



Upazila Disaster Management Plan

Upazila: Paba, District: Rajshahi

Plan Developed by

Upazila Disaster Management Committee, Paba, Rajshahi

Coordinated by



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Supported by

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Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief**



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Preface

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

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

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

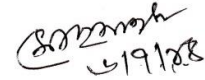
মুখবন্ধ

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

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

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

চেয়ারম্যান



উপজেলা দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি ও
উপজেলা চেয়ারম্যান
পবা উপজেলা
রাজশাহী জেলা
মোঃ মোকবুল হুসাইন
চেয়ারম্যান
উপজেলা পরিষদ
পবা, রাজশাহী।



Table of Content

Preface	i
Index	ii
List of Table	iv
List of Figure	iv
List of Graph	v
List of Map	v
<hr/>	
Chapter one: Introduction to Local Area	1-15
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives of Planning	2
1.3 Introduction to PabaUpazilla	2
1.3.1 Geographical Location of Zill/ Upazilla	2
1.3.2 Dimension	3
1.3.3 Population	4
1.4 Structural and Non-structural Information	5
1.4.1 Infrastructure	5
1.4.2 Social Resource	7
1.4.3 Weather and Climate	12
1.4.4 Others	13
<hr/>	
Chapter Two: Disaster, Hazard and Vulnerability	16-28
2.1 Overall History of Disaster	16
2.2 Hazards of the Upazila	17
2.3 Description of Different Types of Hazards with Present and Future Illustration	17
2.4 Vulnerability and Capability	18
2.5 Most Vulnerable Area	20
2.6 Main Sectors of Development Planning	21
2.7 Social Map	22
2.8 Hazard and Risk Map	22
2.9 Seasonal Calendar of Hazard	25
2.10 Seasonal Calendar of Livelihood	25
2.11 Sectorwise Life and Livelihood Related Vulnerability	26
2.12 Sector Based Risk and Hazard	26
2.13 Climate Change and Its Possible Effect	27
<hr/>	
Chapter Three: Disaster Risk Reduction	29-39
3.1. Risk Reason identification	29
3.2. Ways of Risk Reduction	31
3.3. NGO Development Planning	32
3.4. Disaster Management Work Plan	34
3.4.1. Pre Disaster Preparation	34
3.4.2. During Disaster Preparation	35
3.4.3. Post Disaster Preparation	37
3.4.4. Preparation for Normal Period	38
<hr/>	
Chapter Four: Emergency Response	40-51
4.1. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)	40
4.1.1. Emergency Control Room Management	42
4.2. Planning for Hazard Period	43

4.2.1. Preparing the Volunteers	45
4.2.2. Warning Announcement	45
4.2.3. Measures for Translocating People	45
4.2.4. Rescue and First Aid Service	45
4.2.5. Shelter Management	45
4.2.6. Preparing Boats	45
4.2.7. Measuring the Damage and Need of Disaster and sending Report	45
4.2.8. Management of Relief Activity	46
4.2.9. Collecting and Preserving Dry Food and Life- saving Medicines	46
4.2.10. Ailment/ Vaccin for Livestock	46
4.2.11. Arrenging Rehearsals	46
4.2.12. Emergency Control Room Management	46
4.2.13. Shelter Centres/ Safe Places	47
4.3. List and Description of Safe Places of Zilla/ Upazilla	47
4.4. Formation of Shelter Management Committee	48
4.5 List of Resources of Zilla/ Upazilla(usable during disaster)	49
4.6. Finance	50
4.7. Updating and Analizing Work Plan	51
Chapter Five: Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan	52-74
5.1 Damage Assessment	52
5.2 Rapid/ advance recovery	53
5.2 .1 Administrative re-establishment	53
5.2.2 Wreckage Cleaning	53
5.2.3 Resumption of public services	53
5.2.4 Emergency Livelihood Assistance	53
Annex 1 Check List of Emergency Plan Implementation	55
Annex2 Upazila Disaster Management Committee	57
Annex3 List of Upazila Volunteers	58
Annex 4 List of Shelter Management Committee	59
Annex 5 Paba Upazila at a glance	60
Annex 6 List of some important Broadcast Programs by Bangladesh Betar	61
Annex 7 List of Educational Institutions	62
Annex 8 Feed Back of the Upazila Workshop	65
Annex 9 Hazard & Risk Map (Drought)	67
Annex 10 Hazard & Risk Map (Flood)	69
Annex 11 Hazard & Risk Map (Storm)	71

List of Table

Table1.1: Upazilla Union & Unionwise Name of Mouza	3
Table 1.2: Union basis male, female child, cripple and cretin	4
Table1.3: Type-wise Number of Road & Length	6
Table1.4: 31Years Average Amount of Maximum &Minimum Temperature	12

Table2.1: Name of Disaster, Year, Amount of Loss	16
Table2.2 :Hazard & Hazard's Identification & priority	17
Table 2.3: Afflictions and Capability	18
Table 2.4: Affliction place, Causes, distressed people.	20
Table2.5: Coordination between development sector and disaster risk reduction	21
Table2.6: Month basis disaster calendar	25
Table2.7: Seasonal calendar of livelihood	25
Table2.8 Vulnerability on Life and Livelihood	26
Table2.9: Sector-wise Risks and Hazards	26
Table2.10 :Climate Change and Its Possible Effect	27
Table3.1:Identification of Risk Factors in Paba upazila	29
Table3.2Identification of Ways of Risk Reduction in Paba upazila	31
Table3.3: NGOs' Development Plan	32
Table3.4:Pre -Management Action Plan disaster	34
Table3.5Management Action Plan During Disaster Preparation	35
Table3.6: Management Action Plan Post Disaster Preparation	37
Table3.7: Management Action Plan Preparation Regular Period	38
Table 4.1:Responsible person ofEmergency Operation Center	40
Table 4.2:Planning for Hazard Period	43
Table 4.3:List and Description of Safe Places of Upazilla	47
Table 4.4 List and Description of Safe Places of Upazilla	49
Table 4.5 List of Resources at the Upazilla (usable during disaster)	49
Table4.6:Plan Follow -up Committee contain five member	51
Table 4.7: 7-Member Plan Implementation and Management Committee	51
Table 5.1:Sector wise Damage Assessment in upzilla	52
Table 5.2Administrative Restoration committee in upzilla level	53
Table 5.3: Wreckage Cleaning committee in upzilla level	53
Table 5.4 Public Service Resume committee in upzilla level	53
Table5.5 Emergency Livelihood Support committee in upzilla level	53

List of Figure	Page
Figure1.1: Paba upzila porishad	2
Figure1.2: Embankment	5
Figure1.3 Sluice Gate	6
Figure1.4:Deep tubewell under borendro irrigation project	6
Figure1.5:A market in upzilla	7
Figure1.6:Kachagor made by mud and tin	8
Figure 1.7: Jhupri house at Char	8
Figure1.8: Destroyed scool due to Storm.	9
Figure1.9: Bagdhani Mosque	10
Figure1.10: Largest eid prayer take place in Pabashashi mosque.	10
Figure1.11: Health Complex in Paba Upazila	11
Figure1.12: Waiting for water collection	13
Figure1.13: Agricultural land in upzilla	14
Figure1.14: Barnoi river during drought	14
Figure2.1: Disaster equipment Figure.	16
Figure2.2: Drought forecast by local news paper Figure.	17

Figure2.3: Damaged river site owing to havey strom.	18
Figure2.4: Endangered enviornment due to river erosion.	18

List of Graph	Page
Graph1.1:Family wiseHousing system	7
Graph1.2: Family wiseDrinking water system	8
Graph1.3: Family wise sanitation system	9
Graph1.4: Yearly rainfall amount	12

List of Map	Page
Map1.1: Map of Paba Upazilla	15
Map2.1:Social Map of Paba Upazilla	23
Map2.2:Hazard & Risk Map of Paba	24
Annex9: Hazard & Risk Map (Drought)	67
Annex10: Hazard & Risk Map (Flood)	69
Annex11: Hazard & Risk Map (Storm)	71

Chapter One

Information about the locality

1.1 Background

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

Recommendation of ‘Disaster Management Plan including Risk Reduction and Contingency plan’ has delivered to City Corporation, Municipality and Upazila. CDMP has given more importance to Disaster Management Plan. Sustainability, efficacy, productivity, the line of action in connection with the subject are depends on related organization, institution and the masses participation. Disaster Management plan will be organized for three to five years. Every districts of the country have to face disaster in every year and among all Rajshahi district is the most disaster prone. Rajshahi district is situated beside Padma. As a result all the Upazuila have to face disaster. Due to Geographical distinctiveness, sunray, erosion, cyclone, coldness, inundation and downpour are the main causes for climatic disaster. Historical place, Poba Upazila of Rajshahi District is situated beside the river Padma. It has surrounded almost area of Rajshahi District and entitled of various important establishments. Among them Shah Mokhdum Biman Bandar,Horian and Shitlai Railway station, Rajshahi Polly Bidut Samity Head Office, Katakhal Power Tiller, Local Office of Rajshahi Open University,Rajshahi Govt,Shisu Sanad, Women and Child’s safe shelter and resident and training centre of BRACK.

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

people, specially social worker, political person, development worker who will take part to in Disaster Management Plan.

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

1.2 The Main Object

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

The main objects are narrated bellow:

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



Figure1.1: Paba upzila porishad

1.3 Introduction of Poba Upazila

Poba Upazila was established on 11th November -1983. It is situated beside the river ‘Padma’. The name ‘Poba’ was created from the name ‘Poba Mouza’. After establishment of ‘City Corporation’ Poba was included. The name of the Poba Thana is ‘Shah Mokhdum Thana’.

1.3.1. Geographical position of the Upazila.

- This Upazila is under Rajshahi District.
- Election Center-54, Rajshahi-3

- Name of other UP which have surrounded Poba Upazila. It is narrated bellow: In the North side-Mohanpur and Tanor Upazila, in the east- Putia and Durgapur Upazila, in the South ‘Charghat and East Bengal of India and West –Godagari Upazila.
- Short narration of river, road, embankment and so on of the Upazila:- Panoramas of the Upazila are very beautiful for its flowing river, various trees, paddy, various categories house, moving cattle and etc. Natural lands are high and plane. There are three rivers running through the Upazila. Embankment have established in four Unions and two Municipality. Communication and transportation systems are maintaining by Motorcycle, Rickshaw, Van, Cycle, Bus, Boat and Railway carriage.

1.3.2 Dimension

As per assessment of Poba Upazila its dimensions are 339.62 sq.km. There are 262 villages and 216 Mouza in the Upazila.

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

Name of Upazila	Name of Union	Name of the location/village/area in every Union
Poba Upazila (72)	Darshanpara (43)	Baroipara, bagasaila, bagacapa, biladharmmapura, Taluk Dharmapur, sandalapura, prasadapara, bilanepalapara, ghosapukura, darsanapara, tiscalai, tetuliya danga, darsanapara plaza. = 13 The total number of village
	Hujuripara (65)	Nepalapara, sarisakuri, hujaripara, Radhanagar, dharmahata, karamaja, ghipara, turapura, tetumliya, saramanla, North laksmipura, Sahapur Dying Mullah, Mullah winds, kumarapukura, karnahara. = 16 The total number of village.
	Damkura (35)	Madhupur, medobari, traveler, nb Bullock, deluyabari, gosaipura, harisara Dying, kadirapura, bathanabari, asagrama, alokachatra, Bhim Dying, sitalai. = 13 The total number of village
	Haragram (51)	Ballia, Pilot, kasiyadanga, Pukuria, kulapara, barabariya, bujakai, minapura, Bill barabariya, aliganja, bahara, basuya, khirasana, punk silinda, Baroipara. 15 = total number of village
	Horipur (61)	Pirate majhara diyara, the towns, basuri, Gopalpur, madanapura, Suburb, Haripur, harupura, Nabaganga, asababapura, Pirate Nabinagar Nabaganga Char, Char Haripur, Jazeera Char, Char jhaubona, Pirate sonaikandi Jazeera, majhara Night, Night nayamajhara, jajiya Pirate dumuria. = 19 of the total number of village
	Horiyan (54)	Hariyana, thumbs, samasadipura, Shampur, rupsidanga, sucharana, was stuffed, emadapura, mallikapura, ranahata, nalakhola, kukhandi, Kismat kukhandi, kaliyarapara, bakharabada, masakatadighi, Mohanpur, hajarapukura, diyara Khidirpur, Pirate Khidirpur, conflicting taranagara, bindadaha Char, Char keshabpur, Rampur Char, Char Shampur, Serampore, Pirate saipara, kadirapura, titamari, sibanagara diyara. The total number of village = 30.
	Baragachi (27)	Amagachi, jotakandara, suryyapura, itaghati, madhayapara, hayadarahati, tekata grow, dadapura, plaza goyaladaha,

Name of Upazila	Name of Union	Name of the location/village/area in every Union
		goyaladaha, kanapara, talagachi, gopalahata, baragachi Madhabpur, heroes shed, kanasipara, subhipara, Mathura, sabasara, nagasasa, birastaila, panisaila, jayakrsnapura , bhabanipura. The total number of village = 25.
	Parila (87)	Sarampura, kaipukuriya, tebariya, Ramchandrapur, kharakhariya, lalitahara, kalumera, purapukura, narikelabari, musaraila, Quechua oil, balanagara, Maria, bhagiratapura, ujrappukura, cakaparila, bajarapura, durgapara, parila, taraphaparila, gholahariya, siraliya, kapasamala, kamthalapara, bhalukapukura , koyra, dwarf roots, capapukura, panthapara the total number of village = 29
	Nouhata Municipality	Sreepur, pillapara, Kazipara, tikaripara, Duari, caubariya, majhigrama, kumarapukura, Santoshpur, Gbaya, bholabari, naohata, mahanandakhali, Daulatpur, Baroipara, thalata, takipura, teli laid, bagadhani, Bashantapur, bagasara, teghara, Alai Godagari, madanahati, madhusudanapura, palopara, puthiyapara, baraikuri, bhogaraila, Ballia danga, Damkura, anchorite laid, laid Pal, cleverly laid, moon pond, namo laid, laid the pike, fox barrier, sindura kusumbi (Dewan Para), gold laid. The total number of village = 40.
	Katakhali Municipality	Thumbs, emadapura, samasadipura, masakatadighi, bamkarabada, deoyanapura, Shampur Goalpara, Shampur nagarapara, Shampur Madhyapara, Shampur maulabhipara, Shampur natunapura, Shampur mollapura, Shampur pascimapura (part), Shampur thandarapura, Shampur carapura, Shampur pascimapura (part of the) village mota number = 16.

