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# **Conduction and Developing Disaster Management Plan at Upazila Level**

**Rampal Upazila, Bagerhat**

**Implemented By:**

Upazila Disaster Management Committee



**Area Development Organization (ADO)**

**August 2014**

**Overall Assisted by:**

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



# Foreword

Bangladesh is likely to be one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to disaster. From the historical period the people of the deltaic region of this country are combating against various natural calamities. Among these disasters, some are creeping, redundant, sudden, vivid and devastating features. These multifarious disasters occur due to the geographic location of Bangladesh. On account of geographic location, abrupt weather change and riverine land, this country is vulnerable to natural disasters like flood, cyclone, drought, tornado, tidal surge, salinity and many others. Furthermore, periodic river bank erosion and flood causes loss of millions of people's lives, homestead and livelihood. Various anthropogenic hazards are constantly threatening human life. Among these deforestation, pollution of brick industry, use of harmful chemical fertilizer, shrimp virus etc. has caused extensive damage to properties and human lives. These create devastating impacts on local people and country economy.

Although Bangladesh is a severe disaster prone country, no long term action plan was taken for reducing the disaster risk regarding people's life and assets by undertaking long term program. Only relief and rehabilitation program was emphasized rather than disaster management plan.

However, in line of Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), recently the Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Bangladesh has taken milestone program with the financial and technical assistance of UNDP, EU, UKAID, Australin Aid, Embassy of Sweden and Norway aiming to reduce the country disaster risk. Under this program, initiative of Disaster Management Plan (DMP) has been taken at district and upazila level. It is anticipated that the implementation of DMP will play a significant role to reduce the upcoming disaster risk. In this case, a private voluntery development organization, called Area Development Organization (ADO) has been assigned for conducting Disaster Management Plan at Rampal upazila of Bagerhat district. Later the deligence and honesty of ADO's staffs and the Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC) members have played a significant role for conducting and development of this plan. As a result a practical plan has been developed for managing disaster risk of this upazila. Under this disaster management plan, a pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster and for normal period risk reduction action plan has been developed in order to reduce disaster risk as well as ensuring the livelihood of the local people through proper implementation of this plan. I express welcome and thanks from the deep of my heart to all those relevant persons who helped for the development of "Upazila level Disaster Management Plan".



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Upazila Chairman  
&  
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## Preface

Bangladesh is the most disaster prone countries in the world for its geographic location, diversified weather conditions, and population density. Constantly, the disaster is causing death, including a threat to livelihood, environment and economy. Cyclone, flood, water logging, drought, river bank erosion, and increasing saline intrusion are the major disasters which threaten human life and assets spontaneously. Furthermore, the intensity of disaster risk is also increasing as the impact of climate change. For this reason, our local and national development is being impeded continuously.


The districts of south-west Bangladesh are the most vulnerable for its social, economic and environmental fragile condition. Among these, Bagerhat district and its Rampal upazila is highly risk prone area. This sub-district is adversely affected by cyclone and existing salinity throughout the year. Although previously, Bangladesh Disaster Management and Relief Ministry has combated the disaster through short term steps, but no long term action plan was developed for reducing the disaster risk. However, in line of Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), recently the Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Bangladesh has taken milestone initiative namely Development of Upazila level Disaster Management Plan. It is assumed that the implementation of Disaster Management Plan under the program of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry will play a significant role to reduce the upcoming disaster risk. Under this Disaster Management Plan, a pre disaster, emergency period, and post disaster and for normal period risk reduction action plan has been developed aiming to reduce disaster risk which will ensure the people's livelihood of the Rampal upazila.

I on behalf of the government of Bangladesh requesting to all members of UzDMC and UDMC for working altogether audiciously in order to reduce disaster risk and also bespeaking to all for performing their own roles and responsibilities. I also express welcome and thanks to all those relevant persons who were involved in conducting and development of Disaster Mangement Plan at Rampal upazila.



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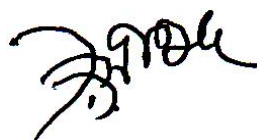
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## **Chapter one: Local Area Information**

### **1.1 Background:**

In the levels of the district, upazila, municipal area or city corporation, disaster management action plan has been recommended after including the risk reducing and contingency plan into the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD). CDMP has taken the disaster management action plan with much significance. The stability and effectiveness of the plan is being depended upon the intensive and feedback based work way and the participation of the respective organizations, institutions and people. The disaster management plan will be prepared for 3-5 years.

Bangladesh is a disaster prone country in the world map. Each district of this country suffers more or less from natural calamities. Among which Bagerhat district is one of the main. So many natural disasters like flood, excessive rain, cyclone, drought, cold wave, tornado, tidal surge, salinity, arsenic pollution, and tempest hit this district every year due to the geographical position and worst weather. On the one hand, cyclone is a frequent hazard in this district due to the geographical location. On the contrary, almost every year this district suffers from flood and river erosion because of being a riverine country. Besides, different man made hazards such as, deforestation, unplanned shrimp farm, use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides, fire hazard and so on threatens the survival of the inhabitants always. Rampal upazila, which consists of 10 unions, is a main risk prone upazila of this district. Not only storm or cyclone, but also salinity, shrimp virus, water logging and excessive rain affects the lives and livelihood of the people of this area. Cyclone hits this area almost every year during the Bangle months of *Vhadra* and *Agrahyan*. As a result, agriculture, fisheries, structural and communication system breaks down badly. Because of the lack of adequate cyclone shelter, and earthen *Killa* the lives of people and domestic animals are at greater risk, and that is increasing day by day. Salinity and water logging cause great harm to agriculture and animals. Because of river siltation, the drainage system of this area is now being inactive. Due to this, the excessive rain in the rainy season creates flood, which causes great harm to fish farming. Nowadays, each shrimp farms of this area are affected by the shrimp virus that creates massive financial loss for the fish farmers.

However, this area is hit by severe disasters every year, no long-term plan is induced to mitigate the risk of disaster and to save the lives and asset of the people of this area. Considering all these this disaster management plan is induced for Rampal upazila as a part of the comprehensive disaster management plan.

### **1.2 The main objectives of the plan**

- To raise public awareness against the risk of disaster at family and social level and to initiate pragmatic and useful ways to lessen risks in the level of family, society, union parishad, upazila and district administrations.
- To develop the risk lessening and management system by local endeavor and with local asset.
- To exercise and apply the locally implemented plan for removing, rescuing, need assessment, relief and quick rehabilitation.
- To prepare a tactful document for the particular area and particular time.
- It will work as an overall plan for disaster management committee and respective sectors. (Government, international, national, NGO, charitable organizations.)
- It gives direction to the disaster management partners to prepare and implement plans.
- To raise cordial participation, effective partnership and ownership of the related community in the disaster plan.

## **1.3 Introduction of the local areas**

### **1.3.1 Geographical location of the upazila**

Two brothers named Rampal and Shampal were the property owners of this area and this area is named after the elder brother Rampal. This upazila is situated in the south-west of Bangladesh from 22°30' to 22°41' north latitude and from 89°32' to 89°48' east longitude. The total area of this upazila is 335.45 square kilometers and its location is 20 kilometer south-west from Bagerhat district and 30 km southeast from Khulna district. It has 138 villages, 116 mouzas, and 10 unions named Rampal, Perikhali, Banshtali, Hurka, Baintala, Ujalkur, Gourambha, Rajnagar, Bhojpatia and Mallikerber. Rampal is surrounded by Mongla Upazila in the south, Bagerhat sadar in the north, Dakop upazila of Khulna district in the west and Morelgong upazila in the east. According to the information provided by the agriculture department, most of the soil of this area is clay and clay loam. As it is a coastal area so the soil and water is saline in this area and during the summer this level of salinity becomes acute. However, the salinity is suitable for shrimp, but it is harmful for agriculture. At present 67%, people depend on shrimp cultivation. Coconut, mahogany, beetle nut, acacia, palm, babble etc. is the main trees in this area. There is 558 km land-road of which 306 km is kacha, 172 km is semi-pucca, and 80km is pucca road. This upazila is embedded with the rivers named, Poshur, Vola, Bogura, Bisna, Esamati, Daudkhali, Chobaki, Belai, Moidara and Kumarkhali. To prevent salinity and floodwater there are 11 embankments in this upazila and they are totally 33 km by length but the sluice gates are insufficient in number to manage the water in the embankments in the rainy season. It is noticed that much-talked Rampal coal based electricity center is going to be established at Shapmari village in Rajnagar union of this upazila. Though there is much controversy regarding its negative impact on the environment, some people think that it can contribute to eliminate the electricity problem of the area. (Source: union parishad, Rampal Upazila)

### **1.3.2 Area**

The total area of Bagerhat district is 3959.11 sq. km, of which the area of Rampal Upazila is 335.45 sq.km. There are 10 unions, 134 villages and 116 mouzas in this upazila. In the Rampal union, there are maximum 24 mouzas. The statistics of mouza's name and location are enclosed in annexure 7. (Source: Union parishad and Rampal upazila land office)

### **1.3.3 Population**

The total population of Rampal upazila is 154965 (one lakh fifty four thousand nine hundred and sixty five), among those 77504 persons are male and 77461 persons are female and the total families are 38173 (thirty eight thousand and one hundred seventy three). There are 101128 voters here. The union wise statistics of population is enclosed in annexure 8. (Source: Rampal upazila statistics office)

## **1.4 Infrastructure and non-infrastructure related Information:**

### **1.4.1 Infrastructure**

#### **1.4.1.1. Embankment**

To interrupt the entrance of the water of high tide and flood, there are 11 embankments on the bank of the rivers and canals in Rampal upazila. The entire length of these embankments is about 35 k.m. The details statistics of the number and location of union wise embankments are given in annexure 9. (Source: Union parishad and LGED office, Rampal upazila)



#### **1.4.1.2. Sluice gate:**

For the water management of high tide, there are eight sluice gates in Rampal upazila but most of them are now inactive and unfit to use. The union wise list and statistics of sluice gates are included in annexure 10. (Source: Union parishad and LEGD office, Rampal upazila)

#### **1.4.1.3 Bridges:**

There are 51 bridges in Rampal upazila. These bridges are made of iron, concrete, and wood. The position and the statistics of these are given in annexure 11. (Source: Union Parishad and upazila Engineering office, Rampal Upazila)

#### **1.4.1.4 Culverts:**

There are 97 culverts in Rampal upazila. These culverts helps the flow of canal water under the roads. The details of the number and location of union wise culverts are given in annexure 12. (Source: Union parishad and Upazila Engineering office, Rampal upazila)

#### **1.4.1.5 Roads:**

There are 270 earthen, pucca and semi-pucca roads in Rampal upazila. The length of these roads is about 646.91 km. Among them a number of earthen roads are 155 and length is 416 km, number of pucca roads is 15 and length is 104.66 km, number of semi-pucca roads is 100 and the length is 125.35 km. The average height of these roads is between 3 to 3.5 feet and width is between 6 to 12 feet. During flood around 55% roads, including earthen, pucca, semi-pucca get flooded. (Source: Union parishad and Upazila Engineering office, Rampal upazila)

#### **1.4.1.6 Irrigation system :**

There are 428 shallow machines in Rampal upazila which are used for irrigation. Besides, 955 shallow tube-wells also exist in the locality. The water of these tube-wells are used for drinking and household chores. Besides, some tubewells are used in irrigation for agriculture. Sallow machines are used in irrigation systems for growing crops and cultivating fishes. The details statistics of union wise irrigation system is given in annexure 14. (Source : Union parishad and DPHE, Rampal upazila)

#### **1.4.1.7 Hat /Bazars:**

The number of hat-bazar in Rampal upazila is 27. Generally the hats set one or two days and the bazars everyday in a week. There is approximately 1148 shops in these hat-bazars. The detailed statistics of the number and location of hat-bazars are given in annexure 15. (Source: Union parishad, Rampal upazila).

### **1.4.2 Social assets:**

#### **1.4.2.1 Houses:**

There are 39093 houses in Rampal upazila. Most of them are kacha that is made of wood, bamboo, fan palm and straw and almost 60% of these houses are below flood level. There are 572 pucca, 2476 semi pucca, and 35991 kacha houses in this upazila. The detailed statistics of the number and location of houses are given in annexure 16 (Source: Union parishad, Rampal upazila).

#### **1.4.2.2 Drinking water:**

The main source of drinking water in Rampal upazila is the pond and tube-well and about 30% people of this upazila drink pond water. Recently government and some NGOs have established few tube-wells. There are 3385 tube-wells in Rampal upazila. Among these, 1601 are deep tube-wells. Again, among these 2967 tube-wells are fit to use and 418 tube-wells are unfit. Among these tube-wells 850 are above flood level and 807 are useable during flood. It must be mentioned that 2 ponds of this upazila are benefitted with the PSF cum solar system and that is financed by charitable international organization. These ponds are being used as the source of drinking water for some people. Some people fetch water from these 2 ponds and take them away far distance. The detailed statistics of the source and location of drinking water are given in annexure 17. (Source: Union parishad and DPHE, Rampal upazila).

#### **1.4.2.3 Drainage system:**

There are totally 35917 latrines in Rampal upazila among which 1042 are pucca and 34875 are kacha. Among these 15329 are above flood level and 15329 are used during floods. And 33402 latrines are sanitary in this upazila. Almost 93% people of Rampal upazila use sanitary latrines. The detailed statistics of the drainage system are given in annexure 18. (Source: Union parishad and DPHE, Rampal upazila health office).

#### **1.4.2.4 Educational institutions:**

There are 117 primary schools, 50 secondary schools, 30 madrasas, and 3 colleges in Rampal upazila. The detailed statistics of the educational institutions are given in annexure 19. (Source: Union parishad and Primary and secondary education office, Rampal upazila ).

#### **1.4.2.5 Religious institutions:**

The number of mosques, temples and churches in Rampal upazila is consecutively 337, 73 and 4. Among cultural festival of different religions, every year the Muslims celebrate 2 eids, the traditional Hindus celebrate their religious festival in the temples, and the Christians celebrate their Christmas day. Different religious people live here friendly and they help each other. The detailed statistics of the religious institutions are given in annexure 20. (Source: Union parishad and upazila statistics office, Rampal upazila).

#### **1.4.2.6 Places for religious gathering:**

There are total 51 governments and non-government Eidgahs in Rampal upazila. These are located as follows: 3 in Rampal Sadar union, 4 in Baintala union, 5 in Bhojpatia union, 14 in Gourambha union, 1 in Hurka union, 1 in Mallikerber union, 7 in Perikhali union, 5 in Rajnagar union, 5 in Banshtali union and 6 in Ujalkur union. The detailed statistics of the places for religious gathering are given in annexure 21. (Source: Union parishad and upazila statistics office, Rampal upazila).

#### **1.4.2.6 Health service:**

There are total 31 health centers in Rampal upazila including both union parishad health center and community clinic. Among these, there is one upazila health complex, one Sub-health center, 10 union parishad health centers, and 22 community clinic. There are 14 doctors and 30 nurses and staffs in this upazila. The detailed statistics of these health services are given in annexure 22. (Source: union parishad and Upazila Health and Family Planning Office, Rampal upazila).

#### **1.4.2.7 Bank:**

There are six banks in Rampal upazila. These banks exchange money for the consumers, make deposit schemes, give agriculture, and SME loan. There are 2 banks named Sonali, and Krishi bank in Rampal sadar union, 1 agriculture bank in Baintala union, 1 Sonali bank in Banshtali union, 1 Sonali bank in Gourambha union and 1 Janata bank in Ujalkur union of this upazila. However, there is no bank in Bhojpatia, Hurka, Mallikerber, Perikhali, and Rajnagar union. The detailed statistics of the banks are given in annexure 23. (Source: Rampal upazila parishad).

#### **1.4.2.8 Post Office:**

There are 23 post offices in Rampal upazila. These post offices exchange Money orders and letters for consumers, sell stamps, and give DPS, postal cash card service, mobile money order service, GEP service, savings bank service etc. The detailed statistics of these post offices are given in annexure 24. (Source: Rampal upazila parishad office).

#### **1.4.2.9 Clubs/ cultural centers:**

There are 27 clubs or cultural center in Rampal upazila. These clubs do not contribute in any type of social or development service, except for arranging various sports and imparting entertainment. The detail statistics of these clubs/cultural centers is given in annexure 25. (Source: Union parishad, Rampal upazila).

#### **1.4.2.10 Playgrounds:**

There are 36 playgrounds in Rampal upazila. Most of these play grounds are low. During flood these fields become drowned under water and are not useable during disasters. The detail statistics of these Playgrounds is given in annexure 26. (Source: Union parishad, Rampal upazila)

#### **1.4.2.11 Graveyards/ cremation grounds:**

There are 5 graveyard and 9 cremation ground in this upazila. Due to the lack of government graveyard, people use their own lands as their family cemetery. Maximum graveyards of this upazila is on low land areas, as a result during rainy season/flood these remains under water. (Source: Union parishad, Rampal upazila).

#### **1.4.2.12 Communication and transport system:**

The inhabitants of Rampal upazila usually use the surface and water path as transport media. But there is no railway in this upazila. On surface path people usually use van, riskhaw, bus, motorcycle, tempo, nosimon and on wate rroot, boat and trolar as transport media. At present there are about 1010 vans, 1365 motorcycles, 810 nosimons, 295 boats and 342 trolars in this upazila. Union wise communication and transport statistics in details is given in annexure 27. (Source: Union parishad, Rampal upazila)

#### **1.4.2.13 NGO/Volunteer organizations:**

At present, about eight local, national, international NGOs are working here. These NGOs are performing activities like micro credit, education, health, water and sanitation, and disaster management. Besides, these NGOs are working in the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The detail statics of these NGOs is given in annexure 28. (Source: Union parishad, Rampal upazila Social service center)

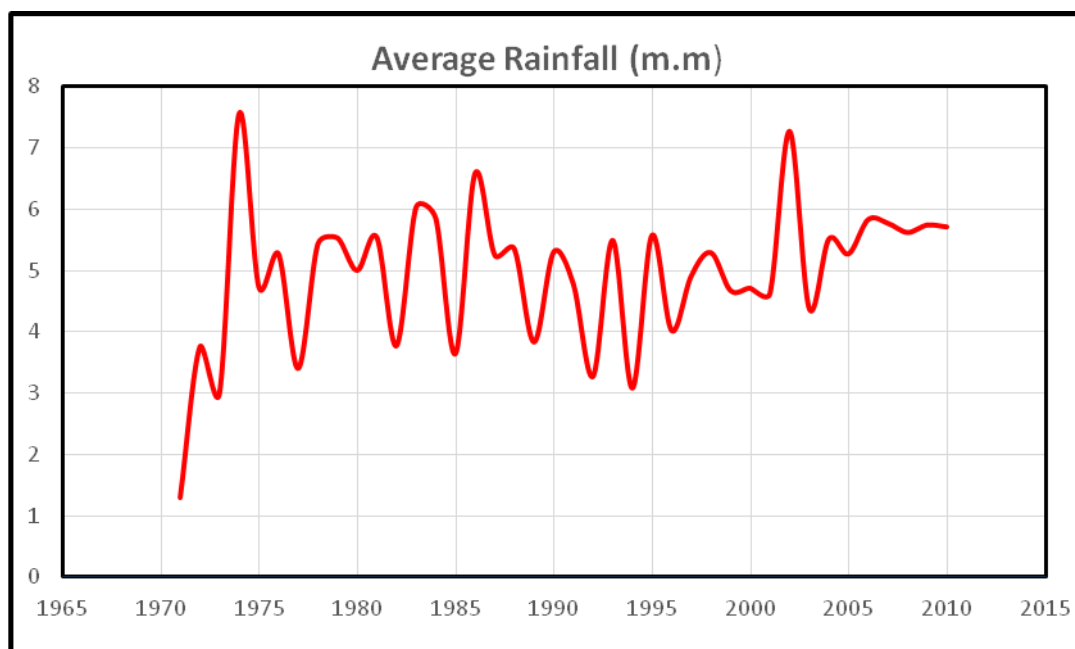
#### 1.4.2.14 Forest and Afforestation:

There is little forest and afforestation in the Rampal Upazila. At present, some social afforestation initiatives are taken to plant trees beside the embankments and roads of the locality. Many trees like shisu, babla, epilepil, srish, betel nut etc. are planted in this initiative. The length of this forest is about 14.5 km. Moreover, some trees are noticed around houses, ponds and roads. However, due to the increasing threat of salinity day by day, the number of the fruit trees is decreasing. The detail statistical description of the union wise forest and afforestation is given in annexure 29. (Source: Union Parishad, Rampal Upazila)

### 1.4.3 Climate and Weather:

#### Trends of Rainfall:

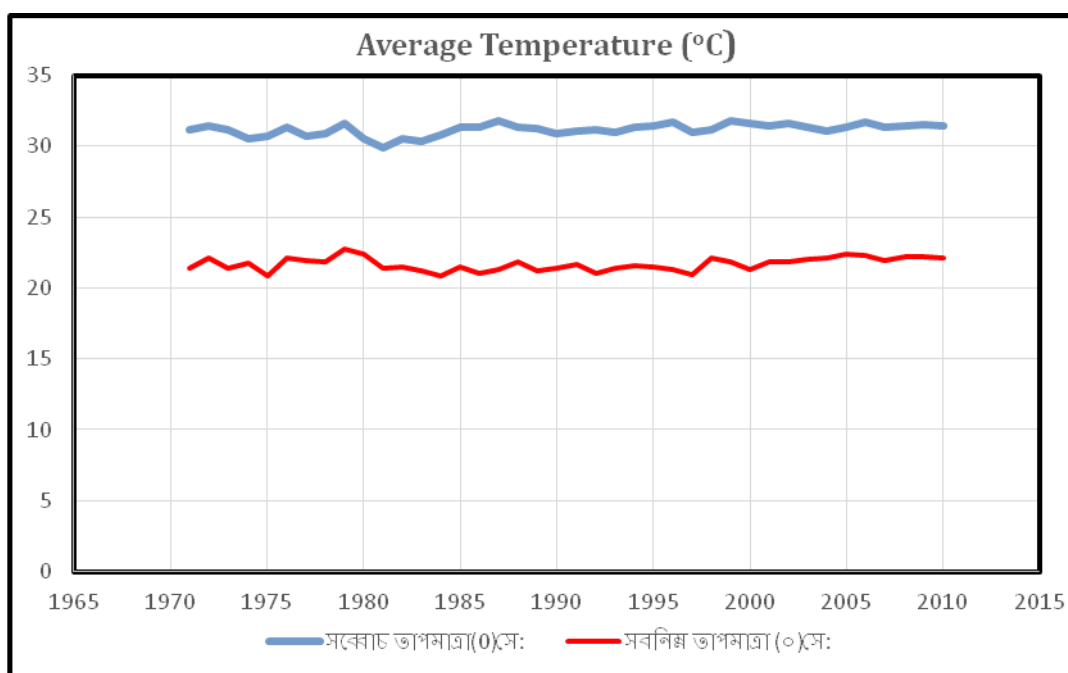
Analyzing the types of rainfall of this Upazila, it has been found that the average daily rainfall is almost the same over the years. The average rainfall of this area is 1710 mm. The average daily rainfall after 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011 is more than 1, 6, 5, 5 and 6 mm respectively. More researches are ongoing on to find out whether this change signifies the climate change or not. Due to the change in the trend of rainfall the time of monsoon is lagging behind which is bringing change in the agricultural process and increasing the production cost, moreover, the amount of production is lessening. The diseases, infection and insecticides have also increased. It has appeared that rainfall is occurring in undue time. A huge amount of rainfall occurs until Ashar- Ashin which cause water logging. However, in winter season significant rainfall occurs which is causing a great negative impact on the crops and livelihood of the inhabitants. (Source: Weather Office).



By analyzing the scientific information, it has found that the average rainfall of this area has increased.

## Temperature:

Although there is least forestation in the locality, still due to its location near Gaurambha, the temperature in this area is not much. The average highest and lowest temperature of this area is 33.5°C and 12.5°C. The average temperature of this area during the rainy season is 28.3°C and almost all the time the temperature remains the same. According to local people, the temperature is increasing over the years, especially the temperature of the last 7-8 years had been so high that it is affecting the normal life of the inhabitants. One of the reasons of the increase of temperature may be attributed to both the increase of humidity in the air and salinity in the water, as both humidity and salinity decrease the tolerance level of the environment. This temperature increase has threatened the agricultural practices, especially, the increased salinity to the shrimp cultivating lands increase the salinity in the soil. If this situation continues, the risk will continue to increase in future. Besides the trade of poultry farming and rearing cattle as alternative occupation is being threatened by the temperature increase. (Source: Weather Office)



By analyzing the scientific information, it has found that the average temperature of this area has increased

## The ground water level :

LGERD conducts survey twice a year to measure the water table in the ground water aquifers. It has been observed that the table lies between 14 to 16 ft in April and in May and this level goes between 15 to 17 ft. According to the respondents, although this water level recession is not occurring, the availability of drinking water has been decreasing as the saline water is balancing the water in the shallow layer. According to the local people, the layer of sweet drinking water is going down. (Source: DPHE, Rampal upazila)

#### **1.4.4 Others:**

##### **Land and Land use:**

There is about 27644 hectares land in Rampal upazila. Among them there are 20861 hectare land are cultivatable land, 6237 hectares are fallow lands and 1555 hectares are permanent fallow land. Out of the total cultivatable land, 18100 hectares are single cropped lands, 1000 hectare are double cropped lands, and 206 hectare are triple cropped lands. In addition, 2100 hectares are fruit orchard, 1875 hectare is road and infrastructure and 1160 hectares are habitable lands. Union wise land and land use statistics in details is given in annexure 30. (Source : Upazila Agricultural Office, Rampal).

##### **Agriculture and Food:**

The main economically helpful crops of Rampal upazila are rice and shrimp. From the production statistics it is found that 18611 metric ton rice and 4876 metric ton shrimp and lobster have been cultivated here. Due to increase salinity the agricultural production is decreasing day by day. The main food of the local people is rice and fish. Moreover, meat, vegetable and different fruits are the main elements of food. The main foods of this upazila are rice, fish, pulse and they take it once at morning, once at afternoon and once at night. Union wise agriculture and food production statistics in details is given in annexure 31. (Source : Upazila Agriculture and Fisheries Office, Rampal upazila)

##### **Livestock:**

Livestock is an important asset for each family. This sector acts as a subsidiary income and provides protein to the family. Almost every family rears some birds and livestock. Cows, goats, buffalo, sheep, ducks, and chickens exist in this upazila. Presently, there are 41308 cows, 17523 buffalo, 17523 goats, 2168 sheep and 352398 ducks and chickens in this upazilla. Union wise livestock statistics in details is given in annexure 32. (Source: Upazila Livestock office, Rampal)

**Rivers:** There are 14 rivers in Rampal upazila. The name of the rivers is serially Daudkhali, Echamati, Belai, Bogura, Kumarkhali, Rampal, Bishna, Poshur, Vola, Chabak, Moidara rivers. These rivers have flown almost every union of this upazila. These rivers usually use for fish collection, irrigation and communication. In addition, the rivers keep a huge role in flood control. Union wise river statistics in details is given annexure 33. (Union parishad and Upazila Fisheries Office)

**Canals:** There are 45 canals in Rampal upazila. Due to natural and anthropogenic activities, especially for illegal possession and for shrimp cultivation by the powerful persons of the local area, many canals are in danger of extinction. At present, there are 27 active canals in this upazila. Union wise canal statistics in details is given annexure 34. (Source: Union parishad and Upazila Fisheries Office).

##### **Ponds, Swap and Gher:**

There are 7002 ponds in this upazila. Though there is water in these ponds all through the year, but in the winter the ponds dry out. In maximum ponds are used to cultivate shrimp because of their salinity. Moreover, there are 15 ponds (government khas ponds) in this upazila. In addition, there are 4865 shrimp gher and 1225 lobster gher in this Upazila. 2 beels are also here. The number of beels is decreasing day by day due to illegal fish farming which could lead to the extinction of local fish. However, in upazila the so called beels are usually used for rice and fish cultivation. Union wise ponds and gher statistics in details is given annexure 35. (Source: Union parishad, Upazila Fisheries Office, Rampal upazila).

**Salinity:**

About 25-30 years before water upraised from November to June in the lowland area of this upazila. There was regular tide and ebb, which was quite essential for the land formation. In that environment, salinity was not considered as a prime problem. It did not affect the lives and livelihood of the community. Because of constructing the embankment in the coastal area to grow more crops when the convention of double and triple crops initiated salinity appeared as a great hazard since then. Due to climate change and the convention of shrimp cultivation, the salinity hazard has become more severe than before. It seems alarming that for the location of the area on the bank of the river, the huge convention of shrimp cultivation and the change in the trend of livelihood salinity may not be marked as a great hazard, but in terms of drinking water, biodiversity, environmental balance it may appear to be a devastating hazard. About 30% area of this upazila appears to be affected by second and third degree salinity. Due to river siltation and water logging, at present though the percentage of salinity in the lowland area is less the uprising of the sea level, causing a great threat of submerging this area by the saline water. (Source : Union parishad, Upazila Fisheries Office)

**Arsenic contamination:**

As arsenic and iron are severe in the shallow tube-wells of this locality the water of these tube-wells become unusable for drinking purpose. During chaitra and Baishakh the layer of water goes under lower region. As a result, people cannot get water from the shallow tubewells and it becomes difficult to get water from the deep tubewells. The arsenic appears at a severe rate before the rainy season and during this time the level of salinity is 1.14(decimal/c.m) and during rainy season arsenic appears at a low proportion and the level of arsenic is 0.82(decimal/c.m). It appears alarming that in the near future the deep tube-wells of this locality will be affected by arsenic and iron as a result people will not get safe drinking water. According to the published map by Bangladesh Public health Engineering maximum tube-wells of this area are severely affected by arsenic. As a result, scarcity of pure drinking water should be considered as a great hazard for this area.( Source : DPHE office, Rampal upazila).

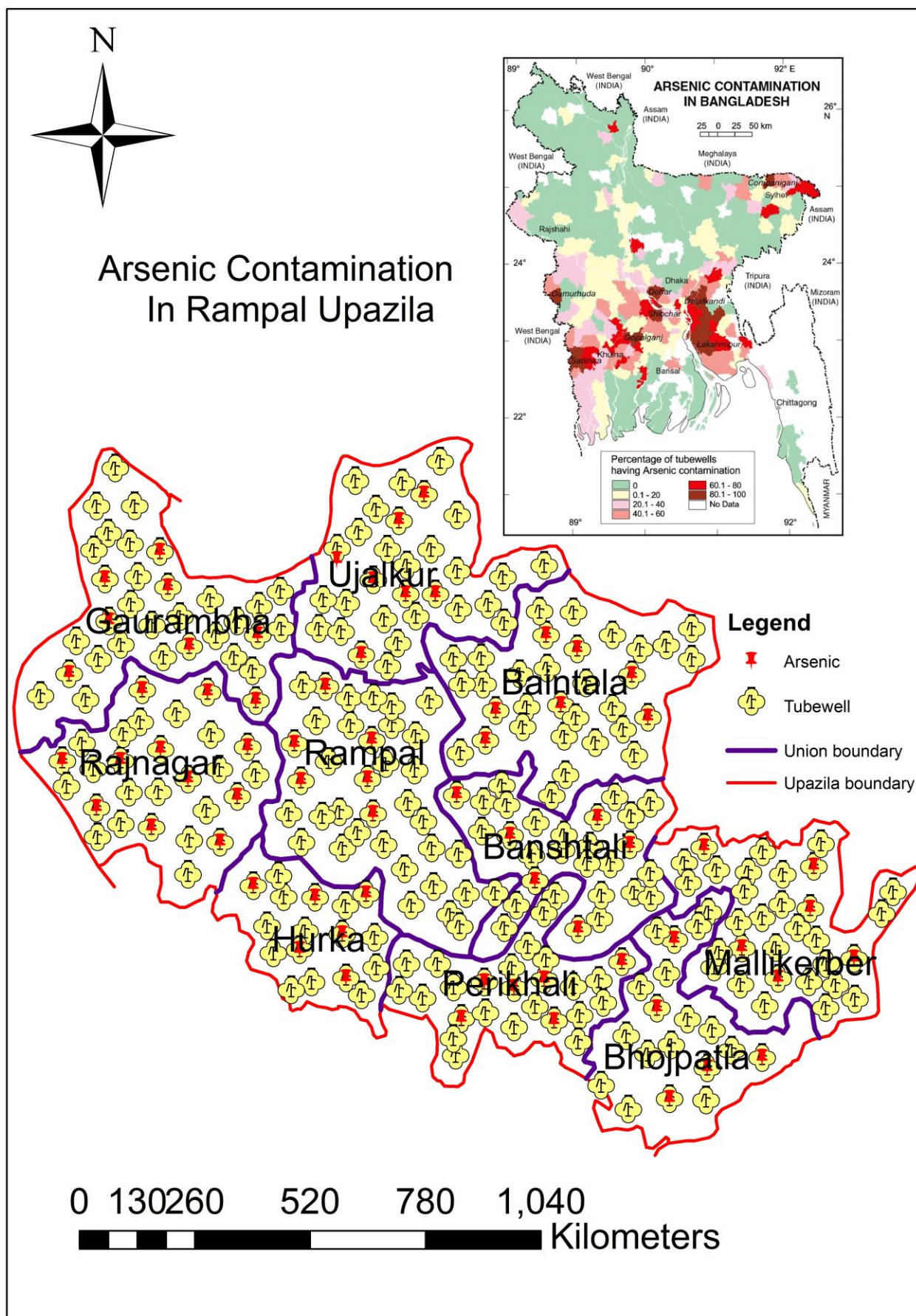


Figure 1: Arsenic contaminated area of Rampal Upazila



## **Chapter Two: Disaster, Hazard and Vulnerability**

### **2.1 History of entire Disaster:**

Rampal is one of the most disaster prone areas of Bagerhat upazila. Every year this upazila faces disaster, at least once. Many disasters, including salinity, river erosion, drought, cyclone, tidal surge, shrimp virus affect the human livelihood severely and cause a great negative impact on assets. During rainy season the whole area gets submerged as the depth of Rampal, Daudkhali, Echamati and Belai rivers are decreasing day by day. Moreover, as the drainage system is not well improved during rainy season the lowland areas of the upazila get under the water. This water logging remains for one month. River siltation and flood are increasing day by day. As the rivers are being silted gradually the Rampal River on the Southside and Daudkhali River on the northeast side causing flood.

As this area is located near the coastal region every year's cyclone strikes this area. Cyclone and tidal surge strike severely on human life and livelihood from the southwestern side. Moreover, the entrance of saline water is increasing day by day, which is causing a great negative impact on trees and crops. Agriculture, livestock, health, trees, infrastructures are being damaged severely due to these hazards. Scarcity of food and employment affect the human life negatively. From the entire disaster history, it is known that every year small or big cyclone strikes this area. The cyclone of 2007, 2009 caused a devastating effect. All the unions are affected by salinity. As a result, the remarkable disasters caused a devastating impact over the human lives and livelihood. It is mentionable that during 2007 the devastating tidal surge, Sidr with 20-25 ft and 220-240 km/hour speed stroke the coastal areas of this upazilla that affected adversely to the local people.

Name of disasters and its casualties, frequency and places are given by the following chart:

SL#	Hazard	Year	Magnitude	Affected element
1	Cyclone	1988, 2007, 2009	Severe	Crops, Human, Cattles, health and livelihood, Infrastructure
2	Salinity	Every year	Severe	Crops, Vegetation, livestock, health and livelihood
3	Shrimp virus	Every year	Severe	Livelihood and Fisheries
4	Flood	2000, 2013	Severe	Livestock, Fisheries, crops, Infrastructure, Health and livelihood
5	Water logging	Every year	Severe	Crops, Infrastructure, Health and Livelihood,
7	Drought	Every year (2012)	Severe	Crops, Fisheries, Cattles, health and Livelihood

### **2.2 Existing Hazards of the upazila:**

Serial	Hazard	serial	Ranking
1	Cyclone	1	Salinity
2	Flood	2	Cyclone
3	Drought	3	Shrimp virus
4	Salinity	4	Water logging
5	water logging	5	River siltation
6	shrimp virus	6	Drought (Erratic rainfall)
7	Heavy Rainfall	7	Flood
8	River siltation		

## 2.3 Different hazards and their present and future scenario

### Cyclone:

Rampal upazila is a disaster prone area. Every year from Vadra to Ashin cyclone strikes this region. For this the agricultural, fisheries, infrastructural sectors incur terrible damage. Deforestation and the destruction of Baintala enforced damage in different sectors. It is considered that Due to the global warming the number of cyclone is increasing day by day. Though every year's cyclone visits this area the cyclone of 2007 and 2009 were remarkable. About 40-50 % Aus crops, 20% fruit garden, 90% vegetables were damaged, including 4444 houses completely and 11883 houses partially and about 200 cattle were dead. In the cyclone SIDR, there were 15500 families were adversely affected of which 10 people were dead and 182 people were injured.

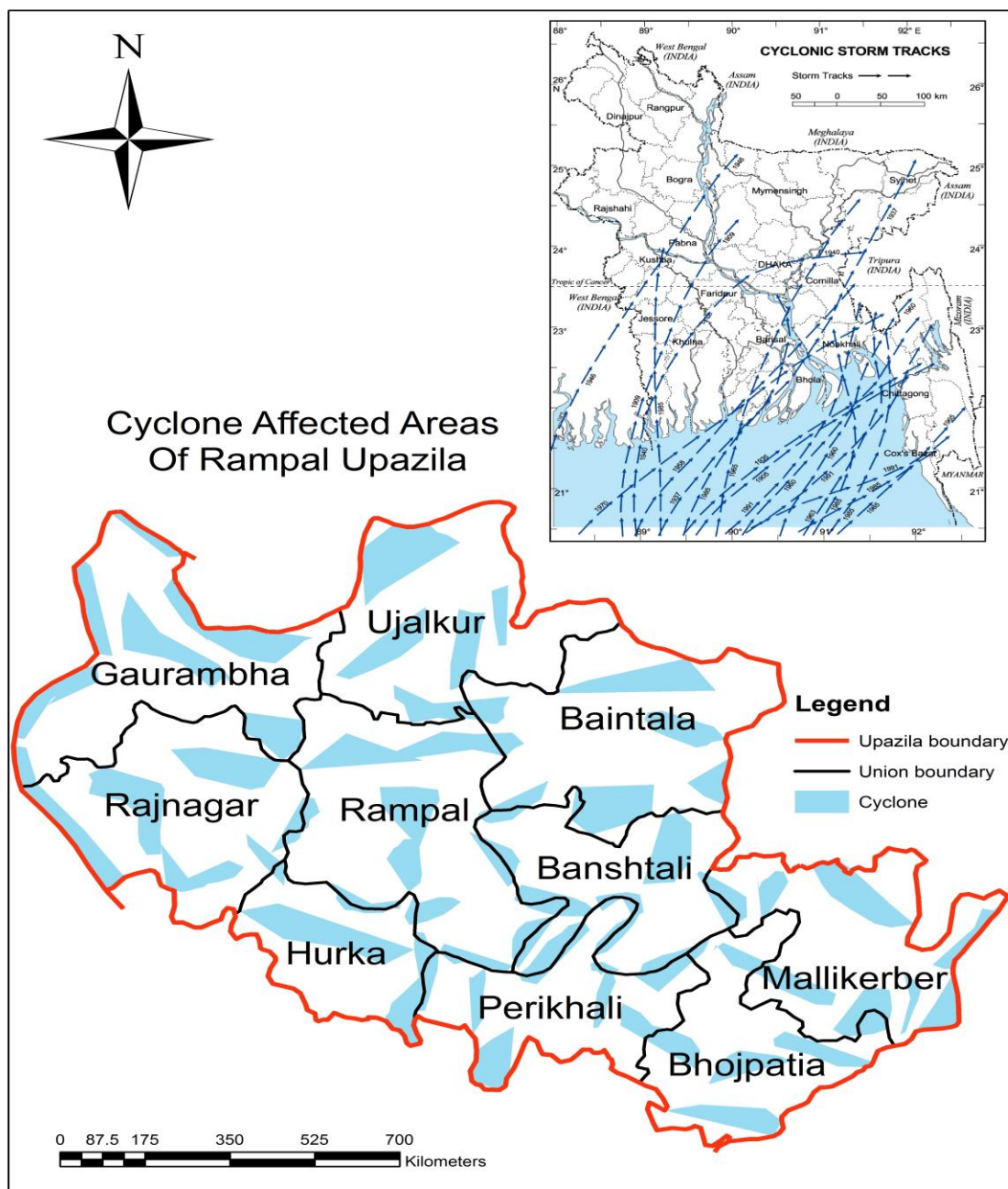


Figure 2: Cyclone and Tidal surge affected area of Rampal Upazila

## Salinity:

Salinity is a great hazard in Rampal upazila. The level of salinity is increasing day by day. From Poush to Josthe there remains extreme salinity. The level of salinity decreases with the rainfall. During summer, salinity causes a great negative effect on agriculture. Due to salinity scarcity of drinking water occurs. Due to the increasing in sea level, salinity is increasing day by day. For cultivating shrimp the cultivators are making the salinity intrusion. Moreover, due to not having embankment saline water enters into the locality during the tidal surge. Due to salinity it has become impossible to cultivate Boro and Aush in the locality. Also, there is scarcity of drinking water due to this hazard. It is also causing a negative impact on the fruits and forests. If this goes on the agricultural sector will be seriously damaged. Though, every year there is salinity, still the level of salinity during 2006 was remarkable. Out of all unions, the Perikhali, Rampal Sadar, Banstali and Gourambha union are more saline prone area.

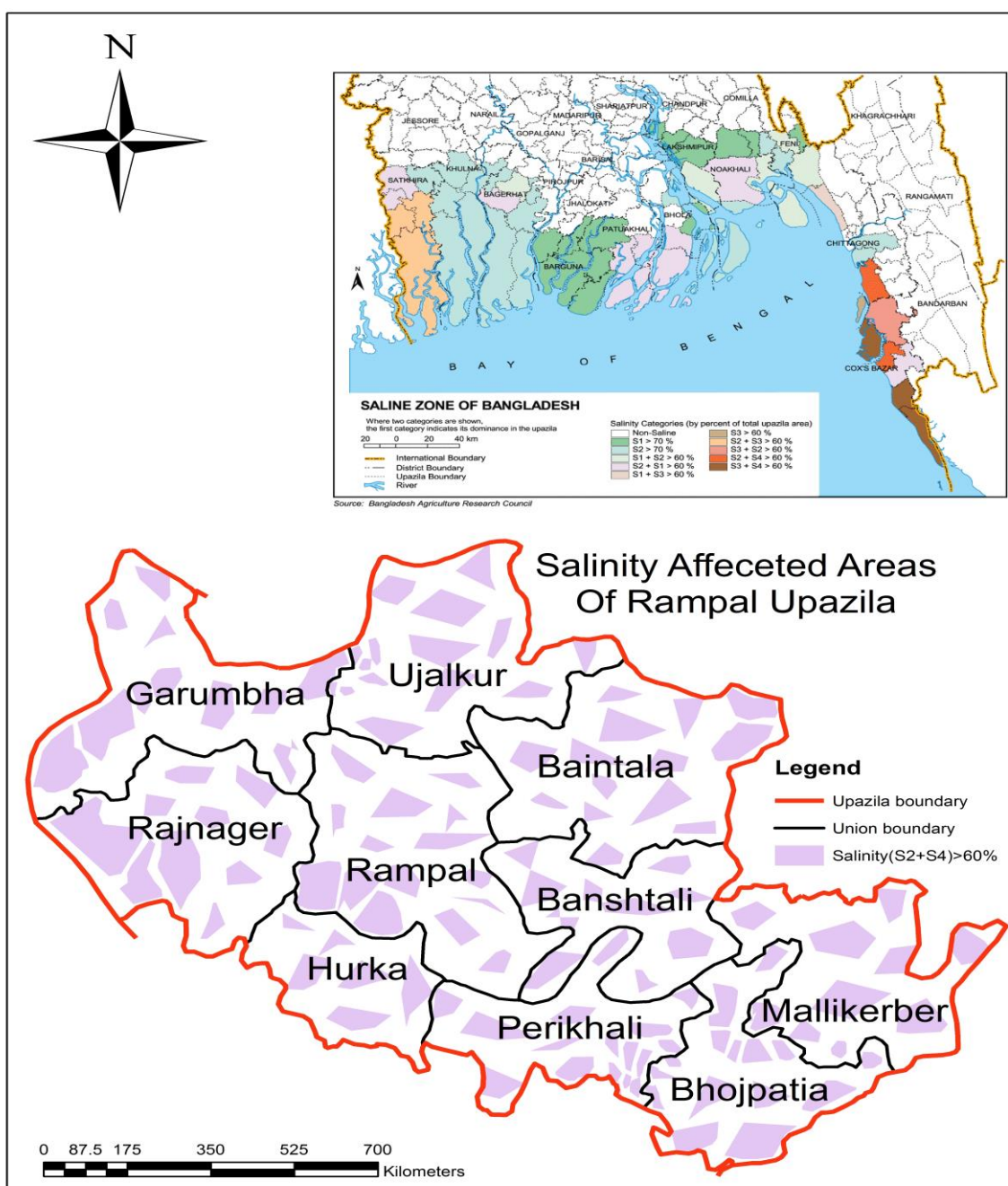


Figure 3: Saline prone area of Rampal Upazila



**Shrimp virus :** The main livelihood of Rampal upazila is shrimp cultivation. But due to the shrimp virus the shrimp cultivation is being hampered. As a result the shrimp cultivators are facing serious economic damage. Moreover, people who are connected with shrimp cultivation are becoming unemployed day by day. It is mentionable that shrimp virus also causes many skin borne diseases among the shrimp cultivators. If shrimp virus cannot be stopped within the next few years then the whole shrimp cultivation will be totally damaged.

