranghabali upazilla were formed.At present this upazilla contain 12 unions. In this upazilla different tribal of people live in with having different festivals and culture.

1.3.1. Geographical Location of Golachipa

Golachipa is one of the upazilla among 8 upazillas of Potuyakhali district situated in the south-eastern part of Bangladesh. It is situated only 33 km away from Potuyakhali division. Its area is 925.08 square kilometers.Its latitude longitude are 22.1639⁰+ south and 90.4306⁰+east respectively. The nature of land is plain and high and the annual average rainfall is almost 75 mm.This upazilla belong 8 rivers which control the sewerage system of locality. Its also belong 12 union with having 109 km dam, numerous swicegate, bridge.calvert and so on. This area contains sandy soil rigid soil as like. The transportation system of this area is pretty well. The main vehicles for transportation are cycle, motor cycle, and nocimon boats and so on.

1.3.2. Area of Golachipa Upazilla

Golachipa upazilla consists of twelve unions that cover total area of 925.08 square kilometers. There are located Boyfall and Potuyakhali Sadar to its north, Ranghabali upazilla to the south, Dosmina and chorfasion to the east and Aumtoli upazilla to the west. There are 81 mouzas, 236 villages. These are described with GEO code No in the following table

Table No 1.1: Name of Upazilla, mouzas and Municipal

Name & GEO Code of Upazilla	Name of Unions	Union-wise Mouza Names
(57) Golachipa	(11) Aumkhulla	Doribahechor,Choraumkhulla,chingulla, south bourikhati,Aumkhulla,Bushbunia,chilabunia,Nissuri,Vunra,mosu rikhali,Algitafalbaria,Ramanondo,Burria,Kismat,Burria chariyani,Khuntakhali,Konchonbaria. Total number of the mouja=16

Name & GEO Code of Upazilla	Name of Unions	Union-wise Mouza Names
	(72) Gulkhali	Gulkhali, East Gulkhali, kharirchor, Boroguya, chotoguba, surie, Kismathoridevpur,. Total number of the mouja=07
	(67) Golachipa	Bulleya, Chorkhakferma, South chorkhali, Londa, motivagha, Puksiya, Rotonde, Rotonde kalkapur,. Total number of the mouja=08
	(78) Panpotti	Northpanpotti, Gramoddon, Tulatoli, Southpanpotti,. Total number of the mouja=04
	(94) Rotonde taltoli	Ullaneya, Ulleneya, Rotonde, Rotonde taltoli, Manikchad. Total number of the mouja=04
	(55) Dukuya	Autkhali, Boro chakra choto chakra, Dukuya, Hughlabuneya, Krisnapur, Per dukuya, fulkhali. Total number of the mouja=08
	(50) Chekni khandhi	Cheknikhandi, East suthaburia, Masgram, Kothkhali, Kuchya, Pankhali, Khallaraja. Total number of the mouja=07
	(69) Gujallia	Bhahir gujallia, Chorchandall, Chorkhali, Horidevpur, Eshadechor, Eshadej oyer. Total number of the mouja=07
	(39) Chor kajol	BoroChor kajol, Chotochor jajol, Boroshiver chor, Choto shiver chor. Total number of the mouja=04
	(37) Chor Biswas	Chor augshati, Chor halder, Chor mohiuddin, South chor biswas, North chor biswas. Total number of the mouja=05
	(22) Bokulbariya	Guyaburiya, Duyane potuyakhali, Bokulbariya, Lamna, Patabuneya, Chonkhulla, Syadkh athi. Total number of the mouja=07
	(75) Kollaguhacheya	Kollaguhacheya, Kharisma, Korron kolus, Bushbaria. Total number of the mouja=04

Source: Upazilla tothay Batayan, Golachipa 2011

1.3.3. Demography of Golachipa Upazilla

The total population of Golachipa upazilla is 2, 59,515 in which male is 1,27,249 and female is 1,31,266 and male-female ratio is 96.5:100. There are 2, 38,313 Muslims, 21202 Hindus, 17 Christians, 19 Buddhists and different types of tribal communities. The density of population of this upazilla is 281 (per square kilometer). These are mentioned in the table below

Table No 1.2: Numbers of Male, Female ,Child Disable and Voters in Union and Municipal.

Union GEO code	Male	Female	Children (0-15) %	Old (60+) %	Disabled (%)	Total Population	House hold	Voter
11	13172	14006	37.1	10.1	1.5	27178	6029	19322
72	15720	16449	36.7	9.1	1.2	32169	7159	21678
67	9490	9553	36.8	8.2	1.4	19043	4259	12301
78	7211	7683	37.4	9.7	2.6	14894	3405	9940
94	9911	10174	36.4	8.6	1.9	20085	4557	12871
55	9689	9842	37.9	8.4	1.7	19531	4307	13167
50	7484	8094	36.1	9.6	1.1	15578	3591	10881
69	5897	6699	38.1	10.1	1.8	12596	2861	8644
39	12754	12518	41.6	7.8	2.3	25272	5376	15961
37	10196	9959	39.1	8.4	2.5	20155	4188	13100
22	7141	7593	38.5	9.0	2.9	14734	3220	10368
75	7696	8384	38.2	9.1	1.4	16080	3547	11106
25	10888	10312	30.2	8.3	1.4	22200	4928	12342
Total	127249	131266	37.23	8.95	1.82	259515	57427	184023

Source: Upazilla Statistics office Golachipa, Sensus 2011

1.4 Structural and Non-structural Information

Golachipa is upazilla which is based on agriculture. Most of the people of this upazilla are engaged with agriculture and fisheries. This upazilla also lit with electricity which is much more needed for any kind of development. There are some small industries in this upazilla. But in this upazilla there are no notable large industries. Also there are rice mills, cold storage bridge, culvert.

1.4.1. Infrastructure

Embankment

There are 6 dams in the Golachipa upazilla to control flood problem of this area. The total length of 6 dams is 109 km. From golachipa phorosava upto boulia is 14 km. From bodnatoli upto panpotti is 35 km. From north horidevpur upto goghalia is 15km. In dakuya union has 20 km dam. From mosurikhathi upto boraykhathi is 15km dam. Baduria bazar to Sheylabuneya is 5km. And boubazar to bouria is 5km dam. The dam of this upazilla works as a fort to control flood.



Photo 1.1: Gollkhali embankment.

Sluice Gate

There are 15 sluice gate in Golachipa upazilla and are used to preserve water for irrigation. The sluice gate is similar to Ranghamati kaptai dam. There are 6 another sluice gate which having 2 bands. There is one sluice gate in the aumkholla, badura bazaar, cheknekhanda, kollabazar, mosirikhati respectively.



Photo1.2: Sluice Gate Golachipa

Bridge/ Culvert:

In golachipa upazglla under potuyakhali district there are numerous rivers and canals. For the betterment of transportation there are 369 bridges and 135 culverts in Golachipa upazilla. These bridges are made up with iron, concret and wood. according to L,G,E,D information, most of the bridge and calvert are in the bouria union, gogharia union, chor kajol union, boroceba union, aumkholla union respectively.



Photo 1.3: Bridge and Culvert Golachipa

Roads

In Golachipa upazilla, according to L,G,E,D information there are total number of roads is 439 which having total of length is 1716.74 kilometers. Among the total roads, the pavement is 166.79km and earthen is 1548.2km. The details of roads are described by following table below:



Photo1.4: Golachipa Upazilla Pavement

Table 1.3: According to LGED information roads of Golachipa Upazilla at a glance

Types of Roads	Number	Length (k.m.)	Pavement (k.m.)	Earthen (k.m.)	HBB (k.m.)
Upazilla Road	6	95	59.32	32.49	3.89
Union Road	30	274.06	80.74	170.87	22.45
Village Road A	199	838.86	24.35	800.96	13.55
Village Road B	204	546.73	2.65	543.88	2.2
Total	439	1757.4	167.06	1548.2	42.09

Source: LGED Golachipa Upazilla

Irrigation System

Being Golachipa agriculture based upazilla most of people of this upazilla are engaged with agriculture and fisheries. And for that purposes better irrigation is crying need for good crops as well as output. There are 3605 tube wells (supplied by Public Health Engineering) in Golachipa upazilla. Besides, there is water scarcity in the dry season. Total irrigable land of this upazilla is 33500 acr.

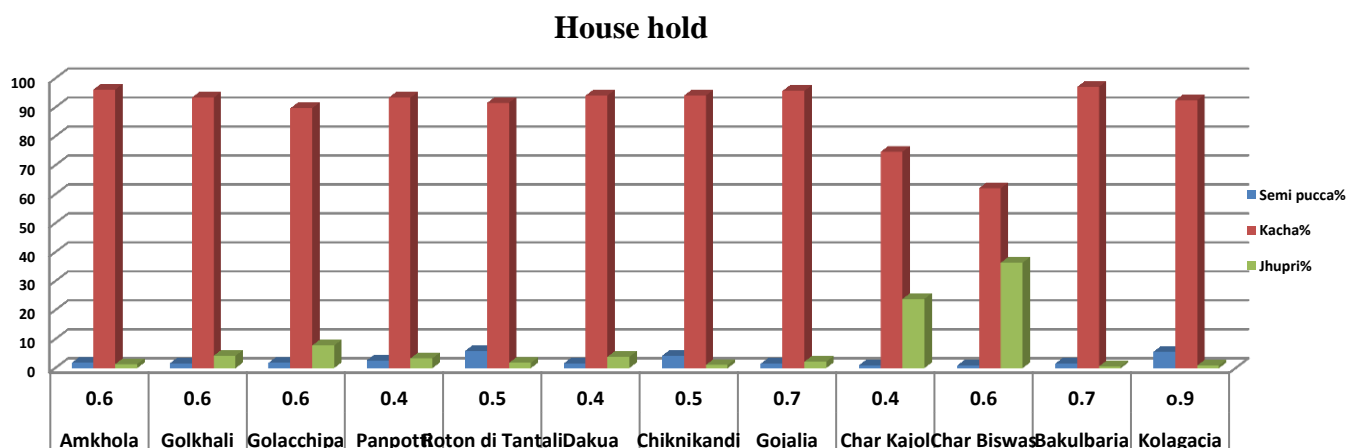
Hat-bazaars/ Markets

There are 94 bazaars among which Budaria hatt, Aumkhulla, Horidevpur, Reright, Borogubura, Panpotti central hat are noteworthy. From in this market every year a great amount of rice , potatoes,water melone, e,t,c are exported. There are 47 blacksmith, 210 porters, and 17 wilding workers in this upazilla.

1.4.2. Social Assets

Households

The houses of Golachipa upazilla are usually made of straw, bamboo, tiles, tin, bricks, soil and other materials. In the upazilla, 1.1% of these houses are made of concrete, 3.7% are half-concrete, 83.6% earthen and 11.5% are ‘jhupries’ (thatched houses).



Graphacitra 1.1 : According to the nature of the union and the township-based building
Source: Census, 2011Municipalart Title

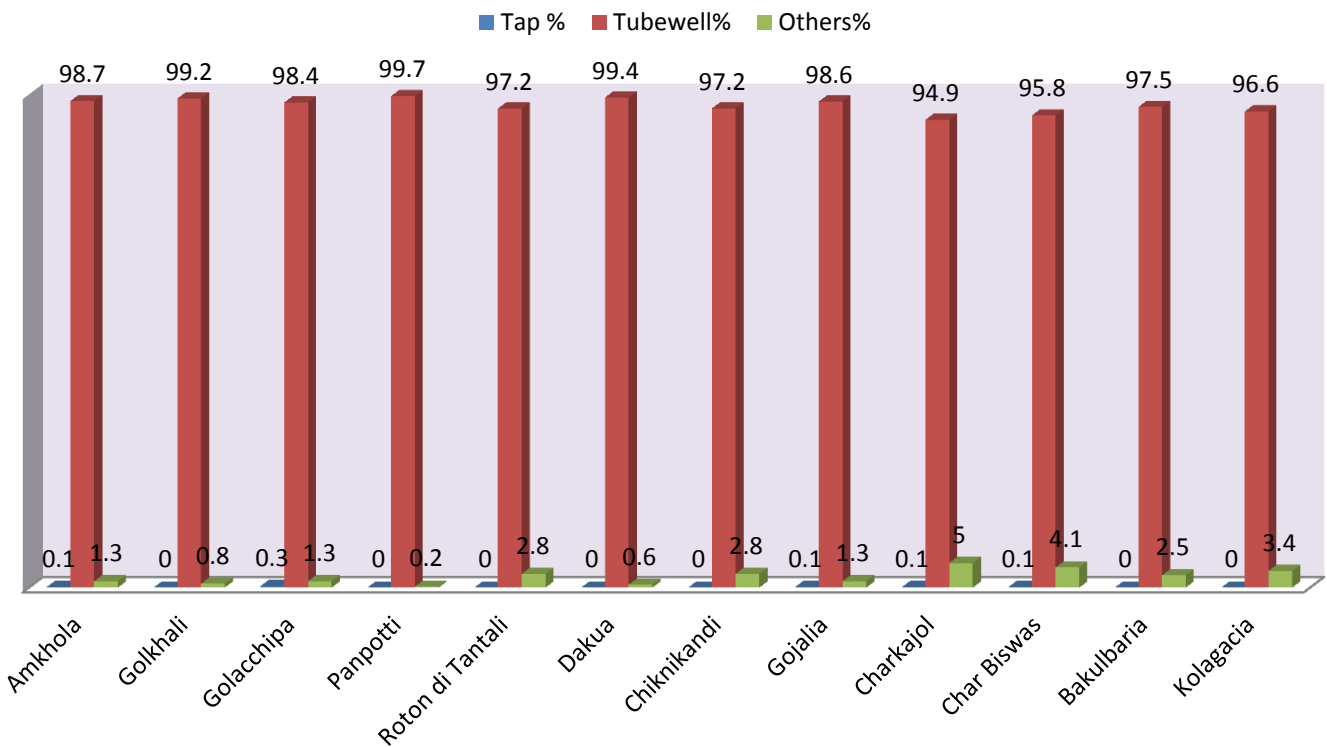
Water Sources

There are 3605 tubewells (supplied by Public Health Engineering) in Golachipa upazilla. In this upazilla, 8% water is collected from taps, 97.1% from tubewells and 2.2% from other sources. There are 73 high tubewells which never inundate when flood or cyclone occurs. In aumkholla union there are 363 tubewells among which 3 tubewells are useless. Also in golkhali union among 351 tubewells, 4 tubewells are useless.



Photo 1.5: Water source Golachipa

Pure Water



Graphacitra 1.2: derived from a variety of sources of drinking water per user household. Source: Census, 2011

Sanitation System

The sanitation system of golachipa upazilla is preety well. About 206.2% people of Golachipa upazilla use water-sealed sanitary latrine, 599.0% non water-sealed latrine, 325.4% non-sanitary latrine and 69.2% people do not have any kind of sanitation system.



Photo1.6: Water-sealed sanitary latrine

stitution and Library

In the Golachipa upazilla about 34.89% people are literate. There are 174 govt. primary schools,48 madrasa,10 college in this upazilla.Total number of academic institutions are shown briefly in the annex 8.



Photo 1.8: Golachipa model school

Religious Institution

There are 1001mosques, 50 temples and 10 Buddhist behar 01 pagoda as religious institution. In Golachipa upazilla there is no church for christen

eligious Meeting Place (Eidgah):

There are 194 Eidgahs in Golachipa upazilla. In the Eidgah the Muslim people meet two times in the every year and say their prayers.



Photo1.9: Morjit Gombuj ak Gabindra

Health Service

There are 9 Union Health and Family Welfare Centers, 1 Family Planning Clinic, 4 Sub-health Centers, Upazilla Health Complex(hospital), 10 community clinics, private clinic in Golachipa upazilla. But, the number of doctors and nurses is not sufficient in these institutions. Moreover, standard of service is not also quite good here. *Source: Upazilla Health Complex Golachipa)*



Photo 1.10: Upazilla Health Complex

Banks

There are some banks in Golachipa upazilla including Bangladesh Krishi Bank, Sonali, Rupali, Janata and Grameen Bank and Brack Bank. Overall total number of bank is 18. *(Source: Union and Upazilla Porisad, Golachipa)*

Post & Tele Communication

There is a post office and 24 sub post offices in the Golachipa upazilla. *(Source: Union and Upazilla Pori sad, Golachipa)*

Clabs/ Cultural Centres

There are 22 clubs, 01 public library, 01 pres club, and 06 cinema hall in the Golachipa upazilla. *(Source: Union and Upazilla Pori sad, Golachipa)*

NGOs/ Volunteer Organizations

There are some local NGOs working in Golachipa upazilla. Brak, ASA, CCDB, TMMS, Proshika Save The Childrens, Shoshelon, Muslim Aid, SDF, Sap Bangladesh etc are noteworthy among the organizations. *(Source: Union and Upazilla Pori sad, Golachipa)*

Forestry

Upazila of Patuakhali galachipa disaster prone region. Here the forest is decreasing every year due to natural disasters. However, the local administration and NGOs in the process of lawn uddyoge socially. Nearly 17 percent of the lawn. Which is about 21952 acres. Moreover, the Department of Fisheries under galachipa abet nursery has 3 Union 6. Featuring NGOs are also due to the area that is now



Photo 1.11: Sonar Char abhayaranya caramontaja

locally stressed enough on social forestry. Individually forestry work. (Data Source: BMW Web Portal, galachipa)

1.4.3. Weather & Climate

Climate is no fixed period of rainfall, temperature, frost, dewfall, hail, fog and humidity with a mean average weather. Amount of precipitation and temperature determines the type of naturally occurring plants and agricultural crops. Different crops grown in different regions so rtubhede. The south-west monsoon rainfall. Giving the analysis of climate data that, like other areas of the upazila in the tropical monsoon climate. There are mainly three seasons in sarartura eloquently here. From May to October rainy season usually lasts. Down almost 91 percent of the time. The incidence of depression is higher in the Bay of Bengal in May-November. Cyclones and storm surge of a year in the region are affected. Winter starts in November and ends in February. The season is very dry and cold, a little rain sometimes. Summer or pre-monsoon month of March and April are considered. Water vapor in the air is very hot and the air is very low. Book barsanasaha storms have occasionally gusty winds. It 'nor' wester 'is called. Is found at the time

Article of rainfall

The analysis of rainfall, average rainfall is 2830 mm in 013 districts galachipa .. 013 is the maximum rainfall of 600 mm in July And the lowest rainfall in the January 13 mimisitakale average rainfall of 11 mm, which is less than the time of evaporation. Long-term statistics show that giving more, 4.5 months of the winter season is dry year, the monsoon season rainfall exceeding a month. From November to March, monthly rainfall is less than 75 millimeters, depending on the month and therefore called the dry months. Shown below are the average rainfall and temperature, respectively galachipa weather Patuakhali district is considered to be the center of the weather is almost similar.

Table no.1.4: Patuakhali Weather Center annual rainfall (mm)

Month	Jan	Fa b	Ma r	App	M ay	Ju n	Jul y	Aug	Sep	Oc	Nov	Dec	Yearly
Rineful	13	16	48	109	274	579	600	524	401	177	62	20	2823
Season							The average rainfall of the season						
Season of Robi (Nov- Feb)							111						
Season of Pri-khorip (Mar-May)							431						
Season of Khorip (Jun-Oct)							2281						

Source of: Patuyakhali zila webprotal Dec-2013

Temperature:

The average temperatures for the month of December and January galachipa districts and April 8-10 degrees Celsius, the highest temperature is 41 degree Celsius in the month of May. Considerable decrease and increase of temperature occurs in winter and summer.

Patuakhali Weather Center long-term average temperature (° C) (Source: Upazilla information batayan, Golachipa, December 2013)

Table no.1.5: Annual average temperature

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly
Temperature	19.0	21.8	26.2	27.9	28.8	28.2	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.7	24.9	20.6	25.6

Source of: Patuakhali zila webportal Dec-2013

Ground water level

In Golachipa upazilla the ground water level is 850 to 1000ft . (Source: Upazilla information batayan, Golachipa, December 2013)

1.4.4. Others

Land Use Pattern

The land of Golachipa consists of three type of soil. There are 69500 hectors of barindra (high & dry) land, 33500 hectors of Tista alluvial soil and 19503 hectors of active alluvial soil. The total amount of land is 64478.24 in this upazilla. There is no uncultivated land in this upazilla and total cultivated area is about 16454 hectors wherein 9503 hectors are single-crop lands, 11318 hectors double crop, 12679 hectors triple crop.(Source: Upazilla Khrishi office, Golachipa)

Agriculture & Food

In Golachipa upazilla, total land amount is 69500 hectors hectors 1. Crop density is 210% here. This upazilla grows paddy, wheat, master seeds, potato, jute, sugarcane, bringal, banana, garlict, onion, cenemon, turmeric, peas etc. The main fruits of this upazilla are mango (Naga Fazli), lichhi, jackfruit, papaya, guava, palm etc. (Source: Upazilla Khrishi office, Golachipa)



Photo 1.12: Upozillas Land of Agriculture.

Rivers

There are two main rivers in this upazilla .The main rivers of this upazilla are the Agunmukka River in the south and the Buragurorogga. Overall there are 8 small and large rivers in this upazilla. (Source: Upazilla Khrishi office, Golachipa)



Photo 1.13: Agunmukha River, Golachipa

Canal

According to the district fisheries office and district council offices galachipa In subdistrict 3 small stars are canals, which basabuniya Canal, Canal musurikathi, daribaheeracara Canal, Canal bauriya, pirabhuta Canal, Canal Boalia, akkarama Canal, Canal sotara, paksiya Central Canal, ratanadi kalikapura Canal, Canal londara, paksiya Nalbunia Canal, Canal paksiyara locality body, paksiyara najuyara Canal, Canal dhopakhalira,

gajaliya Canal, Canal icadi, haridebapura Canal, Canal bharani gajaliya cikanikandi, buragauranga, tetuliya, Pirate forehead canal fence, racing spies canals etc. eligible.



