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# District Disaster Management Plan

District: Rajshahi

Plan Developed by

District Disaster Management Committee, Rajshahi

Coordinated by



July 2014

Supported by

Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP-II)  
Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief



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## মুখবন্ধ

বাংলাদেশ একটি দুর্ভোগ প্রবণ দেশ। জৈবগোপিক অবস্থান, জলবায়ু ও আবহাওয়ার ভারসাম্যের কারণে স্থানভেদে এদেশে প্রতি বছর বন্যা (নদীবহিত/ভূমিপাত জনিত), টর্নেডো (ঘূর্ণিঝড়), খরা/জলকৃষ্ণি, ভূমিকম্প, ঘন কুমায়ার মত বিভিন্ন ধরনের আপন আঘাত হানে। বাংলাদেশ একটি নদীমাতৃক দেশ হওয়ায় প্রায় প্রতিবছর এলেকা ভিত্তিক নদী কাশনের শিকার বহু লোক জিটেনাটী ছাড়া হয়ে নিঃশ্ব হয়ে পড়ে এবং নদী-খাল ভরাট জনিত কারণে এলেকা ভিত্তিক অধিবাসীদের সংশ্লিষ্ট নামা ধরনের আপনের সন্ধ্যুখীন হতে হয়। এ ছাড়াও মানব সৃষ্ট ও শিল্প কারখানা জনিত বিভিন্ন ধরনের আপন প্রতিনিয়ত মানুষকে আতংকগ্রস্থ করে রাখে। এ সমস্ত আপনের প্রত্যবে সহায় সম্পদসহ জ্ঞান-মাল, পশু সম্পদ ও হসসের ব্যাপক অতি সাধিত হয়। এর ফলে শুলু অত্যন্ত জনগোষ্ঠী-ই ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ হব তা নয়, জাতীয় সম্পদ এবং অর্থনীতিতেও ব্যাপকভাবে এর প্রত্যবে পরিলক্ষিত হয়। দুর্ভোগ প্রবণ দেশ হলেও পূর্বে দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনার মাধ্যমে মানুষের সহায় সম্পদসহ জ্ঞান-মাল, পশু সম্পদ ও হসসের অক্ষতি হ্রাস করার সুস্থর প্রসারী কোন পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করা হয়নি। শুলু পরিকল্পনা ব্যতিরেকে শুলুমাত্র ত্রাপ ও পুনর্বাসনকেই বেশী প্রাধান্য দেয়া হয়েছে। সম্প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকার সমন্বিত দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্মসূচীর (CDMP-II) মাধ্যমে দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনা বিষয়ক এক কর্মসূচী হাতে নিয়েছে। এই কর্মসূচীর আওতায় প্রাথমিকভাবে সমাজের বিভিন্ন স্তরের জনসংযোগ, ইউনিয়ন, উপজেলা ও জেলা দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সমন্বয়ে স্থানীয় কৃষি চিত্তিত করে তা পর্যালোচনার মাধ্যমে দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়নের উদ্যোগ দেয়া হয়েছে। দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনায় স্থানীয় আপনসমূহ চিত্তিত করে দুর্ভোগ পূর্ব প্রতুতি গ্রহন ও কৃষি নিরমনের জ্ঞান রক্ষণশী জেলায় কার্যকরী একটি দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থ পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ন করা হয়েছে যা স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে দুর্ভোগ কৃষি মোকাবেলায় সুস্থর প্রসারী অজ্ঞান রাখতে পারবে বলে জেলা দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি মনে করে।

কর্মপরিকল্পনাটি প্রনয়নে এলকার নদী-পুত্রু, কৃষক-ভূমিহীন, প্রাণী ও তথা প্রনানে সক্ষম অন্যান্য স্থানীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর প্রতিনিধি, ইউনিয়ন, উপজেলা এবং জেলা দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির (DDMC) সদস্যবৃন্দ সরাসরি সম্পৃক্ত ছিলেন। বিশেষ করে অত্র এলকার কর্মরত সূশীলন এর কর্মকর্তা ও পরবেকদের নিঃা ও অত্রায় পরিগ্রহ স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়নে ঘনঘন অবদান রেখেছে। এ কর্ম প্রচেষ্টা ও অত্রায় পরিগ্রহের ফলে রাজশাহী জেলায় দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কমিটি একটি স্বাভবসম্মত দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ন করতে সক্ষম হয়েছে। অত্র উপজেলায় প্রাণী দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনায় দুর্ভোগ মোকাবেলায় গুত্রবপূর্ণ বিষয় সমূহ প্রাধান্য লাভ করেছে। অম্বাে উল্লেখযোগ্য হচ্ছে পরিবার ও সমাজ পর্যায়ে দুর্ভোগ কৃষি সম্পর্কে পনসচেতনতা সৃষ্টি, স্থানীয় সম্পদ ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে দুর্ভোগ পূর্ব প্রতুতি গ্রহন এবং দুর্ভোগ কালীন সময়ে অপসারণ, উদ্ধার, চাহিনা নিতুপন, ত্রাপ ও তাৎক্ষনিক পুনর্বাসন ব্যবস্থার জ্ঞান স্থানীয়ভাবে প্রমীত পরিকল্পনার জনশীলন ও প্রয়োগ, দুর্ভোগ পরিকল্পনায় অংশগ্রহন এবং কার্যকর অংশীদারীত্ব যা বাস্তবায়িত হলে আপন সংশ্লিষ্ট স্থানীয় কৃষি সমূহ অনেকাংশে হ্রাস পাবে এবং জনগণের সহায় সম্প্রতি, জনমাল এবং হসলের ক্ষয়ক্ষতির পরিমাপ কমিয়ে আনা সম্ভব হবে। পাশাপাশি দুর্ভোগ পূর্ব, দুর্ভোগ কালীন ও দুর্ভোগ পরবর্তী প্রতুতি গ্রহন, দুর্ভোগ কৃষি হ্রাসে স্থানীয় অবকাঠামো ও অ.অবকাঠামো, সামাজিক সম্পদ ও নিরালপ স্থানসমূহের তালিকা প্রনয়ন, কৃষির কারণসমূহ চিত্তিতকরণ, সর্বাধিক বিপদাপন্ন এলেকা চিত্তিত করে, কৃষি নিরমনের উপায় চিত্তিতকরণ, জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন এবং তার সম্ভাব্য প্রত্যবে নিতুপন, উদ্ধার পরিকল্পনার প্রথম যাচ সমূহ চিত্তিত করণ এবং বিভিন্ন সামাজিক সংগঠন সমূহের বেধ্যাসেবক তালিকা প্রনয়ন করা হয়েছে।

২০১৪ সালে সিডিএমপি'র সহায়তায় প্রনিত দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনাটি প্রনয়নে যে সকল সরকারী এবং বেসরকারী সংস্থা ও ব্যক্তিগণ সক্রিয় ভাবে অংশগ্রহন ও পরামর্শ প্রনয়ন করেছেন তাদেরকে আমি আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাই। আমি আশাবাসী, স্থানীয় জনগন, স্থানীয় প্রশাসন ও বিভিন্ন সরকারী বেসরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের সমন্বয়ে রাজশাহী জেলায় প্রাণী দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থপনা পরিকল্পনাটি দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি ও সংশ্লিষ্ট সেক্টরের (সরকারী, আন্তর্জাতিক ও জাতীয় এনজিও, স্বাভা সংস্থা ইত্যাদি) জন্য একটি সর্বিচ পরিকল্পনা হিসেবে কাজ করবে।

স্বাক্ষর

জেলা দুর্ভোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সচিব  
জেলা প্রশাসক  
রাজশাহী জেলা

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# Chapter One

## Information about the locality

### **1.1 Background**

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

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

Rajshahi district is a disaster prone location. All the people survive there with risk of terrible calamity. Lack of preparedness on calamity and effective induction course on premonition of horrific disaster, any efficacy step yet had not been implemented, though the location is facing catastrophic calamity in every year as well as even has not been seen the scene of initiative for ‘Disaster Management Plan’ in the District level for mitigate disaster. This ‘Disaster Management Plan’ has delivered to Rajshahi district which will help the local people and institution to mitigate the risk of calamity by creating awareness and capability. This document will be alive there to enliven the people. This document will be renovated by considering ‘Scientific information, Priority of national development, perceiving the effect of climate change for the forth coming days. The social atmosphere, economical development, natural history, short explanation of structural planning, internal framework, probably effect of climate change, explanation of different technique of Rajshahi district have narrated in the document in chapter 1 to 2 as well as have cited the activities performance plan of 3-5 years for building up more capability to management disaster and power of protection. In chapter 4 and 5 have narrated the framework for developing capability and competency of general people, specially social worker, political person, development worker who will take part to in Disaster Management Plan.



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

## **1.2 The Main Object**

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

The main objects are narrated bellow:

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

## **1.3 Introduction of Rajshahi District**

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Rajshahi district is a River prone area, the rich and fascinating variety of trees to beautify the natural beauty. River, canal, a variety of fruit, forestry, medicinal plants and a variety of seasonal crops Arrange sobhaya. The country's largest city of northern Rajshahi metropolitans. Rajshahi Division from 1947 from the administrative proceedings are started. As a result, the city became the metropolis of the department. The business center of the silk and the blue is the origin of Rajshahi. So the city is known as the traditional silk and Education City.





Figure 1.1: An important place in the district of Rajshahi .

### 1.3.1. Geographical position of the District.

- This District is under Rajshahi District.
- Election Center-57, Rajshahi-6
- Name of other District which have surrounded Rajshahi District. It is narrated bellow: In the North side-Naugaon District, in the east- Chapai-Nababganj District, in the South India and West –Nator District situated.
- Short narration of river, road, embankment and so on of the District:- Panoramas of the district are very beautiful for its flowing river, various trees, paddy, various categories house, moving cattle and etc. Natural lands are high and plane. Two rivers are running through the Upazila. Embankment have established beside river in three Unions. Communication and transportation systems are maintaining by Motorcycle, Rickshaw, Van, Cycle, Bus, Boat and Railway carriage.

### 1.3.2 Dimension

As per assessment of Rajshahi District in 2011 its dimensions are 2425.37 sq.km.

Table1.1: Upazilla Union & Ward wise Name of Mouza.

Name of Upazila	Name of Union	Name of the location/village/area in every Union
Rajshahi (81)	Bagha (10)	Arani, bajubagha, bausa, garagari, MoneyGram, pakuriya. Total : 06
	Paba (72)	Baragachi, damakura, Darshanpara, parila, haragrama, Horiyan, Haripur, hujuripara. Total = 08
	Godagari (34)	Godagari, Mohanpur, Pakari, Risikul, Gogram, Matikata, Deopara, Basudebapura, Char Ashariyadaha. Total Union=09
	Charghat (25)	Yusufpur, Saluya, Sardah, Nnimapara, Charghat, Bhayalakshmipur. Total Union=06
	Durgapur (31)	Deluyabari, Dharmapur, jhaluka, Jaynagar, kisamataganakaira, Maria, Nowpara. Total = 07
	Mohanpur (53)	Bakasimala, dhuraila, gachigram, jahanabada, maugachi, rayaghati. Total=06
	Bagmara (12)	Auchapara, barabihanali, basupara, dbipapura, galakandi, gabindapara, Hamin kustana, ghikara, jagipara, kayalipara court, Maria, naradasa, sonadanga, sripura, subhadanga,

		ganipura.
	Puthiya (82)	Banesara, belpukuriya, balukgachi, jeopara, puthiya, silamariya. Total Union= 06
	Tanor (94)	Badhair, canduriya, Kalam, kamargao, panchadar, saranjai, talanda.
	Shah Makhdum Thana (90)	Ward no 17 and part of ward of 18
	Matihar Thana (40)	Ward no 28, 29 and ward no 30
	Boaliya Thana (22)	Ward no 9,11-16, 20-26 and part of ward no 10, 14, 18 & 27
	Rajpara Thana (85)	Ward no 1-8 and part of ward no 10 & 14

Source: Upazila Parishad, 2014

### 1.3.3. Population

All kinds of religions (Muslim, Hindu and Christian) are living from the ancient period in the Upazila together with peace and harmony. Person of every religion took part in other religion rite and do not neglect their activities, also not show antipathy, animosity and malignance. Total inhabitants of the locality are 2595197 and among them 139890 are male and 1285307 are female. There 1070 person live in one sq.km and rate of growth of population is 2.53%. Numbers of person are narrated below:

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

Area	Male	Female	Child % (0-17)	Old % 60+	Cripple/ Cretin %	Total No- of person	Family
Bagha (10)	92010	92173	30.2	8.4	1.9	184183	46711
Paba (72)	159452	154774	31.2	6.7	1.5	314196	76622
Godagari (34)	166260	164664	35.1	6.8	1.7	330924	72186
Charghat (25)	104138	102550	29.3	7.3	1.6	206788	51783
Durgapur (31)	93551	92294	27.8	8.1	1.5	185845	46771
Mohanpur (53)	85236	84784	29.2	7.2	1.6	170021	43984
Bagmara (12)	177157	177507	28.5	8.5	1.7	354664	94050
Puthiya (82)	105071	102419	31.0	7.8	1.6	207490	19263
Tanor (94)	94041	97289	27.3	6.9	1.7	191330	47425
Shah Makhdum Thana (90)	14783	14320	24.5	5.9	1.0	29103	6832
Matihar Thana (40)	33446	28726	23.0	4.9	1.2	62172	12374
Boaliya Thana (22)	177157	177507	26.6	6.1	1.2	221163	49866
Rajpara Thana (85)	70346	66972	27.3	6.1	1.0	137318	30413
	1309890	1285307		7.2	1.6	2595197	633758

Source: BBS, 2011

## 1.4 Structure and Non-Structure

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

### 1.4.1. Infrastructure

#### Embankment

Rajshahi District is situated beside the river. Erosion of river is the main problem. So, to protect the location, 16 km roads, height 15 ft and broad 25 ft have built up. It has been protecting Mnigram, Pakuria and Gorgari Unions. Chorghat Upazila is situated beside the river. Erosion of river is the main problem. So, to protect the



Figure 1.2 Embankment

location, 16 km roads, height 15 ft and broad 25 ft have built up. It have been protecting Mnigram, Pakuria and Gorgari Unions. There are 6 km. long embankment have constructed in Darshan Para Union of Poba Upazila nearby Johakhali river. It has reached to Nohata Municipality. There is an embankment in Hojripara union. It is stated from Shirsha Para and has reached Mollar Daing via beside Kalitolar Bil and from Kumra pukur to Purakhali embankment via Vagail and Shor Mongla. Also has other roads and embankment. It is narrated bellow: 19 km embankment in Horipur Union. Embankment from Horogram Union to Baliagram. 17 km. embankment stated from Boragashi Union and reached Kalupara. As the river Padma is running besides Godagari Upazila, there is 59 km dam presence to protect Upazila. Down to 14-15 feet in height and 5 feet in width and 15 feet above. Position of the Union following barriers present at Godagari

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

#### Sluice gate

There three sluice gate are situated beside in the Upazila. It is in Monigram, Pakuria and Gargari and it is also being used for evacuation water. Downpour, inundation and cyclone are always become bane in every year for the inhabitants. But change of climate its effect are being horrific and catastrophic. In this plight sluice gate is the most important for its effective services. It is helping to evacuate water at the time inundation. There three sluice gate are

situated beside in the Upazila. It is in Monigram, Pakuria and Gargari and it is also being used for evacuation water. Downpour, inundation and cyclone are always become bane in every year for the inhabitants. But change of climate its effect are being horrific and catastrophic. In this plight sluice gate is the most important for its effective services.



Figure 1.3: Sluice Gate

It is helping to evacuate water at the time inundation. There 30 sluice gate are situated in Poba Upazila. Among them 10 in Nowhata municipality, 2 in Katajhali Municipality, 3 in Darshan Para Union, 2 in Hojripara union, 3 in Damkura Union, 4 in Horipur Union, 2 in Parila Union, 1 Borgashi Union, 1 in Horgram Union and 3 in Horian union. Those have been using for deflating water from every union of the Upazila. Downpour, inundation and cyclone are always becoming ban in every year for the inhabitants. But changing of climate its effect are being horrific and catastrophic. In this plight sluice gate is the most important for its effective services. It is helping to deplete water at the time inundation. There are in total 42 sluice gate present at Godagari Upazilla. The Gogram Union 3, Excavated union 3, Basudebapura Union 3, Mohanpur Union 1, Risikula union 8, Pakari union two, Deopara union two, Char Asariyadaha Union 6, sharing Union 6, Kakanahata Municipalities 5 and sharing municipal sluice gate 3.

**Irrigation System:**

Barendra Multiple Development Association (BMDA) has taken some important steps to save agricultural activities from the effect of climatic change and geographical circumstances. Through the project “Rain Water reservation and Irrigation” BMDA has taken an initiative it is narrated bellow: (a) Will have to take water from river Padma to the local canal by pipe and should have to use in due time. (b) Should have to choice crop which is needed few quantity of water to cultivate as well as should have to encourage the farmers to follow instruction. (c) Should have to take initiative to reservation rain water in canal, pond or selected place. BMDA is assisting in various aspect to the famers to run their activities with full of go. At present there are 14473 tube wells along with 945 deep tubes well in Rajshahi District.



Figure 1.4: Deep tubewell under

**Hat & Bazaar:**

Though Rajshahi District is a agricultural location, but industries like Auto rice mills, Oil mills, Coarse Flour mills, Saw mill, Brick field and etc. are available. There are 48 Bazaars in Rajshahi District and those are supplying all sorts of daily usable essential goods and commodities for the people three times in a week. Not only that but also, many goods are being exported through the Bazaar. Here is narrated about Bazaars in Union wise:



Figure 1.5: A market in upzilla

In Bajubagha Union – 4 Bazars: - Jotraghob

Bazaar, Barkhadia Bazaar, Amodpur Bazaar and Tepukuria Bazaar.

In Gargari Union – 8 Bazars:- Khaer Hat, Kanpur Hat, Chok Rajapur Hat, Chandpur Hat, Dadpur Hat, Sharer Hat, Polashi Fotaypur Hat and Sultanpur Hat.

In Pakuria Union – 11 Hat & Bazaar:- Pakuria Hat & Bazaar, Alaipur Gabtoli Para hat, Alaipur Mohajon Para hat, Chowmadia Hat, Kishorpur Hat & Bazaar, Keshobpur Hat & Bazaar and Panikamra Hat & Bazaar.

