



Development of Upazila Disaster Management Plan

Upazila: Ukhia

Developed By

Upazila Disaster Management Committee, Ukhia

Coordination by



Bamgla-German Sampreeti (BGS)

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Some views of participants during the Validation Workshop of Upazila Disaster Management Plan of Ukhia, held at Upazila Parishad of Ukhia.

Message

Considering overall aspect of natural disaster, Ukhia is one of the important locations of Cox's Bazar district. Being located adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, the Upazila is affected by cyclone tidal surge and tornado almost every year. In addition, being the location hilly areas, the inhabitants are under risk and vulnerability of flesh flood, land slide etc. Mostly the life of ordinary people, housing, crops, rice field, salt cultivation, shrimp cultivation, livestock including many social resources are affected by the natural disaster like; cyclone, tornado, tidal surge, land slide, erosion, flesh flood etc. In order to reduce the risk and hazard of the community people, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, and UNDP has taken initiative under Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP-2) to develop a Comprehensive Disaster Management Plan for the Upazila. In the process, with the help of Upazila Disaster Management Committee of the Upazila, and other government and non government depadments, institutions, "Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS) has developed the disaster management plan for Ukhia Upazila.

I hope that the plan will make an important contribution towards planning and preparation before, during and after disaster, analysis the casualty, and sustainable planning for the future.

I thank to all concern involved for developing the disaster management plan being as Vice- Chairman of Upazila Disaster Management Committee and Upazila Nirbahi Officer of the Upazila.



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Preface

In the disaster map, Bangladesh is known as disaster prone country of the world. With the consequences of geographical location and climate change, natural disasters hit the areas every year. It may be mentioned that that natural disaster like, cyclone, tornado, tidal surge, land slide, erosion, flash flood etc. are a big barrier to the national development. And damage and make vulnerable to the life of community people along with mass destruction of crops, livestock, human casualty etc.

Though we are a disaster prone country, yet there was lack of long term planning to reduce the destruction of disaster. Maximum risk reduction can be done if the a comprehensive planning and mass awareness building is achieved. The Government of Bangladesh has worked on the issues during recent years. In that process, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, and UNDP has taken initiative under Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP-2) to develop a Comprehensive Disaster Management Plan for the Upazila. With the help of Upazila Disaster Management Committee, and other government and non government department, institutions, "Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS) has developed a disaster management plan for the Upazila.

In the plan, the historical background of Ukhia, geographical location, the social resource like education, health, agriculture, and the history of disaster, necessary measure, preparation, information on disaster management committee, local hazard, risk, shelter etc. have been included with clear specification. This would be helpful in planning and preparation before, during and after disaster, analysis the casualty, and sustainable planning for the future disaster,

Being the Chairman of the Upazila Disaster Management Committee and the Upazila Chairman, on behalf of local community, I thank to all concern involved for developing plan.



Sorwar Jahan Chowdhury
Chairman
Upazila Disaster Management Committee
And
Chairman
Upazila Parishad
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1.1 Introduction:

Bangladesh is the second largest delta region of the world. In the context of geographical formation and location natural disaster is a common phenomenon for the country. It is a significant obstacle in the economic development of the country. For Bangladesh, cyclone, tornado, tidal surge, flood, drought, river erosion, earth quake, landslide, thunder storm etc are remarkable. In reality, natural disaster can be protected by the human being. However, It is quite impossible to make full protection and prevent the natural disaster by human efforts. However, through the history of disaster and experiences, it has found and observed that the unexpected destruction and losses can be reduced by adopting for awareness raising on disaster management. Considering the fact and reality, the ministry of disaster management and relief has taken initiative the Comprehensive Disaster Management Program (CDMP) in line with the Law and SOD of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, which has become a milestone in the perspective of disaster management in Bangladesh.

While the Cox's Bazar district is the worst affected district among the 19 coastal districts of country. There are 8 Upazila under Cox's Bazar district. Being flowed beside the Bay of Bengal, with 3 isolated Islands, the district is mostly concern of natural disaster like; cyclone, tidal surge, flash flood, river and canal erosion, water logging, heavy rainfall etc. Almost every year, the natural disasters have hit the areas and made enormous destruction to the life and livelihood of inhabitants. Considering all the aspects and realities of the locations, initiative for development of a comprehensive disaster management plan to reduce the overall risk and hazard seems to be very vital.

1.2 Objective of the plan

It has been observed in the recent, that hazards/disaster like cyclone scorching heat, thunder storm, tidal surge, flesh flood, flooded with high tide, untimely rain, foggy, salinity and a change in weather. The Ukhia being closet area to the Bay of Bengal, there are vast water in side while there are hilly areas on the other, in which every year cyclone, tidal surge, flesh flood, land slides are affected, and the community people are at the high risk and vulnerable to the disaster. To identify the possible risk of disaster and vulnerability, and take up effective measures and plan, the initiative for development the District Disaster Management Plan has taken. The specific objectives of the plan is as follows:

- ❖ Building mass awareness in the family and society on disaster reduction and assist the family, society, local administration & district administration to take up realistic plan and initiative in reducing risk and vulnerability.
- ❖ Maximum utilization of local resources in local initiative for risk reduction and developing systematic implementation and management.
- ❖ Exercise and implementation of locally initiated plan for removal of wreckage, rescue, need assessment, relief and instant rehabilitation of the affected.
- ❖ Treated as strategic paper for Upazila Disaster Management.
- ❖ The DM to be treated as Common Plan for the disaster management committee and other relevant stakeholder (government, international agency, national NGOs and donor body).
- ❖ This plan will assist the stakeholders of disaster management committee in planning and implementation
- ❖ Enhancing the sense of ownership, shared responsibility and active participation in the disaster planning by the relevant stakeholders of community.

1.3. Introduction to the Ukhia Upazila

The history of Ukhia upazila is not much significant. So, the total history of the upazila has not been fully traced. It is said the whole area was full of forest. The name of Ukhia has found in the records of East India Company. Before that the Ukhia was not well known at all. The name of Ukhia recorded as Ukhia Ghat in East India Company records of 1814. Cox's Bazar surrounded by Bay of Bengal in the South and West, Chittagong district in the North, while some parts of Bandarban district and Myanmar in the East. As attraction of tourists, Cox's Bazar has the longest sea beach of the world, with panoramic view, the St. Martin Island, Bangabandhu Shapari park, Bashundhara park, natural fountain at Himchari, Adinath Hindu Mondir, Buddhist temples in Ramu, windmill in Kutubdia and Martin well in Tefnaf notable. There is popular saying that there was only to reach Roshango through Ukhia Ghat. During that time a Burmese spoken person Ukhi was responsible person to take Ghat Tax. In the passage of time, after his name that ghat was popular as Ukhi and A. According to that Ukhia was established – comprehended. Ukhia district is located to South Eastern part of district Cox's Bazar. In the south there is Teknaf upazila and Inani beach in West, while boundary line of Bandarban district on the North.

1.3.1. Geographical location of Ukhia

Ukhia is one of the Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. In the North there is Teknaf Upazila, Naf river and Naikhongchhari upazila of Bandarban hilly district in the East, Ramu in the North and Bay of Bengal in the South. Ukhia is located at 21°8'0"N 92°12'0"E. The Ukhia sadar upazila is only 30 km from the Cox's Bazar district head quarter. Ukhia has full of natural diversity. There sea, sea beach, low land, hilly areas, forest etc. In the middle flat land which is fertile enough for agriculture production. The soils of the Upazila the mixture of Palay and sandy soils. Sea areas soil is fully sandy.

As resources of the upazila there is the sea beach is important. Besides, there are mountain, reserved forest, fish, river, water-ways, plaintive trees, fertile land etc. The important canal in Ukhia are, Reju, Boro Inani, choto Inani, Mach karier bil, Thimchori canal, Hijlia, Thaingkhali canal, Chowankhali canal, Dochari canal and Ratna palong.

1.3.2. Area

Ukhia upazila has total area of 261.80 kilometers. The upazila consists of 5 unions namely Jaiapalong, Rajapalong, Ratnapalong, Holodiapalong and Palongkhali. Holodiapalong union in the North and Palongkhali in the South. The Ratnapalong in the East while some parts of Rajapalong and Jaiapalong in the West.

Total union : 5 no
Total ward : 45 No
Total Mouza : 13 no
Total village : 139 no.

At a glance of Union, Ward, Mouza and Villages are given below:

Union	Ward	Village	Mouza
Jaiapalong	১	Jummapara, Painnasia, Chorpara	1. Jaiapalong 2. Inani
	২	Sonaichori, Lonburipara	
	৩	Sonarpara, Boropara	
	৪	Dailpara, Uttar Nidania	

	৫	Nidania	
	৬	Boro Inani, Choto Inani	
	৭	Shafirbil, Rupoti, Emamerdail	
	৮	Maderbonia, Sowankhali, Sepotkhali	
	৯	Monkhali, Chakmapara	
Ratnapalong	১	Midya Ratnapalong, Ratnapalong, Valukia	Ratnapalong
	২	Valukia	
	৩	Valukia, Thimchori, Purbokul, Tulatoli	
	৪	Amtoli	
	৫	Chakboitha, Koroibonia	
	৬	Goyalmara	
	৭	Rohullah deva	
	৮	Tekpara	
	৯	Court bazar, pascim ratnapaong and Sodrikata	
Holodia palong	১	Modhugona, Kathalia, Baruapara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holodia 2. Morichapalong 3. Paglirbil 4. Rumkapalong
	২	Valuakia, Paglirbil, Gonarpara, Chayakhola	
	৩	Boktatoli, Lengurbil, Uttar Borobil	
	৪	Patabari, Kewachari, Longbabil	
	৫	Maddam Holodia	
	৬	Dakin Holodia, Moulabipara, Pallanpara	
	৭	Dakkin Borobil, Klaspara	
	৮	Durongkhali, Mahajanpara, Jonobolipara	
	৯	Chowdury para, Kulalpara	
Ratma palong	১	Tuturbil, Rejurkul, Pinjirkul, Rumka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ukhia\ 2. Rajapalong 3. Walapalong
	২	Kasierbil, Hijlia, M Rajapalong, Pasim Khalkacha, Rajapalong, Jadimora, Dakin Khalkacha, Uttar Pukuria, Dakin Pukuria	
	৩	Horinmara, Harasia, Duchari	
	৪	Pasim Digolia, East Digolia, Chakboitha, Digolia	
	৫	Gilatoli, Siderbil, Moulabipara, Malvita, Siderbil	
	৬	Faliapara, Moulabipara, Gilatoli, Modurchara, Machkaria, Faliapara, Md Ali Vita, Hazipara	
	৭	Dailpara, Tulatoli, Koraibonia, Thaingkhali	
	৮	Purbo dorgabil, pascim dorgabil, longbagona	
	৯	Kutupalong, Dhoilyagona, Sornopara, Pascimpara, Purbapara, Dakinpara,	

		Uttarpara, Soilerdeva, patabari, Hangorghona.	
Palongkhali	১	Pascim Balukhlai, Jumerchora, Jumerchora, Ukhia ghat, Puran pan bazar	1, Palongkhilai 2. Ukhia Ghat 3. Ukhia Ghat Reserve
	২	Dhamonkhali, Sialiapara, Balukhali	
	৩	Uttar Rahmoterbil, Dakin Rahmoterbil	
	৪	Tajnimarkhola, Gojughona	
	৫	Thaingkhali, Jamtoli, Ghonarpara, Hakimpara	
	৬	Telkhola, Mucharkhola	
	৭	Palongkhali Purba, Pascim, Gayalmara	
	৮	Nolbila Farirbil, Baditoli	
	৯	Angimanpara, Pascim Farirbil, Bottoli	

(Source-Upazila Land and Union Parishad)

1.3.3 Population:

The male and female proposition is almost close to each other. The voter is almost half of total population. The most less populated union is Ratna palong, while Rajapalong is the mostly densely populated. The details of population including women, children, aged and disabled are given below:

Union	Male	Female	Child (0-15)	Old (60+)	Disabled	Total	HH	Voter
Jaliapalong	24540	23116	12594	2335	375	47567	8511	22508
Ratapalong	11167	11357	5952	1104	238	22524	4238	13747
Holodiapalong	23689	23772	12523	2325	382	47461	9006	24703
Rajapalong	28663	28232	15036	2788	480	56895	10596	30267
Palongkhali	16508	16335	8679	1609	437	32843	5589	14800
	104567	102812	54804	10,161	1,812	207389	37940	106445

Source-BBS

1.4 Infrastructure & relevant data in brief:

1.4.1 Infrastructure

Embankment- there are 3 embankment in Ukhia, among those 2 are under Jaliapalong Union and the rest one in Palongkhali union.

Name	Wide and height	Location	Union/Ward	Use as shelter
Reju canal dam	wide- 6 feet high-6-7 feet	Kumar ghat to Niribili hetchary	Jaliapalong Ward-1, 2, 3 & 4	No
On Monkhakli canal	1 km long high-6-7 feet	Kumarpara to Bit office	Jaliapalong Ward-9	No
Wapda side dam	12 km long high-7-10 feet	Balukhali bazar to Palongkhali canal	Palongkhali Ward-1,2,3, 9	No

Switch gate:

There are only 2 switch gates in the upazila. They are used for water extraction and during rainy season. The switch gates are:

Switch gate	On which canal	Union/Ward	In order
Koraibonia	On Koraibunia canal	Ratnapalong / Ward-5 and 6	Yes
Uttar Pukuria	On Duchuria canal	Rajapalong / Ward-2	Yes

Source-Union Parishad & WDB

Ruber Dam-2

Name	On which canal	Union/Ward	In order
Timchari R Dam	Timchari canal	Ratnapalong / Ward-3	Yes
Hijolia R Dam	Hijolia canal	Rajapalong / Ward-2	Yes

Bridge

There are a total 182 bridges under the 5 unions of the upazila. These are used for better movement of community people in the upazila. A brief detailed of the bridges are enclosed here below:

- Jaliapalong-under this union there are 70 bridges. 2 bridges under ward no 1, 5 bridges under ward no 2, 12 bridges in 3 no ward, 9 bridges under 4 no ward, 5 bridges under 5 no ward, 13 bridges under 6 no ward, 27 bridges under 7 no ward, 4 bridges under 8 no ward and 8 bridges under 9 no ward of the union.
- Ratnapalong Union: Under the union a total of 67 bridges. Among them 31 bridges under 1 no ward, only single bridge in 2 no ward, 2 bridges under 3 no ward, 6 bridges under 6 no ward, 4 bridges under 7 no ward, 8 bridges in 8 no ward and 5 bridges under 9 ward of the union.
- Holodiapalong: Under this union a total of 19 bridges of large and small. These bridges are located at; only 1 bridge under 1 no ward, 1 bridge under 2 no ward, 2 bridges under 3 no ward, 6 bridges under 4 no ward, 1 bridge under 6 ward, 2 bridges under 7 no ward, 2 bridges under 8 no ward and 6 bridges under 9 no ward.
- Rajapalong Union: Under the union, there are 45 bridges. These bridges are located in different locations of ward. Such as; 5 bridges under 1 no ward, 9 bridges under 2 no ward, 9 bridges under 3 no ward, 3 bridges under 4 no ward, 8 bridges under 5 no ward, 9 bridges under 6 no ward, 6 bridges under 7 no ward and 3 bridges under 9 no ward.
- Palongkhali Union| There are a total 17 bridges under the union. They are located as; 2 bridges under 2 no ward, 1 bridge under 3 no ward, 1 bridge under 4 no ward, 7 bridges under 5 no ward, 5 bridges under 6 no ward, and 5 bridges under 7 no ward.

Culvert:

There are a considerable number of culvert in the upazila. All these culverts are used for public movement and water extraction during monsoon. There are a total of 421 culverts in different size. Almost all culverts consition in well shaped. The number of culverts according union and wards given below:

- **Jaliapalong union:** there are 92 culverts under the union. Under ward 1, there are 16 culverts, 10 culverts under ward no 2, only 2 culverts under 3 no ward. There are also 2 culverts under ward no 4, there are 4 culvert under 5 no ward, 8 culverts under ward no 6, while there are 32 culverts under ward no 7, a total of 18 culverts under ward no 8 and there are 7 culverts under ward no 9.
- **Ratnapalong:** There are 76 culverts under the union, which located in different wards, such as, 1 culvert under 1 no ward, 19 culverts under 2 no ward, 3 culverts under 3 no ward, 5 culverts under ward no-4, 10 culverts under ward no-5, there are 11 culverts under ward no-6, under ward no 7 there are 11 culverts, 16 culverts under ward no 8 and 12 culverts under ward no 9.

- **Holodiapalong-** there are 80 culverts under this union. They are located at different wards, such as 4 culverts under 1 no ward, 22 culverts under 2 no ward, 5 culverts under 3 no ward, 30 culverts under 4 no ward, 6 culverts under 5 no ward, 7 culverts under 6 no ward, 2 culverts under 7 no ward, 2 culverts under 8 no ward and 6 culverts under 9 no ward.
- **Rajapalong-**There are a total of 121 culverts under this union. The culverts are, 21 culverts under 1 no ward, 14 culverts under 2 no ward, 8 culverts under 3 no ward, 16 culverts under 4 no ward, 9 culverts under 5 no ward, 5 culverts under 6 no ward, 8 culverts under 7 no ward, 31 culverts under 9 no ward and 12 culverts under no ward 9.
- **Palongkhali-**Under this union there 24 culverts which are located 2 culverts under 1 no ward, 4 culverts under 2 no ward, 4 culverts under 4 no ward, 2 culverts under 5 no ward, 5 culverts under ward no 7, and 7 culverts under ward no 8.

Road-

Ukhia upazila is located to South-East direction from Cox's Bazar Sadar area and the areas are located on the both sides of upazila high ways toward Teknaf upazila. The detailed of roads are illustrated below:

- Total length of Road : 627.5 kilometre
- Total Pucca Road : 97.5 kilometre
- Total village road : 417 kilometre
- Total HBB road : 113 kilometre

There are a total of 627.5 km long road. Among these there are 97.5 km road are pucca which covers 26 roads, while muddy roads covers 417 kilometre. The HBB road length is 113 km and they are 3-3.5 high and wide 5-12 feet accordingly. During flood almost 15% road inundated. In brief, the Jaliapalong union covers a total of 35 road (22.5.5 km) and among them 4.5 km are pucca, 110 km is muddy and 75 km is half muddy and pucca. For Ratnapalong union, there are 210 kilometre of total road, among them 18 km pucca, 132 kilometre are muddy while 60 kilometre roads are mixture of muddy and pucca. Under Holodiapalong union, there are a total of 102 km, out of them 12.5 km pucca, 70 km muddy while 20 km are muddy and pucca. Under Rajapalong Union there are a total of 163.5 km and among them 13.5 km are pucca, 80 km muddy and 70 km are muddy and pucca mix. And under Palongkhali union there are a total 69 kilometre. Among them 14 km is pucca, 25 kilometre is muddy while rest 30 kilometre is mixture of muddy and pucca road.

