

**ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME
(CPP) VOLUNTEERS: THE CASE OF CPP, DACOPE, KHULNA**



A Dissertation for the Degree of Master of Science in Disaster Management

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ABSTRACT

CPP is an organization through which Bangladesh get appreciation from the all country of the world. Bangladesh is proud of CPP. Many countries now want to follow the system of CPP. It is so dedicated team they work even they loss their life. So I choice to prepare an assignment about CPP.

CPP is a mechanism which relies on technical skills and volunteers commitment for ensuring that all potential victims of an approaching cyclone are given sufficient warning to 11 million coastal people so as to enable them to move to safe- sites including cyclone shelters and buildings.

The system starts with the collection of meteorological data from the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), which issues bulletins including the designated warning signals of an approaching cyclone. The bulletins are transmitted to the 6 zonal offices and the 30 upazila level offices (sub-district) over HF radio. The upazila office in turn, pass it to unions and lower level through VHF radios. The union team leaders then conduct the unit team leaders immediately. The unit team leaders with his volunteers spread out in the villages and disseminate cyclone warning signals almost door to door using megaphones, hand sirens and public address system.

This study was undertaken with the aim to understand the current level of knowledge, capacity and functionality of Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMC) and CPP. The evaluation was done to provide insights in how to make UDMCs and CPP fully operational and proactive to work together as in Standing Orders on Disaster.

Based on identified functionality gaps the study concludes that the capacity of UDMCs and CPP could be improved through capacity building and updating DM plans and contingency plans, practical support for organizing volunteers, investment in structural risk reduction measures in the most vulnerable areas and strengthened monitoring mechanisms.

List of Acronyms

AD	Assistant Director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ASA	Association for Social Advancement
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDRCS	Bangladesh Res Crescent Society
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCDMC	City Corporation Disaster Management Committee
CDMO	Contract Development and Manufacturing Organization
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
CPPIB	Cyclone Preparedness Programme Implementation Board
COP	Country Operations Programme
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DD	Deputy Director
DG	Director General
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
EW	Early Warning
ECRRP	Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GO	Government Organization
GBDPP	Government of Bangladesh's Disaster Preparedness Plan
HF	High Frequency
HSC	Higher Secondary School Certificate
HQ	Headquarters
ID	Identity
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJS	Journal of Japanese Study
KII	Key Informant Interview
LDRRF	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGRD	Local Government and Rural Development

MDMC	Metropolitan Disaster management committee
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NILG	National Institute of Local Government
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NDMAC	National Disaster Management Advisory Committee
NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
PWD	Public Work Department
RCRC	Red Cross and Red Crescent
RRAP	Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SOD	Standing Orders on Disaster
SPARSO	Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TR	Test Relief
TV	Television
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
UN	United Nations
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	Union Parishad
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Doller
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTL	Union Team Leader
UzDMC	Upazila Disaster Management Committee
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
VHF	Very High Frequency
VDP	Village Defense Party
VOCA	Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
WHO	World Health Organization

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Typhoons are tropical revolving storms. They are called 'Cyclones' in English, when they occur in the Indian Ocean area. The coastal regions of Bangladesh are subject to damaging cyclones almost every year. They generally occur in early summer (April-May) or late rainy season (October-November). Cyclones originate from low atmospheric pressures over the Bay of Bengal.

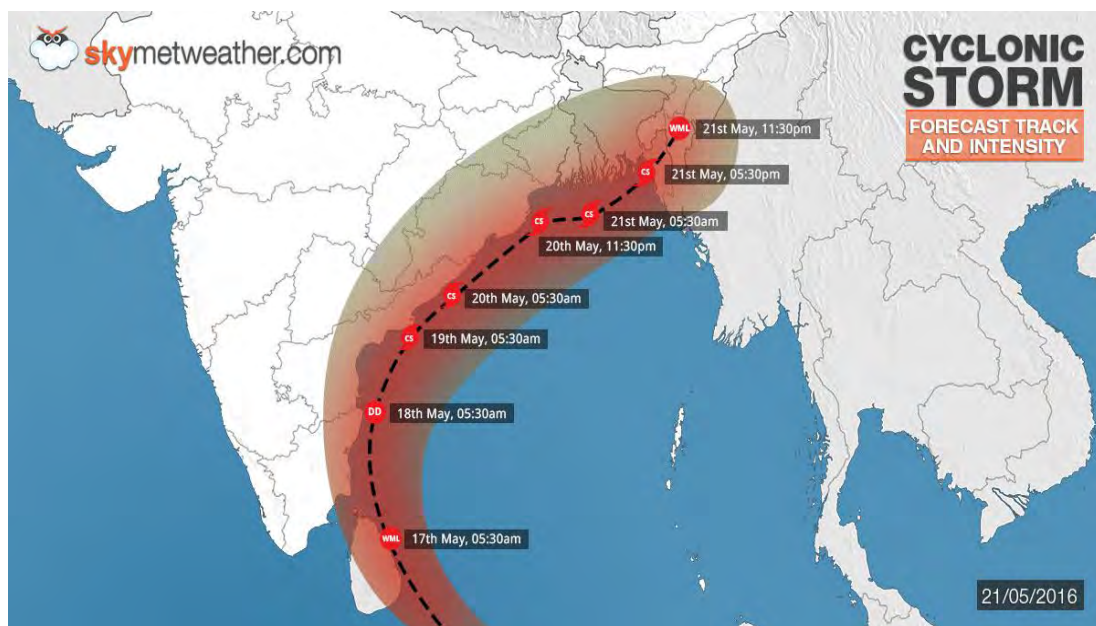
Bangladesh is the country which is most vulnerable to several natural disasters and every year natural calamities upset people's lives in some part of the country, especially in the coastal region. Over the last few decades, natural and human-made disasters have claimed millions of lives and caused huge economic losses globally. It was observed throughout the long period that death toll due to almost same category of cyclones is gradually reducing in the coastal belt of Bangladesh. Bangladesh being a prime victim of disasters, has been giving priority to build the national capacity to manage disaster risks. Around 80% of the total population resides in rural areas where life line facilities and resources are limited. Hence The Government has expressed its commitment through preparing Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD), National Disaster Management Plan and National Plan for Disaster Management and a Disaster Management Act. According to SOD the necessary coordination mechanism has developed and roles of responsibilities of different level of officials and entities of UDMC and CPP have been articulated accordingly to build a disaster resilient community.

It was observed throughout the long period that death toll due to almost same category of cyclones is gradually reducing in the coastal belt of Bangladesh. For instances, death toll during Cyclone Sidr 2007 and Aila 2009 were 4234 and 197 whereas cyclone in 1970 and 1991 were 500300 and 138958 respectively (WHO bulletin, 2012). It is recognized by the local, national and international communities that CPP volunteers work very hard to save thousands of people's lives and properties during cyclones, even keeping their lives at risk. So far CPP is the largest volunteering program in Bangladesh.

The national disaster management institutional structure acknowledges the importance of comprehensive disaster management by institutional presence at local level. To carry out disaster management related activities (prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and relief) Disaster Management Committees (DMC) are established with the local government institutions.

The Union Parishad (UP) is the lowest tier of local government in Bangladesh. It is the representative unit of the local people and is dedicated to serve the rural people in many ways. As per the revised SOD the prime responsibility to manage the disaster has been given to the Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC). It is expected that strong institutional capacity and coordination mechanism lead to better, more effective disaster management system and ensure stronger community awareness and participation.

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) is considered globally as a role model in utilizing community-based volunteers for disaster preparedness and management. Since the establishment of CPP in 1972, volunteers have played a vital role in preparing and protecting vulnerable people in their own community from any cyclonic disaster in the coastal belt of Bangladesh by relentlessly disseminating early warning messages and other preparedness activities. However, very limited studies have been done focusing on the issues and challenges of CPP volunteers toward saving the lives and properties of vulnerable community of coastal region of Bangladesh. Death toll during Cyclone Sidr 2007 and Aila 2009 were 4234 and 197 whereas cyclone in 1970 and 1991 were 500300 and 138958 respectively (WHO bulletin, 2012).



Map 1: Direction of Cyclone Roanu in the Bay of Bengal (2016)

It is recognized by the local, national and international communities that CPP volunteers work very hard to save thousands of people's lives and properties during cyclones, even keeping their lives at risk.

To manage the paradigm shift from traditional relief culture to a comprehensive disaster management approach, a disaster management regulative framework is established. The Standing Orders on Disaster outline the disaster management arrangements and describe the detailed roles and responsibilities of UDMC and CPP in disaster risk reduction and emergency response management.

Moreover, the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) the National Institute of Local Government (NILG) and some national and International NGOs have been working to strengthen the capacity of local government institutions as well as the Disaster Management Committees to perform their role in Disaster Management.

Due to its unique geographic location, Bangladesh suffers from devastating tropical cyclones frequently. The funnel-shaped northern portion of the Bay of Bengal causes tidal bores when cyclones make landfall due to which Crores of people living in the coastal areas are affected. Some of the most devastating natural disasters in recorded history with high casualties were tropical cyclones that hit the region now forming Bangladesh. Among them, the 1970 Bhola cyclone alone claimed more than 500,000 lives.