Photo 1.4: Boalia canal

Ponds

In Golachipa upazilla, there are 30000 ponds among which 10% are used commercial fish cultivation and 90% are used for household demands. (Source: Upazilla Khrishi office, Golachipa)



Photo 1.15: Fish cultivation in ponds

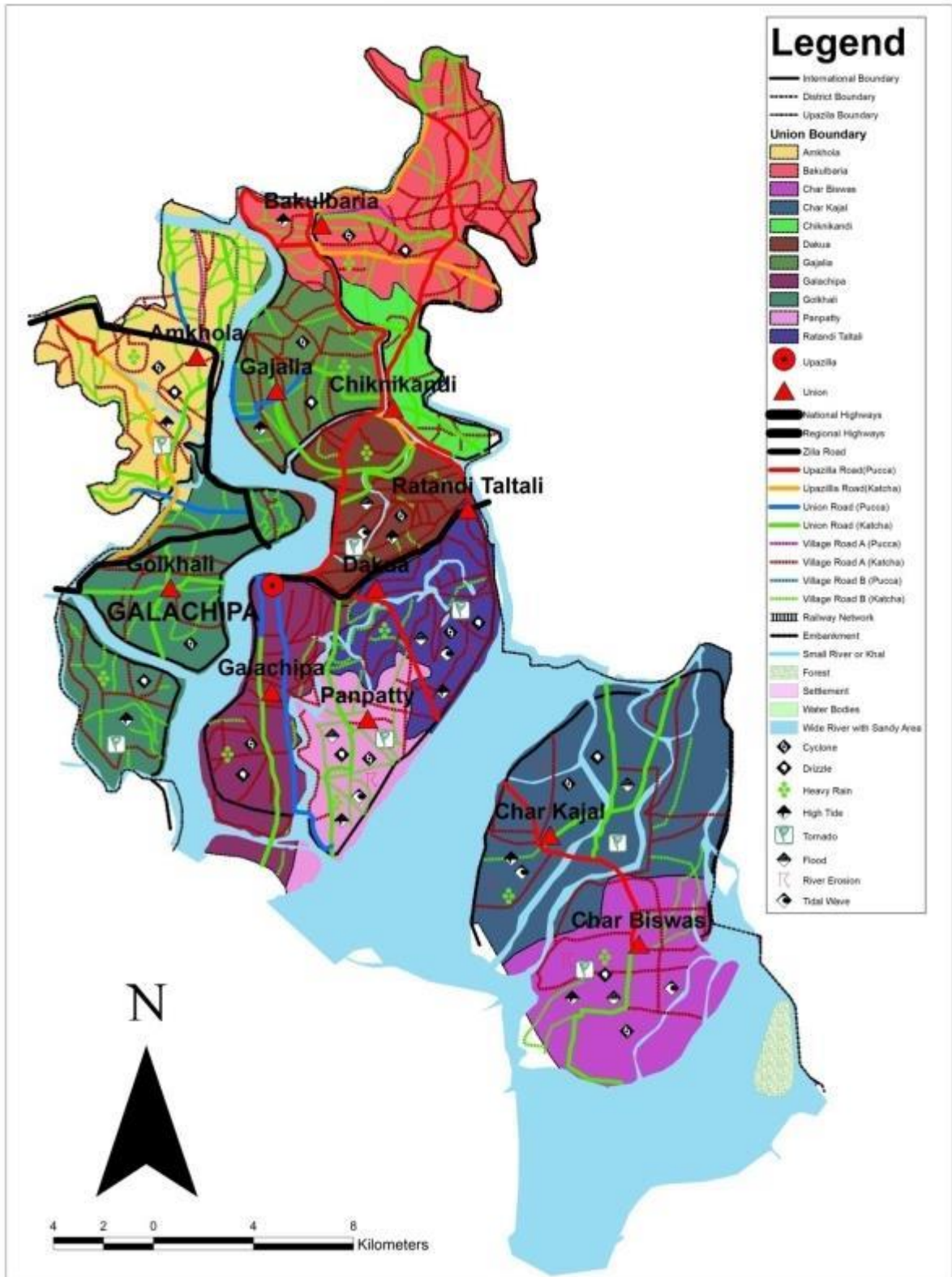
Salinity

Public health and the Office of the Upazila Engineer, galachipa galachipa According subdistrict moderately relaxed but at the time of normal salinity during Natural disasters are not observed in other cases, the effects of mass destruction. However, natural disasters such as cyclones, floods jalacchasa and extensive damage to crops in agricultural land are increased salinity. Salinity at the subdistrict sahaniya stages. (Source: Upazilla DPHEoffice, Golachipa)

Arsenic Contamination

Arsenic level in this upazilla is 0%. Different tests of tubewell water like arsenic level, cloraid, iron, manganese, PH level, electric conductivity and other biological tests can be served in return of certain fees in the local laboratories. (Source: Upazilla office, DPHE Golachipa)

Galacipa Administrative map



Chapter Two

Disaster, Hazard and Vulnerability

2.1 History of Disaster

Golacipa upazilla is one of the most vulnerable disaster prone areas. Every year, this area gets affected by either one or another disaster. Different types of hazards including Drought, low Water Level, Seasonal Storm, River erosion, Flood, Cold Wave, Deep Fog, Pest attack and Low Rainfall hamper normal way of life and cause huge damage of assets. The pressure of water descending from Indian hills flows away the banks of river Agunmukka through canals



Photo 2.1: History of Disaster

and other inland waterways. As the river is shallow, it causes drought in the dry season. Owing to Seasonal Storm, both agricultural products and settlement get heavily damaged and a lot of people lose shelter too. River Erosion also spoils human lives damaging agricultural products, accommodation and infrastructure. Cold Wave and Heavy Mist cause a massive destruction for winter crops. Golachipa upazilla may be affected by any disaster because of deforestation, rapid growth of population and environmental imbalance. The level of damage, year of disasters and affected sectors are shown in a table below:

Table 2.1: Disaster name, Year, loss, sectors of lossess

Name of Disaster	Year	Level of Damage	Affected Sectors/ Elements
Cyclon	1976,1979,1989,2010,2011,2012	Maximum	Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Human Resource, Plantation
	1992,1996,1999,2004,2005,2007	Moderiate	Fisheries, Livestock
Endoscopes	2013,2011,2009,2007	Maximum	Agriculture, Fisheries, Agriculture, Human Resource, Infrastructure, Plantation
	1988,1998	Moderiate	AgricultureAgriculture
Flood	2013 ,1999 ,1998, 1988	Maximum	Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Human Resource, Infrastructure,

Name of Disaster	Year	Level of Damage	Affected Sectors/ Elements
			Plantation
	2000,2004,2005,2006	Moderiate	Fisheries, Livestock, Human Resource
River erosion	2011 ,2009 ,1998 ,1992 ,1988 2014	Maximum	Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Human Resource, Infrastructure, Plantation
	1995,1987,2004,2006,	Moderiate	Fisheries, Livestock, Human Resource
Heavy rains,	1988,1991,1992,1995,	Maximum	Fisheries, Livestock, Human Resource
	1997,2002,2005	Moderiate	Fisheries, Livestock
Drought	1995,	Maximum	Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Human Resource,
	2005,2006	Moderiate	Fisheries, Livestock

Source: Union and Upazilla Porisad, Golachipa 2014

2.2 Hazards of the Unions

Table2.2: Hazards and Priority of Hazards

Hazard	Priority
Natural Hazard:	
Flood	
Low Water level	
River Erosion	
Cold wave	
Heavy Mist	
Low Rainfall	
Strom	
Cyclone	
Tornado	
Drought	
Aersanic	
Earthquakes	
Strom surges	
Man made Hazard:	
Fire	

Unplanned urbanisation	
Deforestation	

Source: Union and Upazilla Porisad, Golachipa 2014

2.3 Different types of Hazards and with present, future illustration

Cyclone

Golachipa upazilla under Potuyakhali districts is cyclone prone reason. Almost every year cyclone occurs here. In the year 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 devastating cyclone occurred in this upazilla. (*Source: Union and Upazilla Porisad, Golachipa 2014*)



Photo 2.2: Cyclone of upazilla Golachipa

Endoscopes.

Patuakhali galachipa liar endemic widespread catastrophe. Here Ashar masahate ship continued until the catastrophe. The areas of agriculture, fisheries, abokathamo, housing, education, communication, and the sector has attained widespread damage to crops due to reading sand lands thakeabadi yayanayara 0 percent of the land area of crop production, resulting in disruption. September 19 each year, but the Endoscopes 006, 007 15th November, 15th November 008, 5 th May and 16 June 009 011 was a huge Endoscopes. (*Source: Union and Upazilla Pori sad, Golachipa 2014*)



Photo 2.3: Endoscopes.upazilla Golachipa

Flood

Golachipa upazilla is a extreamly flood prone area. Flood prevails here from June to October. Consuquently, agriculture, fisheries, infrastructure, households, education, communication and other sectors get heavily affected by flood. Though it happens each year, the floods in 1986,1987, 1988, 1995, 1998, 1995, 1998, 2004 were the most terrific ones. (*Source: Union and Upazilla Pori sad, Golachipa 2014*)



Photo 2.4: Flood of upazilla Golachipa

River erosion.

Each region has a net the upazila galachipa spread of numerous Smaller rivers. River to River subdistrict contains 8 Smaller large mixed. The major rivers in the the upazila galachipa rabanabada, Tentulia, agunamukha, daracira, carakarapharama River, Boalia River, known ittyadi buragorango and Kajol River. Liar galachipa Patuakhali river village, union s are damaged. The districts have been identified as nadibhanganake ekati big danger. The storm and stress of hundreds of acres of crop land and spies galachipa see this the upazila houses to people living in areas of land. The river is born. After which they become homeless. Who are the spies region every year due to river erosion are difficult to pass. 1986, 1987, 1988, 1995, 1998, 004, 008, and 009 had a massive River erosion.



Photo 2.5: River erosion are Tentulia River.

Nor'Wester

Normal levels in the area were previously Nor'Wester 20 -15 Years. But due to seasons and weather and climate change, the increasing trend of the storm. Causing extensive damage to property and crops. Loss of less than per year, but injuries kalabaisakhira Patuakhali galachipa upajelate 1988, 1991, 199, 1995, 1997, and 005 were in the Nor'Wester ullekhayogya.



Photo 2.6: Horror Crash destroy area Nor'Wester storm

Irregular rainfall

Patuakhali districts in galachipa are irregular rainfall has been identified as a new danger. Crop you out of the land of the people of galachipa is extensive damage to crops. Each year, people in the region who suffer due to irregular rainfall is live. Occasional rains are reducing arable land crop production.

Drought

Drought commonly occurs in February, March, April and May. The acuteness and duration of drought are gradually increasing. It has not been raining even in June and July for last several years. As a result, damages are increasing because of drought. If this situation continues, severe environmental disaster would appear in near future. *Source: Union and Upazilla Pori sad, Golachipa 2014)*



Photo 2.7: Drought of upazilla Golachipa

Ground Water Level

As for Golachipa upazilla, low ground water level is the most serious hazard that reinforces drought and affects every sphere of human live. The common people of this area have to maintain a constant struggle for water, the most fundamental element of life. The people of Golachipa upazilla believe that immediate measures from govt. and NGO level are needed to alleviate this hazard. *Source: Union and Upazilla Pori sad, Golachipa 2014)*

2.4 Vulnerability and Capability

Vulnerability refers to the prevailing materialistic, socio-economic and environmental condition that serves as the indicator of possible loss and damage in any disaster, which people are currently incapable of preventing.

Capability means a complete condition or process consisting of natural, social, economical and environmental factors with which people or any organization/ institution deals with adverse conditions of disasters through making the maximum use of its existing resources and reduces the terrific results of disasters.

Table 2.3: Hazard based vulnerabilities

Hazards	Vulnerabilities	Capabilities
Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It ruins agricultural products. • It harms human resource. • It washes away fisheries. • It causes lack of safe drinking water. • It destroys livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 68 schools cum cyclone centre in golachipa. • There are 73 high tubewell in this upazilla.
Strom surges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It ruins agricultural products. • It harms human resource. • It washes away fisheries. • It causes lack of safe drinking water. • It destroys livestock. 	There 52 cyclone centres in potuyakhali upazilla. Also there are 115 km length dam. Also 67.43 km high roads.
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It ruins agricultural products. • Graveyards go under water. • It harms human resource. • It damages infrastructure. • It washes away fisheries. • It causes lack of safe drinking water. • It destroys livestock. • It extremely endangers children, the pregnant, the disable and the old. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 15 high graveyards. • There are 73 high tubewells • There are 115 km. effective dam
River Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It ruins agricultural products. • It hampers communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 115 km dams with hight 6ft

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It harms human resource. • It damages infrastructure. • It ruins fisheries. • It destroys livestock. • 	
Cold wave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It ruins agricultural products. • It destroys livestock. • It harms human resource. • It extremely endangers children, the pregnant, the disable and the old. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt. response • NGO activity
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It ruins agricultural products. • It hampers communication. • It harms human resource. • It damages infrastructure. • It destroys livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is 21952.00 hectares of plantation/ forest area. • There are 3605 tubewell in upazilla.

Source: Field Survey, 2014

2.5 Most Vulnerable Areas

Due to geographical location, lack of water is seen in Golachipaupazilla in dry seasons. So, all the fields and lands dry up and all the people, fisheries, animals and infrastructure become vulnerable. Again, farmlands and infrastructures submerge into water while water flowing down from hills causes sudden flood. Sometimes, people living nearby riverbanks become homeless because of river erosion. Vulnerability and causes of vulnerability are not the same for everywhere of the upazilla. So, most vulnerable areas and vulnerable population based on hazard are shown by the following table:

Table:2.4 Most Vulnerable Areas, Most Vulnerable Areas and Vulnerable Population.

Hazards	Most Vulnerable Areas	Reasons of Vulnerability	Vulnerable Population
Drought	Total upazilla.	Drought may cause a huge damage in the agriculture of these areas.	259515
Flood	Panpotti, Kolagachiya, Chor kajol, Chor Biswas, Golachipa, Gojaria rotonde Taltoli.	Many a piece of agricultural lands are being swallowed by flood in these areas.	170034
River Erosion	Panpotti union, tulatoli, Golachipa unin, Dakuya union, Kolagachi unin are more vulnerable to river erosion.	For long 10 years, a lot of cultivated lands have been consumed by river erosion that makes many people helpless. Besides, it also	42287

Hazards	Most Vulnerable Areas	Reasons of Vulnerability	Vulnerable Population
		ruins agriculture, fisheries and human resource.	
Low Rainfall	Golachipa Sadar is most vulnerable to low rainfall.	Low rainfall ruins the land and it results in severe financial loss for the farmers.	259515
Storm	Panpotti, Kolagachiya, Chor kajol, Chor Biswas, Golachipa, Gojaria rotonde Taltoli.	This areas of Badalgachhi grows the maximum amount of mangoes that may get spoiled by the seasonal storms. It is also a threat for human resource.	29140

Source: Field Survey, 2014

2.6 Main Development Sectors

Development plan is the result of the process of fixing the right course through data collection and analysis about the necessary actions of past and present conditions and forecasting the future to achieve purposes.

The sectors of development plan of Golachipa upazilla are following:

Table:2.5 The sectors of development plan.

Main Sectors	Detailed Description	Adjustment with Disaster Risk Reduction
Agriculture	In Golachipa upazilla, 182001 metric tons of crops are produced in total 33500 hectares of land. Meeting the local demand, Golachipa has a surplus which brought great success for the economy of this area. As a result of new initiatives in agriculture, farmers will come forward in cultivation. So in Golachipa upazilla, agriculture is considered as one of the main sectors of development plan.	In Golachipa upazilla, 50 % of people are involved in agriculture (60% day-laborers, 30 % petite farmers, 15% middle class farmers and 5% are affluent farmers). A change in climate causing drought, heavy rainfall, hail storm, cold wave, heavy mist and flood may cause severe financial loss damaging agricultural products. So, more modification and advancement is needed in agricultural sector to cope up with disaster risk reduction.
Fisheries	There are 30000 ponds are used for fish production that helps people achieve financial success as well as livelihood. As a result, many people will be interested in fish cultivation that can bring huge progress in this upazilla. So	A change in climate causing heavy rainfall and flood may harm agriculture severely. In that case, fisheries can serve with instant financial safety and solvency. So, fish cultivation is effective in

Main Sectors	Detailed Description	Adjustment with Disaster Risk Reduction
	in Golachipa Upazila, fisheries can be considered as one of the main sectors of development plans.	disaster risk reduction.
Livestock	20-25 years ago, almost every family used to have cattle in Golachipa upazilla. Currently, because of lack of cow-food and pasture lands, livestock has decreased considerably. At present, there are 25 cattle farms, 20050 broiler chicken farms, which make people self-reliant and contribute to the economy of this area.	A change in climate causing heavy rainfall and flood may harm fisheries and agriculture severely. In that case, livestock can serve with instant financial safety and solvency. So, rearing livestock is effective in disaster risk reduction.
Health	There are an upazilla health complex, 9 health sub-centers, an upazilla health and family welfare center and 10 community clinics. These institutions help continue the usual activities of people of Golachipa upazilla ensuring health services.	In Golachipa upazilla, many diseases bring out in disaster period. Therefore, more advancement in health service is needed to be connected with disaster risk reduction.
Livelihood	In Golachipa upazilla, 50 % of people are involved in agriculture (60% day-laborers, 30 % petite farmers, 15% middle class farmers and 5% are affluent farmers). And 15 % of people are dealers (mango traders 5%, 3% molasses traders, 2% traders of raw materials, 2% grocery traders, 2% middlemen, 1% of them are bamboo craft workers and blacksmiths. There are also 10% jobholders. In Golachipa upazilla, financial system is quite prosperous because of varied livelihoods. Most of the people are reliable because they are mostly engaged in any kind of dependable profession.	When disasters like flood, drought, river erosion, heavy rainfall, low rainfall etc. occur in Galochipa Upazila, livelihood of common people gets affected by seriously damaged agriculture, fisheries and livestock. But, if people manage to alternative occupations, immediate recovery from disasters can be possible. It also help keep solvency in disaster period. So, alternative livelihood is effective in disaster risk reduction.
Plantation	Golachipa upazila has considerable reputation for mango cultivation. In this Upazila, there are many mango farms that keep this region filled with greenery. There are plenty of	Agriculture, fisheries, livestock are seriously damaged when disasters like flood, drought, river erosion, heavy rainfall, low rainfall etc. Apart from this, many houses, roads

Main Sectors	Detailed Description	Adjustment with Disaster Risk Reduction
	akashmoni, mango, rain-tree, water apple, eucalyptus, arjun, akasiya, babla and plum trees.	and other structures are smashed in storms, which affect lives and livelihoods of people as well as environment. Plantation has no alternative to prevent this. So a movement with a slogan like “Plant trees, save environment” can play role in disaster risk reduction.
Infrastructure	In Golachipa upazilla, there are plenty of structural assets including 2 dam, 396 bridges and 135 culverts, 3605 deep tube wells and There are also 94 hats/bazaars meeting the needs of people by providing the basic necessities of goods. These assets of this area play leading role in economics as well as development activities in Golachipa .	When disasters like floods, droughts, river erosion and heavy rainfall happen in Golachipa upazilla, a variety of structural assets helps in many ways. . During floods and heavy rainfall, the culverts are used for communication and water supply. It also would benefit a lot in agriculture. The tube wells are used for water supply in irrigation during drought and thus help produce agricultural products. Roads connect different areas and develop communication. Bazaars are also essential for the people during disasters providing their necessary elements. Infrastructural resources play important role in coping with the disasters. So there is no alternative but strengthening infrastructural resource to reduce risks of disasters.

