



# **Preparation of Disaster Management Plan At the Upazilla Level**

**Upazilla: Ramu, District: Cox's Bazaar**

**Prepared by:**

**Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UZDMC)  
Ramu, Cox's Bazaar**

**Coordinated by:**



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## Message

Bangladesh is one of the most disaster prone countries of the world. Because of its weather, climate and geophysical characteristics all most all of the districts are affected by natural disaster. Among the districts Cox's Bazar is most vulnerable. Being a hilly and coastal area in every year at least one of the Upazila among 08 is affected by natural hazards like tidal surge, mountain slide, flash flood, mountain sliding, cyclone and salinity etc. This Upazila is by surrounded by many hills and mountain and the river Bakhali and other small rivers, therefore flood and mountain sliding happens during rainy season. Besides, due to some areas of this Upazila is being very adjacent to the sea, therefore it remains in risk of tidal surge and salinity in almost whole year.

In order to reduce risks and damages of the disasters, Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) of the Government of Bangladesh has taken initiative to prepare District and Upazila upazila Disaster management Plan with the technical assistance from UNDP and other donor organization.

Accordingly, with initiative of Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of the Bangladesh Government and with the technical assistance of UNDP, European Union, UK Aid, Australian Aid, Sweden, Norway Embassies and volunteer organization Resource Integration Centre (RIC) together have prepared Disaster Management Action Plan of Ramu Upazilla of Cox's Bazar district which will strengthen disaster risk reduction process.

Ric staff who worked hard in developing the action plan deserves the highest of appreciation: This plan will keep proper contribution to increase the risk reduction as well as prevention of disaster and help to protect the life-livelihood and property of Ramu Upazila through appropriate implementation of the action plan.

For developing the Disaster Management Action Plan of Ramu Upazilla, I extend my gratitude towards Resource Integration centre (RIC) and Upazilla and Union Disaster Management Committee, concerned representatives of all unions as well as Upazilla administrators and the people of Ramu.



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## Introduction

Bangladesh is ranked among the top disaster prone countries in the world. The inhabitants of the islands located in the Bay of Bengal have been weathering all sorts of natural calamities all their lives. While some of these adversities are weak but recurring in nature, there are others which come suddenly and leave a trail of destruction and devastation behind them. The geographical position of Bangladesh is greatly responsible for the many natural adversities it faces. On account of its geographical location, weather and being a riverine country, Bangladesh is exposed to natural disasters all of all kind, ranging from flood, cyclone, drought, tornado, oceanic tidal wave to regional famine, malaria, wild elephant attack, etc. Due to its geographical location, the country is also always at a risk from hazards such as tsunamis and earthquakes. Furthermore, being a riverine country and surrounded by mountains, every year thousands of people are made homeless by riverbank erosions and floods coming down from the hills. Besides humans are in constant danger of being harmed by man-made hazards among which, deforestation, mountain cutting, mountain collapsing, brick kiln pollution, tobacco cultivation, over usage of chemical fertilizer, bird flu, etc. are prominent. All these calamities have a great impact on the national socio-economic situation of the country.

Despite being such an extreme disaster prone area, no long term planning or programs has been undertaken to reduce the impact and damages of the disasters on the general people; importance has only been given to relief distribution and rehabilitation.

In recent days the Government of Bangladesh with the financial and technical assistance of UNDP, European Union, UK Aid, Australian Aid, Sweden and Norway Embassies together have undertaken a revolutionary plan of action aimed at reducing the risk of natural disaster by adopting disaster management programs. Initiatives has been taken to implement this disaster management program at district and Upazilla level (based on the information on district and Upazilla's socio-economic state and circumstances, weather and climate condition, crises, dangers, capabilities and vulnerabilities as well as identifying risk factors and methods to reduce the risks). We believe the implementation of this program, through the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of Bangladesh, will contribute significantly to the risk reduction of natural disasters.

And so in accordance, the Non-Government Voluntary Organization, Resource Integration Centre (RIC), has been awarded the responsibility for implementation of the disaster management plan in Moheshkhali, Cox's Bazaar; and the dedication and relentless efforts of RIC's staffs has successfully developed and implemented it. Many measures had been undertaken by the plan, such as prevention of riverbank erosion, construction of Dam where required, social forestation, construction of robust and disaster enduring infrastructure, installation of deep tube well, dense forestation for the preservation of weather and wildlife diversity, whose implementation will ensure income security and reduce the risk of damages towards property.

I thanked the Upazilla Disaster Management Committee, Upazilla Administrator and the people of Ramu for the development of the Disaster Management Plan.



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# Chapter One

## Introduction of Local Area

### 1.1 Background

While incorporating the risk and the contingency plan within the disaster dictum, it has been recommended to implement the Disaster Management Plan at District, Upazilla, Union and City Corporation level. The plan is considered of great importance by CDMP and it is very much dependent on the participation of the associated organizations, institutions and population for the plan's permanency and effectiveness as well as determining the efficient method of achieving the expected outcome.

Bangladesh is identified as one of the top disaster prone countries; each districts of this country is ravaged every year by any type of disasters. Cox's Bazaar is one of them.

Every year, the 8 Upazilla of Cox's Bazaar is hit by one or more disasters, among which the worst hit area is Ramu. This Upazilla is comprised of 11 unions and these unions are devastated year in and year out by one or more natural disasters – flash flood, river erosion, tornadoes, tidal surges, salinity, malaria, deforestation, attacking wild elephant etc. The livelihoods of the inhabitants of every union's of this ward are severely affected as they are prone to be hit by natural disasters throughout the year. Despite all the destruction and the devastation suffered by the upazilla due to different disasters, no long term disaster management plan has been undertaken at the sub - district level to prevent or reduce the risk of disaster as well as the damages towards the properties and lives of people. Thus, considering the vulnerable state of Ramu Upazilla this disaster management plan has been implemented.

### 1.2 The Key Objective of the Plan:

#### Key Objective:

The livelihoods and the lives of the inhabitants of the coastal Upazilla, Ramu is in constant peril almost all year round due to the hazards and dangers brought upon them by both man-made and natural disasters such as tornadoes, tidal surges, salinity, deforestation, etc. As a result, the poverty scenario in that region is worsening day by day. The Upazilla disaster management plan has been implemented in order to identify the existing feasible risks of disasters and undertake the required steps to reduce or eliminate them. The implementation of the plan will help the local population and increase their institutional efficiency as well as reduce any risk associated with hazards or disasters which in turn will reduce the level of damages to property and assist in eliminating vulnerabilities.

#### Specific Objectives:

- Create public awareness about the risks of disasters at both family and social level, and identify all nature of risk reduction procedures at familial, social, union – Upazilla – district administration level;
- Initiate and develop the implementing measures of the use of local resources to reduce the risks of disasters among local people;
- Exercise and apply the locally developed created

- Plan to post disaster rescue, evacuation, damage claim, relief distribution and immediate relocation;
- Act as a general plan for disaster management committee and other related sectors (Government, international and local institutions, donor organizations, etc.);
- Providing instructions to the disaster management committee and related sectors regarding the application and implementation of the plan;
- Ensure earnest participation, effective partnership and inspire proprietorship, of the related committees in the disaster management plan.

### **1.3 Introduction to Local Area:**

Situated at the southernmost point of Bangladesh, Cox's Bazaar is home to the longest beach in the world. It's a beautiful district, surrounded by scenic views of mountains and the sea. The district is comprised of 8 upazilas; Ramu is one of these upazilas. This upazila of Cox's Bazar is oldest human habitation and once it was a center place for king of the Arakan and Mog. Ramulies 15 kilometers to the northeast of Cox's Bazaar District Sadar. Endless natural beauty, ancient Buddha antique, Ashoka temple/shrine, tunnel of king Kana, high bank and other natural resources as well as the multifarious/variety/diversity livelihood of indigenous people are remarkable/prominent of this upazila. Ramu is comprised of 11 unions and due to its natural and geographical location, the upazila is at risk from various natural and man-made hazards. Although the mountain, river, canal, and channel enriched this upazila but hazards/disaster is main barriers for economic empowered for many years/has rendered/deprived economically for many years. A large part of the people of this upazila are passing with extreme/great fear through various types of hazards and disasters such as, flood, river erosion, flash flood, tornadoes, malaria, destruction of wild elephant etc., on a regular basis. Usually/nearly every year about 300 families of 11 unions are missing their homestead by river erosion and became in vulnerable situation, and also 8 thousand people are frightened by river erosion. Approximate 1 lac farmers of the upazila are lost their crops through flash flood, destruction wild elephant and flood. Furthermore Mountain cutting, deforestation, pollution from brick kilns, etc. is greatly threatening the ecology of the upazila and devouring the local population. Nevertheless; harvesting of poison tree tobacco is destructing the agriculture and people's health extremely.

#### **1.3.1. Geographical Position of the District/ Upazilla:**

##### **Geographical Position:**

East of the Ramu Upazila is Naikhongchori upazila of Bandorban (Hill tract), Ukhia upazila on south, Cox's Bazar Sadar upazila on west and Chokoria upazila on north. Ramu is situated 15 km far away from district sadar.

##### **Nature of Soil:**

This upazila is surrounded by 40% plain, 10% low and 50% mountain and high land. Type/nature of soil is 25% mixed soil, 25% clay 30% sediment, 20% sand

##### **Natural Resources:**

Ramu is heavily endowed by nature such as the soil/land, bamboo, tree, rivers, canals, birds-animals, fish and sea fish etc.

**Climate:** Climate of this Ramu Upazilla is moderate



## 1.3.2 Area

The area of Ramu upazilais 238.39 square kilometers, it is comprised of 11 Unions, 35 moujas, 99 wards and 402 villages. The information of union based mouja and village are given bellow:

Serial No.	Name of Unions	Name of Villages( Ward No)	Village based Administrative Units
1	<b>Eidgor</b> <b>Total number of villages: 28</b>	Camper Chor, Kuddus Miar Zum, Dhumchakata, WestPara(Ward No. 1), West Hasna Kata, East Hasna Kata, Noapara(WardNo.2),Maiz Para, Bodormokam, Guinna Para, Chor Para, (Ward No. 3), Leinga Para, East Razghat (WardNo. 4), North Sharif Para, Kata Jungle, Sikdar Para, Chor Para (Ward No.5),Borobil, Boughat,Alikhkhong, Chengchori (Ward No.6), Tutharbil, Panisaghona, Zalaler Zum ( Ward No.7) , Konar Para , Kotalia Kata, Chogirakata (Ward No.8), Boiddopara ( Ward No.9)	1. Zungle Eidgor Mouza 2. Eidgor Mouza
2	<b>Cauarkhop</b> <b>Total number of villages: 30</b>	West Monirzhil, Dorga Pahar Para (Ward No.1), Moddhom Monirzhil, South Shonaichori (Ward No.2), East Monirzhil, East Pahar Para (Ward No.3) , Villager Para, Moishkum, Cauarkhop Dail Para, Cauarkhop Middle Para (Ward No.5),WestPara, Chorpara, Fulnirchor (WardNo.6),Gachua Para, Borua Para, Lord Ukhiarghana, Khengchorghona, Fulnirchor(Ward No.7), Tilapara, Schoolpara, West Goniakata, Showdagor Para,Dikkul Para (Ward No.8), Lamar Para,Fakir Para, Godamcata, Goniacata, Miazir Para (Ward No.9)	1. Monirzhil Mouza 2. Shonaichori Mouza 3. Moishkum Mouza 4. Kauarkhop Mouza 5. Lord Ukhiarghana Mouza 6. Ukhiarghana Mouza
3	<b>Khuniapalong</b> <b>Total number of villages: 47</b>	West Dariardighi, East Dariardighi, South Dariardighi, Thoangacata, Guttaguinna (Ward No.1),Kaluarghona, Headman Para,Kechubnia, Tongardeba, Kalar Para, Tulabagan (Ward No.2), NorthKhuiapalong, Middle Khuniapalong, South Khuniapalong, Zokriakata (Ward No.3), Abul Bondor, Zumkata, Hospital Para, North Para, Middle Para, Sikdar Para, Chorpara, Telkhola , Madrasa Para, Hakimali Baper Para(WardNo.4),West Dhechua Palong, North Dhechuapalong, North Chadirkata, South Borua Para(Ward No.5), Dhoapalong Noapara, JungleDhoapalong, Dhoapalong Office Para,DhoapalongRabeta Hospital Para, Dhoapalong East Para, (Ward No.6), Chainda Ghona, East Goalia, South Goalia, Pahar Para ( Ward No.7), West Goalia, Kohar Para, Middle Goalia, South Goalia Thoangakata, Jungle Goalia (Ward No.8),	1. Pachar Dip Mouza 2. Goaliapalong Mouza 3. Dhoapalong Mouza 4. Khuniapalong Mouzaa 5. Dhechuapalong Mouza 6. Dariardighi Mouza

Serial No.	Name of Unions	Name of Villages( Ward No)	Village based Administrative Units
		South Para, Mangla Para, Korachi Para, Himchori ( Ward No.9)	
4	<b>Zoarianala</b> <b>Total number of villages: 40</b>	Chowdhuri Para, Zain Para, Azgorkhil, North Mithachori Murapara, North Mithachori (Ward No.1), Borua Para, Hospital Para, Kulal Para, Tea Garden, Tea Garden Murapara (Ward No.2), Nondakhali, Boropara, Nondakhali North Para, Nondakhali Murapara (Ward No.3), Nunachori, West Nunachori, Middle Nunachori Murapara (Ward No.4), East Murapara, Ghonar Para, Sikdar Para, Longer Para, Nathar Para, Gucchogram (Ward No.5), Elisha Para, East Nunachori, East Nunachori, Murapara (Ward No.6), Haldar Para, Sowdagor Para, Moulovi Para, Takepara, Mala Para, Rabar Garden, Zumchori, New Para (Ward No.7) East Zoarianala, East Murapara, Bangdeba ( Ward No.8) and Bhorachorarkul, Chorpara, Gorgonia (Ward No.9)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zoarianala Mouza</li> <li>2. Nonachori Mouza</li> <li>3. North Mithachori Mouza</li> <li>4. Nondakhali Mouza</li> </ol>
5	<b>Kocchopia</b> <b>Total number of villages: 47</b>	Ghilatoli, Cocchopia North Para, Cocchia South Para, Cocchia Takepara, Cocchia Murapara, Mogbil (Ward No.1), Dochori Northkul, Lamar Khamar, Dochori South Kul, Golachipa, Dochori Hindupara, East Titar Para (Ward No.2), East Titar Para, West Titar Para, New Titar Para (Ward No.3), Boro Zangchori, Balubasha, Gudaikata, Vangadepa, Sukhmonia, Highschool Para (Ward No.4), Zangchori Notun Para, Notun Miazir Para, Chakmarkata, Boro Zangchori, Fakricata, Murapara, Tulatuli (Ward No.5), Dakvhanga, Shibatoli, Shohor Ali Chor, Fakirnir Chor, Tulatoli, Fakrikata Murapara (Ward No.6), Hazir Para, East Hazir Para, Choto Zangchori (Ward No.7), Moulovi Kata Komla Para, Moulovi Kata Bodhu Para, Moulovi Kata Shaira Para, Moulovi Kata Master Para, Moulovi Kata Chairman Para, Boro Zangchori Nodi Ubhoikul (Ward No.8), South Moulovi kata, Miazir Para, Takepara, Zaichori Nodi Poshchimkul (Ward No.9)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kocchopia Mouza</li> <li>2. South Kocchopia Mouza</li> </ol>

Serial No.	Name of Unions	Name of Villages( Ward No)	Village based Administrative Units
6	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>South Mithachori</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Total number of villages: 49</b></p>	Mithachori Kacha, Khondokar Para , Ghat Para, Pukur Para, Chorpara, Chainda Chorpara, Napit Para (Ward No.1),West Umkhali , Abdu Salam Miazi Para,Kazir Para,Mo. Hazir Para, Dainga Para (Ward No.2),Azimuddin Para, Abubakkar Baper Para, Goni Sowdagor para, West Dhor Para, Zonu Matobbor Para (Ward No.3),Mokter Baper Para, East Dhor Para,Borua Para, Zinur Ghona , Koroillachori ( Ward No.4), West Paner Chora ,East Paner Chora, Bolir Para, Shia Para, Zonua Para, Mog/Rakhain Para(Ward No.5), Kala Khondokar Para, Nizer Para,Shomity Para, Tetoia Para, Baria Para (Ward No.6), Fakiramura , East Chorarkul, Huari Ghona , Asmar Ghona , Chengchori(Ward No.7) , Chainda Khondokar Para, Ghonar Para, Chainda Chorpara,Lar Para( Ward No.8), Kimar Ghona, Pahar Toli , Mombro Chor, Westkul Sador Para, Lombaghona,Muslimabad (Ward No.9)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. South Mithachori Mouza</li> <li>2. Chainda Mouza</li> <li>3. Umkhali Mouza</li> </ol>
7	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gorzonia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Total number of villages: 46</b></p>	Hazi Para, Lohar Zhiri, Kachir khola, Ziranikhola, North Bil,North Borobil ,South Borobil, West Borobil( Ward No.1), Zumchori,Nozu Matobbor Para , Boroichora, Moinnakata, East Zumchori, West Zumchori, Middle Zumchori(Ward No.2), Thoangerkata, Shiepara, Ghonar Para, Horin Para, South Thoangakata, North Thoangakata (Ward No.3), Thimchori, East Thimchori, North Thimchori ,South Thimchori ,Sha Mohammad Para (Ward No.4), Zauch Para,Fakir Para, Lombashia, Moillakata, Razghat, Edris Nogor ,Lombamura (Ward No.5), Mazhirkata, Borochor, Beltoli , South Mazhirkata (Ward No. 6),East Bomangkhil,Hindu Para (Napit Para), Konar Para (Ward No.7), West Bomangkhil, Shikdar Para, Kala Shikdar Para ( Ward No.8), Kazorbil, Dengachor, Khalika Para (Ward No.9)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gorgonia Mouja</li> <li>2. Zungle Gorgonia Mouza</li> <li>3. West Gorgonia Mouja</li> </ol>
8	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Razarkul</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Total number of villages: 33</b></p>	Palpara, Hafez Para, Moulovi Para, Dhorpara(Ward No.1),Haldarkul, Noia Pal Para, Pahartoli (Ward No.2), Shikdar Para, Shorma Para, South Shikdar( Ward No.3),West Noia Para, Chowkider Para, West Ghonarpara, Villager Para(Ward No.4), Noiapara, Zoldash Para, Khathalia Para, Chagliakata (Ward No.5), Deang Para, Boiddorkhil (Ward No.6), Dhalaimukh , Middle Ghonar Para, Napiter Kata, Ramkot,Paharkata, Nasirkul (Ward No.7), South Para, Pahar Para, Hazir Para, Naia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Razarkul Mouza</li> </ol>

Serial No.	Name of Unions	Name of Villages( Ward No)	Village based Administrative Units
		Para(Ward No.8),Hazir Para, Borua Para, Fulnir Chor(Ward No.9)	
9	<b>Chakmarkul</b> <b>Total number of villages: 29</b>	Ali Hossain Shikder Para, Saleh Ahmod Para, West Para ( Ward No.1),Miazi Para, Mouzimer Dip, Noiachor Para ( Ward No.2),Matbor Para,Mistri Para,Dumer Chor(Ward No.3),Techchipul, North Farirkul, Kuner Para, Azgor Para, Khondokar Para, Mali Para (Ward No.4),Zarailatoly , Bonik Para, Borua Para (Ward No.5), East Mohammad Pura, Noiapara (Ward No.6) , Srimura, Nasira Para( Ward No.7), East Shamoder Para,West Shamoder Para,South Shamoder Para (Ward No.8),West Chakmerkul, Dainga Para, Noiachor Para, Vhutpara( Ward No.9)	1. Chakmerkul Mouza
10	<b>Rashidnogor</b> <b>Total number of villages:16</b>	Shikdar Para, Shandhip Para, North Kahatia Para (Ward No.1), Kahatia Para (Ward No.2),Boro Dholirchora (Ward No.3),Pahartoli (Ward No.4), Kadmor Para, Hamid Para (Ward No.5),Tholiaghona.North Nasira Para, South Nasira Para( Ward No.6), Panir Chora, Horitola( Ward No.7), Panir Chora Murapara, Dholirchora,Murapara, Getipara (Ward No.8),Ultakhali( Ward No.9)	1.Dholir Chora Mouza 2.Zungle Dholirchora Mouza 3.Ultakhali Mouza
11	<b>Fotekharkul</b> <b>Total number of villages :37</b>	Officer Chor, Chorpara, Eastdip, South Dip Fotekharkul(Ward No.1),Shipahir Para, Hazarikul, Nathpara, Rampara, Zulekhar Para, Shikdar Para, Officer Chor Lamar Para (Ward No.2),Khondoker Para, Lombori Para, Techchipul (Ward No.3), Mondol Para (Ward No.4), Haitupi ,North Srikul, South Srikul, Dip Srikul( Ward No.5),East Merongloa,Hitupi,Vhootpara, Hitupi Khenchur Ghona, Hitupi Gachoa Para(Ward No.6), Merongloa, Sridhon Para, Amtolia Para, Middle Merongloa ( Ward No.7), West Merongloa, West Merongloa Doana Para, Middle Merongloa , Amtolia Para (Ward No.8),North Fotekharkul ( Muslim Para), Bonik Para, Borua Para, Chalna Para,Satgoriar Para (Ward No.9)	1.Fotekharkul Mouza 2.Hitupi Mouza 3.Merongloa Mouza 4.Srikul Mouza

### 1.3.3 Population:

According to the census, 2011, the total population of the upazila amounts to 265640 people, among which 135000 are male and 130640 are female. Total number of families/households are 47914.

Out of the total population, 90% Muslim, 5% Buddhist and 5% Hindu.

Union	Male (15-59)	Female (15-59)	Total Population	Older Persons (60+)	Children (0-15)	Disabled	Families	Voter
Eidgor	9105	9210	18315	971	8364	35	3437	9136
Kauarkhop	12024	11980	24004	1272	10655	43	4373	12622
Khuniapalong	18497	17818	36315	1925	13615	60	6466	18453
Zoarianala	13621	13702	27323	1448	8882	57	4787	14965
Cocchopia	14310	14026	28336	1502	8054	49	5049	13994
South Mithachori	13166	11832	24998	1378	8407	47	4466	13262
Gorgonia	11232	11419	22651	1201	8973	47	4179	10967
Razarkul	10382	9771	20153	1068	8312	41	3750	10626
Chakmarkul	8686	7752	16438	871	6145	35	2611	8771
Rashidnagar	8369	8169	16538	877	7932	35	3027	8937
Fotekharkul	15608	14961	30569	1620	11339	66	5769	18566
<b>Total</b>	<b>135000</b>	<b>130640</b>	<b>265640</b>	<b>14133</b>	<b>100678</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>47914</b>	<b>140299</b>

1

### 1.4 A brief on the existing and non existing infrastructure situation:

#### 1.4.1 Infrastructure:

- Number of Dam:**

There are in total, 41 dams in Ramu upazila which stretches over nearly 158.5 km. These dams protect the farming lands, roads, houses and very institutions from natural disasters, such as riverbank erosion, floods, inland flooding during tide, tidal surges, etc.

The following table gives information on all the Dams according to the unions.

Union	Name of Dam	Total Length and Height	Location	Ward	Whether used as shelters during flood
Eidgor	Kuddus Miar Zum Dam	Length: 2 km Height: 8 feet	From Soiod Member's House till Alom's House	Ward no. 1 and 7	It is not used as shelter directly during flood but adjacent people use this during flood
	Chikonchora Dam	Length: 2 km Height: 7 feet	From Ramzan's House till Monirul Hoque's House		
Kauarkhop	Moishkum Dam	Length: 15 km Height: 4 feet	From Moishkum till East, From Middle East Monirzhil till	Ward No. 1,2,3,4,5 and 6	-Do-

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ramu Upazilla Statistic Office and Upazilla Election Office

Union	Name of Dam	Total Length and Height	Location	Ward	Whether used as shelters during flood
			Fulnir Chor		
Khuniapalong	Goalia Dam	Length: 6 km Height:6 feet	From Goalia to Niribili Hachery	Ward No.7 and 8	-Do-
	Rezur Dam	Length :6 km Height:6 feet	From Rezur to Himchori	Ward No.9	
	Goalia Dam	Length:3 km Height:6 feet	From Goalia to Rabeta Hospital	Ward No.5 and 6	
	Morichcha Dam	Length:5 km Height :6 feet	To Chorpara	Ward No:4	
Zoarianala	ZoarianalaDam	Length: 1.5 km Height: 3feet	From Zoarianala till Nonachori	Ward No.6 and 7	-Do-
	Zoarianala Mitabad Chora Dam	Length:1.5 km Height:3 feet	From Zoarianala Bazar till Mitabad Chora	Ward No.7	
	Zoarianala Forest Bit Dam	Length:1 km Height:3 feet	From Zoarianala Bridge Both Sides till	Ward No.8	
	Zoarianala Nonachori Dam	Length:2 km Height: 3 feet	Zoarianala Forest Bit From Ward No.9 Zoaria Bridge Root till Nonachori Bridge Root	Ward No.6 and 9	
Cocchopia	Choto Zungchori Northkul Dam	Length: 1 km Height: 1 feet	From Choto Zungchori till Northern border	Ward no. 5	-Do-
	Choto Zungchori Southkul Dam	Length: 1 km Height:2 feet	From Choto Zungchori till Southern border	Ward no. 4	
	Balubasha Northkul Dam	Length:1 km Height:2 feet	From Balubasha till Northern border		
	Balubasha Southkul Dam	Length :1 km Height:2 feet	From Balubasha till Southern border		
	Boro Zungchori	Length: 1 km	From Boro		

Union	Name of Dam	Total Length and Height	Location	Ward	Whether used as shelters during flood
	Purbokul Dam	Height: 2 feet	Zungchori till eastern border		
	Boro Zungchori Westkul Dam	Length: 1 km Height:3 feet	From Boro Zungchori till Western border		
	Bakkhali Dam	Length:1 km Height: 2 feet	From Bakkhali till Ward No.3	Ward no. 3 and 7	
	Bakkhali-Cocchopia Dam	Length:1 km Height:4 feet	From Bakkhali till Cocchopia More	Ward no. 6	
	Cocchopia-Dakvanga Dam	Length:1 km Height:3 feet	From Cocchopia till Dakvanga		
South Mithachori	Umkhali Dam	Length:5 km Height:10 feet	From Umkhali Dhorpara till Montir	Ward no. 2	-Do-
	Katakhal's Dam	Length:4 km Height:7 feet	Katakhal's both sides		
	Paner Chora Dam	Length:3km Height:3 feet	Paner Chorar both sides	Ward no. 5	
	Chainda Chora Dam	Length:6km Height:4 feet	Chainda Chorar both sides	Ward no.1	
Gorgonia	Zumchori Dam	Length: 8km Height: 6 feet	From Zumchori till Gorgonia	Ward no. 2	-Do-
	Gorgonia Dam	Length: 19 km Height: 6 feet	From Bridge Chora till North Thoangakata	Ward no. 3	
	Borobil Dam	Length: 13 km Height: 6 Feet	From Notun Bazar till North Borobil	Ward no. 1	
Razarkul	Palpara Dam	Length:1.5 km Height:4 feet	From Palpara School till South	Ward no. 1	-Do-
Chakmarkul	Ward Dam No.1,2 and 3	Length:6 km Height: 6 feet	From Ward No.1-3	Ward No. 1,2 and 3	-Do-
	Ward 6 no	Length:5 km Height:6 feet	till Ward No.6	Ward No.6	
	Ward 7 no.	Length:8 km Height:6 feet	till Ward No.7	Ward No.7	
	Ward 8 no.	Length:5 km	till Ward No.8	Ward No.8	

Union	Name of Dam	Total Length and Height	Location	Ward	Whether used as shelters during flood
		Height:6 feet			
Rashidnoger	Ultakhali Dam	Length:2km Height:2 feet	Both sides of Ultakhali land	Ward No.9	-Do-
	Machoakhali Dam	Length:3km Height:1.5 feet	Both sides of Machoakhali land	Ward No.1	
	Boro Dholir chora Dam	Length:4 km Height:2 feet	Both sides of Boro Dholirchora land	Ward No.3	
Fotekharkul	Cherengghata-Zadimura Dam	Length:1.5 km Height:9 feet	From Cherengghat till Zadimura	Ward No.5 and 6	-Do-
	Cherangghata-Temuhoni Dam	Length: 2 kmHeight:8 feet	From Cherangghat till Temuhoni	Ward No.1-5	

- **Sluice Gate:**

There are a total of 10 sluice gates in Ramu upazila which help the rivers to flow smoothly.

The following table provides a list of union based sluice gates of Ramu upazila:

Union	Name of Sluice Gate	Name of River or Canal to which it is connected	Name Ward/Location	Whether it works or not
Eidgor	Chiknir chora Sluice Gate (2)	Connection of Chiknir Chora Canal	Ward No.7	1 works and other is incomplete
Kauarkhop	No	-	-	-
Khuniapalong	No	-	-	-
Zoarianala	Nondakhali Sluice Gate	From Nondakhali till Rabar Canal	Ward no. 3	Works
Cocchopia	Bakkhali Sluice Gate	Bakkhali Canal	Ward No.7	Works
South Mithachori	Paglir Chora Sluice Gate and Chainda Chora Sluice Gate	Connection of Bilkata Canal	Ward no. 8	Works
Gorgonia	Western border Sluice Gate	Canal of 1-3 No. Ward and from Western border till Eastern border land	Ward no. 1,2 and 3	Works
Razarkul	No	-	-	-



Union	Name of Sluice Gate	Name of River or Canal to which it is connected	Name Ward/Location	Whether it works or not
Chakmerkul	Farikhhal Sluice Gate	Farikhhal Connection	Ward No.7	Works
Rashidnogor	Ultakhali Sluice Gate and Masoakhali Sluice Gate	Side of Ultakhali canal and side of Masoakhali canal	Ward No.9 and 1	Works
Fotekharkul	No	-	-	-

- **Bridges:**

There are in total of 173 bridges in Ramu upazila. They are constructed out of concrete and iron; these bridges help the rivers and canals to flow freely.