Table 2.1: Statistics of the Historical Cyclones in Bangladesh

Date	Maximum wind speed (km/hr)	Storm surge height (meters)	Death toll
1965 11 May	161	3.7-7.6	19279
1965 15 December	217	2.4-3.6	873
1966 01 October	139	6.0-6.7	850
1970 12 November	224	3.0-4.6	300000
1985 25 May	154	3.0-4.6	11069
1991 29 April	225	6.0-7.6	138882
1997 19 May	232	3.1-4.6	155
2007 25 November (SIDR)	260	----	3363
2009 25 May (AILA)	120	-----	197
2013 16 may (MAHASEN)	130	-----	17
Komen	75	-----	-----
Roanu	Up to 88	Up to 2.0	21

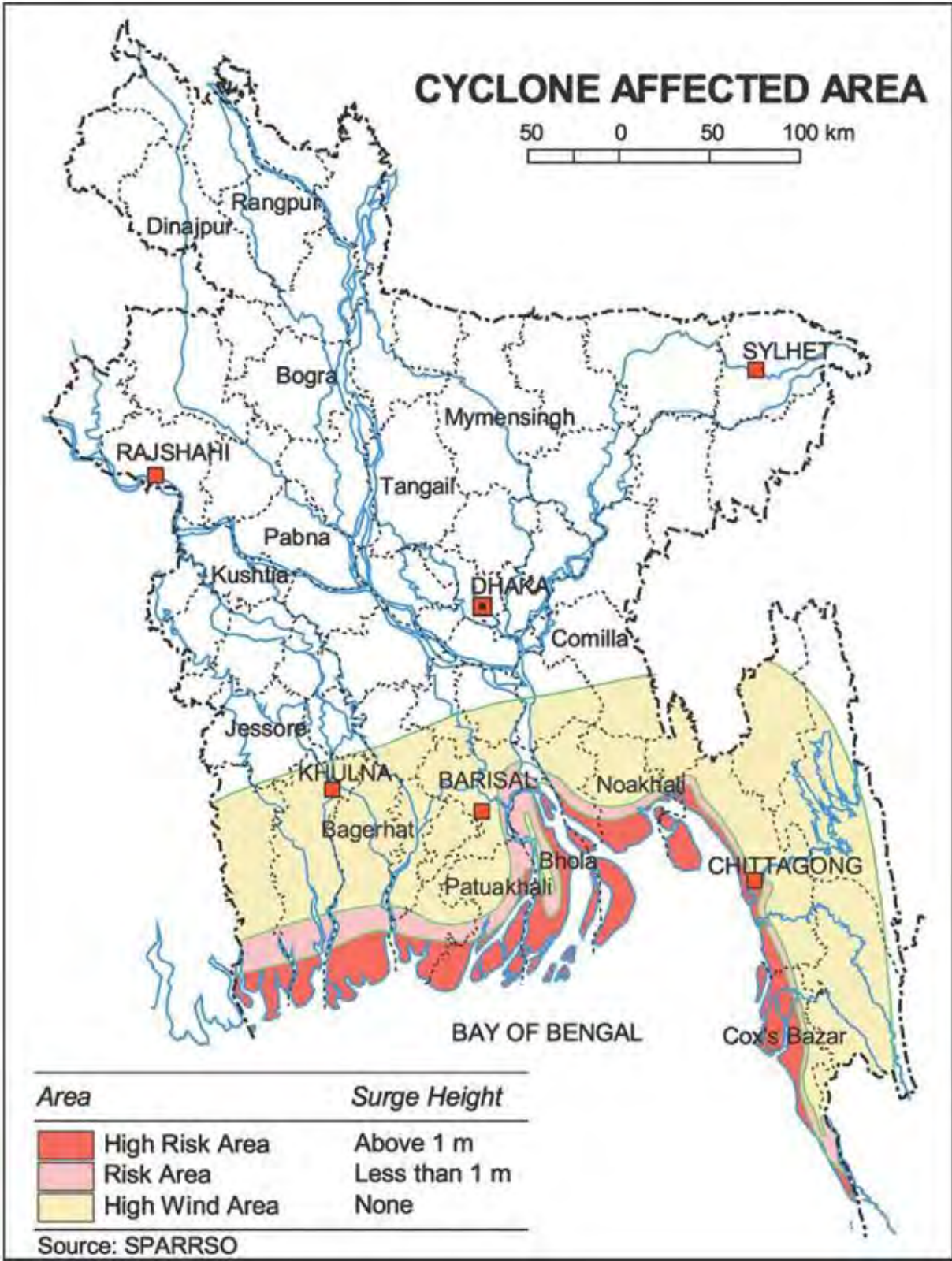
So far CPP is the largest volunteering program in Bangladesh. The Programme covers 350 unions of 40 Upazilas under 13 districts and is aided by 55260 volunteers including 18420 female and 36840 male volunteers in 3684 units (each unit covers one or two villages) in 40 coastal Upazilas (CPP, 2016). So it is obviously difficult to sustain motivation of all volunteers at the same level. Certainly there are some factors which inspire volunteers to show their highest level of volunteerism. At the same time there may have some underlying factors which hinders motivation or causes demonization to work as volunteer.

Government of Bangladesh pays CPP employees salary where as there is no program operation cost at the field level for CPP volunteers including their capacity building. Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) is a Joint Programme of Bangladesh Government and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. From the very beginning Bangladesh Government is supposed to support CPP for running the expenditure (i.e. Officer & Staff salary, House/office rent, Electricity & Telephone bills, etc.) while on the other hand, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society is supposed to support the operational expenditure (i.e. Conducting Trainings, providing equipment for volunteer and communication network, etc.). However, due to long time gap to provide volunteer's training & equipment supply, Bangladesh Government came forward to assist volunteer for their training & equipment supply in addition. Previously this program operation cost was mainly borne by Bangladesh Red Crescent Society but now-a-days it becomes irregular and sometimes no support due to non-availability of fund.

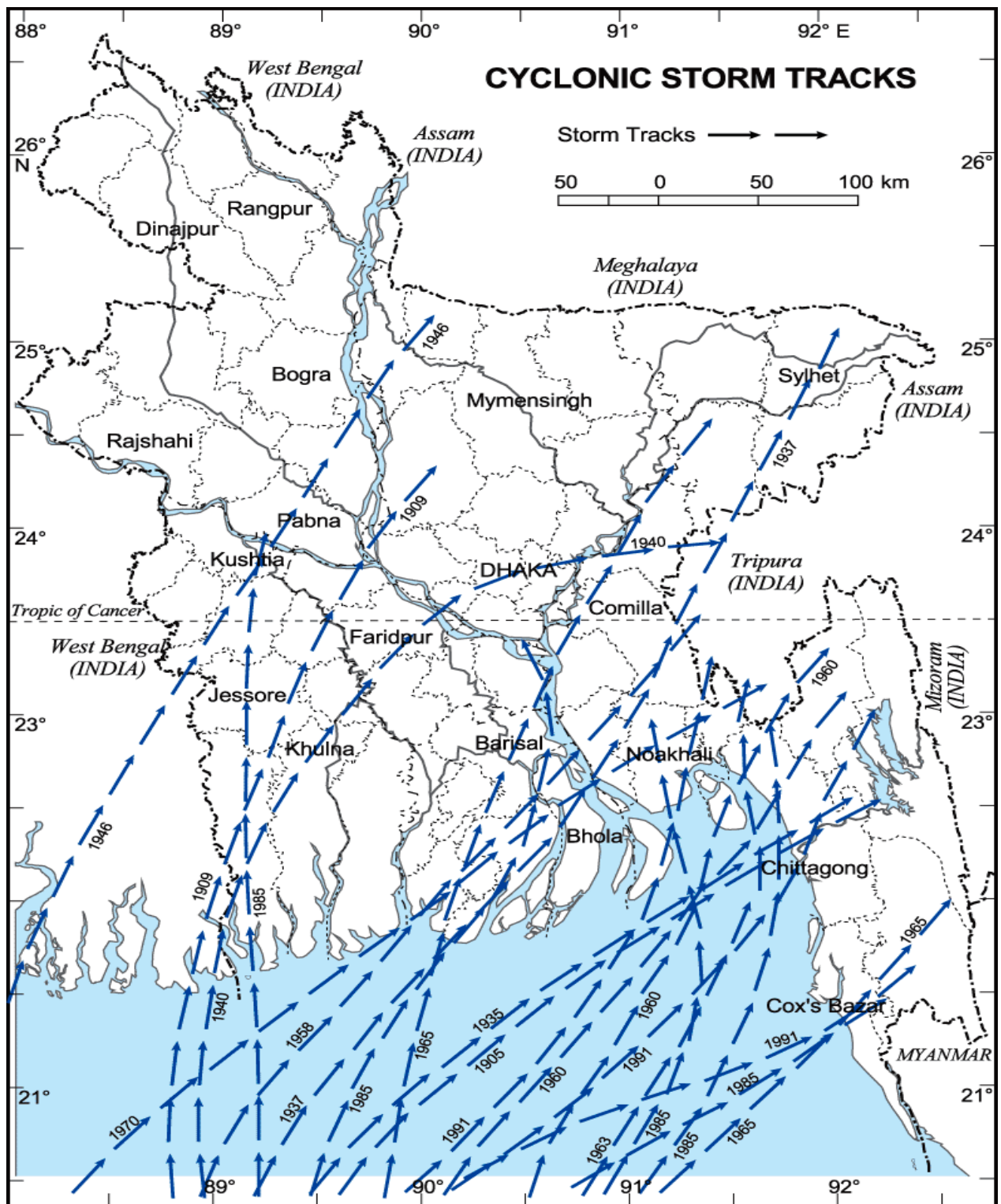
On the other hand, Bangladesh government does not allocate budget on this program operation cost. So the program operation fully depends on external funds. Supply and management of logistics like early warning equipment, volunteers' personal gears, and search and rescue materials of such a large scale program is a challenging task which may have impact on the motivation of CPP volunteers. In this situation there may have some limitations to adequately and evenly support the CPP field programs which may affect volunteers' motivation. Still a good number of volunteers are serving in the field at the time of cyclone. Therefore, this study attempted to explore the factors that positively and negatively affecting motivation of CPP volunteers in the study areas. The CPP director (admin.) has sent request letter to BDRCS to support operational expenditure of CPP, This is not clear that who will provide volunteers training fund. Asking a lot of personnel's of CPP; at last Md. Ruhul Amin, Deputy Director, CPP, Chittagong added that, for maintaining a high level of efficiency the volunteers might be known cyclone and its behavior, warning signals and their dissemination,

evacuation, sheltering, rescue, first aid and relief operation. CPP officers and some efficient trained volunteers are conducting training. Due to following causes for long time CPP failed to provide mass training and equipment to the volunteer.