**Water Logging :** Due to not having enough sluice gates and proper sewerage system the water logging is increasing in this area day by day. More over the habitable lands are lower than the river bed as a result water evacuation has become more difficult. If this goes on this hazard may appear at a severe level. Around 3000 hectare land may go under water during the rainy season. As a result, the agricultural work remains stopped. This hazard causes damage not only to the agricultural sectors, but also to the livestock and the Infrastructures. Due to the river siltation and the uprising of the river bed in near future this hazard may cause a severe damage to this area.

**Drought:** Due to irregularity in rainfall drought appears. Though rainfall should appear during Ashar due to climate change, it appears lately, even during rainy season rainfall does not appear for a long day continuously. Because of this severe drought in this locality people, suffer from scarcity of water. As a result, people have to drink the contaminated water and they suffer from many waterborne diseases.

**River Siltation:** River siltation is a common hazard in this region. River siltation continues every year in this upazila. This hazard continues from Ashar to Ashwin. It is generally occurring due to the negative impact of Farakka barrage, low flow of the river, lack of steps for reexcavating river or canal and unplanned bridge construction. Due to this, the agriculture, infrastructure, vegetation is damaged. Consequently, food production is interrupted and People become shelter less and pollutes environment for this river siltation. If the government does not take any step to reexcavate river, then this hazard may appear more severe.



Figure 4: River Siltation situation of Rampal Upazila

### Flood :

The tide of Rampal and Daudkhali rivers cause tidal surge, which appears as flood later. As there is no proper system of water evacuation here the rainfall causes flooding that affects the lives and livelihoods of this area very badly. It causes severe damage to the agriculture and fisheries sectors. Moreover, it has a negative impact on drinking water and sanitation. Flood may be increased in this region in the near future if the water evacuation system and the embankments of the rivers are not done properly. Though every year flood takes place in this area still the flood of 2013 was remarkable.

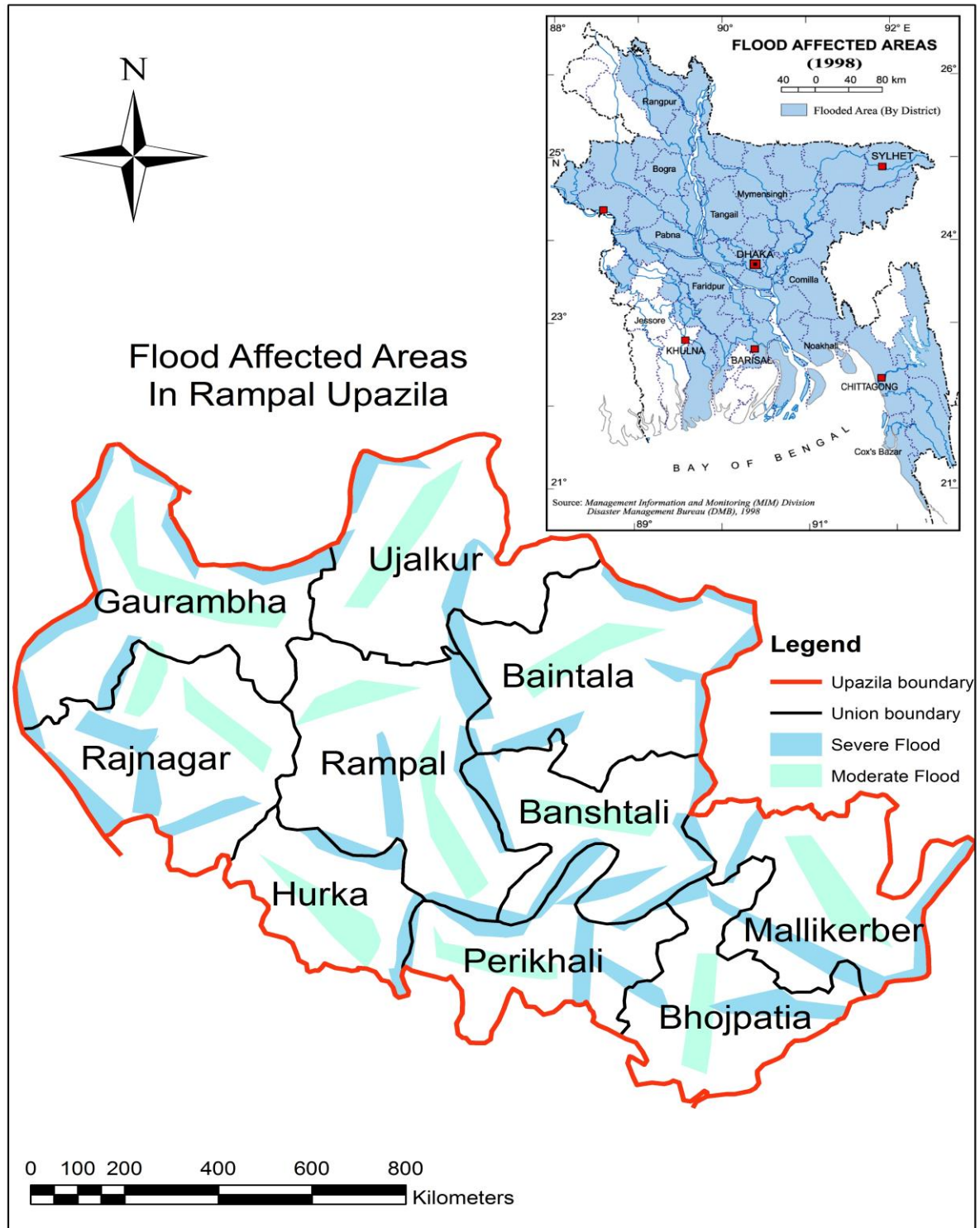


Figure 3: Flood affected area of Rampal Upazila during 1998 and 2007

## 2.4 Vulnerability and capacity

Vulnerability refers to that existing physical, social and environmental conditions, which indicates fear of disaster, loss, damage, and the community is unable to deal with that situation. On the other hand, capacity refers to overall status or process combining with the natural, social, economic, and environmental conditions, by which people or organization/institutions combat adverse condition of disaster at maximum level by/through using its own/existing resources and reduce the terrible risk of disaster.

**Vulnerable areas and the causes of their vulnerability are given below:**

SI #	Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity
1	Salinity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saline water intrusion due to inadequate embankments</li> <li>• Existing embankments are weak.</li> <li>• Local crops are not saline tolerant.</li> <li>• Fruit and other trees are not saline tolerant.</li> <li>• Increased salinity during the dry season causes a crisis of drinking water</li> <li>• Unplanned shrimp farming causes loss of overall agricultural production.</li> <li>• Sudden increase of salinity causes loss of natural fish production.</li> <li>• Lack of natural grazing lands and foods for livestock.</li> <li>• Less susceptibility to sudden increasing of salinity causes skin and other health diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has an opportunity to aware people and demonstrate saline tolerant crop cultivation</li> <li>• Has opportunity to cultivate saline tolerant grass for local cattle's on the fallow land</li> <li>• Has opportunity to re-excavate pond for drinking water as well as ensuring community based water supply system</li> <li>• Has opportunity to aware shrimp cultivators for shrimp cultivation in a planned way as well as accumulating them</li> <li>• Has Upazila health complex and community clinic at union level</li> <li>• Has opportunity to build and strengthen existing polders</li> <li>• Has opportunity to saline tolerance tree plantation in muddy areas of char and near the houses</li> <li>• Has small fund and livestock sub-center at union levels and veterinary office at upazila levels</li> </ul>
2	Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor infrastructure and unplanned houses and its foundation</li> <li>• Absence of bushes and having big trees around the houses</li> <li>• Location of the Upazila and proximity to coastal area causing damage to agricultural, infrastructure, and water sectors</li> <li>• Poor sanitation (kacha) infrastructure</li> <li>• Absence of cyclone resilient animal house</li> <li>• Inadequate cyclone shelters cause loss of human life during</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has opportunity to make people aware and build cyclone resistant house in the locality</li> <li>• Has opportunity for both bushy, wood and fruits tree plantation around the house as wind barrier for cyclone risk reduction</li> <li>• Had opportunities to plant cyclonic gale bushes - with clumps of forest / kinds of fruit around the house to prevent cyclone.</li> <li>• Has opportunity to strengthen polders along the river side by blocks and also has opportunity for tree plantation on the both sides</li> </ul>

Sl #	Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity
		cyclone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of Killa for animal shelter causes loss of life during cyclone</li> <li>Lack of facilities for women, children and disable people causes huge loss and damage of that vulnerable people</li> <li>Women and children are more hampered by cyclone</li> </ul>	of the rivers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dams surrounded by rivers can be strengthen by blocks</li> <li>Has opportunity to strengthen sanitation infrastructure</li> <li>Has Khas land for constructing cyclone shelter and Kill</li> <li>Has opportunity to build and strengthen the animal(cows, goats, buffalo, sheep) cyclone resilient house</li> <li>Presence of active Disaster Management Committee and the volunteer team at Upazila.</li> </ul>
3	Shrimp Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost 50% shrimp fry has shrimp virus that causes economic loss of shrimp cultivators</li> <li>Lack of awareness</li> <li>There is no local fish research institute</li> <li>There is no opportunity of training for the fish cultivators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has skilled of upazila fishery officer and people are becoming educated. NGOs are also working for awareness building.</li> <li>Has opportunity to install fish feed factory for ensuring nutrition of shrimp.</li> </ul>
4	Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area is very low</li> <li>Rivers and canals are silted</li> <li>Inadequate polders in comparison to demand</li> <li>Weak and poor polders of the shrimp farms</li> <li>Absence of enough trees on both sides of the polders</li> <li>Lack of drainage system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has good wish of the local administration for excavating rivers and canals</li> <li>Has a draazing machine to excavate canals and rivers</li> <li>Has an opportunity for tree plantation on the both sides of the polders</li> <li>Has opportunity to strengthen and maintain polders</li> <li>Has open space for constructing polders</li> </ul>
5	Water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unplanned shrimp ghers</li> <li>Low land area</li> <li>Absence of sluice gates in the polders</li> <li>River and canal siltation</li> <li>Excessive rainfall during rainy season</li> <li>Lack of drainage system</li> <li>Lack of water logging adaptive agricultural system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has opportunity to elevate low land with the help of draazing machine</li> <li>Has polder management committee</li> <li>Has opportunity to repair, maintain and construct sluice gates</li> <li>Has opportunity to dewater by excavating canals and rivers</li> </ul>
6	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of adequate drinking water</li> <li>Increase of salinity &amp; bad effect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has an opportunity for planting saline tolerance trees</li> </ul>



Sl #	Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of adequate trees</li> <li>Inadequate green coverage or vegetation in the locality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising awareness to hinder the entrance of saline water</li> </ul>
7	River siltation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood may occur</li> <li>Agriculture may be hampered</li> <li>Lack of fishes may occur</li> <li>Price of fishes may raise gradually</li> </ul>	There is opportunity for digging rivers by drazzing

## 2.5 Most vulnerable areas:

Hazard	Most vulnerable words/union	Cause of vulnerability	Velnarable population
Cyclone	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9 no words of Rampal All the words along with 1, 2, 3, and 5 of Perikhali 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Hurka union 4, 5, 6 no words of Rajnagar union All the words of Bhojpatia union 1, 2, 6 and 9 no words of Mallikerber 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 no words of Baintala 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9 no words of Banshtali 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 no words of Gaurambha union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak infrastructure and unplanned houses and its basement</li> <li>This upazila is near the coast</li> <li>There is no tornado/cyclone resistant infrastructure</li> <li>Illegal deforestation</li> <li>Lack of adequate shelters</li> <li>Lack of earthen Killa for livestock</li> </ul>	75% of the total population are vulnarable
Salinity	5, 7, 8, and 9 no. words of Rampal sadar All the words along with 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Perikhali union 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Hurka union 5, 7, 8, and 9 no words of Ujalkur union 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 no words of Rajnagar All the words of Bhojpatia union All the words of Mallikerber union 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 no words of Baintala 1, 5, 7, 8, and 9 no words of Banshtali 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 no words of Gaurambha union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to coast /not far from the coast/ located in the coastal area</li> <li>Cultivating shrimp in the canals illegally</li> <li>Storing saline water in the land for shrimp culture</li> <li>Lack of useable water</li> <li>Inadequate and late rainfall</li> </ul>	80% of the total population are vulnarable
Shrimp virus	All the words of Rampal sadar union All the words of Perikhali union 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Hurka 5, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Ujalkur union All the words of Rajnagar union All the words of Bhojpatia union 7 and 3 no words of Mallikerber union All the words of Baintala union 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 no words of Gaurambha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of virus free shrimp fry</li> <li>Lack of consciousness of the local people</li> <li>No local level fish research center</li> <li>Increasing shrimp farming</li> </ul>	80% of the total population are vulnarable
River	All the words of Rampal sadar union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little upstream river</li> </ul>	80% of the



Hazard	Most vulnerable words/union	Cause of vulnerability	Vulnerable population
siltation/ Canal siltation	All the words of Perikhali union All the words of Hurka union All the words of Ujalkur union 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 no. words of Rajnagar union All the words of Bhojpatia union All the words of Mallikerber union All the words of Baintala union All the words of Banshtali union 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 no. words of Gaurambha union	flow • Unplanned bridge construction • canals are silted • absence of role to reexcavate river and canal	total population are vulnerable
Tidal surge	All the words of Rampal sadar union 1, 2, 3, and 4 no. words of Perikhali union All the words of Hurka union All the words of Ujalkur union 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 no words of Rajnagar union All the words of Bhojpatia union All the words of Mallikerber union All the words of Baintala union All the words of Banshtali union 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 no words of Gaurambha union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located in the coastal area</li> <li>• Weak and unplanned structure of houses and different institutions</li> <li>• Houses and defend institutions are made in relatively low lands</li> </ul>	60% of the total population are vulnerable
Flood	All the words of Rampal sadar union All the words including 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Perikhali union 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Hurka 5, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Ujalkur union All the words of Rajnagar union All the words of Bhojpatia union All the words of Mallikerber union All the words of Baintala union All the words of Banshtali union 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 no words of Gaurambha union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland area</li> <li>• House and infrastructure are made and tube-wells are installed in the lowland</li> <li>• Illegal shrimp cultivation</li> <li>• Absence of sluice gates</li> <li>• Inadequate polders for flood management</li> <li>• Lack of drainage system</li> </ul>	60% of the total population are vulnerable
Water logging	All the words of Rampal sadar union All the words of Perikhali union 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Hurka 5, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Ujalkur 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 no words of Rajnagar union All the words of Bhojpatia union 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 9 no words of Mallikerber union All the words of Baintala union 3 no word of Banshtali union 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 no words of Gaurambha union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland area</li> <li>• Illegal shrimp cultivation</li> <li>• Absence of sluice gates</li> <li>• River bed being silted</li> <li>• Lack of drainage system</li> </ul>	60% of the total population are vulnerable
Erratic rainfall/	All the words of Rampal sadar union All the words of Perikhali union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of climate change</li> </ul>	50% of the total

Hazard	Most vulnerable words/union	Cause of vulnerability	Vulnerable population
Drought	All the words of Hurka union 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 no words of Ujalkur All the words of Rajnagar union All the words of Bhojpatia union All the words of Mallikerber union All the words of Baintala union All the words of Banshtali union 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 no words of Gaurambha union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregular rainfall</li> <li>• Lack of sweet drinking water</li> <li>• Inadequate number of active rivers and canal in the locality</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of vegetation</li> </ul>	population are vulnerable

## 2.6 Main sectors of the development action plan:

Main sectors	Detail description	Action to be considered for Disaster risk reduction
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal upazila due to salinity out of 27136 acres 13568 acres Kharif crops, Aman paddy, Rabi crops, Papaya, Guava, betel leaf production may be destroyed</li> <li>• If cyclone or Sidr like 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila then about out of 27136 acres 16281 acres Kharif crops, Aman paddy, Rabi crops, Papaya, Guava, betel leaf production may be destroyed.</li> <li>• Due river siltation and lack of irrigation in Rampal upazila out of 27136 acres around 13200 acres land's crops (Aman paddy, Rabi crops, guava, and vegetables) may be destroyed.</li> <li>• Due to water logging out of 27136 acre land 2087 acre lands crops may be destroyed severely.</li> <li>• If flood like 1988 occurs in Rampal upazila then out of 27136 acre land's crops around 16241 crops may be destroyed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saline adaptive rice cultivation (boro, aman, aush)</li> <li>• Supplying saline resilient jute and wheat.</li> <li>• Utilizing rain water for cultivating aman paddy.</li> <li>• Plantation of Grafting trees</li> <li>• Utilizing bio-fertilizer in the land.</li> <li>• Dumping straight rice palnts before cyclone and tidal surge.</li> <li>• Strengthening the polders and improve drainage system</li> <li>• Canal excavation and ensuring irrigation system.</li> </ul>
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to salinity in Rampal upazila out of 27136 acre lands including 6090 gher big and small about 5427 acres land white fish, prwan, shrimp, crab cultivation may be interrupted. Moreover the local fishes may be extinct.</li> <li>• Due to cyclone in Rampal upazila out of 27136 acre lands including 6090 gher big and small about 8140 acres land white fish, prwan, shrimp, crab cultivation may be interrupted. Moreover the local fishes may be extinct.</li> <li>• Due to flood in Rampal upazila out of 27136 acre lands including 6090 gher big and small about 6500 acres land white fish, lobster,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the gher's banks</li> <li>• Constructing and repair of the embankments.</li> <li>• Creating awareness to build sustainable fish gher.</li> <li>• Making arrangement of training for the fish cultivators</li> <li>• Elevating the bank of the gher, every year washes the black mud with blicing powder if black mud comes after irrigation.</li> <li>• Cultivating 3 layers fish</li> </ul>

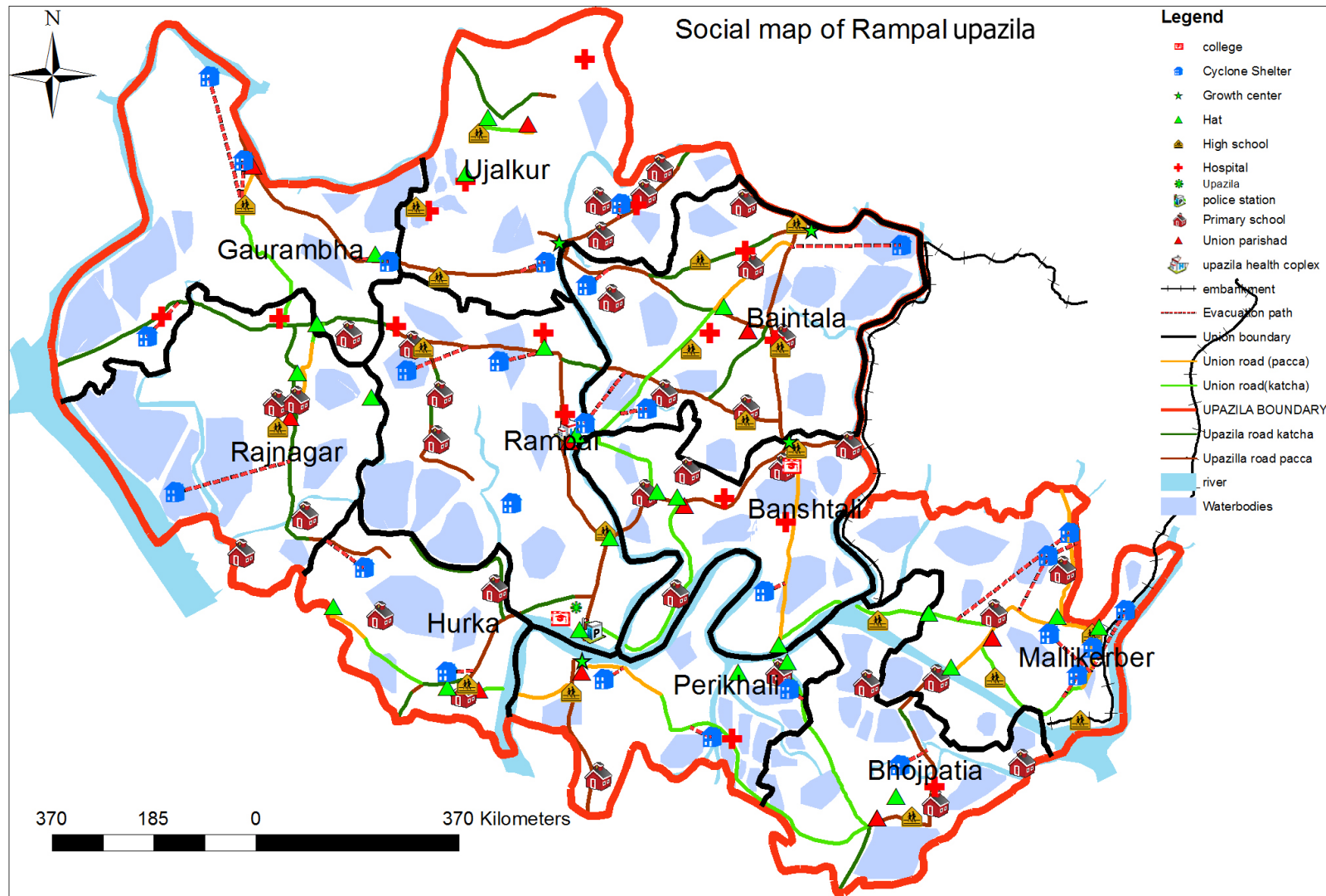
Main sectors	Detail description	Action to be considered for Disaster risk reduction
	<p>shrimp, crab cultivation may be interrupted. Moreover the local fishes may be extinct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to shrimp virus in Rampal upazila out of 27136 acre lands including 6090 gher big and small about 21708 acres land prwan, and shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. Moreover the local fishes may be extinct.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surrounding the gher with water during flood or tidal surge</li> <li>• Providing financial assistance to the affected poor fish farmers.</li> <li>• Developing fish market</li> </ul>
Livestocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to salinity in Rampal upazila about 3800 cows, 6200 goats, 4200 sheeps, 600 buffalos and 450 pigs may suffer from scarcity of food. As a result the livestock rearing may be interrupted. Every family may be affected negatively for this.</li> <li>• If cyclone or Sidr like 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila about 3400 cows, 4700 goats, 2300 sheeps, 50 buffalos, 6500 ducks, 8000 hens and 2000 wild animals may die or submerge.</li> <li>• If flood occurs in Rampal upazila about 2100 cows, 2200 goats, 1100 sheeps, 40 buffalos, 3500 ducks, 200 pigs, 4000 hens and 500 wild animals may die or submerge. In consequence every family may be affect negatively and also the natural beauty may be diminished.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructing earthen Killa</li> <li>• Creating grazing land of the livestock on the govt fallow land.</li> <li>• Inspiring the factories to produce cattle food.</li> <li>• Cultivating ducks, vegetables jointly.</li> <li>• Inspiring to rear disaster resilient cross animals.</li> <li>• Ensuring the vaccination of the livestock</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to salinity in Rampal upazila out of <b>154965</b> population around 8% people from diarrhoea, 10% from dysentery, 2% from typhoid, 4% from Jaundice, 6% from virus affected diseases and 6% from skin diseases may die a premature death. As a result every family of this area may suffer from many sectors including economic.</li> <li>• If cyclone or Sidr like 2007 occurs in Rampal upazila then out of <b>154965</b> population around 3% people from diarrhoea, 2% from dysentery, 2% from Jaundice, 8% from virus affected diseases and 4% from skin diseases may die a premature death. As a result every family of this area may suffer from many sectors including economic.</li> <li>• If water logging increases in Rampal upazila out of <b>154965</b> population around 2% people from diarrhoea, 1% from dysentery, 1% typhoid, 2% from Jaundice, 1% from virus affected diseases and 5% from skin diseases may die a premature death. As a result every family of this area may suffer from many sectors including economic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing awareness about health</li> <li>• Arranging training for the doctors about the health risk during disaster.</li> <li>• Increasing the level of service in the health center and community clinics of the unions.</li> <li>• Supplying necessary medicine for primary treatment.</li> <li>• Ensuring safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Making rehabilitation for the disaster affected lamb persons.</li> <li>• Making arrangement for adequate vaccination prventative kids</li> </ul>

Main sectors	Detail description	Action to be considered for Disaster risk reduction
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are mainly 4 types of profession in Rampal upazila. among them 84531 are fishermen and fish cultivators, 28173 are farmer, 11269 are small and medium businessmen, 16904 are agriculture labor.</li> <li>• Due to cyclone in Rampal upazila out of 84531 fish farmers and fishermen 42265 fish farmer and 2440 fishermen, out of 28173 farmers 1485 farmers, out of 11269 small and middle businessmen 6761 people, out of 16904 agricultural labor 6761 agricultural labor may be affected directly or indirectly.</li> <li>• Due to salinity in Rampal upazila out of out of 28173 farmers 11269 farmers suffer heavily. And during chaitra-baishakh due to extreme salinity out of 84531 fish farmers 50718 fish farmers incur loss directly or indirectly..</li> <li>• Due to water logging 16906 fish farmers, out of 28173 farmers 5634 farmers may be affected directly or indirectly.</li> <li>• Due to flood in Rampal upazila out of 84531 fish farmers 50720 fish farmers, out of 28173 farmers 22538 farmers, out of 11269 small and middle businessmen 2253 people may be affected negatively.</li> <li>• Due to the increasing of the shrimp virus in Rampal upazila out of 84531 fish farmers 76077 fish farmers become affected directly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing training to ensure the alternative sustainable livelihood.</li> <li>• Creating alternative sustainable livelihood.</li> <li>• Making alternative arrangement of employment of the women</li> <li>• Ensuring livelihood by the proper utilization of the local resource.</li> <li>• Making afforestation on the basis of the community.</li> <li>• Increasing the social safety net program.</li> <li>• Providing assistance to ensure the livelihood of the vulnerable community.</li> </ul>
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to salinity in Rampal upazila around 9000 fruit trees, 6000 forestries, 16000 medicinal trees and 3000 nursery plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• If cyclone or Sidr like 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila around 15000 fruit trees, 12000 forest trees, 12000 medicinal trees and 6000 nursery plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• Due to Drought in Rampal upazila around 4000 fruit trees, 3000 forest trees, 1500 nursery trees and 800 medicinal trees may be destroyed.</li> <li>• Due to flood in Rampal upazila around 7000 fruit trees, 4000 forest trees, 2000 nursery trees and 900 medicinal trees may be destroyed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree plantation on the both sides of the roads and polders</li> <li>• Inspiring people to plant trees around the houses.</li> <li>• Creating Mangrove forest.</li> <li>• Creating awareness about the environment</li> <li>• Implementing law for illegal afforestation.</li> <li>• Building households in the upper land and planting trees on high lands in the muddy area</li> <li>• Planting trees like caila, kakra, kaora in low land.</li> <li>• To mitigate the saline risk castrating (cutting root) long trees for not allowing its root</li> </ul>

Main sectors	Detail description	Action to be considered for Disaster risk reduction
		<p>deeply in the soil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect the moisture constructing mulching at the tree's root which protects from the evaporation.</li> <li>• To mitigate the cyclone risk bushes trees should be planted around the houses. Moreover we have to tie the root of the fruit trees with stamp.</li> </ul>
Houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to salinity in Rampal upazila around 1800 kacha, 30 pucca, 70 semi pucca houses may be destroyed.</li> <li>• If water logging increases in this upazila then around 300 kacha, 20 pucca, 40 semi pucca houses may be destroyed.</li> <li>• Due to river erosion in Rampal upazila around 465 kacha, 18 pucca, 24 semi pucca houses may be destroyed..</li> <li>• If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila 2563 kacha, 10 pucca and 176 semi-pucca houses will be destroyed completely or partly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building cyclone resilient house.</li> <li>• constructing and repair of the polders.</li> <li>• Implementing interestless loan for a constructing cyclone resilient house.</li> <li>• Building houses and Infrastructures strongly far from the coastal area.</li> <li>• Tree plantation around the roads, households, and Canals.</li> </ul>
Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila around 56 primary schools, 14 secondary schools, 13 madrasahs, 50 mosques, 50 temples, 8 churches, 6 govt and non govt office, 2 clinics, 1 hospital, 15 culverts, 15 cyclone shelters, 20 bridges, 6 health centers, 25 k.m pucca roads, 150 k.m kacha roads, 30 k.m semi pucca roads may be partially or totally destroyed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevation and construction of the roads.</li> <li>• Constructing and repairing polders.</li> <li>• Construction of the necessary culverts and bridges.</li> <li>• Construction of the sluice gates.</li> <li>• Building adequate cyclone shelters. Tree plantation around the Infrastructures, roads, Canals</li> </ul>
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If salinity continues on increasing like this rate in Rampal upazila about 15 reserved pond, 70 pucca toilet may be partially or totally destroyed.</li> <li>• If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in this area about 2500 kacha, 120 semi pucca toilets and 15 reserved pond's water may be partially or totally destroyed and polluted.</li> <li>• If flood continues on increasing like this rate in Rampal upazila about 18 reserved pond, 4000 kacha toilets, 50 rain water plants, 20 PSF may be partially or totally destroyed and polluted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising awareness about sanitation.</li> <li>• Pond and reserved pond excavation.</li> <li>• Installation of adequate PSF and rain water hervester.</li> <li>• Cyclone resilient and healthy cyclone shelter construction.</li> <li>• Constructing cyclone shelters ensuring water and sanitation facility.</li> </ul>



## 2.7 Social Map



**Figure 6: Social map of Rampal Upazila**

## 2.8 Hazard and Risk Map

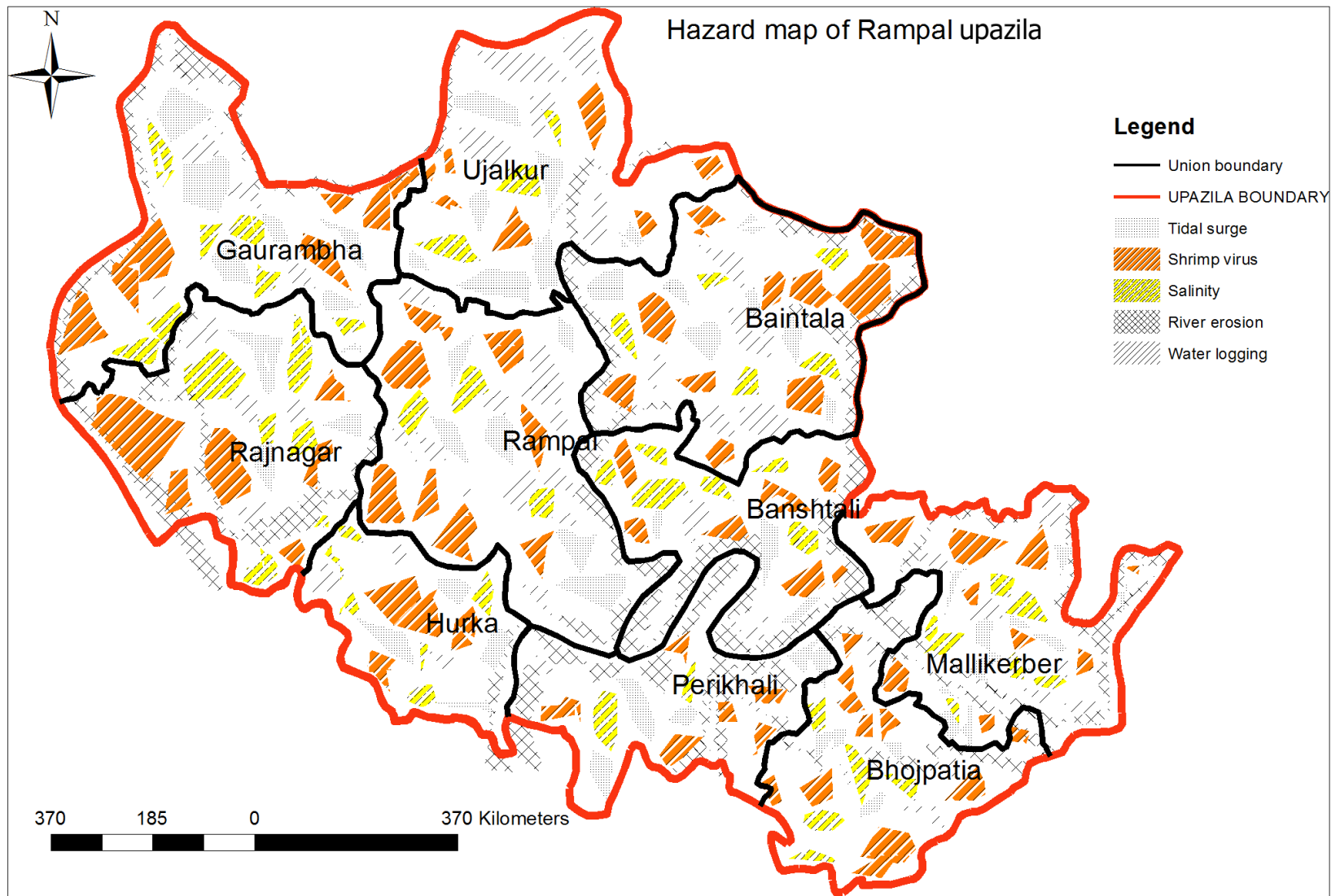
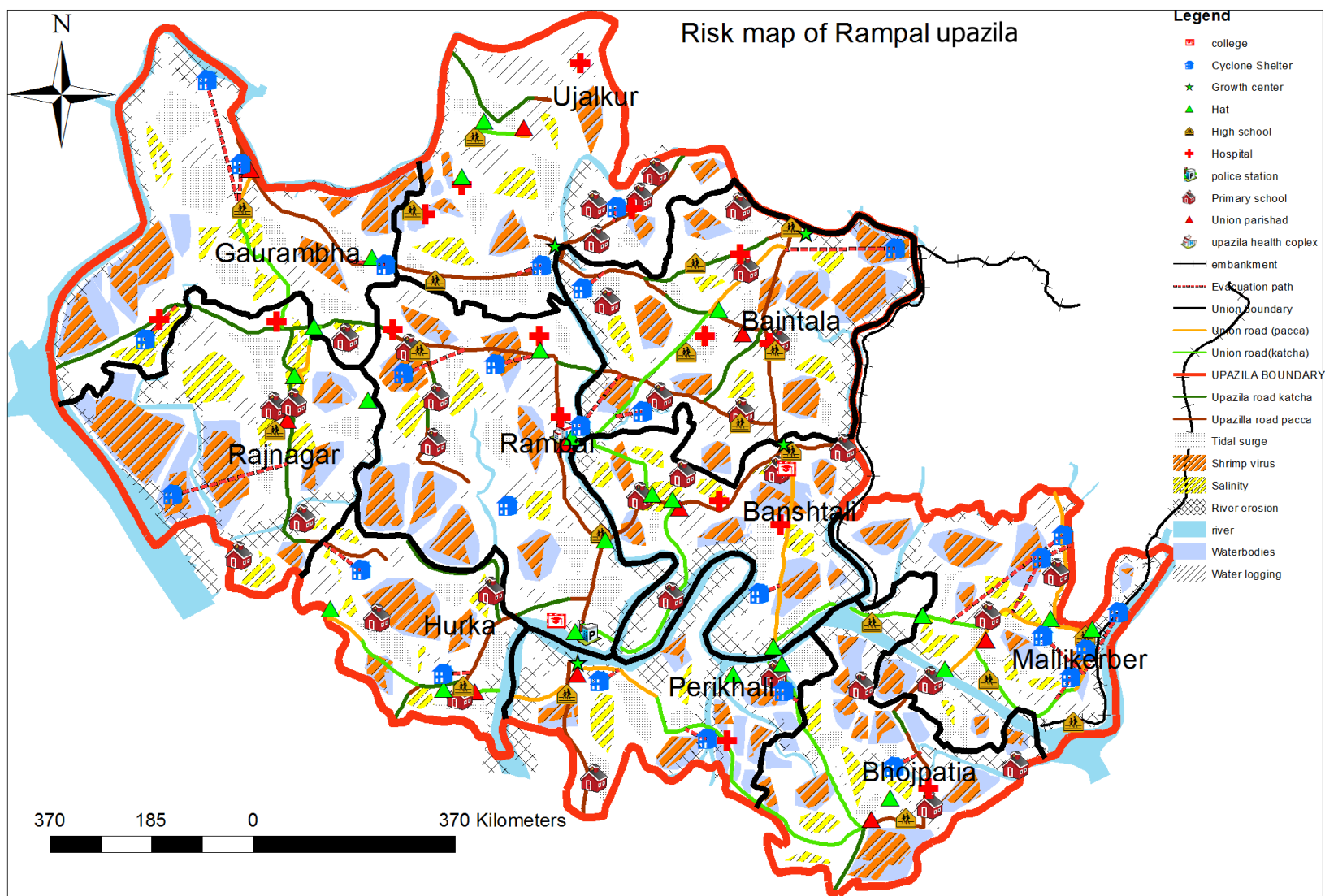


Figure 7: Hazard map of Rampal Upazila

## Risk map



**Figure 8: Risk map of Rampal Upazila**



## 2.9 Seasonal calendar of Hazards:

Sl #	Hazards	Name of the Month											
		Baisak	Jostho	Ashar	Sravon	Vadro	Ashin	Kattik	Aghrayon	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitro
		April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
1	Salinity												
2	Cyclone												
3	Shrimp virus												
4	River Siltation												
6	Flood												
7	Water logging												
8	Drought												

### Analysis of the Seasonal Calendar of Hazards:

- In this area, the main hazard is salinity. The intensity of salinity is observed from the middle of December and continuous up to first week of July. High intensity of salinity causes severe damage to the agricultural sector of this locality. In the rest of the time the intensity of salinity is less observing.
- Tidal surge and flood occurs in this area for river siltation. Due to the high deposition of alluvia, the rivers are being silted day by day. The river bank siltation appears from April and continuous up to the month of October.
- Shrimp virus has appeared as a great hazard in this area. One kind of virus causing great damage to the shrimp industry. It is observed from the middle of March and continuous up to the middle of December.
- Another great hazard is a cyclone. This hazard causes great destruction of the houses, communication system and trees of this area. This cyclone usually appears from the middle of March to the middle of May and from the middle of September to the middle of December.
- Local people think that tidal surge is another hazard of this area. The tidal surge occurs from the middle of June and continues up to the middle of November.
- Every year the houses, roads, social and educational institutions, crops and cattle's are getting out due to river erosion. River erosion occurs in this area from the middle of March and continues up to October.
- Drought is the phenomenal hazard of the Rampal Upazila. Due to Drought many crops of this locality being destroyed for lack of irrigation. On the other hand, the crops, which grow, are decreasing day by day due to lack of water. Moreover, due to this drought as the water of the preserved ponds getting dried in consequences the level of the ground water in going to the lower side. For this reason, the local people are suffering from the scarcity of drinking water. Drought appears in this area from June to April in this area.

## 2.10 Seasonal Calender of Livelihood:

SL	Livelihood	Name od the Month											
		Baisakh	Jostho	Ashar	Sravon	Vadro	Ashin	Kattik	Aghrayon	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitro
		April	May	June	July	August	Sept	October	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April
1	Farmer												
2	Livestock rear (farmer)												
3	Livelihood (Mangrove)												
4	Fish cultivator												
5	Fishermen												
6	Labour												
7	small businessman												
8	Van and Nosimon drivers												

## 2.11 Life and Livelihood related vulnerability:

Different hazards/disaster and its impacts on prime livelihood are shown by the following figure

Serial	Livelihoods	Hazards/Disasters						
		salinity	Cyclone	Shrimp virus	River siltation	Flood	Water logging	Drought
01	Agriculture							
02	Livestocks							
03	Fisheries							
04	Daily labor							
05	Businessmaen							
06	van and Nosimon drivers							
07	Livelihood (River)							

## 2.12 Description of the sector wise hazard and risk:

The main hazards of the Rampal upazila are Salinity, shrimp virus, cyclone, water logging, flood, and river erosion. Drought is affecting the human lives and livelihood negatively. On the other hand vulnerable–social element like crops, fisheries, livestock, trees, assets, roads, bridges, houses, culverts, water and sanitation, educational institutions prevail in the locality. The following figure shows the vulnerability of social elements:

Hazards	Vulnerable social sectors									
	Crops	Trees	Livestock's	Fisheries	House	Roads	Bridges and Culverts	Educational institutions	Health	Water and Sanitation
Cyclone										
Salinity										
Shrimp virus										
River siltation										
Flood										
Water logging										
Drought										

1. If cyclone likes Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila then in Rampal union out of total 3538 hectare the crops of 2122 hectare land may be destroyed. In Perikhali union out of total 5250 hectare the crops of 3388 hectare land may be destroyed. In Hurka out of total 1766 hectare the crops of 1199 hectare land may be destroyed. In Uzalkur union out of total 3135 hectare the crops of 2170 hectare land may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union out of total 3018 hectare the crops of 2014 hectare land may be destroyed. In Gourambha union out of total 3340 hectare the crops of 2479 hectare land may be destroyed. In Banshtali union out of total 2055 hectare the crops of 1377 hectare land may be destroyed In Baintala union out of

total 1328 hectare the crops of 796 hectare land may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union out of total 2701 hectare the crops of 1400 hectare land may be destroyed. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1005 hectare the crops of 603 hectare lands may be destroyed.

2. In Rampal upazila due to salinity out of total 3538 hectare the crops of 1909 hectare land may be destroyed in Rampal union. In Perikhali union out of total 5250 hectare the crops of 4100 hectare land may be destroyed. In Hurka out of total 1766 hectare the crops of 933 hectare land may be destroyed. In Uzalkur union out of total 3135 hectare the crops of 1607 hectare land may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union out of total 3018 hectare the crops of 1500 hectare land may be destroyed. In Gourambha union out of total 3340 hectare the crops of 1805 hectare land may be destroyed. In Banshtali union out of total 2055 hectare the crops of 1553 hectare land may be destroyed. In Baintala union out of total 1328 hectare the crops of 694 hectare land may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union out of total 2701 hectare the crops of 1400 hectare land may be destroyed. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1005 hectare the crops of 520 hectare lands may be destroyed.
3. If flood like 1988 occur in Rampal upazila then in Rampal union out of total 3538 hectare the crops of 2300 hectare land may be destroyed. In Perikhali union out of total 5250 hectare the crops of 3700 hectare land may be destroyed. In Hurka out of total 1766 hectare the crops of 1100 hectare land may be destroyed. In Ujalkur union out of total 3135 hectare the crops of 2245 hectare land may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union out of total 3018 hectare the crops of 2600 hectare land may be destroyed. In Gourambha union out of total 3340 hectare the crops of 2130 hectare land may be destroyed. In Banshtali union out of total 2055 hectare the crops of 1535 hectare land may be destroyed. In Baintala union out of total 1328 hectare the crops of 1000 hectare land may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union out of total 2701 hectare the crops of 1780 hectare land may be destroyed. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1005 hectare the crops of 700 hectare lands may be destroyed.
4. Due to erratic rainfall/Drought in Rampal upazila out of total 3538 hectare the crops of 200 hectare land may be destroyed in Rampal union. In Perikhali union out of total 5250 hectare the crops of 1260 hectare land may be destroyed. In Hurka out of total 1766 hectare the crops of 500 hectare land may be destroyed. In Ujalkur union out of total 3135 hectare the crops of 800 hectare lands may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union out of total 3018 hectare the crops of 450 hectare lands may be destroyed. In Gourambha union out of total 3340 hectare the crops of 702 hectare lands may be destroyed. In Banshtali union out of total 2055 hectare the crops of 475 hectare land may be destroyed. In Baintala union out of total 1328 hectare the crops of 250 hectare land may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union out of total 2701 hectare the crops of 1400 hectare land may be destroyed. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1005 hectare the crops of 140 hectare lands may be destroyed.
5. Due to river siltation irrigation and drainage system is being hampered in Rampal upazila, as a result out of total 3538 hectare the crops of 320 hectare land may be destroyed in Rampal union. In Perikhali union out of total 5250 hectare the crops of 1370 hectare land may be destroyed. In Hurka out of total 1766 hectare the crops of 320 hectare land may be destroyed. In Ujalkur union out of total 3135 hectare the crops of 530 hectare lands may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union out of total 3018 hectare the crops of 570 hectare lands may be destroyed. In Gourambha union out of total 3340 hectare the crops of 842 hectare lands may be destroyed. In Banshtali union out of total 2055 hectare the crops of 475 hectare land

may be destroyed In Baintala union out of total 1328 hectare the crops of 380 hectare land may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union out of total 2701 hectare the crops 1400 hectare land may be destroyed. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1005 hectare the crops of 525 hectare lands may be destroyed.