Source: Field Survey, 2014

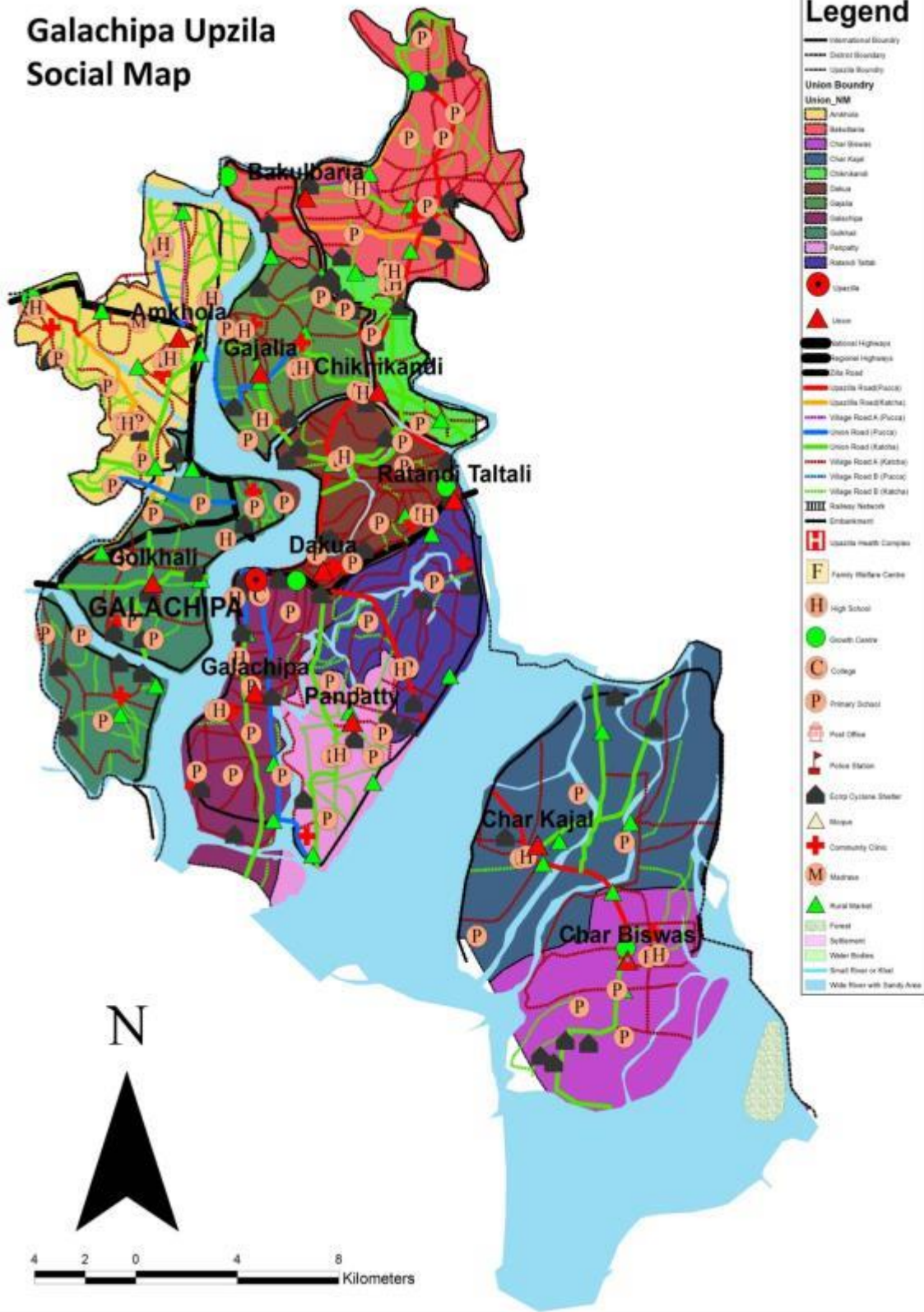
2.7 Social Map

The location of unions, villages, infrastuctures, different institutions, land use, roads, rivers, canals, wet lands, buildings, hospitals, embankments etc. are shown with legend bellow:

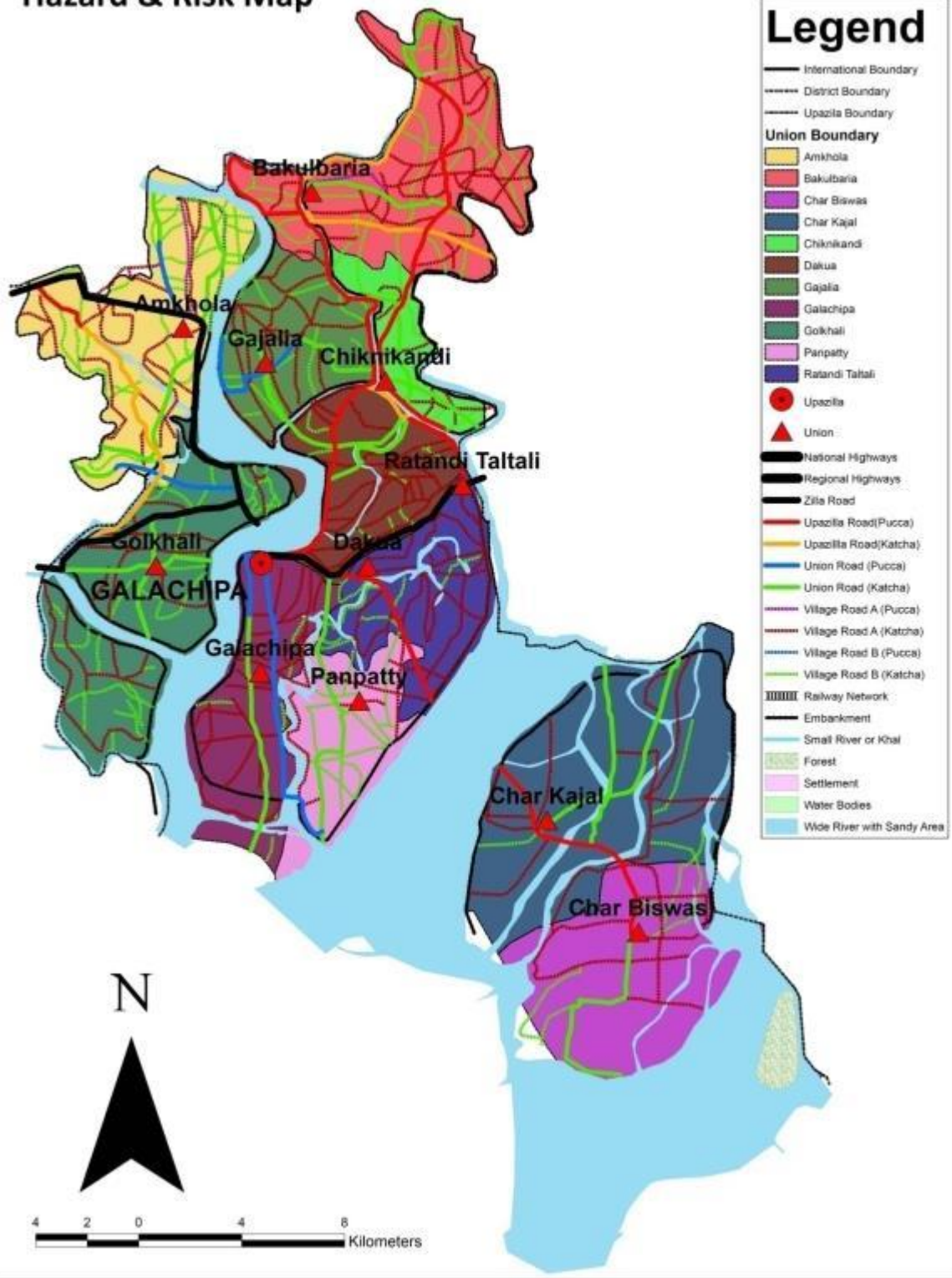
2.8 Hazards and Risk Map

Areas, assets and institutes that get affected by different types of hazards like flood, draught, low ground water level are identified and shown in Hazard and Risk Map.

Galachipa Upzila Social Map



Galachipa Upzila Hazard & Risk Map



2.9 Seasonal Calendar of Hazards

Table: 2.6 Seasonal Calendar of Hazards

Hazards	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Cyclone												
Endoscopes												
Flood												
River erosion												
Nor'Wester												
Irregular rainfall												
Draught												

Ones		Medium		Less	
------	--	--------	--	------	--

2.10 Seasonal Calendar of Livelihood

Ones		Medium		Less	
------	--	--------	--	------	--

Table: 2.7 Seasonal Calendar of Livelihood

Calendar storm and stress analysis Within twelve months of the year in this area apadagulo which are organized and are no more discussions with the participants as part of the pre-CRA is known:

Source: Field Survey, 2014

2.11 About lives and livelihood vulnerability

Previously Featured danger / disaster to prevent and maintain a normal life. Agriculture, Fisheries, dairies and business are all less than the danger. The following table is given the life and livelihood vulnerability in relation to:

Table no.2.8: Life and livelihoods related risk

Livelyhood	Hazard/Disester
------------	-----------------

Souece of Livelihood	Season												
	Ap p	May	jun	July	Au g	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Janu	Feb	Mar	
Farmer													
Farmer Lebour													
Wage labor													
Fish farmers													
Fisherries													
Waterman													
Bisnessman	Eid and other religious ceremony is over workload												
Employee	Busy throughout the year is equal to												
Vehicles / van driver													
Cottage industry working													
The carpenter work													
Raj Mistry													

	Cyclone	Endoscopes	Flood	River Erosion	Nor'Wester	Irregular rainfall	Draught
Agriculture	<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"/>
Fisheries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Daily labour	<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"/>		

2.12 Sector-wise Risks and Hazards

Each union sector and elements of danger and hazard identification and its related services, and to determine the area of the danger, and the associated risks, the list has been prepared and written. Representatives from each group of two to four people (farmers, landless, women and fishing) has been divided into. 4 members of each group with a total of 6 separate each group of unacceptable risk assessment of the risks described in the voting (voting by jipastikera) has been performing risk priority. Four groups in the light of the number of votes obtained by incorporating the highest priority risks downwards vote in order to be at risk from a risk analysis of its causes and possible ways to mitigate the risks, including the local level has been set. Preferred risks are as follows. They reported the presence of the representatives of the group have been validated by stakeholders.

Table:2.9: Sector-based danger and risk.

Hazard	Endenger elements of Social hazards									
	crops	Seed bed	livestock	Fisheries	house	roads	Brige and calvat	Eaducati onal instatued	Health	Syclon selter
Cyclone	<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"/>
Endoscope s.	<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"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Flood	<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"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
River erosion	<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"/>
Nor'Wester	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Irregular rainfall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Draught	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Source: Field Survey, 2014

2.13 Climate Change and Its Possible Effect

Assessing the daily weather, the result of general condition of physical factors of wind sphere (air heat, air pressure, wind direction and speed, air humidity, amount and type of clouds and rainfall) of a place or region (30 years or more) is the climate of that place or region. Every day the sun reaches the earth, the earth absorbs it. Absorbed sunlight emits or reflects back to space again. Therefore, any type of exploitation of natural laws creating obstacles or barriers to this radiation process leads to climate change.

Some sectors that affect climate change are described in detail below:

Table:2.10 Some sectors that affect climate change are described in detail

Sectors	Description
Agriculture	Owing to climate change, a flood like 1988's may ruin the agricultural products of 10590 acres of cultivable land. River erosion may cause financial loss for 2550 families destroying sugarcane and paddy lands of 5 unions. Drought, as occurred in 2001, may ruin the agricultural products of approximately 15350 hectares and cause severe financial damage for 7307 families. As a result of climate change, a sudden attack of seasonal storm may destroy the agricultural products of 39063 hectares that consequently may create financial loss for 175984 people of 43996 households. Low rainfall may destroy agricultural products of 6978 hectares that may create a scarcity of food in Golachipa upazilla.
Fisheries	Severe drought may ruin the fish cultivation in 3720 ponds that leads to financial loss and lack of protein supply in Golachipa upazilla. 1543 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 many a tree in Golachipa upazilla. 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 Golachipa upazilla. 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 Golachipa upazilla.
Livelihood	Flood, drought, river erosion, heavy mist, low rainfall etc. seriously affect agriculture, fisheries, livestock and most importantly human resource. 38% people of Golachipa upazilla may become workless because of these hazards. As a result, it throws a terrible challenge towards the economic condition of Golachipa upazilla.
Water	Heavy drought and low level of water may cause a horrible scarcity of water in 5

Sectors	Description
	unions of Golachipa upazilla. As a result damage of 12344 hectors of cultivable land may cause financial loss of almost 33683 families. Besides, different diseases like skin disease can spread all over and agriculture, fisheries and livestock can be severely spoiled
Infrastruc ture	A sudden storm like 2003's may smash down 25% of stuctures including academic and religious institutions, which may result in unexpected disruption of education. 60% of earthen houses can be devastated by the storm that leads to suffering and economic loss for 120806 people. A flood like 1988's may damage almost 277.75 k.m. roads which may impede communication. In five unions, approximately 30 kilometers road and some schools, colleges and other structures also may be devoured by the river. 16% of earthen houses may get submerged in water leading 33684 families to be homeless and economically fallen.

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Chapter Three

Disaster Risk Reduction

3.1. Identification of Risk Factors

Any of danger or hazard, galachipa upazila populations in danger and his income, assets and the environment as a result of the combination of three elements, the negative impact is likely to occur in any danger as a result of the likelihood and the level of risk for a specific population, these two parasparikatai risk of loss. Identify risks and risk factors galachipa district is in the table below:

Table 3.1: The risk factors galachipa districts.

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Moderate	Ultimate
Drought, as occurred in 2001, may ruin the agricultural products of approximately 16454 hectors and cause severe financial damage for 201342 people of 43996 families.	1. Lack of irrigation system	1. Lack of deep tube well 2. Deforestation and short of plantation 3. Low ground-water level	1. Lack of necessary repair of canals 2. Shallowness of river.
A sudden attack of seasonal storm may destroy the agricultural products of 5978 hectors that consequently may create financial loss for 5290 families.	1. Lack of mass awareness	1. Interruption in weather reports	1. Deforestation and lack of policies in plantation

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Moderate	Ultimate
A sudden flood like 1988's may ruin the agricultural products of 15350 hectors of cultivable lands causing great loss for 7307 families.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extreme water pressure destroying the dams 2. Heavy ascending wave 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decreased navigability because of river erosion 2. Lack of sufficient dams in required places 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of government policies of dredging system
River erosion may cause financial loss for 2560 families destroying 1230 hectors of sugarcane and paddy lands of 5 unions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extreme water pressure 2. Heavy rainfall in the month of <i>Sraban</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shallowness of rivers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of depth of river and proper management 2. Lack of river dam monitoring and implementation committee
Heavy mist is also a threat that may ruin the production of 400 mango trees (dropping out buds) and agricultural products of 16454 hectors of cultivable lands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interruption in weather reports 2. Lack of mass awareness 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lack of agricultural training 2. Lack of awareness in using pesticides 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate govt. supply of pesticides 2. lack of awareness measures from national level
Cold wave is also a threat that may create loss for 43996 families ruining crops of 16454 hectors of cultivable lands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monsoon wind from the north-west corner 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change 2. Cold drizzling 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deforestation 2. Environment pollution
In five unions, approximately 1395 houses may be	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extreme water pressure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shallowness of river 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of depth of river and proper management 2. Lack of river dam monitoring and implementation

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Moderate	Ultimate
devoured by the river causing severe financial loss.	1. Heavy rainfall in the month of <i>Sraban</i>		committee
Severe drought may ruin the fish cultivation in 3827 ponds that may lead to financial loss and spoil 4300 metric tons of fish production in Golachipa upazilla.	1. Lack of irrigation system	1. Shallowness of ponds	1. Lack of govt. steps in necessary repairing of ponds
38% of earthen houses can be devastated by the flood that leads to suffering and economic loss for 28497 families.	1. Extra upstream water pressure	1. Housing in low lands 2. Unplanned housing	1. Lack of govt. policies in building infrastructure
In five unions, approximately 30 kilometers road and 17 academic structures may be devoured by the river, which may result in unexpected disruption in education of 3400 students.	1. Soft river banks because of heavy rainfall	1. Shallowness of river	1. Not strengthening the river banks
Cold wave seriously affects livestock. 8600 cattle may die of cold wave that may cause	1. Weather change 2. Cold	1. Cutting down big trees/ deforestation	1. Deficiency in management of forest department

Description of Risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Moderate	Ultimate
severe financial damage for 54001 families.	drizzling		
Low rainfall may destroy agricultural products of 6978 hectares that may create a scarcity of food and financial loss for 54001 families in Golachipa upazilla.	1. Lack of sufficient drinking water	1. Unplanned cultivation	1. Lack of repairing of old tube wells 2. Lack of steps to set up deep tube wells
Drought may cause different kinds of skin diseases and other problems among 50% of the population and financial loss for 54001 families of Golachipa upazilla.	1. Lack of mass-awareness	1. lack of hospitals/ health centers	1. Lack of govt. measures in health sector 2. Lack of rules and planning
A sudden storm like 2003's may smash down 54 of academic structures, which may result in unexpected disruption in education.	1. Interruption in weather reports	1. Lack of awareness measures 2. Deforestation	1. Lack of rules in plantation
8600 of cattle may be affected and die of different diseases because of cold wave that may cause severe financial damage for 54001 families.	1. Lack of awareness	1. lack of veterinary treatment	1. Lack of veterinary hospitals

3.2. Identification of Ways of Risk Reduction

The Backyard meetings and important persons on the basis of districts galachipa Union came to discuss the possible risks and ways of reducing the risk is to find out which are discussed below birta through table:

Table 3.2: Possible ways to reduction risks identified upazila galachipa.

Description of Risks	Possible ways of risk reduction		
	term-Short	Medium	term-Long
Drought, as occurred in 2001, may ruin the agricultural products of approximately 16454 hectares and cause severe financial damage for 201342 people of 43996 families.	1. Proper irrigation system	1. Sufficient deep tubewells 2. Avoiding deforestation and promoting plantation	1. Canal repairing 2. Dredging river Baranoi
A sudden attack of seasonal storm may destroy the agricultural products of 5978 hectares that consequently may create financial loss for 43996 families.	1. Arising mass awareness	1. Continuity in weather reports and proper explanation	1. Avoiding deforestation and promoting plantation by govt. policies
A sudden flood like 1988's may ruin the agricultural products of 1230 hectares of cultivable lands causing great loss for 43996	1. Dam management	1. Dredging the rivers 2. Strengthening the river banks with closely set stones	1. Blocking the river edges imposing government policy

Description of Risks	Possible ways of risk reduction		
	term-Short	Medium	term-Long
families.			
River erosion may cause financial loss for 33683 families destroying 1230 hectors of sugarcane and paddy lands of 5 unions.	1. Measures to prevent water pressure with tin, bamboo and sand piles	1. Raising navigability of rivers 2. Setting dams	1. River dredging and forming and managing of implementation committee 2. Constructing dams on rivers 3. Allotting budgets
Heavy mist is also a threat that may ruin the production of 400 mango trees (dropping out buds) and agricultural products of 16454 hectors of cultivable lands.	1. Maintaining continuity in early weather reports 2. Creating mass awareness	1. Timely use of pesticides 2. Arranging training on agriculture	1. adequate govt. supply of pesticides 2. awareness measures from national level
Cold wave is also a threat that may create loss for 43996 families ruining crops of 16454 hectors of cultivable lands.	1. Measures for protecting crops from cold wave	1. Creating mass awareness	1. Sufficient plantation by forest department
In five unions, approximately 1395 houses may be devoured by the river causing severe financial loss.	1. Measures to prevent water pressure with tin, bamboo and sand piles	1. Raising navigability of rivers 2. Setting dams	1. River dredging and forming and managing of implementation committee 2. Constructing dams on rivers 3. Allotting budgets
Severe drought may ruin the fish cultivation in 3827 ponds that may lead to financial loss and spoil 4300 metric tons of fish production in Golachipa upazilla.	1. Proper irrigation system	1. Allowing lone to fish cultivators for increasing depth of pond	1. Govt. steps in necessary repairing of ponds

Description of Risks	Possible ways of risk reduction		
	term-Short	Medium	term-Long
38% of earthen houses can be devastated by the flood that leads to suffering and economic loss for 28497 families.	1. Prevent water pressure with sand piles	1. Building houses on high lands	1. Forming govt. policies in building infrastructure
In five unions, approximately 30 kilometers road and 17 academic structures may be devoured by the river, which may result in unexpected disruption in education of 3400 students.	1. Protecting river banks with sand piles	1. Raising navigability of rivers through dredging	1. Setting govt. rules and planning and ensuring proper implementation
Cold wave seriously affects livestock. 8600 cattle may die of that may cold wave cause severe financial damage for 54001 families.	1. Talking care of cattle	1. Raising awareness among livestock cultivators	1. Constructing govt. policies in building veterinary hospitals
Low rainfall may destroy agricultural products of 6978 hecters that may create a scarcity of food and financial loss for 54001 families in Golachipa upazilla.	1. Proper management of running deep tubewells	1. Planned cultivation with the help of local agriculture department	1. Repairing old tubewells and setting up new deep tubewells
Drought may cause different kinds of skin diseases and other problems among 50% of the population and financial loss for 54001 families of Golachipa upazilla.	1. Creating mass awareness	1. Arranging clinics/ health centers	1. Taking govt. measures in health sector And fixing rules and planning

Description of Risks	Possible ways of risk reduction		
	term-Short	Medium	term-Long
A sudden storm like 2003's may smash down 54 of academic structures, which may result in unexpected disruption in education of 16185 students.	1. Maintaining continual supply of weather reports through radio, television	1. Taking awareness steps 1. Creating mass awareness	1. Making policies for the accommodation of cattle and allowing budget
8600 of cattle may be affected and die of different diseases because of cold wave that may cause severe financial damage for 54001 families.	1. Creating mass awareness	1. Managing treatment for cattle	1. Establishing veterinary hospitals by govt. rules

Source: Field visits, 2014

3.3. NGOs' Development Plan

Danger due to the slow speed of districts identified galachipa disaster mitigation measures are seen to neglect. Recently, it has increased disasters due to climate change, but the trend. Some NGOs have started to work on the disaster, which is very scarce compared to the needs.

Table 3.3: NGOs in the Development Plan

Sl. No	NGO	Disaster Related Activity	Beneficiaries	Amount / Number	Project Duration
1	Bangladesh Lutheran Mission-Finnish (BLMF)	Serves training on different awareness raising and developmental activities like academic scholarship, health service, plantation and arsenic test	60%	5000-10000	2-5Y

Sl. No	NGO	Disaster Related Activity	Beneficiaries	Amount / Number	Project Duration
2	Palli Shishu Foundation of Bangladesh (PSF)	Works on maternal and child health care and birth control through “Shurjer Hashi Clinic”	60%	5000-10000	2-5Y
3	Mousumi Rin	Helps underprivileged farmers and fishermen allowing lone	65%	5000-10000	2-5Y
4	ASA	Works on micro-finance, plantation, health service, academic lone, raising public awareness of sanitary latrine	60%	5000-10000	2-5 Y
5	Resource Intregation charity (RIC)	Micro-finance activities	65%	5000	2-5Y
6	Thyangamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS)	Employment training and micro-finance activities	62%	5000 Family	2-5Y
7	Dabi Moulick Unnoyan Songtha	Micro-finance activities	55%	5000	2-5Y
8	Association for Social Organization in Paharpur (ASOP)	Micro-finance, sanitation, goat rearing, sewing training and motivation activities	62%	5000-1000	2-5Y

Sl. No	NGO	Disaster Related Activity	Beneficiaries	Amount / Number	Project Duration
9	Ashroy	Sanitation, preventing early marriage and stopping dowry	60%	5000-1000	2-5Y
10	BRAC	Microfinance activities, social, developmental activities, non-formal education activities	45%	5000-10000	2-5Y
11	Jatio Kollan Songtha (JaKS)	Microfinance activities	62%	5000	2-5Y
12	Shushulon	Social activities	42%	143 school	3-5Y
13	Bureau Bangladesh	Microfinance activities	60%	500	2-5Y

Source: Field visits, 2014

3.4. Disaster Management Action Plan

3.4.1. Pre-disaster Preparation

Table 3.4: Action Plan for disaster pre-preparation.

