



Cyclone Shelters and Killas

AN ASSESSMENT ON HATYA 2014

Shelter from the Cyclones: A Simple Solution Saves Lives

“Whenever I hear of a new shelter being built or an existing one being repaired, I know that there is still hope for our villages and for our families.” Hasina Begum

Dwip Unnayan Shongstha (DUS) and BHN-Japan

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Forward

Disasters cost lives, destroy infrastructure, disrupt livelihoods and leave a major impact on the survivors' physical and psychological wellbeing. According to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), 337 disasters related to natural hazards were reported worldwide in 2013 and killed 21,610 number of people. Last year's number of reported disasters confirmed the global upward trend in natural hazard-related disasters, mainly driven by the increase in the number of hydro-meteorological disasters. In recent decades, the number of reported hydrological disasters has increased by 7.4% per year on average.

The physiographical features of Bangladesh coast make it susceptible to cyclones and associated surges. According to the Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme report, 6.4 % of the country is considered High Risk Area where the surge height may exceed 1m. The country has been devastated by a number of cyclones resulting hundreds of thousands of human deaths. However, over time, Bangladesh has been successful in significantly reducing human casualties from cyclone and the multipurpose cyclone shelters have been playing a great role in this regard.

This important assessment of Cyclone Shelters in Hatiya, a vulnerable coastal area of Bangladesh is a milestone work of Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS) and Basic Human Needs (BHN Association - Japan) supported by JAICA. The findings of the assessment would potentially demonstrate the wider stakeholders and especially policy makers and development practitioners a new dimension to understand the different cyclone shelters in Hatiya and its conditions particularly related to its management, usage, and the role of the committees that manages the shelters in this resource poor coastal areas of Bangladesh.

The preparation of this important assessment would not have been possible without the active support, hard work and endless efforts of a large number of individuals and institutions including the survey team.

We are grateful to JAICA particularly to Mr..... and BHN Dhaka and Japan Team particularly Ms. Anna Tamaki BHN Tokyo, Mr. Naonori Kusakabe, Consultant, Tadayoshi Kotoge National Project Director and to Md. Rafiqul Alam, Executive Director, Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS) for their excellent and useful guidance, assistance and their confidence on the team in conducting this important work. We are also thankful to the members of Supervisory Committee especially to:

1. Mr. Bimal Kanti Kuri Country Representative, BHN BD
2. Md. Abdul Jalil Site Manager, BHN BD
3. Mr. Nur Uddin Assistant Site Manager, BHN BD
4. Md. Tamzid Uddin Project Director, DUS

We are also thankful to the members of Survey Team –for their hard work in field mobilization, data collection, and data compilation in an extremely tight schedule. The assessment would not have been successful without the support of the different experts and resource persons particularly the national experts for his valuable contribution in the overall assessment activities.

The cooperation and patience of all the respondents of the shelter supervisors, members of the shelter management committees as well as the key informants and key stakeholders (local leaders, civil society organizations, academia, and key Government and Local Administration personnel) in answering the questions of the assessment were simply remarkable and the team would never forget their warm cooperation. The assessment was made easy and entertaining with the active support all these people working on different capacities.

Syed Tamjid ur Rahman
Team Leader of Baseline Survey and
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
ChangeMaker: Society for the Social and Economic Development

“An active Management Committee and Financial Support is required to keep the shelters alive... if we can keep the shelters alive... the shelters in turn will keep us alive.”
Members Management Committee

Background

DUS is geographically based at Hatiya Island under Noakhali district, in the Bay of Bengal, which is designated as a Cyclone High Risk Area. DUS established in 1982. Every year the island suffers from cyclones and tidal bores. DUS was ever active in major emergency in relief and rehabilitation programs following November 1970 cyclone relief, 1988/1991-cyclone recovery, 1998 flood response, SIDR 2007 etc. DUS is now moving beyond relief and rehabilitation into institutionalized preparedness, disaster risk reduction and management interventions as well as long-term adaptation strategies.

DUS has experienced that disaster causes deaths and injuries, destroy assets and infrastructure, degrade environment and disrupt services and economic activities. Disasters impede development initiatives and wipe out accumulated gains. It severely affects large numbers of poor people and the marginalized, in particular; and cause severe reduction in livelihood opportunities in the affected communities. To cope with these, DUS should have capacities to respond to disaster. Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Planning encompasses all aspects of disaster risk management—from addressing underlying causes to responding in times of emergencies. It considers prevention and mitigation activities and readiness to respond to crises.

With the view to alleviate poverty; DUS enhance empowerment of the poor; establish human rights of the underserved community; promote essential health care services, disaster related education and socio-economic development of the inhabitants of costal area. DUS now has become a potential and trusted indigenous NGO based in the coastal district of Noakhali locating almost at the mid coastal region of Bangladesh. DUS is addressing most of the upazilas under Noakhali district along with Hatiya, Nizumdwp, Ramgoti&Monpura Island.

DUS has recently, in collaboration with BHN, conducted an assessment of all the cyclone shelters and killas in its working area.

Objective of the Survey

The wider objective of the shelter survey is to understand the present status of the existing cyclone shelter and Killah in Hatiya Island among the community people and later develop appropriate radio programme by DUS in their locality to ensure meaningful and effective improvement of DRR conditions at the community level. It is expected that the appropriate DRR programmes will be developed by DUS Community Radio operation with full involvement and participation of the community people and local stakeholders, effectively reach the underserved marginalized communities, and create accessibility and availability of needed information particularly emphasizing both the need and outreach of people.

Specific objectives of the survey are –

1. To know the status and situation of cyclone shelter and killah in the Hatiya Island.
2. To know the present using pattern of cyclone shelter and Killah.
3. To identify future using possibilities of cyclone shelter and Killah.

Methodology

This shelter survey used both qualitative and quantitative study approaches. Since the study employed a complete census approach, all the cyclone shelters and killahs location in the survey area were selected. The respondent of the shelter was the local members of the cyclone shelter management committee or people currently using the shelter were selected based on their active maintenance and serving of Cyclone shelter and “killah” in the study area.

Therefore the study covered all the 154 cyclone shelters and 24 killas found in the study area. DUS engaged 20 community volunteers from the local areas for the collection of data. A structured data collection instrument was used, which was shared among the local administration and the community. The data collection tool is provided in the annex. Before administering the instruments, a field test was also conducted and the modifications were made. A day-long hands-on training and orientation were conducted for the 20 community volunteers, 5 field supervisors, and 2 GPS photographers.