After 33 years of CPP in 2008, Government took decision to make a new shape of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) by giving the responsibility of director (Admin.), a joint secretary in additional charge from MoDMR, later on posted on deputation a Deputy Secretary as Director (Admin.) CPP since 2010. The CPP volunteers & officers got new life and moved under the proper guidance of Director (Admin.). On 23 June 2009, The Secretary, MoDMR gave a decision to support to CPP activities from CDMP in a meeting. It is remarkable feelings & satisfaction for the first time, CPP signed MoU with other organization like CDMP to assist CPP volunteers on 5 August 2009, at Secretariat's conference room. Latter on Climate Change Trust fund, VOCA and other organization come forward to assist CPP in operational side, At last in this fiscal year government come forward to support on operational expenditure which will be very few, the volunteers are happy that at least government has started to support for their interest.



Map 2: Bangladesh's "at risk" coastal regions.



Map 3: The tracks of historical cyclones that hit the coastal region in Bangladesh

1.2 Aim

The research aims to know the issues and challenges faced by the volunteers of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) and the volunteers status with preparedness, rescue, relief

and rehabilitation programs and evaluate the role of CPP volunteers in cyclone disaster management.

1.3. Objectives

This study aims to understand the whole process of CPP such as current level of knowledge, capacity and functionality of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) and Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMC) given the existing issues and challenges.

The specific objective of this study is:

- To assess issues and challenges of the CPP volunteers in different phases of responses in cyclone disasters.

1.4. Relevance and Significance of the Study

Natural hazard is a common phenomenon in today's world. It is an event which has an adverse socio-economic impact on the human being. The whole research is to achieve the knowledge and to know the process to manage cyclone hazard. The preparation, rescue and recovery activities of pre and post disaster period of the study area were. The study is to find out the preparedness condition before any kinds of disaster and various volunteers (CPP & UDMC) groups activities, its problems and future protection against natural disaster. During preparedness phase CPP faced a lot of challenges and problems. This study reveals that what kind of issues and challenges are faced by the CPP volunteers and this study also reveals the main problems of CPP in post-disaster recovery.

1.5 Expected Outcomes

- ✓ The major factors that motivate volunteers to work as volunteer will be identified.
- ✓ The major underlying causes that discourage volunteers to work as volunteer will be recognized.
- ✓ The factors that help or do not help to sustain volunteerism spirit will be identified.
- ✓ The major factors affecting female volunteers to work as volunteers at the time of disasters will be identified.
- ✓ Pre, post and during disaster activities of CPP volunteers will be critically evaluated.
- ✓ The possible solutions to the underlying causes and factor that affects volunteerism will be suggested as recommendation.
- ✓ All Unit of Volunteers should have up to date warning and rescue equipment, personal protective gears and means of transport (locally available) for evacuating physically challenged people during emergency.

- ✓ Volunteers should be brought under coverage of Insurance (either individual or group insurance as appropriate).
- ✓ Office Complex for volunteers meeting/training.

1.6 Literature Review

A number of books, articles, journals, reports have been written on disaster management as well as Cyclone preparedness programme and role of CPP. In order to identify the research gaps a large number of literature was reviewed.

With financial support from Save the Children USA, CPP prepared a Database by an independent consultant (Aminul Kawsar) on the volunteers capacity, key roles and responsibilities, status of equipment and needs of 5654 volunteers' of Bhola, Barisal and Barguna Zones in 2009. The findings of this study suggest that the volunteers' motivation largely depend on the training, regular contact with the volunteers and availability of functional equipment. The overall situation of the equipment, capacity and needs of volunteers' were clear in that assessment outcome. One of the important findings was that around 50% CPP volunteers worked very hard to aware and saved community people from cyclone Sidr 2007 but remaining volunteers could not take active part in cyclone warning phase due to lack of training and equipment.

The article represents by Mallik Sezan about "Identifying Gaps, Challenges and Limitations of Access of Women, Children and PWD of Nijhum dwip to Cyclone Early Warning towards Rendering Improved Early Warning Services through CPP Dissemination Mechanism/System". This study reveals that a majority of the respondents is unable to follow & respond to the cyclone warning. In a very few cases, all the members of a family evacuate while children are sent to cyclone shelters earlier in some cases. Many respondents mentioned that they tried to move towards cyclone shelters during the recent cyclone but due to the high surge of water they attempted to make their way back home. However, they neither reached the shelter nor got back to their homes.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND OF CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME

2.1 Introduction

The Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) is a unique institutional arrangement for community preparedness created to mitigate the challenges of catastrophic cyclones that frequently hit Bangladesh coast. The idea of CPP started in 1965 when the National Society (today's Bangladesh Red Crescent Society) requested the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) formerly the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to support the establishment of "disaster warning system" for the population living in the coastal belt. In 1966, the International Federation and Swedish Red Cross began the implementation of a pilot scheme for cyclone preparedness which consisted of warning equipment and was operational in 299 unions in 30 upazila under 11 districts. In 1970, in response to the request of the United Nations General Assembly, a new strategy of Cyclone Preparedness Programme was developed in 1972. In 1973, CPP evolved as a joint venture programme of Government of Bangladesh and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). Today, CPP provides a robust early warning system for the coastal population in 3,291 villages, 322 unions and 37 sub districts of 13 districts. CPP is now considered a role model worldwide as an organization that has evolved in the true spirit of volunteerism.

The BDRCS CPP disseminates cyclone early warning messages through its extensive HF and VHF radio network (156 stations) to districts along the coastal belt. It has a strong volunteer base in the community level to deliver the messages to the people and also to get involved in rescue, first aid activities and relief distribution. The CPP is run by a joint management mechanism through programme "Policy Committee" and programme "Implementation Board" comprising representatives from Bangladesh Government and BDRCS. BDRCS has the mandate of handling the operational part of the CPP which includes volunteer trainings, equipment, and distribution of manuals for operations. The Standing Orders on Disaster of 2010, the National Plan for Disaster Management 2010–2015 and the National Disaster Management Act of 2012 are the major guiding documents for disaster management in Bangladesh which defined the roles of CPP volunteers and officials from local to national level.

2.2 Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society was established as a National Society on 31 March, 1973 by the President's Order No. 26 of 1973 with the retrospective effect on 16 December 1971 role as an auxiliary to the public authority. It was recognized by the ICRC and IFRC in September and November 1973, respectively. Since inception, BDRCS has been working to prevent and alleviate human sufferings in line with the international humanitarian standards and following the Seven Fundamental Principles of the Movement. Having auxiliary status, BDRCS is rendering its humanitarian services across the country through its 68 branches, especially in times of natural and man-made disasters and other emergencies.

The official mandate of the BDRCS as stated in the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) is to complement the government's efforts in case of emergency response, emphasizing the development of disaster preparedness related plans and programmes. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009 also emphasize the role of BDRCS to enhance the cyclone preparedness programme.

2.3 Creation of Cyclone Preparedness Programme

From 1960 to 1965, 9 (nine) cyclones hit the coastal belt of Bangladesh, killing over 50,000 people; alone the cyclone of 11 May 1965 took some 20,000 lives. The idea of a Cyclone Preparedness activity started in 1965 when the National Red Cross Society now the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) requested the International Federation (IFRC) formerly the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to support the establishment of a warning system for the population of the coastal belt. In 1966, the International Federation and the Swedish Red Cross began the implementation of a pilot scheme for Cyclone Preparedness which consisted of providing warning equipment such as, transistor radio, siren etc. and training the local militia (Ansars), as the backbone of the warning and dissemination activities. The strategy was to use the existing structure at the village level instead of creating a new and parallel structure. From 1966, the Cyclone Warning System was operational in 299 locations and supported by 473 team leaders.

In May 1969, the first Weather Radar Station was installed in Cox's Bazar by the Swedish "Save the Children Fund" in collaboration with the National Red Cross, the International Federation and the Swedish Red Cross Society. On 12 and 13 of November 1970, a major cyclone hit the coastal belt with wind speed of 223 Km/hour accompanied by a storm surge of 6 to 9 meters height, killing an estimated 500,000 people and making millions homeless and totally destitute. Following the Cyclone of 1970, the United Nations General Assembly

requested the International Federation to take a leading role in establishing and improving the Pre-disaster planning programme of Bangladesh. The International Federation and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society undertook an extensive evaluation of the programme and drew a new strategy, which as from February 1972 lead to the new programme consisting of 20,310 volunteers in 204 Unions of 24 Thanas and a transceiver telecommunication system (wireless transceiver radio in 22 stations).

In June 1973, the Government of Bangladesh approved the new programme and accepted the financial responsibility for the recurring expenses and set up a joint programme management by the creation of a Programme Policy Committee and a Programme Implementation Board. (Rashid, AKM Harunp-Al, 1997) Following the emergence of independent Bangladesh, Bangladesh Red Cross Society (BDRCS) was constituted vide President's Order no. 26 of 1973. It was recognized by the International Committee of Red Cross-ICRC on 20 September 1973 and admitted into International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on 02 November 1973. The Status (PO 26 of 1973) was last amended in 1989. The name and Emblem of the Society was changed from Red Cross to Red Crescent on 4th April, 1988. The BDRCS has got countrywide network, covering all the administrative districts and 6 Metropolitan Cities (Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet and Barisal), with 68 units (branches). The President of the Republic is ex-officio President of the Society. The BDRCS Chairman is appointed for a term of 3 years by the President. After the severe cyclone in 1970, by the request of the United Nations, Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) was established in 1972 with the help of the then league of Red Cross in order to minimize the loss of lives and properties of the community people in cyclonic disaster. After One Year the league of Red Cross decided to withdraw the program from the field with effects from 1st July 1973.