SL	Activities	Target Level	Possible Budget	Location	Possible Date	Who & How Far				Adjustment with Development Plan
						% Upazilla	Community %	% UP	% NGO	
1	River	Total 18 km with depth of	10-12 crores	Low depth of canal and	January-	100				

SL	Activities	Target Level	Possible Budget	Location	Possible Date	Who & How Far				Adjustment with Development Plan
						% Upazilla	Community %	% UP	% NGO	
	Dredging	15-20 feet and width of 110 feet (presently 5 feet deep)		river in Golachipa upazilla	April					
2	River Dams	Ensuring public safety and structural development	10-12 crores	Choraumkolla,Burria,Boraykhathi	January-April	35	01	25	25	
3	Deep Tubewells	27 deep tubewells (220-250 feet deep)	5-6 lakhs	Every union of Golachipa	Anytime of the year	60	01	10	30	
4	Agricultural Training	3 day training for ward wise groups each containing 30 members	2-3 lakhs	Upazilla Agriculture Office	November - January	40	5	15	40	
5	Proper Continuity of Weather Report	Public awareness through UP members	5-6 lakhs	Different wards of each union	April-May	20	01	60	20	
6	Public Involvement in Disaster report explanation	3 day training for ward wise groups each containing 20 members	30-35 lakhs	Different wards of each union	August-September	15	05	20	60	

SL	Activities	Target Level	Possible Budget	Location	Possible Date	Who & How Far				Adjustment with Development Plan
						% Upazilla	Community %	% UP	% NGO	
7	Preserving Water by Digging ponds	20 feet deep (presently 10 feet)	50-60 lakhs	Different wards of every union	March-April	19	01	70	10	
8	Employment for the Disabled	Raising self-reliance of the disabled	15-20 lakhs	Different unions of Golachipa upazilla	Anytime of the year	35	5	25	35	
9	Mass Awareness through Govt. Policy	3 day training for ward wise groups each containing 30 members	20-25 lakhs	Different wards of each union	January-February	35	5	25	35	

Source: Field visits, 2014

3.4.2. During Disaster Preparation

Table 3.5: Action Plan for disaster preparation time.

SL	Activities	Target Level	Possible Budget	Location	Possible Date	Who & How Far				Adjustment with Development Plan
						Upazilla %	Community %	% UP	% NGO	

SL	Activities	Target Level	Possible	Location	Possible Date	Who & How Far				Adjustm
1	Safe transfer of assets	Safety from damages	7-8 lakhs	Affected area	During disaster	10	20	40	30	
2	Immediate and safe evacuation of pregnant women, children, the disabled and the old	Safety from damages	7-8 lakhs	Affected area	During disaster	10	20	40	30	
3	Immediate treatment facility	Instant life support	7-8 lakhs	Affected area	During disaster	39	1	20	40	
4	Distributing dry food and safe water	Instant life support	10-12 lakhs	Affected area	During disaster	30	1	29	30	
5	Helping the affected	Safety for lives and assets	8-10 lakhs	Affected area	During disaster	20	1	19	60	
6	Safe sanitation system	Alleviation health problems	3-4 lakhs	Affected area	During disaster	25	5	30	40	

Source: Field visits, 2014

3.4.3 Post Disaster Preparation

Table 3.6: Action Plan for disaster preparation.

SL	Activiti	Target Level	Possible	Location	Possible	Who & How Far	Adjustmen
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	es		Budget		Date	Upazi % Ila	Comm unity %	%UP	% NGO	t with Developme nt Plan
1	Debris Cleanin g	Enabling debris management and preventing diseases and suffering in post disaster period	60-70 lakhs	Affected areas	Post- disaster period	15	15	50	20	
2	Road constru ction and repairin g	Enabling communication system in emergency rescue, damaged crop management and relief activities in post disaster period	25-30 crores	Affected areas	Post- disaster period	40		5	55	
3	Re- constru ction of academ ic instituti ons	Protectionof lives and academic progress	60-70 lakhs	Affected areas	Post- disaster period	19	01	70	10	
4	Irrigati on system	Protecting crops from water logging and food crisis alleviation	6-7 lakhs	Affected areas	Post- disaster period	35	5	25	35	
5	Housin	Assuring the shelter for	60-70 lakhs	Affected	Post-	55	5	20	20	

SL	Activiti	Target Level	Possible	Location	Possible	Who & How Far				Adjustmen
	g manage ment	affected people		areas	disaster period					
6	Relief activity	re-establishing regular life	8-10 crores	Affected areas	Post- disaster period	35	1	9	55	

Source: Field visits, 2014

3.4.4. Regular Period Preparation

Table 3.7: Scheduling the preparation of the usual time.

S L	Activitie s	Target Level	Possible Budget	Location	Possible Date	Who & How Far				Adjustment with Development Plan
						Upazill % a	Communi % ty	%UP	% NGO	
1	Setting dams	Protection of crops from flood	21-22 crores	Chor aumkholla to Boyreya	January - April	35	15	25	25	
2	Establish ing shelter house	Safety of lives from disasters	28-29 crores	Autkhali, Hoghlabun eya, Doriberherchor, Chinguneya, Chor aumkholla, Boyreya, Bouyalia, Golachipa	September- April	45	10	10	35	
3	Deep tubewell	Water supply in	50-60 lacks	14 unions of upazilla	September - April	40	10	10	40	

S L	Activities	Target Level	Possible Budget	Location	Possible Date	Who & How Far				Adjustment with Development Plan
	s	dry seasons								
4	Plantation	Environmental Balance	85-90 lakhs	14 unions of upazilla and alongside dams and roads	July- September	20	10	50	20	
5	Repairing houses	Safety of lives and assets from disasters	2 crore 50 lakhs	Autkhali, Hoghlabun eya, Doriberherchor, Chinguneya, Chor aumkholla, Boyreya, Bouyalia, Golachipa	September - April	15	30	10	45	
6	Raising awareness	Environmental Balance	15-20 lakhs	14 unions of upazilla	Entire year	19	20	20	40	

Source: Field visits, 2014

Chapter Four

Emergency Response

4.1. Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

In any kind of hazard, Emergency Operation Centre serves effective integration in giving response. During disaster period it keeps active for 24 hours and manages data and information collection, assessment, demonstration and asset management. There are an operation, a control room and a communication room in emergency operation center.

Table:4.1 Emergency Operation Center (EOC) Committee.

Sl. no	Name	Designation	Mobile
1	Md.Sumsurzzaman licon	President	01740805717
2	Md. Mahabub Alam	Adviser	01712786830
3	Amiriaul Islam	Secretary member	01714685035
4	Md.Motiul rahman	Vice chairman	01759281908
5	Nerghis sultana	Female Vice chairman	01719531160
6	Harun or Rosid	Secondary education officer	01728248720
7	Dr. Mahabubur Rahman	Health and Planning officer	01729119829
8	Md Moslem uddin Khan	Fisheries officer	01829959313
9	Md.Mobecher ali	Youth development officer	01729189401
10	Md Shokat ali	Food control officer	01777545203
11	Md fazual haque	Upazilla Khrishi officer	01726138870
12	Bepasha Debi Tonu	Women relater officer	01740424511
13	Md .Atier Rahman	Upazill engineer officer	0171205043
14	Shella Rani das	Socia fare officer	01712677756
15	Md.Mojemmal haquekhan	Public health engineer officer	0171113395
16	Robidro Mollick	Social officer	01715309647
17	Mahabub hossion sorker	Rural Development officer	01716684869

Source:GolachipaUpozilla UzDMC 2014

4.1.1. Emergency Control Room Management

- Emergency control room has to be established by Upazilla/ 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/ upazilla are to be in charge of control room. Three groups each containing three volunteers are to guide the control room alternatively for 24 hours.
- Constant communication with divisional/ zilla sadar is to maintained.

- There must be a register in the control room. Persons acting in any schedule, data and information received by and sent to any persons in any specific time are to be written specifically in that register.
- Positions of zilla/ upazillas, roads, canals, dams are to be marked on a map hung on the wall of control room so that it may help in identifying the most damaged areas at post-disaster period.
- For the sake of control room activities, it is important to preserve radio, charger light, 5 big torch lights, gum boots, life jackets, batteries, raincoats and other equipment.

4.2.Planning for Hazard Period

Table 4.2: During Hazard activities implementation

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 warning announcement in disaster period	Local Govt.	Disaster Management Committee	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C
2	Warning Announcement	Every UP member is to personally ensure the matter of warning announcement in his/her ward.	From warning announcement in disaster period	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C
3	Preparing Boats/ cars/ vans	Sufficient numbers of boats, motor vessels, vans are to be preserved to be used in emergency.	From warning announcement in disaster period	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C
4	Rescue Activity	preparing sufficient equipments and human resource for rescue activity assessing accurate loss of disaster	Immediately after disaster	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C
5	First Aid/ health/ dead management	Organizing necessary treatment/ medicines/ health services assessing accurate loss	Immediately after disaster	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C

Sl no	Activity	Target level	When	Who	Who to Help	How	Contact
	ent	of disaster					
6	Collecting and Preparing Dry Food and Life-saving Medicine	Dry food like flattened rice, puffed rice etc. is to be collected from local markets for instant distribution.	Immediately after disaster	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups, Health assistant, Family welfare assistant	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C
7	Treatment/ Vaccine for Cattle	Collecting necessary medicines	Immediately after disaster	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups, Upazilla veterinary hospital and Health centre	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C
8	Shelter Management	To keep the shelter house usable maintaining necessary repairing before the disaster prone season	Pre and during disaster period	Local Govt.	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C
9	Relief Activity	UP chairman has to supervise the relief activity of different relief and rehabilitation assisting groups.	during and post disaster period	UP Chairman	Volunteer groups	Through Emergency Control Room	UzDM C
10	Arranging Rehearsals	Arranging continual rehearsals in cyclone/ flood prone areas	April and September of each year	UP	Volunteer groups	UP	UP
11	Emergency	Emergency control	during	Local	Volunteer	UP	UP

Sl no	Activity	Target level	When	Who	Who to Help	How	Contact
	Control Room Management	Control room has to be established by Upazilla/ 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.	and post disaster period	Govt.	Volunteer groups		

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 signals 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/ upazilla disaster management committee.
- A fixed deposit has to be run by Zilla/ upazilla 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

- Zill/ upazilla 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 upazilla 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 upazilla 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 Upazilla/ 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 and Description of Safe Places of Upazill

Table:4.3 List and Description of Safe Places of Upazill

Shelter	Name	Name of Union	Capacity	Comment
Mound Shelter	Chōṭa carasibā māṭira kēllā	Cara kājal	400	The current condition of the fort to the ground is risky, no mud fort which was found to exist.
	baṛa carasibāmāṭirakēllā	Cara kājal	400	---
	phula khāli saḥprāḥbidyāḥ sanlagnō māṭirakēllā	Chōṭa bāsadiyā	2000	---
	kōṛāliyā aḥ rahamāna hām bāṛi sanlagna māṭirakēllā	Chōṭa bāsadiyā	2000	---
	nayābhāṅguni ākana bāṛi sanlagnamāṭirakēllā	Chōṭa bāsadiyā	300	---
	gābabuniyā hā'ōlāḥbāṛira purbō pāsēra māṭirakēllā	Baṛa bāsadiyā	300	---
	cara gāṅgā māṭirakēllā	Baṛa bāsadiyā	300	---
	chātiyānapāṛā māṭirakēllā	Baṛa bāsadiyā	300	---
	jālālamājhi rustama hām bāṛi uttra pāsēra māṭirakēllā	Baṛa bāsadiyā	300	---
	nijakāṭā māṭirakēllā	baṛa bāsadiyā	300	---
Cyclone Centre	East panpotti cyclone centre	Panpotti	600	---

Shelter	Name	Name of Union	Capacity	Comment
	North panpotti cyclone centre	Panpotti	600	---
	South panpotti cyclone centre	Panpotti	600	---
	Panpotti cyclone centre	Panpotti	500	---
	South east ulaneya cyclone centre	Rotonde	600	---
	Modra chor kajol cyclone centre	Chor kajol	600	---
	South chor kajol cyclone centre	Chor kajol	600	---
	Koperbera cyclone centre	Chor kajol	600	---
	Boroceba cyclone centre	Chor kajol	500	---
	Chotoceba cyclone centre	Chor kajol	500	---
	Chor agusthi cyclone centre	Chor Biswas	600	---
	Chor Biswas cyclone centre	Chor Biswas	500	---
	Kobiraj para cyclone centre	Chor Biswas	500	---
	Kollagacheya cyclone centre	Kollagacheya	600	---
	Kathakhali cyclone centre	Kollagacheya	600	---
	Mukorbandra cyclone centre	Kollagacheya	600	---
	Kazikandra cyclone centre	Kollagacheya	600	---
	Chor Gongha cyclone centre	Kollagacheya	600	---
School Shelter	cum Fulkhali cyclone centre	Bushdeya	600	---
	Choto Bushdeya cyclone centre	Bushdeya	600	---
	Neyavanghi cyclone centre	Bushdeya	600	---
	Aumkholla govt	Aumkholla	300	---

Shelter	Name	Name of Union	Capacity	Comment
	school			
	South fulkhali cyclone centre	Bushdeya	600	---
	Negamul chakra govt school	Dakeya	340	---
	Moddra para dakuya govt school	Dakeya	450	---
	Pathabuneya govt school	Bokulbaria	284	---
	Pankhali govt school	Chiknikhanti	218	---
	Kotkhaligovt school	Chiknikhanti	430	---
	South bushburia govt school	Kolagachi	356	--
	Badur hat govt School	aumkhalla	500	--
	Aumkholla Govt School	aumkhalla	370	--
	North aumkhalla Govt school	aumkhalla	370	--
	Golkhali Govt school	Golkhali	300	--
	Kalir chor govt school	Golkhali	300	--
	North Golkhali Govt school	Golkhali	300	--
	Horidevpur Govt school	Golkhali	300	--
High Rode	From house to house mestari North amakhola rustumera road.	Amkhola	20-30 Thousand	--
	From house to house, street Sikder bepari Bhangra apologized.	Uttor Amkhola	20-30 Thousand	---
	Maqbool amakhola paving the road from the house of Gazi	Uttor Amkhola	20-30 Thousand	---
	From house to house, street minister Abul	Uttor Amkhola	20-30 Thousand	---

Shelter	Name	Name of Union	Capacity	Comment
	Majumder taphalabariya			
Embankment/Dam	Accommodation for up to 14 km from the dam in the municipality galachipa Boalia	Golachipa	22-33 Thousand	---
	Up to 35 km from badanatali panapatti	Panpotti	35-40 Thousand	---
	Dakuya Union (6 feet tall) 0 km dam,	Dakuya	20-30 Thousand	---
	The old prison buildings gajaliya from North harideba up (6 feet tall), 15 km west of the dam,	Dakuya	35-40 Thousand	---
	Amakhola fit up to 6 feet from the S balaikathi sluija musurikathi high 15 km dam,	Amakhola,	35-40 Thousand	---
	Up to 5 km from the dam sailabuniya Badura market,	Amakhola	15-25 Thousand	---

Source: Upazilla Pori sad and LGED office, Golachipa 2014

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
- 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: Name of School cum shelter and Responsible Persons

SL.No	Name of School cum shelter	Responsible Persons	Mobile
1	Nis surye govt primary School	Sahanasulatana	01736165266
2	Badura hat govt primary School	Abulahosena	
3	Chellabuneya govt primary School	Ummulakhayera	01915115025
4	North aumkhalla govt primary School	Riyajabinarima	01722884842
5	Aumkhulla govt primary School	Mustafijur rahamana	01715648127
6	East bureya govt primary School	Mohhanipha	01757077478
7	South bureya govt primary School	Nurinanaharina	01719934283
8	Gulkhali govt primary School	Chandra	01745675845
9	Kalichor govt primary School	Gitaraniham	01728467635
10	South Gulkhali govt primary School	Mohjahirula Amazon	01714729332
11	Golachipa girl govt primary school	Tahamina	01721232683
12	Kakikapur girl govt primary school	Mohah	
13	Panpotti Primary School	Mohhanipha	01728512840
14	Panpotti girls primary School	মোঃসিদুকুররাহমান	01729786039
15	At khali govt primary school	Abinasacandra	01719938044
16	Dukuya board govt primary school	Ahrasida	01745200148
17	Hoghlabuneya govt primary school	Maohsahajahana	01737012733
18	Kotkhali govt primary school	Mohimamahosaina	01734082904
19	Pankhali govt primary school	Chiddikurarahamana	01725873980
20	Sutabari govt primary school	Substantial	01714620735
21	Sutabari circle govt primary school	Ahhalima	01798197425
22	Aumkhali govt primary school	Mohkamalahosena	01748018436
23	South chor biswas govt primary school	Menahajuddina	01718623416
24	Pathabuneya govt primary school	Biutibegama	01732086987
25	South Bushbaria govt primary school	Asraphahosena	01915894572
26	Chor kajol High School	Mohsulatanaahammeda	
27	Moddra chor High School	Abulakasema	01729903104
28	South chor High School	Hasinarabegama	01711219701
29	Chor koperbera High School	Arpanaranisaha	01733617605
30	Choto chor Kajol high school	Mohmainauddina	01710227783
		Asamabegama	
31	Panpotti kakhiga high school	Gaurirani	01728631319
32	Panpotti High School	Salemuhsa hina	017142350967
33	Rotonde polli govt primary school	Ah .rajjak	01721328067
34	WestPokkeya govt primary school	Grey Street	01721430309
35	Tulatoli panpotti govt primary school	Manirasulatan	01728631320
36	Panpotti board govt primary school	Phirojaalam	01732112440

SL.No	Name of School cum shelter	Responsibe Persons	Mobile
37	North-west panpotti govt primary school	Lutphar rahaman	01742339590
38	East panpotti govt primary school	Rephayetul islam	01716573465
39	Nuria panpotti govt primary school	Mijanura rahamana	
40	Panpotti kazikandra govt primary school	Kuddusurarahamana	01731193629
41	Autkhali govt primary school	Isaratajahana	
42	Dakuya Board govt primary school	Mohsahaalama	01724182929
43	Hoghlabuneya govt primary school	Anjaliraniraya	01715380314
44	Madho dakuya govt primary school	Mohruhulaamina	01718832528
45	Negamulchakra govt primary school	Kabirulaisalama	
46	West per Dakuya govt primary school	Belaranikundu	01728024093
47	Ratononde govt primary school	Pharajanaiyasamina	01710858464
48	Gramddron govt primary school	Mohsahaalama	
49	Pankhali govt primary school	Ummerumana	01731290885
50	Kotekhali govt primary school	Mohahbarikhana	01734041166
51	Cheknekhanda govt primary school	Mohjahangiraalama	01718832992
52	Sutabaria govt primary school	Asitakumarasila	01729902845

Source: Upazilla Pori sad and LGED office, Golachipa 2014

4.5 List of Resources of Upazilla (usable during disaster)

Table:4.5 List of Resources of Upazilla

Stucture/ Assets	Number	Responsibe Persons	Brief Description
Shalter	156	Project officer(P.I,O)	78 cyclone centre
Storage /Godaun	02	Project officer	Eupajelate godauna for storage of goods.
Boat	2000	Up chairman	There is no boat in their own the upazila.
Mound Shelter	10	Project officer(P.I,O)	--
Vehicles	02	Up chairman, Uno	--
Speed Boat	00	--	Speed Boat are Damage

Source:GolachipaUpozilla UzDMC 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 Parisad. As a result, its income sources have been reduced. Nonetheless, Govt. is presently allowing Union Parisad 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 lacs taka per year directly to UP.

Income of Parishad

There must be a deposit for every Union Parishad.

- (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 Upazilla 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

plan recording and presentation committee

Table:4.6 Planing Follow-up Committee

S. L.	Name	Designation	Mobile number
1	Md Sumsurzamman licon	President	0174085717
2	Md Amirual Islam	Secretary	017117956847
3	Md Mizanur Rahman	NGO Representative	01716777776
4	Md.Humayan Kabir	Member	01729726466
5	Dr.Mahabubur Rahman	Member	01711982433

Source:GolachipaUpozilla UzDMC 2014

Plan Implementation and Management Committee

Table:4.7 Plan Implementation and Management Committee

S. L.	Name	Designation	Mobile number
1	Md Mahabubul Alam	President	01717655342
2	Md Amirual Islam	Secretary	017117956847
3	Bepasha debi tonu	Female Member	01712264716
4	Md.Humayan Kabir	Govt. Representative	01711190693
5	Md Mizanur Rahman	NGO Representative	01716777776
6	Md.Mogibur rahman	Member	01729726466
7	Md.Mozzamal haque khan	Member	01716422418

Source:GolachipaUpozilla UzDMC 2014

Tasks 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

Table:5.1 Damage Assessment

Sectors	Description
Agriculture	Owing to climate change, a flood like 1988's may ruin the agricultural products of 14746 acres of cultivable land. River erosion may cause financial loss for 33683 families destroying sugarcane and paddy lands of 5 unions. Drought, as occurred in 2001, may ruin the agricultural products of approximately 16454 hectors and cause severe financial damage for 43996 families. As a result of climate change, a sudden attack of seasonal storm may destroy the agricultural products of 39063 hectors that consequently may create financial loss for 175984 people of 43996 households. Low rainfall may destroy agricultural products of 6978 hectors that may create a scarcity of food in the Golachipa upazilla. Heavy mist is also a threat that may ruin the production of 21543 mango trees (for dropping out buds) and 2583 hectors of cultivable lands.
Fisheries	Severe drought may ruin the fish cultivation in 3827 ponds that leads to financial loss and lack of protein supply in Golachipa upazilla. 1543 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 many a tree in Golachipa upazilla. 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 creat lack of safe place for 60% pregnant women during the flood in Golachipa upazilla. 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 diseses and other problems among 50% of the population of Golachipa upazilla.
Livelihood	Flood, drought, river erusion, heavy mist, low rainfall etc. seriously affect agriculture, fisheries, livestoct and most importantly human resource. 38% people of Golachipa upazilla may become workless because of these hazards. As a result, it throws a terrible challenge towards the economic condition of Golachipa upazilla.
Water	Heavy drought and low level of water may cause a horrible scarcity of water in 5 unions of Golachipa upazilla. As a result damage of 12344 hectors of cultivable land may cause financial loss of almost 33683 families. Besides, different diseases like skin disease can spread all over and agriculture, fisheries and livestock can be severely spoiled
Infrastruc	A sudden storm like 2003's may smash down 25% of stuctures including

Sectors	Description
ture	academic and religious institutions, which may result in unexpected disruption of education. 60% of earthen houses can be devastated by the storm that leads to suffering and economic loss for 120806 people. A flood like 1988's may damage almost 277.75 k.m. roads which may impede communication. In five unions, approximately 30 kilometers road and some schools, colleges and other structures also may be devoured by the river. 16% of earthen houses may get submerged in water leading 33684 families to be homeless and economically fallen.