Source: Upazila Parishad, 2014

1.3.3. Population

All kinds of religions (Muslim,Hindu and Khristian) are living from the ancient period in the Upazila together with peace and harmony. Person of every religion took part in other religion rite and do not neglect their activities, also not show antipathy, animosity and malignance. Total inhabitants of the locality are 314196 and among them 257163 are male and 267497 are female. There 900 person live in one sq.km and rate of growth of population is 2.08%. Numbers of person are narrated below

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

Area	Male	Female	Child % (0-17)	Old % 60 +	Cripple/ Cretin %	Total No- of person	Family	No of Voter
Darshanpara	6613	6643	31.8	7.1	2.2	13256	3394	10203

Hujuri para	1337 2	1305 6	32. 5	7. 3	1.2	26428	6584	2258 2
Damkura	1044 3	1033 8	32. 1	6. 6	1.3	20781	5003	1852 1
Haragram	1440 8	1373 0	34. 7	6. 7	1.5	28138	6484	1665 3
Horipur	1933 7	1886 7	32. 8	6. 1	1.4	38204	8828	2765 3
Horiyan	1248 8	1207 2	30. 6	6. 5	1.7	24560	5952	1988 0
Baragachi	1945 0	1920 3	29. 5	6. 9	1.8	38653	9607	2566 6
Parila	1960 0	1884 4	30. 1	6. 6	1.5	38444	9772	2398 6
Nohata Municipality	2882 6	2823 9	32. 7	7. 8	1.1	57119	1404 5	4968 3
Katakali Municipality	1491 5	1369 8	33. 2	7. 1	1.3	28613	6953	2483 2
Total	2751 63	2674 97	31. 2	6. 7	1.5	31419 6	1532 44	2396 59

Source: BBS, 2011

1.4 Structure and Non-Structure

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

1.4.1. Infrastructure

Embankment

There are 6 km. long embankment have constructed in Darshan Para Union of Poba Upazila nearby Johakhali river. It has reached to Nohata Municipality. There is an embankment in Hojripara union. It is stated from Shirsha Para and has reached Mollar Daing via beside Kalitolar Bil and from Kumra pukur to Purakhali



Figure1.2: Embankment

embankment via Vagail and Shor Mongla. Also has other roads and embankment. It is narrated bellow: 19 km embankment in Horipur Union. Embankment from Horogram Union to Baliagram. 17 km. embankment stated from Boragashi Union and reached Kalupara.

Sluice gate

There 30 sluice gate are situated in Poba Upazila. Among them 10 in Nowhata municipality, 2 in Katakjali Municipality, 3 in Darshan Para Union, 2 in Hojripara union, 3 in Damkura Union, 4 in Horipur Union, 2 in Parila Union, 1 Borgashi Union, 1 in Horgram Union and 3 in Horian union. Those have been using for deflating water from every union of the Upazila. Downpour, inundation and cyclone are always becoming ban in every year for the inhabitants. But changing of climate its effect are being horrific and catastrophic. In this plight sluice gate is the most important for its effective services. It is helping to deplete water at the time inundation.



Figure1.3: Sluice Gate

Bridge / Calvert

There are 35 in Poba Upazila. Among them quantity of 3 are in Damkura Union, 6 in Katakjali Union, 2 in Horian Union, 3 in Parilas Union, 4 in darshan para union, 5 in Nohata union, 5 in Borgashi union, 3 in Hujuripara union, 2 in Horgram Union and 2 in Horipur union.

Road / Communication system:

There are 944.17 km. roads are available in Poba Upazila. Among them 944.17 km are concrete, 409.06 are semi concrete and 695.12 mud roads.

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

Upazila	Type of roads	Quantity of Roads	Total length
Poba (72)	Upazila Road	14	120.96
	Union Road	24	118.00
	Village Road "A"	214	509.37
	Village Road "B"	200	355.85

Source: Field Trip, 2014

Irrigation System:

Barendra Multiple Development Association (BMDA) has taken some important steps to save agricultural activities from the effect of climatic change and geographical circumstances. Through the project "Rain Water reservation and Irrigation" BMDA has taken an initiative it is narrated bellow:
 (a) Will have to take water from river Padma to the local canal by pipe and should have to use in due time.
 (b) Should have to choice crop which is needed few quantity of water to cultivate as well as should have to encourage the farmers to follow instruction.
 (c) Should have to take initiative to reservation



Figure1.4: Deep tubewell under borendro irrigation project

rain water in canal, pond or selected place. BMDA is assisting in various aspect to the famers to run their activities with full of go. At present there are 288 deep tubes wells in 8 unions available.

Hat & Bazaar:

Though Poba Upazila is a agricultural location, but industries like Auto rice mills, Oil mills, Coarse Flour mills, Saw mill, Brick field and etc. are available. There are 24 Hat and 11 Bazaars in Poba Upazila and those are supplying all sorts of daily usable essential goods and commodities for the people three times in a week. Not only that but also, many goods are being exported through the Bazaar and Hat.



Figure1.5:A market in upzilla

1.4.2. Social Resources

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

Houses

Almost houses of 8 Unions and 2 municipalities under Poba Upazila are made of mud. Somewhere are seen brick-built house. But it is a few. Hovels are seen more in the rising sandy land of river. At present it is seen that somebody are trying to build up brick houses. In bellow are narrated mud house, hovels, semi concrete house and brick-built houses by Grape feature.

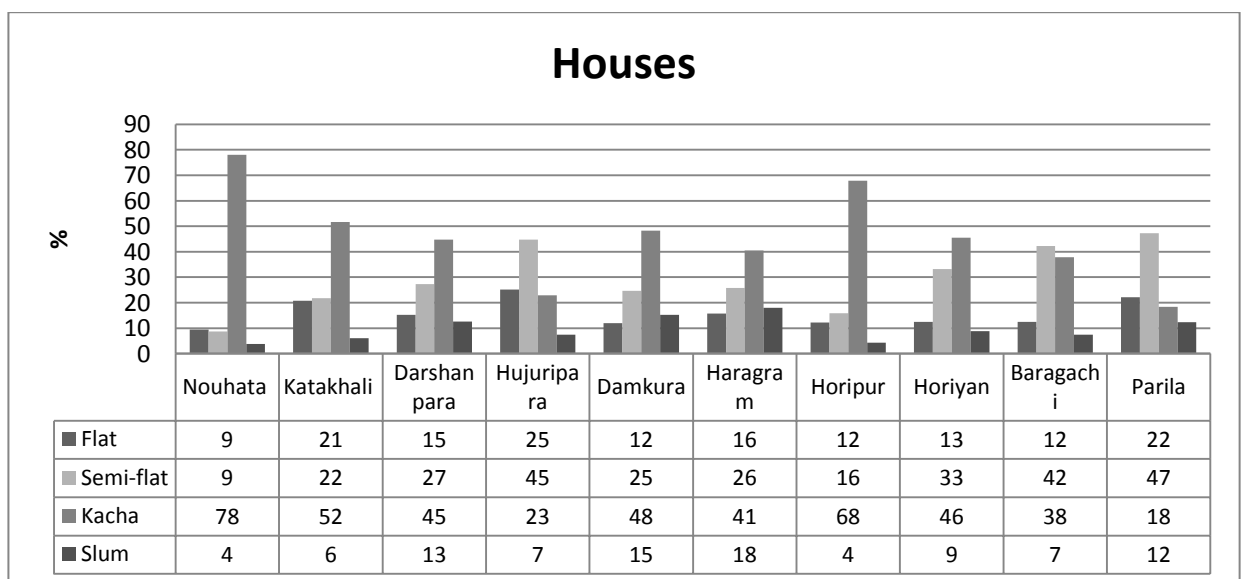


Figure: 1.1. As per various forms, the present position of houses in Unions and Municipalities (According to census -2011)

After analysis of Grape feature, it is seen that 15.9% of houses are brick-built, 31.8% are semi concrete, 43.1% are made of mud and 9,2% are hovels in all Unions and Municipalities.

Horipur, Horian Union and Katakhal Municipality are situated beside the river 'Padma'. Many peoples of those unions are living on the rising sandy lands of river. As, almost houses of those unions are made of mud and hovels, so, by the effect of cyclone, inundation, storm, cold winds, sunray, erosion and other climatic disaster all the houses be destroyed and all the persons have to face various problem being distressed.



Figure 1.6: Kachagor made by mud and tin



Figure 1.7: Jhupri house at Char

Water

Main sources of potable water of Poba Upazila are nothing but tube-well. There 288 deep tube-wells and 3815 normal tube-wells have established in the Upazila. But due to Geographical circumstances, climatic change and catastrophic activities, the natural environments are changing horribly and the dangerous aftermaths of the plight are forewarning presently. Arsenic is now being seen in tube-well water. As a result scarcity of potable water is showing a bane for the inhabitants of the locality. In the dry season the layer of earth water go down. Then scarcity of water comes across. In that mournful plight the inhabitants use water for mitigation their need of necessary acts from ponds, cultivating lands, cannels and river. But want of awareness the people are doing pollution water by using chemical elements in all sources of water like ponds, in lands, cannels. Even they do not excavate ponds. So, day by day potable water crisis are now coming in front of locality a catastrophic bane of lives. Here is cited the source of potable water through tube-well, tape and others by Grape Feature.

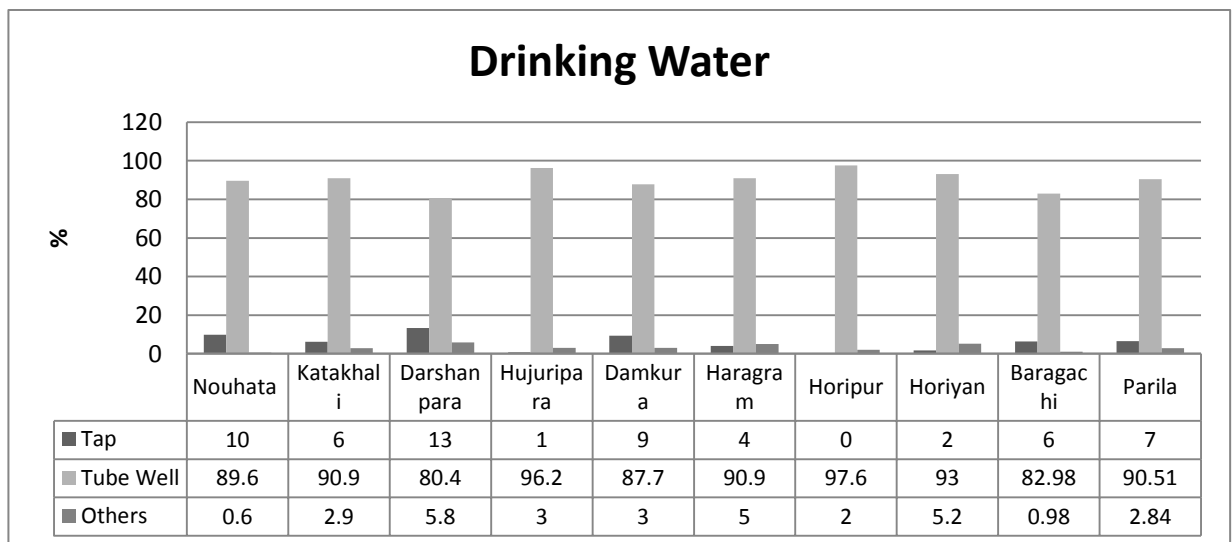


Figure 1.2 As per various forms, the present position of Drinking Water in Unions and Municipalities (According to census -2011)

After analysis Grape Feature, it is seen that sources of water of 90% family are Tube-well, 5.8% family are Tape and 3.13% family are depending on ponds, cannels and rivers. Alternative sources of water for the people of Darsan Para and Nohata Municipality are inadequate. As a result in dry season people mainly child, old man, cripple, pregnant women and cattle have to face mournful scarcity of water as well as should have to face water born diseases. From this period, it is presumed that if the alternative sources of water do not be maintained, in future should have to face scarcity of potable water as a terrible heart rending plight.

Water drainage system

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

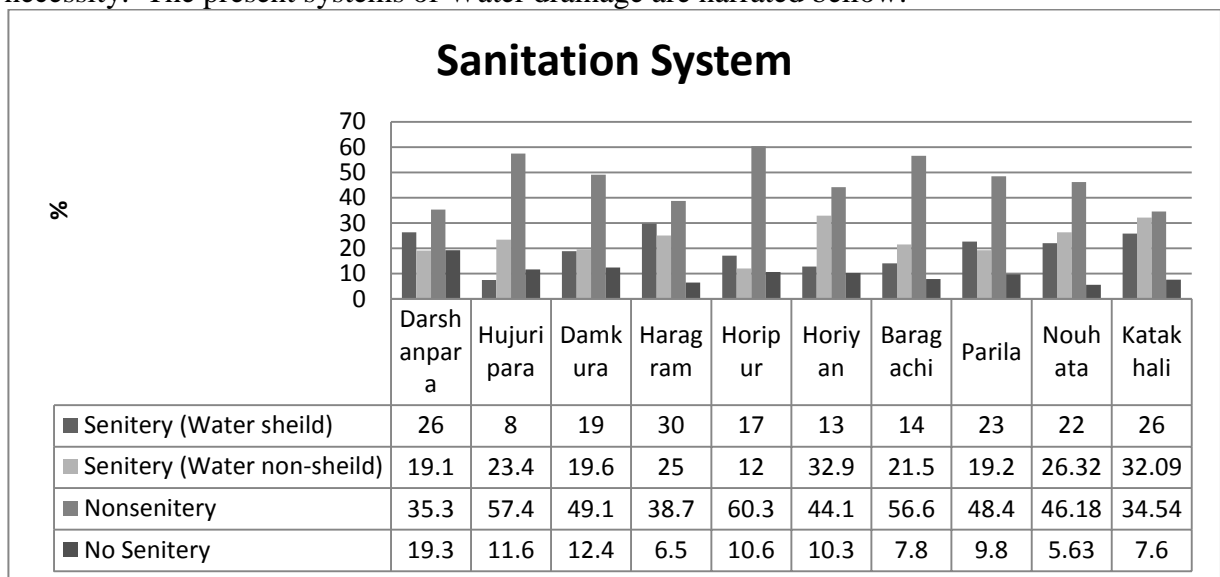


Figure 1.3 As per various forms, the present position of sanitary system in Unions and Municipalities (According to census -2011)

Pan of water sealed sanitary latrine be connected with drainage pipe by U shape pipe which protects all kinds of diseases and it is called safety latrine. But Non water sealed latrine is not entitled of the technology. So water born diseases pervade in everywhere. There 9.6 % family of Poba upazila and two Municipalities use Water Sealed Sanitary Latrine, 25.5 % use non-water sealed latrine, 55.5 % use unhygienic latrine and rest of others have no latrine. The above grapes have indicated the present position of the locality. A large numbers of families of Darshan Para, Damkura, and Hojripara union use less of water sealed latrine.