Considering the importance of the programme, for the interest of the coastal belt people, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) came forward and took the responsibility of the programme by deciding to continue the programme with effect from July, 1973, make CPP's present shape, "A joint programme of GoB & BDRCS".

The GOB accepted the Programme responsibilities for recurring expenses, while the International Federation provides the operational cost. As a result it appeared as a joint programme of GoB & Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). From that time it has been working in the field of disaster management in Bangladesh especially in early warning

system, search and rescue, evacuation, sheltering, First aid, relief distribution and rehabilitation activities. It has obtained a great name and fame all over the world for its well managed and motivated disaster management activities with a dedicated humanitarian spirit. Bangladesh has already proved its skills and effectiveness to disaster response especially in case of Cyclonic disaster which has been appreciated by many other countries in the world. Now CPP is considered as a model programme in the disaster management field in the world. CPP won the “Smith Tumsaroch award-1998” for its Outstanding Performance in disaster management field (CPP web, 2012). The community people accepted this programme and the volunteers are honored in the community for their dedicated services. 23 Volunteers in 1991 & 3 Volunteers in 2007 have dedicated their lives on duty to save the Coastal People. In spite of some limitations, CPP volunteers showed highest dedication in their duties.

CPP is a permanent voluntary programme at the field level to face disasters. There is no other such type of government or NGO programme in the field of disaster management in Bangladesh. This is a unique joint program of Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). CPP volunteers serve without monetary benefit keeping their lives at risk and so far 26 volunteers ungrudgingly sacrificed their lives while they were on duty during cyclone in 1991, 2007 (Sidr) etc. CPP volunteers work even when there is great danger signal number 10 declared by Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD). It has an established wireless network from Dhaka to remote high risk unions and a monitoring system as well as chain of command from Dhaka office to village level CPP units. The CPP volunteers believe and follow the Seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement those are Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity and Universality. The CPP volunteers are taught on the seven fundamental principles.

Increasing Importance of CPP

- ✓ Due to geographical conditions, Climate Change and history of Cyclones in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has been more and more prone to Cyclones.
- ✓ Bangladesh is the topmost victim of climate change, which was experienced during AILA affecting new areas.

2.4 Vision

- ✓ To minimize the loss of lives and damage of properties in cyclone by strengthening the capacity in disaster management of the coastal people of Bangladesh.

2.5 Major Objectives of CPP

- ✓ To build up disaster response capacity
- ✓ To minimize the loss of lives and damage of properties in disaster.
- ✓ To build up smart, skilled and dedicated volunteers' teams with a humanitarian and social welfare spirit.
- ✓ Assist people in taking shelter.
- ✓ Rescue distressed people affected by a cyclone.
- ✓ Provide first aid to the people injured by a cyclone.
- ✓ Assist in relief and rehabilitation operations.
- ✓ Assist in the implementation of the Government of Bangladesh's Disaster Preparedness Plan.
- ✓ Assist in participatory community capacity build-up activities.
- ✓ Assist in the coordination of disaster management and development activities.
- ✓ To develop and strengthen disaster preparedness activity
- ✓ To increase the efficiency of the CPP volunteers, officers and staffs
- ✓ To develop a prompt disaster response network
- ✓ To establish and strengthen weather warning signals and ensure prompt and effective response from the community people concerning cyclone signals.

2.6 CPP organizational structure

CPP has a Head Office in Dhaka under which there are 7 zonal offices. Each zonal office has some Upazila offices, each Upazila office has some unions, and each union has some units. In each unit, CPP has 15 volunteers (comprises of 10 male and 5 female) for 5 groups which are Warning Signal, Shelter, Rescue, First Aid and Relief.

2.7 CPP Management Committee

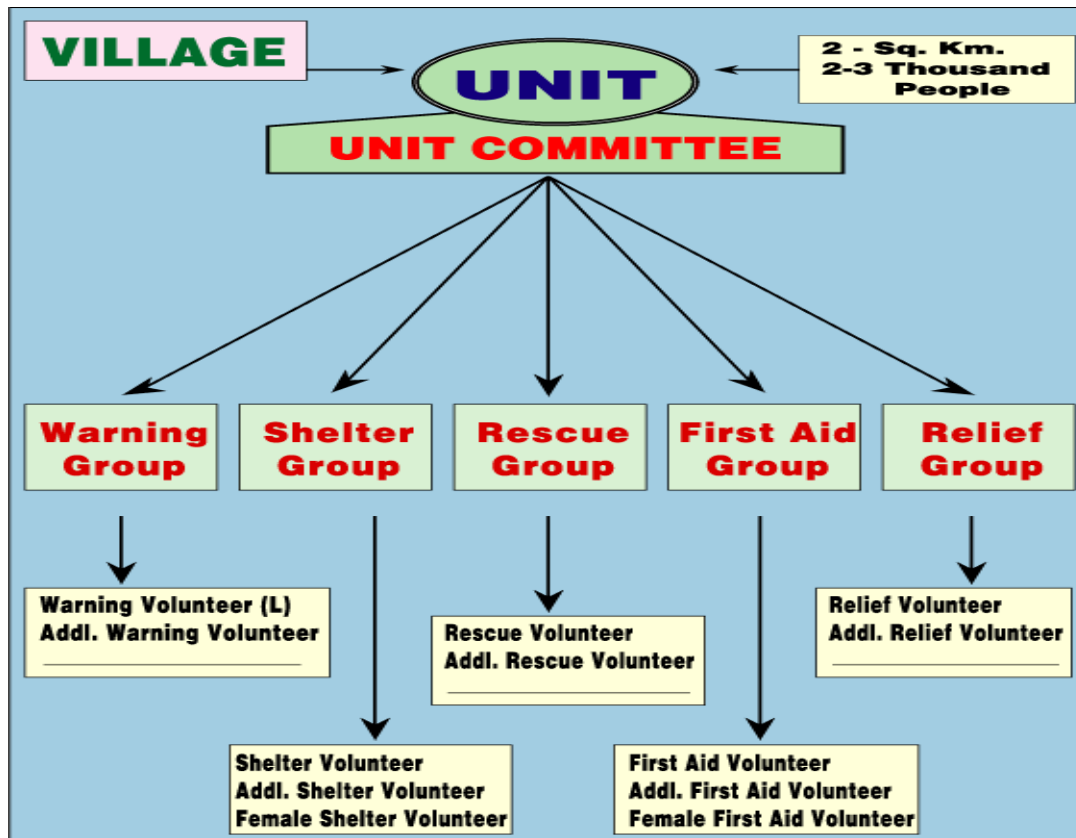


Fig 1: CPP management committee unit.

Unit Committee

Unit Committee consists of 10 male and 5 female volunteers under the leadership of a Unit Team Leader who is elected by the volunteers.

Union Committee

Union committee consists of all the unit team leaders of a union under the leadership of union team leader who is elected by the unit team leaders.

Upazila Committee

Upazila committee consists of upazila team leader, Deputy Upazila Team Leader and all the union team leaders of a upazila under the leadership of upazila officer.(AD/JAD).

CPP is run by two bodies namely-

- i) Policy Committee headed by the Hon'ble Minister of the Ministry of Food & Disaster Management and
- ii) The Implementation Board headed by the Secretary of the same ministry.

Policy Committee (Policy Concern)

(1) Honorable Minister, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Chairman
(2) Honorable Minister, Ministry of Local Govt. Rural Developments and Co-operatives	Vice-Chairman
(3) Chairman, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	Vice-Chairman
(4) Secretary, Finance Division	Member
(5) Secretary, Local Govt. Division	Member
(6) Secretary, Ministry of Education	Member
(7) Secretary, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Member
(8) Secretary, Ministry of information	Member
(9) Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Public works	Member
(10) Member, agriculture, water resources and Rural institution Division, Planning Commission	Member
(11-12) Two representatives nominated by the Chairman, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	Member
(13) Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Member-Secretary

The Implementation Board (Administration/Implementation Concern)

(1) Secretary, Disaster Management and Relief Division	Chairman
(2) Secretary, Local Government Division or his representative	Member
(3) Secretary, Finance Division or his representative	Member
(4) Secretary, Ministry of Information or his representative	Member
(5) Director General, Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation	Member
(6) Director General, Disaster Management Bureau	Member
(7) Joint Secretary (DM) Disaster Management and Relief Division	Member
(8) Director General, BRDB	Member
(9) Joint Chief (Programming), Planning Commission	Member
(10) Chief Engineer, Public Health	Member
(11) Secretary General, BDRCS	Member
(12) Deputy secretary (DM), Disaster Management & Relief Division Deputy secretary (DM), Disaster Management & Relief Division	Member
(13) Director, Bangladesh Meteorological Department	Member
(14) One representative nominated by the Chairman, BDRCS	Member
(15) One representative from IFRC (if available)	Member
(16) Director (Operation.), CPP	Member
(17) Director (Admin.), CPP	Member Secretary

2.8 CPP Command Area

- ✓ From Teknaf of Cox's Bazar district to Shyamnagar of Satkhira district covering Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Feni, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Bhola, Barguna, Barisal, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira district.
- ✓ 40 upazilas, 350 unions, 3684 units are the CPP Command area which are very adjacent to the coastal of the Bay of Bengal and also these areas are very cyclone prone.

