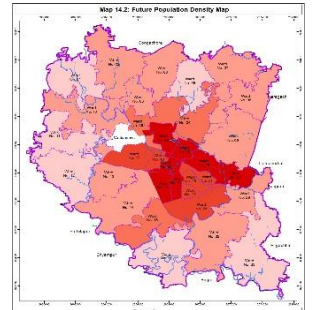
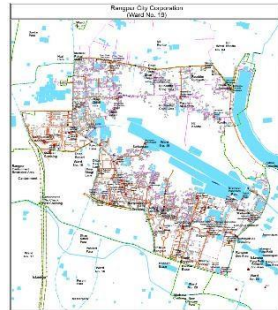
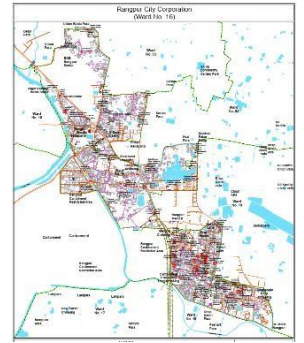




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# Draft Earthquake Contingency Plan Ward 16 , Rangpur City Corporation



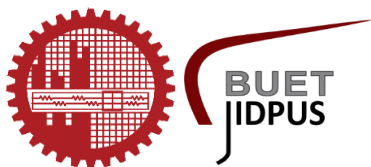
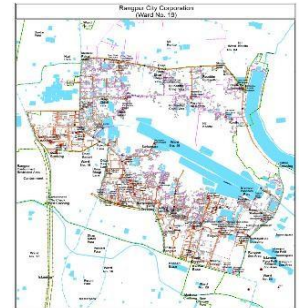
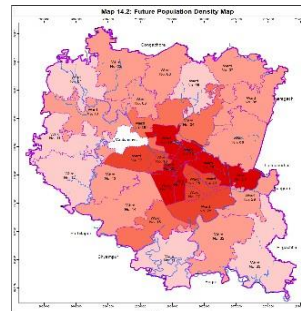
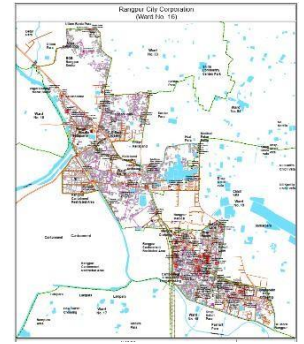
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## Draft Earthquake Contingency Plan Ward 16, Rangpur City Corporation



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# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

Earthquake can occur without any prior warning resulting in widespread damage; high numbers of fatalities and injuries; destroying buildings and other physical infrastructure and facilities. It may have adverse effect on economic, social and political sector which can drive the entire nation to disastrous consequences (CDMP, 2014). To mitigate the earthquake risk, proper planning and management are required through investigating the interrelated issues based on earthquake vulnerability assessment.

### 1.1 Background of the Project

Bangladesh is geographically vulnerable to earthquake due to the existence of several fault lines and tectonic plate boundaries. Historical evidences of earthquake including their severity near and within the country compound the future threat. Moreover, rapid urbanization, population growth, migration and development of economic activities are also inducing impetuous increase of vulnerability (CDMP, 2014). A severe earthquake in this country will cause a large number of human casualties, huge damages of infrastructures, social and economic loss etc. and a big earthquake is anticipated in near future (Alam et.al, 2008; CDMP, 2009; Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, 2015). To ensure a useful response to a severe earthquake in an area; an organized earthquake risk management planning is essential at local level, including contingency plan based on seismic exposure assessment and building and socio-economic vulnerability assessment. Socio-economic vulnerability assessment reveals the community's characteristics leading to their earthquake vulnerability and the potential impact of earthquake on their social and economic life (Lal et.al, 2011). Contingency planning is a course of actions which aim to prepare an entity to respond well to an emergency and its potential humanitarian impact (CDMP, 2014). In other word, contingency planning is making advance decision about human resource and financial resource management as well as ensuring communication and coordination with a range of technical and logistical responses considering possible disaster or emergency (GHI, 2014).

A brief idea about contingency plan for earthquake is also found from National Plan for Disaster Management (2010-2015). According to "National Plan for Disaster Management (2010-2015)" of Bangladesh, the pre-disaster, response and post-disaster activities are categorized into nine functional clusters to prepare plan for earthquake. They are: overall command and co-ordination, search, rescue and evacuation, health, relief services and shelter, water supply, sanitation and hygiene, restoration of urban services, transport and security and welfare (GoB, 2010).

Bangladesh hopes to transform from Least Developed Country (LDC) category to developing Country by 2024 through better health and education, lower vulnerability and an economic boom (UN, 2018). Disaster risk reduction remains a key priority of the Government of Bangladesh, which is reflected in its Five Year Plans, Perspective Plan, Bangladesh Delta Plan and various national policies. Bangladesh has also adopted global frameworks like SDGs, Sendai Framework etc. However, Bangladesh has to maintain a holistic approach and to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning based on past achievements and lessons. Bangladesh government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) have jointly initiated the National Resilience Programme (NRP) with the financial support of the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) to sustain the resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through an inclusive and gender responsive disaster management. The programme aims at to provide strategic support to improve national capacity to keep pace with the changing nature of disasters.

The programme consists of four sub-projects or parts. Each sub-project is implemented by one implementing partner from the Government. These implementing partners are: Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Department of Women Affairs of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Programming Division of the Ministry of Planning, and Local Government Engineering Department of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives.

In NRP, DDM part aims to work towards improving community resilience by creating replicable, cost-effective models around DRR inclusive social safety nets, pro-active

response solutions, earthquake preparedness, search and rescue, community-based flood preparedness that have shown promise in earlier initiatives. The objectives of the Department of Disaster Management part are:

- To advocate for implementation of the Sendai framework and build necessary capacity to monitor the implementation.
- To strengthen disability-inclusive, gender-responsive national capacities to address recurrent and mega disasters (including training of key personnel).
- To strengthen disability-inclusive, gender-responsive community preparedness, response and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters.

As earthquake is a sudden perilous natural disaster and it can cause large scale damage, an inclusive earthquake risk management approach is required to minimize the loss. To ascertain an effective response to severe earthquake event; an organized earthquake risk management planning is necessary at local level, including contingency plan based on soil characteristics, structural analysis of building and socio-economical context. Realizing this National Resilience Programme (NRP) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has taken initiative to develop a minimum preparedness package for earthquake preparedness for the cities. Activities are implemented in Rangpur, Tangail, Rangamati and Sunamganj. This report covers preliminary contingency plan of Ward 16 of Rangpur City Corporation.

### **1.1.1 Experience from Mymensingh Municipality**

BUET and UNDP conducted similar project in Ward 14 of Mymensingh Municipality in the year 2016-2017. This research work was undertaken to develop community-based earthquake risk reduction and management plan in Ward No. 14 of Mymensingh Pourashava. For the purpose, the research team prepared a contingency plan for the study area in consultation with the local community. The tasks included assessment of seismic risk, assessment of the building and socio-economic vulnerability, and finally preparation of earthquake contingency plan for the area. The project was launched through a workshop at Mymensingh Pourashava on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017. This consultation

workshop helped the researcher to understand the issues and to determine the scope of the work.

The earthquake contingency plan prepared to reduce seismic vulnerability of the study area includes temporary shelter planning, emergency health facility planning, Ward Co-ordination Center planning, evacuation route planning, and household level preparedness planning. For temporary shelter demand, two scenarios were considered. In Scenario-1, it was assumed that 50% residents of buildings which will collapse or damaged during an earthquake would need shelter. It was estimated that around 2,273 people would need shelter in this scenario. On the other hand, in Scenario-2, it was assumed that all the residents of the contingency plan area would require temporary shelter. Considering the preference and acceptability of local people, structural safety and accessibility of the proposed shelter, 28 places were identified for temporary shelter in dry season including open spaces, educational institutions and religious places and 24 places in wet season including open spaces, educational institutions and religious places. These places could accommodate 11,277 people in dry season and 5,209 people in wet season.

Considering preference and acceptability of local people, structural safety, and accessibility, 26 health facilities including hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic centers in the study area were proposed to serve the injured people after an earthquake. Comparing the availability and probable requirement it can be concluded that the facilities within the study area are enough to treat the estimated injured persons after an earthquake. In addition, roads that could be blocked were identified. It was found that the roads in the proposed evacuation route have road width less than or equal 6ft. These roads will be only accessible by walking, cycle or motorcycle, one-way rickshaw or van. Thus road widening initiative by the Pourashava is necessary. To access narrow roads, customized non-motorized vans can be used during a rescue operation in disaster.

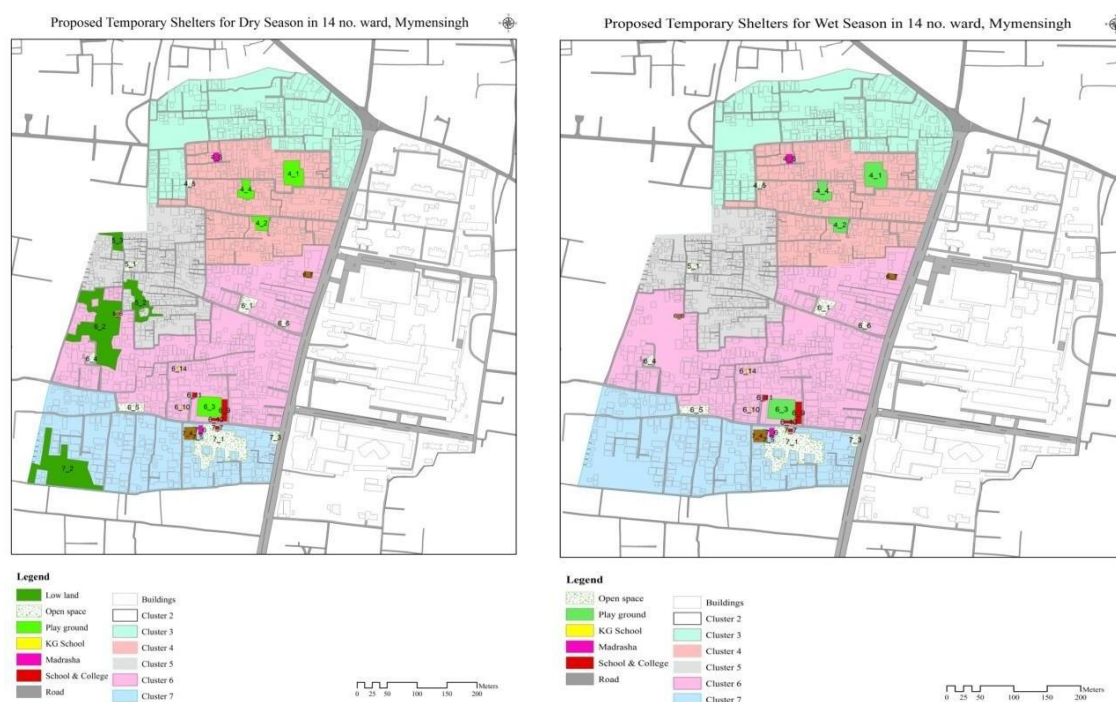


Figure 1.1: Proposed contingency plan for dry and wet season in Ward-14 of Mymensingh Pourashava

To ensure proper management of these temporary shelters and emergency health facilities, Temporary Shelters Management Committee (TSMC) and Emergency Health Facility Management Committee (EHFMC) were proposed with their composition, role, and responsibility in different phases of disaster management. These proposed committees need to coordinate their activities in consultation with the Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC).

From this research it was realized that earthquake vulnerability assessment of an area is required to identify the earthquake risks of an area and take precautionary measures to minimize them. A contingency plan based on the result of vulnerability is the pathway to raise awareness among the residents. This contingency plan is neither a standalone document nor a static document. It should be an ongoing process integrated and coordinated with activities of other documents.

## 1.1.2 Experience from Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme, Phase II

An Earthquake Contingency Plan for Tangail and Rangpur municipal area is developed through a collaborative effort among city-level disaster management and

first responder agencies as well as other relevant agencies, departments and organizations under the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme, Phase II, in 2014. The plan aims to minimize the adverse effects of potential earthquakes by establishing and implementing a holistic response framework at town level. In April 2014, the municipality organized a training workshop on preparation of contingency plan with regard to earthquake in participation of the working group members. The results of the earthquake risk assessment and potential losses and damages for Tangail Municipality area conducted under CDMP-II and the city-level Contingency Planning template developed under CDMP-I in 2009 and revised under CDMP-II in 2012 were supplied to the group in the workshop.

A validation sensitization workshop was organized with participation of all city-level stakeholders to ensure that the plans addressed all emergency activities and issues concerns. This Contingency plan was divided into three phases: Preparation phase, Immediate Response Phase and Later Response and Recovery Phases. Preparation phase includes action strategies before the strike of earthquake. Immediate response phase incorporates the activities within initial 72 to 96 hours after a major earthquake event. Operational activities and institutional set up under city level executive committee were in this stage. Later response and recovery phase involves the activities after 72 hours some city level advocacy and plan institutionalization are on there. Moreover estimation of resource needs and analysis of resources availability were also done considering search and rescue, immediate evacuation space, evacuation routes, fire control, health facilities, emergency shelter, relief service and transportation under this plan (CDMP, 2014).

## **1.2 History of Earthquake**

As Bangladesh is located adjacent to the borders of Indian, Burmese and Eurasian plates, it is susceptible to frequent earthquakes. Besides, the country is located close to the very active Himalayan front and ongoing deformation in nearby parts of south-east Asia expose it to strong shaking from a variety of earthquake sources that can produce tremors of magnitude 8 or greater (CDMP, 2009). Historical seismicity within Bangladesh indicates that potential for damaging moderate to strong earthquakes exist throughout much of the country. Chittagong, Sylhet, Dhaka, Rangpur, Bogra,



Mymensingh, Comilla, Rajshahi are highly vulnerable to a major earthquake disaster (CDMP, 2009). During the last 150 years, Bangladesh experienced seven earthquakes of large magnitude (Richter magnitude  $M \geq 7.0$ ) with epicenters in India and Bangladesh (Al Hussaini, 2016). Other than that Bangladesh has regularly faced many small earthquakes. Rangpur. Deposition of huge sedimentary pile around Bogra area is evident for this fault (Zaman and Monira, 2017).

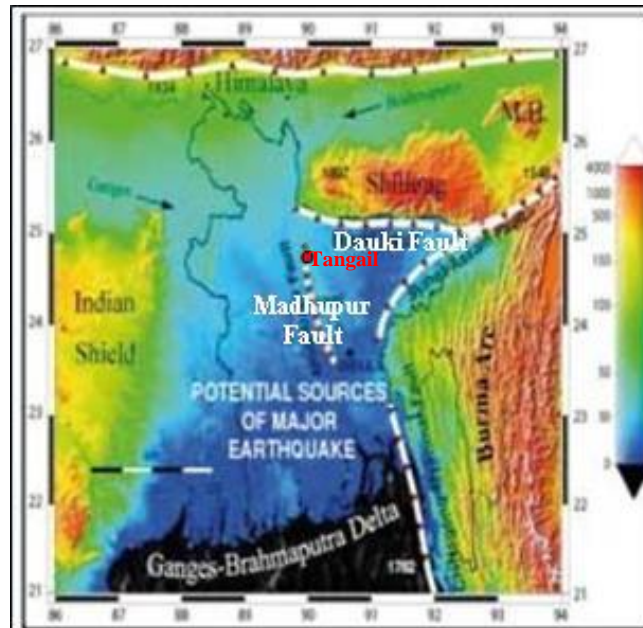


Figure 1.2: Proximity of study area to major fault lines

(Source: Akhter, 2010)

According to Revised Seismic Zoning Map of BNBC Rangpur belongs to Seismic Zone 3 (Figure 1.3). The geotechnical and geophysical investigation under CDMP II shows that almost total city corporation area is consist of soil which is dense or stiff which has a high liquefaction susceptibility as Peak Ground Acceleration value ranges between 0.3-0.38 which has been illustrated in Figure 1.4 (CDMP, 2015).



Figure 1.3: Revised seismic zoning of Bangladesh

(Source: HBRI, 2015)

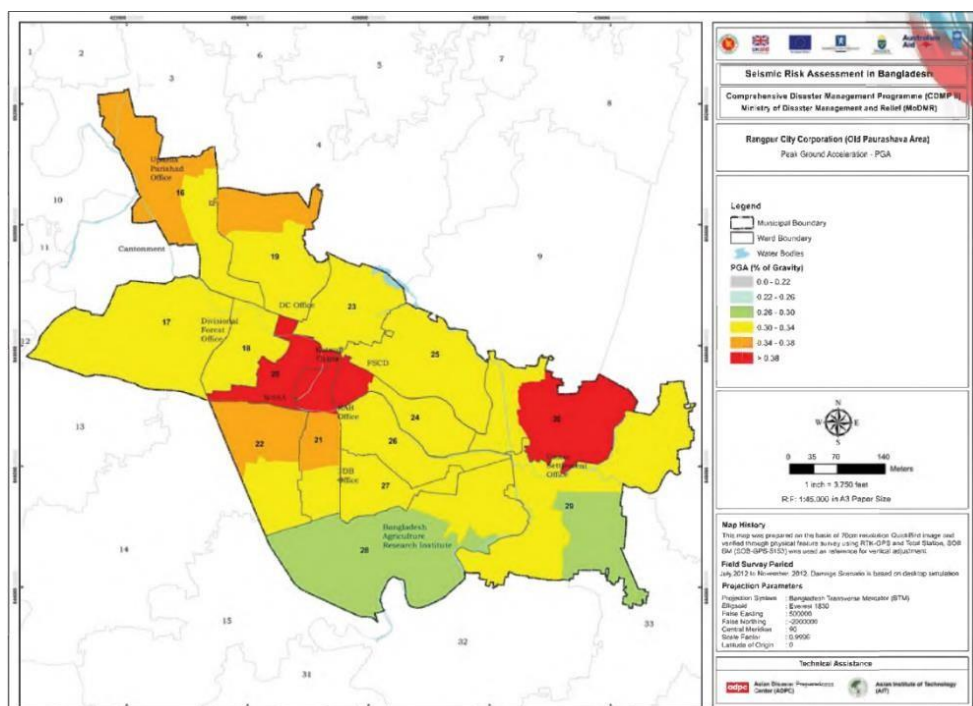


Figure 1.4: Peak Ground Acceleration Map

(Source: CDMP, 2015)

It is evident that Rangpur faced a huge damage in the Great Indian Earthquake in 1897. Some old and historical building got collapsed (Figure: 1.5). Dhubri Earthquake (1930) with a magnitude of 7.1 and the epicenter at Dhubri, Assam caused major damage in the eastern parts of Rangpur district. Some rail track at Rangpur got damaged as the effect of 1997 earthquake (Figure: 1.5).



Figure 1.5: Damage of building in 1897 earthquake and damage of rail track in 1997 earthquake

(Source: Ansary et al., 2003)

## **1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Project**

### **1.3.1 Aim of the Project**

The aim of the assignment is “building earthquake resilient community through vulnerability assessment, capacity and awareness building and promoting safe construction practices”.

### **1.3.2 Objective of the Project**

The objective of the assignment is to formulate community-based earthquake preparedness and management plan in Rangpur City Corporation and Tangail, Sunamganj and Rangamati Pourashavas. The task includes participation of community and engagement of their intuitions in assessment, planning, capacity and awareness building.

## **1.4 Scopes of the Project**

The scope of the project involves assessment of earthquake vulnerability and response capacity of Rangpur City Corporation and Tangail, Rangamati and Sunamganj pourashavas. The contents of training on earthquake preparedness would be prepared for trainers and training would be also imparted in this assignment. Guidelines for Risk

Sensitive Land Use Planning based on the vulnerability assessment would be developed with Ward Level Risk Reduction Action Plan. Ward and household level Contingency Plan would be developed with household level information. To facilitate awareness campaign in an inclusive manner, education and communication materials would be prepared. Adequate policies would be identified for proper building approval, building code enforcement and construction monitoring by the local government.