In Monigram Union – 5 Hat: - Mirganj hat, Monigram hat, Binodpur hat, Hilalpur Hat and Horirampur Hat.

In Bawsa union – 5 Hat & Bazaar: - Digha Hat, Bawsa Bazaar, Foteypur Hat, Bishnu Mondal hat and Horipur Bazaar.

There are 24 Hat and 11 Bazaars in Poba Upazila and those are supplying all sorts of daily usable essential goods and commodities for the people three times in a week.

There are 48 Bazaars in Charghat Upazila and those are supplying all sorts of daily usable essential goods and commodities for the people three times in a week. Not only that but also, many goods are being exported through the Bazaar.

Here is narrated about Bazaars in Union wise:

In Baju Charghat Union – 4 Bazars: - Jotraghob Bazaar, Barkhadia Bazaar, Amodpur Bazaar and Tepukuria Bazaar.

In Gargari Union – 8 Bazars:- Khaer Hat, Kanpur Hat, Chok Rajapur Hat, Chandpur Hat, Dadpur Hat, Sharer Hat, Polashi Fotaypur Hat and Sultanpur Hat.

In Pakuria Union – 11 Hat & Bazaar:- Pakuria Hat & Bazaar, Alaipur Gabtoli Para hat, Alaipur Mohajon Para hat, Chowmadia Hat, Kishorpur Hat & Bazaar, Keshobpur Hat & Bazaar and Panikamra Hat & Bazaar.

## 1.4.2. Social Resources

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

### Houses

Almost houses of 9 Upazilla and 4 Thana under Rajshahi District are made of mud. Somewhere are seen brick-built house. But it is a few. Hovels are seen more in the rising sandy land of river. At present it is seen that somebody are trying to build up brick houses.

In bellow are narrated mud house, hovels, semi concrete house and brick-built houses by Grape feature.

After analysis all information's collected from the respective sources, it is seen that 12.8% of houses are brick-built, 27.8% are semi concrete, 55.2% are made of mud and 4.2% families lives in hovels in all Unions and Municipalities of Rajshahi. Many peoples of char areas are living on the rising sandy lands of river. As, almost houses of those unions are made of mud and hovels, so, by the effect of cyclone, inundation, storm, cold winds, sunray, erosion and other climatic disaster all the houses be destroyed and all the persons have to face various problem being distressed.



Figure 1.6: Kachagor made by mud and



Figure 1.7: Jhupri house at Char

### **Water**

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

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

After analysis all information's collected from the respective sources, it is seen that sources of water of 88.50% family are Tube-well, 8.10% family are Tape and 3.4% family are depending on ponds, cannels and rivers. Alternative sources of water for the people of Bagha, Charghat, Mohanpur, Tanor, Bagmara and Godagari upazilla are inadequate. As a result in dry season people mainly child, old man, cripple, pregnant women and cattle have to face mournful scarcity of water as well as should have to face water born diseases. From this period, it is

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

### **Water drainage system**

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

Pan of water sealed sanitary latrine be connected with drainage pipe by 'U' shape pipe which protects all kinds of diseases and it is called safety latrine. But Non water sealed latrine is not entitled of the technology. So water born diseases pervade in everywhere. There 24.3 % family of Rajshahi District, Thana and Municipalities use Water Sealed Sanitary Latrine, 28.6% use non-water sealed latrine, 37.9 % use unhygienic latrine and rest of others have no latrine. The above grapes have indicated the present position of the locality.

### **Library/ Educational Institute.**

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

It is cited that many school use to utilization as a shelter, but favorability and facility were not enough. Many institutions have damaged for

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



Figure1.8: school cum shelter



### **Religious institutions**

There 247 Mosques have situated in six Unions and two Municipalities of Rajshahi District and those are : 48 in Gargari Union,40 in Pakuria Union,52 in Arani Union,25 in Bajubagha Union,45 in Bousha union,50 in Monigram Union, 14 in Bagha Municipality and 17 in Arani Municipality and also have 1 orphanages, 3 Majar Sharif and 2 monastery. Not only but also have



Figure1.9: Bagha shashi mosque.

situated 36 Mondirs in the locality and among those 6 in Monigram Union,6 in Pakuria Union, 10 in Arani Union 2 in Bajubagha Union4 in Bowsha Union 2 in Gargari Union, 4 in Rajshahi District Municipality and 2 in Arani municipality. But erenow those were not used as shelter in disaster period. It is cited that all kinds of religious institute built up on the high land of the locality nearer to the location and people move around. As a result those do not be damaged or inundated in disaster period. All kinds People of the location ponder that those religious institutes' may be use in disaster period as those are situated in the high place of the location and would prevented damages of goods.

### **Eidgah**

There are 1144 Eid-Gha Field located in the Rajshahi District and those are 40 in Gargari,10 in Pakuria Union, 11 in Arani Union,10 in Bajubagha Union,12 in Bousha Union, 38 in Monigram union,13 in Bagha Municipality and 10 in Arani Municipality. As per version of the local people those were not used in the previous period of disaster. Those fields use to utilize in two times of the year. As a result, those fields use to cover by coppice. If those fields be renovated by the initiative of Union Parishad, that would be conducive in disaster period for shelter of cattle.



Figure1.10: Largest eid prayer take place in Bagha shashi mosque

### **Graveyard/ Crematorium**

There are 33 Graveyards in Rajshahi District. Among them, 4 in Gargari Union,7 in Pakuria union,4 in Arani Union,3 in Bajubagha Union, 8 in Bousha Union, 5 in Monigram Union, 1 in Rajshahi District Municipality and I in Arani Municipality. Also have one Crematorium in Gargari union. Those are situated on the remote and high place in the locality and those are covered by coppices. Those do not become submersed by inundation.

### **Health Services Centre.**

There are few quantities of Health Service Centers available in the Rajshahi District, it is narrated below : In Rajshahi District- Health Complex centre is one and Sub-Centers are seven, Health and Family Planning Centre in 4 Unions are four, Community Clinic are 20 and Diagnostic Centers are 3 nos. Those do not indicate good health service delivery system in the remote places of the locality for the hapless people. Almost people of sandy lands of river get treatment from rural Doctors and Kabiraz. There 25 Doctors are appointed in the Upazila. But 12 Doctors, among them one Woman are serving there. Also there have 11 nurses and one Ambulance.



Figure 1.11: Health Complex in Bagha

There are six thousand people live in sandy land of river. Death ratio of child and lactation mother are high than other place, because of communication, scarcity of medicines and proper doctors as they depend on rural doctors and Kabiraz. In time of moral crisis all sort of people run to Rajshahi Medical College Hospital and that takes more time which causes a heart-rending plight. They have to face death or other crisis.

#### **Bank**

There are 11 Insurance Companies like Delta Life Insurance, Fareast Life Insurance, Progressive Life Insurance and Meghna Life Insurance at Rajshahi.

#### **Post Office**

At present modern post offices are available there. There are 55 Post Offices in the district. Those Post Offices are delivering service in good manner. They also are serving monetary linkage services.

#### **Club/Cultural Activities/ Enjoyable centre**

There are 251 Clubs in Rajshahi District. Among them 11 are in at Chorghat, 48 in at Bagha, 46 in at Godagari, 23 in at Puthiya, 19 in at Durgapur, 31 in Baghmara, 34 in Mohanpur and 27 in Tanor Upazilla.

#### **N.G.O /Voluntary Organization**

There are 52 NGOs existing in the district. Rajshahi District is a disaster-prone location. Those NGOs are performing various activities in calamity to fetch off and fetch up from the devastated plight. In consecutive of the activities ASHA, SUCHANA, NODI and JIBON, SAWCHATAN, TANDA MARI MOHILA SABUJ SANGA, BRACK and others.

#### **Forestation**

Social Forest Department of Rajshahi District has taken an initiative to build up forest in the raising sandy land of the river through the project 'Biodiversity conservation and poverty Reduction' and that is going on with full of go. In consecutive of the activities tree plantation

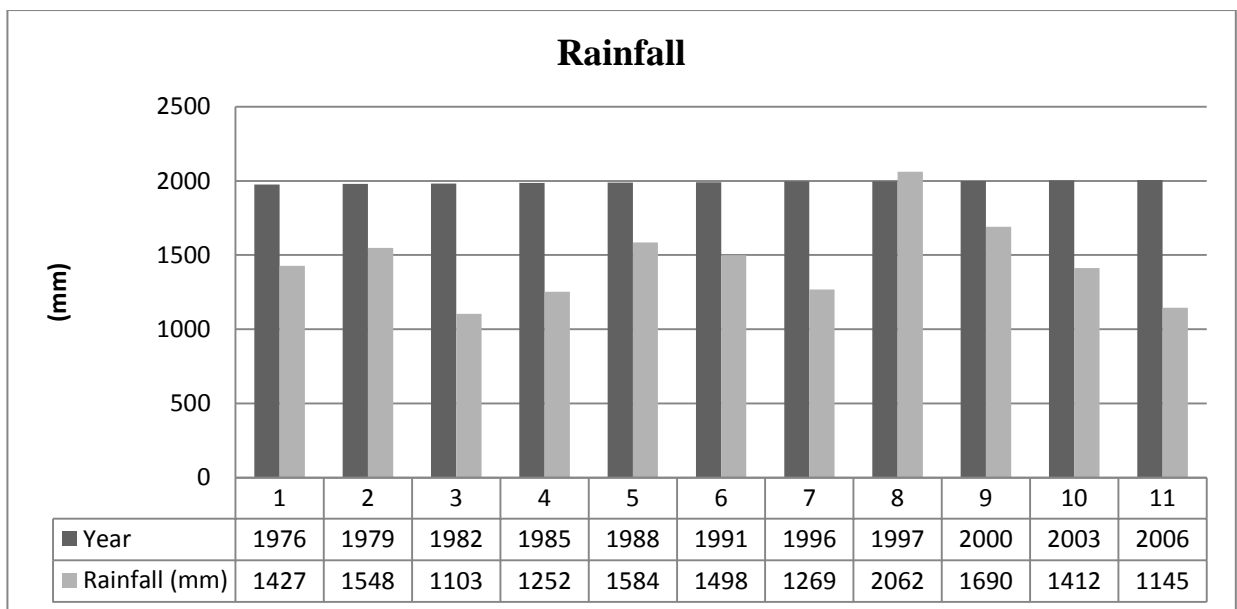
on the road in every Union of the Upazila are going on. There are 50 KM. roads are covered with trees. Also people of the location have taken initiative to plant tree in their location.

### 1.4.3 Weather and Climate

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

#### Stream of rain

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



Graph1.1: Yearly rainfall amount

#### Temperature

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

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

Year	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Year	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature
1979	31.8°	21.1°	1995	31.2°	20.6°
1980	31.2°	20.9°	1996	31.5°	20.5°
1981	30.5°	20.5°	1997	30.5°	20.2°
1982	31.7°	20.3°	1998	30.9°	20.1°
1983	30.9°	20°	1999	31.6°	20.1°
1984	30.9°	20.2°	2000	30.7°	20.6°
1985	31.3°	20.3°	2001	31.2°	20.5°

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

### Water layer in the bowels of the earth

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

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



Figure1.12: Waiting for water

### 1.4.4 Other resources

#### Land and its utilization

Total lands of the district are narrated bellow;

Cultivation Lands are 4935.11 Accor.

Govt. acquired lands are 6917.10 Accor

Non cultivation lands are 22804.4631 Accor

Cultivation lands under irrigation are 303766 Accor

#### Cultivation and victuals

The main victuals of the people in Bagha Upzila are price .mango, sugarcane and other various foods. They cultivate in a year paddy 44311.11 mt. Boro paddy -50173.86 mt. Ause paddy-32554.25 mt. Amon paddy-61583 mt and so on.



Figure1.13: Agricultural land in

#### River

Two rivers in Rajshahi District are running. Padma is Main River in the locality. Boral is another and that is running over the Upazila. Total river and in the locality are 33710 Hector.

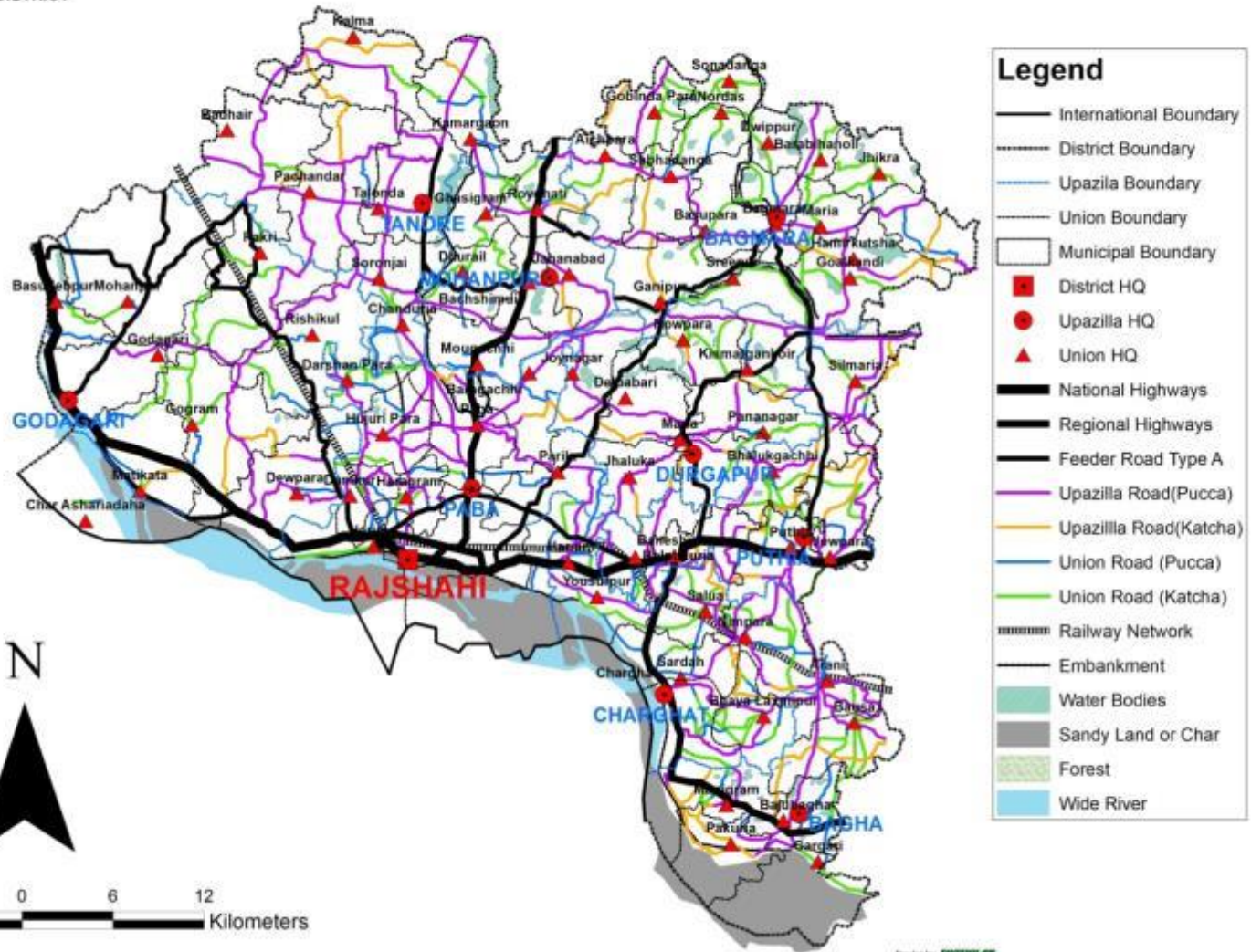
### **Salinity**

There are no salinity found at Rajshahi District.

### **Arsenic Pollution**

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

**ADMINISTRATIVE MAP  
RAJSHAHI DISTRICT**



## Chapter Two

# Disaster, Adversity and Affliction

### 2.1 Overall Scenario of Disaster

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

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

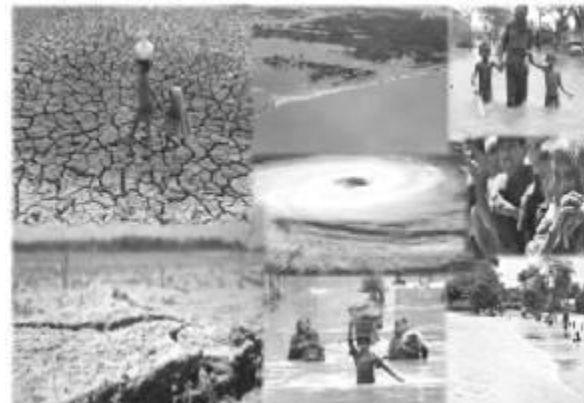


Figure2.1: Disaster equipment Figure.

After the year 2000, disaster is appearing as a white squall and devastating agricultural land, education and health service institutions, livestock, livelihood, household and biodiversity of the locality and effects of that people are becoming destitute, wretched and pauper. Due to inundation, there 500 to 600 families who were living on the rising land of river bed have devastated. In 2003 due to heavy rain fall more than 200 mud made houses and 500 Accor of paddy land were damaged. Not only that but also Tornado in 2003 devastated the location. In the year 2005 sunray/drought devastated 700 Accor paddy land and fishes of 712 ponds. In the from 2004 to 2006 by the horrific storm destroyed mango garden, houses and other livestock.

#### Diagram of disaster- narrated bellow

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

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

*Source: Field trip, 2014*



## 2.2 Scenario of catastrophes of the District

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

Table2.2 :Hazard & Hazard's Identification & priority

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

Source: Field trip, 2014

## 2.3 Various Catastrophes and Its Present and Future Effects

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

### Drought

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



Figure2.2: Drought forecast by local news paper figure

### **River erosion**

In the year 2013 Rajshahi District faced devastated river erosion. Godagari, Paba, Bagha and Charghat Districts were damaged by its horrific effect. In every year erosion of river occurs and it is increasing alarmingly.



Figure2.3: Devasted River Erossion

### **Kal Baishakhi Jhar (Seasonal Storm)**

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



Figure2.4: Damaged river site owing to havey Seasonal strom.

### **Temperature**

As per Scientific information in the last 15 years (from 1979 to 1994), average temperature in Rajshahi was recorded and that was – in 1979 was 31.1 ° and in 1983, the lowest was -20°. Rajshahi District also a part of the District. So, have to Temperature in the month of Chaitra, Baishakh, and Jhasta. It is increasing every year and devastating various resources as well as livelihood.

### **Water layer in the bowels of the earth**

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

### **Arsenic Pollution**

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



Figure2.5: Arsenic affected women.