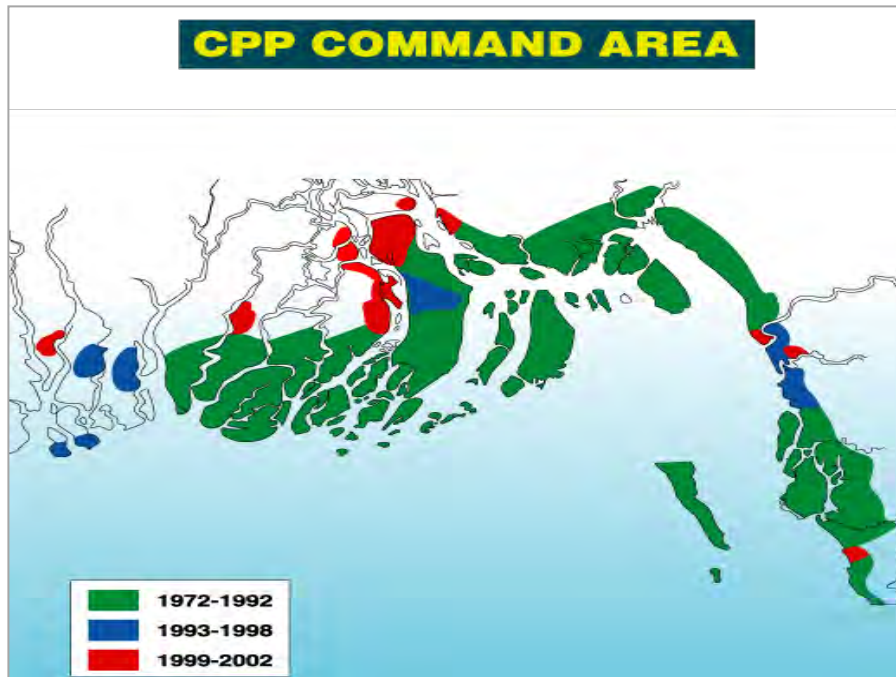


Fig 2: Showing the CPP command area in the Southern part of Bangladesh.

2.9 Criteria to Become a CPP Volunteer

There are some set criteria (CPP, 2016) to recruit new CPP volunteers that are listed below

- Must be the permanent resident of the concern unit.
- The age limit is 18-30 years.
- Education qualification is at least class VIII.
- At the time of induction the candidate must be faced an Exam.
- Be healthy, energetic, strong & stout. (Disable and physically unfit is not expectable.)
- Be financially solvent to discharge the voluntary service.
- Be interested to do the voluntary service without any instigation.
- Be responsible to his own duty.
- Must have time & opportunity to do the voluntary service.
- Be free from social allegations.
- Be acceptable by the local people.

- Not be the government servant.
- Non-government & Private Service holders which are transferable not to be volunteers.
- Be having bold & clear tongue.
- To be Confident & Regard to the basic moral of Red Crescent society.
- To pay induction fee & fixed annual fee as a volunteers.

After primary selection volunteers must pass the probationary period for three (03) months successfully. After passing the probationary period if the appointing authority is satisfied with his work than s/he will be regularized.



Fig 3: Criteria for becoming a volunteer

2.10 CPP in SOD

In 1985 the Government of Bangladesh introduced its *Standing Orders on Disaster* (SOD) (revised in January –1997 & 2011). Which specify the functions of each concerned Government Ministry, Division, Department and Agency including the specific functions of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP). These Standing Orders (SOD) lay down the various actions to be taken at different stages by the Cyclone Preparedness Programme. In this SOD Government of Bangladesh identified the role & responsibilities of CPP in community level, Union level, Upazila level and District level also. The role & responsibilities of CPP Implementation Board (CPPIB) have been clarified in SOD. In favor of Government CPP is the only organization that is responsible to disseminate warning signals in the coastal area of Bangladesh.

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (Headquarters, Dhaka)

Risk Reduction

- Establish a Focal Point to attend the meetings of the NDMC and IMDMCC and other national level disaster management related committees.
- Incorporate disaster risk reduction considerations into the CPP policies, plans and programmes.
- Collaborate with national committees related to disaster risk reduction.
- Allocate resources and arrange training on risk reduction for its staff and the volunteers.

Emergency Response

Normal Times

- (a) Organize preparedness programmes in disaster areas on continuing basis and in order to assess the state of preparedness, hold drills in the months of April and September every year.
- (b) Ensure recruitment and training of volunteers before the month of April every year.
- (c) Ensure formation of Unit, Union and Upazila Committees.
- (d) Ensure establishment of Union and Upazila Offices, holding of meetings at Union and Upazila level.
- (e) Ensure issue of warning signal kits to the leaders of volunteers and use by them.
- (f) Ensure wireless communication between CPP Headquarters and Upazila Office and between Upazila Office and Union Office.
- (g) Instruct local level DMCs for selection of shelters, and high-rise safe places and inform people about evacuation plans.
- (h) Make public awareness about cyclone signals and with the help of DMB, popularize preparedness plans, through discussion meetings, posters, pamphlets, films and drama etc.
- (i) Operate fax machines for ensuring non-stop communication with meteorological department.

Alert Stage

- (a) Establish Control Room at CPP headquarters and in regional offices and assist District, Upazila and Union authorities in the establishment of Control Rooms.
- (b) Maintain close liaison with BMD and the DMIC.
- (c) Receive special weather bulletins from BMD and send them to Upazila and regional offices and to instruct the Upazila offices to send them to Union offices as quickly as possible.
- (d) Instruct the volunteers to listen to normal radio news/CPP radio news. To communicate with Union group leaders through radio or via liaison volunteers and to advise Union leaders and their colleagues to instruct the volunteers for starting work according to guidelines of cyclone instructions booklet published by CPP.
- (e) Keep the CPP Implementation Board Chairman and the Members informed about the cyclone.
- (f) Alert the DCs, Upazila Executive Officers, Union Parishad Chairman and members and local non-governmental organizations.

Warning Stage

- (a) Propose calling of emergency meeting of the CPP Implementation Board.
- (b) Verify whether the volunteers of the CPP have started work at field level.
- (c) Advise people about evacuation under proper protection of animals, poultry and other domestic animals to raised land and Killas.
- (d) Instruct CPP Development Officer for advising Chairman of the UzDMC to call meeting.
- (e) Instruct Development Officer for calling a meeting of Union DMC.
- (f) Implement the decisions taken in the emergency meeting of the implementation

Board.

- (g) Instruct Development Officer for cooperation in the implementation of the decisions of the Upazila and Union DMCs.
- (h) Send the special weather bulletins through wireless to Regional, Upazila and Union Offices.
- (i) Ensure that the people are properly warned (about the disaster) through the Development Officer and volunteers.
- (j) Keep the Chairman, Implementation Board; Director General, DMB; DRR and BDRCS informed at regular intervals about the local situation.

Disaster Stage

- (a) Coordinate its' own activities with those of all concerned agencies and non-governmental agencies.
- (b) Ensure rescue operations and first aid by development officers and volunteers in times of need.
- (c) Instruct development officer to maintain wireless communication and to keep touch with headquarters at regular intervals and to transmit loss and damage report as soon as it is received.
- (d) Instruct the Union Group leaders to maintain wireless communication and to keep touch with the development officer frequently and to instruct the Development Officer to send the reports of loss and damage received from fields to Regional/Central Office.



Figure 4: Rescue operation

Rehabilitation Stage

- (a) Instruct every Union leader to send a primary report of loss and damage in their respective areas to the Development Officer.
- (b) Instruct the field office to carry out the following tasks:
 - i. To assist in the programmes of vaccination, prevention medicines and other health measures.
 - ii. To participate in the rehabilitation programmes.
 - iii. To assist in coordinating the activities of NGOs.

2.11 Telecommunication Network

The Cyclone Preparedness Programme operates an extensive network of Radio Communications facilities, in the coastal areas, linked to its communications center at its head office at Dhaka. The purpose of this network is exclusively for the disaster management tasks. The network consists of a combination of HF/SSB and VHF/FM Radios, which covers most of the high risk cyclone areas.

The Telecommunication network of the Cyclone Preparedness programme is composed of three (3) elements as follows:

- a) High Frequency (HF) Transceiver radios, with a main base station located at the Dhaka Headquarter, with the function to transmit information related to the cyclone and the preparedness. From the field stations the local information related to the progress and effects of the cyclone is sent to Dhaka HQ.
- b) A Field station system of very high frequency (VHF) transceivers with the function to receive and transmit messages from HF Field Stations to Sub-Stations located at Union level.
- c) Transistor Radios used by each unit Team leader (3291 teams) with the function of receiving meteorological information and cyclone warning signal bulletins transmitted by Radio Bangladesh, Bangladesh Television and other private TV channels Special Weather Bulletin on regular basis during the time of cyclone or depression.

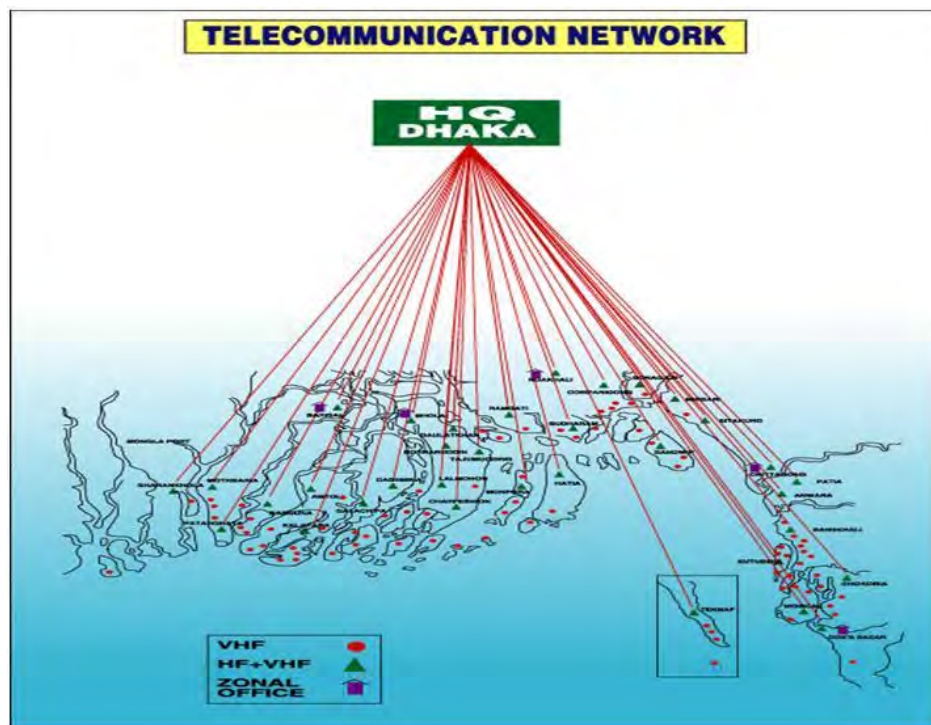


Fig 5: Showing the telecommunication network areas of CPP.