It should be mentioned here that the proposal for institutional set up for different components of the contingency plan as well as household level contingency plan would be covered in the first volume of the report.

## **1.5 Organization of the Report**

There are five chapters in this report. In chapter one, background and objectives of the research have been discussed. Chapter two focuses on the profile of study area including the geographic, demographic and other characteristic of the study area. Chapter three describes the sequential steps of methodology through which the aim and objectives of this research have been achieved. Chapter four includes the preliminary stages of earthquake contingency planning. Chapter five concludes with some future scopes of this contingency plan during and after an earthquake event.

## CHAPTER 2

### Study Area Profile

Rangpur City Corporation is situated at Rangpur district in Rangpur division which is located on the Seismic Zone-3 of Bangladesh (Figure 1.1). The City Corporation was established in 2012 with an area of 205.7 sq. kilometer. The population of this area is 796,556 and the population density is 3872.42 person per sq. kilometers (Rangpur City Corporation, 2013). Among the 33 wards of Rangpur City Corporation, Ward no. 16 has been selected as one of the study areas for this project.

### 2.1 Location of the Study Area

It is located at the central west side of the City Corporation with an area of 534.5acre (Figure 2.1). Figure 2.1 shows the location of the Rangpur City Corporation in Rangpur district well as the Ward map of Ward 16.

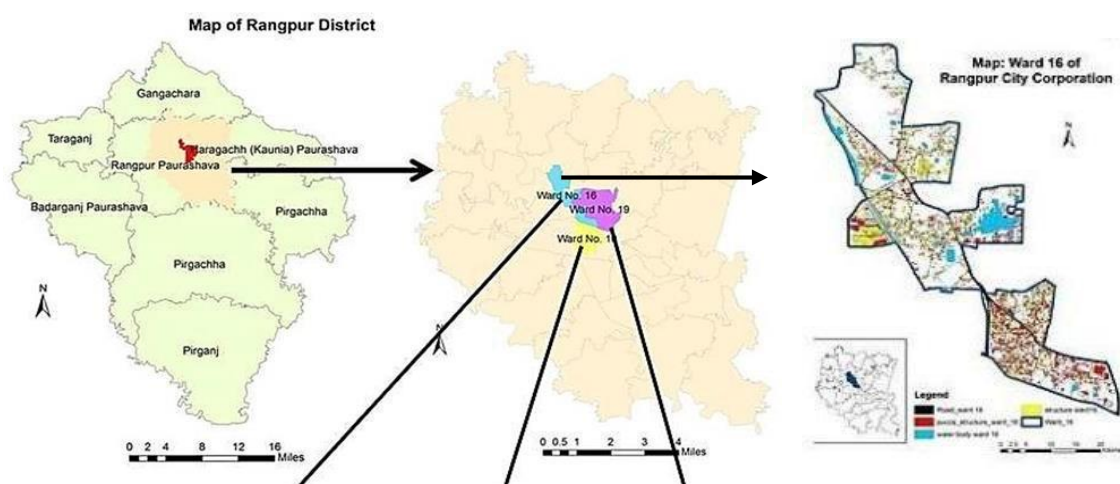


Figure 2.1: Location map of study area  
(Source: Rangpur City Corporation, 2013)

### 2.2 Existing Land Use of the Study Area

Figure 2.2 reveals that the major land use of Ward No 16 is residential and the density of residential land use is found higher at the southern part of the ward than other parts. There are good amount of open spaces in the northern part of the Ward. The central-

west side of the Ward is basically industrial land use based. On the other hand, many water bodies are found at the central-east side of the Ward which is basically Rangpur Medical College and Hospital Area. Some industrial land use is also found at north-eastern part of the ward. A good parcel of lands along the Rangpur-Dinajpur Highway (southern portion) is used for health facilities. Some share of land use is found for educational, administrative and religious purpose and also for community facilities.

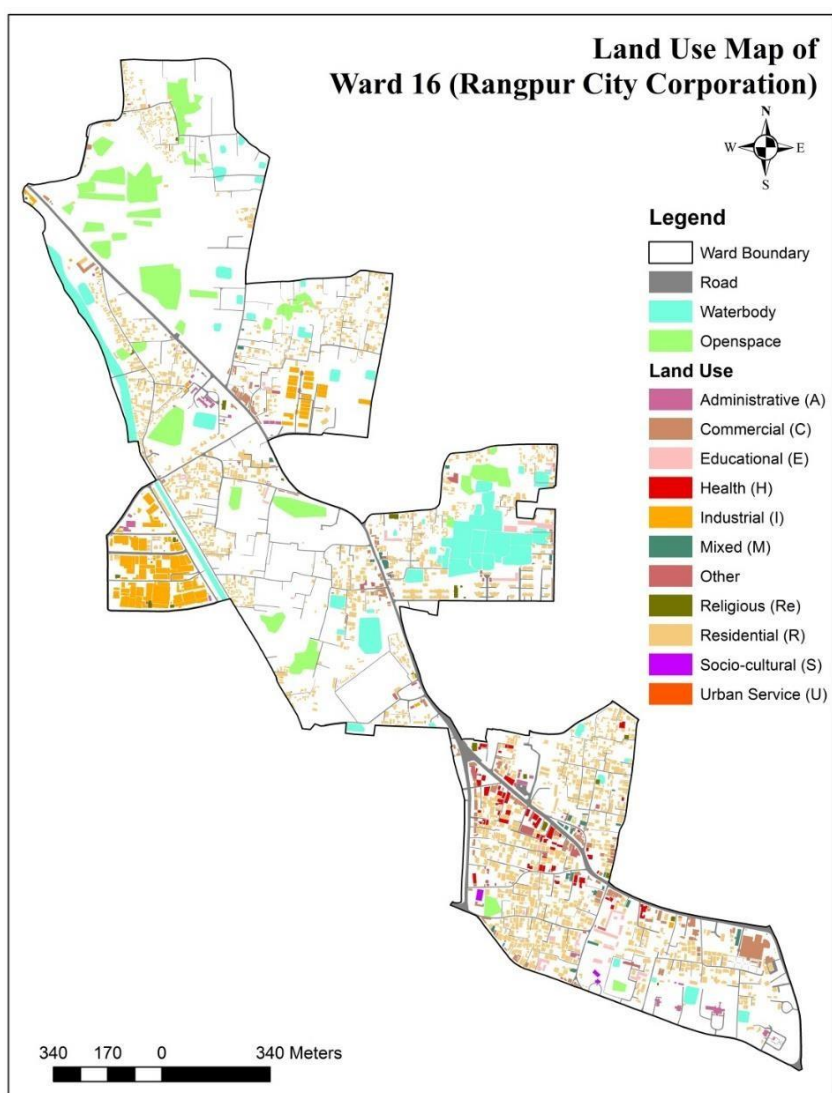


Figure 2.2: Map showing land use of the study area  
(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

## 2.3 Profile of Built Structure in the Study Area

It was found that 35% structures of Ward 16 of Rangpur City Corporation are pucca, 46% are semi pucca and the rest are katcha. Number of stories varies from 1 to 20 among the pucca buildings. Distribution of pucca building according to their stories is shown in the following Table: 2.1.

Table 2.1: Distribution of pucca structures according to number of storey

Number of Story	Number of structure
Number of 1 to 3 storied building	776
Number of 4 to 6 storied building	212
Number of 7 or higher storied building	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1035</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

According to building use, 77% are of residential use, followed by commercial uses (9%) and industrial use (5%). Apart from these uses, a good amount of buildings are used for mixed purpose and some buildings are used for community facilities (socio-cultural and urban service). The percentage of buildings for educational use and health facilities are almost the same. Figure 2.3 shows frequency distribution of different building uses in Ward 16 of Rangpur City Corporation.

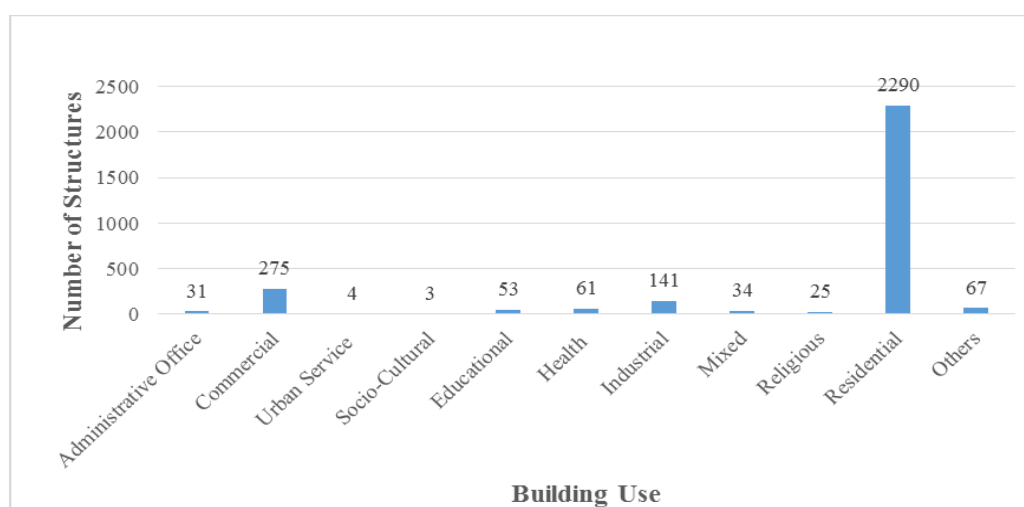


Figure 2.3: Distribution of structures according to building use

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

There are total 177 institutional public and private buildings in Ward 16. Buildings that are used for administrative, educational and religious, health and community purposes have been considered as institutional building in this project. Among them, seven buildings provide community facilities, thirty-one buildings are used as administrative offices, fifty-three buildings are educational institutes, sixty-one buildings provide health facilities and twenty-five buildings are used for religious purpose.



## **CHAPTER 3**

### **Methodology**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

There is no unique method to determine socio-economic and building vulnerability of community due to earthquake. As contingency plan is dependent upon socio-economic and physical context, a comprehensive methodology is needed to cover the issues. Thus a comprehensive approach has been considered in this research to prepare the earthquake contingency plan considering physical vulnerability of the area as well as socio-economic vulnerability of community. For this research, both primary and secondary data were collected. A questionnaire survey and engineering survey were conducted to understand the socio-economic context and physical vulnerability of the area and structures. In addition, secondary data on land use, institutional capacity were collected. Once the data were collected, it was verified, processed and analyzed. In the whole process of primary data collection, local community were involved closely considering that they have better knowledge about their community and also with an aim to develop local capacity. Based on the collected data and community participation through workshop, earthquake contingency plan will be prepared. Later in this project, community-based approach will be taken for capacity and awareness building and promoting safe construction practices. The following sections provide the detail description of the methodology.

#### **3.2 Study Area Selection**

To ensure an effective response to a severe earthquake, this project has been initiated under National Resilience Programme (NRP) for Rangpur City Corporation; and Tangail, Rangamati and Sunamganj Pourashavas. All of these areas are located on severe or very severe risk seismic zone of Bangladesh (Figure 1.1) as well as there are many historical evidences of major earthquake within or close to these areas as mentioned in Chapter 1. Moreover, these areas have been opted over the whole upazila because unabated growth of human settlement and establishment of important institutions within municipal area are took place within these areas. Besides haphazard

urbanization and sub-standard construction of buildings and other infrastructures without consideration of BNBC are increasing with time. In addition, the foundations and supports of structures built on the highly liquefiable sediment can fail causing damage or destruction during major earthquakes in the municipality. Poor institutional and community awareness about the risks and consequences of earthquake also exist within the selected municipalities.

Three Wards of each area were selected further by UNDP to conduct the study. These Wards were selected based on some area characteristics like: high population density, concentration of high-rise buildings with narrow lanes, lack of adequate fire extinguishers at buildings, tightly packed business center/market, lack of open space, density of educational institutions and healthcare facilities, low income community living without or lack of critical facilities etc. For convenience of contingency planning, it was also ensured that the three Wards in one area must be adjacent. Finally, twelve Wards from these four (4) areas (three from each area) were chosen based on above mentioned criteria. For Rangpur City Corporation, Ward No. 16, 18 and 19 were selected. Among them, Ward No. 16 of Rangpur City Corporation is considered as the study area for this report.

### **3.3 Project Initiation**

The project is initiated through inauguration workshops in an interactive way in the study area. In Rangpur City Corporation, the inauguration workshop was held on 5th November, 2019 (Figure 3.1). The workshop was chaired by Mr. Mostafizar Rahman Mostafa, Honorable Mayor of Rangpur City Corporation.



Figure 3.1: Inauguration Workshop

Prof. Dr. Raquib Ahsan, Ms. Uttama Barua, Ms. Tasnim Tarannum Isaba and Ms. Shamontee Aziz attended the workshop as part of the BUET team. The workshop was also attended by officials from Ministry of Disaster Management of Relief (MoDMR), district administration, officials from UNDP, members of civil society and volunteers from Bangladesh Scout and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. Vulnerability context of Rangpur City Corporation and possible activities under the project were presented by BUET and UNDP team. There was an open discussion where the role and responsibilities of local people and officials for earthquake preparedness were discussed.

### **3.4 Secondary Data Collection**

For the purpose of this project, data were collected from different secondary sources. From Rangpur City Corporation office, the GIS database of the study area was collected, which is the main basis for this project. It contains data on area boundary, structures type, land use and road network. This database was used to prepare the base map of the study area. The database was last updated in the year of 2013. Considering the huge development in the study area from 2013 to 2019, it was necessary to verify and update the database. In this regard, Google Earth satellite image of the study area was collected and utilized, where the latest images were available for the year 2018. At the preliminary stage, the land cover and in some cases land use were identified by using Google Earth tag. Additionally, the newly built structures, water bodies, open spaces, barren lands etc. were digitized. In this way, the GIS database of the study area

was primarily updated based on satellite image. From the update, it had been found that almost 525 new buildings were constructed in between 2013-2018.

Data on socio-demographic profile of the study area were collected from Rangpur City Corporation website. Some policy documents such as Building Construction Rules (1996) and project reports such as Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) Phase II for Rangpur City Corporation were collected and reviewed to identify the previously collected data on development pattern, soil characteristics etc. of the study area.

### **3.5 Primary Data Collection**

For this project, primary data were collected, which included physical observation survey for GIS database verification and updating, borehole test and micro-tremor test for assessment of seismic exposure, building survey for preliminary vulnerability assessment of buildings through Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) method, household questionnaire survey and checklist survey for social vulnerability assessment and contingency planning for earthquake, and engineering survey of buildings for detailed vulnerability assessment of buildings through Details Engineering Assessment (DEA). Primary data collection methods are described in the following sections:

#### **3.5.1 Primary Data Collection for GIS Database Verification and Updating: Physical Observation Survey**

The preliminary updated GIS database based on Google Earth satellite image was finally verified and updated through physical observation survey. Here, the preliminary updated GIS database was utilized to prepare the base maps to be verified and updated. For ease of data collection and planning, the study area was divided into 24 clusters in consultation with local people considering the area of the clusters and the density of structures in the clusters. Appendix A shows the designated clusters in the study area. These clusters were utilized throughout this project for data collection, assessment and earthquake contingency planning. Thus cluster wise base maps were prepared utilizing preliminary updated GIS database to carry out the physical observation survey.

Through physical observation survey, it was intended to verify and update data on the location of the water bodies, open spaces, barren lands, and road network, etc. as well

as the building information. To collect data of building information, a checklist was prepared which is shown in Appendix B. The attributes considered include detailed building use, type of structure, number of storey, width of adjacent road, etc. To ensure digital data collection and real time data management, “KoBo Toolbox” was utilized for data collection. Thus, after preparation of the checklist, it was prepared in “KoBo Toolbox” and was tested to ensure workability.

After preparation of base maps and checklist in “KoBo Toolbox”, the physical observation was conducted from November 18, 2019 to November 30, 2019. For the purpose of data collection in the study area six groups were formed consisting of two members each. These surveyors were local volunteers from Boy Scouts and Girls Guide of Rangpur District. These groups were supervised by research assistants and technical officials from BUET to ensure accuracy in data collection.

Once the field survey was completed, the preliminary updated GIS database was updated and finalized incorporating all the collected data. According to the updated database, there are total 974 pucca structures, and 1707 katcha and semi-pucca structures in the study area.

### **3.5.2 Primary Data Collection for Assessment of Site-Specific**

#### **Seismic Hazard**

In order to assess the site-specific seismic hazard of the study area, two bore holes up to a depth of 30 meters were conducted in the study area. Disturbed and undisturbed samples were also collected from different depths. Figure 3.2 shows the location of the bore holes. The locations were selected based on the geological data presented in the report of CDMP-II (2015).

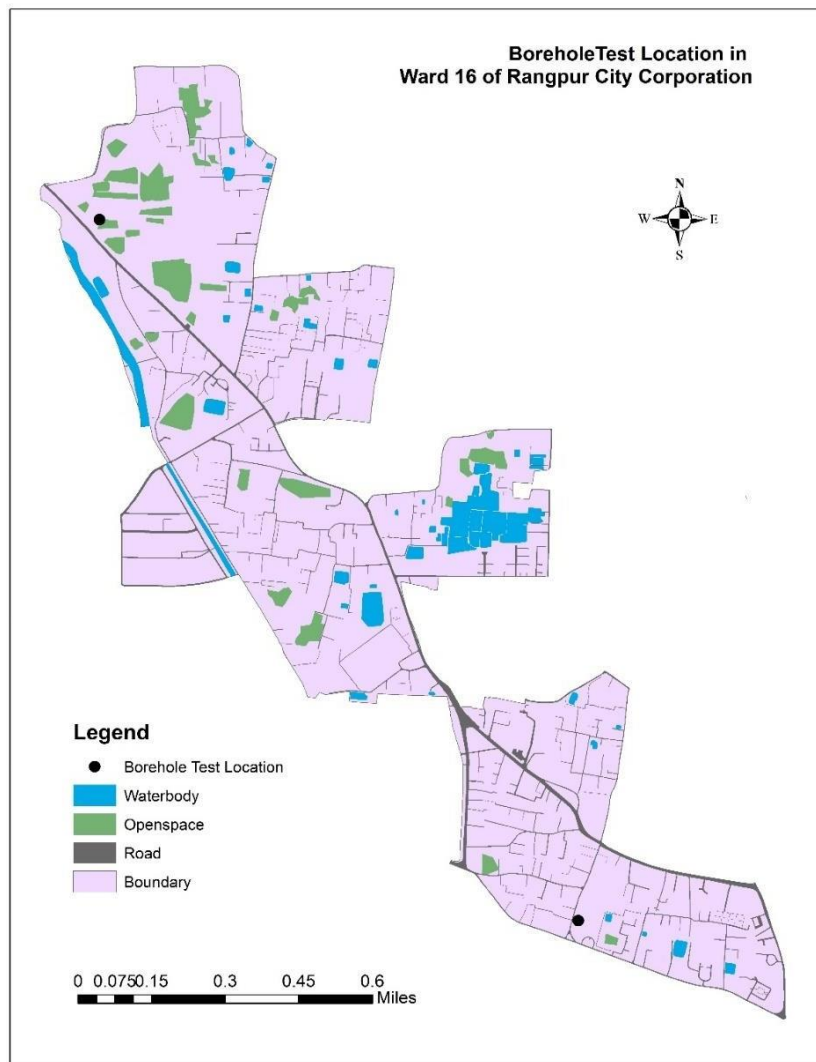


Figure 3.2: Location of boreholes

Microtremor tests were conducted using five velocity sensors each having three channels. The channels collected data in north-south, east-west and up-down directions. For each sensor the X axis was aligned with north. Each sensor was placed 25 meters apart. Precautions were taken to avoid noises and vibrations from other external sources so that they do not hamper the recording of the ambient vibration. Figure 3.3 shows the location of Microtremor tests in the study area (Ward No. 18, Rangpur City Corporation). These tests were conducted between November 18-30, 2019.