## 2.4 Affliction and capability

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

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

Table 2.3: Afflictions and Capability

Catastrophes	Affliction	Capability
Sunray/Drought	Alarming sunray devastate cultivated crops. Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem. Fish resources face risk. Scarcity of drinking water comes ahead. Hindrances come into Communication system	There are Irrigation facility presents in Rajshahi District. Sluice gate presence for water drainage. Fruit research center, Agriculture Research Center, Television center is present at Rajshahi. 181 Hat/Bazars present
Inundation	Due to inundation Crops and other resources become damage. Distraction creates into communication. Graveyard become submersed. Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem. Structure becomes Destroy. Fish resources become risky. Scarcity of potable water and victuals come ahead	There are -1 Radio center and 1 TV center -5 Fire Service & Sivil Defence -300KM Solid road, 3295KM semi solid, 73KM Railroad & 1KM Air road at Rajshahi. -9 District, 73 Union Health Center & 39 Family Planing Center -10 Animal Treatment Center & 17 Animal Welfare Center present at Rajshahi.
Kal-Baishakhi Storm	Crops fall into damage. Communication system becomes risky. Hindrances come into human resources. Structure becomes damaged. Damages occurred to Fisheries and animals Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem.	At Rajshahi -There are 559 Govt. Primary School, 421 Reg. Govt. Primary School, 221 Madrasa, 74 Collage present. -9 District, 73 Union Health Center & 39 Family Planing Center present. -10 Animal Treatment Center & 17 Animal Welfare Center present at Rajshahi.
Erosion of river	Crops fall into damage. Communication system becomes	At Rajshahi -T Barrage present

Catastrophes	Affliction	Capability
	risky. Hindrances come into human resources. Structure becomes damaged. Damages occurred to Fisheries and animals	
Layer of Water.	Hindrances occur into cultivation of crops. Hindrances come into human resources Damages occur to Fisheries and animals	There are - Irrigation facility presents through Deep Tube Wells in Rajshahi District.
Temperature	Due to inundation Crops and other resources become damage. Diseases of Petulance spreads Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem. Fish resources become risky. Scarcity of potable water and victuals come ahead	-Forestation has created in Rajshahi District. -9 District, 73 Union Health Center & 39 Family Planing Center present.
Arsenic	Human resources become damage. Create various diseases and potable water becomes ban.	Arsenic occupied tube-wells have indicated by red sign. Treatment of Patient, caused by Arsenic, has assured.

Source: Field Trip, 2014

## 2.5 The most affliction place

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

Table 2.4: Affliction place, Causes, distressed people.

Affliction	Most Affliction place	Causes of affliction	Qnty. Of wretched people.
Sunray	Tanor, Godagari, Bagha, Charghat, Paba, Puthiya, Baghmara	*Scarcity of potable water. *May be have to face various diseases. *Obstruction of Cultivation crops appear. * Lack of water production of crops becomes decrease.	450000-549000 People

Affliction	Most Affliction place	Causes of affliction	Qnty. Of wretched people.
Inundation	Godagari, Rajshahi, Charghat, Baghmara	* Lack of embankment in the risky place. * Building up houses on a low land. * Unsustainable structure. * Lack of sanitary latrine.	256500-260000 People
Kal-Baishakhi storm	Tanor, mohanpur, Durgapur, Godagari, Bagha, Charghat, Paba, Puthiya	* Unsustainable structure and unplanned houses. * Want of disaster unsustainable formation. * Devastation of forest.	
Erosion of river	Godagari, Bagha, Charghat, Paba	*Houses build up nearer to river and low land. * Unsustainable houses building up * Breaking of embankment. * Deflate of canal. * Treeless embankment beside the rivers or roads..	240750-290250 People
Layer of Water in the earth	Tanor, Baghmara, Mohanpur, Godagari, Puthiya, Bagha, Charghat, Paba, Godagari	*Unplanned deep tube-well set up. *Devastation tree-plant . *Want of reservation plan of water.	18000-20250 Families.
Temperature	Tanor, Godagari, Bagha, Charghat, Paba, Baghmara	*Tree-Plant devastation . * Scarcity of potable water * Imminent to face diseases.	10950-13050 Families
Arsenic	Godagari, Bagha, Charghat, Paba	*Layer of ground water low down *Pervade skin diseases	56300-67500 Families

Source: Field Trip, 2014

## 2.6 Main Sector of Developmental Plan

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

Table 2.5: Development sectors and coordination with disaster reducing.

Sectors	Narration largely	Coordination with disaster reducing
Agriculture	*If Rajshahi district face inundation like which happened in 1988 than other unions and Municipality probably should have to face devastation.	*Sustainable crops for marshland would have to supply as well as should have to take initiative for reserving

Sectors	Narration largely	Coordination with disaster reducing
	<p>* If the Kal-Baishakhi storm hit the territory then almost 25759 Accor of paddy land will be devastated.</p> <p>* Almost people should have to face heart rending plight of disaster.</p> <p>* Effect of lower layer of water will be alarming hindrance in agriculture sector.</p> <p>* Arsenic is one kind of ban in the locality. So, should have to take action to protect. Otherwise agriculture as well as health of human being will face mournful situation.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>rain water to grow seedling of crops.</p> <p>* Embankments will have to build up to protect flood water.</p> <p>* Will have to take action to deflect water from the location.</p>
Fish resource	<p>* Fish cultivation in almost ponds will be stopped which is the sources of earning of the local people.</p>	
Animal resource	<p>Animal which is an important resource in the location will be devastated.</p>	<p>Mud made Kellah may be a helpful place for protect the animal resource.</p>
Health sector	<p>Water becomes polluted in the time of inundation. So, that water will create heartrending plight for the location and people will have to face various diseases and almost child will pass away.</p>	<p>*Should have to create awareness among the people for taking health care.</p> <p>* Should have to increase the quantity of the health care centre in the location.</p> <p>* Needed to rehabilElate the distress people.</p>
Livelihood	<p>The people of the locality alive depending on various livelihood cattle rearing, cultivation of crops fisheries and so on. They will lose their all kinds of livelihood at the time of climatic adversity.</p>	<p>*Should have to take initiative to create a way for earning livelihood at the of calamity.</p> <p>* Needed to build up capacity to earn sustainable livelihood.</p>
Tree	<p>At the time of disaster all kinds of trees will be devastated by its horrific effects and that will bring natural problem which create climatic action.</p>	<p>Sustainable tree which is the main protector of climatic disaster is needed to do plantation in the locality.</p>
Living houses.	<p>Almost houses in the locality are mud made. So in the time of inundation or disaster have to face devastation of damage.</p>	<p>*It is needed to build up house on the high land or place.</p> <p>* Should have take initiative to build up sustainable house.</p>
Structure	<p>There are many Mosque, Schools, Mondir Madrasa, Shelter, Health Centre, Govt, Office and Hospital in the District. At the time of disaster those may be fall into risk</p>	<p>In that position it is needed to throw look to the structure</p>

Sectors	Narration largely	Coordination with disaster reducing
	which might be causes for destroy. Needed to be carefulness in that aspect	
Sanitation	Almost latrines are mud made and situated in the low land beside the houses. In the time of disaster or inundation all latrines drown under water. Then people have to excrete in the unsaved places and those in time become the causes of various diseases.	To face climatic effect it is needed to build up sustainable latrine which will not destroy in disaster.

*Source: Field Trip, 2014*

## 2.7 Social Map

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

## 2.8 Map of Disaster and Risk.

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





**RAJSHAHI DISTRICT  
COMBINE HAZARD MAP**



**Legend**

- International Boundary
- District Boundary
- Upazila Boundary
- Union Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- District HQ
- Upazila HQ
- ▲ Union HQ
- National Highways
- Regional Highways
- Feeder Road Type A
- Upazilla Road (Pucca)
- Upazilla Road (Katcha)
- Union Road (Pucca)
- Union Road (Katcha)
- Railway Network
- Embankment
- Water Bodies
- Sandy Land or Char
- Forest
- Wide River
- ⊗ Arsenic
- ⊖ Cold Wave
- ☁ Dense Fog
- ◇ Drizzle
- ⬇ Drought
- ↓ Fall of Water Tabel
- ⬆ Flood
- ⊕ Heat Wave
- ⬆ Heavy Rain
- ⊗ River Erosion
- ⚡ Storm

Developed by: **SPACEMAP**

## 2.9 Seasonal catastrophe Calendar

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

Table 2.6: Monthly calendar of catastrophe.

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.10 Calendar of livelihood of the year.

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

Table 2.7: Calendar of livelihood.

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

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

## 2.11 Calendar of Livelihood and Lives

Those has been indicated below

Table 2.8: Calendar of livelihood and lives

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

## 2.12: Sector Wise Disadvantage and Risk

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

Table 2.9: Sectorwise Life and Livelihood Related Vulnerability

Disaster											
	Crops	Trees	Cattle	Fish resources	Houses	Roads	Bridge	Educational Institute	Health sector	Shelter centre	
Inundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Erosion of river	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sunray	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Kal Baishakhi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Fifa			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		



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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

## 2.13: Climate Change and Its Probable Effect

The Subject has been indicated in the table.

Table 2.10: Sector wise probable effect of disaster

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

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

*Source: Field Trip, 2014*

## Chapter Three

### Disaster Risk Reduction

#### 3.1. Identification of Risk Factors

Table3.1: Identification of Risk Factors in Rajshahi Zilla

Narration of risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Moderate	Ultimate
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. Lack of irrigation system	1. Lack of deep tubewell 2. Deforestation and short of plantation 3. Low ground-water level	1. Lack of necessary repair of canals 2. Shallowness of river Padma
A sudden attack of seasonal storm may destroy the agricultural products of 5978 hectares that consequently may create financial loss for 43996 families.	1. Lack of mass awareness	1. Interruption in weather reports	1. Deforestation and lack of policies in plantation
A sudden flood like 1988's may ruin the agricultural products of 1230 hectares of cultivable lands causing great loss for 43996 families.	1. Extreme water pressure destroying the dams 2. Heavy ascending wave	1. Decreased navigability because of river erosion 2. Lack of sufficient dams in required places	1. Lack of government policies of dredging system
River erosion may cause financial loss for 33683 families destroying 1230 hectares of sugarcane and paddy lands of 5 unions.	1. Extreme water pressure 2. Heavy rainfall in the month of <i>Sraban</i>	1. Shallowness of rivers	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 hectares of cultivable lands.	1. Interruption in weather reports 2. Lack of mass awareness	1. lack of agricultural training 2. Lack of awareness in using pesticides	1. Inadequate govt. supply of pesticides 2. lack of awareness measures from national level



Narration of risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Moderate	Ultimate
Cold wave is also a threat that may create loss for 43996 families ruining crops of 16454 hectares of cultivable lands.	1. Monsoon wind from the north-west corner	1. Climate change 2. Cold drizzling	1. Deforestation 2. Environment pollution
In five unions, approximately 1395 houses may be devoured by the river causing severe financial loss.	1. Extreme water pressure 1. Heavy rainfall in the month of <i>Sraban</i>	1. Shallowness of river	1. Lack of depth of river and proper management 2. Lack of river dam monitoring and implementation 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 BaghaUpazila.	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 livestock8600 cattle may die of cold wave that maycause severe financial damage for 54001 families.	1. Weather change 2. Cold drizzling	1. Cutting down big trees/ deforestation	1. Deficiency in management of forest department
Low rainfall may destroy agricultural products of 6978 hectares that may create a scarcity of food and financial loss for 54001 families in BaghaUpazila.	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	1. Lack of mass-	1. lack of hospitals/ health	1. Lack of govt. measures in

Narration of risk	Causes		
	Immediate	Moderate	Ultimate
diseases and other problems among 50% of the population and financial loss for 54001 families of BaghaUpazila.	awareness	centers	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

Table3.2 Identification of Ways of Risk Reduction in Rajshahi Zilla

Narration of risk	Possible ways of risk reduction		
	Short-term	Medium	Long-term
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
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	1. Dam management	1. Dredging the rivers	1. Blocking the river edges imposing

Narration of risk	Possible ways of risk reduction		
	Short-term	Medium	Long-term
agricultural products of 1230 hectors of cultivable lands causing great loss for 43996 families.		2. Strengthening the river banks with closely set stones	government policy
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 BaghaUpazila.	1. Proper irrigation system	1. Allowing lone to fish cultivators for increasing depth of pond	1. 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. 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	1. Protecting river banks	1. Raising navigability of	1. Setting govt. rules and planning and

Narration of risk	Possible ways of risk reduction		
	Short-term	Medium	Long-term
road and 17 academic structures may be devoured by the river, which may result in unexpected disruption in education of 3400 students.	with sand piles	rivers through dredging	ensuring proper implementation
Cold wave seriously affects livestock. 8600 cattle may die of cold wave that may 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 hectors that may create a scarcity of food and financial loss for 54001 families in BaghaUpazila.	1. Proper management of running deep tubewells	1. Planned cultivation with the help of local agriculture department	1. Repairing old tube wells and setting up new 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 BaghaUpazila.	1. Creating mass awareness	1. Arranging clinics/ health centers	1. Taking govt. measures in health sector And fixing rules and planning
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 Trip, 2014*

### 3.3. NGOs' Development Plan

Table3.3: NGOs' Development Plan

Sl	NGO	Disaster Related Activity	Beneficiaries (persons)	Amount / Number	Project nDuratio
1	Bangladesh Lutheran Mission- Finnish (BLMF)	Serves training on different awareness raising and developmental activities like academic scholarship, health service, plantation and arsenic test	2800	-	01-05 Years
2	PalliShishu Foundation of Bangladesh (PSF)	Works on maternal and child health care and birth control through "ShurjerHashi Clinic"	1000	-	01-05 Years
3	MousumiRin	Helps underprivileged farmers and fishermen allowing lone	5200	4500 tk	01-05 Years
4	ASA	Works on micro-finance, plantation, health service, academic lone, raising public awareness of sanitary latrine	3800	2500-10000 tk	01-05 Years
5	Resource Intregation charity (RIC)	Micro-finance activities	1550	2500-15000 tk	01-05 Years
6	ThyangamaraMohilaSobuj Sangha (TMSS)	Employment training and micro-finance activities	500	3000-5000 tk	01-05 Years
7	DabiMoulickUnnoyanSongtha	Micro-finance activities	2400	5000-50000 tk	01-05 Years
8	Association for Social Organization in Paharpur (ASOP)	Micro-finance, sanitation, goat rearing, sewing training and motivation activities	1700	-	01-05 Years
9	Ashroy	Sanitation, preventing early marriage and stopping dowry	630	Latrin	01-05 Years
10	BRAC	Microfinance activities, social, developmental activities, non-formal education activities	1380	2500-7000 tk	01-05 Years

Sl	NGO	Disaster Related Activity	Beneficiaries (persons)	Amount / Number	Project nDuratio
11	JatioKollanSongtha (JaKS)	Microfinance activities	700	2500-10000 tk	01-05 Years
12	Association for Social Organization (ASOD)		932	-	01-05 Years
13	Bureau Bangladesh	Microfinance activities	600	Trained 5 Batch	01-05 Years
14	Caritas	Raising public awareness	890	2500-10000	01-05 Years
15	Jaypurhat Rural Development Movement (JRDM)		540	Trained 3 Batch	01-05 Years
16	Damien Foundation	Medical Services for tuberculosis and leprosy	670	Trained 5 Batch	01-05 Years
17	Polli Shree	Increasing social enterprises for women's leadership and empowerment	600	-	01-05 Years
18	Bagha Foundation	Nursery, plantation, sanitation, fisheries, treatment for the disabled and National Day celebration	479	-	01-05 Years
19	WAVE Foundation	Strengthening democratic local governance project	1267	-	01-05 Years
20	AngikarManobKalyanKendro	Microfinance activities	366	-	01-05 Years
21	Community Development Program (CDP)	Microfinance activities	540	-	01-05 Years
22	AsrayAmaderPrakalpa	Shelter	350	2500-7000tk	01-05 Years

Sl	NGO	Disaster Related Activity	Beneficiaries (persons)	Amount Number /	Project nDuratio
23	ASODFLS		1300	Trained 4 Batch	01-05 Years
24	ManobKolyanParishad	Activities on increasing public awareness about community policing	290	-	01-05 Years
25	Center For Action Research (CAR)		600	Trained 4 Batch	01-05 Years

Source: Field trip, 2014

### 3.4. Disaster Management Action Plan

#### 3.4.1. Pre-disaster Preparation

Table 3.4:Pre-disaster Management Action Plan

SL	Activities	Goal	Possible Budget (taka)	Location	Possible Time of Implementation	Who & How done (%)				Cooperation with Developmental Planning
						Zilla Administration	Community	Upazila Administration	NGO	
1	Signal transfer	7 Teams	50,000	Union parisad	feb-March	35	5	30	30	Such activities will help to the

2	ward level team	85 Teams	140,000	Union parisad	feb-march	35	5	30	30	local people to reduce loss of disaster due to pre awareness and for take initiative
3	Identification of information transfer place in local level	70 places	7,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
4	Flag management development for advance alarm of disaster	7 places	70,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
5	Transfer of temporary property	85 Teams	100,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
6	Management of mobile health clinic	7 Teams	80000	Union,municipality	oct-may	35	5	30	30	
7	Drill arangement	1 in each month	120,000	Union,municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
8	Training opf primary treatment	7 teams	24,000	Union,municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
9	Dry food, medicine supply	dry-3 tons Rice/pulse-5 tons	350,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb- april	35	5	30	30	
10	Training of students about disaster	85 school	85,000	Education institution	feb-april	35	5	30	30	
11	collect the phone no of related organizations & persons	UZDMC,UD MC 7 various donor organizations		union parisad & upazila	feb-april	35	5	30	30	



### 3.4.2. During Disaster Preparation

Table 3.5 During Disaster Preparation Management Action Plan.

Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation	Who & How will do ( % )				Cooperation with Developmental Planning
					Zila Administration	Community	Upazila Administration	NGO	
EOC	1	Budget will be fixed according to the planning	Affected areas	Emergency period	35	5	30	30	Such activities will help to the local people to reduce loss of disaster due to pre awareness and for take initiative
Signal dissemination	Regular (everyday/every hour )		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	
Emergency meeting call during possible upcoming hazards	As required		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	
keeping useable shelter houses	8 groups		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	
Rescue the victims	According to the population of the damaged area		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	
Ensuring health service	Do		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	

<b>Program</b>	<b>Target level</b>	<b>Probable budget</b>	<b>Where to do</b>	<b>Probable date of</b>	<b>Who &amp;How will do ( % )</b>				<b>Cooperation with</b>
Preliminary relief distribution	Do		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	
Bring the people remaining in the risk zone to the secured place	Do		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	
Ensure emergency food supply	Do		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	
Ensure emergency water supply	Do		Affected areas	Do	35	5	30	30	

### 3.4.3 Post Disaster Preparation

Table 3.6: Post Disaster Preparation

SL	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation	Who&How Far				Adjustment with Development Plan
						zila administration	Community	Upazila administration	NGO	
1	Quickly Rescue	According to the population of affected area & Amount of damage	According to the Amount of damage	Affected areas	Immediately after Disaster	40	0	30	30	Reduce the damage of livelihood by quick rehabilitation
2	First Aid of the wounded	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	
3	Dead body Burried& Carcass Management	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	
4	Compensation Within 72 Hours	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	
5	Rehabilitation of the economic hampered	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	

6	Debris Cleaning	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	
7	Reestablishment of Administration	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	
8	Emergency livelihood	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	
9	Public welfare	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	
10	Road construction & repairing	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	
11	Stop Installment	Do		Affected areas	Do	40	0	30	30	

### 3.4.4. Regular Period Preparation

Table3.7: Regular Period Preparation Management Action Plan

Sl No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation	Who & How will do (%)				Adjustment with Development Plan
						zila administration	Community	UPz	NGO	
	Pond repairing and ridge lifting and digging pond for water conservation	5	Budget will be fixed according	Important areas, according to the plan adopted at the	September-May	20	10	20	50	Such activities will help to the local people to

Sl No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implemantatio	Who & How will do (%)				Adjustment with
	management		to detail planning and volume	district level						reduce loss of disaster due to pre awareness and for take initiative
		--		Do	September-May	20	10	20	50	
		--		Do	September-May	20	10	20	50	
		--		Do	September-May	20	10	20	50	
		4		Do	September-May	20	10	20	50	
		3		Do	September-May	20	10	20	50	
2	Cannel dredging	5km	Budget will be fixed according to detail planning	Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	
		2km		Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	
		3km		Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	

Sl No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation	Who & How will do (%)				Adjustment with
		9km		Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	
		4km		Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	
		3km		Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	
		5km		Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	
3	Field raising		3-7 lac taka for every field fill up	Do	September-May			20	40	
4	Construction of shelter house	1	According to Gov.wage rate	Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	
5	Construction / Repairing of sluicgate	1		Do	September-May	30	10	20	40	

Sl No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation	Who & How will do (%)				Adjustment with
		1		Do	September-May	50	--	--	50	
6	Construction of damage resistant house	According to the population of the risk zone	Budget will be fixed according to detail planning	Do	September-May	60	--	15	25	
7	Raising up of house	Do			September-May	60	--	15	25	
8	Sufficient plantation around the house	Do		Do	September-May	20	--	--	80	
9	Early cultivation and sowing of short durated crops	Do			September-May	35	5	30	30	
10	Tree plantation	Do		Do	September-May	35	5	30	30	

## Chapter Four Emergency Response

### 4.1. Emergency Operation Center(EOC)

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

Table4.1:Responsible person ofEmergency Operation Center

SL.NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	MOBILE
1	Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	President	01713200569
2	Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi	Member	0721772250
3	District Health and Family Planning Officer	Member	01711173845
4	District Agriculture Officer	Member	01717 125431
5	District Livestock Officer	Member	01716407883
6	District Fisheries Officer	Member	01712803012
7	Executive Engineer	Member	0721761521
8	Executive Engineer	Member	01712133143
9	District Education Officer	Member	01716193399
10	District social welfare officer	Member	01718620310
11	District Rural Development Officer	Member	01714049335
12	District Food Control Officer	Member	01711433503
13	District Women Affairs Officer	Member	01715272587
14	District Cooperative Officer	Member	01920 528737
15	District Statistical Officer	Member	01813745122
16	Executive Engineer	Member	0721774987
17	District Ansar and VDP officer	Member	01912 371497
18	District Youth Development Officer	Member	01715040004



19	Protection district accounts officer	Member	01917063298
20	District Election Officer	Member	01733259345
21	District Education Officer	Member	01911600345
22	District Family Planning Officer	Member	01718783498
23	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer	Member Secretary	01558326516

*Source: Rajshahi District Disaster Management Committee, 2014*

#### **4.1.1. Emergency Control Room Management**

- Emergency control room has to be established by Upazila/ Union Parishad Office immediately after disaster. It has to be ensured that there are at least 3/ 4 volunteers and village policemen always in emergency control room.
- Responsible persons of zilla/ Upazila are to be in charge of control room. Three groups ing three volunteers are teach contain24 hours.
- Constant communication with divisional/ zilla sadar is to maintained.
- There must be a register in the control room. Persons acting in any sedule, data and ic time are to be written information recieved by and sent to any persons in any specif specifically in that register.
- Positions of zilla/ Upazilas, doads, 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 ares at post-disaster period.
- 4 the control room alternatively or o guide.

## 2.4 Planning for Hazard Period

Table 4.2: Planning for Hazard Period

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

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

Source: Rajshahi District Disaster Management Committee, 2014

#### **4.2.1. Preparing volunteers**

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

#### **4.2.2. Warning Announcement**

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

#### **4.2.3. Evacuation Activity**

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

#### **4.2.4. Rescue and First Aid**

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

#### **4.2.5. Shelter Management**

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

#### **4.2.6. Preparing Boats**

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

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

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

#### **4.2.8. Relief Activity**

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

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

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

#### **4.2.10. Treatment/ Vaccine for Livestock**

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

#### **4.2.11. Arranging Rehearsals**

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

#### 4.2.12. Emergency Control Room Management

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

#### 4.2.13. Shelter Centres/ Safe Places

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

### 4.3 List of Upazila's safe Place

Table 4.3:List and Description of Safe Places of Upazila

SHALTER CENTER	NAME	NAME OF UNION	CAPACITY	REMARK
Upazila Administrative Building	Administrative Building of all Upazila.	-	1500-2000 persons	-
School cum Shelter	All School cum Center present at respective Upazila & Unions mentioned at Upazila Disaster Management Plan	Upazila/ Unions	50-600 peoples	-
Elevated Road	All elevated road at respective Upazila & Unions mentioned at Upazila Disaster Management Plan	Upazila/ Unions	1000-5000 peoples	-
Embankment	All embankment at respective Upazila & Unions mentioned at Upazila Disaster Management Plan	Upazila/ Unions	500-3000 peoples	-

*Source: Field Visit, 2014*

#### Alipur Government Primary School

- Year of Establishment: 1968
- Last Repairing: 2013
- Building Floor no: 1 stored building
- Present using: At present this building use in School.

- No of Tube well: 1 usable
- How many latrine and present condition: 3 latrines usable. It used by un-high gin way by water. Another one is required.

#### Horinbiska High school

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

#### Foradpur govt. primary school

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

#### Ht. Shah Ali Kulibeg Dakhil Madrasa

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

#### Dier Manik Chak Lower Secondary school

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

#### **Bil Dharmapur Government Primary School**

- Made: Old building of 3 rooms with roof of tin in 1972. Other New Building was made by 4 rooms with concrete roof in 2008-09.
- Last Repairing: No repairing work in both building at first to last.
- Building Floor no: This building is 1<sup>st</sup> floor with 4 rooms and in fronts a sports field.
- Present using: At present this building use in School.

- No of Tube well: 1 unusable
- How many latrine and present condition: 1 latrine. Unused. It used by un-high gin way by water.

### **Prosadpara Government Primary School**

- Made: 1990 AD
- Building Floor no: This building is 1<sup>st</sup> floor with 6 rooms and in fronts a sports field.
- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 1 unusable and 1 usable. But need repairing.
- How many latrine and present condition: 4 latrines. 1 latrine is use in Teacher and others in Students. It used by un-high gin way by water.

### **Jotaraghaha Government Primary School**

- Made: 1972 AD with a tin roof was in the old building, 3 rooms. 200809 made in other rooms with 4 new buildings meet the cast of the roof.
- Last been repaired: the reform is the creation of two bhabanai.
- Building Floor no: 4 rooms with dbitala building and playground in front. 3 rooms on the ground floor of the building.
- Current use is currently used as a school.
- How many wells: 1 lost
- How many latrines, their current status: 1. Unusable. To manage the water supply system to be used in any environment is unhealthy.

### **Palasiphatepura Government Primary School**

- Ever made: Since its inception in 1990, the school made Bagha upazila of Rajshahi district is located in the village palasi phatepura amartmagata No. garagari Union.
- Building Floor no: 6 T room dbitala building and playground in front.
- Current use is currently used as a school.
- How many wells: 1 lost and 1 is being used, but needs renovation.
- How many latrines, their current status: 4. Aparaguli for the teachers for students. However, the water supply is insufficient latrines being used.

### **Government primary schools**

- ever made: Since its inception in 1950, the school was established. Before it was made of tin and chanera. Since its inception in 1973, the government financing is more of a terraced building.
- last repairs were minor, but some reform is large.
- Building Floor no: 1 storey building with 7 rooms. 4 rooms and two rooms with a tanned Teen Said.
- How many wells: None
- How many latrines, their current status: There are 4 latrines. Existing unsanitary. There is enough water shortages. Security needs reform.

### **Iusuphapura government primary schools**



- Made: Since its inception in 1922, the school was established. Distance of 8 km from the school district headquarters.
- was repaired last time: not later in 200102.
- Building Floor no: 1 storey building. Building number 3, two seasoned, 1 semi, building total number of categories of -6.
- The current use of sheltered as School.
- How many wells: 1, but lost.
- How many latrines, their current status: two, unhealthy environment alobatas hina exist. There is enough water shortages.

#### **Bil Dharmapur Government Primary School**

- Made: Old building of 3 rooms with roof of tin in 1972. Other New Building was made by 4 rooms with concrete roof in 2008-09 .
- Last Repairing: No repairing work in both building at first to last.
- Building Floor no: This building is 1<sup>st</sup> floor with 4 rooms and in fronts a sports field.
- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 1 unusable
- How many latrine and present condition: 1 latrine. Unused. It used by un-high gin way by water.

#### **Prosadpara Government Primary School**

- Made: 1990 AD
- Building Floor no: This building is 1<sup>st</sup> floor with 6 rooms and in fronts a sports field.
- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 1 unusable and 1 usable. But need repairing.
- How many latrine and present condition: 4 latrines. 1 latrine is use in Teacher and others in Students. It used by un-high gin way by water.

### **4.4. Formation of Shelter Management Committee**

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

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

Shelter Management Committee

- There are 7-9 members in shelter management committee.
- The 7-9 member committee consists of UP chairman/ members, responsible persons, social workers, teachers, NGO staffs, land provider, volunteers etc.
- This committee can act as this management committee according to approval of the denizens.

- Half of the committee members have to be females.
- This committee fixes the responsibilities of shelter management.
- It performs the complete supervision and management of shelter center with the help of the denizens.
- It arranges meetings, keeps records of decisions and fixes responsibilities and deadlines for implementation of those decisions.
- The list of shelter management committee is to be attached to Disaster Management Plan.

The places to be used as shelter centers:

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

Things to be noticed in shelter center are:

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

Use of Shelter Center:

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

Shelter Center Management

- Every shelter center should be properly supervised.
- Local steps should be taken to protect the shelter centers from being ruined.
- Plantation should be maintained surrounding shelter centers in a planned way.
- Shelter center should be locked except disaster period.

- Shelter Management committee should be formed according to guideline.
- The list of Shelter Management committee is to be attached to Disaster Management Committee.

Table 4.4: List and description of Upazila Shelter Place

Shelter Center	Name of Shelter Center	Responsible person	Mobile	Comment
School cum Shelter	BilDharmapur Government Primary School	Al-Haj Md. Abul Kalam Azad	0173766 5885	-
	Polasi Government Primary School	Md. Rofikul Islam	0171491 0033	-
	Alipur govt. primary school	Shirajul Islam	01727227225	-
	Horinbiska High school	Md. Anowarul Islam	01915185406	-
	Foradpur govt. primary school	Md. Aminul Islam	01725878385	-
	Ht. Shah Ali Kulibeg Dakhil Madrasa	Md. Abul Kashem	01713399065	-
	Dier Manik Chak Lower Secondary school	Md. Saidur Rahman	01740912361	-
	Joteraghove Government Primary School	Jahanara Khatun	0173766 5885	-
	Polasi Government Primary School	Md. Golam Mostofa	0171491 0033	-

Source: Field trip, 2014

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

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

Structure/ Assets	Number	Responsible Persons	Brief Description
Storage	13	District Food Control Officer	-
Shelter House	23	District Education officer	-
Boat	48	-	-
Car	Rikshaw 945, Van 1290, Easy Bike 60, Noshimon 965.	-	-

Source: Field Trip, 2014

#### 4.6. Finance

The income of Union Parishad arises from collecting local tax, approving lease for hat/ bazaars and canals/ swamps and approving trade licenses for business and trade. But, this authority has been taken away from Union Parishad. As a result, its income sources have been reduced. Nonetheless, Govt. is presently allowing Union Parishad 1% of land registration fee that UP

used to have the whole of it before. Moreover, after the salaries of gram polices and UP secretary are paid with this money, the rest is seldom sent to UP. Very recently, govt. has taken measures to allow 4/5 lakes taka per year directly to UP.

### Income of Parishad

There must be a deposit for every Union Prishad.

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

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

development of the union. UP should prepare, finance and implement every development project relating disaster risk reduction to it.

## 4.7. Updating and Analyzing Work Plan

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

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

### Actionplan Follow-up Committee

5 members plan preparation and presentation committee

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

S. L.	Name	Designation	Mobile number
1	Deputy Director, Local Government, Rajshahi	Chairman	01718686166
2	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer	Member Secretary	01558326516
3	Will be select by Chairman	NGO Representative	--
4	Executive Engineer (PBU) Rajshahi	General Member	0721761521
5	Executive Engineer(LGED) Rajshahi	General Member	01712133143

*Source: Rajshahi District Disaster Management Committee, 2014*

### Responsibilities of the committee:

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

### Plan Implementation and Management Committee

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

S. L.	Name	Designation	Mobile number
1	Additional Deputy Commissioner (General), Rajshahi	Chairman	01712 192344
2	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Rajshahi	Secretary	01558326516
3	District Women Affairs Officer, Rajshahi	Female Member	0721761736
4	Police commissioner's representative, Rajshahi	Govt. Representative	-
5	Be nominated by the Chairman	NGO Representative	-
6	Divisional Forest Officer, Rajshahi	Member	07210761005

7	Adhidaptara Deputy Director of Agricultural Extension, Rajshahi	Member	01712077104
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*Source: Rajshahi District Disaster Management Committee, 2014*

**Responsibilities of the committee:**

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

# Chapter Five

## Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan

### 5.1 Damage Assessment

Table 5.1: Sector wise Damage Assessment in Upazila

Sectors	Description
Agriculture	Owing to climate change, a flood like 1988's may ruin the agricultural products of 10030 acres of cultivable land. River erosion may cause financial loss for 5000 families destroying sugarcane and paddy lands of 5 Upazilla. Drought, as occurred in 2001, may ruin the agricultural products of approximately 29404 hectares and cause severe financial damage for 40500 families. As a result of climate change, a sudden attack of seasonal storm may destroy the agricultural products of 2930 hectares that consequently may create financial loss for 2940 people of 44100 households.
Fisheries	Severe drought may ruin the fish cultivation in 1690 ponds that leads to financial loss and lack of protein supply in Paba Upazila. 1356 cultivable ponds may get washed away by a flood as occurred in 1988. As a result, it is obvious to bring about a scarcity of food, nutrition and protein.
Plantation	As a result of climate change, a storm like 2003's may smash down many a tree in Paba Upazila. It is a great hamper for environmental balance. River erosion also hampers environmental balance grasping many trees into the river.
Health	A flood like 1988's may create lack of safe place for 60% pregnant women during the flood in Paba Upazila. It may even cause death because of vulnerable communication. Besides, different epidemic may bring out. Drought like 2001's may cause different kinds of skin diseases and other problems among 320 of the population of Paba Upazila.
Livelihood	Flood, drought, river erosion, heavy mist, low rainfall etc. seriously affect agriculture, fisheries, livestock and most importantly human resource. 25% people of Paba Upazila may become workless because of these hazards. As a result, it throws a terrible challenge towards the economic condition of Paba Upazila.
Water	Heavy drought and low level of water may cause a horrible scarcity of water in 5 unions of Paba Upazila. As a result damage of 12344 hectares 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.
Infrastructure	A sudden storm like 2003's may smash down 25% of structures including academic and religious institutions, which may result in unexpected disruption of education. 60% of earthen houses can be devastated by the storm that leads to suffering and economic loss for 120806 people. 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 18272 families to be homeless and economically fallen.

