

The background of the slide features several overlapping, thin, light-brown geometric lines that form various polygons and shapes, creating a complex, abstract pattern.

# Emergency Response: Natural and Man-made Disasters Requires response

Ahmadul Haque

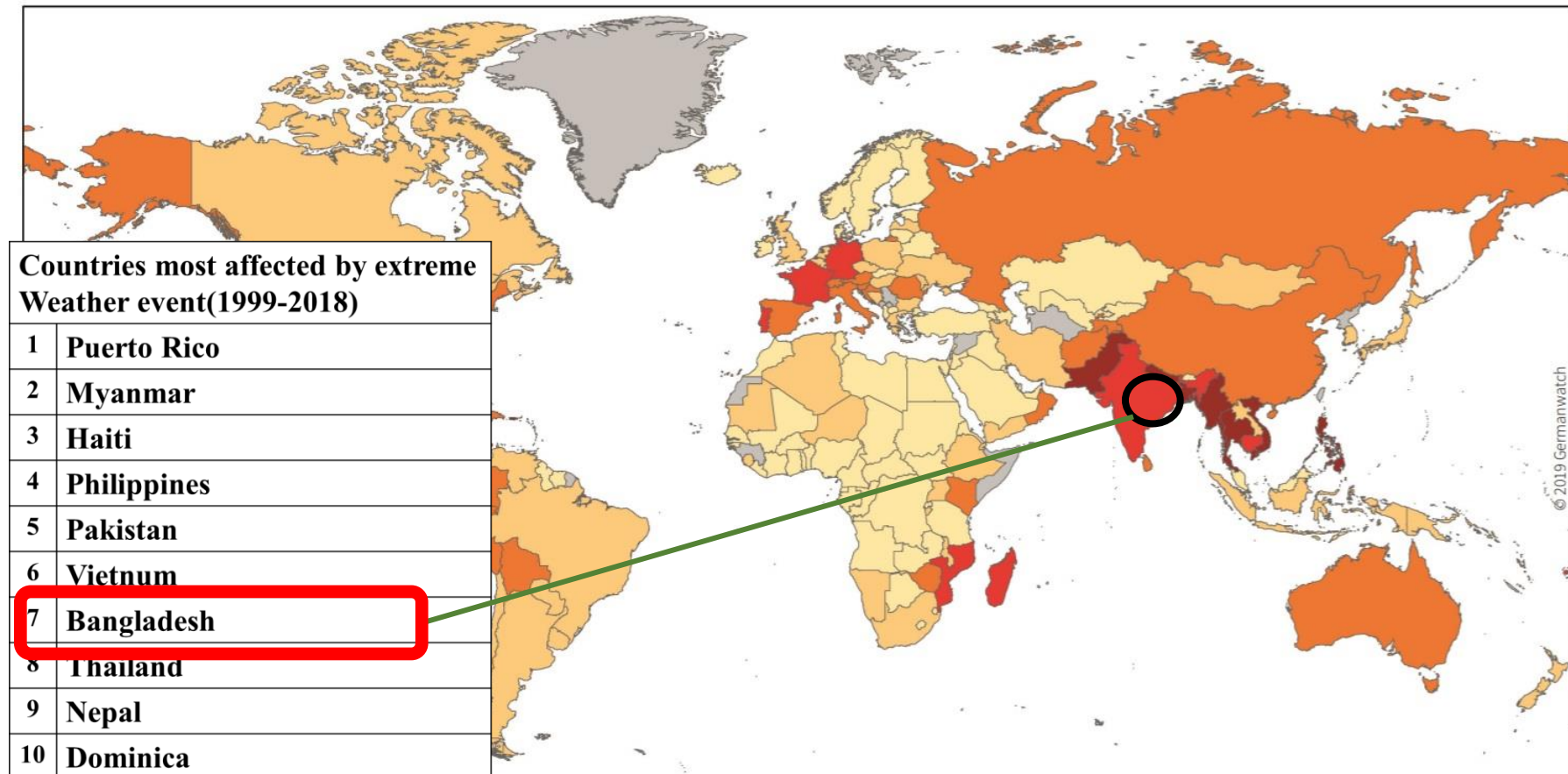
Director

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)  
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

## **Objective of the session:**

- Brief idea about Bangladesh Government Disaster Management System
- Defining the topic title terms according to the ‘Standing Orders on Disaster 2019’
- Explaining Some terms relating to the disaster management
- Sketching emergency communication