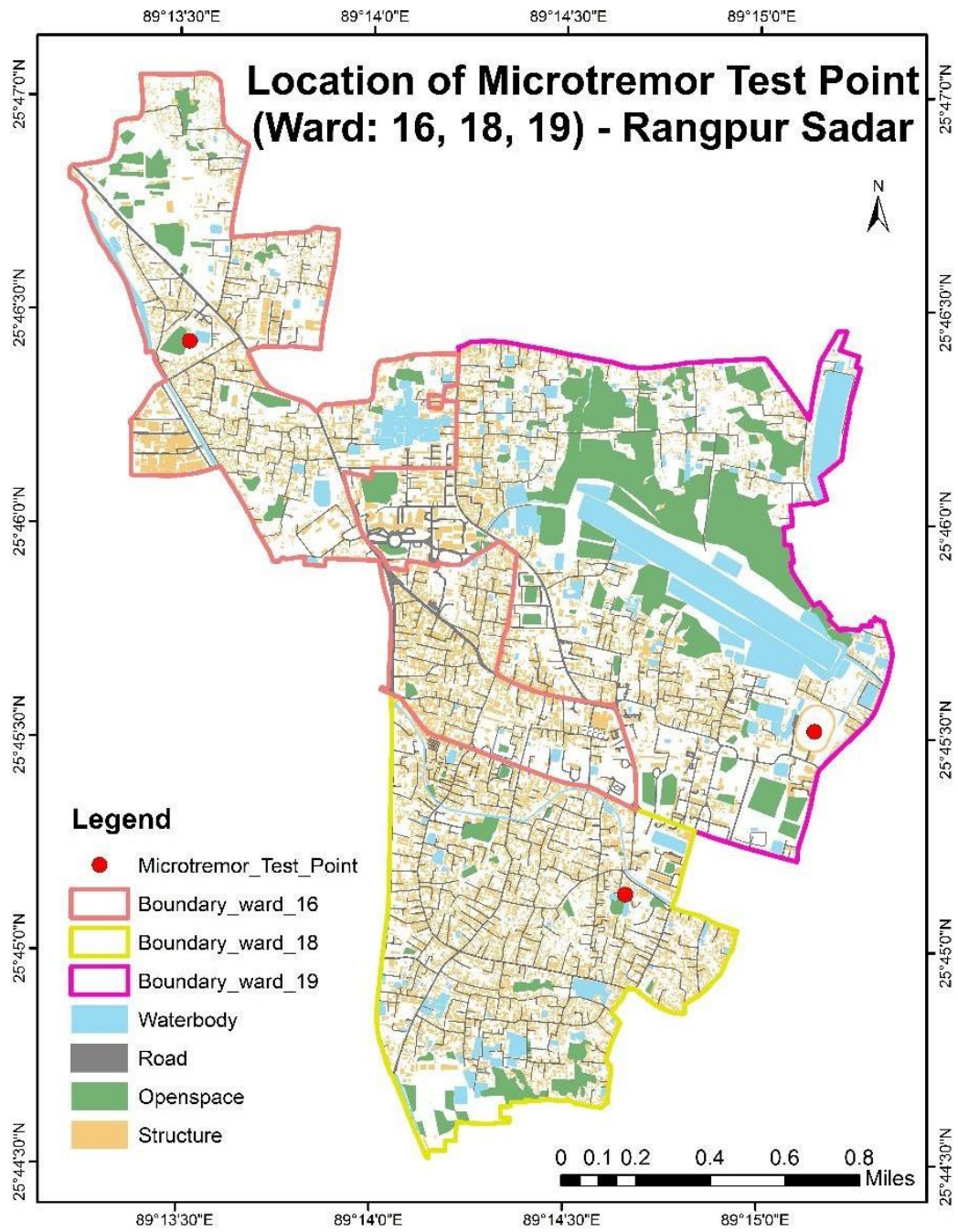


Figure 3.3: Microtremor test location

### **3.5.3 Primary Data Collection for Preliminary Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings: Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) Method**

To assess the preliminary vulnerability of the buildings in the study area, Level 1 survey of RVS (Rapid Visual Screening) suggested by FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency, USA, 2017 edition) was adopted. Rapid Visual Screening (RVS): FEMA P-154 was developed by ATC (Applied Technology Council) on behalf of FEMA. Its purpose is to provide a methodology to evaluate the seismic safety of a large inventory of buildings quickly and inexpensively, with minimum access to the buildings, and determine those buildings that require a more detailed examination (FEMA, 2017). It is a sidewalk survey process that enables to classify the surveyed buildings into two categories: those that may not pose risk to life and those that may be seismically hazardous and should be investigated in more details by a design professional experienced in seismic design.

To collect data in this regard, firstly sample size was determined, the base maps and form for data collection was prepared and finally the related data were collected. These methods are described below:

#### **3.5.3.1 Sampling of Buildings**

According to the contract between DDM and BUET, the total sample size in this regard from all the study areas of this project (Section 3.2: Study Area Selection: Total 12 Wards in three Pourashavas and one City Corporation consisting of three Wards each) would be 2000 pucca buildings. Considering the human error in data collection process, BUET team decided to collect data from 2207 pucca buildings. The sample buildings were distributed in 12 Wards (Section 3.2: Study Area Selection: three Pourashavas and one City Corporation consisting of three Wards each) through proportional distribution based on number of pucca buildings in each Wards accordingly (considering updated databases). Thereby, the sample size in the study area of this report (Ward No. 16 of Rangpur City Corporation) for preliminary vulnerability assessment through RVS method was found total 327 pucca buildings. For selection of these 327 sample pucca buildings in the study area, the following three criteria were considered.



**a) Institutional and administrative uses:** Here all the government administrative offices and institutional facility buildings (including health, educational, religious and community facility) were labeled as institutional and administrative buildings, and the rest were considered as buildings of other uses. All of the buildings from this category irrespective of their number of storey were selected for preliminary vulnerability assessment. These buildings will be considered in contingency planning purpose for disaster shelter, emergency health facility and Ward Co-ordination Center.

**b) Buildings of other uses with number of storey 4 or more:** All of the buildings falling within this category were considered for preliminary vulnerability assessment. If these buildings collapse or damage after an earthquake, they may create debris blocking the roads and thus hampering emergency management after an earthquake.

**c) Buildings of other uses with number of storey 1 to 3:** Rest of the sample buildings were selected from this category. To understand the performance of the buildings within this category as 73% of the total pucca buildings fall within this category. Representation from all of the clusters in the study area was ensured through proportional distribution of the sample size. The sample buildings within this category were selected arbitrarily through discussion with local people.

Table 3.1 shows sample size of buildings selected from different categories with respect to total number of buildings, for preliminary vulnerability assessment through RVS method. Table 3.2 shows the number of samples in each cluster of the study area.

Table 3.1: Sampling of pucca buildings for preliminary vulnerability assessment through RVS method

Building use	Institutional and Administrative		Other uses			Total
	1-3 Storey	3+ Storey	1-3 Storey	4-6 Storey	6+ Storey	
<b>Total number of buildings</b>	42	23	759	170	41	<b>1035</b>
<b>Sample size</b>	42	23	51	170	41	<b>327</b>
	65		262			

Table 3.2: Number of samples in each cluster

Cluster No.	Building use		Total sample
	Institutional and Administrative	Other uses	
1	1	24	25
2	15	12	27
3	3	29	32
4	0	14	14
5	1	33	34
6	1	38	39
7	4	26	30
8	2	14	16
9	1	3	4
10	1	14	15
11	3	8	11
12	6	3	9
13	0	2	2
14	0	13	13
15	15	10	25
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	2	4	6
19	0	3	3
20	7	5	12
21	1	5	6
22	0	0	0
23	1	1	2
24	0	0	0
25	1	1	2

<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>305</b>
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### **3.5.3.2 Base Map and RVS Form Preparation**

After sample size determination, base maps indicating the sample buildings were prepared in ArcGIS based on updated GIS database. For convenient and organized data collection, cluster wise base maps were prepared accordingly showing the sample buildings.

For preliminary vulnerability assessment of the sample buildings of the study area through RVS method (Level 1) the form recommended by FEMA was utilized (Appendix C). To ensure digital data collection and real time data management, “KoBo Toolbox” was utilized for data collection. Thus, the form of FEMA for RVS (Level 1) survey was prepared in “KoBo Toolbox” and was tested to ensure workability. The attributes included in this form are: the building identification information, picture of building, information of use, floor area, number of story as well as some pertinent data related to seismic performance e.g. vertical irregularity, seismic force resisting system, structural materials of the buildings, plan irregularity, pounding potential and the effect of surrounding structure, geological features on the site, non-structural hazards etc..

### **3.5.3.3 Data collection**

After preparation of the cluster wise base maps showing sample buildings and the RVS (Level 1) form in “KoBo Toolbox”, the preliminary building vulnerability assessment survey was conducted from February 26, 2020 to March 05, 2020 (Figure 3.4). For the purpose of data collection in the study area three groups were formed consisting of two members each. These surveyors were local volunteers who are students of Civil Engineering Department of local polytechnic institute (Polytechnic and Textile Institute, Rangpur; Rangpur Haji Abul Hossain Institute of Technology; Rangpur Polytechnic Institute). These groups were supervised by research assistants and technical officials from BUET to ensure accuracy in data collection. To ensure cooperation and proper response from the local people, an announcement was done in the study area before starting the data collection by Rangpur City Corporation informing them about the survey.



Figure 3.4: A group headed by a technical person during field-work

### **3.5.4 Primary Data Collection for Social Vulnerability Assessment and Contingency Planning for Earthquake: Household Questionnaire Survey**

To collect data for social vulnerability assessment and preparation of earthquake contingency planning for the study area, household questionnaire survey was conducted. To collect data in this regard, firstly sample size was determined, the base maps and questionnaire for data collection were prepared and finally the related data were collected. These methods are described below:

#### **3.5.4.1 Sampling of Households**

According to the contract between DDM and BUET the total sample size in this regard from all the study areas of this project (Section 3.2: Study Area Selection: Total 12 Wards in three Pourashavas and one City Corporation consisting of three Wards each) would be 2000 households. Considering the human error in data collection process, BUET team decided to collect data from 2200 household. For appropriate representation and to avoid repetition, it was considered that one sample household would be selected from one residential structure. Thus, the total 2200 sample residential structures (representing one sample household each) were distributed in 12 Wards (Section 3.2: Study Area Selection: three Pourashavas and one City Corporation consisting of three Wards each) through proportional distribution based on number of residential structures in each Wards accordingly (considering updated databases). Thereby, the sample size in the study area of this report (Ward No. 16 of Rangpur City Corporation) for household questionnaire survey was found total 284 households from

284 residential structures. For selection of these 284 residential structures in the study area, two following criteria were considered.

**a) Residential buildings with number of storey 4 or more:** All four storied or higher residential buildings in the study area were considered to select sample households (one from each) for household questionnaire survey. If these buildings collapse or damage after an earthquake, they may create debris blocking the roads and thus hampering emergency management after an earthquake. This will make implementation of the contingency plan more challenging. Therefore, representation from these buildings was considered a must.

**b) Residential buildings with number of storey 3 or less, and katcha and semi pucca residential structures:** The remaining sample buildings were selected from these two categories proportionally to ensure representation of households from these buildings and structures. Representation from all of the clusters in the study area was ensured through proportional distribution. The sample buildings within this category were selected arbitrarily through discussion with local people.

The decision for retrofitting of residential buildings (if necessary) would depend on perception of building owners. Therefore, it was necessary to consider the owner's households for the household questionnaire survey. Again, the tenants would also respond and suffer the impact of an earthquake in their area. Hence, the perception of the tenants was also necessary to be understood. Paying attention to this issue, proportion for distribution of households of owners and tenants within the determined sample size was considered 70% and 30% accordingly. Thus, after determination of the sample size of buildings representing one sample household each for household questionnaire survey, they were distributed among owners and tenants considering the above mentioned proportion. To ensure representation from all of the clusters in the study area, owner's and tenant's sample households were determined from different clusters proportionally.

Table 3.3 shows sample size of buildings selected from different categories with respect to total number of buildings for household questionnaire survey along with

their proportion among owners and tenants. Table 3.4 shows the number of samples in each cluster of the study area.

Table 3.3: Sampling of residential buildings for household questionnaire survey

<b>Number of storey</b>	<b>Katcha and Semi Pucca</b>	<b>Pucca 1-3 Storey</b>	<b>Pucca 4-6 Storey</b>	<b>Pucca 6+ Storey</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total number of buildings</b>	1551	568	162	37	<b>2318</b>
<b>Total sample size</b>	60	21	166	37	<b>284</b>
<b>Sample size for owners (70% of total sample size)</b>	45	18	117	26	<b>206</b>
<b>Sample size for tenants (30% of total sample size)</b>	15	3	49	11	<b>78</b>

Table 3.4: Cluster wise sampling of residential buildings for household questionnaire survey

	<b>Katcha and Semi Pucca</b>			<b>Pucca 1 to 3 Storied</b>			<b>Pucca 4 to 6 Storied</b>			<b>Pucca 6+ Storied</b>			<b>Total</b>		
	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>
Cluster 1	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	13	5	<b>18</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	16	6	<b>22</b>
Cluster 2	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	6	2	<b>8</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	8	2	<b>10</b>
Cluster 3	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	14	6	<b>20</b>	7	3	<b>10</b>	23	11	<b>34</b>
Cluster 4	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	6	3	<b>9</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	9	4	<b>13</b>
Cluster 5	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	15	7	<b>22</b>	7	3	<b>10</b>	24	10	<b>34</b>
Cluster 6	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	12	5	<b>17</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	15	6	<b>21</b>
Cluster 7	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	10	4	<b>14</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>	14	5	<b>19</b>
Cluster 8	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	4	1	<b>5</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>	8	3	<b>11</b>
Cluster 9	3	1	<b>4</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	5	2	<b>7</b>
Cluster 10	2	1	<b>3</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	9	4	<b>13</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	13	5	<b>18</b>
Cluster 11	1	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	3	1	<b>4</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	4	1	<b>5</b>
Cluster 12	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
Cluster 13	3	1	<b>4</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	4	2	<b>6</b>
Cluster 14	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	5	2	<b>7</b>	3	1	<b>4</b>	10	4	<b>14</b>

	<b>Katcha and Semi Pucca</b>			<b>Pucca 1 to 3 Storied</b>			<b>Pucca 4 to 6 Storied</b>			<b>Pucca 6+ Storied</b>			<b>Total</b>		
	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>	Owner	Tenant	<b>Total</b>
Cluster 15	5	2	<b>7</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	10	4	<b>14</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	16	7	<b>23</b>
Cluster 16	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
Cluster 17	1	1	<b>2</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>
Cluster 18	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	3	1	<b>4</b>
Cluster 19	4	1	<b>5</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	7	2	<b>9</b>
Cluster 20	4	1	<b>5</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	6	1	<b>7</b>
Cluster 21	2	1	<b>3</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	5	2	<b>7</b>
Cluster 22	4	1	<b>5</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	5	1	<b>6</b>
Cluster 23	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
Cluster 24	4	1	<b>5</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	6	1	<b>7</b>
Cluster 25	2	1	<b>3</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	4	1	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>284</b>



### **3.5.4.2 Base Map and Questionnaire Preparation**

After sample size determination, base maps indicating the sample buildings (specifying owners' and tenants' households) were prepared in ArcGIS based on updated GIS database. For convenient and organized data collection, cluster wise base maps were prepared accordingly showing the sample buildings.

Firstly, a draft questionnaire was prepared for collection of data for household questionnaire survey based on review of different related literatures. While preparing the questionnaire the following issues were taken into consideration: the general information of the respondent and household, respondent's awareness, knowledge and perception on earthquake, respondent's ideas about earthquake disaster management, and owner's consent to earthquake risk reduction. After preparation of the draft questionnaire, pilot surveys were conducted for six households in Tangail Pourashava on 9th December, 2019 (during the physical observation survey in Tangail Pourashava). The purpose of the pilot surveys was to check the consistency, to identify the complexities or gaps of the questionnaire, and to develop the mechanism and approach for the survey. After the piloting, the questionnaire was finalized addressing the shortcomings accordingly which is shown in (Appendix D). Household questionnaire survey was started in Tangail Pourashava before it was started in Rangpur City Corporation. Therefore, the same finalized format of questionnaire used in Tangail Pourashava was also used in Rangpur City Corporation. To ensure digital data collection and real time data management, "KoBo Toolbox" was utilized for data collection. Thus, after preparation of the final questionnaire, it was prepared in "KoBo Toolbox" and was tested to ensure workability.

### **3.5.4.3 Data collection**

After preparation of the cluster wise base maps showing sample buildings and the questionnaire in "KoBo Toolbox", the household questionnaire survey was conducted in the study area from February 28, 2020 to March 04, 2020 parallelly with the preliminary building vulnerability assessment survey (Figure 3.5). For the purpose of the survey, three groups were formed consisting of two members each. These surveyors were local volunteers (students). These groups were supervised by research assistants and technical officials from BUET to ensure accuracy in data collection. To ensure cooperation and proper response from the local people, an announcement was

done in the study area before starting the data collection by Rangpur City Corporation informing them about the survey.



Figure 3.5: Data Collection-Household Survey

### **3.5.5 Primary Data Collection for Contingency Planning for Earthquake: Checklist Survey**

For contingency planning for disaster shelter and emergency health facility, it was necessary to collect basic data about the facilities potential to be used for this purpose. In this regard, checklist survey was necessary to be conducted for potential disaster shelters (educational facilities, religious facilities, community centers, etc.) and emergency health facilities (hospital, clinic and other health facilities). In this regard, firstly relevant checklists were prepared to collect data from different facilities in the study area accordingly. These checklists are given in Appendix E. After preparation of the checklists, the checklist surveys were conducted in the study area from February 28, 2020 to March 04, 2020 parallel with preliminary building vulnerability assessment and household questionnaire survey.

### **3.5.6 Training of the Volunteers for Data Collection**

Local community plays the role of first responders in case of any disaster. Therefore, strategies for local empowerment and capacity building are needed in order to ensure effective disaster mitigation (Shaw, 2012). Moreover, local people are familiar with their locality and have greater knowledge about their community. Due to their local residency, community people have greater trust on them and also they feel at ease to respond to them. Thus, community-specific training programme is an important tool which utilizes local knowledge and enhances the potential of local residents (Rivas and Kilmer, 2016). Considering these, one of the goals of the project is to engage the people of the community in all the phases in order to build their capacity. Therefore,

in this project local people were involved in the whole process of data collection for GIS database verification and updating, preliminary building vulnerability assessment and household questionnaire survey. To involve them in the process, their capacities were developed through training programs. The training programs conducted in the study area for capacity building of local people the data collection at different phases in this project are discussed below:

### **3.5.6.1 Training on Data Collection for GIS database Verification and Updating**

This training program was scheduled to be organized on 28th November, 2019 (Thursday). The criteria for participating in the data collection process was that the volunteers should be educated (student or graduate) and should have active android smart phones capable of operating “KoBo Toolbox”. On 28th November, 2019 (Thursday), an interactive training session was organized at Rangpur Town Hall (Figure 3.6). The session started at around 10.00 a.m. It was attended by 10 (ten) members from Boy Scouts and two (2) members from Girls’ Guide of Rangpur District. The volunteers were instructed by four (4) technical officials and two (2) research assistants of BUET-JIDPUS. At the initiation of the training program, firstly the participants and the instructors were introduced to each other. After that the instructors presented a presentation explaining the project background and how it would help the local people to address earthquake risk in their area, rationale for selecting the study area in Rangpur City Corporation, and the purpose and importance of the physical observation survey for verification and updating the GIS database for the project. After that the volunteers were trained regarding the survey procedure, i.e. how to read the base maps, introduction and explanation of different variables in the checklist for data collection, and the process of data collection using “KoBo Toolbox” mobile application. This training session was interactive, where the volunteers asked questions for necessary clarification. At the end of the training, the volunteers were divided into six (6) groups to carry out the physical observation survey for data collection in the study area for GIS database verification and updating.