Source: Field Survey 2014

5.2 Rapid Early Recovery

5.2.1 Administrative Restoration

Table:5.2 Administrative Restoration Committee

SL.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1	Md. Sumsurzamman Licon	President	01740805717
2	Md Mahabubur Rahman	Adviser	01717653442
3	Amirual Islam	Secretary	01717956847
4	Md .Humayan kabir	Member	01714035130
5	Md.Moslem uddin khan	Member	01718830077

Source: Upazilla Disaster Management Committee 2014

5.2.2 Wreckage Cleaning

Table 5.3: Wreckage Cleaning Committee

SL.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1	Md. Sumsurzamman Licon	President	01740805717
2	Md Mahabubul Alam	Member	01717653542
3	Md .Habibur Rah man Hadi	Member	01740 424546
4	Md. Mozzamal Hossion Khan	Member	01728 525132
5	M. Serajul Islam	Member	01732 965734
6	Md.Golam Goush Talukder	Member	01723 183874
7	M.A. Kuddis Miya	Member	01777 545203
8	Md. Eshad Hossion Badol	Member	01726 138870
9	Anwer Hossion	Member	01713 761875
10	Anwer Hossion	Member	01728 248720
11	Md. Raja Meya	Member	01729 119829
12	Bisshojit Roy	Member	01726 559707
13	Dullal Chowdhory	Member	01731488410
14	Md.Shadul Rahman Rebul	Member	01716282595
15	Amirual Islam	Secretary Member	01717956847

Source: Upazilla Disaster Management Committee 2014

5.2.3 Public Service Resume

Table:5.4: Public Service Resume Committee

SL.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1	Md. Sumsurzamman Licon	President	01717653542
2	Md Mahabubul Alam	Member	01717653542
3	Bepasha Devi tonu	Member	01740 424546
4	Md .Fazual Haque	Member	01728252836
5	Amirual Islam	Secretary Member	01717956847

Sourcc: Upazilla Disaster Management Committee2014

5.2.4 Emergency Livelihood Support

Table:5.5 Emergency Livelihood Support Committee

SL.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1	Md. Sumsurzamman Licon	President	01717653542
2	Md Mahabubul Alam	Member	01717653542
3	Bepasha Devi tonu	Member	01740 424546
4	Md .Humayan kabir	Member	01728 525132
5	Amirual Islam	Secretary Member	01717956847

Sourcc: Upazilla Disaster Management Committee2014

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.

S. N.	Subject	Yes/ No
1.	If the selected members of volunteer group assigned for warning announcement have been ordered to declare the coming hazard	Yes
2.	If the responsible persons/ groups are prepared to rescue the people of vulnerable areas	Yes
3.	If the declaration to keep dry food and drinking water buried under ground for 2/1 days is announced	Yes
4.	If life jackets for the safety of volunteer groups are provided	Yes
5.	If the necessary manpower is prepared to keep Union Control Room open constantly	Yes
6.	If the necessary safety measures for union food storage/ relief storage are ensured	Yes
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 Upazilla Nirbahi Officer and District Commissioner discussing in the meeting of Disaster Management Committee within 15th of April/May each year.

Sl. No	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	

Sl. No	Subject	Mark (√)
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

Upazilla Disaster Management Committee

SL.No.	Name	Designation	Member	Mobile
1	Md Sumsurzamman Licon	Upazilla Chairman	President	01740805717
2	Md.Mahabubul Alam	Upazilla Vice-Chairman	Adviser	01717653442
3	Md.Motier Rahman	Vice-Chairman	Member	01712 264716
4	Nergish Sultana	Female Vice-Chairman	Member	01712 226651
5	Haji Abdul Oyhebs Kholifa	Mayor	Member	01712 092239
6	Md.Fazrual haque	Agricultural officer	Member	01716 007667
7	Harun Or Rosid	Education Officer	Member	01718 578020
8	S.M Arman Ali	Food Control Officer	Member	01718 562309
9	Shella Rani das	Social fare officer	Member	01711113397
10	Md. Amirul Islam	Education Officer	Member	01712 076959
11	Md. Yakube Ali	Upazila Ansar and VDP officer	Member	01716 472234
12	Md. Lutfor Rahaman	Upazila Cooperative Officer	Member	01927 274895
13	Eubnu Sabbir Ahamad	Upazila Youth Development Officer	Member	01712 545956
14	Md. Zillur Rahaman	Sub-assistant engineer of public health	Member	01740 602792
15	Monoranjan Pul	Upazila Women Affairs Officer	Member	01736 569112
16	Md. Ariful Islam	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member	01712 570195
17	Sheshir kumer pul	Police inspector .Dosmina Thana	Member	01713374320
18	Dr. Mahabubur Rahman	Health and planning Officer	Member	01714033497
19	Dr.Humayan Kabir	Animal Husbandary Officer	Member	01716879065
20	Bapasha davi Tonu	Womens Affairs Officer	Member	01715679790
21	D.M Anamulhaqu	Fisheries officer	Member	01717890987
22	Abu Khaled Bulu	Social fare officer	Member	01714546789
23	M. Jaman hossion	Principal	Member	01711 982433
24	Md. Habibur Rahman Hadi	Chairman, Golachipa UP	Member	01711 192977
25	Md.Mojammal Hossion	Chairman, Panpotti	Member	01721 718590
26	M. Sherajul Islam	Chairman,Rotindr Talkhali	Member	01713 760010
27	Md. Golam Goush	Chairman, Gollkhali	Member	01726 642894

SL.No.	Name	Designation	Member	Mobile
	Taluckder			
28	M.A. Kuddish Meya	Chairman, Gogalia	Member	01713 731534
29	Md. Samsul Alam Khan	Chairman, Adhaipur UP	Member	01713 719466
30	Md.Al-Amran Hosen	Chairman, Balubhara	Member	01713 731534
31	Md. Eshad Hossion Badol	Chairman,Chaknikan de	Member	0171143658
32	Anwar Hossion	Chairman,Aumkholla	Member	01723456780
33	Anwar Hossion	Chairman, Bokul bari	Member	01721435678
34	Md .Raja Meya	Chairman, Chor Biswas	Member	01712765489
35	Bisshojit Roy	Chairman, Dakuya	Member	0171245678
36	Dullal Chowdhury	Chairman, Kolaghaci	Member	0173197787
37	Md Shidur rahman	Chairman,Chor Kajol	Member	01716282595
38	Jallal uddin	Fredom Comando	Member	01710858747
39	Amirual Islam	PIO	Secretary Member	01717956847

Annex 3

List of Union Volunteers

SIN	Name	Father/ Husband	Union	Training	Mobile
1	Abul Kalam	Late. Fazrual Rahman Khandoker	Golkhali-2	No	01719935195
2	Mokrachur Rahman	Abdul AjisMedha	Golkhali-8	No	01714685035
3	Taj neher	Shajan Sheraj	Golkhali-9	No	01740424546
4	Abul Kashem	Nur-Hossion Hollader	Cheknikhade	No	01777545203
5	Forid Ahemad	Khorshed Alam	Cheknikhade	No	01726138870
6	Shelpi Rani	Gobindra Chandra Kundra	Cheknikhade	No	01713761875
7	Topon Kumar Dev	Monorongon Bondra	Dakuya-5	No	01728525132
8	Aminur Islam	Nural Amin Taluckder	Dakuya-3	No	01732965734
9	Alenur Begum	Abdul Jollil Shekder	Dakuya-2	No	01723183874
10	Hanif Gagi	Roton Ali Gagi	Aumkholla	No	01728248720
11	Halim Medha	Moslem Ali Medha	Aumkholla	No	01729119829
12	Jahanara Begum	Alauddin Shekdar	Aumkholla	No	01726559707
13	Hamida Begum	Mokshed Medha	Aumkholla	No	01714420799
14	Md. Shaokat Ali	Late. Mafiz Uddin	Aumkholla	No	01748091358
15	Mrs Rashida Begum	Habibur	Aumkholla	No	01726258466
16	Mrs. Shoriful Begum	Abdul Mannan	Aumkholla	No	01728464114
17	Mrs. Rashida Begum	Mohashin Meya	Panpotti	No	01718709594
18	Mrs Parul Begum	Md. Billal Hosen	Panpotti	No	01723969632
19	Harunur Rashid	Ibrahim Khalil	Panpotti	No	01726084824
20	Momotaj Begum	Moslem Hollader	Bokulbaria	No	01837829797
21	Shiuli Begum	Halim Uddin	Bokulbaria	No	01749522129
22	Md.Josim Holloder	Abul Keshem Holloder	Rotondetalto li	No	01728367654
23	Mrs.Lucky Begum	Md Jamal Shekder	Gogalia Union 4,5,6 wards	No	01723456789
24	Md.Ushup Munshi	Abdul Jollil	Rotondetalto li,wards 05	No	01712654789

SIN	Name	Father/ Husband	Union	Training	Mobile
25	Md.Negam uddin	Abdul Salam	Gogalia Union 4,	No	01712435678
26	Shanur Begum	Nazrul Islam Chennu	Kollaghaci	No	01712654789
27	Abdul Rahim	Abdul Jaman	Kollaghaci	No	01724567890
28	Md.Shumsuddin	Abul hossion Shekder	Kollaghaci	No	0171376589
29	Md.Masudur Rahman	Md.Abdul Barek		No	01712345678
30	Mrs. Ferdojsi Begum	Alamgir Hossion	Chor Kajol	No	01723456780
31	Md.Mizanur Rahman	Shahed Ali	Chor Kajol	No	01723546789
32	Md.Monirul Islam	Ali Shahed Dofader	Chor Kajol	No	01712435679
33	Md.Ashak Fakir	Sheder Ali Fakir	Rotonde,Gol achipa	No	01712345678
34	Abu-Taleb	Abul Motleb	Bollalia,Gol achipa	No	01723456789
35	Morgina Begum	Abdul Gufur Khondoker	Kalikapur,G olachipa	No	01912969491

Annex 4

List of Shelters Management Committee

Mound Shelter

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remark
Choto sebs matir kella	Amirual Islam	01717956847	---
Boro chorseba matir kella	Amirual Islam	01717956847	---
Fulkhali govt school matir kella	Amirual Islam	01717956847	---
Kollalia Abdul Rahman matir kella	Amirual Islam	01717956847	---
Noyavangoni Akon bari matir kella	Amirual Islam	01717956847	---
Gubbuneya Hollabari matir kella	Amirual Islam	01717956847	---
Chor gonga matir kella	Amirual Islam	01717956847	---
Chetiyen pora matir kella	Amirual Islam	01717956847	---

School cum Shelters

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remark
Nis sureu govt school	Shanera Sultana	01736654366	---
North aumkhali govt primary school	Reiaz Bin Meraz	01717876543	---
Aumkholla hat govt primary school	Mustafizur Rahman	01716879065	---
Chella buneya govt primary school	Ummoul khayel	01712345678	---
Badura hat govt primary school	Abul Hossin	01714546780	---
Algi tafal baria govt primary school	Md.Hanif	01721345687	---
East boyria govt primary school	Suvas Chandra	01713457687	---
Aumkolla govt primary school	Md.Jahirul Islam	01712657809	---
Golkhali govt primary school	Md.Abdulla	01721765490	---
Kalirchor govt primary school	Abdul Roshid	01743768900	---
South Golkhali govt primary school	Md.Shajahan	01712345698	---

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remark
North Golkhali govt primary school	Abdul Halim	01723456788	---
Horidevpur govt primary school	Anissurzzam	01732567654	---
Chor boduria govt primary school	Menaj uddin	01732657877	---
East Golkhali govt primary school	Beauty Begum	01732145678	---
North chorkhali govt primary school	Ashrab Hossion	01734876789	---
Rotonde govt primary school	Md.Sultan Ahemad	01712457689	---
Golachipa Model govt primary school	Abul Keshem	01743876543	---
Murad nogor govt primary school	Hashinara Begum	01723567890	---
South chorkhali govt primary school	Apurna rani sha	01732467890	---
Bouyalia govt primary school	Md.Mohinuddin	01725678900	---
kalikapur govt primary school	Asma Begum	01743657890	---
Golachipa Girls govt primary school	Ghori Rani	01732546789	---
Tulaloli Panpotti govt primary school	Al-Amin	01723768900	---
Atkhali govt primary school	Esrat Jahan	01734567890	---
Hoghlabuneya govt primary school	Angolli Rani Roy	01734657890	---
Pathabuneya govt primary school	Nasima Begum	01723546789	---
Pankhali govt primary school	Md.huran or Roshid	01745678956	---
Kothkhali govt primary school	Al-Mamun	01756890065	---
Cheknekhande govt primary school	Sheka Rani Debi	01772350708	---
Settabari govt primary school	Abul Monsur	01734412913	---

Public / Private Institutions

Name of Shelter	le Person Responsib	Mobile	Remark
Upazill Porisad Vobon	Md.Mahabub Alam	01712786830	---
Upazilla Fisheries Office	Md. Moslem Uddin Khan	01718830077	---
Upazilla Education Office	Humayan Kabir	017140351130	---
Golachipa UP	Md Habibur Rahaman Hadi	01818171799	---
Panpotti UP	Md mojammal hossion khan	01715029315	---
Rotonde UP	M.Sherajul Islam	01727010038	---
Golkhali UP	Md.Golam Goush Taluckder	01720529198	---
Aumkholla UP	Anwar Hossion	01712270472	---
Kollagashi UP	Dullal Chowdury	01731408410	---
Chor Kajol UP	Md Shadul Rahman Rubel	01716282595	---
Chor BiswasUP	Raja Meya	01716282595	

Elevated road or embankment

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remark
From North Aumkholl Rostum Bari to Mestri Bari .	Anwar Hossion	017118580048	---
From VanraBapari bari to Jobed Shekder Bari	Anwar Hossion	017118580048	---
From Aumkholla Mokbul Bari to pave road	Anwar Hossion	017118580048	---
From Tafalbaria Mojumder Bari to Abul taluckder bari	Anwar Hossion	017118580048	---
Embankment			
From Golachipa Phorosava upto Bollalia Abasion	Md. Habibur rahman hadi	01818171799	---
From Bodnatoli upto panpotti	Md mojammal Hossion Khan	01715029315	---
Dakuya Union ,20km	Bisshojit Roy		---
From north Horipur upto Goghalia jail bari	M,A Kuddis Meya	01710287207	---
From Mosurikhali swice upto Aumkholla south	Anwar Hossion	01718590048	---

From badura bazaar upto shellabuneya	Anwar Hossion	01718590048	---
From borria upto boubazar	Anwar Hossion	01718590048	---

Health Management Committee

Health Center	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remark
Goghalia Union Health complex	Shomir Chandra Das	01734041221	---
	Salma Begum	01736799578	---
	Md.Shoriful Islam	01714523402	---
Panpotti Union Health complex	Asaadulnessa Asma	01721961255	---
	Md.Bozrul Rahman	01721961289	---
	Salma Begum	01721961278	---
Bokulbaria Union Health complex	Md.Habibur Rahman	01721961098	---
	Md.Dallayer Hossion	01721961287	---
	Md.Habibur Rahman	01729961255	---
Upazilla Health complex, Golachipa	Md.Jakir Hossion	01721881255	---
	Sumsur Naher	01721966755	---
	Nasrin Naher	01721961232	---
	Md Hellal Uddin	01721961273	---
	Abul Basher	01721961200	---
Dakuya Union Health complex	Moni Rani Das	01721961211	---
	Hasina Parvin	01721961255	---
Chaknekande Union Health complex	Mita Rani Malakar	01721961299	---
	Abdul High Talukder	01721969955	---
	Nasrin Sultana	01721961233	---
Golkhali Union Health complex	Taslima Begum	01712961255	---
	Md.Furkan Meya	01721961291	---
	Md.Monur Islam	01721961236	---
Chor Biswas Union Health complex	Md.Al-Amin	01721961276	---
	Asma Begum	01710287206	---
	Sanoyer Hossion	01710287204	---
Chor Kajol Union Health complex	Md.Badol Hossion	01710287202	---
	Rabeya Begum	01710287200	---
Kollaghaci Union Health complex	Reka Begum	01710287201	---
	Jesmin Akter	01710237200	---
Rotonde Union Health complex	Jesmin Akter	01710287204	---
	Rommonu Rani Das	01710287298	---
Aumkholla Union	Salma Khanom	01721403623	---

Health Center	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remark
Health complex	Kulsum Begum	01710987206	
	Johirul Islam	01712343575	

Fire Safety Committee

Name of Fire Station	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remark
No Fire Station.	No Fire Station.	No Fire Station.	No Fire Station.

Engine Boats

Union	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remark
Dukeya	Mojjomal Haque	01732807548	---
Horidev pur/06	Md Habib peda	01782428018	---
Horidev pur /01	Md.Kader Khandaker	01716879087	---
Horidev pur /01	Babul Fakir	01716879078	---
Bodorpur/02	Meraz Molla	01716879123	---
Horidev pur /01	Md.Alamgir Fakir	01716879554	---
Horidev pur /01	Islam Fakir	01716879212	---
Golkhali/05	Md. Raja Holloder	01716879666	---
Golkhali/05	Yakub Holloder	01715579087	---
Golkhali/05	Ziarul Mattaber	01745879087	---
Golkhali/05	Cholaman Holloder	01716879011	---
East Golkhali	Monir Khan	01716879000	---
Horidev pur/05	Mannan Peda	01716879022	---
East Golkhali	Kabir kha	01716879018	---
East Golkhali	Dullal Mashi	01716879083	---
Golkhali/01	Md.Forkon	01716879050	---
Golkhali/02	Khobir Shekder	01716549087	---
Golkhali/02	Khalil peda	01716875486	---

Local Dealers

Union	Name of Local merchant	Mobile	Remark
Panpotti-02	Dallor gazi	01725681651	---
Panpotti-02	Babul Nath	01735458855	---
Bdidge bazaar	Babul Gagi	01730 977776	---
Goghalia Bazar	Jakir Hossion Gagi	01716 089616	---
Chor condraial	Md. Rafique	01716 215978	---
Ulaneya bazaar	Mojiber Rahman	01726 642894	---
Central Bazaar	Selim Monshi	01725830550	---

Source: Upazilla and Union Porisad, Golachipa, 2014

Annex- 05

Golachipa Upazilla at a glance

Area	925.08	Charch	Not Avaiable
Union	12	Eid-Gah	194
Mauzhas	81	Bank	18
Village	236	Post office	25
Family	57427	Club	22
Total Population	259515	Hat -Bazar	94
Male	127249	Cementry	37
Female	131266	Scared	01
Educational Institution	276	Paultry Farm	25
Govt.Primary School	88	Cottege Industry	Not Avaiable
(Reg).Promary School	86		
Secondary School	46	Deep tubewell	3605
College	10	Sallow tubewell	Not Avaiable
Madrassa(Dakhil,Fazil,Ebtadayi)	48	Hand Pump	Not Avaiable
Brac School	30	River	08
Kindergarten School	3	Cannel	23
Litteracy rate	34.39%	Bil	5
Community Clinic	10	Haoer	25
Embankment	06	Pond	30000
Sluice Gate	35	Wetland	25
Bridge (cast, steel,)	369	Kacha Road	1548.2km
Culvert	135	Pucca Road	165.06km
Mosque	1001	Mobile Taower	5
Tample	50	Play Ground	52

Annex- 06

Some important Program Secudule in Bangladesh beter Khulna

Radio Station	Name of Program	Time	Day
Dhaka-ka	Krisi Somachar	Morning 6;55-7.00	Daily
	Sukher Thekana	Morning7.25-7.30	Daily
	Sasthoi Sukher mul	Morning11.30-12.00	Everyday except friday
	Sonali Fosol	Evening 6:05-6.35	Daily
	Abhawa Barta	6.50-7.00 Evening	Daily
Chittagong	Krisi kotha	Morning6.55-7.00	Daily
	Krisi Khamar	Evening6.10-6.50	Everyday except Monday
	Sukhi SongSar	Night8.10-8.30	Everyday except friday
Rajshahi	Khet khamar Somachar	Morning6.55-7.00	Daily
	Sobuj Bangla	Evening6.05-6.50	Daily
Khulna	Sastho Tottho	Morning6.55-7.00	Daily
	krisi Somachar	Afternoon4.20-4.30	Daily
	Chasabad	Evening6.10-6.50	Daily
Rangpur	Sukher thikana	Morning7.25-7.30	Daily
	Khet khamare	Evening6.05-6.30	Daily
Shylet	Ajker Chasabad	Morning6.55-7.00	Daily
	Sukher Thikana	Morning7.25-7.30	Daily
	Samol Shylet	Evening6.05-6.50	Everyday except friday
Thakurgao	Krisan matir desh	Evening6.05-6.25	Saturday,Monday,Wednesday
Cox' Bazar	Ajker Krisi	3.07-3.10Afternoon	Daily
	Sonali Prantor	3.40-3.45Afternoon	Tuesday,Thrusday
Barisal	Krisi Kotha	Afternoon3.15-3.30	Everyday except Saturday and Wednesday
	Choto Poribar	Afternoon3.35-3.50	Everyday except Monday,Wednesday and Friday
Rangamati	Jiboner Jonno	Noon 1.50-1.55	Daily
	Khamar Bari	Afternoon3.05-3.15	Daily

On the other hand the weather forecast report of 6.50 is broadcast all over transmission center at the same time.

Some Important program that only broadcast on community Radio

Beter keddro	Name of Program	Time	Day
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Interactive Voice Response (IVR)

Interactive Voice Response (IVR) refers to disaster early warning system that spreads disaster early warnings to common people via mobile phone. One can get weather news and early warning for flood and river ports dialing 10941.