6. Due to water logging in Rampal upazila out of total 3538 hectare the crops of 769 hectare land may be destroyed in Rampal union. In Perikhali union out of total 5250 hectare the crops of 2900 hectare land may be destroyed. In Hurka out of total 1766 hectare the crops of 883 hectare land may be destroyed. In Ujalkur union out of total 3135 hectare the crops of 567 hectare lands may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union out of total 3018 hectare the crops of 1500 hectare land may be destroyed. In Gourambha union out of total 3340 hectare the crops of 1670 hectare land may be destroyed. In Banshtali union out of total 2055 hectare the crops of 1028 hectare land may be destroyed In Baintala union out of total 1328 hectare the crops of 664 hectare land may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union out of total 2701 hectare the crops 1350 hectare land may be destroyed. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1005 hectare the crops of 500 hectare lands may be destroyed.
7. If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila then in Rampal union around 13463 trees may be destroyed, in Perikhali union around 55687 trees may be destroyed, in Hurka union around 25062 trees may be destroyed, in Ujalkur union around 30787 trees may be destroyed, in Rajnagar union around 8480 trees may be destroyed, in Gaurambha union around 40200 trees may be destroyed, in Banshtali union around 23000 trees may be destroyed, in Baintala union around 16463 trees may be destroyed, in Mallikerber union around 10463 trees may be destroyed, in Bhojpatia union around 10000 trees may be destroyed.
8. Due to salinity in Rampal union of Rampal upazila around 7463 trees may be destroyed, in Perikhali union around 5487 trees may be destroyed, in Hurka union around 4026 trees may be destroyed, in Ujalkur union around 2448 trees may be destroyed, in Rajnagar union around 6480 trees may be destroyed, in Gaurambha union around 14500 trees may be destroyed, in Banshtali union around 3000 trees may be destroyed, in Baintala union around 4200 trees may be destroyed, in Mallikerber union around 3950 trees may be destroyed, in Bhojpatia union around 4500 trees may be destroyed.
9. Due to water logging in Rampal union of Rampal upazila around 3600 trees may be destroyed, in Perikhali union around 3500 trees may be destroyed, in Hurka union around 3100 trees may be destroyed, in Ujalkur union around 2900 trees may be destroyed, in Rajnagar union around 4480 trees may be destroyed, in Gaurambha union around 5500 trees may be destroyed, in Banshtali union around 2000 trees may be destroyed, in Baintala union around 4360 trees may be destroyed, in Mallikerber union around 3950 trees may be destroyed, in Bhojpatia union around 3000 trees may be destroyed.
10. Due to Drought in Rampal union of Rampal upazila around 2800 trees may be destroyed, in Perikhali union around 2500 trees may be destroyed, in Hurka union around 2700 trees may be destroyed, in Ujalkur union around 3500 trees may be destroyed, in Rajnagar union around 3000 trees may be destroyed, in Gaurambha union around 5500 trees may be destroyed, in Banshtali union around 2000 trees may be destroyed, in Baintala union around 3300 trees

may be destroyed, in Mallikerber union around 3600 trees may be destroyed, in Bhojpatia union around 3100 trees may be destroyed.

11. If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila total 2015 cattle and 5416 domestic birds in Rampal union, in Perikhali union 1883 cattle and 4480 domestic birds, in Hurka union 697 cattle and 1007 domestic birds, in Ujalkurunion 1877 cattle and 4942 domestic birds, in Rajnagar union 2645 cattle and 19162 domestic birds, in Gaurambha union 4074 cattle and 4375 domestic birds, in Banshtali union 4220 and 7000 domestic birds, in Baintala union 1763 cattle and 2800 domestic birds, in Mallikerber union 2063 cattle and 2500 domestic birds, in Bhojpatia union 1863 cattle and 2200 domestic birds may die, which may cause not only losses for the families but also may decrease the natural beauty of this upazila.
12. Due to salinity in Rampal upazila total 630 cattle in Rampal union, in Perikhali union 1365 cattle, in Hurka union 731 cattle, in Ujalkurunion 560 cattle, in Rajnagar union 900 cattle, in Gaurambha union 1200 cattle, in Banshtali union 600, in Baintala union 785 cattle, in Mallikerber union 991 cattle, in Bhojpatia union 770 cattle will suffer from lack of food. As a result cattle rearing may be hampered in this area because of the lack of the foods of the cattle.
13. If flood like 1998 strikes in Rampal upazila total 572 cattle in Rampal union, in Perikhali union 635 cattle, in Hurka union 772 cattle, in Ujalkurunion 775 cattle, in rajnagar union 1130 cattle, in Gaurambha union 1280 cattle, in Banshtali union 925, in Baintala union 785 cattle, in Mallikerber union 901 cattle, in Bhojpatia union 840 cattle will suffer from lack of food. As a result cattle rearing may be hampered in this area because of the lack of the foods of the cattle.
14. Due to water logging in Rampal upazila total 302 cattle in Rampal union, in Perikhali union 475 cattle, in Hurka union 200 cattle, in Ujalkurunion 240 cattle, in rajnagar union 300 cattle, in Gaurambha union 420 cattle, in Banshtali union 200, in Baintala union 350 cattle, in Mallikerber union 280 cattle, in Bhojpatia union 300 cattle will suffer from lack of food. As a result cattle rearing may be hampered in this area because of the lack of the foods of the cattle.
15. If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila out of total 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghers, both big and small, 800 hectare land's ghers may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted by the breaking of the embankment in Rampal union. In Perikhali union out of total 2264.40 hectare land of 740 ghers', both big and small, 1000 hectare land's ghers may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted. In Hurka union out of total 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghers', both big and small, 520 hectare land's ghers may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted. In Ujalkur union out of total 693 hectare land of 230 ghers', both big and small, 560 hectare land's ghers may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted. In Rajnagar union out of total 1889 hectare land of 650 ghers', both big and small, 720 hectare land's ghers may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted. In Gourambha union out of total 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers', both big and small, 720 hectare land's ghers may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted. In Banshtali union out of total 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers', both big and small, 650 hectare land's ghers may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted. In Baintala union out of total 342 hectare land of 465 ghers', both big and small, 160 hectare

land's gherms may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted. In Mallikerber union out of total 397.8 hectare land of 130 gherms', both big and small, 170 hectare land's gherms may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1745.10 hectare land of 570 gherms', both big and small, 780 hectare land's gherms may go under water or its cultivation may be interrupted.

16. Due to shrimp virus hazard in Rampal upazila out of total 2632.60 hectare land of 860 gherms', both big and small, 650 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted in Rampal union. In Perikhali union out of total 2264.40 hectare land of 740 gherms', both big and small, 1070 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Hurka union out of total 1101.60 hectare land of 360 gherms', both big and small, 640 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Ujalkur union out of total 693 hectare land of 230 gherms', both big and small, 445 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Rajnagar union out of total 1889 hectare land of 650 gherms', both big and small, 590 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Gourambha union out of total 1346.40 hectare land of 440 gherms', both big and small, 590 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Banshtali union out of total 1285.25 hectare land of 420 gherms', both big and small, 620 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Baintala union out of total 342 hectare land of 465 gherms', both big and small, 110 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Mallikerber union out of total 397.8 hectare land of 130 gherms', both big and small, 145 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1745.10 hectare land of 570 gherms', both big and small, 540 hectare land's gherms' shrimp cultivation may be interrupted.
17. Due to Drought in Rampal upazila out of total 2632.60 hectare land of 860 gherms', both big and small, 70 hectare 's fish, 70 hectare 's lobster and 80 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted in Rampal union. In Perikhali union out of total 2264.40 hectare land of 740 gherms', both big and small, 70 hectare 's fish, 80 hectare 's lobster and 90 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Hurka union out of total 1101.60 hectare land of 360 gherms', both big and small, 30 hectare 's fish, 40 hectare 's lobster and 50 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Ujalkur union out of total 693 hectare land of 230 gherms', both big and small, 20 hectare 's fish, 25 hectare 's lobster and 30 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Rajnagar union out of total 1889 hectare land of 650 gherms', both big and small, 30 hectare 's fish, 40 hectare 's lobster and 50 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Gourambha union out of total 1346.40 hectare land of 440 gherms', both big and small, 30 hectare 's fish, 40 hectare 's lobster and 50 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Banshtali union out of total 1285.25 hectare land of 420 gherms', both big and small, 30 hectare 's fish, 25 hectare 's lobster and 50 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Baintala union out of total 342 hectare land of 465 gherms', both big and small, 50 hectare 's fish, 40 hectare 's lobster and 70 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Mallikerber union out of total 397.8 hectare land of 130 gherms', both big and small, 25 hectare 's fish, 20 hectare 's lobster and 25 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted. In Bhojpatia union out of total 1745.10 hectare land of 570 gherms', both big and small, 40 hectare 's fish, 60 hectare 's lobster and 80 hectare 's shrimp cultivation may be interrupted.

18. If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila totally 3250 houses in Rampal union, 2555 houses in Perikhali union, 820 houses in Hurka union, 2840 houses in Ujalkur union, 2914 houses in Rajnagar union, 2660 houses in Gourambha union, 1660 houses in Banshtali union, 3165 houses in Baintala union, 4045 houses in Mallikerber union, 4140 houses in Bhojpatia union may be partially or totally destroyed.
19. If water logging increases in Rampal upazila totally 200 kacha houses in Rampal union, 800 kacha houses in Perikhali union, 150 kacha houses in Hurka union, 350 kacha houses in Ujalkur union, 350 kacha houses in Rajnagar union, 200 kacha houses in Gourambha union, 250 kacha houses in Banshtali union, 250 kacha houses in Baintala union, 500 kacha houses in Mallikerber union, 600 houses in Bhojpatia union may be partially or totally destroyed.
20. If flood like 1988 occurs in Rampal upazila totally 1055 houses in Rampal union, 2090 houses in Perikhali union, 600 houses in Hurka union, 1320 houses in Ujalkur union, 1705 houses in Rajnagar union, 1585 houses in Gourambha union, 875 houses in Banshtali union, 1075 houses in Baintala union, 2110 houses in Mallikerber union, 2655 houses in Bhojpatia union may be partially or totally destroyed.
21. If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila totally 29 government and private institutions in Rampal union; totally 27 government and private institutions, 6 shelters, 3 culverts, 2 bridges in Perikhali union; totally 28 government and private institutions, 15 km road in Hurka union; totally 41 government and private institutions, 2 shelters in Ujalkur union; totally 28 government and private institutions, 4 shelters and 14 km kacha road in Rajnagar union; totally 73 government and private institutions, 4 shelters, 15 culverts, 5 bridges in Gourambha union; totally 21 government and private institutions, 18 km road in Banshtali union; totally 23 government and private institutions, 28 km road in Baintala union; totally 26 government and private institutions, 4 pools, 20 km road in Mallikerber union; totally 28 government and private institutions, 4 pools, 18 km road in Bhojpatia union may be destroyed partially or fully.
22. If flood like 1988 occurs in Rampal upazila totally 36 government and private institutions in Rampal union; totally 28 government and private institutions, 3 culverts, 2 bridges in Perikhali union; totally 27 government and private institutions, 15 km road in Hurka union; totally 31 government and private institutions, 2 shelters in Ujalkur union; totally 28 government and private institutions, 4 shelters and 14 km kacha road in Rajnagar union; totally 43 government and private institutions, 4 shelters, 15 culverts, 5 bridges and 15 km road in Gourambha union; totally 21 government and private institutions, 18 km road in Banshtali union; totally 23 government and private institutions, 28 km road in Baintala union; totally 26 government and private institutions, 20 km road in Mallikerber union; totally 28 government and private institutions, 4 pools, 18 km road in Bhojpatia union may be destroyed partially or fully.
23. If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila out of 32619 population 3.5% people may be affected by various diseases in Rampal union, in Perikhali union out of 17246 population 5.14% people may be affected by various diseases, in Hurka union out of 7420 population 2% people may be affected by various diseases, in Ujalkur union out of 36103 population 4.8% people may be affected by various diseases, in Rajnagar union out of 1299 population 4.66% people may be affected by various diseases, in Gourambha union out of



18744 population 4.33% people may be affected by various diseases, in Banshtali union out of 15954 population 5.16% people may be affected by various diseases, in Baintala union out of 25994 population 2.33% people may be affected by various diseases, in Mallikerber out of 13370 population 2.50% people may be affected by various, in Bhojpatia union out of 10735 population 2.3% people may be affected by various diseases.

24. Due to salinity in Rampal upazila out of 32619 population 3.5% people may be affected by various diseases in Rampal union, in Perikhali union out of 17246 population 4.8% people may be affected by various diseases, in Hurka union out of 7420 population 2.4% people may be affected by various diseases, in Ujalkur union out of 36103 population 4.7% people may be affected by various diseases, in Rajnagar union out of 1299 population 4.2% people may be affected by various diseases, in Gourambha union out of 18744 population 4.2% people may be affected by various diseases, in Banshtali union out of 15954 population 4.6% people may be affected by various diseases, in Baintala union out of 25994 population 2.4% people may be affected by various diseases, in Mallikerber out of 13370 population 2.50% people may be affected by various, in Bhojpatia union out of 10735 population 2.4% people may be affected by various diseases.
25. If flood like 1988 occurs in Rampal upazila out of 32619 population 3.5% people may be affected by various diseases in Rampal union, in Perikhali union out of 17246 population 5.8% people may be affected by various diseases, in Hurka union out of 7420 population 2.3% people may be affected by various diseases, in Ujalkur union out of 36103 population 4.8% people may be affected by various diseases, in Rajnagar union out of 1299 population 4.7% people may be affected by various diseases, in Gourambha union out of 18744 population 4.3% people may be affected by various diseases, in Banshtali union out of 15954 population 5.16% people may be affected by various diseases, in Baintala union out of 25994 population 2.33% people may be affected by various diseases, in Mallikerber out of 13370 population 2.3% people may be affected by various, in Bhojpatia union out of 10735 population 2.33% people may be affected by various diseases.
26. If water logging increases in Rampal upazila out of 32619 population 1.6% people may be affected by various diseases in Rampal union, in Perikhali union out of 17246 population 2.83% people may be affected by various diseases, in Hurka union out of 7420 population 2.4% people may be affected by various diseases, in Ujalkur union out of 36103 population 2.7% people may be affected by various diseases, in Rajnagar union out of 1299 population 4.7% people may be affected by various diseases, in Gourambha union out of 18744 population 3.4% people may be affected by various diseases, in Banshtali union out of 15954 population 3.2% people may be affected by various diseases, in Baintala union out of 25994 population 2.4% people may be affected by various diseases, in Mallikerber out of 13370 population 2.8% people may be affected by various, in Bhojpatia union out of 10735 population 2.2% people may be affected by various diseases.
27. If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila 2575 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Rampal union; 2830 latrines, 6 ponds' water in perikhali union; 1635 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Hurka union; 2676 latrines, 10 ponds' water in Ujalkur union; 2015 latrines, 10 ponds' water in Rajnagar union; 1630 latrines, 8 ponds' water in Gourambha union; 1640 latrines, 5 ponds' water Banshtali union; 1745 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Baintala union; 1835 latrines,

4 ponds' water in Mallikerber union; 2535 latrines, 3 ponds' water in Bhojpatia union may be hampered fully or partially. As a result, various diseases may affect people of every family of the unions.

28. Due to the increasing of salinity in Rampal upazila 30 tubewells' and 4 ponds' water in Rampal union; 6 ponds' water in perikhali union; 30 tube wells' and 3 ponds' water in Hurka union; 3 ponds' water in Ujalkur union; 25 tube wells' and 4 ponds' water in Rajnagar union; 30 tube wells' and 8 ponds' water in Gourambha union; 25 tube wells' and 8 ponds' water in Banshtali union; 20 tube wells' 4 ponds' water in Baintala union; 25 tube wells' 5 ponds' water in Mallikerber union; 15 tube wells' and 8 ponds' water in Bhojpatia union may be hampered fully or partially. As a result, various diseases may affect people of every family of the unions.
29. If flood increases in Rampal upazila 575 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Rampal union; 830 latrines, 6 ponds' water in perikhali union; 635 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Hurka union; 676 latrines, 10 ponds' water in Ujalkur union; 205 latrines, 12 ponds' water in Rajnagar union; 540 latrines, 8 ponds' water in Gourambha union; 640 latrines, 5 ponds' water in Banshtali union; 735 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Baintala union; 835 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Mallikerber union; 535 latrines, 3 ponds' water in Bhojpatia union may be hampered fully or partially. As a result, various diseases may affect people of every family of the unions.
30. If water logging increases in Rampal upazila 375 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Rampal union; 660 latrines, 6 ponds' water in perikhali union; 435 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Hurka union; 476 latrines, 10 ponds' water in Ujalkur union; 205 latrines, 10 ponds' water in Rajnagar union; 410 latrines, 8 ponds' water in Gourambha union; 420 latrines, 5 ponds' water in Banshtali union; 325 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Baintala union; 400 latrines, 4 ponds' water in Mallikerber union; 335 latrines, 3 ponds' water in Bhojpatia union may be hampered fully or partially. As a result, various diseases may affect people of every family of the unions.

## **2.13 Climate and its possible change:**

Bangladesh is known as the most vulnerable country in the world for climate change. Frequency and magnitude of Climatic hazards like as tidal surge, flood, salinity, heavy rainfall, drought and river erosion are increasing day by day. As a result the coastal people's life and economic causing damaged partially or totally. The people's life and livelihood of this upazila may be adversely impacted more for climate change as it is located in the coastal area of Bangladesh. Salinity intrusion and cyclone, including tidal surges can be damaged in fishery, livestock, trees, houses, different infrastructure, health and sanitation. Climate change causes excessive rainfall and flood in the locality which may result massive damage in the livestock and agriculture sector. Prolonged rainfall along with the high tide of the river causes flood which may be adversely affected crops, fisheries, houses, roads, health and sanitation. In the summer season, upstream river flow reduction and erratic rainfall along with anthropogenic activities causes reduction of river navigation as a consequence agriculture and fishery sectors may be adversely impacted more. Climate change also causes drought in the locality which may be adversely impacted on the agriculture, fishery, livestock and human health sectors. Thus the sectors wise hazards problems are explained in below:

Sector	Hazard	Description
Agriculture	Cyclone	<p>Impacts of Cyclone on agriculture: If cyclone like Sir of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazilla then Kharif crops, Aman paddy, Rabi crops, Papaya, Guava, betel leaf production of about 17718 hectare lands may be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman paddy crops of 2221 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2960 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman paddy crops of 3150 hectare, Rabi crops of 88 hectare, and Kharif crops of 100 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 3875 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman paddy crops of 1059 hectare, Rabi crops of 40 hectare, Kharif crops of 20 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 855 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman paddy crops of 1881 hectare, Rabi crops of 100 hectare, and Kharif crops of 32 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1950 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman paddy crops of 1810 hectare, Rabi crops of 149 hectare, and Kharif crops of 55 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2930 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman paddy crops of 2004 hectare, Rabi crops of 25 hectare, Boro of 450 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1777 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 1377 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 224 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 796 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 960 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of 2702 hectare Aman, crops of 1620 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1260 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman, crops of 603-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 560 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> </ul>
Agriculture	Salinity	<p>Impacts of Salinity on agriculture: In Rampal upazila due to salinity 15881 hectare Kharif crops, Aman, Rabi crops, Papaya, Guava, betel leaf production may be destroyed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 1769 hectare, Rabi crops of 140 hectare land may be destroyed. As a</li> </ul>

		<p>result 2000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 3900 hectare, Rabi crops of 93 hectare, Kharif crops of 200 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 2018 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 883 hectare, Rabi crops of 50 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result 855 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 1567 hectare, Guava cultivation of 40 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result 1950 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 1500 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 998 families will be hampered directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 1670 hectare, Papaya of 10 hectare, Boro of 125 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1777 families will be hampered directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 1028 hectare, Boro of 180 hectare, Rabi crops of 35, Jujube of 10 hectare, Papaya of 50 hectare, Guava of 50 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 975 families incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 664 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1025 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 1350 hectare, Rabi crops of 50-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1625 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare, Rabi crops of 20 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1025 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> </ul>
Agriculture	Flood	<p>Impacts of flood on agriculture : If flood like 1988 occur in Rampal upazila 19090 hectare Kharif crops, Aman, Rabi crops, Papaya, Guava, betel leaf production may be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 2300 hectare, Rabi crops of 80 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 3000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 3500 hectare, Rabi crops of 100 hectare, Kharif crops of 200 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 3000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 1100 hectare, Rabi crops of 50 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result 1200 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 2200 hectare, Guava cultivation of 45 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result 1600 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 2600 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 2000 families will be hampered directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 2100 hectare, Papaya of 30 hectare, Boro of 120 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1700 families will be hampered directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 1500 hectare, Boro of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 85, Jujube of 5 hectare, Papaya of 20 hectare, Guava of 10 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1800 families incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 1000 hectare, Rabi crops of 40 hectare lands may be destroyed. As a result 1200 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 1780 hectare, Rabi crops of 85 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 2050 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman crops of 700 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1250 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> </ul>
Agriculture	Water logging	<p>Impacts of river erosion on agriculture: Due to water logging in Rampal upazila 11831 hectare Kharif crops, Aman, Rabi crops, Papaya, Guava, betel leaf production may be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 960 hectare, Rabi crops of 45 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 800 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 1000 hectare, Rabi crops of 33 hectare, Kharif crops of 80 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1010 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 430 hectare, Rabi crops of 10 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result 450 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 750 hectare, Guava cultivation of 15 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result 500 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 400 families will be hampered directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 445 hectare, Papaya of 2 hectare, Boro of 30 hectare land may be</li> </ul>

		<p>destroyed. As a result 560 families will be hampered directly or indirectly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 470 hectare, Boro of 70 hectare, Rabi crops of 10, Jujube of 1 hectare, Papaya of 5 hectare, Guava of 10 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 450 families incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 350 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 380 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman paddy of 470 hectare, Rabi crops of 15 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 700 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman paddy of 100 hectare, Rabi crops of 7 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 250 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> </ul>
Agriculture	Drought	<p>Impacts of drought on agriculture: Due to drought in Rampal upazila 5177 acres Kharif crops, Aman, Rabi crops, Papaya, Guava, betel leaf production may be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 40 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 600 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 1200 hectare, Rabi crops of 50 hectare, Kharif crops of 60 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 500 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 10 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result 300 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 800 hectare, Guava cultivation of 10 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result 400 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 450 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 160 families will be hampered directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 700 hectare, Papaya of 2 hectare, Boro of 20 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 280 families will be hampered directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 450 hectare, Boro of 45 hectare, Rabi crops of 15, Jujube of 2 hectare, Papaya of 3 hectare, Guava of 5 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 200 families incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 250 hectare, Rabi crops of 10 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 240 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 400 hectare, Rabi crops of 15 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 370 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman crops of 140 hectare, Rabi crops of 5-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 120 families will incur loss directly or indirectly</li> </ul>
Agriculture	River siltation	<p>Impacts of river siltation on agriculture: Due to river siltation in Rampal upazila 4857 hectare Kharif crops, Aman, Rabi crops, Papaya, Guava; betel leaf production may be destroyed. As irrigation and drainage is being hampered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 120 hectare land may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 1200 hectare, Rabi crops of 80 hectare, Kharif crops 2 of 90 hectare land may be destroyed</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 300 hectare, Rabi crops of 20 hectare, land may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare, Guava cultivation of 30 hectare, land may be destroyed</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 550 hectare, Rabi crops of 20 hectare land may be destroyed</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 800 hectare, Papaya of 2 hectare, Boro of 40 hectare land may be destroyed</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 350 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare, Rabi crops of 25 hectare land may be destroyed</li> </ul>
Fisheries	Cyclone	<p>Impacts of cyclone on fisheries: If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila then cultivation of fish, lobster, and shrimp of 6080 hectare land may be destructed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of approximately 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghers including big and small, fishes of 150 hectare, lobsters of 170 hectare, shrimps of 480 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss directly or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of approximately 2264.40 hectare land of 740 ghers including big and small, fishes of 170 hectare, lobsters of 250 hectare, shrimps of 580 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of approximately 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghers including big and small, fishes of 130 hectare, lobsters of 140 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of approximately 693 hectare land of 230 ghers including big and small, fishes of 115 hectare, lobsters of 120 hectare, shrimps of 325 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of approximately 1989 hectare land of 650 ghers including big and small, fishes of 130 hectare, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Gourambha union out of approximately 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers including big and small, fishes of 130 hectare, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of approximately 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers including big and small, fishes of 130 hectare, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 130 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of approximately 342 hectare land of 465 ghers including big and small, fishes of 50 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 70 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of approximately 397.8 hectare land of 130 ghers including big and small, fishes of 25 hectare, lobsters of 20 hectare, shrimps of 125 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of approximately 1745.10 hectare land of 570 ghers including big and small, fishes of 140 hectare, lobsters of 260 hectare, shrimps of 380 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• Moreover approximately 1200 peasants in this upazila may be affected due to cyclone.</li> </ul>
Fisheries	Salinity	<p>Impacts of salinity on fisheries: Due to salinity in Rampal upazila the cultivation of fish and lobster of 825 hectare land may be destructed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of approximately 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghers including big and small, fishes of 70 hectare, lobsters of 70 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of approximately 2264.40 hectare land of</li> </ul>



		<p>740 ghers including big and small, fishes of 70 hectare, lobsters of 70 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Hurka union out of approximately 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of approximately 693 hectare land of 230 ghers including big and small, fishes of 15 hectare, lobsters of 20 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of approximately 1989 hectare land of 650 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Gourambha union out of approximately 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers including big and small, fishes of 35 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of approximately 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers including big and small, fishes of 20 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 130 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of approximately 342 hectare land of 465 ghers including big and small, fishes of 50 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of approximately 397.8 hectare land of 130 ghers including big and small, fishes of 25 hectare, lobsters of 20 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of approximately 1745.10 hectare land of 570 ghers including big and small, fishes of 40 hectare, lobsters of 60 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> </ul>
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Fisheries	shrimp virus	<p>Impacts of shrimp virus on fisheries: Due to shrimp virus in Rampal upazila the cultivation of lobster and shrimp of 5400 hectare land may be destructed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of approximately 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 270 hectare, shrimps of 380 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of approximately 2264.40 hectare land of 740 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 270 hectare, shrimps of 800 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 850 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of approximately 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 400 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of approximately 693 hectare land of 230 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 120 hectare, shrimps of 325 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of approximately 1989 hectare land of 650 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 140 hectare, shrimps of 450 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Gourambha union out of approximately 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of approximately 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 130 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of approximately 342 hectare land of 465 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 70 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of approximately 397.8 hectare land of 130 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 20 hectare, shrimps of 125 hectare and the production and movement of</li> </ul>
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		<p>natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of approximately 1745.10 hectare land of 570 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 160 hectare, shrimps of 380 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly</li> </ul>
Fisheries	Drought	<p>Impacts of Drought on fisheries: Due to Drought in Rampal upazila the cultivation of fishes, lobster and shrimp of 1395 hectare land may be destructed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of approximately 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 70 hectare, shrimps of 80 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of approximately 2264.40 hectare land of 740 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 70 hectare, shrimps of 150 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of approximately 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 50 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of approximately 693 hectare land of 230 ghers including big and small, fishes of 15 hectare, lobsters of 20 hectare, shrimps of 25 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of approximately 1989 hectare land of 650 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 50 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Gourambha union out of approximately 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 50 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of approximately 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 50 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 130 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of approximately 342 hectare land of 465</li> </ul>

		<p>ghers including big and small, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 70 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of approximately 397.8 hectare land of 130 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 20 hectare, shrimps of 25 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of approximately 1745.10 hectare land of 570 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 60 hectare, shrimps of 80 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.</li> </ul>
Trees	Cyclone	<p>Impact of cyclone on trees: If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila then about 233605 number of fruits trees, medicinal plants, forest trees may be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 5663 fruit trees, 5050 forest trees and 2750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union total 18250 fruit trees, 31350 forest trees and 6087 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Banshtali union total 10250 fruit trees, 14775 forest trees and 2375 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Hurka union total 10000 fruit trees, 13600 forest trees and 1462 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union total 13250 fruit trees, 13950 forest trees and 3587 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 3875 fruit trees, 4130 forest trees and 475 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union total 265000 fruit trees, 90500 forest trees and 3000 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 7663 fruit trees, 5050 forest trees and 3750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union total 6663 fruit trees, 5050 forest trees and 750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 4663 fruit trees, 3050 forest trees and 2750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• As a result every family of these unions may incur loss.</li> </ul>

Trees	Salinity	<p>Impact of salinity on trees: Due to salinity in Rampal upazila then about 57134 number of fruits trees, medicinal plants, forest trees may be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 2663 fruit trees, 3050 forest trees and 1750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union total 1250 fruit trees, 3350 forest trees and 887 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Banshtali union total 5250 fruit trees, 4775 forest trees and 1375 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Hurka union total 1000 fruit trees, 1600 forest trees and 1462 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union total 10250 fruit trees, 11950 forest trees and 2587 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 2875 fruit trees, 3130 forest trees and 475 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union total 5000 fruit trees, 9050 forest trees and 3000 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 6663 fruit trees, 2050 forest trees and 1750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union total 3663 fruit trees, 5050 forest trees and 1750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 4663 fruit trees, 3050 forest trees and 2750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• As a result every family of these unions may incur loss.</li> </ul>
Trees	Drought	<p>Impact of Drought on trees: Due to Drought in Rampal upazila then about 32000 number of fruits trees, medicinal plants, forest trees may be destroyed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 1000 fruit trees, 800 forest trees and 1000 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union total 1000 fruit trees, 2000 forest trees and 500 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Banshtali union total 2400 fruit trees, 1500 forest trees and 1000 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Hurka union total 900 fruit trees, 1000 forest trees and 800 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union total 2000 fruit trees, 2000 forest trees and 1500 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 1875 fruit trees, 2130 forest trees and 475 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union total 3000 fruit trees, 2500 forest trees and 2000 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 1500 fruit trees, 800 forest trees and 1000 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union total 1200 fruit trees, 2000 forest trees and 750 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 800 fruit trees, 900 forest trees and 1400 medicinal plants may be destroyed.</li> <li>• As a result every family of these unions may incur loss.</li> </ul>
Livestock	cyclone	<p>Impact of cyclone on livestock: If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila then 23100 livestock and 53883 birds may be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 540 cows, 1300 goats, 135 sheep, 40 buffalos, 1733 ducks, 1383 hens, 300 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Perikhali union total 420 cows, 1070 goats, 58 sheep, 135 buffalos, 200 pigs, 2200 ducks, 1680 hens, 600 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Hurka union total 364 cows, 263 goats, 15 sheep, 55 buffalos, 676 ducks, 231 hens, 100 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union total 391 cows, 911 goats, 104 sheep, 196 buffalos, 275 pigs, 1630 ducks, 2712 hens, 600 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 480 cows, 1425 goats, 390 sheep, 167 buffalos, 183 pigs, 4512 ducks, 14200 hens, 450 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union total 725 cows, 2375 goats, 216 sheep, 358 buffalos, 400 pigs, 1655 ducks, 2250 hens, 450 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Banshtali union total 537 cows, 2675 goats, 283 sheep, 200 buffalos, 525 pigs, 6387 ducks, 16600 hens, 987 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 420 cows, 970 goats, 38 sheep, 135 buffalos, 200 pigs, 1600 ducks, 600 hens, 600 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union total 620 cows, 970 goats, 38 sheep, 135 buffalos, 200 pigs, 1600 ducks, 600 hens, 600 wild animals;</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 520 cows, 970 goats, 38 sheep, 135 buffalos, 200 pigs, 1600 ducks, 600 hens, 600 wild animals may be washed away.</li> </ul>
Livestock	salinity	<p>Impact of Salinity on livestock: Due to Salinity in Rampal upazila then 7167 livestock may be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 250 cows, 360 goats, 20 buffalos,; In Perikhali union total 440 cows, 752 goats, 150 buffalos, 23 pigs;</li> <li>• In Hurka union total 404 cows, 307 goats, 30 buffalos; In</li> <li>• Ujalkur union total 207 cows, 576 goats, 210 buffalos, 52 pigs;</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 300 cows, 1100 goats, 20 pigs;</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union total 350 cows, 1000 goats, 500 sheep, 500 buffalos, 150 pigs; In Banshtali union total 275 cows, 550 goats, 75 sheep, 100 buffalos, 125 pigs;</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 300 cows, 470 goats, 15 buffalos; In Mallikerber union total 204 cows, 507 goats, 207 sheep, 20 buffalos;</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 300 cows, 450 goats, 20 buffalos may suffer from scarcity of food. As a result this cattle rearing may</li> </ul>

		be hampered.
Livestock	flood	<p>Impact of flood on livestock: Due to flood in Rampal upazila then 8615 livestock may be destroyed.</p> <p>In Rampal union total 200 cows, 300 goats, 20 buffalos, 52 sheep; In Perikhali union total 340 cows, 152 goats, 70 sheep, 50 buffalos, 23 pigs; In Hurka union total 104 cows, 407 goats, 160 sheep, 10 buffalos; In Ujalkur union total 107 cows, 476 goats, 70 sheep, 70 buffalos, 52 pigs; In Rajnagar union total 100 cows, 900 goats, 100 sheep, 30 pigs; In Gaurambha union total 350 cows, 800 goats, 200 sheep, 120 buffalos, 110 pigs; In Banshtali union total 275 cows, 450 goats, 55 sheep, 20 buffalos, 125 pigs; In Baintala union total 200 cows, 470 goats, 100 sheep, 15 buffalos; In Mallikerber union total 204 cows, 507 goats, 160 sheep, 30 buffalos; In Bhojpatia union total 200 cows, 450 goats, 150 sheep, 40 buffalos may suffer from scarcity of food. As a result this cattle rearing may be hampered.</p>
Livestock	Water logging	<p>Impact of water logging on livestock: Due to water logging in Rampal upazila then 3067 livestock may be destroyed.</p> <p>In Rampal union total 100 cows, 1500 goats, 10 buffalos, 42 sheep; In Perikhali union total 240 cows, 152 goats, 40 sheep, 20 buffalos, 23 pigs; In Hurka union total 104 cows, 307 goats, 60 sheep, 10 buffalos; In Ujalkur union total 107 cows, 376 goats, 30 sheep, 10 buffalos, 52 pigs; In Rajnagar union total 100 cows, 500 goats, 70 sheep, 20 pigs; In Gaurambha union total 150 cows, 500 goats, 100 sheep, 20 buffalos, 60 pigs; In Banshtali union total 175 cows, 350 goats, 45 sheep, 50 buffalos, 25 pigs; In Baintala union total 100 cows, 370 goats, 70 sheep, 15 buffalos; In Mallikerber union total 104 cows, 507 goats, 60 sheep, 20 buffalos; In Bhojpatia union total 100 cows, 350 goats, 50 sheep, 30 buffalos may suffer from scarcity of food. As a result this cattle rearing may be hampered.</p>
Health	cyclone	<p>Impact of cyclone on human health</p> <p>If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila 3.67% people may die a premature death because of diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid, Jaundice, and skin diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of 32619 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% dysentery.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of 17246 population 11% of diarrhea, 6% of dysentery, 2% of typhoid, 4% of Jaundice, 6% of viral and 6% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of 7420 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of 36103 population 6% of diarrhea, 5% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3%</li> </ul>



		<p>skin diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of 12099 population 8% of diarrhea, 5% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 5% of Jaundice, 5% of viral and 5% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union out of 18744 population 5% of diarrhea, 4% of dysentery, 4% of typhoid, 3% of Jaundice, 5% of viral and 5% skin diseases</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of 15954 population 6% of diarrhea, 6% of dysentery, 3% of typhoid, 2% of Jaundice, 8% of viral and 6% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of 25994 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 3% of viral and 6% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of 13370 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of 10735 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3% skin diseases may die premature death.</li> </ul> <p>As a result every family of this union may be affected directly or indirectly including financial.</p>
Health	Flood	<p>Impact of flood on human health: If flood like 1988 occurs in Rampal upazila 3.75% people may die a premature death because of diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid, Jaundice, and skin diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union out of 32619 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% dysentery.</li> <li>• In Perikhali union out of 17246 population 11% of diarrhea, 6% of dysentery, 2% of typhoid, 4% of Jaundice, 6% of viral and 6% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Hurka union out of 7420 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union out of 36103 population 6% of diarrhea, 5% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union out of 12099 population 8% of diarrhea, 5% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 5% of Jaundice, 5% of viral and 5% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union out of 18744 population 5% of diarrhea, 4% of dysentery, 4% of typhoid, 3% of Jaundice, 5% of viral and 5% skin diseases</li> <li>• In Banshtali union out of 15954 population 6% of diarrhea, 6% of dysentery, 3% of typhoid, 2% of Jaundice, 8% of viral and 6% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Baintala union out of 25994 population 5% of diarrhea, 2%</li> </ul>

		<p>of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3% skin diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Mallikerber union out of 13370 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3% skin diseases.</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union out of 10735 population 5% of diarrhea, 2% of dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% of Jaundice, 2% of viral and 3% skin diseases may die premature death.</li> </ul> <p>As a result every family of this union may be affected directly or indirectly including financial</p>
Water and drainage system	Cyclone	<p>Impact of cyclone on water and drainage system: If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila totally 21116 kacha, semi pucca, pucca latrines may be destroyed and 58 pond's water may become unusable totally or partially.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 2525 kacha, 50 semi pucca, 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Perikhali union total 2760 kacha, 50 semi pucca, 20 pucca and 6 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Hurka union total 1600 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union total 2666 kacha and 10 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 2000 kacha, 5 pucca and 10 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union total 1500 kacha, 100 semi pucca, 30 pucca and 8 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Banshtali union total 1500 kacha, 120 semi pucca, 20 pucca and 5 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 1700 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union total 1800 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 2500 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 3 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• may be partially or totally affected. As a result every family member of these unions has a possibility of being affected by various diseases</li> </ul>
Water and drainage system	salinity	<p>Impact of salinity on water and drainage system: <b>If salinity increases</b> in Rampal upazila totally 200 tube wells and may be destroyed and 53 pond's water may become unusable totally or partially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 30 tube wells and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Perikhali union total 2 tube wells and 6 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Hurka union 30 tube wells total and 3 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union total and 3 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 25 tube wells and 4 reserve pond's water</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Gaurambha union total 25 tube wells and 7 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Banshtali union total 35 tube wells and 9 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 30 tube wells and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union total 32 tube wells and 5 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 30 tube-wells and 8 reserve pond's water may be patially or totally affected. As a result every family memeber of these unions has a possibility of being affected by various diseases</li> </ul>
Water, sanitation and drainage system	Flood	<p>Impact of flood on water and drainage system: Due to flood in Rampal upazila totally 6206 kacha, semi pucca, pucca latrines may be destroyed and 60 pond's water may become unuseable totally or partially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 525 kacha, 50 semi pucca, 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Perikhali union total 960 kacha, 50 semi pucca, 20 pucca and 6 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Hurka union total 600 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union total 666 kacha and 10 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 200 kacha, 5 pucca and 10 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union total 500 kacha, 10 semi pucca, 30 pucca and 8 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Banshtali union total 500 kacha, 120 semi pucca, 20 pucca and 5 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 700 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union total 800 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 500 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 3 reserve pond's water may be patially or totally affected. As a result every family memeber of these unions has a possibility of being affected by various diseases</li> </ul>
Water and drainage system	Water logging	<p>Impact of water logging on water and drainage system: Due to water logging in Rampal upazila totally 4041 kacha, semi pucca, pucca latrines may be destroyed and 58 pond's water may become unusable totally or partially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union total 525 kacha, 50 semi pucca, 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Perikhali union total 960 kacha, 50 semi pucca, 20 pucca and 6 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Hurka union total 600 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Ujalkur union total 666 kacha and 10 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union total 200 kacha, 5 pucca and 10 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Banshtali union total 500 kacha, 120 semi pucca, 20 pucca and 5 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Baintala union total 700 kacha, 30 semi pucca, 12 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union total 800 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union total 500 kacha, 35 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 3 reserve pond's water may be partially or totally affected. As a result every family member of these unions has a possibility of being affected by various diseases</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Cyclone	<p>Impact of cyclone on Infrastructure: If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes 381 primary school, secondary school, madrasa, health centre, mosque, temple, church, bridge, government and non government office, 123 km kacha and semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union totally 7 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 1 madrasa, 15 mosques, 10 temples, 1 church, 1 government and non government office, may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Perikhali union 8 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 3 madrasas, 11 mosques, 4 temples, 1 health centre, 6 shelters, 3 culverts, 2 bridges, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union 4 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 1 madrasa, 14 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 2 government and non government offices, 4 shelters and 14 km kacha road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Gaurambha union totally 8 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 8 madrasas, 38 mosques, 2 temples, 1 hospital, 1 health centre, 14 government and non government offices, 4 shelters, 15 culverts, 5 bridges and 9 km kacha road, 6 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Banshtali union totally 6 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 1 temple, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 13 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union totally 5 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 1 clinic, 4 pools, 15 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union totally 9 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 1 clinic, 4 pools, 13</li> </ul>

		km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Water logging	<p>Impact of water logging on Infrastructure: Due to water logging 308 primary school, secondary school, madrasa, health centre, mosque, temple, church, bridge, government and non government office, 118 km kacha and semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal union totally 7 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 1 madrasa, 10 mosques, 5 temples, 1 church, 1 government and non government office, may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Perikhali union 8 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 3 madrasas, 7 mosques, 4 temples, 1 health centre, 6 shelters, 3 culverts, 2 bridges, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Hurka union 3 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 7 mosques, 5 temples, 1 government and non government office, 1 health centre, 10 kacha road and 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Ujalkur union 6 primary schools, 3 secondary schools, 5 madrasas, 12 mosques, 2 temples, 1 health centre, 2 government and non government offices, 2 shelters may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Rajnagar union 4 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 1 madrasa, 6 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 2 government and non government offices, 4 shelters and 14 km kacha road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Banshtali union totally 6 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 1 temple, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 13 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Baintala union totally 3 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 5 temples, 1 church, 1 health centre, 1 clinic, 13 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Mallikerber union totally 5 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 1 clinic, 4 pools, 15 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> <li>• In Bhojpatia union totally 9 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 1 clinic, 4 pools, 8 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally</li> </ul>

## Chapter Three: Risk Reduction

### 3.1 Identification the reasons of risk

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
<p>Risk of agriculture by salinity:</p> <p>In Rampal upazila due to salinity in Rampal union out of 3538 hectare land aman crop of about 1769 hectare land, rabi crops of 140 hectare may be damaged severely; in Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman paddy of 3900 hectare, Rabi crops of 93 hectare, Kharif crops of 200 hectare land may be destroyed; in Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman paddy of 883 hectare, Rabi crops of 50 hectare land may be destroyed; in Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman paddy of 1567 hectare, Guava cultivation of 40 hectare land may be destroyed; in Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 1500 hectare land may be destroyed; in Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman Paddy of 1670 hectare, Papaya of 10 hectare, Boro of 125 hectare land may be destroyed; in Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 1028 hectare, Boro of 180 hectare, Rabi crops of 35, Jujube of 10 hectare, Papaya of 50 hectare, Guava of 50 hectare land may be destroyed; in Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman paddy of 664 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed; in Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 1350 hectare, Rabi crops of 50 hectare land may be destroyed; In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman paddy crops of 500 hectare, Rabi crops of 20 hectare land may be destroyed.</p>	<p>&gt;There is no embankment along the riverside.</p> <p>&gt;NO drainage system for dewatering.</p> <p>&gt;Unplanned shrimp cultivation.</p> <p>&gt;The entrance of river's saline water directly into the local area's canal</p>	<p>&gt;Due to the entrance of saline water into the local area for tidal surge.</p> <p>&gt;Due to the tidal water of the river.</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having sluice gates and main gates</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having a system for controlling saline water.</p> <p>&gt;Due to storing saline water willingly</p>	<p>&gt;Due to Lack of Govt. attention to solve problem of Farakka barrage.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of proper attention of water development board.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of proper warning of Upazila Nirbahi officer to stop the shrimp farming.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of financial assistance from donors.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of awareness of local people.</p>

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
<p>Risk of trees by salinity:</p> <p>In Rampal upazila due to salinity in Rampal union total 2663 fruit trees, 3050 forest trees and 1750 medicinal plants; in Perikhali union total 1250 fruit trees, 3350 forest trees and 887 medicinal plants; in Banshtali union total 5250 fruit trees, 4775 forest trees and 1375 medicinal plants; in Hurka union total 1000 fruit trees, 1600 forest trees and 1462 medicinal plants; in Ujalkur union total 10250 fruit trees, 11950 forest trees and 2587 medicinal plants; in Rajnagar union total 2875 fruit trees, 3130 forest trees and 475 medicinal plants; in Gaurambha union total 5000 fruit trees, 9050 forest trees and 3000 medicinal plants; in Baintala union total 6663 fruit trees, 2050 forest trees and 1750 medicinal plants; in Mallikerber union total 3663 fruit trees, 5050 forest trees and 1750 medicinal plant; in Bhojpatia union total 4663 fruit trees, 3050 forest trees and 2750 medicinal plants may be destroyed. As a result every family of these unions may incur loss.</p>	<p>&gt;Due to unplanned fish cultivation.</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having embankment along the riverside.</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having a sluice gate in the river</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having a drainage system for dewatering.</p> <p>&gt;Due to logging of saline water</p>	<p>&gt;Due to Saline water saturation in the bottom of trees.</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having embankment along the riverside.</p> <p>&gt;Due to tidal surge, saline water's direct entrance into the local area staying a long time</p> <p>&gt;Due to high amount of tidal water in the river.</p>	<p>&gt;Due to lack of proper attention of water development board.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of necessary donor sanctions for the reduction of salinity.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of awareness of local people.</p>
<p>Possible damage of livestock by salinity:</p> <p><b>Due to salinity in</b> Rampal upazila in Rampal union total 250 cows, 360 goats, 20 buffalos; In Perikhali union total 440 cows, 752 goats, 150 buffalos, 23 pigs; In Hurka union total 404 cows, 307 goats, 30 buffalos; In Ujalkur union total 207 cows, 576 goats, 210 buffalos, 52 pigs; In Rajnagar union total 300 cows, 1100 goats, 20 pigs; In Gaurambha union total 350 cows, 1000 goats, 500 sheeps, 500 buffalos, 150 pigs; In Banshtali union total 275 cows, 550 goats, 75 sheeps, 100 buffalos, 125 pigs; In Baintala union total 300 cows, 470 goats, 15 buffalos; In Mallikerber union total 204 cows, 507 goats, 207 sheeps, 20 buffalos; In Bhojpatia union total 300 cows, 450 goats, 20 buffalos may suffer from scarcity of food. As a result this cattle rearing may be hampered.</p>	<p>&gt;Due to unplanned saline water gher</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having embankments along the riverside.</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having a drainage system for water evacuation.</p> <p>&gt;Due to the river siltation</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of awareness of people.</p>	<p>&gt;Due to not having embankment along the riverside.</p> <p>&gt;Due to tidal surge, saline water's direct entrance into the local area staying a long time</p> <p>&gt;Due to high amount of tidal water in the river</p> <p>&gt;Due to reduction of river navigation</p>	<p>&gt;Due to lack of proper attention of water development board.</p> <p>&gt;Due to having little alternative livelihood options.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of necessary donor sanctions for the reduction of salinity.</p>



Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
<b>Impact of salinity on fisheries:</b> Due to salinity in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of approximately 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghers including big and small, fishes of 70 hectare, lobsters of 70 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Perikhali union out of approximately 2264.40 hectare land of 740 ghers including big and small, fishes of 70 hectare, lobsters of 70 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Hurka union out of approximately 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Ujalkur union out of approximately 693 hectare land of 230 ghers including big and small, fishes of 15 hectare, lobsters of 20 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Rajnagar union out of approximately 1989 hectare land of 650 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Gourambha union out of approximately 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers including big and small, fishes of 35 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Banshtali union out of approximately 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers including big and small, fishes of 20 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 130 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Baintala union out of approximately 342 hectare land of 465 ghers including big and small, fishes of 50 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss	>Due to unplanned shrimp cultivation. >Due to water logging. >Due to deliberate logging of saline water willingly. >Due to excessive salinity of soil.	>Due to reduction of navigability of rivers. >Due to lack of embankments beside canals and rivers. >Lack of drainage system.	>Due to lack of attention of fisheries department. >Due to absence of local fisheries research centre. >Due to carelessness of selfish fish farmers. >Due to absence of keen attention of NGOs and donors.