Figure 3.6: Training of local volunteers from BNCC regarding the map updating process

### 3.5.6.2 Training on Data Collection for Preliminary Building Vulnerability Assessment and Household Questionnaire Survey

For convenience of work, it was intended to carry out the preliminary building vulnerability assessment and household questionnaire survey simultaneously. Therefore, the training programs for preliminary building vulnerability assessment and household questionnaire survey were organized together, which was scheduled to be organized on 27th February, 2020. It was estimated that nine groups would be required to be formed consisting of two members each for preliminary building vulnerability assessment survey. The criteria for the volunteers for this survey were: should have civil engineering knowledge, educated (student or graduate) and should have active android smart phones capable of operating “KoBo Toolbox”. Similarly, nine groups were estimated to be formed consisting of two members each for household questionnaire survey. The criteria for the volunteers for this survey were: should have capacity to communicate with people, educated (student or graduate) and should have active android smart phones capable of operating “KoBo Toolbox”. In this regard, one week before the training program, local representatives were contacted to communicate and organize local volunteers interested to involve in the data collection process accordingly fulfilling the criteria.

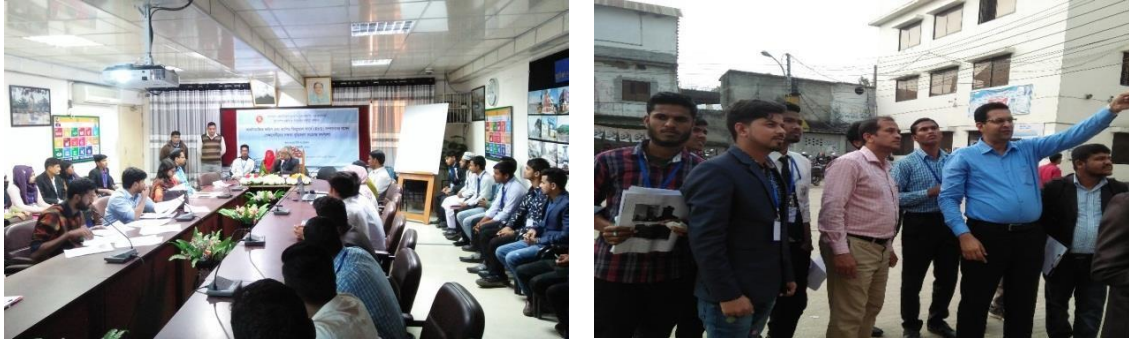


Figure 3.7: Training program to conduct data collection for preliminary building vulnerability assessment and household questionnaire survey

On 27th February, 2020 at 10.30 am the training program was organized in Rangpur City Corporation (Figure 3.7). Considering the criteria, total 18 volunteers participated in the training program from the Civil Engineering Department of local Polytechnic Institutes (Polytechnic and Textile Institute, Rangpur; Rangpur Haji Abul Hossain Institute of Technology; Rangpur Polytechnic Institute) for preliminary building vulnerability assessment survey, and 18 volunteers (students) participated for household questionnaire survey. The training program was conducted by the faculty members, research assistants and technical officials from BUET.

The program consisted of three sessions. The first session was the formal inauguration. Firstly, the participants and the instructors were introduced to each other. A presentation on brief summary of the project and the objective of the work was given. After that the instructors presented a presentation explaining the project background and how it would help the local people to address earthquake risk in their area, rationale for selecting the study area in Rangpur City Corporation, and the purpose and importance of the preliminary building vulnerability assessment and household questionnaire survey. At the end of this session, a lecture on map reading was given. Here the base maps were introduced to the volunteers and they were instructed how to locate the survey buildings reading the map.

After the formal inauguration, the volunteers for preliminary building vulnerability assessment and household questionnaire survey were separated to start the parallel second training sessions accordingly. Both of these trainings were interactive, where the volunteers asked questions for necessary clarification. In the training session on preliminary building vulnerability assessment, the participants were introduced to the

Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) survey method, the survey form with explanation of different variables and the process of data collection using “KoBo Toolbox” mobile application. At the end of the training, the volunteers were divided into nine groups to carry out the survey. Among these nine groups, three worked for data collection in the study area (Ward No. 19, Rangpur City Corporation). In the training session on household questionnaire survey, the participants were introduced to the survey method, the questionnaire with explanation of different variables and the process of data collection using “KoBo Toolbox” mobile application. At the end of the training, the volunteers were divided into nine groups to carry out the survey. Among these nine groups, three worked for data collection in the study area (Ward No. 19, Rangpur City Corporation).

After the second session, the third session was started which was also separate and parallel. It was an interactive session about operating demo preliminary building vulnerability assessment and household questionnaire survey in the field. For demo preliminary building vulnerability assessment survey through RVS method, the volunteers were taken to sample buildings and a hand on demonstration of the survey was conducted. For demo household questionnaire survey, the volunteers were asked to carry out the questionnaire survey to one another to have clear understanding of the survey and different variables. Later demo household questionnaire survey was conducted in a few households of the study area.

### **3.5.7 Primary Data Collection for Detailed Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings: Details Engineering Assessment (DEA)**

Based on the preliminary building vulnerability assessment and as per requirement for contingency planning, some buildings will be selected in the study area for Details Engineering Assessment (DEA). For this purpose, some destructive and non-destructive test and measurements will be taken in the buildings for checking design requirements of the BNBC. They are:

- a) Ten (10) boreholes up to 100 ft. the depth and undisturbed soil samples will be collected and Microtremor tests will be done.
- b) Detail dimensions (dimension of the buildings, room, kitchen, toilets, door, windows, and floor to floor height etc.) will be collected.

- c) Ferroskan tests will be performed. At the same time, cores from the column will be collected.
- d) Footings excavation will be executed and direct shear test of masonry buildings will be performed.

### **3.6 Assessment of Seismic Exposure**

The collected borehole data and undisturbed soil samples were analyzed and plotted to understand the seismic exposure of the study area. Microtremor test data were analyzed and plotted to know dynamic characteristics of soil in the study area.

### **3.7 Building Vulnerability Assessment**

#### **3.7.1 Preliminary Assessment: RVS Method**

Based on collected data, a score for each of the buildings surveyed was calculated following methods of RVS. It indicates the seismic performance of the buildings. The scores are based on the probability of building collapse and average expected ground shaking levels for the seismicity region (FEMA, 2015). A cut-off score is suggested based on the present seismic design criteria. If the building's score is less than the cut-off score, the buildings should be investigated by a design professional experienced in seismic design. If a building receives a score higher than cut-off score, the building is considered to have adequate seismic resistance to prevent collapse during a rare earthquake. The score is not meant to be an indicator of the probability that the building will be usable following an earthquake (FEMA, 2015). Seismic evaluation and retrofit of existing buildings will be most appropriate for those buildings that require a detailed structural evaluation. In this research 1.2 is considered as the cutoff score.

#### **3.7.2 Detailed Engineering Assessment (DEA)**

The borehole test data and undisturbed soil samples will be tested in the laboratory to know the site characteristics of the selected buildings. Microtremor test data will be analyzed to know dynamic characteristics of soil beneath the buildings. Based on the collected detail dimensions of the selected buildings, their as-built drawings will be prepared. From Ferroskan test, the number and size of the reinforcing bar used in column and slab will be determined. Analyzing the cores collected from the column of the selected buildings, the compressive strength of the used concrete will be estimated. On the basis of footings excavation, the foundation size/dimension and

condition of the footing of the buildings will be determined. Additionally, based on a direct shear test of masonry buildings, lateral strength of the brick used in the buildings will be determined. Finally, Finite Element Analysis (FEA) through computer modeling will be performed and the results will be compared with the collected data. This computer modeling confirms whether the buildings are good enough to withstand gravity and seismic load or strengthening (retrofitting) is required.

### **3.8 Social Vulnerability Assessment**

After the completion of questionnaire survey, data were exported from Kobo Toolbox as an excel spreadsheet. Total 281 household questionnaires were found for the study area which is less than the fixed sample due to different circumstances. This missed number of samples was tried to cover in Ward No. 19 of Rangpur City Corporation. Necessary analyses were performed on the basis of the data from these 281 households. The socio-economic issues include issues like age, sex, educational level, occupation, household income, physically or mentally challenged people, house ownership etc. and the perception of the households regarding earthquake were analyzed here. Statistical analysis was performed to understand the socio-economic context of the study area. Further analysis will be carried out for social vulnerability assessment in the study area.

### **3.9 Contingency Planning for Earthquake**

Based on building and social vulnerability of the study area, an earthquake contingency plan is expected to be prepared for the study area. The contingency plan would have four components. They are:

- Temporary Shelter Planning
- Emergency Health Facility Planning
- Evacuation Route Planning
- Identification of space for Ward Co-ordination Center

#### **3.9.1 Temporary Shelter Planning**

After an earthquake, it is expected that good number of people will be homeless due to collapse of buildings. It would be an urgent need to provide them shelter. Temporary



dwellings constitute a crucial step of recovery and reconstruction in the post-disaster aftermath. It plays a vital role in order to provide protection to the affected people and provide a habitable environment while the outcomes of a disaster are being evaluated and then rectified (Donohue, 2012). Different steps of temporary shelter planning are discussed here:

**a) Need Assessment (Demand Calculation for Disaster Shelter)**

In this research it has been assumed that the people residing in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive or complete structural damage after an earthquake would require disaster shelter in the study area. Considering the assumption, firstly the vulnerable residential and mixed use (with residential use) buildings in the study area with probability of extensive or complete structural damage were estimated accordingly. From section “3.5.3 Primary Data Collection for Preliminary Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings: Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) Method” it can be observed that sample number of buildings in the study area have been assessed for building vulnerability. Now demand estimation based on scenario of the sample buildings would underestimate the demand scenario. Again, the sample size represents the population at 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval. Therefore, the scenario of extensive or complete structural damage of sample residential and mixed use (with residential use) buildings were translated into the total residential and mixed use (with residential use) buildings in the study area proportionally with respect to number of storey of the buildings. In this way number of vulnerable residential and mixed use (with residential use) buildings with probability of extensive or complete structural damage after an earthquake in the study area were estimated with respect to number of storey.

After the identification of the vulnerable residential and mixed use (with residential use) buildings it was necessary to estimate the number of people residing in these buildings. The data on building wise occupancy were unavailable. So, occupancy per residential floor was estimated in this research. While doing so it was found that population and population density of whole Rangpur City Corporation, 2019 was available, but Ward wise population data was unavailable. Therefore, the population of the area was estimated from the population density of Rangpur City Corporation, 2019 (Rangpur City corporation, 2013) and area of the study area. Then total number

of residential floors in the study area was estimated from all residential buildings and their corresponding number of storey, and residential floors in mixed use buildings. From total number of residential floors and total population in the study area, number of people residing per floor was estimated. Using this occupancy per floor, number of people residing in the identified vulnerable residential and mixed use (with residential use) buildings in the study area were calculated. Among them, people requiring disaster shelter were estimated based on the assumptions as per HAZUS technical manual (FEMA, 2012). The assumptions considered in this research for disaster shelter demand calculation is shown in Table 3.5. Equation 1, 2 and 3 show the formulas for disaster shelter demand estimation in the study area.

Table 3.5: Assumption for disaster shelter demand calculation

<b>Probable damage state of vulnerable residential buildings</b>	<b>Factor</b>
Buildings with probability of extensive structural damage ( $F_e$ )	0.9
Buildings with probability of complete structural damage ( $F_c$ )	1.0

Source: Adapted from FEMA (2012)

$$D_e = \sum B_e \times n \times p \times F_e \dots\dots\dots \text{(Equation 1)}$$

Here,

$D_e$  = Number of people requiring disaster shelter residing in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage

$B_e$  = Number of vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage

$n$  = Number of residential floors in the corresponding buildings

$p$  = Population per residential floor

$F_e$  = Factor of disaster shelter requirement for vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage

$$D_c = \sum B_c \times n \times p \times F_c \dots\dots\dots \text{(Equation 2)}$$

Here,

$D_c$  = Number of people requiring disaster shelter residing in vulnerable buildings with probability of complete structural damage

$B_c$  = Number of vulnerable buildings with probability of complete structural damage

$n$  = Number of residential floors in the corresponding buildings

$P$  = Population per residential floor

$F_e$  = Factor of disaster shelter requirement for vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage

$$D = D_e + D_c \dots\dots\dots \text{(Equation 3)}$$

Here,

$D$  = Total number of people requiring disaster shelter

$D_e$  = Number of people requiring disaster shelter residing in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage

$D_c$  = Number of people requiring disaster shelter residing in vulnerable buildings with probability of complete structural damage

#### **b) Available Space Assessment (Supply Calculation)**

In Japan, large-park or open space, playground, religious and school buildings and spaces in public buildings are considered to provide shelter in after math of an earthquake (Xu, Okada, Hatayama, & He, 2006; World Bank Institution, 2012) while after 2015 tents in open spaces were used in Nepal as temporary shelter (Sheltercluster.org, 2018) (Figure 3.8). So for temporary shelter, open space, playground, religious and educational buildings and spaces in public building used for community facilities were considered.

Thus, all the possible temporary shelters (open space; educational/ religious institution and public building used for community facility) in the study area were identified. Here mixed use buildings were left out from consideration due to their unsuitability. The institutional buildings to be used for temporary shelter should be structurally safe. Therefore, the buildings, which deemed to be structurally unsafe according to the RVS score, were identified. In this regard, buildings with RVS score below 1.2 was considered as unsafe or vulnerable to earthquake. Estimation of space in safe and unsafe structures were done separately. This would bring out the scenario about the unsafe institutional buildings that would be made available for temporary shelter if these buildings could be retrofitted accordingly.



(a) At the Ofunato Junior High School, Japan



(b) At Army ground in Kathmandu, Nepal

Figure 3.8: Example of temporary shelter

Now, the whole area of open spaces and total floor area of building would not be usable for functional for shelter purpose. Thus, functional spaces for shelter purpose in the selected temporary shelters were calculated. For this purpose, it was assumed that 80% of the available space would be used as shelter. The rest of the 20% space would be used for supporting facilities and activities, e.g. toilet, bathroom, kitchen, registration area, circulation, etc. In this way, available area of open spaces was calculated and available floor space of the public buildings (educational/ religious institution and

public building used for community facility) were found. It was assumed that a person needs 1.8 m<sup>2</sup> of space in temporary shelter (Sphere Project, 2011; Xu, Okada, Hatayama, & He, 2006). Accordingly, number of persons that can be accommodated in the selected temporary shelters were calculated for safe and unsafe facilities separately.

#### **c) Demand Supply Comparison**

After the calculation, the demand for temporary shelter and supply of safe temporary shelter have been compared to understand surplus or deficit of temporary shelter in the study area. Additionally, potential of the institutional buildings (now unsafe) which can be used as temporary shelter if retrofitted was also analyzed to cover the deficit (if occur) or to support surrounding areas.

#### **d) Finalization of Selection and Estimation through Workshop**

In future a workshop will be arranged in the study area where the demand, safe temporary shelters, demand supply comparison, and the potential to allocate homeless people in institutional buildings (now unsafe) which can be used as temporary shelter if retrofitted will be presented to the local people. Here the local participants will assess the potentials of these places of temporary shelters. Based on their feedback, final selection and estimation of the temporary shelters will be done.

#### **e) Estimation of Supporting Facilities in Selected Temporary Shelters**

Temporary shelters need to meet the need of the people staying in the shelters after an earthquake. So there is need for toilet, water and first aid treatment facility etc. After final selection of the temporary shelters, the need for supporting facilities will also be estimated considering their capacity (Sphere Project, 2011).

Table 3.6: Assumptions for estimating facilities in temporary shelters

<b>Facility/ Amenity</b>	<b>Standard</b>
Toilet	1 per 50 persons
Water	15 liters per person per day
People requiring first aid treatment	50% of people in temporary shelter
Volunteer with first aid treatment training	1 per 72 injured people

First aid box	1 per 10 injured people
---------------	-------------------------

Source: Sphere Project, 2011

### 3.9.2 Emergency Health Facility Planning

The collapse of structural buildings due to earthquake may result in death and severe injury to the people of the study area. Emergency health facilities will be required to minimize the sufferings of the injured people after an earthquake. The steps for emergency health facility planning in the study area are discussed in the following sections.

#### a) Need Assessment (Demand Calculation for Emergency Health Facility)

After an earthquake, people may be injured at different severity level requiring different level of medical facility accordingly. Table 3.7 shows different severity level of injury after an earthquake with corresponding description of the injury level and treatment requirement. From the Table it can be observed that people with severity level two and three would require emergency health facility. Level one injury can be treated by first aid and severity level four injury would require specialized facilities in regional health facility. Therefore, the target group for the emergency health facilities in the study area would be decided based on injury level. That means people with severe injury would be given priority for emergency health facility.

Table 3.7: Different severity level of injury after an earthquake

Severity level of injury	Description of the injury	Treatment requirement
Severity 1	Some examples are: a sprain, a severe cut requiring stitches, a minor burn (first degree or second degree on a small part of the body), or a bump on the head without loss of consciousness.	First aid treatment at disaster shelters: Require basic medical aid that could be administered by paraprofessionals or persons with first aid training. These types of injuries would require bandages or observation.

Severity 2	Some examples are third degree burns or second degree burns over large parts of the body, a bump on the head that causes loss of consciousness, fractured bone, dehydration or exposure.	Emergency health facility: Require a greater degree of medical care and use of medical technology such as x-rays or surgery, but not expected to progress to a life threatening status.
Severity 3	Some examples are: uncontrolled bleeding, punctured organ, other internal injuries, spinal column injuries, or crush syndrome.	Emergency health facility: Injuries that pose an immediate life threatening condition if not treated adequately and expeditiously.
Severity 4	Instantaneously killed or mortally injured	Regional health facility.

Source: Adapted from FEMA (2012)

In this research it has been assumed that the people occupying in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive or complete structural damage after an earthquake would be injured in the study area requiring emergency health facility. Considering the assumption, firstly the vulnerable buildings in the study area with probability of extensive or complete structural damage were estimated accordingly. From section “3.5.3 Primary Data Collection for Preliminary Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings: Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) Method” it can be observed that sample number of buildings in the study area have been assessed for building vulnerability. Now demand estimation based on scenario of the sample buildings would underestimate the demand scenario. Again, the sample size represents the population at 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval. Therefore, the scenario of extensive or complete structural damage of sample buildings were translated into the total buildings in the study area proportionally with respect to structure type and number of storey of the buildings. Now, structure type of all the buildings were also missing in the database. So proportion of structure types found from sample buildings were considered to be representative of total buildings. In this way number of vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive or complete structural damage after

an earthquake in the study area were estimated with respect to structure type and number of storey.