Library/ Educational Institute.

Poba Upaziola is very attractive for its education level and historical events. There many reputed educational institutes of govt. and non Govt are available and also have Madrasa here. There are many educational situated here. It is cited bellow:



Figure1.8: Destroyed scool due to Storm.

University –No-2, Govt. Primary School-79, Community Primary School-1, High School-56, Dakhil Madrasa- 18, Alim Madrasa-5 and Fazil Madrasa-1. It is cited that many school use to utilization as a shelter, but favorability and facility were not enough. Many institutions have damaged for erosion of river and others are not conducive for lack necessary goods and other facilities. Yet in that perplexing plight two Schools are using as safe shelter and its powers of retention are very low. Almost schools are one storied. So, men and cattle can live separately. Erenow those institutions were not used as safe shelter. Those schools are situated on the high land nearer to the household. As a result almost people of the location move around the schools. In that position those may be use as shelter for the local people in time of calamity. If those buildings be renovated by relinquishing all type of structural hindrances, building up separate latrines for male and female, securing of potable water, different high place for cattle then those should be indicated as a safe shelter for the well being of wretched people and goods, livestock and livelihood damage would be reduce.

Religious institutions;

There 470 Mosques, 18 Mondir and 9 Girza have situated in Poba Upazila. But erenow those were not used as shelter in disaster period. It is cited that all kinds of religious institute built up on the high land of the locality nearer to the location and people move around. As a result those do not be damaged or inundated in disaster period. All kinds of People of the location ponder that those religious institutes' may be use in disaster period as those are situated in the high place of the location and would prevented damages of goods.



Figure1.9: Bagdhani Mosque

Eidgah

There are 213 Eid-Gha Field located in the Poba Upazila and among them there are 44 nos in Nowhata Municipality, in Katakhal Municipality -16, Darson Para Union-23, Hojripara Union-26, Damkura union-16, Horgram Union-10, Horipur Union-15, Horian Union-11 Borgshi Union-34 and Porila union 18. As per version of the local people those were not used in the previous period of disaster. Those fields use to utilize in two times of the year. As a result, those fields use to cover by coppice. If those fields be renovated by the initiative of Union Parishad, that would be conducive in disaster period for shelter of cattle.



Figure1.10: Largest eid prayer take place in Paba Upazila

to cover by coppice. If those fields be renovated by the initiative of Union Parishad, that would be conducive in disaster period for shelter of cattle.

Graveyard/ Crematorium

There are 151 Graveyards in Poba Upazila. Also have one Crematorium in the Upazila and have situated in the remote and high place in the locality and those are covered by coppices.

Health Services Centre.

Almost people of the Poba Upazila live in a remote place. They do not receive well health service properly. They use to attend in village doctors. As a result they have to face various health problems. There are few quantities of Health Service Centers available in the Poba upazila, it is narrated below : In Poba upazila- Health Complex centre is one and 8 Health and Family Welfare Centre in Union. Doctors-17,Senior Nurces-9,Assistant Nurces-1. There are 33 Upazila Community Clinic in the Upazila. Among them quantity of 5 are in Nowhata



Figure1.11: Health Complex in Paba Upazila

Municipality, 6 in Katakhal Municipality,01 in Darshanpara union,3 in Hijripara Union,01in Horogram union,2 in Horipur Union 5 in Horian Union,5 in Borgashi Union and 4 in Parila Unin. Those do not indicate good health service delivery system in the remote places of the locality for the hapless people. Almost people of sandy lands of river get treatment from rural Doctors and Kabiraz. here are five thousand people live in sandy land of river. Death ratio of child and lactation mother are high than other place, because of communication, scarcity of medicines and proper doctors as they depend on rural doctors and Kabiraz. In time of moral crisis all sort of people run to Rajshahi Medical College Hospital and that takes more time which causes are heart rending plight. They have to face death or other crisis.

Bank

There are 7 Banks along with 25 Branches in Poba Upazila. It gives services to the denizen of the Upazila. There have Insurances Company like delta Life insurance, Fareast Life Insurance, Progressive Life Insurance and Megna Life insurance.

Post Office

At present modern post office are available there. There are 15 Post Offices in the Upazila. Those Post Offices are delivering service in good manner. They also are serving monitory linkage services.

Club/Cultural Activities/ Enjoyable centre

There are 28 Clubs, one Library, 5 Cinema Hall and 64 Women Organizations in Poba Upazila. The registered clubs are doing various doings for developing society.

Play Ground / Place

There are 70 Play Ground in the Poba Upazila and those are situated in overall unions in the upazila Almost Play Grounds are plain and smooth. Some grounds are on low land and becomes submersed in rainy season. If those were high land people would use in disaster period.

N.G.O /Voluntary Organization

There are 25 NGO existing in the Upazila. Paba Upazila is disaster prone location. Those NGO are performing various activities in calamity to fetch off and fetch up from the devastated plight. In consecutive of the activities ASHA, SUCHANA, NODI and JIBON, SAWCHATAN, TANDA MARI MOHILA SABUJ SANGA, BRACK and others.

Forestation:

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

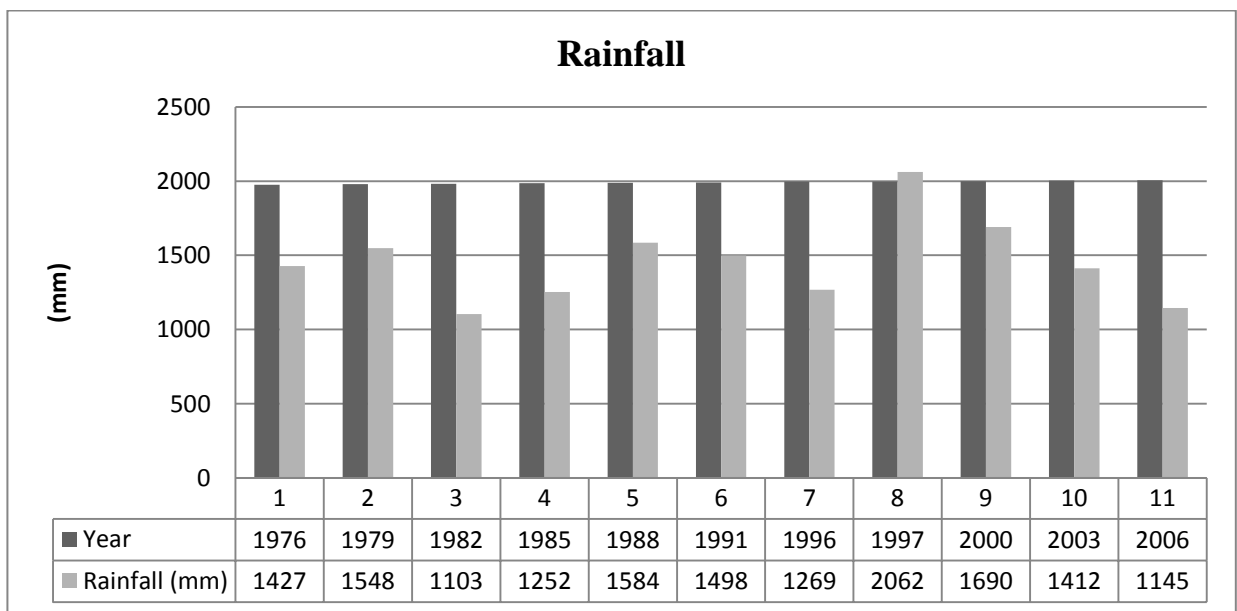
on the road in every Union of the Upazila are going on. There are 50 KM. roads are covered with trees. Also people of the location have taken initiative to plant tree in their location.

1.4.3 Weather and Climate

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

Stream of rain

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



Graph1.4: Yearly rainfall amount

Temperature

As per Scientific information in the last 15 years (from 1979 to 2004), average temperature in Rajshahi was recorded and that was – in 1979 was 31.1 ° and in 1983, the lowest was -20°.

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

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

r	Yea	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	r	Yea	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature
4	198	30.9°	20.2°	0	200	30.7°	20.6°
5	198	31.3°	20.3°	1	200	31.2°	20.5°
6	198	31°	20.1°	2	200	31°	20.6°
7	198	31.5°	20.5°	3	200	30.8°	20.7°
8	198	31.4°	20.4°	4	200	31.1°	20.7°
9	198	31.4°	19.4°	5	200	31.3°	20.9°
0	199	30.9°	19.6°	6	200	31.7°	21°
1	199	31.3°	19.8°	7	200	32°	21.1°
2	199	31.6°	19.7°	8	200	32.2°	21.2°
3	199	31.1°	20.1°	9	200	32.5°	21.3°
4	199	31.1°	20.°4				

Source: Field Trip, 2014

Water layer in the bowels of the earth

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

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



Figure1.12: Waiting for water collection

1.4.4 Other resources

Land and its utilization

Total lands of Upazila in 6 Unions are narrated below; Cultivation Lands are 45756 Accor. Govt. acquired lands are 4048 Accor Non cultivation lands are 35630 Accor. Cultivation lands under irrigation are 144 Accor. One term crops land is 2340 Accor. Two terms crops land are 3060 Accor. Three terms crops land are 290 Accor.

Cultivation and victuals

The main victuals of the people in Paba Upazila are price .mango, sugarcane and other various foods. They cultivate in a year paddy 9311.11 mt. Boro paddy -5173.86 mt. Ause paddy-2554.25 mt. Amon paddy-1583 mt and so on.

River

There three rivers in Poba Upazila are running. Padma is Main River in the locality. Johalhali and Barnoi are another and that is running over the Upazila. Total river and in the locality are 152.40Hector.

Pond/ Dighi

There are 1950 pounds in the Upazila. Among them in Parila Union are 60, in Dorshanpara Union are 153, in Borogachi Union are 354, In Horipur Union are 220, in Nouhata are 530, Hujuripara in are 488 and in Katakhal Municipality are 250.

Haour/ Marshland

Total marshland in Paba Upazila is 5 Hector.

Arsenic Pollution

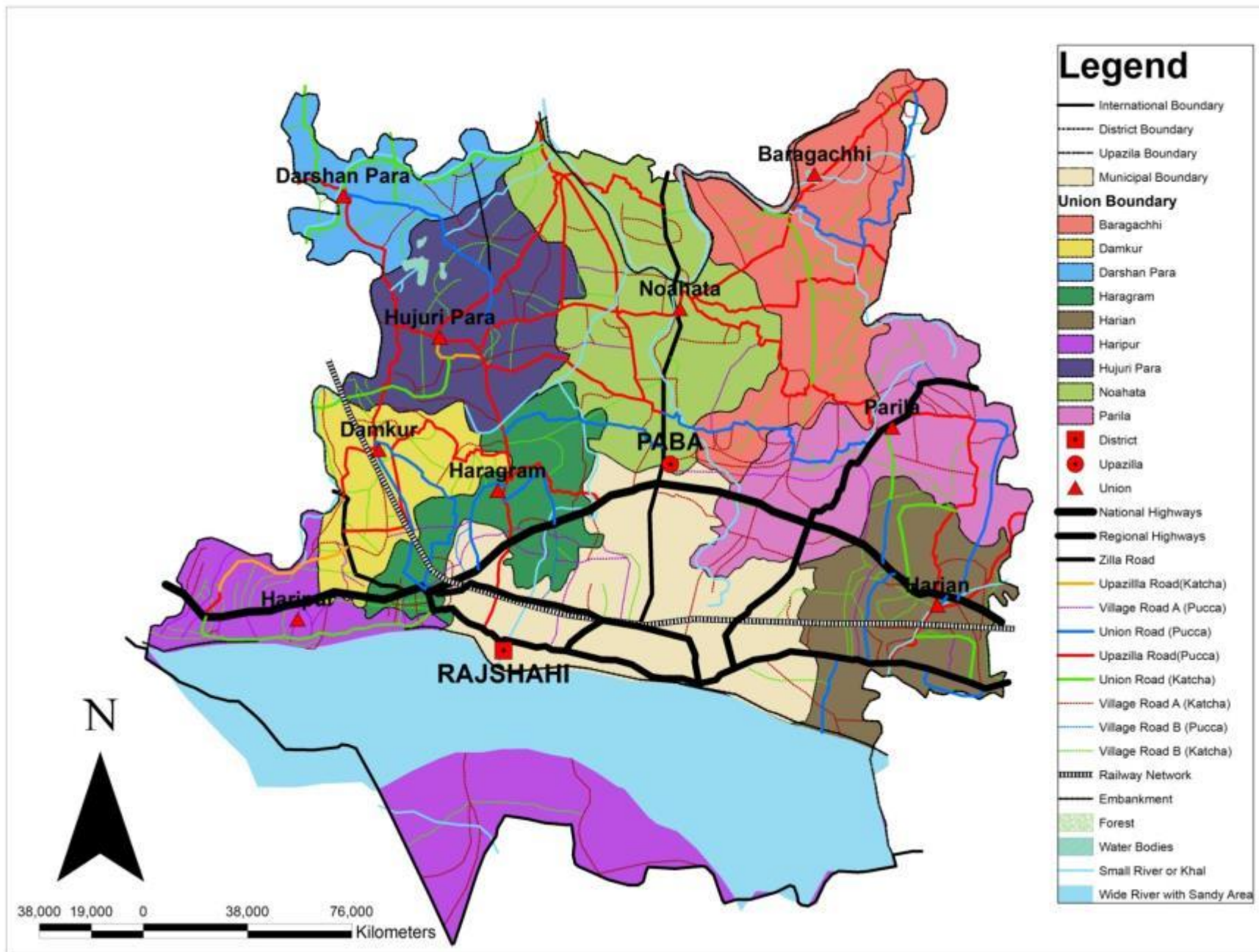
It is ostensible that Pestilence of Arsenic is pervaded in everywhere in the Upazila. The water of the shallow tubes wells are almost Arsenic polluted and not drinkable. In dry season water layer of the earth go down. Then people have to face scarcity of water. At present it is proved hat 14864 pond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



Figure1.13: Agricultural land in upzilla



Figure1.14: Barnoi river during drought



Chapter Two

Disaster, Adversity and Affliction

2.1 Overall Scenario of Disaster

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

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



Figure2.1: Disaster equipment Figure.

year 2000, disaster is appearing as a white squall and devastating agricultural land, education and health service institutions, livestock, livelihood, household and biodiversity of the locality and effects of that people are becoming destitute, wretched and pauper. Due to inundation, there 500 to 600 family who were living on the rising land of river bed have devastated. In 2003 due to heavy rain fall more than 200 mud made houses and 500 Accor of paddy land were damaged. Not only that but also TORNEDO in 2003 devastated the location.