Annex – 7

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

Introduction:

The disaster management plan has been shared with the Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC) through a validation workshop in 17 July 2014, 11.30 am at the Upazila Conference Room at Galacipa. In this workshop the Chairperson named Md. Samsuzzaman Linkon (Upazila Chairman), Co-Chairperson named Md Mahabubul Alam (UNO), Secretary named Amirul Islam (PIO) as well as other members were present in this sharing workshop. The workshop also chaired by the Upazila Chairman, Galcipa.

Major Activities:

- Discussion about the prepared final draft report of disaster management plan
- Hazard & vulnerability as well as risk map
- Findings sharing, reviewed and feedback taken to incorporate the report

Recommendations/List of Feedback:

- Include the drought hazard within the upazilla hazard list as new one.
- Pond numbers in the upazila will 30000 in place of 20000.
- Total number of population will 2, 59,515 instead of 2, 23,505
- At a glance section, total number of embankment will 06 where mentioned 10
- In the upazila has 73 numbers of tube wells including raised platform and not swamped during flood or tidal surge to replace number with 45.
- The tube wells numbers will 363 instead of 300 according the information of Upazila Public Health Office.
- In the causes section the roads were destroyed faster due to tidal surge.
- Suggested to include in the report as acute vulnerable unions of the upazila were Panparti, Kalagachia, Char Kajal, Char Biswas, Galcipa, Gazalia, Ratandi and Taltali.
- In the union volunteer it could be included the name of UP members
- Recommended to include the Pourashava information in the report.
- Total irrigated land covered area will 33500 ha instead of 30000 ha in the upazila.

Open Discussion & Closing Remarks:

In the open discussion session Upazila Chairman Md. Sumsuzzaman has given thanks to the participants and the presented report as disaster management plan. He has also mentioned its importance to prepare plan for disaster management and told that all the information has nicely articulated & clearly presented and overall report were excellent. Also mentioned

about reviewed as incorporate feedbacks from this workshop and include the data of the Pourashava. Md Mahabubul Alam UNO Galachipa discussed about the presented report with its risk mapping areas and given his thanks for such reporting activities. He has been suggested that tidal bore is the prime hazard in the upazila and simultaneously we can include drought as a new hazards for the upazila. He also suggested incorporating Panparti, Kalagachia, Char Kajal, Char Biswas, Galcipa, Gazalia, Ratandi, Taltali unions as extreme vulnerable of the upazila. Upazila Agriculture Office Md. Fazlul Huque mentioned that overall agricultural information were taken and putted rightly but need to change the irrigated land area 33500 ha instead of 30000 ha. According to the Upazila Public Health Office representative has mentioned to change few quantity of tube wells in Amkhola where this figure would 363 in its place of 300 number of tube wells. Also in this upazila has 73 numbers of tube wells in replace of 45 and these tube wells were not inundated during tidal effect/flood due to their raised platform. The Upazila Engineer Md. Atikur Rahaman Talukder said that the given numbers of bridge, culverts, roads were rightly mentioned. However if we can able to raised all the roads then it would be safe during flood and tidal surge of the upazila. Upazila Project Implementation Officer has told that Shushilan representatives were communicated with us in different times and collected data. We would be great full to give the final version of the report to the Upazila. Finally, the Chairperson Md. Samsuzzaman Linkon thanks for the all members of the meetings as well as Shushilan and conclude the workshop session.

Annex -8**Educational Institutions in Golachipa Upazilla**

SL.No	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teacher s	Location	Use as a Shelter or not
1	Nis surye govt primary School	120	5	Gulkhali	Yes
2	Badura hat govt primary School	145	4	Aumkhola	Yes
3	Chellabuneya govt primary School	150	5	Aumkhola	Yes
4	North aumkhalla govt primary School	140	7	Aumkhola	Yes
5	Aumkhulla govt primary School	145	5	Aumkhola	Yes
6	East bureya govt primary School	200	6	Gulkhali	Yes
7	South bureya govt primary School	361	12	Gulkhali	Yes
8	Gulkhali govt primary School	328	10	Gulkhali	Yes
9	Kalichor govt primary School	430	11	Gulkhali	Yes
10	South Gulkhali govt primary School	157	5	Gulkhali	Yes
11	Golachipa girl govt primary school	250	5	Golachipa	Yes
12	Kakikapur girl govt primary school	212	13	Golachipa	Yes
13	Panpotti Primary School	235	5	Panpotti	Yes
14	Panpotti girls primary School	684	13	Panpotti	Yes
15	At khali govt primary school	435	10	Atkhali	Yes
16	Dukuya board govt primary school	396	12	Dakuya	Yes
17	Hoghlabuneya govt primary school	417	10	Dakuya	Yes
18	Kotkhali govt primary school	303	12	Chaknikande	Yes
19	Pankhali govt primary	668	13	Chaknikande	Yes

SL.No	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teachers	Location	Use as a Shelter or not
	school				
20	Sutabari govt primary school	179	10	Chaknakhandi	Yes
21	Sutabari circle govt primary school	431	10	Chaknakhandi	Yes
22	Aumkhali govt primary school	300	10	Aumkhali	Yes
23	South chor biswas govt primary school	271	11	Chor biswas	Yes
24	Pathabuneya govt primary school	155	5	Bokulbaria	Yes
25	South Bushbaria govt primary school	158	12	Kolaghacia	Yes
26	Chor kajol High School	276	14	Chor kajol	Yes
27	Moddra chor High School	229	11	Chor biswas	Yes
28	South chor High School	292	10	Chor biswas	Yes
29	Chor koperbera High School	268	11	Chor biswas	Yes
30	Choto chor Kajol high school	188	20	Chor kajol	Yes
31	Panpotti kakhiga high school	390	12	Panpotti	Yes
32	Panpotti High School	340	11	Panpotti	Yes
33	Rotonde polli govt primary school	209	5	rotondetaltoli	Yes
34	WestPokkeya govt primary school	222	5	golachipa	Yes
35	Tulatoli panpotti govt primary school	265	4	panpotti	Yes
36	Panpotti board govt primary school	250	6	Panpotti	Yes
37	North-west panpotti govt primary school	230	7	panpotti	Yes
38	East panpotti govt primary school	235	5	panpotti	Yes
39	Nuria panpotti govt primary school	254	5	ponpotti	Yes
40	Panpotti kazikandra govt primary school	225	5	panpotti	Yes

SL.No	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teachers	Location	Use as a Shelter or not
41	Autkhali govt primary school	232	5	dakuya	Yes
42	Dakuya Board govt primary school	230	5	dakuya	Yes
43	Hoghlabuneya govt primary school	220	5	dakuya	Yes
44	Madho dakuya govt primary school	123	4	dakuya	Yes
45	Negamulchakra govt primary school	234	5	dakuya	Yes
46	West per Dakuya govt primary school	232	4	dakuya	Yes
47	Ratononde govt primary school	104	5	Ratononde	Yes
48	Gramddron govt primary school	220	5	panpotti	Yes
49	Pankhali govt primary school	208	5	Cheknekhanda	Yes
50	Kotekhali govt primary school	243	5	Cheknekhanda	Yes
51	Cheknekhanda govt primary school	240	5	Cheknekhanda	Yes
52	Sutabaria govt primary school	230	5	Cheknekhanda	Yes
53	Sutabaria Circle govt primary school	233	5	Cheknekhanda	Yes
54	Kallabazar govt primary school	225	5	Cheknekhanda	Yes
55	Kollagaschi govt primary school	250	6	Kollagaschi	Yes
56	Modro chor kajol govt primary school	287	7	Chor kajol	Yes
57	Choto chor kajol govt primary school	295	5	Chor kajol	Yes
58	Chor kopelbera govt primary school	368	6	Chor biswas	Yes
59	Modro chor biswas govt primary school	534	7	Chor biswas	Yes
60	Nis surye govt High School	345	6	Gulkhali	Yes

SL.No	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teachers	Location	Use as a Shelter or not
61	Badura hat govt HighSchool	657	7	Aumkhola	Yes
62	Chellabuneya govt High School	456	8	Aumkhola	Yes
63	North aumkhalla govt HighSchool	347	6	Aumkhola	Yes
64	Aumkhulla govt High School	346	7	Aumkhola	Yes
65	East bureya govt HighSchool	340	8	Gulkhali	Yes
66	South bureya govt High School	320	5	Gulkhali	Yes
67	Gulkhali govt High School	270	6	Gulkhali	Yes
68	Kalichor govt High School	300	7	Gulkhali	Yes
69	Golachipa girl govt high school	350	8	Golachipa	Yes
70	Kakikapur girl govt high school	360	9	Golachipa	Yes
71	Panpotti Primary School	500	7	Panpotti	Yes
72	Panpotti girls high School	421	6	Panpotti	Yes
73	At khali govt high school	300	7	Atkhali	Yes
74	Dukuya board govt high school	200	5	Dakuya	Yes
75	Hoghlabuneya govt high school	303	8	Dakuya	Yes
76	Kotkhali govt high school	402	5	Chaknikande	Yes
77	Pankhali govt high school	230	4	Chaknikande	Yes
78	Sutabari govt high school	234	7	Chaknakhandi	Yes
79	Sutabari circle govt high school	345	6	Chaknakhandi	Yes
80	Aumkhali govt high school	432	8	Aumkhali	Yes
81	South chor biswas govt high school	543	8	Chor biswas	Yes
82	Pathabuneya govt high school	234	7	Bokulbaria	Yes

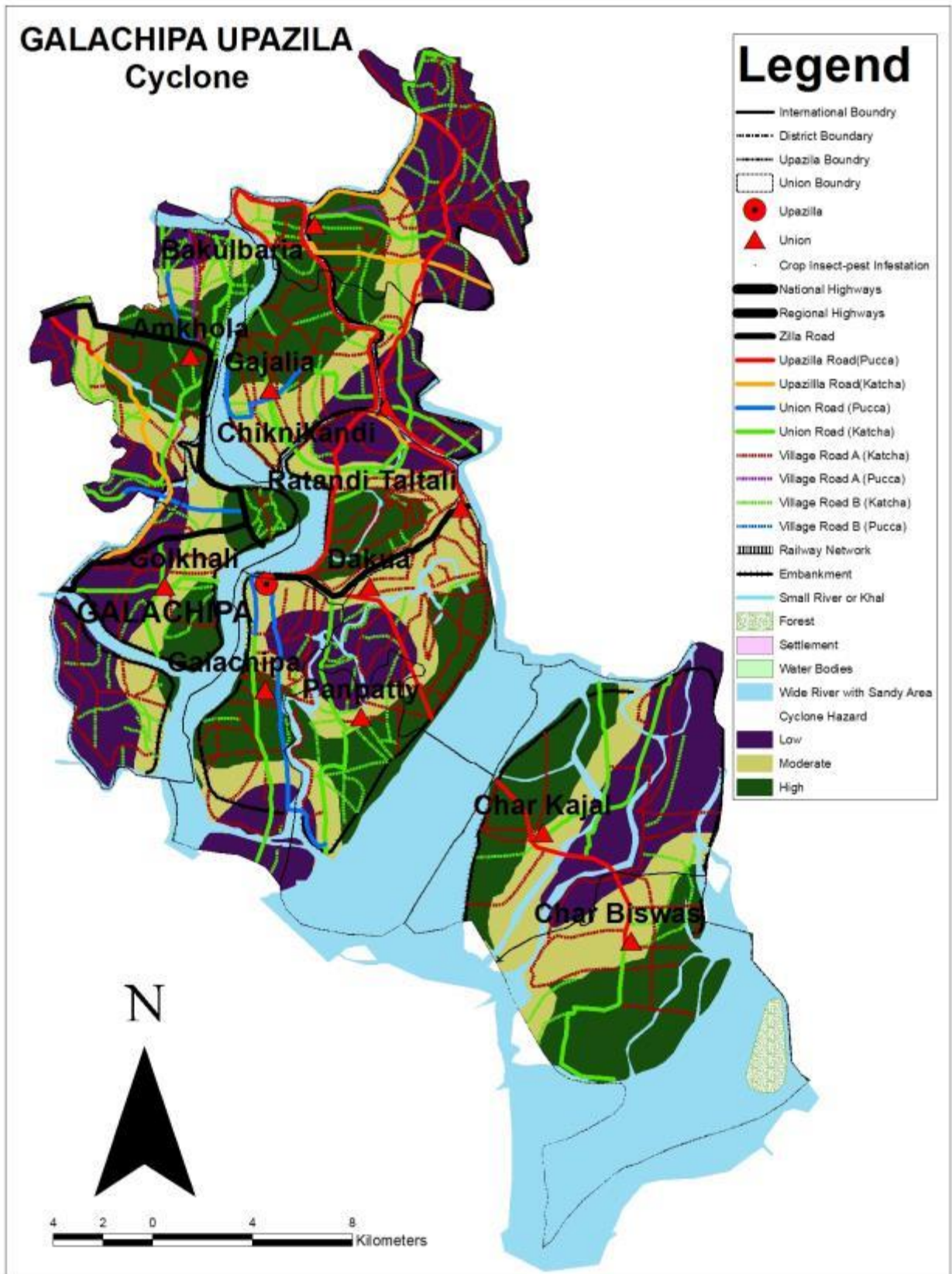
SL.No	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teachers	Location	Use as a Shelter or not
83	South Bushbaria govt high school	435	8	Kolaghacia	Yes
84	Panpotti kakhiga high school	234	7	Panpotti	Yes
85	Panpotti High School	345	7	Panpotti	Yes
86	Rotonde polli govt high school	453	8	rotondetaltoli	Yes
87	WestPokkeya govt high school	342	7	golachipa	Yes
88	Tulatoli panpotti govt high school	321	6	panpotti	Yes
89	Panpotti board govt high school	176	6	Panpotti	Yes
90	North-west panpotti govt high school	231	6	panpotti	Yes
91	East panpotti govt high school	236	7	panpotti	Yes
92	Nuria panpotti govt high school	321	8	ponpotti	Yes
93	Panpotti kazikandra govt high school	234	6	panpotti	Yes
94	Autkhali govt high school	124	7	dakuya	Yes
95	Dakuya Board govt high school	231	8	dakuya	Yes
96	Hoghlabuneya govt high school	234	7	dakuya	Yes
97	Madho dakuya govt high school	321	6	dakuya	Yes
98	Negamulchakkra govt high school	231	8	dakuya	Yes
99	West per Dakuya govt high school	231	5	dakuya	Yes
100	Ratononde govt high school	234	6	Ratononde	Yes
101	Gramddron govt high school	347	7	panpotti	Yes
102	Pankhali govt high school	432	6	Cheknekhanda	Yes
103	Kotekhali govt high school	239	8	Cheknekhanda	Yes
104	Panpotti kakhiga high	342	7	Panpotti	Yes

SL.No	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teachers	Location	Use as a Shelter or not
	school				
105	Cheknekhanda govt high school	190	9	Cheknekhanda	Yes
106	Sutabaria govt high school	198	6	Cheknekhanda	Yes
107	Sutabaria Circle govt high school	199	7	Cheknekhanda	Yes
108	Kallabazar govt high school	197	7	Cheknekhanda	Yes
109	Kollagaschi govt high school	272	7	Kollagaschi	Yes
110	Modro chor kajol govt high school	254	6	Chor kajol	Yes
112	Choto chor kajol govt high school	292	8	Chor kajol	Yes
113	Chor kopelbera govt high school	200	8	Chor biswas	Yes
114	Aumkholla college	179	5	Aumkholla	Yes
115	Ulania hat secondary school and college	1456	12	Rotonde taltoli	Yes
116	Kollgaschi S.M. Secunder Ali Chowdury Degree college	340	8	Kollgaschi	Yes
117	Lalmapoly Tecnique Institute	80	4	Bokulbari	Yes
118	Hagi Keramot Ali College	259	7	Chor biswas	Yes
119	Cheknekhanda College	450	8	Cheknekhanda	Yes
120	Goghalia Non Govt College	300	6	Goghlia	Yes
121	Echadhi dakil Madrasha	345	8	Rotonde taltoli	Yes
122	Kotekhali Fajil Madrasha	345	7	Cheknekhanda	Yes
123	Golachipa N.Z. Senior Madrasha	376	7	Golachipa	Yes
124	Golkhali Islameya dakil madrasha	328	8	Golkhali	Yes
125	Chaltabuneya Neschera Dakil Madrasha	334	8	Golkhali	Yes
126	Chor Kajol dakil madrasha	321	8	Chor Kajol	Yes
127	South Chor Biswas Dakil Madrasha	343	7	Chor Biswas	Yes
128	Manikchad dakil	346	8	Golachipa	Yes

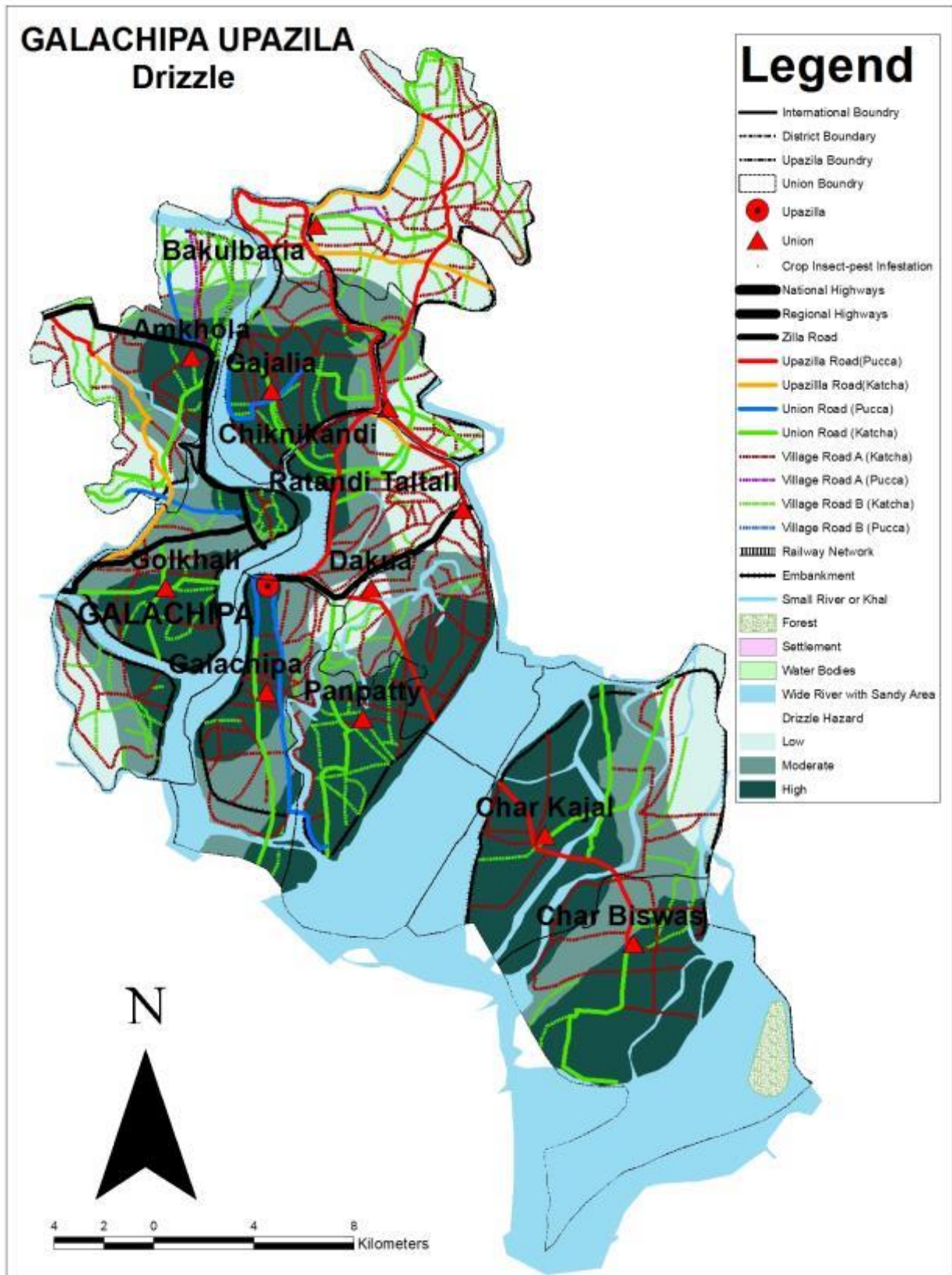
SL.No	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teacher s	Location	Use as a Shelter or not
	madrasha				
129	Lamna Senior madrasha	346	8	Rangabali	Yes
130	Rupgong Hamidia Dakil Madrasha	321	8	Aumkholla	Yes