After the identification of the vulnerable buildings it was necessary to estimate the number of people occupying in these buildings. The data on building wise occupancy were unavailable. So, occupancy per floor was estimated in this research. While doing so it was found that population and population density of whole Rangpur City Corporation, 2019 was available, but Ward wise population data was unavailable. Therefore, the population of the area was estimated from the population density of Rangpur City Corporation, 2019 (Rangpur City Corporation, 2013) and area of the study area. Then total number of floors in the study area was estimated from all buildings and their corresponding number of storey. From total population and total number of floors in the buildings in the study area, gross number of people occupying per floor was estimated. Using this occupancy per floor, number of people occupying in the identified vulnerable buildings (with respect to structure type) with probability of extensive or complete structural damage were estimated accordingly in the study area. Among them, people requiring disaster shelter were estimated based on the assumptions as per HAZUS technical manual (FEMA, 2012). Here only the surveyed buildings have been considered for injury estimation. The assumptions considered in this research for calculation of injury with respect to severity level is shown in Table 2. Equation 1, 2, 3 and 4 show the formulas for injury estimation in the study area at different severity level.

Table 3.8: Assumption for calculation of injury

Probable damage state of vulnerable buildings	Severity level of injury (% of people residing in the building)			
	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4
Extensive Structural Damage (all structure type except URM)	1	0.1	0.001	0.001
Extensive Structural Damage (URM structure type)	2	0.2	0.002	0.002
Complete Structural Damage With Collapse (all structure type)	40	20	5	10

Source: Adapted from FEMA (2012)



$$I_{ie} = \sum B_e \times n \times p \times F_{ie} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Equation 4})$$

Here,

$I_{ie}$  = Number of injured people at severity level 'i' occupying in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage (all structure type except URM)

$B_e$  = Number of vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage (all structure type except URM)

$n$  = Number of floors in the corresponding buildings

$p$  = Occupancy per floor

$F_{ie}$  = Percentage of people injured at severity level 'i' in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage (all structure type except URM)

$$I_{ieu} = \sum B_{eu} \times n \times p \times F_{ieu} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Equation 5})$$

Here,

$I_{ieu}$  = Number of injured people at severity level 'i' occupying in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage (URM structure type)

$B_{eu}$  = Number of vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage (URM structure type)

$n$  = Number of floors in the corresponding buildings

$p$  = Occupancy per floor

$F_{ieu}$  = Percentage of people injured at severity level 'i' in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage (URM structure type)

$$I_{ic} = \sum B_c \times n \times p \times F_{ic} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Equation 6})$$

Here,

$I_{ic}$  = Number of injured people at severity level 'i' occupying in vulnerable buildings with probability of complete structural damage (all structure type)

$B_c$  = Number of vulnerable buildings with probability of complete structural damage (all structure type)

$n$  = Number of floors in the corresponding buildings

$p$  = Occupancy per floor

$F_{ic}$  = Percentage of people injured at severity level 'i' in vulnerable buildings with probability of complete structural damage (all structure type)

$$I_i = I_{ie} + I_{ieu} + I_{ic} \dots \dots \dots \text{(Equation 7)}$$

Here,

$I_i$  = Total number of injured people at severity level 'i'

$I_{ie}$  = Number of injured people at severity level 'i' occupying in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage (all structure type except URM)

$I_{ieu}$  = Number of injured people at severity level 'i' occupying in vulnerable buildings with probability of extensive structural damage (URM structure type)

$I_{ic}$  = Number of injured people at severity level 'i' occupying in vulnerable buildings with probability of complete structural damage (all structure type)

#### **b) Estimating Availability of Space for Providing Medical Support:**

For emergency treatment after an earthquake, the existing hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic centers in the study area were identified. Here mixed use buildings have also been selected considering the urgent demand at the time of emergency. The health facilities should be structurally safe. Therefore, the facilities located in the structurally safe building (with RVS score equal to or greater than 1.2) were identified as a possible emergency health facility. The unsafe buildings were also considered as potential to provide health facility after an earthquake, if retrofitted accordingly. Thus, estimation of space in safe and unsafe structures were done separately. It is ideal to consider number of beds to estimate the capacity of the health facilities to treat people. But at the time of emergency after an earthquake, number of injured people would be high and therefore these facilities will have to have additional capacity to treat the injured people. Therefore, for estimation of capacity of the selected emergency health facilities, total floor area in health facility buildings and the health facility floor areas in mixed use buildings were considered for emergency health facility. For the cases of mixed use buildings which consists of residential and health use, only one floor was considered for health facility. For the cases of mixed use buildings which consist of commercial and health use, only one floor was counted for commercial purpose and the rest for emergency health facility purposes. After calculation of floor areas in the health facilities, it was considered that the whole space would not be usable for

functional for shelter purpose. Thus, functional spaces for treatment purpose in the selected emergency health facilities were calculated. For this purpose, it was assumed that 80% of the available space would be used as health facility. The rest of the 20% space would be used for supporting facilities and activities, e.g. toilet, bathroom, kitchen, registration area, circulation, etc. Again, as these facilities are continuous functional, therefore some space would be occupied at the time of emergency. Here it was assumed that about 50% of the usable space (within above mentioned 80% floor area) would be occupied by patients who were admitted to the facility before the earthquake. It was assumed that a person would need 2m<sup>2</sup> space in an emergency health facility (Sphere Project, 2011 & Xu, Okada, Hatayama, & He, 2006). Accordingly, number of persons that can be treated in the selected emergency health facilities were calculated for safe and unsafe facilities separately.

In this preparation of contingency plan, hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic centers in the study area have been considered for emergency health facilities and pharmacies have been considered for only first aid treatment.

**c) Estimation of Support Facilities to run Medical Facilities:**

As all the identified health facilities are now operating as health facility, so it is logical to assume that they have the necessary support infrastructure. However, in the aftermath of an earthquake these facilities have to support more than their designed population. So, this estimation also has to be done according to standards (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Assumptions for estimating facilities in health facilities

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Standard</b>
No. of Toilet	1 per 20 persons
Amount of Water	50 liters per person per day
No. of Doctor	1 for 20 patient
No. of Nurses	4 nurses with each doctor

Source: (Sphere Project, 2011)

### 3.9.3 Evacuation Route Planning

Evacuation route is an escape designated to a facility (temporary shelter, hospital etc.) in an emergency situation, such as a fire or earthquake (CollinsDictionary.com, 2018). Evacuation route planning is a complex process consisting of several consecutive phases. After the detection of potential disaster, it is necessary to evaluate the potential threat for specific areas and then issue an evacuation order for these areas from the vulnerable area to a safe place to provide adequate protection to the residents and others. Evacuation planning is influenced by the condition of infrastructure of the affected area to ensure the accessibility to the safer place. Following steps have been followed to determine evacuation route:

#### (a) Identifying Vulnerable Building:

Buildings which have an RVS score less than 1.2 have been considered as vulnerable. It is assumed that debris from the collapsed building would partially or fully block the road considering different contexts.

#### (b) Determining Blockage in the Road:

The height of each storey of the building was considered 10 feet.

- **No block condition:**
  - Vulnerable URM building below four stories: These buildings will not collapse due to an earthquake. If does, then it would collapse on the site. So these buildings will not block the adjoining roads (Figure 3.9a).
  - Vulnerable RCC building below four stories: These buildings will not collapse due to an earthquake. Hence there is no chance of any road blockage in front of those buildings (Figure 3.9b).
- **Partial block condition:**
  - Vulnerable URM building four storied or more: If the building height is at least one feet less than the width of front road, then it has been considered that the road will be partially blocked. Because there will be at least one feet space for movement of people. That means the adjacent road will not be fully blocked (Figure 3.10a).

- Vulnerable RCC building four storied or more: First condition is that, if the building height is at least one feet less than the width of front road, then it has been considered that the road will be partially blocked. Because there will be at least one feet space for movement of people. That means the adjacent road will not be fully blocked (Figure 3.10b). Second condition is that if the building height is greater than the width of front road, and safe building with more than one storey on the opposite side of the road, then the building will have stuck on the opposite building leaving some space for movement of people underneath (Figure 3.10c)
- **Full block condition:**
  - Vulnerable URM building four storied or more: If the building height is greater than or equal to the width of front road, then it will fully block the road in front of it (Figure 3.11a).
  - Vulnerable RCC building four storied or more: If the building height is greater than or equal to the width of front road, and there is either no building or semi pucca or katcha or one storied safe pucca or one storied or multi storied vulnerable building on the opposite side of the road, then it will fully block the road in front of it (Figure 3.11b).



(a) URM buildings (Bhuj Earthquake 2001, India (Dinodia Photos RM, 2001))



(b) RCC buildings (Bhuj Earthquakes 2001, India (Datta, 2001))

Figure 3.9: No block conditions



(a) URM buildings (Bhuj Earthquakes 2001, India (Singhania, 2016))



(b) RCC building first condition (Great Hanshin Earthquake 1995, Japan (Yamanaka, 1995))



(c) RCC building second condition (Bhuj Earthquakes 2001, India (Langenbach, 2001))

Figure 3.10: Partial block conditions



(a) URM buildings (Nepal earthquake, 2015 (Masood, 2015))



(b) RCC buildings (Taiwan earthquake, 2016 (NDTV, 2016))

Figure 3.11: Full block conditions

**(c) Accessibility of the Open Roads:**

Once the blocked roads are identified the rest of the open roads will be considered based on their accessibility considering road width. The routes have been classified in seven groups:

- Routes, where the pedestrian and one-way bicycle can move i.e. road width, is less than 4 feet
- Routes, where one-way non-motorized traffic (rickshaw or van), one-way motorcycle and two-way bicycle can move i.e. road width, is 4 to 8 feet
- Routes, where two-way non-motorized traffic (rickshaw or van), two-way motorcycle and bicycle can move i.e. road width, is 8 to 12 feet
- Routes which can be used as single carriageway i.e. road width, is 12 to 25 feet.
- Routes which can be used as two-lane carriageway i.e. road width, is 25 to 40 feet.
- Routes which can be used as secondary road i.e. road width, is 40 to 60 feet.
- Routes which can be used as main/primary road i.e. road width, is greater than 60 feet.

(Government of Bangladesh, 2004; Roads & Highways Department, 2004)

**(d) Identifying Evacuation Route:**

The partial or full blockage on the roads have been shown in point feature using ArcGIS. Based on road blockage and accessibility, the evacuation route map will be prepared in ArcGIS. This route will be usable for the evacuees to move to the temporary shelters, to take the injured people to the health facilities and to connect the temporary shelters and the health facilities with the Ward Co-ordination Center.

**3.9.4 Identification of space for Ward Co-ordination Center**

Ward Co-ordination Center is required during disaster in order to ensure proper mobilization and management of personnel and necessary equipment, and supplies immediate after an earthquake. In identifying Ward Co-ordination Center following criteria will be considered

- the facility should be in a government building,



- should be structurally safe and
- should be centrally located and easily accessible

### **3.10 Finalization of the plan at Local Workshop**

It should be mentioned here that the initial contingency plan would be revised once all data is processed. It is expected that before finalization of the plan, the draft plan will be shared with local community in a workshop. In the workshop, according to the feedback from the community, necessary changes regarding temporary shelter, health facility and evacuation route would be made. The Ward Co-ordination Center can also be changed on their suggestion as happened in Mymensingh (JIDPUS & DURP, 2018). Additionally, the participants may identify some road blocks or area which would be inaccessible during monsoon. Based on their feedback, the evacuation route plan will be finalized and some recommendations will be developed to remove the identified road blockage. It is expected that this workshop will be participated by the Honorable Mayor of Rangpur City Corporation, officials from Rangpur City Corporation, officials from UNDP, Ward Councilor of Ward no. 16, representatives of different groups, members of civil society, earthquake volunteers and other representatives from Ward no. 16, Rangpur City Corporation.

### **3.11 Final Report Preparation**

Once the local workshop is concluded, the final report will be prepared. The report will contain not only the result of the study with appropriate figures, maps and tables but also recommendation to reduce the vulnerability of the community.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **Contingency Plan for Earthquake in the Study Area**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, the preliminary earthquake contingency plan prepared to reduce the seismic vulnerability of Ward No. 16 of Rangpur City Corporation has been discussed.

The aspects which were intended to consider are:

- Temporary shelter: A place for peoples' temporary displacement caused by a disaster (Xu, Okada, Hatayama, & He, 2006; World Bank Institution, 2012).
- Emergency health facility: Formal health services (hospital, clinic etc.) to treat the moderate and severely injured people after an earthquake (CDMP, 2009).
- Evacuation route: Safe routes in an area for immediate transfer of victims to safer places and shelters, take the injured to health facilities and to transfer relief to the temporary shelters and emergency health facilities after an earthquake (Argyroudis, Pitilakis & Anastasiadis, 2005).
- Ward Co-ordination Center: Central command and control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and emergency management or disaster management functions at a strategic level during an emergency, and ensuring the continuity of operation at Ward level.

#### **4.2 Temporary Shelter Planning**

Temporary shelter planning for earthquake in the study area of Ward No. 16 of Rangpur City Corporation has been done by firstly, estimating demand for temporary shelter; and secondly planning temporary shelter supply to meet the estimated demand. After estimation, demand and supply of temporary shelter in the study area have been compared to understand deficiency or surplus. These findings are discussed here.

For Ward 16 of Rangpur City Corporation, the demand population for temporary shelter is 3459 which means 3459 people would require temporary shelter in the scenario of structural damage due to earthquake. .

It is evident from prevailing literature that large-park, playground and open space, and religious, educational and public buildings are used as temporary shelter (Xu, Okada, Hatayama, & He, 2006; World Bank Institution, 2012). Additionally, from household questionnaire survey, it has been found that residents of this area prefer open space, playfield, government buildings, educational facilities, socio-cultural and urban service related community facilities as temporary shelter. Thus, the open spaces and facility buildings (i.e. religious, educational institutions, socio-cultural and urban service related community facilities) have been considered to be used as temporary shelter in the study area. Figure 4.1 shows the location of possible temporary shelters in the study area including open spaces and public buildings. Among the facility buildings identified to be used for temporary shelter, some are structurally vulnerable (with RVS score less than 1.2) which cannot be utilized as temporary shelter. Figure 4.2 shows location of possible temporary shelters in the study area considering safety including the open spaces, safe public buildings and unsafe public buildings. Table 4.1 shows the supply scenario of the possible temporary shelters in the study area including supply as a whole, capacity of safe facilities and capacity of unsafe facilities.

From Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1 it can be observed that most of the public buildings with higher capacity in the study area are unsafe. Table 4.1 also shows overall capacity, capacity of safe facilities and how much more can be added if unsafe facility buildings are retrofitted. If the unsafe buildings are retrofitted they would be able to accommodate 9820 more people.

From the demand-supply comparison, it has been found that the supply of temporary shelter in safe facilities is sufficient to accommodate the people requiring disaster shelter. Though the unsafe temporary shelters are not required to fulfill the demand, retrofitting of these buildings can prevent structural damage and other losses. Additionally, these facilities can support by accommodating homeless people from surrounding areas.

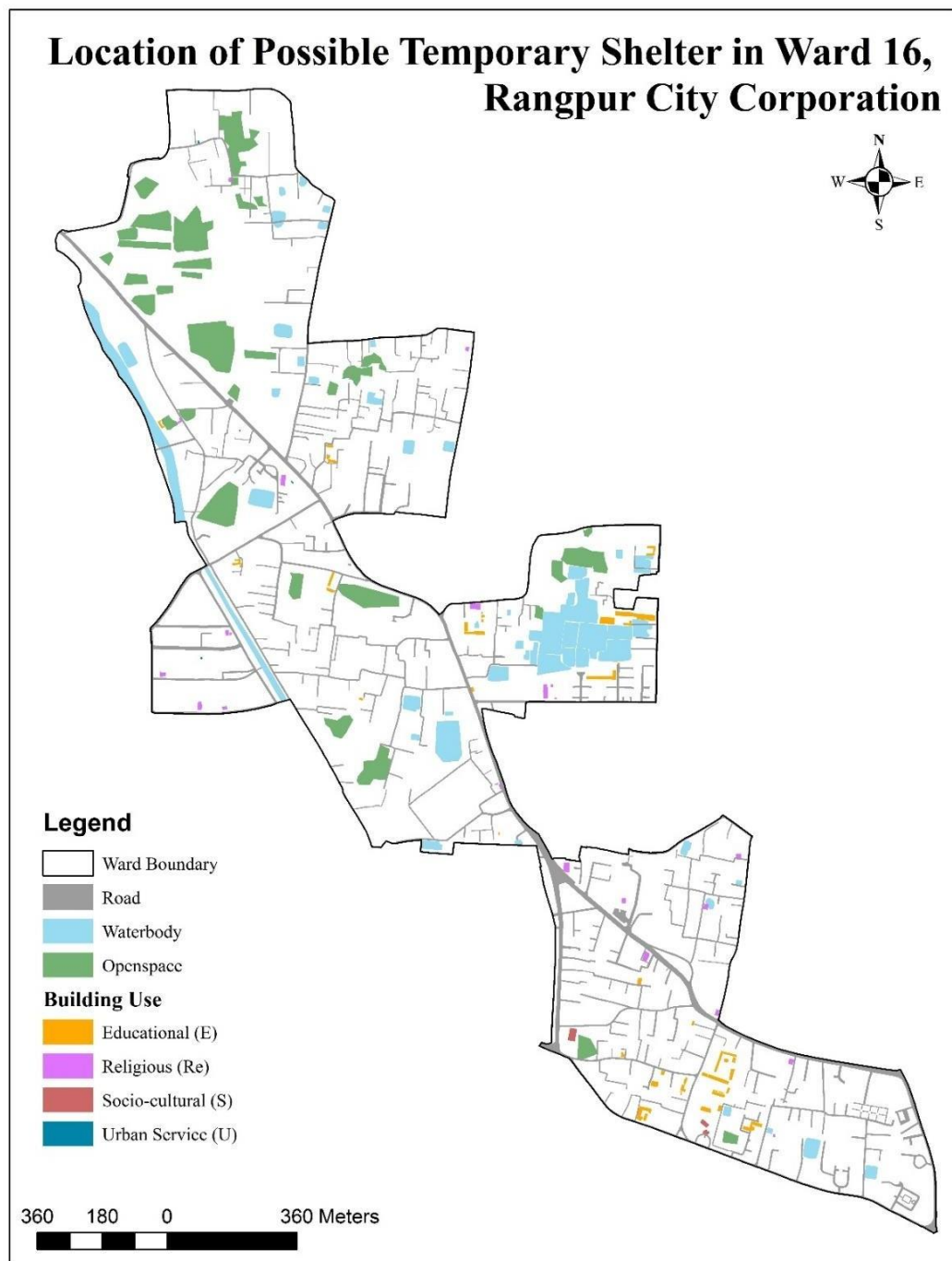


Figure 4.1: Location of possible temporary shelter in the study area

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

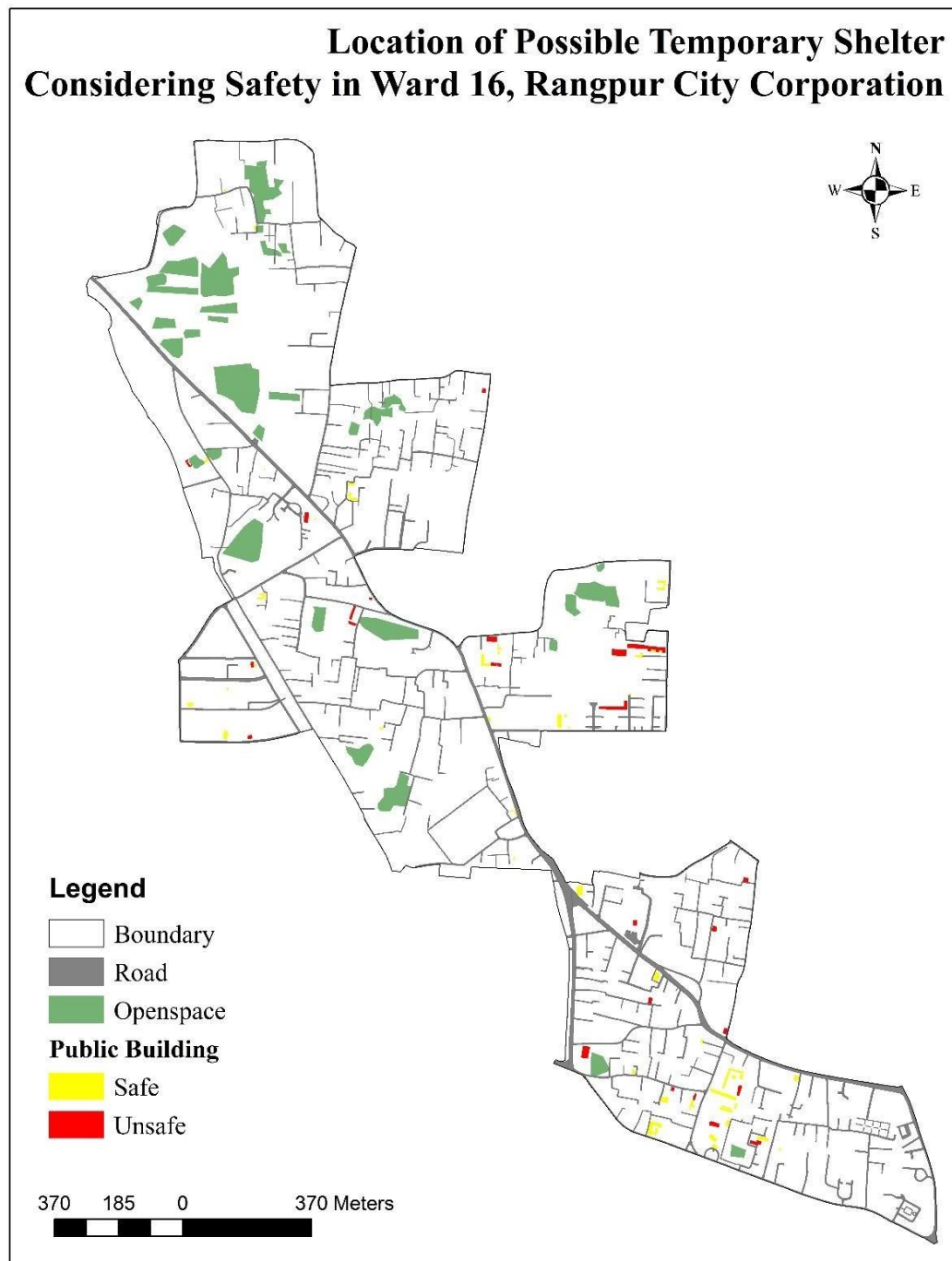


Figure 4.2: Location of possible temporary shelter in the study area considering safety