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
direct lee or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of approximately 397.8 hectare land of 130 gher including big and small, fishes of 25 hectare, lobsters of 20 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of approximately 1745.10 hectare land of 570 gher including big and small, fishes of 40 hectare, lobsters of 60 hectare, and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.			
<b>Impact of salinity on houses:</b> cha, 5 pucca, 25 Due to salinity in Rampal upazila in Rampal union 200 ka semi pucca houses; in Perikhali union 400 kacha, 10 pucca, 60 semi pucca houses; in Hurka union 1500 kacha, 20 semi pucca houses; in Ujalkur union 350, 40 semi pucca houses; in Rajnagar union 350 kacha, 5 pucca, in Gaurambha union 500 kacha, 5 pucca, 50 semi semi pucca houses; i 50 pucca houses; in Banshtali union 250 kacha, 5 pucca, 70 semi pucca houses; in Baintala union 250 kacha, 5 pucca, 30 semi pucca houses; in ia Mallikerber union 500 kacha, 20 pucca, 40 semi pucca houses; in Bhojpat union 600 kacha, 5 pucca, 130 semi pucca houses may be destroyed .partially or completely	>Due to unplanned saline water gher and always prsence of saline water in the locality >Due to not having embankment along the riverside. >Due to build houses in low areas	>Due to lack of sluice gates in this area. >Due to unplanned gher >Due to lack of opportunity for drainage >Due to lack of any system to control saline water	>Due to lack of proper attention of LGED and water development board. >Due to lack of awareness of local people.
<b>Impact of salinity on water and sanitation:</b> <b>If salinity increases</b> in Rampal upazila in Rampal union total 30 tube wells and 4 reserve pond's water; in Perikhali union total 2 tube wells and 6 reserve pond's water; in Hurka union 30 tube wells total and 3 reserve pond's water; in Ujalkur union total and 3 reserve pond's water; in Rajnagar union total 25 tube wells and 4 reserve pond's water; in Gaurambha union total 25 tube wells and 7 reserve pond's water; in Banshtali union total 35 tube wells and 9 reserve pond's water; in Baintala union total 30 tube wells and 4 reserve pond's water; in Mallikerber union total 32 tube wells and 5 reserve pond's water; in Bhojpatia union total 30 tube wells and 8 reserve pond's water may be patially or totally affected. As a result every family memeber of these unions has a possibility of being	> Due to absence of strong and high polders alongside ponds > Due to lack of embankments beside canals and rivers. >Due to excessive salinity of this area > Due to logging saline water	>Due to lack of sluice gates >Due to absence of any system to drain saline water >Due to unplanned gher	>Due to lack of attention of government and local government engineer.

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
affected by various diseases			
<b>Impact of cyclone on agriculture:</b> If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 2221 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2960 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman paddy crops of 3150 hectare, Rabi crops of 88 hectare, and Kharif crops of 100 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 3875 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman paddy crops of 1059 hectare, Rabi crops of 40 hectare, Kharif crops of 20-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 855 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 1881 hectare, Rabi crops of 100 hectare, Kharif crops of 32 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1950 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 1810 hectare, Rabi crops of 149 hectare, Kharif crops of 55 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2930 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 2004 hectare, Rabi crops of 25 hectare, Boro of 450 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1777 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 1377 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 224 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 796 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 960 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of 2702 hectare Aman, crops of 1620 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1260 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman paddy crops of 603 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 560 families will incur loss directly or indirectly	> Due to lack of early warning signal for agriculture >Due to increase of heat in atmosphere >depression in the sea coast > Due to greenhouse effect > Due to air pollution > Due to climate change	>Due to not having adequate trees in locality. >Due to lack of awareness about forestry. >Due to lack hazard adaptive agriculture >Due to not planting trees on personal effort. >Due to not knowing signals > Air pollution from large industry	>Due to not having big trees in locality. >Due to not having proper attention of Agriculture office. >Due to not having local agriculture research center >Due to lack of proper training of farmers. >Due to negligence of union disaster management committee. Due to lack of policies reflecting hazard and risk management
<b>Impact of cyclone on houses:</b> If cyclone like sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazilla in Rampal union total 3000 kacha, 10 pucca, 240 semi pucca houses; in perikhali union total	>Due to lack of enough trees in this area	>Due to living in coastal areas >Due to environmental	>Due to absence afforestation program >Due to absence of

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
1500 kacha, 15 pucca, 40 semi pucca houses; in Hurka union total 800 kacha, 20 semi pucca houses; in Ujalkur union total 2800 kacha, 40 semi pucca houses; in Rajnagar union total 2750 kacha, 14 pucca, 150 semi pucca houses; in Gaurambha union total 2500 kacha, 10 pucca, 150 semi pucca houses; in Banshtali union total 1500 kacha, 10 pucca, 150 semi pucca houses; in Baintala union total 3000 kacha, 15 pucca, 150 semi pucca houses; in Mallikerber union total 4000 kacha, 20 pucca, 25 semi pucca houses; in Vozpatia union total 4000 kacha, 10 pucca, 130 semi pucca houses may be destroyed partially or totally.	>Due to climate change >Due to absence of enough forest trees >Due to kacha houses >Due to poverty >Due to unplanned house building	pollution >Due to Drought >Due to absense of strong pillars in houses >Due to little performing disaster management activity	cyclone adaptive houses >Due to absence of enough forests >Due to absence government rules for building hazard and disaster adaptive houses >Due to absence of keen attention of donors and government
<b>Impact of cyclone on livestock:</b> If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila then 23100 livestock and 53883 birds may be destroyed. In Rampal union total 540 cows, 1300 goats, 135 sheeps, 40 buffalos, 1733 ducks, 1383 hens, 300 wild animals; in Perikhali union total 420 cows, 1070 goats, 58 sheeps, 135 buffalos, 200 pigs, 2200 ducks, 1680 hens, 600 wild animals; in Hurka union total 364 cows, 263 goats, 15 sheeps, 55 buffalos, 676 ducks, 231 hens, 100 wild animals; in Ujalkur union total 391 cows, 911 goats, 104 sheeps, 196 buffalos, 275 pigs, 1630 ducks, 2712 hens, 600 wild animals; in Rajnagar union total 480 cows, 1425 goats, 390 sheeps, 167 buffalos, 183 pigs, 4512 ducks, 14200 hens, 450 wild animals; in Gaurambha union total 725 cows, 2375 goats, 216 sheeps, 358 buffalos, 400 pigs, 1655 ducks, 2250 hens, 450 wild animals; in Banshtali union total 537 cows, 2675 goats, 283 sheeps, 200 buffalos, 525 pigs, 6387 ducks, 16600 hens, 987 wild animals; in Baintala union total 420 cows, 970 goats, 38 sheeps, 135 buffalos, 200 pigs, 1600 ducks, 600 hens, 600 wild animals; in Mallikerber union total 620 cows, 970 goats, 38 sheeps, 135 buffalos, 200 pigs, 1600 ducks, 600 hens, 600 wild animals; in Bhojpatia union total 520 cows, 970 goats, 38 sheeps,	> Due to weak shelter for livestock > Due to absence of cyclone adaptive cow shed building materials	> Due to lack of safe places > Due to lack of treatment for wounded animals	> Due to not having shelters for domestic animals > Due to absence of principles of livestock department regarding livestock protection

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
135 buffalos, 200 pigs, 1600 ducks, 600 hens, 600 wild animals may be washed away.			
<b>Impact of cyclone on water and sanitation:</b> If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila in Rampal union total 2525 kacha, 50 semi pucca latrines may be destroyed and 4 reserve pond's water may become unusable totally or partially. In Perikhali union total 2760 kacha, 50 semi pucca, 20 pucca and 6 reserve pond's water. In Hurka union total 1600 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water. In Ujalkur union total 2666 kacha and 10-reserve pond's water. In Rajnagar union total 2000 kacha, 5 pucca and 10 reserve pond's water. In Gaurambha union total 1500 kacha, 100 semi pucca, 30 pucca and 8 reserve pond's water. In Banshtali union total 1500 kacha, 120 semi pucca, 20 pucca and 5 reserve pond's water. In Baintala union total 1700 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and four reserve pond's water. In Mallikerber union total 1800 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 4 reserve pond's water. In Bhojpatia union total 2500 kacha, 25 semi pucca, 10 pucca and 3 reserve pond's water may be partially or totally affected. As a result every family member of these unions has a possibility of being affected by various diseases	>Due to increased acceleration of air >Due to lower atmospheric pressure >Due to climate change	>Due to weak electric poles >Due to break down trees >Due to afforestation	>Due to not repairing electric poles and connections >Due to unplanned electric connection
<b>Impact of cyclone on fisheries:</b> If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of approximately 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghes including big and small, fishes of 150 hectare, lobsters of 170 hectare, shrimps of 480 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct or indirectly. In Perikhali union out of approximately 2264.40 hectare land of 740 ghes including big and small, fishes of 170 hectare, lobsters of 250 hectare, shrimps of 580 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct or indirectly. In Hurka union out of approximately 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghes including big and small, fishes of 130 hectare, lobsters of 140 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and	>Due to unplanned shrimp cultivation. >Due to having weak bank of the gher >Due to having little early warning signal from volunteers	>Due to lack of embankments beside canals and rivers. >Due to having lack of drainage system. >Due to having lack of fish marketing infrastructure	>Due to lack of attention of fisheries department. >Due to carelessness of selfish fish farmers. >Due to absence of keen attention of NGOs and donors.

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Ujalkur union out of approximately 693 hectare land of 230 ghers including big and small, fishes of 115 hectare, lobsters of 120 hectare, shrimps of 325 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Rajnagar union out of approximately 1989 hectare land of 650 ghers including big and small, fishes of 130 hectare, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Gourambha union out of approximately 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers including big and small, fishes of 130 hectare, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Banshtali union out of approximately 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers including big and small, fishes of 130 hectare, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 130 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Baintala union out of approximately 342 hectare land of 465 ghers including big and small, fishes of 50 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 70 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Mallikerber union out of approximately 397.8 hectare land of 130 ghers including big and small, fishes of 25 hectare, lobsters of 20 hectare, shrimps of 125 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Bhojpatia union out of approximately 1745.10 hectare land of 570 ghers including big and small, fishes of 140 hectare, lobsters of 260 hectare, shrimps of 380 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. Moreover approximately 1200 peasants in this upazila may be affected due to cyclone.			

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
<b>Impact of cyclone on infrastructure:</b> If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 strikes in Rampal upazila in Rampal union totally 7 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 1 madrasa, 15 mosques, 10 temples, 1 church, 1 government and non government office, may be destroyed partially or totally. In Perikhali union 8 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 3 madrasas, 11 mosques, 4 temples, 1 health centre, 6 shelters, 3 culverts, 2 bridges, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally. In Hurka union 3 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 15 mosques, 5 temples, 1 government and non government office, 1 health centre, 13 kacha road and 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally. In Ujalkur union 6 primary schools, 3 secondary schools, 5 madrasas, 23 mosques, 2 temples, 1 health centre, 2 government and non government offices, 2 shelters may be destroyed partially or totally. In Rajnagar union 4 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 1 madrasa, 14 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 2 government and non government offices, 4 shelters and 14 km kacha road may be destroyed partially or totally. In Gaurambha union totally 8 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 8 madrasas, 38 mosques, 2 temples, 1 hospital, 1 health centre, 14 government and non government offices, 4 shelters, 15 culverts, 5 bridges and 9 km kacha road, 6 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally. In Banshtali union totally 6 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 1 temple, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 13 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally. In Baintala union totally 3 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 5 temples, 1 church, 1 health centre, 1 clinic, 13 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally. In Mallikerber union totally 5 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 1 clinic, 4 pools, 15 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally. In Bhojpatia union totally 9 primary schools, 1	>Due to low and weak roads >Due to weak infrastructures of religious and educational institutions >Due to unplanned religious and educational institutions building	>Due to building roads and institutions in low and kacha places > Due to having infrastructure at risk prone area	>Due to absence of cyclone adaptive house building instruments >Due to absence government rules for building hazard and disaster adaptive institution



Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
secondary school, 2 madrasas, 9 mosques, 5 temples, 1 health centre, 1 government and non government office, 1 clinic, 4 pools, 13 km kacha road, 5 km semi pucca road may be destroyed partially or totally			
<p>Possible damage of fisheries by shrimp virus:</p> <p>Due to shrimp virus in Rampal upazilla, in Rampal union out of approximately 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 270 hectare, shrimps of 380 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Perikhali union out of approximately 2264.40 hectare land of 740 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 270 hectare, shrimps of 800 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 850 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Hurka union out of approximately 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 400 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Ujalkur union out of approximately 693 hectare land of 230 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 120 hectare, shrimps of 325 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Rajnagar union out of approximately 1989 hectare land of 650 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 140 hectare, shrimps of 450 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Gourambha union out of approximately 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Banshtali union out of approximately 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 240 hectare, shrimps of 350 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 130 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Baintala union out of</p>	<p>&gt;Local people are not aware about shrimp virus.</p> <p>&gt;They cannot identify hurriedly when virus affects.</p> <p>&gt;Due to high intensity of salinity.</p> <p>&gt;Due to water pollution.</p> <p>&gt;Due to enclosure of saline water for long time.</p> <p>&gt;Due to unplanned fish cultivation</p>	<p>&gt;Due to soil contamination.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of arrangement for quality testing of shrimp fry.</p> <p>&gt;Because of high rate of chemical fertilizer using in croplands.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of arrangement of diminution of gher's water.</p> <p>&gt;Due to the destruction of soil nutrition.</p>	<p>&gt;Due to lack of proper arrangement of food department.</p> <p>&gt;Due to not having any virus research institution in this area.</p> <p>&gt;Due to selling small fish fry in the market from fish's immature egg.</p> <p>&gt;Due to lack of government co-effort.</p>

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
approximately 342 hectare land of 465 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 70 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of approximately 397.8 hectare land of 130 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 20 hectare, shrimps of 125 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of approximately 1745.10 hectare land of 570 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 160 hectare, shrimps of 380 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly			
<b>Impact of water logging on agriculture:</b> Due to water logging in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman paddy crops of 960 hectare, Rabi crops of 45 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 800 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman paddy crops of 1000 hectare, Rabi crops of 33 hectare, and Kharif crops of 80 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1010 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman paddy of 430 hectare, Rabi crops of 10 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 450 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman paddy of 750 hectare, Guava cultivation of 15 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 500 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman paddy of 500 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 400 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman paddy of 445 hectare, Papaya of 2 hectare, Boro of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 560 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 470 hectare, Boro of 70	>Due to excessive rain >Due to lack of opportunity for drainage of water >Due to unplanned ghers >Due to river and canal siltation	>Due to lack of sluice gates >Due to lack of culverts to supply water >Due to low crop lands >Due to the siltation of the flow of the sluice gates	>Due to lack of attention of the agriculture office >Due to lack of agriculture research institute >Due to lack of initiatives of LGED to establish sluice gates

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
hectare, Rabi crops of 10, Jujube of 1 hectare, Papaya of 5 hectare, Guava of 10 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 450 families incur loss directly or indirectly. In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 350 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 380 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 470 hectare, Rabi crops of 15-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 700 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman crops of 100 hectare, Rabi crops of 7-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 250 families will incur loss directly or indirectly.			
<b>Possible damage of agriculture by flood:</b> If flood like 1988 occur in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 2300 hectare, Rabi crops of 80 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 3000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 3500 hectare, Rabi crops of 100 hectare, Kharif crops of 200 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 3000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 1100 hectare, Rabi crops of 50 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 1200 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 2200 hectare, Guava cultivation of 45 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 1600 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 2600 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2000 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 2100 hectare, Papaya of 30 hectare, Boro of 120 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1700 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 1500 hectare, Boro of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 85	>Due to sudden pressure of water. >Due to severe rainfall. >Due to not having proper sewerage system. >Due to the continuity of upcoming water From other countries.	>Due to river and canal siltation . >Due to not having enough sluice gates. >Due to not understanding the meaning of the weather telecast. >Due not having proper idea about the after disaster periods works. > Lease out of gher as well as posession of gher by powerful person Illegally for shrimp farming	>Due to not having govt effort for excavating for canals and rivers >Due to not having implementation of the water contact with india. >Due to not having preparation for minimizing the disater casualties.

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
hectare, Jujube of 5 hectare, Papaya of 20 hectare, Guava of 10 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1800 families incur loss directly or indirectly. In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 1000 hectare, Rabi crops of 40 hectare lands may be destroyed. As a result, 1200 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 1780 hectare, Rabi crops of 85-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2050 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman crops of 700 hectare, Rabi crops of 30-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1250 families will incur loss directly or indirectly			
<b>Impact of river siltation on agriculture:</b> Due to river siltation in Rampal upazila In Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 120 hectare land may be destroyed. In Perikhalia union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 1200 hectare, Rabi crops of 80 hectare, Kharif crops 2 of 90 hectare land may be destroyed. In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 300 hectare, Rabi crops of 20 hectare, land may be destroyed. In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare, guava cultivation of 30 hectare, land may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 550 hectare, Rabi crops of 20 hectare lands may be destroyed. In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 800 hectare, Papaya of 2 hectare, Boro of 40 hectare land may be destroyed. In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 350 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare, Rabi crops of 25 hectare land may be destroyed	>Due to the lack of depth of rivers >Due to siltation >Due to embanking most canals	>Due to unplanned gher >Due to not digging canals >Due to excessive rain >Due to lack of navigability of rivers	>Due to negligence of agriculture office >Due to lack of awareness of the local people >Due to lack of implementation of Farrakka Water Agreement >Due to lack of government steps for excavating river
<b>Impact of water logging on agriculture:</b> Due to water logging in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 960 hectare, Rabi crops of 45 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 800 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Perikhalia union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 1000 hectare, Rabi	>Due to excessive rainfall. >Due to lack of drainage system. >Due to unplanned	>Due to absence of sluice gates. > Due to absence of culverts for water supply.	>Absence of agricultural research centre. > Absence of keen attention by

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
crops of 33 hectare, Kharif crops of 80 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1010 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 430 hectare, Rabi crops of 10 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 450 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 750 hectare, Guava cultivation of 15hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 500 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 400 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 445 hectare, Papaya of 2 hectare, Boro of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 560 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 470 hectare, Boro of 70 hectare, Rabi crops of 10, Jujube of 1 hectare, Papaya of 5 hectare, Guava of 10 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 450 families incur loss directly or indirectly. In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 350 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 380 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 470 hectare, Rabi crops of 15 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 700 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman crops of 100 hectare, Rabi crops of 7 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 250 families will incur loss directly or indirectly	ghers. >Due to siltation of rivers and canals.	> Due to low cultivable land. > Due to siltation of openings of sluice gates.	agriculture department >Absence of steps by LGED to establish sluice gates. >Lack of awareness of local community.
<b>Impact of flood on agriculture:</b> If flood like 1988 strikes in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 2300 hectare, Rabi crops of 80 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 3000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 3500 hectare, Rabi crops of 100 hectare, Kharif crops of 200 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 3000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 1100 hectare, Rabi crops of 50 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 1200 families will incur loss	> Due to lack of improved drainage system. > Due to delay in reaching signal. > Due to absence of waterlogging and salinity adapting crops.	> Due to encroachment and lease of canals. > Due to siltation of canals. > Due to lack of idea regarding post flood steps. > Due to siltation of rivers and canals.	> Due to absence of government initiative for reexcavation of canals and rivers. > Due to non implimentation of Farakka water agreement.

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
directly or indirectly. In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 2200 hectare, Guava cultivation of 45 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 1600 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 2600 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2000 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 2100 hectare, Papaya of 30 hectare, Boro of 120 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1700 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 1500 hectare, Boro of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 85, Jujube of 5 hectare, Papaya of 20 hectare, Guava of 10 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1800 families incur loss directly or indirectly. In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 1000 hectare, Rabi crops of 40 hectare lands may be destroyed. As a result, 1200 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 1780 hectare, Rabi crops of 85-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2050 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman crops of 700 hectare, Rabi crops of 30-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result 1250 families will incur loss directly or indirectly	> Due to excessive rain. > Due to unplanned fish cultivation.		
<b>Impact of river siltation on agriculture:</b> Due to river siltation in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 120 hectare land may be destroyed. In Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 1200 hectare, Rabi crops of 80 hectare, Kharif crops 2 of 90 hectare land may be destroyed. In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 300 hectare, Rabi crops of 20 hectare, land may be destroyed. In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare, Guava cultivation of 30 hectare, land may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 550 hectare, Rabi crops of 20 hectare land may be destroyed. In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 800 hectare, Papaya of 2 hectare, Boro of 40 hectare land may be destroyed. In Baintala union	> Due to lack of navigability. > Due to excessive siltation. > Due to embank maximum canals.	> Due to unplanned ghers. > Due to absence of initiative for reexcavation of canals and rivers. > Due to excessive rain. > Due to lack of navigability.	> Due to lack of keen attention of agricultural department. > Due to lack of awareness of local communication. > Due to non implimentation of Farakka water agreement. > due to lack of

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 350 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 500 hectare, Rabi crops of 25 hectare land may be destroyed			government initiative.
<b>Impact of river siltation on fisheries:</b> Due to river siltation in Rampal upazila in <b>Rampal</b> union out of approximately 2632.60 hectare land of 860 ghers including big and small, lobsters of 70 hectare, shrimps of 80 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 180 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. <b>In</b> Perikhali union out of approximately 2264.40 hectare land of 740 ghers including big and small, fishes of 70 hectare, lobsters of 70 hectare, shrimps of 700 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 750 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. <b>In</b> Hurka union out of approximately 1101.60 hectare land of 360 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 50 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss directly or indirectly <b>In</b> Ujalkur union out of approximately 693 hectare land of 230 ghers including big and small, fishes of 15 hectare, lobsters of 20 hectare, shrimps of 25 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. <b>In</b> Rajnagar union out of approximately 1989 hectare land of 650 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 50 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Gourambha union out of approximately 1346.40 hectare land of 440 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 50 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. <b>In</b> Banshtali union out of approximately 1285.25 hectare land of 420 ghers including big and small, fishes of 30 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 50 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be	>Due to river siltation reproduction of fishes is being hampered >Due to lack of water supply because of river siltation >Due to reucdion of safe reproduction center because of reduction of navigability of rivers >Due to absense of steps to remove silts >Due to lack of drainage system	>Due to not drazzing canals >Due to unplanned ghers >Due to lack of depth of rivers and canals >Due to Illegal embankments in government canals	>Due to absence of keen attention of upazila/district fisheries officer >Due to absence of keen attention water development board >Due to Farakka Barrage >Due to lack of tide in rivers >Due to absence of government initiatives

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
hampered. 130 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Baintala union out of approximately 342 hectare land of 465 ghers including big and small, fishes of 50 hectare, lobsters of 40 hectare, shrimps of 70 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of approximately 397.8 hectare land of 130 ghers including big and small, fishes of 25 hectare lobsters of 20 hectare, shrimps of 25 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 100 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of approximately 1745.10 hectare land of 570 ghers including big and small, fishes of 40 hectare lobsters of 60 hectare, shrimps of 80 hectare and the production and movement of natural fishes may be hampered. 200 families will incur loss direct lee or indirectly.			
<b>Impact of water logging on trees:</b> Due to water logging in Rampal upazila in Rampal union total 1000 fruit trees, 1500 forest trees and 1100 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Perikhali union total 1000 fruit trees, 2000 forest trees and 500 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Banshtali union total 2400 fruit trees, 2775 forest trees and 1000 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Hurka union total 1100 fruit trees, 1200 forest trees and 800 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Ujalkur union total 2000 fruit trees, 4000 forest trees and 2087 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Rajnagar union total 1875 fruit trees, 2130 forest trees and 475 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Gaurambha union total 3000 fruit trees, 2500 forest trees and 500 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Baintala union total 2060 fruit trees, 1050 forest trees and 1250 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Mallikerber union total 1200 fruit trees, 2000 forest trees and 750 medicinal plants may be destroyed. In Bhojpatia union total 800 fruit trees, 900 forest trees and 1200 medicinal plants may be destroyed. As a result every family of these unions may incur loss.	>Due to river siltation >Due to hindrance in water supply because of canal siltation >Due to absense of sluice gates and culverts	>Due to not draining water by drazzing canals >Due to lack of depth of canals Due to absense of sluice gates	>Due to absence of government initiatives > Due to absence of keen attention by the forest office
<b>Impact of Drought on human health:</b>	>Due to climate	>Due to not	>Due to lack of keen



Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
Due to Drought in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of 32619 population 5% may suffer from diarrhea, 2% from dysentery and 1% from heat stroke; in Perikhal union out of 17246 population 11% from diarrhea, 6% from dysentery, 2% from typhoid, 4% from Jaundice, 6% from viral and 6% from skin diseases and 1% from heat stroke; in Hurka union out of 7420 population 5% from diarrhea, 2% from dysentery, 1% from typhoid, 1% from Jaundice, 2% from viral and 3% from skin diseases and 1% from heat stroke; in Ujalkur union out of 36103 population 6% from diarrhea, 5% from dysentery, 3% from typhoid, 5% from viral and 5% from skin diseases and 1% from heat stroke; in Rajnagar union out of 12099 population 8% from <b>diarrhea</b> , 5% from <b>dysentery</b> , 1% from <b>typhoid</b> , 5% from <b>Jaundice</b> , 7% from viral and 2% from <b>skin diseases</b> and 1% from heat stroke; in Gaurambha union out of 18744 population 5% from <b>diarrhea</b> , 4% from <b>dysentery</b> , 4% from <b>typhoid</b> , 3% from <b>Jaundice</b> , 5% from viral and 5% from <b>skin diseases</b> and 1% from heat stroke; in Banshtali union out of 15954 population 6% from diarrhea, 6% from dysentery, 3% from typhoid, 2% from Jaundice, 8% from viral and 6% from skin diseases and 1% from heat stroke; in Baintala union out of 25994 population 5% from diarrhea, 2% from dysentery, 1% from typhoid, 1% from Jaundice, 2% from viral and 3% from skin diseases and 1% from heat stroke; in Mallikerber union out of 13370 population 5% from diarrhea, 2% from dysentery, 1% of typhoid, 1% from Jaundice, 2% from viral and 3% from skin diseases and 1% from heat stroke; in Bhojpatia union out of 10735 population 5% from diarrhea, 2% from dysentery, 1% from typhoid, 1% from Jaundice, 2% from viral and 3% from skin diseases and 1% from heat stroke may die premature death. As a result every family of this union may be affected directly or indirectly including financial loss.	change >Due to want of rain in time >Due to lack of enough trees > Due to want of fresh water	establishing deep tube wells >Due to not being aware of health > Due to not having modern hospital and enough medicine	attention Health department >Due to absence of keen attention of government and engineers >Due to scarcity of water because of Drought >Due to lack of financial aid from donors
<b>Impact of flood on Agriculture:</b> If flood like 1988 occur in Rampal upazila in Rampal union out of 3538 hectare Aman crops of 2300 hectare, Rabi crops of 80 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 3000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In	>Due to sudden pressure of water >Due to excessive rainfall	>Due to canal and river siltation >Due to absence of sluice gates	>Due to absence of government initiatives for canal and river drazzing

Description of the risk	Reason		
	Intermediate	Secondary	Final
Perikhali union out of 5250 hectare Aman crops of 3500 hectare, Rabi crops of 100 hectare, Kharif crops of 200 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 3000 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Hurka union out of 1766 hectare Aman crops of 1100 hectare, Rabi crops of 50 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 1200 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Ujalkur union out of 3135 hectare Aman crops of 2200 hectare, Guava cultivation of 45 hectare, land may be destroyed. As a result, 1600 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. .In Rajnagar union out of 3018 hectare Aman crops of 2600 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2000 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Gaurambha union out of 3340 hectare Aman crops of 2100 hectare, Papaya of 30 hectare, Boro of 120 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1700 families will be hampered directly or indirectly. In Banshtali union out of 2055 hectare crops of 1500 hectare, Boro of 200 hectare, Rabi crops of 85, Jujube of 5 hectare, Papaya of 20 hectare, Guava of 10 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1800 families incur loss directly or indirectly. In Baintala union out of 1328 hectare Aman crops of 1000 hectare, Rabi crops of 40 hectare lands may be destroyed. As a result, 1200 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Mallikerber union out of 2701 hectare Aman crops of 1780 hectare, Rabi crops of 85-hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 2050 families will incur loss directly or indirectly. In Bhojpatia union out of 1005 hectare Aman crops of 700 hectare, Rabi crops of 30 hectare land may be destroyed. As a result, 1250 families will incur loss directly or indirectly.	>Due to lack of quick drainage system >Due to undisturbed flow of water from other countries >Due to lack of flood adaptive agriculture	>Due to lack of ideas regarding post flood steps >Due to not understanding signals	>>Due to absence of keen attention of agriculture department >Due to not implementing water agreement with India >Due to lack of final step of government >Due to not having pre preparation for facing flood.

### 3.2 Identify risk reduction options

Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
Possible damage to the agricultural sector due to Salinity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Saline tolerance crop cultivation</li> <li>&gt; Have to train to the farmers for improving their capacity</li> <li>&gt; Lobster and white fish cultivation in a planned way instead of shrimp cultivation and have to get more focus on crop cultivation and arranging soil salinity test for better agricultural production from related department in the Upazila</li> <li>&gt; Have to plant salinity tolerant horticultural plants</li> <li>&gt; Grafting high yielding fruit varieties with local trees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Install sluice gate</li> <li>&gt; Construct Polders</li> <li>&gt; Construct embankment beside river</li> <li>&gt; Have to improve drainage systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The government must negotiated with Indian government for ensuring adequate water from Farakka barrage.</li> <li>&gt; Appropriate steps should be taken by water development board</li> <li>&gt; Need assistance from donors</li> <li>&gt; Have to increase consciousness of local community</li> </ul>
Possible damage to livestock due to salinity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to impart appropriate training to farmers on livestock rearing</li> <li>&gt; Have to cultivate saline tolerance grass on the khas land</li> <li>&gt; Saline adaptive livestock rearing</li> <li>&gt; Arrange vaccination for livestock</li> <li>&gt; Improve drainage system for water management</li> <li>&gt; Construct embankment beside the river bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Drazzing for improve navigation stytem of river</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct embankment beside rivers</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct sluice gate beside rivers and canals</li> <li>&gt; Ensure animal madicine supply at union level</li> <li>&gt; Managing water and improving drainage system</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct livestock food factory at local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need attention of the upazila livestock department</li> <li>&gt; Appropriate steps should be taken by water development board</li> <li>&gt; Need coordial assistance of both government and donor agency</li> <li>&gt; Extensive steps should be taken by upazila administration</li> </ul>
Possible loss of fisheries sector due to salinity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to stop illegal shrimp farming</li> <li>&gt; Have to induce saline adaptive fish cultivation</li> <li>&gt; Have to increase awareness among fish cultivators</li> <li>&gt; Have to arrange training for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct embankments beside rivers for stopping saline water intrusion</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct adequate number of sluice gates in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of upazila fishery department</li> <li>&gt; Set up fishery research center at upazila level with the assistance of donor agencies</li> </ul>

Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
	fish cultivators on saline adaptive fish cultivation > Have to strengthen bank of the gher > Integrated fish cultivation (fish and vegetable) > Have to reduce soil salinity > Have to stop saline water intrusion willingly	appropriate places of both rivers and canals > Have to improve drainage system > Have to reduce extreme soil salinity > Have to re-excavate canal for storing sweet water	> Need keen attention of both Government and donor agencies
Possible losses of vegetation due to salinity	> Shrimp cultivation in planned way > Have to take initiative to stop saline water intrusion > Saline tolerance plantation > Grafting of High yielding fruit trees using local variety	> Fish farming in planned way > Have to constructing polders beside river bank > Have to construct sluice gate in canals and rivers > Have to improve drainage system for water management	> Postpone illegal shrimp cultivation with the assistance of Upazila administration > Appropriate steps should be taken by water development board > Need assistance from donors and government
Possible damage of human health due to salinity	> Salt water fish farming must be stopped. > People must be aware of not to drink contaminated water. > Deep tube- wells should be constructed > Pond sand filter (PSF) and rain water harvesters should be constructed > Supply drinking water at households through reexcavating pond and installing PSF along with solar system	> Have to stop saline water intrusion in the cultivable land > Have to stop entrance of saline water of river in the locality > Have to improve drainage system > Have to develop health services at community clinics in union levels > Have to construct pond in river sides	> Have to take stern action against the Selfish and greedy Fish cultivators > Appropriate steps have to be taken by Water Development Board > Support of government and donors is needed
Possible damage of water and sanitation due to salinity	> Have to ensure supply of sweet water for local community > Have to install Pond sand filter (PSF) with solar system > Have to install rainwater harvesters	> Have to construct Deep tube-well > Have to install Reverse Osmosis Plant > Have to construct sluice gates by government initiatives	> Need keen attention of public health department and Upazila Parishad > Increase awareness among fish farm owner > Have to provide improved sanitation.

Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
	> Awareness building among community on water supply and sanitation	> Have to convince fish farmers to reduce ghers > Have to ensure sweet water supply for local community by government initiatives > Have to control and improve water drainage system with help of water development board	> Store huge amount of water in the canal during rainy season
Possible damage of the infrastructures (houses) due to the salinity on the	> Have to ensure saline free area > Making homes on high grounds as much as possible > Have to construct saline adaptive concrete house	> Have to construct sluice gate on canals by government initiatives > Have to construct polders beside the rivers > Have to drain saline water with help of government and donor agencies > Have to stop Illegal and unplanned shrimp farming > Have to improve drainage system	> Need keen attention of the LGED > Awareness building among local community > Need appropriate attention by the water development board
Possible damage of agriculture sectors due to the Cyclone	> Have to ensure accurate and right time weather forecasts. > Have to harvest ripe crops just after getting signal > Have to give importance on weather forecasting > Rice Seeds should be stored in safe place. > Have to cultivate crops following crop calendar > Arrange tree plantation program by the government, non government organization and community people for ensuring environmental balance	> Have to strengthen polders with tree plantation > Sufficient Tree plantation and social forestry in appropriate places by government initiatives > Have to disseminate early warning by making and also via radio and television > Have to beware farmers through appropriate training by the government initiatives	> Need keen attention of agriculture department > Have to establish agriculture lab with assistance of donors > Have to implement hazard and risk reduction action plan by government > Have to keen attention of Weather department > Aware farmers through training

Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
Possible damage of fisheries sectors due to Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to strengthen bank of ghers</li> <li>&gt; Awareness building among fish farmers</li> <li>&gt; Catching fish before disaster and marketing it</li> <li>&gt; Have to provide support (net and boat) to victimized fisherman</li> <li>&gt; Cultivating fish following hazard calendar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to disseminate advance warning to fishermen and fish farmers</li> <li>&gt; Have to strengthen existing embankments and construct new embankment</li> <li>&gt; Improve Local Fish market</li> <li>&gt; Have to stop illegal and unplanned shrimp cultivation</li> <li>&gt; Have to improve local fish markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of fishery department</li> <li>&gt; Need financial supports of donors and government</li> <li>&gt; Implement social forestry in order to create coastal green belt</li> </ul>
Possible damage of Livestock sectors due to Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct cyclone adaptive livestock shelter</li> <li>&gt; Materials of livestock shelter should be cyclone adaptive</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct Killa for livestock at union levels</li> <li>&gt; Have to provide training to farmers for livestock development and protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct animal shelter with the assistance of government and donors</li> <li>&gt; Have to arrange veterinarian and adequate drugs for treatment of injured animals</li> <li>&gt; Have to ensure safety of livestock just after signal of cyclone</li> <li>&gt; Arrange enough vaccine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Developing and implementing policies for protection of livestock by livestock department</li> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of Upazila Livestock department</li> <li>&gt; Need financial assistance of donors for livestock development</li> </ul>
Possible damage of infrastructure due to Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct and strengthen road at elevated places</li> <li>&gt; Have to plant Adequate number of trees around infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to take appropriate steps for natural equilibrium</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct cyclone adaptive educational and religious institutions</li> <li>&gt; Have to increase capacity of UzDMC and UDMC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Developing policy for hazard and risk adaptive infrastructure</li> <li>&gt; Need keen attention by LGED</li> </ul>
Possible damage of water and sanitation sectors due to Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Awareness building among community regarding health, water and sanitation</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct cyclone adaptive sanitary latrine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to plant strong electricity poles</li> <li>&gt; Large trees beside electric poles should be cut</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Electric poles and lines have to be repaired by Palli Bidyut Cooperative</li> <li>&gt; Planned connection</li> </ul>

Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to manage safe water source</li> <li>&gt; Declaring signals before cyclone</li> <li>&gt; Have to clean polluted reserve ponds</li> <li>&gt; Have to ensure safe drinking water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to plant more trees</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct sluice gates by government initiatives</li> <li>&gt; Have to ensure sweet water for the local community by government initiatives</li> <li>&gt; water development board have to improve Water drainage system and take control over it</li> <li>&gt; Have to repair polders beside rivers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>must be provided</li> <li>&gt;Need keen attention of public health department</li> <li>&gt; Have to provide improved sanitation system.</li> <li>&gt;Need keen attention of public health department</li> <li>&gt; Donors have to provide financial assistance</li> </ul>
Possible damage of vegetation due to Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to create coastal green belt through intensive tree plantation</li> <li>&gt; Have to prevent all types of deforestation in the area</li> <li>&gt; Have to stop cutting large trees from garden</li> <li>&gt; Have to strengthen trees through by embanking its root with mud</li> <li>&gt; Have to plant adequate trees and establish local forestry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to plant adequate trees and establish local forestry</li> <li>&gt; Awareness building for social forestry</li> <li>&gt; Have to prevent deforestation</li> <li>&gt; Have to plant more trees by private initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of Local forest deptment</li> <li>&gt; Government Need take steps for social forestry by the government</li> <li>&gt;Government support is needed</li> </ul>
Possible damage of infrastructure (house) due to Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct pucca cyclone resistant houses</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct houses in planned way</li> <li>&gt; Have to plant adequate trees around house</li> <li>&gt; Have to plant bamboo like tree around houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct and strengthen polder</li> <li>&gt; Have to arrange myking just after getting cyclone forecasting</li> <li>&gt; Have to prevent environmental pollution</li> <li>&gt; Have to strengthen pillars of houses</li> <li>&gt; Have to create wind barrier around houses through bushy tree plantation</li> <li>&gt; Relief materials distribution among</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to reduce environmental pollution</li> <li>&gt; Have to strengthen pillars of houses</li> <li>&gt; Disaster management activities will be introduced.</li> <li>&gt; Have to ensure financial assistance by government and donors for house construction</li> <li>&gt; Have to ensure demand based relief materials</li> </ul>

Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
		affected people	
Possible damage of human health due to the drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Each village will have at least one-reserve ponds for drinking water only.</li> <li>&gt; To raise public awareness.</li> <li>&gt; Increase quality of health service and ensure medicine/drugs supply related water born diseases at union level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Set up Deep tube-well at appropriate places</li> <li>&gt; Have to tree plantation</li> <li>&gt; Provide training to the doctors on disaster and health</li> <li>&gt; Need set up modern hospital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of Upazila health department</li> <li>&gt; Need take initiatives by the donors for improving health services at local level</li> </ul>
Possible damage of fisheries sectors due to shrimp virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to build appropriate awareness among fish farmers to identify shrimp virus, and for its management</li> <li>&gt; Have to provide training to fish farmers for identifying shrimp virus, and for its management</li> <li>&gt; Have to arrange opportunity for purifying water and have to ensure pure water supply to shrimp farmers</li> <li>&gt; Have to ensure virus free shrimp fry supply</li> <li>&gt; Have to detect shrimp virus immediately</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Fish farming in the planned way</li> <li>&gt; Water in hers should be dried out timely</li> <li>&gt; Water and soil in hers should be dried out timely</li> <li>&gt; Training have to be arranged on modern methods of fish farming.</li> <li>&gt; Fisheries Department will beware all fish farmers.</li> <li>&gt; Have to establish virus research center at local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Fisheries Department must take appropriate actions</li> <li>&gt; Need support of Upazilla fisheries officer.</li> <li>&gt; Need support of government and donors</li> </ul>
Possible damage of agriculture sectors due to the flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to drain water immediately</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct sluice gate for water management</li> <li>&gt; Have to increase the numbers of culverts</li> <li>&gt; Have to Introduce flood adaptive agriculture</li> <li>&gt; Have to train farmers in cultivating flood adaptive agriculture to</li> <li>&gt; Have to distribute flood adaptive seeds to farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct and strengthen polders with green coverage</li> <li>&gt; Have to re-excavate canals</li> <li>&gt; Have to Stop lease of important canals for fish cultivation</li> <li>&gt; Have to keep the sluice gates active</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; All action plans should be included disaster in risk reduction issues</li> <li>&gt; Have to take steps to implement principles of land use.</li> <li>&gt; Government will take final step</li> <li>&gt; Help of donor agency is needed</li> </ul>
Possible damage of fishery sectors due to the tidal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to disseminate early warning</li> <li>&gt; Awareness building among</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to re-excavate canals and river by the donors initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Assistance of government and donors is needed for</li> </ul>



Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
sectors	community > Tree plantation near the river side >Planned fish cultivation >Have to strengthen bank of the gher Saline adaptive fish farming	> Awareness building among community	constructing embankment > Need keen attention of fishery department
Possible damage of water and sanitation management due to tidal surge	> Have to construct concrete sanitary latrine > Awareness building among local community on hygiene, water and sanitation > Have to construct road maintaining local flood level > Have to ensure community based water supply system > Have to stop illegal and unplanned fish farming	> Have to arrange control system for saline water >Have to construct Sluice gate at face of canals and rivers > Have to construct polder at appropriate places of canals and rivers > Have to postpone shrimp farming	> Have to construct institution following LGED and government policy >Need keen attention of public health department > Awareness building among local community by government > Have to construct infrastructure following government policy
Possible damage of agriculture sectors due to the tidal surge	> Have to disseminate signals in time from village to village > Have to harvest 80% ripe crops after getting signals > Have to strengthen existing polders > Extensive tree plantation on both side of polders	> Have to strengthen weak polder with help of government, donors and community > Have to arrange quick dewatering system > Have to activate sluice gate	> Have to re-excavate river by the government initiatives > Need keen attention of the WAPDA
Possible damage of agricultural sectors due to water logging	> Have to train farmers on water logging adaptive agriculture > Re-excavation of canals by the government > Have to take help from administration > Have to stop illegal and unplanned shrimp farming > Have to induce water logging adaptive agriculture	> Have to construct sluice gates in canals and rivers > Have to construct culverts for water management > Have to manage silt from face of sluice gates by government initiatives > Local level advocacy	> Need attention of agriculture department > Have to construct fisheries research institute > Have to construct sluice gates with help of LGED > Awareness building among community by the government initiatives > Have to improve inter-ministerial coordination

Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
			for improving agriculture
Possible damage of infrastructure due to water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to ensure saline control system</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct water logging adaptive infrastructure</li> <li>&gt; Have to stop cultivation of fishes of saline water</li> <li>&gt; Fish farming in a planned way</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to manage alternative way for water supply with the help of government and donor agencies</li> <li>&gt; Have to make embankments by government initiatives</li> <li>&gt; Have to improve drainage system through re-excavation of canals</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct sluice gate in appropriate places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need keen attention by the LGED department</li> <li>&gt; Need financial assistance by the government and donor agency</li> </ul>
Possible damage of infrastructure (house) due to the water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct waterlogging adaptive houses</li> <li>&gt; Have to provide training on building water logging adaptive houses</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct strong embankments beside rivers</li> <li>&gt; Have to improve drainage system by public and private initiatives</li> <li>&gt; Have to ensure salinity free area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct sluice gates and culverts by government initiatives</li> <li>&gt; Have to build awareness among gher owners</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct water logging adaptive houses with the help of government and donors</li> <li>&gt; Have to cultivate shrimp in planned way</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of water development board, Upazila administration and other relevant department</li> <li>&gt; Awareness building</li> <li>&gt; Local level Advocacy</li> </ul>
Possible damage of trees due to water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Water logging adaptive tree plantation</li> <li>&gt; Have to build awareness on tree plantation in order to adapted water logging</li> <li>&gt; Have to improve drainage system</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct polder around ghers in a planned way</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to improve navigation of canals through reexcavation of canal</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct culvert at appropriate places</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct sluice gates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of upazila forest department</li> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of government and NGOs</li> <li>&gt; Have to build government inter-departmental coordination</li> </ul>
Possible damage of water and sanitation management due to water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct concrete sanitary latrine</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct sanitary latrine with proper planning</li> <li>&gt; Have build awareness among communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Have to construct sanitary latrine with strong materials</li> <li>&gt; Have to construct cyclone adaptive sanitary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of upazila public health department</li> <li>&gt; Need keen attention of both government and NGOs</li> </ul>

Description of the risks	Possible solution for risk mitigation		
	Short term (1-2)	Middle term (3-5)	Long term (5+)
	> Have to arrange loan without interest	latrine > Have to improve drainage system > Have to set up latrine at elevated places	
Possible damage of the agricultural sectors due to river bank erosion	> Have to strengthen existing polders and construct embankment beside rivers banks > Have to build awareness among farmers on crop calendars and risk prone area > Have to take Pilling initiatives and strengthen breaching/cracking embankment > Have to plant bushy and intensely rooted trees on both side of embankments	> Have to silt management with assistance of both government and donors > Have to create alternative livelihood for victims of river bank erosion > Have to cultivate crops considering risk prone area	> Need strengthen cooperation of water development board and donor agencies > Initiatives should be taken by government to protect river bank erosion

### 3.3. Action Plan of NGOs:

SL#	Name of the NGO and the project officers	Works regarding disaster	Number of beneficiaries	Number of projects	Duration of project	Comment
1	Karitash Harun Gandhi 01720002867	(a) Awareness	1600-1700	7	2010-2015	There are members of group in every ward. DEPECO FIVE's works are done. All papers of reliefs are sent to head office and we do not keep any documents.
		(b) Risk reduction	1600-1700			
		(c) Relief	500-700			
2	Codec Zakir Hossain 01199444484	(a) Awareness	1700-1800	1	2009-2015	It is existing from 2009 to 2015. It helped a lot during Sidr. Working for HES project.
		(b) Risk reduction	200-300			
		(c) Relief	400-500			
3	Dhaka Ahsania Mission GM Mirazul Islam	(a) Awareness	2000-2200	1	Upto 2017	There are IFLC, CMD projects upto 2017. There is unit for DMP. Moreover, they work a lot.
		(b) Risk reduction	500-700			
		(c) Relief	500-700			

SL#	Name of the NGO and the project officers	Works regarding disaster	Number of beneficiaries	Number of projects	Duration of project	Comment
	01740036896					
4	RRF Mintu 01740036896	(a)Awareness	500-700	Not existing now		Gives loan without interest to reduce risks.
		(b)Risk reduction	500-700			
		(c)Relief	No			
5	Coastal Development Partnership SM Iqbal Hossain 01819909724	(a)Awareness	1600-1700	1	2010-2017	CDP gives support of giving reliefs at group levels.
		(b)Risk reduction	Works			
		(c)Relief	300-400			
		(d)Relief	500-600			

(Source: Union parishad and social service center)

### 3.4 Disaster amangement plan

#### 3.4.1 Pre disaster preparation

SL#	Activities	Target	Possible budget	Where will do	Possible date of implementation	Who and How much will do			
						Upazila admin	Community	UP	NGO
1	Organizing volunteer team at ward level and provide them proper training.	90 teams	1,80,000 /	UP	February-March	-	-	√	-
2	Local place identification for signal dessimination	90 teams	-	UP	February-March	√	-	√	√
3	Develop Flag management for early warning signal dessimination related to flood/cyclone	90 teams	-	UP and word	February-March	√	-	√	√
4	Develop action plan to disseminate the advance local disaster alert.	10	50,000/-	UP	February-March	√	√	√	-
5	Repair Cyclone Shelter	23	460,000	UP and Word level	February-March	√	-	√	-

SL#	Activities	Target	Possible budget	Where will do	Possible date of	Who and How much will do			
6	Proper preparation for directing mobile health clinic	10	5,00,000/-	UP, Ward, Village level	February-March	√	-	√	√
7	Organizing mock drill to make aware the local people about the disaster.	10	300,000/-	UP	February-March	√	-	√	√
8	Provide training about disaster and primary medication.	10	50,000/-	UP	February-March	√	-	√	√
9	Dry food, life saving medicine( Chira,Muri etc ) proper reservation for immediate supply.	10	500,000/-	UP, and Ward	February-April	√	-	√	√
10	Provide training to the local students about the disaster.	In 77 schools	400,000/-	School	February-April	√	-	-	√
11	Provide training to the UDMC and DMC about the immediate disaster management plan.	7	180,000	UP's meeting room	December- March	-	-	√	-
12	Preserving the phone number of the volunteer persons and NGO's working for disaster.	UDMC, DMC and other donor agencies.	-	Every union and upazila	February-April	√	-	√	√
13	Aware people to keep Dry food including necessary documents under ground	90	-	Every ward of a ward	February-April	-	-	√	√

Adjustment with development plan- These activities will help to take pre disaster preparation to make the local people aware and enthusiastic to reduce the instant disaster risk. If the activities come out successfully then it will minimize the local people life and livelihood damage and will have a positive impact on the national economic and social sectors.

### 3.4.2 Action Plan During disaster

SL#	Activities	Target	Possible budget	Where will do	Possible date of implementation	Who and How much will do			
						UPz admin	Community	UP	NGO
1	Making arrangement to rescue the child, woman, physically disabled people to a safe place	1000	-	Every ward of the unions	During disaster	√	√	√	√
2	Taking the ill people of the cyclone shelter to the clinic	5000	500,000	Every ward of the unions	During disaster	-	√	√	√
3	Making immediate meeting and dissemination signal as soon as the cyclone strikes	90	-	Same	During disaster	√	-	√	√
4	Arranging drinking water and safe toilet	5000	50,000	Same	During disaster	√	-	√	√
5	Distributing the dry food and necessary things	5000	-	Same	During disaster	√	-	√	√
6	Activating the law enforcement and social safety team	10	-	Every ward of the unions	During disaster	√	√	√	-
7	Making immediate arrangement for better treatment of the seriously wounded people.	500	50,000	Every ward of the unions	During disaster	√	-	√	√
8	Observe the disaster circumstance all the time	Every Hour	-	Same	During disaster	√	√	√	-
9	Rescue and carrying to the cyclone shelter	500	50000	Same	During Disaster	√	√	√	√
10	Food supply and Relief distribution	500	500,000	Same	During disaster	√	-	√	√

SL#	Activities	Target	Possible budget	Where will do	Possible date of	Who and How much will do			
11	Transporting hospital for primary treatment or immediate treatment.	Wounded all	-	Same	During disaster	√	-	√	√
12	Supplying immediate rescuing tools	10 sets	500000	Same	During disaster	√	-	√	√
13	Arranging disaster suitable vehicle for safe and fast transportation during disaster.	90	450000	Same	During disaster	√	√	√	√
14	Damage assessment by the local community	90	-	Same	During disaster	-	√	√	√
15	Arranging gender sensitive room and medical treatment for the pregnant woman	Every cyclone shelter	-	Same	During disaster	√	√	√	√

Coordination with development plan - These activities will help to take pre disaster preparation to make the local people aware and enthusiastic to reduce the instant disaster risk. If the activities come out successfully then it will minimize the local people life and livelihood damage and will have a positive impact on the national economic and social sectors.

### 3.4.3. Action Plan After disaster

Sl #	Activities	Target	Tentative budget	Where	Possible date for implementing action	Who and How much will do			
						UPz admin.	Community	UP	NGO
1	The rescue operations as quickly as possible	10	100,000	UP and Upazila	After disaster	√	√	√	-
2	Rescue and first aid measures to be taken for the injuring people and arrange good medical treatment if it is needed	500	50,000	UP and Upazila	After disaster	√	√	√	√
3	Need buried dead people and evacuate animal	100	1,00,000/-	UP	After disaster	-	√	√	-
4	Need evacuate animal	500	-	UP	After disaster	-	√	√	-

Sl #	Activities	Target	Tentative	Where	Possible	Who and How much will do			
5	Loss and damage assessment within 72 hours after disaster and submit it	10	---	UP and Upazila	After disaster	-	√	·√	√
6	Rehabilate more affected people	500	10,00,000	Upazila	After disaster	√	-	√	·√
7	Cleaning the debries	Every union	500,000	UP and Upazila	After disaster	√	√	·√	√
8	administrative approachment	10	-	Upazila	After disaster	√	-	·√	-
9	Emegency rehabilitation and livelihood assistance	200	400,000	UP and upazila	After disaster	√	-	·√	√
10	Provide loan without installation and interest	1200	12000000	Upazila parishad	After disaster	√	-	-	√

**Coordination with development plan** - If the post disaster activities are implemented then the damage of human life and livelihood will be minimized. If immediate rehabilitation and livelihood facilities are provided then affected people will be able to reduce their risk and will keep a positive impact on the national conomy and social sector.

### 3.4 Action Plan during normal period

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Comm unity	UP	NG O
1	Construct embankment/polders (Target-26; Tentative Budget- BDT 20 lakh/embankment; Tentative month for implmentation - November – April)	<b>Perikhali UP</b> >From Perikhali Khaiyaghat to Ashrayan Abason project 2km. (1 no. word) >From Muslimpara to Hindupara via Dakra kumarkhali bridge 5 km (7 no. ward ) >From the khata canel of Amtola to modder canal 5 km (2 no. ward) >Beside putimari bridge to Perikhali bazer 2.5 km (3 no. ward) >From the canal of Douyani to the place of Hindupara Mandertola then Douyani bridge 3km (5 no. ward) >Last Putimari to Romjoypur hindupara 2km (6 no. ward)  <b>Gaurambha UP</b> >Boro Durgapur Chalkguna khayaghat to soto Durgapur brick 2 km solling ( ward no. 4 and 6 )	√	-	√	√



Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Comm unity	UP	NG O
		<p>&gt;South Basher hola to north Baser hola sim (ward no. 2 and 1) 4 km</p> <p>&gt;From the village of Toktamari at Gunabalai north side to the house of Kashem at Gunabalai 1.5 km. ( ward no. 7)</p> <p><b>Banshtali Union</b></p> <p>&gt;From strating poing of Darar canal to the bridge of Bishna river 3 km.( ward No. 3)</p> <p><b>Hurka up</b></p> <p>&gt; Beside the Bank of the Belai river 2 km. (ward no. 1)</p> <p>&gt;Beside the canal of Vakotmari 1.5 km. (2 no. ward)</p> <p>&gt;Beside the canal of Kathamari at Gochgozia - 2.5 km ward no. 3)</p> <p>&gt;Beside the canal of Hurka- 1 km. (ward no.4)</p> <p>&gt;Between the canal of Hurka and Maddhopara- 1.5 Km. (ward no. 5)</p> <p>&gt;Beside the canal of Shidamkhali at Hurka 2 km. (ward no. 6)</p> <p>&gt;Beside the canal of Gochgozia at Nalbuniya - 1.5 km (ward no. 7)</p> <p>&gt;Besde the canal of Charakhali 1 km (ward no. 8)</p> <p>&gt; Besde the canal of Charakhali 1.5 km (ward-9)</p> <p><b>Rampal Union</b></p> <p>&gt;Beside the bank of the river Bogura to Amtola bazer-1.5km.</p> <p>&gt;Bothside of Daudkhali river - 04 km.</p> <p>&gt;Both side the river of belai -03 km.</p> <p>&gt;Both side the river of Isamoti- 3km</p> <p>&gt;From Kamranga to Rampal-3km</p> <p><b>Baintala Union</b></p> <p>&gt;From Chaksree to rampal 5km. (ward no. 1, 2 and 3)</p> <p><b>Bhojpatia Union</b></p> <p>&gt;From Ghosh-i-khali to IWTA plant continuing to Dakra bazar then Bhojpatia office bazer to border of Katakhali and then beside the river of Manikkhola and putimati river and upto Bank of Ghoshiakhali river – 16km (ward no.1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9)</p>				

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		<b>Ujalkur Union</b> > Beside the bank of Bhola river-1 km (ward - 3)				
2	Repair Sluice gate (Target- 2; Tentative Budget- 20 lakh/Sluice gate;	<b>Mallikerber Union</b> > Repair Sabaki Sluicgate -ward # 6 > Repair Mallikerber Sluicgate -ward # 4	√	√	√	√
3	Construct Sluice gate (Target- 29; Tentative Budget- 5 lakh/sluice gate; Tentative monthfor implmentation - November – April)	<b>Banshtali Union</b> > Starting point of Munshi's canal- 01 ( ward no. 1) > Starting point of the canal at Malo's house-1 ( ward # 1) > Mouth of the canal of Shedla-1( ward # 4) > Mouth of the canel of Banstoli-1 ( ward # 4) > Starting point of Gogher canal, near the Sundarpur bridge -1 (ward # 6 ) > Starting point of Samli canal -1 (ward # 6) > Mouth of the Nalbuniya canal -1 (ward # 7) > Mouth of the Banstali canel-1( ward # 7) > Mouth of the Darar canal-1, ward # 8 > Mouth of the Choto katakhali canal-1, ward # 9 > Starting point of Shamkhali canal-1, ward # 5  <b>Baintala Union</b> > Mouth of the canel of Chakshree-1, ward # 1 > Mouth of the Kalibari canel-1, ward # 2 > Mouth of the Saral canal-1, ward # 2 > Mouth of the Padaur canal-1, Ward#3 > Mouth of the Gilatala canal -1, ward# 3 <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> > Mouth of the river of Ghoshiakhali-1, ward # 4 > Mouth of the canel of Chattergi-1, ward # 9 > Mouth of the Dakra canel -1, ward # 9 > Mouth of the canal of Bashbariya-1, Ward#9 > Mouth of the river of Putimari-1. ward no. 2 > Mouth of the Bhola river at manikkhola-1, ward no. 6 <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > Between mouth of Herma and Hula Khayaghat-1	√	-	-	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		> Mouth of the canal of Narayankhali at Motherdiya-1 > Mouth of the Charadowa canal at Bedhbuniya-1, ward no. 9  <b>Ujalkur Union</b> >The canal near at Sonapur Bazar-1, ward # 4 >The canal at Gobindopur-1, ward # 1				
4	Construct Culvert (Target- 38; Tentative Budget- 2.5 lakh/culvert; Tentative monthfor implmentation - November – April)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > On the canal beside the house of PC roy-1, ward#7 >On the canal beside the house of Shawkat hawlder-1, ward#9 >Between the houses of Akkas Sheikh and Sayed Ali-1, ward # 2 >On the Street In front of the Golder house-1, ward # 2 > On the road at Hindupara house-1, ward # 3 > Road between houses of Shahadat and Mujibor -1, ward#5 >Road between houses of Abul Haque Majhi and Monsur Chukidar -1, ward#6  <b>Baintala Union</b> >From the house of Alam sheikh at Kashipur to the middle point of the road at Sholaqur-1, ward # 3 <b>Rajnagar Union</b> >On the canal of Pittimari at Shankhonagor -1, ward # 9 >On the road of Rishi para-1, ward # 1  <b>Hurka Union</b> >Belai canal and beside the border of Veqotmari-1 >Beside the house of Laho at Nalbuniya >Beside the border Between Hurka and Rajnagor close to the duanir bridge-1 >On the Goshgozia's roads at Vorater vita-1 (ward no. 7) >On the canal of Zilbuniya in front of union porishod-1  <b>Rampal Union</b> >on the canal of kakrabuniya-1 >on the canal of Thaqurontola-1 >On the canal of Bogura-1	√	-	√	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		>On the canal of Zorabuniya -1  <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> >Convert wooden made culvert to concrete at Mirakhali-1, (ward # 9) <b>Banshtali Union</b> >The mouth of the Katakhal canal-1, (ward#1) > Starting point of the Muchi canal -1, ward#1 >in front of the house of Ashraf ali at Chowghoria-1, (ward # 4) >infront of the house of Abdul Haqim at Teghriya-1, ( ward # 4) >In front of the house of Nimay dhali at Sundarpur-1, (ward # 6) >In front of the house of Horipado at Sundarpur-1, (ward#6) >On the canal of Garamara-1, (ward #7) >In front of the house of Choto Haji-1, (ward # 8) >Near the house of Bidhan Mikdar at Care road-1, (ward # 9)  <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > Starting point of Katakhal canal at Madhobmridha-1 > Joints between Gongadoshi and Madhob mridha's katakhal canel-1 > Proximate to the Soban's house at western side of Narayan khali-1, ( ward # 6) >Proximate to the canel of Kolmiduani at the Shiuly house-1 >Proximate to the house of Godadhor at Shaheber katakhal canel-1 > On the Tongi canal proximate to house of Monir Halder-1 > On the Sitakhali canal in front of the house of Mili mistri-1  <b>Ujalkur Union</b> >On the road of Sonatuniya madrasha-1, (ward # 6) >In front of Kabir mollik house on the Kadomdi Goda Canal-1, (ward # 9) >Repair a Culvert on the Dulaler canal-1, (joints between 6 and 7 no. wards)				
5	Construct Road	<b>Gaurambha Union</b> >From the culvert of starting point of	√	-	√	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
	(Target- 97; Tentative Budget- 10 lakh/km; Tentative monthfor implmentation - November – June)	<p>Chalitakhali canal at Rajnogor to the starting point of Solitakhali canal-2km, ward # 1</p> <p>&gt;From Rajnagar UP to Buzbuniya Trimahoni Battala-1km, ward#3</p> <p>&gt;From the pond bank road of Basanto halder at Kalekharber to the Trimahoni Primary school-2km, ward#5</p> <p><b>Perikhali Union</b></p> <p>&gt;From the house of Torab sarder to the shop of Mosharaf - 2 km, ward#4</p> <p>&gt;From the shop of Kawsar to the bridge (Bamboo) of Maddho canal-2km, ward # 1</p> <p>&gt;From the house of Moti mowlana to the house of Mr. Manan's Gher- 2 km, ward # 1</p> <p>&gt;From the house of Hannan mollik to the eastern beel-1km, ward#1</p> <p>&gt;Inside to Mollikpara- 5 km, ward # 7 &gt;From Chattargi canal bridge to Basbariya calvert-2km, ward # 7</p> <p>&gt;From the house of Muqto to Raypara-1km, ward # 7</p> <p>&gt;From the house of Hayat Ali to the house of Ezarder Amzad-5 km, ward # 9</p> <p>&gt;From the house of Rafiq Hawlader to Palasherpar- 5 km, ward # 9</p> <p>&gt;From hatem Ali Hawlader House to beel - 5km, ward no.9</p> <p>&gt;The Mosque of Fakir bari to Yunus Member house-5km, ward no. 9</p> <p>&gt;From the house of ruhul amin to the house o Odud Gazi- 1 km, ward # 8</p> <p>&gt;From the house of Azizur rahaman sarder house to the house of Billal sheikh -5 km, ward # 8</p> <p>&gt;From the house of Arun to the house of Ziten-5km, ward # 8</p> <p>&gt;From the katakhal canel of amtoli to modderkhal canal -4km, ward # 2</p> <p>&gt;From the inside of Asroyan Project-1 via infront of BRAC to the main road-1km, ward#2</p> <p>&gt;From the house of Abdul Aziz Sikder to the house of Zahid sheikh -1km, ward # 2</p> <p>&gt;In front of Nazrul chairman house -5km, ward # 3</p>				

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		>From the shop of Masharaf to the house of Nasir sarder -1.5km, ward # 5 >From Romjoy school to the house of Azaher sheikh-1km, ward # 5 >From the house of Toyab master to the house of Yunus howlader-1km, ward # 6 >From the house of Ammer sheikh to the shop of Rasid howlader-1km, ward # 6  <b>Hurka Union</b> >1no. ward of Dolkhola to 3no. ward of Gazi house- 1km >From the house of protap halder at Khatamari to the canal of Nalbuniya -1km >From Hurka Main Road to the house of Daqua -1km >From union parishod to the house of Daqua -1km >From the House of Dakuwa to the road of Nalbuniya Care -1km >From the Bridge of Belai to the bridge of Doyaniya- 1km >From the house of Babu to the road of Vequtmari -1km >From the house of Amitosh at Nalbuniya to the house of Halder at Vekotmari-1km > From the land boundary of Mr. Ikram at Kathamari to the Sarder House -1km >From Bogura to health clinic center 1km >From the north Hurka govt, primary school to the house of Sunil mondol 1km >From Hurka govt.primary school to the house of Priyong mondol- 1km >From the Nalbuniya Bridge to the boundary of Nalbuniya canal-1km >From the house of Susanto mandal at Nalbuniya to the house of Protap mandal-1km >From the house of Akram to the house of Gaus mullah -1 km  <b>Rampal Sadar Union</b> >In the Tenramary Village- 1.5km >In the west Pepulbuniya village- 2km >Boundary between sultaniya and pipulbuniya -1`km >In the Nadirhula road -2km				

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		>In the bethkata village road- 5km l >In the Hatirber road -1km >At Zanzania Srilfaltola road -1.5km >From Alir Darga road to the Sreekalash-1km >At Orabunia village -1.5km <b>Baintala Union</b> >From the house of Member Nasir southpara at Kashipur to the house of shahajan sheikh - 0.5km >From the house of Alam Shaikh at Kashipur to the road of Solaqura -1km  <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> >From the border of Chandrakhali Via UP to the border of village of Jiulmari at Mallikerber union - 10km, ward #1, 5, 6, 7, and 8 >From the house of Ali hossain at west Jiulmari to Jiulmari Dhakil madrasha -2km, ward # 5 > From the House of Profullo Shikder at Betakata to the house of Hussain Ali -1.5km, word#6 > From Northern boundary of Bansbaria via Mirakhali village to the river of Plan- 4 km, ward # 9 <b>Rajnagar Union</b> >From Rajnagar UP to Babur Hat -3.5km, ward # 1,8,9 >From the culvert of Borni Surighata to the Borni Bridge-2km, ward # 7 >From Cremation Ghat to Gaurambha bazar-1km, ward#1 > From CS to the house of Hamid Shaikh -1.5 km, ward # 1 and 7 >From Surighata Via the house of Ohid hazrar to the house of Rustom sheikh- 1km, ward # 7  <b>Banshtali Union</b> >From the circle of Chanditola to north Talbuniya govt.primary school- 1 km, ward # 1. >From the dwells of Talbuniya to the last Bayantola canel -1km, ward # 1 >From the house of Motleb to the house of Azam -2km, ward # 2 >From Borodiya cyclone shelter to Boat ghat-				

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		3 km, ward # 3 >From Ashraf Talukder house to the house of Gowurnath- 5km, ward #3 >From Giletola main road then boro puqur to the house of Dhiman-1km, ward # 4 >From then house of Halder at Giletola to the house of Akram gazi -1 km, ward # 4 >From Gilatola main road to the house of Afroza -5km, ward # 6 >From Zilerghat to the canel of Nalbuniya-1km, ward #7 >From the house of Hadi Shaikh at Banstoli east para to the canel of Darar -1km, ward # 8 >From the canel of Gazalia to the village of Modnakhali -2km, ward # 9 >From Giletola Hazi Arif girls school to the house of Mazid Gazi- 1.5km, ward #5  <b>Mallikerber Union</b> >From Alamin's store to the house of Abdul Hai -1.5km, ward #3 > From the house of Abdur Rahman to the house of Koronir Mazid- 1.5km, ward # 3 > From the house of Haque Hawlader to the house of Malek master-1km, ward#3 > From the house of Nazrul hawlader to the house of Aziz hawlader-2 km, ward # 4 > From LGED road to the house of harun Akunji-0.5km, ward#4 > From earthen Killa to the house of Alo Gazi-1.5km, ward # 9 > From Choto Sannasi pre primary school to the connecting road of Trimukhi-2km. ward#9 >From Kali khola bridge to the connecting road of Trimukhi -1km, ward # 4 >From the house of Salim to the house of Ruhul Shaikh- 1.5km, ward # 1 > From Taltala to the house of Sultan-1.5km (ward#1) > From Mallikerber Bridge to Katakhal at Madhobmridha-1.5km >From Yousuf house to Kamrul house -1 km > From Talukder para clinic to LGED road - 1.5km > From Kalikhola Bridge to IWTA road-2km  <b>Ujalkur Union</b>				



Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		>From the shop of Hussain to the house of Zafor Master-1km, ward # 6 >From the house of Abdul Malek akunji to the house of Latif farazi -1km, ward # 6 >From the house of Khilafath torafder at Sibnogra to the house of Shahajahan -2km, ward # 7 > From the water pump station at Dhalda to the house of Nirenkundo -1.5km, ward # 3 > From the house of Mothleb Moulana at Kadomdi to the house of Abdur Rashid- 2km, ward # 9 > From in front of Chandpur school to the house of Tanima mondol -2km, ward # 5 > From Khaeratullah Akunji's House at Chandpur via Chadpur School to the Mosque of Abdul aziz-2km, ward#5				
6	Construct Cyclone Shelter (Target- 47; Tentative Budget- BDT 12 million /cyclone shelter; Tentative monthfor implmentation - November – April)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> >Proximate to the Fulpukuria Govt. Primary School, ward#3 >Beside the Singarbuniya school, ward#4 >Asroyan Abasik Project-2, ward#1 >in the Kumarkhali, ward no. 7 >Beside the Duckra High School, ward#7 > In the Baro Kathali village, ward#9 >Asrayan Abasik Project-1 (ward#2) >In front of the house of schachine at Hindu para, ward#5 > In the play ground of Pomjoypur school, ward#5 >In the Aruya danga, ward#6 <b>Hurka Union</b> >in the play ground of Govt. Primary school >Beside the play ground of Chidamkhali Govt. Primary school <b>Gaurambha Union</b> >1 (One) for each ward <b>Rampal Union</b> >Proximate to the play ground of Kamranga Govt. Primary School >Proximate to the play ground of Tengramara Govt. Primary School >Proximate to the play ground of South Pipulbuniya	√	-	-	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		>Proximate to the play ground of Betakata Govt. Primary School <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> >Dhali para at Kalikapara, ward#4 >Beside the Mosque at western para of Bhojpatia, ward#3 >Infront of the house of Mollik at Mollikpara of Betkata, ward#6 <b>Rajnagar Union</b> >In the Koigordaskathi, ward#4 (capacity 3000-4000) <b>Banshtali Union</b> >Northern Para of Talbuniya, ward#1 >Repair Islamabad Senior Siddiquia Madrasha, ward#3 >In the western para of Teghriya, ward#4 >Adjacent to the Sundarpur Govt. Primary School, ward#6 >Adjacent to the Mujibnagar Govt. Primary School, ward#7 >In the Nalbuniya char, ward#8 >In the Modnakhali, ward#8 <b>Baintala Union</b> >Hafizia Madrasha of Alipur and Kashipur, ward#2 >In the mon pabontala, ward#2 <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > In the memorial school at ward no. 7 > Ebtadiya Madrasha, ward#3 > Sannashi Higher Secondary School, ward#5 > Talukdar School ward#8 > On the Earthen Killa, ward#9 <b>Ujalkur Union</b> Construct One Cyclone center at 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 No. ward				
7	Repair Cyclone Shelter (Target- 9; Tentative Budget- 3.5 lakh/Cyclone shelter;	<b>Hurka Union</b> >Repair Hurka School cum cyclone shelter s >Repair Vekotmari school cum cyclone shelter <b>Rampal Union</b> >Repair Sreefaltal Primary school cum	√	-	-	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
	Tentative month for implementation - November – April)	cyclone shelter >Repair Jhonjhuniya Primary school cum cyclone shelter >Repair Kadirkhola school cum cyclone shelter >Repair Kastobariya School cum cyclone shelter <b>Banshtali Union</b> >Repair Cyclone shelter of Islamabad Senior Siddiquya Madrasha cum cyclone shelter, ward#3 <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > Reconstruct Hazipara Govt. Primary School, ward#4 > Repair Madrasha Cum cyclone shelter, ward#1 <b>Ujalkur Union</b> >Chadpur, ward # 5 >Foila, ward # 3				
8	Excavate Pond (Target- 13; Tentative Budget- BDT 5 lakh/pond; Tentative month for implementation - December-April)	<b>Baintala Union</b> >Excavate pond near the Kumli Saleha Madrasha, ward # 5 <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > Excavate a pond back side of the Ilius member's house, ward # 3 > Excavate a pond near the union health complex, ward # 2 >Excavate a pond at Badsha Halder House, ward # 1 > Excavate a pond near the house of Armed Batalian, ward # 3 > Excavate a pond near the Betbuniya Bandhaghat, ward # 9 > Excavate a pond at Halar Char Madardiya, ward # 6 <b>Ujalkur Union</b> Excavate pond at 1,6, and 9 no. ward	√	√	√	√
9	Re-excavate the pond and construct PSF (PSF cum Solar system)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > Reexcavate the pond of Kachari (ward # 4) >Reexcavate the pond of Boyratala (ward # 1) > Reexcavate the dighi (big pond) of Narikelbuniya (ward # 1)	√	-	-	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
	(Target- 32; Tentative Budget- BDT 18 lakh/embankment; Tentative monthfor implementation - May- October)	<p>&gt; Reexcavate the pond of PC Roy at Duckra (ward#7)</p> <p>&gt; Reexcavate the pond of Abdul jalil's House (ward # 9)</p> <p>&gt; Reexcavate the pond of Nur Mohammad Sader's house (ward # 8)</p> <p>&gt; Reexcavate the pond of Asroyan Project-1 (ward # 2)</p> <p>&gt; Reexcavate the pond of Wajed Khan (Ward # 5)</p> <p>&gt;Reexcavate the pond of Madrasha (ward # 5)</p> <p>&gt;Reexcavate the pond of Satpukuria Jame Mosque (ward # 6)</p> <p>&gt; Reexcavate the pond of Thakur's House at Aruyadanga (ward # 6)</p> <p><b>Hurka Union</b></p> <p>&gt; Reexcavate the pond of Kobiraj bari at Kathamari</p> <p>&gt;Reexcavate Halderbari pond at Kathamari</p> <p>&gt;Reexcavate the pond of matua's house at Hurka</p> <p>&gt;Reexcavate the pond of Gazi's house (ward # 9)</p> <p><b>Rampal Union</b></p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the Dighi (Big pond) of Rampal</p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the Dighi (Big pond) at Zhanzhania</p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the Dighi ( Big pond) at Nilighose</p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the Dighi (big pond) at Golbuniya</p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the dighi (big pond) of Joynagor</p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the dighi (big pond ) at Tengramari</p> <p><b>Banshtali Union</b></p> <p>&gt;Re-excavate the Pond of Moqter, ward # 8</p> <p><b>Baintala Union</b></p> <p>&gt;Re-excavate the pond infront of Khan Tayab ali house ward # 2</p> <p><b>Bhojpatia Union</b></p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the Govt. pond of beside Chandrakhal cyclone shelter ward # 7</p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the pond Infront of Abdul hamid sheikh house at Chandrakhal, ward # 8</p> <p><b>Rajnagar Union</b></p> <p>&gt; Re-excavate the pond of Khamghata's Khalil</p>				

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		house ward # 9 >Reexcavate the Govt, Pond at Chitra, ward # 9 > Re-excavate the Adhaghat govt. pond, ward # 8 >Re-excavaion the pond of proshadnagor Mithapukur, ward # 5 <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > Reexcavate the pond of Madrasha, ward # 8				
10	Rain water harvester (Plastic tank connecting with roof and pipe) (Target- 2380; Tentative Budget- 13000/ tank; tentative Ten monthfor implmentation - April-December)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> All over the union total 360 (ward wise) <b>Banshtali Union</b> All over the union total 180 (ward wise) <b>Hurka Union</b> > All over the union total 180 (ward wise) <b>Rajnagar Union</b> > All over the union total 180 (ward wise) <b>Gaurambha Union</b> > All union total 180 (ward wise) <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> > All union total 270 (ward wise) <b>Mallikerber Union</b> All union total 200 (ward wise)	√	-	-	√
11	Setup Deep tube-well (Target- 1130; Tentative Budget- BDT 80000/ tube-well; Tentative monthfor implmentation - November – May)	<b>Gaurambha Union</b> > All over the union -total 90 (ward wise) <b>Banshtali Union</b> > All union total 180 (ward wise) <b>Rampal Union</b> > All union total 180 (ward wise) <b>Baintala Union</b> > All union total 180 (ward wise) <b>Rajnagar Union</b> > All union total 300 (ward wise) <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > All union total 100 (ward wise)	√	√	√	√
12	Construct Sanitary latrine (Target- 10000; Tentative Budget- BDT 25000/ latrine; Tentative monthfor	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > All over the union -total 1000 (ward wise) <b>Gaurambha Union</b> > All over the union -total 1200 (ward wise) <b>Hurka Union</b> > All union total 800 (ward wise) <b>Rampal Union</b> > All union total 900 (ward wise) <b>Baintala Union</b>	√	√	√	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Comm unity	UP	NG O
	implmentation - November – April)	> All union total 1000 (ward wise) <b>Rajnagar Union</b> > All union total 1000 (ward wise) <b>Banshtali Union</b> >All union total 1000 (ward wise) <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> > All union total 1000 (ward wise) <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > All union total 1100 (ward wise) <b>Ujalkur Union</b> > All union total 1000 (ward wise)				
13	Construct Earthen Killa (Target- 13; Tentative Budget- BDT 78 lakh/Killa; Tentative monthfor implmentation - November – April)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> >Asrayan Abasan Project-1, ward # 2 Bhojpatia Union >In the Betkata Village, ward # 6 (In front of Caritas Office) >In the Daliyapara Village of eastern part of IWTA plant, ward#4 Rajnagar Union >In the Koigerdaskathi, ward#4 Baintala Union >Proximate to Monpaban tala Bazar, ward # 6 Banshtali Union >In the khas land of Nalbuniya char. Ward # 2 >In the Madon Khali, ward#9 Rampal Union >Drifaltala, ward # 7 >Jhonjhoniya, ward # 4	√	-	-	√
14	Set up reverse Osmosis plant (Target- 8; Tentative Budget- BDT 20 lakh/Reverse Osmosis Plant; Tentative monthfor implmentation - April- December)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> >One Reverse osmosis plant construction Near to the UP at ward # 1 and 9	√	-	-	√
15	Re-excavate canal/river (Target- 59; Tentative	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > Reexcavate Putimari Canal-2.5km (1 and 3 no. wards) >Re-excavateButhor canal 2 km ward # 2	√	-	-	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
	Budget- BDT 15 lakh/km; Tentative monthfor implmentation - April-December)	<p>Re-excavate Amtooli kata canel 2 km ward # 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Re-excavate modder canel 2 km ward # 2</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Amtoli kata canal 3km ward # 2</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Doyanir canel 2 km ward # 6</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Buder canal 2 km ward # 6</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Yasin canal 2 km (ward # 6)</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Pajajubear canal 3 km ward # 6</li> </ul> <p><b>Gaurambha Union</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Borney canel 2 km ward # 7</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Muroliyar canal 3 km (ward # 4)</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Doyanir canal 2.5 km ward # 6</li> </ul> <p><b>Hurka Union</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Gholar cnel 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Gunai canal 1.5 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Balay canal 2.5 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Puquria canal 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate choto balai Canal 1 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Katakhal canal 2.5 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Talekhali canal 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Nalbuniya's canal 3 km</li> </ul> <p><b>Rampal Union</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Noler canal 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Kakrabunya's canal 1.5 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Kismath Zhanjhoniya's canal 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Tatuliyaer canal 1 km</li> <li>&gt; Modontolar canal at Bethkata 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Tenrimarie's canal at Thaqurontola 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Modontolar canal at Bethkata 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Pipulbuniya jorapuquriya canal 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Rampal canal 3 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Vaijer canal 2 km</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Orabuniyar canal 1 km</li> </ul> <p><b>Baintala Union</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Re-excavate from Sokurhat to Kalaotola 3 km ward # 6, 7, and 9</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate Kashipur biler canal 2 km ward # 2</li> <li>&gt; Re-excavate From Chaksree to kumlai</li> </ul>				

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		1.5.km border of 1-6 No. ward > Re-excavate From Bayntola to last border of Jogothber Sholadqura 5km ward # 4 > Re-excavate From the begening of Bishno river to hospital of Daudkhali 10 km ward # 1.2.4.5.and 6 > Re-excavate From last Chachar biler canal to Pobontola bazer 4 km 6 and 7 # ward > Re-excavate From Chaqsree bazer to Baroypara then beside by talikhalir at Foilar bazer 4 km ward # 1.8.and 9 Re-excavate kumlai east para canal from the house of Kutub sarder to the house of Munsue sheikh 4 km ward # 5 and 6 <b>Rajnagar Union</b> > Re-excavate Guptokhalir canal 2 km ward # 8 > Re-excavate Hetelmari canel 2 km ward # 8 > Re-excavate Peshemari canal 4 km ward # 8 > Re-excavate Mander khola canal 2 km ward # 8 > Re-excavate Bashir canal 3 km ward # 5  <b>Banshtali Union</b> > Re-excavate Munder canal 3 km ward # 1 >Re-excavate from the start of Golbuniya to fast Molobari canal 3 km ward # 1 > Re-excavate From last Boraitola canal to Talbuniya main road 2 km ward # 1 > Re-excavate From Shedlar canal to Giletola Bazer 3 km ward # 4 > Re-excavate From the last Garamara canel to the house of Aiube ali sarder 2 km ward # 1 > Re-excavate Nolbuniar canal 4 km ward # 8 > Re-excavate Soto katakhalir canal at Gozaliya 2 km ward # 9 <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> > Re-excavate Sdumvo Vhalir canal 2.5km ward # 1,2,3 and 6 > Re-excavate Gioldmari canal 3 km ward # 5 > Re-excavate Deborer rive 3 km <b>Ujalkur Union</b> > Re-excavate Sonatuniya canal 2 km wr # 8 > Re-excavate Bamondohor canal 1.5.km ward # 9 > Re-excavate Chachrir canal 2 km ward # 7				



Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		> Re-excavate Gho canal 2.5.km ward # 3 <b>Ujalkur Union</b> > Re-excavate Dulalar canal From ward # 6 to river of Vola then ward # 7 and 8 total 4 km > Re-excavate River of Vholam 6 km > Re-excavate from last border of Iten to ward # 7,8 and 9 total 6 km > Re-excavate of Daqupar canal 2 km ward # 5 > Re-excavate of Babur canal 2 km ward # 6				
16	Construct one cycl resilient house (Target- 1000; Tentative Budget- BDT 1.5 lakh /house; Tentative month for implementation - December – April)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) <b>Gaurambha Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) <b>Banshtali Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) <b>Rampal Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) <b>Rajnagar Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) <b>Baintala Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) <b>Hurka Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise) Ujalkur Union > 100 houses all over the union (Ward wise)	√	-	-	√
17	Earth filling yard of the religious and educational institutions (Target- 260; Tentative Budget- 2 lakh/yard; Tentative month for implementation - December – April)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > 40 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Gaurambha Union</b> > 25 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Banshtali Union</b> > 20 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Rampal Union</b> > 30 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Rajnagar Union</b> > 30 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Baintala Union</b> > 25 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise)	√	-	√	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		<b>Hurka Union</b> > 15 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> > 25 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > 30 yards earth filling all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Ujalkur Union</b> > Chadpur Junior High school's yard (ward#5) > Foilarhat Kamal Uddin Schhol's yard (ward#3)				
18	Construct Disable friendly Cyclone resilient house (Target- 300; Tentative Budget- BDT 3.5 lakh/house; Tentative monthfor implmentation - Dec. –April)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > 30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Gaurambha Union</b> > 30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Banshtali Union</b> > 30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Rampal Union</b> >30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Rajnagar Union</b> >30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Baintala Union</b> >30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Hurka Union</b> >30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> >30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Mallikerber Union</b> >30 houses all over the unions (ward wise) <b>Ujalkur Union</b> > 30 houses all over the unions (ward wise)	√	-	√	√
19	Creating alternative employment source for the vulnerable women (Target- 1800 person; Tentative Budget- BDT 30000/person)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women) <b>Gaurambha Union</b> > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women) <b>Banshtali Union</b> > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women) <b>Rampal Union</b> > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women)	√	-	-	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		<b>Rajnagar Union</b> > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women) <b>Baintala Union</b> > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women) Hurka Union > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women) <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women) <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > 180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women) <b>Ujalkur Union</b> >180 women all over the unions ( Ward wise 20 women)				
20	Demonstration on hazard adaptive agriculture (Target- 450; Tentative Budget- BDT 20,000/demo; Tentative month for implementation - December – April)	<b>Perikhali Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.( Ward wise) <b>Gaurambha Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.( Ward wise) <b>Banshtali Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.( Ward wise) <b>Rajnagar Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.( Ward wise) <b>Baintala Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.( Ward wise) <b>Hurka Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.( Ward wise) <b>Bhojpatia Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.(	√	-	-	√

Sl#	Activities	Proposed Location	Who and How much will do			
			Upazila Admin	Community	UP	NGO
		Ward wise) <b>Mallikerber Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.(Ward wise) <b>Ujalkur Union</b> > 45 hazard adaptive agriculture demonstrative plots all over the unions.(Ward wise)				
21	Create Social Forestry (Target- 1500 family; Tentative Budget- BDT 20000/family )	> Distribute the fruits, forest and medicinal plant to the selected 150 families per union	√	-	-	√
22	Demonstre fish cultivation in planning way (Target- 450; Tentative Budget- BDT 1 lakh/demo)	>45 planning Fish farming demonstration per union which will insist fish farmer for planning fish farming	√	-	-	√
23	Distribute support to the affected fisherman (Boat, net etc.) (Target- 1000; Tentative Budget- BDT 35000/person)	>After selecting affected fisherman, the support (boat, net etc.) will be provided to the 100 affected fisherman per union.	√	-	-	√

## **Chapter Four: Emergency Response**

### **4.1 Emergency Operation Center (EOC)**

In Rampal upazila an emergency operation center is formed during disaster. That center plays a vital role during disaster by immediate response and coordination. It should be mentioned that, this emergency operation center gives 24 hour service. During that time this center collects data, examines and analyses it, audits and manages properties. This emergency operation center is opened at upazila project implementation officer's office. In that center a telephone can be used which has the number as follows: 01711-450814/0465756073. There are 1 operation center, 1 control room, and 1 communication cell in that center. In any disaster, emergency operation center coordinates very effectively and response immediately. The name, mobile phone number, and designation of the responsible persons are given below:

SL# No.	Name	Designation	Mobile phone no.
1	Sheikh Md.Abu Sayeed	Upazila Chairman	01711310028
2	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	0465756005
3	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Project implementation Officer	0465756073
4	Dilara Khatun	Women Affairs Officer	0465756076
5	Soyod Rownoqul Islam	Social Welfare officer	0465756080
6	K. M. Johurul Alam	Assistant Commissioner (land)	01787415280

#### **4.1.1 Emergency Control Room management**

- After disaster, emergency control rooms should be established immediately at upazila/district level. The day and night presence of 3/4 polices and volunteers in succession should be assured. The responsible persons of the district or upazila should take the responsibility of the whole supervision of the control room. The volunteers, in groups with three members in each, will take the responsibility of the control room in succession for day and night. All time communication will be maintained with district/division. There will be a control room register in the control room. Who will take responsibility and when, what news is getting thenm, and to whom and where that news will be conveyed, all these will be written in that register.
- There will be a map of the district/upazila hanging from the wall mentioning the location of the unions, roads, canals, embankments of various villages. After a disaster, most sustaining areas should be marked.
- To make it easy to take the responsibility of the control room radio, charger light, five large torches, gumboot, life jacket, battery, raincoat etc. must be kept stored and ready in the control room. Immediately after the disaster above mentioned steps are taken in the control room of upazila office. However, as there is no risk map the general map cannot show the most affected areas just after the disaster. It must be mentioned that there is very few things to perform the responsibility of the control room. For example, five large torches, gumboot, life jacket, battery and raincoat are not available.