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

Diagram of disaster- narrated bellow

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

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

2.2 Scenario of catastrophes of the Upazila

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

Table.2.2 :Hazard & Hazard's Identification & priority

Natural Calamity in all location of the Upazila -Paba		Main Hazards
Natural Hazards		
1.Drought	10.Earthquack	1. Drought 2. Flood 3. Storm 4. River Erosion 5. Water Layer 6. Heat Wave 7. Drizzle 8. Arsenic
2. Heat Wave	11.Sunray weather	
3.Water Layer	12. Inundation	
4.Heavy downpour	13.Tornado	
5.Fridigity	14.Hail-storm	
6. Sunray	15.Thunderbolt	
7. River Erosion	16.Insect attack	
8.Thick fogy	17. Flood	
9.Arsenic	18. Drizzle	
Human Creation Hazards		
18.Conflagration	19.Nonconductive activities of men	

Source: Field trip, 2014

2.3 Various Catastrophes and Its Present and Future Effects

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

Drought

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

River erosion



Figure2.2: Drought forecast by local news paper Figure

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

Kal Baishakhi Storm

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



Figure2.3: Damaged river site owing to havev storm

Temperature

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

Water layer in the bowels of the earth

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

Arsenic Pollution

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



Figure2.4: Arsenic affected women.

2.4 Affliction and capability

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

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

Table 2.3: Afflictions and Capability

Catastrophes	Affliction	Capability
Sunray/Drough	Alarming sunray devastate cultivated crops. Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem. Fish resources face risk. Scarcity of drinking water comes	There are 45 Tube-Wells in Paba Upazila. One Health Complex and seven Sub-centers of Health are situated in the Upazila.

Catastrophes	Affliction	Capability
	<p>ahead.</p> <p>Hindrances come into Communication system</p>	
Inundation	<p>Due to inundation Crops and other resources become damage.</p> <p>Distraction creates into communication.</p> <p>Graveyard become submersed.</p> <p>Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem.</p> <p>Structure becomes Destroy.</p> <p>Fish resources become risky.</p> <p>Scarcity of potable water and victuals come ahead</p>	<p>There are two School and Shelter in Paba Upazila.</p> <p>16' High embankment</p> <p>There 3 sluice Gate and 173 Culvert are available in Paba.</p> <p>There are 45% of high Tube-well in the location</p> <p>One Health Complex and seven Sub- centers of Health are situated in the Upazila.</p> <p>Govt, Departments and NGO come ahead to fetch off.</p>
Kal-Baishakhi Storm	<p>Crops fall into damage.</p> <p>Communication system becomes risky.</p> <p>Hindrances come into human resources.</p> <p>Structure becomes damaged.</p> <p>Damages occurred to Fisheries and animals</p> <p>Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem.</p>	<p>178 km. places have forested.</p> <p>One Health Complex and seven Sub- centers of Health are situated in the Upazila</p>
Erosion of river	<p>Crops fall into damage.</p> <p>Communication system becomes risky.</p> <p>Hindrances come into human resources.</p> <p>Structure becomes damaged.</p> <p>Damages occurred to Fisheries and animals</p>	<p>There are 16 km. embankments in Paba.</p>
Layer of Water.	<p>Hindrances occur into cultivation of crops.</p> <p>Hindrances come into human resources</p> <p>Damages occur to Fisheries and animals</p>	<p>There are 2096 ponds in Paba Upazila.</p>
Temperature	<p>Due to inundation Crops and other resources become damage.</p> <p>Diseases of Petulance spreads</p> <p>Newborn child, cripple, pregnant women and aged person have to face problem.</p> <p>Fish resources become risky.</p> <p>Scarcity of potable water and victuals come ahead</p>	<p>Forestation has ceated in 178 km land.</p> <p>There are 45 Tube-wells in the Upazila</p> <p>One Health Complex and seven Sub- centers of Health are situated in the Upazila</p>

Catastrophes	Affliction	Capability
Arsenic	Human resources become damage. Create various diseases and potable water becomes ban.	Arsenic occupied tube-wells have indicated by red sign. Treatment of Patient, caused by Arsenic, has assured.

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.5 The most affliction place

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

Table 2.4: Affliction place, Causes, distressed people.

Affliction	Most Affliction place	Causes of affliction	Qty. Of wretched people.
Sunray	Horipur, Borgashi, Darsanpara, Nowhata Municipality, Hojripara	*Scarcity of potable water. *May be have to face various diseases. *Obstruction of Cultivation crops appear. * Lack of water production of crops becomes decrease.	10000-12200 families.
Inundation	Horipur, Borgashi, Darsanpara, Katakhal Municipality, Hojripara, Horipur	* Lack of embankment in the risky place. * Building up houses on a low land. * Unsustainable structure. * Lack of sanitary latrine.	5700- 6000 Families.
Kal-Baishakhi storm	Horipur, Borgashi, Darsanpara, Katakhal Municipality, Hojripara, Horian	* Unsustainable structure and unplanned houses. * Want of disaster unsustainable formation. * Devastation of forest.	
Erosion of river	Horipur, Katakhal Municipality, Hojripara, Horian	*Houses build up nearer to river and low land. * Unsustainable houses building up * Breaking of embankment. * Deflate of canal. * Treeless embankment beside the rivers or roads..	4000-5000 Families.

Affliction	Most Affliction place	Causes of affliction	Qty. Of wretched people.
Layer of Water in the earth	Horipur, Borgashi, Darsanpara, Hojripara, Horian	*Unplanned deep tube-well set up. *Devastation tree-plant . *Want of reservation plan of water.	14000-15000 Families.
Temperature	Haripur, Haragram, Borogachi, Parila, Hujuripara	*Tree-Plant devastation . * Scarcity of potable water * Imminent to face diseases.	10000-12000 Families
Arsenic	Damkura, Horogram, Parila, Hujuripara	*Layer of ground water low down *Pervade skin diseases	800-1000 Families

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.6 Main Sector of Developmental Plan

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

Table 2.5: Development sectors and coordination with disaster reducing.

Sectors	Narration largely	Coordination with disaster reducing
Agriculture	*If Poba Upazila face inundation like which happened in 1988 then other unions and Municipality probably should have to face devastation. * If the Kal-Baishakhi storm hit the territory then almost 25759 Accor of paddy land will be devastated. * Almost people should have to face heart rending plight of disaster. * Effect of lower layer of water will be alarming hindrance in agriculture sector. * Arsenic is one kind of ban in the locality. So, should have to take action to protect. Otherwise agriculture as well as health of human being will face mournful situation.	*Sustainable crops for marshland would have to supply as well as should have to take initiative for reserving rain water to grow seedling of crops. * Embankments will have to build up to protect flood water. * Will have to take action to deflect water from the location.
Fish resource	* Fish cultivation in almost ponds will be stopped which is the sources of earning of the local people.	
Animal resource	Animal which is an important resource in the location will be devastated.	Mud made Kellah may be a helpful place for protect the animal resource.

Sectors	Narration largely	Coordination with disaster reducing
Health sector	Water becomes polluted in the time of inundation. So, that water will create heartrending plight for the location and people will have to face various diseases and almost child will pass away.	<p>*Should have to create awareness among the people for taking health care.</p> <p>* Should have to increase the quantity of the health care centre in the lkoncation.</p> <p>* Needed to rehabilitate the distress people.</p>
Livelihood	The people of the locality alive depending on various livelihood cattle rearing, cultivation of crops fisheries and so on. They will lose their all kinds of livelihood at the time of climatic adversity.	<p>*Should have to take initiative to create a way for earning livelihood at the of calamity.</p> <p>* Needed to build up capacity to earn sustainable livelihood.</p>
Tree	At the time of disaster all kinds of trees will be devastated by its horrific effects and that will bring natural problem which create climatic action.	Sustainable tree which is the main protector of climatic disaster is needed to do plantation in the locality.
Living houses.	Almost houses in the locality are mud made. So in the time of inundation or disaster have to face devastation of damage.	<p>*It is needed to build up house on the high land or place.</p> <p>* Should have take initiative to build up sustainable house.</p>
Structure	There are many Mosque, Schools, Mondir Madrasa, Shelter, Health Centre, Govt, Office and Hospital in the Upazila. At the time of disaster those may be fall into risk which might be causes for destroy. Needed to be carefulness in that aspect	In that position it is needed to throw look to the structure
Sanitation	Almost latrines are mud made and situated in the low land beside the houses. In the time of disaster or inundation all latrines drown under water. Then people have to excrete in the unsaved places and those in time become the causes of various diseases.	To face climatic effect it is needed to build up sustainable latrine which will not destroy in disaster.

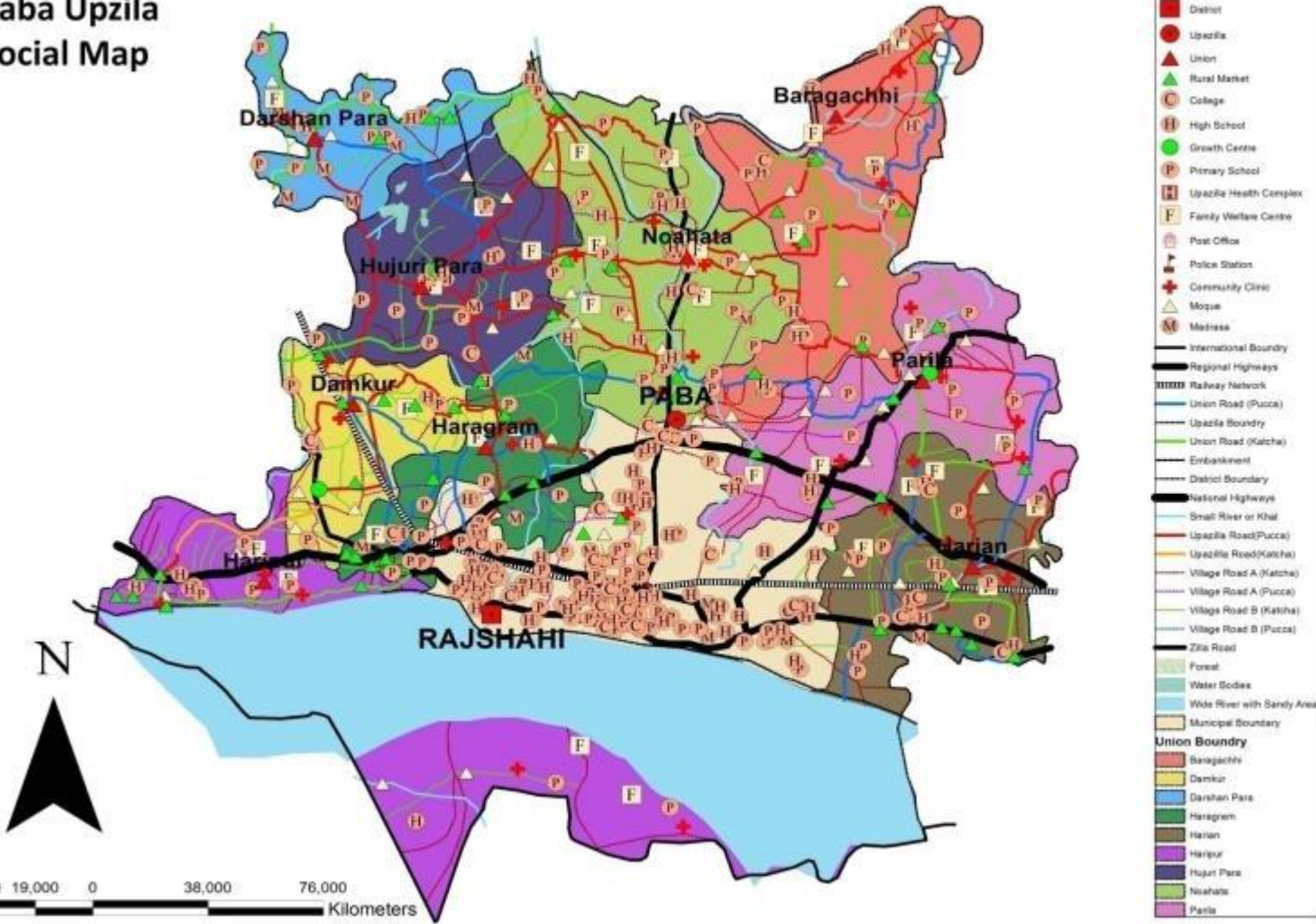
Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.7 Social Map

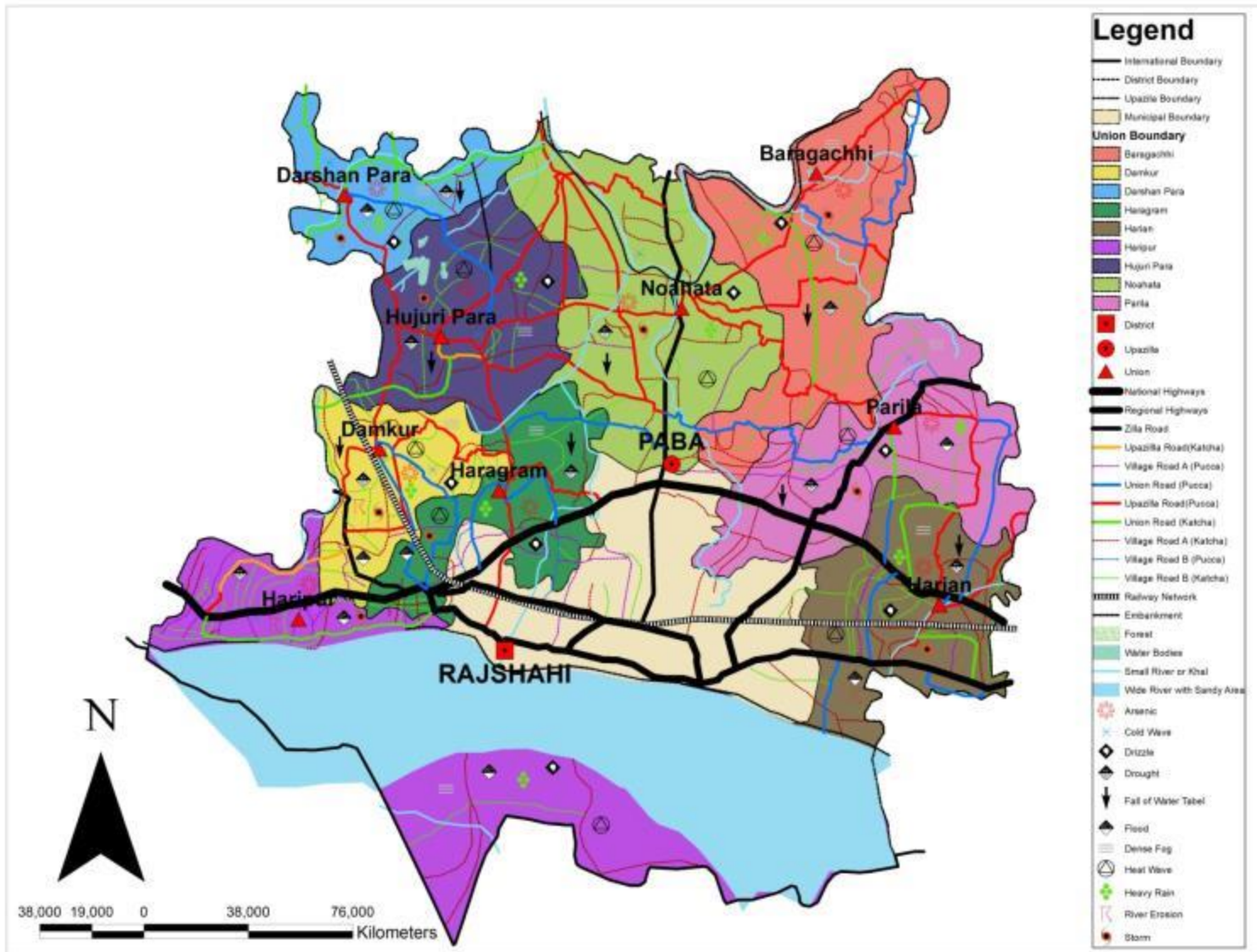
Social Map was prepared as per conversation with the local people and organization and that has indicated all important places, atmosphere of the of the location, Roads and communication, culvert, bridges, houses, Govt. and Non Govt. Organization, Hat Bazaar, Play Ground , praying places and so on.