*Source: Field Visit, 2014*



## 5.2 Rapid/ Early Recovery

### 5.2.1 Administration Restoration

Table5.2: Administrative Restoration committee at District level

S L	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	Additional Deputy Commissioner (General)	Chairman	01712192 344
2	Additional Superintendent of Police	Member Secretary	01713- 373793
3	Deputy Assistant Director of the Fire Service and Civil Defense	Member	01751206 419
4	Deputy Commandant of the Ansar VDP	Member	01730038 086
5	Representative of the Red Crescent Society of the District	Member	---

*Data Source: Rajshahi District Disaster Management Committee, 2014*

### 5.2.2 Wreckage cleaning

Table5.3: Wreckage cleaning committee in District level

S L	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	Additional Deputy Commissioner (General)	Chairman	01712192 344
2	Senior Assistant Engineer (LGED)	Member Secretary	01715086 363
3	Additional Superintendent of Police	Member	01713373 793
4	Deputy Commandant of the Ansar VDP	Member	01730038 086
5	Representative of the Red Crescent Society of the District	Member	---

*Data Source: Rajshahi District Disaster Management Committee, 2014*

### 5.2.3 Public Service Resume

Table5.4 Public Service Resume committee in District level

S L	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	Additional Deputy Commissioner (General)	Chairman	0171219234 4
2	Additional Superintendent of Police	Member Secretary	01713- 373793
3	Civil Surgeon	Member	01712- 284871
4	Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department)	Member	0171502302 2
5	Deputy Director (District Family Planning Office)	Member	---

*Data Source: Rajshahi District Disaster Management Committee, 2014*

### 5.2.4 Emergency Livelihood Assistance

Table 5.5 Emergency Livelihood Support committee in District level

<b>S L</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Contact No</b>
1	Additional Deputy Commissioner (General)	Chairman	0171219234 4
2	Additional Superintendent of Police	Member Secretary	01713- 373793
3	District Food Controller	Member	0171198076 2
4	Executive Engineer (BRTA)	Member	0171642755 59
5	Representative of the Red Crescent Society of the District	Member	---

*Data Source: Rajshahi District Disaster Management Committee, 2014*

## Annex 1

### Check List of Emergency Plan Implementation

#### Checklist

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

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

#### N. B.

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

#### Checklist

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

S	Subject	Mark
1		(√)
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	-

1	1	If there are separate facilities for women in each shelter	✓
2	1	If there are selected midwives for the taking care of pregnant women in each shelter	✓
3	1	If mound shelters are selected for the cattle	-
4	1	If the member of volunteers group are aware of their assigned responsibilities.	-
5	1	If there is sanitation facilities each shelter	✓
6	1	If the microphones are activated to spread weather announcement and danger signals	-
7	1	If the people are made aware to preserved dry food and drinking water for at least 2/1 days	-
8	1	Others	-

**Annex: 2****District Disaster Management committee**

Sl	Name	Designation	Member
1	MP Rajshahi 1 electoral area	Advisor	--
2	MP Rajshahi 2 electoral area	Advisor	--
3	MP Rajshahi 3 electoral area	Advisor	--
4	MP Rajshahi 4 electoral area	Advisor	--
5	MP Rajshahi 5 electoral area	Advisor	--
6	MP Rajshahi 6 electoral area	Advisor	--
7	Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	President	0721772050
8	Chief Executive Officer (Zilla Parishad)	Member	0721776348
9	Chief Executive Officer (City Corporation)	Member	0721772697
10	Superintendent of Police	Member	0721772250
11	Civil Surgeon	Member	0721772030
12	Deputy Director, DAE	Member	0721771503
13	District Fisheries Officer	Member	0721770245
14	District Livestock Officer	Member	0721770102
15	District Primary Education Officer	Member	0721772187
16	District Education Officer	Member	0721776253
17	District Women Affairs Officer	Member	0721771736
18	District Food Controller	Member	0721774821
19	Executive Engineer (Public Health Engineering Dept)	Member	0721774987
20	Executive Engineer, Local Government	Member	0721775553
21	Deputy Director, Social Affairs	Member	0721772278
22	Deputy Director, Youth Development	Member	0721772604
23	District Cooperative Officer	Member	0721770813
24	Deputy Commandant of Ansar and VDP	Member	0721776346
25	Deputy Director, Statistics office	Member	0721760089
26	Executive Engineer WDB	Member	0721761521
27	Executive Engineer	Member	0721812271
28	Executive Engineer BRTA	Member	0721812215
29	Deputy Director, Fire Service & Civil Defense	Member	0721772157
30	General Manager, BISIK	Member	0721760514
31	Manager, Sonali Bank	Member	0721773459
32	Chairman Upazila Parishad, Godagari Rajshahi	Member	01714425229
33	Chairman Upazila Parishad, Tanore Rajshahi	Member	01711-001404
34	Chairman Upazila Parishad, Paba Rajshahi	Member	01713 991355
35	Chairman Upazila Parishad, Mohanpur in Rajshahi	Member	01761503252
36	Chairman Upazila, Rajshahi Bagmara	Member	01730190577
27	Chairman Upazila, Rajshahi Puthia	Member	0722856218
38	Chairman Upazila Parishad, Durgapur, Rajshahi	Member	01711825724
39	Chairman Upazila, Rajshahi Chorghat	Member	01713769270
40	Chairman Upazila Parishad, Bagha, Rajshahi	Member	01716893141

Sl	Name	Designation	Member
41	Chief Executive Officer Godagari Rajshahi	Member	0722556007
42	Chief Executive Officer tanore Rajshahi	Member	0722956002
43	Chief Executive Officer Poba Rajshahi	Member	0721761799
44	Chief Executive Officer, Mohanpur in Rajshahi	Member	0722656002
45	Chief Executive Officer, bagmara Rajshahi	Member	0722256001
46	Chief Executive Officer, puthia Rajshahi	Member	0722856121
47	Chief Executive Officer, Durgapur, Rajshahi	Member	0722456001
48	Chief Executive Officer, Charghat Rajshahi	Member	0722356001
49	Chief Executive Officer, Bagha, Rajshahi	Member	0722356002
50	Chairman, National Women's Organization, Rajshahi	Member	01716334464
51	Meteorological Department Local Representative	Member	0721750454
52	Executive Chairman, Red Crescent Society, Rajshahi District, Rajshahi	Member	-
53	Chief executive of the Centre for Capacity Building, Rajshahi	Member	0721771452
54	Deputy-Director, tiemaesaesa, Rajshahi	Member	01713377258
55	Regional Director, CARITAS, Rajshahi	Member	0721774610
56	Executive Director, esidi, Rajshahi	Member	01711819513
57	District representatives Brac, Brac, Rajshahi	Member	01729070020
58	President, Rajshahi Press Club, Dhaka	Member	01721772064
59	President, District Law association, Rajshahi	Member	01721773146
60	President, Chamber of Commerce, Rajshahi	Member	0721812122
61	President, primary and secondary teachers' association, Rajshahi	Member	-
62	Principal, Rajshahi Court College, Rajshahi	Member	01711000220
63	Dr. Haque Senior Reporter BSS, Rajshahi	Member	01712011012
64	Representatives of community radio or the radio, Rajshahi	Member	-
65	President, Labour Transport Association, Rajshahi	Member	-
67	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer	Member Secretary	01558326516

*Source: District Disaster Management Committee, Rajshahi, 2014*

## **Annex 3**

### **List of District Volunteers**

Note: Rajshahi district hasn't formed a volunteer team. So this is the purpose of serving as the district's volunteer training is provided. According to the District Disaster Management Committee a list can be provided for Councilors and volunteer training can be arranged.

## Annex 4

### List of Shelter management committee

Name of shelter	Responsible person	Contact number	Remarks
Tangon Gvt. Primary School	-	-	-
Yusufpur Gvt. Primary School	-	-	-
Mariya Gvt. Primary School	Mst. Nilufar Iyasmin		-
Tatarpur Gvt. Primary School	Md. Abdul Hamid	01811782513	-
Chak jhikra Non Gvt. Primary School	Mst. Sultana Begom	01736235309	-
Jhikra Gvt. Primary School	Mst. Jesmin Aktar	01715366943	-
Nimpara Gvt. Primary School	Md. Iktear	01721206385	-
Kaminigongarampur Gvt. Primary School	Mst Aktar Banu	01714659353	-
Poranpur Gvt. Primary School	Sreemoti Mala Rani Sen	01715835567	-
Rautha Reg. Primary School	Sree Amol Bosh	01721713140	-
Dakra Gvt. Primary School	Md. Jillur Rahman	01726809620	-
Bakra Gvt. Primary School	Md. Fojol Ali	01745333130	-
Pirojpur-2 Gvt. Primary School	Md. Abdur Rahim	01745171191	-
Moktarpur Gvt. Primary School	Md. Nur uddin	01740979720	-
Jot Ragav Govt. Primary School	Most. Jahanara Khatun	01737665885	-
Palasy Fatepura Govt. Primary School	Md Golam mostafa	01714910033	-
Alipur govt. primary school	Shirajul Islam	01727227225	-
Horinbiska High school	Md. Anowarul Islam	01915185406	-
Foradpur govt. primary school	Md. Aminul Islam	01725878385	-
Ht. Shah Ali Kulibeg Dakhil Madrasa	Md. Abul Kashem	01713399065	-
Dier Manik Chak Lower Secondary school	Md. Saidur Rahman	01740912361	-
Jot Ragav Govt. Primary School	Mst. Jahanara Khatun	01737665885	-
Plassey phatepura Govt. Primary School	Md Golam mostafa	01714910033	-

### Public / private institutions

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
Charghat UP Complex	Md. Nurul Islam	01711456595	-
Yusufpur UP Complex	Md. Robiul Islam	01719822018	-
Sardah UP Complex	Md. Hasanujjaman (Madhu)	0171402992	-
Nimpara UP Complex	Md. Abdul kuddus Polash	01717330970	-
Salua UP Complex	Alhaz Fojlul Rahman	01725872775	-
Vayalaxmipur UP Complex	Md. Abdul Majid	01712684462	-
Charghat pourosova Complex	<a href="#">Mst. Nargis Khatun</a>	01725018924	-
Bajubagha Union Council	Hossain Md Tofazzal	01714257892	-
Bausa Union Council	Md Ashraf Ali	01711 241509	-
Gargari Union Council	Md Nazrul Islam	01711 578553	-
Manigram Union Council	Md. Akbar Ali	01711349295	-
Pakuriya Union Council	Md. Fokrul Hasan	01715577776	-
Arani Union Council	Md. Nasir Uddin	01716684533	-
Bagha Municipality	Akkas Ali	01731505281	-
Arani Municipality	Shohidul Islam	0723356002	-
Godagari union complex	Md. Hazrat Ali	01740904255	-
Mohanpur union complex	Md. Khairul Islam	01712771521	-
Pakri union complex	Md. Anowerul Islam	01712106241	-



Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
Rishikul union complex	Md. Jahangir Ahmed	01713706658	-
Gogram union complex	Md. Hazrat Ali	01740904255	-
Matikata union complex	Md. Nurul Islam	01716303046	-
Deopara union complex	Md. Akhtarujjaman	01721665021	-
Bashudebpur union complex	Md Soibur Rahman	01713785823	-
Char Ashariyadoho union complex	Md. Moshiul Goni	01718097471	-
Godagari Pourashava Complex	Md. Aminul Islam	01712255299	-
Kakonhat Pouroshova Complex	Md Abdul Mojid	01834102619	-
Dorshonpara union complex	Md. Romjav Ali	01714257892	-
Hogripara union complex	Md Golam Mostafa	01711 241509	-
Damkura union complex	Md. Sajahan Ali	01711 578553	-
Horipur union complex	Md. Nozrul Islam	01711349295	-
Haragram union complex	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	01715577776	-
Horian union complex	Md. Saiful Bari Vulu	01716684533	-
Damkura union complex	Akkas Ali	01731505281	-
Parila union complex	Shohidul Islam	0723356002	-

#### Elevated road or dam

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
From Chandan sahar to Routha road	Md. Robiul Islam	01719822018	-
From Sahapur to Routha embankment road	Md. Nurul Islam	01711456595	-
Embankment road up Mirganj to Garagari	Md Fakhurul Hasan	01715577776	-
Bagha upazila roads and adjacent Arani	Mr. Shahidul Islam	01716934348	-
Padma River adjacent to the dam road	Aseka Ali	01711379181	-
Elevated Road from Bashudebpur to Matikata district road	Md. Soibur Rahman	0718281406	-
	Md . Nurul Islam	01716303046	-
Embankment road from Alokchotro Kochua to Vanpur vaya Rishikul Mandai	Md. Jahangir Ahmed	01713706658	-
Embankment road from Char Ashariyadoho hat to Matikata	Md. Golam Mostofa	01730180954	-
Embankment road from Bidirpur Dam	Md . Nurul Islam	01716303046	-
Embankment road from Godagari primary school to Kakonhat Pouroshove	Md. Abdul Majid	01834102619	-
Embankment road up Ammtola to Horiyan	Md Fakhurul Hasan	01715577776	-
Paba upazila roads and adjacent Nouhata	Mr. Shahidul Islam	01716934348	-
Padma River adjacent to the dam road	Aseka Ali	01711379181	-

**Annex 5**

**Rajshahi district at a glance**

## Annex 6

### Rajshahi district at a glance

#### List of some important Broadcast Programs by Bangladesh Betar

<b>General</b>			
Size (sq km)	2407.01	The total amount of land	599504 acres
The number of subdivisions	9	Amount of arable land	392410 acres
Number of municipalities	14	Secayogya land	303766 acres
Number of village	1718	The amount of unsettled land	171156 acres
Number of villages	1914	<b>Social Resources</b>	
PS	13	he number of mosques	470
<b>Population</b>		Temple Number	18
Number of families	5324	Number of churches	9
Total Population	2595197	Number Eidgah	213
Population density (per sq km)	1070	Bank	7
Number of men	50.66%	Bank Branch	25
Number of women	48.34%	Post Office	15
<b>Infrastructure</b>		Club	28
Mosque	10405 T	Library	1
Temple	1021 T	Cinema hol	5
Giraja	114	Women's organization	64
Paving	330 km	Playground	70
Semi-pucca	3295 km	Hat Market	20
Mud road	4570 km	Cemetery	151
Railways	73 km	Cremation ghat	12
Waterways	97 km	<b>Public Health</b>	
Air path	1 km	Upozila Health Complex	1
Literacy	47.04%	Union Health and Family Welfare Centre	8
Agricultural College	1	Number of community clinics	33
Medical College	1	Healthier Closet	13422
Government Primary Schools	980 T	<b>Others</b>	
Number of lower secondary schools	43	River	3
Number of Secondary Schools	409 T	Canel	35
Number of College	16	Bill	47
Madrassa (submitted, talkative, ebatedayi) number	221 T	Haor	non
Vocational High Schools	3	Ponds	6538
Number of colleges	74	Dighis	358
		Salinity	Non

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

## **Annex 7**

### **Feedback through Sharing/Consultation with Upazila Disaster Management Committee (Validation Workshop/Meeting) Rajshahi District**

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#### **Introduction:**

Disaster Management Plan is a beautiful local document which presents disaster coordination during rapid action. Various catastrophes at field level and its management for mitigation have cited in detail and the final draft refers to Disaster Management Preparedness Meeting, in the Office of Deputy Commissioner at Rajshahi District, on last September 14, 2014. The Upazila Chairman, Upazila Chief Executive Officer, Project Implementation Officer, Officer of Shushilan and District Disaster Management Committee members took part in the meeting. The meeting was presided over by the Honorable Deputy Commissioner of Rajshahi District Mr. Mohammad Mesbah Uddin Chawdhury.

#### **Main activities**

At 2.30 P.M. the presentation was began by the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) of Rajshahi taking permission from Mr. Mohammad Mesbah Uddin Chawdhury, the chairperson of the meeting. One of the officers of Shushilan and with other members of the District Disaster Management Committee cited this collection of all data which were achieved by hard toiling and endeavor. Some of the discussion on sharing District Disaster Management plan has suggested, those are mentioned here.

#### **Feedback**

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

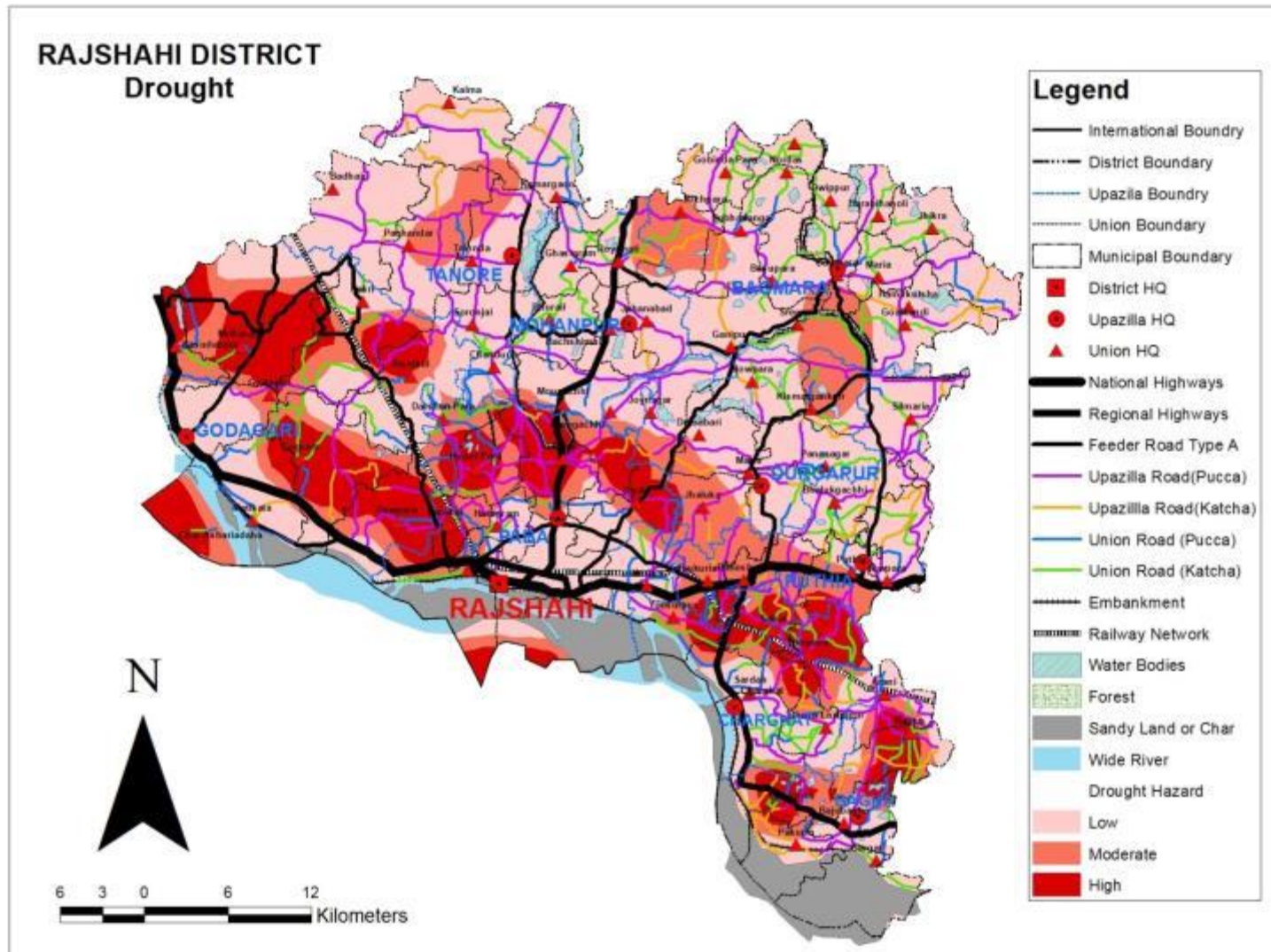
- Though the first section 'local area contact' despite background title 'Rajshahi district disaster management program' would be preferable to discuss the background of the plan.
- In the first chapter of this Report - the background, objectives, and how the plan has been arranged should be discussed.
- The District Disaster Management Committee thinks if a Framework develop, and discuss some of the theoretical discussions about the disaster management plan, in future it will be more relevant to understand.
- In the full planning appropriate 'reference' will be used.
- In the third chapter of the Disaster Management Plan highly priority given to protect human life, therefore a description should be given in the second chapter of the plan.
- If Basic framework can be use the chapters will reveal consistency.
- In The final report, it is strongly recommended to include table of contents, preface and annexure.

