

# Experience Sharing Towards Recent Disaster



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## **GoB Vision:**

To reduce the vulnerability of the poor to the effects of natural, environmental and human induced hazards to a manageable and acceptable humanitarian level

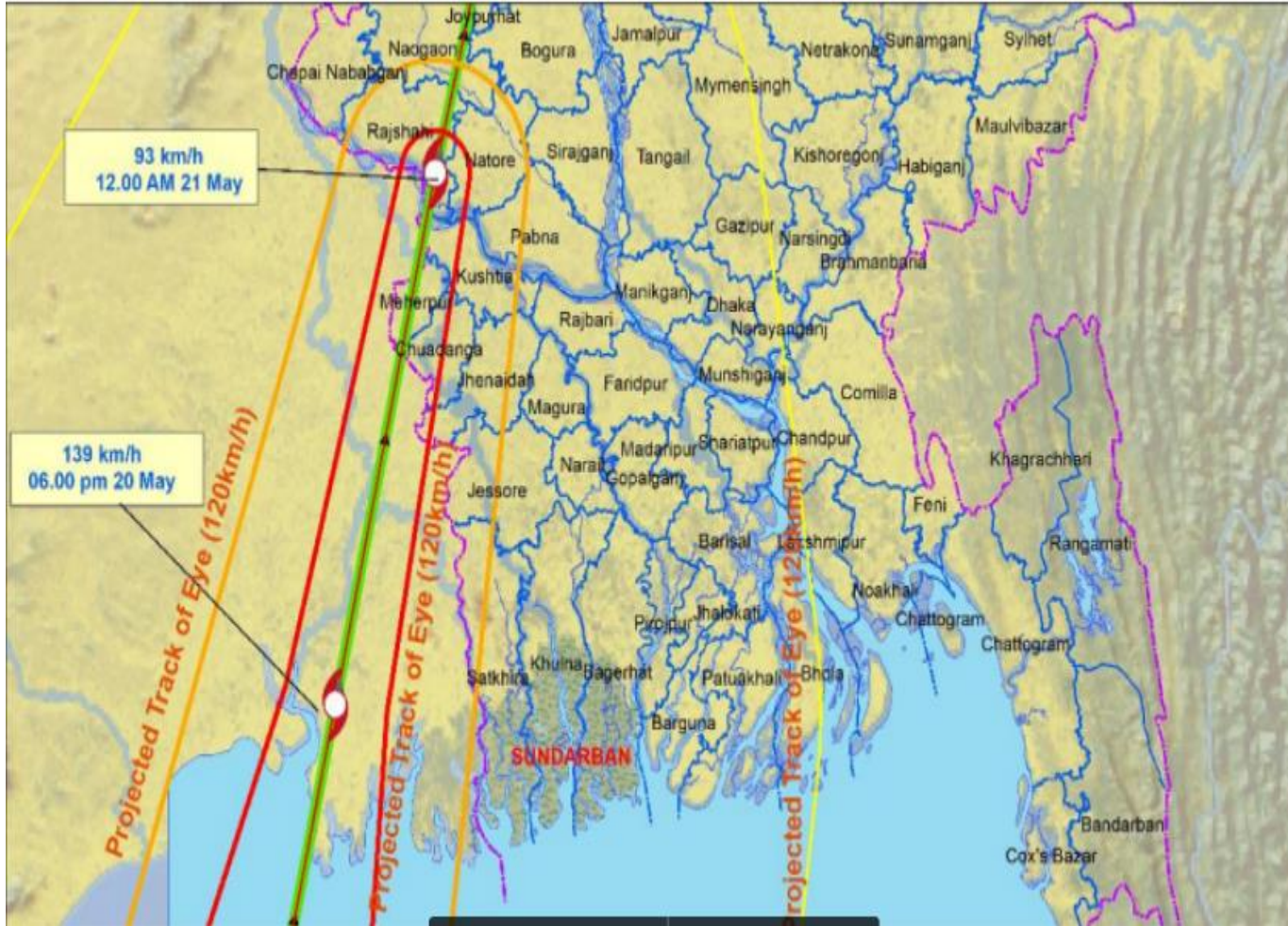
# Key Factors of Vulnerability

- Global Warming and Climate Change
- Geographical location
- Dominance of floodplains
- Low elevation from the sea
- High population density