A list of bridge according to the unions is provided in following table:

Union	Name of Bridge	Location	Ward	Working / not working
Eidgor 3	Renur Canal Bridge	Renur Canal	Ward No.6	Working
	Eidgor- Eidgao Bridge	Eidgor- Eidgao Nodi	Ward No.1	
	Chengchori Bridge	Chengchori Canal	Ward No.8	
Kauarkhop 11	Bakkhali Bridge	Bakkhali Canal	Ward No.9	Working
	Ukhiarghona Bridge	Connection Ukhiarghona Chora	Ward No. 7	
	Kauarkhop Bridge	Connection Kauarkhop Nasir	Ward No.5	
	Middle and West Kauarkhop Bridge	Middle and West Kauarkhop Canal Connection	Ward No.5	
	East Monirzhil Nasir Bridge	Connection East Monirzhil Nasir	Ward No.3	
	Middle Monirzhil Nasir Bridge	Connection Middle Monirzhil Nasir	Ward No. 2	
	Sonaichori Bridge	Connection Sonaichori Canal	Ward No.1	
Zharnarghona Lamar	Connection Zharnarghona Lamarpara Road			

Union	Name of Bridge	Location	Ward	Working / not working
	ParaBridge Zadir Bakkhali Bridge Main Road Bakkhali Bridge Forest Office Bridge	Connection Bakkhali Canal Connection '' Bakkhali Canal Connection of Forest Office	Ward No.9	
Khuniapalong 74	Dhuillachori, Rezur, Kalarpara,Dhoapalong Bridge	Dhuillachori canal, Rezur Canal, Kalar para canal, Dhoapalong Canal and Canal Connected Road	1 No. Ward 10 2 No. Ward 8 3 No Ward 10 4 No Ward 10 5 No Ward 12 6 No. Ward 6 7 No. Ward 5 8 No. Ward 5 9 No. Ward 8	Working
Zoarianala 5	Nunachori Bridge Gucchogram Sonaichori Bridge Nunachori Bridge Bisshow Road Nunachori Bridge Nunachori Bridge	Nunachori Canal Sonaichori Canal Nunachori Canal Nunachori Canal Nunachori Canal	Ward No.4 Ward No.5 Ward No.6 Ward No.7	Working
Cocchopia 14	Dochori, Choto Zungchori, Boro Zungchori, Bakkhali Bridge	Dochori Canal Choto Zungchori Canal Boro Zungchori Canal and Bakkhali Canal Connection	1, No. Ward 1 2 No. Ward 1 4 No. Ward 1 5 No. Ward 3 6 No. Ward 2 7 No. Ward 2 8 No. Ward 3 9 No Ward 1	Working
South Mithachori14	1 on Katakhal 2 on Kadir Matha 1 in front of Muktul Hossain's House Kazir Par 1 Mohammad Hazir Par 1 Panerchora Sikdarpara 1 3 on Panerchora	Katakhal      Paner Chora	Ward No.3      Ward No. 5	Working

Union	Name of Bridge	Location	Ward	Working / not working
	1 on Chaindachora Chainda Chorpara 1 2 on Chainda Rosson Ali Road	Bakkhali Canal	Ward No.8	
Gorgonia12	2 Connection in Thimchori Canal  3 Connection in Gorgonia Canal  2 Connection in Choto Gorgonia Canal  1 Connection in Bakkhali Boro Bridge  3 Connection in Chikonchori  1 Connection in Rangamaitta Canal	Thimchori Canal	Ward No.4  Ward No.1,2,3  Ward No.5  Ward No.6  Ward No.7  Ward No.8	Working
Razarkul 8	Shesh Ghata Bridge  Ali Ahmmad's House Connected Bridge  Shikdar Para Bridge Chowkidar Para Bridge  Ali Sikdar's House Connected Bridge  Kathalia Para  South Para Hortola Bridge  Borua Para Bridge	Connection in Katakhali Canal         Connection in Bakkhali	Ward No.1  Ward No.2  Ward No.3  Ward No.4  Ward No.5  Ward No.8  Ward No.9	Working
Chakmerkul	No	-	-	-

Union	Name of Bridge	Location	Ward	Working / not working
Rashidnogor 29	Ultakhali 2 Bridges	Ultakhali Canal	Ward No.9	Working
	Boro Dholirchora 6 Bridges	Boro Dhalirchora Canal	Ward No.3 Ward No.2	
	Kahatia Bridge			
	North Kahatia Para 2 Bridges			
	Macheakhali Bridge	Machoakali Canal	Ward No.1	
	Hamir Para Bridge		Ward No.5	
	Kadmor Para 2 Bridges			
	Thaliarghona 3 Bridges	Tholiarghona Canal	Ward No.6	
	Nasira Para 3 Bridges		Ward No.4	
	Pahartoli Bridge			
	Panir Chora 6 Bridges	Panirchora Canal	Ward No.7	
Zeti Road Bridge		Ward No.8		
Fatekharkul 3	Baipus Tea Garden Bridge	Connection in Bakkhali river	Ward No.7	Working
	North Mithachori Bridge		Ward No.8	
	Zulekhar Para Razarkul Bridge		Ward No.1	

- **Culvert/Pipe Culvert:**

Union	Culvert	The River or Canal it is connected to	Ward	Working/notworking
Eidgor	75	Renur Chora Canal ,Chengchori Canal and Connection in Chiknir Chora Canal	Ward No. 1-9	Working

Union	Culvert	The River or Canal it is connected to	Ward	Working/notworking
Kauarkhop	49	Ukhiarghona Primary School Canal- 9 Kalu Baper Ghona Road Canal-2 School Para Road – 1 Sowdagor Para Road Connection Canal- 1 Lamar Para Road-1 Ukhiarghona Gorgonia Road -9 Zharnarghona Road-2 Ukhiarghona Kauarkhop Road -7 Dheverkul Road- 2 Dhonurpara Road-1 Hasan Boddar Road-1 Malekuzzaman Road-1 Villager Para Road-2 Moishkum Para-1 East Monirzhil Pahar Para- 1 Middle Monirzhil Dheba Road- 3 West Monirzhil Madrasa Side-2 West Sonaichori-2	Ward No.1-9	Working
Khuniapalong	87	Dhuillachori Canal Connection -45 Rezur Canal Connection-18 Kalar Para Canal Connection -9 Dhoapalong Canal Connection- 7 Goalia Palong River Connection-8	Ward No. 1-9	Working
Zoarianala	5	From Chowdhuri Para till Nunachori Canal Nunachori Canal on Nondakhali North Matha From Sikdar Para till Nunachori Canal From East Nunachori till Nunachori Canal From Forest Bit till Nunachori Canal	Ward No. 1,3,5,6,7,8 and 9	Working
Cocchopia	47	Dochori Canal, Choto Zungchori Canal Boro Zungchori Canal Bakkhali Canal	Ward No.1,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9	Working

Union	Culvert	The River or Canal it is connected to	Ward	Working/notworking
		and Canal Connected Road		
South Mithachori	50	On Bakkhali and Katakhal and Canal Connected Road	Ward No.1-9	Working
Gorzonía	46	Gorzonía Canal Thimchori Canal Choto Gorzonía Canal Bakkhali Canal and Rangamaitta Canal and Canal Connected Road	Ward No,1-8	Working
Razarkul	16	Katakhalí Canal and Canal Connected Road and Connection in Bakkhali River	Ward No.1,2,,3,4,5,8 and 9	Working
Chakmarkul	40	Patli Canal, Farircanal and Bakkhali Canal and Canal Connected Road	Ward No.1-9	Working
Rashidnogor	3	Ultakhali Canal, Boro Dholirchora Canal and Machoakhali Canal Connection	Ward No.9,3 and 1	Working
Fotekharkul	No	-	-	-

- **Roads**

Most of the roads within Ramu upazila are paved; the communication system has improved significantly over the last 5-10 years. But the road system within the unions of the upazila is not better. All most villages connected to main road with herring bone road and earthen road. In most cases, travel aretroublesome for losses of bricks on these roads. Around 97.5 Killomeeter are metalled, around 216.5 km are HBB road and around 543.5 km are earthen road.

Union based roads informationis given bellow:

Union	Distance	Length and Height	Ward	Whether it is floodfree	Whether it is used as flood shelter centre
Eidgor	Paved Road: From Eidgor Market till Baishari Road  HBB: From Eidgor till Boughat	12 km  5 km  30 km	Ward No.2,3,4,7,8and 9  Ward No.1,3,4,7,8 and 9	Flood free	Usually people take shelter on near high roadsof their homestea d

Union	Distance	Length and Height	Ward	Whether it is floodfree	Whether it is used as flood shelter centre
	Earthen Road: Village Poth of Each Ward		Ward No.1-9		instantly
Kauarkhop	Paved Road: Ward No. 8  HBB: Ward No.2,3,5,6,8 and 9  Earthen Road: Village poth of Each Ward	3 km  Height: 7 feet 11 km Height : 6 feet  30 km	Ward No.8  Ward No.2,3,5,6,8 and 9  Ward No. 1-9	Partially flooded	-Do-
Khuniapalong	Paved Road : From Ramu Road till Moriccha Road  HBB: Connction with each ward of union  Earthen Road: Village Poth of each ward	12km Height : 10 feet  32.5 km Height :4 feet  125 km Height: 3-6 feet	Ward No.1,2,3 and 4  Ward No.1-9  Ward No.1-9	Partially flooded	-Do-
Zoarianala	Paved Road: From Ghonapara Road till Moishkum Bridge From Madrasa Gate till East Zoarianala School and From Tea Garden till Bhabnacentre  HBB: Connection with Each Ward of Union  Earthen Road: Village Poth of Each Ward	3 km Height: 4 feet  29 km Height:4 feet  57.5 km Height : 3-9 feet	Ward No.5 and 2 Ward No.1,2,3,5,6,7and 9  Ward No. 1-9	Floodfree	-Do-
Cocchopia	Paved Road : From Ward No.3 Dak Banglo till Ward No.9 South Moulovikata From 8 km and Dak Banglo till Ward No.2	16km Height: 4 feet	Ward No.2,3 and 9	Partially flooded	-Do-

Union	Distance	Length and Height	Ward	Whether it is floodfree	Whether it is used as flood shelter centre
	<p>Dochori</p> <p>HBB:Connection with Ward No.1,2 and 3 of Union</p> <p>Earthen Road:Village Poth of Each Ward</p>	<p>4 km Height:3 feet</p> <p>91 km Height:3 feet</p>	<p>Ward No.1,2,3,5,6,7 and</p> <p>Ward No.1-9</p>		
South Mithachori	<p>Paved Road: From Karimatha till Chairman house Saiful Islam</p> <p>HBB: Connection with each Ward Of Union</p> <p>Earthen Road: From Panerchora till Shop of Umkhali Siddique and Ward No.5 and7</p>	<p>3 km Height :7 feet</p> <p>18km Height:6 feet</p> <p>25(14+11 ) Height:6 feet</p>	<p>Ward No: 2-7</p> <p>Ward No.1-9</p> <p>Ward No.4,5 and 7</p>	Flooded partially	-Do-
Gorgonia	<p>Paved Road: From Ward No.8-9</p> <p>HBB: Connection with Each union</p> <p>Earthen Road: Village roads of Each Ward of Union</p>	<p>10km Height: 5 feet</p> <p>10km Height:4 feet</p> <p>81km Height: 3 feet</p>	<p>Ward No.8 and9</p> <p>Ward No.1-9</p> <p>Ward No.1-9</p>	<p>Paved: 2 km</p> <p>HBB: 1.5km Muddy: 2.5 km Floodfree , Rest</p> <p>95 km are not floodfree</p>	-Do-
Razarkul	<p>Paved Road: Some part of Ward No.7</p> <p>HBB: Connection with Ward No. 2 and7</p>	<p>8.5 km Height: 10 feet</p> <p>13km Height: 8 feet</p>	<p>Ward No.7</p> <p>Ward No.2 and 7</p>	Paved, HBB and Earthen Roadare flooded	-Do-



Union	Distance	Length and Height	Ward	Whether it is floodfree	Whether it is used as flood shelter centre
	Earthen Road: Village Poth of Each Ward	55 km Height:6 feet	Ward No.1-9		
Chakmarkul	Paved Road: Ward No.9,2,1 and 6  HBB: Connection with Each Ward of Union  Earthen Road: Village Poth of Each Ward	11 km Height: 4 feet  26km Height: 6 feet  17 km Height: 3 feet	Ward No. 9,2,1 and 6  Ward No.1-9  Ward No. 1-9	Partially flooded	-Do-
Rashidnogor	Paved Road: Ultakhali,From Panirchora till Vharoakhali and Machoakhali  HBB:Ultakhali,Dholirchora - Murapara,Panirchora,Boro Dholirchora,Kahatia Para,North Kahatia Para,Kadmor Para, Machoakhaliand NasiaPara, Tholiarghona  Earthen Road: Village poth of Each Ward	9 km Height: 2 feet  32km Height:2 feet  25 km Height:2-6 feet	Ward No.9,7 and 1  Ward No. 9,8,7,3,2,4,5,1 and 6  Ward No.1-9	partially flooded	-Do-
Fatekharkul	Paved Road:From Chowmuhoni Bipus till long bridge, From Bipus till West Merongloa Cyclone Centre From Chowmuhoni till Zadimura,From Chowmuhoni till Tecchepul ,From Tecchepul till Fozol Ambia School and From Officer Chor till Long Bridge  HBB: Connection with	10km Height: 5 feet  36km Height: 2 feet	Ward No. 1,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9  Ward No.1-9	Partially flooded	-Do-

Union	Distance	Length and Height	Ward	Whether it is floodfree	Whether it is used as flood shelter centre
	each Ward Of Union Earthen Road: Village Poth of mentioned Ward	7km Height: 2 feet	Ward No.3,5,6,8 and 9		

- Irrigation System:**

For irrigation purposes, shallow and deep tubewells and shallow machine are used. The following table contains information on irrigation practices according to unions:

Union	Deep Tube Well	Shallow Tube Well	Shallow Machine
Eidgor	17	275	15
Kaurkhop	20	50	13
Khuniapalong	150	50	5
Zoarianala	8	12	1 (Rubber Dam)
Cocchopia	10	20	16
South Mithachori	15	12	13
Gorgonia	10	20	16
Razarkul	13	10	20
Chakmarkul	29	265	00
Rashidnogor	71	13	11
Fateharkul	9	13	-
Total	352	740	120

2

- Haat Bazaar**

In the past, people were dependent on only weekly haat in this Ramu Upazilla. The number of small and big bazar has been increased within last 10 to 15 year gradually along with weekly haat. Usually the people are used to purchase and sale the daily necessary goods in the haat bazar, there are 25 haats in Ramu upazila.

Below is a table listing the haats of Ramu upazila according to unions:

Union it is located in	Name of Haats	The days it remains open	Number of Shops	Does it have a Samiti	Whether it is free from flood
Eidgor	Eidgor Bazar (small markets are built along side road, circles, where peoples daily	Friday and Monday	340	They have 2	Yes

<sup>2</sup> Upazilla Agriculture Department, FGD with local farmers and Union Parishad

Union it is located in	Name of Haats	The days it remains open	Number of Shops	Does it have a Samiti	Whether it is free from flood
	shopping )				
Kauarkhop	Kauarkhop Bazar (small markets are built along side road, circles, where peoples daily shopping )	Monday and Tuesday	90	They have	Water logged temporarily
Khuniapalong	West Dhechuapalong (small markets are built along side road, circles, where peoples daily shopping )	Sunday and Wednesday	150	They have 5	Flooded partially
Zoarianala	Tea Garden and Zoarianala Bazar Moulavi Bazar (small markets are built along side road, circles, where peoples daily shopping )	Monday and Friday Sunday and Thursday	250	They have 2	Water logged temporarily
Cocchopia	Gorzonia Bazar (small markets are built along side road, circles, where peoples daily shopping )	Monday and Thursday	500	They have 5	Water logged temporarily
South Mithachori	Kadir Matha Bazar Panerchora, Umkhali and Siddique's Bazar	Friday and Tuesday Everyday	2000	They have 25	Flooded partially
Gorgonia	Thimchori Bazar Beltoli Time Bazar Noa Bazar	Friday and Tuesday Everyday	200	They have 4	Flooded partially
Razarkul	Razarkul Union, Shikolghat, Ponjekhana and Pal para Bazar	Everyday	105	They have 4	Flooded partially
Chakmerkul	kalghor Bazar (This market open daily, small markets are built	Friday and Monday	170	They have 5	Flooded partially

Union it is located in	Name of Haats	The days it remains open	Number of Shops	Does it have a Samiti	Whether it is free from flood
	along side road, circles, where peoples daily shopping)				
Rashidnagar	Panirchora Mamun Miar Bazar, New Bazar, Zetir Road Bazar, Machoakhali Bazar, Ultakhali Bazar	Wednesday and Saturday , Sunday Everyday	200	They have 3	Water logged temporarily
Fatekharkul	Fakira Bazar Temuhoni Shikolghat Middle Merongloa Bazar	Saturday and Tuesday Everyday	2000	They have 10	Flooded partially

## 1.4.2 Social Resources:

- **Houses and Accommodation:**

Most of the houses and infrastructure of this upazila is building, metalled, semi-metalled. The number of concrete houses very few about of sadar and different unions and village level. Though the school, Mosque and various infrastructures are metalled and semi-metalled but most of the houses are semi-metalled, hut.

**Types of Housing:** Building, metalled, semi-metalled, bamboo, covered with large grass.

**Materials for housing construction:** Bamboo, large grass, wood, tin, earth, brick-sand-cement,

**Total No. of Houses:** 48,554 nos

**No. Building and Metalled Houses:** around 531 nos

Below is a table of different types of houses found in Ramu upazila according to unions:

Union	Total Number of Houses	Mud Houses	Bamboo/Wooden Houses	Tin Houses
Eidgor	3437	3002	350	85
Kauarghot	4373	3318	1030	25
Khuniapalong	4666	4006	2450	10
Zoarianala	4787	3102	1650	35
Cocchopia	5049	3429	1570	50
South Mithachori	4466	3006	1361	99
Gorgonia	4179	3704	420	55
Razarkul	3750	3540	160	50
Chakmerkul	2611	1570	1016	25
Rashidnagar	3027	1900	1100	27
Fatekharkul	5759	4489	1200	70

- **Water**

The source of drinking water is deep and hand tubewell. In the past, people of this upazila were depending on few tube-wells, pond, river, canal and streams for food and daily uses of water. In later, the uses of shallow wells and tube wells have increased gradually. The number of Tube wells of this upazila about 22240. There are total 14050 are good, 8190 damaged, 8612 are above the flood level and during flood 8335 tube wells are operative. 90% people of this upazila are using the tube-well's water.

The following is a table representing the number of union based tube wells in Ramu upazila:

Union	Number of Tube Wells	Active	Inactive	Above the Flood Level
Eidgor	275	205	70	205
Kauarkhop	990	865	125	565
Khuniapalong	4020	2020	2000	1950
Zoarianala	1870	1095	775	920
Cocchopia	4500	2950	1550	1500
South Mithachori	2600	2055	545	55
Gorzonia	1200	940	260	840
Razarkul	2500	1555	945	610
Chakmerkul	450	390	60	92
Rashidnoger	1885	935	950	825
Fatekharkul	1950	1040	910	980

- **Sewarage System:**

The inhabitants of the all union of Ramu upazila are lag behind when it come to usage of proper and hygienic toilets. The upazila has nearly 40145 hygienic/metalled toilets, 21235 pit toilets out of 40145. Most of the pit and permanent toilets can be found in the houses of educated and conscious people's houses which have been built by various organizations. During flood 7682 latrine are above flood level and 7553 are active. So far near 5% people are not aware to use latrine properly and used to go open place for their natural defecation which are very unhealthy/un-hygienic.

Below is a list of latrines according to unions:

Unions	Total (appx)	Hygienic	% of Hygienic Latrine Usage	Above flood level	Useful during flood
Eidgor	3200	1580	49%	435	1145
Kawerkhope	4180	1570	38%	890	890
Khuniapalong	4620	2030	44%	445	400
Joarianala	4650	1495	32%	685	685
Kocchopia	4900	2370	48%	950	950
Dokhin Mithachori	4300	2033	47%	515	229
Gorjonia	4090	2025	50%	950	950
Rajarkul	3550	1754	49%	954	210
Chakmarkul	2590	1000	39%	547	347

Rashidnagar	2900	1008	35%	336	772
Fatehkharkul	5615	3045	54%	975	975

- Schools/Educational Institutions:**

Over the last 10-15 years, the general condition of education has improved noticeably. The percentage of child education has increased significantly since 1991. There are 75 primary school, 3 registered primary school, 6 non-government primary school, 1 satellite school, 14 KG school, 12 high school, 2 boys school, 2 college, 2 girls school, 2 college, 18 madrasa 1 teaching institute in Ramu upazila.

A list of educational institutions according to unions is given below:

Unions	School/Madrassa/ College	Name	Student	Teacher	Location/ Ward	Whether it is used as flood Shelter Centre
Eidgor	Government	Hasnakata G.P.S	460	4	Ward No.2	yes
		Eidgor G.P.S	974	9	Ward No.4	yes
		borobil GPS	500	8	Ward no. 6	yes
		Korliamura G.P.S	405	4	Ward no. 9	no
	Non-Government	Eidgor MBH.S	605	9	Ward no. 4	no
		Dhumchakata Community P.S	299	3	Ward no.1	no
		Bodormokarom Ferdousia Dakhil Madrasa	710	14	Ward no.3	no
Kauarkhop	Government	Monirzhil GPS	333	5	Ward no. 2	yes
		Kauarkhop Model GPS	929	11	Ward no. 2	yes
		Kauarkhop Tilapara GPS	580	8	Ward no.8	yes
	Non-Government	Moishkum Alhaz Osman Sorwar Alom Chow.P.P.S,	300	7	Ward no. 4	yes
		Lord Ukhiarghona non gov Community P.S	350	4	Ward no. 7	yes
		Ukhiarghona so Para satellite primary school	120	2	8 no. ward	yes
		Kauarkhop Hakim Rokima High School	700	13	Ward no.5	yes
		Kauarkhop Model KG School	130	6	Ward no. 5	yes
Khuniapalong	Government	Dariardighi G.P.S	736	8	Ward no. 1	yes
		Kalarpara G.P.S	667	5	Ward no. 2	yes
		Khuniapalong G.P.S	585	9	Ward no. 3	yes
		Dhechuapalong G.P.S	405	8	Ward no. 5	yes

Unions	School/Madrassa/ College	Name	Student	Teacher	Location/ Ward	Whether it is used as flood Shelter Centre
		Pechardip G.P.S	508	7	Ward no. 9	yes
		East Dariardhigi G.P.S	435	5	Ward no. 1	yes
		Goaliapalong G.P.S	900	7	Ward no. 8	yes
		Al- Fuad G.P.S	450	4	Ward no. 6	no
		East Goaliapalong G.P.S	300	3	Ward no. 7	no
		Dhoapalong G.P.S.	400	4	Ward no. 7	no
	Non-Government	Al- Fuad Academy	510	10	Ward no. 6	no
		Dhechuapalong High School	345	4	Ward no. 4	no
		Goaliapalong High School	192	6	Ward no. 8	no
		Rahmania Modila Talulum Dakhil Madrasa	305	14	Ward no. 4	yes
Joarianala	Government	Nonachori GPS	379	7	ward no.4	yes
		Zoarianala GPS	593	8	ward no. 7	yes
		Ghonarpara GPS	599	7	Ward no. 5	yes
		Nondakhali GPS	297	9	ward no. 3	yes
		East Nonachori GPS	406	4	Ward no. 6	yes
		West Zoarianala GPS	284	6	Ward no. 6	yes
		East Zoarianala GPS	267	4	Ward no. 5	yes
		North Mithachori G.P.S	705	9	Ward no. 1	yes
	Non-Government	North Mithachori Health PPS	245	4	Ward no. 2	yes
		Zoarianala HM Hakim High S	965	11	Ward no. 7	no
	Zoarianala Girls' High School	357	10	Ward no. 9	no	
Kocchopia	Government	Kocchopia GPS	378	4	Ward no. 1	Yes
		Dochori GPS	421	6	Ward no. 2	yes
		Gorzonla GPS	689	9	Ward no. 3	yes
		Fakrikata GPS	314	5	Ward no. 6	yes
		Shukhmonia GPS	433	5	Ward no. 4	Yes
		Moulovi kata GPS	242	5	Ward no. 9	Yes
		BoroZangchori GPS	333	4	Ward no. 8	Yes
	Non-Government	ccocchopia High School	400	10	Ward no. 4	Yes
	Registered	Ghilatoli Registered PS	201	4	Ward no. 1	No

Unions	School/Madrasa/ College	Name	Student	Teacher	Location/ Ward	Whether it is used as flood Shelter Centre
		Dakvanga egistered PS	217	7	Ward no. 6	No
Dokkhin Mithachori	Government	Umkhali GPS	533	6	Ward no. 3	yes
		Chainda GPS	1068	10	Ward no 9	yes
		Panerchora GPS	799	9	Ward no. 5	no
		Dokkhin Mithachori GPS	798	10	Ward no. 1	no
		Nijer para GPS	450	5	Ward no.6	no
		Chainda Roson Ali GPS	410	4	Ward no. 8	No
	Non-Government	Dokkhin Mithachori High School	513	11	Ward no1	no
		chaillatoli High School	300	7	Ward no.8	yes
		Chainda Ideal High School	170	5	Ward no. 8	yes
		Dokkhin Mithachori Islamia Dakhil Madrasa	420	14	Ward no. 7	no
	Registered	Bontola Community Registered P School	400	1	Ward no. 7	No
Gorjonia	Government	Thoangakata GPS	316	4	Ward no. 3	Yes
		Zauch Para GPS	500	5	Ward no. 5	Yes
		Mazhirkata GPS	495	8	Ward no. 7	Yes
		Poangkherkhil GPS	611	9	Ward no. 7	Yes
		Cazorbil GPS	249	4	Ward no. 9	Yes
		Zumchori GPS	413	4	Ward no. 2	Yes
		Borobil GPS	255	4	Ward no. 1	Yes
	Non-Government	Gorzoniam Hakimia High School	460	11	Ward no. 8	no
		Mazhirkata Kinder Garten Madrasa	184	7	Ward no. 6	no
		Sikder Para Biddapith	70	5	Ward no. 8	no
Razarkul	Government	Razarkul GPS School	502	7	Ward no. 1	yes
		East Razarkul GPS	517	5	Ward no. 9	yes
		Nosrot Asia GPS	234	4	Ward no. 8	no
		Sikderkul GPS	500	7	Ward no. 3	yes
	Non-Government	Alhaj Faja Ambia Hifh school	760	14	Ward no. 6	no
		East Razarkul GPS	517	5	Ward no. 9	yes
		Nosrot Asia GPS	234	4	Ward no.8	no
		Sikderkul GPS	500	7	Ward no. 3	yes
Chakmarkul	Government	Alhaj Fozol Ambia High School	760	14	Ward no. 6	no
		Monsur Ali Sikder	394	7	Ward no. 4	no



Unions	School/Madrasa/ College	Name	Student	Teacher	Location/ Ward	Whether it is used as flood Shelter Centre	
		Ideal School					
		Masum Mia Islamia Sunnia Alim Madrasa	400	16	Ward no. 4	no	
		Razarkul Islamia Girls' Madrasa	350	14	Ward no. 7	no	
		South Chakmerkul GPS	550	10	Ward no. 3	no	
	Non-Government	East Mohammadpura GPS	363	4	Ward no. 7	yes	
		Zarailtoli GPS	580	10	Ward no. 5	yes	
Rashidnagar	Non-Government Government	Srimura GPS School	460	6	Ward no. 7	yes	
		West Chakmerkul GPS	340	5	Ward no. 9	yes	
		VDS Academy	105	13	Ward no. 6	no	
		Zarailtoly High School	700	13	Ward no.5	no	
		North Kahatia Para GPS	450	7	Ward no. 2	yes	
		Forida Rashid GPS	530	4	Ward no. 5	yes	
		Nasirapara GPS	400	7	Ward no. 6	yes	
Fatekharkul	Non-Government Government	Dholirchora GPS	560	8	Ward no. 8	no	
		Boro Dholirchora Hazi Motiur Rahman GPS	397	5	Ward no. 3	no	
		Ultakhali GPS	395	4	Ward no. 9	yes	
		Rashidnagor Nadiruzzaman High School	806	11	Ward no. 5	no	
		29 No. Ramu Central G.P.S.	468	8	Ward no. 7	yes	
		30no. Merongloa Model GPS	499	9	Ward no. 8	yes	
		31 No. Ramu GPS	290	6	Ward no. 7	yes	
		32 no. South Fatekharkul GPS	604	8	Ward no. 1	no	
		33 no. North Fatekharkul GPS	447	6	Ward no. 9	yes	
		34 no. Ramu Khizari B PGP	630	9	Ward no. 5	yes	
		35 no. Mondol Para GPS	565	9	Ward no. 4	yes	
		Non-Government	36 no. Lombri para GPS	289	6	Ward no.3	no
			37 no. West Merongloa GPS	289	6	Ward no. 8	yes
	54 no. Ramu Upzilla Ideal GPS		122	4	Ward no.6	yes	
	Satghoriar para GPS		347	7	Ward no. 9	no	
	Ramu Degree		500	29	Ward no.3	yes	

Unions	School/Madrasa/ College	Name	Student	Teacher	Location/ Ward	Whether it is used as flood Shelter Centre
		college				
		Ramu Girls' High School	1386	32	Ward no. 7	yes
		Ramu Khizri Ideal High School	1123	27	Ward no. 7	no

- **Religious Institution:**

The Ramu upazila has 493 mosques, 32 Temples and 17 Keyangs/Pagoda. Below is a list of all the religious institutions according to the Unions:

Unions	Number of Mosques/ Temples/ Churches/ Keyang	Ward	Whether free of flood	Short Description
Eidgor Union	Mosque: 90  Keyang: 1	There are mosques in 9 wards  Ward no. 6 has keyangs	Yes	Due to high land, water logged temporarily
kauarkhop Union	Mosque: 38  Temple:1  Keyang:2	There are mosques in 9 wards  Ward No. 5 has temples  Ward No. 7 and 8 have keyang	No	These are flooded during flood, water yielding after flood
Khuniapalong Union	Mosque : 40  Keyang: 1	There are mosques in 9 wards  Ward No. 5 has Keyang	Yes	Due to high land, water logged temporarily
Zoarianala Union	Mosque : 40  Temple: 4	There are mosques in 9 wards  Ward No.2 and 6 have temples	Yes	Due to high land, water logged temporarily
Cocchopia Union	Mosque: 55  Temple: 3	There are mosques in 9 wards  Ward No.3 and 5 have temples	No	These are flooded during flood, water yielding after flood
South Mithachori Union	Mosque: 37	There are mosques in 9 wards	Yes	Due to high land, water logged temporarily

Unions	Number of Mosques/ Temples/ Churches/ Keyang	Ward	Whether free of flood	Short Description
	Temple:8  Keyang:1	Ward No.1,3,4 and 7 have temples  Ward No.5 has Keyang		
Gorzonla Union	Mosque : 58  Temple: 4  Keyang: 1	There are mosques in 9 wards  Ward No.1,3,4 and 7 have temples  Ward No.5 has keyang	Yes	These are flooded during flood, water yelding after flood
Razarkul Union	Mosque: 32  Temple:2  Keyang: 1	There are mosques in 9 wards  Ward No.1 has temple  Ward no. 8 has Keyang	No	These are flooded during flood, water yelding after flood
Chakmerkul Union	Mosques: 36  Temples: 2  Keyang:1	Mosques have in 9 wards  Ward no. 4 and 5 have a temple  Ward No. 5 has keyang	Yes	Due to high land, water logged temporarirly
Rashidnogor Union	Mosque: 32  Temples: 1	9 wards have mosques  Ward no. 2 has temples	Yes	Due to high land, water logged temporarirly
Fatekharkul Union	Mosques:35  Temples: 7  Keyang: 9	9 wards have mosques  Ward no. 5 and 7 have temples  Ward no. 2,5,6 and 7 have Keyangs	No	These are flooded during flood, water yelding after flood

- **Religious Meeting Place (Eidgah): 11 big**

Number	The Union or Ward it is situated in	Whether Flood Free	Short Description
3	Ward No. 1,5 and 6 Khuniapalong Union	Yes	Water logged temporarily for high land
2	Ward No. 8 of Zoarianala Union	Yes	Water logged temporarily for high land
5	Ward No. 1,2,7,4 and 6 of South Mithachori Union	Yes	Water logged temporarily for high land
1	Fatekharkul Union	Yes	Water logged temporarily for high land

Namaz of EID organizes at field of adjacent mosques and in open places of Eidgor Kawerkhop Kocchopia, Gorjonia, Rajarkul, Chakmarkul and Rashidnagar union.