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

Paba Upzila Social Map



- Legend**
- District
 - Upazila
 - ▲ Union
 - ▲ Rural Market
 - College
 - High School
 - Growth Centre
 - Primary School
 - Upazila Health Complex
 - Family Welfare Centre
 - Post Office
 - Police Station
 - Community Clinic
 - Mosque
 - Madrasa
 - International Boundary
 - Regional Highways
 - Railway Network
 - Union Road (Pucca)
 - Upazila Boundary
 - Union Road (Katcha)
 - Embankment
 - District Boundary
 - National Highways
 - Small River or Khal
 - Upazila Road (Pucca)
 - Upazila Road (Katcha)
 - Village Road A (Katcha)
 - Village Road A (Pucca)
 - Village Road B (Katcha)
 - Village Road B (Pucca)
 - Zila Road
 - Forest
 - Water Bodies
 - Wide River with Sandy Area
 - Municipal Boundary
- Union Boundary**
- Baragachhi
 - Damkur
 - Darshan Para
 - Haragram
 - Haripur
 - Hujuri Para
 - Noahata
 - Parila



2.9 Seasonal catastrophe Calendar

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

Table 2.6: Monthly calendar of catastrophe.

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.10 Calendar of livelihood of the year.

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

Table 2.7: Calendar of livelihood.

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

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.11 Calendar of Livelihood and Lives

Those has been indicated below

Table 2.8: Calendar of livelihood and lives

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.11: Sector Wise Disadvantage and Risk

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

Table 2.9: Sectorwise Life and Livelihood Related Vulnerability

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

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

2.13: Climate Change and Its Probable Effect

The Subject has been indicated in the table.

Table 2.10: Sector wise probable effect of disaster

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

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

Chapter Three

Disaster Risk Reduction

3.1. Identification of Risk Factors

Table3.1: Identification of Risk Factors in Paba upazila

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

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

3.2. Identification of Ways of Risk Reduction

Table 3.2 Identification of Ways of Risk Reduction in Paba upazila

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

Source: Field Trip, 2014

3.3. NGOs' Development Plan

Table3.3: NGOs' Development Plan

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

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

Source: Field trip, 2014

3.4. Disaster Management Action Plan

3.4.1. Pre-disaster Preparation

Table 3.4: Pre-disaster Management Action Plan

SL	Activities	Goal	Possible Budget (taka)	Location	Possible Time of Implementation	Who & How done (%)				Cooperation with Developmental Planning
						Upazila Administration	Community	UP	NGO	
1	Signal transfer	7 Teams	50,000	Union parisad	feb-March	35	5	30	30	Such activities will help to the local people to reduce loss of disaster due to pre awareness and for take initiative
2	ward level team	85 Teams	140,000	Union parisad	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
3	Identification of information transfer place in local level	70 places	7,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
4	Flag management development for advance alarm of disaster	7 places	70,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
5	Transfer of temporary property	85 Teams	100,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
6	Management of mobile health clinic	7 Teams	80000	Union,municipality	oct-may	35	5	30	30	
7	Drill arrangement	1 in each month	120,000	Union,municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	
8	Training of primary treatment	7 teams	24,000	Union,municipality	feb-march	35	5	30	30	

9	Dry food, medicine supply	dry-3 tons Rice/pulse-5 tons	350,000	union, ward village & municipality	feb- april	35	5	30	30	
10	Training of students about disaster	85 school	85,000	Education institution	feb-april	35	5	30	30	
11	collect the phone no of related organizations & persons	UZDMC, UDMC 7 various donor organizations		union parisad & upazila	feb-april	35	5	30	30	

3.4.2. During Disaster Preparation

Table3.5 During Disaster Preparation Management Action Plan.

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

Program	Target level	Probable	Where to do	Probable	Who & How will do (%)				Cooperation
	damaged area								
Ensuring health service	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Preliminary relief distribution	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Bring the people remaining in the risk zone to the secured place	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Ensure emergency food supply	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	
Ensure emergency water supply	Do		Do	Do	35	5	30	30	

3.4.3 Post Disaster Preparation

Table 3.6: Post Disaster Preparation

SL	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation	Who & How Far				Adjustment with Development Plan
						Upazila%	Community%	UP%	% NGO	
1	Quickly Rescue	According to the population of affected area & Amount of damage	According to the Amount of damage	UP, Municipality	Immediately after Disaster	40	0	30	30	Reduce the damage of livelihood by quick rehabilitation
2	First Aid of the wounded	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
3	Dead body Buried & Carcass Management	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
4	Compensation Within 72 Hours	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
5	Rehabilitation of the economic hampered	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
6	Debris Cleaning	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
7	Reestablishment of Administration	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
8	Emergency livelihood	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
9	Public welfare	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
10	Road construction & repairing	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	
11	Stop Installment	Do		UP, Municipality	Do	40	0	30	30	

3.4.4. Regular Period Preparation

Table3.7: Regular Period Preparation Management Action Plan

SI No	Program	Target level	Probable budget	Where to do	Probable date of implementation	Who & How will do (%)				Adjustment with Development Plan
						Upazila administration	Community	UP	NGO	
1	Pond repairing and ridge lifting and digging pond for water conservation management	3	Budget will be fixed according to detail planning and volume	Kupakandi darsanapara Union, kamariya and namopara	December-April	20	10	20	50	Such activities will help to the local people to reduce loss of disaster due to pre awareness and for take initiative
		2		Hujaripara Union	Do	20	10	20	50	
		2		Parila Union	Do	20	10	20	50	
		7		2 at Haripur Union haladibonaya (West and bagiya), 2 at dobiramolla laid, gahamabonaya (Necropolis and bharabhari) and 2 at tenramarite(maraphela and bagiya)	Do	20	10	20	50	
		2		Haragrama Union kasiyadanga and aliganja	Do	20	10	20	50	
		1		hariyana Union 5 No. ward	Do	20	10	20	50	
		2		Damkura Union	Do	20	10	20	50	
		7		Baragachi Union	Do	20	10	20	50	
2	Cannel dredging (KM)	1.5	Budget will be fixed according to detail planning	From Basement to be amongst the darsanapara ghosapukur to badhapul	December-April	30	10	20	40	
		1.5		From darsanapara Kupakandi Sluice get to Quddus Master Land	Do	30	10	20	40	
		1.5		From darsanapara Ghoshpukur	Do	30	10	20	40	

Sl No	Program	Target	Probable	Where to do	Probable	Who & How will do (%)				Adjustment
				Sluice get to Cross Dam Land						
		4		From darsanapara Fulbarighat to Kathaimara Bridg	Do	30	10	20	40	
		10		From Bagshoilo to Sundalpur Bridge	Do	30	10	20	40	
		4		Mollardaing to Hater Bridge at Hujuripara UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		2		Daingpara Bridge to Ghoshpukur at Hujuripara UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		4		From Malikpur to Folier bill at Parila UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		4		From Kalur mor to Pantha para at Parila UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		6		From Tebariya to Kathalpara at Parila UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		4		From Jotraban to Damkura Khal	Do	30	10	20	40	
		2		From Tangramari to Khoira Khal ar Haripur UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
		6-7		From Sheikhpara to Talgachi at Borogachi UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
3	Field raising		3-7 lac taka for every field fill up	Atleasr 1 for Eidgah, Graveyard, Play ground in all union and Municipal	December-April			20	40	
4	Construction of shelter house	1	According to Gov.wage rate	Beside the Horian Union parisad building	September-May	30	10	20	40	
5	Construction / Repairing of sluicegate	1	According to Gov.wage rate	Construction of sluice gate in Hujuripara, Parila, Baragachi, Horogram and Horipur UP	Do	30	10	20	40	
6	Construction of damage resistant house	According to the population of the risk zone	Budget will be fixed according to detail	Char area at Horipur, Horian	Do	60	--	15	25	

Sl No	Program	Target	Probable planning	Where to do	Probable	Who & How will do (%)				Adjustment
7	Raising up of house	Do	probable planning	Char Areas	Do	60	--	15	25	
8	Sufficient plantation around the house	Do			Do	20	--	--	80	
9	Early cultivation and sowing of short durated crops	Do			Do	35	5	30	30	
10	Tree plantation	Do		On the riverside and mars of Paba Upazila	Do	35	5	30	30	

Chapter Four

Emergency Response

4.1. Emergency Operation Center(EOC)

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

Table4.1:Responsible person ofEmergency Operation Center

SL.NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	MOBILE
1	Upzila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)	President	01912872616
2	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member secretary	01711192877
3	Assistant commissioner(Land)	Member	01719222022
4	Upozila health and family planing officer	Member	01711173845
5	UAO	Member	01717125431
6	Upozila livestok oficer	Member	01716407883
7	UFO	Member	01712803012
8	Upozila engineer	Member	01712192926
9	Assistain engineer,BMDA	Member	01712133143
10	UEO	Member	01716193399
11	Upozila social welfare officer	Member	01718620310
12	Upozilla rural development officier	Member	0171404933
13	Upozila food control officer	Member	01711433503
14	Upozila weomen concerning officer	Member	01715272587
15	Upozila co-operative officer	Member	01920528737
16	Upozilla statistic officer	Member	01813745122
17	Sub-assistant engineer in public health	Member	01716206117
18	Upozilla ansar and VDP officer	Member	01912371497
19	Upozila youth development officer	Member	01715040004
20	Upozilla project worker	Member	01711484161
21	Upozilla accountant officer	Member	01917063298
22	Upozilla election officer	Member	01733259345
23	Upozila secoundary education officer	Member	01917063298
24	Upozilla family planing officer	Member	01718783498
25	Officer incharge,Poba tana	Member	01713373800

4.1.1. Emergency Control Room Management

- Emergency control room has to be established by Upazila/ Union Parishad Office immediately after disaster. It has to be ensured that there are at least 3/ 4 volunteers and village policemen always in emergency control room.
- Responsible persons of zilla/ Upazila are to be in charge of control room. Three groups each containing three volunteers are to guide the control room alternatively or 24 hours.
- communication with divisional Constant/ zilla sadar is to be maintained.
- There must be a register in the control room. Persons acting in any schedule, data and information received by and sent to any persons in any specific time are to be written register specifically in that.
- Positions of zilla/ Upazilas, roads, canals, dams are to be marked on a map hung on the wall of control room so that it may help in identifying the most damaged areas at post-disaster period.

4.2. Planning for Hazard Period

Table4.2:Planning for Hazard Period

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

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

Source:Field trip, 2014

4.2.1. Preparing volunteers

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

4.2.2. Warning Announcement

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

4.2.3. Evacuation Activity

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

4.2.4. Rescue and First Aid

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

4.2.5. Shelter Management

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

4.2.6. Preparing Boats

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

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

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

4.2.8. Relief Activity

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

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

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

4.2.10. Treatment/ Vaccine for Livestock

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

4.2.11. Arranging Rehearsals

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

4.2.12. Emergency Control Room Management

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

4.2.13. Shelter Centres/ Safe Places

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

4.3 List of Upazila's safe Place

Table 4.3:List and Description of Safe Places of Upazila

SHALTER CENTER	NAME	NAME OF UNION	CAPACITY	REMARK
Union parishad complex	Dorshonpara union complex	Dorshonpara	500 to 600 people per union complex	
	Hogripara union complex	Hogripara		
	Damkura union complex	Damkura		
	Horipur union complex	Horipur		
	Haragram union complex	Haragram		
	Horian union complex	Horian		
	Damkura union complex	Damkura		
	Parila union complex	Parila		
School cum shelter	Bildarmopur govt. primary school	Dorshonpara	300 member	
	Proshadpara govt. primary school	Dorshonpara	300 member	
Government/non government institution	Poba upozila office complex	Poba	2000-3000 people	
	Poba upozilla health complex	Hogripara	1000-2000 people	
	BADC office	Dorshonpara	700 people	
High road	Amtola corner to near horian upozilla road	Parila and horiana	5000 people	
Embankment	Embankment road near jonakhali river		5000-6000 people	

Source: Field Visit, 2014

Bil Dharmapur Government Primary School

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

Prosadpara Government Primary School

- Made: 1990 AD
- Building Floor no: This building is 1st floor with 6 rooms and in fronts a sports field.

- Present using: At present this building use in School.
- No of Tube well: 1 unusable and 1 usable. But need repairing.
- How many latrine and present condition: 4 latrines. 1 latrine is use in Teacher and others in Students. It used by un-high gin way by water.