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

Table 4.1: Supply scenario of the possible temporary shelters in the study area

Type	Total			Safe facilities			Unsafe facilities		
	Number of facilities	Area to be used for shelter purpose (sq. m.)	Capacity (no. of people)*	Number of facilities	Area to be used for shelter purpose (sq. m.)	Capacity (no. of people)*	Number of facilities	Area to be used for shelter purpose (sq. m.)	Capacity (no. of people)*
Open space	38	85555.54	47530	38	85555.54	47530	0	0	0
Educational Institution	53	18786.28	10436	39	6171.62	3428	14	12614.66	7008
Religious Institution	24	5847.77	3248	14	1893.01	1051	10	3954.76	2197
Community Facility	7	1714.57	952	6	606.851	337	1	1107.719	615
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>111904.16</b>	<b>62166</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>94227.021</b>	<b>52346</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17677.139</b>	<b>9820</b>

Source: (Field Survey, 2020)

\*1.8 m<sup>2</sup> in shelter is required per person according to Sphere Project (2011)

It needs to be noted that final selection of temporary shelters will depend on willingness of the owner of the facilities, floor plan of the structure, difficulty of converting the building to temporary shelter during need etc. In case of open space, weather condition (dry and wet seasons) is another important criteria. Moreover, due to road blockage, some of the identified temporary shelter may remain inaccessible at the event of an emergency. In future these issues will be discussed with the stakeholders during consultation workshops to finalize the selection of temporary shelters.

### 4.3 Emergency Health Facility Planning

A considerable number of people would be injured in an earthquake. Considering the assumptions mentioned in Chapter 3, a possible number of injured people in the study area have been calculated corresponding to different severity level which is shown in Table 4.2.

Among the probably injured persons, Severity 1 can be treated in pharmacies or by primary treatment experts in a temporary shelter without getting admitted to hospital. But the people with higher level injury (Severity 2 and Severity 3) need treatment from experts in health facilities. Injured people of Severity 4 will be instantaneously killed or mortally injured, for whom further expertise treatments will be required. Thus total 732 injured people (Severity 2, 3 and 4) will be required to be admitted to the health facilities.

Table 4.2: Need of emergency health facilities in the study area

<b>Total Pop<sup>n</sup></b>	<b>Injured people: Severity 1</b>	<b>Injured people: Severity 2</b>	<b>Injured people: Severity 3</b>	<b>Injured people: Severity 4</b>
8376	851	418	105	209

Source: Calculation based on Field Survey, 2020

The emergency health facilities were identified as per the requirement mentioned in Chapter 3. Figure: 4.3 shows locations of possible emergency health facilities in the study which includes hospital, diagnostic centre and clinics and pharmacies might be used for giving first aid treatment for injured people of severity 1. These facilities actually are not concentrated in a certain location. Capacity of the health facilities are calculated here for two scenarios. First, there has been considered only structurally

safe health facility buildings. In second, structurally unsafe health facility buildings were taken into account. If only safe buildings could not meet the demand, then selected unsafe health facility buildings might be retrofitted to equalize the supply and demand. Figure: 4.4 shows the emergency health facility buildings according to the structural safety of the facility building.

Considering the assumptions described in methodology chapter (Chapter 3: section 3.9.1), the capacity of each of the emergency health facilities were determined which has been shown in Table 4.3. It also shows number of emergency health facilities and their area and the number of persons they could treat considering the space requirement per person (2 square meters) for both safe and unsafe facility buildings.

It has been found from Table 4.3 that that 2196 people can be given treatment in the structurally safe emergency health facilities. If the unsafe building could be retrofitted 4772 people more could have been given health service at the time of emergency.

Comparing the probable requirement (Table 4.2) and availability (Table 4.3) it can be concluded that there are enough facilities within the study area to treat the estimated injured persons. Table 4.4 shows the situation between requirement and availability of emergency health facilities in the study area.

Table 4.3: Demand-supply comparison of emergency health facilities in the study area

<b>Demand-supply components</b>	<b>Number of people</b>	<b>Surplus/ Deficit</b>
Person needed to be treated	732	-
Person can be treated in safe facilities	2196	1464
Person can be treated if unsafe facilities are retrofitted and added	6968	6236
Remarks	No additional space required and sufficient space available for health facilities	

(Source: Calculation based on Field Survey, 2020)

It must be remembered that final selection of emergency health facility will depend on the structural vulnerability of the facility buildings considered to be used for emergency health facility. Moreover, due to road blockage, some of the identified emergency health facility may remain inaccessible at the event of an emergency. These conditions will lead to exclusion of some possible emergency health facility. In future these issues will be discussed with the stakeholders during consultation workshops to finalize the selection of emergency health facilities.



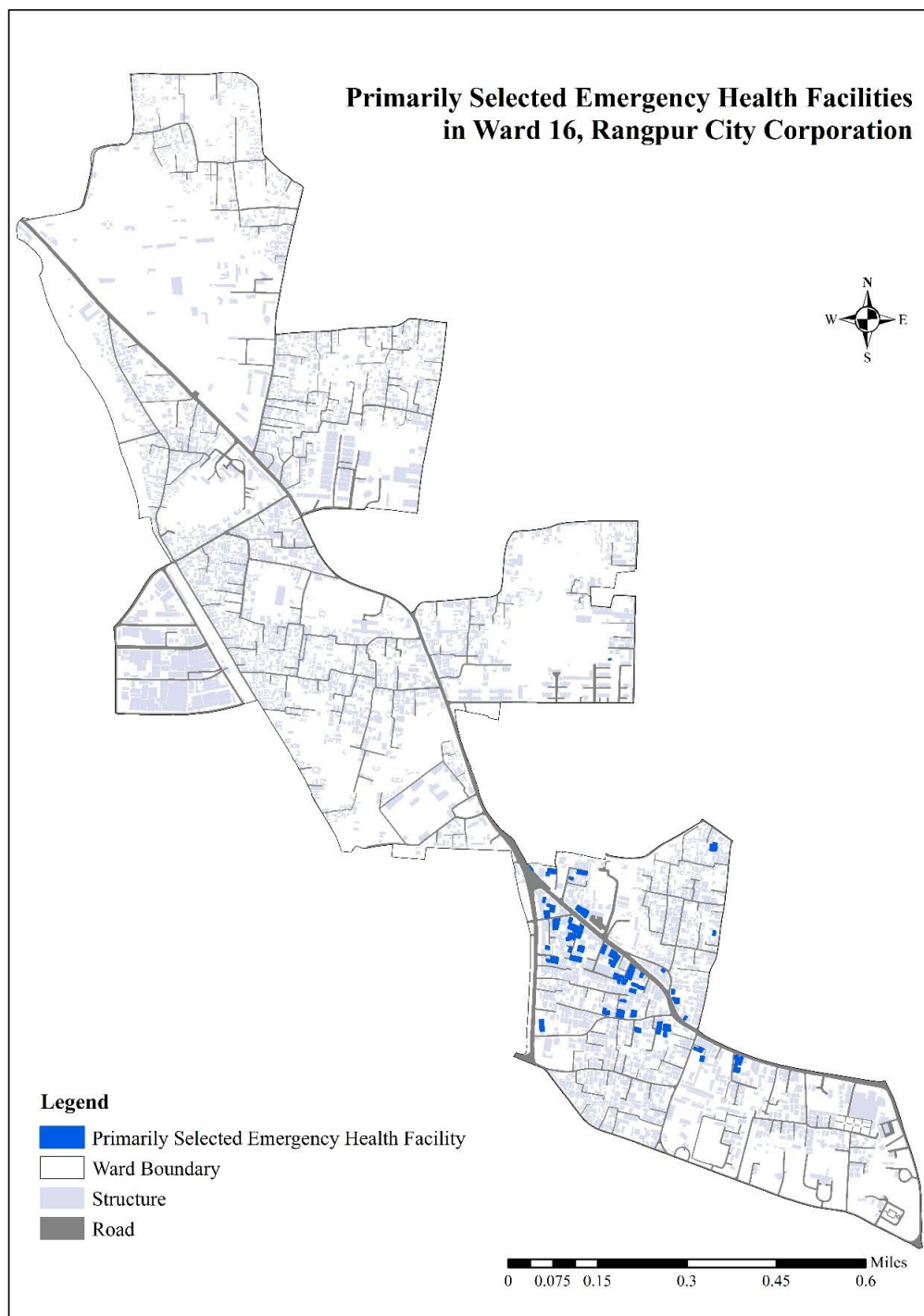


Figure 4.3: Location of possible emergency health facilities in the study area

Source: Field Survey, 2020

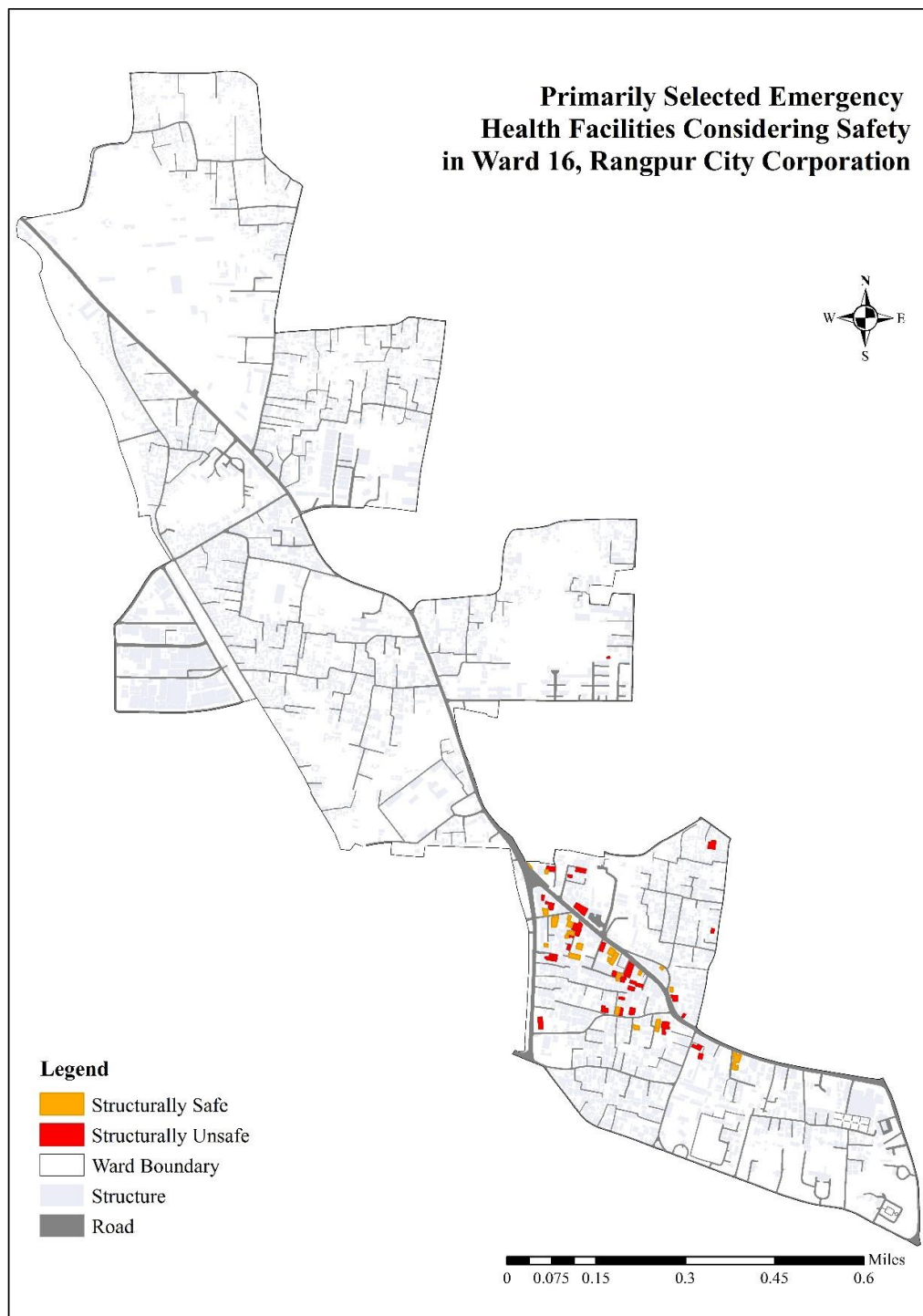


Figure 4.4: Location of possible emergency health facilities in the study area considering safety

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

Table 4.4: Supply scenario of the possible emergency health facilities in the study area

<b>Total</b>			<b>Safe facilities</b>			<b>Unsafe facilities</b>		
<b>Number of facilities</b>	<b>Available space to be used for health facility (sq. m.)</b>	<b>Capacity (no. of people)*</b>	<b>Number of facilities</b>	<b>Available space to be used for health facility (sq. m.)</b>	<b>Capacity (no. of people)*</b>	<b>Number of facilities</b>	<b>Available space to be used for health facility (sq. m.)</b>	<b>Capacity (no. of people)*</b>
64	13999.38	6968	24	4416.57	2196	40	9582.811	4772

Source: Field Survey, 2020

\* 2 m<sup>2</sup> in shelter is required per person according to Sphere Project (2011)

## 4.4 Evacuation Route Plan

Though Rangpur-Dinajpur highway which is considered as two lane carriageway, bisects the Ward, major share of roads are very poor in terms of width and accessibility. Figure: shows the road width within the study area. From the map, it can be observed that most of the roads are accessible through walking, one way rickshaw van, motorcycle or two way bicycle. And these roads are surrounded by single carriageway in most of the cases which have width ranging 12 to 25 feet. 40 to 60 feet roads are very rare, only round ending of a few road shows this width. Though there is not any primary road going through the ward, starting of a primary road with a very short length exists here.

Figure: 4.5 identifies the sections of road those would be probably blocked if an earthquake strikes based on the assumptions described in methodology (Chapter 3: 3.9.3). Accessibility of the roads for rescue and rehabilitation were identified considering the road width and blockage size after an earthquake (Figure: 4.6).

From the maps (Figure: 4.5 and 4.6) it can be observed that most of the roads in the south-eastern portion of the area would become inaccessible because of roadblocks and density of structure here is also very high. Partial block will be seen mainly in the roads having width less than 8 feet. As roads less than 12 feet are mainly prone to full blockage, it can be assumed that rescuing from residential building and access to temporary shelter and emergency health facility and will be quite challenging. Single and two lane carriageway are blocked only in few locations. But these blockage of roads are crucial as they will trap other roads which will be unable to use for any kind of movements and which will possibly prohibit entrance of any large emergency vehicle or rescuing equipment in the south-eastern portion of the ward.