- **Health care:**

There is only 1 sub-district health complex (Government Hospital), 10 Union Health and Family Welfare Center (Government), 19 Community Clinic (Government), 3 NGO operated Healthcare Center and 2 Private Healthcare Center. Apart from this people from many of the unions depend upon pharmacy, Ojha, Kabiraj and Herbal medicine to cure illness. If the diseases are of complicated nature then the well to do people travel to Cox's Bazaar, Chakaria or Chittagong for healthcare services.

Name of Healthcare Center	Union and Wards	Number of doctors and nurses and their expertise	Level of Service	Expense
Ramu Upazila Health and Family Welfare Centre	Ward No. 7 of Ramu Upzila's Zoarianala Union	UHO – 1, RMO – 1, Juni: Con: (Child)- 1, Juni: Con: (Cardio) - 1 MO - 2, Co: surgeon (EMO)-1, Sanitary Inspector - 1 SACMO - 2, MT (Pharma) - 1, MT (Lab) - 1, MT (Dental) - 1 MT (EPI) - 1, SS Nurse - 2, Compounder - 1 Cardiographer – 1, Herbal Assistant - 1 Lab Attendant – 1, O.T. Boy - 1 Emergency Attendant - 1 M L S S - 1 Ward Boy - 1	This hospital provides all kinds of health services. Despite having modern equipments the lack of manpower and trained technicians have caused the machines to become out of order. Since the ratio of doctor to patient is very low, sometimes the doctors have to work through double shifts and this may cause the level of service to fall.	Outdoor patients pay Tk. 10 to see doctors Furthermore pathology and O.T. expenses are charged according to Government set charges.
Union Health and Family Welfare Centre	Ward No. 3 of Eidgor Union Ward No.5 of Kauarkhop Union, Ward No.6 of	Sub- assistant Community Medical Officer in centre-1, FWV-1, FWA-6, FPI-1, CHCP of each clinic- 1, HA- 2, FWA- 1	Provides all sorts of services related to Mother and Child ( EPI, family planning service and primary	free

Name of Healthcare Center	Union and Wards	Number of doctors and nurses and their expertise	Level of Service	Expense
10  There is no union based Health and Family welfare centre due to availability of Upazila Health and Family Welfare centre in Joarinala union.	Khuniapalong Union, Ward No. 4 of South Mithachori Union, Ward No.3 of Gorzonia Union, Ward No.3 of Razarkul Union, Ward No.2 of Chakmerkul Union, Ward No.5 of Rashidnogor Union, Ward No. 1 of Fatekharkul Union		healthcare )	
Community Clinic	Ward No. 6 of Eidgor Union and Ward No.8 of Chogirakata , Borobil Ward No.1 of Gorzonia Union, Ward No.2 of Middle Monirzhil Union, Ward No.8 of Tilapara, Ward No. 1 of Khuniapalong Union, Dariardhigi and Ward No. 4 of East Dhechua Palong , Ward No.3 Nondokhali of Zoarianala Union, Ward No.9 Vorachora, Ward No.3 Titar para of Cocchopia Union, Ward No.5 Boro Zungchori , Ward No.7 Fakirmara of South Mithachori Union, Ward No.3 Umkhali Goni Sowdagor Para, Ward No.6 Mazhirkata of Gorzonia Union, Ward No.4 of Thimchori, Ward No.2 of Razarkul Union, Ward No.6 East Mohammadpura of Chakmerkul Union, Ward No.6 Panirchora	Sub- assistant Community Medical Officer in centre – 1, FWV-1, FWA- 6 and FPI- 1,  CHCP in each clinic- 1, HA-2, FWA-1	Provides all sorts of services related to Mother and Child ( EPI, Family Planning service and Primary Healthcare)	Free

Name of Healthcare Center	Union and Wards	Number of doctors and nurses and their expertise	Level of Service	Expense
	Lamarpara of Rashidnoger Union and Ward No.1 Sikderpara and Ward No.3 Tecchipul of Fatekharkul Union , Ward No.1 Office Chor			
Mother and Child Hospital	Ward No.9 of South Mithachori Union	MBBS docter-4 Nurse -8, Pathology Technician - 1,Assistant Pathology Technician- 1, Aya-2	Hospital with 50 beds, Mother and Child Health Centre and Pathology Centre	Free
Family Health Clinic conducted by NGO cost	Ward No.1 Monirzhil of Kauarkhop Union	FWA, CHCP,HA	Provides all sorts of services related to health (EPI,family planning service and Primary Health Care)	free
Rabeta Al-Fuad Hospital	Ward No.6 of Khuniapalong Union	MBBS Docter- 2 Nurse – 5, Pathology Technician- 1, Assistant Pathology Technician -1, Aya-1	Provides all sorts of services related to health( Family Planning Service and Primary Health Service,Mother and Child Health Service)	Docter fee 70 taka
Shurzer Hashi Health Care Centre Conducted by NGO FDSR	Fatekharkul Union	Sub- assistant Medical Officer	Provides all sorts of services related to health( Primary Health Care)	Docter fee 50 taka
Community Health Clinic	Fatekharkul Union	Sub- assistant Medical Officer	Provides all sorts of services related to health(Primary Health Care)	Docter fee 50 taka

- **Number of Banks:**

There are 7 banks in Ramu Upazila, given bellow:

Union	Name of the Bank	Ward	Types of Services	Level of Services
Kocchopia	Krishi Bank: 1	Ward No.5	Provides agricultural loans on easy conditions, distributing government allowance and money deposits	Good and satisfying
Fatherkharkul	Krishi Bank	Ward No. 7	Money deposits ,DPS,provides loans on easy conditions,provides salary allowance to non-government Officers	Good and satisfying
	Islami Bank:2	Ward No.4& 6		
	Rupali Bank-1	Ward No. 5		
	Sonali Bank 1	Ward No.5		
	Janata Bank-1	Ward No.6		

- **Post Office:**

There are 8 post offices in Ramu upazila. Union based information post offices are given bellow:

Name of Unions	Name of Post Office	Location	Types of Services	Level of Service
Kawerkhlope	Middle Kauarkhop Post Office	Ward No.5	Exchange regular letters,Money order opportunity,Dak bima, Deposits Scheme etc	Because of using different technology with mobile dimension of accepting services from post office decreases. But people who use they express satisfaction.
Khuniapalong	Rabeta Post Office	Ward No. 6		
Joarianala	Zoarianala Bazar Post Office	Ward No.8		
Kocchopia	Gorzonla Bazar Post Office	Ward No. 5		
Gorjonla	Borobil Gorzonla Bazar Post Office	Ward No.1		
Rajarkul	Noapara Post Office	Ward No.5		
Rashidnagar	Boro Dholirchora Post Office	Ward No. 3		
Fatekharkul	Officer Chor Post Office	Union Ward No.1		

- **Club / Cultural Center:**

There are 25 club/ cultural centers in Ramu upazila, Union based information post offices are given below:

Union	Name of Club/ Cultural Center	Ward	Types of Activity	Whether they support in any Developing or Social Activities
Kawerkhope	Ukhiarghona Social Welfare Club and  Monirzhil Youth Development Club	Ward No.8  Ward no.: 2	Forest Social Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tree plantation</li> <li>-Cultivate with land lease</li> <li>-Help poor helpless</li> <li>-Assistant of education of poor helpless people</li> <li>-Celebrate day</li> </ul>
Joarianala	East Zoarianala Bohumukhi Sombai Club  Water Management Club Sonaichori	Ward No.8  Ward No.6	Development of teenagers  Loan Programme Social Development and Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides sewing training to teenagers</li> <li>- Assist and participate in sports</li> <li>- Provides loan in less interest (Agriculture, Fish and land)</li> <li>- Assist in marriage of poor girls</li> <li>- Assist in water management of local Government and NGO.</li> </ul>
Kocchopia	Gorzonla Bazar Club  Titar Para Zhorna Club  Dochori Ideal Club	Ward No.5  Ward No.3  Ward No.2	Social and Educational Programme  Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plantation</li> <li>- Assist in marriage of helpless and poor girl</li> <li>- Assist in education of poor students</li> <li>- Celebrate day</li> <li>- provides prizes to talented children</li> <li>- Tree plantation on both sides of barrage</li> <li>- Support in marriage of poor girls</li> </ul>



Union	Name of Club/ Cultural Center	Ward	Types of Activity	Whether they support in any Developing or Social Activities
Dokhin Mithachori	Ideal Young Organization  Agriculture Unity Sommitry Sonar Bangla Sommitry	Ward No. 2 and 7 of Union	Social Programme Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrange marriage of poor girl</li> <li>- Arranges shade of houses are burnt on fire</li> <li>-</li> <li>- Arrange treatment for the poor</li> <li>- Tree plantation</li> <li>- Education for poor students</li> <li>- Support in marriage of poor girls</li> <li>- Assist in sewing machine</li> <li>- Management treatment of poor</li> </ul>
Gorjonia	Thoengakata Student Club  Thoengakata people welfare Club  Mazhirkata Islamia Ideal Young Organization	Ward No. 3   Ward No. 6	Educational Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for education of poor and talented students</li> <li>- Assist and participate in sports</li> <li>- Provide money, admission in school, school dress support to orphan students</li> </ul>
Rajarkul	Sikder para Zagrani Sombai Somity  Ghonar Para Bonful Club	Ward No. 7  Ward No. 3	Social Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Celebrate day</li> <li>- Assist of poor brilliant students</li> <li>- Assist in marriage of helpless and poor girls</li> </ul>
Chakmarkul	C Green Club	Ward No.2 Chakmerkul Union	Social Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrange prize distribution Ceremony in annual sports</li> <li>- Assists in Education</li> <li>- Assists in marriage of helpless poor students</li> <li>- Provides education expenses of poor students</li> </ul>
Rashidnagar	Ultakhali Exteam Power Club  Horitola Moitri Sangshod Club	Ward No.9  Ward No.7	Social and Educational Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides money assistance in marriage of poor girl</li> <li>- Support for education of poor and talented</li> </ul>

Union	Name of Club/ Cultural Center	Ward	Types of Activity	Whether they support in any Developing or Social Activities
	Mamun Mia Bazar Business Sombai Somity	Ward No.7		students
	Pahartoly Renesa Sporting Club	Ward No.4		
Fatekharkul	Shomchor Cultural Club	Ward No. 7	Social and Cultural programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Celebrates Day</li> <li>- Programme of different Shilpogoshti</li> <li>- Teach music</li> </ul>
	Raimohon Music Club	Ward No.6		
	Ramu Shilpogoshti Cultural Club	Ward No.5		
	Ramu Shangit Bhobon Cultural Club	Ward No.4		

- GO/Voluntary Organization:**

Government institutions including different NGOs or volunteers organizations are working to development of soci-economic of the people of this upazila. The table shows the information:

Serial No.	NGO	Areas of their Activities	Number of beneficiarie	Duration of the Programs	Union
1.	RIC	Micro Credit Program related to CDMP Disaster Program	11 Union's People	Ongoing July 2014	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Rashidnoger, Fatekharkul
2	BRAC	Micro Credit Programme ,Education Programme and Wash Programme	11 Union's People	Ongoing	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Rashidnoger, Fatekharkul
3	ASHA	Micro Credit Programme	9 Union's People	Ongoing	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Rashidnoger, Fatekharkul
4.	Grameen Bank	Micro Credit Programme	11 Union's People	Ongoing	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalog, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Rashidnoger, Fatekharkul

Serial No.	NGO	Areas of their Activities	Number of beneficiarie	Duration of the Programs	Union
5.	Songjog Bangladesh	VGD	11 Union's People	Till December 2014	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmmerkul, Rashidnigor, Fatekharkul
6.	CODEC	Education	11 Union's People	Till December 2015	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Rashidnigor, Fatekharkul
7.	MUKTI	Malaria Programme	9 Union's People	Till December 2014	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Rashidnigor, Fatekharkul
8.	Gono Shastho	Health and Education Programme	2 Union's People	Ongoing	Eidgor, Khuniapalong,
9.	Proshika	Micro Credit Programme	1 Union's People	Ongoing	Fatekharkul
10.	Anondo	Health Programme	3 Union's People	till December, 2014	Eidgor, Khuniapalong, Cocchopia
11.	IDF	Micro Credit Program	1 Union's People	Ongoing	Cocchopia
12.	BLAST	Legal Support Programme	5 Union's People	till December, 2014	South Mithachori, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Fatekharkul, Zoarianala
13	Jago Nari	Women Empowerment	11 Union's People	On going	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Rashidnigor, Fatekharkul
14	PHD	Service development of Community clinic	11 Union's People	On going	Eidgor, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, South Mithachori, Gorzonia, Razarkul, Chakmerkul, Rashidnigor, Fatekharkul

- **Main Sports:**

Football, Cricket, Volleyball, Ha-do-do and Pole game are local sports.

- **Playing Ground:**

There are 16 big play ground in this upazilla, every primary school has a small playing field and every higher secondary school has football fields. There are smaller fields in open areas.

Union	Name of Playing Field	Location	Whether used during Disasters	How
Eidgor 2	Konarpara field and Katazungle Hillamura field	Ward no.8 and Ward no. 5	Come in use	Used for relief distribution
Kauarghop 2	Kauarkhop Hakim Rakima High School Field and Monirzhil G. P. School Field	Ward no.5 Ward no. 2	Comes in use	Used for relief distribution
Khuniapalong 2	Dariardighi Primary School Field Rabeta Hospital Field	Ward no.1 Ward no.6	Comes in use	Used for relief distribution
Zoarianala 1	Zoarianala H,M Hakim High School	Ward no.7	Comes in use	Used for relief distribution
Cocchopia	No	-	-	-
South Mithachori 2	South Mithachori High School and Chainda Roshon Ali High School	Ward no. 1 and 8	Comes in use	Used for relief distribution as well shelter during disasters
Gorzonia	No	-	-	-
Razarkul 2	Noapara Monsur Ali, Shikdar Ideal School and Chagliakata Playing Field	Ward no. 4 and 5	Comes in use	Used for relief distribution
Chakmerkul	No	-	-	-
Rashidnogor 2	Rashidnogor Naderuzzamman High School and Ultakhali Government Primary School	Ward no.5 and 9	Comes in use	Used for relief distribution
Fatekharkul 3	Ramu Khizari Field Post Office Field Mondol Para Primary School	Ward no.7 Ward no. 1 Ward no.4	Comes in use	Used for relief distribution

- **Graveyard/ Crematorium:**

**Graveyard: 285, Hindu Crematorium: 23 and Buddhist Crematorium: 3**

Union	Name of Graveyard/Crematorium	Location	Whether above flood level
Eidgor	Graveyard 15 and Hindu Crematorium 2	On average there are graveyards in 1- 9 Wards. Crematorium can be found in Ward no. 9	yes
Kauarghop	Graveyard 14 Crematorium: Hindu: 3	On average there are graveyards in 1- 9 Wards. Hindu crematorium can be found in Ward no. 5 and 7	yes
Khuniapalong	Graveyard 42 and Hindu Crematorium 2	On average there are graveyards in all 1-9 Wards. 2 Crematoriums can be found in Ward no. 5	yes
Zoarianala	Graveyard 34 and Hindu Crematorium 2	On average there are graveyards in 1- 9 Wards.2 Crematorium can be found in Ward no. 2 and 6	yes
Cocchopia	Graveyard 44 and Hindu Crematorium 5	On average there are graveyards in 1- 9 Wards.5 Crematorium can be found in Ward no. 2,3,5 and 6	yes
South Mithachori	Graveyard 21 and Hindu Crematorium 3	On average there are graveyards in 1- 9 Wards and 5 Crematorium can be found in Ward no. 3,4 and 5	yes
Gorzonla	Graveyard 33 and Hindu Crematorium 3	On average there are graveyards in 1- 9 Wards. 3 Crematoriums can be found in Ward no. 3 and 5	yes
Razarkul	Graveyard 23 Crematorium: Hindu: 5	On average there are graveyards in all 1-9 Wards.5 Hindu Crematorium can be found in Ward no. 1,5 and 8	yes
Chakmerkul	Graveyard 14 Crematorium: Hindu:2	1- 9 Wards have graveyards. 2 Hindu Crematorium can be found in Ward no. 3 and 9	yes

Union	Name of Graveyard/Crematorium	Location	Whether above flood level
Rashidnagar	Graveyard 20 Crematorium Hindu 1	1-9 Wards have graveyards. Crematorium can be found in Ward no.2	yes
Fatekharkul	Graveyard 25 Crematorium Hindu 13	1-9 Wards have graveyards. Crematorium can be found in Ward no.3,5,6,7 and 8	yes

- **Communication and Transport Mode:**

Roadway communication is the major communication of Ramu Upazilla with Cox's Bazar Sadar as well as other subdistricts of Cox's Bazar Districts (Chokoria, pekua, ukhia, tekna and cox's bazar sadar upazilla) and also using Cox's Bazar Channel for Moheshkhali and Kutubdia upazilla.

Types of transport used in this subdistrict minibus, jeep, taxi, tomtom, auto-rickshaw and engine boat.

People are travelling usually by foot, rickshaw on earthen road, rickshaw, autorickshaw and taxi in metalled road and boat in river among different unions and different wards of unions of this upazilla.

The roads in the Ramu sub-district town are in good condition. Most of the roads are either paved or bricks built. Taxi, tomtom or rickshaw are using for local travel. Going to Cox's Bazar crossing over Ramu from Chittagong. One can go to Cox's Bazar district and Chokoria, pekua, and tekna upazilla from Ramu by road. Nevertheless, Moheshkhali or Kutubdia upazilla can be reached by speed boat/shallow machine powered wooden boat through Cox's Bazar Channel. There is no severe problem for travelling for local people of Ramu Sadar during monsoon for metalled road.

There are paved roads from the sub-district to the unions but not all wards of the unions have paved roads, which makes travelling in the monsoon season risky.

- **Forest and Forestation:**

There is 39% forest out of total land.

**Tree:**

Gorjon, teak, curpur, bamboo, much, arjun, akashmoni, koro, acacia, bum, cane, manjium, teak, banyan, raintree, jarul, chatim, jheel, vutkuri, madar, tamarindus, neem are usually occurred in different forest of this upazilla.

**Herbs/ bush:**

Patharkuchi, lojjabati, goyacha lota, thankuni, tulsi, bask, cactus, binnya herb, swarnalata, grass, orchid, cane, betel, keya, chon etc are found in different forest of this upazilla.

**Flower:**

Kathalichapa, sheuli, jasmine, gada, joba (*hibiscus rosa sinesis*), krshnachura, jui, rose, kamini, champa etc are prominent.

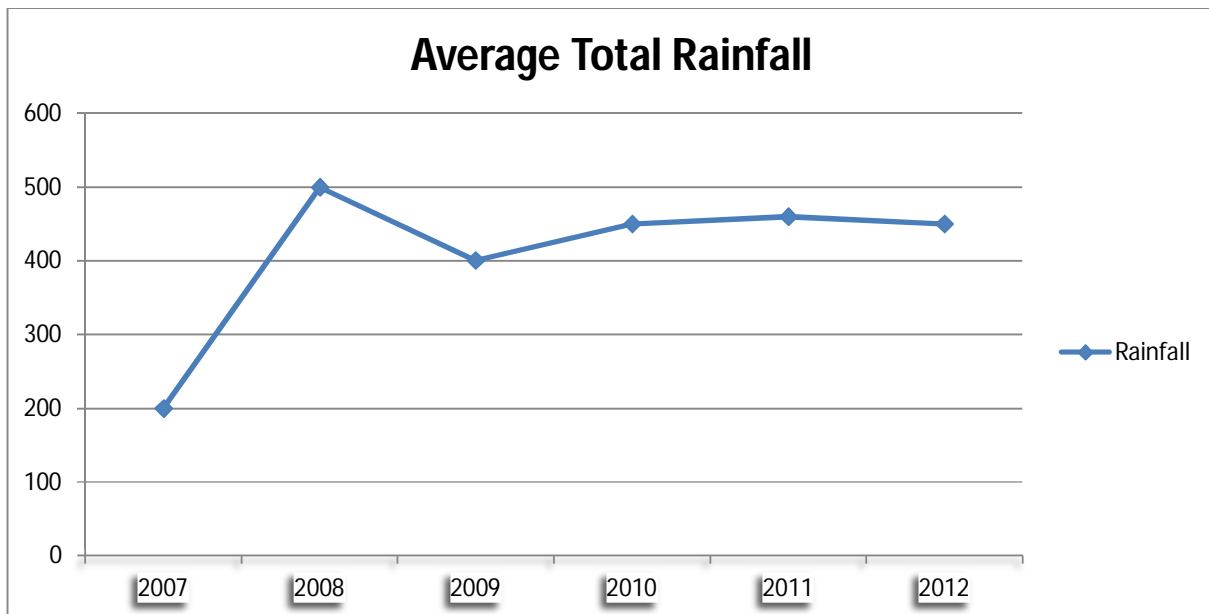
**Hydrous Plant:**

Water hyacinth, Lotus, shapla (*nymphaea nouchali*), spirogyra, reed etc are natable.

**1.4.3 Climate and Weather:**

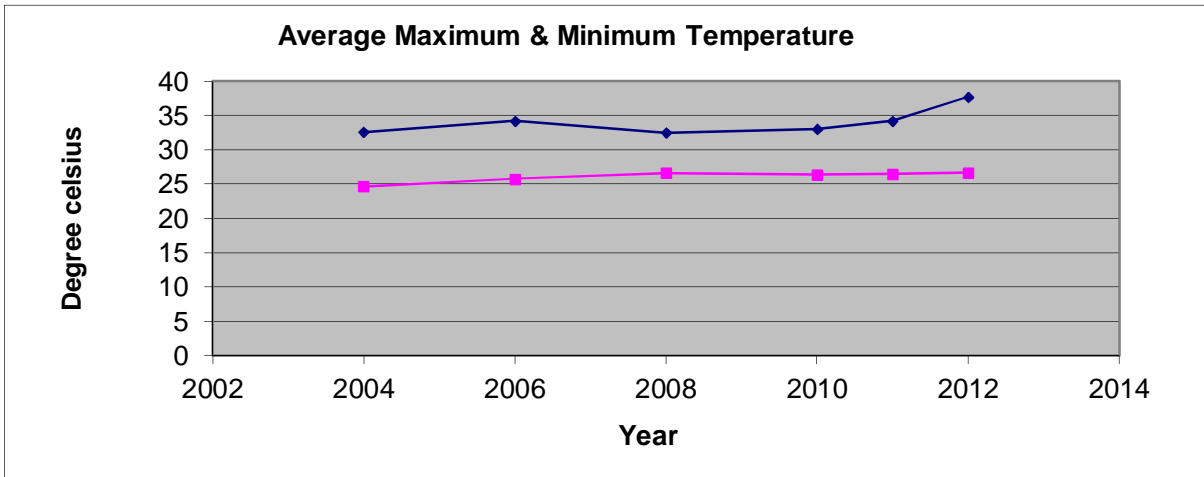
- **Trends of Rainfall  
(Direct and Idirect Information)**

A change has been noticed for last 10-12 on opinion of local people. Rainfall is continuing to September month, its yearly amount 315 m.m In the past rainfall happened in Poush-magh. Now sudden rainfall or monsoon rainfall is less and due to continuous railfall for 10-15 days sometimes it happens the flash flood.



- **Temperature**

The temperature has been increased entire in Ramu compared to 10-12 years ago. It is feeling more temperature due to decreasing the trees of mountain. Intolerate temperature remain in the month of Chaitro to Vadro in every year and increasing the temperature 29°C to 38°C. Variance of temperature effects on the livelihood and environment.



- **Groundwater Level**

Due to change the climate the level of groundwater is going down after 2000-2001 year. But suitable using water has obtained from 40-50 fit under before disaster in 1991/1994. In the month of Ashin-Kartik month that is beginning of the August-September the canals-ponds, rivers are dried due to huge deforestation and fill the canals-ponds of different unions of this upazila. As a result for meet up the necessary irrigation huge amount of water is lifting from the ground level, therefore level of water is going down. As a result the daily usage water and irrigation water is turning in critical situation. At present the normal water level of lowest is 170 fit and highest 800 fit. The situation will be worsening whether the necessary alterant measures are not taken.

- **Level of floods:**

The level of land 50% high of this upazila therefore long-term flood does not affect here. But due to flash flood short-term water-log happens in some areas.

### 1.4.4 Others

- **Land and its usage:**

The Ramu upazila covers in total, 65330 acres of land. Out of which 20111 acres of land is engaged in farming. 3140 acres of land for single crop, 13455 acres of land for bi-crop/season, 1895 acres land for tri-seasonal crop cultivation, 1625 acres land for tobacco and 4200 acres land for housing



- **Agriculture and Food:**

Agriculture and food related information of Ramu Upazilla are given below:

**Main crops:** Paddy, Vegetable, Betel leaf, betel nut, Sugar cane, tobacco etc.

**Vegetables:** Tomato, Potato, Brinjal, Raddish, Flower cauli, Cabbage, Bean, Chili, Betel leaf, Betel nut, Lalshakh, Loncho, Kolmi, Peas, Kochu, Turmeric, Bitter Melons, Ginger, Felon, Pumpkins, Gourd, Rai Shakh, Ladies finger, Palong, Spinach, Cucumber etc.

**Fruits:** Mango, Damson Plum, Jackfruit, Pomelo, Orange, Olive, Star fruit, Banana, Wood Apple, Coconut, Dates, Areca Nut, Country Goose Berry, Bel, Golap Jum. Guava, Pineapple, Tum, Papaya, etc.

- **Rivers**

Main river is Bakkhali river of Ramu Upazila and others strea and small rivers.

**Bakkhali River:**

The **Bakkhali** River is flowing through Kawrarkhop, Rajarkul union and entered at Fatherkharkul union. Due to flash flood nearest villages flooded and damaged the houses and crops. Lands are fertile for sedimentation after yielding water.

**Eidgor-Edgaon River:**

The **Eidgor-Edgaon** River starts from the 3, 4, 5 and 6 no ward Borobil of Eidgor union flows through to 1 no ward Kuddus Mian Joom and meets at the Eidgor union. Due to flash flood nearest villages flooded and damaged the houses and crops. Lands are fertile for sedimentation after yielding water.

**Goalia Palong River:**

The **Goalia Palong** River starts from the Khunia Palong union of 7 no ward east Goalia flows through to 9 no ward of Goalia Palong and meets with Goalia River. Due to flash flood nearest villages are affected flooded and damaged the houses and crops. Lands are fertile for sedimentation after yielding water.

**Dochori River:**

Dochori River starts from the canal of Kocchopia union flows through to 1, 2, 3, and 6 no ward of Bakkhali River. Due to flash flood nearest villages are affected flooded and damaged the houses and crops. Lands are fertile for sedimentation after yielding water.

**Ramaita River:**

The Ramaita River starts from 1 no ward of Rashidnagar union and flows through to Dholirchora canal. Due to flash flood nearest villages are affected flooded and damaged the houses and crops. Lands are fertile for sedimentation after yielding water.

- **Ponds:**

In total there are 1174 ponds in Ramu upazila comprised of both big and small ponds. Out of this abadi ponds are 857 and anabadi 317. Most of the ponds contain water but during the monsoon

season, they all get filled up . Water from the ponds is used for everyday activities, fish farming, irrigation, etc. Most of the fishes grown in the pond are Rui, Katla, Tilapia and other different types of carps although there has been a growth in the small fish production thus fulfilling nutritional demands as well as providing financial security. The fish farmers are contributing to the national economy by growing fishes in the ponds.

**Below is a table representing information on ponds according to the unions.**

Name of the Unions	Cultivated	Non cultivated	Total
Eidgor	8	30	38
Kawerkhope	135	8	143
Khuniapalong	150	50	200
Joarianala	6	0	6
Kocchopia	57	28	85
Dokhin Mithachori	220	100	320
Gorjonia	152	48	200
Rajarkul	3	0	3
Chakmarkul	42	6	48
Rashidnagar	54	35	89
Fatekharkul	30	12	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1174</b>

- **Canals:**

28 Canals flows or pass by Ramu upazila.

The information of canals according to unions is given below:

**Eidgor union:**

**1. Renur Chora Cana:**Renur Chora Canal starts from Nayapara of 6 no Ward flows through to Panchim para of 1 no Ward and meets at Eid gaon River **2. Chenghori Canal:**Chenghori Canal flows to through chengchori and meets at Alichang Canal.**3. Chiknir Chora Canal:**Chiknir Chora Canal flows to Khurabil of 7 no ward and meets at Renuchora canal.

**Kawrarkhop union:**

**1.Monirjhil Sonaichori Canal:** Monirjhil Sonaichori Canal flows through to Dargamura of 1-7 no ward and meets with Bakkhali River.**2.Ukhiarghona Canal:** Boro Joom chora starts from Ukhiarghona Canal of 7,8,and 9 no ward and flows through to Bakkhali River in front of forest office.**3.Jaruliachori Canal:** It flows from Naikhong through to bakkhali River beside of Moishkum bridge.

**Khuniapalong union:**

1. Dhoapalong canal: The canal starts from Armi camp to Tulabagan and meets at Goalia Palong of 2 no ward and flows to Bay of Bengal. 2. DhulaChori Canal: This canal flows through these ward no 4,5,1 and 3-6 no ward. 3. **Reju Khal:** this canal merge to the goaliaplang river at 1,4, 5, and 7 no ward,flowing over 8 & 9 no ward mongala para. 4. **Kolarpara Canal:**this canal from army camp to taulabagan and merge at Goalipalang River and towards bay of Bengal.

**Zoarinala Union:**

1. **Sonaichari canal:** The canal started from Baishari and go through the ward no.3,4,6,7,8 and 9 and connect with the stream of Sonaichari canal at the Choufalldandi point.

**Cocchopia Union**

1. Bor janghari Canal: This canal flow over 5,8,9 wards and merge to bakkahali river. 2. Choto Janchari canal: this canal meet with bakkhali river passing over 4 and 7 no ward and Burmese border 3. Naikhyanghari Canal: this canal directly flow towards to bakkhali river through 5,6,7 & 8 no wards

**South Mithachari Union:** 1. Bakkhali and 3. Notun kata canal: two canals meet at the west end of montirmar bridge

**Gorjonia Union:** 1. Themechori Canal: this canal flow from hill track to towards the mouth of gorjonia canal at 2, 3, 4 no ward 2. Gorjonia Canal: this canal from baishari and 1,2,3,5,8 and 9 no ward and also meet with choto gorjoi canal. 3. Boro gorjoi and 4. Choto gorjoi canal: these two canal flowing with bakkhali river through passing eidgor-baishari and natun bazar-shiagara.

**Rajarkul Union:** 1. South katakhali canal: this canal meet with bakkhali river flowing over the wards 1-8 no wards and south mithachari.

**Chakmarkul Union:** 1. Patli canal: this canal meet also with Bakkhali River flowing over from guilachari to montar guda, PMkahli, bangla bazar.

**Rashidnagar Union:** 1. Panirchara canal: this canal flow to ramitya river. 2. Tholiarghona canal: This canal meet to panir chara canal from 6 no 3-7 no wards. 3. Ultakahli Canal: Flows at 9 no ward. 4. Boro Dhalirchara Canal: Flows at 3 no ward 5. Macheyakahli canal: Flows at 1 no ward

In every year, in the monsoon, adjacent villages to canal of most of the unions are flooded, houses and crops are devastated. Due to sedimentation agricultural land are increases after flood water receding. These canal water usually used for cultivating various crops and especially rice. Local fishermen keep contribution to national economy by fishing and meeting the demand of nutrition as well as fishes.

- **Marsh/Bill:**

Total number of Bill of upazila: 162. Out of these 27 in Eidgor, 13 at Khuniapalong, 47 at Cocchopia, 30 at Mithachori, 3 Gorjonia, 2 at Rajarkul, and 40 at Chakmarkul union.