CPP has an extensive wireless network along the coastal area through which CPP offices communicate with one another any time without any disturbance or interference. This communication forms a network among head quarter, zonal offices, Upazila offices and

union offices. Head quarter is connected with all zonal offices and Upazila offices with 34 HF stations and Zonal & Upazila offices are connected with 96 VHF stations. Following is CPP's wireless network at a glance:

2.12 Signal Dissemination System

CPP volunteers are trained on warning signal system. After receiving warning messages through wireless network/ cellphone/ radio/ TV, CPP volunteers organize preparatory meeting at unit, union, and Upazila levels and refresh volunteers knowledge, skills, roles and responsibilities of each group (warning, shelter first aid etc.) so that they can properly perform their duties. Then they start disseminating warning messages and advise people what to do according to the level of signal and listening to weather bulletin in the radio. Initially signal flag-1(warning signal no.1-3) about 95 volunteers disseminate messages by orally from person to person and hoist, 70 volunteers tell fishermen to stay near the port (n-160). Whereas CPP volunteers play vital role to aware coastal people from orally person to person.

A.3.1) Signal dissemination by flag hoisting

➤ Signal No 1 - 3

- ❖ Man to man (Oral)
- ❖ Hoisting 1 Signal Flag



SIGNAL NO
1 - 3

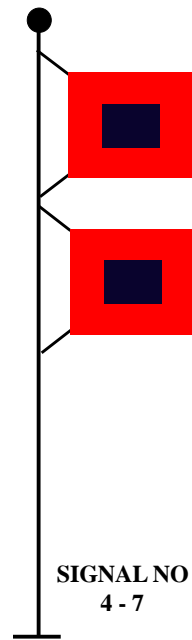
Signal Flag No-2

After signal flag-2 (danger signal no. 4-7) 97% volunteers have announced by loudspeakers, megaphone, and volunteers have told people to go shelter and less than have volunteers tell people to keep dry food with safety pot under the soil. CPP board meeting CPP Upazila, union and unite meeting were held to discuss how to concern local people.

A.3.2) Signal dissemination by flag hoisting

➤ Signal No 4-7

- ❖ Published by Mike, Megaphone
- ❖ Hoisting 2 Signal Flag
- ❖ CPP Board Meeting, CPP Union & Unit Committee Meeting,



Signal Flag No-3

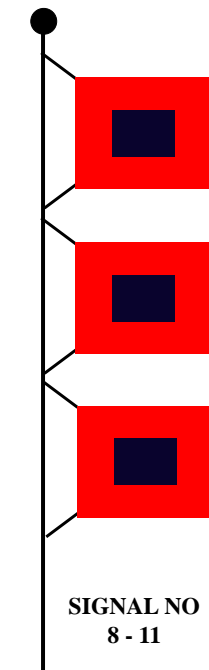
Finally the signal flag-3 (great danger signal no. 8-10) CPP volunteers announcing by megaphones, super megaphone, local mosque mikes and siren and hoist three flags and sending people to cyclone shelter. About 140volunteers have announced high danger signal tell people to

A.3.3) Signal dissemination by flag hoisting

➤ Signal No 8-10

Dissemination by

- ❖ Mike, Megaphone, Siren & PA System
- ❖ Hoisting 3 Signal Flag



bring valuable goods and dry food to shelter and 12 volunteers have tell people every family stay together. The role of CPP volunteers in cyclone warning system enormous.

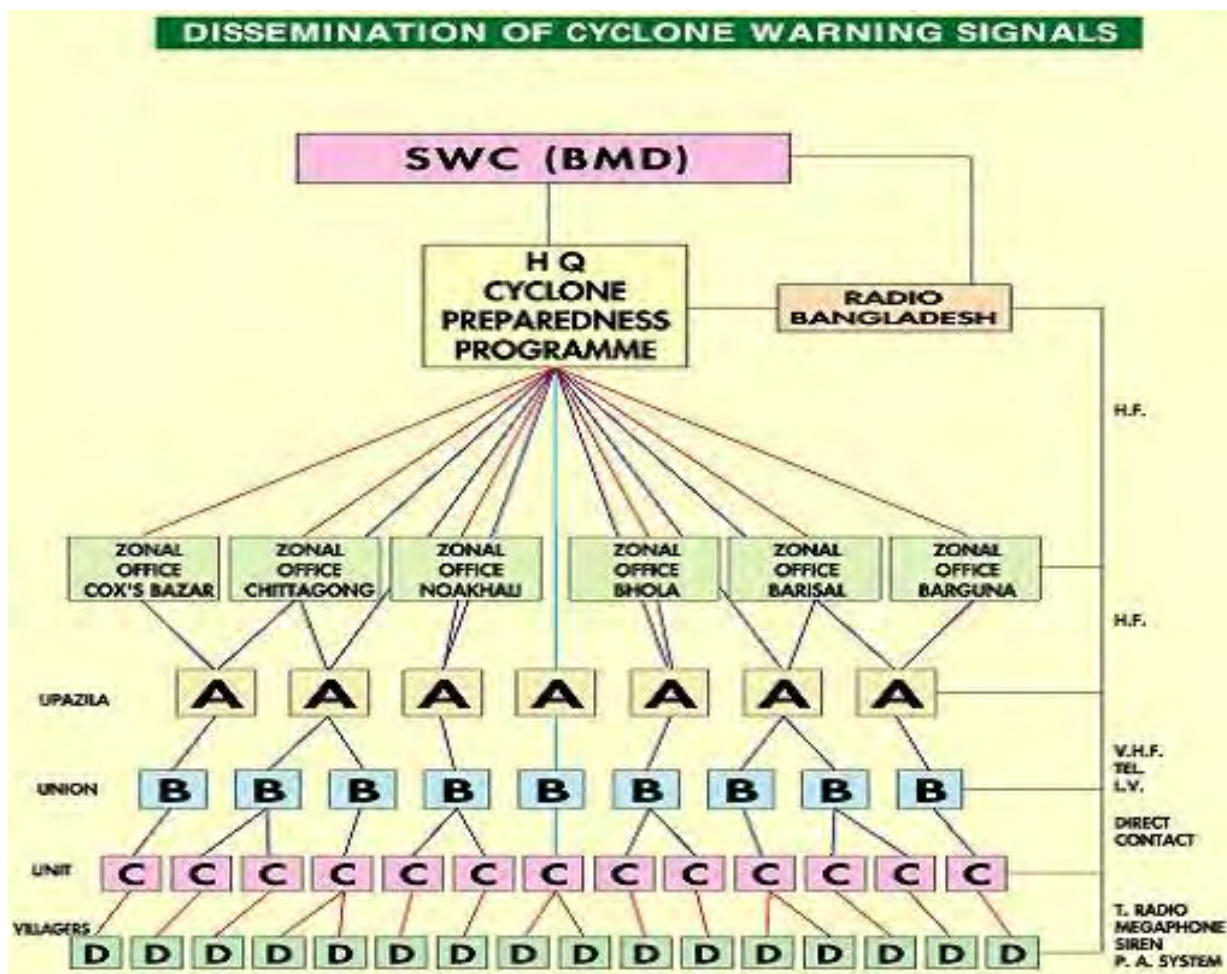


Fig 6: Dissemination of Cyclone Warning Signal

2.13 Equipment of CPP Volunteers

CPP provided early warning equipment (megaphone, siren, etc.), gears for volunteers for disseminating early warning signals and other materials for first aid and rescue operations. CPP provides priority to warning, rescue and first aid groups for volunteers' gear (personal items like hardhead/helmet, gumboot, raincoat, life jacket, torch light etc.) distribution due to resources limitation than demand. So again shelter and relief group volunteers are deprived. So the participation during disaster and motivation level of volunteers who got training and volunteers gear items is better than other two groups. The volunteers and the CPP officials informed that the Government of Bangladesh has decided to provide life jacket to all volunteers which will help to increase motivation on the volunteers. Following are the current status of materials and equipment of CPP volunteers.