Survey Area

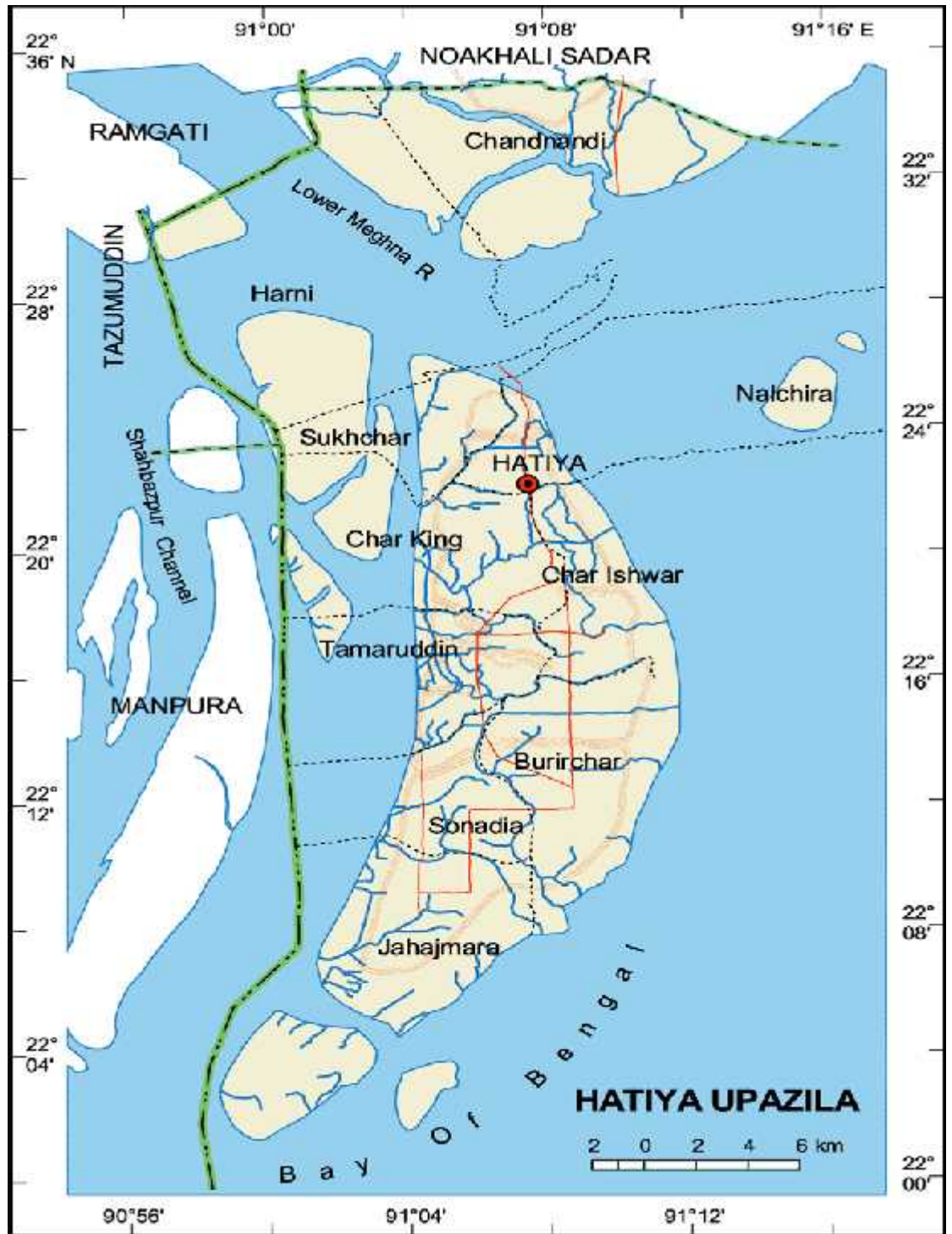
The survey was conducted in all the unions of HatiyaUpazilla.

Serial No	Name of unions	Number of Cyclone Shelter	Number of Killah
1	Charking	30	3
2	Char Issar	10	1
3	Tamruddi	14	2
4	Burirchar	23	6
5	Sonadia	25	3
6	Jahajmara	26	3
7	Nijumdewip	9	5
8	Pourasava	17	1
	Total	154	24

Hatiya Background

Hatiya is an Upazila of Noakhali District in the division of Chittagong with an area of 1,508 sq.km located in the mouth of Bay of Bengal. The population of the Island is about 400,000. Hatiyaupazila has ten union parishad and about 69 villages. Male constituted 50.73% of the population and female constituted 49.27%. The Island is surrounded by the South Hatiya channel, West Hatiya channel and East Shahbazpur Channel. East Shahbazpur is a flood channel and the south-west Hatiya is an ebb channel. Hatiya is the famous “pathway” of cyclones in Bangladesh. The ground level in Hatiya is about 10 m above the mean sea level; therefore, the island communities regularly affected by seasonal tidal inundation and subsequent salinity intrusions, especially in the dry season when the flow of river water diminishes. The people of Hatiya Island are vulnerable because they live in an extremely dynamic threaten environment facing such as: cyclones, tidal surges, riverbank erosion, floods, salinity intrusion, and deteriorating coastal ecosystems. These threats affect almost every aspect of life and livelihood choices of the people. These vulnerabilities create a context of

insecurity, which in turn, discourages investments, limits economic activities and squeezes employment opportunities.



Findings and Analysis

Due to geographic location and geophysical conditions, Bangladesh is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. The location of the off-shore islands and the triangular funnel shape of the Bay of Bengal have made the coastal areas susceptible to cyclone and tidal surges. In addition to the plenteous loss of assets and properties, more than 3 lakhs and 1.38 lakhs people were died in the devastating cyclones of 1970 and 1991 respectively. Although the loss of properties had been very severe in the cyclone SIDR of 2007 and AILA of 2009 but loss of human lives were only 3406 and 190 respectively due to effective disaster risk reduction and preparedness programs conducted by the Government. Out of 35 million people in 700 kilometer long stretched coastal areas of Bangladesh, 7 million lives in high disaster risk. With the objectives of protecting the lives and properties of the people from the devastating cyclones like Sidr and Aila Government and the non-government organizations, different development partner countries and organizations have constructed a number of cyclone shelters and constructions of more shelters are still going on.

Cyclone Shelters

Cyclone shelter is a structured building, constructed on RCC pillar, the ground floor of which will be kept open for free flow of tidal surges. The structural design will be prepared in such a way so that it can withstand the heavy gusty and squally wind¹.

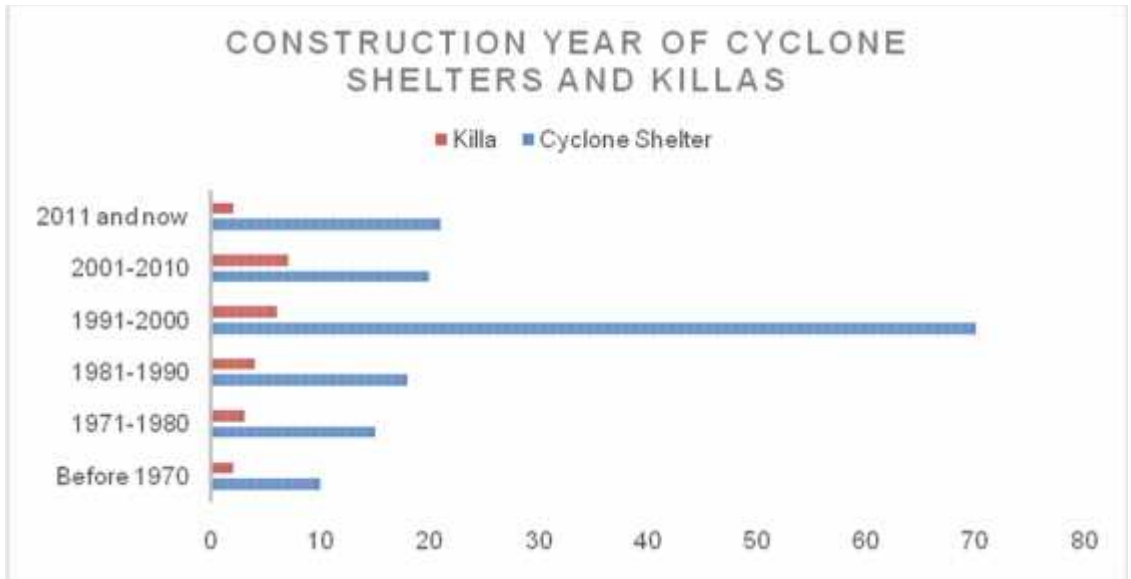
When specific warnings for cyclone and tidal surges are announced by the appropriate authorities, the buildings would be opened for safe shelters of local communities and cattle. It will be vacated when the warnings are withdrawn. But there is a condition that the cyclone shelters will be used only for temporary shelter during disaster emergencies and cannot be treated as shelters for displaced persons.

All multistoried buildings in the coastal areas constructed and to be constructed in the future by the government and non-government organizations, and also the similar commercial buildings owned by private individuals, will be used as cyclone shelters during cyclones. In case of use of commercial buildings owned by non-government organizations or individuals, the concerned UpazilaNirbahi Officer (UNO) will execute a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the owners of the buildings on behalf of the government.