Use and useful: Paddy and vegetables are cultivating/harvesting here and playing in national economic through the collection of different types of fishes from these marsh/bill. And also contributing to meet the demands of fish as well as nutrition.

- **Haoar:**

There are no haoars.

- **Salinity:**

This area is far away from thesea shore;so there is no probability of salinity. Salinity occurred for 2/3 months in Rashid Nagar, Chakmarkul, South Mithachori and Khuniapalangunions of this upazilla for

very near to –shore. Nevertheless, river bank crops are destroyed by saline water through overflowing sea water in sea adjacent rivers, rest of the years salinity not found.

- **Arsenic Pollution:**

In 2000 the Local Health Engineering Department and NGOs implemented a program that tested the ground water for presence of arsenic. Traces of arsenic were found in some areas. In the last 13 years there had been no initiative to test the ground water for arsenic either by the government or other partner organizations, Thus, at present the local government or the Upazilla administration has no idea whether the ground water of the area is contaminated or not.

- **Bio-Diversity:**

**Birds:**

Moyna, Oriental Magpie Robin, Vulture, Common Myna, Sparrow, Shyama, Crane, Waterhen, Parrot, Crow, Pigeon, Wood pecker, Tailor Bird, King Fisher, Weaver Bird, Gugu, Drongo, Bulbuli etc.

**Wild animal:**

Wild cat, monkey, elephant, wild cock, deer, common mongoose, Squirrel, Gecko, fox, bear cat, wild boar,

Chittagong bison, water monitor, bat etc

**Reptile:**

Cobra, lizard, Water Monitor, Russel's Viper, Pangolin, Daras etc

**Amphibians:**

Different types of frogs such as sona, kuno, kola etc

**Domestic animals:**

Cow, goat, buffalo, ram, hen, pigeon, cat, dogs etc

**Fishes:**

Tilapia, carp, catla, African catfish, Nile tilapia, yellow tail catfish, Mrigal, Rohita, Barbe, Taki, Tengra, shrimp, Pursh, stinging catfish, etc.

Due to human gripping above said animal, fishes, trees has decreased jeopardized comparing to the past. Most of the specimen will be extinct in future.

## **Scenario of Local Society and Population**

**Layer of Social Status:**

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. The Landless Poor (daily wage earner):               | 55% |
| 2. Lower Middle Class: (low savings after expenditure): | 29% |
| 3. Middle Class: (moderate saver):                      | 14% |
| 4. Rich: (high saver):                                  | 2%  |

## Financial Activities and Profession:

- Job Holder: around 5%
- Business Man (micro enterprise) 10%
- Works in the agricultural sector (farming crops, betel leaf, salt and shrimp) 55% HH
- Day Laborer, Van and Rickshaw Puller around 20%
- Fishermen 13%
- Barber, Washer men and Carpenter 5% HH

## Social Programmes:

**Muslim:** Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha, Eid-e-miladunnabi, shab-e-kadar, Ashura, Shab-e-meraj, Muslim baptism, fair, marital occasion, naming programme for children, funeral programme etc.

**Buddhist:** Last day of Bengali month chaitra (Sangren), Buddha Purnima, maghi purnima, prbarona purnima, special gray rag distribution, marital occasion, funeral programme etc

**Hindu:** Durga Puja, Swarsati Puja, Lakshmi Puja, Monsa Puja, Harinam sacrifices, Karik Puja, Ganesh Puja, Jonmastami (Birth of Krishna), shib fortnight, ekadoshi brot (hunger sacrifice), marriage, funeral etc.

## Social Ethics:

Sympathetic and associative relationship occurred among all worships in this area. All are participating in all social and family programs.

## Gender Discrimination/Issue:

Ramu Upazaila plays a pioneer role in education and culture arena in the Cox's Bazaar District. Female are associated with on all levels of the society. Despite this females are discriminated for religious superstition. The literacy rates low among female in different unions of this upazilla. The education is bound to a little religious study. Muslim ladies usually move with yashmak. They bounded to bringing up children, looking after animal husbandry and livestock and farming. Female of other community supports agricultural work at field, along with household chores. Female participation in jobs and social works are prominent.

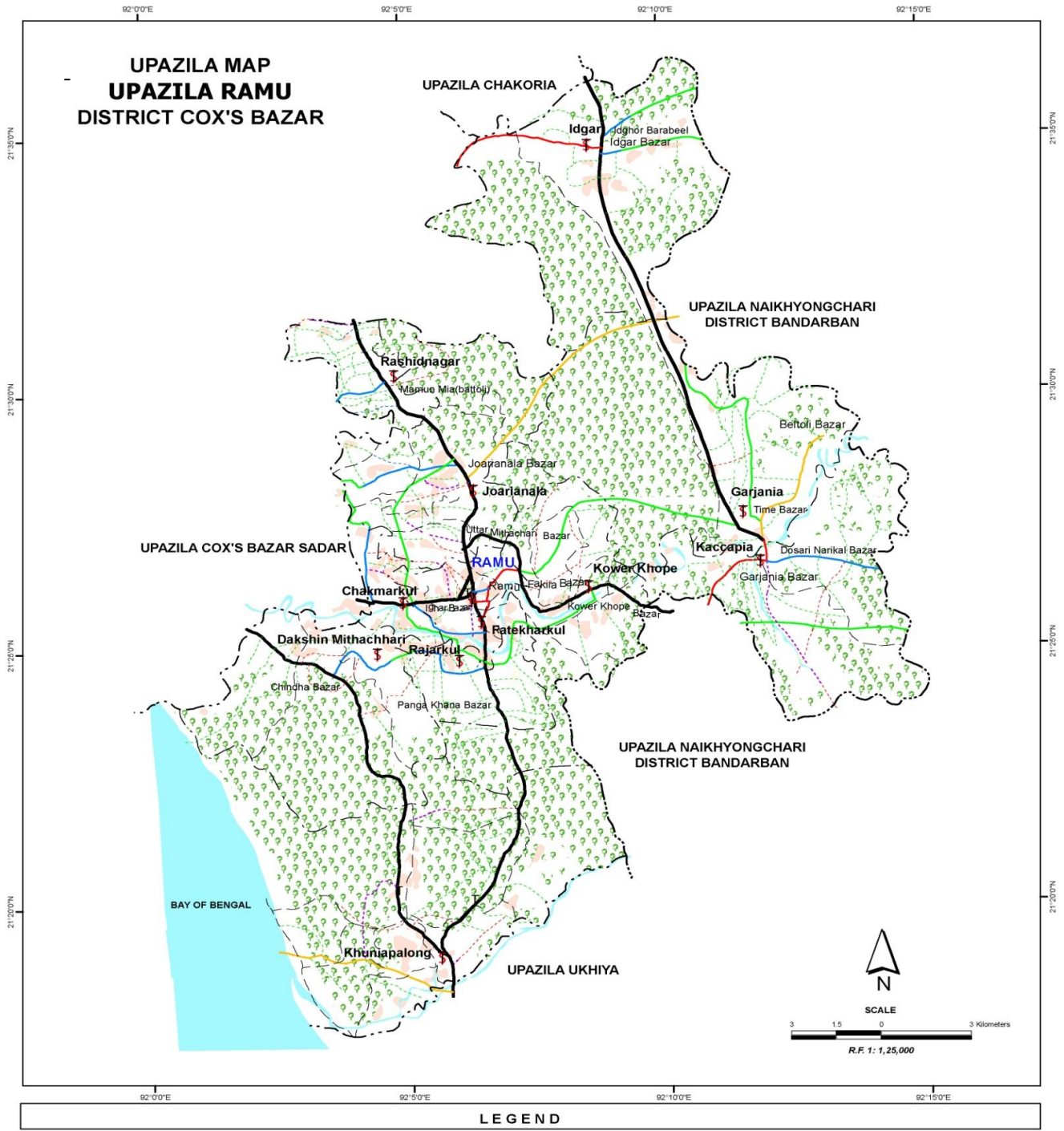
## Traditional and Legal Rights:

Due to the social structure, the males are almighty. Under the national law and religion and family traditions men are prioritize more in rights of property. The local notable people and Union Parishad members' together conducts jurisdiction and Shalish but present female participation can be noticed in village Shalish and discussions. Thus, even though women are not reaching equal rights, but they are also enjoying many legal rights of their own.

## Political Organization:

- Bangladesh Nationalist Party
- Bangladesh Awami League
- Jamaat-e- Islami, Bangladesh
- Bangladesh Jatiya Party
- Liberal Democratic Party

# Map of Ramu Upazilla



## LEGEND

### Administrative Boundary

- International Boundary
- District Boundary
- Upazila Boundary
- Union Boundary
- Mauza Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

### Administrative Headquarters

- District
- Upazila
- Union

### Natural Features

- Wide River with Sandy Area
- Small River/ Khal
- Water Bodies
- Forest
- Hill

### Physical Infrastructures

- National Highways
- Regional Highways
- Zila Road
- Upazila Road (Pucca)
- Upazila Road (Katcha)
- Union Road (Pucca)
- Union Road (Katcha)
- Village Road A (Pucca)
- Village Road A (Katcha)
- Village Road B (Pucca)
- Village Road B (Katcha)
- Railway Network
- Embankment

## CHAPTER TWO

### Disaster, Hazard and Vulnerability

#### 2.1 The General History of Disaster:

Due to coastal and mountain area Ramu upazila is usually affected by flood, river erosion and water logging cause of flash flood and tidal surge. Besides, this area has faced by at least 70 cyclones since 1970. Hundreds crore of Taka Wealth has been damaged and lost life by different hazards including cyclone. Information of cyclone, flood, and river erosion of this upazila are given following table:

Year	Name of the Disaster	Total amount of damages( taka)	Which fields or productions are affected
1991	Cyclone and Tidal Surges	Approximately 20 crore	Infrastructure, domestic animals, farmlands, trees, human resource, educational institutions, shops of market and huge resource damaged
1994, 1997	Cyclone	Approximately 10 crore	Infrastructure, farmlands, trees, architecture
1998	Flood	Approximately 6 crore	Infrastructure, domestic animals, farmlands, trees, architecture
2011, 2012, 2013	Heavy rainfall and flood	Approximately 20 crore	Infrastructure, trees, latrine, farmlands, seedroot
Every year	River erosion	Approximately 8 crore in every year	Infrastructure, educational institution, trees, farmlands, roads
Every year	Landslide	Approximately 6 crore in every year	Infrastructure, educational institution, trees, farmlands
Every year	Storm	Approximately 12 lac in every year	Infrastructure, trees, farmlands
Every year	Attack of Wild elephant	Approximately 1 crore in every year	Infrastructure, trees, farmlands, life

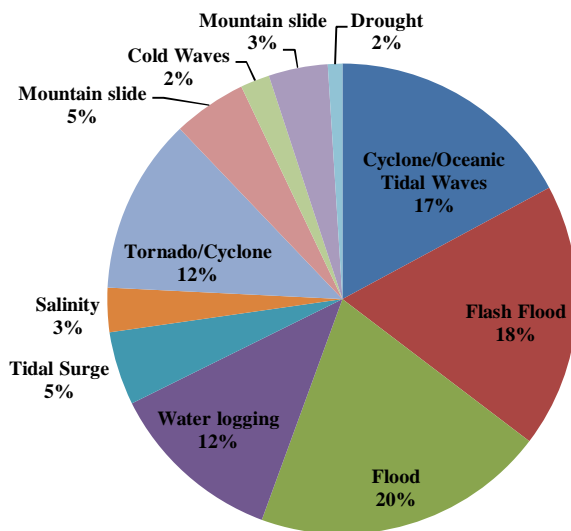
## 2.2 Hazards found in Upazilla:

This upazila is in risk through many natural and man-made hazards due to its location and natural of lands. Most of the people of this upazila are frightened critically by the hazards of Flood, River eroision, Flash flood, Cyclone, Attack of wild elephant. About 300 families of 11 union losses their homestead by river erosion and 8 thousand people scaring of erosion. About 1 lac farmers suffering from damage of harvest through the flash flood, attack of wild elephant and flood. Hazards are given following table:

Serial No.	Hazards	Serial No.	Priortiy
1.	River Erosion	1.	River Erosion
2.	Flash Flood	2.	Flash flood
3.	Flood	3.	Flood
4.	Water logginng	4.	Water logging
5.	Tdal Sugre	5.	Tidal Surge
6.	Salanity	6.	Salinity
7.	Tornado/ Cyclone	7.	Tornado / Cyclone
8.	Cold Waves	8.	Mountain slide
9.	Drought	9.	Wild elephant attack
10.	Mountain slide	10.	Cold Waves
11.	Wild elephant attack	11	Drought



**Graph of the experience based on the community people and past happen.**



**2.3 Different types of Hazards and their present scenarios:**

Strom, Cyclone, Falsh flood, river erosion, floo and torrential rain is common hazards of Ramu Upazilla. Nevrthelss this upazilla threaten due to landslide, salinity. Due to deforestation and mountain cutting from previous these hazards are happening and turns in disaster. This upazila in risk from attacking of wild elephant, malaria and tobacco farming etc. **The status of different hazards** are in details.

**River Erosion:**

Kawarkhop, fotekharkul, rajarkul, kochchopia, gorjonia union surrounded by the Bankkhali River. Flash flood occurred in eidgarh-eidga river of eidgarh union, goalipalang river of khuniapalng union, ramaitya river of rashidnagar union and dochari river of kachchapia union while excess rainfall in the hillocks. Both sides of these river banks are eroded. Creeks and canals of most of these unions are affected by flash floods. As a fact, agricultural lands, roads, houses are affected variously. Communication will be stopped and housing will be demolished if the government will not be taken, steps by changing the river course using dredging, protection.

**Flash Flood:**

Flash flood generates for torrential rain in hillocks. Villages of foothills are affected by flash floods. Food production and daily life are hampered for this. In future, severe hazards may be occurred, whether necessary measures such as dam building, afforestation will not be taken.

**Flood and Water logging:**

Long term flood is not creates for 50% lands are high. Short term water loggings are occurring in some areas due to flash flood. In future, losses will be dcreses for taking necessary steps such as building dams, afforestations etc.

**Cyclone/ Tidal Surges:**

Little affects of low pressure in coastal areas, especially affected on khuniapalng union. Low loss for far away from the coast, but the shops of market, houses and properties were destroyed in 1991, 1994, 1997 cyclones. In future, huge loss may be occurring whether cyclones will be blown with 200-220 km speed. Local people think that cyclones will be more by time.

**Hailstorm:**

Frequencies of hailstorm have been increases from last several years on account of hiking up of temperature and environmental hazards. Sizes and rates of hailare high during storm. Losses are affected on onion and spring crop.

**Salinity:**

Rashinagar, Chakmarkul, Joarinala Unions are near to coast, salinity is present in 2-3 months of per year. Rest of the year salinity is not found. Farming lands are treathening due to increasing the legal and illegal shirm and salt harvesting.

**Tornado/Cyclone:**

Tornado rarely appears in the Bengali months of Boishakh – Joistho but as of yet there are reliable information regarding tornadoes. The weak infrastructure and unplanned building constructions are not tornado/ Kalboishakhi resilient. If a strong tornado hits the island it will do great damages.

**Cold Waves:**

Even 10-12 years ago, winter season began naturally and end withinits specific duration but at present it is variants. According to the bengali seasonal cycle winter posses the months of Poush and Magh, but since 2001 a massive change in the cold waves pattern has been observed. After 2006, there is a prevalence of bone chilling cold waves which stays for 15-20 days which puts a halt to everyday life. The production of spring crops and vegetables are also hampered by heavy fog and cold weather.

**Drought:**

Irrigation is hampering a little during the month of poush-magh. Unlike the other districts of the country, the area is not affected much by drought. The water level goes down, canal, bills, rivers all dry up thus reducing the production level. Epidemic of various diseases breakout and the ecology becomes threatened.

**Hill Cutting:**

The beauty of this upazilla is hills. Hill cutting is increases by time for housing. Clay collection for housing is gradually increased. As a result illegal and uncontrolled hill cutting by abusing political and fiscal power from last 10-15 years. As a fact, homesteaders of foothills faces frequently landslides, flash floods with various jeopardies and it challnges local ecology.

**Land Slide:**

Landslides occurred in most unions of Ramu Upazilla during monsoon for heavy rainfall. Moving earth near hillocks, free style deforestation and home settling near foothills is the main causes for a landslide. People opined that if this continues more, huge landslide might be occurred in the future and whether the measures will not be taken such type incident occurring continuously.

**Deforestation:**

In the past, the area covered with natural greenish plant. Ecological balance is imbalanced for treeless situation and deforestation on account of greediness and housing for overpopulation. Increases vulnerability for deforestation and hazards comes frequently.

**Attacking wild elephant:**

In the past, there was a sanctuary for wild elephant. Due to the gradual deforestation for getting more money, food and places are scanty for elephant. As a fact, wild elephant haunts for food to the localities and causes for destroying food and losses of human lives. In future, huge loss will be occurred without taking any steps.

**Malaria:**

People affected by malaria through biting mosquito while they go forest for chopping bamboo and wood for their livelihood. Lacking of treatment they move to dying. Risks of this hazard will be increased if it would not be taken the measures very soon.

**Tobacco farming:**

Farmers are tending to farming tobacco for more profit. The land losses fertility, meanwhile fish breeding capacity destroying in this canal/stream along with an environment for tobacco farming.

**2.4 Vulnerability and Capacity:**

**Vulnerability:**

Vulnerability refers to the existing material, socio-economic and environmental statuses that hints or indicates loss during disasters which people are not capable of dealing with. Capacity refers to natural, social, economical, environmental, etc. consistent overall situation or procedure, through which the local population, institutions or organizations with the support of their existing resources fully deals with disaster and reduces the devastation associated with it. Hazards existing in the Upazilla, related vulnerabilities and the capacity to deal with them are below:

Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity
River Bank Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of damage is very high due to existence of farmlands, households, roads, trees, etc. on both sides of the river,</li> <li>• The extent of damage is very high due to existence of farmlands, households, roads, trees, etc. on both sides of the river,</li> <li>• Lack of substantial initiatives on the Government’s part in placing cement blocks and sand bags to prevent river bank erosion</li> <li>• Weak barrage</li> <li>• Lack of trees near the river banks</li> <li>• Heedless destructions of forests and parabon</li> <li>• Most parts of the barrages in different unions are broken</li> <li>• Most of the sluice gates are not working</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are cement blocks in different places of river</li> <li>• There is sufficient area</li> <li>• There is still an opportunity for land filling</li> <li>• There is opportunity to make strong barrage</li> <li>• There is opportunity to construct sluice gate.</li> <li>• There are Government projects to place cement blocks and sand bags to protect river bank erosion</li> <li>• There are opportunities to move roads, households and trees away from river banks</li> <li>• As there are hills people can take shelter in hill</li> <li>• There are opportunities to replant trees</li> </ul>
Flash flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmlands and households adjacent to hills suffer great damages</li> <li>• Heedless illegal hill cutting makes it easier for the water to flow down the hills and flood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since hilly area, the water goes down fast</li> <li>• The hilly choras can be improved/restored</li> <li>• The farmlands can be protected by barrages</li> </ul>

Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity
	the low lying lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly most of the farmer are involved in salt farming thus cannot cover their losses</li> <li>• Soil filling programme by joint initiative of UP and NGO</li> </ul>
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of damage toward crops is very high due to existence of farmlands, on both sides of the river,</li> <li>• Weak barrages and most of roads being Earthen roads, all communication gets cut off very fast and the people faces great difficulty while travelling</li> <li>• Since the household are on low lying areas the extent of damages is higher</li> <li>• Safe drinking water crisis</li> <li>• Most parts of the barrages in different unions are broken</li> <li>• Floods increases the risks for pregnant women, children and the disabled people</li> <li>• The education institutions remain closed</li> <li>• Most of the sluice gates are not working</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to strengthen the barrages</li> <li>• There are opportunities to build houses or roads or plant trees on both sides of the barrage</li> <li>• There are shelters in the unions</li> <li>• There are opportunities to establish households and tube-wells on higher grounds</li> <li>• As there are hills, people can takeshelter in hills.</li> </ul>
Water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exists in areas near sea shores and river banks</li> <li>• Since the households, tube-wells and roads are on comparatively low lying areas the extent of damages is higher</li> <li>• Lack of water drainage system causes water logging</li> <li>• Water logging increases the risks for pregnant women, children, elderly and disabled people</li> <li>• Increase in the outbreak of water borne diseases as well as flies and mosquitoes</li> <li>• mosquito, bees and water carried deases are increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to establish households and tube-wells on higher grounds</li> <li>• There is still an opportunity for land filling</li> <li>• There are government drainage systems</li> <li>• Soil filling programme by joint initiative of UP and NGO</li> <li>• There are shelters in the unions</li> </ul>
Tidal Surge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Though far awayfrom sea,some effect falls in area.</li> <li>• Losses resulting from weak infrastructure and unplanned building construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is still an opportunity for land filling</li> <li>• There are opportunities to build durable households and infrastructures</li> <li>• There are opportunities to plant trees on both sides of canals and rivers</li> <li>• Undertake both government and non-government programs to prepare the people from beforehand and conduct mass awareness programs</li> <li>• There are shelters in the unions</li> </ul>
Salinity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being coastal regions, the salinity level in the soil has increased, affecting crop production and leading to safe drinking water scarcity</li> <li>• Weak and lack of sufficient barrage causes water to enter farmlands and households</li> <li>• Illegal shrimp and salt farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to build new barrages</li> <li>• There are opportunities to strengthen barrages</li> <li>• Plant trees on both sides of canals</li> <li>• There are opportunities to take legal actions in order to control shrimp and salt farming</li> <li>• There is an increase in demand among the farmer to plant crops compatible in soils with</li> </ul>

Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity
		<p>high salinity under the recommendations of agriculture department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an increase in usage of tube wells in most households</li> </ul>
Tornado/ Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Losses resulting from weak infrastructure and unplanned building construction</li> <li>• Increased frequency of heedless illegal mountain cutting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to build durable households on comparatively higher lands</li> <li>• There are opportunities to plant trees around houses and beside canals</li> <li>• Undertake both government and non-government programs to prepare the people from beforehand and conduct mass awareness programs</li> <li>• There are shelters in the unions</li> </ul>
Mountain Cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of strict legal provisions is resulting in increased illegal mountain cutting</li> <li>• The ecology is greatly disbalanced</li> </ul> <p>There is an increase in the outbreak of diseases and is threatening the diversity of the animal kingdom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to take and implement legal actions to prevent illegal mountain cutting</li> </ul>
Lands slide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because of lack of legal actions , increase of tree cutting of mountain illegally, soils have become weak</li> <li>• Increased tendency to settle on and at the base of mountains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to take legal actions to prevent mountain and tree cutting</li> </ul>
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of strict legal action is resulting in creased forest and parabon destruction</li> <li>• The ecology is great danger</li> <li>• The echological balanced is threatened</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to plant trees around houses and beside canals</li> <li>• There are opportunities to take legal actions against illegal forest destruction</li> </ul>
Tobacco cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural environment is in great danger, besides bio-diversity is threatened and diseases are increasing.</li> <li>• For more benifit farmers are cultivating tobacco day by day</li> <li>• In cultivation the fertility power is used</li> <li>• The environment is destroying for damging fish breeding area in streams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is opportunity to take legal management and apply for controlling tobacco cultivation</li> <li>• As alternate of tobacco cultivation there is opportunity for another farming such as vegetables , fishes, crops</li> <li>• There is opportunity for discussing about bad sides of tobacco cultivation with officers by UP's innitiative</li> </ul>
Attack of wild elephant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For getting more money, because of deforestation and mountain cutting , food crisis and elephant accomodation crisis , elephants are taking life of people and spoiling farmlands and houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is opportunity to take legal management and apply for controlling trees and mountain cutting illegally</li> <li>• There is arrangement for removing elephants of different areas by tong.</li> </ul>
Malaria attacked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of houses and income in hilly areas</li> <li>• People face malaria disease while cuttiing bamboo and wood for income</li> <li>• Lack of proper treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malaria control related programme are conducted by special NGO and besides nets are distributed</li> </ul>

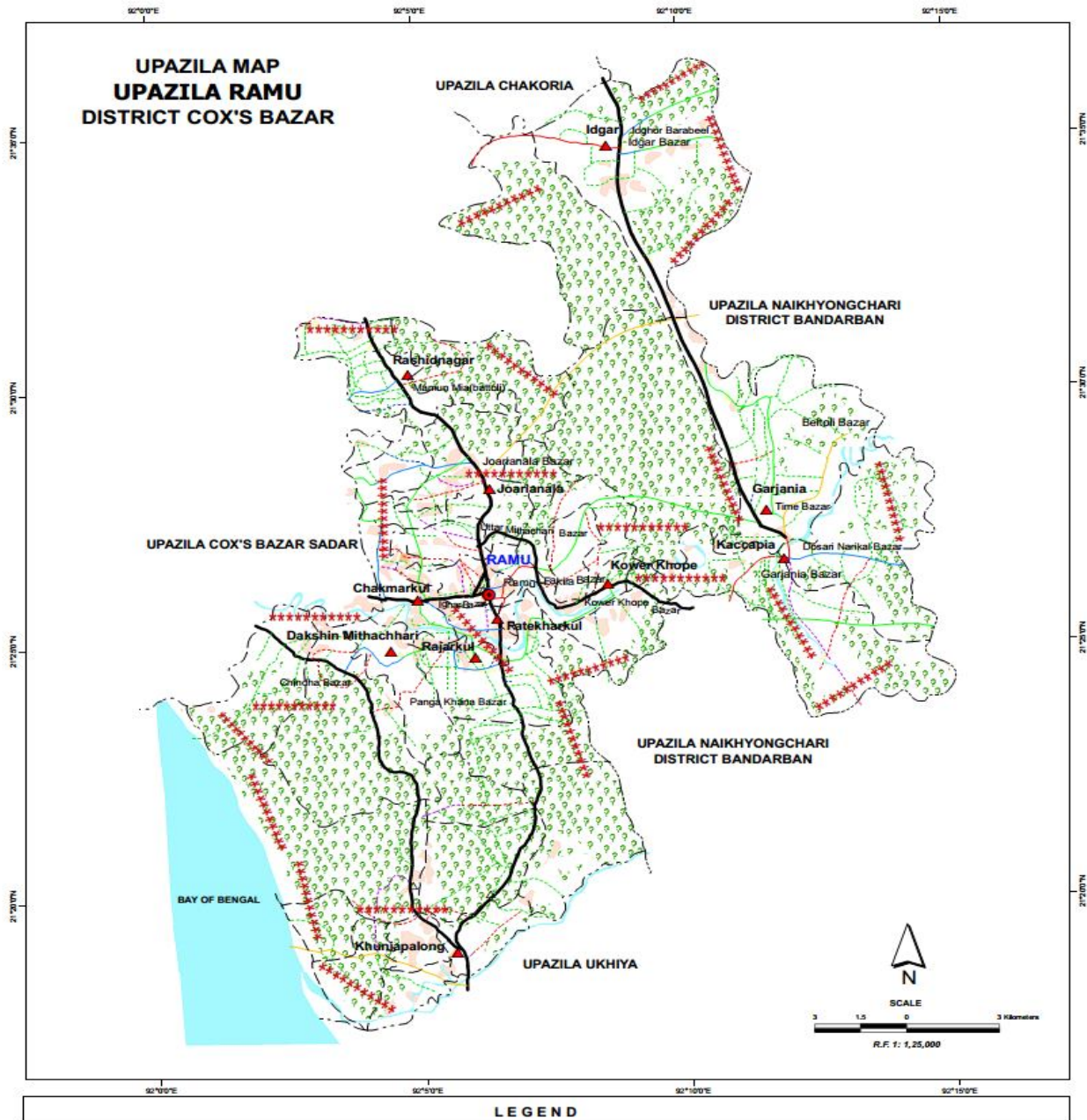
## 2.5 The most Vulnerable Areas:

Which unions are vulnerable of this Ramu upazila through different hazards, cause of vulnerabilty and number of vulnerable people's information are given:

Hazard	Most Vulnerable Area	Reason of Vulnerability	Number of Vulnerable People/Families
River bank erosion Flood Flash flood	Fatekharkul,Eidgor,Gorzonia, Cocchopia, Kauarkhop, Razarkul, South Mithachori,Zoarianala, Rashidnogor, Khuniapalong, Chakmerkul Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The situation of homes and another infrastructure in low area and near to rivers and hills</li> <li>• Weak infrastructure of houses</li> <li>• Illegally soil and both sides of river cutting</li> <li>• Illegally deforestation and mountain cutting</li> <li>• Not planting necessary trees in both sides of roads and canals</li> </ul>	12000
Water logging	Kauarkhop, Cocchopia,Fatekharkul,Zoarianala, Chakmerkul and South Mithachoriunion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of houses and tubewels low lying areas</li> <li>• Illegal destruction of forests and parabon and mounting cutting</li> </ul>	10000
Tidal Surge	Biggest 9 no. bontok of ward no.3 of Khuniapalong union will be more damaged.But Rashidnogor, Chakmerkul, South Mithachori Union will be more effected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Though far away from Bay of Bengal effect will fall</li> <li>• Weak and unplanned infrastructure of houses</li> <li>• Illegally mountain and trees cutting</li> </ul>	12000
Salinity	Rashidnogor, Chakmerkul, Zoarianala, South Mithachori and Khuniapalong Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased the number of salt fields in populated areas</li> <li>• Setup of illagal shrimp enclosures on Government lands</li> <li>• Reserving salts by using local mediocre procedure</li> <li>• Reserving brime water for shrimp farming</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	10000
Tornado/Cyclone	Entire Sub- district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak infrastructure and unplanned houses</li> <li>• Maximum houses and infrastructure are not tornado/cyclone tolerable</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	Population of entire Upazila

Hazard	Most Vulnerable Area	Reason of Vulnerability	Number of Vulnerable People/Families
Attack of wild elephant	Eidgor, Gorzonia, Cocchopia, Kauarkhop, Razarkul, Zoarianala, Rashidnogor and Khuniapalong Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free movement of people in forest</li> <li>• Food crisis and elephant accommodation crisis are seen because of deforestation and mountain cutting for getting more money</li> <li>• Because of food crisis elephants used to come in the locality and kill the people</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	40000
Lands slide	Fatekharkul, Eidgor, Gorzonia, Cocchopia, Kauarkhop, Razarkul, South Mithachori, Zoarianala, Rashidnogor, Khuniapalong, Chakmerkul Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Situation of another infrastructure and houses by sides of hill</li> <li>• The structure of houses is weak and unplanned</li> <li>• Trees and mountain cutting illegally</li> </ul>	11000
Attack of Malaria	Eidgor, Gorzonia, Cocchopia, Kauarkhop, Razarkul, Zoarianala, Rashidnogor, South mithachori and Khuniapalong Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People are attacked by malaria when they are cutting bamboo and wood for livelihood/income</li> <li>• Lack of proper treatment in time</li> </ul>	15000
Tobacco cultivation	Gorzonia, Kauarkhop, Cocchopia Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers are becoming eager in tobacco cultivation for more benefit day by day</li> <li>• Provides loan on easy condition by tobacco company</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	6000

# Map of the Most Vulnerable Areas



<sup>3</sup> Source: Upazilla PIO Office  
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## 2.6 The Principle Areas under the Developing Plan:

The principle areas of the Upazilla under the Developing Plan are agriculture, infrastructure, communication system, health, human resources, and environment and fishes. Due to disaster prone upazila mentionable areas are facing various threats. As a result development activities are being obstructing.. For sustainable of the development activities need to implement the disaster risk reduction strategy and include such areas under the development planning.