4.4. Formation of Shelter Management Committee

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

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

Shelter Management Committee

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

The places to be used as shelter centers:

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

Things to be noticed in shelter center are:

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

Use of Shelter Center:

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

Shelter Center Management

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

Table 4.4: List and description of Upazila Shelter Place

Shelter Center	Name of Shelter Center	Responsible person	Mobile	Comment
School cum Shelter	BilDharmapur Government Primary School	Al-Haj Md. Abul Kalam Azad	01737665885	
	Polasi Fotapur Government Primary School	Md. Rofikul Islam	01714910033	
Government/ Non-Government Organization	Paba Upazila Building	Md. Aminul Haq	01712279017	
Elevated Road	Embankment road of Paba and Nauhata	Forad Reja	0721-761061	
Embankment	River embankment road of Padma	Sudhir Sarker	01711379181	

Source: Field trip, 2014

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

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

Structure/ Assets	Number	Responsible Persons	Brief Description
Storage	3	--	Total Capacity 500 Metric ton
Shelter House	2	--	--
Boat	45	Md. Piar Ali	Use for delivering
	14	Md. Aliur Rahoman	Use for delivering and fishing
Car	945 Rikshaw, 190 Van, 160 Eace Bike, 965 Nosimon	Md. Nurul Islam	Member in owner Somity

Source: Field Trip, 2014

4.6. Finance

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

Income of Parishad

There must be a deposit for every Union Prishad.

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

- Tax on yearly fiscal value of household
- Tax on business, trade and profession (trade license)
- Licenses and Permit fees issued by UP
- Lease money
 - Hat/ bazaar leasing
 - Moorage (ghat) leasing
 - Public pond leasing
 - Khoarr (cattle detention place) leasing
- Tax on vehicles except motor cars
- Income from properties
- General deposit of UP

(b) Govt. donation

- Development sector
 - Agriculture
 - Health and sanitation
 - Road construction and repairing
 - Development assisting deposit (LGSP)
- Adjustment
 - Honorary bills for chairman and members
 - Salaries and bills for secretary and other staffs
- Others
 - 1% of and registration tax

(c) Local govt. sources

- Money allowed by Upazila Parishad
- Money allowed by Zilla Parishad

(d) Non-govt. development organization

- NGOs
- CDMP

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

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

4.7. Updating and Analyzing Work Plan

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

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

Actionplan Follow-up Committee

5 members plan preparation and presentation committee

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

S. L.	Name	Designation	Mobile number
1	Upazila Chairman	Chairman	01713991355
2	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Secretary	01711192877
3	Will be select by Chairman	NGO Representative	--
4	Upazila Vice Chairman	General Member	01712712037
5	Upazila Women Vice Chairman	General Member	01713373800

Source: Paba Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

Responsibilities of the committee:

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

Plan Implementation and Management Committee

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

S. L.	Name	Designation	Mobile number
1	UNO	Chairman	01912872616
2	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Secretary	01711192877
3	Upazila Women Affairs Officer	Female Member	01715272587
4	Officer In-charge, Bhagha Thana	Govt. Representative	01713373800
5	Selected by Chairman	NGO Representative	01710061686
6	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member	--
7	Respective Union's Tag Officer	Member	--

Source: Paba Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

Responsibilities of the committee:

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

Chapter Five

Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan

5.1 Damage Assessment

Table 5.1: Sector wise Damage Assessment in Upazila

Sectors	Description
Agriculture	Owing to climate change, a flood like 1988's may ruin the agricultural products of 14746 acres of cultivable land. River erosion may cause financial loss for 33683 families destroying sugarcane and paddy lands of 5 unions. Drought, as occurred in 2001, may ruin the agricultural products of approximately 16454 hectares and cause severe financial damage for 43996 families. As a result of climate change, a sudden attack of seasonal storm may destroy the agricultural products of 39063 hectares that consequently may create financial loss for 175984 people of 43996 households.
Fisheries	Severe drought may ruin the fish cultivation in 3827 ponds that leads to financial loss and lack of protein supply in Paba Upazila. 1543 cultivable ponds may get washed away by a flood as occurred in 1988. As a result, it is obvious to bring about a scarcity of food, nutrition and protein.
Plantation	As a result of climate change, a storm like 2003's may smash down many a tree in Paba Upazila. It is a great hamper for environmental balance. River erosion also hampers environmental balance grasping many trees into the river.
Health	A flood like 1988's may create lack of safe place for 60% pregnant women during the flood in Paba Upazila. It may even cause death because of vulnerable communication. Besides, different epidemics may bring out. Drought like 2001's may cause different kinds of skin diseases and other problems among 50% of the population of Paba Upazila.
Livelihood	Flood, drought, river erosion, heavy mist, low rainfall etc. seriously affect agriculture, fisheries, livestock and most importantly human resource. 38% people of Paba Upazila may become workless because of these hazards. As a result, it throws a terrible challenge towards the economic condition of Paba Upazila.
Water	Heavy drought and low level of water may cause a horrible scarcity of water in 5 unions of Paba Upazila. As a result damage of 12344 hectares of cultivable land may cause financial loss of almost 33683 families. Besides, different diseases like skin disease can spread all over and agriculture, fisheries and livestock can be severely spoiled.
Infrastructure	A sudden storm like 2003's may smash down 25% of structures including academic and religious institutions, which may result in unexpected disruption of education. 60% of earthen houses can be devastated by the storm that leads to suffering and economic loss for 120806 people. In five unions, approximately 30 kilometers road and some schools, colleges and other structures also may be devoured by the river. 16% of earthen houses may get submerged in water leading 33684 families to be homeless and economically fallen.

Source: Field Visit, 2014

5.2 Rapid/ Early Recovery

5.2.1 Administrative Restoration

S L	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	UNO	Chairman	01912872 616
2	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	01711192 877
3	Upazila Vice Chairman	Member	01712712 037
4	OC, Paba Thana	Govt.Representative	01713373800
5	Upazila Women Affairs Officer	Women Representative	01914950933
6	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member
7	Related Tag Officer	Member

Source: PabaUpazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

5.2.2 Wreckage cleaning

Table5.3: Wreckage cleaning committee in Upazila level

S L	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	UNO	Chairman	01710068 615
2	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	01712279 017
3	Upazila Vice Chairman	Member	01712712 037
4	Upazila Engineer	Govt.Representative	01711314 769
5	Upazila Women Affairs	Women Representative	01914950 933
6	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member
7	Respective Union's Tag Officer	Member

Source: PabaUpazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

5.2.3 Public Service Resume

Table5.4 Public Service Resume committee in Upazila level

S L	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	UNO	Chairman	0191287261 6
2	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	0171119287 7
3	Upazila Vice Chairman	Member	0171271203 7
4	Upazila health and family planning officer	Govt.Representative	0171117384 5
5	Upazila Project Officer	Member	01711484161

6	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member
7	RelatedTag Officer	Member

Source: PabaUpazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

5.2.4 Emergency Livelihood Assistance

Table5.5 Emergency Livelihood Support committee in upzilla level

S L	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	UNO	Chairman	0191287261 6
2	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	0171119287 7
3	Upazila Vice Chairman	Member	0171271203 7
4	Upazila Public Health Eingeneer	Govt.Representative	0171117384 5
5	Upazila Education Officer	Member	0171961324 1
6	Related Union/Pourashava/Mayor	Member
7	RelatedTag Officer	Member

Source: PabaUpazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

Annex 1

Check List of Emergency Plan Implementation

Checklist

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

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

N. B.

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

Checklist

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

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

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

Annex: 2**Upazila Disaster Management committee**

Sl	Name	Designation	Member	Contact
1	Md. Mokbul Hossain	Upazila -Chairman	Chairperson	01713991355
2	Rezzakul Islam	UNO	Co-chairperson	01912 872616
3	S M Ashraful Haque	Upazila vice-Chairman	Memver	01712712037
4	Mrs. Khairunnesa	Upazila Mohila Vice-Chairman	Memver	01935046188
5	Dr. Md. Shamsul Alam	Upazila Health and Family Planning Officer	Memver	01711 189543
6	Md.Saleh Ahmed	Upazila Agriculture Officer	Member	01716 508560
7	SM Mizanur Rahman	Upazila Engineers	Member	01715 772750
8	Dr.Md.Shofikul Islam	Upazila Livestock Officer	Member	01733 157274
9	Md Rofikuzzaman	Food Control Officer	Member	01713 646828
10	Md. Motier Rahman	Officer-in-Charge, badalagachi	Member	01711 303067
11	Md Muktadir Rahman	Upazila Education Officer	Member	01713 723044
12	Md Aorangajeb	Upazila Ansar and VDP officer	Member	01945177911
13	Md Altab Hossain	Upazila Cooperative Officer	Member	01827558283
14	Md.Saied Ali Reza	Upazila Youth Development Officer	Member	01716987131
15	Md.Mukhlesur Rahman	Sub-assistant engineer of public health	Member	01728174045
16	Mrs.Hosne Laila	Upazila Women Affairs Officer	Member	01716279017
17	Md. Mokhlesur Rahman	Upazila Education Officer	Member	01711192877
18	Md Sayed Ali	Upazila Fisheries Officer	Member	01714602346
19	Md. Mokhlesur Rahman	Upazila Education Officer	Member	01746054210
20	Md. Rafiquel Islam	Upazila Rural Development Officer	Member	01715507756
21	Md. Sahadat Hossain Vuiya	AC Land	Member	01712063089
22	Md.Abdul Khalek	UFC	Member	018712076310
23	Md.Abdul Latif	Chairman, Paba,Press club	Member	017225551004
24	Md. Abdul Gafur Sarder	Mayor, Nohata Pourashava	Member	01711189543
25	Md Miktadir	Mayor, Katakhalı Pourashava	Member	01716143064
26	Md. Romjav Ali	Chairman, Darshanpara UP	Member	01714257892
27	Md Golam Mostafa	Chairman,Hujuripara UP	Member	01711578553
28	Md. Sajahan Ali	Chairman,Damkura UP	Member	01715577776
29	Md. Nozrul Islam	Chairman, Haripur UP	Member	01711349295
30	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	Chairman, Horogram UP	Member	01711241509
31	Md. Saiful Bari Vulu	Chairman, Parila UP	Member	01716684533
32	Md. A.Kader	Manager,River & Life,Paba	Member	01945177911
33	Md.Abukkar Siddique	MP Representitive	Member	01827558283
34	Md.Ashraful Islam	MP Representitive	Member	01716987131
35	Md.Ali Dewan	Principal Paba High School	Member	01728174045
36	Md.Shahidul Islam	Chairman,B.Bazar committee	Member	01716279017
37	Md.Aminul Haq	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	Member Secretary	01711192877

Source: PabaUpazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

Annex 3

List of Upazilla Volunteers

Sl	Name	Designation	Member	Training	Contact
1	Md Abdur Rahman	Md Kubed Ali	Darshanpara	No	01716249785
2	Md Abdul Hakim	Late. Jesar Ali	Darshanpara	No	01739031262
3	Md. Nazrul Islam	Late. Hazrat Ali	Darshanpara	No	01716960698
4	Md. Ramjan Ali	Md. Atahar Ali	Darshanpara	No	01715649997
5	Lal Mohammad	Siraz Uddin	Darshanpara	No	0155652213
6	Md Nazmul Haq	Md. Samsul Haq	Darshanpara	No	01716162641
7	Mst. Rehana Begum	Md. Mamun Al Haq	Darshanpara 4,5,6	No	01718911442
8	Sahara Banu	Md. Mohosin Ali	Darshanpara 1,2,3	No	01722920428
9	Johora Khatun	Md. Moktar Hosen	Darshanpara 7,8,9	No	01726190182
10	Abdul Karim	Md Iad Ali	Parila	No	01737521567
11	Md Jasim Uddin	Late. Anar Uddin	Parila	No	01710602813
12	Md. Abdul Malek	Md. Rahmatullah	Parila	No	01723735472
13	Md. Tijammel Haq	Late. Oaz Uddin	Parila	No	01714972432
14	Rezaul Karim	Late. Akkel Bapery	Parila	No	01717968157
15	Md. Sahidul Islam	Md. Robbad Pramanik	Parila	No	01722095111
16	Arman Ali	Late. Momin Uddin	Parila	No	01713767642
17	Md. Rofikul Islam	Md. Jamal Uddin	Parila	No	01725736831
18	Md. Jahangir Alam	Md. Yakub Ali	Parila	No	01713723288
19	Md. Kamal Hossain	Late. Momtaj Ali	Parila	No	01742561503
20	Md. Akсед Ali	Late. Akram Ali	Parila	No	01729452653
21	Md. Ziaul Haq	Md. Moyej Uddin	Parila	No	01749155460
22	Md. Abdur Rahman	Late. Obaidur Rahman	Parila	No	01761323288
23	Mst. Jemi Khatun	Md. Jalal Uddin	Parila 1,2,3	No	01754557663
24	Mst. Rupjan Begum	Md. Sahab Ali	Parila 4,5,6	No	01736539693
25	Md. Abdur Samad Sarkar	Late. Abdul Jalil Sarkar	Damkura	No	01721877186
26	Md. Saniul Haq Malitha	Late. Abdul Haq Malitha	Damkura	No	01718140961
27	Md Abdus Samad Sarkar	Late. Noub Ali	Damkura	No	01716550393
28	Md. Abdur Rauf	Late. Khoka	Damkura	No	01736498518
29	Md. Abdul Aziz	Nur Mohammad	Damkura	No	01726964190
30	Md. MOjjamel Haque	Md. Alim Uddin	Damkura	No	01716665110
31	Md. Sier Uddin	Md Asar Ali	Damkura	No	01726214794
32	Md. Abdur Rahman	Late. Sikim Ali	Damkura	No	01732443392
33	Mst Rokeya Begum	Hus. Md. Harunur Rasid	Nouhata 1,2,3	No	01714762480
34	Mst. Ambia Begum	Md. Alauddin	Nouhata 4,5,6	No	01761240780

Source: Paba Upazila Disaster Management Committee, 2014

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

Annex 4

List of Shelter management committee

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
Jot Ragav Govt. Primary School	Most. Jahanara Khatun	01737665885	
Plassey phatepura Govt. Primary School	Md Golam mostafa	01714910033	

Public / private institutions

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
Dorshonpara union complex	Md. Romjav Ali	01714257892	-
Hogripara union complex	Md Golam Mostafa	01711 241509	-
Damkura union complex	Md. Sajahan Ali	01711 578553	-
Horipur union complex	Md. Nozrul Islam	01711349295	-
Haragram union complex	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	01715577776	-
Horian union complex	Md. Saiful Bari Vulu	01716684533	-
Damkura union complex	Akkas Ali	01731505281	-
Parila union complex	Shohidul Islam	0723356002	-