# BANGLADESH CLIMATE RISK INDEX RANKING (1999-2019)



*Italics: Countries where more than 90% of the losses or deaths occurred in one year or event*

Source : Germanwatch "Global Climate Risk Index (2020)"

# Evolution of Disaster Management in Bangladesh

1970-1979

1980-1989

1990-2009

2000-2010

2011-2020

**1<sup>st</sup>  
Generation:  
Life savings  
& relief**

**2<sup>nd</sup>  
Generation:  
Catastrophic  
flood and  
cyclone  
preparedness**

**3<sup>rd</sup>  
Generation:  
Institutional  
Preparedness**

**4<sup>th</sup>  
Generation  
: Institution  
to  
community**

**5<sup>th</sup>  
Generation  
Multi-Disciplinary  
Approach for  
Resilience**

# ABOUT CPP

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) is a government organization under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of Bangladesh. After the devastating cyclone in 1970, the CPP was established as a Red Cross/Red Crescent initiative. Father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman adopted it as a government program and transformed it into a strong institutional structure. Since then, the CPP has been operational with its mandate in the field of disaster management in Bangladesh, especially in **early warning system, search & rescue, evacuation, sheltering, first aid, humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation activities.**

More than 50 years experienced CPP has been credited in saving lives of millions in cyclone events since its inception and has received both national and international recognition for its unique community volunteer-based coastal disaster preparedness model. Currently, CPP is working with its 76000+ volunteers in all 13 exposed coastal districts.

This institution has awarded 'United Nations Public Service Award 2021' for promoting gender-responsive public services to achieve SDGs.

**Disaster:** A **serious disruption** of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of **exposure, vulnerability and capacity**, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental **losses and impacts**. The effect of the disaster can be immediate and localized, but it is often widespread and may last for a long period of time. The effect may test or exceed the capacity of a community or society to cope with its own resources, and therefore, may *require assistance from external sources, which may include neighboring jurisdictions, or those at the national or international levels.*

**Natural and man-made disasters:** Natural and manmade disasters are events that can cause significant harm and disruption to communities and individuals. They can occur without warning and have devastating consequences, affecting the lives of millions of people around the world. In order to respond effectively to natural and manmade disasters, it is essential to have a coordinated and effective response plan in place.

Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and wildfires, are events that occur naturally and are often unpredictable. They can cause widespread damage to homes, businesses, and infrastructure, and often result in loss of life. Manmade disasters, on the other hand, are events caused by human activities, such as fire, unplanned building collapse, chemical spills, etc.

## Essentials of emergency response

- Natural and manmade disasters may occur without warning and have devastating consequences.
- In order to respond effectively, it is essential to have a coordinated and effective response plan in place.
- One of the key elements of emergency management is preparedness. Preparedness involves developing plans and procedures to respond to a variety of potential emergency situations.
- Preparedness efforts include:
  - Conducting risk assessments,
  - Developing emergency response plans,
  - Establishing communication protocols,
  - Identifying and training key personnel,
  - Stockpiling necessary equipment and supplies.
  - Early warning system.
- **Emergency response teams** are often the first line of defense, most likely the volunteers. These teams may include firefighters, police force, trained first response volunteers, medical professionals, and other emergency personnel. They work to rescue victims, provide medical primary care, and control the spread of the disaster. Effective communication between emergency response teams and the public is essential during this time, as it can help to prevent panic and confusion.
- **Response efforts** are focused on addressing the immediate needs of those affected by the event, providing medical care and supplies, and securing the affected area.
- Effective response efforts require quick and decisive action, clear communication, and strong leadership.

# Disaster Management Cycle

## DM Cycle:

- Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery/Rehabilitation





- **Mitigation:** The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.
- **Preparedness:** The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to *effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from*, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.
- **Response:** The provision of *emergency services and humanitarian assistance* during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
- **Recovery:** The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of *sustainable development and 'build back better'*, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk. The recovery phase encompasses both rehabilitation and reconstruction.

- **Rehabilitation:** The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster. More specifically, actions taken in the aftermath of a disaster to bring the affected people back to normal life, such as:
  - Bring back damaged infrastructure to normal or better condition;
  - Restore the normal lives, livelihoods and work environment of the affected areas by enhancing the organizational capacity of the affected people, including their mental, economic and physical well-being;
  - If necessary, relocate the affected people with a view to bring back to normal life;
  - Taking care of affected cattle, fisheries, etc. and if needed help restoring the farm;
  - Taking quick measures for removal of debris i.e., dead bodies, carcasses of animals, fishes, etc. from ponds, rivers, canals and reservoirs, and taking steps for access to pure and safe drinking water for people and animals.
  - Taking necessary measures to deal with the situation arising out of debris/garbage to avoid contamination/pollution/toxicity in the affected area.