- The District Disaster Management Committee thinks the Disaster management plan will be coordinated in a more real-agree even if in some cases simple language/sentence used.

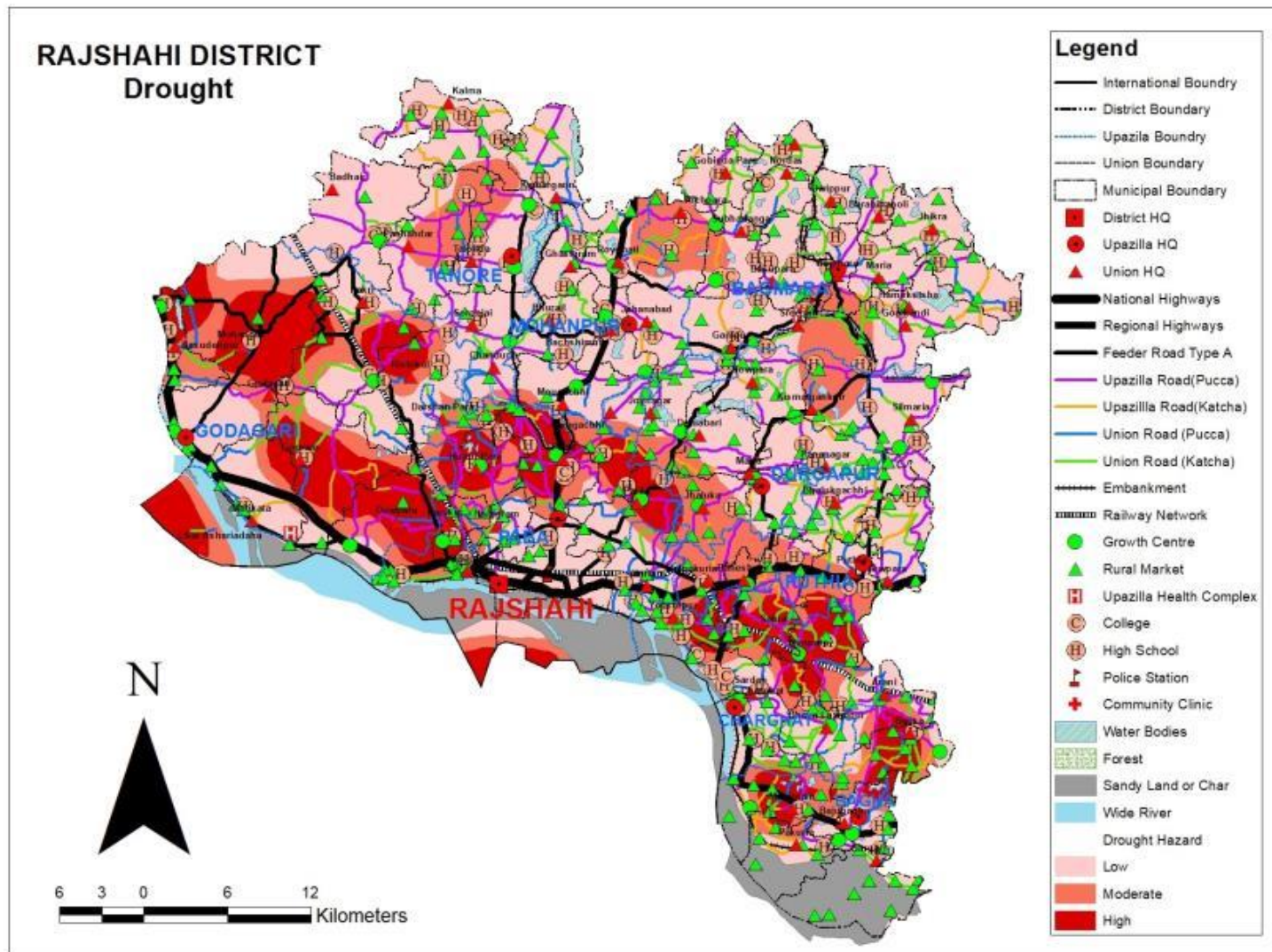
### **Open Discussion & Closing Remarks:**

In the open discussion session the Honorable Deputy Commissioner of Rajshahi District Mr. Mohammad Mesbah Uddin Chawdhury has given thanks to the Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh, Comprehensive Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) and Ministry of Relief & Rehabilitation for taking the initiative to prepare the Disaster Management Plan. He also gives thanks to the participants and the presented report as disaster management plan. He has also mentioned its importance to prepare plan for disaster management. He 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. UNO and other members were discussed about the presented report with its risk mapping areas and given his thanks for such reporting activities. Finally, the Chairperson express his heartiest thanks to CDMP-II and Shushilan for the maps and conclude the coordination meeting.

Annex8: Hazard & Risk Map (Drought)

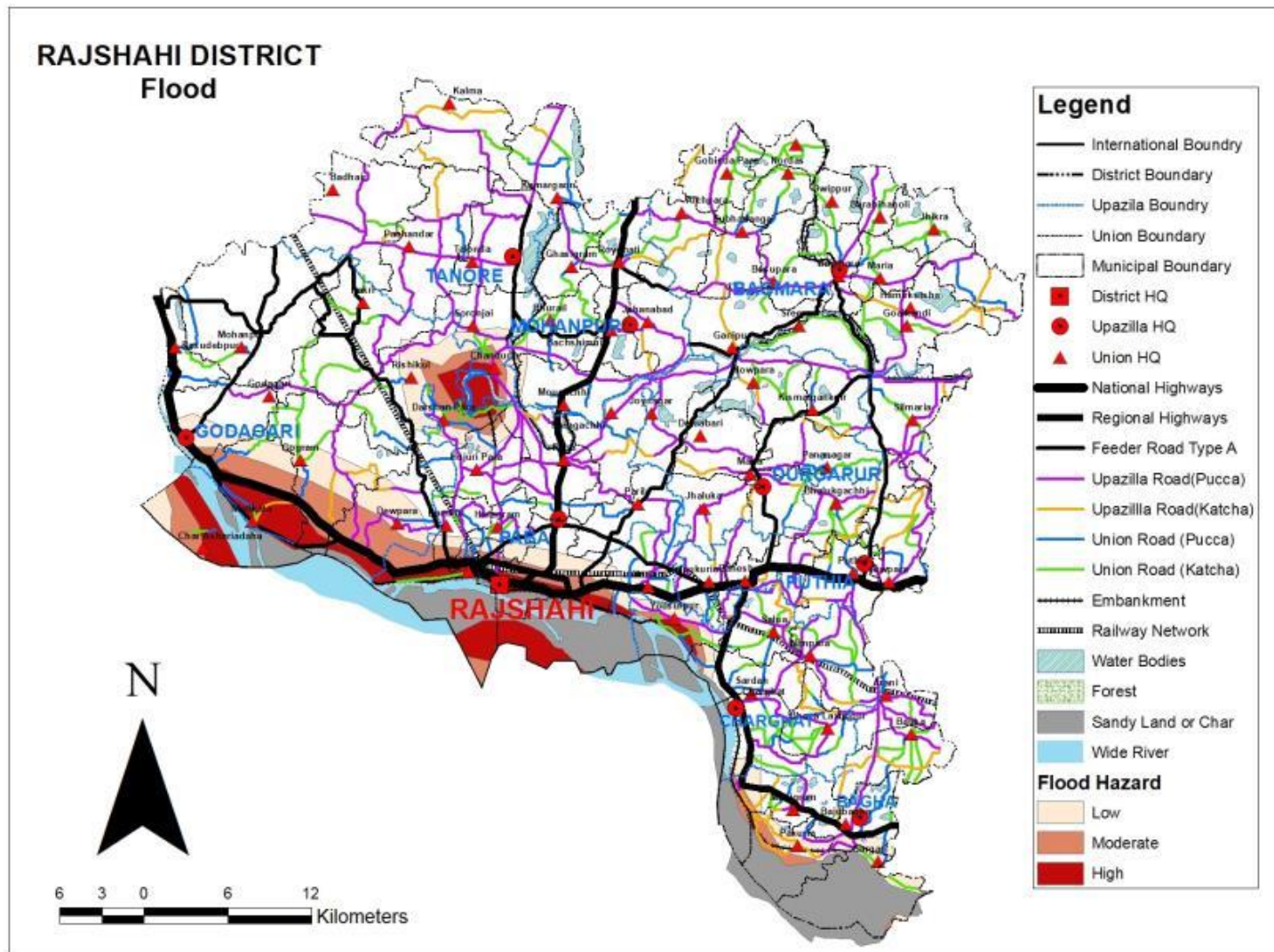


# Annex 9: Risk Map (Drought)

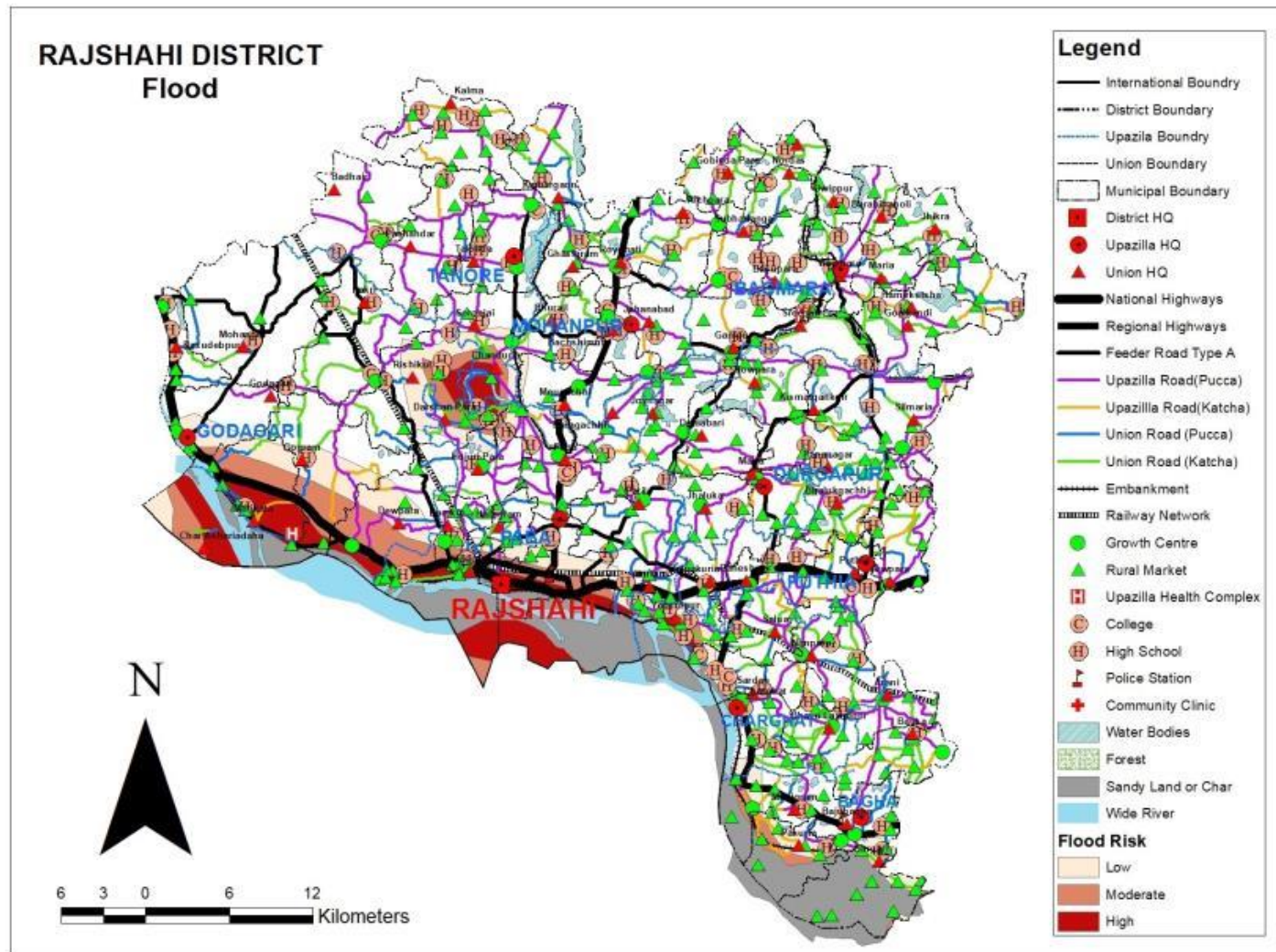




# Annex 10: Hazard & Risk Map (Flood)

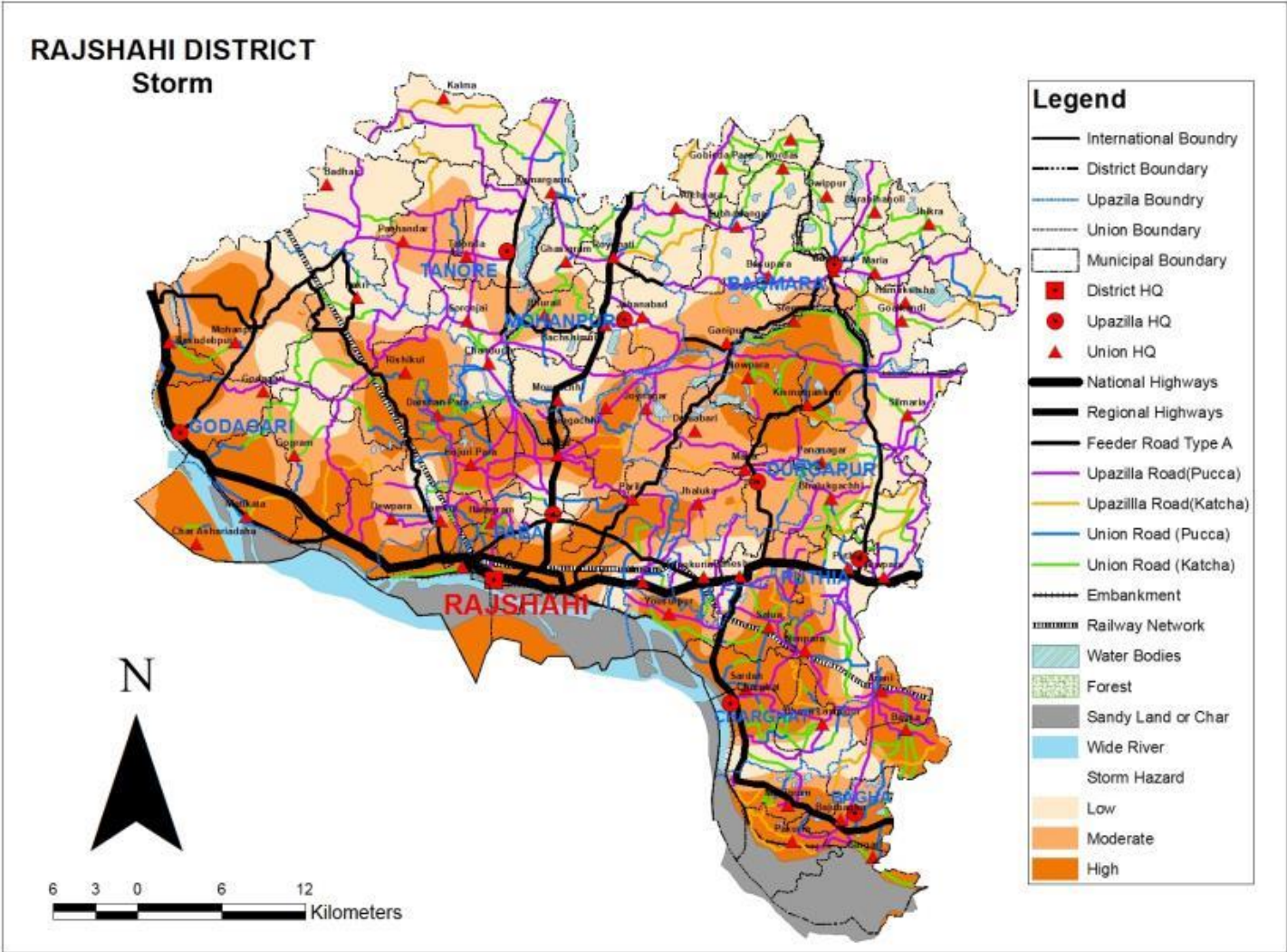


Annex11: Risk Map (Flood)