ConstructionYear of Cyclone Shelters

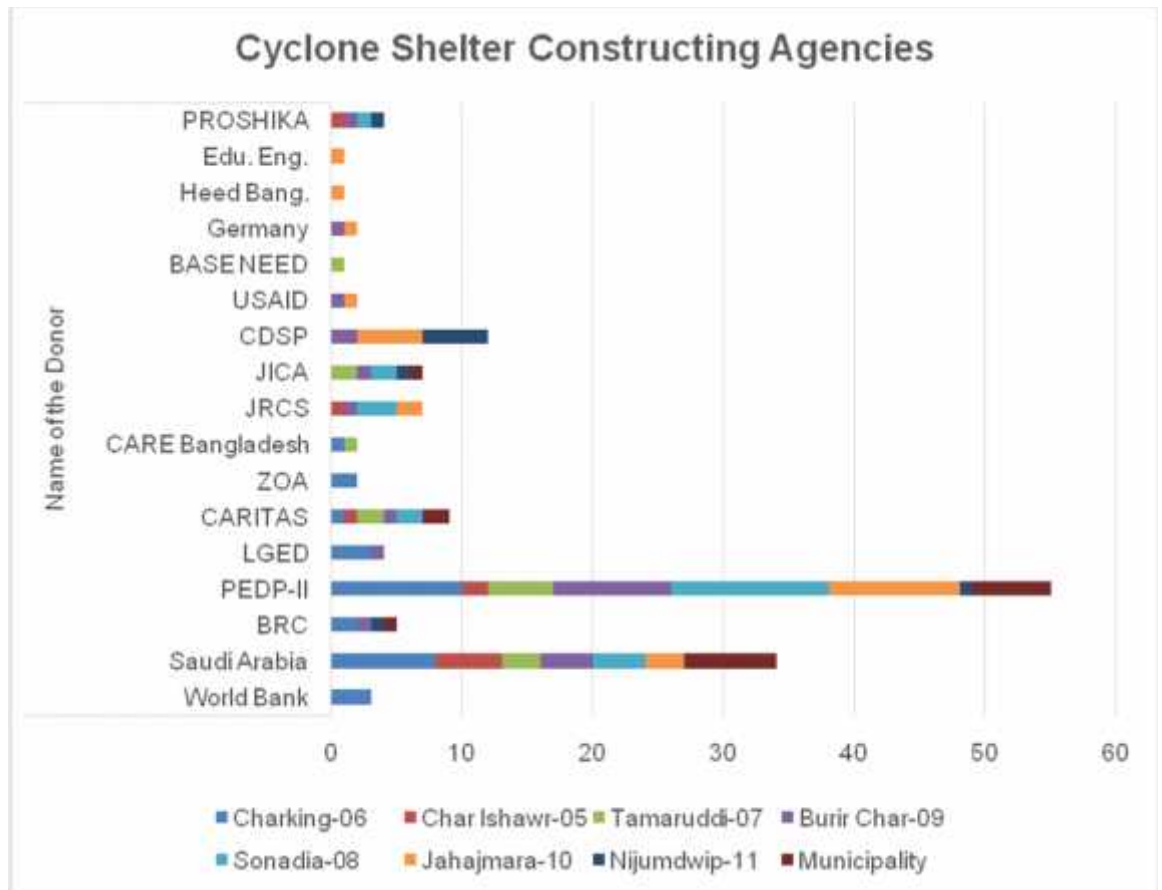
The construction of the cyclone shelters and killasranges from early 70s to early 2000. A few were constructed as recently as last year.

¹Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Guideline 2011, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, February, 2012 (Published in the extra edition of Bangladesh Gadget on 14th February 2012)

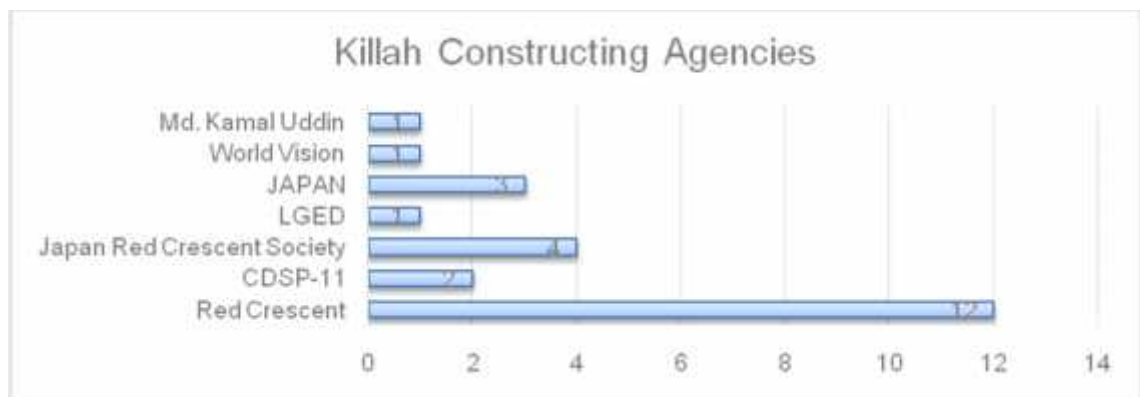


Cyclone Shelter Constructing Agency

A large number of organizations and agencies were found in the construction of these cyclone shelters and killas ranging from PEDP-II, Saudi Arabia, CDSP, Caritas, etc., are important

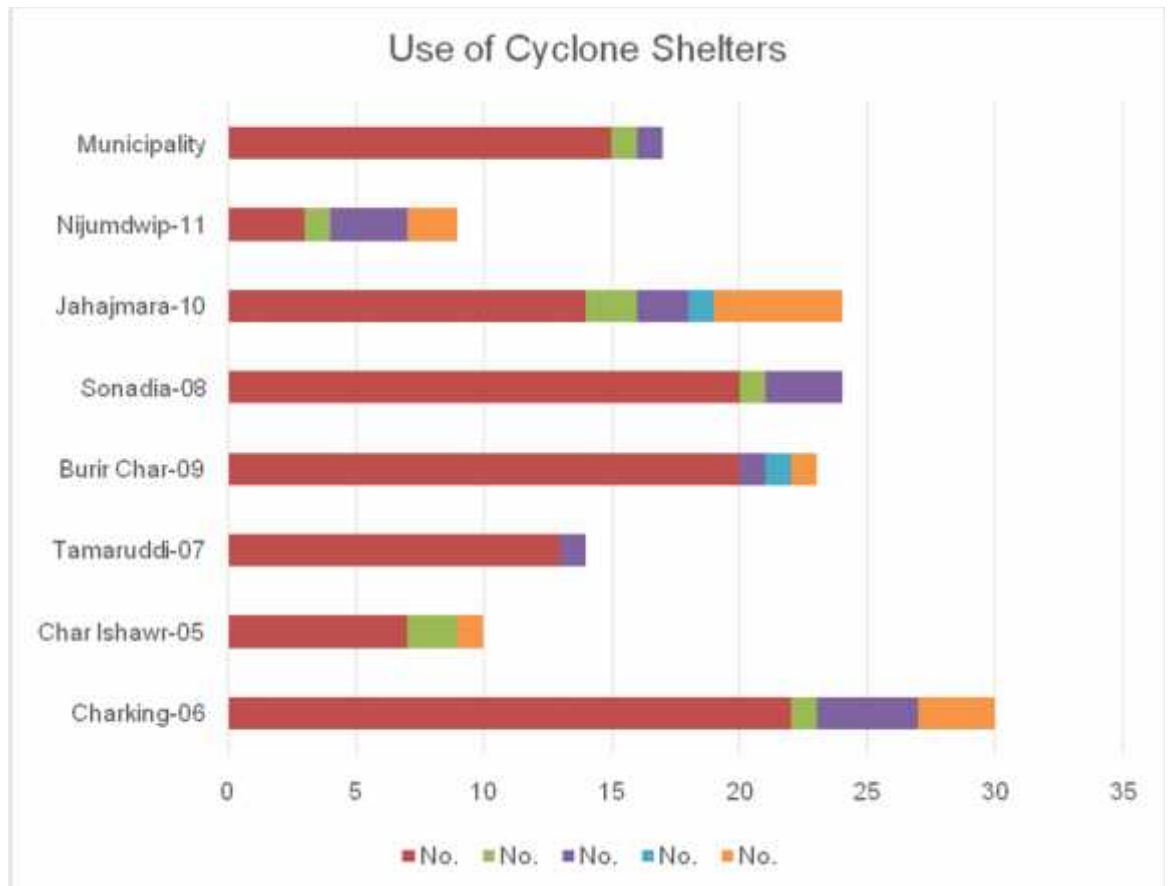


It is evident that PEDP-II and Saudi Arabia are the two major agencies/donors contributing the construction of cyclone shelters Hatiya. The other notable agencies include CDSP, Caritas, JICA, JRCS and Proshika