- **Anticipatory Actions:** Anticipatory Actions enables humanitarian actors to get ahead of a shock and mitigate its impact.
  - Preparedness efforts that support response
  - Early actions that help mitigate disaster impacts
  - Depends on Forecast of weather events
  - Regular or periodical seasonal and/or climate related natural events or man-made hazards may require practice, memory or local wisdom
  - The more contextualized, localized, impact-based Forecasting; the more effective AA
- **Early Warning:** The system warns people that something *bad is likely to happen*.
- **Early Actions:** Early action, also known as anticipatory action or forecast-based action, means taking steps to protect people before a disaster strikes based on early warning or forecasts. To be effective, it must involve meaningful engagement with at-risk communities.
- **Relief/Humanitarian Assistance:** Aid which is given by government and non-government agencies/individuals to meet the immediate needs of disaster-affected people. It can include food, blankets and winter clothing, shelter/tent, medical supplies, essentials for infants and children, drinking water, money, fuel, seeds, agro-inputs, livestock, house building materials and any other things required by those affected by disasters.

- **Risk:** The confluence of the probability of a hazardous event and its consequences which result from interaction(s) between natural or man-made hazard(s), vulnerability, exposure and capacity.

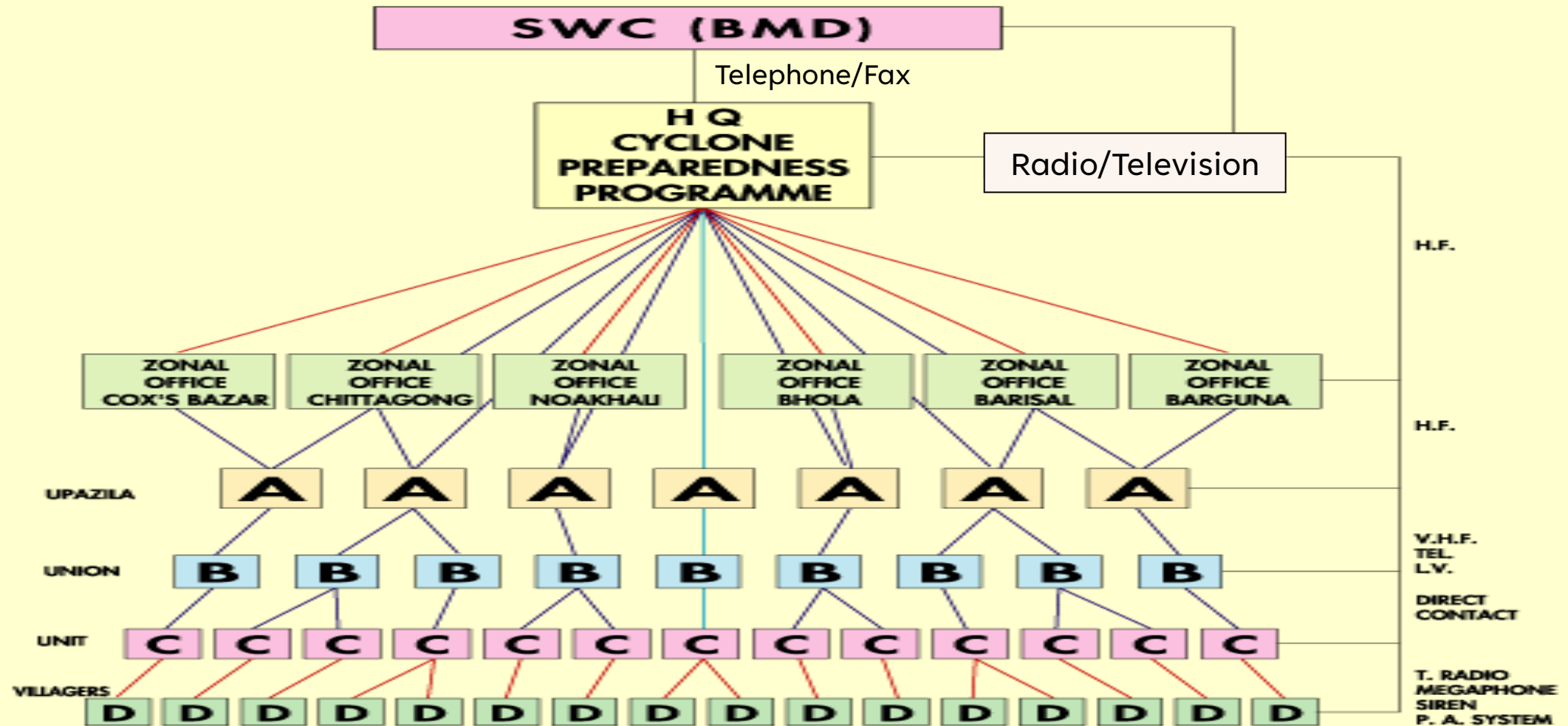
$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability/Capacity}$$

