

A photograph of a rural village in Bangladesh. In the foreground, a narrow river flows through the scene. A small wooden boat with a white tarp covering its cargo is positioned in the middle of the river. To the right, a dirt path runs along the riverbank, with a few people and animals visible. In the background, several traditional houses with thatched or corrugated metal roofs are situated along the river. The sky is filled with large, white, fluffy clouds, suggesting a bright, slightly overcast day.

“Promotion of Disaster Coping Capacity for Sustainable Community Resilience - a Comprehensive Disaster Management approach in Bangladesh”

Kazi Saiful Islam

M. Phil. Student, Sociology Dept., University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Key Words

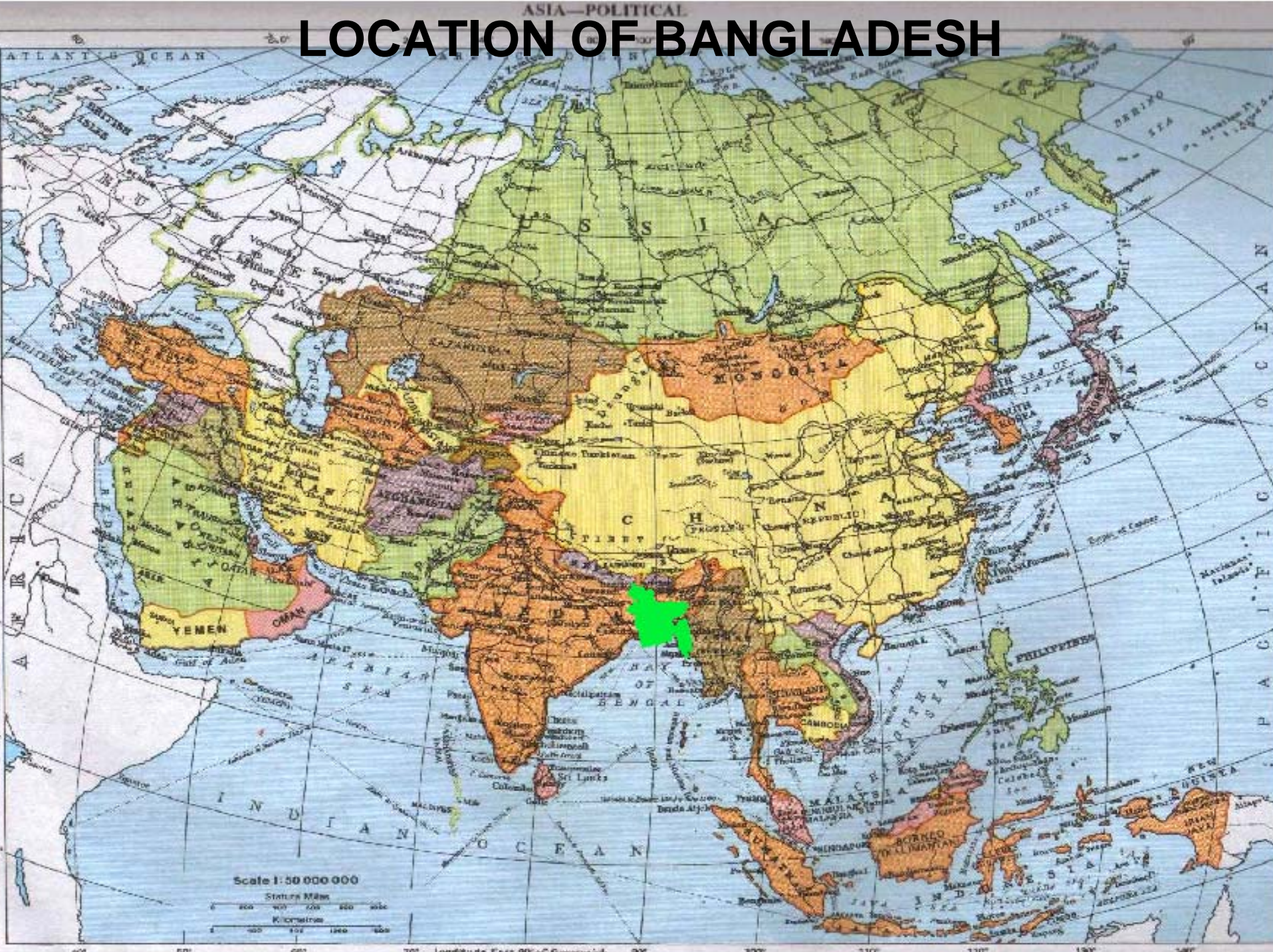
- Coping Capacity
- Community Resilience
- Comprehensive Disaster Management Approach



STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

- INTRODUCTION TO BANGLADESH
- **DISASTER AND RESPONSE MANAGEMENT**
- DISASTER MANAGEMENT APPROACH
- **DISASTER COPING CAPACITY**
- RESULTS/ FINDINGS
- **RECOMENDATIONS**

LOCATION OF BANGLADESH



The People's Republic of Bangladesh

(Gana Projatontri Bangladesh)



Scenario of Vulnerability:

Area : 1,47,570 Sq. km
Population : 131,269,860 (2001)

Population Density: 890 Per Sq. K.M.

Major Occupation : Agriculture

Per capita GDP : \$ 520 (2007)

Age structure: 60 percent under 25

Number of Rivers : 232

Coastline stretching: about 580 km



Impact of Disasters in Bangladesh (1904-2006)

Disaster	No. of Events	Total Killed	Total Affected
Drought	5	18	25,002,000
Earthquake	6	34	19,125
Epidemic	28	403,102	2,757,519
Extreme temperature	17	2,041	87,000
Famine	1	1,900,000	0
Flood	69	50,103	324,470,717
Wave/Surge	2	3	12,010
Wind storm	146	614,143	63,911,270

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database (www.em-dat.net).

In 2007, 2 floods and 1 Wave/serge had occurred in Bangladesh

Situation.....



PREVIOUS DISASTER MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN BANGLADESH

- “Disaster management” is generally understood only to mean post-disaster relief and rehabilitation.
- Last thirty five years neither the normal relief nor the disaster relief and rehabilitation programmes could make any sustainable positive impact on the life and livelihood



The government of the People republic of Bangladesh on Disaster Management :

- Vision : To reduce the vulnerability of people, especially the poor, to the effects of natural, environmental and human induced hazards to a manageable and acceptable humanitarian level.
- Mission: To achieve a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response to relief and rehabilitation to a comprehensive risk reduction culture.

Comprehensive Disaster Management Approach in Bangladesh

- Approved Comprehensive Disaster Management approach in 2003
- The concept of the approach is relevant with the “Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015”
- The approach is designed to optimize the reduction of long term risk and to strengthen the operational capacities for responding to emergencies and disaster situations including actions to improve recovery.
- CDMP utilizes the international Risk Management Standard AS/NZS 4360:1999 as the basis for effective risk assessment with risk treatments designed around prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies.

Promotion of Disaster Coping Capacity for Sustainable Community Resilience

A woman wearing a yellow and pink sari stands in a field. In the foreground, there is a large, circular structure made of green bamboo or reeds, possibly a traditional shelter or a net for drying. The background shows a line of trees and a clear sky.

People living with disaster

Practices own survival techniques and coping mechanisms using indigenous knowledge for over hundreds of years.

These practices that are non-structural in nature and builds household & community resilience need to be collected, collated, nurtured and institutionalized at the relevant levels.

Promote disaster coping capacity and enhance sustainable community resilience through a range of integrated strategies focus on ensuring a comprehensive and well coordinated approach to community risk reduction.

Results/Findings

- **Indigenous Disaster Coping Capacity identified**
- **Communities Own Risk, Vulnerabilities and Capacities identified**
- **Aware on local hazard management**
- **Prepare Communities Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan**
- **Aware on disaster management committee's role and responsibilities**
- **Community's participation in development planning**

Recommendations

- Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction
- Governance Performance Monitoring
- Internal resource mobilization
- Integration of Disaster education in school curriculum
- Create mandate on Kyoto Protocol
- Exchange views of local knowledge locally, nationally and internationally




Reference:

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THANKS

E-mail: kazisaifulcu@yahoo.com