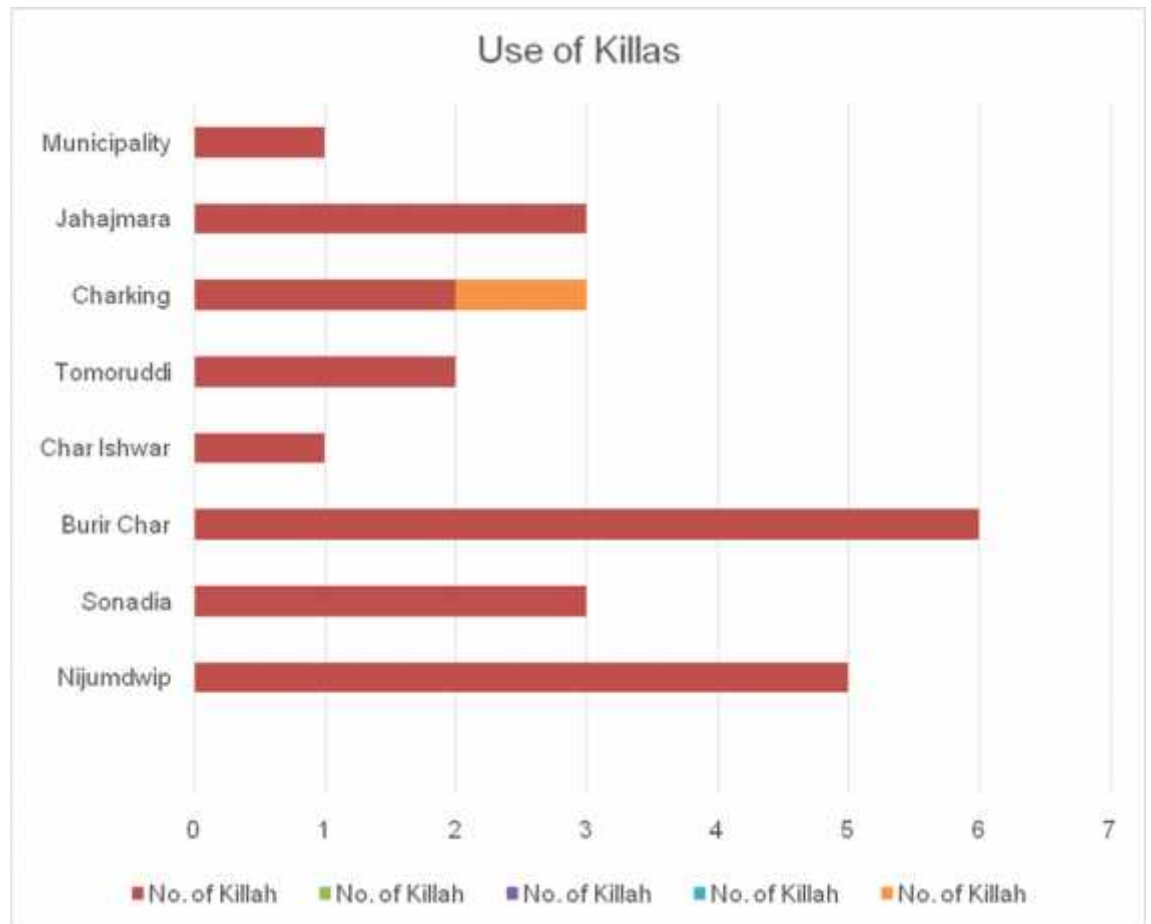
How these Shelters are currently being used

During the off cyclone time, the shelters are used for different local social use. Since the use of shelters for cyclone purpose is limited to only 2 to 3 months in a year, the use of the same structure for other social good is extremely encouraging.



“We have no place to go. We have lost our land in the river two years back and have taken refuge here. Most of the people living in this killa have lost their land in the river”
 – A dweller on the Killain Char Ishawr

The killas, on the other hand, are mostly used by the local displaced people from different river erosion areas. The thick habitation hardly provides any space for safe-keeping livestock during cyclones.



The Use of Ponds around the Killas

Almost all the killas have a pond, because the raised platform is made from digging the earth from nearby. However, many of the ponds (mentioned in the other category) are not usable. The rest of the ponds are used by the local people mostly for drinking and washing purpose with limited fish cultivation.

Union	No. of Killah	Nature of Use				
		Local People	NGO	Govt/Agency	Community Organization	Other
Nijumdwp	05	3	0	0	0	2
Sonadia	03	0	0	0	0	3
Burir Char	06	6	0	0	0	0
Char Ishwar	01	1	0	0	0	0
Tomoruddi	02	1	0	0	0	1
Charking	03	2	0	0	0	1
Jahajmara	03	3	0	0	0	0
Municipality	01	1	0	0	0	0

“The pond water is no longer usable since nobody takes care of them. We now have to go a long way to fetch water”
– A dweller on the Killain Burir Char