### Detailed description of the areas/ fields:

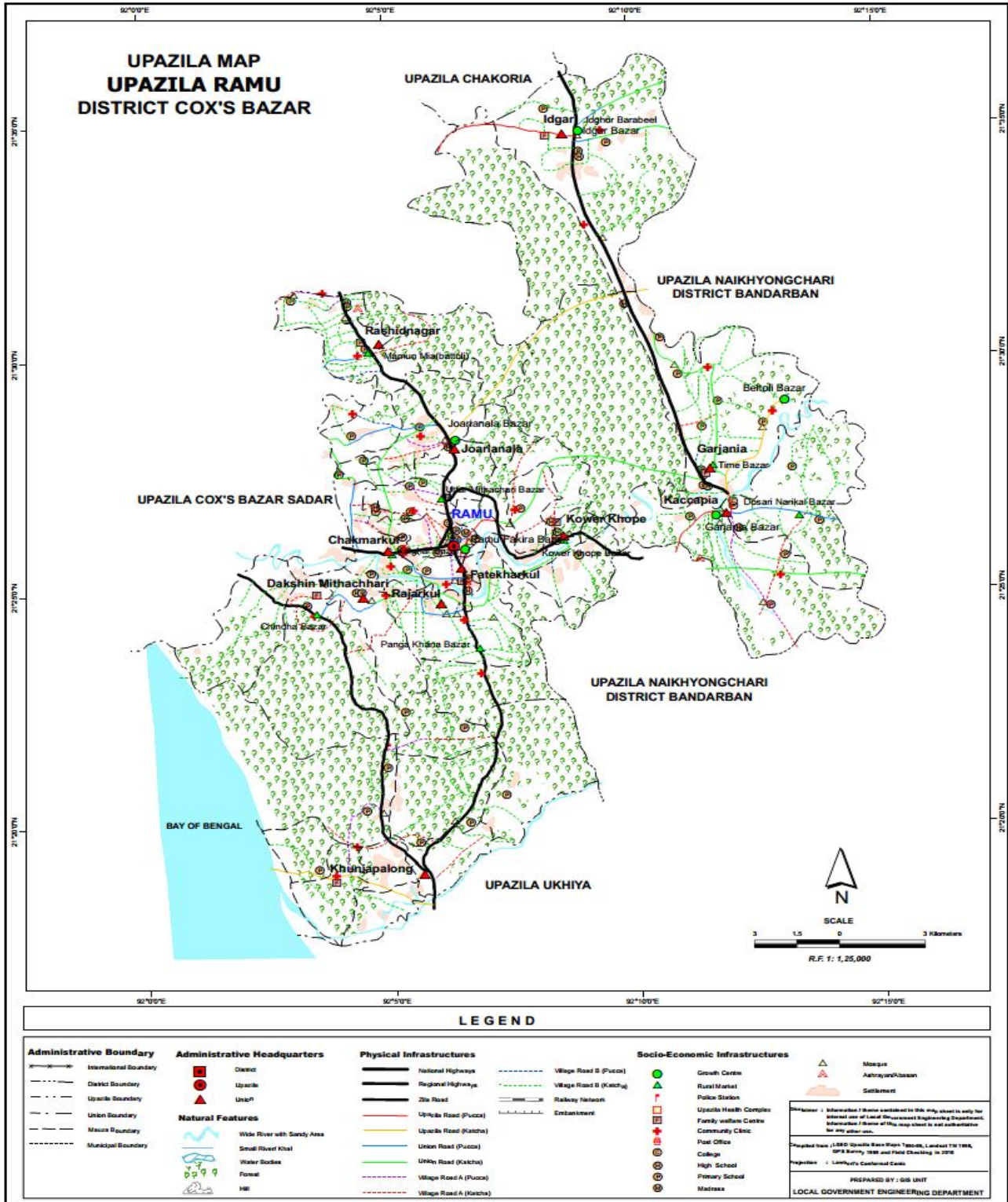
Area	Detailed Descriptions	Consistency with Disaster Reduction Plans
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every year crops are produce less in rainy season .There is possibility of spoiling about 30% farmlands of 1700 acre lands in river bank erosion and about 40% farmlands of 8000 acre lands in mountain slides every year</li> <li>• There is possibility of spoiling 30% farmlands of 1100 acre fields in water logging in rainy season in kauarkhop, rashidnogor, cocchopia, fatekharkul, zoarianala, chakmerkul, razarkul and south mithachori union</li> <li>• There is possibility of spoiling 40% farmlands of 3400 acre by elephant attack in Eidgor Gorjonia kocchopia kawerkhope Razarkul Joarianala Rashisnagar, South Mithachori and Khuniapalong</li> <li>• There is possibility for becoming 800 acre fields unfertile because of tobacco cultivation illegally in Gorzonia, cocchopia,, kauarkhop union</li> <li>• There is possibility for becoming 30% fields and 20% vegetable land spoiled in salt water flowing by various canals of rashidnogor, chakmerkul, fatekharkul, zoarianala union</li> <li>• There is possibility of spoiling about 70 acres fields as 9 no bontok of ward no.3 of khuniapalong union is situated by the side of Bay of Bengal , at the tidal serge</li> <li>• About 60% farmlands can be destroyed if cyclone is ocured in 200-220 km velocity .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make dam strong</li> <li>• Farmlands can get protection from mountain fall by construction of mountain chora</li> <li>• Ininitiative has to be taken for removing water logging by making dam/ barrages stronger</li> <li>• Ininitiative can be taken for alternate farming in water logging areas by Government agriculture division</li> <li>• Arrange water falling in river or canal</li> <li>• Create depth in canal</li> <li>• Take ininitiative for canal digging c by local government and concerned office</li> <li>• Farmlands can get protection from attack of forest elephant</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students' Education may be stoped temporally and 30 % of the education system may be hampered if there is a cyclone similar to that of 1991's.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build educational institutions including other buildings far away from coastal and in high places</li> </ul>

Area	Detailed Descriptions	Consistency with Disaster Reduction Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The education of thousands children may be stoped temporally of various union if there is a flood similar to that of 1998</li> <li>If water logging happens like previous years the students' education of gorzonia, kccchopia,kauarkhop,chakmerkul,fatekharkul,zoari anala union may be stopped temporally</li> </ul>	<p>strongly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build sufficient dam</li> <li>Digging canals</li> <li>Increase the levels of the roads and dam</li> <li>Provide guide walls</li> <li>Construct necessary culverts and bridges</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to river erosion there are 400Earthen and 600 bamboo/wood housesincluding variousinfrastructure may be destroy/gone inthe bottom of the river.</li> <li>400-600 Earthen houses and 800-900 bamboo/wood may be damaged by flash flood in rainy season of every year.</li> <li>About 500-700 bamboo/wood and 300- 500 clay houses and various architecture may be damaged by attack of wild elephant in eidgor, gorzonia, cocchopia, kauarkhop, razrkul,zoarianala,rashidnogor, south mithachori and khuniapalong union</li> <li>As biggest 9 no. bantok of ward no.3 of khuniapalong union is situated beside bay of bengal ,if tidal surgehappen about 100-200 bamboo/ wood and 200-300 clay houses and different architecture may be damaged</li> <li>About 50% clay houses and 10% half paved houses may be damaged if cyclone occurs in 200- 220 km velocity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To build and repair the cyclone tolerable houses</li> <li>To build the different architectures including houses on/in high place far from river</li> <li>Aware people about weather and help to increase their capacity</li> <li>To build the dam and reairir</li> <li>Tree plantation in both sides of canals , roads and surrounding the different architecture and houses</li> <li>To build sufficient cyclone centre</li> </ul>
Domestic animals/Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to weak structure of animal's houses at low land many domestic animals may be lame/cripple in flood, river erosion, cyclone, flash flood like previous years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build lasting shelters for domestic animals and poultries far away from coastal and low lying areas</li> <li>To build dam and repair</li> <li>Need of sufficient cyclone shelters</li> </ul>
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each year about 80- 100 km earthen and paved roads may be damaged by river erosion and communication disconnect in rainy season in in Ramu upazila.</li> <li>Due to flash flood about 70 km roads may be destroy and disconnect communication system in rainy season of each year</li> <li>Due to water logging of fatekharkul union of biggest 3 no.ward of 1.5 km paved roads and 25 km earthen roads offFarirkul village may be damaged</li> <li>Lack of irritation systemof east zoarianala of biggest 3 no. ward of zoarianala union may be communication system inactive in every year of rainy season .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the levels of roads and provide guide walls</li> <li>Construction of necessary culverts and bridges</li> <li>Construction of sufficient cyclone centers</li> </ul>

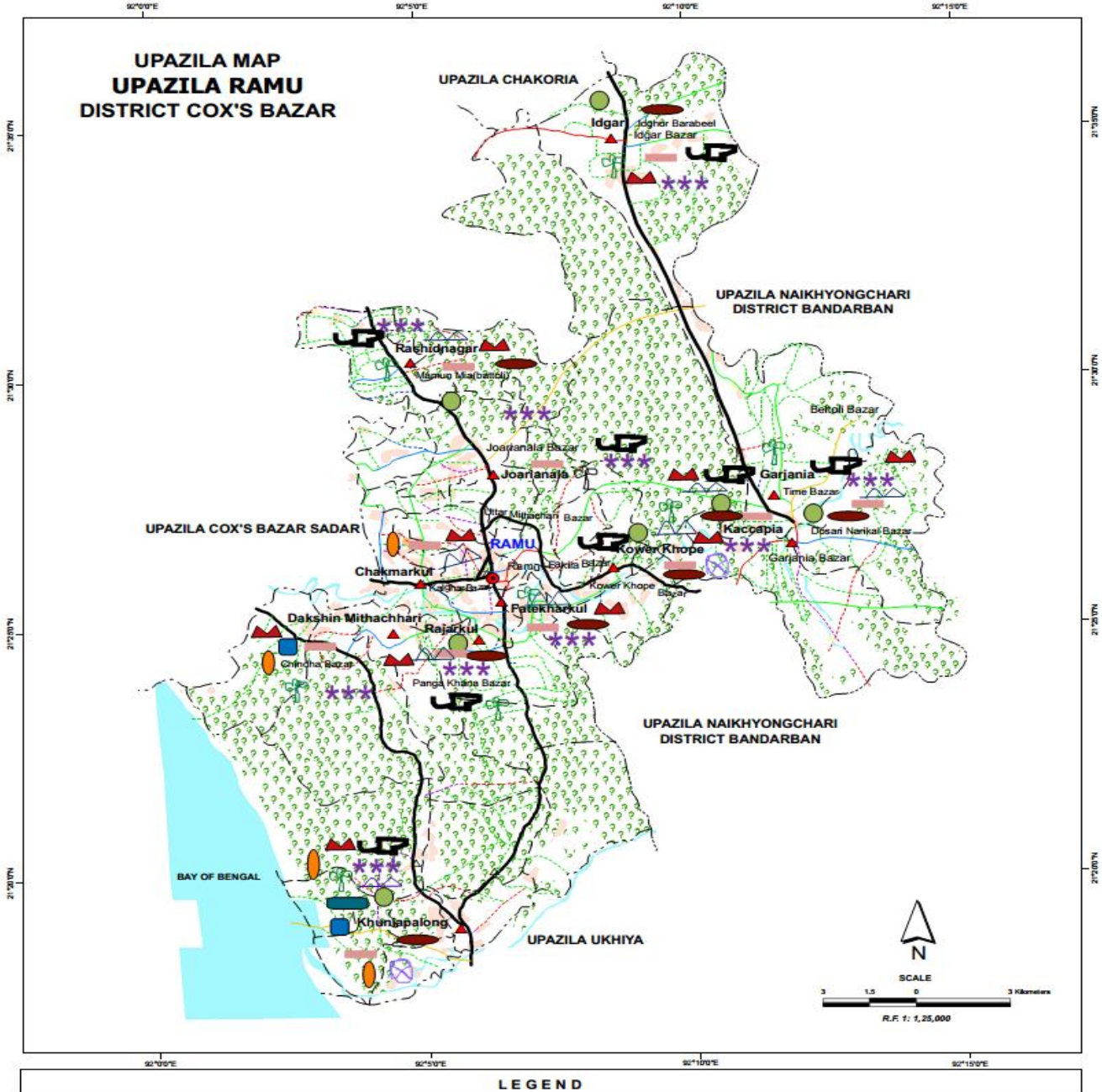
Area	Detailed Descriptions	Consistency with Disaster Reduction Plans
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of tubewell Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera including water-borne disease may happen</li> <li>• Lack of drinking water various diseases may be attacked/ happen if salinity remains in khuniapalong, south mithachori, chakmerkul and rashidnigor union</li> <li>• Due to malaria in mountain area of kauarkhop, khuniapalong, cocchopia, rashidnigor union there is risk for 40% people of ill health and death risk for 5% people.</li> <li>• 30% people will be attacked by diarrhoea, dysentery typhoid and skin disease through water logging and water pollution of kauarkhop, fatekharkul, chakmerkul, south mithachori union</li> <li>• There is risk of paralysing for 2% people and death for .5% people because of forest elephant attack in eidgor, gorzonia, cocchopia, kauarkhop, razarkul, zorianala, rashidnigor, south mithachori and khuniapalong.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase consciousness about attack of forest animals, sanitation and malaria</li> <li>• To conduct preparedness programme on disaster risk reduction.</li> <li>• To build of sufficient cyclone centre</li> </ul>
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 60% forest resource may be destroyed because of severe deforestation in upazila</li> <li>• Severe destruction may happen due to illegal deforestation, mountain cutting and tobacco cultivation</li> <li>• If the salinity level continues like previous years then the trees will bear less and less fruits and some tree species may become extinct/abolish in khuniapalong, south mithachori, chakmerkul and rashidnigor union like previous years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant trees on both sides of the roads and canals</li> <li>• Inspire and motivate people to plant different types of trees around their houses.</li> <li>• Increase awareness regarding the environment</li> <li>• Control and take legal actions against illegal deforestation.</li> <li>• Apply and take legal action for controlling trees cutting and tobacco cultivation illegally</li> </ul>
Forest resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there are cyclones and tidal waves similar to that of 1991's then most of the trees may be destroyed and partially damaged of Ramu upazila which is amounting to a loss of hundred crore taka.</li> <li>• If high tidal waves similar to that of 1998s trees may die resulting to a loss of some crore taka.</li> <li>• If the salinity level continues to increase like the last 4/5 years then the trees will bear less and less fruits and some tree species may become extinct in khuniapalong, south mithachori, and chakmerkul and rashidnigor union.</li> <li>• Due to river erosion many trees of area may get uprooted and die resulting in a loss of Tk. 25 - 30lac.</li> <li>• If there is river erosion like 2007 then the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant trees on both sides of the roads and barrages</li> <li>• Inspire people to plant different types of trees around their houses.</li> <li>• Create Paragon</li> <li>• Increase awareness regarding the environment</li> <li>• Control and take legal actions against illegal deforestation.</li> </ul>

Area	Detailed Descriptions	Consistency with Disaster Reduction Plans
	<p>environment might lose its balance and soil erosion may increase which may amount to a loss of Tk. 2 crore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landslides or flash flood like every year may destroy many different species of trees which may lead them to extinction and amount to a loss of Tk. 300 crore.</li> <li>• If tornadoes occur every year then some lac trees may get uprooted leading to a loss of Tk. some crore.</li> </ul>	
Fishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishes can be empty if eartheny water falls in various rivers and canals because of extreme tobacco cultivation in gorzonia and cocchopia union</li> <li>• Fishes of various species can be floated of 50 gher because of mountain fall of chakmerkul and zoarianala union</li> <li>• Fishes and shrimps of various species of 12 gher can be floated because of salinity of noapara village of east mohammadpura of 6no. bontok of biggest ward no.2 of chakmerkul union.</li> <li>• Fishes of rivers and canals can be extinct if salinity continues of khuniapalong , south mithachori, chakmerkul and rashidnogor union like 4/5 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct strong shelters for fishing boats and nets and expatiate fish production</li> <li>• Increase the heights of the banks along the ponds and make improvements to the ponds.</li> <li>• Install ‘Bihingi’ nets at least 1 km away from sea shore or river banks</li> <li>• Control and take legal actions for salt cultivation</li> </ul>

## 2.7 The Social Mapping:



## 2.8 Risks and Hazards Mapping:



## 2.9 Seasonal Hazards Calendar:

Serial No.	Hazards	Boishakh	Joishto	Ashar	Srabon	Bhadro	Ashin	Kartik	Angrahayon	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Choitra
1.	River bank erosion												
2.	Flood												
3.	Flash flood												
4.	Water logging												
5.	Mountain sliding												
6.	Cyclone												
7.	Attack of forest elephant												
8.	Salinity												
9.	Tidal waves												

### Calendar Analysis

These hazards occur all year round in the Ramu Upazilla. The hazards are marked in the above table by colourful line, indicating the specific months they occur in. Through discussions with participants of different unions, arranged by FGD; we came to know:

- River erosion and Flash flood** is one of the most vulnerable hazards of the area. Kowerkhop, Fatekharkul, Razarkul, Kachapia and Grazania unions are surrounded by the river Backhali. And the rivers Eidgrah-Eidgaon, Goaliapalong, Ramiatya, Dochari are adjacent to the Eidghar, Khuniapalong, Rashid nagar, Kachapia Unions respectively. Heavy rain falls on different mountains cause large volume of water to come down the mountain sides, which then flows into the rivers and create flash flood and river bank erosion. The two hazards are correspondingly connected with each other and occur between the months of Ashar to Ashshin which hampers the everyday life of the inhabitants and cause damages to the crop production of the areas.

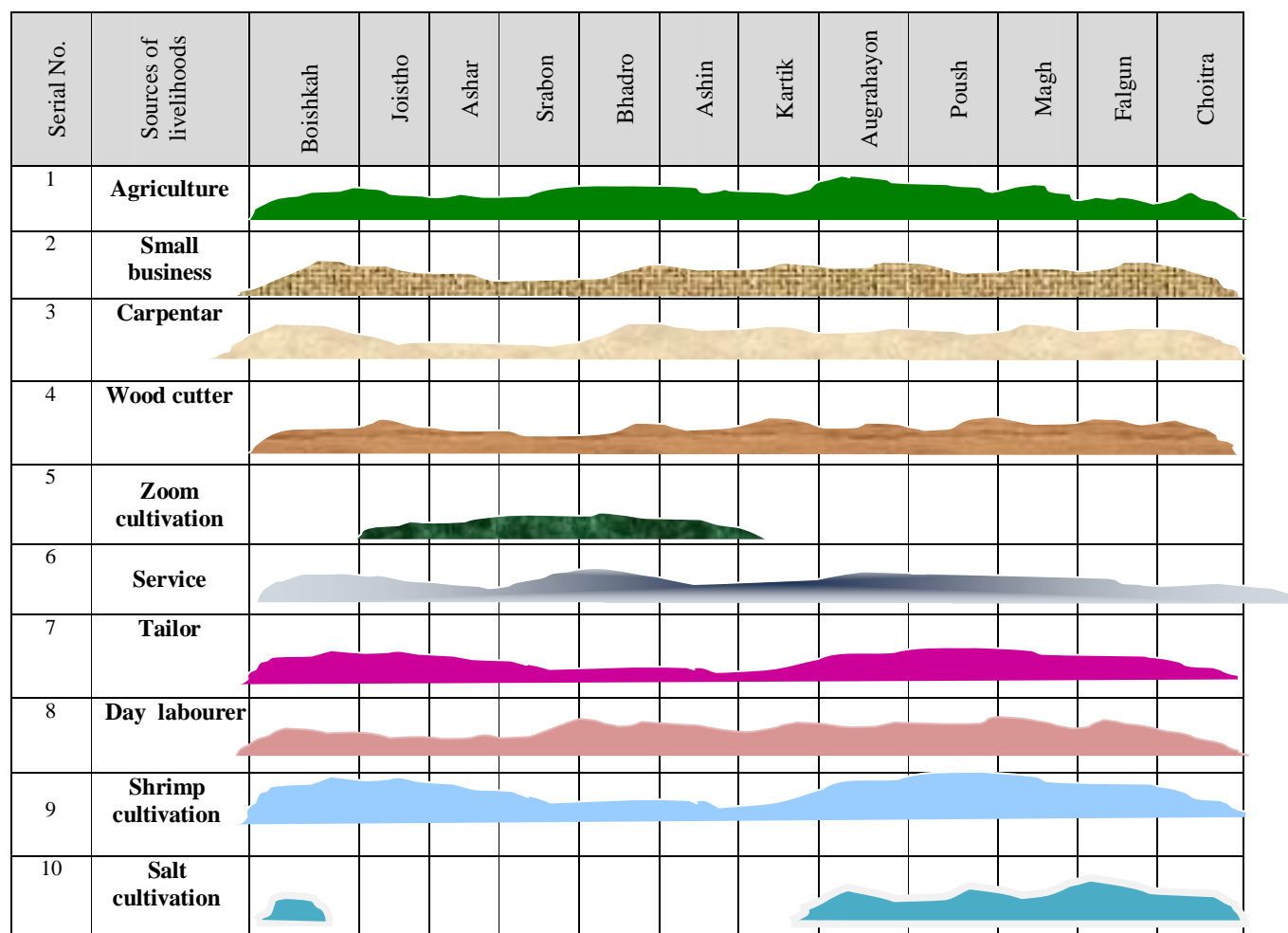
- **Flood and Water logging:** Flood is one of the hazards of the upazila but not so prominent as the 50% of the area is high land but water logging is one of the hazards of the Upazilla; since there are no proper drainage systems flood water and water from the mountains get trapped causing water logging for short time generally it happens during the period from Ashar to Ashshin.
- **Mountain slide** is another hazard that is making the life of the inhabitants difficult. It usually occurs during the monsoon season especially Ashar to Ashshin when there is heavy rain falls.
- **Tornado and Cyclone** is another hazards. Cyclone generally destroys households, damage crops and interrupt communication and causes losses to fish cultivation. Generally these are happen from Boishakh and Joistha month, Kartik and Agohayon, Chaitro month.
- **Attack of Wild Elephant** is another hazard; due to unplanned deforestation wild elephant faces problems of dwelling and food. As a result in search of food they come to the villages and causes loss to households and crops.
- **Another extremely harmful hazard is salinity.** Particularly in three Unions of the upazila. Rashidnagar, Chakmarkul, Zoarinala union are affected with salinity High concentration of salinity has been observed in Ashar, srabon and ashshin months during rainy season and reducing the productivity of the farming lands.
- **The most devastating and dangerous hazard of the Upazilla is cyclone/ Tidal surge.** There have been a total of 70 big and small cyclone/ oceanic tidal waves since 1970, to hit the Upazilla. They have severely affected thousands of lives, domestic animals and poultry as well as different institutions and various resources. This hazard usually: hit between the months of Boishakh, Joistha, Vadro, to Agrohayon. Over the years, there has been an increase in the frequency of cyclone occurrence.
- **Tobacco cultivation is another hazard.** Cultivation of tobacco is expanding rapidly in the area due to comparatively more return from other crop. But ultimately cultivateable land is losing fertility gradually and the water of the canal and 'chara' are polluting and as a result environment for breeding of the fishes is under threat.



## 2.10 Seasonal Livelihoods Calendar:

Sources of livelihoods in the Upazilla: Farming, small businesses, masonry, carpentry, indigenous farming, day laborers, tailors, job holder, etc. A job classification classified by local people are given below:

### Seasonal Livelihoods Calendar



Agriculture: 55%, Small Business: 10%, Day labour: 20%, Service: 5%, Fisherman: 5% and other profession: 5%

## 2.11 Vulnerability relating to Life and Livelihoods:

The developing programme of this upazilla are hampering for various natural disasters. Agriculture, industry, health, fisheries, education, human resources, etc. can't be organized. These existing and incremental risks or disasters are making the different production sectors, natural resources and areas extremely vulnerable. In the table below the vulnerabilities has been classified:

Serial no.	Livelihoods	Hazards/ disasters												
		River Erosion	Flood	coming down the hills	water waves	Tidal waves	Water logging	Tomado/Cy clone	Mountain cutting and destruction	Attack of forest elephants	Deforestation	Salinity	Tobacco cultivation	Malaria
1	Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Fishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Economy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	Infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Communication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Human Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Forestation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 2.12 Description of Risks and Hazards according to the related fields:

The development of the Upazilla is being severely affected by various disasters, ruining the agricultural and industrial sector, infrastructure, health, fishing sector, education sector, human resource, etc. These existing and incremental risks or disasters are making the different production sectors, natural resources and areas extremely vulnerable. In the table below the vulnerabilities has been classified:

Hazards	Vulnerable Social Resources													
	Households	Roads	Forests	Crops	Environment	Poultry	Domestic Animals	Safe Drinking Water	Haat and Bazaars	Rivers	Fishes	Health	Education	Shelters
River Erosion	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Flood	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Flash flood	■	■		■							■			
Mngountain sliding	■		■		■							■		
Water logging	■	■		■				■			■			
Tornado/ cyclone	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tidal waves	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Attack of forest elephant			■	■								■		
Deforestation			■		■							■		
Salinity				■							■	■		
Tobacco cultivation			■		■							■		
Malaria												■		

### Detailed descriptions of the vulnerabilities of every fields/houshold/Institutions:

Due to geographical and location every field/Institution/Infrastructures of Ramu upazila are facing in disaster risks based on hazards and any how these are vulnerable. Why these are vulnerable and how the vulnerabilities will be reduced are given below according to field/Institution/Infrastructur.

Field/ Institution/Building	Why and how are they Vulnerable	Prevention/ Reduction of Vulnerabilities
Households and various Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because they are situated near the coastal regions and on low lying regions</li> <li>Unplanned housing and weak Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Situate housing buildings away from coastal and low lying areas</li> <li>Making housing at high by filling of soil.</li> <li>Build houses with strong material so they are durable</li> <li>Plant trees around households</li> </ul>

Field/ Institution/Building	Why and how are they Vulnerable	Prevention/ Reduction of Vulnerabilities
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The roads are near the rivers and low lying areas</li> <li>• Use of unplanned and weak materials</li> <li>• Not repair regularly</li> <li>• The roadsides have become weak due to heedless cutting of trees</li> <li>• Lack of necessary bridges or culverts</li> </ul>	<p>and various institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making roads comperatively high by filling up soils</li> <li>• Materials have to be used according to demands</li> <li>• Inntiatives have to be taken regularly for repairing</li> <li>• Plant a lot of trees on both sides of roads</li> <li>• Inspire local people to plant trees</li> <li>• Construct necessary bridges and culverts</li> </ul>
Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree plantation near rivers and low lying areas</li> <li>• Heedless cutting of trees and lack of tree planting</li> <li>• Saline water enters the tree roots due to illegal salt and shrimp farming</li> <li>• Illegal hill cutting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The administration needs to take strict legal action against illegal deforestation</li> <li>• Plant a lot of trees on both sides of roads, dam, canals as well as around households</li> <li>• Inspire local people to plant trees</li> <li>• Take strict legal action against illegal salt and shrimp farming and conduct regular inspection</li> </ul>
Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The farmlands are located on coastal and low lying regions</li> <li>• Lack of necessary dam</li> <li>• Not maintain and repair dam in time</li> <li>• Illegal salt and shrimp farming causes brine to enter crop lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct necessary dam</li> <li>• Repairment and renovation of broken barrages need to be undertaken immediately</li> <li>• Take strict legal action against illegal salt and shrimp farming and conduct regular inspection</li> </ul>
Poultry and Domestic Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poultries and domestic animals are raised on coastal and low lying regions</li> <li>• Weak and unplanned infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The poultries and domestic animals need to be raised on areas far away from coastal and low lying regions</li> <li>• The animal shelters need to be construct of strong and durable materials</li> </ul>
Safe Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The situation of tubewells is in low lying areas and arsenic is severe in areas</li> <li>• Government has not taken arsenic identifications inntiative within 7/8 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The situation of tube wells has to be in high places by filling up soils</li> <li>• Government has to take arsenic identification inntiative and tube wells has to be situated in safety places</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of salty and arsenic water</li> <li>• Attacked in malaria diseases</li> <li>• The situation of health care centre is far away</li> <li>• Lack of consciousness about</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygeinic latrine has to be constructed in high areas</li> <li>• People awareness has to be increased socially and administratively about hygeinic latrine use and health</li> </ul>

Field/ Institution/Building	Why and how are they Vulnerable	Prevention/ Reduction of Vulnerabilities
	health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of unhealthy latrine</li> <li>• Salinity water</li> <li>• Water logging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The all sides of tubewell have to be paved</li> <li>• For accepting health care people have to be conscious</li> <li>• The number of community clinic in various wards has to be increased</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The education institutions are situated on low lying areas</li> <li>• Weak infrastructure of the schools</li> <li>• Lack of necessary dam</li> <li>• Water logging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of schools on higher grounds</li> <li>• Administration should take necessary steps to run schools during disasters</li> </ul>
Fishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ponds are situated in low lying and coastal regions</li> <li>• Low banks of ponds</li> <li>• Not planting around the pond</li> <li>• Saline water easily enters ponds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct durable and resilient shelters for fishing boats and nets during disasters</li> <li>• Repair the ponds and increase the heights of pond banks</li> <li>• Plant trees around ponds</li> <li>• Install 'Bihingi' nets at least 1 km away from sea shores or river banks</li> </ul>
Haat Bazaars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The haat bazaars are situated on low lying and coastal regions</li> <li>• Weak and disaster intolerant structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up haat and bazaars on higher grounds</li> <li>• Plant leafy and fruit trees in the surrounding areas.</li> </ul>

## 2.13 Climate Change and its expected impact:

Ramu is disaster prone area. 11 union of this upazila are affected by the hazards of river erosion, flood, flash flood, cyclone, tidal surge, salinity, water logging and attack by wild elephant. Hazards like illegal deforestation, mountain cutting, salt and shrimp harvesting, tobacco cultivation and use of harmful chemical manure are turning into a dreadful situation and create harmful impact on life and livelihood. Besides, agriculture, fish, environment/trees, livelihood, water, health and infrastructures etc are affecting through the impact of climate change. Impact of climate change as areas are given below:

Sectors	Effects of climate change
<b>Agriculture</b>	Unnatural river erosion, flash flood, floods and increases of salinity jeopardize the agricultural sector. 20% less agricultural production comparing to the past. Agricultural land gradually decreases for river erosion, salinity, water logging. Local people bound to change their livelihood. People are interested in urban and industrial. 700 acres of agricultural land of Chakmarkul, Eidgarh, Fatekharkul, Joarinala, Cochoppia, Kawarkhop, Khuniapalng, South Mithachari, Rajarkul, Rashidnagar unions will be demolished to river if protective measures are not taken through observing unnatural river erosion, flash flood and 35% crops of 1500 acres will be entirely destroyed for flowing over of saline water

Sectors	Effects of climate change
	through Chakmarkul, khuniapalng, south mithachari, rashidnagar unions. As a fact, agricultural production will be disrupted and food deficiency also occurred.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Various species of fish and native fishes are disappearing for changing course of the river and increases of salinity. 30% to 40% production reduces of native fishes and fresh water compared to the past. Trend of foreign species culture with others increases. Fish breeding areas are destroyed and deficiency of fish feed is also occurring if the situation persists. Fishermen losses interests in this sector for reducing demand and bound to change their livelihood.
<b>Environment/trees</b>	Villages of coastal and river bank areas are flooding from rising up sea level, various fruits trees and woods are extinct. 15% trees are reduced with respect to the past. Hazard like drought, excess rainfall and no rain will be occurring if the situation continues. Nevertheless, this will be effect on environment.
<b>Livelihood</b>	Local people are bound to change their livelihood for challenging agriculture, fisheries, etc. Sectors due to various hazards like unusual flood, tornadoes occurred in unexpected time. They are engaging in various jobs in urban. The difficulties of achieving in new job for low skilled in new fields and faces in financial dearth.
<b>Education</b>	Children are tending towards labour for financial dearth.
<b>Water</b>	The ground water level decreases gradually. Now water not found at tubewell reaching till 100-150 ft whereas before 10-15 yrs water found at tubewell reached until to 40-50 ft. At present, minimum natural water level 170 ft and maximum 800 ft. If alternate initiatives are not taken situation will be worse and this situation continues water crisis will be serious, the rate of water pollution will be increased and water borne diseases will increase.
<b>Health</b>	Diseases are spread out for illegal deforestation, earth moving, tobacco farming and uses of chemical fertilizer, new disease are broken out. The underprivileged are unable to participate in income generation activities for illness for lacking of proper health services. As a fact financial crisis is occurring. In future, increasing poverty will occur in villages which will affect to the national economy.