Source: LGED,R&H & UP

Irrigation System:

There are plaintive of opportunities for agriculture production. Most of low land are used for agriculture, and in many cases 2-3 times cultivation is done. For that reason the irrigation is must and wide used. There are 1395 deep tube wells in the Upazila and 1631 shallow tube wells are being used for irrigation. The detailed of classified wells are given in the table:

Union	Deep Tubewell	Normal Tube well	Ramark
Rajapalong	51	252	3 deep & 25 normal tube wells out of order
Ratnapalong	210	325	10 deep & 5 normal tube wells out of order
Holodiapalong	157	291	5 deep & 26 normal tube wells out of order
Rajapalong	892	487	5 deep & 24 normal tube wells out of order
Palongkhali	85	276	3 deep & 7 normal tube wells out of order

Bazar

There 6 haat and 12 bazar under the upazila

Union/Ward	No of Shop	Somity Y/N	Ramark
Sonarpara Bazar(Jaliapalong/3)	290	Yes	Sundday and Wednesday
Charbottoli Bazar(Jaliapalong/6)	75	Yes	
Bottoli Bazar(Jaliapalong/9)	55	Yes	
Court Bazar(Ratnapalong/9)	1500	Yes	Important bazar
Valukia Bazar(Ratnapalong/2)	15	No	
Moricha Bazar(Holodiapalong/1)	300	Yes	Sundday and Wednesday
Patabari Bazar(Holodiapalong/4)	65	Yes	
Rumka Bazar(Holodiapalong/9)	40	Yes	Monday and Thursday
Kutubpalong Bazar(Rajapalong/9)	230	Yes	
Ukhia Darga Bazar(Rajapalong/5-6)	450	Yes	Saturdayday and Tuesday
Palongkhali bazar	150	Yes	
Balukhali bazar	70	Yes	
Total:	3231		

Source: Upazila & UP

1.4.2 Social Resource:

As social resources in context of natural disaster in Ukhia upazila, it has treated the household, source of pure waster, sanitation system and educational institutions which are subject to contribute to disaster preparedness and preparation. In addition, being a coastal district, it has variety of risk and hazard to the social resources. There is difficult of housing for poor people in one side, while the pure drinking water is not enough to the need. Mostly the poor families are suffered from sanitation facilities. However, a brief data on housing resources of the upazila is illustrated below:

Housing:

SL	Upazila	Total house	Low cost	Tin shed	Semi pucca	Building
01.	Rajapalong	8511	55%	34%	10%	1%
02.	Ratnapalong	4238	67.20%	23.05%	7.95%	1.80%
03.	Holodiapalong	9006	53%	35%	10%	2%
04.	Rajapalong	10596	50.5%	32%	15%	2.5%
05.	Palongkhali	5589	50%	44%	4.50%	1.50%
.	Total:	37940	55.14%	33.61%	9.49%	1.76%

Source: Upazila & UP Parishaed

Water

The main sources water of Ukhia for drinking and household usages are mostly tube well, wells, pond, mountain stream, small canal and river. A brief of wells are given in the table as follows

SL	Upazila	Total tube well	Condition of tube well		
			In order	Out of order	Ordinary / Deep
01.	Rajapalong	303	275	28	51/252
02.	Ratnapalong	535	520	15	210/325
03.	Holodiapalong	8৪৫	428	31	157/291
04.	Rajapalong	১৩৭৯	1350	29	892/487
05.	Palongkhali	৩৬১	351	10	85/276
06.	Total:	৩০৩৩	2924	113	1395/1631

Source: Upazila & UP Parishaed

Sanitation Facilities

The sanitation position is middle. Due to better communication, many families established their toilet by own. On the other side being poor, most families of Jaliapalong, Palongkhali and Rajapalong are suffered from sanitation facilities. Some areas people are use their toilets in the forest areas for being enough forest and being unaware. A detailed data base of latrines number and usages of the district illustrated in the following table:

❖ Sanitary latrine	: 27,955
❖ Pit latrine	: 23,577
❖ Water sealed latrine	: 4,378
❖ Open Latrine	: 9,980
❖ User of sanitary latrine	: 72.60 %

SL	Upazila	Water sealed latrine	Pit latrine	Sanitary latrine	Open Latrine	Usage %
01.	Rajapalong	7,234	6378	856	1,276	85%
02.	Ratnapalong	3,051	2416	635	1,186	72%
03.	Holodiapalong	5,673	4908	765	3,332	63%
04.	Rajapalong	8,476	7189	1287	2,119	80%
05.	Palongkhali	3,521	2686	835	2,067	63 %
	Total:	27,955	23577	4378	9,980	72.60%

Educational Institution

Ukhia has some reputed educational institutions. There are a considerable number of educational institutions in Ukhia including high school, primary school, Madrasa, KG school. The number of educational institution at a glance:

▪ Gov't Primary School	: 76
▪ Secondary High School	: 12
▪ Junior High School	: 2
▪ KG School	: 16
▪ College	: 3
▪ Senior Madrasah	: 13
▪ Orphanage	: 9
▪ Abtadiye	: 16

School / Madrasa/ Collage	Name of School/Institution	Student	Teacher	Location/Word	Use Cyclone Shelter (Yes/No)
Government Education Institution- 76Nos	Jaliapalong Govt. Primary School	733	11	Jaliapalong-1	Yes
	Sonarpara Govt. Primary School	842	10	Jaliapalong-3	Yes
	Nidania Govt. Primary School	৫৫৫	7	Jaliapalong-5	Yes
	Enani Govt. Primary School	892	8	Jaliapalong-6	Yes
	M. Safirbil Govt. Primary School	263	3	Jaliapalong-7	No
	Chuankhali Govt. Primary School	333	4	Jaliapalong-8	Yes
	Chapotkhali Govt. Primary School	461	4	Jaliapalong-9	Yes
	Monkhali Govt. Primary School	497	5	Jaliapalong-9	Yes
	Rupfati Govt. Primary School	325	4	Jaliapalong-7	No
	Sonaichori Govt. Primary School	648	8	Jaliapalong-2	Yes
	Madarboniya Govt. Primary School	288	4	Jaliapalong-2	No
	Lamboripara Govt. Primary School	248	4	Jaliapalong-2	Yes

Dailpara Govt. Primary School	498	6	Jaliapalong- 4	Yes
Chakbaita Abdu Rahaman Bodo Govt. Primary School	125	2	Jaliapalong- 1	Yes
Purba Painashia Govt. Primary School	261	4	Jaliapalong- 1	No
Monkhali Chakmapara Govt. Primary School	274	4	Jaliapalong- 9	No
Ratnapalong Govt. Primary School	427	9	Ratnapalong-9	
Thimchori Govt. Primary School	635	7	Ratnapalong-3	Yes
Balukhali Govt. Primary School	526	10	Ratnapalong-2	Yes
Talipara Govt. Primary School	382	9	Ratnapalong- 7	No
Gailmara Govt. Primary School	474	8	Ratnapalong – 6	Yes
Purba Balukhali Tulatuli Govt. PS	413	4	Ratnapalong-3	No
Kamariabil Govt. Primary School	451	4	Ratnapalong- 6	No
Pachim Ratnapalong Govt. P. School	350	4	Ratnapalong-9	No
Ruhulardava Govt. Primary School	212	4	Ratnapalong- 7	No
Dakkin Ratna Mohazirghona Govt. Primary School	259	4	Ratnapalong- 7	No
Amtali Govt. Primary School	390	7	Ratnapalong-4	No
Karaibonia Pahadica Govt. Primary School	320	4	Ratnapalong-5	No
Nalboniya Govt. Primary School	458	9	Holodiapalong-6	Yes
Maricha Govt. Primary School	762	12	Holodiapalong-1	Yes
Rumkha Borobil Govt. Primary School	518	9	Holodiapalong- 7	No
Uttar Borobil Govt. Primary School	586	৬	Holodiapalong- 7	No
Paglirbil Govt. Primary School	557	7	Holodiapalong-2	Yes
Guraiair Dhip Govt. Primary School	215	4	Holodiapalong- 1	No
Uttar Dhurumkhali Govt. Primary School	493	4	Holodiapalong-8	No
Hatighona Saira Govt. Primary School	292	4	Holodiapalong- 7	No
Pachim Holudiapalong Govt. Primary School	411	4	Holodiapalong- 6	No
Holudia Patabari Govt. Primary School	370	9	Holodiapalong-8	No
Sabak Rumka Govt. Primary School	459	9	Holodiapalong- 6	No
Dakkin Holudia Govt. Primary School	248	4	Holodiapalong- 5	No
Moddaym Holudia Govt. Primary School	250	4	Holodiapalong-6	No
Romkha Palong Govt. Primary School	497	9	Holodiapalong-9	Yes
Saleha Buldul Govt. Primary School	241	2	Holodiapalong -1	No
Hatimora Govt. Primary School	292	4	Rajapalong-8৮	No
Rajapalong Govt. Primary School	540	10	Rajapalong- 2	Yes
Ukhiya Modle Govt. Primary School	962	13	Rajapalong-5	No
Chakbaita Govt. Primary School	323	8	Rajapalong-4	No
Dailpara Govt. Primary School	498	6	Rajapalong-7	Yes
Darghapalong Govt. Primary School	332	5	Rajapalong- 8	No
Kutupalong Govt. Primary School	808	9	Rajapalong-9	No
Madday Rajapalong Govt. Primary School	224	8	Rajapalong-2	No
Darghabil Govt. Primary School	412	8	Rajapalong- 8	Yes
Uttar Pukuria Govt. Primary School	345	7	Rajapalong- 2	Yes

	Tuturbil Govt. Primary School	382	6	Rajapalong-1	No
	Khairati Govt. Primary School	285	6	Rajapalong-3	Yes
	Harinmara Govt. Primary School	419	6	Rajapalong-৩	Yes
	Patabari Govt. Primary School	370	9	Rajapalong-৯	No
	Faliapara Govt. Primary School	391	4	Rajapalong-৬	No
	Sikderbil Govt. Primary School	213	4	Rajapalong-৫	Yes
	Purva Digalia Govt. Primary School	235	4	Rajapalong-4	No
	Lambaghona Govt. Primary School	308	4	Rajapalong- ৮	No
	Ghonarpara Safi Govt. Primary School	223	4	Rajapalong- ৮	No
	Dhuchori Pahadija Govt. P. School	380	4	Rajapalong- ৩	No
	Rejurkul Govt. Primary School	333	4	Rajapalong- ১	No
	Rajapalong Mosen Ali Primary School	310	4	Rajapalong- ৩	No
	Nutunpara J Chow. Govt. P. School	355	4	Rajapalong- ৬	No
	Dakkin Foliarpara Nurul Islam Chow. Govt. Primary School	182	2	Rajapalong- ৬	No
	Hongarghona Arabindra Barua Govt. Primary School	102	2	Rajapalong- ৯	No
	Balukhali Govt. Primary School	252	08	Palongkhali- 1	Yes
	Farirbil Govt. Primary School	390	6	Palongkhali- 8	No
	Thainkhali Govt. Primary School	525	5	Palongkhali- 4	Yes
	Rahamaterbil Govt. Primary School	330	3	Palongkhali- 3	Yes
	Anjomanpara Govt. Primary School	6২০	4	Palongkhali- 9	Yes
	Palongkhali Govt. Primary School	594	3	Rajapalong- 8	Yes
	Thelkhula Govt. Primary School	521	4	Palongkhali- 6	No
	Dakkin Balukhali Lodifomnasa Govt. Primary School	226	4	Palongkhali- i	Yes
Non-Government Education Institutin-43	Sonarpara High School	830	17	Jaliapalong- 3	Yes
	Jaliapalong High School	270	7	Jaliapalong- 2	No
	Upakulia Junior High School	110	5	Jaliapalong- 9	No
	Sonarpara Dhakil Madrasa	679	13	Jaliapalong- 3	No
	Aysha Siddica Girls Dhakil Madrasa	130	10	Jaliapalong- 9	No
	Balukiya Palong High School	850	21	Ratnapalong-2	No
	Palong Adarsha High School	1150	19	Ratnapalong-8	No
	Gayalmara Dhakil Madrasa	554	14	Ratnapalong-6	No
	Fatema Juhura ® Dhakil Madrasa	270	15	Ratnapalong-1	No
	Marichapalong High School	995	19	Holodiapalong-1	No
	Muktijudda High School	455	10	Holodiapalong-9	No
	Hiltop Girls Junior High School	130	5	Holodiapalong-7	No
	SBCB Chow. Junior High School			Holodiapalong-6	No
	Rumkha Alim Madrasa	889	19	Holodiapalong-9	No
	Umme Salma ® Girls Dhakil Madrasa	468	10	Holodiapalong-1	No
	Kutupalong High School	900	15	Rajapalong-9	No
	Rajapalong AKC High School	1030	16	Rajapalong- 2	Yes
	Ukhiya Multipurpose High School	1400	20	Rajapalong- 5	No
	Nurul Islam Chow. High School			Rajapalong- 6	No
	Ukhiya Grails School	400	13	Rajapalong- 2	No
	Dailpara Junior High School	152	5	Rajapalong- 7	No

Rajapalong Amdadul Ulum Fazil Madrasa	850	25	Rajapalong- 2	No
Hamidia Dharussonnah Dhakil Madrasa	580	16	Rajapalong- 7	No
Rajapalong M U Fazil Madrasa	985	26	Rajapalong- 2	No
Baitussharaf Girls Madrasa	450	14	Rajapalong- 2	Yes
Ukhiya Degree Collage	1200	30	Rajapalong-9	No
Bhangamata Fazilatunnasa Mojib Collage	750	18	Rajapalong-5	No
Palongkhali High School	695	8	Palongkhali- 8	No
Balukhali High School	359	9	Palongkhali- 1	No
Thainkhali High School	439	9	Palongkhali- 4	No
Farirbik AlimMadrasa	850	14	Palongkhali-8	No
Thainkhali Dhakil Madrasa	425	12	Palongkhali-5	No
Rahamaterbil Dhakil Madrasa	465	13	Palongkhali-3	No

Source: Upazila and Union Education Dept.

Religious institution;

There are 442 religious institutions in the upazila which are recognized as Mosque, Temple, Monastery and Church. A brief information on these religious institutions are given the following table:

- Mosque - 388
- Temple - 19
- Monastery - 35

SL	Union	No
01.	Jaliaplong	Mosque-90 and Monastery-3
02.	Ratnapalong	Mosque-50 and Monastery-9
03.	Holodiapalong	Mosque-79, Temple-9 and Monastery-12
04.	Rajapalong	Mosque-99 Temple-7 and Monastery-9
05.	Palongkhali	Mosque-70, Temple-2 and Monastery-2

Government/non-government health centre, clinic and other health centre-26

Service Centre	Place	Service Provider	Quality of service	Ramark
Upazila Health Complex	Sikder Bill	UH & FO-1 RMO-0 J. Consultant(Sur)-0 J. Cons(geno)-00 MO-00 J Consul(M)-00 J Consul(Ans)-00 Dental surg-1 MT (Lab)-1 MT(dental)-1 MT(Radio)-00 MT(SI)-1 MT(EPI)-1 Pharmascist-1 SS Nurse-2 Asst Nurse-00 Health Insp-1	50 seated hospitalat Ukhia deliver the services of all kinds health care services including EPI, outdoor, indoor, child and mother care etc.	Outdoor fee-10 taka, for OT and other lab test are at minimum charge

		Asst H Insp-6 Health Assistant-19 TLCA-00 Harbal Asstt-1 MLLS-1 Ward Boy-1		
Upazila Family Planning Centre	Sider bil	Family Planning Officer-1 MCHFP-00 UFPA-2 MLSS-1 FWV-2	Mother and child care, all kinds of first aid, all services regarding family planning	Free of Cost
Union Health Centre-4	Jaliapalong	SACMO-00 FWV-1 FWA-00	Mother and child care, all kinds of first aid,	Free of Cost
Union Sub Health Centre	Jaliapalong, Ratnapalong, Holodiapalong and Palongkhali	MO-00 SACMO-1 Pharmacist-00	Mother and child care, all kinds of first aid and EPI	Free of Cost
Community clinic-16	All unions		Mother and child care, all kinds of first aid and EPI	Free of Cost

Bank

The upazila is 30 km away from Cox's Bazar sadar area so the local people easily move to the district head quarter. However some government and private banks are working at different important market places.

SL	Name	Location	Services
01.	Islami Bank Ltd	Ratnapalong	General savings, DPS, loan disbursement, and different savings scheme.
02.	Rupali Bank Ltd	Ratnapalong	General savings, DPS, loan disbursement, and different savings scheme.
03.	First Security Islami Bank Ltd	Ratnapalong	General savings, DPS, loan disbursement, and different savings scheme.
04.	Agrani Bank Ltd	Holodiapalong	General savings, DPS, loan disbursement, and different savings scheme.
05.	Bangladesh Bank	Rajapalong	General savings, DPS, loan disbursement, and different savings scheme.
06.	Sonali Bank	Rajapalong	General savings, DPS, loan disbursement, and different savings scheme.
০৭.	Pubali Bank	Rajapalong	General savings, DPS, loan disbursement, and different savings scheme.

Post Office- Post office-1 and Extra Ordinary Branch-5

Name of Post Office	Location	Services	Remarks
Inani Post Office	Jaliapalong	Regular letter receive and deliver, money order, post insurance, savings schedule etc.	Satisfactory
Chakboitha Post Office	Ratnapalong	Regular letter receive and deliver, money order, post insurance, savings schedule etc.	Satisfactory
Ratna Post Office	Ratnapalong	Regular letter receive and deliver, money order, post insurance, savings schedule etc.	Satisfactory
Moricha Post Office	Holodiapalong	Regular letter receive and deliver, money order, post insurance, savings schedule etc.	Satisfactory
Ukhia Post Office	Rajapalong	Regular letter receive and deliver, money order, post insurance, savings schedule etc.	Satisfactory
Balukhali Post Office	Palongkhali	Regular letter receive and deliver, money order, post insurance, savings schedule etc.	Satisfactory

Club/Social/Cultural Centre

The club/social and cultural group exists in the villages are very much helpful and cooperative and contributing to various social, cultural and during period of natural disaster. There are 17 socio-cultural groups throughout the upazila. All the identified social institutions/club/groups are registered under social services department of Bangladesh government.

Name	Location	Nature of Work	Other services
Surjodoy Sangha	Ratnapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Soilerdeva Adarsha Tarun Sangha	Soilerva	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Jobo Kalan Kendra	Palongkhali	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Balukhali Nobarun Sangha	Palongkhali	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Jaliapalong Ricksha Owner group	Jaliapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Sonarpara Somaj Kalayan Somity	Jaliapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Bujyoti	Rajapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation,	Support in disaster and

Sarbojanin Kalyan Sangha		livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	awareness raising of various social issues
Kendriya Kalyan Sangha	Rajapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Al-Ekwan Samsad	Jaliapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Balukhali Adarsha Youth Star Club	Palongkhali	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Madarbonia Upajati Sangha	Jaliapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Officer's Kalyan Sangha	Rajapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Upazila Rogi Kalayan Sangha	Rajapalong	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues
Ekata Srimik Kalayan Sangha	Palongkhali	Observe national day, tree plantation, livestock rearing, assist the poor families and organize various sports and social events.	Support in disaster and awareness raising of various social issues

Forest Bit Office-9

SL	Name	Located at
1.	Jaliapalong Bit office - 3	Jaliapalong-ward-1, 2, 6 and 9
2.	Ratnapalong Bit office - 1	Ratnapalong – ward-4
3.	Holodiapalong Bit office-1	Holodiapalong – Ward-1
4.	Rajapalong Bit Office-4	Rajapalong – ward 1,3 and 5

(Source-Upazila Forest Office)

NGO/Voluntary Organization:

There are some national and international NGOs are working in the upazila. In particularly some NGOs are working at Kutubpalong Refugee camp. At least 16 national, local and international organization are working in the upazila. They are working on disaster, climate change, micro credit, education, health, forestation, and various awareness program. A brief of works of NGO given below:

SL	NGO	Program	Beneficiary	Duration
1	Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS)	Micro credit	2402	Ongoing
		Disaster Management	5 unions	July 13-Sept 14
2.	Ghoroni	Malaria Program	196 persons	2014-215

3.	Boro Bangladesh	Micro credit and Money Transfer	1230 persons	Ongoing
4.	SDI	Microcredit, Training for skill development	1310 persons	Ongoing
5.	Grameen Bank	Microcredit	1970 persons	Ongoing
6.	ASA	Microcredit, education and health	5600 persons	Ongoing
7.	CODEC	Education, and child protection	8100 persons	Ongoing
8.	RTMI	Health activity	13,000 persons	2013-2016
9.	COAST Trust	Mircro Credit and Pre-Primary	2670 persons	Ongoing
10.	SHED	Inani beach protection and Shohardo program	9553 persons	Ongoing
11.	Help Bangladesh	IGA	245 persons	Ongoing
		Anando school	870 persons	Ongoing
		Friendly Stove	2440 person	Ongoing
		Protect family violence	2240 persons	Ongoing
		Project trafficking	1200 persons	Ongoing
		VTD	2424 persons	Ongoing
		Youth Dev & Networking	36 persons	2013-2014
12.	IDF	Micro credit	2300 person	Ongoing
		Solar electricity	498 persons	Ongoing
13.	BRAC	Education	22,196 person	Ongoing
		Health	1,868 persons	Ongoing
		WASH	4,812 persons	Ongoing
		Disaster Mgt & Climate change,	2,060 persons	Ongoing
		Social empowerment	622 persons	Ongoing
		Human rights & legal support	41362 persons	Ongoing
		Microfinance	94,315 persons	Ongoing
		Extreme poverty support	5,688 persons	2010-2016
14.	VERC	Education & Nutrition	3,000 persons	2012-2014
15.	SARPD	Edcuation & Nutrition	At Refugee camp	Ongoing
16.	Muslim Aid	School Feeding	31,215 persons	2013-2016

Plyaing Field

Field	Name	Location	Use in disaster	Types of use
৫	Sonaichari playing field Sonarpara high school field Nidania Soiket field badamtoli madrasa field nidania g primary school field	Jaliapalong Ward-2, 3,& 4	Used for relief distribution during any disaster	Sheltering livestock, storing materials and distribution of relief materials
৬	Valukia G. Prr. School field, Palong Adarsha High school	Ratnapalong Ward-2 & 8	Used for relief distribution during any disaster	Sheltering livestock, storing materials and distribution of relief materials

৯টি	Morichapalong h school field Chandabonida p field Goraierdep G Pri School field Uttar Borobil G. P. School field Patabari G. P. School field Nolbila G. P. School field Hill top G. P. School field Chowdurypara G. P. School field Chandrabonia playing field	Holodiapalong Ward-1-9	Used for relief distribution during any disaster	Sheltering livestock, storing materials and distribution of relief materials
৬টি	Dorga palong G. P. School field Ukhia G. H. School field Ukhia Degree college field Ukhia Model G. P. School field Rajapalong AKC high school Ukhia Patabari playing field	Rajapalong Ward-2,5, 6, 8 and 9	Used for relief distribution during any disaster	Sheltering livestock, storing materials and distribution of relief materials
৩টি	Thaingkhali G. H. School field Balukhali G. H. School field Palongkhali G. H. School field	Palongkhali Ward-1, 4 & 8	Used for relief distribution during any disaster	Sheltering livestock, storing materials and distribution of relief materials

Graveyard

There are a total of 203 graveyards amongst them 175 are belonged to Muslim, 9 to Hindu and 19 to Buddhist Communities of the Upazila. A detailed of the graveyard is given below:

SL	Location	No of Graveyard	Level of high
1.	Jaliapalong Union	Muslim-30, Buddhist-3	Above level of flood water
2.	Ratnapalong Union	Muslim-29, Buddhist-1	Above level of flood water
3.	Holodiapalong Union	Muslim-41, Hindu-2, Buddhist-8	Above level of flood water
4.	Rajapalong Union	Muslim-57, Hindu-5Buddhist-5	Above level of flood water
5.	Palongkhali Union	Muslim-18, Hindu-2, Buddhist-2	Above level of flood water

Communication and Transportation

The Upazila has a well communication process and available transportation with all unions. There are available of transport like, bus, jeep, micro bus, CNG, baby taxi, Nosimon, Tomtom etc.