## 4.2 Emergency Planning

#Sl	Work	Unit	Goal	Time	Person	Who will help	How	Communication way
1	Ensuring that the volunteers are prepared	Person	45 volunteers per union	February-March	UP chairman	UzDMC, NGO and community	Giving training, providing elements, arranging rehearsal, personal communication	Appointed representative of UzDMC and UDMC
2	<i>Anouncing the signals</i>	Population	100% in 10 unions	Just after getting the signal	Appointed volunteer	Village police and community	Blowing siren, microphone, megaphone and drum	Appointed representative of UDMC
3	<i>Ensuring transports like van/boat/car</i>	Number	in 6 24 unions	Before disaster, in February/March	Appointed representative of UDMC	UP members	Keeping the phone numbers of the drivers, vanpullers, and boatmen by mutual discussion	Same
4	Rescue management	Population	500	Same	Same	NGO and community people	Selecting and giving orientation to some volunteers who can rescue, providing engine boats	Communicating with appointed representative of UzDMC and UDMC
5	First aid	Number	One per union	Same	Same	Same	Keeping the communication number of nearby health complex	Communicating with appointed officer of upazila health complex and appointed representative of UzDMC and UDMC
6	<i>Funeral</i>	Number	100	Same	Same	NGO and community	UDMC	UzDMC and UDM C
7	Dead Animal dumping	Number	200	Same	Same	Community people	UDMC	UzDMC and UDM C

8	Supply dry food, rice/pulse, and medicines	<i>Dry food</i>	3 ton	<i>Before disaster</i>	Representative of UDM C	NGO and community people and local business holders	<i>Collecting phone numbers and discussing with those organizations who can provide life saving articles</i>	Communicating with appointed representative of UzDM C and UDM C
		<i>rice/pulse</i>	5 ton					
		<i>Medicine</i>	200 persons					
9	Vaccination/ treatment of domestic animals	Medicine (Num.)	500	Before and after disaster	Appointed representative of union parishad	Community people	By discussion with the appointed worker of the union	Communicating with upazila UDMC and livestock officer
10	Repairing vision of super the shelters	Num.	40	Before disaster, in february/ march	Same	GO, NGO and community people	Resolving the problems of the shelters by auditing it and discussing about it with related officer	Communicating with appointed representative of UzDMC and UDMC
10	Co-ordinating relief procedur	Group	30	Same	Same	Same	Communicating with those persons and organizations who will give relief	Communicating with appointed representative of UzDMC and UDMC
12	Arranging rehearsal	Num.	12	Same	Same	Same	Arranging rehearsal over rescue in those areas which are more vulnerable	Communicating with appointed representative of UzDMC and UDMC
12	Supervising emergency control room	Room	3	Before disaster	Same	Same	Preserving all the information of the control room	Communicating with district management committee

## **Directives for implementing emergency planning**

### **4.2.1 Keeping the volunteers ready**

- Making groups in word levels under the leadership of UP chairman.
- Propagating signals and information in every village by the volunteers.
- Arranging rehearsals for the volunteers regarding various responsibilities like signaling, informing, rescuing, removing, cyclone shelter management and risk lessening.

### **4.2.2 Announcing Signal**

- Every UP member will ensure the announcement of the signal in their respective words by their own accord.
- When signal number 5 will be shown it must be announced through mike at least once in an hour. But when Signal of greatest danger will be telecasted through television or radio that must be announced immediately. The bells of the schools or madrasas should be rung continuously as a signal.

### **4.2.3 The arrangements to evacuate people**

- The UP members will start evacuating people of respective areas immediately after the announcement in radio or television of evacuating people to safe places from risky areas.
- Immediately after the announcement of the signal of great danger number 8 people of risky areas must take shelter in cyclone shelters and it will be announced through the mike. The volunteers will convince people individually by contracting personally to take shelter in the cyclone shelters.

### **4.2.4 Rescue and first aid**

- Many risky areas should be handled under the care of the members of the related district/upzila disaster management committee
- A permanent fund must be raised under the care of district/upazila disaster management committee to manage the rescue.
- Temporary health camps will be established.
- If there is any ill person, old person, child, or expecting mother they must be sent to the hospital immediately.
- UP members accompanied by the volunteers will bury the deads: both human and animal.

### **4.2.5 Management of the shelter**

- Keeping the shelters ready by necessary repairing before the disaster prone seasons.
- Determining who will take shelter where in emergency.
- All types of protection must be assured for women, children, and disabled during disaster.
- Assuring supply of pure drinking water and other services.
- Helping the mass to shift necessary assets (domestic animal, poultry, emergency food, etc)

### **4.2.6 Keeping the boats ready**



- Determining the number of engine boats in a district/upazila. Determining their use during emergency
- The owners of the boats will help them in this project.
- The account of the owners of the boat and the boatmen must be kept in the emergency control room

#### **4.2.7 Loss assesment, need determining, and reporting**

- The SOS form should be sent to the UP chairman within 24 hours after the disaster and the D form will be sent within maximum 7days.
- UP chairman will collect the report from every union by his secretary and will send it to the upazila chairman within next 12 hours.

#### **4.2.8 Co-ordinating relief distribution**

- UP chairman will co-ordinate the reliefs of various relief and rehabilitation groups.
- If any group comes from outside to distribute reliefs it must be recorded in the register that how much relief and rehabilitation elements they have brought.
- Union disaster management committee will determine word based allowance of relief depending on the loss and the amount of this allowance will be declared among the people of the word.

#### **4.2.9 Keeping dry food and life saving medicine ready**

- Dry food like fried rice, flattened rice will be purchased from the market to distribute immediately.
- Rice, pulse, flour, oil, and the elements needed to build a house such as iron sheet, nilon rope etc should be collected from the local market.
- The list of necessary medicines will be made and the medicines will be collected from the local market with the help of a union parishad assistant and family welfare assistant.
- The responsibility to co-ordinate rickshaw, babytaxi, and other transport for the relief and relief distributors will be bestowed upon the UP chairman.

#### **4.2.10 Vaccination/treatment of domestic animal**

- Necessary medicines should be collected from upazila livestock hospital and it should be preserved in union parishad or health complex.
- Proper training on animal treatment should be arranged for the members of Union Disaster Management Committee.
- If necessary experienced animal doctors should be consulted.

#### **4.2.11 Arranging rehearsal**

- Arranging rehearsal for announcing signals, removal, rescue and primary relief distribution.
- Arranging continuous rehearsal in cyclone and flood prone areas.
- Examining preparation through rehearsal in the month of September and April.
- Rehearsing the transportation of children, women, and disables to safe shelter is most important.

- In risky areas people must rehearse how to go to cyclone shelters. and this must be rehearsed in risky villages instead of union parishad.

#### 4.2.12 Emergency control room management

- Control room must be established in the district/upazila/union level just after the disaster.
- Union parishad chairman and other responsible persons will be responsible for the management of the control room. 3 groups of volunteers containing 3 in each group in turns will manage the control room day and night.

#### 4.2.13 Cyclone shelters and safe places

- Far from river erosion and will not be flooded during flood, such place will be used as cyclone shelter.
- Definite cyclone shelter, local school, college, government and non government institutions, high roads, embankments can be used as shelters.

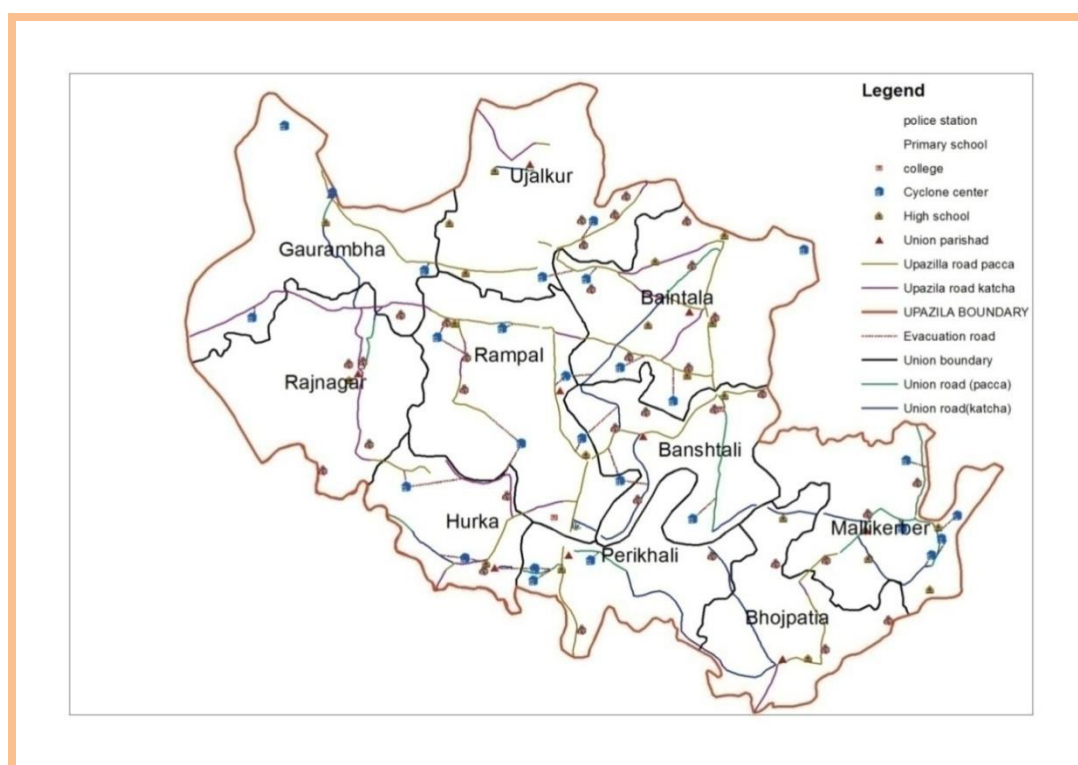
#### 4.3 List of safe places of Rampal Upazila

Cyclone Shelters	Name	Union name / ward	Capacity	Coment
Earthen Killa	Mallikerber Earthen Killa	9	2500	There is no/little water and light presence in the almost all shelter mechanism s. Shelter management and repair of shelter is urgent required.
	Bhojpatia Earthen Killa	2	2500	
Cyclone Shelters	Srifoltola Cyclone Shelters	Rampal-7	750	
	Jhonjhonia Cyclone Shelters	Rampal-4	750	
	Kadirkhola Cyclone Shelters	Rampal-1	750	
	Kastobaria Cyclone Shelters	Rampal-2	750	
	Borodurgapur Cyclone Shelters	Rajnagar-9	750	
	Foilahat Cyclone Shelters	Ujalkur-3	750	
	Maniknagar Cyclone Shelters	Ujalkur	750	
	Sought Mallikerber Cyclone Shelters	Mallikerber 2	600	
	Mallikerber Cyclone Shelters	Mallikerber 1	750	
	chandakhola Cyclone Shelters	Bhojpatia -5	750	
	Zialmari Cyclone Shelters	Bhojpatia -7	750	
School cum Shelters	Kadirkhola gov. primary school	Rampal 2	400	
	Kastobaria gov. primary school	Rampal-1	450	
	Rampal girls school	Rampal -9	500	
	Srifoltola secondary school	Rampal -8	400	
	Jhonjhonia secondary school	Rampal -4	450	
	Kadirkhola secondary school	Rampal -2	450	
	Perikhali gov. primary school	Perikhali	400	
	Aruadanga gov. primary school	Perikhali-6	450	
	Talbunia utor para gov. primary school	Banshtali-1	500	
	Gilatola gov. primary school	Banshtali -5	400	
	Purbo Banshtali north para gov. primary school	Banshtali 9	400	
	Borodia gov. primary school	Banshtali 2	450	

	Islamabad chonditola gov. primary school	Banshtali 3	400	
	<i>Bastoli reg:</i> primary school	Banshtali 8	400	
	Hajipara Shelters cum primary School	Mallikerber 8	550	
	56 no Mallikerber gov.primary school	Mallikerber -1	400	
	Hurka gov.primary school	Hurka 9	500	
	North Hurka gov.primary school	Hurka 6	450	
	Vakotmari gov.primary school	Hurka 2	450	
	Gajikhali gov.primary school	Hurka	450	
	Nolbunia gov.primary school	Hurka	450	
Public / Private Institutions	Rampal Degree college	Rampal 9	750	It Is used based on the needs/dema nds during disaster.
	Vaga sundorpur girls degree college	Rampal -5	550	
	Perikhali secondary school	Perikhali -1	450	
	Boro Katali secondary school	Perikhali -9	450	
	Dakra secondary school	Perikhali -7	550	
	Gilatola Bohumukhi secondary school	Banshtali-4	550	
	Abul kalam degree college	Banshtali-5	450	
	Banshtali secondary school	Banshtali-8	550	
	Baintala Kasipur secondary school	Baintala -6	450	
	Pobontola girls school	Baintala -6	550	
	Baintala union secondary school	Baintala -9	550	
	Chakshi A B C secondary school	Baintala -1	450	
	<i>Islamabad Fajil Madrasa</i>	Banshtali	550	
	Borni saiabad secondary school	Gaurambha 7	450	
	Rajnagar union helthand Family planing center	Rajnagar -9	250	
	Kalekharber secondary school	Rajnagar 9	450	
	Vuiakandor school	Ujalkur 4	450	
	Mallikerber secondary school	Mallikerber -1	450	
	shonnashi secondary school	Mallikerber -5	550	
	Mallikerber Shelters cum Madrasa	Mallikerber -1	550	
	Madardia junior secondary school cum Shelters	Mallikerber -6	550	
	Betkata Union secondary school	Bhojpatia -1	550	
	Union Helth compilex	Hurka -5	450	
	Hurka community clinic	Hurka -8	350	
	Belai comunnity clinic	Hurka -1	350	
Union Parishad Office	Rampal union Parishod	-5	200	It is used based on the demnads during
	Perikhali union Parishod	-6	250	
	Banshtoli union Parishod		250	
	Baintala union Parishod		250	
	Gorambha union Parishod		250	

	Rajnagar union Parishod		150	disaster
	Ujalkur union Parishod	-7	250	
	Mallikerber union Parishod		250	
	Bhojpatia union Parishod		350	
	Hurka union Parishod		250	
Elevated road / polders of WAPDA	Kolmi Doanir barrage to boro shonnshi gilerdanga boat ghat	Mallikerber -4 no to 8 no	550	Homeless people take shelter on the elevated road
	WAPDA barrage	Mallikerber -1 no to 2 no	650	
	Kalekharber dighir par	Rajnagar -4	650	
	Gilatola to Borodia	Banshtali 2, 3 and 8	1000	

These cyclone shelters are supervised by union parishad and the school come shelters are supervised by the school managing committee. There is no instrument for the volunteers in these shelters. These shelters need repairing to be usable. The communication road between most shelters and habitations are unusable so they need repairing. Moreover, there is no supply for light and drinking water in most of the shelters. The location of the shelters is shown below through map:



#### 4.4 Shelter management committee formation

Shelter management is a very important part of disaster management. Because of the lack of right and appropriate supervision many shelters become unusable. So shelter supervision is included in disaster management.

**Shelter management center:**

- Saving life and asset during disaster.
- Saving livestock during disaster.
- Making sure that shelters are used and looked after.

**Shelter management committee:**

- There will be 7-9 members in the shelter management committee.
- This committee will be comprised of chairmen/members, respected persons, teachers, NGO staffs, land givers, volunteers, etc.
- With the consent of the local people, this committee may work as management committee.
- At least half of the members of this committee should be female.
- The committee should be well aware of their responsibility.
- The committee will manage the shelter with the help of the local people.
- The committee will meet after certain intervals, and the decisions taken at this meeting will be written.
- To materialize these decisions responsibilities will be distributed and a time limit will be fixed.
- The list of the shelter management committee will be shown as annexure to the disaster management plan.

**Which places will be used as shelters:**

- Ascertained shelters.
- Local school, college.
- Government and non-government institutions.
- High ways.

**Which must be ensured in shelter:**

- Tent/polybag/ORS/TDN/emergency medicines (paracetamol, flazil)/water purification tablet/bleaching powder must be provided.
- The opportunity for boiling water must be arranged.
- Drainage system (separate for male and female).
- Separate bathing system for male and female and the shelters must be sanitary.
- Cleaning dirt.
- Security and Light.
- The sheltered must be registered; stored materials should be listed returned properly after a disaster.
- Certain volunteers and staff must take the responsibility of the shelter management.
- Managing food and medicine for the sheltered.
- Special care should be provided for pregnant women, children, old, and disable people.

**Usage of shelter:**

- Shelter is mainly used as a safe place for people during a disaster.
- It may be used for social development works except for the time of disaster.
- It may be used as first aid center.
- It may also be used as an adult education center and school.
- It may also be wireless station.

#### **Shelter management:**

- Each shelter must be supervised properly. Spatially it must be clean.
- Local enterprise should be taken to preserve the doors and windows of the shelter.
- Afforestation should be done on the land of the shelter.
- It must be locked except for the time of use.
- Shelter supervision committee must be comprised following proper guideline.
- The list of shelter supervision committee will be shown as an annexure to the disaster management plan.

#### **List of Union wise cyclone shelter name:**

Shelter	Name of the Shelter	Name of the responsible person	Mobile Number
Earthen Killa	Mallikerber Earthen Killa	Talukda najmul kabir	01740625899
	Earthen Killa Bhojpatia	shaikh Md Nurul Amin	01710-941193
Cyclone Shelters	Srifoltola Cyclone Shelters	Md Jakir Hossain	01917-227000
	Jhonjhonia Cyclone Shelters	Md. Shirajul Islam	01721-387072
	Baruipara Cyclone Shelters	Md. Mannan shaikh	-
	Kastobaria Cyclone Shelters	Mita Rani bishash	01724-846399
	Sought Mallikerber Cyclone Shelters	Probir Das	01719566376
	Mallikerber Cyclone Shelters	Motiur Rahman sheikh	01913023372
School cum Cyclone shelters	Kadirkhola gov. primary school	Haolader Hannan	01710701519
	Kastobaria gov. primary school	Mita Rani bishash	01724846399
	Kadirkhola secondary school	Umme Mahbuba (Lota)	01914-291047
	Aruadanga gov. primary school	Taslima sultana	01720-994585
	Talbunia utor para gov. primary school	Hasma khanom	01715232422
	Gilatola gov. primary school	Mohon sorker	01716570395
	Purbo Banshtali north para gov. primary school	Howlader Abul Hossain	01710123387
	Borodia gov. primary school	shaikh shohidul Islam	01925262532
	Islamabad chonditola gov. primary school	Mrs Helena	01741009425
	Bastoli reg: primary school	Bichitra par	01717810637
	Hajipara Shelters cum primary School	Bulu rani Ganguli	01923062342
	56 no Mallikerber gov.primary school	Panna Akter	01718125599
	Vakotmari gov.primary school	Kolpona Rani	01720902954
	Gajikhali gov.primary school	jhorna Rani pal	01711669913
	Nolbunia gov.primary school	Shamsur Nahar	01923392567
Public/	Rampal Degree college	Md. Mojnur Rahman	01558321625

Shelter	Name of the Shelter	Name of the responsible person	Mobile Number
private institutions	Vaga sundorpur girls degree college	-	-
	Perikhali secondary school	Shonkor Kumar	01198111681
	Boro Katali secondary school	Onadi kumar	-
	Dakra secondary school	Pisus Kumar	-
	Betkata Union secondary school	Shongkor das	01983-397883
	Union Helth compilex	Dr.Porimos Bepari	01850-408627
	Hurka community clinic	Sormista Mandol	-
	Belai comunnity clinic	Monojit Mandol	01687-740290
	Baintala Kasipur secondary school	shaikh Belal uddin	01715-448014
	Pobontola girls school	Md. Anower	01944233522
	Baintala union secondary school	Abul bashar	01718832035
	Chakshi A B C secondary school	Robithdonath Mandol	01726388524
	Gilatola Bohumukhi secondary school	S.M Mujibur Rahman	01711450225
	Banshtali secondary school	Ashish kumar Mandol	01811307130
	Abul kalam degree college	shaikh Md. Sadek	01723709036
	Mallikerber secondary school	Shiddikur Rahman	01913338102
	Madardia junior secondary school cum Shelters	Md. Kamrul Islam	01922369447
	shonnashi secondary school	Howlader shaidur	01721478476
Union Parishad office	Rampal union Parishod	shaikh Bojlur Rahman	01710900924
	Perikhali union Parishod	Md. Rafijube Islam	01711010806
	Banshtali union Parishod	shaikh Md. Abu shaid	01711310028
	Baintala union Parishod	Khan Taeb Ali	01756392390
	Gaurambha union Parishod	Md. selim sorder	01711343010
	Rajnagar union Parishod	Sarder Ab: hannan	01711309951
	Ujalkur union Parishod	Khaja Moinuddin Akter	01711344237
	Mallikerber union Parishod	Talukder Najmul Kabir	01740625899
	Bhojpatia union Parishod	shaikh Md Nurul Amin	01710941193
	Hurka union Parishod	Tapon Kuman Golder	01971854348

#### 4.5 List of the asset of the upazila (which may be used during disaster)

Infrastructure/asset	Number	Appointed persons	Short description
Shelter	28	Chairman and community	The shelters are almost unsuitable to use. Tube-wells and latrines are needed to repair.
Large megaphone	-	-	
Small megaphone	-	--	
Wireless	-	-	
Life jacket	-	-	
Gumboot	-	-	Almost everything, including gumboot, life jacket, rain coat and radio of the unions is unusable.
Siren	-	-	
Helmet	-	-	
Bicycle	-	-	
Torch	-	-	
Apron	-	-	As no large magnitude of

Flag strand(with flag)	-	--	disaster occur for a long time some things are taken by unit team leaders and members and the others are remaining in the union CPP office.
Engine boat	-	-	
Rescue toolbox	-	-	
wairessless set	-	-	
Stretcher	-	-	
Mike	-	-	
Radio	-	-	
First aid box	-	-	
Table	-	-	
Chair	-	-	
Closet	-	-	

## 4.6 Financing:

The income of union parishad comes from local tax, hat/bazaar, lease, leasing canals etc. But nowadays large hat/bazaar, leasing is out of the hand of the union parishad. As a result, its main income source has been reduced. Nowadays, the government give 1% of land registration to the union parishad. Beforehand, they used to get full but now a days, the salary of village police and secretaries are paid from it, and the left over, if there is any, is given to the union parishad. Recently the government has managed to give directly TK 4/5 lakhs yearly to the union parishad.

### (a) Own sources (Union income tax, rate and fees)

Source of income	Yearly income										
	Ramp al	Perik hali	Hurka	Bansh tali	Baint ala	Gaura mbha	Ujalk ur	Rajna gar	Malli kerber	Bhojp atia	Total
Annual house tax	4, 11, 547	18553 5	93000	-	11660 5	12000 0	10500 0	38097 0	50, 670	5715 5	152048 2
Permit and license fees for licenses issued by the Council	56039	39485	20700	18211 0	5000	51000	56500	22200	7, 225	5450	445739
Lease revenue (hats, markets, ghats, ponds, khoyara lease, etc.)	20100	11439 0	3000	83480	24500	2500	82000	6600	27884 0	-	637910
Income from property	1700	72418	-	29300	-	86510	500	500	1, 780	2700	195408



Union Parishad General Funds	-	70308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	704	71012
Other / (child birth)	16,960	6360	7274	-	20000	-	21000	12500	1,850	-	85944

**(b) Government sources grants**  
**Development Sector:**

Type of sector	Yearly Donation										
	Rampani	Perikhal	Hurka	Banshtali	Baintala	Gaurambha	Ujalkur	Rajnagar	Mallikerber	Bhojpattia	10 union total
Agriculture, Health and Family planning, road construction and repair,	-	156003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156003
House Construction and Repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honorarium, allowances of the Chairman and members	1,55,700	77850	155700	-	16200	117000	153000	174300	1,55,700	-	1005450
Development Assistance Fund (L.G.S.P)	11,90,515	831717	556320	815712	1277588	1059888	1400000	1000000	7,15,238	630304	9477282
Secretary and other staff salaries allowances	1,65,864	445245	256918	-	419022	318322	383670	423250	3,35,624	-	2748515
Land transfer tax 1%	2,14,000	221150	47000	217200	200000	250000	200000	196000	1,32,800	-	1677150

**Establishment:**

## Union Parishad

Honorarium and allowances of the Chairman and members :

Each Chairman (10 person): Government: BDT 1475 and UP: BDT 1525

Each Member (120 person) : Government: BDT 950 and UP : BDT 1200

Each Secretary (10 person): BDT 7262

Each Dafadar (10 person) : BDT 2100

Village Police (90 person): BDT 1900

## c) Local Government :

Local Government	Annual Payment (BDT)										
	Ram pal	Perik hali	Hurka	Banshtali	Baintala	Gaurambha	Ujalkur	Rajnagar	Mallikerber	Bhojpatia	10 union total
Upazila Parishad	87,39,621	4870002	3053097	568152	800000	335000	3440000	520000	49,95,521	16560	27337953
District Parishad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## d) Non Government Organization:

Name of the Non-government Organization	yearly Donation										
	Rampal	Perikhali	Hurka	Banshtali	Baintala	Gaurambha	Ujalkur	Rajnagar	Mallikerber	Bhojpatia	10 union total
CDMP	-	688503	-	-	-	-	-	-	57, 78, 966	-	6467469
ADP	-	-	-	-	-	-	800000	-	-	-	800000

Various charitable organizations, nongovernment development organizations are directly financing union parishad in order to strengthen local government. Getting more help/ charity depends upon the honesty, ability and above all upon good administration. Union parishad will finance to overcome the most dangerous hindrances by considering its most frequent and harmful disasters. With every development project disaster risk lessening will be considered and that project must be incremented and financed. (Source: union parishad)

## 4.7 Examining and performing the action plan update

1. Plan follow up committee

## 2. Plan supervision and implementation committee.

Plan follow up committee- plan writing and presenting committee of 5 members(chairman, secretary, NGO representative, 2 members from general committee)

SL. #	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
1.	Sheikh Md.Abu Sayeed	Upazila Chirman	01711310028
2.	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Upazila Project Implemetation Officer	0465756073
3.	Md.Hafijur Rahman	Upazila Agriculture Officer	01716181284
4.	Soyod Rownajube Islam	Upazila Social Welfare officer,	01717004774
5.	Md.Harun Gazi	Representative of NGOs	01720002867

### Role of the plan follow up committee

- Draft plan analysing and final plan implementation.
- Taking help from the sub assistant agriculture officer for a subject wise plan such as: agriculture, cattle rearing, fish cultivation etc.
- The disaster plan must be pragmatic and definite and financing must be given importance.

Plan supervision and implementation committee.:

SL. #	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
1.	Sheikh Md.Abu Sayeed	Upazila Chirman	01711310028
2.	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	0465756005
3.	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Project Implemetation Officer	0465756073
4.	Hoshneara Mili	Woman Vice-Chairmen	01724336034
5.	Md. Nurujjaman	Upazila Engineer	01732277930
6.	Soyod Rownajube Islam	Upazila Social Welfare officer,	0465756080
7.	Md.Harun Gazi	Representative of NGOs	01720002867

### The role of the plan supervision and implementation committee

1. The plan must be up-to-date by necessary refinement and addition and new plan must be implemented after thorough examination in every April/May. The secretary member of the committee will take a decision regarding this matter.
2. Immediately after the direct disaster management faults must be analysed and necessary plan must be taken.
3. In April/May and national disaster day of every year at least one rehearsal must be arranged upon disaster management according to the guideline of the disaster management bureau.
4. The disaster plan must be approved by District disaster Management Committee.
5. Plan implementation must be supervised.
6. Communication must be maintained with related institutions.

## Chapter Five: Rescue and rehabilitation plan

### 5.1 Loss and damage assessment

The main hazards of this upazila are tidal surge, cyclone, salinity, flood which is affecting the life and livelihood of the inhabitants of this upazila. On the other hand, there are sustaining social elements like crops, fishes, livestock, trees, assets, roads, houses, bridges, culverts, educational institutions, health, water and drainage in this area. Hazard wise loss assessment is given through the table below:

Sectors	Description
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If cyclone like Sidor of 2007 hits crops (Aman paddy, vegetables, Rabi crop, guava etc.) of 18040 hectares of 27136 hectare land may be damaged in Rampal upazila.</li> <li>If flood like 1998 hits crops of 9045 hectares of 27136 hectare land may be damaged in Rampal upazila.</li> </ul>
Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of salinity cultivation of fishes, shrimps and carapaces of 7408 hectare land of 4856 ghes of 14881 hectare lands will be hampered. More over natural fishes of the local area may be abolished in Rampal upazila.</li> <li>Because of shrimp virus cultivation of fishes, shrimps and carapaces of approximately 12619 hectare lands of 4856 ghes of 14881 hectare lands will be hampered. Moreover, reproduction of natural fishes of the local area may be hampered in Rampal upazila.</li> <li>Because of cyclone cultivation of fishes, shrimps and carapaces of approximately 10260 hectare lands of 4856 ghes of 14881 hectare land will be hampered in Rampal upazila.</li> </ul>
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of salinity 2000 cows, 2400 goats, 1200 sheep, 300 buffalos, 300 pigs may suffer from scarcity of food in Rampal upazila. As a result, cattle rearing may be hampered. As a result, agriculture may be hampered and many families will be incurring loss.</li> <li>If cyclone like Sidr of 2007 hits 2400 cows, 2700 goats, 1300 sheep, 40 buffalos, 1000 pigs, 4500 ducks, 5000 hens, 500 wild livestock, may be washed away or dead in Rampal upazila. As a result, many families will be incurring loss and natural beauty may be hampered.</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Among 154965 people of Rampal, upazila 3% may be suffer from diarrhea, 2% from dysentery, 2% from Jaundice, 8% from virul diseases, and 4% from skin diseases or may die premature death if cyclone like Sidr hits.</li> <li>Among 154965 people of Rampal upazila 8% may be suffer from diarrhea, 10% from dysentery, 2% from typhoid, 8% Jaundice, 6% from viral diseases, and 6% from skin diseases or may die premature death due to salinity. As a result, each family may face economic insolvency and may be affected.</li> </ul>

Sectors	Description
Livelihood	<p>There are people of four occupations in Rampal upazila. Among these 84531 are fish farmers and fishermen, 28173 are farmers, 11269 are small business holders, 16904 are agriculture workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyclone: Because of cyclone 42265 fish cultivators and 1000 fishermen out of 84531, 1485 persons out of 28173 farmers, 2734 persons out of 11269 small business holders, 6761 agriculture workers of 16904 will be incurring loss directly or indirectly.</li> <li>• Flood: Because of flood 50720 fish farmers out of 84531, 22538 farmers of 28173, 2253 small business holders of 1126 will be incurring loss directly or indirectly.</li> <li>• Shrimp virus: Because of shrimp virus 76077 fish farmers of 84531 are incurring loss directly.</li> </ul>
Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rampal upazila 10000 fruit trees, 5000 forest trees, 12000 medicinal trees, 5000 nursery trees may be affected due to salinity.</li> <li>• In Rampal upazila 10000 fruit trees, 12000 forest trees, 12000 medicinal trees, 6000 nurseries may be affected if cyclone like SIDR of 2007 hits.</li> <li>• In Rampal upazila 7000 fruit trees, 4000 forest trees, 900 medicinal trees, 1000 nursery trees may be affected due to flood.</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If cyclones like Sidr of 2007 hit Rampal upazila 3000 kacca, 10 metalled, 176 semi metalled houses may be destroyed totally or partly.</li> <li>• If floods like Sidr of 1998 hit Rampal upazila 3000 kacca, 30 metalled, 200 semi metalled houses may be destroyed totally or partly.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If cyclones like Sidr of 2007 hit Rampal upazila 2000 kacca, 120 semi metalled latrines and preserved water of 15 ponds may be affected totally or partly.</li> <li>• If floods keep on increasing in Rampal upazila 4000 kacca latrines, 50 rain water harvestors, 10 Pond Sand Filters, and preserved water of 18 ponds may be affected totally or partly.</li> </ul>

## 5.2 Immediate Rescue

### 5.2.1 Administrative Rapprochement

SL. #	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
1.	Sheikh Md. Abu Sayeed	Upazila Chirman	01711310028
2.	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	0465756005
3.	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Upazila Project Implemetation Officer	0465756073
4.	Md.Hafijur Rahman	Upazila Agriculture Officer	045-56007
5.	Md. Nurujjaman	Upazila Engineer	01732277930 / 046-56021
6.	Abdul jabbar sorder	Upazila Education Officer	046-56017
7.	Kazi Daud Hossain	Officer-in-Charge (Police)	01713374130 / 046-56004

### 5.2.2 Cleaning debris

SL. #	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
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SL. #	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
1.	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	0465756005
2.	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Upazila Project Implemetation Officer	0465756073
3.	Md.Jahid Imam	Sub-Assistant Engineer (Public Health)	01712212563
4.	Md. Fajlul Haque	Upazila Youth Development Officer	0465756069
5.	Md. Jahidur Rahman	Upazila Livestock Officer.	0465756024
6.	Md.Harun Gazi	Representative of NGOs	01720002867
7.	sheikh Bojlur Rahman	UP Chirman,Rampal sodor	01710900924
8.	Md.Rophijube Islam	UP Chirman,Perikali	01711010806
9.	Topon kumar Golder	UP Chirman, Hurka	01971854348
10.	Sk. Abu Sayeed	UP Chirman, Banshtali	01711310028
11.	Khan Taieb Ali	UP Chirman, Baintala	01756392390
12.	Talukder Najmul Kabir	UP Chirman, Mallikerber	01740625899
13.	sheikh Md Nurul Amin	UP Chirman, Bhojpatia	01710941193
14.	Sorder Abdul Hannan	UP Chirman, Rajnagar	01711309951
15.	Md. Selim sorder	UP Chirman, Gorambva	01711343010
16.	khaja Moinuddin Akter	UP Chirman, Ujalkur	01711344237

### 5.2.3 Public service restart

SL. #	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
1.	Sheikh Md.Abu Sayeed	Upazila Chirman	01711310028
2.	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	0465756005
3.	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Project Implemetation Officer	0465756073
4.	Soyod Rownajube Islam	Upazila Social Welfare officer,	0465756080
5.	Md. Nurujjaman	Upazila Engineer	0465756021
6.	Md.Harun Gazi	Representative of NGOs	01720002867
7.	sheikh Bojlur Rahman	UP Chirman,Rampal sodor	01710900924
8.	Md.Rophijube Islam	UP Chirman,Perikali	01711010806
9.	Topon kumar Golder	UP Chirman, Hurka	01971854348
11.	Khan Taieb Ali	UP Chirman, Baintala	01756392390
12.	Talukder Najmul Kabir	UP Chirman, Mallikerber	01740625899
13.	sheikh Md Nurul Amin	UP Chirman, Bhojpatia	01710941193
14.	Sorder Abdul Hannan	UP Chirman, Rajnagar	01711309951
15.	Md. Selim sorder	UP Chirman, Gorambva	01711343010
16.	khaja Moinuddin Akter	UP Chirman, Ujalkur	01711344237

### 5.2.4 Emergency Livelihood Assistance

SL. #	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
1.	Sheikh Md.Abu Sayeed	Upazila Chirman	01711310028
2.	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	0465756005
3.	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Upazila Project Implemetation Officer	0465756073
4.	Soyod Rownajube Islam	Upazila Social Welfare officer,	0465756080
5.	Joideb pal	Upazila Fisheries Officer.	01727429354
6.	Md. Jahidur Rahman	Upazila Livestock Officer.	01913813656
7.	Md.Hafijur Rahman	Upazila Agriculture Officer	01716181284
8.	sheikh Bojlur Rahman	UP Chirman,Rampal sodor	01710900924
9.	Md.Rophijube Islam	UP Chirman,Perikali	01711010806
10.	Topon kumar Golder	UP Chirman, Hurka	01971854348
11.	Sheikh Md.Abu Sayeed	UP Chirman, Banstali	01711310028
12.	Khan Taieb Ali	UP Chirman, Baintala	01756392390
13.	Talukder Najmul Kabir	UP Chirman, Mallikerber	01740625899
14.	sheikh Md Nurul Amin	UP Chirman, Bhojpatia	01710941193
15.	Sorder Abdul Hannan	UP Chirman, Rajnagar	01711309951
16.	Md. Selim sorder	UP Chirman, Gorambva	01711343010
17.	khaja Moinuddin Akter	UP Chirman, Ujalkur	01711344237

## Annexure 1

## Check list of implementation plan during emergency period

The below mentioned steps should be taken Immediately after announcing the signal of radio/television.

Serial no	Subject	Yes/No
1.	It is told to the selected volunteers for announcing signal to announce the upcoming danger.	Yes
2.	Responsible person or group are appointed to rescue people from risky areas.	Yes
3.	It is announced that people must preserve dry foods under ground after wrapping it properly with packet.	Yes
4.	The volunteers are provided with life jacket for safety.	Yes
5.	Necessary manpower is ready to manage the union control room all the time.	Yes
6.	Union food storehouse/ relief storehouse is secured.	No
7.	Others	

### Check list

The following table, after being filled, must be sent to Upazila Nirbahi Officer and Deputy Commissioner within April/May of each year, after being discussed in the meeting of the Union Disaster Management Committee.

no #LS	Subject	Yes/No
.1	Enough food is stored in the storehouses of each union	No
.2	The children of the risky areas are vaccinated	Yes
3.	.years old children are fed vitamin capsules 6-1 The mothers of	Yes
.4	ed with yearly training Volunteers are provided	Yes
.5	The volunteers are made aware of appointed responsibility	Yes
.6	Necessary medicines and oral salines are stored in UP clinic hospital	Yes
.7	First aid tools and medicines are there for the shelters	No
.8	for every shelter is present Selected doctor	No
.9	There is useable tubewell in each shelter	No
.10	There is necessary and useable latrine in each shelter	Yes
.11	The doors and windows of each shelter are useable	No
.12	men in each shelter There is separate and secured management for women	No
.13	The alternative caretaker, who is selected, is present	No
.14	Selected nurses are there in each shelter to look after expecting mothers	No
.15	High place or killa is prepared to keep poultry and domestic animals	No
.16	ry microphones to telecast the weather report and signal are useable Necessary	Yes
.17	People are inspired and beware to save dry foods at least for 2/3 days	Yes
.18	other	

## Annexure-2: Upazila Disaster Management Committee



Sl.No	Name	Designation	Member	Mobile
1	Sheikh Md.Abu Sayeed	Upazila Chirman	Presedent	01711310028
2	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	Vice- Presedent	01770359393 0465756005
3	Moajem Hossain	Upazila Vice-Chairmen	Member	01711348554
4	Hoshneara Mili	Woman Vice-Chairmen	Member	01724336034
5	Md.Hafijur Rahman	Upazila Agriculture Officer	Member	01716181284 0465756007
6	Uttpal kumar debnath	Upazila Health and Family Planning Officer.	Member	01711188896 0465756075
7	Md. Jahidur Rahman	Upazila Livestock Officer.	Member	01913813656 0465756024
8	K.M.Zohurul Islam	Assistant Commissioner (Land)	Member	01787415280
9	Joideb pal	Upazila Fisheries Officer.	Member	01727429354
10	Soyod Rownajube Islam	Upazila Social Welfare officer,	Member	01717004774 0465756080
12	Md. Nurujjaman	Upazila Engineer	Member	01732277930 0465756021
13	Abdul jabbar sorder	Upazila Education Officer	Member	01715645544
14	Kazi Daud Hossain	Officer-in-Charge (Police)	Member	01713374130 0465756004
15	Md.Jahid Imam	Sub-Assistant Engineer (Public Health)	Member	01712212563
16	Dilara Khatun	Upazila Women Affairs Officer.	Member	01714492631 0465756076
17	Md. Selim	Upazila Food Controller	Member	01684224788
18	Md. Fajlul Haque	Youth Development Officer	Member	01716190885
19	Debbroto Mitro	Upazila Cooperative Officer.	Member	01919932959
20	Md. Lokman Hossain	Upazila Ansar-VDP Officer	Member	01923063139
21	Md Najrul Islam	Representative Upazila FSCD,	Member	01715448484
22	Poritos kumar Aowlia	Secondary Education Officer	Member	01716451130
23	sheikh Bojlur Rahman	UP Chirman,Rampal sodor	Member	01710900924
24	Md.Rophijube Islam	UP Chirman,Perikali	Member	01711010806
25	Topon kumar Golder	UP Chirman, Hurka	Member	01971854348
27	Khan Taieb Ali	UP Chirman, Baintala	Member	01756392390
28	Talukder Najmul Kabir	UP Chirman, Mallikerber	Member	01740625899
29	sheikh Md Nurul Amin	UP Chirman, Bhojpatia	Member	01710941193
30	Sorder Abdul Hannan	UP Chirman, Rajnagar	Member	01711309951
31	Md. Selim sorder	UP Chirman, Gorambva	Member	01711343010
32	khaja Moinuddin Akter	UP Chirman, Ujalkur	Member	01711344237
33	Shekh. Ali Hussain	UP Chairman, Baintala (In charge)	Member	01725459010
33	Md. Mojnur Rahman	Principal, Rampal degree collage	Member	01558321625
34	Md. selim reja	Upazila Commander of Freedom Fighter Command Council.	Member	01712571225 01914587093
35	Md.Harun Gazi	Representative of NGOs	Member	01720002867
36	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Upazila Project Implemetation Officer	Member Secretary	01711450814 0465756073

### Annexure-3

**Union volunteer list**  
**Volunteer's list of Rampal Sador Union**

# .Sl	Name	Father/Husbend	.Ward No	Mobile
1	Md.Gias uddin	Abdul Latif sheikh	1	01721805882
2	Md. Ohid sheikh	Late; Khalilur Rahman	1	01728426365
3	Md.Omor Faruk	Harunur Rashid	1	01724599747
4	Salma Begum	Atiar Rahman	1	01986586793
5	Md. Shokot Hossain	Torab Ali	2	01716574599
6	Md. Shiddikur Rahman	Late Ishahque sorder	2	01864248530
8	Jeshmin Begum	Shokot Hossain	2	01716574599
9	Shongkor Biswesh	Tarun Biswesh	3	01720929144
10	Somir Mondol	Asutosh Mondol	3	01917763116
11	Megnath Halder	Late: Dipali Halder	3	01728373245
12	Taposhi pare	Bikash par	3	01723570181
13	Sheikh rejoan Mehedi	Late: Shahajan	4	01711248431
14	sheikh Ismail Hossain	Late: Antaj Ali	4	01925219132
15	Sheikh Rabiul Islam	Late: Mohammod Ali	4	01729653916
16	Salima Akter urmi	Late: sheikh Iliash Hossain	4	01721193210
17	sheikh Akbar Hossain	Late: Abdul Hakim sheikh	5	01716040014
18	HoriHor Mollik	late: Nagen Mollik	5	01710862138
19	Ashit kumar Mondol	Anil kisno Mondol	5	01914835286
20	Lovely khatun	Late: sheikh Ashar Uddin	5	01916813789
21	Md. Ashabur Rahman	Late: sheikh aman uddin	6	01724705114
22	abdul Mannan Mollik	Late: Alek Mollik	6	01720519388
23	Md. Atiar Molla	Late: Ibrahim Mollah	6	01946429392
24	Naima Akter Irani	Abdul Mannan Mollik	6	01773431081
25	Md. Jiaur Rahman	Late: Ali sheikh	7	01728456337
26	Md. Shadot Hossain	Late: ashraf Ali	7	01770194988
27	Ilias sorder	Late: Ahommod sorder	7	01734434850
28	Henara Begum	Selim Halder	7	01758950255
29	Md.Arafat Hossain	Alhaji Najmul Hossain	8	01712544441
30	Ashit Boron kundo	Ronjoton kuman kundo	8	01916139270
31	Sheikh Anech Ali	Late: Shohor Ali	8	01928450582
32	Jinat jeshmin popy	Idrish Ali	8	01745668118
33	Md. Najrul Mollah dablu	Late Ab. Rowb Mollah	9	01713920734
34	Anoar Mollik	Late: IshaHoque	9	01748841981
35	Md. Billal sheikh	Jahangir sheikh	9	01725228209