# MAJOR DISATERS IN 2020

Disaster Name	Death	Date Range	Total Estimated Economic Loss (Not yet Finalized)
Cyclone “Amphan”	28	20-21 May 2020	<b>400 Million US\$ (Approx)</b>
Flood	42	22 June - September	750 Million US\$ (Approx.)
Lightning	246	January-till to date	



**Cyclone Amphan Track**

- Landfall Area: West Bengal-Bangladesh Coast
- Wind speed during landfall: 160-180 Km/hr
- Storm Surge height: 10-15 Feet
- The 'super cyclone' Amphan crossed Bangladesh on 20-21 May.
- Storm speed was recorded in Satkhira and Khulna between 60-90 KMPH with high tidal inundation

## GoB INITIATIVES

- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) started coordination meetings with all relevant government and non-government stakeholders from 16 May.
- The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) led by the Honorable Prime Minister provided the policy and strategic guidance toward disaster risk reduction and emergency response efforts through video conference
- Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee led by the Hon'ble Minister of Disaster Management and Relief hold a meeting on 19 may 2020 with all stakeholders through Zoom video conference
- Evacuation order had been issued and directives were given to evacuate people from vulnerable area of the coastal districts within 8:00PM on 19 May 2020
- Administrative order has been issued for canceling all kinds of leaves and stay in the Station

## GoB INITIATIVES

- Directives were given to the DC (Deputy Commissionaire) and UNO(Upazilla Nirbhai Officer) regarding conducting DMCs Meeting and take necessary measures.
- Instructed 52,000 CPP volunteers worked in the Coastal District to Disseminate warning message to the Community
- The Armed Forces supported evacuation operations from the Sundarbans.
- 2.6 million people were evacuated in 13,153 cyclone shelters and other public infrastructures.
- All shelters were equipped with masks, sanitizers, and handwashing facilities
- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and 52000 volunteers under Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) were supported to evacuate people in 19 coastal districts.

# Early Warning Dissemination

Ensure receipt of warning signals Cyclone “Amphan” to all concerned officials, agencies mass communication media and the Community

❑ **Early Warning Dissemination through IVR (Interactive Voice Response - a technology that automates interactions with telephone callers)**

5 Million People called in the IVR system During 19-20 May 2020 (Cyclone “Amphan”)





# Damages caused by CYCLONE "AMPHAN"





# IMPACT ANALYSIS

- Joint Need Assessment conducted after the Cyclone Amphan
- Cyclone “Amphan” was characterized by highly windy storm, tidal surges and heavy rainfall.
- Large parts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bhola and Barguna districts were inundated;
- Destroyed infrastructures such as roads and embankments which increases the vulnerability and exposure of the affected communities to future climate-related disasters;
- A large number of houses are fully or partially damaged, particularly in Satkhira, Jashore, Khulna, Barguna, Bagerhat.
- 68% union agri-land inundated by tidal surge and salinity intrusion in 56% union agri-land
- The loss of livelihood had direct implications on food security, nutrition, WASH, health and education

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

- 56% of displaced households are staying with relatives or friends or on embankments without alternative safe places to shelter themselves.
- 44% of the educational institutions are damaged. 70% of the institutions in these districts are not equipped to provide remote-based alternative education.
- Physical distancing in emergency shelters was challenge which increase health risks including those related to COVID-19
- People marginally above the poverty level are likely to fall below the poverty line due to prolonged loss of income and employment

## Long-term Risk Reduction Challenges

- Improvement of Community based early warning system
- Ensure Cyclone shelter for all vulnerable people of coastal belt.
- Expansion of disaster management information network
- Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development process
- Strengthening linkage with regional and international organizations involved in DRR in line with SFDRR
- Adaptation to Climate Change



# Way Forward

- **To Reestablish South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network Portal (SADKN)**
- **To Develop Digital Vulnerability Atlas for each member state under unique frame work**
- **To Establish and strengthen the regional disaster management system to reduce risk**
- **To Improve best practices and lessons learnt from disaster risk reduction efforts at national levels**
- **To develop and implement regional programmes and projects for Multi Hazard Early Warning**
- **To Establish a regional sharing platform for using Space Based Technology in Disaster Management**



# THANK YOU