Communication with district head quarter:

There are director communication means with district head quarter.

Communication with other upazila:

- Communication with other upzila like Taknaf in South, Ramu in the North, and Naikhongchori in the North East , there are means and ways of direct communication and transportation by bus, mini bus, baby taxi, motor cyclone etc.
- With other 5 unions of the upazila, the internal communication, there are means an ways of minibus, CNG, Rickshaw, Baby Taxi, Motorcycle etc.

1.4.3 Weather and Climate:

Rainfall: The trend of rainfall of Ukhia upazila was as usual and normal befor 1991, however, radical changes have been observed in the recent years, in particularly after the year 2000. Once, the rainfall and its continuation was steady according to the seasons of the year. Interestingly, 1994 a remarkable change in rainfall has observed. In general there was no much rain during the month of January to April, and it happened during from April to June of the year. On the contrary, sometime

rainfall occurs during the month of December which creates flooding. But during 10/12 years the trend of rainfall has changed and it created an effect on the life and livelihood of ordinary people. The local people remarked during last 5+7 years the rainfall has remarkable change. Sometimes, the rainfall continued even 10-15 days constantly which created huge damage to the community.

Temperature: with the change climate, a radical change being observed in the overall temperature and with visible affect. For the Ukhia upazila the effect of climate change and its visible effects have been observed mostly after year 1991. The temperature has risen up. The local inhabitants assume that declining of forest can be one the affects of the climate change and environmental phenomena. During the recent years the temperature has gone up from 31 delsius upto 41 Celsius with scoring heat.

Water layer of soil: The water layer of the upazila differs from one union to another. During the last 15 years, a huge change has been observed in the water layer. It requires 100-150 feet deep to get pure water whereas it required only 50 feet digging. Remarkably under Ratnapalong Union no good water lyer is available less than 200 feet.

(Source:District Met Office)

1.4.4 Others;

Land and usage: the land and soil of Ukhia Upazila has variable diversity. There are high hills, flat land, low lying area, sea beach, up-down land and uneven mountains. There is vast areas of lands are used for shrimp cultivation and betel leaf cultivation of the upazila.

Land proposition of Ukhia is given below:

✚ Area of total land	: 64,665 acres
✚ Cultivable land	: 26,431 acres
✚ Barren land	: 6,171 acres
✚ Forest land	: 32063 acres
✚ Single crop land	: 4,280 acres
✚ Dual crops land	: 19,503 acres
✚ Tri-crops land	: 2,164 acres
✚ Shrimp cultivation land	: 700 acres
✚ Betel leaf cultivation land	: 865 acres

Union wise land propotion is given below:

Union	Area of Land (Acre)		Land Usage (Acre)		
	Cultivable	Unused	Single Crop	Double Crop	Tri-crops
Jaliapalong	5211	1245	963	4100	455
Ratnapalong	3081	470.30	884	2865	371
Holodiapalong	5827	1025	519	3967	445
Rajapalong	7098	1184	1025	5286	483
Palongkhali	5144	18.14	889	3285	400
Total:	26431	3942.44	4280	19503	2154

(Source:District Land Office)

Agriculture and food:

Agriculture is the major profession of the people of Ukhia. Apart from this, a major portion of people are involved in betel leaf cultivation. As economic crops there are sugarcane, pulse and jute. However, a larger parts of Jaliapalong union are dependable on fishing profession.

Main Crops of Ukhia

Economic crop: Rice, wheat, sugarcane, salt, fish, betel leaf and betel nut.

Vegetable: Tomato, potato, brinjal, radish, bean, cauliflower, cabbage, green chilly, sweet gourd, latish finger etc.

Fruits-Water melon, mango, guava, pineapple, rose apple, wood apple, papaya, coconut, jackfruit, banana, strawberry etc.

River:

There is no significant river in the Upazila. The only river Naf has crossed through 8 km of the Upazila which has covered from Palongkhali canal upto Balukhali canal.

Pond:

There are many pond in the upazila. There was no tube well once, then people were depended on the pond water for their household and drinking. At present fish culture is done in the pond. A total 130 ponds of different size. A detailed has been given.

Number	Union and Ward	Usages	Remarks
9	Jaliapalong : Ward 1-9	The ponds are useful for fishing cultivation which involved many people in this profession. And these pond's water useful to the irrigation for agriculture. Through fish cultivation, a partial protein is recovery for the poor families.	
24	Ratnapalong : Ward 1-9		
58	Holodiapalong : Ward 1-9		
29	Rajapalong : Ward 1-9		
10	Palongkhali : Ward 1-9		
Total-130			

(Source:Agriculture Office)

Canal

Under Ukhia upazila there are 15 canal through many union. Some canals fall into the Bay of Bengal, while others are active in the rainy season only. A brief of canal illustrated below:

- ✚ **Reju canal** which started from the mouth of Reju bridge and reached upto the Painnasia. It crosses painnasia, sonaichaori, sonarpara, choarpara, jummapara, and lumburipara. The canal covers 7 km flowed through ward no 1,2, and 3 of the union.
- ✚ **Mongkhali canal** which started from the Monkali sea beach area and reached upto the sea. The canal covers some areas of ward no 9 of the union.
- ✚ **Chowankhali canal** which started from the Chowangkhali area and reached upto the Sepotkhali area. The canal covers some areas of ward no 8 of the union.
- ✚ **Sepotkhali canal** which started from the Maderbonia sea beach area and reached upto the Sepotkhali sea area. The canal covers some areas of ward no 8 and 9 of the union.
- ✚ **Inani Boro canal** which started from the Inani canal and reached upto Chawangkhali area. It is 15 km long.
- ✚ **Inani Choto Canal-** this canal also started Chowangkhali and reached to Inani area. It is 20 km long which crosses ward no 6, 7 and 8.

Bil:

Union and Ward	Name of Bil
Ratnapalong-3 ward	Kamrierbil, Valukia bil, Khua bil
Holodiapalong-4 ward	Uttar boro bil, Patabari bil, and Paglir bil
Rajapalong-Ward-5	Khoirati Uttar Bil, Machkaria, Siderpara, Pascim Darga bil, Dakkin Darga bil
Palongkhali-Ward-4	Rahmoter bil, Anjumanpara and Dakkin Rahmoter bil

Second Chapter: Disaster, Risk and Vulnerability

2.1 History of Disaster

The Ukhia upazila is located 32 km in the South East direction of Cox's Bazar district. Being adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, natural disaster visited the district every year the inhabitants of the district suffer much by the disaster. Adding this, climate change effect has speed up the frequency natural disaster like, cyclone, tidal surge, flesh flood, excessive rainfall, rising temperature, increase salinity, land slide, erosion of river banks, thunder storm, earth quake etc. For the Upazila cyclone, land slide, flesh flood, thunder storm, attack of wild elephant, heavy rainfall etc are significant.

Mostly during the month of March-May flood, land slide, wild elephant attack, excessive rainfall are main hazard for the Upazila. Being close to hills and sea level, various natural disaster and hazard are affecting the people and making them vulnerable.

During cyclone of 1991, under Jaliapalong union there was 12 feet high of tidal surge and inundated a vast areas. And during 1991, 1994, 1997 it was huge damage of the Upazila. Normally the areas are flooded with 3-20 feet during rainy season, and sometimes the water logging lasted for 6 hours maximum in low lying areas. The wind normally directed from South to West direction and tidal surge hit from the West side.

Disaster	Year	Damages	Sectors of Loses
Flood	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected union 5 • Affected areas of 64.5 km • Affected family-1839 fully • Affected family-3963 (Partial) • Population affected-195/partially-19865 persons • Life casualty-9 persons • Out of 10892, 20% acres of crops caused damage which costing around 2 crores taka • 2297 acres of shrimp cultivation damage with costing of 10 crores taka • 281 tube well, canal, roads etc damaged costing of 20 crores taka. 	Infrastructure, household, forest, fishery culture, betel leaf and betel nut cultivation, salt cultivation, educational institution etc.
Cyclone Aila	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected 5 Union • Affected family-87 fully, partially 2973 families • Population affected- 610 persons • Dead-2 persons • Out of 5000 acres 15% crops damaged with costing of 1 crore • 100 acres of shrimp cultivation damage with costing of 2 crores taka 	
Cyclone	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected 5 unions • Affected family- 19,900 families • Population affected- 96,488 persons • Dead-3 persons 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casualty of livestock-472/cost 25 lack • Damage tele-comm costing 10 lac • 15 edu institution damage costing of 20 lac taka • 50 religious institution damage costing 50 lac taka. • 2500 acres of crops and 300 acres betel leaf damage costing of 10 crore taka • 2400 acres shrimp cultivation costing 7 crores taka damage • More 50 crores costing damage for other sectors of development and nature 	
Cyclone	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected 5 unions • Affected family-22,000 • Population affected- 19,865 persons • Dead-50 persons (7 foriegner) • Casualty of livestock-300/cost 35 lack • Damage tele-comm costing 10 lac • 15 edu institution damage costing of 1,47,20,000 taka • 165 religious institution damage costing 45 lac taka • 3780 acres of crops and 500 acres betel leaf damage costing of 15 crore taka • 2500 acres shrimp cultivation costing 15 crores taka damage • More 15 crores costing damage for other sectors of development and nature <p>As per DRR office- a costing of 80 crors and 89 lac taka damaged occurred in 1994.</p>	
Cyclone	1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected 5 unions • Affected family- 12550 • Population affected- 67,250 • Dead-13 persons, wounded 9720 • Damage livestock-9820 • Damage crop/land- 3650 acres • Damage tele-comm costing 1 cror 10 lac • Damage school-84 • Betel leaf cultivation-1500 acres • Tree/plants- 2,20,000 • Shrimp culture-275 acres. <p>As per DRR office- a costing of 109 crors and 36 lac taka damaged occurred in 1991.</p>	

(Source- District DRRO office)

2.2. Hazard of the District:

SL No	Hazard	SL No	Priority Based
01.	Cyclone/Tidal surge	01.	Flesh Flood
02.	Flesh Flood	02.	Cyclone/Tidal surge
03.	Excessive rainfall	03.	Excessive rainfall
04.	Water Scarcity	04.	Thunder Storm
05.	Thunder Storm	05.	Water Logging`
06.	Water Logging	06.	Water Scarcity
07.	Attack of wild elephant	07.	Attack of wild elephant

2.3. The Hazard, its present situation and future perspective:

Cyclone and tidal surge: Cyclone and tidal surge are common and most remarks hazard for the people of the upazila. The cyclone of 29 April 1991 was the most dreadful memory for the inhabitant of the upazila. The breathed relatives of the day never forget the moment. In the last decade 29 April 1991, 2 May 1994, 16 May 1997 and 20 May 1998, and 2001, 15 May, 2004, 14 May, 2007 cyclone hit in the Upazila. Many people lost their near and dear. Most of cyclones were speeded at least 160 km and the areas had been over flooded with tidal surge. Almost all 5 unions affected by the cyclone and highest water inundation was upto 20 feet high in the upazila. (*Source: PIO office, CCP*)

Flesh flood-Flesh flood occur most of time in Ukhia upazila. It damaged rice, vegetable, housing, road and embankment etc. Under Ukhia upazila during 1988, 1998, 2010 severe flood hit the whole upazila and it damaged much. Due to hilly areas the flesh flood affects the upazila mostly. The flesh flood and land slide damage houses, agriculture fields, crops, roads, betel leaf, livestock, shrimp culture etc.

Excessive Rainfall:Under the Upazila, Jaliapalong, Rajapalong, Ratnapalong, Holodiapalong and Palongkhali every year there are heavy rainfall. Due to heavy rainfall housing, agriculture field, roads and embankments are damaged. Excessive rainfall had in the year 1988, 1998 and 2010 under this Upazila. Flesh water affects almost every unions equally.

Irrigation problem- During month of April many areas under the upazila become dry and water scarcity find acute, while the under water layer goes down in deep. So, the agriculture production is severely affected. Various kinds of disease brokeout.

Thunder storm- Each year thunder storm affects Ukhia Upazila. As the inhabitants of the Upazila are poor, their houses are not strong enough and many are made of straw and bamboo, so the storm damage the houses, crops, many education institutions. It is expected that if it continues every year with high density the inhabitant will suffer much.

Water logging- Being of the land is high in the Upazila so water do not stand for long time. However, due to excessive rainfall in the hilly areas, the water logging is created in the many areas. For that embankment, guide wall, tree plantation etc has to be constructed to reduce the vulnerability.

Attack of wild elephant: Under Ukhia Upazila out of 64665 acres of land, 32063 acres are treated as forest for elephant. Every year, there are a considerable number of human casualties by attacking wild elephant. Moreover, sometime the huge of herd of elephant entered the locality and eaten up crops, fruits, and damage houses. So, economically, the poor farmers are losing a lot which needs care and support.

2.4. Vulnerability and Potentiality:

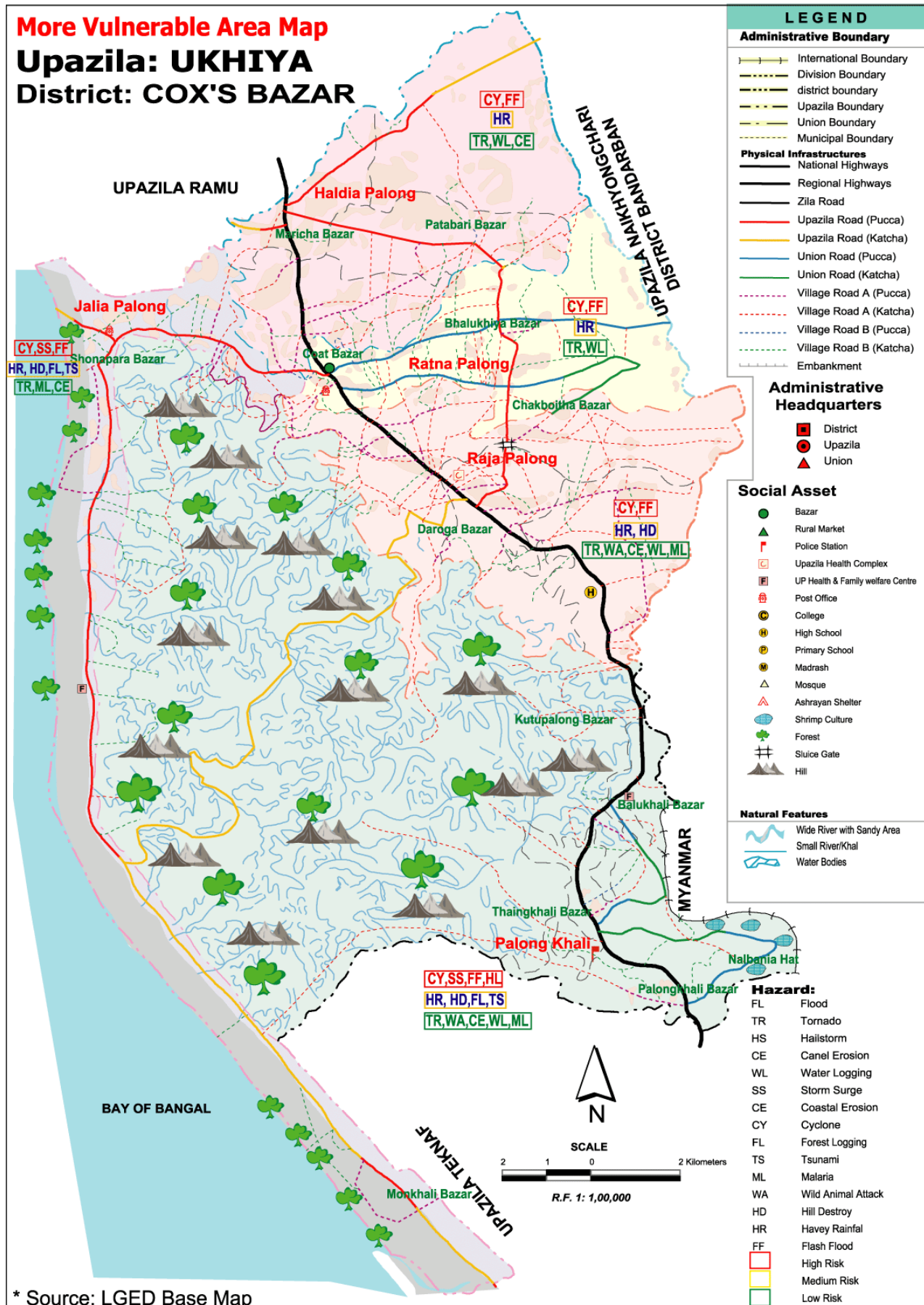
Hazard	Vulnerability	Potentiality
Cyclone/tidal surge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of infrastructure • Damage of cultivable land • Under 5 unions, the Naf, Duchari, Reju, Goyalmara, Balukhalim Thaingkhali, Paglirbil, Inani, Sepotkhali, Chowangkhali and mMongkhali areas are inundated. • Under Jaliapalong union being lack of embankment and dam 1500 acres crops land are damaged by saline water of the sea. • Damage communication system • Damage of crops in the field • Damage of salt cultivation • Change of professional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being close to sea, rice can be preserved by digging soil under earth for safety. • Marine drive dam protect city • High land areas in very upazila • There Union shelter for taking resort • Embankment on Naf
Flesh flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of household • Damage of road • Breakdown communication system • Damage of crops • Drinking water crises • Breakout waterborne disease • Inundated low land areas • Mosquito and flies increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water do not stand in the hilly areas • Canal can be renovated • Dam can be built to protect crops • Some farmers also depend on agriculture • UP and NGO can take initiative for filling earth.
Exesive Rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of household • Damage of road • Damage of crops • Inundated low land areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine drive dam protect city • High land areas in very upazila • There Union shelter for taking resort • Embankment on Naf
Irrigation Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water scarcity • Damage to the crops • Economic damage of farmers • Food crises • Price hike • Sesonal unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space for deep tube well • There is space for electricity line extension • Motor pump can be installed.
Thunder Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of crops • Damage of houses • Damage of trees, plants, and resources • Life casualty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available shelter in each union to take shelter. • People depend on agriculture, so can survive..
Water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of dwelling house • Damage of cultivable land • Damage communication system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available shelter in each union to take shelter.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of crops 	
Attack Wild elephant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of crops • Damage of dwelling house • Life casualty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint move can be organize • Forest dept may take initiative to drive the elephant away