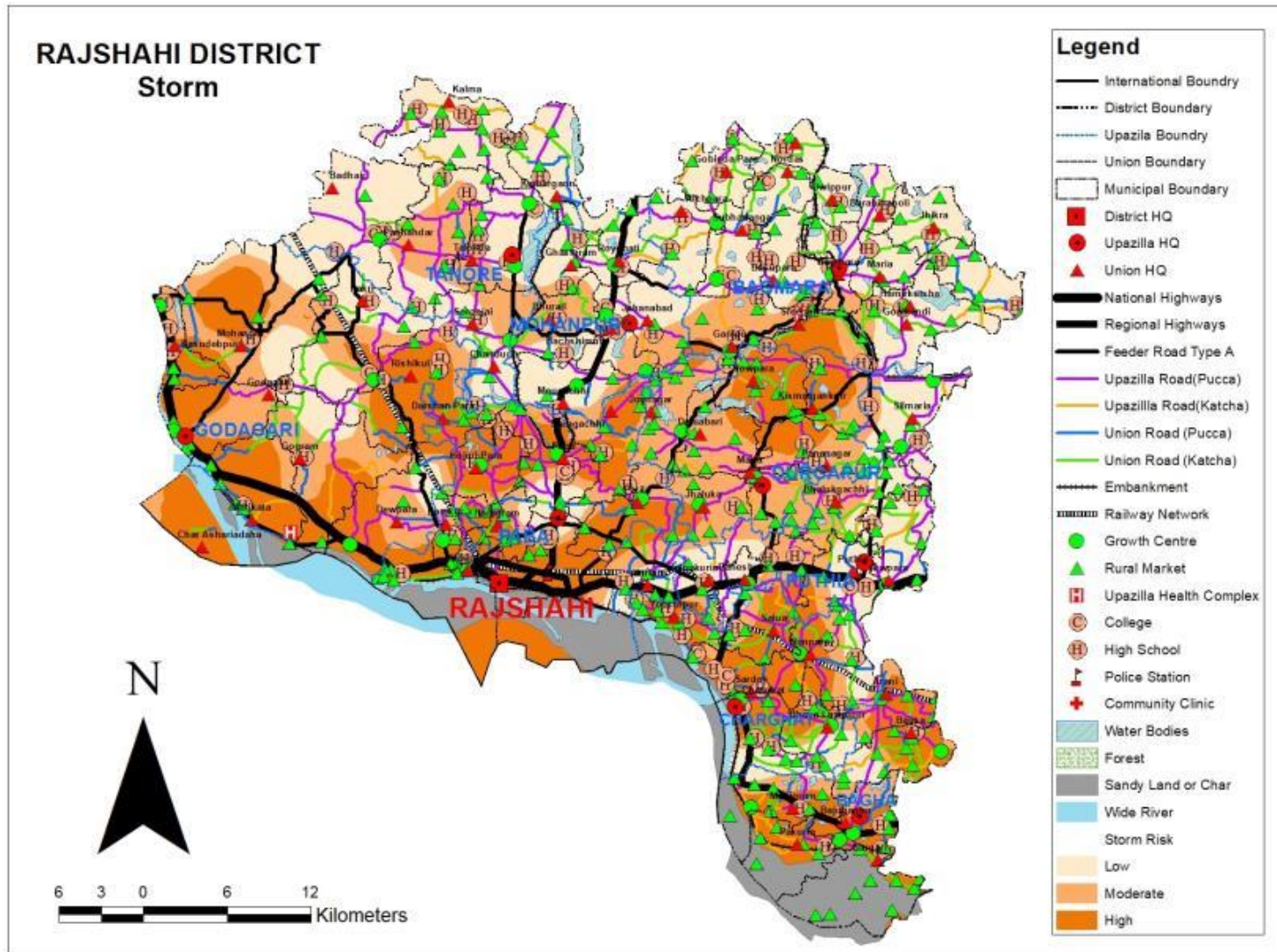




Annex 12: Hazard & Risk Map (Storm)

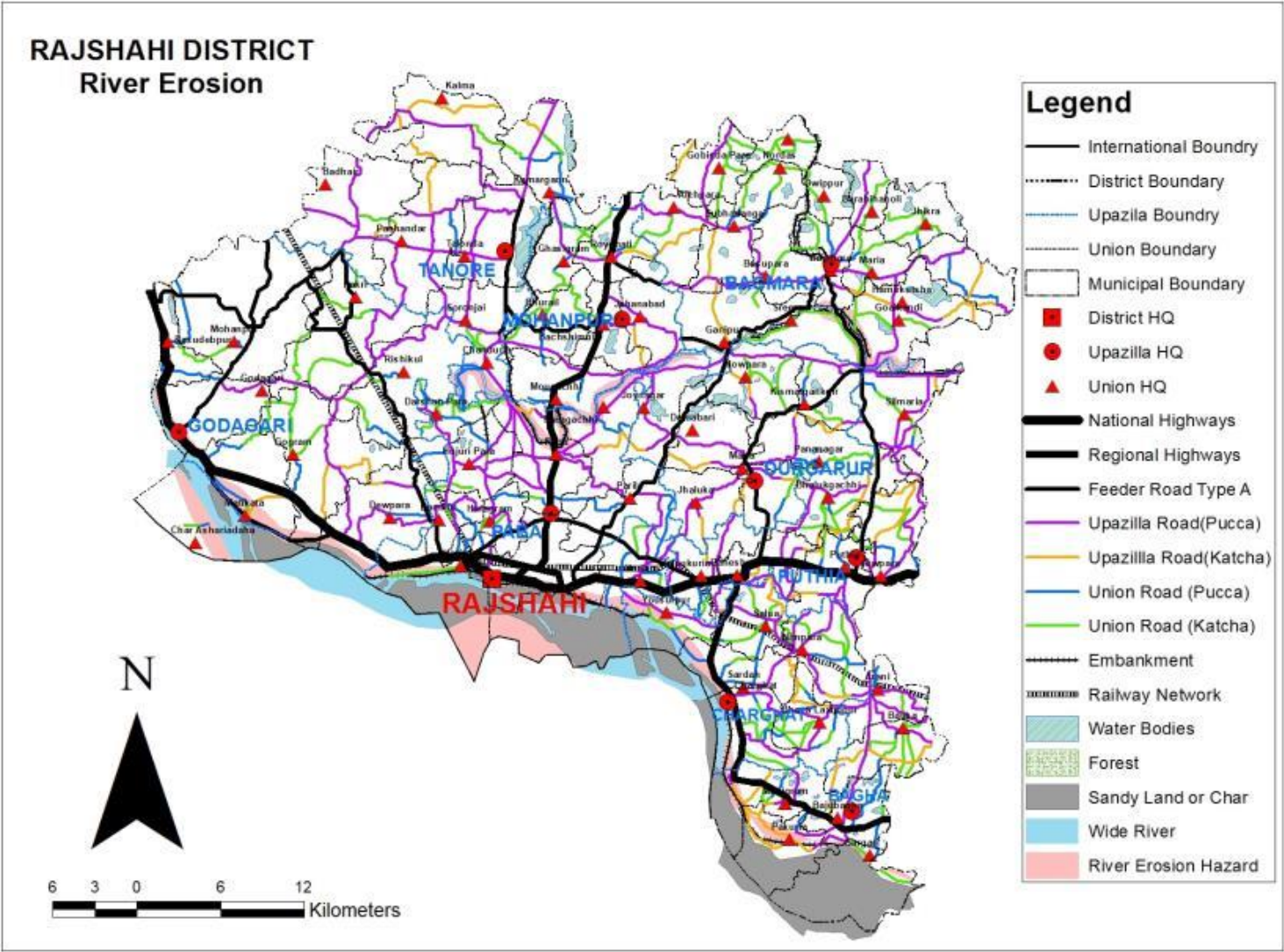


Annex13: Risk Map (Storm)

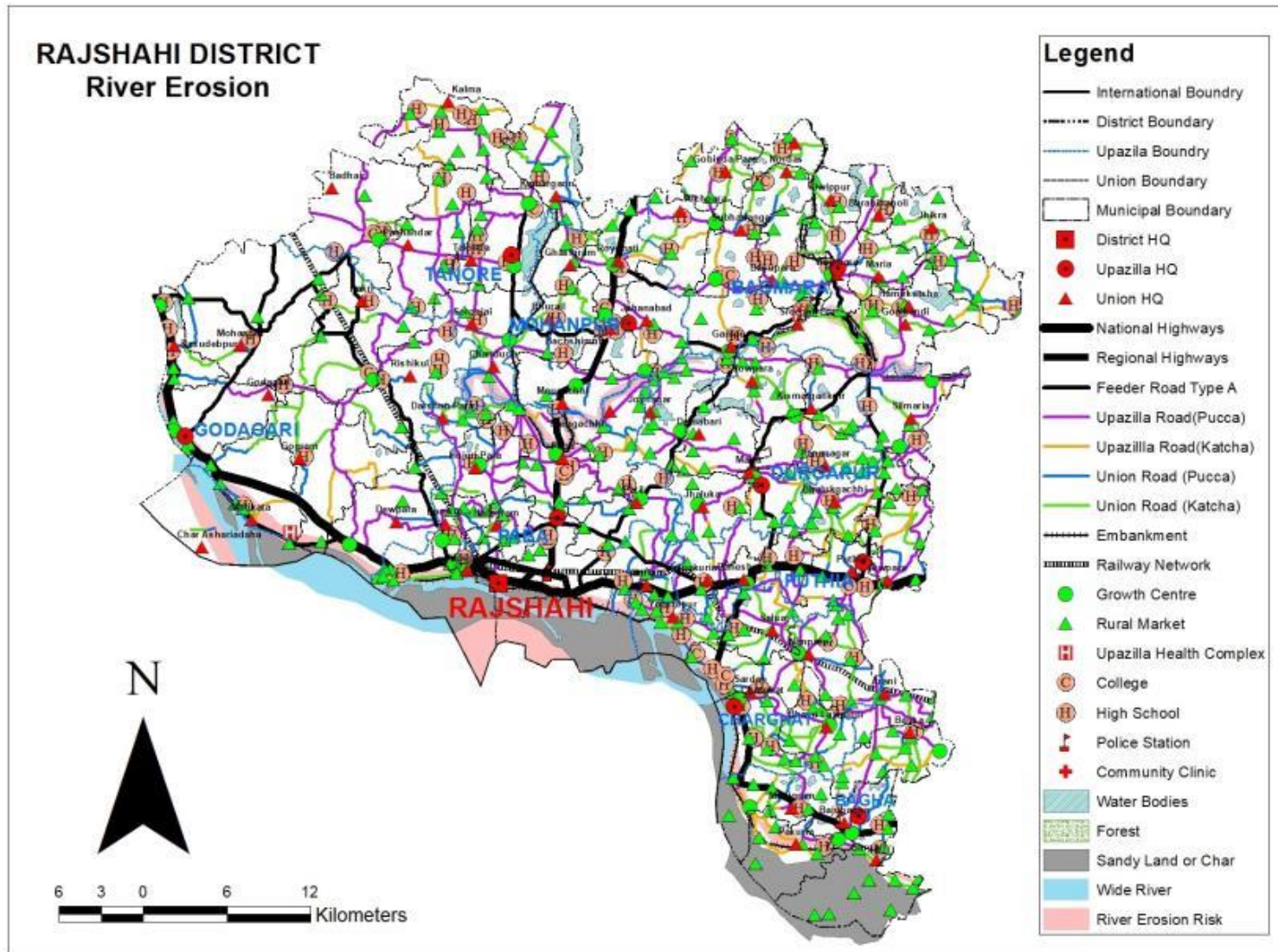




Annex14: Hazard & Risk Map (River Erosion)

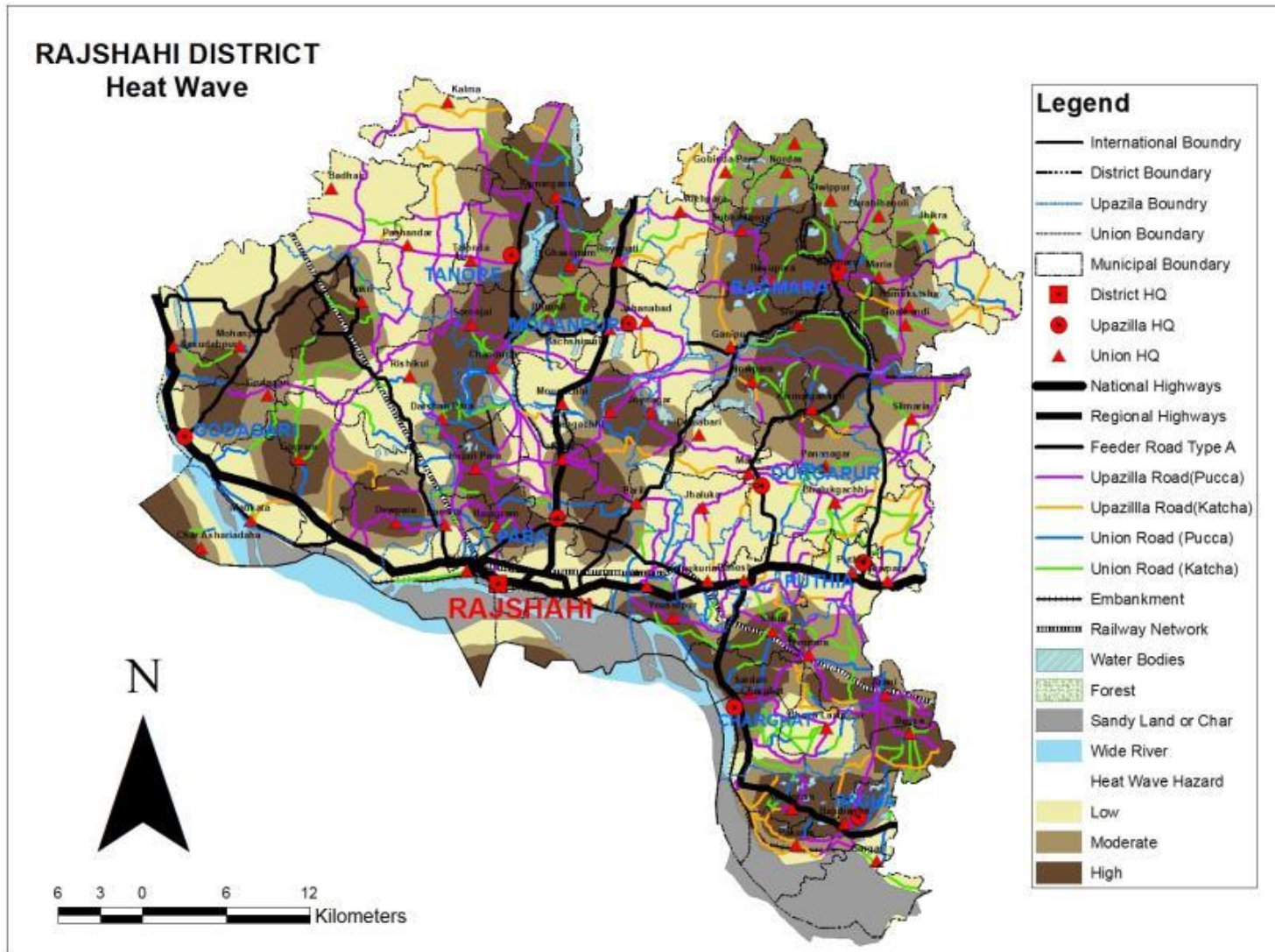


Annex15: Risk Map (River Erosion)

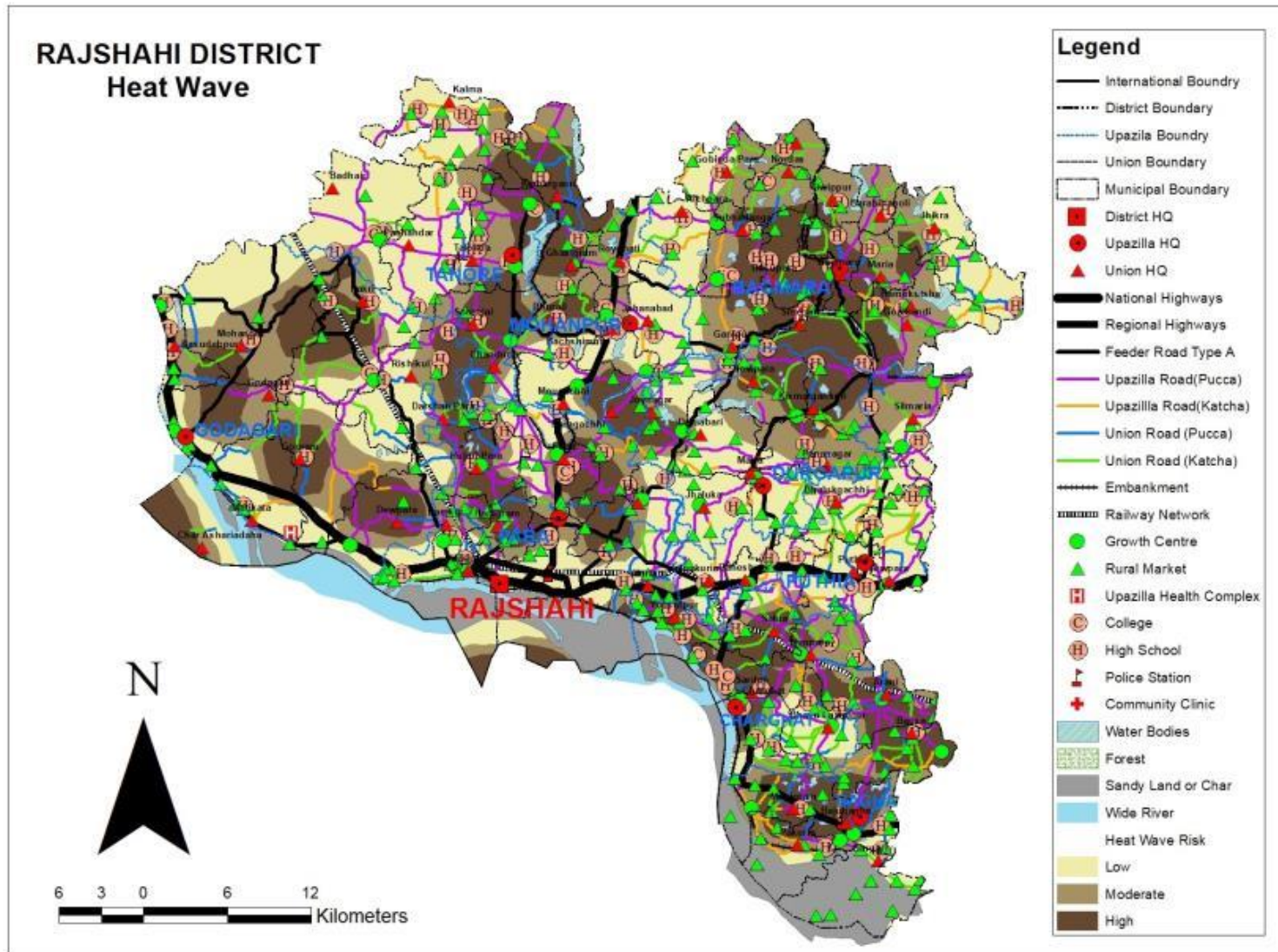




Annex16: Hazard & Risk Map (Heat Wave)

