

Resilience in Bangladesh

# Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Bangladesh





# Bangladesh:

# A DISASTER HOTSPOT IN THE SOUTH ASIAN REGION

Bangladesh is among the most disaster-prone countries. The population is often affected by water-related natural disasters, including floods, riverbank erosion and cyclones. In addition, rapid urbanization increases the risks of earthquakes as well as man-made disasters. – *Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief* 

Managing disasters has been a major focus with investments in DRM significantly decreasing disaster mortality in recent years. The context, however, is changing as climate induced disasters poses a challenge to its rapidly growing cities. The Program for Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Bangladesh (SERB) seeks to achieve an integrated approach for emergency management at national, sub-national and community levels and help develop resilient healthcare facilities across the country.

The program provides technical assistance to the Government of Bangladesh to strengthen the ongoing and past efforts in emergency preparedness in Bangladesh. It aims to improve the institutional and technical capacity of **sub-national** and **local partners** in preparedness for response by strengthening medical facilities and upskilling the Urban Community Volunteers in the country.



## **THE EVOLUTION OF SERB**

2013

Started as 'Strengthening Earthquake Resilience in Bangladesh' by the ADPC with initial funding from the USAID Mission in Bangladesh.

Focused on building resilience against earthquakes.

2019

Initiated its second phase as 'Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Bangladesh'.

Adopted a multi-hazard strategy to enhance disaster preparedness.



#### Government

Supports the national and sub-national authorities to operationalize Standing Orders on Disaster 2019, including the implementation of district-level response plans in the country.



## **Health Facilities**

Enhances disaster preparedness of health facilities through building the capacity of medical professionals and implementing response plans in hospitals and institutions.

# SERB FOCUS

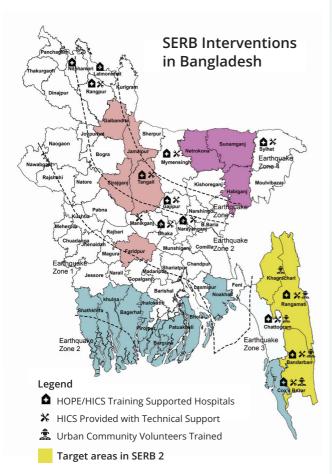


### Community

#### Upskills Urban Community Volunteers

to reduce dependence on external help during emergencies and form a network of local actors which can be deployed during disasters.

# TARGET AREAS



# WE'VE REACHED MORE THAN 3,300 PEOPLE



**2,040**Urban Community
Volunteers Trained



**51**Advanced Refresher Training Conducted for Community Volunteers



**851**People Trained on HOPE



295
People Trained on HICS



**12**Districts and Cities Reached



Hospital Emergency Response Plans Developed



Hospital Disaster Safety Assessment Conducted

> \*data from 2013 - July 2022 Photo Credit: ADPC and Freepik

# **SERB COMPONENTS**

# Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies

#### **HOPE**

#### 5-day interactive course

- Foundation of emergency preparedness in health facilities.
- Targets different health facility departments.
- Imparts skills to manage mass casualties events, while continuing daily operations.



#### Hospital Incident Command System

#### 5-day specialised course

- · A follow-up to the HOPE Basic Course.
- Assist hospitals with all-hazard emergency planning and response efforts.
- Provides technical know-how on commanding, coordinating and controlling an emergency incident.



HICS

#### Hospital Disaster Safety Assessment

#### **HDSA**

- · Assess the safety of healthcare facilities.
- Identifies vulnerabilities and provides recommendations to address the existing gaps in emergency management.

#### Hospital Emergency Response Plan

### HERP

- Emergency Response Plan is developed based on the HDSA.
- Frames a strategy to address and manage unique catastrophes.



#### Multi-Hazard Emergency Operation Plan

#### **MHEOP**

- A comprehensive emergency plan to address multiple hazards.
- Promotes the integration of the SOD 2019 for wider application.



#### Simulation / Tabletop Exercises

- Tests the functionality of the hospital emergency plan before its implementation.
- Allows the hospital management to understand the plan and check its efficacy.



## **OUR PARTNERS**



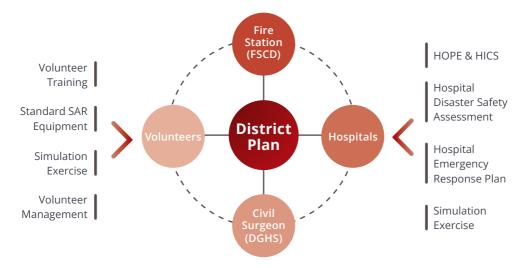






- Department of Disaster Management (DDM)
- Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)
- National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine (NIPSOM)
- Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)

# Development **Response Capacity**





The goal is to integrate SERB curricula, guidelines, processes and systems into the training programs of partner institutes and annual budgets.

SERB enhances the overall institutional capacity for emergency preparedness in Bangladesh by contributing to key priorities in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which highlights the need to strengthen DRR measures in critical facilities like hospitals and promote the resilience of new facilities.



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