- **Contingency plan:** A management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.
- **Communications with Community (CwC):** It refers to activities where the exchange of information is used to save lives, mitigate risk, enable greater accountability and shape a humanitarian response, as well as supporting the communication needs of people caught up in conflicts, natural disasters and other crises. CwC is one of the Core Humanitarian Standard: “Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback.”
- **Disaster Incident Management Centre:** A place from where all disaster risk management activities undertaken by various humanitarian agencies is regulated and coordinated.
- **Disaster Incident Management Team:** A team led by an Incident Manager, who is in charge of overall control of a disaster situation.
- **Disaster Incident Plan:** Work plans adopted by the disaster Incident Manager jointly with the Disaster Incident Team to deal with a disaster incident. This plan can be issued in oral or written form.
- **First responders/team (institutional):** Institutional force, trained in response, i.e., evacuation, first aid, limited search & rescue capacity.

- **Search and Rescue (SAR):** Refers to searching for, rescuing and providing assistance to people who are in distress or imminent danger. For example: many people are trapped under a collapsed building after an earthquake or during a severe cyclone when they are not able to come out to safe shelter, then they need to be searched for and rescued by skilled people.
  
- **Emergency Communication system:**
  - Early Warning Dissemination system: Early warning systems is one of the most important segment of a disaster management. It is the system in place for monitoring potential disasters and warning the public when necessary.
  - Anticipatory Actions communication
  - Contacting with emergency response organization
  - Contacting with utility services
  - Emergency Need Assessment Report (SOS Form): Towards humanitarian actors
  - Humanitarian support communication: Interactive, two-way
  - Vertical and horizontal communication: Up-down and inter-person, inter organization
  - Evacuation guidance, and Shelter management reporting
  - Situation Report
  - Coordination
  - Communication between responders
  - Redundancy in communication system