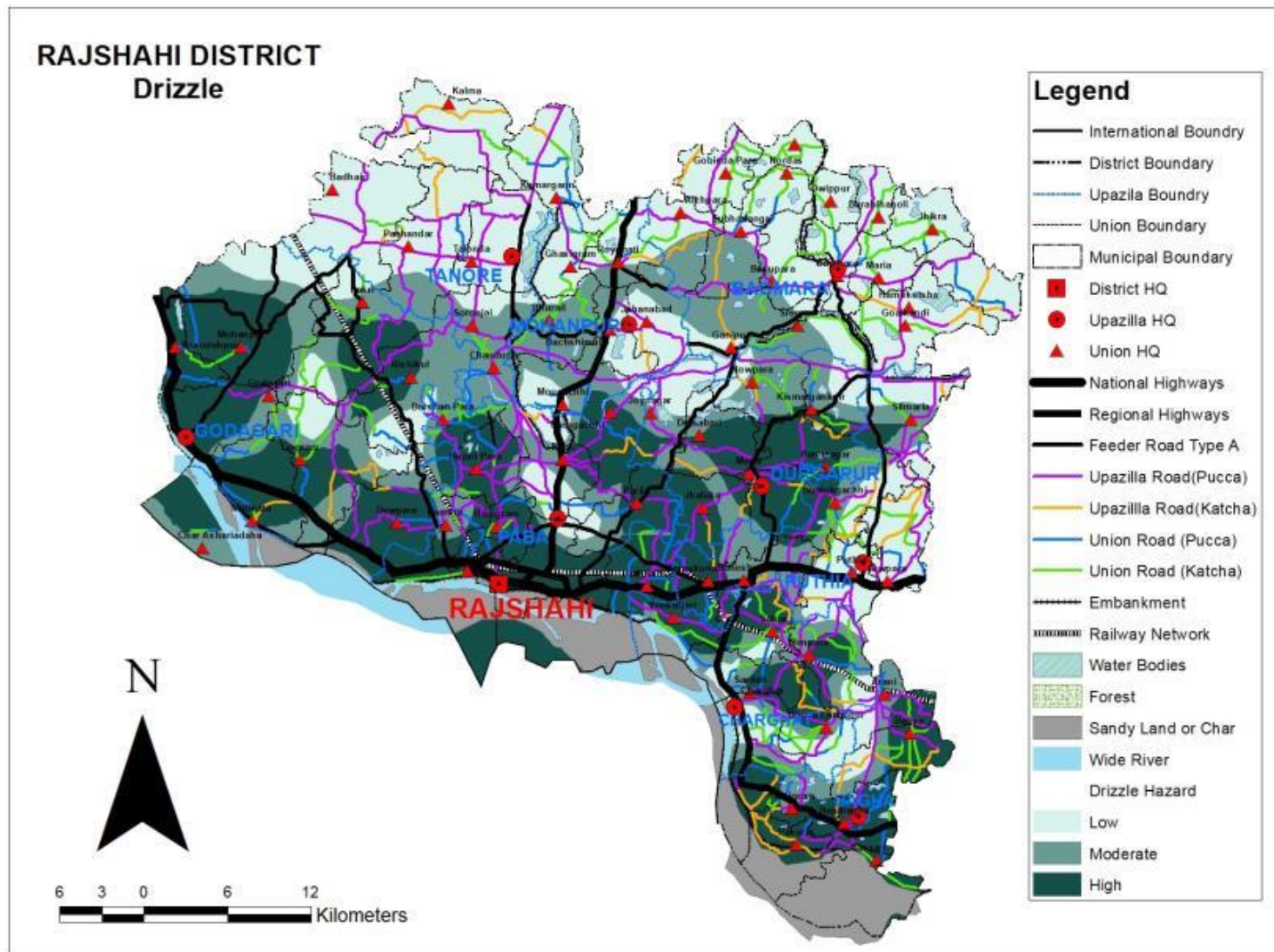


Annex17: Risk Map (Heat Wave)

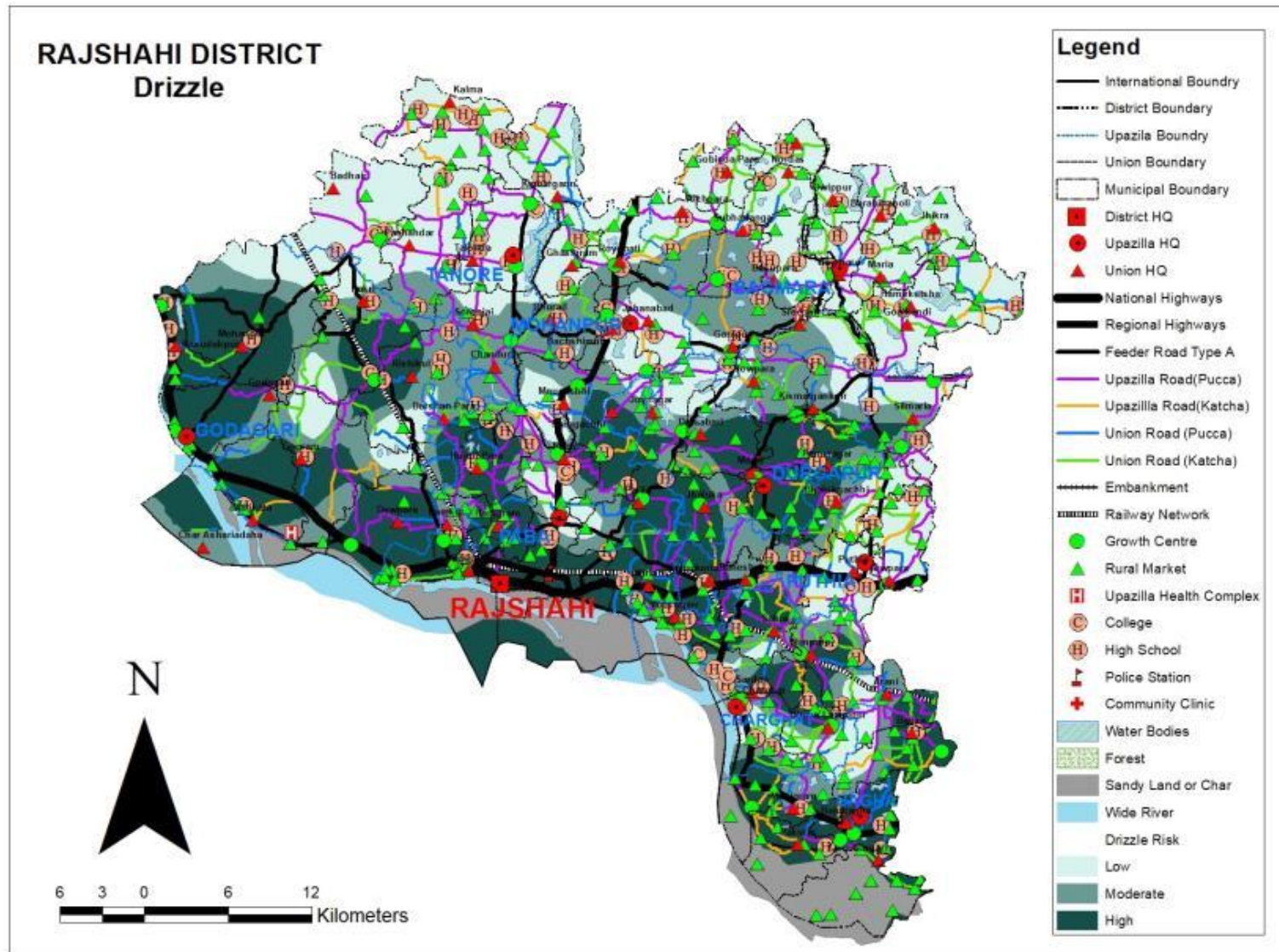




Annex18: Hazard & Risk Map (Drizzle)

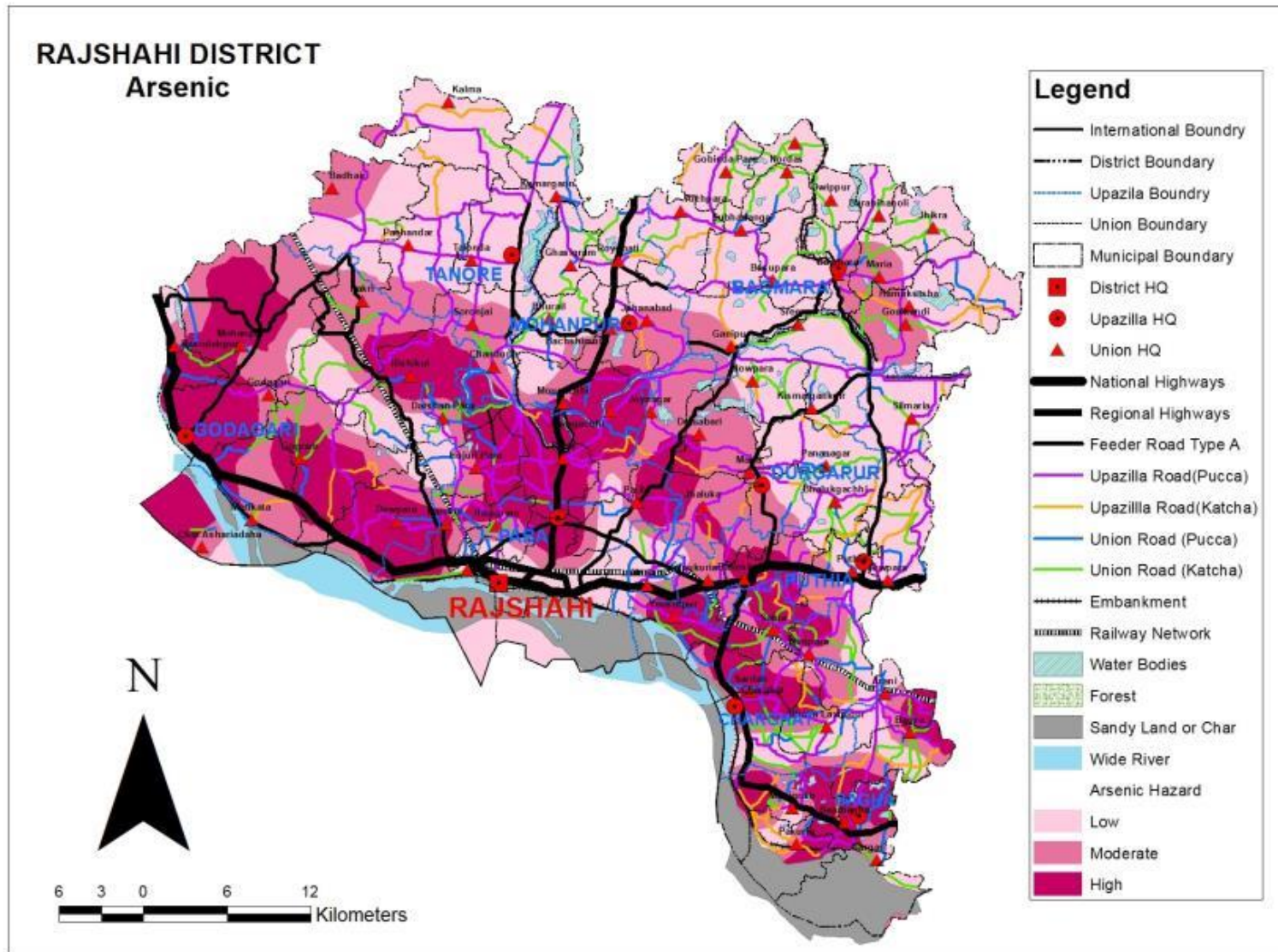


Annex 19: Risk Map (Drizzle)

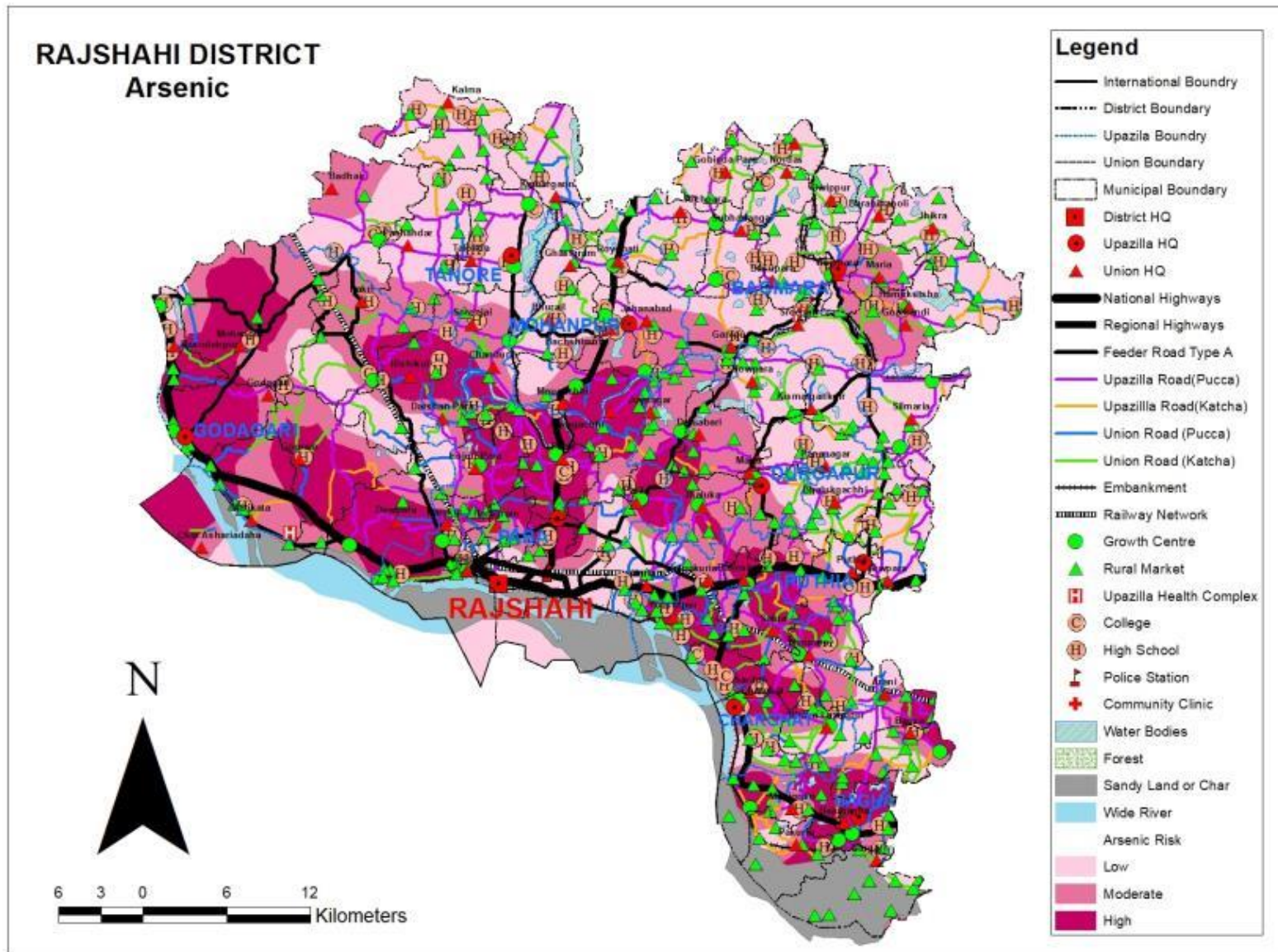




Annex 20: Hazard & Risk Map (Arsenic)

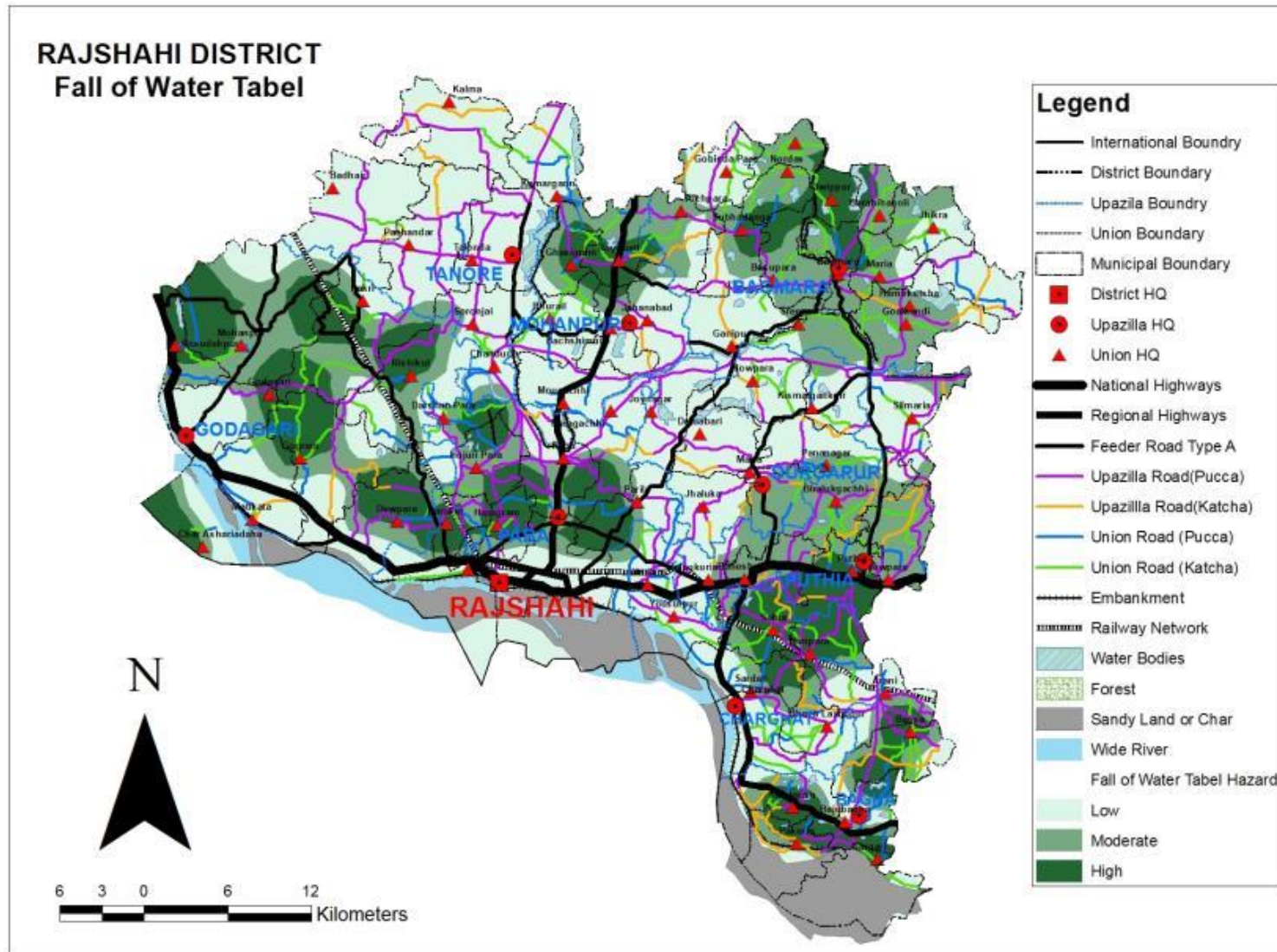


Annex 21: Risk Map (Arsenic)





Annex 22: Hazard & Risk Map (Fall of Water)



Annex 23: Risk Map (Fall of Water)