Volunteer's Gear and equipment supply analysis

Whereas CPP, Prosar and team leader were provided necessary equipment's. CDMP, Climate change Trust, JICA, Proser, GIZ, are provided gears & Equipment

Sl. No.	District	Zone	Upazila	No. of Union	No. of Unit	Volunteer (Person)	Information of Training	
							Trained	Not Trained
10			Swadip	15	146	2190	2010	180
11			Banshkhali	10	71	1065	780	285
12			Anwara	7	50	750	270	480
13			Patiya	5	31	465	405	60
14	Feni		Sonagazi	9	100	1500	990	510
15	Noakhali	Noakhali	Noakhali Sadar	0	3	45	0	45
16			Companiganj	8	119	1785	1650	135
17			Sudharam	9	120	1800	1650	150
18			Hatiya	11	177	2655	2160	495
19	Lakshmipur		Ramgati	9	101	1515	1470	45
20			Komolnagor	9	63	945	840	105
21	Bhola	Bhola	Manpura	4	55	825	645	180
22			Daulatkhan	9	91	1365	840	555
23			Burhanuddin	6	64	960	0	960
24			Tazumuddin	5	81	1215	795	420
25			Lalmohan	9	137	2055	1200	825
26			Char Fasson	19	165	2475	1800	675
27			Bhola Sadar	9	87	1305	0	1305
28			Barisal	Barisal	Barisal City	0	3	45
29	Patuakhali	Doshmina	7		78	1170	900	270
30		Galachipa	13		135	2025	0	2025
31		Rangabali	5		64	960	0	960
32	Pirojpur	Mothbaria	8		85	1275	900	375
33	Bagerhat	Sarankhola	4		45	675	480	195
34	Patuakhali	Barguna	Kalapara	12	158	2370	0	2370
35	Barguna		Amtali	8	115	1725	0	1725
36			Taltali	7	58	870	0	870
37			Barguna	10	146	2190	0	2190
38			Patharghata	7	103	1545	0	1545
39	Khulna	Khulna	Dacope	10	91	1365	1170	195
40			Koyra	7	73	1095	1005	90
41	Satkhira	Khulna	Assasuni	11	101	1515	1350	165
42			Shyamnagar	12	142	2130	2055	75
43	Bagerhat		Mongla	7	66	990	960	30
Total			40	350	3684	55260	33225	22035

2.15 CPP in institutional framework of disaster management

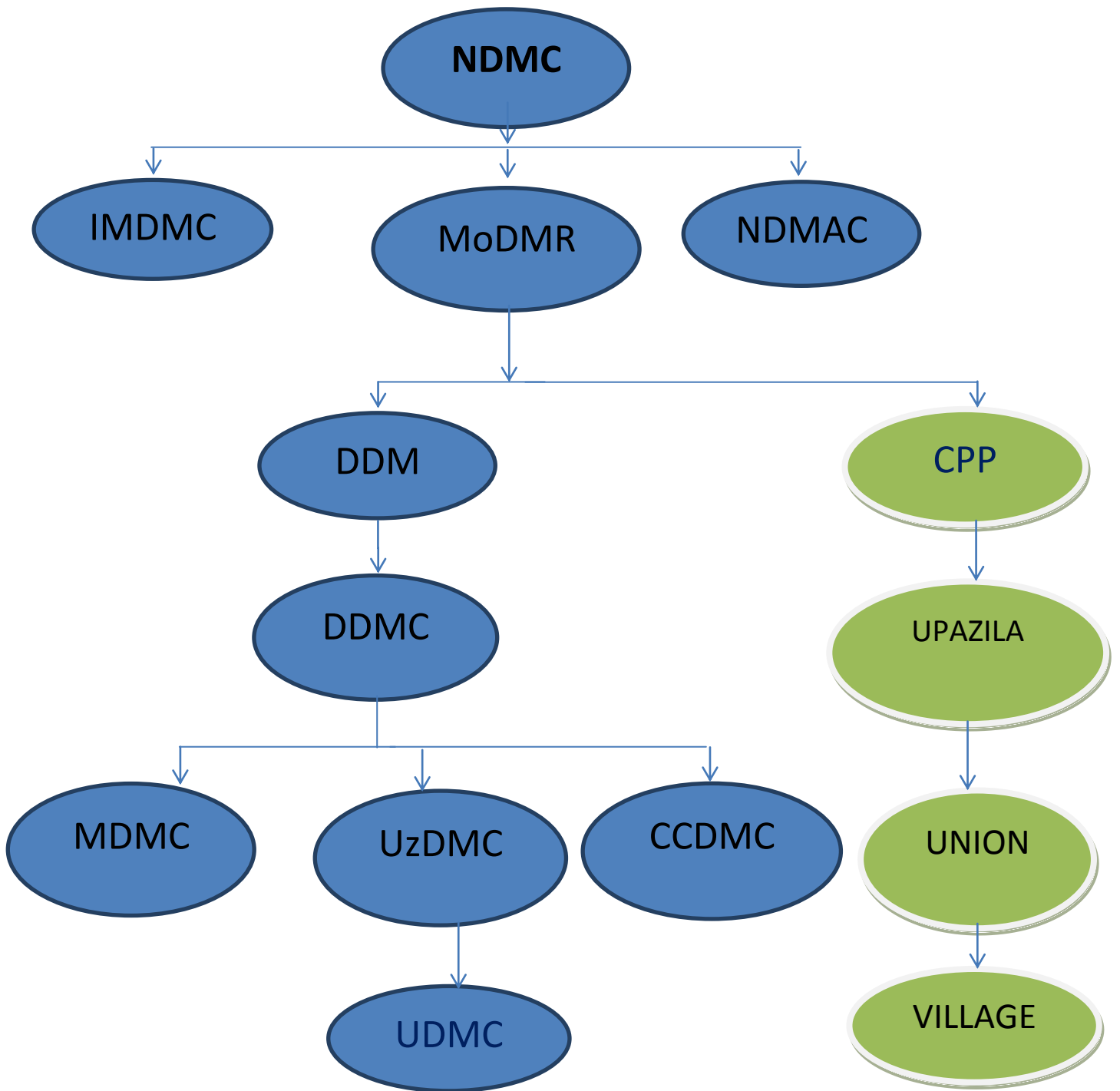


Figure 8: Diagram of CPP & UDMC

2.16 Conclusion

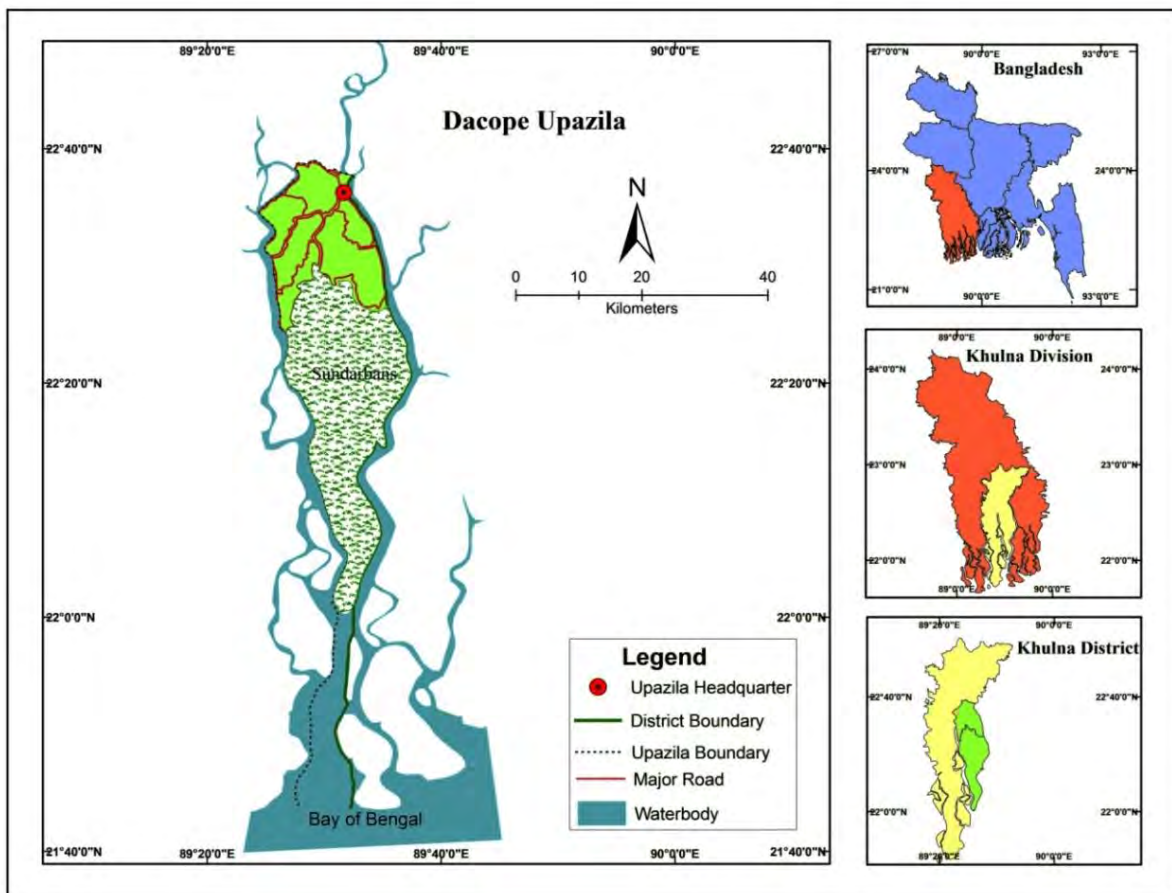
The Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) is a very popular program all over the world. In Bangladesh CPP was mainly established to reduce the risk & loss of human life and to reduce the damage of wealth and resources from the cyclonic storm mainly for the vulnerable community people living in the southern coastal belt of Bangladesh. For these reasons CPP volunteers are working very hard. It can be estimate that, in future CPP will be able to reduce the sufferings of the coastal people of Bangladesh.

CHAPTER 3 THE STUDY AREA AND CPP VOLUNERS

3.1 Introduction

The south-west coastal region of Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to various natural disasters and has experienced numerous cyclonic storms. During these cyclones people are alerted by different volunteers. This study was conducted to assess the issues and challenges of Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) volunteers in Dacope upazila, Khulna district.

Dacope Upazila ([khulna district](#)) area 991.57 sq km, located in between 22°24' and 22°40' north latitudes and in between 89°24' and 89°35' east longitudes. It is bounded by [Batiaghata](#) upazila on the north, [Pasur](#) river on the south, [Rampal](#) and [Mongla](#) upazilas on the east, [Paikgachha](#) and [Koyra](#) upazilas on the west. According to the [2011 Bangladesh census](#), Dacope had a Population of 157489. Administration Dacope Thana was formed on 10 February 1906 and it was turned into an upazila in 1983. It consists of 10 union parishads, 26 mouzas and 107 villages.