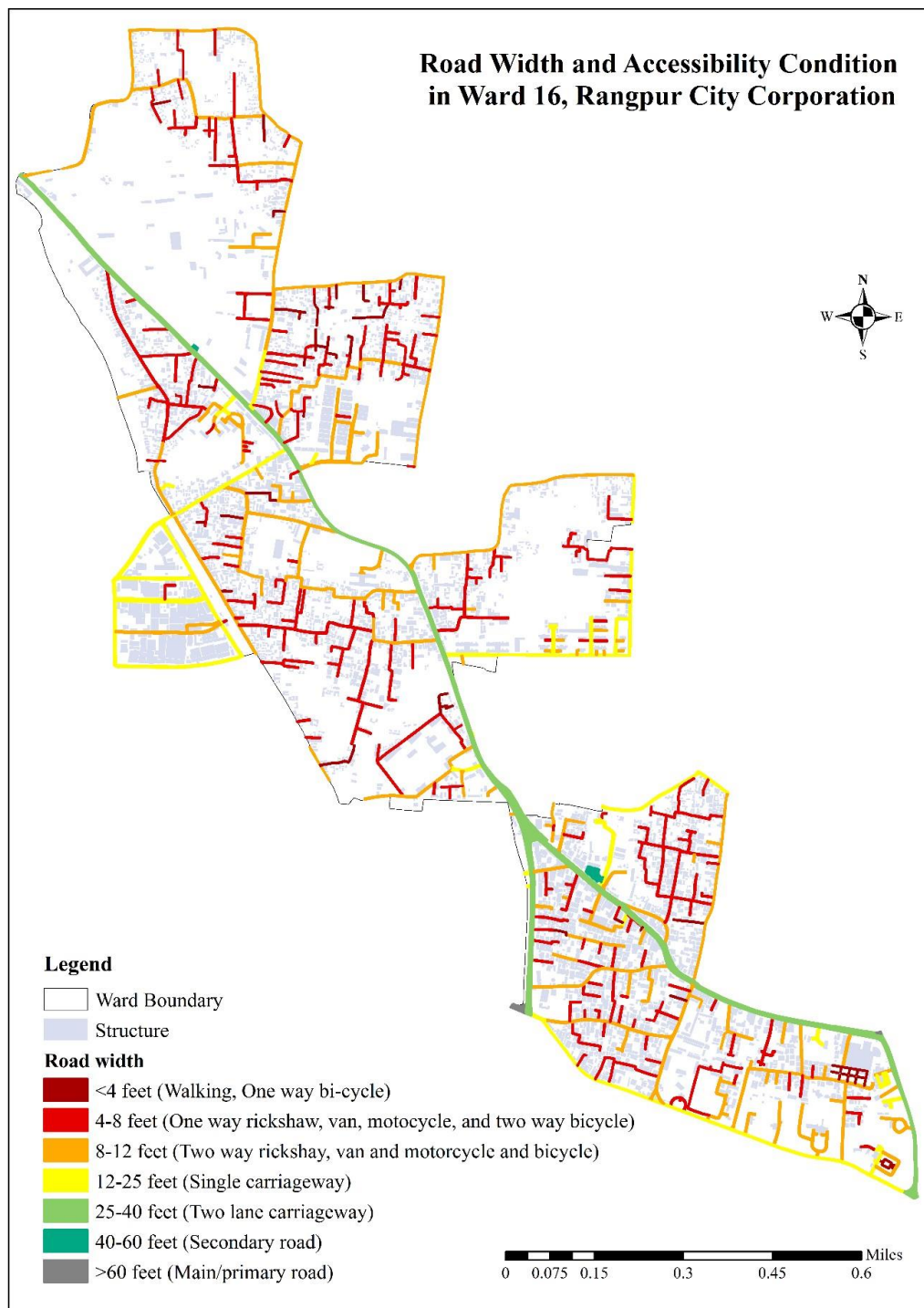


Figure 4.5: Road width and accessibility condition

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

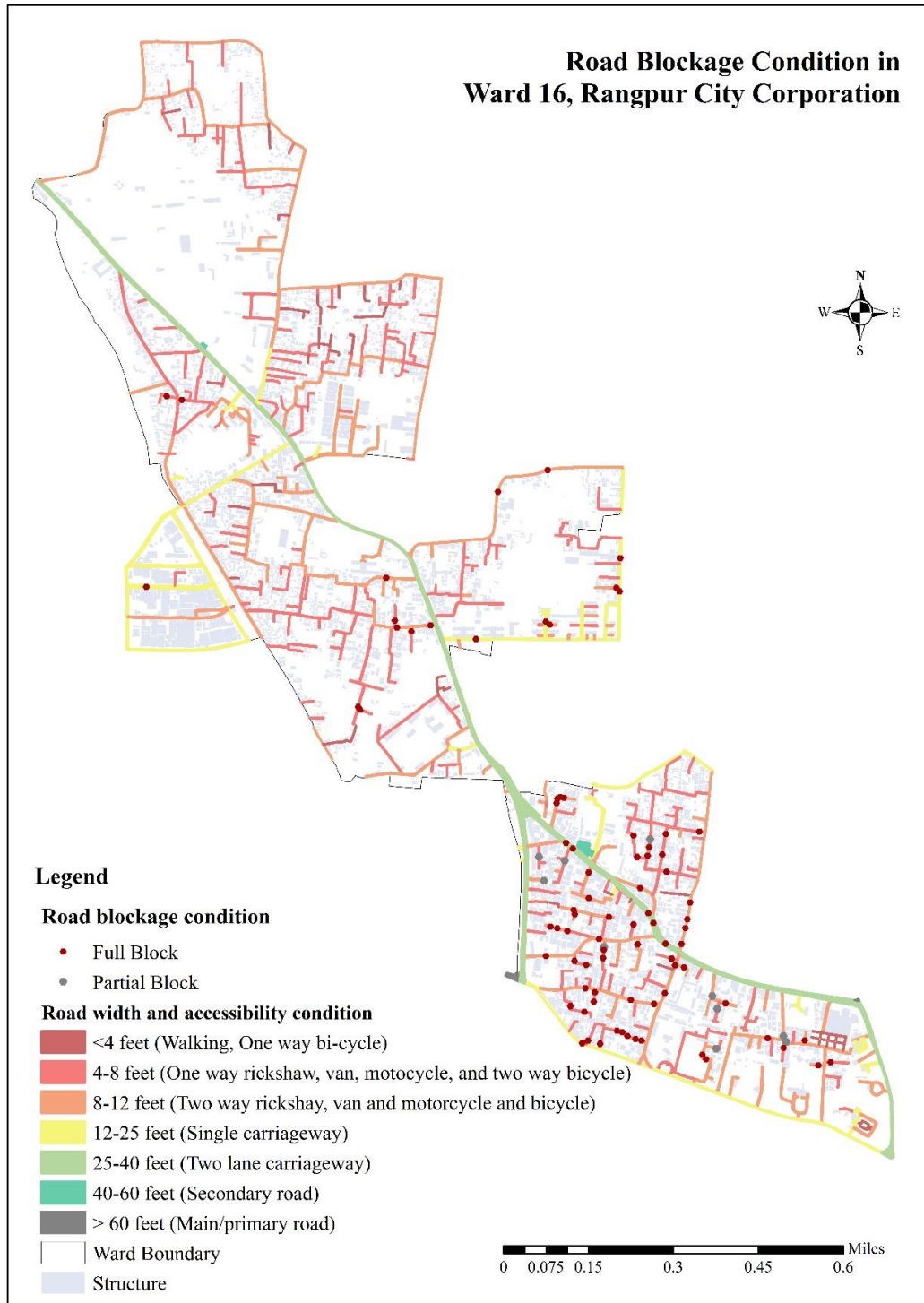


Figure 4.6: Road blockage condition

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

## 4.5 Ward Co-ordination Center

One of the important tasks during and after any disaster is to coordinate the different activities of management. Tasks performed by different government agencies, private organizations, volunteers, and individuals are needed to be coordinated to get the maximum benefit. In addition, WDMC needed a place to coordinate the works. For this co-ordination, Ward Co-ordination Center (WCC) is proposed to be formed in the study area. In the following sections, proposed location and institutional setup for Ward Co-ordination Center are described. Among the safe public buildings, one will be used as Ward Co-ordination Center. As mentioned earlier, the research team is still working on building vulnerability data as well as to identify the exact location of Co-ordination center the discussion with local people and stakeholders are necessary, so selection of the building to be used for WCC is under process. Moreover, final vetting of the contingency plan will be done in consultation with local people.

### 4.5.1 Institutional Setup and Management Activities

Figure 4.7 shows the structure of Ward Co-ordination Center Committee. Each team should contain two team leaders, but to manage the process properly each team will require more team members.

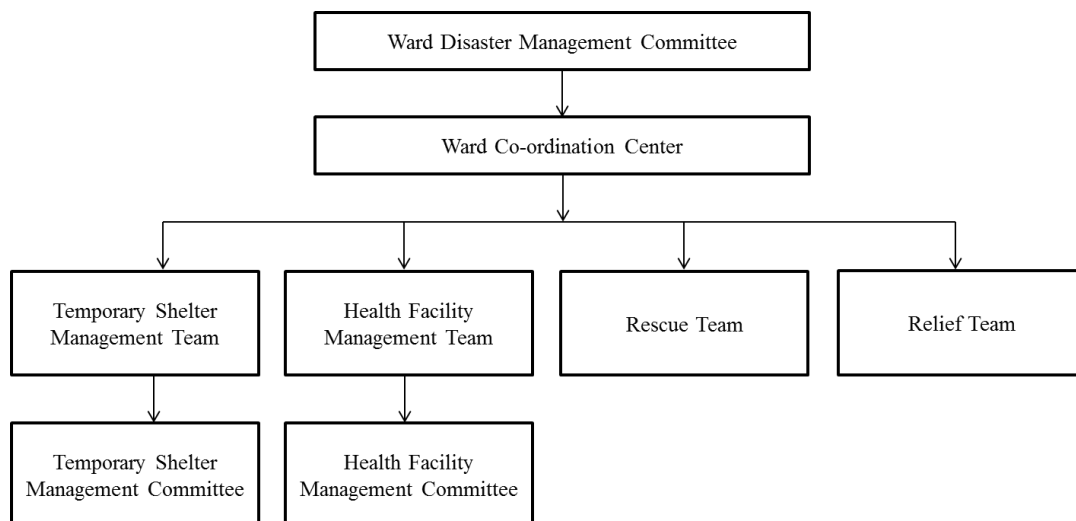


Figure 4.7: Structure of Ward Co-ordination Center Committee

All the members of the committee should meet once in three months to keep update about the responsibilities and should keep a link with the WDMC, TSMC, and EHFMC. The committee consists of the following teams.

- Temporary Shelter Management Team: Co-ordinate with all the TSMC.
- Health Facility Management Team: Co-ordinate with all the EHFMC.
- Rescue team: To take part in the rescue operation
- Relief team: To collect, manage and distribute reliefs in temporary shelters and emergency health facilities

#### **4.5.2 Criteria for Selecting Members**

All the members of the committee should be residents of the area i.e. Ward No 16 and representatives from all the clusters should be ensured. Each member should be familiar with the area. A representative from the bureaucracy of Rangpur City Corporation should also be the member of the committee. This will increase credibility and effectiveness of the committee. It is also desirable that at least one member of the owners of these private medical facilities should be co-opted in the health facility management team under this committee. The BUET team suggests there should be at least three members from the private medical facilities representing hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic centers accordingly. The members and others involved in the committee should be properly trained and their activities and responsibilities at different phases of disaster will be assigned. The assigned members should keep contact with TSMC and EHFMC, other agencies and institutions

#### **4.5.3 Activities of Ward Co-ordination Center Committee at Different Phases of an Earthquake**

To be prepared, the committees have to regularly meet and perform task before the disaster. Similarly they have some task during and after the disaster. The following provide a tentative list of task the committees would perform.

##### **a) Activities before Disaster**

- A systematic program for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of buildings identified as temporary shelters and emergency health facilities at regular interval at the community level by building maintenance and rehabilitation team
- Storage of equipment and emergency supplies
- Proper dissemination of the prepared plans at the community level by victim registration and information team



- The training program at community level at a regular interval
- The arrangement of community awareness program at a regular interval such as disaster drills, emergency training, community meetings etc.
- Preparation of volunteer list at the community level and updated it at regular interval
- Distribution of activities of volunteers
- Training of volunteers based on their activities

**b) Activities within 72 Hours of an Earthquake Event**

- Evacuation of the people to the predefined evacuation space.
- The arrangement of necessary reliefs by the relief management team.
- Search and rescue of people by the search and rescue team.
- Disaster victim registration and segmentation of the victims according to their need for health facility and shelter requirement.
- Assessment of the suitability of the pre-identified temporary shelters and emergency health services by building maintenance and rehabilitation team. If any of the pre-identified temporary shelters and emergency health services are proved to be unsuitable, then initiative should be taken to identify alternative places to provide temporary shelter and emergency health facility.
- Assessment of the pre-identified evacuation routes (to reach the shelters and health services) to find out whether they are open or not. If required, new evacuation routes should be identified or adjustments should be done. The routes that must be opened to support health, shelter and relief operation should be given priority while clearing debris.
- The arrangement of the identified shelters with designated TSMC according to the plan for receiving people.
- Preparation of the designated emergency health facilities with designated EHFMC along with all the doctors and nurses to serve the injured people.
- The arrangement of inventory and equipment supply at Ward Co-ordination Center.

**c) Activities from 72 Hours to 14 Days of an Earthquake Event**

- Continue search and rescue operation
- Continue disaster victim registration
- Initiation of temporary shelter operation. The victims should be brought from the evacuation space and directly from the rescue spot to a temporary shelter. Necessary first aid should be provided to the injured people. The designated shelter management team should manage the shelter along with the help of the evacuees. Need for supplies and equipment should be estimated properly.
- Provide treatment to the injured people accordingly in the designated emergency health facilities.
- Collection of reliefs assigned to the community by the relief team from government agencies, NGOs, international organizations etc. From the center, reliefs should be distributed to the temporary shelters and the emergency health facilities according to the requirement. In the center, there should be food preparation facility. Here food for the victims should be prepared, where food preparation standards should be observed. The prepared food should be disseminated in nearby shelters and health facilities as required.
- Establishment of necessary extra emergency setups
- It will not be possible to construct permanent houses immediately. So, initiatives to construct transition shelters should be taken.

**d) Activities from 14 Days to 60 Days of an Earthquake Event**

- Full shelter capability should be maintained.
- The facilities of emergency health facilities should be continued.
- Relief management should be continued
- Construction of transition shelter should be initiated and completed
- Transfer of victims from temporary shelter to transition shelters or the repaired residential houses should be initiated.

**e) Activities from 60 Days to One Year of an Earthquake Event**

- The transfer of victims from temporary shelter to transition shelters or the repaired residential houses should be completed.
- The temporary shelters should be closed and the regular activities should be started.

- The construction work of permanent shelters should be started. The shelters should be allocated on land where the beneficiaries lived before the earthquake, promoting the return of displaced people to their places of origin.
- The transition of families to permanent housing should be initiated (Xu, Okada, Hatayama, & He, 2006).

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **Conclusion**

It should be bear in mind that contingency plan is neither a stand-alone document nor a static document. It should be an ongoing process integrated and coordinated with activities suggested by other documents. It is well understood that earthquake would cause damaged at regional scale. So, contingency plan at regional scale should be prepared. But the issue which bears the highest importance is to count the effect of an earthquake on spatial dimension at local level. Though CDMP (2014) prepared a contingency plan for Rangpur City Corporation, importance was given on institutional activities and less focus on local level panning. Though the work on this ward is not completed yet, involvement of local level planning and community participation will be ensured in the next stages. However, for successful implementation of the contingency plan, this kind of plan needed to be prepared for the other wards of the City Corporation.

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# **APPENDIX A**

Clusters of Ward 16, Rangpur City Corporation

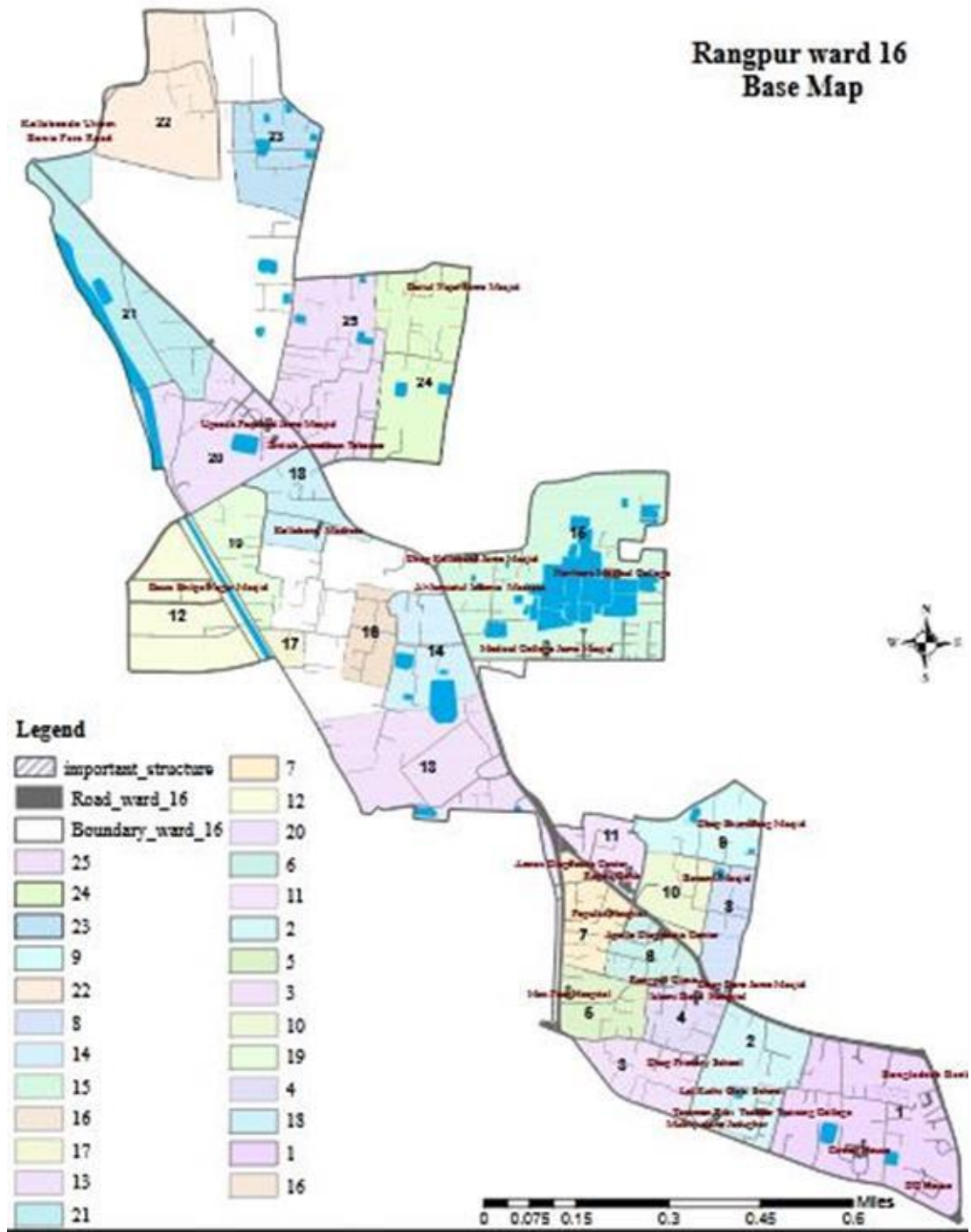


Figure: Map showing clusters of Ward 16, Rangpur City Corporation

**APPENDIX B**  
Checklist for Data Updating

## Checklist for Data Updating

1. Ward No

2. Building ID

3. Holding No

4. Type of the structure

1. Pucca

2. Semi-pucca

3. Katcha

5. Number of storey

6. Building use

1. Residential

2. Commercial

3. Industrial

4. Educational

5. Community facilities

6. Health

7. Administrative

6. Religious

7. Others

If “Educational”, please specify the type \_\_\_\_\_

If “Health”, please specify the type \_\_\_\_\_

If “Religious”, please specify the type \_\_\_\_\_

If “administrative”, please specify the type \_\_\_\_\_

If “community facilities”, please specify the type \_\_\_\_\_

7. Width of adjacent road (in feet)

# **APPENDIX C**

## Checklist for Rapid Visual Screening

## Checklist for Rapid Visual Screening (RVS)

### Ward Number

- 16
- 18
- 19

### 1. Building ID

---

### 2. Occupancy (ভবনের ব্যবহার)

*Please look for the question at the supporting document*

- Assembly
- Commercial
- Residential
- Industrial
- Office
- School
- Utility
- Warehouse
- Emergency Service

#### 2.1 Total No. of Units

*(if residential)*

---

### 3. Ownership of the building (ভবনের মালিকানা)

- Public
- Private

#### 4.1 No. of Story (ভবনে তির সংখ্যা)

*(Above Grade)*

---

#### 4.2 No. of Story (ভবনে তির সংখ্যা)

*(Below Grade) (if not type 0)*

---

### 5. Floor Area (ভবনের ক্ষেত্রফল)

Approximate in ft. square

---

## 6. Building Type (ভবনের প্রকৃতি)

Please look for the question at supporting document

- C2 - Concrete Shear Wall Building
- C3 - Concrete Frame With Masonry Infill Walls
- URM - Unreinforced Masonry Building
- S1 - Steel Moment Resistant Frame
- S2 - Braced Steel Frame
- S3 - Light Metal Building
- S5 - Steel Frame With Unreinforced Masonry Infill Wall
- W1 - Wood Light Frame
- W1A - Multi-Storey Multi-Unit Residential (Plan Area > 3000 sq. ft)
- W2 – Wood Frame Commercial & Industrial (Plan Area > 5000 sq. ft)

## 7. Severe Vertical Irregularity (ভবনের তীর উল্লম্ব অসামঞ্জস্যতা)

Please look for the question at supporting document

- Short Column
- Soft Storey / Weak Storey
- Out of Plane Setback (if the cantilever portion is greater than 2 feet)
- None

### Short Column Due To

Please look for the question at supporting document

- Irregular Wall Opening
- Deep Spandrels
- Infill Walls

### Soft / Weak Storey Due To

Please look for the question at supporting document

- Large Opening
- Fewer Walls or Columns
- One of The Stories is Particularly Taller Than Others