**Volunteer's list of Perikhali Union**

Sl. .No	Name	Father/Husbend	Ward .No	Mobile
1	Shahanaj Parvin	Hus: Khalid Mollik	1	01725358959
3	Rubel Mollik	Lutfar Rahman	1	01936824342
4	Mollik Nur Mohammod	Late: sunai Mollik	1	01925425788
5	Sheikh Muradul Hoque	Abdur Rowb	1	01919509655
6	sheikh Mohitur Rahman	Late: Motiar Rahman	2	01713914545
7	Sheikh Rushtum Ali	late: Mojibur Rahman	2	01944227837
8	sheikh Golam Hossain	Late: Nurul Haque	2	01712503286
9	Abul Kalam Ajad	Abu Bokkar	2	01921710581
10	Jujubesum Begum	Hus: Amjad Mollik	2	01948175149
11	Aonjon kumar Mondol	ShoshiDor Mondol	3	01726747588
12	Dulal Rai	Late: Pulin Rai	3	01922145482
13	Tohidul Islam	Dulal shah Fakir	3	01912144587
14	Rowsanara begum	hus: Rejaul sheikh	3	01928215244
15	Tahira Khanom	Farid Ijjadder	3	01912537737
16	Nikhil chondro Mondol	Late: Ashini kumar	4	01727569937
17	Humaon sheikh	sheikh Belaet sheikh	4	01753605147
18	Shahadot Hossain	Motiar Rahman	4	01779442619
19	Alomgir khan	Abdur Rob khan	4	01948136002
20	Nurul Islam sheikh	Sekhander ali sheikh	4	01736591911
21	Mujujube sheikh	Late: NurMohhammod	5	01938144074 (req)
22	Tofsir gaji	Ismail Gaji	5	01714545421 (req)
26	Ashgor halder	Kiramot Ali Halder	6	01917941159
27	Rahila Begum	Iakub Ali khan	6	01918597889
28	Topon Kumar Mondol	Nirod Bihari Mondol	6	01914187244
29	Najrul islam	Late: Arshad Ali	6	01714545421
31	Ashok rai	Odir rai	7	01938144074
35	dulali Rani Mondol	Profullo Mondol	7	01739965648
36	Ikbal Mussali	Motiar Mussali	8	01914560996
37	Premando Mojumder	Late: Gopal Mojulder	8	01727813302
38	Nomita Mtiro	Hus: Basudeb Mondol	8	01924533909
39	Salima Begum	Hus: Kamrul Gaji	8	01837636419
40	Md: Abdul al Masum	Md. Mosharof hossain	9	01911122014

### Volunteer's list of Banshtoli Union

Sl. .No	Name	Father/Husbend	Ward .No	Mobile
1	Md.Ikbal	Shohorab Hossain	1	01912161951
2	Mahbur Rahman	Sheikh Moksed Ali	1	01944818970
3	Bipul Mojumder	Horsid Mojumder	1	01197323582
4	Jakirul Islam	Jabbar Molla	2	01917227004
5	Shukurunessa Begum	Mokbul Sheikh	2	01931377087
6	Jakirul Islam	Jabbar Mollah	2	01917227004
7	BabulMollik	Ajhar Mollik	3	01830599341
8	Moajjem Khan	Khan Afsar	3	01718206354
9	Jakirul Islam	Jabbar Molla	3	01917227004
10	sheikh Nurul Hossain	abdur Rahman	4	01717658382

Sl. .No	Name	Father/Husbend	Ward .No	Mobile
11	Karima khatun	Howlader	4	01754199246
12	Mollik Mizan	Abdur rahman	4	01937877147
13	Mollik asrab Ali	Meser Ali Mollik	5	01739997910
14	Ajoi kumar pal	Late: Norendonath pal	5	01711181357
15	Chonchol Biswas	Horendonath Biswes	6	01919350511
16	Utpol rai	Late: kisno Rai	6	01720280488
17	Urmi Biswes	Shongkor Biswes	6	01914092681
18	Din Mohammad	Shoharab sheikh	7	01713634312
19	Nashir Uddin	Haji Asfak Uddin	8	01724434146
20	sheikh Amir	Notab Ali	8	01739007250
21	Maksudur Rahman	Shahabuddin	8	01025362900
22	Shikder Liakut Ali	Late Omor Ali	9	01734338436
23	Shikder Jiaur Rahman	Shikder Kiramot Ali	9	01716621518
24	Tithi Mondol	sopon Mondol	9	01731299246

### Volunteer's list of Baintala Union

.Sl. No	eNam	Father/Husbend	.Ward No	Mobile
1	Sheikh Rojjob Ali	Sheikh Hossain Ali	1	01717388402
2	Niren Mojomder	Ram choron	1	01724460034
3	Sheikh Almin	Abdur Rahman	1	0191168884
4	Talukder Raju	Md. Alauddin	1	01940519840
5	Sheik soid Akter	sheikh Kuddush	1	01713807935
6	Molla Alef	Md Turfan	1	01732080225
7	Sakh A:Rahman	Late: Kashem	2	01731477868
8	Mallick Nowser	Md. Goageuddin	2	01773439541
9	Hasina Begum	Late: Mohor Fakir	2	01777622365
10	Aklima Khatum	Sheikh Abubokkor siddik	3	01754432705
11	Salma Khatun	Molla Rustom Ali	3	0183397663
12	Nasrin	Sheikh Mahfuj	3	01776193127
13	Sakh Jinnat Ali	Sheikh Rangai	4	01758413483
14	Mrs.Rajia Begum	Fakir Golam Mostofa	4	01936199851
15	Sakh Tuhin Hossain	Sheikh Anoara	5	01721046147
16	Mollah Rabby	Mollah Ab Salam	5	01727065988
17	Mallack Shariful	Lutfor	5	01779286739
18	Mollik delower	Mollik	5	01749217332
19	khan Ilias	Khan Afel	6	01710963017
20	khan Monaem khan	Khan Halim	6	01731235773
21	Poli Mojomder	Bachchu Mojomder	6	01942217987
22	sayed Shafiul Alom	Late: khorshed	7	01728220629
23	Sayed Joinal	Sayed Montaj	7	01938610760
24	Halder shajjdat	Halder Afsar	7	01941344934
25	Khan Tokir	Khan Mohammad	8	01929034916
26	Talukder	Late abdul Jalil	8	01930344698
27	Kazi Mohabbot	Abdul Hamid	8	01925548932
28	sheikh Atiar	Abdul Hamid	8	01729127473
29	sheikh halim	Dhola	8	01973586002

.Sl. No	eNam	Father/Husbend	.Ward No	Mobile
30	Gazi Mostofa	Ofi Gazi	8	01740368260
31	Khan Alamgir	Abdul Hamid	8	01725850089
32	Mollik Ibrahim	Ramjan	8	01743359997
33	Dipongkor debnath	Gobindro	8	01714186960
34	Durgarani Biswes	Monoronjon	8	01725888790
35	sheikh Asadujjaman	Tofajuddin	9	01749338181
36	Torfader rushtum	Yunush	9	01766744046
37	sheikh Majed	Sheikh Hossain	9	01710619835
38	sheikh Ohid	Abdul Jabbar	9	01911549037
39	sheikh Mamun	Nurul Islam	9	01946527139
40	sheikh Kamrul	Abul Kalam	9	01928450402
42	sopder	Toraf	9	01744675220
43	Omol kumar pal	Shorot pal	9	01739346534
44	Habiba Begum	Md.Nasim	9	01928450420

### Volunteer's list of Rajnagar Union

Sl. No	Name	Father/Husbend	.Ward No	Mobile
1	Forhad Fokir	lil FakirDo	1	01716932897
2	Abjal mollah	Sottar Mollah	1	01728320413
3	Moina Vegum	Hus: Moni Fokir	1	01944227661
4	Mintu golder	Helel Golder	2	01929657480
5	Mojid sheikh	Ijjader sheikh	2	01935210761
6	Ashok ghos	Sosadhor ghos	2	01942094509
7	derNurul Ijja	Ukipijjader	3	01718777516
8	Arunshil	Bimol chodroshil	3	01724210769
9	Fojlu sheikh	Mahatab sheikh	3	01942206281
10	Md.Jafor Ikbal	Atiar sheikh	4	01711450206
11	J.M Omorfaruque	Amin uddin Gazi	4	01912445105
12	Ansar Ijjader	Sukatullah	4	01921781925
13	Jahanur begum	Hus: Salma sheikh	4	01943747023
14	Animesh rai	Kiron Rai	5	01947286882
15	Jonto mondol	Nirodh Mondol	5	01917017034
16	Shagorika Halder	AMollindro	5	01964136054
17	Tusar sorder	Pulin sorder	6	01712335854
18	Susanto	Biren torfader	6	01987750524
19	Alpona sheikh	Hus Mizan Ijjader	6	01720409436
20	Taposh Mondol	Jogdis Mondol	7	01752273493
21	Ronjon Dali	Vokto dali	7	01928457069
22	Tania Mondol	Prosanto Mondol	7	01918292890
23	Monojid das	Mahendro das	8	01717008002
24	Bipul Halder	Sotishalder	8	01916526167
25	Khitis chondro Morol	Rojenthonath Morol	9	01932248028
26	sotguru Mondol	Suresh Mondol	9	01714632356
27	Topon rai	Binodhh Rai	9	01932698871

### Volunteer's list of Gaurambha Union

.Sl. No	Name	Father/Husbend	.Ward No	Mobile
1	JULhas Ijjader	Late: Ishaque	2	01953827807
2	Rahima Akter	Rahman Alisorder	2	01923583963
3	Md.sohag sheikh	Nur Ali sheikh	3	-
4	Md. Maibur Gazi	Md. Khan Jahan	4	01921109534
5	Sahagir sheikh	Khorshed sheikh	4	01967560150
10	Ziaul hoque tutun	Md. Shiraj	4	01911436298
11	Laija Begum	Shahagir sheikh	4	01933710883
12	Md.Amjad sheikh	Late: Shokir sheikh	5	01721055506
13	Jutika Rai	Tarapodo Rai	5	01922654297
14	Mr.Affan sheikh	Late: Aksar	6	01911436298 (req)
15	Md. selim Gazi	Hasan Gaji	6	01716348685 (req)
16	Inamul Munshi	Late Hadi Munshi	7	01611600029
17	Forhad sheikh	Shohor Ali sheikh	7	01611600029 (req)
18	Tarikha Begum	Abul Hossain	7	01921806565 (req)
19	Keka Begum	Jahid sheikh	8	01938616865
20	Sheikh Harun Rashid	Late Hurmuj Ali	8	01725262171
21	Moffazzol Hossain	Malek sheikh	8	01921806565
22	Badsa Monshi	Sayed Monshi	9	01716348685
23	Buty Begum	Ohaded Ali sheikh	9	01724459458
24	Noju kha	Hemaet kha	9	01939415166
25	Gobindro ghos	Anil chondro ghos	9	01713912178
26	Nasir Mollah	Isahaque Mollah	9	01913936711

### Volunteer's list of Mallikerber Union

Sl. No.	Name	Father/Husbend	Ward No.	Mobile
1	Shohidul Islam shoibal	sheikh Mohabbot Ali	1	01914896803
2	Md. Torijujube Islam	Sattar sheikh	1	01918824200
3	Md.Mojidhalder	Md. Solemon Halder	1	01936640704
4	Md. sapon halder	Md. Shaheb ali	1	01911076092
5	Md. Joinal Talukder	Tofail Talukder	1	01922871917
6	Md. Aziz Halder	Late Motahar Halder	2	01716002232
7	Mohina Lakia khanom	Md.Badsha Halder	2	01925866909
8	Md.Alomgir Halder	Late Aziz Halder	2	01911976483
9	Abu Jafor khan	Toffajal khan	3	0171862959
10	Jahangir Midha	Late Sultan Mridha	3	01918235597
11	Habibur Rahman Gazi	SultanGazi	4	01712110873
12	Depali shiuna	Udub shion	4	01718833966
13	Rejaul Korim	Sultan Halder	4	01845078464
14	Hajjul Halder	Sayed Ali	4	01828195374
15	Dalimhalder	Aziz Halder	4	01831582760
16	Harun Akon	Hurmuj Akon	4	01912116363
17	Soroar Halder	Nur Mohhamod Halder	4	01914296779
18	Alom sheikh	Ashrab Ali	4	01837958258
19	Afjal Halder	Ismail Halder	4	01930362026
20	Md. Motiar Rahman	Late Ab: Aziz	5	01913266305
21	Alim khan	Sultan Khan	5	01922317504

22	Ibrahim Mina	Late Shahadot	5	01914186631
23	Halder Salam	Late Ab: jobbar	6	01925175601
24	Abdul Hakim	Joinal sheikh	6	01944830432
25	Md Babul sheikh	Late Mogbor Ali	6	01923641423
26	Md.Bashar Halder	Mojibor Halder	6	01929636152
27	Sohoram Halder	Sekenbder Ali	6	01948934486
28	Kurdia Begum	Rustom shikder	6	01825922153
29	Rajia Begum	Idrish Ali	6	01922871993
30	Aziz sheikh	Lare Khobir uddin	6	01837244243
31	Md. Jakir Halder	Late Rahen Uddin Halder	7	01716169882
32	Md. Najmul Halder	Md Ali Akbor Howlader	7	01917628154
33	Md. Mahfuja Halder	Mahbub Howlader	7	01714579351
34	Md. Humaon Mollik	Late Aksar Mollik	7	01833642748
35	Shantina Rani Das	Hus: Babul chondro das	8	01715595158
36	Nujrul Islam	Late: Rob Talukder	8	01713916254
37	Sonod Kumar Rai	Late Horipod Rai	8	01915517376
38	Pongkoj Mondol	Late Monoronjon Mondol	8	01918603460
39	Kalipodo Mondol	Late Horibor Mondol	9	01921953180
40	Depal Mondol	Late Dhiren Mondol	9	01714696332
41	Bablu Dakua	Late Sunil Dakua	9	01713918887
42	Songkor Boiragi	Ronjit Boiragi	9	01913937204

### Volunteer's list of Bhojpatia Union

.Sl. No	Name	Father/Husbend	Ward .No	Mobile
1	Biplob kumar Mondol	Late Dhirenthonath Mondol	1	07172195810
2	G.M polash Tofader	G.M Farhad torfader	2	01711988033
3	Ab. Roshid	Late Khadem	2	01911010674
4	Seken sheikh	late khorshed	2	01929190519
5	sheikh Nurujjaman	Late khorsed	3	01716779153
6	Shofijujube sheikh	Late Shahadot	3	01739007614
7	Baki Billah	Kader	3	017253526
8	Kiar Howlader	Romid Halder	4	01913041431
9	Gazi Rejaul Islam	Alhaj Ab Roshid	5	01718624750
10	Sudipto Mukhazi	Sunil Mukharji	6	01712447701
11	Ashaduzzaman	Toiub Ali	7	01723354939
12	sheikh Ohidujjaman	Zinnat Ali	7	01914847110
13	SK. Mahabubur Rahman	AlHaj Ab Rahman	8	01717454887
14	Sorder Golam Rasul	Ali Ahmmmod	8	01727446006
15	Monu Kaji	Ibrahim	8	01734879093
16	Abu Daud Ijarader	Monser Ali Ijarader	8	01729577004
17	Dilipkumar das	Nittonondo das	9	01857140136

## Annexure- 4

### Shelters Management Committee List

Shelter	Name of the Shelter	Name of the responsible person	Mobile Number
Earthen Killa	Mallikerber Earthen Killa	Talukda najmul kabir	01740625899
	Earthen Killa Bhojpatia	shaikh Md Nurul Amin	01710-941193
Cyclone Shelters	Srifoltola Cyclone Shelters	Md Jakir Hossain	01917-227000
	Jhonjhonia Cyclone Shelters	Md. Shirajul Islam	01721-387072
	Baruipara Cyclone Shelters	Md. Mannan shaikh	-
	Kastobaria Cyclone Shelters	Mita Rani bishash	01724-846399
	Sought Mallikerber Cyclone Shelters	Probir Das	01719566376
	Mallikerber Cyclone Shelters	Motiur Rahman sheikh	01913023372
School cum Cyclone shelters	Kadirkhola gov. primary school	Haolader Hannan	01710701519
	Kastobaria gov. primary school	Mita Rani bishash	01724846399
	Kadirkhola secondary school	Umme Mahbuba (Lota)	01914-291047
	Aruadanga gov. primary school	Taslima sultana	01720-994585
	Talbunia utor para gov. primary school	Hasma khanom	01715232422
	Gilatola gov. primary school	Mohon sorker	01716570395
	Purbo Banshtali north para gov. primary school	Howlader Abul Hossain	01710123387
	Borodia gov. primary school	shaikh shohidul Islam	01925262532
	Islamabad chonditola gov. primary school	Mrs Helena	01741009425
	Bastoli reg: primary school	Bichitra par	01717810637
	Hajipara Shelters cum primary School	Bulu rani Ganguli	01923062342
	56 no Mallikerber gov.primary school	Panna Akter	01718125599
	Vakotmari gov.primary school	Kolpona Rani	01720902954
	Gajikhali gov.primary school	jhorna Rani pal	01711669913
	Nolbunia gov.primary school	Shamsur Nahar	01923392567
	Rampal Degree college	Md. Mojnur Rahman	01558321625
Public/ private institutions	Vaga sundorpur girls degree college	-	-
	Perikhali secondary school	Shonkor Kumar	01198111681
	Boro Katali secondary school	Onadi kumar	-
	Dakra secondary school	Pisus Kumar	-
	Betkata Union secondary school	Shongkor das	01983-397883
	Union Helth compilex	Dr.Porimos Bepari	01850-408627
	Hurka community clinic	Sormista Mandol	-
	Belai comunnity clinic	Monojit Mandol	01687-740290
	Baintala Kasipur secondary school	shaikh Belal uddin	01715-448014
	Pobontola girls school	Md. Anower	01944233522
	Baintala union secondary school	Abul bashar	01718832035
	Chakshi A B C secondary school	Robithdonath Mandol	01726388524
	Gilatola Bohumukhi secondary school	S.M Mujibur Rahman	01711450225
	Banshtali secondary school	Ashish kumar Mandol	01811307130
	Abul kalam degree college	shaikh Md. Sadek	01723709036
	Mallikerber secondary school	Shiddikur Rahman	01913338102



Shelter	Name of the Shelter	Name of the responsible person	Mobile Number
	Madardia junior secondary school cum Shelters	Md. Kamrul Islam	01922369447
	shonnashi secondary school	Howlader shaidur	01721478476
Union Parishad office	Rampal union Parishod	shaikh Bojlur Rahman	01710900924
	Perikhali union Parishod	Md. Rafijube Islam	01711010806
	Banshtali union Parishod	shaikh Md. Abu shaid	01711310028
	Baintala union Parishod	Khan Taeb Ali	01756392390
	Gaurambha union Parishod	Md. selim sorder	01711343010
	Rajnagar union Parishod	Sarder Ab: hannan	01711309951
	Ujalkur union Parishod	Khaja Moinuddin Akter	01711344237
	Mallikerber union Parishod	Talukder Najmul Kabir	01740625899
	Bhojpatia union Parishod	shaikh Md Nurul Amin	01710941193
	Hurka union Parishod	Tapon Kuman Golder	01971854348

### Elevated road/ embankment

Name of the Shelter	Name of the responsible person	Mobile	Remarks
Wapda road from Kolmidoanir bridge to big Sannasi at Zilerdanga boat ghat high road/ embankment of wapda	Md.Habibur Rahman	01712110873	The homeless people build temporary house on the road/polder after immediate disaster
WAPDA polder (Mallikerber)	Ab: Aziz Howlader and siddikur Rahman	01911976483 01715268337	
From Gilatala to Bordiya (Banstali)	Gazi Alomgir Hossain	01925060122	
The dighirpar of Kalekharber (Rajnagar)	Aiub Ali Dofader	01826171380	

### Health Management Committee

	Name of the responsible person	Designation	Mobile	Remarks
	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	01770359393	
	Utpal kumar debnath	Upazila Health and Family Planning Officer.	01711188896	
	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Upazila Project Implemetation Officer	01711450814	

## Fire Safety Committee

	Name	Designation	Mobile
Fire Safety Committee	Sheikh Md.Abu Sayeed	Upazila Chirman	01711310028
	Subroto Kumar Shikder	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	01770359393
	Md. Nazrul Islam	District Additional Director, Bagerhat fire service and civil diffence	01715448484
	Shapon Kumar Brhommo	Upazila Project Implemetation Officer	01711450814
	Md. Nurujjaman	Upazila Engineer	01732277930
	sheikh Bojlur Rahman	UP Chirman,Rampal sodor	01710900924
	Md.Rophijube Islam	UP Chirman,Perikali	01711010806
	Topon kumar Golder	UP Chirman, Hurka	01971854348
	Khan Taieb Ali	Baintala ,UP Chirman	01756392390
	Talukder Najmul Kabir	Mallikerber ,UP Chirman	01740625899
	sheikh Md Nurul Amin	Bhojpatia ,UP Chirman	01710941193
	Sorder Abdul Hannan	Rajnagar ,UP Chirman	01711309951
	Md. Selim sorder	UP Chirman, Gorambva	01711343010
	khaja Moinuddin Akter	Ujalkur ,UP Chirman	01711344237

## Engine powered boats

Name Union's	Name of the responsible person	Mobile	Remark
Molliker ber 4 and 6	Haider sheikh	01917873673	-
	Ikbal Howlader	01721689259	-
Banshtali Kaligong Bazar 8	Abdul Hamid	01816294044	-
	Borhan Mollah	01850119839	-
	Gopal sheikh	01930343889	-
Rampal Boat ghat	Md Sukur Ali	01922307121	-

## Local businessman

Name Union	Name of businessman	Mobile No	Remark
Mallikerber ward-5	Md Israfil-Medicin	01911974786	Pharmacy
	Md.Shaiful islam	01916782319	Grossery (dry food)
Banshtali ward-5	Asabur Rahman	01721387075	Grossery (dry food)
	Abul Kalam sheikh	01725032868	Pharmacy
Baintala ward-5	Talukder Bokhtiar	01713918829	Grossery (dry food)
	Mokhlechor Rahman	01962017790	Pharmacy
Rampal ward-5	Udpol Shaha	01745439602	Grossery (dry food)
	Md Najrul Islam	01718403848	Grossery (dry food)
	Kazi Fajlur Rahman	01828219913	Grossery (dry food)
	Abu Daud	01711398286	Pharmacy
	Abul Kalam	01713911840	Pharmacy

## Annexure 5

### At a glance of Rampal Upozila

Area	335.45square km
Upazila Parishad	1
Union Parishad	10
Mouza	116
Village	134
Family numbers	38173
Total Population	154965
Male	77504
Female	77461
Govenmrnt primary schoold	117
High School	50
College	4
Madrasha	27
Cultivable land	19260 Hec,
Literacy Rate	67%
The number of public /government health centers	33
Embankment	11
Sluice gate	8
Bridge	51
Culvert	97
Flour mill	2
Dackbangla	1

Church	6
Eidgah	46
Land Office	11
Post Office	6
Cultural Club	27
Hats and Bazars	24
Meterillogical office	1
burying-ground	4
Crematorium	9
Mobile tour	10
well-Tube	1577
River	12
Canal	45
Pond	7002
Food warehouse	1
FoodWarehouse capacity	28০০ M.ton
Mosque	337
Temple	121
Police Station	1
BRDB Office	1

## Annexure 6

### List some of the important events broadcasting from Bangladesh Radio

Radio Station	Name of the event	Time	Days
Ka-Dhaka	Krishi Samachar	6.55 to 7.00 pm	Everyday
	Shukher Thikana	7.25 to 7.30 pm	Everyday
	shukher mul -E-Shasto	11.30am to 12.00pm 6.05 pm-6.30 pm	Everyday except friday
	Sonali Fasol	6.05 pm-6.30 pm	every day
	Aboha Batra	pm:7:00pm06:50	everyday
Chittagong	Krishi katha	Morning06.55-7.00 am	everydy
	Krishi Khamar	Evening 06.10-06.50 pm	except monday
	Shukhi Sangsar	Night 08.10-08.30 pm	t fridayexcep
Rajshai	Kheth Khamar Samachar	Morning 06.55-7.00 am	everyday
	Sabuz bangla	Evening 06.05-06.50 pm	everyday
Khulna	Sastho Tattho	Morning 06.55-7.00 am	everyday
	Krishi Samachar	Evening 04.20-04.30 pm	everyday
	Chasabad	Evening 06.10-06.50 pm	everyday
Rangpur	Shukher Thikana	Morning 07.25-07.30 am	everyday
	Khetkhamar	Evening 06.05-06.35 pm	everyday
Sylhet	Azker Chasabad	Morning 06.55-07.00 am	everyday
	Shukher thikana	Morning 07.25-07.30 pm	everyday
	Shamol Sylhet	Evening 06.05-06.50 pm	except friday
Thaurgone	Kisan MATHi Desh	Afternoon 06.05-06.25 pm	saturday, monday and wednesday
Bazar-Cox	Azker krishi	Afternoon 03.07-03.10 pm	everyday
	Sonali Prantor	Afternoon 03.40-03.45 pm	tuesday and thursday
Borishal	athaKrishi K	Afternoon 03.15-03.30 pm	except of saturday and wednesday
	Choto Poribar	Evening 03.35-03.50	except of monday, wednesday and friday
Rangamati	Jiboner janno	Afrernoon1.50-1.55 pm	everday
	Khamar Bari	Evening 03.05-03.15 pm	everyday

\* Weather news broadcasting from all stations at 6.50 pm

### Annexure-7: Union wise Mouza's Name

Unions Name	Number of the Mouza	Union wise Mouza's Name
Rampal	24	kishmot, Jhonjhonia, Hatirber,Vaga, Betkata, Malidangga, Basarhula, Gabbunia, Tangramary, Srifoltola, Kamranga, Orabunia, Kakrabunia, Rampal, Kastobaria, Soto Nobabpur, srikolosh, Nodirhula, Kadirkhola, Sultania, Pipulbunia, Joinagoro, Tangrakhali,and Gopinathpur
Perikhali	5	Perikhali, Soto katalia, Boro katalia, Kumarkhali, and Shikirdangga
Baintala	19	Baintala, Kashipur, Shorabpur, Soguna, Ramnagor, Durgapur, Solakur, Pitte, Vujordangga, Chakshi, Kumlai, Keshmotkumalai, Debitola, Mohishgata, KejurMohol, Brichakshi, Alipur, Baruipara and Telikhali I
Banshtali	8	Kismotchonditola, chonditola, Talbunia, Borodia, Bastoli, Tiokuri, Sundorpur, Gilatola
Bhojpatia	6	Bhojpatia, Chondatola, Betkata, Jialmary, Kalikabari, Bashbaria
Gaurambha	16	Gaurambha, Shiramva, Konnadubi, kapash dangga, Murilia, Koigdaskati, Sonakuri, Songkor Nagor, Proshad Nagor, Voirob dangga, Saiabad, Borni, Adaghat, Alikdia, chitra, and utor Gaurambha
Hurka	3	Hurka, Belai, and Charakhali
Mallikerber	5	Mallikerber, Boro sonnasi, Madardia, Betbunia, and Bashbaria
Rajnagar	7	Kalekharber, Bujbunia, Kalikaprosad, Rajnagar, Borodurgapur, Soto durgapur,Gunabelai
Ujalkur	22	Gobithopur, Tulsirabad, DorpoBaraonpur, Chachuri, Ramdebpur, Dholdah, Ujalkur, chokkhondkar, Baliaghata, Dacop, Kodomdi, Sonatunia, Ronsen, Boro Nobabpur, Basondor, Debipur, Jhalbaria Sontochpur, chadpur, Maniknagor, and Hogoldangga
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	

### Annexure-8: Union wise Different Stage Population

Union's Name	Population							
	Male	Female	Child (15-o)	Old (60+)	Desable	Total Population	Family Food/	Voter Number
Rampal	11312	11307	7502	496	70	22619	5572	16875
Perikhali	7124	7121	3966	464	45	14246	3509	10607
Baintala	11004	১০৯৯৭	5978	574	65	21994	5418	14893
Banshtali	7319	7315	3702	638	261	14635	3605	10091
Bhojpatia	4868	4866	2469	429	40	9735	2398	6051
Gaurambha	7874	7869	4311	563	59	15744	3878	12943
Hurka	3711	3708	1706	292	24	7420	1829	4797
Mallikerber	5186	5183	3075	385	35	10370	2554	7355
Rajnagar	5551	5548	2782	394	34	11099	2734	8107
Ujalkur	13555	13547	7942	1038	78	27103	6676	19309
<b>Total</b>	<b>77504</b>	<b>77461</b>	<b>43433</b>	<b>5273</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>154965</b>	<b>38173</b>	<b>101128</b>

### Annexure-9: Union wise statistics of polder

Union's Name	Polder Number	Polder's Name	Location (Ward#)	Lenth (km)	Location	Width (ft.)	Hight (ft.)
Banshtali		Shedlar		1.5	Shedlar mor to Borodia	9	4.5
		Mollabari		1	Mollabari to palpara	8	5
	4	Katakhal		1	Katakhal to shriFoltola bridge	8	4.5
		Banshtoli		4	Banshtoli to Kaligonj	9	4
Rampal	-	-	-	-	-		
Baintala	-	-	-	-	-		
Bhojpatia	-	-	-	-	-		
Perikhali	-	-	-	-	-		
Hurka	-	-	-	-	-		
Gaurambha	1	Pshur River polder	2, 3, 4 and 6	16	Vanderkot brige to power center, shapmari	15-16	6
Mallikerber	1	WAPDA Polder	1 to 9	5	Bank of the Sobak river	12	5
Rajnagar	4	Uchia canal polder	9	1	Uchiar canal north side to south side	10	5
		Vakotmari polder	1	1	east side to weast side	12	5
		Gorer polder	6	1	Hasan Master House to North side	8	6
		Ray Moshaer polder	9	1	south Gurudas Morol House to North side	8	5
Ujalkur	1	WAPDA Polder	1 and 9	2	Near Bank of the Bhola river	8-10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>			<b>35</b>			

### Annexure-10: Union wise Statistics of Sluice gate Location

Union's Name	Sluice gate Number	Locat ion /ward	Attachment with River/Canal	Effectiveness	Types
Rampal	-	-	-	-	-
Baintala	-	-	-	-	-
Banshtali	-	-	-	-	-
Bhojpatia	-	-	-	-	-
Gaurambha	-	-	-	-	-
Hurka	-	-	-	-	-
Mallikerber	6	9	Betbunia River-2 pcs	Active	Concret
		9	Hetalmari canal	Inactive	Concret
		6	Mallikerber/ Gonggader canal-2 pcs	Partially active	Concret
		1	Maderdia road	Partially active	Concret
Perikhali	-	-	-	-	Concret
Rajnagar	1	1	Vekotmari canal mouth	Active	Concret
Ujalkur	1	3	Mouth of Vola River	Active	Concret
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>				

### Annexure-11: Union wise Statistics of Bridge

Union's Name	Number of Bridge	Attachment of River and Canal	Bridge/ Ward	Active or inactive work	Types
Rampal	7	on the Daudkhali River		Active	Concret
		on the Orabunia canal		Active	Concret
		on the tetultola River		Active	Concret
		on the Boishing canal		Active	Concret
		on the rampal canal		Active	Concret
		on the Orabunia canal		Active	Concret
		on the Amtola Hat canal	9	Active	Concret
Baintala	3	on the Gilatola canal	3	Active	Concret
		on the Akkober canal	1	Active	Concret
		on the chaksi canal	1	Active	Concret
Banshtali	6	on the Kaligong Ghat	8	Active	Concret
		on the Shorabmaster House canal	8	Active	Concret
		on the Bisna River	6	Active	Concret
		on the Talbunia daudkhali River	1	Active	Concret
		on the Gilatola canal	5	Active	Concret
		on the Gilatola tegoria	8	Active	Concret
Bhojpatia	8	Bashbaria Mojibur sorderer House side Bridge	8	Active	Wood
		Bashbaria north Bridge	9	Active	Wood
		beside Parul Rai House Bridge	9	Active	Wood
		Road hat <b>Bridge</b>	1	Active	Wood
		beside Anar sheikh House Bridge	1	Active	Wood
		beside jul Hazi House Bridge	6	Active	Wood
		Jialmari Bridge	5	Active	Wood
		KalikaHouse Bridge	4	Active	Wood
Gaurambha	2	on the Posur River	2	Active	Concret
		on the Borni River	7	Active	Concret
Hurka	10	Golar canal	-	Active	Concret
		on the Guna canal	-	Active	Wood
		on the Belai canal	-	Active	Concret
		on the Pukuria Canal	-	Active	Concret
		on the small Belai canal	-	Active	Concret
		on the Katakali canal	-	Active	Concret
		on the Katakali canal	-	Active	Concret
		on the Telikhali canal	-	Active	Concret
		on the Nalbunia canal	-	Active	Concret
		on the Golar canal	-	Active	Concret
Mallikerber	9	sonassi market Bridge	5, 6	Active	Concret
		on the Gorar canal	5, 2	Active	Concret
		North Mallikerber	1, 6	Active	Concret
		Daliapara Bridge	1	Active	Concret
		Morichbunia Bridge-2 pcs	8	Active	Concret
		Kalikhola	8	Active	Concret
		small Bajjuri	9	Active	Concret

Union's Name	Number of Bridge	Attachment of River and Canal	Bridge/ Ward	Active or inactive work	Types
		Big Baijuri	9	Active	Concret
		sonassi market Bridge	5,6	Active	Concret
Perikhali	3	on the Katacanal	3	Active	Concret
		on the putimari aga canal	3	Active	Concret
		on the Kumarkhali canal	7	Active	Concret
Rajnagar	2	on the Vakotmari canal	1	Active	Wood
		on the Gorer canal	6	Partially Active	Wood
Ujalkur	1	on the Vola river	3		Iron
Total	51				

### Annexure-12: Union wise Statistics of Culvert

Uniuon's Name	Number of Culvert	Culvert/ Ward	Attachment of River/Canal	Active or Inactive work	Types
Rampal	3	9,7	on the Rampal canal	Active	Concret
		4	on the Jonjonia canal	Active	Concret
		2	on the kadirkhola village road	Active	Concret
Baintala	26	1	on the road-1	Active	Concret
		2	on the road-3	Partially active	Concret
		3	on the road-2	Partially active	Concret
		4	on the road-2	Active	Concret
		5	on the road-3	Partially active	Concret
		6	on the road-5	Partially active	Concret
		7	on the road-2	Active	Concret
		8	on the road-3	Partially active	Concret
		9	on the road-5	Partially active	Concret
Banshtali	10		on the talbunia main road	Active	Concret
			on the talbunia simana road	Active	Concret
			on the Chonditola road	Active	Concret
			on the Gilatola deal danggar Road	Active	Concret
			on the talbunia badamtola road	Active	Concret
			on the Gilatola Molliker house canal	Active	Concret
			on the Mitrabad canal	Active	Concret
			on the Gilatola shikder House Road	Active	Concret
			infornt on the canal of chudhorys House	Active	Concret
			infornt on the road of gov.Primary school	Active	Concret
Bhojpatia	2	3	Kader Molliker Cultvert	Active	Concret
		1	beside of Boro mia gher	Active	Concret
Gaurambha	17	3	on the road of Shiramva - 2 in number	Active	Concret
		2	on the road of Gaurambha	Active	Concret



Uniuon's Name	Number of Cultvert	Cultvert/ Ward	Attachment of River/Canal	Active or Inactive work	Types
		1	on the Road North Gaurambha	Active	Concret
		5	on the road prashad Nagor	Active	Concret
		7	on the road of Borni	Active	Concret
		8	on the road of Adagat –4 in number	Active	Concret
		9	on the road of chitra –6 in number	Active	Concret
Hurka	4	8	on the road of charakali	Active	Concret
		9	on the road of Golar dangga	Partially active	Concret
		7	on the road of Gojgojia	Active	Concret
		3	on the road	Active	Concret
Mollike rber	16	4	on the road of Hajipara –2 in number	Active	Concret
		5	on the road of Boro sonnashi –2 in number	Active	Concret
		4	on the shiuli house Road –2 in number	Active	Concret
		5,8	on the road of Shonir market–2 in number	Active	Concret
		8	on the road of Boroital	Active	Concret
		8	on the road of taltola school	Active	Concret
		6	on the road of Madardia	Active	Concret
		1	infornt on the road of Jamal House	Active	Concret
Perikhali	-	-	-	-	Concret
Rajnagar	10	6	on the road of Kalekharber	Active	Concret
		6	on the road of Gorerdor	Active	Concret
		7	on the road of Talbelai	Active	Concret
		4	on the road of north Kalekharber	Active	Concret
		4	on the road of north Kalekharber	Active	Concret
		3	on the canal of Kuchiar	Active	Concret
		3	on the road of Bujbunia	Active	Concret
		3	on the Gader road	Active	Concret
		3	on the road of Rajnagar	Active	Concret
		9	on the road of Marar danggar	Active	Concret
Ujalkur	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>				

### Annexure-13: Union wise Statistics of Road

Union Name	Number of Pucca road	Pucca road (K.M)	Location of Pucca road	Number of H.B. B road	H.B.B road (K.M)	Location of H.B.B road	Number of Kacha road	Kacha road (K.M)	Location of Kacha road
Bhojpatia	-	-		2	8	Bidai shikdar house to Khalek sheikh house	8	32	>Barikgirjar House to khalek Howlader House >Bashbaria east area of Songkor Mastarer House to Mirakhali pucca Road, >chonrakhali arif billa store to Akbor sheikh House 4. Bablu Halder house to Jiolmari Bridge, > Bhojpatia munsur Mastarer House to siddek khar House > chondrakhalir north side to Eusufmor > Bhojpatia Baza to perikhali polder >Isadul sheikh House to Jialmari Bridge > from chonrakhali continue in to Boundary of Mallikerber's union > from Zioldmari Ali Hossain House to Dakhil Madrasa > from Shikder House to to Hossain Ali Hose > from Bashbaria Boundary to Mirakhali plan River's

Union Name	Number of Pucca road	Pucca road (K.M)	Location of Pucca road	Number of H.B. B road	H.B.B road (K.M)	Location of H.B.B road	Number of Kacha road	Kacha road (K.M)	Location of Kacha road
<b>Rampal</b>	2	16	1. Vaga Bazar to chitra, 2. Vaga Bazar to Rampal Upazila	22	39	1. Orabunia Village to Orabunia canal 2. Kakrabunia to Agamatha 3. Rampal canal to Kamranga village 4. Khamkhiali mor to Shirifoltola 5. Shirifoltola to Newmarket 6. Balok Mondir to Sorder bari 7. shirifoltola kundopara to Dangga 8. Jhonzonnia Bazar to Shirifoltola cyclone shelter 9. Jhonjhonia Shimul shop to Biwassas para, 10. Jhonjhonia Babboo Hat to Julfikar House 11. Gabbunia Hasan House to Mollahbari 12. Shabulta to Jhonjhonia Dakhil Madrasa 13. Betkata village to mondir 14. Vaga village to	20	40	> Tangramari village -1.5 km > weast Pipulbunia village-2km > Sultania to pepulbunia Boundary > Nodirhula 2km > Betkata village - 5km > Hatirber -1 km > Jhonjhonia shirifoltola chor-2km > Form Allahdorga to Shirikolos – 1km > Orabunia village -1.5 km road

Union Name	Number of Pucca road	Pucca road (K.M)	Location of Pucca road	Number of H.B. B road	H.B.B road (K.M)	Location of H.B.B road	Number of Kacha road	Kacha road (K.M)	Location of Kacha road
						Malidanga 15. West Vaga to Pongthi village 16. Pepul Bunia to sultania 17. Kaderkhola to kstobaria 18.Kaderkhola to Nodirhula 19.Buthir hat to Tengrakhali 20. Mojid Grad House to Shirikolosh 21.Sultania Jame Moshjid to Intaj house			
<b>Baintal a</b>	1	5	-	3	9	-	5	21	> Form Kashipur Nashir member House to Shajan seikh House > Kashipur Alam House to Sonakura road -1 km
Banshtali	3	13	1.Talbunia bridge to sundorpur Bridge 2.Gilatola Bazar to Banshtali chairman House	45	55		60	55	>From the circle of Chanditola to north Talbuniya govt.primary school 1 km ward # 1. >From the dwells of Talbuniya to the last Bayantola canel 1km ward # 1 >From the house of Motleb to the house of Azam 2km ward # 2 >From Borodiya cyclone shelter to Boat ghat 3 km ward #

Union Name	Number of Pucca road	Pucca road (K.M)	Location of Pucca road	Number of H.B. B road	H.B.B road (K.M)	Location of H.B.B road	Number of Kacha road	Kacha road (K.M)	Location of Kacha road
			3. Islamabad Up office to solakorami						>From Ashraf Talukder house to the house of Gowurnath 5km ward -3 >From Giletola main road then boro puqur to the house of Dhiman 1km ward # 4 >From then house of Halder at Giletola to the house of Akram gazi 1 km ward # 4 >From Gilatola main road to the house of Afroza 5km ward # 6 >From Zilerghat to the canel of Nalbuniya 1km ward #7 >from the house of Hadi Shaikh at Banstoli east para to the canel of Darar 1km ward # 8 >From the canel of Gazalia to the village of Modnakhali 2km ward # 9 >From Giletola Hazi Arif girls school to the house of Mazid Gazi 1,5km ward #5
Gaurambha	1	8	1. Vanderket Bridge to New Hat	10	18	1. shiramva -3 k.m, ward no -2 2. julhas member House to Vandertek Bridge 3. 1 and 2 ward -2km 4. Number of ward 4-2 km, 5. Borni Bridge to	1	21	>Kati boat ghat to chitra shongkor 3km  >From the last canel of Chalitakhali at Rajnigor to last canal of Solitakhali ward # 1 total 2 km >From Rajnigor union porishod to Buzbuniya three circle uner

Union Name	Number of Pucca road	Pucca road (K.M)	Location of Pucca road	Number of H.B. B road	H.B.B road (K.M)	Location of H.B.B road	Number of Kacha road	Kacha road (K.M)	Location of Kacha road
						Rajnagar -4 km 6 .Borni secondary school to Vakotmary canal-3 km 7. 7 No ward -3km 8. 8 No ward -2km 9. 9 No ward -1km 9. kapasdanga to Koigodaskati-4 km			banyan tree ward #3 1 km
<b>Hurka</b>	1	2	Gurai Bridge to Up office	9	15	1. Bogura Boatman ghat to Jholmolia dighi 2. Jholmolia dighi to Gholar canal Bridge 3. Hurka secondary school to gholar canal bridge 4. Jholmolia dighi to charar khali canal 5. Bogura boat ghat to doanirjube 6 . Babur house to Taltola Belai 7 . Nalbunia Bridge to Babur house 8. Bogura boatghat to Belai Bridge 9. Telibari Bridge to Gojgojia	3	22	> Nalbunia Bridge to Souht side >Chokider House to Nalbunia Road > Baroibari to Nalbunia aga canal  >1no. Dolkhola to Gazi house 1km >From the house of protap halder at Khatamari to the canal of Nalbuniya 1km >from Hurka Main Road to the house of Daqua 1km >From union parishod to the house of Daqua 1km   >From the Bridge of Balai to the bridge of Doany 1km   >From the house of Babu to the road of Vaqutmari 1km >From Bogura to health clinic

Union Name	Number of Pucca road	Pucca road (K.M)	Location of Pucca road	Number of H.B. B road	H.B.B road (K.M)	Location of H.B.B road	Number of Kacha road	Kacha road (K.M)	Location of Kacha road
									center 1km l > From north Hurka govt, primary school to the house of sunil mondol 1km >From Hurka govt.primary school to the house of priyong mondol 1km l
Mallikerber	3	10	1. shiuli House to Aowlia Bazar 2. Aowlia Bazar to sonnashi Bazar 3. Sonnashi Bazar to Mallikerber new Bazar	1	8	Total polder	12	22	>From Alamin's store to the house of Abdul Hai 1.5km ward #3 > From the house of Abdur rahaman to the house of Koronir mazid 1.5km ward # 3  > From the house of Nazrul to the house of Aziz helder2 km ward # 4 > from eardhen fort to the house of Alo gazi 1.5km ward # 9  >From Kali khola bridge to connecting of three face road 1km ward # 4 >From the house of Salim to the house of Ruhul Shaikh 1.5km ward # 1 >From usuf house to qamrul house 1 km > From Talukder para clinic to LGED road 1.5km

Union Name	Number of Pucca road	Pucca road (K.M)	Location of Pucca road	Number of H.B. B road	H.B.B road (K.M)	Location of H.B.B road	Number of Kacha road	Kacha road (K.M)	Location of Kacha road
Perikhali	3	6	1. Perikhali Boat ghat to south perikhali, 2. Zohur sheikh House to Perikhali Housing, 3. Putimari Bridge to Shingarbungia school	4	8	1. Pul Pukur to east perikhali Area 2. Nikhil member House to Shingarbungia 3. Unus Botmen House to Toibur Rahman House 4. Toibur Rahman House to Boro katalia Edga	14	39	> putimari Bridge to Doanir canal > Malek Faraji House to Kader sheikh House > Torab sordar House to Romjaipur Road > Kamrul shekh House to katal boat ghat > perikhali mongla main road to ajmol sordar House, > jiger mollah canal to boat ghat Allaudin hose > Banshtali union to Rampal Foraji House > Putimari Bridge to Mojid sheikh Hose > Shingarbungia Kachari ponds to Mujube mondol House > Rajen Bosur House to Romjaipur boatghat > G.C Road to zigir mollah House
Rajnagar	0			2	4	1. Tagurari Digir par to Bujbungia, 2. Akkel Chiarmen House to south Putimari	4	22	> Taguranir Digirpar to Bujbungia pucca Road, > Kalekharber soto Durgapur to Boro Durgapur pucca road, > Digirpar GOV. P. school to Rajnagar pucca Road, > Boro Durgapur to Kuchia Canal Polder