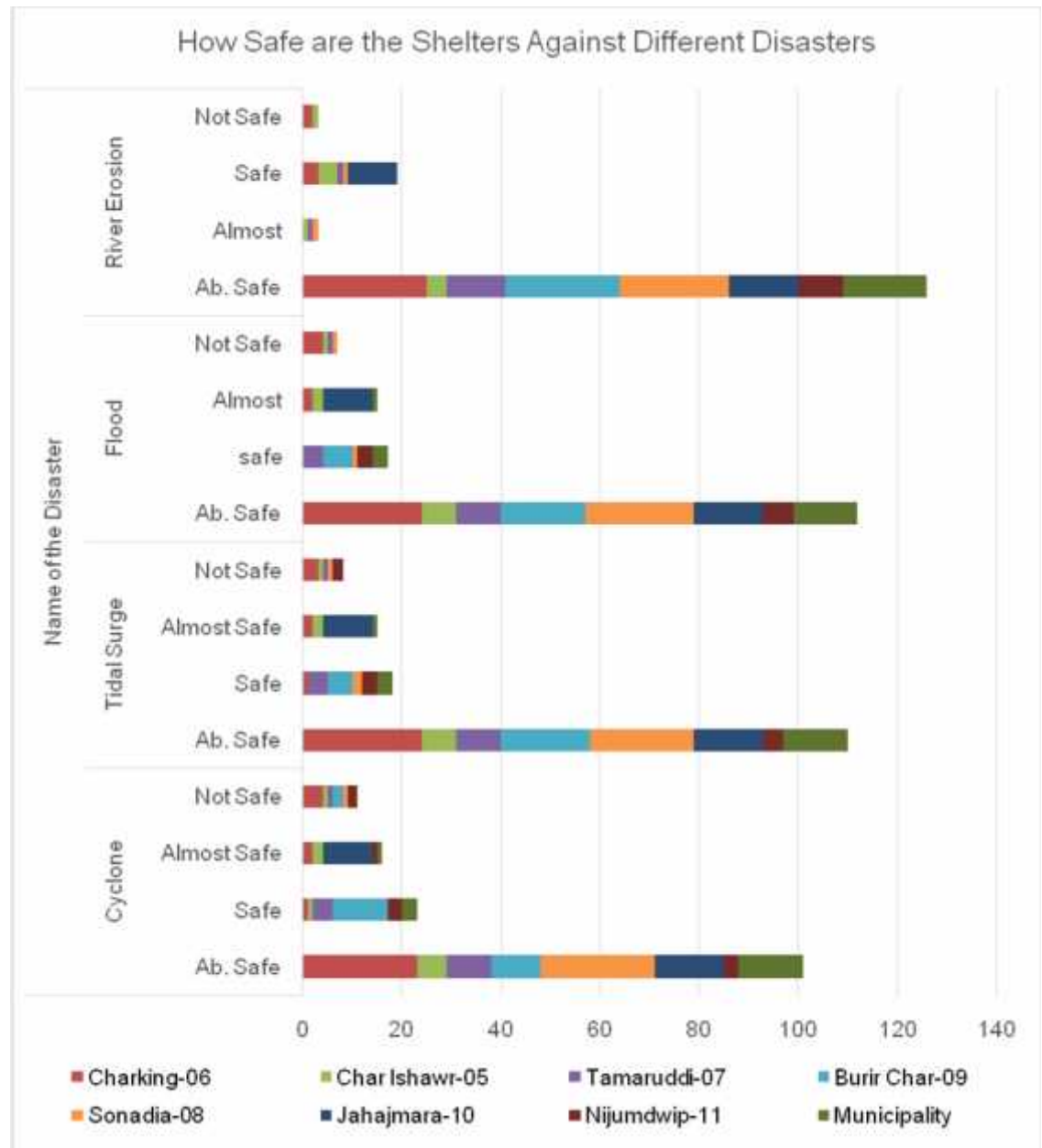
Total :	24	17	0	0	0	7
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Over all Conditions of the Cyclone Shelter

The overall conditions of the cyclone shelter was assessed from the point of view of its sustaining capacity of the major disasters. According to the Government directives, to fix the height of the plinth of the cyclone shelter, the 'Union based Inundation Risk Map' produced by the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programmed (CDMP) of Disaster Management and Relief Division has to be followed. Although, it was practically beyond the scope of the assessment to measure the height of the shelters and the Union based Inundation Risk Map was not mentioned by the committees.

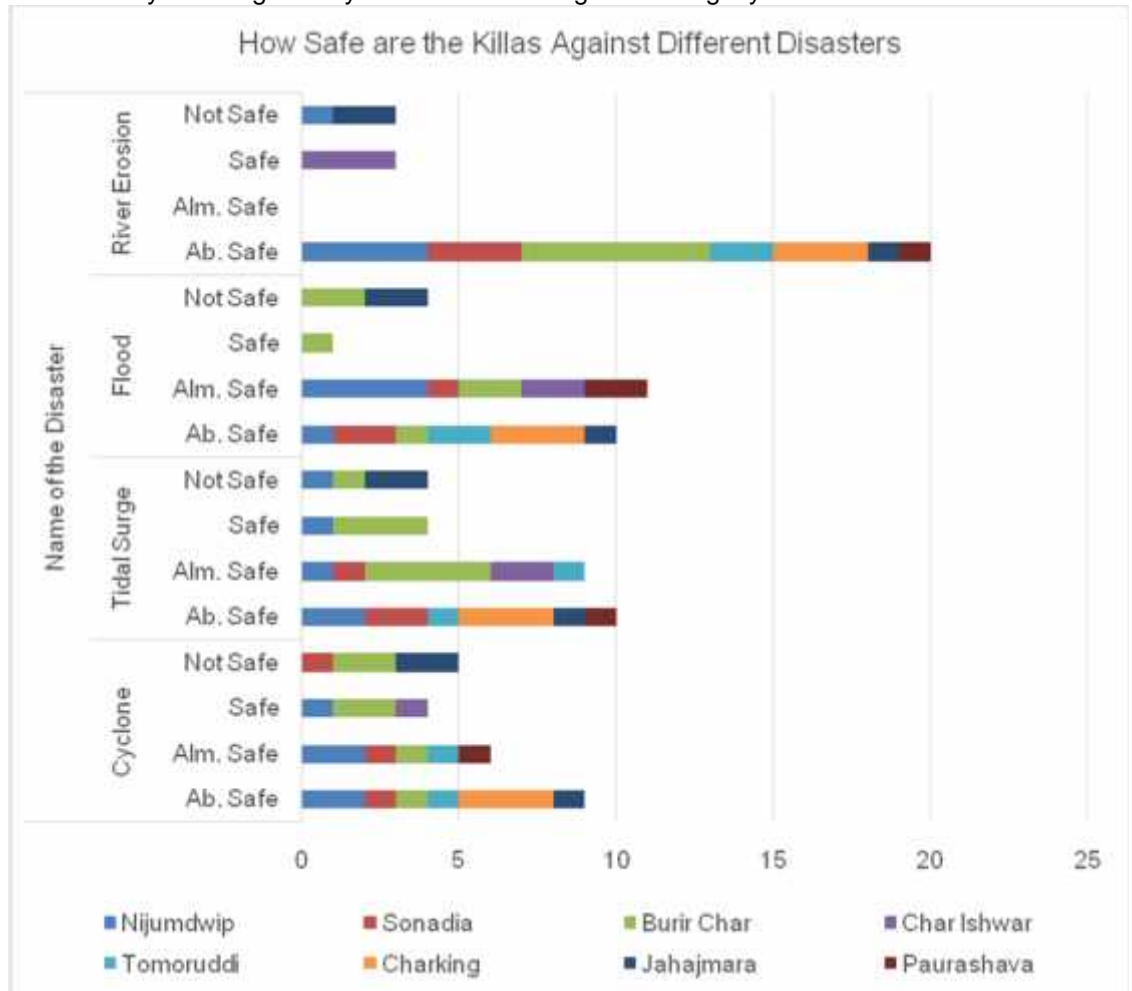
The plinth level of the cyclone shelters, according to the government, were fixed at least 3 feet above the highest level of tidal surges. It was also mentioned that in places where killas are not constructed, the open space of the ground floor of the shelters be used as shelter for cattle. Although based on the situation in different areas, the structural designs needed to be prepared taking into consideration of the tidal surges from 6 feet to 20 feet high and the wind speed of at least 260 km per hour, this was found to be inadequate in some of the shelters constructed very close to the coastal lines in Nijhumdwip

How Safe are the Shelters



The data shows that most of the shelters are absolutely safe against most of the disasters. However, there are a few particularly in Charking the shelters have not found to be safe. It was found that the shelters had been constructed keeping cyclones as one of the primary focus issue, however, strong tidal surges and particularly tsunami is not been looked into. The heights and facilities of majority of the shelters built before year 2000 do not adequately meet the standard guidelines.

It may be noted here that the majority of the shelters and killas were found to be safe against river erosion since they are situated far away from rivers, however the shelters and the killas on the safety scale against cyclone and tidal surge looks slightly lower.



Approach to the Shelters and the Killas

Although the shelters and the killas were generally found to be safe against the key disasters, the approach road to reach the shelters and the killas were found to be quite vulnerable and often not safe enough particularly flooding. Many of the approach roads can become quite challenging during rain and high-wind especially for women, children, elderly and persons with disability. The approach roads often requires to cross make-shift pole bridges.

According to the Government directives, the approach road to the shelters must be useable and, in addition to the main road, be linked with all the roads of the catchments areas. If necessary the provision for cost of construction of the link roads should be kept in the project of construction of shelters. However, in reality, this was not seen any many shelters and killas.