2.5. Most vulnerable area:

Hazard	Most vulnerable area	Cause of Vulnerability	Vulnerable People
Cyclone/tidal surge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaliapalong-sonarpara, dailpara, luburipara, sonaichori, nidania, inani, safir bil, ruppoti, bailyakhali, imammerdail, sepotkhali, madarbonia, monkxali, • Palongkhali-farierbil, anjimanpara, nolbila, balukxali, goyalmara, dhamonkhali, rohmoterbil, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of timely warning announcement • Reluctant to move to shelter • Weak infrastructure • Being adjacent to the Bay of Bengal. 	All unions
Flesh Flood	Most of the ares of Palongkhali, Rajapalong, Ratnapalong, Holodiapalong, jaliapalong unions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rainfall • Lack of irrigation system • Fill up of land • Unplanned infrastructure • No proper plantation • Erosion of road side 	3500 families
Excesive Rain	Most of the ares of Palongkhali, Rajapalong, Ratnapalong, Holodiapalong, jaliapalong unions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads are at the low • As canals are filled up, so village flooded by excess water 	1500 families
Thunderstorm	Most of the ares of Palongkhali, Rajapalong, Ratnapalong, Holodiapalong, jaliapalong unions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • No warning signal • Weak infrastructure 	All unions
Water Logging	Rajapalong-Lambagona, Dailpara, Tuurbil, Goyalmara. Ratnapalong-Valukai,Thimchori, Pecherdeva, Ruhuladeva, and Telepara. Holodiapalong-Rumka, Chowdhurypara, and Jaliapalong-Painnasia, Lumburipara, and Sonaichori.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rainfall • Hilly water stream • Lack of irrigation system • Lack of repairing of river, canal and chora 	5000 families
Attack of wild elephant	Mostly in the hilly areas of Palongkhali, Rajapalong, Jaliapalong unions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of elephant food • Decreasing reserve forest • Lack of guarding system • Deforestation • Lack of dwelling for elephant 	500 families

Most Vulnerable area



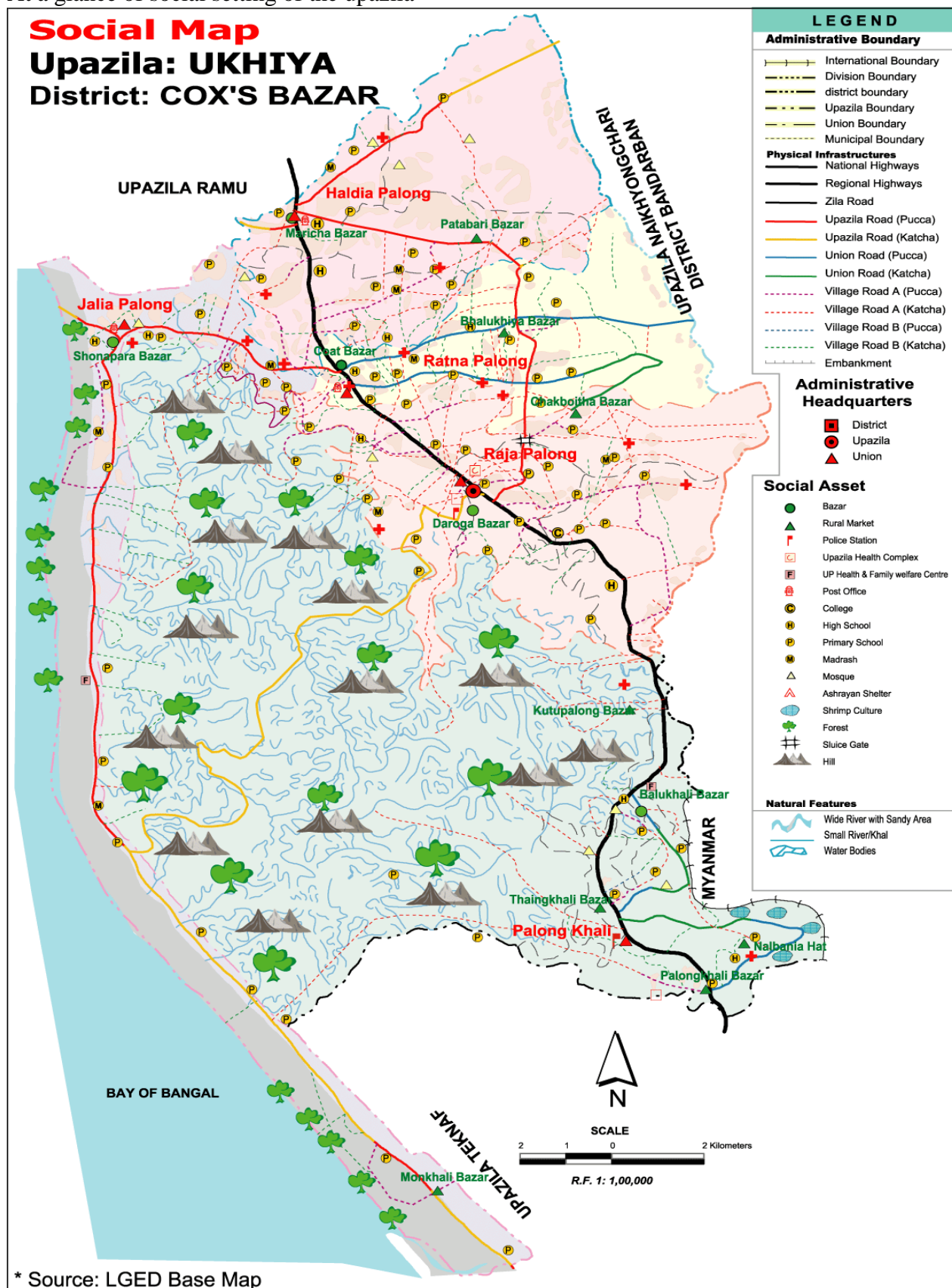
2.6. Main heads of development planning:

Sector	Description	Coordination to Risk Reduction
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Ukhia each season has agriculture cultivation and vegetable cultivation. ▪ Under Palongkhali, Ratnapalong, holodiapalong, Jaliapalong unions, out of 4280 acres, 20% agriculture and 10% vegetable field affected due to heavy rain. ▪ Every year due to water by high tide 15% land are damaged. ▪ Out 4000 acres, 30% crops are damaged due to water logging. ▪ If cyclone with speed of 200-220 km hit, 50% crops will be damaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take initiative to build switch gate in the right place. ▪ Dredging of canal and river. ▪ Construct embankment and repair the old one. ▪ Well protection of marine drive road and embankment. ▪ Development irrigation system. ▪ Alternative cultivation for saline water by the government. ▪ Digging of new canal ▪ Encourage to use of organic fertilizer.
Education	<p>Cyclone like 1991 cyclone is affected than almost 50% infrastructures expected to be damaged, and subsequently, the teaching materials, students will be severely affected of the whole upazila.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All new institution should build on high area. ▪ Create plantation ▪ Awareness building among students ▪ Initiate to build shelter at all coastal areas. ▪ Build strong road for schools.
Communi- ication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cyclone like 1991 is repeated with wind speed of 200-220 km, 5 km embankment and 15 km marine drive road may be fully damaged. ▪ Due to heavy rainfall during rainy season almost 15 km muddy and 20 km brick soling road are expected to damage. ▪ During rainy season almost 25 km road of the upazila might be destroyed by the rain water and flesh flood. ▪ Due to water logging every year at least 8 km road may be inundated and it become unusable by community people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road to be constructed at high level. ▪ Construt proper guide wall ▪ Buid strong infrastuture ▪ Maintenance and repairing all road and dam. ▪ Initiate for afforestation
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For being not enough tube well, many water brone disease like diahheria and other may be affected in all unions of the upazila. ▪ Due to water logging 15% people of the whole upazila may be affected by various kinds of diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase health awareness ▪ Promote sanitation and distribute new one to poor ▪ Train up volunteer ▪ Install tube well for water ▪ Distribute medicine during cyclone.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ under the upazila due to cutting forest, hills, mangrove 50% natural forest expected to be damaged. ▪ People are unaware and such they are cutting wood, destroying forest, so it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create Tamarisk and mangrove forest, ▪ Promote widely environmental awareness. ▪ Tree plantation

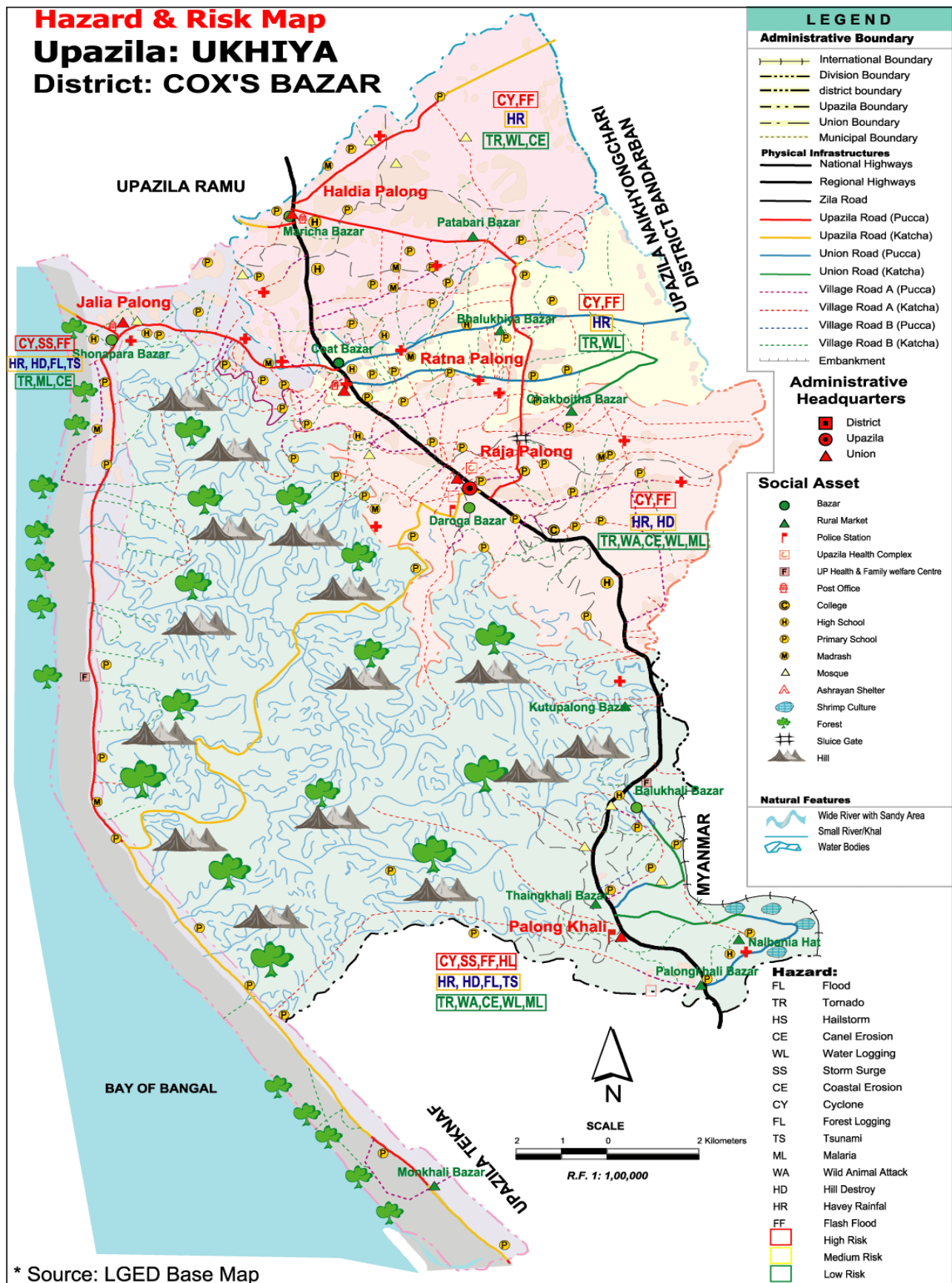
	would be a great danger environmental disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop homestead plantation ▪ Salinity suitable ric innovation ▪ Stop the illegal wood cutting
Forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cyclone as 1991 is repeated, than all the forest, tamarisk tree, hills, homestead garden will be fully demolished. ▪ Cyclone as 1997 is repeated then, it may have huge damage of plants and nature which may amounting like 1.5 crores. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plantation in the road side ▪ Awareness building for homestead plantation. ▪ Tree plantation in the hilly areas ▪ Plantation beside marine drive. ▪ Awareness building on climate change. ▪ Law enforcing for illegal activities again wood cutting
Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All shrimp cultivation of Palongkhali may be washed out if cyclone of 1991 is repeated. ▪ And 1000 crores amounts of breeds of shrimp culture may be damaged of 29 hecharies. ▪ With thunder storm 10% fish resources expected to be damaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Necessary support to fisherman. ▪ Strong protection of shrimp cultivation ▪ Construct new embankment and repair the old ones. ▪ Awareness building ▪ 2/3 lyer fish cultivation Security to the hetcheries
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If cyclone like 1991 is hit, then 5000 households is expected to be fully damaged. ▪ At least 20% household might be damaged by thunder storm is affecting every year. ▪ Due to heavy rainfall and tidal surge 10% household of poor got much affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong housing for poor families. ▪ To encourage to build house in the high land areas. ▪ Create strong embankment and dam ▪ To build cyclone shelter centre in the district.

2.7. Social Map

At a glance of social setting of the upazila

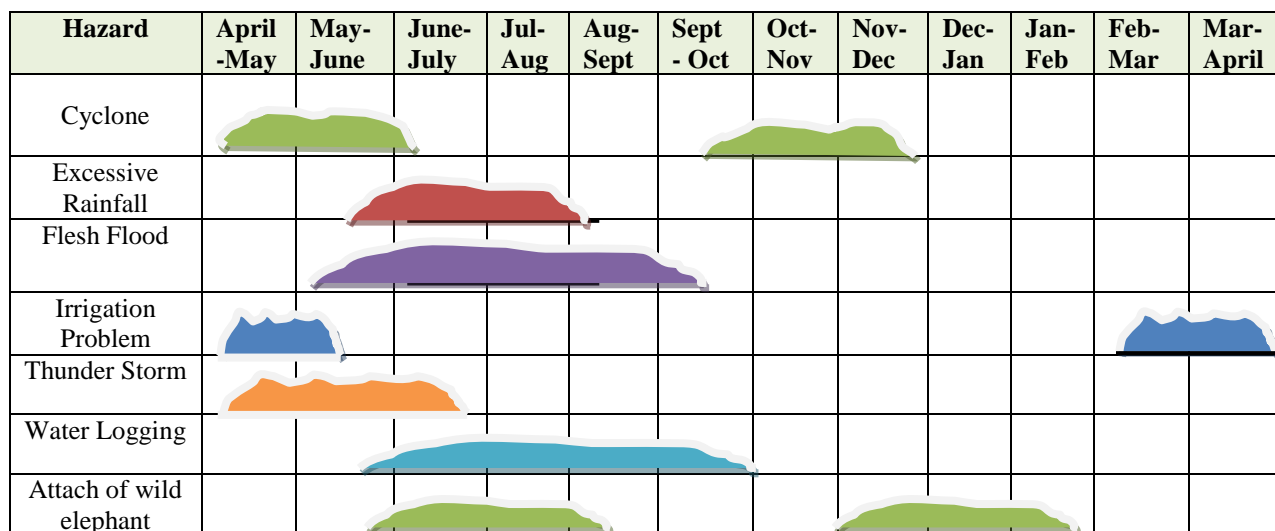


2.8. Hazard and Risk Map



2.9. Hazard Calendar

In the calendar of hazard it has demarcated the frequency and visitation of different hazard of the year round:

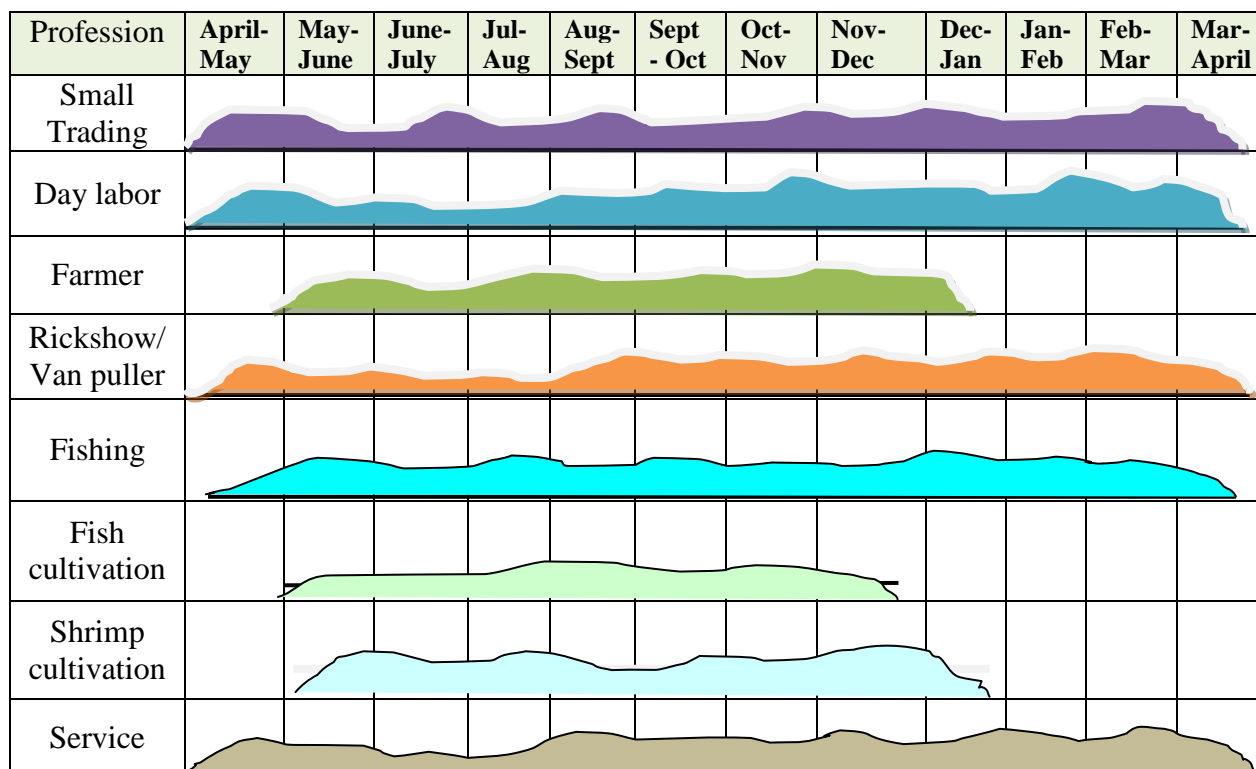


Source: District Met Office)

Analysis of Calendar:

- **Cyclone**-Cyclone is one of the hazard for Ukhia. The cyclone hits during month of April to June and September to November of the year. During these period, there are agriculture production, fish production and people are got involved productive sectors. Increased salinity in the water. As such the inhabitants suffer much by the cyclone
- **Excessive Rainfall**- Excessive rainfall is a hazard for the Ukhia. Due the heavy rain water logging, flood occur which affects the community life. Normally during the month of May-August heavy rainfall is happened.
- **Flesh flood**: there are small canal and stream in the upazila. So, during the rainy season and with heavy rainfall, the small canal , stream over flowed and created flesh flood. Flesh flood damage house, crops, road and other assets of society. The flesh flood normally occurs during the months of May to September.
- **Water crises**- During month of January to April the water crises become more acute in the upazila. In this time the irrigation problem also found. As a result irrigation problem and drinking water crises become visible.
- **Thunder storm**-due to thunder storm house, betel leaf cultivation, and other crops are much affected. This thunder storms are occurred during months of April to June of the year.
- **Water logging**-as influence of climate in recent, the water logging occur due to rising sea water and high tide with tidal surge in the sea. The water logging is mostly occurs during the month of May to September.
- **Wild elephant**-the attack of wild elephant hazard for many community people of Ukhia upazila. During the month of May-September and November-February the elephant herd attacks the community people, crops, fruits garden etc

2.10. Profession Calendar



2.11. Vulnerability related to life and livelihood

Sl	Profession	Flesh Flood	Cyclone	Destroy nature	Canal erosion	Malaria	Excessive Rain	Wild elephant	Thunder storm	Water Scarcity
01	Small Trading	■	■		■	■	■		■	
03	Day labor	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
03	Farmer	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
04	Rickshaw/ Van puller	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
05	Fishing	■	■		■		■		■	■
06	Fish cultivation	■	■	■	■		■			■
07	Shrimp cultivation	■	■	■	■		■			■
08	Service		■			■	■			

2.12. Sector wise hazard and vulnerability

The vulnerable sectors in Ukhia

Hazard	Vulnerable social elements													
	Hosehold	Road	Plant	Crops	Environ	Poultry	Livestock	Water	Bazar	River	Fish	Health	Education	Shelter
Flesh Flood														

Cyclone														
Tidal surge														
Canal erosion														
Rainfall														
Thunder storm														
Water scarcity														
Wild elephant														

1. Ukhia upazila- if the flesh flood like 2010 is repeated then under the upazila all 5 unions 15000 household, 30 km road, 210 km pucca road, 120 km muddy road, 25000 plants expected to destroy. In addition, 6550 Amon crops, 700 shrimp culture, 90 bridge, 230 culverts, 500 tube wells, 3100 water sealed latrines 70 educational institutions and 150 religious institutions will be damaged. And directly and indirectly 25000 families will be affected.
2. If cyclone like 1991 repeated under the upazila 30200 households, 510 km road, 575000 plants, 15500 acres of Amon rice, 700 acres shrimp culture, 32032 acres forest, 140 bridge, 235 culverts, 2550 shops, 140 educational institutions, 12 bazar, 150 religious institution, 37940 families directly and indirectly will be affected.
3. Due to hill cutting and wood cutting all unions of upazila 120000 timbers will be demolished. It will hemper the balance of bio diversity and environmental degradation will happen.
4. The thunder storm of the upazila, there will be damaged of 8000 house, 75 educational institutions, 350 shops, 35500 plants every year. The crops of 1100 acres and 8000 families will be directly affected by the thunder storm.
5. Due to wild elephant attack under the unions of Jaliapalong, Rajapalong, Palongkhali at least 800 families will be affected and a considerable amount of crops will be damaged every year.

Vulnerability of sector/institution/Infrastructure:

sector/institution/Infrastructure	Why & how vulnerable	How reduce vulnerability
Environment	The unplanned demolish of forest, hills, fishing, use of fertilizer, water pump vulnerable to environment, because they produce heat, excessive rain, flood, land slide, disease etc. which are severely affective for human life.	Mass awareness building, ensure implantation law and justice, exemplary punishment, plantation, forestation etc.
Road and communication	The landlord and business people made unplanned dam, hatchery, shrimp culture etc. which creates collapse of road, blockade, sliding	Ensure justice and public awareness with involvement of government and political leaders.
Crops	Crops are affected and damaged by cyclone, flood, water logging, salinity, tidal surge, land slide, attack by wild elephant. There are sea side, forest, many rivers and channel, rising sea water. So, crops are affected by the hazards of the district.	Agriculture department introduce new types of rice. Protective measure should take by government to protect sea water.

Scarcity of water	During the cyclone, flood, thunder storm or earth quake the sources of pure drinking water damage or uprooted, water scarcity suffer.	Install more deep tube well with strong foundation so that they can easily affected by cyclone, flood or earth quake.
Health	Health is one the main hazard for any disaster. During disaster the people move from one place to another and the volunteers are become busy to recover the affected people. Yet, those seriously woods suffer without treatment. Specially the pregnant mother, children are suffered much. During flood and cyclone, different kinds of diseases are brook out.	Apart from government health department, different social institutions, NGO, INGO joint preparation should be taken and the team should be well equipped.
Education	During disaster it may be cyclone, flood, earth quake, thunder storm, the education sector is severely affected. Broken of houses, losses of teaching materials, students are suffered	Mass awareness program should be taken up, besides government, NGO and private organization should support the school activities, teaching materials, student support etc.
Fishery	This sector has a inevitable on economic advancement of the areas. And it has plaintive resources of fishery for the district. However, due to disaster like cyclone, tornado, flood, water logging, land sliding/erosion the fish industry is affected much.	To construction embankment, restriction for catching during breeding, plantation sorroung fish cultivation.

2.13. Climate change its possible effect

- ✚ **Agriculture sector:** climate is one of the burning issue now-a-days. Climate changes have aggregated various disasters; hazard and consequently the vulnerability are increasing day by day. As result climate change, there are increasing number of cyclone, tidal surge, bank erosion, flesh flood, excessive rainfall, flood, thunder storm etc. and all the disasters and hazards mentioned to the above are vulnerable to the community life. The thousands of acres of crops may wash away under the upazilas of Ukhia by the cyclone, tidal surge and flooding. In the same time, due to heavy rainfall 20% vegetable will wash out With the tidal surge of the sea, every year 15% of agriculture field is damaged.
- ✚ **Fisheries sector:** climate change affects the fishes sector too. Infect this sector has a important role on economic advancement of the areas. And it has plaintive resources of fishery for the district. However, due to disaster like cyclone, tornado, flood, water logging, land sliding/erosion the fish industry is affected much. It is estimated that if cyclone like 1991 repeated at 29 hatcheris with economical lose of 200 crors taka, similarly, with the effect of thunder storm at least 10% fishes will damage in rivers, canal and sea.
- ✚ **Plants and nature**-due to climate change the plants and natural suffer a lot. The trend of declining the number of tree has the directo impact of climate change. The excessive heat and rising temperature wroning the environment imbalance which orinated thunder storm, cyclone, tornado etc. And the natural disaster damages the trees and natures.
- ✚ **Health:** climate change has a major impact on overall health issues of the district. Increasing heat, rising temperature, untine rain, heavy rainfall all are results of climate change, and consequently the communities suffer from different kinds of diseases, During

disaster the people move from one place to another and the volunteers are become busy to recover the affected people. Yet, those seriously woods suffer without treatment. Specially the pregnant mother, children are suffered much. During flood and cyclone, different kinds of diseases are brook out.

- + **Livelihood Sector**-the disaster and hazard like; excessive rainfall, flesh flood, tidal surge and along with cyclone all these are ultimate consequences of climate change and global warming. And consequences of hazard and disasters direct make on on agriculture, fishing, education, infrastructure, shrimp and salt cultivation. All these sectors of development involve the community people and all livelihood professional stakeholders.
- + **Water scarcity**-due to climate change the water scarcity will be another hazard for Ukhia. Being Hilly area, and as the water layer will go down, it will be very difficult get water for drinking, irrigation and other purposes.
- + **Infrastructure**- all kinds of disaster and hazard like; excessive rainfall, flesh flood, tidal surge and along with cyclone all these are consequences of climate change and the damages in infrastructure sector become very proven with the previous experience of the Cox's Bazar district. For better understanding some figures and data can be placed. With the experiences of 1991, it was a huge destruction which was much severe in history of Cox's Bazar. So, the similar assessment and assumption shows that if similar of disaster hit the upazila, then 35 km embankment will be affected, 15 km marine drive road may collapse, 50 bridges, 120 culverts, 75 km muddy road, 25 km semi pucca.

Third Chapter-Disaster Risk Reduction

3.1. Indentify Causes of Risk

Risk	Cause		
	Immediate	Secondary	Ultimate
Cyclone and tidal surge Cyclone and tidal surge are common and most remarks hazard for the people of Ukhia Upazila. The cyclone of 29 April 1991 was the most dreadful memory for the inhabitant of the Upazila. The breathed relatives of the day never forget the moment. In the last decade 29 April 1991, 2 May 1994, 16 May 1997 and 20 May 1998, and 2001, 15 May, 2004, 14 May, 2007 cyclone hit in the Upazila. Many people lost their near and dear. Most of cyclones were speeded at least 160 km and the areas had been over flooded with tidal surge. Almost all 5 unions affected by the cyclone and highest water inundation was upto 20 feet high in the upazila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat wave due to climate change. • Due to lack of proper and in time early warning. • Due to lack of understanding about signal by the people. • Female unwilling to move shelter for not being separate arrangement. • Due to lack of separate sanitation arrangement for women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of awareness among the community people. • Weak structure of infrastructures and housing of ordinary people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of long term planning • Limited mangrove forest besides sea side • Due to lack of embankment in the sea side • Due to lack of enough shelter. • Due to lack of irrigation syetem • For unplanned development of tourism and hatchery industries.
Flesh Flood Flesh flood occur most of time in Ukhia upazila. It damaged rice, vegetable, housing, road and embankment etc. There are 20 canals of different size some of which flowed from Bandrban. Under Ukhia upazila during 1988, 1998, 2010 severe flood hit the whole upazila and it damaged much. Due to hilly areas the flesh flood affects the upazila mostly. The flesh flood and land slide will damage houses, agriculture fields, crops, roads, betel leaf, livestock, shrimp culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive rainfall • Deforestation • Unplanned development of housing and cultivation. • Climate change • Unplanned land grabbing of road side and construct infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining of forest resources including reserve forest • Fill up small canal, pond, water basin etc. • Lack of enough road side plantations. • Lack of water extraction system. • Unplanned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of long term planning of water extraction system • Lack of planning in urbanization and extension of housing program in the villages.

etc		construction of village road.	
Water logging- there are many places of the upazila such as Goyanmara, Tangimar khal, painnasi, chowdhurypara and some low land areas of other unions of the upazila are severely affected by the water logging The excessive rainfall from the hilly areas, the water logging is created in the many areas. Due to this water logging the villagers face difficult for their regular movement from one place to another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive rainfall • Due to lack irrigation system. • Due to establish of unplanned shrimp hatchery • Filling of canal, rivers etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of culvert/switch gate • Due to lack of awareness among the hatchery owner. • Due to lack of saline water tolerable. • Being most of agriculture lands are at low lying areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of initiative related department of government including the water development and agriculture department.
Wood cutting It is a human created problem. Under 5 unions of Upazila there are hills and small mountain. There was plaintive of trees and nature once upon a time. During last few years, due to cutting wood, forest and plants, and for expanding crops land the forest decrease. If it continue the negative effect will be on the life of community and will destroy the bio-diversity balance,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make up needs of fire wood, • Unawareness among community people • Grabbing of government land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood cutting for earning money • Making furniture • Expansion of land grabbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sufficient workers of forest office • Lack of social forestation •
Thunder storm- The thunder storm is one of the hazard for th Upazila. As the inhabitants of the Upazilas are poor, their houses are not strong enough and many are made of straw and bamboo, so the storm damage the houses, crops, many education institutions. It is expected for emerging trends of increasing changed global climate frequency of thunder storm will increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being closet to the Bay of Bengal and sudden created north-west wind. • Due to low infrastructure and housing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Reluctant to move the shelter. • People are being poor • Low proportionate of forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global warming. • Damage of national economy. • Increase poverty
Land sliding/erosion:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned housing in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal grabbing of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of long term plan

Under the Upazila there are many areas where the land sliding is occur. For Ukhia upazila, in the government land, many houses are built for dwelling and some people make cultivation in the khas land. As a result land slide occur during rainy season.	<p>government land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of new housing (locality). • Illegal Hill cutting • Agriculture cultivation at the very low lying areas. 	<p>government land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited embankment • Rise of water level. 	<p>by the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of project in this sector
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Risk		Cause	
	Immediate	Secondary	Ultimate
Cyclone and tidal surge Cyclone and tidal surge are common and most remarks hazard for the people of Ukhia Upazila. The cyclone of 29 April 1991 was the most dreadful memory for the inhabitant of the Upazila. The breathed relatives of the day never forget the moment. In the last decade 29 April 1991, 2 May 1994, 16 May 1997 and 20 May 1998, and 2001, 15 May, 2004, 14 May, 2007 cyclone hit in the Upazila. Many people lost their near and dear. Most of cyclones were speeded at least 160 km and the areas had been over flooded with tidal surge. Almost all 5 unions affected by the cyclone and highest water inundation was upto 20 feet high in the upazila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat wave due to climate change. • Due to lack of proper and in time early warning. • Due to lack of understanding about signal by the people. • Female unwilling to move shelter for not being separate arrangement. • Due to lack of separate sanitation arrangement for women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of awareness among the community people. • Weak structure of infrastructures and housing of ordinary people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of long term planning • Limited mangrove forest besides sea side • Due to lack of embankment in the sea side • Due to lack of enough shelter. • Due to lack of irrigation syetem • For unplanned development of tourism and hatchery industries.
Flesh Flood Flesh flood occur most of time in Ukhia upazila. It damaged rice, vegetable, housing, road and embankment etc. There are 20 canals of different size some of which flowed from Bandrban. Under Ukhia upazila during 1988, 1998, 2010 severe flood hit the whole upazila and it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive rainfall • Deforestation • Unplanned development of housing and cultivation. • Climate change • Unplanned land grabbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining of forest resources including reserve forest • Fill up small canal, pond, water basin etc. • Lack of enough road side plantations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of long term planning of water extraction system • Lack of planning in urbanization and extension of housing program in the villages.

damaged much. Due to hilly areas the flesh flood affects the upazila mostly. The flesh flood and land slide will damage houses, agriculture fields, crops, roads, betel leaf, livestock, shrimp culture etc	of road side and construct infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water extraction system. • Unplanned construction of village road. 	
Water logging- there are many places of the upazila such as Goyanmara, Tangimar khal, painnasi, chowdhurypara and some low land areas of other unions of the upazila are severely affected by the water logging The excessive rainfall from the hilly areas, the water logging is created in the many areas. Due to this water logging the villagers face difficult for their regular movement from one place to another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive rainfall • Due to lack irrigation system. • Due to establish of unplanned shrimp hatchery • Filling of canal, rivers etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of culvert/switch gate • Due to lack of awareness among the hatchery owner. • Due to lack of saline water tolerable. • Being most of agriculture lands are at low lying areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of initiative related department of government including the water development and agriculture department.
Wood cutting It is a human created problem. Under 5 unions of Upazila there are hills and small mountain. There was plaintive of trees and nature once upon a time. During last few years, due to cutting wood, forest and plants, and for expanding crops land the forest decrease. If it continue the negative effect will be on the life of community and will destroy the bio-diversity balance,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make up needs of fire wood, • Unawareness among community people • Grabbing of government land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood cutting for earning money • Making furniture • Expansion of land grabbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sufficient workers of forest office • Lack of social forestation •
Thunder storm- The thunder storm is one of the hazard for th Upazila. As the inhabitants of the Upazilas are poor, their houses are not strong enough and many are made of straw and bamboo, so the storm damage the houses, crops, many education institutions. It is expected for emerging trends of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being closet to the Bay of Bengal and sudden created north-west wind. • Due to low infrastructure and housing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Reluctant to move the shelter. • People are being poor • Low proportionate of forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global warming. • Damage of national economy. • Increase poverty

increasing changed global climate frequency of thunder storm will increase			
Land sliding/erosion: Under the Upazila there are many areas where the land sliding is occur. For Ukhia upazila, in the government land, many houses are built for dwelling and some people make cultivation in the khas land. As a result land slide occur during rainy season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned housing in the government land. • Establishment of new housing (locality). • Illegal Hill cutting • Agriculture cultivation at the very low lying areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal grabbing of government land. • Limited embankment • Rise of water level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of long term plan by the government. • Lack of project in this sector

3.2. Identify risk reduction ways

Risk	Cause		
	Immediate	Secondary	Ultimate
Cyclone and tidal surge Cyclone and tidal surge are common and most remarks hazard for the people of Ukhia Upazila. The cyclone of 29 April 1991 was the most dreadful memory for the inhabitant of the Upazila. The breathed relatives of the day never forget the moment. In the last decade 29 April 1991, 2 May 1994, 16 May 1997 and 20 May 1998, and 2001, 15 May, 2004, 14 May, 2007 cyclone hit in the Upazila. Many people lost their near and dear. Most of cyclones were speeded at least 160 km and the areas had been over flooded with tidal surge. Almost all 5 unions affected by the cyclone and highest water inundation was upto 20 feet high in the upazila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat wave due to climate change. • Mass awareness building. • Build more shelter with separate facilities for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness. • Create mangrove forest. • Building strong structure. • Develop a practice of listening news of weather. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government to plan for construct new shelter • Establish community radio. • Develop embankment.
Flesh Flood Flesh flood occur most of time in Ukhia upazila. It damaged rice, vegetable, housing, road and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop unplanned construction and any development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop forest • Develop canal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strong infrastructure and communication system.