Source: Upazilla and Union Porisad, Golachipa, 2014

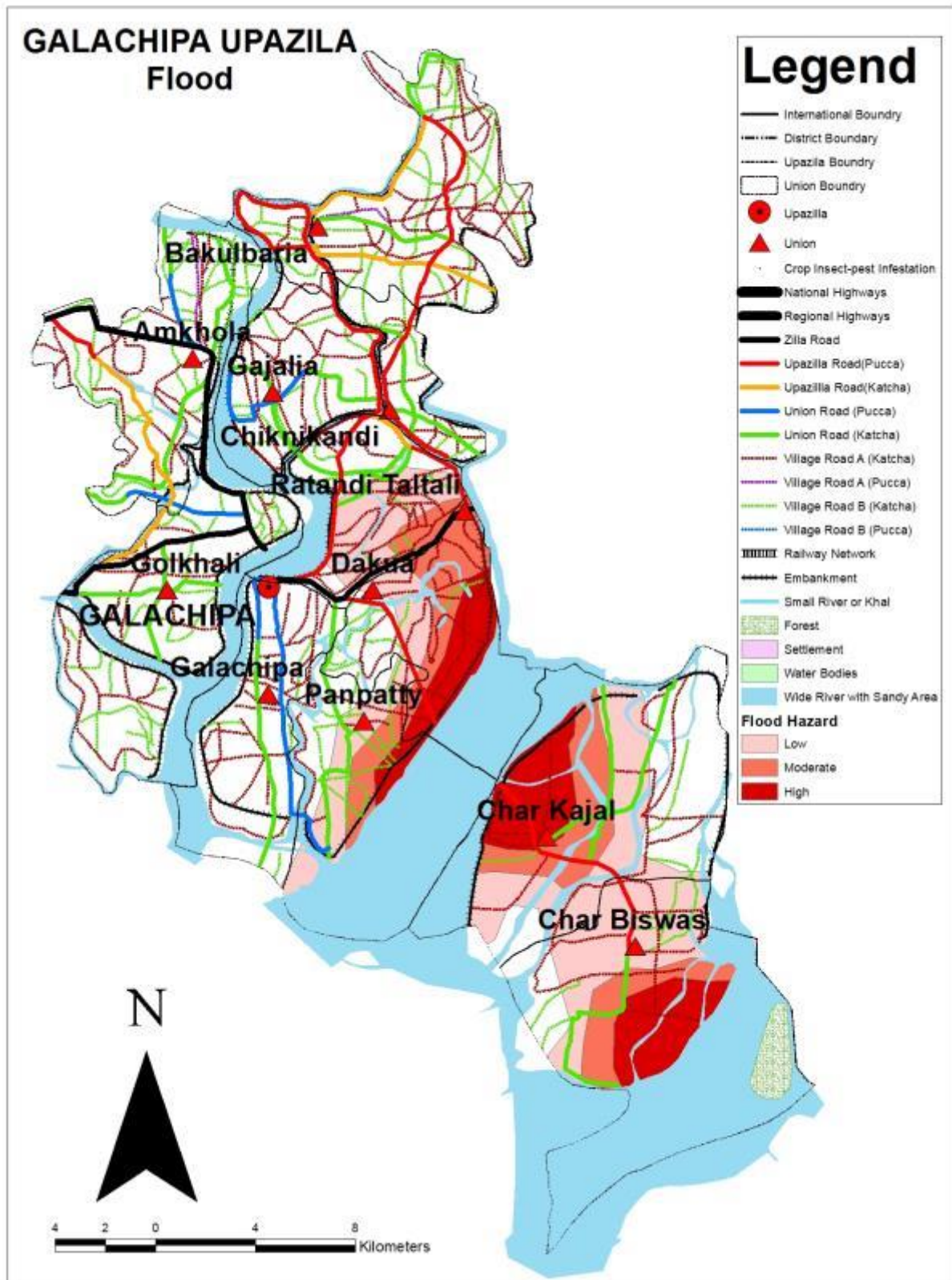
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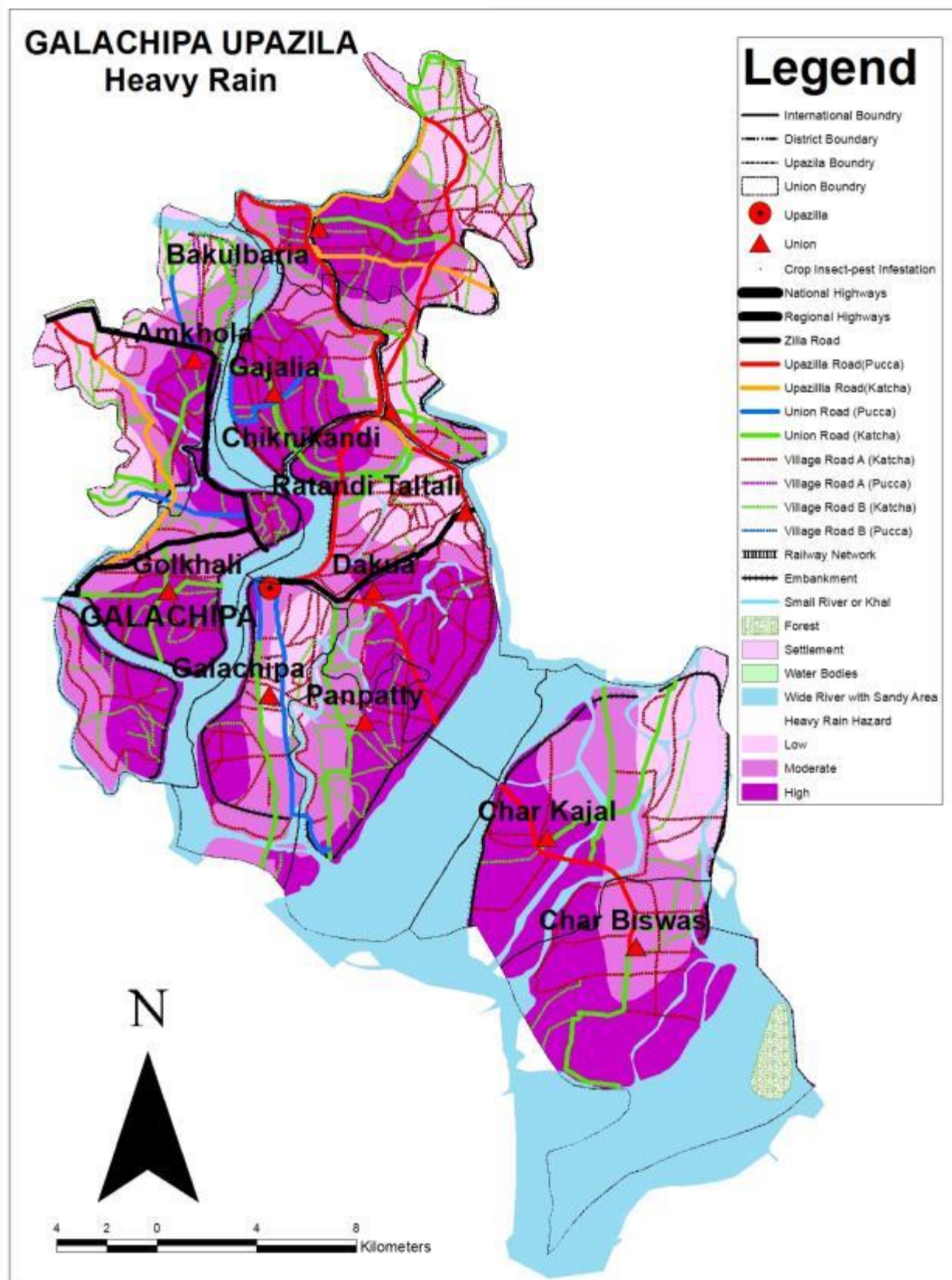
Annex 10



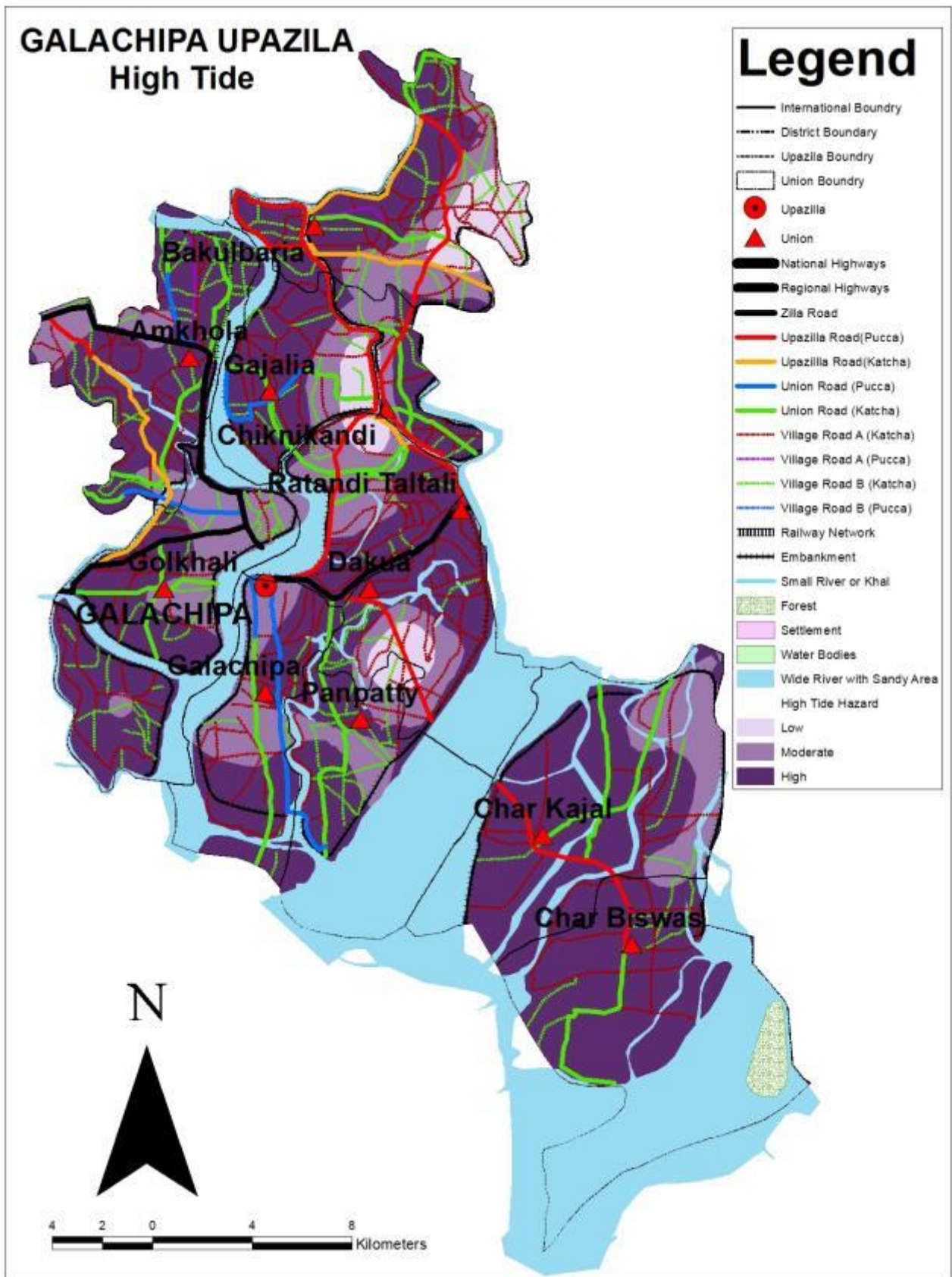
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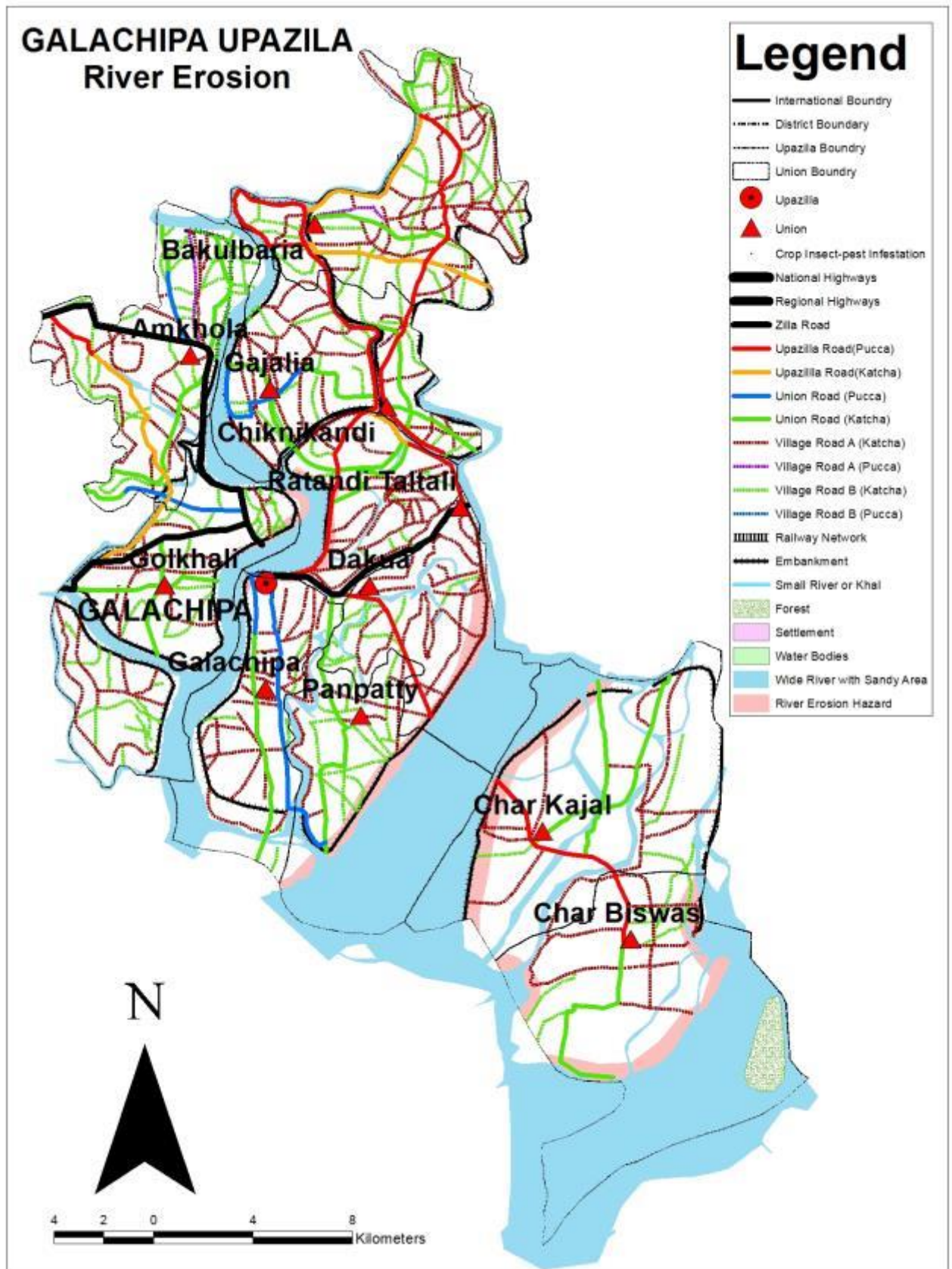
Annex 12