“The Cyclone Shelters are often difficult to reach when the cyclone approaches near and it is raining hard”
 – A School Teacher of Cyclone Shelter in Charking

Present Management of Cyclone Shelters

The present management of the shelters are primarily looked after the government agencies and the shelter committees developed by the government. A few have them have been managed and used by the law enforcement, forest rangers, ansar, etc.

On the other hand, the management of the killas were found with the local dwellers and local communities. With the absence of a clear guideline, these managements were found to highly ineffective particularly in terms of its usage during the disasters as well as repair and maintenance during the off-disaster period.

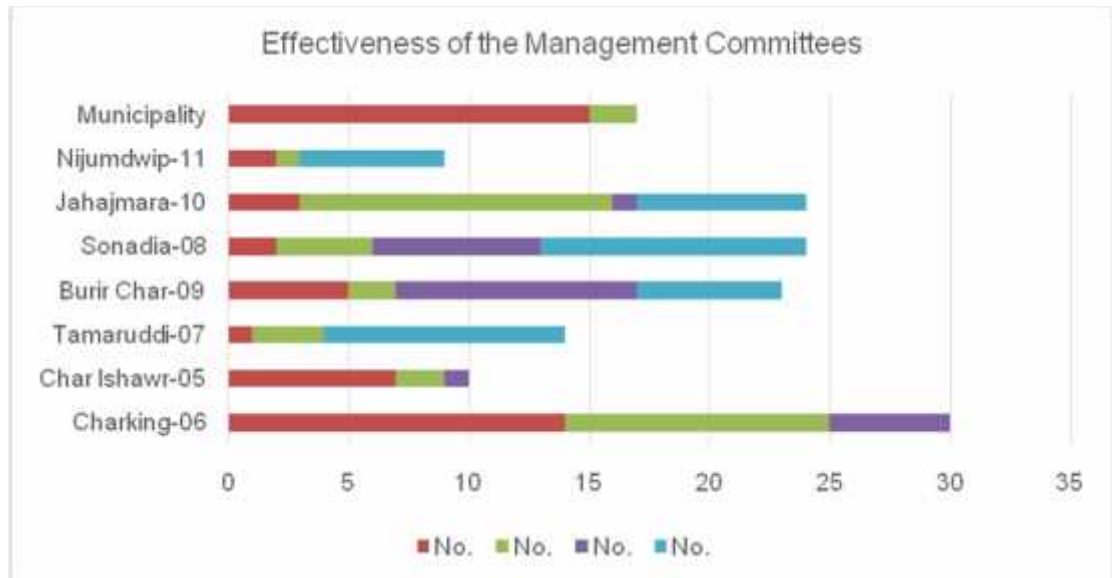
Name of the Administration	No. of Killah
Union Parishad	3
Committee	2
UDMC	1
Local Community	5
CPP	1
Local Dwellers	10
Shelter Management Committee, Bangla Bazaar Chariswar	1
Mr. PipluMian, S/O, Late Kamal Uddin (Prince), DhanuMianr Bazaar	1
Total:	24

To ensure proper management and proper use of the cyclone shelters, which do not fall under the control of school, college, madrasa, mosque, temple or any other organization, the following 07 (seven) member "Cyclone Shelter Management Committee" is expected to be responsible for managing affairs of the cyclone shelter/earthen killas in line with the National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015:

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1. | Union Praishad Member of the concerned Ward - | Chairperson |
| 2. | Headmaster of the local Primary School - | Member |
| 3. | Chairperson/Imam/Religious Leader of the local religious institution - | Member |
| 4. | Female member of the concerned Ward - | Member |
| 5. | A representative of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme - | Member |
| 6. | A representative of the Private organization/NGO - | Member |
| 7. | A member of the Union Disaster Management Committee - | Member-Secretary |

The concerned UpazilaNirbahi Officer is to select the members of the Cyclone Shelter Management Committee and also determine the tenure (duration of office) of the Committee.

Activeness of the CS Management Committee



“Absence of a budget/ fund for repair and maintenance is a major constraint in keeping the cyclone shelters operational and usable”
 – A supervisor of Cyclone Shelter in Nijumdwp

It is found that the shelter management committees are quite active in some of the places while in other places they have been inactive or no activities were observed. The MCs as per the ToR are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the shelters during the off-cyclone periods. This was an extremely weak area found in almost all the shelters and killas. Absence regular monitoring, absence of accountability and a proper governance mechanism as well as absence of a budget/fund for repair and maintenance as well as other operational activities has been some of the strong issues shared by the management committee.

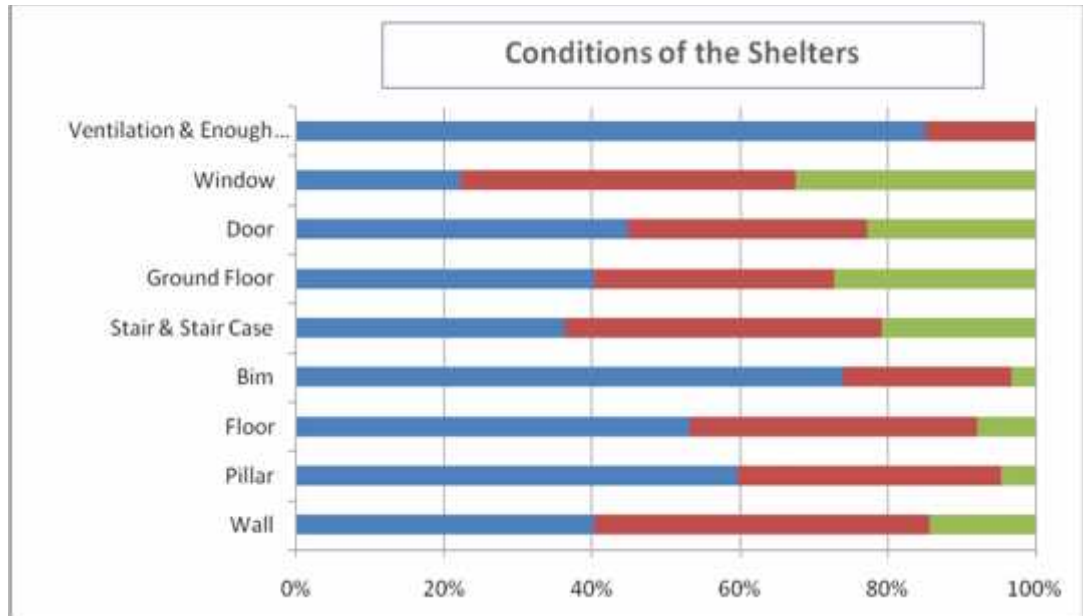
While the management of Killas are not only extremely poor, majority of the Killas either do not have any committee or the committees are not active. They are being managed by the local dwellers without any concrete plan of action and terms of reference.



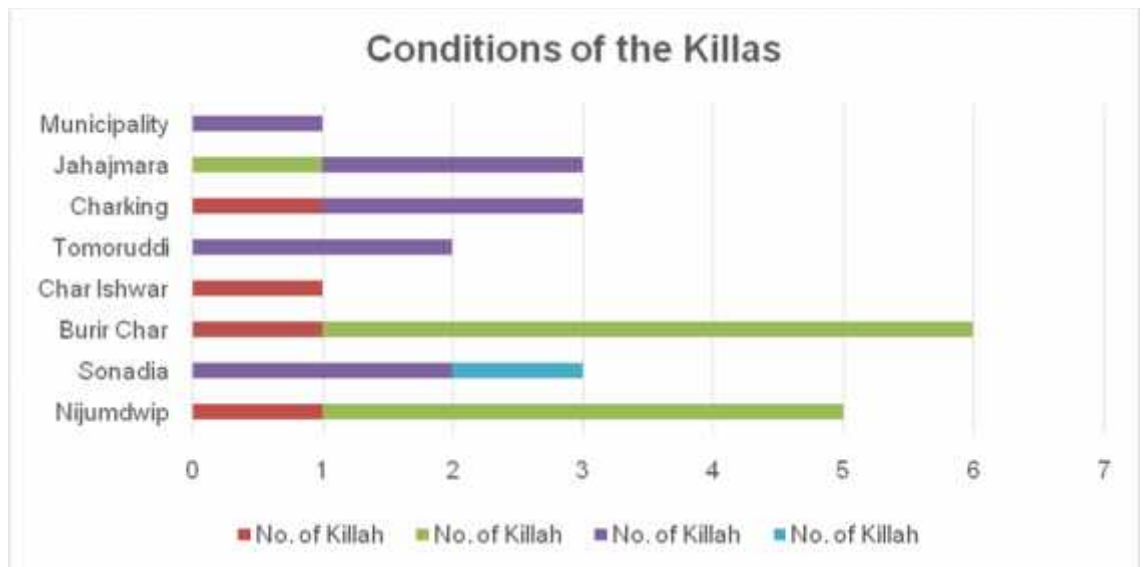
Although in the Government directives it says that to facilitate GIS/GPS/GTV mapping, English letter 'S' in capital has to be written in black ink on white background on the roof of every cyclone shelters, this was not found in most of the shelters.