## 8. Moderate Vertical Irregularity (ভবনের সহোঁয় উল্লম্ব অসামঞ্জস্যতা)

Please look for the question at supporting document

- In Plane Setback
- Sloping Site
- Split Level



- None

## 9. Plan Irregularity (ভবনের আকৃষ্টিক অসামঞ্জস্যতা)

*Please look for the question at supporting document*

- Torsional Irregularity
- Non-Parallel System
- Reentrant Corner
- Diaphragm Opening
- Out of Plane Offset (only exterior)
- None

### **Specify The Type of Reentrant Corner**

*Please look for the question at supporting document*

- L- Shaped
- T- Shaped
- U- Shaped
- Large Opening
- Weak Link Between Larger Building Plan Areas

## 10. Pounding Potential

*Please look for the question at supporting document*

- Floors are not aligning vertically
- The building is at the end of a row of three or more buildings
- Minimum gap doesn't meet
- One building is two or more stories taller than the adjacent building
- None

## 11. Falling Hazard

*Please look for the question at supporting document*

- Unsupported Water Tank
- Unsupported Parapet
- Cornices
- Heavy Cladding
- Masonry Tower
- Chimney
- Flower Pot at Roof
- None

## 12. Geological Hazard

*Please look for the question at supporting document*

- Loose Fill
- Landslide
- Organic Soil
- None

**13. Significant Damage (ভবনের দৃশ্যমাত্রা ০৫ থেকে ০৯ পর্যন্ত পর্যবেক্ষণ করুন)**

- Visibly Sagging Beam/ Floor/ Slab
- Visibly Broken Beam/ Column
- Sloping Floor
- Large Exterior Cracks
- Visible Distress From Previous Earthquake
- Visible Fire Damage
- Visible Foundation Elements with Large Cracks
- Foundation Elements Exposed Due to Significant Erosion of Adjacent Soil
- None

**Is Mortar Eroding Away?**

- Yes
- No

**Is There Any Exposed Rebar?**

- Yes
- No

**Is There Any Member Corroded?**

- Yes
- No

**14. Extent of Review**

- Partial
- All Side

**15. Interior Inspection**

- Visible
- Entered
- None

**Name of the Surveyor**

# **APPENDIX D**

## Questionnaire for Social Survey



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

## রংপুর গাঁতি করপোরেশন এর এলাকা ভিত্তিক ট্রান্সফর্মেশন প্রকল্প

প্রশ্নপত্র নম্বর \_\_\_\_\_  
রিপোর্ডিং আইডি \_\_\_\_\_  
প্রশ্নকারীর গ্রুপ \_\_\_\_\_  
হারডিং নং \_\_\_\_\_

তারিখ \_\_\_\_\_  
ওয়ার্ড নং \_\_\_\_\_  
ক্লাস্টার নং \_\_\_\_\_

### ১। উত্তরদাতার সাধারণ তথ্য

১.১ উত্তরদাতার নাম \_\_\_\_\_

১.২ আধিকারিক ভিননর মার্কিকানা (✓রিহ রদন)

- সরকারী
- হিরকারী (িযরিগত)
- হিরকারী (হে মার্কিকানাধীন)

১.৩ ভিনটি রনমাণে এর িাি \_\_\_\_\_

### ২। পভরবাররর তথ্য (আবাভসক িবরির

২.১ পররিনর িদিং িিংখা \_\_\_\_\_

২.২ পররিনর িদিংরর রিস্তাররত রিঁবন

িদিং ক্রম	িয় ি	রিং গ	রিক্ষাগত হাগযতা	হপ ি া	প্রতী আনে রক? ( ি/ না ) প্রতিন্ধকতার ধরন	ভূমিকম্প রনয় হকান িদিং প্রিফন আনে? ( ি/ না)
১*						
২						
৩						
৪						
৫						
৬						
৭						
৮						

\* উত্তরদাতা রন ১ম িদিংরর িনি িরিতি নিন

বয়স	ভলংগ	ডিগত িাগযতা	ি ি া	প্রতিন্ধকতার ধরি

১০ টি নের ক্রম = ১	পুরুষ = ১	নরকর = ১	বিকার িকুর = ১	িাি ার = ৭	মানিক প্রতীক = ১
১১-২০ টি ের = ২	মর িা = ২	প্রথমক = ২	হিিকারী িকুর = ২	নাি = ৮	িারীরক প্রতীক = ২
২১-৩০ টি ের = ৩	অনায = ৩	মাধ্যমক = ৩	িািা = ৩	ফক = ৯	িক প্রতীক = ৩
৩১-৬০ টি ের = ৪		উচ্চ মাধ্যমক = ৪	শ্রমক = ৪	আিিরপ্রাণ = ১০	দূর প্রতীক = ৪

৬০ িনের হিঁ = ৫		মাতক = ৫ মাতনকান্তর = ৬	েত্র = ৫ গ্ৰী = ৬	হিকার = ১১ অনয়ানয় = ১২	অনয়ানয় = ৫
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২.৩ রদ হকান িঁ দিঁ ব্ৰু মেকম্প রিঁষয়ক প্ৰিঁক্ষণ বননয় থানকন তনিতার িঁ ানথ হ াগান াগ হাঁপননর িঁনয় হমাঁ াইঁ িঁ

২.৪ উত্তরদাতার িঁন মারিকানার তথ্য

- িঁরিওয়াঁ া
- ভাঁ াটঁিয়া
- অনয়ানয়

২.৫ এই হপাঁরভিঁ/রিঁটি কনপাঁনর িঁন কত িঁের াতিত আনন? \_\_\_\_\_

২.৬ পুরঁিঁনর হমাঁট মারিক ায় (টাকায়)

- ২০,০০০ এর কম
- ২০,০০০ – ৩০,০০০
- ৩০,০০০- ৪০,০০০
- ৪০,০০০- ৫০,০০০
- ৫০,০০০-৭৫,০০০
- ৭৫,০০০- ১,০০,০০০
- ১,০০,০০০-১,৫০,০০০
- ১,৫০,০০০-২,০০,০০০
- ২,০০,০০০ এর হিঁরিঁ

## ৩ উঁরদাতার িঁ াঁকম্প ভবষয়ক সরতেঁিতা,

৩.১ আপন রক ব্ৰু মেকম্প িঁম্পনক িঁনন?

- িঁ
- না

৩.১.১ িঁ নঁ, ব্ৰু মেকম্প রিঁষনয় আপন রক িঁনন? (হখাঁ া প্ৰশ্ন\*\* প্ৰিঁং একাধক উত্তর া গন াগয়)

- াঁট াক্ রতক দুঁ াগ
- প্ৰঁিঁর স্ৰ্ভিঁভাগ হ হেঁট রদনয় বনমত তার নঁ াঁিঁিঁ ার কানন াঁট া য
- ব্ৰু মেকম্প িঁরিঁঘর কাপনত থানক
- াকাঁনমাগত স্ৰরত া য
- ব্ৰু মেকম্প ম্ তু ববু ক বনয়নে
- হকানটি নয়
- অনয়ানয় (উনেথ করন) \_\_\_\_\_

৩.২ ব্ৰু মেকম্প নিঁ রক করনত া/করনঁিন? (হখাঁ া প্ৰশ্ন\*\* প্ৰিঁং একাধক উত্তর া গন াগয়)

- কানঠর রক্েুর বনিঁ িঁু কানঁ া
- হদয়ঁিঁ/িঁিঁ াপাঁনর পানঁিঁ দাঁিঁানিঁ
- মাঁথায় িঁরিঁিঁ/কম্ৰিঁ ইতযাঁরদ রাঁখনিঁ



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৩.৫ আপনার বক আপনার এিাকার ডু মঙ্স্প বুকু কে িম্পনক োনন?

- ষঢ



- না

৩.৫.১ ষ্টা নি, আপনার এটিকানক ভূমকম্পর েনষ বুকপূণ মনন করার েনষ বননর হ কারণ গুরি ণন ােয হিগুরিনত টিক রদন প্রিিং ণন ােয কারণ গুনিার মনধষ িিনি নিয় গুরুপূণ রতনটি কারন রিহত কনর তানদর ক্রম উনখে করুন

সম্ভাব্য কারণ সূহ	প্রাজ্য হরল টিক ভাদ	ক্রি
হাঙ্গারিক অস্থান প্রিিং অস্থান		
এটিকার মাটির ধরন ও প্রকৃ রত (ভূ তাতিক অস্থান)		
এটিকায় অননক পুরাননা ভান রনয়নে		
অপরকরত্ত স্থাপনা		
এটিকার ভান প্রিিং স্থাপনা টিমু খুই ঘনি ি রত পূণ		
হাখািা োয়গার অভাি		
ি রু রাষ্ট্র		
এটিকায় অননক োাভু মে রনয়নে		
ভূমকম্পর কারনন ভূমধি ি িার িষ্ঠান		
বিদুযরতক দুঘটনার কারণ আগুনর িষ্ঠান		
অনযানয (উনখে করুন)		

৩.৫.২ আপনার এটিকার ভূমকম্প বুক স্থি করার েনষ বক করা হ নত পানর িনি আপন মনন কনরন?

৩.৬ আপন হ ভিনন িাি কনরন হিটি বক ভূমকম্পর েনষ বুকপূণ িনি আপন মনন কনরন?

- ষ্টা
- না

৩.৬.১ ষ্টা নি, আপনার এরূপ ধারনার হপেনন বননর হ কারণ গুরি ণন ােয হিগুরিনত টিক রদন প্রিিং ণন ােয কারণ গুনিার মনধষ িিনি নিয় গুরুপূণ রতনটি কারন রিহত কনর তানদর ক্রম উনখে করুন

সম্ভাব্য কারণ সূহ	প্রাজ্য হরল টিক ভাদ	ক্রি
বনমাননর বনমরণ িামপ্রিা প্রিিং বনমাণ হকািাি		
অননক পুরাননা ভান		
ভিননর দ্ িমমান ফাটাি		
েরুর বনামন পনথর অপ িপ্ততা প্রিিং আযস্থাপনা		
ভিননর বনানর মাটির ধরন		
ভিননর িানথ পাশ্াতি ভিননর িাযধান		
োাভু মে ভরট কনর িানাননা ভান		
অনযানয (উনখে করুন)		

৩.৭ আপনার বক ভূমকম্পর অরভক্ততা আন?

- ষ্টা
- না

৩.৭.১ ষ্টা নি, হিষ কত িানি ভূমকম্প অনুভি কনর বেনিন? \_\_\_\_\_

৩.৭.২ আপন তাৎক্ষরগকভানি বক কনরেনিন? (হাখািা প্রশ্ন\*\* প্রিিং একারধক উত্তর গুর ণন াগয)

- কানঠর বক্ৰে বননি িুকনয় াম

- হৃদয়ানির/ িিিি রপিনরর পানি দ্রবনীয় বেিাম
- মাথায় িায়িিি, কবি ইতযারদ বনয়বেিাম
- পররিনরর িানথ ভিন হখনক হনম রাস্তায় িনি বগনয়বেিাম
- োনদ িনি বগনয়বেিাম
- ইনিরিরিটি/গযানির িাইন িঙ্ক কনরবেিাম
- ভয় হপনয় বগনয়বেিাম
- বকুেই কনরন
- অনযানয (উনেথ কনন)\_\_\_\_\_

### ৪। ডারদাতার িিা িকম্প দুর যাগ বযবস্থপািা ভবযক ধরী

৪.১ আপরন বক ভু মেকম্প রিযনয় পারিারকভানি প্রস্তুত বননয়নেন ?

- ষ
- না

৪.১.১ ষ নি, বননা িিি প্রস্তুতগুরি ব মনধয হকানটি আপনারা গ ন কনরনেন (একারধক উত্তর গ গন াগয)

- তাৎক্ষণকভানি িযি ার প্রিিিং িানথ রাখার েনয প্রনয়ানেীয় িিিিঙ্কাম একরত্র কনরবে
- ভু মেকম্প িিিকাকািীন অস্থান করার েনয িারির রভতনর অনপক্ষাকু ত বনরাপদ একটি োয়গা বননারন কনরবে
- পররিনরর িিিিিিদির িানথ ভু মেকম্প নি করণীয় রিযয় বননয় আনিািনা কনরবে
- প্রতনরি িিিি প্রিিিং ভিননর অনযানযদির িানথ আনিািনা কনরবে
- অনযানয (উনেথ কনন)\_\_\_\_\_

৪.১.১ (ক) প্রথম রিিিিি রতটির উত্তর ষ নি, িযি ার প্রিিিং িানথ রাখার েনয বননা িিিিি হকান হকান প্রনয়ানেীয় িিিিঙ্কাম একরত্র কনরনেন? (একারধক উত্তর গ গন াগয)

- ফাস্ট এইিিিি
- টিিিাইট
- শুকনা খািার
- টাকা
- পারন
- হইনিিি
- অনযানয (উনেথ কনন)\_\_\_\_\_

৪.১.১ (খ) রিতীয় রিিিিি রতটির উত্তর ষ নি, বননর হকান স্থানটি/গুনিনাক বনরাপদ র িিিিিি রনিিিিিনা কনরনেন?

- দরোর হেনমর বননি

- িনমর বননি
- রপিনর পানি

- হৃদয়ানির পানি
- হটরটি/খানটর বননি
- োনদ
- িিিিত
- অনযানয (উনেখ করন) \_\_\_\_\_

8.2 আপন বক ভূ মকনম্পর পর ধনযােন িানপনক আশয়নকনে ানিন?

- ষ
- না

8.2.1 রদ ষ য তনি আশয়নকনে রনিনি বননির হ োয়গাগুনি আপন পেন্দ কনরন হিগুনি পানি টিক রদনা হকানটি পেন্দ না নি টিক এর পররিনত পেন্দ না করার কারনটি িখুনা পরিতীনত বননা িখত োয়গাগুরির মনধয হকান রতনটিক িিনি নিয় হিবি পেন্দ কনরন ক্রম উনেখপূটিক প্রকা ি করুন

জায়গার িি	পছন্দ হরল টিক ভাি/ পছন্দ িা করার কারণটি সংরেপ ভলখ ি	শুধ িাতে পছন্দর জায়গা গুরলার ি
হখািা োয়গা		
হখািার মাঠ		
রক্ষা প্রতষ্ঠান		
ধমীয় প্রতষ্ঠান		
িিকারর প্রতষ্ঠান		
অনযানয (উনেখ করন) _____		

8.2.2 রদ না ষ, তনি হকন হনত িান না? \_\_\_\_\_

৪.৩ ভূমিকমপের পর আপন/ আপনার পরবর্তীকালীন হকান বিদ্যিক হকানিক রনিনি কাকে করনত ইচ্ছুক?

- ষা
- না

৪.৩.১ রদ ষা য তনি হকানিক র িানি আপন/ আপনারা বননর িথত কাকে গুন িার মনধ হকানগুনি করনত িাইনি হিগুন িানত টিক রদন, হ গুনি করনত িাইনি না হিগুন িানত টিকর পরনিত কারণটি িখুনা পরিতীনত টিক হদয়া কাকে গুনিার মনধ হকান রনটি হিরি পপেদ করন িন ক্রা উনখেপুটিক প্রকা ি করুন।  
(এনকমর েকে ২.২ এর িদ্যিকম অনু িরণ করনত নি)

চেসারসবা কারজর তাভলকা	১য় সদস্য		২য় সদস্য		৩য় সদস্য		৪র্থ সদস্য	
	পছন্দ হরল টিক িদা / পছন্দ িা করার কারণটি সংরেপ লখ ি	পছন্দর কাজ গুরলার ক্রি	পছন্দ হরল টিক িদা / পছন্দ িা করার কারণটি সংরেপ লখ ি	পছন্দর কাজ গুরলার ক্রি	পছন্দ হরল টিক িদা / পছন্দ িা করার কারণটি সংরেপ লখ ি	পছন্দর কাজ গুরলার ক্রি	পছন্দ হরল টিক িদা / পছন্দ িা করার কারণটি সংরেপ লখ ি	পছন্দর কাজ গুরলার ক্রি
ভাবিক ও তথ্য সংক্রান্ত								
উদ্ধার কা য								
োগ বযবধা পিা								
প্রাথমিক ভেডকংসা/ িাভিসক পভরে যা								
আশ্রয়রকন্দ্র/ ভেডকংসারকন্দ্র বযবধা পিা								
খাদ্য প্রস্তুত ও বযবধা পিা								
অযা ি								

সেচাৰসৰী কাৰজ্ৰ তাভলকা	৫টি সদস্য		৬ষ্ঠ সদস্য		৭টি সদস্য		৮টি সদস্য	
	পছন্দ হৰল টিক দাঁড়ি / পছন্দ িয়া কৰাৰ কাৰণটি সংৱেৰণ লখ ি	পছন্দৰ কাজ গুৱলাৰ ক্ৰি	পছন্দ হৰল টিক দাঁড়ি / পছন্দ িয়া কৰাৰ কাৰণটি সংৱেৰণ লখ ি	পছন্দৰ কাজ গুৱলাৰ ক্ৰি	পছন্দ হৰল টিক দাঁড়ি / পছন্দ িয়া কৰাৰ কাৰণটি সংৱেৰণ লখ ি	পছন্দৰ কাজ গুৱলাৰ ক্ৰি	পছন্দ হৰল টিক দাঁড়ি / পছন্দ িয়া কৰাৰ কাৰণটি সংৱেৰণ লখ ি	পছন্দৰ কাজ গুৱলাৰ ক্ৰি
ভাৰিক্স ও তথ্য সংক্ৰান্ত								
উদ্ধাৰ কা য								
চোপ বযবস্থা পিা								
প্ৰাৰ্থিক ভেডকংসা/ িাভিসক পভৰে যা								
আশ্ৰয়ৰকন্দ্র/ ভেডকংসাৰকন্দ্র বযবস্থা পিা								
খাদ্য প্ৰস্তুত ও বযবস্থা পিা								
অযািয								

৪.৪ আপনি রক আপনার ওয়ানটির রিস্টার ময়াননেনমট কমটির কানের িনথ িম্প্ ি নত িন?

- ষ
- না

৪.৫ আপনি রক িতমান আপনার ওয়ানটির আর হকান করমটি/ িামােক কাডকনমর িনথ েরিত আনেন?

- ষ
- না

৪.৫.১ রদ ষ য, তা নি হিটি রক উনখে করুন \_\_\_\_\_

### ৫। িেটাকরম্প বা তক ভরসার বাভওয়ালার সমভত (বাভিওয়ালার জি)

৫.১ রদ আপনার ভিন বুরকপূর্ণ রনি নি রিরহত য তনি আপন ভিন বুরকমু ি করন/ িি করনত রাে আনেন? (ধারনা করুন, ভিন

িি করননর েনষ বুরকর উপর রনভর কনর িতমান রনমান খরনরি ৫% হখনক ৩৫% পড্ত খরি নত পানর)

- ষ
- না

৫.১.১ রদ ষ য তনি আপনার হকান ধরননর ি ায়তার পুরোন্ষা েন আনে?

- আধক ি ায়তা
- কাররগরী ি ায়তা
- অনযানষ

৫.২ রদ পুনযােন য তনি রাস্তা প্রিষ্ট করননর েনষ আপন রক আপনার ভুর মের িং হদনি ?

- ষ
- না



## **APPENDIX E**

### **Checklist for Survey of Temporary Shelter and Emergency Health Facilities**

## **Checklist for facility buildings suitable for temporary shelter**

### **For Educational Institution**

- Number of Teacher
- Number of Students
- Number of Staff
- Time Period of Institution

### **For Community Center**

- Capacity

## **Checklist for health facilities suitable for emergency response**

- Number of Doctor
- Number of Staff
- Number of Bed
- Existing Facility