Elevated road or dam

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile	Remarks
Embankment road up Ammtola to Horiyan	Md Fakhrul Hasan	01715577776	-
Paba upazila roads and adjacent Nauhata	Mr. Shahidul Islam	01716934348	-
Padma River adjacent to the dam road	Aseka Ali	01711379181	-

Annex 5

Outline Paba Upazila

Electoral Area	57, Rajshahi -6	Mosque	470
Area	185.16 sq km	Temple	18
Union	08	Churches	9
Pouroshova	02	Eidgah	213
Mouja	216	Bank	32
Village	262	Insurance institutions	5
Family	15324	Post Office	15
Male	159452	Club	28 (reg)
Female	154744	Hats-market	20
Total Population	314196	Crematorium	12
Votar	201857	Cemetery	151
Educational Institute	182	DTW	288
Bridges and culverts	35	Shallow tube wells	5294
Fire Station	1	Tube-wells with arsenic	1350
Dam	48 km	Forests	178km
Sluice gate	30	Nursery	11
School kama Shelter	2	Poultry Farm	167
Community Clinic	33	Dairy Farm	82
Upazila Health Complex	01	River	3
Union FPO	8	Khal	35
Total agricultural land	43683 A	Pond	6538
One-crop land	3845 H	Dighi	358
Two-crop land	7200 H	Mud road	695.12 km
Three crop land	5180 H	Adha paka road	933.23 km
More than three-crop land	152 H	Paka Road	409.06 km
Amount of land under irrigation	11608 H	NGO	25

Annex 6**List of some important Broadcast Programs by Bangladesh Betar**

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

Annex 7

List of Educational Institutions

S L	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teachers	Location	Use as Shelter house
1	Bilnepalpara Govt. Primary School	143	5	Darshanpara	No
2	Bildharmapur Govt. Primary School	272	5	Darshanpara	Yes
3	Proshadpara Govt. Primary School	136	5	Darshanpara	Yes
4	Kupakandi Govt. Primary School	138	5	Darshanpara	No
5	Kornohar Govt. Primary School	247	7	Hujuripara	No
6	Darusha Govt. Primary School	534	10	Hujuripara	No
7	Dharmahata Govt. Primary School	206	5	Hujuripara	No
8	Nepalpara Govt. Primary School	218	6	Hujuripara	No
9	Tikor Govt. Primary School	403	6	Damkura	No
10	Shitlai Govt. Primary School	259	8	Damkura	No
11	Damkura Govt. Primary School	507	12	Damkura	No
12	Muraripur Govt. Primary School	490	10	Damkura	No
13	Gohomabona Govt. Primary School	258	6	Haripur	No
14	Andherkotha Govt. Primary School	306	6	Haripur	No
15	Sonaikandi Govt. Primary School	351	7	Haripur	No
16	Haropur Govt. Primary School	488	9	Haripur	No
17	Cornobinagar Govt. Primary School	315	6	Haripur	No
18	Kulpara Govt. Primary School	289	7	Haragram	No
19	Shilinda Govt. Primary School	325	9	Haragram	No
20	Nouhata Govt. Primary School	458	12	Nouhata	No
21	Puthiya Govt. Primary School	389	9	Nouhata	No
22	Madanhata Govt. Primary School	277	5	Nouhata	No
23	Bagdhani Govt. Primary School	155	5	Nouhata	No
24	Bagshara Govt. Primary School	132	6	Nouhata	No
25	Choubariya Govt. Primary School	136	5	Nouhata	No
26	Duyari Govt. Primary School	310	7	Nouhata	No
27	Baya Govt. Primary School	493	11	Nouhata	No
28	Sindurkusumbi Govt. Primary School	198	5	Nouhata	No
29	Shiyalbera Govt. Primary School	202	4	Nouhata	No
30	Borogachi Govt. Primary School	377	10	BARagachi	No
31	Kalupara Govt. Primary School	249	6	BARagachi	No
32	Madhobpur Govt. Primary School	199	5	BARagachi	No
33	Borogachi Govt. Primary School	458	9	BARagachi	No
34	Betkuri Govt. Primary School	381	9	BARagachi	No
35	Dadpur Govt. Primary School	313	7	BARagachi	No
36	Valam vobanipur Govt. Primary School	417	8	BARagachi	No

S L	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teache rs	Location	Use as Shelter house
37	Chandrapukur Govt. Primary School	119	5	BARagachi	No
38	Hatgodagari Govt. Primary School	353	7	Parila	No
39	Bajrapur Govt. Primary School	261	6	Parila	No
40	Parila Govt. Primary School	300	6	Parila	No
41	Hatramchandrapur Govt. Primary School	376	8	Parila	No
42	Kharkhari Govt. Primary School	504	9	Parila	No
43	Koyra Govt. Primary School	336	8	Parila	No
44	Motiyabil Govt. Primary School	201	6	Parila	No
45	Mushroil Govt. Primary School	411	9	Parila	No
46	Kukhandi Govt. Primary School	434	8	Parila	No
47	Nolkhola Govt. Primary School	200	5	Hariyan	No
48	Sucharan Govt. Primary School	231	7	Hariyan	No
49	Kapasian Govt. Primary School	222	6	Katakhali	No
50	Maskatadighi Govt. Primary School	418	9	Katakhali	No
51	Shampur Govt. Primary School	477	11	Katakhali	No
52	Char Khidirpur Govt. Primary School	310	7	Hariyan	No
53	Chartaranagar Govt. Primary School	280	6	Hariyan	No
54	Darshanpara Govt. Primary School	328	7	Darshanpa ra	No
55	Pakuriya Govt. Primary School	187	5	PAkuriya	No
56	Khirshin Govt. Primary School	258	4	Haragram	No
57	Tishlai Govt. Primary School	154	4	Darshanpa ra	No
58	Vallukpur Govt. Primary School	250	4	Parila	No
59	Itaghati Govt. Primary School	193	4	Baragachi	No
60	MOdhusudonpur Govt. Primary School	226	4	Nouhata	No
61	SM Shishupolli Govt. Primary School	192	4	Hujuripara	No
62	Jagirpara Govt. Primary School	177	4	Hariyan	No
63	Talgachi Govt. Primary School	154	4	Baragachi	No
64	Horipur Govt. Primary School	336	4	Haripur	No
65	Berpara Govt. Primary School	283	4	Haripur	No
66	Vimerdaing Govt. Primary School	154	4	Damkura	No
67	Tetuliya Govt. Primary School	240	4	Hujuripara	No
68	Vugroil Govt. Primary School	177	3	Nouhata	No
69	Borobariya Govt. Primary School	186	4	Haragram	No
70	Baroipata Govt. Primary School	173	4	Darshanpa ra	No
71	Shormongla Govt. Primary School	167	4	Hujuripara	No
72	Baroipara tilottoma Govt. Primary School	235	4	Nouhata	No
73	Mollikpur Govt. Primary School	156	4	Hariyan	No

S L	School/Collage/Madrassa	Students	Teache rs	Location	Use as Shelter house
74	Vobanipur Govt. Primary School	165	4	Borogachi	No
75	Cok Parila Govt. Primary School	181	4	Parila	No
76	Tebariya Govt. Primary School	152	4	Parila	No
77	Boshantapur Govt. Primary School	157	4	Nouhata	No
78	Verapora Govt. Primary School	172	4	Baragachi	No
79	Gholhariya Govt. Primary School	137	2	Parila	No
T otal		4538	91		

Annex 8

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

Introduction:

The disaster management plan has been shared with the Paba Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC) through a validation workshop in 6 July 2014 at the Upazila Auditorium at Paba, Rajshahi. In this workshop the Upazila Chairman, UNO, PIO as well as other members of UzDMC with Shushilan staffs were present in this sharing workshop. The workshop chaired by Upazila Chairman named Md. Mokbul Hossain.

Major Activities:

The validation workshop started from 10.20 am through permission from the Chairperson Md. Jinnat Ali by the staff of Shushilan. Here mainly presented the report and discussed. In the workshop disaster management plan and shown different data/information through multimedia projector. Here shown different findings i.e. hazards, vulnerability, risk map, different committees, planning for disaster management. And at the same time in the meeting has been shared findings sharing, reviewed and feedback taken to add in the report.

Recommendations/List of Feedback:

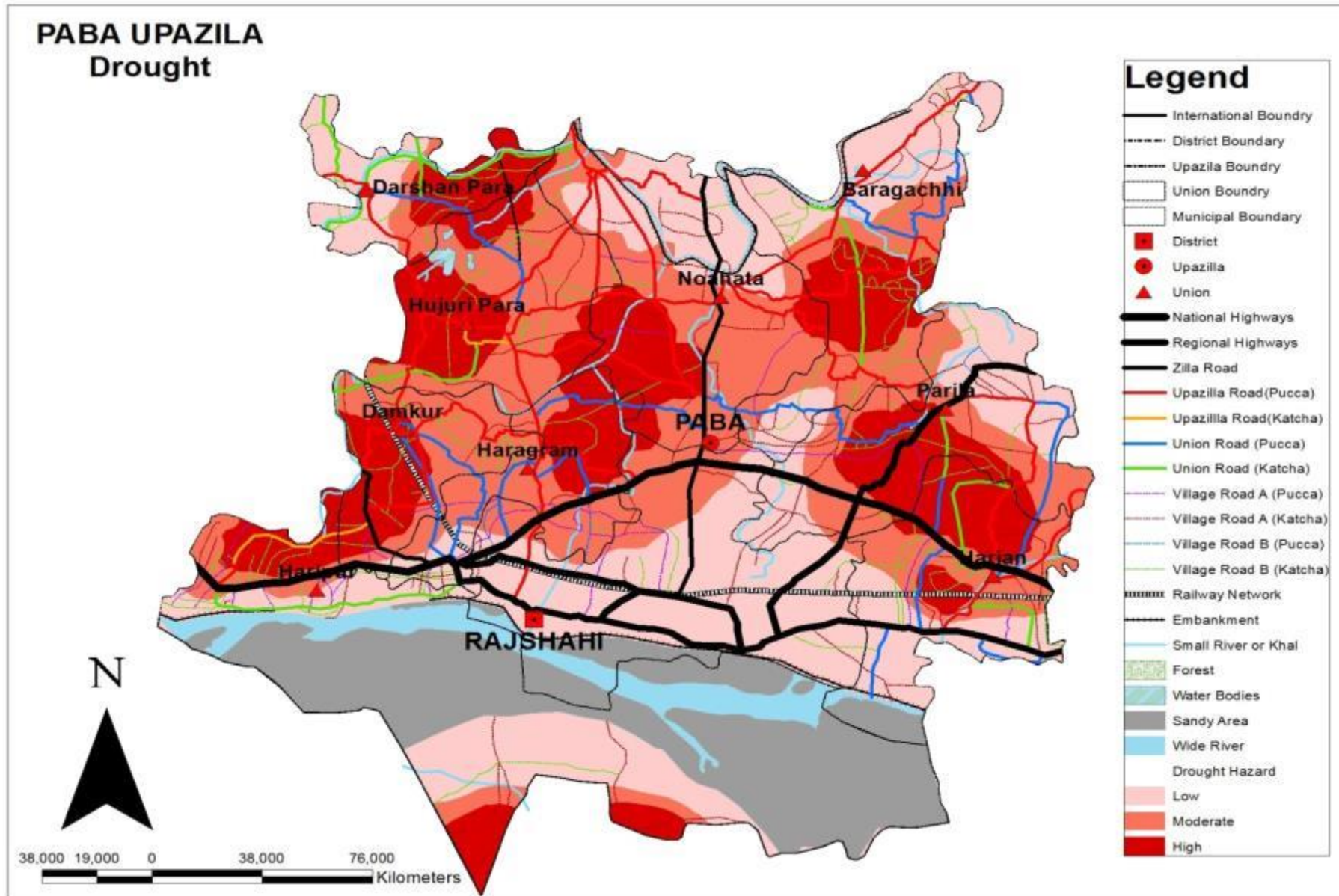
Through the sharing of the draft DM plan report the recommendations are listed below

- In the hazard list of the upazila have to consider drought, hilly storm, river bank erosion, water scarcity, heat wave and arsenic.
- Explain the process of risk ranking in brief within the report
- In the upazila level report have need to include 14 number of school cum cyclone shelter, 08 sluice gates, 48 km embankment in 13 ft height as a part of flood management capacity.
- There were 64 number of DTWs, 3687 numbers of STWs, 3668 numbers of ponds and 20.90 ha water bodies which consists as a part of drought risk management.
- In the seasonal calendar have to mention the monthly name as Bangla name.
- In the EOC, the upazila level different officers will be the responsible
- Emergency follow up committee will be the lead by the Upazila Chairman
- Emergency operation committee will be the lead by the UNO
- Emergency committees will be comprise by 5 members, if needed we can include more members under each subcommittee.
- For the disaster management planning the activities may be concern 20-60% by the Upazila Parisad, 05-10% by the community, 20-30% by the Union Pasisad and different NGO 25-80%.
- In the upazila have no any volunteer on disaster management activities and from the project we can start volunteer skill/capacity building activities through training.