Conditions of the Shelter

The overall conditions of the total cyclone shelter ranges from, moderate to poor in terms of usability. A few (about 5%) are absolutely not useable. However, the shelters require a large repairing work ranging from fixing door and windows, roofs, walls, toilets and water provisions, etc.



The conditions of the shelter is the primary focus of the study. It appears from the study that although a large number of the shelters were found in absolutely good conditions, many of them require major repair and maintenance work ranging from small repair works such as doors and windows to structural repairs such as wall, roof, floor and even stair case.



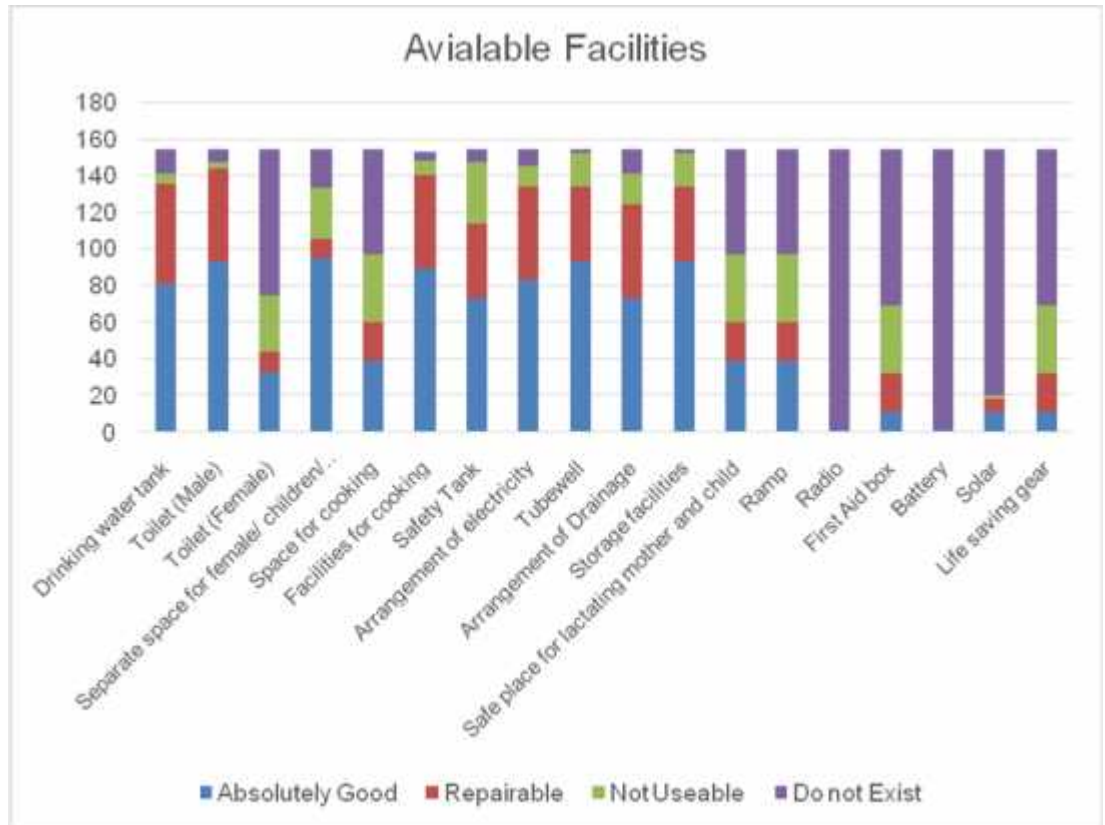
It may be mentioned here that regular maintenance is found to be extremely important because of the following reasons:

- The saline area make most of the facilities extremely corrosive. Therefore, weather proof materials including construction, paints, and appliances are extremely important to keep the longevity
- Because of the high iron and salt in the ground water, the sanitary appliances needs to be highly resistance to iron and salt.
- The painting and materials needs to be weather proof

According to the Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Guideline 2011, after the ownership is transferred in favor of Disaster Management and Relief Division, the Upazila Disaster Management Committee is supposed to take necessary steps for repair, maintenance and use of those cyclone shelters which were constructed earlier but are currently abandoned. If there are any threat for any cyclone shelter to be affected by river bank erosion, coastal erosion or any natural cause or becomes unsuitable for repair or use due to passage of long time, then the Upazila Disaster Management Committee, on the recommendation of the Union Disaster Management Committee is expected to fix the shelter at Government price with the help of a committee comprising of Upazila Engineer, Upazila Project Implementation Officer and send to the District Disaster Management Committee for its disposal by auction. The District Disaster Management Committee is expected to thoroughly examine such proposals and forward the same to the Disaster Management and Relief Division with recommendation for approval. The Disaster Management and Relief Division, after careful consideration of the proposals, will accord necessary approval for disposal on auction.

Available Facilities in the Shelter

A cyclone shelter does not merely mean a safe room with four walls and a roof. In addition to providing shelter to the vulnerable communities during disaster, the issues of sufficient light, safe water, food, toilet and sanitation at the cyclone shelters must also be ensured. A light needs to be kept on the top of the roof of the buildings, so that the shelter becomes visible during disaster, especially in heavy rain and storm at night time. However, due to lack of arrangements for power and energy especially battery operated or solar operated lights, majority of the shelters do not have such facility. Since the water in the coastal areas are saline and are not usable for drinking or even at times for washing, rain water harvesting arrangement is considered to be necessary to ensure provisions of safe drinking water at the cyclone shelters. Although arrangements were seen in some of the shelters, however, due to lack of maintenance, they are currently not usable



A shelters should have a few critical key features to make the place safe and homely anytime from a few days to a few weeks. In majority of the places the basic facilities are present, however, their conditions were found to be poor.

A detail profile of each shelter together with their GPS location and pictures of conditions are provided in the annex for reference. At the same time a table of each shelter with detail status is also provided in the annex

Concluding Remarks

The cyclone shelter is an important intervention that saves life. The housing structure of most of the inhabitants in Hatiya are extremely vulnerable to any moderate cyclones, flooding and tidal surge. Therefore, the only safe place for the local people are these shelters. The shelters have been extremely useful to the local people during different disasters. However, considering the number of people living in the risk zones, the accumulative space in the shelters are inadequate.

The Cyclone shelter have a number of key features:

- Structure: No two cyclone shelter is probably not identical. There should be a guideline for such structure, height, stairs, ramps, etc.
- Capacity and Space: The shelter lacks adequate accommodation based on the local area. The shelter when established should adequately estimate and project the number of people that needs to be accommodated. In majority of the cases, these were probably not the criteria that was used. Many densely populated localities have inadequate number of shelter, while sparsely populated areas have quite a few
- Management: A committee was developed in almost all the shelters, however, the clear roles and responsibilities of the committee is generally limited to organize meeting during the cyclone time
- Repair and Maintenance: No R&M and operational funds are allocated to any of the shelters to maintain and repair for maximum usability.