# CPP, BDRCS

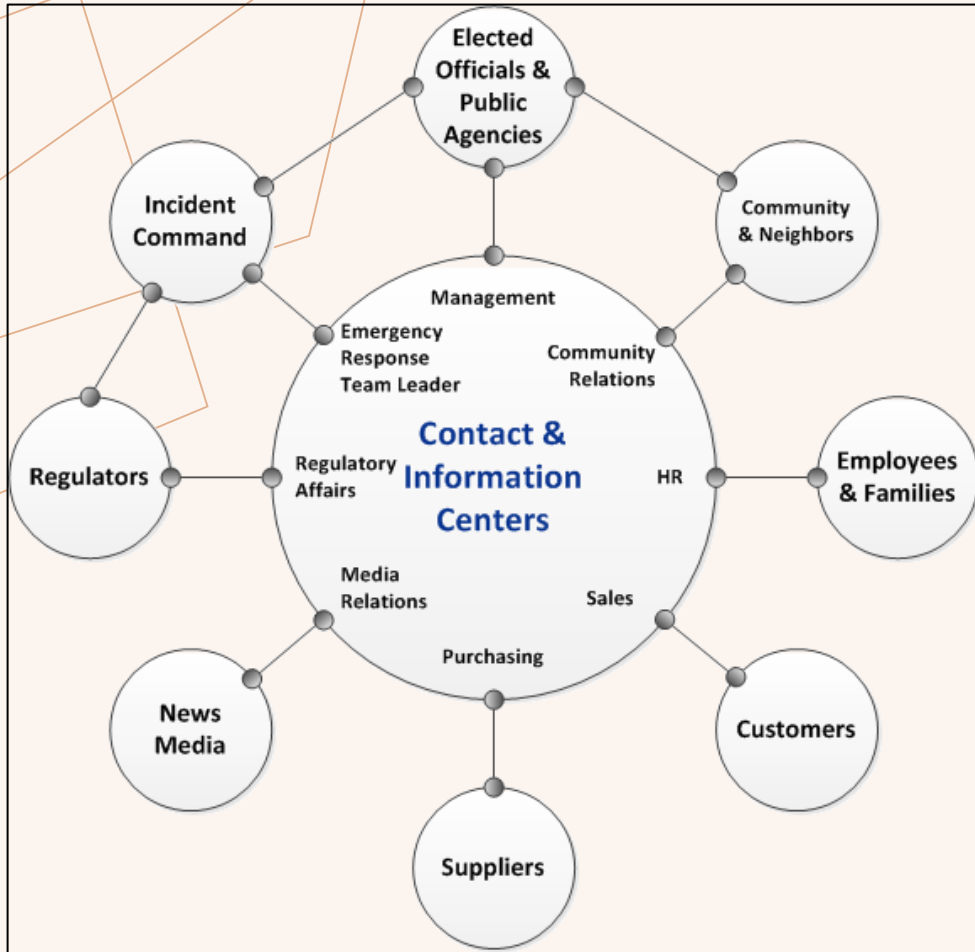
## DISSEMINATION OF CYCLONE WARNING SIGNALS



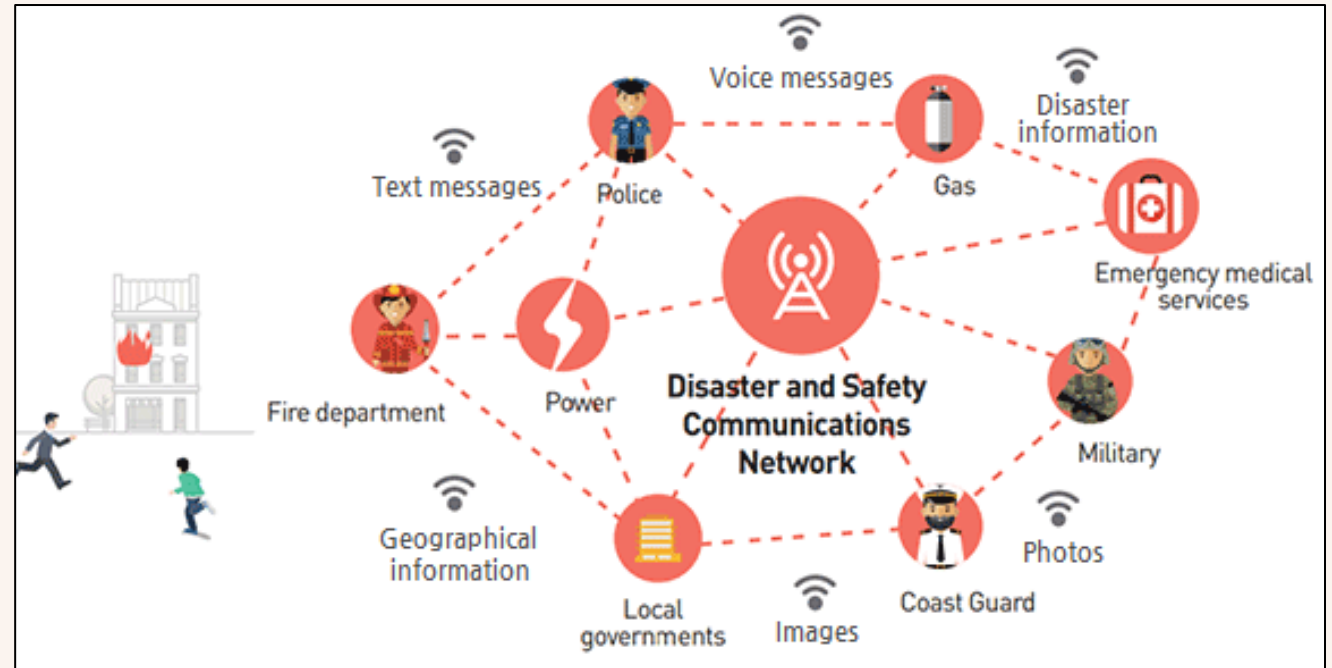




# Institutional emergency Communication



# Emergency Communication for Compound or Cascading disaster





# THANK YOU

Reach me: [ahmad.haq2008@gmail.com](mailto:ahmad.haq2008@gmail.com)

+8801711241344 (Cell and WhatsApp)

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