Union Name	Number of Pucca road	Pucca road (K.M)	Location of Pucca road	Number of H.B. B road	H.B.B road (K.M)	Location of H.B.B road	Number of Kacha road	Kacha road (K.M)	Location of Kacha road
									>From Union Porishod to Baburhat 3.5km ward # 1,8,9 >From the culvert of Borni Surighata to the bridge of Borni ward # 7 > from CS to the house of Hamid Shaikh 1.5 km ward # 1 and 7 >From Surighata than the house of Ohid hazrar to the house of Ristom shaih 1km ward # 7
Ujalkur	2	20		5	16		6	32	>From the shop of Hassan to the master of Zafor 1km ward # 6 >From the house of Abdul Malik aquenji to the house of Latif farazi 1km ward # 6 >From Sibnogra Khilafath torafder house to the house of Shahajahan 2km ward # 7 > From the water pupm station at Dhalda to the house of Nirenkundo 1.5km ward # 3 > From the house of Mothleb Moulana at kodomdi to the house of Abdur Rashid 2km ward # 9 > From infront of Chandpur school to the house of Tanima mondol 2km ward # 5
<b>Total</b>	16	80		103	180		133	306	

### Annexure-14: Union wise Statistics of Irrigation system

Union's Name	Number of Tubewells	Number of Shallow machines
Rampal	530	70
Baintala	302	35
Banshtali	485	80
Bhojpatia	2	20-25
Gaurambha	184	70
Hurka	55	18
Mallikerber	4	80
Perikhali	0	20
Rajnagar	15	5
Ujalkur		50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1577</b>	<b>428</b>

### Annexure-15: Union wise Statistics of Hat-Bazar

Hat- Bazar						
Union's Name	Number of Hats	Name of Hat-Bazar	Location / Ward No.	Day of Hats	Number of shop	Number of Association
Rampal	6	Jonjonia Bazar	4	Saturday,Wednesday	25	Bazar Association
		Shirifoltola Bazar	7,8	Sunday, Thursday	25	Bazar Association
		Rampal Bazar	9	7days	35	Bazar Association
		Vaga Bazar	5	Friday, Tuesday	45	Bazar Association
		Chiarman mor Bazar	9	7days	35	Bazar Association
		kadirkhola Bazar	2	Saturday, Monday	20	Bazar Association
Baintala		Shaksi bazar	1	Friday,Tuesday	60	Hat Association
		kumlai pobontola	6	Saturday,Wednesday	30	N/A
Banshtali	2	Gilatola Bazar	5		31	Hat Association
		Kaligong	8	Thursday,Monday Sunday	27	N/a
Bhojpatia						
Gaurambha	3	Gaurambha Bazar	1	Thursday,Monday,	60	Hat Association
		Notun Hat	9	Friday,Tuesday	85	Hat Association
		Bujbunia Bazar	9	Saturday,Wednesday	25	Hat Association
Hurka	1	Gunai Bridge Bazar	3	Friday, Monday	55	-
Mallikerber	4	<b>Aowlia Bazar</b>	8,2	Saturday andTuesday	80	Hat Association
		Boro sonnashi Bazar	5	Monday andThursday	70	Hat Association
		Madrassa Bazar	1	Friday	35	-
		on the road hat	6	Sunday and Wednesday	25	-
Perikhali	3	perikhali Bazar	1	Friday andTuesday	120	Hat Association
		Boro kathalia hat	9	Saturday and Tuesday	70	-

		dakra hat	7	Wednesday	50	-
Rajnagar	3	Vogobaner Hat		Tuesday, Friday	15	N/A
		Kalekharber hat/Sogir hat	9	Thursday, Sunday	30	Hat Association
		Kaliproshad Hat		Wednesday, Saturday	5	N/A
Ujalkur	2	Polarer Bazar	7	Saturday, Monday and Wednesday	50	-
		Foila hat	3	Sunday and Thursday	45	-
Total	27				1148	

### Annexure-16: Union wise Statistics of House

House						
Union's Name	Total House	Kacha	Semi-pucca	Pucca	Flooded houses	Landless family's House
Rampal	6232	5111	623	125		-
Baintala	3568	5400	280	74		-
Banshtali	7000	3332	130	26		-
Bhojpatia	3492	2061	150	35		-
Gaurambha	2147	3622	75	36		-
Hurka	3936	1480	46	31		-
Mallikerber	1558	2590	199	57		-
Perikhali	2850	3016	107	72		-
Rajnagar	2419	4529	631	57		-
Ujalkur	5891	4850	235	59		-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39093</b>	35991	<b>2476</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>21594</b>	<b>0</b>

### Annaxure-17: Union wise Statistics of Drinking Water Source

Union's Name	Shallow Tube-wells	Number Deep tubewell	Number of Ponds	Number of RWHs	Dram Water (Number)	Number of Active Tube wells	Number of Waste Tube wells	Tubewell in Flood Level Number	% of depended person
Rampal	294	297	58	0		519	11	318	50%
Baintala	292	293	8	0		290	12	70	50%
Banshtali	121	147	4	8		461	24	355	50%
Bhojpatia	42	1							30%
Gaurambha	141	224	3	8		175	9	75	30%
Hurka	40	41	1	25		45	10	22	30%
Mallikerber	67	6	15	20		4	0	4	10%
Perikhali	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Rajnagar	115	119	2	40		12	3	6	5%
Ujalkur	432	472	-	-					90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>850</b>	

### Annaxure-18: Union wise Statistics of Sanitary latrine

Sanitary						
Union's Name	Unhygienic Toilet (Open)	Hyginc Toilet (Kacha)	Healthy Tilet (Pucca)	Out Flooded Number	Usable during flood	% of inhabitants to use in healthy Toilet
Rampal		5624	296	3552	3552	70%
Baintala		5410	90	3300	3300	70%
Banshtali		2080	72	860	860	75%
Bhojpatia		2550	50	0	0	75%
Gaurambha		3900	36	1575	1575	70%
Hurka		1457	23	592	592	70%
Mallikerber		2737	57	837	837	70%
Perikhali		3300	89	1355	1355	70%
Rajnagar		2500	50	1020	1020	70%
Ujalkur		5317	279	2238	2238	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34875</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>15329</b>	<b>15329</b>	

### Annexure-19: Union wise statistics of the Educational Institution

Union name	School/College/Madrassa	Institution's Name	Student's number	Teacher's number	Location/ward	Active during Cyclone and Flood
Rampal	Government	Rampal GOVT. P. S	140	5	9	Useable
		Shifoltola GOVT. P. S	130	5	8	Useable
		Gabbunia GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		Jhonjhonia GOVT. P. S	125	5	4	Useable
		Kismot Jhonjhonia GOVT. P. S	125	5	4	Useable
		Betkata GOVT. P. S	120	5	5	Useable
		Hatirber GOVT. P. S	120	5	5	Useable
		kamranga GOVT. P. S	120	5	5	Useable
		Tengrakhali GOVT. P. S I	120	5	5	Useable
		shirikolos GOVT. P. S	120	5	1	Useable
		Kadirkhola GOVT. P. S	120	5	2	Useable
		Kastobaria GOVT. P. S	120	5	1	Useable
		Pipulbunia GOVT. P. S	120	5	3	Useable
		Joinagor GOVT. P. S	120	5	3	Useable
		Tengramary GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		North shifoltola GOVT. P. S	110	5	7	Useable
Banshtali	Government	Talbunia GOVT. P. S	110	5	1	Useable
		Mitrabad GOVT. P. S	110	5	1	Useable
		TalBunia North para GOVT. P. S	110	5	1	Useable
		Haji Arif GOVT. P. S	130	5	2	Useable
		North para GOVT. P. S	110	4	2	Useable
		Islamabad chonditola GOVT. P. S	130	5	3	Useable
		chonditola GOVT. P. S	110	4	2	Useable
		Howlader para GOVT. P. S	110	4	4	Useable
		Tegoria GOVT. P. S	110	4	4	Useable
		Gilatola GOVT. P. S	130	5	5	Useable
		sundorpur GOVT. P. S	130	5	8	Useable
		sundorpur reg. GOVT. P. S	110	4	8	Useable
		West Banshtali GOVT. P. S	130	5	7	Useable
		Mojibnagor char Banshtali GOVT. P. S	110	4	7	Useable
		Banshtali GOVT. P. S	130	5	7	Useable
		Shikder GOVT. P. S	110	4	9	Useable
		East –North para GOVT. P. S	110	4	9	Useable
Baintala	Government	Durgapur GOVT. P. S	120	5	3	Useable
		Alipur kashipur GOVT. P. S	120	5	2	Useable
		Chakshi GOVT. P. S	120	5	1	Useable
		Baruipara GOVT. P. S	120	5	8	Useable
		Telikhali GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		Soguna GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		Amtola GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		Sholakura GOVT. P. S	120	5	2	Useable

Union name	School/College/Madrassa	Institution's Name	Student's number	Teacher's number	Location/ward	Active during Cyclone and Flood
		Kashipur GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		Pobontola GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		Kumlai GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		Soguna GOVT. P. S	120	5	5	Useable
		kumlai north para GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		Kashipur North para GOVT. P. S	120	4	2	Useable
Bhojpatia	Government	Haji jonabali GOVT. P. S	120	5	3	Useable
		chandrokali GOVT. P. S	120	5	7	Useable
		Betskata GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		Jialmari GOVT. P. S	120	5	5	Useable
		Kalibari GOVT. P. S	120	5	4	Useable
		North Betskata GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		Mirakhali GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		Bash baria GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
Gaurambha	Government	Gorambva GOVT. P. S	120	5	1	Useable
		North para GOVT. P. S	120	5	2	Useable
		Dilkhola GOVT. P. S	120	5	2	Useable
		purpara GOVT. P. S	120	5	3	Useable
		Shiramva GOVT. P. S	120	5	4	Useable
		Kapashdanga GOVT. P. S	120	5	4	Useable
		Koigodaskati GOVT. P. S	120	5	5	Useable
		Prosadnagor GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		shairabad GOVT. P. S	120	5	7	Useable
		Borni Boyej GOVT. P. S	120	5	7	Useable
		Borni Balika GOVT. P. S	120	5	8	Useable
		Athagat GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		chitra GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		sonakur GOVT. P. S	120	5	1	Useable
Hurka	Government	Hurka GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		North Hurka GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		Vakotmari GOVT. P. S	120	5	2	Useable
		Gajikhali GOVT. P. S	120	5	-	Useable
		Nolbunia GOVT. P. S	120	5	-	Useable
		Nolbunia Reg GOVT. P. S	90	4	7	Useable
		Gajikhali reg GOVT. P. S	90	4	3	Useable
		Shidamkhali GOVT. P. S	120	4		Useable
Mallikerber	Government	Mallikerber GOVT. P. S	120	5	1	Useable
		east Mallikerber	120	5	2	Useable
		Boro sonnashi GOVT. P. S	120	5	8	Useable
		Boro sonnashi Hajipara GOVT. P. S	120	5	4	Useable
		Small sonnashi GOVT. P. S	120	5	9	Useable
		North sonnashi GOVT. P. S	120	5	7	Useable

Union name	School/College/Madrassa	Institution's Name	Student's number	Teacher's number	Location/ward	Active during Cyclone and Flood
		Maderthia GOVT. P. S	120	5	6	Useable
		Talukder para reg GOVT. P. S	120	5	8	Useable
		Matrimongol reg mongol GOVT. P. S	120	5	8	Useable
		Boro sonnashi north para GOVT. P. S	120	5	4	Not useable
Perikhali	Government	Perikhali GOVT. P. S	115-120	5	1	Useable
		Fulpukuria GOVT. P. S	115-120	5	3	Useable
		Shingarbunga GOVT. P. S	115-120	5	4	Useable
		Aruadagnga GOVT. P. S	115-120	5	6	Useable
		Romjaipur GOVT. P. S	115-120	5	5	Useable
		Dakra GOVT. P. S	115-120	5	7	Useable
		BorKathalia GOVT. P. S	115-120	5	9	Useable
Rajnagar	Government	Rajnagar Kaliprosad GOVT. P. S	110-130	5	3	Useable
		Kalekharber GOVT. P. S	110-130	5	6	Useable
		Rajnagar GOVT. P. S	110-130	5	7	Useable
		Bujbunga reg. GOVT. P. S	70-80	4	3	Useable
		Borodurgapur digirpar	70-80	4	8	Useable
		Rajnagar south para GOVT. P. S	70-80	4	9	Useable
		Kalekharber trimohoni GOVT. P. S	70-80	4	5	Useable
		Borodurgapur Modhopara GOVT. P. S	70-80	4	9	Useable
		Kalekharber purbopara	70-80	4	5	Useable
Ujalkur	Government	Borodurgapur south para GOVT. P. S	70-80	4	1	Useable
		sonatunia GOVT. P. S	120-130	5	8	Useable
		Sonatunia girls GOVT. P. S	120-125	5	8	Useable
		Boro Nobabpur GOVT. P. S	120-130	5	7	Useable
		Tulsibad GOVT. P. S	120-125	5	7	Useable
		Ujalkur GOVT. P. S	120-130	5	6	Useable
		Ujalkur reg.P. S	120-130	5	6	Useable
		Vuirkandor GOVT. P. S	120-130	5	8	Useable
		Foilahat GOVT. P. S	120-125	5	3	Useable
		Hogoldangga GOVT. P. S	120-130	5	2	Useable
		Foila Idel vill. GOVT. P. S	120-125	5	3	Useable
		Debipur GOVT. P. S	120-125	5	9	Useable
		Gobindopur GOVT. P. S	120130	5	1	Useable
		Ronsen GOVT. P. S	120-125	5	4	Useable
Rampal	secondary/Non Government	Rampal girls school	160-170	10	9	Useable
		Srifoltola secondary school	180-200	10	8	Useable
		Jhonjhonia secondary school	150-160	10	4	Useable
		Betkata secondary school	130-140	9	5	Useable
		Kadirkhola secondary school	130-140	9	2	Useable

Union name	School/College/Madrassa	Institution's Name	Student's number	Teacher's number	Location/ward	Active during Cyclone and Flood
		Joinagor secondary school	130-140	9	3	Useable
Banshtali	secondary/Non Government	chonditola up secondary school	150-160	10	7	Useable
		sundorpur junior secondary. school	150-160	10	8	Useable
		wast Banshtali junior secondary. school	120-130	9	7	Useable
		Banshtali secondary. school	150-160	10	7	Useable
		Gilatola Bohumukhi secondary. school	120-130	9	5	Useable
		Gilatola Haji arif girls .school	110-120	9	5	Useable
		Gilatola polytecnic school	90-100	8	5	Useable
Baintala	secondary/Non Government	Baintala Kashipur secondary. school	180-200	9	2	Useable
		chakshi A B C secondary. school	180-200	9	1	Useable
		Baintala up secondary. school	180-200	9	9	Useable
		Pobontola girls school	180-200	9	6	Useable
		Kumlai secondary. school	180-200	9	6	Useable
		Soguna junior secondary. school	80-90	8	7	Useable
		Amtola junior secondary. school	80-90	8	7	Useable
Bhojpatia	secondary/Non Government	Betkata up secondary. school	300-320	11	6	Useable
Gaurambha	secondary/Non Government	Khanjahahan Ali secondary. school	160-170	10	1	Useable
		Dilkhola junior secondary. school	130-140	11	2	Useable
		Borni sairabad secondary. school	150-150	9	7	Useable
		Borni sairabad girls secondary. school	120-130	9	7	Useable
		Adaghat secondary. school	140-150	9	8	Useable
Hurka	secondary/Non Government	Hurka shitanath secondary. school	160-170	8	8	Useable
		Shetalika girls secondary. school	120-130	7	4	Useable
		Bishosukh secondary. school	150-160	8	3	Useable
		Vakotmari secondary. school	150-160	8	2	Useable
Mallikerber	Secondary/Non Government	Borosonnashi secondary. school	150-160	9	5	Useable
		Mallikerber secondary. school	150-160	9	1	Useable
		Gofur memorial junior secondary. school	150-160	9	7	Useable
		Madardia junior secondary. school	150-160	9	6	Useable
		soto Maderdia junior secondary. school	150-160	9	9	Useable
perikhali	secondary/Non Government	Perikhali secondary. school	160-170	8	1	Useable
		Boro Katalia secondary. school	160-170	8	9	Useable
		Dakra secondary. school	160-170	8	7	Useable
Rajnagar	Secondary/Non Government	Borodurgapur junior girls secondary. school	150-160	8	8	Useable
		Kalekharber secondary. school	200-220	9	9	Useable



Union name	School/College/Madrassa	Institution's Name	Student's number	Teacher's number	Location/ward	Active during Cyclone and Flood
Ujalkur	Secondary/Non Government	Ujalkur secondary. school	160-170	9	6	Useable
		Tulsirabad secondary. school	160-170	9	7	Useable
		chadpur shongkornagor secondary. school	160-170	9	5	Useable
		Vuiarkandor secondary. school	160-170	9	4	Useable
		Foilahat kamal uddin secondary. school	160-170	9	3	Useable
		Sonatunia J.K junior secondary. school	110-120	7	8	Useable
		Ujalkur junior secondary. school	110-120	7	6	Useable
Rampal	Madrassa/Non Government	-	-	-	-	Useable
Banshtali	Madrassa/Non Government	Banshtali purbo para Abtedia Madrasa	150-160	7	8	Useable
		Barister saidur rahman Mohila secondary. school	160-150	8	2	Useable
		Boro Hajibari Forkania Madrasa	150-160	7	2	Useable
		purbo para Forkania Madrasa	150-160	8	2	Useable
		cyclon shelter Forkania Madrasa	150-160	9	2	Useable
		southpara Abdedia Madrasa	150-160	9	2	Useable
		Haji Arif Abdedia Madrasa	150-160		2	Useable
		Fatemajjuhura (Ra) women Dakhil Madrasa	150-160	7	4	Useable
		Islamabad Siddikia senior Fajil Madrasa	150-160	6	3	Useable
Baintala	Madrassa/Non Government	Shorafpur KaraMotia senior Madrasa	150-160	7	9	Useable
		Baintala chakshi Nesaria dakhil Madrasa	150-160	8	9	Useable
		Baruipara shiddikia Dakhil Madrasa	150-160	9	9	Useable
		Kumlai Saleha Dakhil Madrasa	150-160	10	9	Useable
		Kumlai khejur mohol dakhil Madrasa	150-160	10	9	Useable
Bhojpatia	Madrassa/Non Government	-	150-160	-	-	Useable

Union name	School/College/Madrassa	Institution's Name	Student's number	Teacher's number	Location/ward	Active during Cyclone and Flood
Gaurambha	Madrassa/Non Government	Abu Bokkar shiddik Alia Madrasa	150-160	14	1	Useable
		Gaurambha Komi Madrasa	150-160	12	2	Useable
		Kapasdanga Hafejia Madrasa	150-160	7	4	Useable
		Gohonkhali Hafejia Madrasa	150-160	7	4	Useable
		Prosadnagar Hafejia Madrasa	150-160	8	5	Useable
		Borni shairabad Hafejia Madrasa	150-160	7	7	Useable
		Adaghat Hafejia Madrasa	150-160	7	8	Useable
Hurka	Madrassa/Non Government	Charakhali Forkania Madrasa	150-160	4		Useable
Mallikerber	Madrassa/Non Government	Mallikerber senior Fajil Madrasa	150	9	1	Useable
		Abtedia Madrasa	150	9	3	Useable
		Fajil Madrasa	150	9	1	Useable
Perikhali		-	150-160	-	-	--
Rajnagar		-	150-160	-	-	--
Ujalkur	Madrassa/Non Government	Sonatunia Ajijia senior Fajil Madrasa	150-160	12	8	Useable
		Gobindopur A.G.s Fajil Madrasa	150-160	13	1	Useable
		Foilahat Dakhil Madrasa	150-160	14	3	Useable
		Foilahat Asia Madrasa	150-160	8	3	Useable
		Sonatunia Ajijia senior Fajil Madrasa	150-160	6	5	Useable
Rampal	Madrassa/Non Government	Rampal degree Collage	400-500	10	9	Useable
		Vaga sundorbon women degree collage	500-600	18	5	Useable
Banshtali	Madrassa/Non Government	Gilatola Abul Kalam degree collage	400-450	13	5	Useable

### Annexure-20: Union wise statistics of the Religious Institution

Union's Name	Number of Mosque's	Number of Temple's	Number of Church	Location of Mosque/ward	Location of Temple/ Ward	Location of Church
Rampal	43	15	-	All wards	3-5, 1-1, 6-3, 7-2, 9-3	-
Baintala	52	6	-	1 no ward=6, 2 no ward =9, 3 no ward =5, 4 no ward =4, 5 no ward =7, 6 no ward =3, 7 no ward =3, 8 no ward =6, 9 no ward =7	1 in 4no ward, 1 in 9 no, ward 1 in 7 no. ward and 1 in 8 no, ward	
Banshtali	26	15	1	1 no ward =06, 2 no ward =03, 3 no ward =02, 4 no ward =04, 5 no ward =02, 7 no ward =03, 8 no ward =04, 9 no ward =02	01 in 1 no. ward, 01 in 2no. ward, 2 in 3no. ward, 1 in 6no. ward and 4 in 9 no. ward	6
Bhojpatia	17	9		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ward	-	
Gaurambha	42	11	-	1 no ward= 3, 2 no ward =4, 3 no ward = 3, 4 no ward = 5, 5 no ward = 2, 6 no ward =2, 7 no ward = 4, 8 no ward =4, 9 no ward =6	1 no ward = 5, 3 no ward =2, 4 no ward = 1, 8 no ward = 1, 9 no ward =2	
Hurka	4	15		2 no ward= 2, 3 no ward= 1, 1 no ward= 3, 9 no ward=1,	1 no ward =1, 2 no ward =1, 3 no ward = 2, 4 no ward =5, 6 no ward = 3, 7 no ward = 2, 9 no ward =1	
Mallikerber	34	18		1/7, 2/6, 3/6, 4/3, 5/4, 6/3, 7/3, 8/2	1/1, 5/3, 7/1, 8/7, 9/6	
Perikhali	34	10		1 no ward = 2, 2 no ward = 2, 3 no ward =3, 4 no ward = 4, 5 no ward =3, 6 no ward =3, 7 no ward =5, 8 no ward =4, 9 no ward =3	1 no ward= 1, 3 no ward = 2, 4 no ward = 1, 5 no ward = 1, 7 no ward = 2, 9 no ward = 3,	
Rajnagar	14	16		1 no ward = 2, 2 no ward = 2, 3 no ward =4, 4 no ward = 2, 9 no ward =3, 6 no ward=2	8 no ward = 2, 7no ward = 2, 9 no ward =2, 6 no ward=6	
Ujalkur	71	6	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ward	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ward	7 no ward =1, 5 no ward =1, 6 no ward =1
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4</b>			

### Annexure-21: Union wise statistics of Eidgah

Union's Name	Number of Eid Gha's	Name of Eidgahs	Location/Ward	Use in shelter during flood
Rampal	3	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 1no. ward, 1 in 4no. ward, 1 in 8 no. ward	Useable
Baintala	4	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 3 no. word, 1 in 5 no. word, 1 in 8 no. word, 1 in 6 no. word,	Not Useable
Banshtali	5	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 1 no. word, 1 in 3 no. word, 1 in 7 no. word, 1 in 3 no. word, 2 in 8 no. word,	Useable
Bhojpatia	5	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 1 no. word, 1 in 3 no. word, 1 in 7 no. word, 1 in 8 no. word, 1 in 9 no. word,	Useable
Gaurambha	14	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	2 in 1 no. word, 1 in 2 no. word, 1 in 3 no. word, 2 in 4 no. word, 2 in 5 no. word, 1 in 6 no. word, 2 in 7 no. word, 1 in 8 no. word, 2 in 9 no. word,	Useable
Hurka	1	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 9 no. word,	Useable
Mallikerber	1	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 1 no. word,	Useable
Perikhali	7	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 1 no. word, 1 in 3 no. word, 2 in 7 no. word, 1 in 8 no. word, 1 in 9 no. word, 1 in 5 no. word,	Useable
Rajnagar	5	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 2 no. word, 1 in 3 no. word, 1 in 7 no. word, 2 in 9 no. word,	Useable
Ujalkur	6	Rampal Sarbojonin Eidgah	1 in 1 no. word, 1 in 3 no. word, 1 in 5 no. word, 1 in 8 no. word, 1 in 9 no. word,	Useable
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>			

### Annexure-22: Union wise statistics of Health Care and Hospital

Health Care and Hospital					
Union's Name	Number of Health center	Name's of Govt. Health Center	Location/ward	Number of Doctor's	Number of Nurse's
Rampal	5	Upazila Health Complex	4	Doctor-5	5
		Sub- Health center	9	-	1
		Shirifoltola Community Clinic	7	1	2
		Vaga Community Clinic	5	1	2
		Kadirkhola Community Clinic	2	1	2
Baintala	4	Alipur Community Clinic	2	ParaMedical-1	2
		Kumle Community Clinic	6	1	2
		Baruipara Community Clinic	9	1	2
		Chakshi Health center	1	1	1
Banshtali	3	Union Health Center, chonditola Community Clinic, Banshtali	5, 3, 8	ParaMedical-1	2

		Community Clinic			
Bhojpatia		Union Health Cente		ParaMedical-1	
Gaurambha	4	Union Health Complex	1	ParaMedical-1	2
		Kapashdanga Complex	4	ParaMedical-1	3
		Chitra sonakuri	9	ParaMedical-1	3
		Proshadnagor Complex	5	ParaMedical-1	3
Hurka	3	Union Health Center,	5	ParaMedical-1	-
		Hurka Community Clinic	4	-	2
		Belai Community Clinic	1	-	2
Mallikerber	3	Union Health and Family planing center	2	ParaMedical-1	3
		Boro sonnasy Community Clinic	8	-	1
		Madardia Community Clinic	6	ParaMedical-1	1
Perikhali	3	Union Health Complex	3	ParaMedical-1	2
		Shingabunia Union Health Complex	4	ParaMedical-1	-
		Boro Katalia	9	ParaMedical-1	-
Rajnagar	3	RajnagarUnion Health and Family planing center	9	ParaMedical-1	4
		Kalika prosad Community Clinic	3	ParaMedical-1	1
		Golabelai Community Clinic	7	ParaMedical-1	1
Ujalkur	5	Foila Health center	3	ParaMedical-1	5
		Gobindropur Community Clinic	1	-	1
		Chadpur Community Clinic	5	-	1
		Ujalkur Community Clinic	6	-	1
		Kodomdi Community Clinic	9	-	1
Total	31			14	30

### Annexure-23: Union wise statistics of the Bank

Bank			
Union's Name	Number	Name of the Bank	Types of service
Rampal	2	Sonali Bank	Money exchange, Debt, Agriculture debt, Deposit scheme
Baintala	1	Agriculture  Bank	
Banshtali	1	Sonali Bank	
Bhojpatia			
Gaurambha	1	Sonali Bank	
Hurka			
Mallikerber	-	-	
Perikhali	-	-	
Rajnagar	-	-	
Ujalkur	1	Janata Bank	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>		

#### Annexure-24: Union wise statistics of the Post Office

Union's Name	Number	Name of post office	Location/ Ward	Types of Service
Rampal	4	Rampal Post Office	9	Postal Cash Card Service, Mobile Money Order Service, GEP Service, Savings Bank
		Jonjonia Post Office	4	
		Vaga Post Office	5	
		Pipul Bunia Post Office	3	
Baintala	3	Shakshi bridge Post Office	1	
		Khejur Mohol Post Office	6	
		Baintala Post Office	2	
Banshtali	3	Islamabad Post Office	2	
		Banshtali Post Office	8	
		Gilatola Post Office	5	
Bhojpatia	1	Bhojpatia Post Office	1	
Gaurambha	1	Gaurambha Post Office	1	
Hurka	1	Vakotmari Post Office	2	
Mallikerber	3	Boro sonnasy Post Office	4	
		Soto sonnasy Post Office	9	
		Mallikerber Post Office	1	
Perikhali	2	perikhali Post Office	1	
		Boro Katali	9	
Rajnagar	1	Kalekharber Post Office	6	
Ujalkur	5			
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>			

#### Annexure-25: Union wise statistics of the Club and Cultural Center

Club and Cultural Center				
Union's Name	Number	Name	Location/ ward	what type of help (socialism/productivity)
Rampal	2	Jhonjhonia Nobarun Youth Club	4	During the time of disaster have to be work as voleentear, and after disaster help to be rehabilitation . Not only it but also help many other social wealfare
		Rampal sport club	9	
Baintala	2	sport Association	9	
Banshtali	6	Banshtali sport Association, Gilatola sport Association-2, Talbunia sport Association- 2, Islamabad sport Association, sundorpur sport Association	8, 5, 4, 1, 2, 6	
Bhojpatia		-	-	
Gaurambha	7	sport Association-3	3	
		cultural Association -2	5	
		Worker Association	7	
Hurka		-	-	
Mallikerber		Boro sonnasi north para IPM club	4	
		soto sonnasi Provati Association	1	
Perikhali	2	Perikhali Disari Youth Club	1	
		Borokatalia sheikh Rasel Club	9	

Rajnagar	8	sport Association-2	-	
		cultural Association -4	-	
		Worker Association-4	-	
Ujalkur		-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>			

### Annexure-26: Union wise statistics of the Play ground

Play ground				
Union's Name	Number	Name of the Play ground	Location/ward	Using during Disaster
Rampal	5	Rampal College Ground	9	Management of relief, temporary camp, training about disaster arrange of mock drill etc
		Shrifoltola seco. School Ground	8	
		Jhonjhonia seco. School Ground	4	
		Kadirkhola seco. School Ground	2	
		Joinagar seco. School Ground	3	
Baintala	5	Telikhali School Ground	9	
		Kumle School Ground	6	
		Soguna School Ground	9	
		Kashipur School Ground	2	
		Solakuri School Ground	4	
Banshtali	4	Gilatola seco. School Ground	5	
		Banshtali seco. School Ground	8	
		Gilatola Abdullah College Ground	5	
		Talbunia gov School Ground	1	
Bhojpatia				
Gaurambha	4	Khanjahanali Primary School Ground	1	
		Borni saira seco. School Ground	7	
		Adaghat Primary School Ground	8	
		Dilkhola junior seco. School Ground	2	
Hurka	2	Huraka Shitanath Secondary School	9	
		Vakotmary Primary school	1	
Mallikerber	4	Boro sonnashi seco. School Ground	5	
		Mallikerber seco. School Ground	1	
		Soto sonnashi junior seco. School Ground	9	
		Mallikerber Madrasa Ground	1	
perikhali	5	Perikhali School Ground	1	
		Fulpukuria Primary School Ground	3	
		Shikirdangga asraon Ground	2	
		Boro katalia School Ground	9	
		Dakra School Ground	7	
Rajnagar	1	Kalekharber seco. School Ground	6	
Ujalkur	5	Ujalkur secondary school yard,	6	
		Tulshirabad secondary school yard,	7	
		Bhuyakandi Secondary School,	4	
		Foilarhat kamal uddin secondary school,	3	
		Gobindho AGS Madrasa	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>			

### Annexure-27: Union wise statistics of the Communication and Vehicles

Union's Name	Number of Van's	Number of Motors	Other vehicles	Boat	Engine Boat
Rampal	70	160	70	20	0
Baintala	100	170	135	18	2
Banshtali	150	160	60	15	0
Bhojpatia	50	35	25	35	10
Gaurambha	125	70	65	18	20
Hurka	35	90	15	34	30
Mallikerber	210	200	95	25	20
Perikhali	60	150	160	100	180
Rajnagar	60	150	125	30	80
Ujalkur	150	180	60	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>342</b>

### Annexure-28: Statistics of NGO's

Number	NGO's Name	Subject of work	Beneficiary Number	Project Number	Duration of Project
1	Karitas Harun gazi 01720-002867	Awareness	1600-1700	7	Runing
		Risk Riduction	1600-1700		
		Relief.	500-700		
2	CODEC Jakir Hossain 01199-444484	Awareness	1700-1800	1	Runing
		Risk Riduction	200-300		
		Relief.	400-500		
3	DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION Mr.shirajul islam 01740-036896	Awareness	2000-2200	1	Runing
		Risk Riduction	500-700		
		Relief.	500-700		
4	RRF Mintu 01740-036896	Awareness	500-700	1	Runing
		Risk Riduction	500-700		
		Relief.			
5	CDP S. m Ikbal Hossain 01819-909724	Awareness	1600-1700	1	Runing
		Risk Riduction			
		Relief.			
		Awareness	300-400		
		Risk Riduction	500-600		
6	Asha Enamul Haque 01730-084509	Awareness and Risk Riduction	1000-1200	1	Runing
7	GRMEEN BANK Md.AltabHossain 01713-91051	Awarenessand Risk Riduction	1600-1700	1	Runing
8	NABOLOK Pollob rai 01716-779250	Risk Riductionand Awareness	2000-2200	1	Runing

### Annexure-29: Union wise statistics of Forest



Union's Name	Name of the forest	Coverage area	Tree Types	Location / Ward	Entrepreneur type
Rampal	-	-	-	-	-
Baintala	-	-	-	-	-
Banshtali	-	-	-	-	-
Bhojpatia	-	-	-	-	-
Gaurambha	Union to Babur hat	2.5	Acacia, mehogony, Arjun, Cambal, Shishu,		Govt.
Hurka	-	-	-	-	-
Mallikerber	Shiuli House to Aruakandi	2	Acacia, mehogony, Arjun, Cambal, Shishu,		Govt.
	Aowlia Bazar to betbunia	5	Acacia, mehogony, Arjun, Cambal, Shishu,		Govt.
Perikhali	-	-	-	-	-
Rajnagar	From South east of Dighi to Gonabulia Kheya ghat	2	Acacia, mehogony, Arjun, Cambal, Shishu,	-	Govt.
	Dighir par to Bujbunia Bazar	3	Acacia, mehogony, Arjun, Cambal, Shishu,		Govt.
Ujalkur	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>14.5</b>			

### Annexure-30: Union wise Statistics of the Land and Land use

Land and Land Utilities							
Union's Name	Total Land in Hectare	Arable Land (Hectare)	Fallow Land Hec	Single Cropped Land Hec.	Double Cropped Land Hec.	Tripple Crop Land Hec.	Habitable Land Hec
Rampal	3538	2511		2355	130	27	203
Baintala	1328	942		883	49	10	81
Banshtali	2055	1459		1367	75	16	125
Bhojpatia	1005	713		668	37	8	61
Gaurambha	3340	2371		2223	123	25	203
Hurka	1766	1253		1175	65	13	107
Mallikerber	2701	1917		1797	99	21	164
Perikhali	5250	3727		3494	193	80	320
Rajnagar	3018	2142		2008	112	23	184
Ujalkur	3135	2225		2086	116	24	191
<b>Totat</b>	<b>27136</b>	<b>20861</b>	<b>6237</b>	<b>18100</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1160</b>

### Annexure-31: Union wise Statistics of the Agriculture and Food

Agriculture and Food				
Union's Name	Staple crop (Agriculture)	Statistics of Production (Agriculture) mt.	Fish	Statistics of Production (Fish) Mt
Rampal	Rice,vegetable	2427	Shrimp and Carp Fish	597.75
Baintala	Rice,vegetable	910	Shrimp and Carp Fish	460.85
Banshtali	Rice,vegetable	1410	Shrimp and Carp Fish	458.47
Bhojpatia	Rice,vegetable	690	Shrimp and Carp Fish	484.09
Gaurambha	Rice,vegetable	2290	Shrimp and Carp Fish	421.71
Hurka	Rice,vegetable	1211	Shrimp and Carp Fish	347.89
Mallikerber	Rice,vegetable	1853	Shrimp and Carp Fish	<b>397.25</b>
Perikhali	Rice,vegetable	3600	Shrimp and Carp Fish	<b>697.96</b>
Rajnagar	Rice,vegetable	2070	Shrimp and Carp Fish	<b>497.45</b>
Ujalkur	Rice,vegetable	2150	Shrimp and Carp Fish	<b>454.79</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>18611</b>		<b>4872.26</b>

### Annexure 32: Union-based Livestock Production Statistics

Union's Name	Livestocks types					
	Cow	Goat	Buffalo	Poultry - Duck	Sheep	Total
Rampal	4990	2403	434	43558	275	
Baintala	6097	2625	317	54579	295	
Banshtali	4811	1584	223	33527	319	
Bhojpatia	2620	1267	267	30383	128	
Gaurambha	4393	1624	433	38793	107	
Hurka	2434	1145	259	20542	118	
Mallikerber	3910	1843	571	30205	247	
Perikhali	3474	1671	276	31641	291	
Rajnagar	3825	1086	317	23450	132	
Ujalkur	5755	2275	314	49510	274	
total	41309	17523	3411	352398	2186	

### Annexure 33: Union wise statistic of river

Rivers					
Name of the unions	Name of river	Flow direction	Advantages	Disadvantage	Depended population number
Rampal	Daudakhali River	6,5,7,8,9	Fishing, irrigation and communication	Flood	60%
	Isamoti river	3		Flood	
	Belai river	6,3		Flood	
	Bagura river	9,6,4		Flood	
Baintala	Bisana river	1,2,3		Flood	
Banshtali	Sriphalatala River /Daudkandi	1		Flood	
	Bisana river	6		Flood	
	Kumarkhali River	2,4,8,9		Flood	
Bhojpatia	--			Flood	
Gaurambha	Pasur river	North side		Flood	
	Bhola River	Western to South		Flood	
Hurka	Mongla River	4,5,7,9 East		Flood	
	Bagura river	1,2,6,North		Flood	
Mallikerber	Chabak River	East - North - West		Flood	
	Ghosiyakata river	South		Flood	
Perikhali	Kumarkhali river	North		Flood	
	Mongla river	North, west		Flood	
Rajnagar	Isamoti river	Northern eastern to south		Flood	
	Maidara river	West- south		Flood	
Ujalkur	Bhola river	3,9,6,7		Flood	
Total=14					

### Annexure 34: Union wise statistics of Canal

Name of Unions	Number of canal	Name of Canal	Location (Ward)	Present status
Rampal	10	Orabunia canal	1,2	Dry out of canal day by day
		Rampal Canal	1,7	
		Kakrabunia canal	3,4,5	
		Nolbuniyer canal	7,8,9,	
		Naylar canal	5,6,7,8	
		Betkata Canal	1,2,3,4,5	
		Buoy er Canal	2,3	
		Tetuliya Canal	8,9	
		Basabariya Canal	5,6,7	
		Jorapukuriya Canal	5,6	
Baintala	3	Gilatala canal	2	
		Ekabbar canal	6,7	
		Caksi cnal	3,4,5	
Banshtali	-	-	-	
Bhojpatia	1	Putimari Canal	1 and 6	

Name of Unions	Number of canal	Name of Canal	Location (Ward)	Present status
Gaurambha	3	Doyaniyar Canal	6	
		Barni Canal	7	
		Muruliyara Canal	4	
Hurka	9	Pukuria Canal	6	
		Baylai canal	2	
		Katakhali Canal	8	
		Chadara Canal	9	
		Nalbunia Canal	7	
		Bhyakatamari Canal	1	
		Gajikhali Canal	3	
		Mucha-ali Canal	5	
		Hugalabuniya Canal	5	
Mallikerber	6	Putimari canal	2	
		Hetalamari	9	
		Barabajjura	9	
		Small baijura	9	
		Tongi Canal	4	
		Madhob Mridhar Kata canal	2	
Perikhali	9	Madaratala canal	6,8,9	
		Putimari canal	1,3,4,6	
		Amtala canal	1,2	
		Camarakhali canal	5,6	
		Budhara Canal	1,3	
		Mucikhali canal	5	
		Voger canal	4	
		Doyanir Canal	6	
		Kata canal	8,9	
Rajnagar	9	Salitakhali Canal	1	
		Merar Canal	9	
		Garer canal	6	
		Bhekatamarir Canal	1	
		Kucimar Canal	9 and 3	
		Raymosayer canal	9	
		Sotogorer canal	9	
		Hasgolar canal	9	
		Ceri buniyar Canal	9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>			

**Annexure- 35: Union wise statistics of fish ponds and gher**

Union Name	Number of Gher		Number of Ponds
	Lobstar	Shrimp	
Rampal	75	860	829
Perikhali	52	740	752
Gaurambha	101	440	623
Hurka	35	360	400
Rajnagar	49	650	913
Ujalkur	515	230	833
Baintala	76	465	625
Banshtali	87	420	722
Mallikerber	175	130	432
Bhojpatia	78	570	872
<b>Total</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>4865</b>	<b>7002</b>

Source: Upazill porishod, Upazilla Education, Agriculture, fishery dept., PIO office and CPP and union porishad.

## Annexure 35: Different activities for conducting disaster management Plan at Upazila level

	
<p>Inception Workshop with UzDMC member</p>	<p>KII with Upazila Chairman</p>
	
<p>KII with Upazila Project Implementation Officer</p>	<p>KII with Union Chairman</p>
	
<p>KII with Upazila Agriculture Officer</p>	<p>KII with Union Chairman</p>





FGD With different Stakeholders



FGD With different Stakeholders



Social Mapping with different Stakeholders



Group Discussion with UDMC members



Emergency Planning with the presence of UDMC



Final Validation Workshop with UzDMC

### **Annexure 36: Different activities for conducting disaster management Plan at Upazila**





## এরিয়া ডেভলপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন (এ্যাডো)

এ্যাডো-সিডিএমপি পার্টনারশীপ প্রকল্প

দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নের জন্য

উপজেলা পর্যায়ে চূড়ান্ত যাচাই বাছাই করণ সভার উপস্থিতি সীট

রামপাল উপজেলা, বাগেরহাট ২০ মে, ২০১৪ ৥ মঙ্গলবার

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
✓	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট, রামপাল	চেয়ারম্যান	০২২২-৩২০২৮	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
✓	মুন্সি, কুমার মিত্র	UM	০১৭৪০-৩৫৭৩৭১	মুন্সি
৬	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট, রামপাল	UAO	০১৭৩৪৪১১০০০	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
৪	মো: জাহিদুর রহমান	ULO	০২২২৩-৮২৩৮৬৭	জাহিদুর রহমান
৫	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	SUFO	০১৭২৭৪২৭৩৫৭	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
৬	মো: হুমায়ুন কবীর	AUEO	০১৭১২২৫৭৬৬৭	হুমায়ুন কবীর
৭	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট, রামপাল	OSCO (In Charge)	০১৭১১৭১২০৭	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
৮	মো: মজিবুর রহমান	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	০১৭১৬১৭০৪৪৫	মজিবুর রহমান
৯	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	০১৭১৭৭৭২৬৩১	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
১০	এম এম ইকবাল হোসেন খিলি	CDP	০১৮১৭-৭০৭৭২৪	ইকবাল হোসেন
১১	এম. এ. মজিবুর রহমান	সহকারী কমিশনার	০১৭১১৬০৫০০৭	মজিবুর রহমান
১২	মো: বজলুর রহমান	সহকারী কমিশনার	০১৭১৫-৩৩৩৬৩৩	বজলুর রহমান
১৩	মো: নূরুল আমিন	সহকারী কমিশনার	০১৭১০৭৩৩৩৩	নূরুল আমিন
১৪	সাবদার আবু হান্নান	চেয়ারম্যান	০২২২৩০২২৫০	সাবদার আবু হান্নান
১৫	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	০২২২৫০৫০৫৫৬	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
১৬	মো: মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	U.S.O	০১৫৫৫৬২৭৫৫	মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান
১৭	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	০১৭১৪৪৭৪৪৪৪	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
১৮	মিজানুর রহমান	U.S.O	০১৭১২৫৩৫১৬১	মিজানুর রহমান
১৯	মো: মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	ARDO	০১৭১৫৫৫৫৫৫৫	মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান
২০	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট	U.S.O	০১৭১৫৫৫৫৫৫৫	ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট







## এরিয়া ডেভলপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন (এ্যাডো)

এ্যাডো-সিডিএমপি পার্টনারশীপ প্রকল্প

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রামপাল উপজেলা, বাগেরহাট ২০ মে, ২০১৪ ২ মঙ্গলবার

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
২১	শ্রী. ডি. মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	০১৭১৩৭৩০৭৭	
২২	সদন কুমার প্রসাদ	পি.ও	০১৭১১৫৫০৮১৫	
২৩	শ্রী. ডি. মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	উপজেলা প্রোগ্রামার	০১৭১১৫৫০৮১৫	
২৪	সিমান হোসেন মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	মহানগর প্রোগ্রামার	০১৭২৫৩৩৬০৩৬	
২৫	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	চেয়ারম্যান	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
২৬	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	সাংবাদিক	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
২৭	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
২৮	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
২৯	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩০	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩১	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩২	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩৩	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩৪	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩৫	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩৬	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩৭	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩৮	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৩৯	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	
৪০	শ্রী. রফিকুল ইসলাম	ইউ.পি.ও	০১৭১১-০১০০৫	