## Chapter Three

### Risk Reduction

#### 3.1 Identify the causes behind Risks:

Description of risks	Causes		
	Short term	Mid term	Long term
<p><b>River bank erosion</b> Chakmerkul (1, 2 and 3 no. ward) Eidgor, Fatekharkul, Zoarianala, Cocchopia, Kauarkhop, Khuniapalong, South Mithachori (Ward no.1), Razarkul, about 700 acres firmlands of Rashidnoger, about 15 km roads and 500 houses can be damaged in river bank erosion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrange irrigation system in summer season by cutting barrages</li> <li>- Not protecting erosion</li> <li>- Decreasing canals' navigability</li> <li>- Change of river's flow</li> <li>- Filling up rivers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of barrages or not making high</li> <li>- Not doing piling in erosion attacked areas</li> <li>- Deforestation in both sides of rivers</li> <li>- Because of extreme river flow</li> <li>- River bank erosion because of bihingi net</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not draizing river by concerned authority</li> <li>- Not giving bontok protection in river bank erosion</li> <li>- Not patronize communication by local authority</li> <li>- Not draizing river by water development board</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mountain destruction</b> Because of heavy rainfall mountain destruction happens. Death and health diseases can happen because of huge destruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cutting mountain</li> <li>- Cutting trees freely</li> <li>- Building houses by sides of mountain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not creating barrages by sand in the way of water flow</li> <li>- Cutting mountain</li> <li>- Lack of sufficient trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not stopping offence like house building by sides of mountains in Government initiative and trees and soil cutting</li> <li>- Not completing works of disaster management committee</li> </ul>
<p><b>Malaria</b> There is risk of death for 1% people and health diseases for 40% people of Eidgor, Cocchopia, Gorzonia, Kauarkhop, Rashidnoger, South Mithachori union in risky hilly areas because of malaria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cutting down woods/bamboos in mountain for livelihood</li> <li>- Not using nets in houses</li> <li>- Not cleaning canals and around houses</li> <li>- Damping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not spreading medicines for removing mosquito by local Government</li> <li>- Not destroying birth places of mosquito</li> <li>- To remove malaria there is no particular programme in local stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not establishing malaria centre by local government</li> <li>- Not giving importance on malaria related programme in health office</li> <li>- There is no conscious programme for protecting mosquito by Government initiative</li> </ul>
<p><b>Deforestation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not being conscious about</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greed of getting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not giving</li> </ul>

Description of risks	Causes		
	Short term	Mid term	Long term
The change of weather and environment disaster can happen because of deforestation in Chakmerkul, Eidgor, Gorzonia, Razarkul, South Mithachori union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advantages of trees</li> <li>-Earning livelihood by cutting trees</li> <li>-Greed in dishonest income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more money in less labour</li> <li>- Make luxurious furniture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>importance on social forest by government</li> <li>-Cutting trees of powerful people by dishonest officers of forest division</li> <li>- Not proper apply the law of trees cutting</li> </ul>
<p><b>Salinity</b> About 35% firmlands of 1500 acre lands can be completely damaged because of salt water flow in chakmerkul, khuniapalong, rashidnogor, south mithachori union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no system of salt water irrigation</li> <li>- Preserve salt water for producing shrimp</li> <li>- Unconsciousness about damage of salinity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destroying barrages</li> <li>- Deforestation by both sides of canals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no proper assist of local authority</li> <li>- Taking no initiative from part of disaster management committee</li> <li>- Planned and illegally salt and shrimp cultivation</li> <li>- Not taking and applying action to control salt and shrimp cultivation illegally</li> </ul>
<p><b>Attack of wild elephants</b> About 40% crops of 2000 acre lands can be damaged by attack of forest elephant of mura area in eidgor, gorzonia,, razarkul, khuniapalong, rashidnogor union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The accommodation of elephants become destroyed</li> <li>- Lack of food of elephants</li> <li>- There is no system of safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deforestation</li> <li>- Building houses in mountains</li> <li>- Destroy forests</li> <li>- Man's effect in elephant's accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not performing responsibility by Government concerned division</li> <li>- There is no system of removing elephant by local disaster management committee</li> <li>- Not creating forest</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tidal Surges</b> 9 no. bontok of biggest 3 no. ward of khuniapalong union can be damaged. But Rashidnogor, Chakmerkul, south mithachori union will be effected extremely</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of low pressure because of seasonal air change</li> <li>- There is no eagerness to take initiative of decreasing disaster risk</li> <li>- Pre- preparation of disaster is less</li> <li>- Lack of consciousness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Broken barrages</li> <li>- There is no parabon</li> <li>- There is no connection in shelter centre from barrages and houses</li> <li>- There are no trees of barrages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no plan of constructing barrages</li> </ul>



Description of risks	Causes		
	Short term	Mid term	Long term
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are no system in shelter centre of women</li> <li>- There are no necessary advantages in shelter centre</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Water logging</b> 40% crops of about 700 acre lands can be damaged because of rainy season in low areas of fatekharkul, zoarianala, cocchopia, kauarkhop, south mithachori union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavy rainfall</li> <li>- low area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Because of having no drainage system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water coming down the hills by rivers and canals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tobacco cultivation</b> 500 acre lands can become unfertile because of tobacco cultivation in gorzonia union. Fishes of rivers and canals can become empty because of dirty water of tobacco falling, huge tobacco cultivation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides loans on easy conditions by tobacco company</li> <li>- Necessary woods of tobacco burning are easily available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides surity of buying tobacco</li> <li>- Provides assistance by tobacco company</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not informing farmers about decreasing fertility of lands because of tobacco cultivation</li> <li>- Not helping local government and social committee about alternate farming</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cyclone</b> 60% dirt houses and 10% half paved houses can be damaged if cyclone happens in 200-220km in all union of subdistrict There is more possibility of damaging biggest 1,2,3 no ward in khuniapalong union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not establish the houses cyclone tolarable.</li> <li>- Change of the monsoonr</li> <li>- Not cut/remove the trees' branches</li> <li>- Cutting trees for using in daily works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People are not aware of weather</li> <li>- Not Planting sufficient trees of strong wood around houses</li> <li>- Not high and strong the dam.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not regular follow up with union parishd/BWDB, forest department and concerned office</li> <li>- Lack of proper action for forestation programs</li> <li>-</li> </ul>

### 3.2 Identify techniques to eliminate/reduce Risks:

Description of risks	Causes		
	Short term	Mid term	Long term
<p><b>River bank erosion</b> About 700 acres firmlands,, 15 km roads and 500 houses of Chakmerkul(1,2 and 3 no. ward),Eidgor, Fatekharkul,Zoarianala,Co cchopia,Kauarkhop,Khuni apalong,South mithachori (1 no. ward),Razarkul,Rashidnog or union can be damaged in river bank</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Stop cutting of river bank</li> <li>- Repair the barrages</li> <li>- Prevent erosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planting trees by sides of rivers</li> <li>- Make river bank strong and high</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drazing rivers by innitiative of concerned authority</li> <li>- Making arrangements of stones in erosion attacked areas</li> <li>- Giving protection of cement bontok in erosion attacked areas by water development board</li> </ul>
<p><b>Salinity</b> About 35% firmlands of 1500 acre lands can be damaged because of salt water flow of chakmerkul, khuniapalong,rashidnogor, south mithachori union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take social innitiative for forbidding shrimp cultivation</li> <li>- Make people conscious about damage of people’s life in salinity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct barrages fast</li> <li>- Planting more trees by sides of barrages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides technological assistance for providing salt tolerable rice and crops</li> <li>- Cultivate salt and shrimp in planned and illegal way</li> <li>- There is no application of law for controlling salt and shrimp cultivation legally</li> </ul>
<p><b>Malaria</b> There is risk of health diseases for 40% people and death for 1% people because of malaria in dangerous mountain areas of eidgor, cocchopia,gorzonia, kauarkhop, rashidnogor, south mithachori union.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make clean around houses</li> <li>- Clean grasses by local people</li> <li>- Use nets</li> <li>- Clean canals</li> <li>- Make people conscious about malaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make arrangements of spreading medicines for removing mosquto by local government</li> <li>- Destroy birth place of mosquto</li> <li>- Campaign for removing malaria</li> <li>- Make people conscious about malaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish malaria centre by proper authority</li> <li>- Provides technical support and money to UP for removing mosquto by government</li> <li>- Take long term programme by government – non government organisation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Flash Flood</b> About 60% crops of 3600 acre lands and about 800 houses of eidgor,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not cutting mountain</li> <li>- Create barrages by sands in the way of water flowing</li> <li>- Determine alternate way of water flowing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create forests</li> <li>- River or canal drazing</li> <li>- Make arrangement of falling water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make river bank high by government concerned organization</li> </ul>

Description of risks	Causes		
	Short term	Mid term	Long term
gorzonia, chakmerkul, fatekharkul, cocchopia, kauarkhop, khuniapalong, south mithachori, razarkul and rashidnogor union can be damaged because of mountain fall like previous areas		into rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plantin by sides of rivers</li> <li>- Apply the proper of river controlling</li> </ul>
<b>Land Slide</b> Because of heavy rainfall mountain destruction happens. Death and health diseases can happen because of huge destruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stop cutting mountain's soil</li> <li>- Stop cutting trees</li> <li>- Stop building houses by sides of mountains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stop water flowing by sands</li> <li>- Planting sufficient trees in mountain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apply law for removing offence of building houses, trees and soil cutting in the sides of mountain</li> <li>- Motivate/Encourage disaster management committee about this work</li> </ul>
<b>Water logging</b> 40% crops of about 700 acre lands can be damaged because of water logging in low areas of fatekharkul, zoarianala, cocchopia, kauarkhop, south mithachori union in rainy season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make arrangement of transferring water by RCC pipe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use sluice gate properly for water irrigation</li> <li>- Provide canal with sluice gate</li> <li>- Dig canals</li> <li>- There is no arrangement for transferring water at the time of constructing roads in village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take and apply action for stopping leage of lands for stopping shrimp cultivation in local areas</li> <li>- Build planned roads</li> <li>- Provide sluice gate with barrages</li> </ul>
<b>Attack of wild elephant</b> About 40% crops of 2000 acre lands can be damaged in eidgor, gorzonia, razarkul, khuniapalong, rashidnogor union because of attack of forest elephant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make safe elephant's accommodation</li> <li>- Not cutting trees which is using for elephant's food</li> <li>- Arrange of safety for stopping elephant's entrance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plantation trees</li> <li>- Not building houses in mountain</li> <li>- Make forbidden people's entrance in elephant's accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Performing responsibility properly by government concerned division</li> <li>- Make arrangement of protecting elephant's entrance in population area by local disaster management committee</li> <li>- Creating forest through Forest authority</li> </ul>
<b>Tidal Surge</b> 9 no. block of biggest 3 no. ward of khuniapalong union will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Announce danger code with explanation</li> <li>- Repair the shelter centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repair barrages</li> <li>- Repair road connection in shelter centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Built new shelter centre</li> <li>- Make 2 storied shelters</li> </ul>

Description of risks	Causes		
	Short term	Mid term	Long term
be more damaged. But ashidnogor, chakmerkul, south mithachori union will be more effected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take personal and social initiative for reducing disaster risk</li> <li>- Encouraging area people for taking pre disaster preparation</li> <li>- Conducting awareness programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make separate arrangement for women in the shelter center and alsoarrangment ofdrinking waterand sewerage.</li> <li>- Tree plantation of strong wood on barrages separate for women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have action plan of different period for repairing the barrage</li> <li>- Make administrative monitoring strong</li> <li>- Help regularly by barrage construction committee of BWDB ,UP and local people</li> </ul>
<b>Tobacco cultivation</b> 500 acre lands can be unfirtiler because of tobacco cultivation in gorzonia union. Fishes of rivers and canals can be empty because of huge tobacco cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make people conscious about disadvantages of tobacco cultivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Motivate people about alternate tobacco cultivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take initiatives for informing farmers about unfertility of lands because of tobacco cultivation by government and non government organisation</li> <li>- Help social organizations local government , agriculture division in alternate cultivation</li> </ul>
<b>Deforestation</b> Environment disaster can happen because of weather change and deforestation in chakmerkul, eidgor, gorzonia, razarkul, south mithachori union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not being conscious about advantages of trees</li> <li>- Earn income by cutting trees</li> <li>- Greed in dishonest income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greed of earning more money in less labour</li> <li>- Make luxurious furniture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not giving importance on plantation by government</li> <li>- Cutting trees discremenately because of dishonest officers</li> <li>- Not properly apply the government law of deforestation</li> </ul>
<b>Cyclone</b> 60% dirt houses and 10% half paved house can be damaged if cyclone occurs in 200-220 km velocity of all unions. But there is more possibility of damaging for biggest 1,2 and 3 no. ward of khuniapalong union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage people to take pre disaster preparation</li> <li>- Conduct conscious programme</li> <li>- Cutting branches of trees at least 1 time in a year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planting trees of strong woods around houses</li> <li>- Building houses strongly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making nursery of strong woods permanently</li> <li>- Creating forest with 2 layers (at sea coast of outer portion of earthen dam)</li> <li>- Take and apply lawsstrongly to control deforestation.</li> </ul>

### 3.3 The Development Plans of the NGOs:

Serial No.	NGO	Disaster related work	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	Duration of the programs
1.	RIC	Disaster Management Plan	Everyone of the Upazilla		February 2014 -

Even though the Upazilla is ravaged by disasters all year round, till now no initiatives have been taken to prevent or reduce the risks of the disaster or reduce damages towards the inhabitants and their resources. And on that thought RIC implemented the Disaster Management Program using information regarding the disaster scenario and socio economic conditions, effects of climate change, vulnerability of all the unions in order to reduce disaster risks and damages to the inhabitants and their properties.

### 3.4 Disaster Management Plan:

#### If workplan has formed:

- Have knowledge on socio-economic status of this area
- To ease selection for vulnerable area, risk for disaster and fields
- To ease take necessary steps for selecting capacity of disaster challenges
- Can possible for challenging emergency promptly
- Aailed proper guideline for personnel of organization, which, where, how tasks to be implemented under emergency response
- Aailed proper guideline for utilizing necessary resources, equipment properly for challenging emergency response
- Increases capacity and skilled of organization's personnel for emergency responses
- Ease to rerduce loss and damages of lives and resources

### 3.4.1 Pre-Disaster Preparation:

Serial no.	Programs	Goals	Expected Budget	Where	Expected date of implementation	Who and how much will be implemented				Consistency with developing programs
						Upazilla Administration %	Community %	UP %	NGO %	
1	Formation of teams at ward or village level	11		Subdistrict and UP	March		Everyone will work together			<p>The programs and plans will make the local inhabitants aware and prepared for immediate risk reduction. As a result the level or degree of damages to people's properties will be reduced.</p> <p>If the plans are properly and correctly implemented then it will contribute to the general socio economic and national development.</p>
2	Determine areas at local level for message broadcast	-	-	UP, and sub district	March		Everyone will work together			
3	Improve the flag warning system for flood hazards	-		UP, and sub district	March		Everyone will work together			
4	Implementation of pre disaster warning system	-	-	UP, and sub district	March		Everyone will work together			
5	Determining local danger boundaries	-	-	UP and sub district	March		Everyone will work together			
6	Create awareness at social and family level	-	-	UP, and sub district	March		Everyone will work together			
7	Arrange disaster drills	Each school		School	March		Everyone will work together			
8	Make arrangement of keeping foods ,dry foods and necessary elements	11	-	UP, and subdistrict	March	By broadcasting good news	Everyone will work together			
9	Make shelters suitable for peoples accommodation	-	-	UP, and subdistrict	March	35%	Everyone will work together	40%	15%	

### 3.4.2. During the time of Disaster:

Serial no.	Programs	Goals	Expected Budget	Where	Expected date of implementation	Who and how much will be implemented			Consistency with developing programs
						Upazilla Administration	Community %	UP %	
1.	Constant communication with Union Parishad	11 union	-	UP and Upazilla	March – May and September-November		Everyone will work together		The programs and plans will aid in protecting the lives of the local inhabitants and reduce the level or degree of damages to people's properties.  If the plans are properly and correctly implemented then it will contribute to the general socio economic and national development.
2.	Monitor situation everyday	11 union	100 %	UP, Subdistrict	March- May and September-November		Everyone will work together		
3.	Whenever the river water flows over the danger level or there is storm forecast, immediately arrange meetings and sound warnings.	11 union	-	UP, Sub district	March- May and September-November		Everyone will work together		
4.	Announce warnings the moment danger level is crossed according to the plan	11 union	-	UP, Subdistrict	March- May and September-November		Everyone will work together		
5.	Miking and flag flowing for announcing disaster like flood , storm	11 union	-	UP, Sub district	March—May and September-November		Everyone will work together		
6	Constant communication with union parishod	11 union	-	Subdistrict and UP	March- May and September-November		Everyone will work together		
7	Bringing people and sorts in safety place from comperatively risky areas	11 union	-	Sub-district and UP	March- May September-November		Everyone will work together		

### 3.4.3. Post Disaster:

Serial no.	Programs	Goals	Expected Budget	Where	Expected date of implementation	Who and how much will be implemented				Consistency with developing programs
						Upazilla Administration	Community %	UP %	NGO %	
1.	Provides assistance in rescue works to other teams and rescue programme starts by particular voluntary team	11 UP	-	UP and in damaged village	After happening disaster		Everyone will work together			If the programs and plans are implemented in the aftermath of the disasters, then it will aid the local inhabitants and reduce the level or degree of damages to people's properties.  If the plans are properly and correctly implemented then it will contribute to the general socio economic and national development.
2.	Provide primary treatment to affected people during rescue.	11 UP	-	UP and in damaged village	After happening disaster		Everyone will work together			
3	Carrying the affected people to safe place from the disaster place									
4.	Burying the dead people and removal of the domestic animals to another area	11 UP	-	UP and in damaged village	After happening disaster		Everyone will work together			
5.	Make and fill claim forms for damages within 72 hours	11 UP	-	UP and in damaged village	After happening disaster		Everyone will work together			
6.	Distribute the relief as demands urgently	11 UP	-	UP and in damaged village	After happening disaster		Everyone will work together			
7.	Re-establishment of administration	11 UP	-	UP and in damaged village	After happening disaster		Everyone will work together			
8.	Emergency rehabilitation and support for livelihood	11 UP	-	UP and in damaged village	After happening disaster		Everyone will work together			



### 3.4.4. During normal / risk reduction period:

Serial no.	Programs	Goals	Expected Budget	Where	Expected date of implementation	Who and how much will be implemented				Consistency with developing programs
						Upazilla Administration	Community %	UP %	NGO %	
1.	Communicate with the Upazilla disaster management committee	11 Union	-	UP	March	Everyone will work together				<p>The programs and plans will make the local inhabitants take permanent initiatives for pre-disaster preparations in order to reduce risks.</p> <p>As a result the level or degree of damages to people's properties will be reduced.</p> <p>If the plans are properly and correctly implemented then it will contribute to the general socio economic and national development.</p>
2.	Observe disaster days through various programs as per Government determined days	11 Union	-	UP	March	Everyone will work together				
3.	Encourage the local people to take up risk reduction and disaster dealing programs with the aid of volunteer groups	11 Union	-	UP	March	Everyone will work together				
4.	Arrange Disaster management committee meetings every 2 months	11 Union	-	UP	March	Everyone will work together				
5.	Establish or re-establishment of local disaster management committee	11 Union	-	UP	March	Everyone will work together				
6.	Agree upon a final disaster related plan and put in on trial	11 Union	-	UP	March	Everyone will work together				
7.	Develop Risk Maps	11 Union	-	UP	March					
8.	Create local 'Emergency Response Team' during disasters	11 Union	-	UP	March	Everyone will work together				
9.	Build high and strong and durable houses and institutions	11 Union	-	UP	March	Everyone will work together				

## Chapter -Four

### Emergency Response System

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

During Disaster an Emergency Operation Centre has been established at Ramu upazila. In order to emergency response this centre is working actively during disaster and also coordinating the all jobs. It is mentionable that this Emergency Operation Centre would be opened for 24 hours for providing the support for community people during disaster. At that time this centre manage the information, collecting data, monitoring, visiting and wealth. This center is usually open by the Upazila Project implementing officer. A telephone are used for providing field level various information to the centre. There is a control room and a communication cell in the operation centre. The name, designation and cell number of responsible persons of emergency operation centre are given below.

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Cell Phone No.
1.	Md. Masud Hossain	Upazilla Nirbahi Officer	01715407139
2.	Raj Kumar Sheel	Upazilla Project implement Officer	01819065995
3.	Abdul Karim	Chairman, Rashid Nagar UP	01833817131
4.	Nurul Amin Company	Chairman, Kocchopia UP	01825023757

#### 4.1.1 Emergency Control Room Operations:

- Emergency control room should to be established the moment disaster strikes. At least 3/4 volunteers and watchman must be present at all time routine wise.
- Dedicated Communication must be maintained with Upazilla Shodor.
- A register book must be at the control room for logging responsible person during disaster period and also logged all incidents,
- In the aftermath of disaster, identify the most affected areas or roads.
- While serving in the control room, the on duty person is also responsible for stocking radios, torch lights, charger lights, life jackets, batteries, rain coats, etc.

#### 4.2 Plan of Action during hazardous period:

Serial No.	Activities	Goals	When will it be done	Who will do it	With whose assistance	How it will be done	Communication
1.	Stand by/Keeping volunteers ready	11 union	March	Union Porishod	GO, NGO community	Training, orientations and meetings	Maintain communication with Upazilla and Union disaster management committee's officials
2.	Warning Announcements	11 union	march	union porishod	GO, NGO community	Training, orientation , meeting	Maintain communication with Union disaster management committee's officials

Serial No.	Activities	Goals	When will it be done	Who will do it	With whose assistance	How it will be done	Communication
3	Keep boats, cars, vans, etc. prepared	11 union	march	union porishod	GO, NGO community	Training , orientation,meeting	Maintain communication with Union disaster management committee's officials
4	Arrngements to send the people to shelters	11 union	As soon as the great danger warning is sounded	The Volunteer responsible for it	GO, NGO community	Through awareness	Maintain communication with Union disaster management committee's officials
5	Rescue Arrangements	11 union	March	Union porishod	GO,NGO communiy	Training, Orientation, meeting	Maintain communication with Upazilla and Union disaster management committee's officials
6	Primary Treatment/ Healthcare	11 union	March	Union porishod	GO, NGO community	Training, orientation,meeting	Communication with responsible officials of upzilla health centre
7	Removal/ burial of dead animals	11 union	March	Union porishod	GO,NGO community	Training , orientation, meeting	Maintain communication with Upazilla and Union disaster management committee's officials
8	Stocking and keeping dry food and life saving medicine near at hand	11 union	March	union porishod	GO,NGO community	Training Orientation,meeting	Maintain communication with Upazilla and Union disaster management committee's officials
9	Treatment and vaccination of domestic animals	11 union	March	union porishod	GO, NGO community	Training , orientation,meeting	Maintain communication with Union disaster management committee and Upazilla healthcare centers officials
10	Maintenance of Shelters	11 union	March	union porishod	GO, NGO,community	Training , orientation,meeting	Maintain communication with Union disaster management committee and Upazilla healthcare centers officials

Serial No.	Activities	Goals	When will it be done	Who will do it	With whose assistance	How it will be done	Communication
11	Coordinate the relief distribution program	11 union	March	union porishod	GO,NGO community	Training , orientation, meeting	Maintain communication with Upazilla and Union disaster management committee's officials
12	Arrange mock pre-disaster preparations	11 union	March	union porishod	GO,NGO community	Training, orientation, meeting	Maintain communication with Upazilla and Union disaster management committee's officials
13	Prepared the report of damaged by disaster, need assessment .	11 union	Post disaster time	disaster management committee	- GO,NGO community	Visit the affected areas after disaster.	Maintain communication with Upazilla and Union disaster management committee's officials
14	Emergency Control Room Operation	11 union	March	union porishod	GO,NGO community	Training, orientation, meeting	Maintain communication with Upazilla disaster management committee's officials

## Direction for Implementing of during Disasters:

### 4.2.1 Keeping the Volunteers ready:

- Create small teams of volunteers under the leadership of members from the 11 unions
- Provide union based training on disaster management to the volunteers
- Every members of the team should receive orientation on sounding warnings, rescue programs, extraction procedures, shelter arrangements to all other important tasks
- Collect the mobile numbers of all who are connected with disaster management

### 4.2.2 Warning Announcements:

- Broadcast weather situation and warning alerts in all the areas through volunteers
- Every UP and Pouroshova member should them self must visit all the houses and determine the effectiveness of the warning alerts broadcast
- Make the people of the region become aware of the alert broadcast
- The great danger warnings must be broadcasted by the mosques through megaphones alongside TV and radio broadcasts and by continuous ringing of school and madrasa bells

### 4.2.3 Arrangements to send people to shelters:

- Make the general population aware about the importance to remove to the shelters as soon as the great danger warnings have been broadcasted on TVs and radios

- Give the head of the household responsibility to move everyone to the shelter
- In order to discuss the importance of the removal to shelters in mosques, schools and madrasas elect people associated with the institutions for the responsibility
- Create a detailed plan beforehand regarding where people of different regions will go

#### **4.2.4 Keeping transport vehicles (boats, cars, vans, etc.) ready:**

- Keep boats, cars, vans, etc. ready at appointed area for removal of the sick, elderly, pregnant women, children and all to the shelters as soon as the great warnings have been broadcasted in TVs and radios or after the disaster has occurred
- Decide before hand as to who will take the responsibility of which regions
- Collect and keep the phone numbers of the boatmen and drivers in the emergency control room
- Furthermore everyone should have the phone numbers of those who are designated with this responsibility

#### **4.2.5 Rescue Arrangements:**

- Select volunteers who are capable of conducting rescues and give them orientation
- Make a detailed plan beforehand as to who will conduct rescues in which regions
- Everyone should phone numbers of the rescuers

#### **4.2.6 Primary Treatment/Healthcare:**

- Create a fund to conduct rescue in vulnerable or risky areas
- Plan the set up of temporary healthcare or treatment camps
- Give some of the members of the disaster management committee the responsibility to communicate and collect the phone numbers of doctors who might respond during disasters
- Elect volunteers to take the elderly, pregnant women, children and other sick people to the hospital on emergency basis during or after disasters and give them orientation

#### **4.2.7 Removal/ burial of dead animals:**

- Elect volunteers who are experienced in this task and give them orientation
- Create a detailed plan beforehand as to who will work in which region
- Determine how the UP members can assist the volunteers in burying the dead people and animals

#### **4.2.8 Stocking and keeping dry food and life saving medicine near at hand:**

- Communicate and collect the phone numbers of the well off people of the region and others who can make a contribution of food and medicine
- Contact different shops in the bazaar so that they stock the required goods (Beaten Rice, Puffed Rice, Rice, Lentils, Potatoes, Oil, Baby Food, Tin Container, Polythene, Matches, etc.)
- Create a plan and list beforehand detailing who will distribute what in which region
- Create a list of important medicine by discussing with Union level health and family planning workers and contacting local pharmacies to collect them
- Keep transport ready to carry necessary goods
- Give this responsibility to volunteers elected from wards and UP

#### **4.2.9 Treatment and Vaccination of Domestic Animals:**

- Give training to UP members and Union volunteers on poultry and domestic animal vaccination and treatment procedures
- Discuss the procedure with experienced specialists and involve them in disaster management
- Collect important medicine after discussing it with the Upazilla Livestock Department officials
- Collect the phone numbers of the officials of Livestock Department

#### **4.2.10 Maintenance of Shelters:**

- Make a list of shelters according to wards
- Identify and make a list of areas which do not get flooded or are far away from river eroded areas and roads and Dams which are high and have strong infrastructure
- Make a list of local school, madrasas, colleges, government and non-government institutions which can be used as shelters apart from the designated ones
- Make repair to the shelters before the disaster season starts so as to keep them ready for use
- Determine provision of safe drinking water and hygienic sanitation in the shelters
- Make list of which areas people will go to which shelter
- Removal of the elderly, pregnant women, children and sick people to safe places during disasters
- Assist in removal of domestic animals, emergency food, necessary and valuable goods to safe places

#### **4.2.11 Consistency in Relief Distribution:**

- The Executive Director of the Upazilla and Chairmen of the Union Parishad of unions will work together with the volunteers in relief distribution and rehabilitation of the homeless
- If outside organizations come to give relief then record their names, address and list of relief in the Emergency Control Room register
- Create a list of who will distribute reliefs in which areas and assist them
- The Disaster Management Committee should determine the damages and losses of the people from the disaster and then allot reliefs accordingly
- Broadcast the number and amount of relief of the committee's among the people

#### **4.2.12 Arrange mock pre-disaster preparations:**

- Arrange various disaster drills at ward level on how to broadcast disaster warnings, rescue and extraction, primary relief distribution, etc. during and after disasters
- Arrange mass drills in areas which experiences frequent cyclones and flood
- Every year while conducting drills in the months of March/April and September/October, they should also try out their state of preparedness
- Conduct the drills in risky areas
- While conducting drills, pay more attention to the procedure of removal of the elderly, pregnant women, children and sick people to safe places during disasters

#### **4.2.13 Ascertaining damages by disaster, fulfilling demands and establishing claims:**

- All the disaster management members must fill out the 'SOS' form within 24 hours of the occurrence of the disaster and submit them to the Union Parishad Chairmen within 7 days
- The Union Chairmen with the aid of the members of the Union Secretary Committee must compile all the wards' information and send it to the Upazilla as a report within 12 hours.