<p>embankment etc. There are 20 canals of different size some of which flowed from Bandrban. Under Ukhia upazila during 1988, 1998, 2010 severe flood hit the whole upazila and it damaged much. Due to hilly areas the flesh flood affects the upazila mostly. The flesh flood and land slide will damage houses, agriculture fields, crops, roads, betel leaf, livestock, shrimp culture etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop land grabbing of road side and stop construct infrastructure. • Development water extraction. 	<p>for easy water extraction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop flood water tolerable rice.
<p>Water logging- there are many places of the upazila such as Goyanmara, Tangimar khal, painnasi, chowdhurypara and some low land areas of other unions of the upazila are severely affected by the water logging The excessive rainfall from the hilly areas, the water logging is created in the many areas. Due to this water logging the villagers face difficult for their regular movement from one place to another.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive rainfall • Due to lack irrigation system. • Due to establish of unplanned shrimp hatchery • Filling of canal, rivers etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of culvert/switch gate • Due to lack of awareness among the hatchery owner. • Due to lack of saline water tolerable. • Being most of agriculture lands are at low lying areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of initiative related department of government including the water development and agriculture department.
<p>Wood cutting It is a human created problem. Under 5 unions of Upazila there are hills and small mountain. There was plaintive of trees and nature once upon a time. During last few years, due to cutting wood, forest and plants, and for expanding crops land the forest decrease. If it continue the negative effect will be on the life of community and will destroy the bio-diversity balance,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop unplanned housing in government land. • Stop hill Illegal Hill cutting • . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop illegal grabbing of government land. • Develop embankment • Construct embankment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term plan for protect land sliding or bank erosion. • All NGOs should include awareness activities
<p>Thunder storm- The thunder storm is one of the hazard for th Upazila. As the inhabitants of the Upazilas are poor, their houses are not strong enough and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness building the community people. • Encourage for build house strong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on climate change • Encourage to move shelter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware on global warming. • Government to build solid foundation of

many are made of straw and bamboo, so the storm damage the houses, crops, many education institutions. It is expected for emerging trends of increasing changed global climate frequency of thunder storm will increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivate to take shelter in the centre. • Announce warning 		infrastructure of schools and health centre.
Land sliding/erosion: Under the Upazila there are many areas where the land sliding is occur. For Ukhia upazila, in the government land, many houses are built for dwelling and some people make cultivation in the khas land. As a result land slide occur during rainy season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop unplanned housing in government land. • Stop hill Illegal Hill cutting • . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop illegal grabbing of government land. • Develop embankment • Construct embankment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term plan for protect land sliding or bank erosion. • All NGOs should include awareness activities

3.3. NGOs development plan:

SL	NGO	Activity on disaster	No of beneficiary	Duration
1	BGS	Micro credit	2402 persons	Ongoing
		CDMP	5 unions	13- 14
2	Ghoroni	Malaria disease protection	196 persons	২০১৪-২০১৫
3	Burau BD	MC and Money transfer	1320 persons	Ongoing
4	SDI	Micro credit	1310 persons	Ongoing
5	Grameen Bank	Micro credit	1970 persons	Ongoing
6	ASA	MC, Health, Educaton	৬৫০০ perssons	Ongoing
7	CODEC	Education	2900 persons	2014
		Child Protection Project	6000 persons	March -2014
8	RIMI	Health	1300 persons	2011-2016
9	COAST	Micro credit	2250 persons	Ongoing
		Education	420 persons	2013-2014
10	SHED	Inani Protection	1560 persons	2013-2014
		Hohardo and Climate Change	7993 persons	2013-2015
11	Help Bangladesh	IGA	245 persons	Ongoing
		Anando School	870 persons	২০১৪
		Improved Firestove	2440 persons	Ongoing
		Family protection	2240 persons	Ongoing
			1200 persons	Ongoing
		VGD	2424 persons	2013-2014
		Youth Develoment	36 persons	Ongoing
12	IDF	Micro credit	2300 persons	Ongoing
		Solar Electricity	498 persons	Ongoing
13	BRAC	Micro credit	7800 persons	Ongoing
		HNPP	500 persons	Ongoing
		VPS	650 persons	Ongoing
		CFODY	5 unions	Ongoing
		HRLS	5 unions	Ongoing
		SD	5 unions	Ongoing
		GPP	1524 persons	Ongoing
		ADP	450 persons	Ongoing
		Wash	2100 persons	2013-2015
14	VARG	Education and Health	3000 persons	2013-2014
15	SARPV	Rikets treatment		Ongoing
16	Muslim Aid	School feeding	31215 persons	2013-2015

3.4. Disaster management plan

3.4.1. Pre-disaster preparation

SI	Activity	Target	Tentative Budget	Place	Implementation date/period	Who will do what proportion				Coordination with dev. plan
						Dist Admin	Community	U Parishad	NGO	
1.	Group formation	46 no	138,000	5 Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	15%	30%	20%	All these activities are to prepare early of any disaster. These activities will help the community people from severe damage, and life casualty.
2.	Identify to announce warning	46 no	15,000	6 Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
3.	Early warning flag for floods	46 no	15,000	6 Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
4.	Preparation for early warning of flood	46 no	92,000	Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
5.	Identify vulnerable area, early & emergency warning announcement	46 no	92,000	Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
6.	Awareness raising at family and community level	46 no	46,000	Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
7.	Demonstration/rehearsal	6 no	60,000	Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
8.	Training on disaster and primary health care	6 no	30,000	Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
9.	Preserve dry food, medicine	Rice-3 ton, 3 dry food	3,00,000	Union and 54 wards	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
10.	Training for school children	80 for each school	1,60,000	Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	10%	40%	15%	
11.	Repairing shelter	25wU	12,50,000	Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	5%	30%	30%	
12.	Mobile health clinic	3wU	3,00,000	Unions Parishad	Feb-March	35%	5%	30%	30%	

3.4.2. During disaster

SI	Activity	Target	Tentative Budget	Place	Implementation date/period	Who will do what proportion				Coordination with dev. plan
						Dist Adm	Commu	U Paris	NGO	

1.	Constant contact with Union Parishads	6 no	18,000	Upazila, union and Ward	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	All the activities to be accomplished in well coordination with local administration and all relevant sections to rescue and reduce the casualties and destruction.
2.	Organize to bring children, women, old aged, sick and disabled to the shelter	46 no	46,000	Upazila	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
3.	Rescue & to take to the hospital	20,000 families	1,00,000	Upazila	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
4.	Supply of pure water and sanitation arrangement	20,000 families		Upazila	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
5.	Distribution of dry food	46 no		Upazila	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
6.	Treatment for wounded	6 no		Upazila	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
7.	Announcement for upgrading signal	46 no		Upazila	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
8.	Safety and Security ensure	6 no		Upazila	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	
9.	Situation Observation	46 no		Upazila	During disaster	35%	5%	30%	30%	

3.4.3 Afterward disaster

Sl	Activity	Target	Tentative Budget	Place	Implementation date/period	Who will do what proportion				Coordination with dev. plan
						Dist Admin	Community	U Parishad	NGO	
1.	To start immediate rescue	46 no	1,38,000	Union Parishad	Just after disaster hit	35%	5%	30%	30%	All the activities to be accomplished in well coordination with local administration and all relevant sections.
2.	Rescue the wounded and take necessary treatment and service	46 no	92,000	Union Parishad	Just after disaster hit	35%	5%	30%	30%	
3.	Burial of human and animal bodies	5000 families	1,00,000	Union Parishad	Just after disaster hit	35%	5%	30%	30%	
4.	Estimation of loses within 72 hours and submit requirement	6 no	-	Union Parishad	Just after disaster hit	35%	5%	30%	30%	
5.	Restore the	46 no	2,00,000	Union	Just after	35%	5%	30%	30%	

	communication system			Parishad	disaster hit					
6.	Cleaning the damage	46 no	2,00,000	Union Parishad	Just after disaster hit	35%	5%	30%	30%	
7.	Restore administration	5 no		Union Parishad	Just after disaster hit	40%	0%	30%	30%	
8.	Provide emergency livelihood support	5no		Union Parishad	Just after disaster hit	35%	5%	30%	30%	

3.4.4. During normal period

Sl	Activity	Target	Tantative Budget	Place	Time/ Period	Who will do what proportion				Coordination with dev. plan
						Dist Admin	Commu	U Parishad	NGO	
1.	Communication with Upazila Disaster Mgt Committee	12 no	12,000	Upazila, Union & Ward	Oct-April	৬০%	৫%	১০%	২৫%	All the activities will be implemented with close coordination with all relevant department.
2.	Celebrate the Disaster Day	7 no	35,000	Upazila, Union & Ward	Oct-April	35%	5%	30%	30%	
3.	Mass encouragement on disaster	46no	46,000	Upazila, Union & Ward	Oct-April	50%			50%	
4.	Updating of disaster plan	46 no	46,000	Upazila, Union & Ward	Oct-April	20%			80%	
5.	Canal digging	15 no	Per km 15 lac	Upazila, Union & Ward	Oct-April	35%	10%	10%	45%	
6.	Construction of shelter	5 no	1 crorr 20 lac each	5 in Jaliapalong	Oct-April	50%			50%	
7.	Construct of new culvert	50 no	2.5 each	In an average 10 for each union	Oct-April	35%	10%	10%	45%	
8.	Distribute community sanitary latrine	5,000 no	Each 25000 taka	1000 set for each union	Oct-April	35%	10%	10%	45%	
9.	Installation of deep tube well	500no	Each 75000 taka	100 for each union	Oct-April	20%	10%	10%	60%	

Forth Chapter:Emergency Reponse

4.1. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

Emergency operation centre contributes effective and coordinated response to any kind of disaster. In Ukhia, during disaster Emergency Operation Centre is formed. The centre makes a effective coordination along with response to the disaster. The centre is open for 24 hours and it assess, analysis, observe and provide and preserve information.

The centre is normally stationed at PIO office of the Upazila. The control consists of control room and communication cell.

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Sarwar Jahan Chy.	Upazila Chairman	01815153039
2	Muhammad Saiful Islam	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	03427-56001
3	Muhammad Shafiul Alam	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	01834379277
4	Muhammad Jamal Uddin	Upazila Engineer	01815120705
5	Abu Kawsar Md.Sarwar	Upazila Agriculture Officer	01712513288
6	Muhammad Jahedul Alam	Officer Incharge,Ukhia Thana	03427-56103
7	Muhammad Sazzadul Hoque	Upazila Youth Dev.Officer	01819819241
8	Nurul Kabir Chy.	Chairman,Ratnapalong Union	01826306080

4.1.1 Operation of emergency Control Room

- Emergency control room will be formed at district, upazila and union levels as soon as disaster hit/strike. And 3/4 persons volunteer, police, anser and chowkider will be on duty of the centre all times.
- Communication will be maintained with district, upazila and union parishad.
- A register will be maintained at control room in which documentation has be made of received information and name of person responsible during the different hours.
- After disaster most affected roads have to identify.
- During duty hours, the control room should preserve radio, torch light, charger light, life jacket, battery, raincoat etc. as per requirement.

4.2. Planning for Hazard Period

SL	Activity	Target	Period	Who does	With the help of	How to do	Communication
1.	Volunteer keep ready	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
2.	Warning Alert	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
3.	Keep ready of boat, van and vehicle	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
4.	Management of rescue activities	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
5.	Ready first	1	March	Union	Gov't &	Training/	With close

	aid and treatment			Parishad	NGO	Orientation/ Meeting	communication with UDMC & UDMC
6.	Stock dry food and medicine	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
7.	Treatment of livestock	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
8.	Dead body management	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
9.	Shelter Management	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
10.	Coordination of relief materials	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
11.	Organize demo	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC
12.	Operation of Emergency Control Room	1	March	Union Parishad	Gov't & NGO	Training/ Orientation/ Meeting	With close communication with UDMC & UDMC

Instructions on implement hazard planning

4.2.1. Keep volunteer ready

- At the ward level led by UP members volunteer group will be formed
- Information and warning message are announced by the volunteer in the villages.
- Training to organize for volunteer to perform specific duties such as signal, alert, message, rescue, remove and shelter management, risk reduction etc.

4.2.2. Publicity of warning message

- Each UP member will ensure to inform the warning signal in every houses under his/her ward.
- Until danger signal 5, warning announcement will be made in every hour. As soon as great danger signal is announced in the radio, the miking will be continued along with ringing bells of every schools and madrasa has be organized.

4.2.3. Take the people to shelter

- After announcement of radio, television to remove the people from the risky areas, each UP member will take initiative to move public with the help of volunteer.
- As soon as great danger signal 8 is announced, announcement will be made by miking to take shelter in the shelter centre and if necessary the volunteer will force the people to move. They must tell which areas people will take resort at which shelter.

4.2.4. Rescue and provide first aid

- Most risky areas should be handed over the responsibilities to the respective district/upazila disaster management committee.

- For rescue activity under the management of district/upazila disaster management committee a permanent fund will be organized.
- Temporary health will be set up.
- People those took shelter in the centre, measure has to be taken to send sick person, children, old aged and pregnant women to hospital.
- All relevant tasks regarding burial of body has been taken care by the UP members with the help of volunteer.

4.2.5. Management of Shelter centre

- Ensure necessary repairment of shelter centre earlier than season started.
- Define specific centre to take shelter during emergency period.
- To ensure pure drinking water and other facilities.
- To assist the community people to take their resources (livestock and other items) to safety places.

4.2.6. Keep boat ready

- The disaster management committees of district and upazila will keep a list of engine boat and where and which are to be utilized during disaster has been organized.
- The boat owners will be cooperated in this regards.
- The mobile numbers of boat owners and boatmen will be preserved at control room.

4.2.7. Assessment of damage, prepare requirement and submission of report-

- After 24 hours of disaster hit, SOS format and within 7 days a D format shall be submitted to the UP Chairman.
- The UP chairman with the help of secretary, will compile all wards and will submit to the chairman of Upazila disaster management committee.

4.2.8. Coordination of Relief Operation

- The UP Chairman shall coordinate with all the team of relief and rehabilitation works. The amount of relief and rehabilitation shall be recorded of any group come from outside. The control shall inform the team their specific working areas.
- Union disaster management committee will take measure to distribute relief materials among the community people.

4.2.9. Storage of dry food and life saving medicine

- For instant distribute and support, dry food and medicine shall be collected from the local bazar and to be stored.
- Rice, dal, flour, oil etc and materials like tin, parak, nylon rope etc will be collected from the local market.
- With the help of health assistant and family planning officer, list of necessary medicine has to be prepared and to be procured from the local market.
- The UP chairman will take care of necessary transportation, rickshaw, baby taxi to carry relief materials and movement of relief workers.

4.2.10. Treatment of cattle head and injection

- Collect necessary medicine from Upazila Livestock office considering the situation, and store at union parishad or health centre.
- Organize necessary training for the members of union disaster management committee on livestock treatment.

- If needed the experienced person of the union can be involved with the task of livestock treatment.

4.2.11. Arrangement of demonstration

- To organize demonstration session on alert warning/early signal, removal, rescue and operation of relief works.
- To organize demo session regular basis in the cyclone/flood prone areas.
- To organize demo session to task the preparation involving community people during month of April and September.
- During demo session, the issues of taking of sick people, women, children to the shelter will be considered with special emphasis.
- The demo sessions on taking people to shelter in most risky areas should be organized in the real spot, rather having the demo in UP office.

4.2.12. Operation of Emergency Control Room

- Emergency control room will be formed at district, upazila and union levels as soon as disaster hit/strike. And 3/4 persons volunteer, police, anser and chowkider will be on duty of the centre all times.
- The secretary and responsible persons will be on duty all time. The control room will be responsible for 3 volunteer groups by rotation and each team will consists of 3 members.

4.2.13. Shelter/Safety place

- The shelter will be selected those areas/place far from river erosion and not to be inundated by flood water.
- Specific place, local school, college, government and non-government institution, high road, embankment can be utilized as shelter.
- Every shelter should have detailed description.
- Should be demonstrated in the board.

4.3. List of safety place of Ukhia Upazila

Ukhia Upazila-41(School Cum Cyclone Shelter-31,Non Govt.Instution cum Cyclone Shelter -10)				
Shelter	Name	Name of Union	Capacity	Remarks
School cum Cyclone Shelter - 31	Jaliapalong Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-1	1000	There are Tubwell, Sanitary latrine and other equipments in every centre, but required immediate repair and proper maintainace
	Nidania Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-5	1500	
	Choang khali Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-8	1500	
	Sepotkhali Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-9	1500	
	Monkhali Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-9	1500	
	Enani Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-6	1500	
	Mader bani Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-7	1000	
	Lambaripara Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-2	1000	
	Dailpara Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-4	1000	
	Sonaichori Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-2	1000	
	Sonarpara Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-3	500	
	Md. Safir bil Govt.primary School	Jaliapalong-7	1500	Risky/Out of order
	Goyalmara Govt.primary School	Ratnapalong-6	1500	here are Tubwell,
	Amtoli Govt.primary School	Ratnapalong -4	500	

	Thimcori Govt.primary School	Ratnapalong-3	500	Sanitary latrine and other equipments in every centre, but required immediate repair and proper maintainace
	Nalbania Govt.primary School	Haladiapalong-5	500	
	Moricha Govt.primary School	Haladiapalong-1	1500	
	Pagalir bil Govt.primary School	Haladiapalong-2	500	
	Rumkha palong Govt.primary School	Haladiapalong-9	1500	
	Ukhia Model Govt.primary School	Rajapalong-5	1500	
	Deilpara Govt.primary School	Rajapalong-7	1500	
	Kutu palong Govt.primary School	Rajapalong-9	1500	
	Middle Rajapalong Govt.primary School	Rajapalong-2	1000	
	Koyrati Govt.primary School	Rajapalong-6	1500	
	Purbadigalia Govt.primary School	Rajapalong-4	1500	
	Chakboita Govt.primary School	Rajapalong-4	1500	
	Balokhali Govt.primary School	Palongkhali-1	1000	
	Rahamater bil Govt.primary School	Palongkhali-3	500	
	Anjuman para Govt.primary School	Palongkhali-9	1500	
	South Balukhali Latifunnesa Govt.primary School	Palongkhali-2	1500	
	Farir bil Govt.Primary School	Palongkhali-8	1000	
Non Govt.Inst ution cum Cyclone Shelter -9	Ukhia Degree College	Rajapalong	2000	
	Ukhia girl's High School	Rajapalong	2000	
	Ukhia multipurpose High School	Rajapalong	2000	
	Razapalong A.K.C High School	Rajapalong	500	
	Palongkhali Model High School	Rajapalong	1000	
	Muktijodda High School	Haladiapalong	800	
	Ratnapalong Model High School	Haladiapalong	800	
	Valukia palong High School	Ratnapalong	1000	
	Sonarpara High School	Jaliapalong	1000	

4.4. Formation of Shelter Management Committee

The shelter management is an important part of task for disaster management committee. Due to lack of proper and in time maintenance many shelter become useless. So, the shelter management has been included in the disaster management planning.

The shelter management is an important part of task for disaster management committee. Due to lack of proper and in time maintenance many shelter become useless. So, the shelter management has been included in the disaster management planning.

Why shelter management-

- To protect life and resources during disaster.
- To save the life of animal.
- To ensure usages and maintenance of the centre.

Shelter management committee-

- The member of the shelter management committee will be 7-9 members.

- The committee will be formed involving UP chairman, social elite, reputed personal, teacher, NGO workers, staff, land owner and various volunteer.
- With the consent of local people this committee will act as Management committee.
- At least 1 female should be in the committee.
- Describe the total responsibilities of committee member.
- With the help of local people the committee shall take care of the shelter and manage them properly.
- Committee will meet periodically and keep the record, and decision will be delivered with specific timeframe.
- The list of committee shall be included in the disaster management plan.

Places to utilized as Shelter-

- Constructed shelter
- Local school and college
- Government and non government institutions
- High land road.

Issues to be taken care of Shelter-

- The tent/polithin/ORS/fitkiri/some urgent medicine/water refinery tablet/belching powder etc should be stored properly.
- Keep arrangement for boil water
- Sanitation arrangement (separate for female)
- Separate living arrangement of male and female
- Ensure security
- Ensure enough lighting'
- Ensure hygienic of the shelter
- Enlisting the people, list of stored item of goods, and return during leaving the centre.
- Keep arrangement of dry food and medicine for settlers.
- Keep arrangement for women, children, old aged, people with disability in the shelter.

Use of Shelter-

- The shelters are mostly use taking shelter by the community people during the disaster.
- Apart from disaster, various social development event can be organized at the shelter.
- Shelter can be utilized as primary health care centre.
- Can be utilized as adult literacy centre and school house.
- Can be used as wireless station.

Maintenance of Shelter-

- Each shelter should be properly maintained, in particularly keep neat and clean.
- It should be taken initiative locally not to damage the door and windows of the shelter.
- Tree plantation shall be organized surrounding of shelter
- Except use time, the shelter should kept locked.
- The shelter management committee should be formed as per guidelines
- The list of shelter should be attached with the disaster management plan.

Under Ukhia Upazila all shelter has committee. The detailed list of committee with responsible persons and their mobile number is enclosed in the **Annex-4**

4.5. List of Resource of Ukhia Upazila (can be used during disaster):

As resources of the Upazila which are usable during disaster time, such as kella, kella cum cyclone shelter, school cum cyclone shelter, cyclone shelter centre, union parishad bhaban, union family planning and health centre. A brief detailed of the resources are given below:

Infrastructure/ Resource	Quantity	Responsible Person	Brief Description
School Cum Cyclone Shelter	31 No	Relevant head master, chairman or members of union and member of shelter management committee	Under the 31 centre at least 34,500 people can shelter. The shelter needs repairmen to use as school and other social event.
Cyclone Shelter	07	Local elite, chairman or members of union and member of shelter management committee	At least 10,500 can take shelter under the 7 centre and the shelters require repairmen to use as school and other social event.
Union Parishad Bhaban	03	Union Parishad Chairman	Under the 05 centre at least 4,500 people can take shelter
Union Health and Family Planning Centre	04	Relevant health office, chairman or members of union Parishad	During disaster at least 24,000 people can take shelter
Mega Phone	20	Under CCP team leader and Union Parishad	Most of the equipments have become old and they need placement.
Siren	2	Do	
Radio	-	Do	
Bye Cycle	-	Do	
Rain Coat	168	Do	
Helmet	168	Do	
Gambutt	20	Do	
Stretcher	03	Do	
Life Jacket	10	Do	
Torch Light	168	Do	
Truck/Bus/Boat	15	Owner	

4.6. Funding

Income of Parishad

a. Own source

- Tax on housing : 4,13,480
- Trade, professional and income on earning : 5,35,155
- License and permit fees issued by Parishad
- Lease (bazar, ghat etc) 9,67,100
- Transport tax
- Income from resource
- Amusement tax
- UP general fund- Birth certificate 51,317
Death certificate
Waris certificate
National ID Card

b. Own source

- Establishment 41,00,000
- Development (LGSP) : 92,55,014
- Local government (Upazila) : 5,50,000
- Others : 13,639
- Establishment
Honorarium of chairman and member
Chairman (5person) per: Gov't 1475 to 1525
MUP(60 person) per" Gov't 950 from Parishad 1,200/-
Secretary (scale) 5 person, per 10,400/-
Dafader (5 union) per 2,100/-
Village police (5 union) per 1,900/-
- Land transfer 1% : 85,67,886
- Others

c. Local government source

d. Non government organization

4.7. Work Plan Update and Testify

1. Planning Follow up committee
2. Planning Implementation and Maintenance Committee

Planning Follow up committee

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Sarwar Jahan Chy.	Upazila Chairman	01815153039
2	Muhammad Saiful Islam	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	03427-56001
3	Muhammad Shafiul Alam	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	01834379277
4	Adul Quddus	NGO Representative(BGS)	01819633081
5	Mozaffar Ahamad	Upazila Education Officer	01813316842
6	Abdul Mannan	Upazila Social Service Officer	03427-56012
7	Muhammad Osman Goni	Upazila cooperatives Officer	03427-56038

Functions of Committee:

- Analysis of draft plan and develop final plan
- Receive support from deputy associate officer of agriculture to developing sector wise planning.
- Give importance on realistic planning and issue of financing.