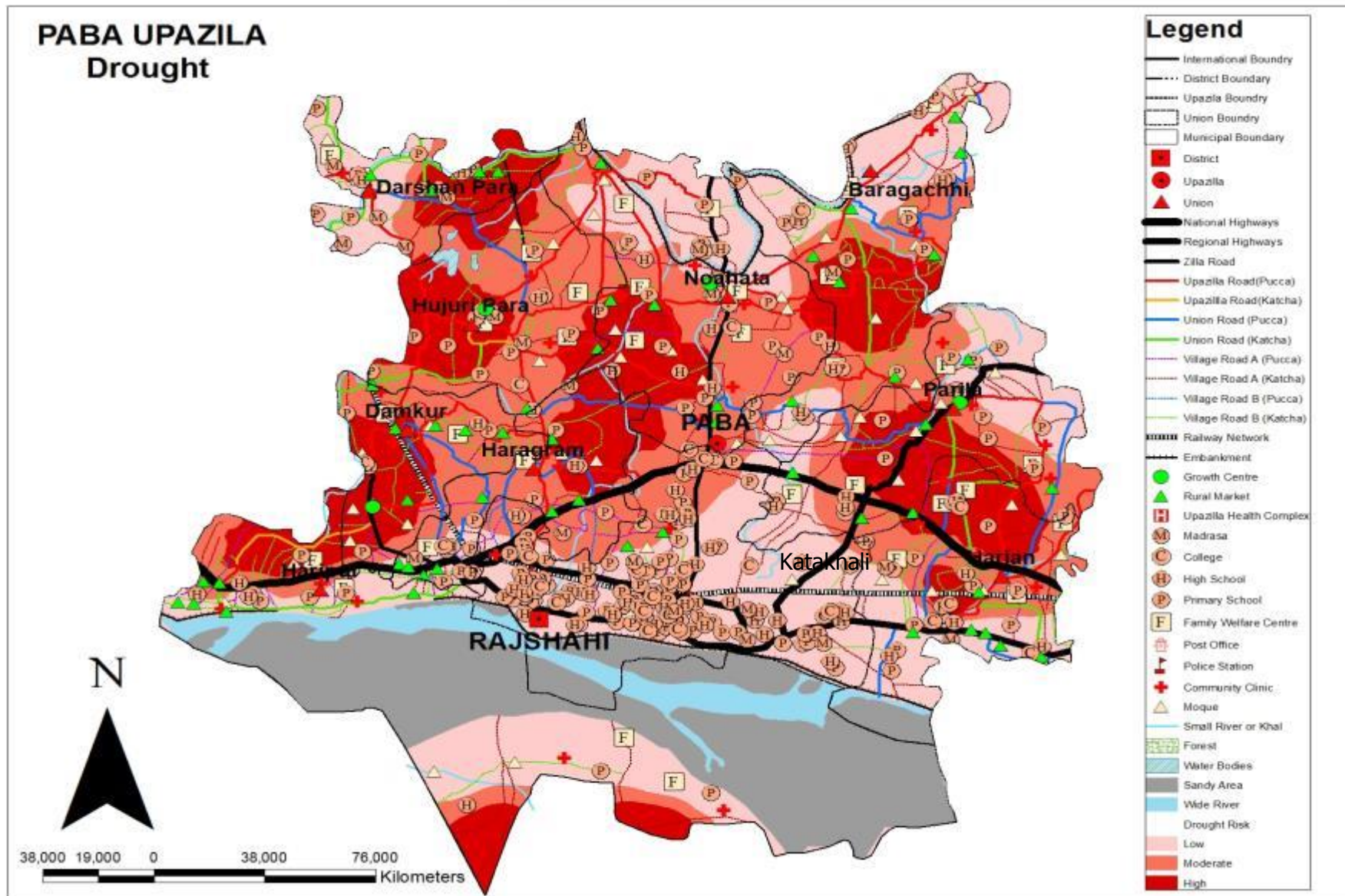
Open Discussion & Closing Remarks:

In the open discussion session Upazila Chairman Md. Jinnat Ali has given thanks to the participants and the presented report as disaster management plan. He has also mentioned its importance to prepare plan for disaster management. He told that all the information has nicely articulated & clearly presented and overall report were excellent. Also mentioned about reviewed as incorporate feedbacks from this workshop. UNO and other members were discussed about the presented report with its risk mapping areas and given his thanks for such reporting activities. Finally, the Chairperson thanks to CDMP-II for such initiatives and the all members of the meetings as well as Shushilan and conclude the validation workshop.

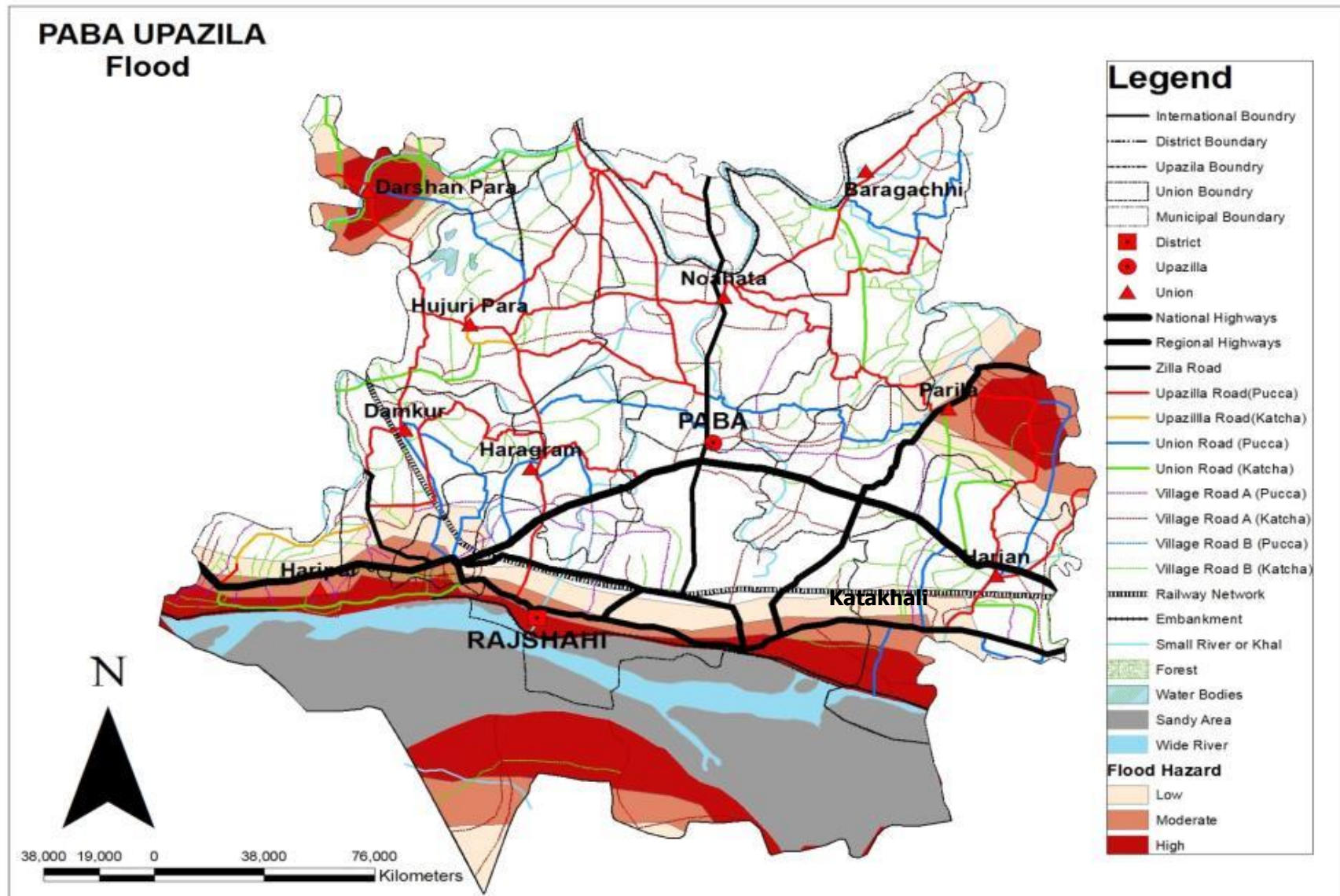
Annex 9: Hazard & Risk Map (Drought)



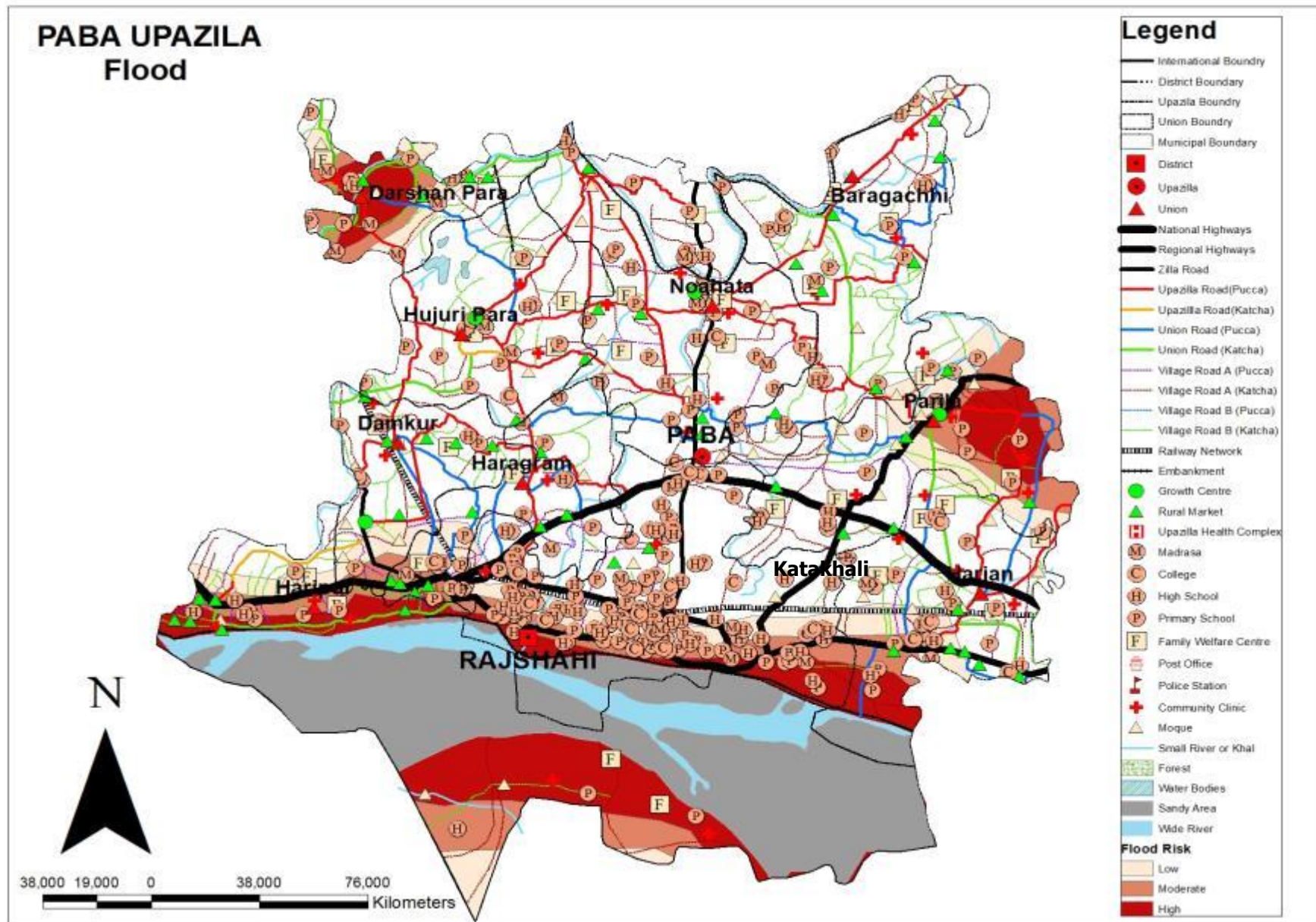
Risk Map (Drought)



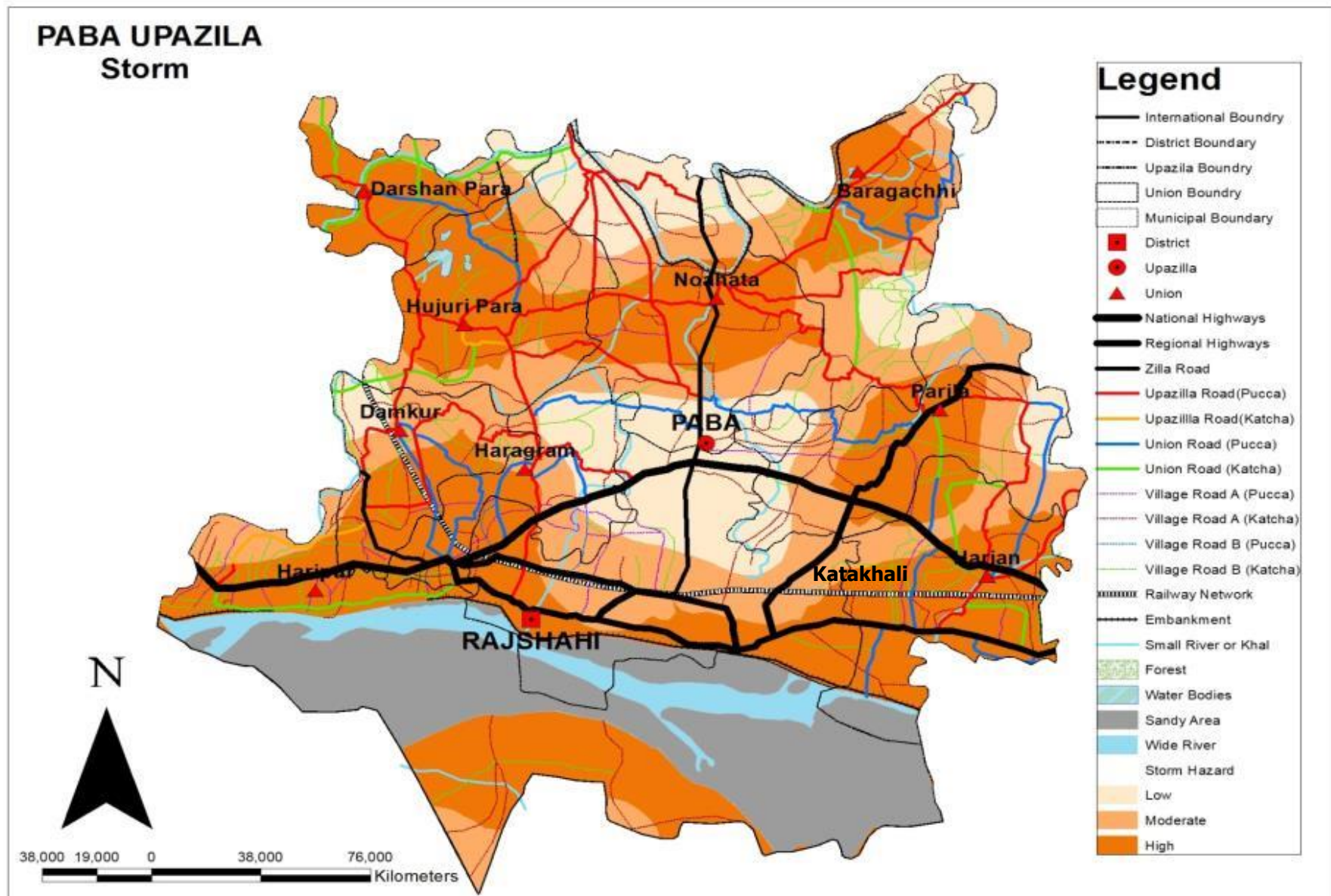
Annex10: Hazard & Risk Map (Flood)



Risk Map (Flood)



Annex11: Hazard & Risk Map (Storm)



Risk Map (Storm)