#### 4.2.14 Emergency Control Room Operation:

- Setup Emergency Control Room on some suitable area at Upazilla and union level, immediately after a disaster has taken place
- Give the operation of the Emergency Control Room to responsible personnel
- Employ local government and non-government organizations 'officials to operate the control room as well as a UP's guard and make a list of them
- Create a list as to who will be in operation of the control room and when (at management level and implementation level)
- While being in charge of the room, record all the information that comes through in the register
- Identify the most damaged area and road, post disaster and prepare a report
- Collect all the information on the reliefs distributed in disaster hit area by government, non-government and individuals

#### 4.3 List and descriptions of existing shelters in the district/Upazilla:

Shelters	Name	Name of Union	Capacity	Comments
Mud forts	-	-	-	There are no mud forts
School cum Shelters: 6  Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 - 1995	Hasankata Government Primary School, Eidgor Government Primary School, Borobill Government Primary School, Koliamura Government Primary School, Eidgor MB High School, Bodor Mokarram Ferdousia Dakhil Madrasa	Eidgor	2800	Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair
School cum Shelters: 5  Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 - 1995	Ukhiarghona Tilapara Government Primary School, Moishkum Alhaj Osman Sorowar Alam Choudhuri non-government primary school, Lord Ukhiarghona non-government primary school, Ukhia satellite government primary school, Kawarkhope Hakim Rahima High	Kawarkhope	2700	Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair

<p>School cum Shelters: 4</p> <p>Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 – 1995</p> <p>Shelters: 3</p>	<p>Goaliapalong government primary school, Penchardip government primary school, Doriadighi government primary school, Pochim Dhechuapalong government primary school,</p> <p>Karitas Shelter (Himchori) Shelter built by Saudi (Pencherdip) Grameen Bank shelter (Pochim Dhechuapalong)</p>	<p>Khunia palong</p>	<p>4900</p> <p>3900</p>	<p>Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair</p>
<p>School cum Shelters: 5</p> <p>Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 – 1995</p>	<p>Ghonarpara government primary school, Nondakhali government primary school, Nonachori government primary school, Uttar Mithachori government primary school, Poshchim Joarianala government primary school,</p>	<p>Joarianala</p>	<p>3500</p>	<p>Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair</p>
<p>School cum Shelters: 7</p> <p>Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 – 1995</p>	<p>Kocchopia government primary school, Dochori government primary school, Gorgonia government primary school, Faqrikata government primary school, Moulavikata government primary school, Shukhmania government primary school, Kocchopia high school.</p>	<p>Kocchopia</p>	<p>6400</p>	<p>Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair</p>
<p>School cum Shelters: 8</p> <p>Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 – 1995</p>	<p>Thoangakata government primary school, Jawochpara government primary school, Non –government Alim Madrasa, Majhiekata government primary school, Poangkherkhil government primary school, Kajarbill government primary school, Jumchori government primary school, Borobil government primary school.</p>	<p>Gorjonia</p>	<p>2800</p>	<p>Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair</p>
<p>School cum Shelters: 1</p> <p>Cyclone Shelters: 2</p> <p>Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 – 1995</p>	<p>Rajarkul government primary school</p> <p>Haldarkul Cyclone shelter and Purbo Rajarkul cyclone Centre</p>	<p>Rajarkul</p>	<p>500</p> <p>1000</p>	<p>Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair</p>



School cum Shelters: 4 Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 – 1995	Joraitoli government primary school, Mohammadpura government primary school, Sreemuea government primary school, Poschim Rajarkul government primary school	Chakmarkul	3000	Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair
School cum Shelters: 4 Soudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 – 1995	Uttar Kahatiapara government primary school, Farida Rashid government primary school, Nasira Para government primary school, Poschim Rajarkul government primary school	Rashidnagar	10500	Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair
School cum Shelters: 4 Saudi built 3 storied shelters in 1993 – 1995	Ramu central government primary school, Dokhin Fatkharkul government primary school, Mandolpara government primary school, Lombori government primary school, Poshchim Merongloa government primary school, ramu Girl's High school, Ramu Degree College.	Fatkharkul	4100	Every single of them are unfit for shelter purposes. They all need repair
GO/Non GO institutions	-	-	-	-
UP Bhaban	4 UP complex Bhaban and ----- ???	-	-	According to demands these are used in during disaster.
	See bangla			

#### 4.4 Formation of the Shelter Management Committee:

The Shelter Management Committee is very important for disaster management. In order to save life and wealth, poultry, birds, proper using of the shelter and maintaining the Shelter Management Committee is essential during disaster. This committee is comprised by UP chairman, member, women member, social worker, the representative of volunteer organization and teacher. With the assistance of community people this committee serves the all responsibilities of maintenance and management of shelter centre.

Shelters	Name of Shelters	Caretaker of the Shelters	Mobile	comment
Name of School cum Shelter and Cyclone Shelter	Hasnakata GPS	Gourongo sharma	01813038175	
	Borobil GPS	Mo. Abdul Latif	01822335021	
	Eidgor GPS	Bodruddoza	01721161577	
	Korliamura GPS	Nurul Amin	0815093646	
	UP Bhobon	Firoz ahmmad vutto	01819332340	
	Eidgor MB high school	Motilal	01714622104	
	Bodormokarom Ferdousia Dakhil	Mo Shirazul Islam	01822324277	

Shelters	Name of Shelters	Caretaker of the Shelters	Mobile	comment
	Madrasa			
	Thoangakata GPS	Mo Kamal	0181858195	
	Borobil GPS	Mo Ali	01837881618	
	Zumchori GPS	Mo Foizullah	01811274881	
	Poangkherkhil GPS	Mo. Aziz	01811269970	
	Zauch Para GPS	Mo. Ali	018175159100	
	Mazhirkata GPS	Mo. eunus	01811104289	
	UP Bhobon	Toyub Ultah Chowdhury	01818700288	
	Cocchopia GPS	Master Nurul Amin	01813972677	
	Dochori GPS	Master Shah Alom	01818129453	
	Gorzonla GPS	Muzibur Rahman	01815816082	
	Fakricata GPS	Ishak Ahamod	01811198416	
	Moulovi kata GPS	Master Ahamod Kabir	01819617464	
	Shukmonia GPS	Shobuz Sharma	01814473343	
	Monirzhil GPS	Nur Mohammad	01815131220	
	Kauarkhop Model GPS	Tazuddin	01818511363	
	Ukhiarghona Tillarpara GPS	Shopon Borua	01819915365	
	Ramu Central GPS	Sirazul Islam	01911174734	
	S Fatekharkul GPS	Sonrosh shorma	01834634414	
	Mondol Para GPS	Asom azgor hossain	01817225569	
	W Merongloa GPS	Baby Borua	01812764252	
	Zoarianala GPS	Amzad Hossain	01724266026	
	Nondakhali GPS	Zoinal Abedin	01813803280	
	Nonachori GPS	Abdus Sobhan	01812369572	
	N Mithachori GPS	Fozlul Karim	01811900938	
	W Zoarianala GPS	M. Anisul Haque	01816233559	
	Ghonar Para GPS	Nazrul Islam	01816252138	
	Zearia HM Hakim High S	Azizul hoq Sikder	018713632232	
	N Mithachori Health Be P S	Mo. Aminur Rashid	01818764999	
	Razarkul GPS	Nondita Dey	01818533732	
	Haldarkul Cyclone Centre	Anoarul Hoq	01811130298	
	East Razarkul Cyclone Centre	Md. Nasir	01816130476	
	Chainda GPS	Nur Ahmmod Kutubi	01825023792	
	Umkhali GPS	Mo. Foridul Alom	01812980069	
	Chainda Ideal High School	Mousa Kolimullah	01814201901	

Shelters	Name of Shelters	Caretaker of the Shelters	Mobile	comment
	Goaliapalong GPS	Hamidur Rahman	01813385749	
	Pechardip GPS	Mosa Tahmina Khatun	01825820167	
	Dariardhigi GPS	Mo. Zahir Ullah	01815438399	
	West Dhechuapalong GPS	Zalal Ahmod	01816116103	
	Zarailtoli GPS	Abdur Rahim( Tofsildar)	01817719928	
	Mohammadpura GPS	Mostofa Kamal	018140004767	
	Srimura GPS	Nurul Amin	01819638498	
	West Chakmerkul GPS	Nurul Islam Sikdar	01819042544	
	N Kahatia Para GPS	Sunil Kumar Shorma	01819996801	
	Farida Rashid GPS	Md. Shofi	01816437145	
	Nasira para GPS	Touhidul Islam	01814770696	
	Boro Dholirchora Hazi Motiur Rahman GPS	Hamidul Karim	01818967109	
	Ultakhali GPS	Anoarul Hoq	01815141583	
	Rashidnogor Naderuzzaman High School	Ramiz Ahmmad	01816805663	
	Dholirchora GPS	Wasim Uddin Siddique	01824857800	

#### 4.5 List of resources found in the district/Upazilla (which can be used during disasters):

Infrastructure/ Resource	Number	Responsible Person	Short Description
School cum centre	61	Concerned Headmaster and chairman	About 38000 people can take shelter in 61 schools cum centre. Due to not happening disaster for long days these are not useable. Tube well, latrine need to repair.
Cyclone shelter centre	5	Chairman and union disaster management committee's monitor	About 3900 people can take shelter in 5 cyclone shelter centre. Due to not happening disaster for long days these are not useable. Tube well, latrine need to repair.
Union Porishod Bhubon	11	Concerned UP Chairman	About 1000-1200 people can take shelter in 11 UP houses if

Infrastructure/ Resource	Number	Responsible Person	Short Description
			disaster happens
Union Health and Family Welfare Centre	-	Concerned Health Officers	Health and family welfare centers of union are used if disasters happen. About 500-600 people can take shelter
Megaphone	Not found	CPP team leader and UP	All properties are under CPP union team leader of union parishod Due to not happening disaster for long days Life jacket , gum boot ,rain coat , radio of maximum union are damaged
Life jacket		”	
Rain cort		”	
Bi cycle		”	
Radio		”	
Helmet		”	
Gumboot		”	
Strecher		”	
Siren		”	
Torch light		”	
Boat / troller		Boat owner	

#### 4.6 Funding: Income of Parishad

Union based information/accounts are given below:

##### (a) Own Source

Source Types Union	Yearly Income (Taka)							
	Yearly taxes on households	Taxes on businesses and other livelihoods (Trade License)	Ejara related charges : (haat, Ghat, bazaar, Ponds cattle shed, etc.)	Issuing license and permit fees	Taxes on other vehicles except Automobile	Income from property	UP general fund Birth death Certificates succession	Entertainment Tax
<b>Eidgor</b>	67,000	65,000	39,430	154,215	21,150	18,761	224150	-
<b>Kawerkhope</b>	50,000	25,000	161000	-	5000	570000	30000	-
<b>Khuniapalong</b>	-	15,000	45,000	-	17,000	-	-	-
<b>Joarianala</b>	150,000	300,000	36,200	-	6,000	-	-	-
<b>Kocchopia</b>	180,000	80,000	420000	25,000	70000	111200	50000	1500
<b>Dokhin Mithachori</b>	-	15000	40000	-	15000			-
<b>Gorjonia</b>	550000	330000	2000000	160000	150000	300000	350000	-
<b>Rajarkul</b>	100000	10000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chakmarkul</b>	94400	36200	7000	-	-	-	15800	-
<b>Rashidnagar</b>	48000	42000	40000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fatekharkul</b>	120,000	226,000	75,350	-	7,000	-	-	-

**(b) Grants from Government Sources:**

Source Types Union	Yearly Income (Taka)								Income from export
	Development Sector: Agriculture	Health and sanitation	Road construction and maintenance	Education Sector	Irrigation	Assessment and skilled incentives	LGSP	UP Allowance	
<b>Eidgor</b>	31,925	99,750	31,77,729	17,83,923	338,852	-	1250000	-	-
<b>Kawerkhope</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,00,000	-	10,000
<b>Khuniapalong</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1700000	-	-
<b>Joarianala</b>	-	-	-	24,350	-	-	12,50,000	-	-
<b>Kocchopia</b>	-	-	-	-	-	280,000	1166000	<b>1000000</b>	-
<b>Dokhin Mithachori</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,00,000	-	-
<b>Gorjonia</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1223894	-	-
<b>Rajarkul</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200000	-	-
<b>Chakmarkul</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	851000	-	-
<b>Rashidnagar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	950000	-	-
<b>Fatekharkul</b>	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	14,50,000	-	-

- **Establishment**

Chairmen and Member's Honorarium: Chairmen (11 person) each: Govt.: 1475 & from Parishad- 1525/-

M.U.P (132 person) each: Govt.: 950/- & from Parishad- 1200/-

Secretary (Scale) 11 person each: 52,000

Chief of Village Guard (Dofadhar) (11 Unions) each person: 2100/-

Village Police (11 Unions): 1900/-

Source Types Union	Yearly Income	
	Land transmittal tax 1%	Others
<b>Eidgor</b>	244,500	
<b>Kawerkhope</b>	550000	20000
<b>Khuniapalong</b>	150,00,00	
<b>Joarianala</b>	670,000	
<b>Kocchopia</b>	1000000	986200
<b>Dokhin Mithachori</b>	1000000	
<b>Gorjonia</b>	69,700	
<b>Rajarkul</b>	580000	
<b>Chakmarkul</b>	575000	
<b>Rashidnagar</b>	450000	
<b>Fatekharkul</b>	808800	

(c) Local Government Source:: Info not available

(d) Non Government Development Organizations: Info not available

## 4.7 Work plan updating and monitoring:

1. Planing follow up committee
2. Planing implementation and maintenance committee

### 1. Plan follow up committee

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1.	Mo. Masud Hossain	Upazilla executive offucer	01715407139
2.	Alhaz Abdul Karim	Chairman Rashidnogor Union	01833817131
3.	M Nurul Kader	Secretary , Rashidnogor Union	01812943555
4.	Khondoker Delwar Hossain	FDSR (NGO)	01713601947
5.	Raz Kumar Shill	Upazilla project implementation officers	01819065995
6.	Md. Alauddin	Sub assistant Engineer	01814814854

### Objectives of the Committee:

- Continues of communication and feedback among themselves.
- A work plan will be produced as per their convenience for work themselves
- During the month of April/ May of every year, the existing plan should be revised minutely by the committee and update it through correction and amendments in impartial manner. The secretary member of the committee should take personal initiative in this action. After every disaster, the management committee should review the plan and make necessary corrections.
- During the month of April/ May of every year, in the honour of National Disaster Day, the Disaster Management Committee must arrange atleast one mock disaster drill.
- The Disaster Management Plan needs to be approved by the district Disaster Management Committee.
- Monitor the implemntaion of planning and give feed back according to actions

### 2. Plan implementation and maintenance committee

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1.	Md. Masud Hossain	Upazilla Executive Officer	01715407139
2.	Raz kumar Shil	Upazilla Project Implementing Officer	01819065995
3.	Alhaz Abdul Karim	Chairman, Rashidnogor Union	01833817131
4.	M Nurul Kader	Secretary, Rashidnogor Union	01812943555
5.	Sonia Borua	Female member	01819941419
6.	Azgor Hossain	Principal	01817225569
7.	Zonardon Kormokar	NGO- Dokvanga	01819928751
8.	Shamsul Alom	Political personality	01818060376
9.	Riazul Alom	Political personality	01819893632

### Objectives of the Committee:

- ✓ Activities will implement according to the plan of actions.
- ✓ Coordiantion with concerned all as well as volunteers
- ✓ Communicate with the different government and non-government institutions at Upazila level.
- ✓ Take initiatives to resolve problems that arise while implementing the plan.
- ✓ Monitoring the progress of the implementation of the plan and provide feedback.

## Chapter Five

### Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan

#### 5.1 Assessment of Damages:

Fields	Description
Agriculture	<p>If the cyclone strikes at a speed of 200-220 km/hr then 60% of the total crops may get destroyed.</p> <p>If there are high tides similar to that of 2007's then 40% of the crops will be destroyed.</p> <p>50% crops will get destroyed if there is heavy rainfall and rise in the water coming down the hills.</p> <p>70% of the produced crops may get destroyed.</p> <p>Every year 50% crops may get destroyed to pest attack and cause financial crisis for the farmers.</p> <p>50% of the crops may get destroyed due to attack of forest elephants</p>
Infrastructure	<p>If the cyclone strikes at a speed of 200-220 km/hr then 40% mud houses and 20% tin houses may get destroyed.</p> <p>60% houses in low lying areas may get destroyed if there is heavy rainfall and rise in the water coming down the hills.</p> <p>60% of the houses at the foot of the hills may get destroyed by landslides.</p> <p>If there is any kalboishakhi then 40% mud houses and 20% tin houses may get destroyed.</p>
Communication	<p>If there are cyclones similar to that of 1991 then the roads will get damaged and become risky thus cutting off all communications.</p> <p>Heavy rainfall and water coming down the hill might destroy the dirt roads and cut off all communication.</p>
Human Resources	<p>During the monsoon season the risky hilly houses may get damaged or destroyed by landslides.</p> <p>If there are cyclones similar to that of 1991, then 50% people of the risky hilly houses may get hurt and nearly 3000 family members may suffer from various diseases.</p> <p>5% people may die if kalboishakhi occurs.</p>
Environment and forests	<p>Deforestation, Salinity, Tobacco cultivation, use of chemical manure/fertilizer destructions will lead to 80% destruction of forest resources and put the environment in grave danger.</p>
Fishes / Shrimps	<p>Deforestation, Salinity, Tobacco cultivation, use of chemical manure/fertilizer destruction may destroy the breeding grounds of fishes and their homes.</p> <p>Fishes cultivation can be damaged because of heavy rain, flood, river bank erosion and water coming down the hills</p>
Betel Leaf	<p>If the cyclone strikes at a speed of 200-220 km/hr then 60% betel leaf crop on hilly lands may get destroyed.</p> <p>Heavy rainfall and water coming down the hills may destroy 50% of the betel leaf crop.</p> <p>Kalboishakhi can destroy 30% of the betel leaf crop.</p> <p>Every year 50% of the betel leaf crop may get destroyed by pest attack which may amount to a loss of Tk. 200 crore.</p>
Salt	<p>If the cyclone strikes at a speed of 200-220 km/hr then 200 acres' salt field may get damaged.</p> <p>Water coming down the hill may cause loss to 200 acres' salt field.</p>

## 5.2 Fast/Advance recovery:

### 5.2.1. Re-establishment of Administration:

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1.	Md. Masud Hossain	Upazilla Executive Officer	01715407139
2.	Raz Kumal Shil	Upazilla Project Implementing Officer	01819065995
3.	Md. Showkot Hossain	Upazilla women Officer	01834679697

### 5.2.2. Cleaning of debris:

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1.	Monuhor Alom	Dofader ( Chakmerkul)	01811831792
2.	Abdul Mannan	Dofader (Fatekharkul)	01825185953
3.	Md. Shofi	Dofader(Razarkul)	01820185045

### 5.2.3. Restart Public Service:

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1.	Md. Masud Hossain	Upazilla Executive Officer	01715407139
2.	Raz Kumar Shil	Upazilla Project Implementing Officer	01819065995
3.	Md. Showkot Hossain	Upazilla Women Affair's Officer	01834679697

### 5.2.4. Emergency Livelihood Assistance:

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Mobile
1.	Zoinal Abedin,MUP	3 No. Ward, Cocchopia	01815156415
2.	Romzan Ali,MUP	1 No. Ward, Rashidnogor	01819997019
3.	Mokter Ahmmed,MUP	4 No. Ward ,Zoarianala	01819621802



## Appendix 1

### Checklist for the implementation of the plan during disasters

#### Checklist:

The following preparation needs to be undertaken as soon as warnings have been broadcasted on TV and Radio:

Serial No.	Topic	Yes/No
1	Calling the elected volunteers to spread warnings about the incoming disaster.	Yes
2.	Explain the importance of the rescue of people from risky areas to the designated individuals or teams.	Yes
3	Spreading words about securing dry food and safe drinking water for 2/3 days, under protective covering and burying them in the ground.	Yes
4	Distributing life jackets and other necessary equipments among the volunteers for their safety	Yes
5	Arranging for enough manpower to run the Emergency Control Room Union	Yes
6	Increasing the security around food/relief storage at Upazilla and union level.	Yes
7	Others	Yes

#### Checklist:

Every year, after discussion at the Union Disaster Management Committee meeting, the table below needs to be filled by the 15<sup>th</sup> of May and sent to the District Executive Director at District Administration:

Serial No.	Topic	Tick where appropriate
1.	Every Union has enough food stocked in storage	✓
2.	The children of the risky areas has been vaccinated	✓
3.	Mother and children aged 1-6 years have been given vitamin A	✓
4.	The members of the volunteer teams are given yearly training	✓
5.	Make the members of the volunteer teams aware of their specific tasks	✓
6.	Stock necessary medicine and saline at UP clinics and hospitals	
7.	Every shelter has necessary First Aid Kit and Medicines	
8.	Every shelter has their elected local doctor present	✓
9.	Every shelter has the necessary working tube well	
10.	Every shelter has usable and working latrines	
11.	Every shelter has working windows and doors	
12.	Every shelter has separate safe areas for women	✓
13.	Every shelter has alternative care takers	
14.	Every shelter has someone to look after the pregnant women	
15.	There are high areas or strongholds for domestic animals and poultries	✓
16.	The microphones are open to broadcast warnings and weather reports	✓
17.	Inspire and make the people conscious about stocking dry food and drinking water at least for 2/3 days	✓
18.	Others	✓

## Appendix 2

### Disaster Management Committee at District/Upazilla level

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Members	Mobile
1.	Md. Masud Hossain	Sub district Executive Officer	Chairman	01715407139
2.	Fozlullah Mohammad Hasan	Vice Chairman, Sub district Porishod	Secretary Member	01816808138
3.	Musrat Zahan Munni	Vice Chairman ( Female) Sub district Porishod	Member	01816705259
4.	Firoz Ahmed Vutto	Chairman , Eidgor Union Porishod	Member	01819332340
5.	Toyob Ullah Chowdhury	Chairman, Gorzonla Union Porishod	Member	01818700282
6.	Nurul Amin Company	Chairman , Cocchopia Union Porishod	Member	01825023757
7.	Nurul Hoq	Chairman , Kauarkhop Union Porishod	Member	01819893438
8.	Sirazul Islam Vutto	Fatekharkul Union Porishod	Member	01819623591
9.	M.M Nurucchofa	Chairman , Zoarianala Union Porishod	Member	01711783205
10.	Alhazz Abdur Rahim	Chairman, Razarkul Union Porishod	Member	01811585054
11.	Md. Saiful Alom	Chairman , South Mithachori Union Porishod	Member	01819399738
12.	Abdul Mabud	Chairman , Khuniapalong Union Porishod	Member	01818626500
13.	Mufidul Alom	Chairman, Chakmerkul Union Porishod	Member	01819064644
14.	Abdul Karim	Chairman , Rashidnigor Union Porishod	Member	01833817131
15.	Md. Al Amin	Sub district agriculture Officer	Member	01816658567
16.	Aktaruzzaman	Sub district health and family planning officer	Member	0342556119
17.	Rupen Chakma	Sub district animal resource officer	Member	0342556082
18.	Abul Kalam	Assistant Commissioner	Member	0342556167
19.	Moshiur Rahman	Sub district source officer	Member	01713231186
20.	Md. Zakir Hossain	Sub district engineer LGED	Member	0342556153
21.	Salamot Ullah	Sub district Education Officer	Member	0342556025
22.	Arup Chakma	Sub district Secondary Education Officer	Member	01819697740
23.	Iqbal Hossain	Sub district Food Controller (Acted)	Member	01819519544
24.	Md. Showkot Hossain	Sub district Female Officer	Member	01834679697
25.	Abul Monzur	Sub Assistant Engineer( People Health)	Member	01710108093
26.	Borhan Uddin	Sub district Social Service Officer	Member	56163

<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Mobile</b>
27.	Mahbubur Rahman	Sub district Youth Development Officer	Member	01911734587
28.	Foridul Alom	Sub district Ansar and VDB Officer	Member	01818129524
29.	Zasim Uddin Md. Eusup	Sub district Family Planning Officer	Member	0342556141
30.	Mr.	Acted Officer ( Police)	Member	
31.	Zahangir Alom	Sub district somobay Officer	Member	01819895494
32.	Mr.	Fire Service and Civil Diffence	Member	
33.	Khondoker Delwar Hossain	Clinic Manager , Surzer Hashi Health Clinic	Member	01713601987
34	Md. Zahangir Alom	Manager , BRAC ramu brunch	Member	01730352166
35	Nurul Islam	Chairman , Press Club	Member	
36	Md. Ferdous	Chairman , Ramu Bonik Shomity	Member	
37	Nurul Hoq	Chairman, Freedom fighter identification and selection committee	Member	
38	Raz Kumar Shil	Sub district projet implementing officer	Member Secretary	01819065995

### Appendix 3

#### List of union based Volunteers

#### Eidgor

Serial No.	Name	Father/ Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training	Mobile
1.	Md. Ali Gram Police	Late Thanda Mia	1 no. ward	Trained about disaster	01824303549
2.	Sahzahan	Hazi Soyud Nur	1 no. ward	trained	
3.	Abul Kashem	Amir Hamza	1 no. ward		
4.	Abul Hossain	Hazi Nurul Alom	1 no. ward		
5.	Rasid Ahmmad	Late Uzir Ali	2 no. ward		01829518723
6.	Didarul Islam	Late Ezahar Mia	2 no. ward		01714375058
7.	Osiur Rahman	Md. Nazir Hossain	2 no. ward		01821454996
8.	Zasim Uddin Bablu	Md. Sultan Ahmmad	2 no. ward		01843724997
9.	Abul Boshor	Late Ahmmod Hossain	3 no. ward		01827404178
10.	Soyod Karim	Late Boshot Ali	3 no. ward		
11.	Abul Boshor	Md. Kalu	3 no. ward		
12.	Nazir Hossain	Eusup Ali	3 no. ward		01811804371
13.	Nurul Kabir	Abul Fozol	4 no. ward		01812574920
14.	Abu Bokkor Siddique	Monzur Alom	4 no. ward		01822301331
15.	Sahab Uddin	Late Md. Ishak	4 no. ward		01834431259
16.	Nurul Absar	Forkan Ahmmad	4 no. ward		01825258577
17.	Nurul Amin	Shamsul Alom	5 no. ward		
18.	Amir Sultan	Ahmmad Hossain	5 no. ward		
19.	Sahab Uddin	Monir Ahmmad	5 no. ward		
20.	Zoinal Abedin	Md. Hanifa	5 no. ward		
21.	Nurul Huda	Late Hamidur Rahman	6 no. ward		01821818449
22.	Abul Hossain	Hazigura Mia	6 no. ward		01823627350
23.	Babul Ibrahim	Fakir Mohammad	6 no. ward		01824994564
24.	Hamidul Hoq	Soyod Ahmmad	6 no. ward		01820298655
25.	Nur Mohammad	Late Boshor Ali	7 no. ward		01824466212
26.	Mofzol Ahmmad	Md. Hossain	7 no. ward		01852485958
27.	Abul Kalam	Soyod Alom	7 no. ward		
28.	Hazi Soyod	Late Zulu Mia	8 no. ward		01837271274
29.	Hazi Ashruzzaman	Hazi Ahmmad	8 no. ward		
30.	Omor Sultan	Md. Bokshi	8 no. ward		
31.	Romzan Ali	Late Foridul Alom	8 no. ward		
32.	Amir Hamza	Ali Ahmmad	8 no. ward		
33.	Ahmmad Soyod	Late Ahmat ullah	9 no. ward		01827929570
34.	Zosim Uddin	Ali Ahmmad	9 no. ward		
35.	Chingham	Moshivong	9 no. ward		01731802526
36.	Md. Hossain	Bodruzzaman	9 no. ward		

## Kawarkhope

Serial No.	Name	Father/ Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training	Mobile
1.	Rafikul Alom	Abdul Khalek	1 no. ward	Trained about disater	-
2.	Foridul Alom	Rashid Ahmeed	1 no. ward	”	-
3.	Abul Kashem	Md. Kalu	1 no. ward	”	-
4.	Abul Hossain	Ali Ahmod	1 no. ward	”	-
5.	Abdul Malek	Piar Mohammad	1 no. ward	”	-
6.	Abdul Khalek	Md. Ali	2 no. ward	”	-
7.	Aiub Ali	Md.Kashem	2 no. ward	”	-
8.	Md. Alom	Nazir Ahmmad	2 no. ward	”	-
9.	Md. Hossain	Md Ibrahim	3 no. ward	”	-
10.	Mostak Ahmmad	Rashid Ahmmad	3 no. ward	”	-
11.	Nurul Huda	Siddique Ahmod	3 no. ward	”	-
12.	Foridul Alom	Late Fazol Karim	4 no. ward	”	-
13.	Tazuddin	Md. Mostofa	4 no. ward	”	-
14.	Abdu Rahim	Md. Soleman	4 no. ward	”	-
15.	Nurul Hakim	Md. Shofi Showdagor	4 no. ward	”	-
16.	Md. Abdullah	Sultan Ahmad	5 no. ward	”	-
17.	Nurul Amin	Md. Hossain	5 no. ward	”	-
18.	Nurul Islam	Sultan Ahmad	5 no. ward	”	-
19.	Nurul Alom	Golam Hossain	6 no. ward	”	-
20.	Ramiz Ahmaad	Md. Kalu	6 no. ward	”	-
21.	Monzur Alom	Sirazul Islam	6 no. ward	”	-
22.	Md. Hossain	Ali Ahmod	6 no. ward	”	-
23.	Abdu Sukkur		7 no. ward	”	-
24.	Hamidullah	Faruk Ahmod	7 no. ward	”	-
25.	Amanul Hoq	Md. Fozlur Rahman	7 no. ward	”	-
26.	Didarur Alom	Siddique Ahmad	8 no. ward	”	-
27.	Md. Abdullah	Nur Ahmod	8 no. ward	”	-
28.	Faruk	Amir Hamza	8 no. ward	”	-
29.	Toybullah	Abdul Hakim	8 no. ward	”	-
30.	Zamaluddin	Sohor Mia	9 no. ward	”	-
31.	Hoson Ahmeed	Late Amir Hossain	9 no. ward	”	-
32.	Saiful Islam	Md. Hossain	9 no. ward	”	-
33.	Obaidur Rahman	Md. Hossain		”	-

## Kuniapalong

Serial No.	Name	Father/ Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training	Mobile
1.	Abdur Sukkur	Rashid Ahmod	1 no. ward	Trained about disater	01828907664
2.	Akkasu Mia	Nurul Hoq	1 no. ward	''	01812586983
3.	Zahir Ultah	Mosharof Ali	1 no. ward	''	01858350792
4.	Soyod Alom	Mokbul Sharif	2 no. ward	''	01813908456
5.	Abdu Salam	Late Salim Ullah	7 no. ward	''	01812016623
6.	Kamal Uddin	Md. Hossain	8 no. ward	''	01843721238
7.	Md. Ibrahim	Boshir Ahmod	4 no. ward	''	01817261286
8.	Zafor Alom	Imam Shorif	4 no. ward	''	01845220270
9.	Kohinur Akter	Abu Taher	4 no. ward	''	01833719175
10.	Abdul Hoq	Mukter Ahmod	4 no. ward	''	01824699391
11.	Nurul Alom Dofador	Bodiuzzaman	5 no. ward	''	01831105944
12.	Hamidul Hoq	Late Boshir Ahmmod	5 no. ward	''	01815958885
13.	Suzon Borua	Babul Borua	5 no. ward	''	01829256810
14.	Md. Shofi	Late Bodiuzzaman	5 no. ward	''	01829776391
15.	Shofiqur Rahman	Mohammadullah	6 no. ward	''	01851127495
16.	Nurul Islam	Makbul Ahmmad	6 no. ward	''	01927093966
17.	Zafor Alom	Late Ibrahim	6 no. ward	''	-
18.	Abdu Salam	Late Abdul Mozid	6 no. ward	''	-
19.	Hossain Ahmod	Late Abdu Rahman	3 no. ward	''	01818109591
20.	Belal Uddin	Abdu Rahman	9 no. ward	''	01820191637
21.	Nur Ayesha	Mir Ahmod	1 no. ward	''	01834542031

## Joarianala

Serial No.	Name	Father/ Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training	Mobile
1.	Siddique Ahmed	Late Abdul Karim	7 no. ward	Trained about disater	01811681604
2.	Zasim Uddin	Hossain Ali	1 no. ward	''	01937154578