Planning, Implementation and Maintenance Committee

Consisting of 6 members

1. Chairman
2. Secretary
3. Women Member
4. Government Representative
5. NGO Representative
6. 2 Members (from general committee)

Planning, Implementation and Maintenance Committee

SL	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Sarwar Jahan Chy.	Upazila Chairman	01815153039
2	Muhammad Saiful Islam	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	03427-56001
3	Muhammad Shafiul Alam	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	01834379277
4	Sultan Mahamud	Upazila Vice Chairman	01818055917
5	Mohammad Moniruzzaman	Upazila Livestock Officer	03427-56043
6	Abdul Quddus	NGO Rep.(BGS)	01819633081
7	Jahangir Kabir Chy.	Chairman,Rajapalong Union	01819608330
8	Morzina Begum	Member,Jaliapalong UP	01825110757

Responsibilities of Committee:

- Every year during the months of April/May the existing plan has to be updated with necessary deletion and addition through whole assessment. The secretary of the committee will take the initiatives. After each disaster the management drawback has to be analyzed and update with necessary amendment.
- Every year during the month April/May on the national disaster day demonstration will be organized as per guidance of disaster bureau.
- The disaster management plan has be approved by the district disaster management committee.
- Implementation shall be monitored.
- Communicate with different organization.

Fifth Chapter: Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan

5.1. Assessment of Loses:

Due to context of geographical locations, the different development areas of the district are affected by disaster. Through analyzing of over disaster history and other hazards of the district, the loses have been briefly elaborated below:

Sector	Description
Agriculture	<p>Agriculture sector is the most vulnerable to any kind of disaster of the district. The Agriculture is the most vulnerable sectors to any kinds of diasaster, mostly the cultivable land, seed bed, rice field etc. are affected often affected by the all kinds of disaster and the propensity is high in future too:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If cyclone like 1994 and 1997 repeated then it is expected that 60 of 26,000 acres of agicutlure crops, 40% 865 acres of betal leaf cultivation will be damaged costing at 10 crores taka. • If the flood like 2010 is repeated 50% of agriculture expected to damage of the upazila. • Due to flesh flood every year it is comprehended that 40% agriculture producted may be expected to damage. • By the wild elephant attached at least 5% crops are damaged every year. • Due to thunder storm it is expected that 30% agriculture production, and if cyclone with wind speed between 200-220 is occur, then 70 betel leaf cultivation will be damaged.
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the cyclone like 1991, 1994 and 1997 are repeated then the shrimp breeding will be severely damage and at least 300 crores taka loses will happen. • If the flood like 2010 is repeated 10 crores of fisheries production expected to damage of the upazila.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disasters like cyclone, excessive rainfall, flesh flood, tidal surge and along with thunder storm damage infrastructure sector which is proven factors of previous experience of the Ukhia upazila. For better understanding some figures and data can be placed • If the cyclonw with speed of 200-220 is repeated then 50% of tin sheed housing will be fully damaged. • Due to flesh flood every year 30% housing faced huge damage. • Due to thunder storm, 35% muddy house and 15% tin sheed houses are expected to damaged every year.
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% trees are damaged by any kinds of disaster of the upazila.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to cyclone, thunder storm and earth quake 70% housing is expected to get damage.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to cyclone and tidal surge, 10% tube wells out of 1395 deep tube well and 1631 normal tube will get damage. Apart from this other soruce of pure drinking water will get crises.

Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The natural disaster and hazard like; cyclone, tornado, excessive rainfall, flesh flood, tidal surge all affected to the livelihood of ordinary people. The consequences of disaster and hazard have direct effect on livelihood promotion. Mostly those who are directly involved with agriculture, fishing, shrimp, daily labour and salt cultivation are seriously affected by the disaster and hazard.. All these sectors involve the community people and all livelihood professional stakeholders. Finally, there 50% of people will be affected livelihood profession if the cyclone like 1991, 1994 or 1997 is repeated, or the flood like of 2010 occur again.
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As result of cyclone, tidal surge, thunder storm, earth quake etc. the communication system is affected much, in particularly, bridge, culvert, road, high ways, telephone line, electricity pole etc. will be affected and damaged by the natural disasters if the disasters like 1991, 1994, 2010 are repeated in Cox's Bazar district.

5.2. Quick and advance Rescue :

SL	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
1.	Md. Sanaullah	Deputy Director, Youth Dev	0341-64205, 01554343207
2.	Nur Nabi	District Cooperative Officer	01815-449038,034163305
3.	Md. Ibrahim Bhuyan	District Anser VDP Adjutant	0341-63733, 01730038075
4.	Ohidur Rahman	District Statistic Officer	0341-63266, 01911-583475
5.	AKM Shafiqul Hoque	Executive Engineer, WDB	0341-63557, 01732-566990
6.	Taslim Uddin Zomadder	Executive Engineer, Public Works	0341-63547, 01819-245139
7.	K. M. Nur E Alam	Executive Engineer, ROH	0341-63325, 01730-782686
8.	Md. Kamal Uddin Bhuyan	Assistant Deputy Director-FSCD	0341-63604, 01730-002436

5.2.1. Administration Reestablishment

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Sarwar Jahan Chy.	Upazila Chairman	01815153039
2	Muhammad Saiful Islam	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	03427-56001
3	Muhammad Jahedul Alam	Officer Incharge	03427-56103
4	Chenuara Begum	Upazila Vice Chairman(Female)	01715148524
5	Shirin Islam	Upazila Women Affairs Officer	03427-56014
6	Muhammad Fakhar Uddin Rajib	Upazila Ansar VDP Officer	03427-56006

5.2.2. Damage Disposal

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Muhammad Moniruzzaman	Upazila Livestock Officer	03427-56043
2	Anwar Hossain Chy.	Chairman,jalia palong Union	01817017263
3	Muhammad Fakhar Uddin Rajib	Upazila Ansar VDP Officer	03427-56006
4	Dr.Nazmul Hasan	Upazila family Planning Officer	03427-56008
5	Muhammad Iqbal Hossen	Sub-Asstt.Eng.(PH)	01820231191

5.2.3. Public Service and Rescue

Sl..	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Muhammad Saiful Islam	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	03427-56001
2	Muhammad Shafiu Alam	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	01834379277
3	Abu Kawsar Md.Sarwar	Upazila Agriculture Officer	01712513288

4	Anwar Hossain Chy.	Chairman,jalia palong Union	01817017263
5	Omar Ali gazi	Forest Officer-jaliapalong	01723006766

5.2.4. Emergency Livelihood Support

Sl.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Muhammad Saiful Islam	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	03427-56001
2	Muhammad Shafiul Alam	Upazila Project Implementation Officer	01834379277
3	Hamidul Hoque Chy.	Principle,Bangomata Fazilatunnesa Mujib W.College	01819519902
4	Humayon kabir Chy.	Chairman,BRDB	01725505926
5	Nurul kabir Chy.	Chairman,Ratna palong Union	01826306080

Annex-1

Check List for Implementation Plan during Hazard

Checklist

As soon as message received from Radio/Television on Disaster/Hazard the action has to be taken as per following checklist:

SL	Subject	Yes/No
1.	The selected volunteers have been briefed for publicity and announcement on upcoming disaster/danger.	Yes
2.	To rescue from vulnerable area team or responsible person has been selected or formed.	Yes
3.	Announcement has been made to store dry food and pure drinking water for next 2/3 days.	Yes
4.	For security of volunteer life jacket has been distributed.	Yes
5.	Necessary arrangement has been taken to keep the Union Control Room open.	Yes
6.	Security measures have been taken for union food store room and relief store room.	Yes
7.	Others	Yes

Checklist

Every year before 15 of April-May the Union Disaster Management Committee hold meeting and following sheet will send the following filled up chart to the UNO and Deputy Commissioner:

SL	Issue	Tik in right area
1.	Enough food is stored in all union food stores.	✓
2.	Children of vulnerable area have been vaccinated.	✓
3.	Mother and children age of 1-6 years have been feed vitamin.	✓
4.	Annually the volunteer have been provided training.	✓
5.	The volunteer have been properly briefed on their duties and responsibilities.	✓
6.	Enough medicine preserved in UP clinic and hospitals.	
7.	All shelter has necessary first aid equipment and medicine.	
8.	Village doctor for each shelter is present in the area.	✓
9.	Each shelter has usable tube well	
10.	Each shelter has usable sanitary latrine	
11.	Each shelter has proper door and windows	
12.	Each shelter has separate secured place for female	✓
13.	Each shelter has selected caretaker in place.	
14.	Each shelter has trained TBA for caring pregnant mothers.	
15.	For livestock high land / place has been organized	✓
16.	For announcement and publicity enough microphone is ready.	✓
17.	Motivation has been made to the community people to store dry food and pure drinking water for at least 2 / 3 days.	✓
18.	Others	✓

Annex-2

List of Disaster Management Committee Ukhia Upazila

SL	Name	Designation	Position	Cell No
১.	Sarwar Jahan Chowdhury	Upazila Chairman	Chairman	01815 153039
২.	Saiful Islam	TNO. Kutubdia	Vice-Chairman	01712029518
৩.	Soltam Md Chowdhury	Vice Chairman (Male) Upazilla Parishad, Ukhia	Member	018180559117
৪.	Chenu Ara Begum	Vice Chairman (Female) Upazilla Parishad, Ukhia	Member	01715148524
৫.	Anwar Hossain chowdhury	Chairman -Jaliapalong Union	Member	01817017263
৬.	Nurul Kabir Chowdhur	Chairman- Ratnapalong Union	Member	01826306080
৭.	Kamal Uddin Mintu	Chairman- Holodiapalong Union	Member	018119608330
৮.	Jahangir Kabir Chowdhur	Chairman- Rajapalong Union	Member	01819608330
৯.	M Gafur Uddin Chowdhury	Chairman-Palongkhali Union	Member	01819035876
১০.	জনাব মোঃ আসাদুজ্জামান	Upazilla Agriculture Officer	Member	01717387713
১১.	Md. Asduzzamn	Upazilla Helth & Family Planning Officer	Member	01818126322
১২.	Moniruzzaman	Upazilla Livestock Officer,	Member	01675-56043
১৩.	KM Sharier Nazrul	Upazilla Fisheries officer	Member	01717162260
১৪.	Md. Mozzafar Ahmad	Upazilla Education Officer,	Member	01813316842
১৫.	Mustafa Minhaz	Upazilla Engineer,	Member	01675-711600
১৬.	Md. Abdul Manan	Upazila Social Services Officer	Member	০৩৪২৭-৫৬০১২
১৭.	Md Nazmul Hasan	Upazilla Family Planning Officer	Member	০৩৪২৭-৫৬০০৮ ০১৭১১৪৬৬৫২৩
১৮.	MEM Igabal Hasan	Upazilla Food Controller	Member	01199229172
১৯.	AS Thowi	Officer In-Charge, Police Station	Member	01713373665
২০.	Md. Iqbal Hossain	Sub-assistant engineer (Public Heath)	Member	01820231191
২১.	Md. Shazadul Hoque	Upazilla Youth Development Officer	Member	01819819241
২২.	Md. Osman Goni	Upazila Social Services Officer,	Member	০৩৪২৭-৫৬০১২
২৩.	Md. Raihanul Islam Miah	Upazilla Secondary Education Officer	Member	01716110247
২৪.	Shirin Islam	Upazilla Women Affairs Officer	Member	0342756014
২৫.	Fakruddin Razib	Upazilla Ansar VDP Officer	Member	0342756006
২৬.	Prin Hamidul Hoque Chow.	Principal, Bangamata Fagilatunnesa Mujib Mohila College	Member	01819519902
২৭.	Human Kabir Chowdhur	Chairman, BRDB	Member	01725505926
২৮.	Adv Abdur Rahim	President, Press Club	Member	01819909412
২৯.	Kabir Ahmad	President, Bonik Somity	Member	01819213113
৩০.	Parimal Barua	Commanding Officer, Freedom Fighter	Member	01814 922838
৩১.	Morjina Begum	UP Chairman, Jaliapalong	Member	01825110757
৩২.	Shahin Akter	UP Chairman, Holodiapalong	Member	01826306629
৩৩.	Shaheda Begum	UP Chairman, Palongkhali	Member	01814437770

৩৪.	Abdul Quddus	NGO Representative, BGS	Member	01819633081
৩৫.	Asim Uddin Ahmad	NGO Representative, SHED	Member	01814845313
৩৬.	Anowarul Islam	INGO Representative, UNICEF	Member	01829684841
৩৭.	AHM Mahfuzur Rahman	Upazila Land Officer	Member	01819 818224
৩৮.	Md. Safiul Alam	PIO	Secretary	0183479177

Annex-03

List of Volunteer

Upazila: Ukhia

Jaliapalong Union:

Sl no	Name	Father /Husband's Name	Ward	Training Recieved	Mobile No.
1.	Rafiqul Islam	Late Mir Kashem	1	Signal Announcement	0183362191
2.	Julekha Afrin	Mofiz Uddin	1	First Aid	
3.	Saiful Islam	Late Ishaq Ahamed	1	Volunteer	
4.	Nasrin Jahan	Mukter Ahamed	1	Shelter management	
5.	Dildar Miah	Rashid Ahamed	2	Signal Announcement	
6.	Razia Begum	Late Badsha Miah	2	First Aid	01843561798
7.	Md.Ayaz	Fazal Ahamed	2	Volunteer	01816835644
8.	Manuara Begum	Abdul Hakim	2	Shelter management	
9.	Nurul Islam	Md. Ali	3	Signal Announcement	01819858024
10.	Samira Akter	Md. Abdullah	3	First Aid	01835614585
11.	Saleha Begum	Late Abdul Bari	3	Volunteer	01815175952
12.	Ayub Ali	Shamsul Alam	3	Shelter management	01828408525
13.	Basir Ahamed	Late Maqbul Ahamed	4	Signal Announcement	01828091064
14.	Farida Begum	Basir Ahamad	4	First Aid	
15.	Haji Sayed Alam	Late Abdur Rashid	4	Volunteer	01817768939
16.	Jamila Akter	Hazi Sayed Ahamad	4	Shelter management	
17.	Md. Rafique	Achiul Alam	5	Signal Announcement	01845199876
18.	Tafura Begum	Nazrul Islam	5	First Aid	
19.	Md. Ilias	Mansur Alam	5	Volunteer	01838968225
20.	Asma Begum	Kamal Uddin	5	Shelter management	
21.	Md. Adnan	Abdul Hoque Miah	6	Signal Announcement	
22.	Manuara Begum	Late Abdus Salam	6	First Aid	
23.	Shamsul Islam	Late Sultan Ahamed	6	Volunteer	
24.	Samuda Begum	Md. Ilias	6	Shelter management	
25.	Saber Ali	Shamsul Alam	7	Signal Announcement	
26.	Jahanara Begum	Abul Hossen	7	First Aid	
27.	Md. Hasan	Kabir Ahamed	7	Volunteer	01830108404
28.	Arafa Begum	Late Basir Ahamed	7	Shelter management	
29.	Ahamed Ullah	Abdul Kasem	8	Signal Announcement	
30.	Achia Begum	Kairul Amin	8	First Aid	
31.	Jamal Hossen	Eladad Hossen	8	Volunteer	
31.	Nurussafa Begum	Nazim Hossen	8	Shelter management	
32.	Amir Hossen	Amir Miah	9	Signal Announcement	
33.	Samsun Nahar	Ali Ahamed	9	First Aid	
34.	Mang Saw Chakma	Swesala	9	Volunteer	
35.	Manuara Begum	Thanda Miah	9	Shelter management	

Ratna palong Union:

Sl no	Name	Father /Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training Received	Mobile No.
1.	Nurul Alam	Late Ali Ahamed Chawkider	1	Signal Announcement	01818116609

2.	Md. Alamgir	Salim Ullah	1	First Aid	01687873087
3.	Kafil Uddin	Late Nurul Islam	1	Volunteer	01816182441
4.	Tatu Barua	Binanjay Barua	1	Shelter management	01812434041
5.	Kamal Uddin Chawkidar	Md. Balal	2	Signal Announcement	01815883081
6.	Maw. Abdul Goni	Balal Uddin	2	First Aid	01815146724
7.	Saha Alam	Md. Matiul	2	Volunteer	
8.	Sajid Barua		2	Shelter management	
9.	Faqil Ahamed Chawkidar	Sahar Molluk	3	Signal Announcement	01965767937
10.	Farid Ahamad		3	First Aid	
11.	Abdul Majed		3	Volunteer	01826615567
12.	Parishes Barua	Saranda Sikdar	4	Shelter management	
13.	Sahajahan	Late Miah Hossen	4	Signal Announcement	
14.	Anik Barua	Sudir Barua	4	First Aid	
15.	Fakir Ahamad	Sahar Mulluk	4	Volunteer	
16.	Sayed Ahamad Chawkider	Fakir Ahamad	5	Shelter management	01813256759
17.	Nurul Amin Chawdhury Bhotto	Firoz Ahamad	5	Signal Announcement	01828200367
18.	Mozammel	Late Ali Akbar	5	First Aid	01815646257
19.	Master Nasir Uddin	Rasid Ahamad	5	Volunteer	01814896789
20.	Sahajahan	Asraf Miah	6	Shelter management	
21.	Abu Rased	Sayed Ahamad	6	Signal Announcement	01815810453
22.	Maw. Fakir Ahamed	Rasid Ahamad	6	First Aid	
23.	Sirazul Kabir	Late Abdul Kair	6	Volunteer	
24.	Abdus Sukkur	Azir Hossen	7	Shelter management	
25.	Hazi Abu Taher	Late Sultan	7	Signal Announcement	01819519487
26.	Nur Ahamed	Sultan Miah	7	First Aid	01829611895
27.	Basir Ahamed	Mojaher Miah	7	Volunteer	01818782599
28.	Sahab Uddin	Late Gora Miah	8	Shelter management	0182986577
29.	Saha Alam	Late Fazlul Karim	8	Signal Announcement	01812802458
30.	Burhan Uddin	Late Nurul Islam	8	First Aid	01824855946
31.	Sujit Barua	Kamal Kanti Barua	8	Volunteer	01814279623
32.	Mostafa Babul	Anu Miah	9	Shelter management	01855233535
33.	Badsa Miah	Abdus Salam	9	Signal Announcement	
34.	Manjur Alam	Samsul Alam	9	First Aid	
35.	Obaidu Haque	Fakir Ahamed	9	Volunteer	01818408797

Haldia Palong Union:

Sl no	Name	Father /Husband Name	Ward No.	Training Received	Mobile No.
1.	Ayasa Begum	Akter Miah	1	Signal Announcement	01834290129
2.	Arefa Begum	Mansur Ali	1	First Aid	01830667678
3.	Abdul Gafur	Md. Rasid	1	Volunteer	01922696226