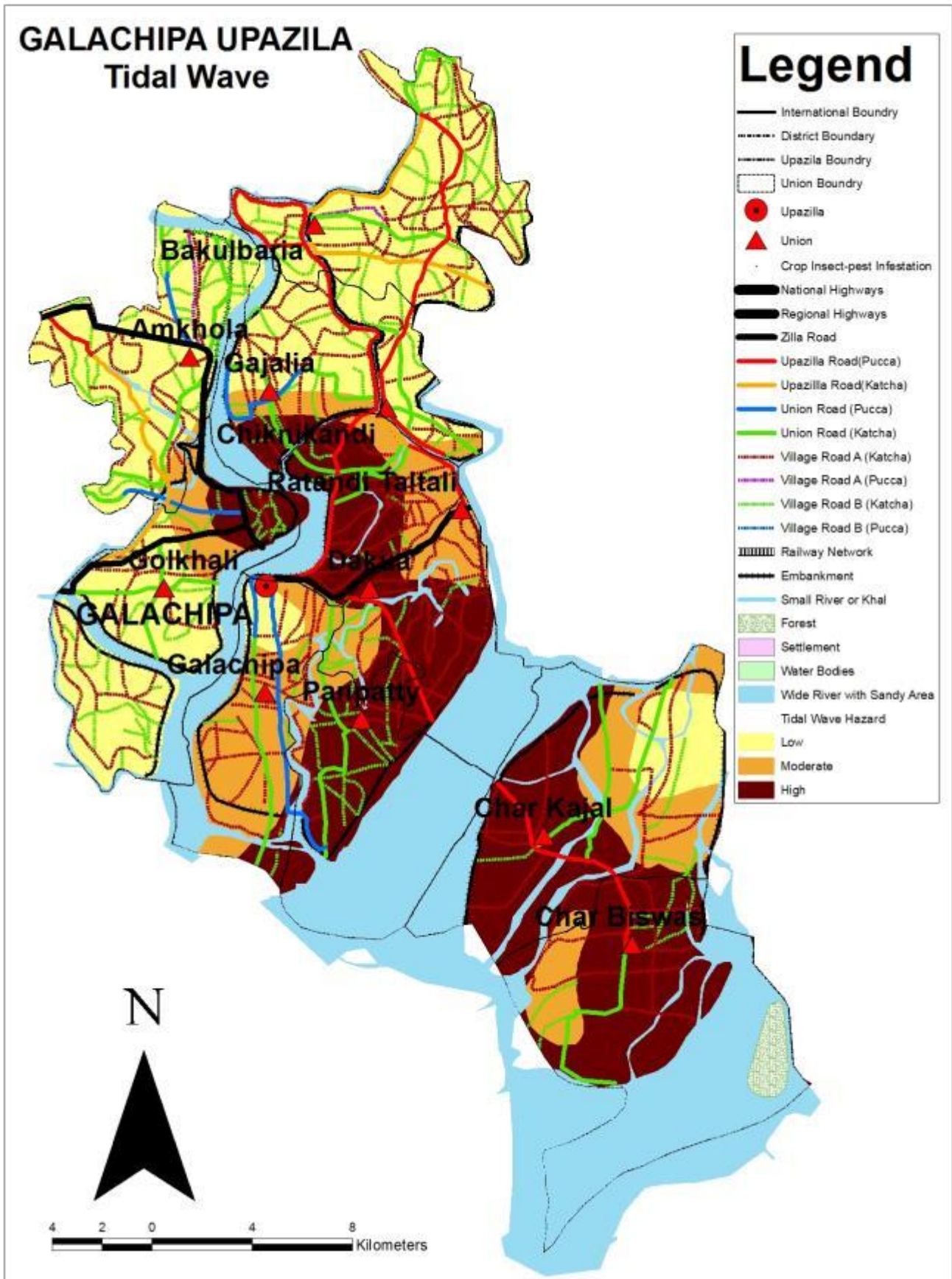
Annex 13



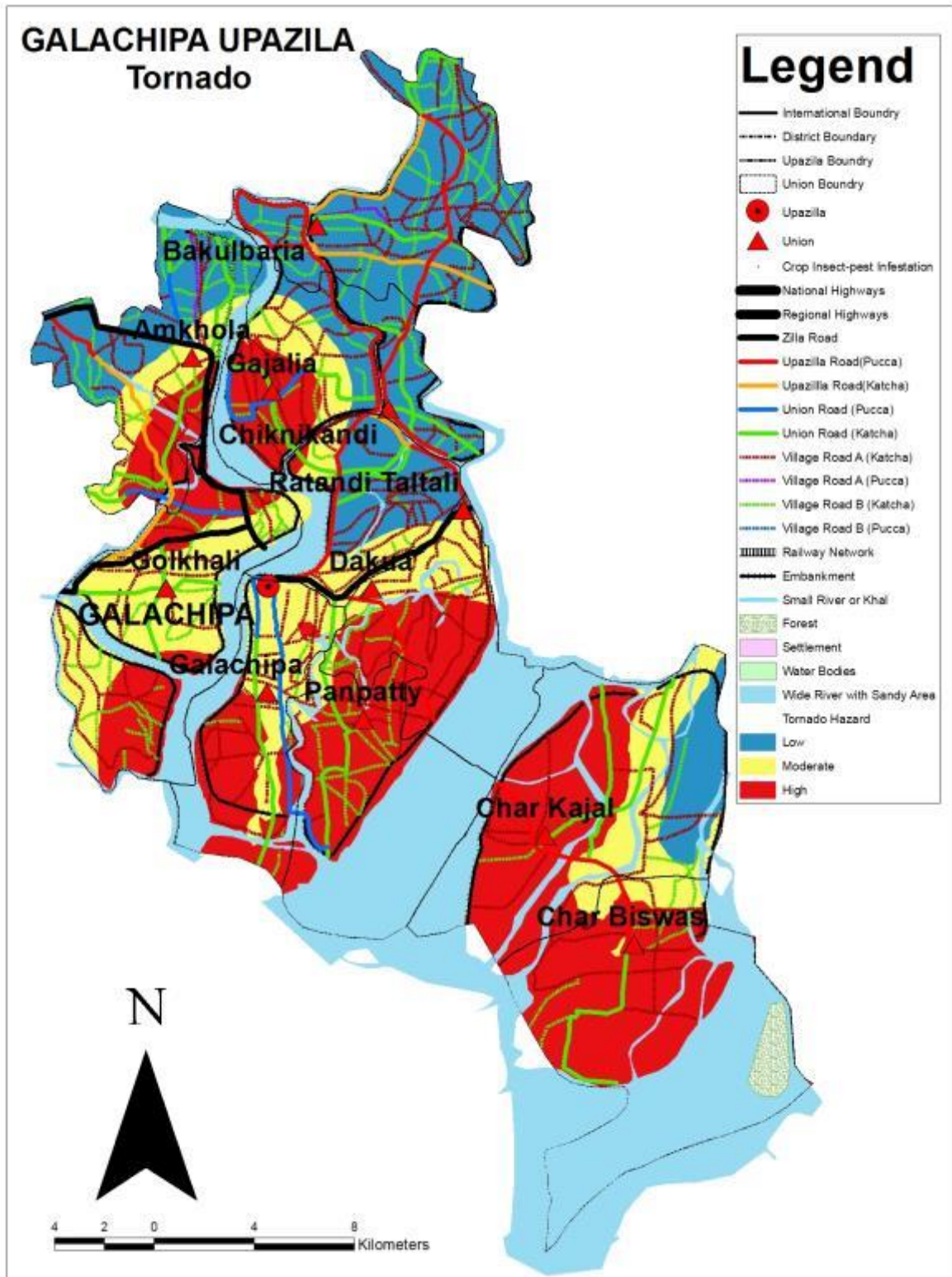
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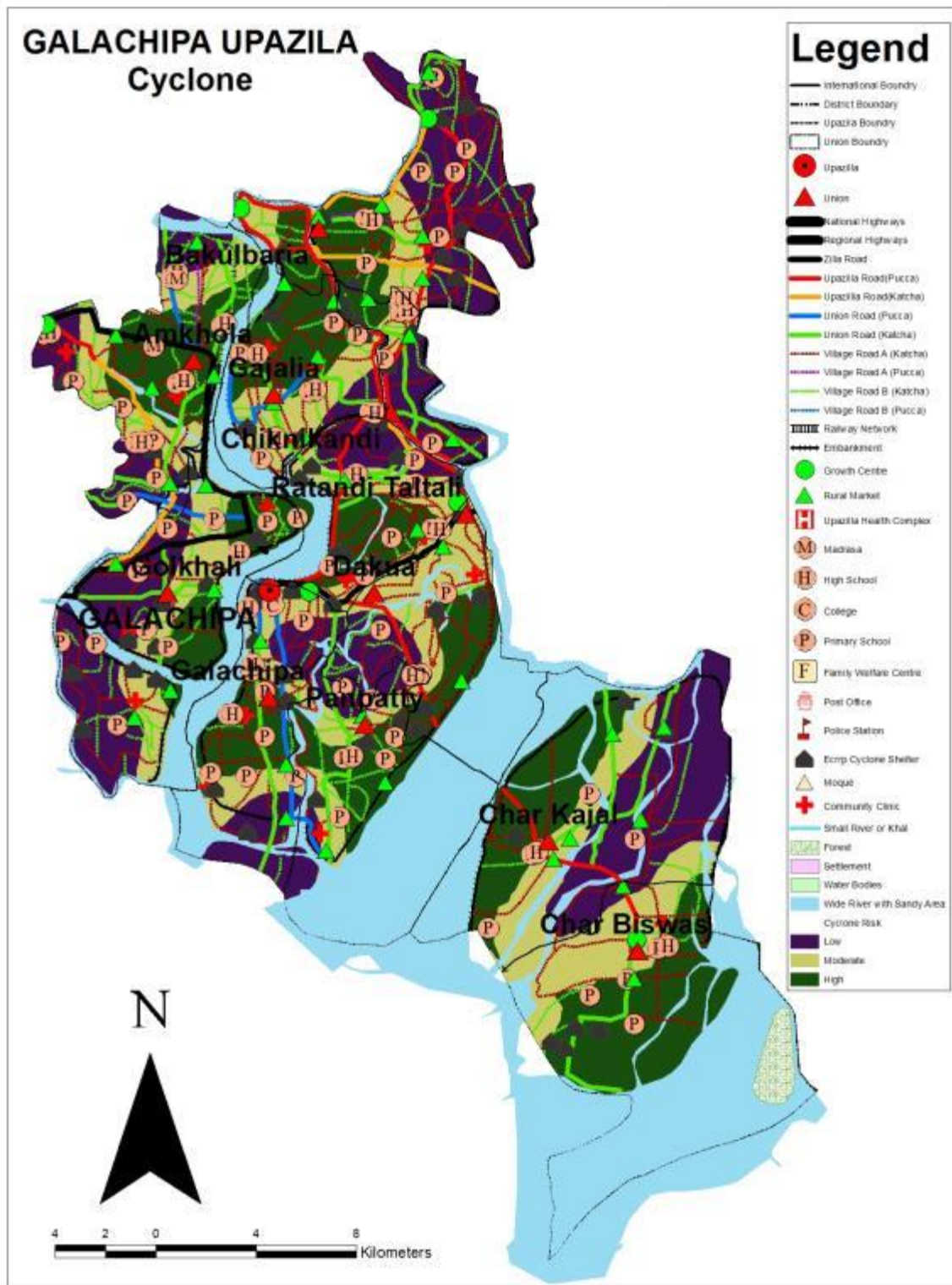
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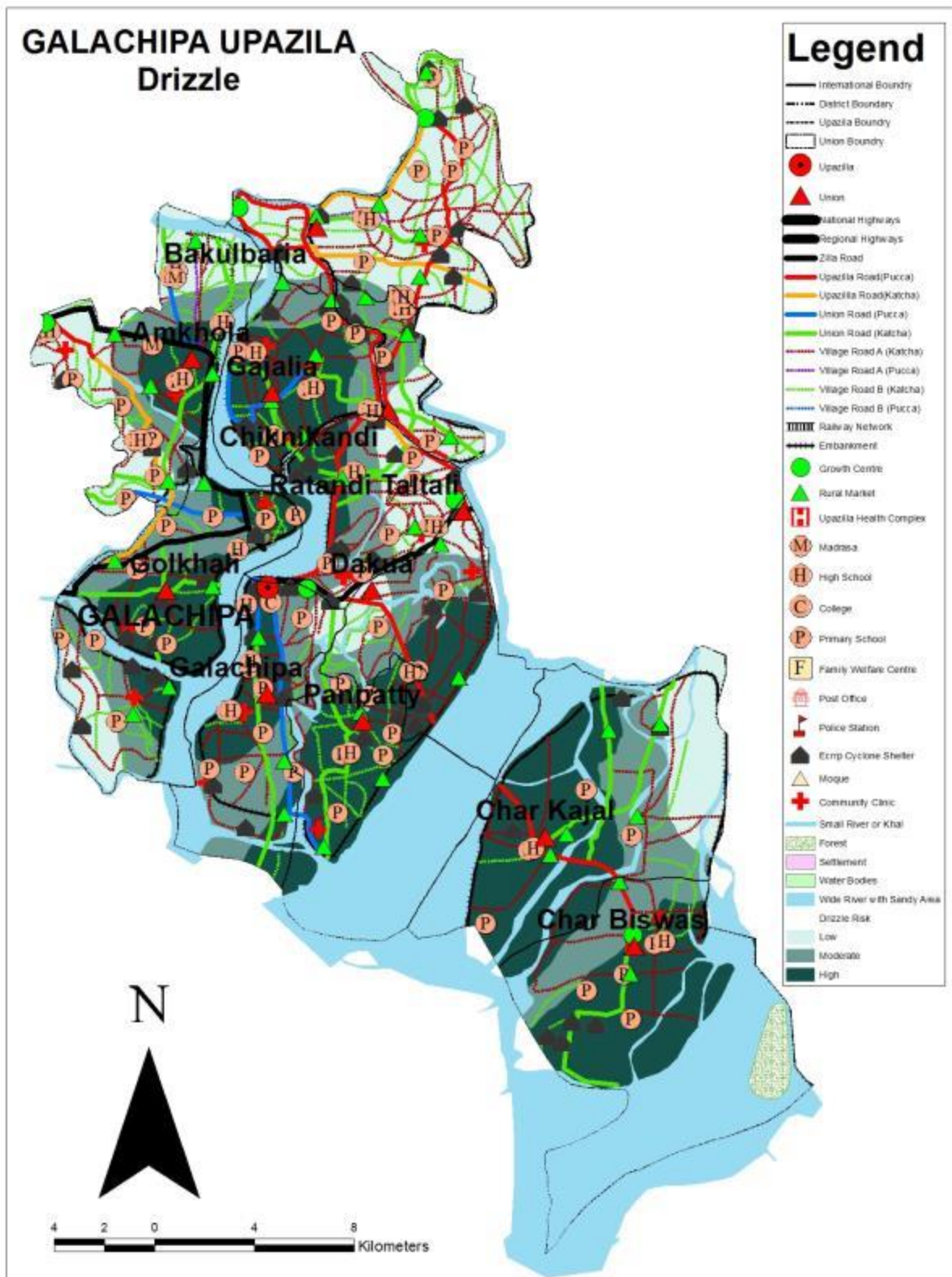
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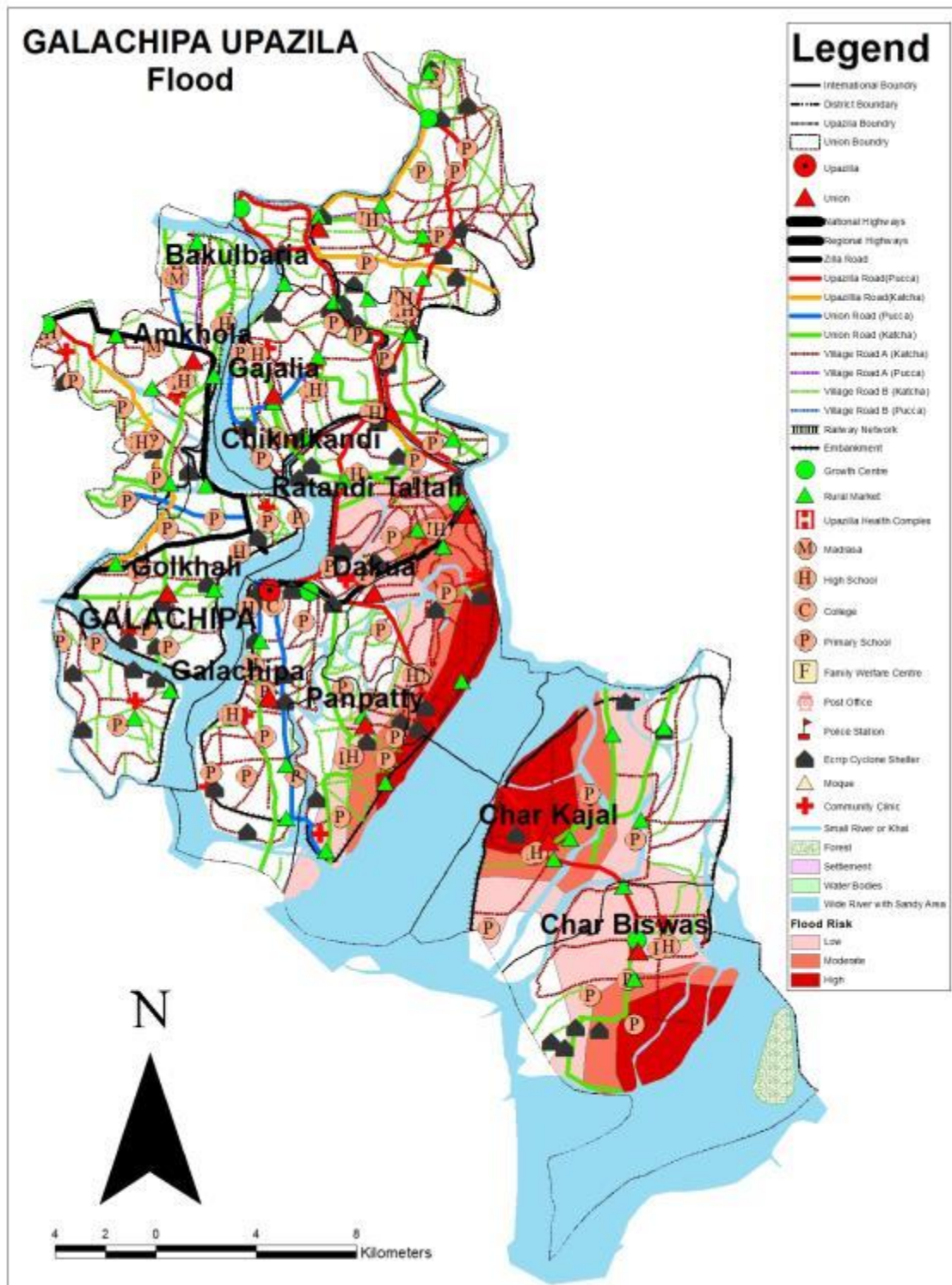
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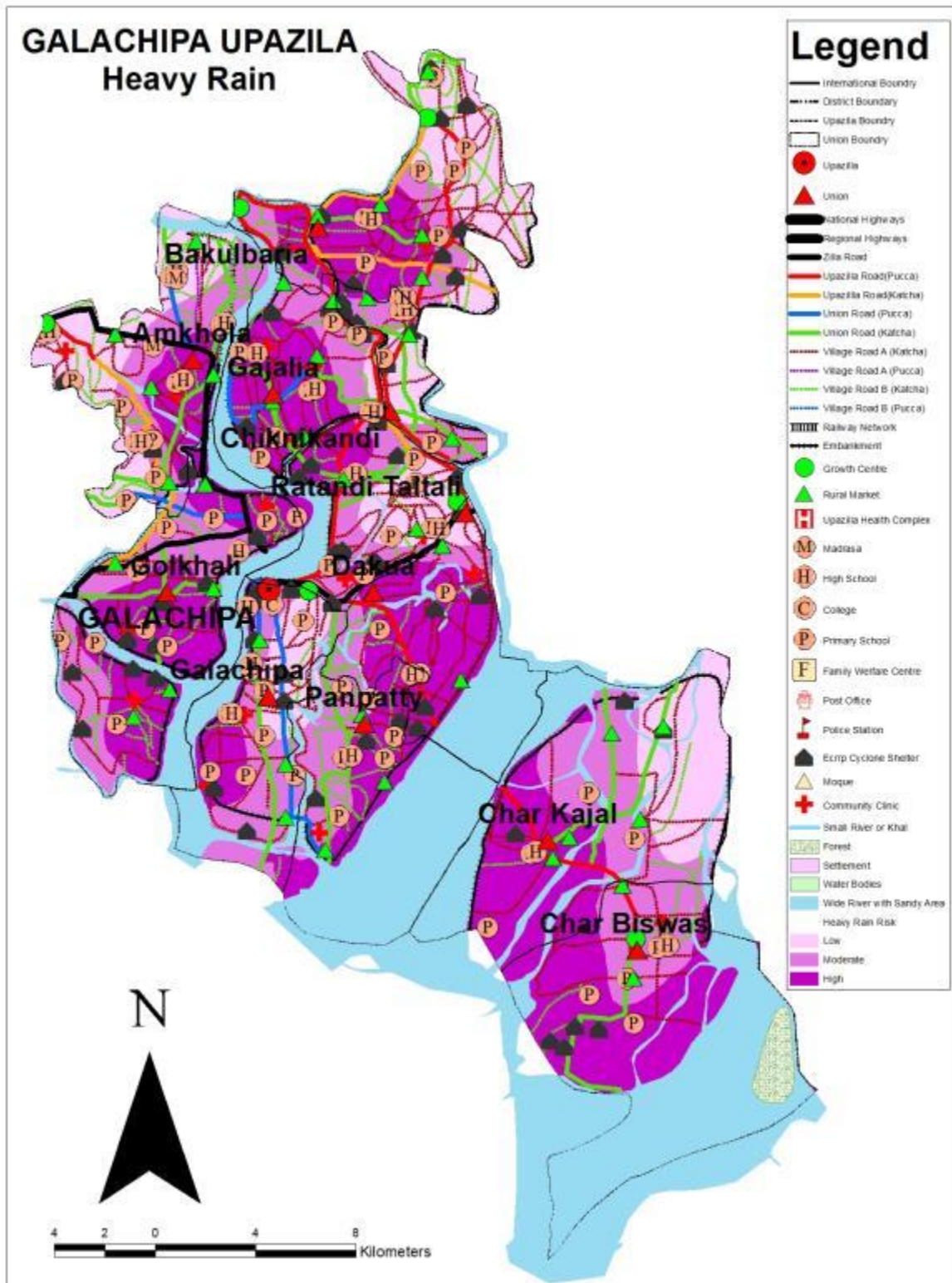
Annex 18



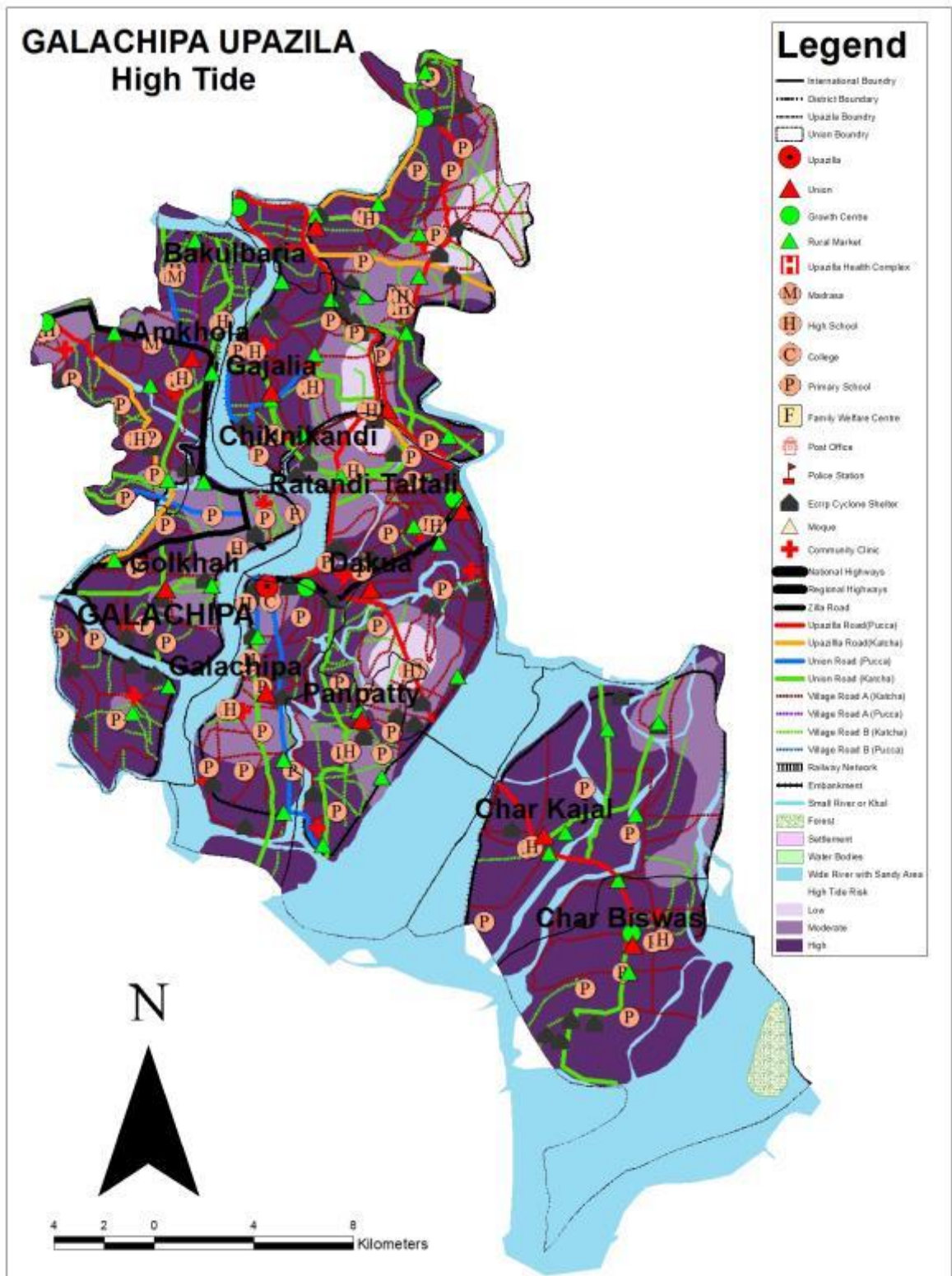
Annex 19



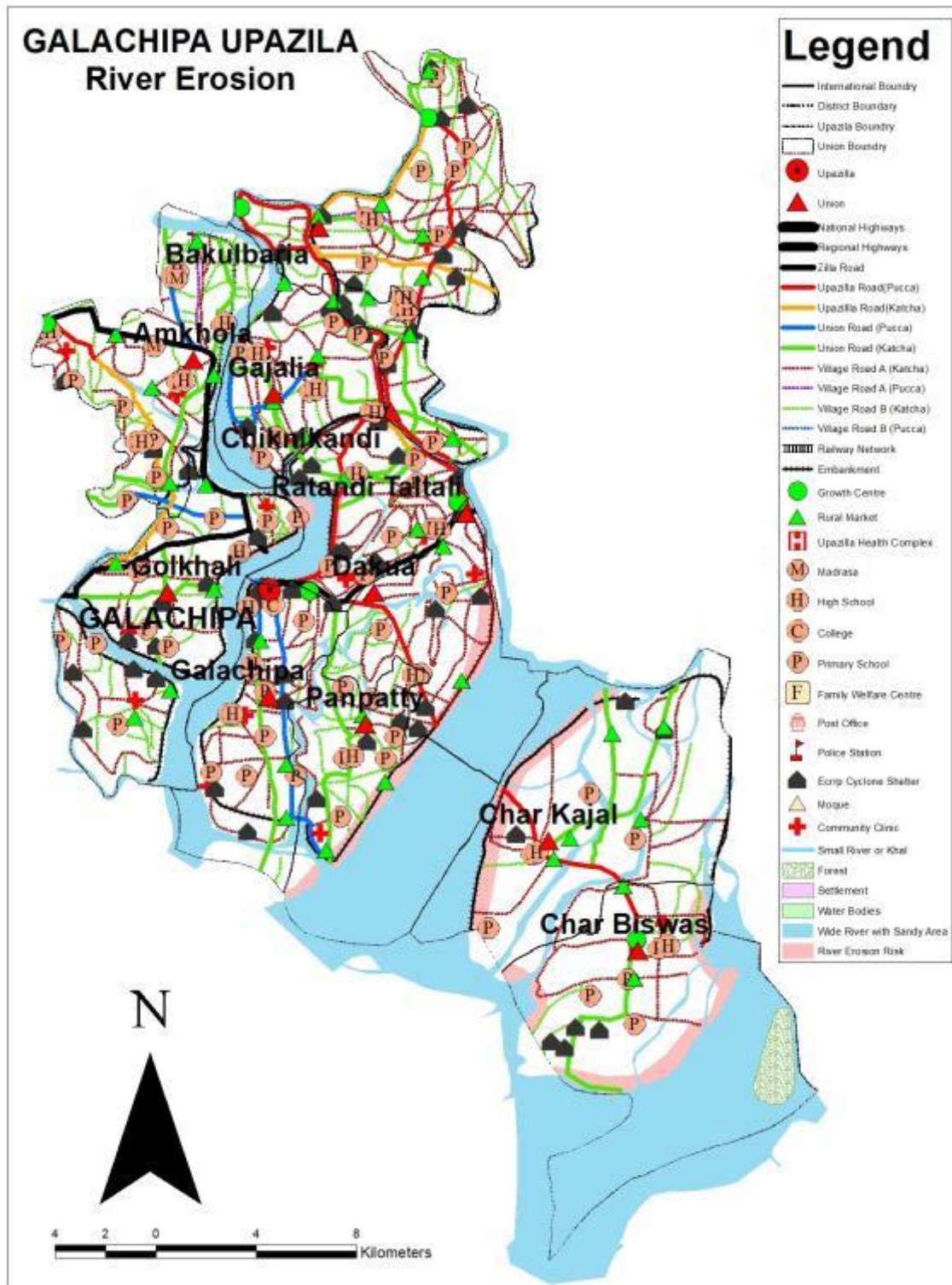
Annex 20



Annex 21



Annex 22



Annex 23