Serial No.	Name	Father/ Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training	Mobile
3.	Dil Mohammad	Late Thanda Mia	2 no. ward	''	01920126295
4.	Sirazul Hoq	Ahmmod Mia	3 no. ward	''	01843529736
5.	Nurul Amin	Momtaz Ahmmod	4 no. ward	''	01812430367
6.	Zia Uddin	Abdu Somod	6 no. ward	''	01827656962
7.	Nurul Hoq	Abdu Somod	7 no. ward	''	01822235454
8.	Nazim Uddin	Ali Ahmed	8 no. ward	''	01815334224
9.	Abul Kashem	Mohammad Hossain	5 no. ward	''	01815138095
10.	Md. Ali	Late Abdu Rashid	9 no. ward	''	01835836570
11.	Monir Ahmmod	Piar Mohammad	2 no. ward	''	01847024925
12.	Nozir Alom	Kobir Ahmmod	2 no. ward	''	01922506248
13.	Abdul Aziz	Nur Hossain	2 no. ward	''	01811744471
14.	Romzan Ali	Sohor Ali	8 no. ward	''	01822242802
15.	Mahabubul Alom	Ali Hossain	8 no. ward	''	01837198159
16.	Zamir Ullah	Mohammad	8 no. ward	''	01832475638
17.	Md. Kashem	Late Ator Ali	3 no. ward	''	01814074182
18.	Enamul Hoq	Osiur Rahman	3 no. ward	''	01817223635
19.	Abdu Rahim	Sultan Ahmmod	3 no. ward	''	01817626548
20.	Mizanur Rahman	Kalu Mia	3 no. ward	''	01831902336
21.	Osman	Soleman	9 no. ward	''	01817759327
22.	Abu Taher	Monsur Ali	4 no. ward	''	01818888993
23.	Kalu Mia	Korom Ali	4 no. ward	''	01851235664
24.	Monzur Alom	Momtaz Ahmod	4 no. ward	''	01826980565
25.	Ali Ahmmod	Nur Ahmod	1 no. ward	''	01921864944
26.	Nur Hossain	Ali Hossain	1 no. ward	''	01918508123
27.	Solimul Hoq	Sirazul Hoq	1 no. ward	''	01840003902
28.	Azizul Hoq	Abdul Zobbar	6 no. ward	''	01830329380
29.	Arman	Nazir Hossain	6 no. ward	''	01855362512
30.	Kader	Abdu Rahman	6 no. ward	''	01819653812
31.	Islam	Md. Hossain	9 no. ward	''	01817781341
32.	Kader	Mia Hossain	9 no. ward	''	01826133968
33.	Dilruba	Soyod Ahmod	5 no. ward	''	01815138095

Serial No.	Name	Father/ Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training	Mobile
34.	Fatema Begum	Moulovi Azim	5 no. ward	”	01815138095

### Kocchopia

Serial No.	Name	Father/ Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training	Mobile
1.	Md Ismail		1 no. ward	Trained about disater	-
2.	Osman		1 no. ward	”	-
3.	Nurul alom		1 no. ward	”	-
4.	Mostak Ahmod		1 no. ward	”	-
5.	Moktar Ahmod		2 no. ward	”	-
6.	Siddique Ahmod		2 no. ward	”	-
7.	Salamot Ullah		2 no. ward	”	-
8.	Kobita Shorma		2 no. ward	”	-
9.	Nasir Uddin Sohel		3 no. ward	”	-
10.	Soyod Ahamod		3 no. ward	”	-
11.	Abul Hashem Pethan		3 no. ward	”	-
12.	Zafor Alom		3 no. ward	”	-
13.	Abu Cheher		4 no. ward	”	-
14.	Zebor Molluk		4 no. ward	”	-
15.	Mozaher Mia		4 no. ward	”	-
16.	Sultan Ahamod		4 no. ward	”	-
17.	Md. Abdullah		5 no. ward	”	-
18.	Md. Idris		5 no. ward	”	-
19.	Md. Idris		5 no. ward	”	-
20.	Zafor Alom		5 no. ward	”	-
21.	Soyod Ahamod		6 no. ward	”	-
22.	Kalim Ullah		6 no. ward	”	-
23.	Sofiul Alom		6 no. ward	”	-



Serial No.	Name	Father/ Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training	Mobile
24.	Md. Shofi		6 no. ward	”	-
25.	Mohang Hashem		7 no. ward	”	-
26.	Mohang Eunuch		7 no. ward	”	-
27.	Moktar Ahamod		7 no. ward	”	-
28.	Mozaffor Ahamod		7 no. ward	”	-
29.	Abdul Mannan		8 no. ward	”	-
30.	Mohang Osman		8 no. ward	”	-
31.	Aminur Rashid		8 no. ward	”	-
32.	Salim Ullah		8 no. ward	”	-
33.	Soyod Nur		9 no. ward	”	-
34.	Bahadur Alom		9 no. ward	”	-
35.	Hafez Ahamod		9 no. ward		-

### South Mithachori

Serial no.	Name	Name of father/ husband	Ward no.	Training	Mobile
1	Ismail	Sikdar Ahmmod	1 no. ward		01830741056
2	Rafiq Sowdagor	Md. Nur	1 no. ward		
3	Md Shofi	Late Zafor Alom	1 no. ward		
4	Salauddin	Late Zalal Ahmod	1 no. ward		
5	Saidur Akber	Md. Hamidur Rahman	1 no. ward		
6	Abul Kashem Kalu	Late Fozol Karim	2 no. ward		01831989986
7	Samsul Alom	Late Abdul Kashem	2 no. ward		
8	Abdul Kader	Abdu Salam	2 no. ward		
9	Didarul Alom	Dr. Md. Idris	2 no. ward		
10	Abdur Humaun	Late Hazi Mohammad Ali	2 no. ward		
11	Foridul Alom	Late Zaber Ahmmod	3 no. ward		01813685017
12	Nurul Alom	Late Golam Bari	3 no. ward		
13	Omor Ali	Nurul Islam	3 no. ward		
14	Rampod	Horikrishto	3 no. ward		

Serial no.	Name	Name of father/ husband	Ward no.	Training	Mobile
15	Salamot Ullah	Late Habibur Rahman	3 no. ward		
16	Sudham Dhor	Late Dulal Chondro Dhor	4 no. ward		01818906275
17	Abul Fozol	Nur Huda	4 no. ward		
18	Nibedon Dhor	Late Profullo Dhor	4 no. ward		
19	Afsar Kamal	Hafez Ahmmod	4 no. ward		
20	Sozol Dhor	Late Monindro Dhor	4 no. ward		
21	Md. Islam	Late Lal Mia	5 no. ward		01815681824
22	Md. Hashem	Nazir Hossain	5 no. ward		
23	Md. Farid	Late Ali Mia	5 no. ward		
24	Md Mia	Late Surut Alom	5 no. ward		
25	Farid Alom	Safiqur Ahmmod	5 no. ward		
26	Kader Hossain	Late Sultan Ahammod	6 no. ward		
27	Ali Akbor	Late Enaet Ali	6 no. ward		
28	Sofiqul Hasan	Late Lal Mia	6 no. ward		
29	Zakir Hossain	Md. Shofi	6 no. ward		
30	Solim Ullah	Md. Hossain	7 no. ward		01825195432
31	Soyod Nur	Late Mohabbot Ali	7 no. ward		
32	Sobbir Ahmmod	Abul Hossain	7 no. ward		
33	Dil Mohammad	Siddique Ahammod	8 no. ward		01840876832
34	Foridul Alom		9 no. ward		01833716296

### Gorzonia

Serial No.	Name	Name of father/ husband	Ward no.	Training	Mobile
1	Nurul Azim Village Police		1 no. ward		
2	Amanul Hoque		1 no. ward		
3	Abul Shama Village Police	Late Nur Ahmod	1 no. ward		01840632738
4	Sohidullah	Late Habib Taher	8 no. ward		
5	Abdul Hakim	Late Abu Taher	6 no. ward		
6	Moktar Ahmod	Mozaher Mia	6 no. ward		

Serial No.	Name	Name of father/husband	Ward no.	Training	Mobile
7	Aktar Kamal	Soyod Alom	6 no. ward		
8	Soyod Alom	Md. Islam	6 no. ward		
9	Zasim	Late Islam	6 no. ward		
10	Zoinal Abedin	Late Amin	6 no. ward		
		Ullah	6 no. ward		
11	Samsul Islam	Late Sultan Ahmed	6 no. ward		
12	Abdul Hamid	Late Ashrof Zaman	4 no. ward		
13	Nurul Alom	Sultan Ahmod	6 no. ward		
14	Nurul Alom	Late Thanda Mia	5 no. ward		
15	Abdu Rahim	late Abu Bokkor	5 no. ward		
16	Kabir Ahmod	Late Hakim Mia	5 no. ward		
17	Zokria	Late Fozol Ahmod	5 no. ward		
18	Obaidul Hoq	Hafez Ahmed	5 no. ward		
19	Abdul Gofur	Late Hasan Zaman	5 no. ward		
20	Zahed	Late Fozol Karim	5 no. ward		
21	Ismail	Nurul Alom	7 no. ward		
22	Nurul Islam	Sirazzudullah Chowdhury	5 no. ward		
23	Md. Eusuf	Mokter Ahmod	7 no, ward		
24	Soyful Islam	Sultan Ahmod	7 no. ward		
25	Zaitul Chondro Nath	Late Lobachondro Nath	8 no. ward		
26	Siddique Ahmod	Late Abul Kashem	8 no.ward		
27	Md. Osman	Late Zafor Alom	6 no. ward		
28	Md. Aiub	Abdul Kashim	9 no. ward		
29	Sah Alom	Late Ashu Mia	3 no. ward		
30	Abdul Malek	Late Abdul Motlob	4 no. ward		
31	Mokaroma Akter	Samsul Alom	6 no. ward		
32	Moriom Begum	Abul Kashem	2 no. ward		
33	Nuruchofa Begum	Zoinal Abedin	4,5,6 no.		

Serial No.	Name	Name of father/husband	Ward no.	Training	Mobile
	M.UP		ward		
34	Rowshon Akter M,UP	Omor Ali	1,2,3 no ward		

#### Razarkul

Serial no	Name	Name of father/husband	Ward no.	Training	Mobile
1	Anil Chondro Dhor		1 no. ward		018343172124
2	Abdu Zalil		1 no. ward		
3	Pulok Pal		1 no. ward		
4	Md. Abdullah		2 no. ward		0184366958
5	Abdul Mozid		2 no. ward		
6	Nurul Hoq		2 no. ward		
7	Md. Hashem		3 no. ward		01849925317
8	Nurul Azom		3 no. ward		
9	Mortuza Hasan Manik		3 no. ward		
10	Abu Soyod		4 no. ward		
11	Abdul Karim		4 no. ward		
12	Nur Mohammad		4 no. ward		
13	Md. Shofi		5 no. ward		01820185045
14	Nurul Islam		5 no. ward		
15	Md. Nobi Babul		5 no. ward		
16	Md. Yunus		6 no. ward		01846284151
17	Md. Yunus		6 no. ward		
18	Md. Babul		6 no. ward		
19	Samsul Alom		7 no. ward		01823057995
20	Kamal Uddin		7 no. ward		
21	Hakim Chowdhury		7 no. ward		
22	Mohendro Borua		8 no. ward		01843722786
23	Kamal		8 no. ward		
24	Nurul Alom		8 no. ward		
25	Shuresh Borua		9 no. ward		01820931643
26	Ripon Borua		9 no. ward		
27	Riton Borua		9 no. ward		

#### Chakmerkul

Serial no	Name	Name of father/husband	Ward no	Training	Mobile
1	Ahmod Soyod Forman	Md. Soyod Akbor	1	trained	01815143001
2	Salauddin	Solimullah	1		
3	Ansar Ullah	Mohesenul	1		

Serial no	Name	Name of father/husband	Ward no	Training	Mobile
		Hoq			
4	Md. Sohidullah	Md. Yunus	2		
5	Zahangir Alom	Late Md. Mohsin	2		
6	Md. Imran	Anoarul Hoq	2		
7	Saddam Hossain	Mohibul Hoq	2		
8	Md. Sahzahan	Ator Ali	2		
9	Habiba Akter	Late Mostafizur Rahman	3		01832465379
10	Zakerul Hoq	Sanaullah	3		
11	Rupia Akter	Wazed Ali	1		01815438820
12	Ariful Islam	Hafez Ahmmod	3		
13	Salma Akter	Foridul Alom	2		
14	Zahedul Hoq	Abdul mannan	3		
15	Sofiq Ahmod	Zebor Molluk	1		
16	Nozir Hossain	Abdul Kader	6		
17	Zohirul Islam	Late Habibur Rahman	2		
18	Moktul Hossain	Late Ismail	3		
19	Suzit Mollik	Late Umesh Chondro Mollik	4		
20	Monir Ahmod	Late Abdul Motlob	5		
21	Samsul Alom	Late Golam Akbor	9		
22	Hasina Akter	Abdur Sukkur	4		
23	Rasheda Begum	Late Moulovi Habib Ahmod	5		
24	Faridul Alom	Late Nurul Islam	7		01815519361
25	Md. Karim Ullah	Late Samsul Alom	7		01834163386
26	Nobi Hossain	Abdur Rashid	7		01817587307
27	Hafez Ahmod	Late Azizur Rahman	7		01837193634
28	Mahbub Alom	Bodruzzaman	7		01839036562
29	Monir Ahmod	Kabir Ahmod	7		01832974765
30	Tofura Begum	Monhor Alom	7		
31	Humaira Aktar	Nurul Alom	7		01825397966
32	Dil Afroz	Late Soyod Akbor	7		
33	Hasina Akter	Hamidul Hoq	8		
34	Kulsuma Begum	Kamal	9		

## Rashidnogor

Serial no	Name	Name of father/ husband	Ward no	Training	Mobile
1	Soleman	Abdu Sukkur	6 no. ward	Trained	01815675261
2	Md. Hossain	Late Abdul Hakim	6 no. ward		01812427848
3	Md. Sadu	Late Abdul Mozid	6no. ward		01825335676
4	Md. Anoar	Late Sofi Alom	3no. ward		01822849146
5	Kala Mia	Late Esahar Mia	8 no. ward		01831508902
6	Harun Rashid	Kala Mia	8 no. ward		
7	Nurul Hoq	Azizur Rahman	8 no. ward		
8	Md. Hossain	Late Ezahar Mia	8 no. ward		
9	Amir Hossain	Ezahar Mia	8 no. ward		
10	Soyod Nur	Ezahar Mia	3 no. ward		01814833438
11	Nurul Amin	Late Kala Mia	3 no. ward		
12	Md. Hamidur	Soyod Nur	3 no. ward		01825162542
13	Md. Solim	Momtaz Ahmmod	3 no. ward		01815638076
14	Zafor Alom	Late Ezahar Mia	3 no. ward		01825546266
15	Md. Zasim Uddin	Late Mir Ahmmod	4 no. ward		01821457000
16	Abdu Rahim Babul	Forid Ahmmod	4 no. ward		01818964531
17	Sazzad Islam	Sirazul Islam	4 no. ward		01815540579
18	Md. Hossain	Md. Kalu	4 no. ward		01833718545
19	Sultan Ahmmod	Abdu Rashid	9 no. ward		01815649662
20	Zahangir Alom	Soyod Ahmmod	9 no. ward		01822256195
21	Mizanur Rahman	Mokbul Ahmmod	9 no. ward		
22	Nozrul Islam	Surut Alom	9 no. ward		01833279611
23	Kala Mia	Moktul Hossain	9 no. ward		01824677422
24	Kamaluddin	Hakim Ali	7 no. ward		01838368671
25	Razzaq	Amir Hossain	7 no. ward		01821431264
26	Md. Hasan	Sikander	7 no. ward		01830739089
27	Musa Karim	Mozammel	7 no. ward		01814087764
28	Abdu Sakter	Late Abu Sama	5 no. ward		01815119162

Serial no	Name	Name of father/ husband	Ward no	Training	Mobile
29	Nur Ahmmod	Late Sonali	5 no. ward		01848130236
30	Asia Khatun	Siddique Ahmmod	2 no. ward		01833279619
31	Minuara Begum	Faruk	2 no. ward		

### Fatekharkul

Serial no	Name	Name of father / husband	Ward no	Training	Mobile
1	Abdu Salam	Late Sultan Ahmod	1 no. ward	Trained	
2	Zafor Alom	Md. Kalu Sowdagor	1 no. ward		
3	Md. Ilias	Late Sultan Ahmmod	1 no. ward		
4	Farbindu Borua	Late Birendrolal Borua	2 no. ward		
5	Fokhrul Hasan	Late Md. Ahmod Hossain	2 no. ward		
6	Mostofa Hasan Sahin	Late Azizul Islam	2 no. ward		
7	Zaker Ahmmod	Late Abdul Goni	3 no. ward		
8	Abu Taher		3 no. ward		
9	Soyod Kashem		3 no. ward		
10	Romzon Ali		4 no. ward		
11	Abu Bokkor	Late Abul Kashem	4 no. ward		
12	Md. Zonaid	Rashid Ahmmod	4 no. ward		
13	Bimol Borua	Milon Borua	5 no. ward		
14	Monir Ahmod	Siddique Ahmod	5 no. ward		
15	Razu Borua	Preodorshi	5 no. ward		
16	Monoar Hossain	Md. Mozammel Hoq	6 no. ward		
17	Ebadul Hoq	Ashrof Zaman	6 no. ward		
18	Hamidul Hoq	Nurul Kader	6 no. ward		
19	Suresh Borua	Sukhendro Borua	7 no. ward		
20	Mrinal Borua		7 no. ward		
21	Imon Borua	Orbindu	7 no. ward		

Serial no	Name	Name of father / husband	Ward no	Training	Mobile
		Borua			
22	Helal Uddin	Fozol Karim	8 no. ward		
23	Didarul Alom	Enamul Hoq	8 no. ward		
24	Abdul Malek	Hafez Ahmed	8 no. ward		
25	Amir Hossain	Md. Hossain	9 no. ward		
26	Nobi Hossain	Abdul Hakim	9 no. ward		
27	Abul Hossain		9 no. ward		01825653946
28	Abdul Mannan		1 no. ward		01825185953
29	Md. Islam		1 no. ward		01821576066
30	Ramzam Ali		4 no. ward		01825708404
31	Hemla Borua		7 no. ward		01812609827
32	Md. Ali		2 no. ward		01818019720
33	Nurul Alom		8 no ward		01840883753
34	Somon Borua		7 no. ward		01812609827



## Appendix 4

### List of Shelter Management Committee

Clay Forts:

Shelters' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
no			

School cum Center:

Shelters' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
Hasnakata GPS	Gourango Sharma	01813038175	
Borobil GPS	Md. Abdul Latif	01822335021	
Eidgor GPS	Bodrudoza	01721161577	
Korliamura GPS	Nurul Amin	01815193646	
Thoangakata GPS	Md. Kamal	0181858195	
Boro bil GPS	Md. Ali	01837881618	
Zumchori GPS	Md. Foyzullah	01811274881	
Poangkherkhil GPS	Md. Aziz	01811269970	
Zauch Para GPS	Md. Ali	01817515910	
Mazhirkata GPS	Md. Yunus	01811104289	
UP Bhubon	Toyob Ullah Chowdhury	01818700288	
Dochori GPS	Sah Alom	01818129453	
Gorzonla GPS	Muzibur Rahman	01815816082	
Fakrikata GPS	Md. Ishak	01811198416	
Sukhmonia GPS	Sobuz Sharma	01814473343	
Monirzhil GPS	Nur Mohammad	01815131220	
Kauarkhop Model GPS	Tazuddin	01818511363	
Lord Ukhiarghona P Community PS	Sapla Borua	01813803230	
S Fatekharkul GPS	Sontosh Sharma	01834634414	
Ramu Central GPS	Sirazul Islam Salim	01911174734	
Lombri Para GPS	Mizanur Rahman	01812425931	
Mondol Para GPS	Asom Azgor Hossain	01817225569	
W Merongloa GPS	Baby Borua	01812764252	
Zoarianala GPS	Amzad Hossain	01724266026	
Nondakhali GPS	Zoinal Abedin	01813803280	
Nonachori GPS	Abdus Sobahan	01812369572	
N Mithachori GPS	Fozlul Korim	01811900938	
E Zoarianala GPS	Md. Anisul Hoq	01816233559	
Ghonar Para GPS	Nazrul Islam	01816252138	
Razarkul GPS	Nondita De	01818533732	
Haldarkul Cyclone Centre	Anoarul Hoq	01811130298	
E Razarkul Cyclone Centre	Md. Nasir	01816130476	
Chainda GPS	Nur Ahammod Kutubi	01825023792	
Umkhali GPS	Md. Foridul Alom	01812980069	
Chainda Ideal High School	Mosa Kalim Ullah	01814201901	
Goaliapalong GPS	Hamidur Rahman	01813385749	

Pacherdip GPS	Mosa Tahmina Khatun	01825820167	
Dariardighi GPS	Md. Zahir Ullah	01815438399	
West Dhechuapalong GPS	Zalal Ahmod	01817719928	
Zarailtoli GPS	Abdur Rahim	01817719928	
East Mohammadpura GPS	Mostofa Kamal	01840004767	
Srimura GPS	Nurul Amin	01819638498	
West Chakmerkul GPS	Nurul Islam Sikder	01819040544	
North Kahatia Para GPS	Sunil Kumar Shorma	01819996801	
Farida Rashid GPS	Md. Shofi	01816437145	
Nasirapara GPS	Touhidul Islam	01814770696	
Boro Dholirchora Hazi Motiur Rahman GPS	Hamidul Karim	01818967109	
Ultakhali GPS	Anoarul Hoq	01815141583	
Dholirchora GPS	Wasim Uddin Siddique	01824857800	

### Government/ Non-Government Institutions:

Shelters' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
Eidgor MB High School	Motilal	01714622104	
Bodormokarom Ferdousia Dakhil Madrasa	Md. Sirazul Islam	01822324277	
UP Bhubon	Firoz Ahmmod Vutto	01819332340	
Borobil GPS	Md. Ali	01837881618	
Kazorbil GPS	Obaidul Hoq	01815471305	
Gorzonia Hakimia High School	Monirul Alom	01816764048	
Cocchopia GPS	Nurul Amin	01813972677	
Cocchopia High School	Anil Chondro Dash	01823913207	
Starpark Community Centre	Mofidul Alom		
Titar Para Community Centre	Bodiul Alom	01812943523	
Cocchopia Dakbanglo	Absar ( Master)	01820525365	
Kauarkhop Hakim Rokima High School	Pronob Borua	01818882726	
Ukhia Sowdagor Para Sattelite PS	Moni Borua	01855676707	
Lord Ukhiarghona PPS	Sapla Borua	01813803230	
Moishkum Alhaz Osman Sorwar Alom Chow PPS	Abul Kalam	01818142124	
Ukhiarghona Tilapara GPS	Shopon Borua	0189915365	
Ramu Degree College	Abdul Hoq ( Docter)	01845101677	
Ramu Girls High School	Soyod Karim	01818510228	
Ramu Khizri Ideal School	Nur Ahmmod	01818049148	
Zoarianala HM Hakim High School	Azizul Hoq Sikder	018713632232	
N Mithachori Health PPS	Md. Aminur Rashid	01818764999	
Razarkul Community Clinic	Prianka Dash	0186870674	
Razarkul Islamia Girls' Madrasa	Towhidul Islam	01811744384	
S Mithachori High School	Md. Sah Alom	01816356572	
Paner Chora GPS	Momtazuddin Ahmmod	01817771965	
S Mithachori GPS	Nihar kranti Chokroborty	01815156411	
Zarailtoli High School	Nurul Amin	01819638498	

Shelters' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
Rashid nogor Nader Zam High School	Ramiz Ahmmod	01816805663	
Azizia Ebredia Madrasa	Nur Mohammad	01819932335	

### High roads and Dams:

Shelters' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
No			

### Health Management Committee

Health Centers' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
Eidgor Health and Family Centre	Dr. Abdul Salam	01811600072	
Borobil Community Clinic	Rezaul Karim	01814203472	
Sogirakata Community Clinic	Gouroshebok Shorma	01814203062	
Mazhirkata Community Clinic	Kamrunnahar Popi	01815093609	
Thimchori Community Clinic	Ismot Ara Begum	01812665560	
Union UP Health Centre	Dr Ahsan Uddin Rubel	01818118383	
	Uttom Shorma	01811986871	
Cocchopia Health Centre	Dr. Mizanur Rahman	01823972730	
	Nurul Amin Company	01825023757	
Titar Para Community Clinic	Rozina Begum	01812431113	
Hazir Para Community Clinic	Samima Akter	01818516569	
Union UP Health Complex	Shamoli Das	01817739846	
Kauarkhop Union Health Family Planning Centre	Dr. Mobinul Hoq	01817739846	
Middle Monirzhil Community Clinic	Dr Sultan Ahmod	01818232813	
Tilapara Community Clinic	Soyod Nur	01814481449	
Officer Chor Union Health Complex	Lakhi Chowdhury	01815508430	
Fatekharkul East Community Clinic	Rina Borua	01820096153	
Tecchepul Community Clinic	Nishat Parvin	01717804727	
UPzilla Health Complex	Archona Pal	01818157340	
Bhora chora Community Clinic	Kumkum Borua	01835295524	
Nondakhali Community Clinic	Selina Afroza	01815367574	
Razarkul Community Clinic	Prianka Das	0186870674	
	Md. Enamul Hoq	01845225037	
	Simu Pal	01816861486	
	Nurul Hoq	01819547842	
Sikder Para Union Health Family Welfare Center	Aroty Chokroborty	01556779915	
Fakiramura Community Clinic	Monzu Das	01814813573	
Umkhali Goni Sowdagor Para Community Clinic	Kulsuma Akter Siddika	01843172229	
Mother and Child Hospital	Dr. Nirnoy Bissash	01824675556	
Union Health Family Welfare Center	Amanot Ullah	01823967928	
Dariardighi Community Clinic	Sofi Alom	01813946302	

Health Centers' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
East Dhechuapalong Community Clinic	Kallan Babu	01815672820	
Rabeta Al Fuad Hospital	Dr. Rahimullah		
Union Health Complex	Saheda Begum	01817000881	
	Mostofa Kamal	01840004767	
	Binme	01818540070	
Miazi para Community Clinic	Prova Dotto	01818772803	
East Mohammadpura Community Clinic	Khaleda Begum	01814296311	
Union Health Complex	Ismot Ara Begum	018153359306	
Panirchora Lamar para Community Health Clinic	Saida Zaman Sofi	01814369408	
Sikder Para Community Clinic	Nurul Amin	01829633551	

### Fire Safety Committee

Fire Stations' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
No			

### Engine Run Boat

Unions/ Wards' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
Cocchopia- 8 no. ward	Saifullah Md. Sultan	01730178137	

### Local Businessmen

Unions/ Wards' Name	Person in Charge	Mobile	Comments
Fatekharkul	Giasuddin Company	01819366785	A new addition will be later after communication
	Abu Taher Company	01818201981	
Chakmerkul	Nurul Hoq Company	01913243498	

## Appendix 5

### District/ Upazilla at a glance

Area	238.39 Square km	Eidga	11
Upazilla Parishad	11	Bank	7
Mouza	35	Post Office	8
Village	402	Club	25
Total number of house	48554	Hat Bazar	25
Total Population	265640	Graveyard	285
Male	135410	Crematorium	41
Female	130640	Deep Tubewell	352
Family	47914	Shallow tubewell	740
Government Primary Schools	75	Hand driven Tubewell	22240
Non – Government Primary Schools	6	Shalo Machine	120
Registered Primary School	3	Mosque	493
Higher Secondary School	16	Temple	32
College	2	Kang	17
Madrasas	18	River	5
Kindergarten School	14	Canal	28
Teaching Institute	1	Bil	162
Orphanage	18	Haor	-
Upzilla Health Complex	1	Pond	1174
Union Health and Family Welfare Centre	10	Ditches	-
Community Clinic	19	Earthen Road	543.5
Barrages	41	Metalled Road	97.5
Sluich Gate	10	HBB road	216.5
Bridge	173	Mobile Tower	39
Culvert	376	Playing Fields	16

## Appendix 6

### List of some important programs broadcasted by Bangladesh Betar

Radio Station	Name of Program	Time	Days	
Dhaka K	Krishi Shomachar	6:55 am – 7:00 am	Everyday	
	Shukher Thikana	7:25 am – 7:30 am	Everyday	
	Shasthoi Shukher Mul	11:30 am – 12:00 pm	Every day except Friday	
	Sonali Foshol	6:05 pm – 6:35 pm	Everyday	
	Abohawa Barta	6:50 pm – 7:00 pm	Everyday	
	Chittagong	Krishi Kotha	6:55 am – 7:00 am	Everyday
	Krishi Khamar	6:10 pm – 6:50 pm	Every day except Monday	
	Shukhi Shongshar	8:10 pm – 8:30 pm	Every day except Friday	
	Rajshahi	Kheth Khamar Shomachar	6:55 am – 7:00 am	Everyday
	Sobuj Bangla	6:05 pm – 6:50 pm	Everyday	
	Khulna	Shashto Totho	6:55 am – 7:00 am	Everyday
		Krishi Shomachar	4:20 pm – 4:30 pm	Everyday
Chashabadh		6:10 pm – 6:50pm	Everyday	
Rangpur		Shukher Thikana	7:25 am – 7:30 am	Everyday
	Kheth Khamar	6:05 pm – 6:30 pm	Everyday	
	Sylhet	Ajker Chashabadh	6:55 am -7:00 am	Everyday
		Shukher Thikana	7:25 am – 7:30 am	Everyday
Shyamol Sylhet		6:05 pm - 6:50 pm	Every day except Friday	
Thakurgao		Kishan Maati Desh	6:05 pm – 6:25 pm	Saturday, Monday and Wednesday
Cox's Bazaar	Ajker Krishi	3:07 pm – 3:10 pm	Everyday	
	Sonali Prantor	3:40 pm – 3:45 pm	Tuesday and Thursday	
Barisal	krishi Kotha	3:15 pm – 3:30 pm	Every day except Wednesday and Saturday	
	Choto Poribar	03.35 pm- 03.50pm	Every day except Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
Rangamati	Jiboner Jonno	1:50 pm – 1:55 pm	Everyday	
	KhamarBari	3:05 pm – 3:15 pm	Everyday	

**\*The 'Abohawa Barta' is broadcasted at the same time everywhere**

### List of some important programs broadcasted by Bangladesh Betar

Radio Station	Name of Program	Place	Time	Days
Radio Naf, Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid In Bangladesh	Broadcasting system developed through social initiative for the well being of the society	Teknaf Upazilla, Cox's Bazaar		

- **Conclusion:**

The disaster management committee of Ramu upazila the members of union disaster management committee and community local people were directly involved in the preparation of action plan. Their devotion and hard work contributed/helped to develop the action plan. This report has been completed based on the information, theory/views and ideas of community people. If this action plan implements properly the local/community risks will be reduce in disaster and it is possible to decrease the great portion of destruction of property and life.

- **Source:**

Ramu Upazilla PIO Office, Upazilla Election Office, Upazilla Krishi Office, Upazilla Animal Resources Department, Upazilla Educaton Office, Upazilla Statistician Office, Upazilla Public Health Engineering Department, Upazilla Engineering Office, Upazilla Health Complex, Cox's Bazar District Weather Office, CPC, NGOs, Union Parishad, Union and District Disaster Management Committee and interview of long term inhabitants of the island.

# Comprehensive Disaster Management Program (CDMP II)

## Disaster Management and Relief Ministry