4.	Jusna Ara Begum	Aminul Haque Tahasildar	1	Shelter management	01838027480
5.	Rajay Rabbi	Ali Akber Banggali	2	Signal Announcement	01830475144
6.	Sayed Md. Jahir	Farid Ahamed Sawdagor	2	First Aid	01812554152
7.	Rabia Begum	Karim Ullah	2	Volunteer	01828701037
8.	Senuara Begum	Jaman Uddin	2	Shelter management	01831086830
9.	Abul Kalam	Rasid Ahamed	3	Signal Announcement	01826306603
10.	Kurshida Begum	Maher Ali	3	First Aid	01826306603
11.	Nur Ahamed	Mukter Miah	3	Volunteer	
12.	Mozammel	Hasmad Ali	3	Shelter management	
13.	Razia Begum	Kala Miah	4	Signal Announcement	01846102250
14.	Laila Begum	Abdul Gafur	4	First Aid	01830590574
15.	Habibur Rahaman	Maher Ali	4	Volunteer	01830667234
16.	Amin Mohammed	Late Sayed Ahamed	4	Shelter management	01836242940
17.	Azizul Haque	Nurul Haque	5	Signal Announcement	01825708926
18.	Md. Jahangir	Late Bacha Miah	5	First Aid	01829775915
19.	Senuara Begum	Mahamudul Haque	5	Volunteer	01830667588
20.	Manuara Begum	Saha Alam	5	Shelter management	01836107186
21.	Parvin Akter	Nurul Hakim	6	Signal Announcement	
22.	Badiuzzaman	Late Samsul Alam	6	First Aid	
23.	Senuara Begum	Md. Younus	6	Volunteer	
24.	Gultaz Begum	Md. Ali	7	Shelter management	01839037906
25.	Jalal Uddin	Abul Kalalm	7	Signal Announcement	01826664214
26.	Md. Salim	Late Md. Sabbir	7	First Aid	01832941119
27.	Nayan Barua	Probin Barua	7	Volunteer	01830476404
28.	Julekha Begum	Samsul Alam	8	Shelter management	
29.	Kajal Barua	Ammollay Barua	8	Signal Announcement	01812711552
30.	Sajal Sarma	Dr. Bidu Sarma	8	First Aid	01828038192
31.	Laky Sarma	Sunadan Sarma	8	Volunteer	01817704431
32.	Mursedul Hoque Botto	Ajaharul Haque	9	Shelter management	01826615638
33.	Anjuman Ara	Md. Hosen	9	Signal Announcement	01845666118
34.	Kamal Uddin	Nazir Ahamed	9	First Aid	01850647208
35.	Sahana Begum	Nurul Basar	9	Volunteer	
				Shelter management	

Raja Palong Union

Sl no	Name	Father /Husband Name	Ward No.	Training Received	Mobile No.
1.	Samsul Alam Chawkidar	Kabir Ahamad	1	Signal Announcement	01829776432
2.	Sumon Barua	Tranmohan Barua	1	First Aid	01816469754
3.	Mitu Barua	Subadhan Barua	1	Volunteer	01820119662
4.	Raymohan Barua	Late Berata Barua	1	Shelter management	01812608330
5.	Babul Miah	Tanda Miah	2	Signal Announcement	01814120680
6.	Kairul Alam	Md. Ali	2	First Aid	0181813917
7.	Tipu	Md. Ali	2	Volunteer	01812945588
8.	Rasel Gosh	Late Gourango Gosh	2	Shelter management	01815355790
9.	Abdul Manjur Chawkidar		3	Signal Announcement	01816007770

10.	Jamir Uddin	Nur Ahamed	3	First Aid	01811821633
11.	Saiful Islam	Ezahar Miah	3	Volunteer	01817748483
12.	Nurul Amin	Sultan	3	Shelter management	01814814811
13.	Abdus Salam	Ali Akbar	4	Signal Announcement	01824402733
14.	Sayed Noor	Late Mir Kashem	4	First Aid	01816469754
15.	Ali Ahamed	Late Ali Baksu	4	Volunteer	01814725680
16.	Nur Ahamed	Kabir Ahamed	4	Shelter management	
17.	Nur Md.Chawkidar	Late Omar Miah	5	Signal Announcement	01815846175
18.	Safiul	Amir Hamja	5	First Aid	01837195651
19.	Azizul Hoque	Nurul Haque	5	Volunteer	01820069532
20.	Shah Alam	Mir Ahamed	5	Shelter management	01824402647
21.	Nurul Islam	Abdu Junar	6	Signal Announcement	
22.	Basir Ahamed	Md. Nasir	6	First Aid	
23.	Nurul Alam	Late Tayom Golal	6	Volunteer	
24.	Sayed Akber	Late Badiul Alam	6	Shelter management	
25.	Md.Ali Sawkider	Nur Md.Chawkidar	7	Signal Announcement	01816646887
26.	Rased Uddin Sujan	Abdul Alam	7	First Aid	01814814091
27.	Anuar Islam	Sabbir Ahamad	7	Volunteer	01812609183
28.	Sahajahan	Sayed Ahamad	7	Shelter management	
29.	Jalal Ahamed	Late Najir Ahamad	8	Signal Announcement	
30.	Daluar	Kabir Ahamed	8	First Aid	018113436
31.	Gafur Alam Sawdagor	Late Jakir Hossen	8	Volunteer	01819359940
32.	Jafar Alam Sawdagor	Late Sulaiman	8	Shelter management	01840120043
33.	Jafar Alam	Late Sayed	9	Signal Announcement	
34.	Abdul Aziz	Ali Ahamad	9	First Aid	01815012330
35.	Nurul Haque	Haji Abdul Salam	9	Volunteer	01815047478
36.	Abul Hossen	Hasu Miah	9	Shelter management	01831196469

Palongkhali Union:

Sl no	Name	Father /Husband's Name	Ward No.	Training Received	Mobile No.
1.	Nurul Amin	Abul Bashar	1	Signal Announcement	01830780008
2.	Nur Jahan	Abul Kashem	1	First Aid	01710295433
3.	Rahamat Ullah	Abul Kashem	1	Volunteer	01836380499
4.	sahina Akter	Didarul Alam	1	Shelter management	01822241845
5.	Sabekun Nahar	Abdur Rahaman	2	Signal Announcement	01840631687
6.	Kalim Ullah	Abdul Hoque	2	First Aid	01822324675
7.	Rozina Akter	Sirazul Hoque	2	Volunteer	
8.	Abu Tayeb	Abdu Sukkur	2	Shelter management	01829608473
9.	Sultan Ahamed	Kabir Ahamed	3	Signal Announcement	01832466855
10.	Sabekun Nahar	Abdullah	3	First Aid	
11.	Md. Salim	Abdul Hamid	3	Volunteer	01831858180
12.	Tayebe Begum	Sultan Ahamed	3	Shelter management	01818009063
13.	Nur Nahar Begum	Naju Miah	4	Signal Announcement	01814265654

14.	Ajahar Miah	Late Sultan Ahamed	4	First Aid	
15.	Senuara Begum	Ajahar Miah	4	Volunteer	01820336120
16.	Jane Alam	Late Safiq Islam	5	Shelter management	01816554403
17.	Nurul Hoque	Ali Miah	5	Signal Announcement	01829654843
18.	Khatiza Begum	Late Golam Hossen	5	First Aid	
19.	Seuly Akter	Nur Mohammad	5	Volunteer	01840326024
20.	Nurul Amin	Kurban Ali	6	Shelter management	01834878976
21.	Samuda Begum	Saleh Ahamad	6	Signal Announcement	01813803289
22.	Nur Ahammad	Aju Miah	6	First Aid	
23.	Mang to A	Mang La Tai	6	Volunteer	
24.	Sufia Begum	Abdu Sukkur	7	Shelter management	
25.	Hasina Akter	Abdul Hamid	7	Signal Announcement	01826306785
26.	Halal Uddin	Abul Manzur	7	First Aid	01817268613
27.	Salima Akter	Abul Bashar	7	Volunteer	01819776320
28.	Robi Ullah	Sayedul Islam	7	Shelter management	01824677578
29.	Mostaque Miah	Ali Madan	8	Signal Announcement	01811912834
30.	Sakera Begum	Md. Alam	8	First Aid	01818067908
31.	Saker Alam	Sha Ali	8	Volunteer	01824692847
32.	Nur Jahan	Sagir Ahammad	8	Shelter management	01816635564
33.	Shamsu Uddin	Abdu Jalil	9	Signal Announcement	01828090949
34.	Khairul Amin	Imdadul Haque	9	First Aid	01825929754
35.	Humaira Begum	Sumsul Alam	9	Volunteer	01812944177
36.	Rahana Akter	Ali Hossen	9	Shelter management	0181511481`4

Annex-04

List of Management Committee

School cum Cyclone Shelter : 31Nos.

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile No.
Jaliapalong Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-1 No. word)	Shah Alam - HT	01815593429
Sonarpara Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-3 No. word)	Sayed Kasem HT	01819974234
Nidania Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-5 No. word)	Belel Uddin -HT	01812431294
Enani Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-6 No. word)	Nazrul Islam-HT	01818898884
Dailpara Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-4 No. word)	Abu Tehar-HT	01817723369
চোয়াংখালী Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-8 No. word)	Jamir Uddin -HT	01818464992
Chapotkhali Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-9 No. word)	Abdul Mazid-HT	01823692924
Monkhali Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-9 No. word)	Nurul Haque-HT	01815621551
Lamboripara Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-2 No. word)	Mortuza Begum-HT	01738989091
Sonaichori Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-2 No. word)	Nurul Abser -HT	01813909459
Madarboniya Govt. Primary School (Jaliapalong-2 No. word)	Chamon Bahar-HT	01745662599
Gailmara Govt. Primary School (Ratnapalong – 6No. Word)	Habebur Rahman-HT	01814111360
Thimchori Govt. Primary School (Ratnapalong–3No. Word)	Kamal Uddin -HT	01818956030
Amtali Govt. Primary School (Ratnapalong–4No. Word)	Titu Barua-HT	01812918306
Nalboniya Govt. Primary School (Holodiapalong – 6No. Word)	Monuz Barua-HT	01812580061
Maricha Govt. Primary School (Holodiapalong– 1No. Word)	Juhurul Haque-HT	01816608288
Paglirbil Govt. Primary School (Holodiapalong– 2No. word)	Sabekun Nahar-HT	01710108955
Romkha Palong Govt. Primary School School (Holodiapalong– 9No. word)	Alhaz Md. Rafiq-MUP	01814371547
Ukhiya Modle Govt. Primary School (Rajapalong-5No. Word)	Harunur Rashed-HT	01818142261
Dailpara Govt. Primary School(Rajapalong-7No. Word)	Abdul Hakim	01815152460
Khairati Govt. Primary School (Rajapalong-3No. Word)	Nurul Alam	01818964774
Chakbaita Govt. Primary School (Rajapalong-4No. Word)	Nasima Akter	01812430582
Purva Digalia Govt. Primary School (Rajapalong-4No. Word)	Sayed Karim-HT	01818671814
Madday Rajapalong Govt. Primary School (Rajapalong-2No. Word)	Azizul Haque	01912504356
Kutupalong Govt. Primary School (Rajapalong-9No. Word)	Zumzum Nahar	01830191291
Balukhali Govt. Primary School (Palongkhali- 1No. Word)	Sayed Alam	01811274487
Rahamaterbil Govt. Primary School (Palongkhali- 3No. Word)	Kamal Uddin	01815810326
Anjomanpara Govt. Primary School(Palongkhali- 9No. Word)	Nurul Islam	01849908628
Farirbil Govt. Primary School	Helal Uddin	01815605443
Dakkin Balukhali Lodifornnasa Govt. Primary School	Md. Shajahan	01840147508

Govt. & Non-Govt. Institution : 9 Nos.

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile No.
Ukhiya Degree Collage	Abdul Haque	01817754300
Ukhiya Grails School	Rukeya Khanum	01819803045
Ukhiya Multipurpose High School	Abul Hossain Serazi	01818195591
Palong Adarsha High School	Nurul Haque	01816088508
Palongkhali High School	Abul Hasam	01813846379
Muktijudda High School	Sultana Razia	01812723098
Rajapalong AKC High School	Alamgir Kabir	01819519457
Balukiya Palong High School	Liyaqut Ali	01816024706
Sonarpara High School	Shafiul Karim	01818984458

Highest Road & Embakment :

Name of Shelter	Responsible Person	Mobile No.
Embakment	Anuwar Hossain Chowdhury, Chairman, Jaliapalong	01817 017263
	M. Gofur Uddin Chowdhury, Chairman, Palongkhali	01819 035876
	Nurul Kabir Chowdhury, Chairman, Ratnapalong	01826 306080
	Jahangir Kabir Chowdhury, Chairman, Rajapalong	018119 60830

Health Management Committee

Name of Health Centre	Responsible Person	Mobile No.
Upazila Health Complax	Dr. SM Abu Sayed	01818126322
Upazila Family Planing Centre	Dr. Nazmul Hasan	01711466523
Jaliapalong Union Sub-Health Centre- Inani	Dr. Kazal Kanti Dey	01812611022
Painashia Community Clinic, Jaliapalong Union	Mohsina Sharmin	01832499412
Sonarpara Community Clinic, Jaliapalong Union	Abdul Hakim (CHCP)	01814811430
Cordbazar Community Clinic, Ratnapalong	Ziabul Haque	01814944391
Ruhulordava Community Clinic, Ratnapalong	Mamta Begum	01815956646
Haladiapalong Union Sub-Health Centre	Abdu Salam	01819638489
Mohazanpara Community Clinic, Haladiapalong	Taslima Begum	01924116868
Paglirbil Community Clinic, Haladiapalong	Abdul Khalek	01817730139
Dakkin Haladia Community Clinic, Haladiapalong	Abu Teher Halali	01817071891
Kutupalong Community Clinic, Rajapalong	Ajit Kumar	01811891650
Hatimora Community Clinic, Rajapalong	Halima Begum	01819130331
Uttar Pukuria Community Clinic, Rajapalong	Mozzamel Haque	01814774421
Palongkhali Union Sub-Health Centre	Narayan Chandra Nath	01811208379
Nolbonia Community Clinic, Palongkhali	Rafikul Hasan	01818145814

Car & Engin Boat :

Name of Union	Responsible Person	Mobile No.	Remarks
Jaliapalong	Md. Shah Alam	01811976229	Jeep Owner
Ratnapalong	Selim Company	01920734712	Truce Owner
	Gofur Company	01813946393	
	Gash Uddin Company	01945446130	
	Abul Hossain Company	01934680816	
	Nasir Company	01862430170	Micro-bus Owner
	Suman Barua	01819519462	Jeep Owner
Haladiapalong	Md. Unus Company	01833718670	Truce Owner
	Foyas Company	01815627855	
	Mozaher Company	01811422424	
	Md. Jahed	01811590080	Bus Owner - MD
	Shahab Uddin	01818567352	Jeep Owner
	Md. Sha Alam	01812365215	
Rajapalong	Belal Uddin	01812768250	Cox's Line Bus Owner - MD
	Md. Nurul Alam	01815626609	Micro-bus Owner
	Seraj Kabir	01819063283	
	Md. Kaiser	01827714548	
Palongkhali	Abdul Ali	01814954631	Jeep Owner

Local Businessman :

Name of Union	Name of Local Businessman	Mobile No.	Remarks
Jaliapalong	Giash Uddin	01817201215	Medicine Shop
	Sha Alam	01817741313	

	Rahmat Ullah	01843723211	Oil Shop
	Sayed Ahmad	01823364552	Rice Shop
Ratnapalong	Zafar Sawdagar	01816827844	Glossary Shop
	Rafiq Sawdagar		
	Kamal Uddin	01840002741	
	Gais Uddin	01825582257	
	Kamal Sawdagar	01818055716	
	Mannan Sawdagar	01819698566	
	Jasim Uddin	01855745821	
	Md. Rahaman	01822326127	Rice Shop
	Mahamudul Haque	01835102077	
	Abdul Hakim	01686155098	
	Mobarak	01819617696	Medicine Shop
	Abdul Gafur	01813946393	Restaurant
	Alamgir	01619707426	
Haladiapalong	Babul Sawdagar	01820185285	
	Abdul Gofur Sawdagar	01815359313	
	Md. Sharif Ahmed	01925513768	
	Kafik Uddin	01814813854	
	Zafar Sawdagar	01811707676	
Rajapalong	Kabir Ahmed (President)	01811913113	Bonik Samity
	Ahmed Kabir (Secretary)	01818055663	
	Samsul Uddin Chowdhary	01811296083	
	Farid Alam	01815646252	
	Jahangir Kabir Chowdhary	01819608330	
Palongkhali	Mostaq Ahmed	01815674215	
	Kamal Uddin		
	Abdul Jalil	01816120548	

Attachement – 05

At A Glance Ukhia Upazila Parishad

Description	Quantity	Description	Quantity
Area	261.80 Sq KM	Eid Gah	N/a
Union/ Upazilla	5	Bank	7
Mouza	13	Post office	6
Village	137	Club	14
Family	37940	Hat/Bazar	10
Population	207379 Person	Gave Yeard	175
Male	104567 Person	Gave Yeard	28
Femal	102812 Person	Deep Well	1395
Govt. Primary School	76	Semi Deep Tube Well	1401
Secondary School	14	Hand Pum	N/a
Junior Secondary	6	Sallow Machine	230
College	3	Mosque	388
Madrasa	13	Temple	20
Kindergarten	16	Monastery	37
Abtadi- E -Madrasa	3	River	1
Orphan Care	9	Cannel	13
Upazilla Health Complex	1	Bil	17
Union Health & Family Welfare Center	4	Haor	N/a
Community Clinic	15	Pond	130
Dam	3	Moore	N/a
Switch Gate	2	Katche Road	417 KM:
Bridge	212	Pacca Road	82 KM
Culvert	421	HBB Road	113 KM
Mobile Tower	41	Residential Hotel	10
Play Ground	25	Cyclone Shelter	31
Rehabilitation Project	4	He chary	29
Historical Place/ Tourist Area (Inani Beach, Patabari Monastery, Pataware Tech, Kana Razar Guha)	3	Food Go down	1
Settlement Office	4	Rubber Dam	3

(Source t LGED, Upazila Administration, Union Parishad, Community Leader)

Attachement – 06

Some Important Program Schedule of Bangladesh Betar

Radio center	Program	Time	Day
Dhaka-K	Krishi Samprochar	6.55 – 7.00 Am	Everyday
	Sukher Thikana	7.25 -7.30Am	Everyday
	Sasthoi Shukher Mul	11.30-12.00 Am	Everyday(Except Friday)
	Sonali Fhosol	6.05-6.35 Pm	Everyday
	Waether News	6.50-7.00 Pm	Everyday
Chittagong	Krishi Kotha	6.55-7.00 Am	Everyday
	Krishi Khamar	06.10-06.50 Pm	Everyday(Except Monday)
	Sukhi Sangsar	08.10-08.30Pm	Everyday(Except Friday)
Rajshahi	Khet Khamar Samachar	0655.-07 Am	Everyday
	Shobuz Bangla	06.05-06.50Pm	Everyday
Khulna	Sastho Tottho	06.55-700 Am	Everyday
	Krishi Samachar	04.20-4.30Pm	Everyday
	Chashabad	06.10-06.50Pm	Everyday
Rangpur	Sukher Thikana	07.25-07.30 Pm	Everyday
	Khet Khamare	06.05-06.35 Pm	Everyday
Sylhet	Ajker Chasabad	06.55-07.00Am	Everyday
	Sukher Thikana	07.25-07.30Am	Everyday
	Shamol Syllet	07.25-07.30Pm	Everyday(Except Friday)
Thakurgaon	Kisan, Mati O Desh	06.05-06.25Pm	Satarday, Monday, Wednesday
Cox's Bazar	Ajker Krixi	03.07 – 03.10Pm	Everyday
	Sonali Prantor	03.40-03.45 Pm	Tuesday and Thursday
Barisal	Krishi Kotha	03.15-03.30Pm	Every Day Except Satarday and Wednesday
	Choto Poribar	03.35-03.50Pm	Every Day Except Monday ,Wednesday and Friday
Rangamati	Jiboner Jonno	01.50-01.55Pm	Everyday
	Khamar Bari	03.05-03.15Pm	Everyday

***Weather news is broadcast in all centers at 6.50Pm**