Recommendations

- Construction of flood-proofed access routes to cyclone shelters and killas from each local area.
- The cyclone shelter should be located within 1-1.5 km distance from the place of primary settlement; otherwise the people wouldn't be encouraged to take refuge in cyclone shelter.
- The safety and adequacy of existing cyclone shelters be evaluated
- Periodic operations and maintenance measures should reviewed
- Adequate power and energy generation (battery or solar operated) facilities should be placed. This is specially required not only for lighting, but also for mobile charging, operating radio, as well as for providing pilot lights and signaling
- Appropriate storage facilities for emergency relief materials
- Adequate first-aid facilities to attend emergencies
- Sufficient provision for drinking water after a disaster to avoid epidemic.
- Communities should be encouraged to undertake a practice exercise to test the capacity of existing cyclone shelters to accommodate all residents.
- Community participated cleaning and maintenance should be encouraged before the cyclone season

Annexures

Name and Address of Killas

SL #	Name ofthe Killah	Address ofthe Killah	Union
Killah-1	Namar bazar killah (Jahed master killa)	Nijhumdwip, Namar Bazaar	Nijhumdwip
Killah-2	Dhanshirdi Red Crescent Killah	Nijhumdwip , Namar Bazaar	Nijhumdwip
Killah-3	BandortilaAsrayan/LeskirKillah	Nijhumdwip, Namar Bazaar	Nijhumdwip
Killah-4	BandakhaliKillah	Nijhumdwip, Namar Bazaar	Nijhumdwip
Killah-5	Chayabithy Red Crescent Killah	Nijhumdwip, Namar Bazaar	Nijhumdwip
Killah-6	Char Fokira Red Crescent Killah	Parvin, Char Fokira Road, Sonadia	Sonadia
Killah-7	Madhya Sonadia Red Crescentkillah	Abdul Hamid, CPP Leader	Sonadia
Killah-8	Daskhin Char Cenga Red Crescent Killah	Mohin Uddin	Sonadia
Killah-9	Habib Ulla Killah (BurircharJorkhali Shelter)	Jorkhali, Burirchar	Burirchar
Killah-10	RehaniaKillah	Amrita Chandra Nath, Rehania, Burirchar	Burirchar
Killah-11	Bangla Bazar Red Crescent Killah	Shelter Management Committee, Bangla bazaar Chariswar	Char Ishwar
Killah-12	Boishakhi Colony Killah	Md. Foiz Uddin, Rehania ,Burirchar	Burirchar
Killah-13	KalircharKillah	Abul Bashar, Kalirchar, Burirchar	Burirchar
Killah-14	GoniMian'sKillah	Nur Hossain, Kalirchar, Burirchar	Burirchar
Killah-15	Bordail Red Crescent Killah	Abdul Motaleb, Bordail, Burirchar	Burirchar
Killah-16	MotalebMianrkillah/Red Crescent Killah/Asrayan	Md. Shahjan, Beggullia, Tomoraddi	Tomoruiddi
Killah-17	Char BogulaKillah	Anowarul Haque , Char Bogula, Charking	Charking
Killah-18	DaskhinCharishwar Roy Killah	Mr.PipluMian, Dhanumia, charking	Charking

Killah-19	Killar Bazaar Killah	Md. Siraj Uddin, Sullukia, Killar bazar	Charking
Killah-20	Red Cross Killah	Md. Abdur Rob, Gullakhali, HatiyaPourashava	Pourashava
Killah-21	UttorBejugalia Red cross Killah	Meratal Haque, uttorBejgalia, Tamaruddi	Tamaruddi
Killah-22	Char here Killah	Md. Abdul Monnan, Char Heere, Jahajmara	Jahajmara
Killah-23	NotunSukhcharMoktaria Red Crescent Killah	Md. Mohiuddin, notunsukhchar, Jahajmara	Jahajmara
Killah-24	Mackperson Red Crescent Killah	Md. Gias Uddin, Mackperson, Jahajmara	Jahajmara

Union	Name of the Donor																	Total
	World Bank	Saudi Arabia	BR C	PED P-II	LGE D	CARIT AS	ZO A	CARE Bangladesh	JRC S	JIC A	CD SP	USA ID	BAS E NEE D	Germany	Heed Bang.	Ed. Eng.	PROSHI KA	
Charking-06	3	8	2	10	3	1	2	1										30
Char Ishawr-05		5		2		1			1								1	10
Tamaruddi-07		3		5		2		1		2			1					14
Burir Char-09		4	1	9	1	1			1	1	2	1		1			1	23
Sonadia-08		5		12		2			3	2							1	25
Jahajmara-10		3		12					2		5	1		1	1	1		26
Nijumdwip-11			1	1						1	5						1	9
Municipality		7	1	6		2				1								17
Total:	3	34	5	55	4	9	2	2	7	7	12	2	1	2	1	1	4	154

Name of the Donor	No. of Killah
Red Crescent	12
CDSP-11	2
Japan Red Crescent Society	4
LGED	1
JAPAN	3
World Vision	1
Md. Kamal Uddin	1
Total:	24

Union	Name of the Disaster															
	Cyclone				Tidal Surge				Flood				River Erosion			
	Ab. Safe	Safe	Almost Safe	Not Safe	Ab. Safe	Safe	Almost Safe	Not Safe	Ab. Safe	safe	Almost Safe	Not Safe	Ab. Safe	Almost Safe	Safe	Not Safe
Charking-06	23	1	2	4	24	1	2	3	24	0	2	4	25	0	3	2
Char Ishawr-05	6	1	2	1	7	0	2	1	7	0	2	1	4	1	4	1
Tamaruddi-07	9	4	0	1	9	4	0	1	9	4	0	1	12	1	1	0
Burir Char-09	10	11	0	2	18	5	0	0	17	6	0	0	23	0	0	0
Sonadia-08	25	0	0	1	22	2	0	1	23	1	0	1	23	1	1	0
Jahajmara-10	15	0	10	0	15	0	11	0	15	0	11	0	16	0	10	0
Nijumdwp-11	3	3	1	2	4	3	0	2	6	3	0	0	9	0	0	0
Municipality	13	3	1	0	13	3	1	0	13	3	1	0	17	0	0	0
Total :	104	23	16	11	112	18	16	8	114	17	16	7	129	3	19	3

Union	Name of the Disaster																Total
	Cyclone				Tidal Surge				Flood				River Erosion				
	Ab. Safe	Alm. Safe	Safe	Not Safe	Ab. Safe	Alm. Safe	Safe	Not Safe	Ab. Safe	Alm. Safe	Safe	Not Safe	Ab. Safe	Alm. Safe	Safe	Not Safe	
Nijumdwp	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	5
Sonadia	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Burir Char	1	1	2	2	0	4	3	1	1	2	1	2	6	0	0	0	6
Char Ishwar	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Tomoruiddi	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Charking	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Jahajmara	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3
Paurashava	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total :	9	6	4	5	10	8	2	4	10	9	1	4	20	0	1	3	24

Union	No.						
		Govt./Agency	NGO	Committee	Committ. /Org.	Other	
Charking-06	30	22	1	4	0	3	3 (School, BRCS, UP)
Char Ishawr-05	10	7	2	0	0	1	1 (Madrasha)
Tamaruddi-07	14	13	0	1	0	0	
Burir Char-09	23	20	0	1	1	1	1 (UP)
Sonadia-08	26	20	1	3	0	0	
Jahajmara-10	25	14	2	2	1	5	5 (School, Madrasha, UP, UP Chair. L Own.)
Nijumdwap-11	9	3	1	3	0	2	2 (RestHouse, UP)
Municipality	17	15	1	1	0	0	0
Total :	154	114	8	15	2	12	