Map 4: Study area map (Dacope Upazila, Khulna)

3.2 Geographical Characteristics of the Study Area

The geographical characteristics of the study area are discussed below:

3.2.1 Soil

Soil is derived from the Latin word “Solum” which means earthly material in which plant growth takes place.

This area has a lower relief and crossed by innumerable tidal rivers and creeks. The sediments are mainly noncalcareous clays but they become siltier in the east and usually have a buried peat layer in the west. The rivers are saline throughout the year in most of Khulna district.

3.2.2 Vegetation

Single T. Aman rice is the most dominant in Dacope upazila. In the winter (rabi) season, land remains fallow due to lack of fresh irrigation water and higher soil salinity. Lands remaining fallow after T. Aman rice are used for open grazing of cattle and goats. Farmers use the high yielding variety of rice in the high and medium-highland and local varieties in the lowland. The most dominant rice variety reported was BR23 with some recent adoption of BRRI dhan49 and BRRI dhan41. Local varieties of rice are cultivated on one fourth of the rice land. Farmers use the traditional varieties of sesame (T-6) and mungbean (Tilemug). DAE also reported BR23 and T-6 as the dominant T. Aman rice and sesame in the study upazila (unpublished data).

3.2.3 Climate

Bangladesh is widely recognized as one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. It experiences frequent natural disasters, which cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impact lives and livelihoods, especially of poor people living in remote or ecologically fragile parts of the country, such as river islands and cyclone-prone coastal belts. The geographical location and geo-morphological conditions of Bangladesh have made the country one of the most vulnerable to climate change, particularly to sea level rise (SLR) Annual Average Temperature of Dacope upazila is maximum 35.5°C and lowest 12.5°C. The annual rainfall is 1710 mm.

3.2.4 Natural hazards

In comparison to other regions of Bangladesh the south-west coastal region is very much vulnerable to different natural disasters. Presence of huge number of rivers with active high tide, vicinity to the Bay of Bengal, weak and fragile infrastructure, poor socio-economic condition, high poverty rate, poor communication system and so on make the Dacope Upazila much more fragile and vulnerable to disasters than other Upazilas of the Khulna district. The area is in the frontline with respect to the climate induced vulnerability in particular high tide and the severity of salinity makes it highly vulnerable.

These sorts of unique geophysical location and setting make the area very much vulnerable to different natural disasters like cyclone, storm surges, river bank erosion, tidal surges, tidal floods, saline water intrusion, fresh water scarcity, and so on. The area was severely affected by the severe cyclone Sidr and Aila in 2007 and 2009 respectively.

3.3 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents of the survey area are very important because through this we can determine the living conditions of the respondents. As a result some of the socio- demographic characteristics of the respondents have been discussed here.

3.3.1 Age

From the table below, it is clear that the age of maximum number of respondent is below 30 at Dacope upazila. The figure is 41.33%. The age range between 30 to 39 years is at second position with the 36%. Besides these, about 1.33% respondents' age is above 60 years. Whereas about 13.34% and 8% respondent age range is between 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 years respectively.

Table 3.1: Age of the Respondent Volunteers at Dacope Upazil

Age (Years)	F	%
<30	62	41.33
30-39	54	36
40-49	20	13.34
50-59	12	8
>60	2	1.33
Total	150	

3.3.2 Sex

The sex ratio of CPP volunteers is not equal in number. Each upazila office of CPP volunteers has some unions, and each union has some units. In each unit, CPP has 15 volunteers. Among them 10 are male and 5 are female volunteer.



Fig 9: Showing the ratio of male and female respondent volunteers.

3.3.3 Marital Status

The marital status of the respondent volunteers at Dacope upazila is quite good. The maximum percentage of the respondents are married and the figure is 52%. Whereas the percentage of unmarried respondent volunteers is 48%. Besides these there are no widow or divorced respondent volunteers among the respondents.

The table below is showing the marital status of the respondent volunteers of Dacope upazila, Khulna.

Table 3.2: Marital Status

Age (Years)	F	%
Married	78	52
Unmarried	72	48
Others (widow/widower)	0	0
Divorced	0	0
Total	150	

3.3.4 Education:

The educational quality of the respondent volunteers at Dacope upazila is at moderate condition. From the table below it is clear that about 56.67% respondent's level of education is up to secondary, which is the maximum. 36% respondents have completed primary education. Among all the respondent there is only 2% respondents whose level of education is bachelor. The percent of illiterate volunteer is 5.33.

Table 3.3: Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Level of Education	F	%
Illiterate	8	5.33
Primary	54	36
Secondary	85	56.67
Bachelor	3	2
Masters and above	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	150	

3.3.5 Occupation:

According to the respondent volunteers, maximum number of the volunteers are engaged in agriculture and the percentage is 58.67. The second highest position is carrying the fishermen. Their percentage is 24%. The third and fourth position are carried by public service holders and NGO activists respectively. This last two occupational characteristics of the respondents are very low compared to the first two occupation holding respondents.

The occupational characteristics of the respondents of Dacope upazia, Khulna district are given below.

Table 3.4: Occupational Characteristics of the Respondents

Occupation	F	%
Farmer	88	58.67
Fishermen	36	24
Public Service Holders	16	10.67
NGO Activists	10	6.67
Others	0	0
Total	150	

3.3.6 Conclusion

The social condition of an area can be better understood from its demographic characteristics, resource and various economic and social indicators. The socio-demographic characteristic is very much influenced by the geographic characteristics of any particular area. From the above discussion it is clear that the geographic characteristics have great impact on the socio-demographic characteristics at the Dacope upazila volunteers' life. For this reason, if we want to improve the socio-demographic condition of the volunteers of that upazia, we have to make sure a good geographic condition.

CHAPTER 4

ISSESES AND CHALLENGES OF THE CPP VOLUNETEERS

4.1 Introduction

Volunteerism is the willingness of people to work on behalf of others without the expectation of pay or other tangible gain. It is a fundamental source of community strength and resilience that exists in all societies throughout the world. Volunteerism is expressed through a wide range of activities, including traditional forms of mutual aid and self-help, formal service delivery, campaigning and advocacy, as well as other forms of civic participation. During cyclones volunteers help us without any fare to lose their life. But there are some issues and challenges of the CPP volunteers. In this chapter the main focus is on what issues and challenges are faced by the CPP volunteers.

4.2 Reasons of Involvement in CPP

There are some causes for being volunteers in CPP. From the survey we have found some causes which have influenced the respondents for being volunteers in CPP. It has been found that one of the main causes is social responsibilities. The maximum percent of the respondents have responses to this cause and the number is 62.5%. The percentage of the sample is also high for social responsibilities and the figure is 83.33%. The other two reasons for being volunteers are honorable activity and dedication to humanity. The percentages of responses for these two reasons are 28 and 9.5 respectively.

Table 4.1: Reasons for Being Volunteers in CPP

Reasons	F	% of responses	% of sample
Social responsibilities	125	62.5	83.33
Dedication to humanity	19	9.5	12.67
Honorable activity	56	28	37.33
Others	0	0	0
Total “(N=150)			

4.3 Experience of Facing Massive Cyclones as Volunteer

Facing cyclones as volunteer is very common for the respondents. Eventhough no respondent was found who have faced all cyclones including 1970 as volunteer. Maximum number of the respondents has faced the recent ones after Aila. The percentage of this respondent is 57.33, which is the maximum among all. On the contrary, 32 percent of the respondent have experienced massive cyclone as volunteer who have faced Sidr, aila and recent ones. The percentage is very little for whom, who has faced recent cyclones including 1991. According to the table the figure is 10.67%.

Table 4.2: Experiences of Devastating Cyclones

Cyclones	F	%
Faced all cyclones including 1970	0	0
Faced recent cyclones including 1991	16	10.67
Faced Sidr, Aila and recent ones	48	32
Faced the recent ones after aila	86	57.33
Total	150	

4.4 Perception on Incentives of Volunteerism in CPP

The perception on volunteerism in CPP has taken from the respondent volunteers. According to maximum number of respondent about 38.51%, safeguarding the local people is the main incentives of volunteerism in CPP. The percentage of sample for the same incentive is 82.67, which is the maximum among all incentives.

The other two incentives are people honor and enjoyment to work for people. The percent of responses are 34.78 and 26.71 respectively. The percentages of sample for these two incentives are 74.67 and 57.33 consequently.

Table 4.3: Incentives of Volunteerism in CPP

Incentives	F	% of responses	% of sample
People honor	112	34.78	74.67
Safeguarding local people	124	38.51	82.67
Enjoyment to work for people	86	26.71	57.33
Others	0	0	0
Total (N=150)	322		

4.5 Challenges of Volunteerism

There are some challenges of volunteerism at CPP. Some of them are lack of manpower, lack of regular training, lack of equipment, lack of other supports and etc. among all these challenges, 37.1% responses on lack of equipment. So the main challenge at CPP

volunteerism is due to equipment shortage. About 28.06% and 21.94% respondent have responses on lack of regular training and manpower respectively.

Table 4.4: Challenges at CPP

Challenges	F	% of responses	% of sample
Lack of manpower	68	21.94	45.33
Lack of regular training	87	28.06	58
Lack of equipments	115	37.1	76.67
Lack of other supports	40	12.90	26.67
Others	0	0	0
Total	310		

In the above portion, the challenges of volunteerism at CPP has been discussed. The table below is representing the challenges that are faced by the CPP volunteers during disasters.

During disaster at Dacope upazila, the lack of manpower is the main challenge. The percentage of responses on this issue is 38.73. The other two challenges are lack of equipment and lack of communication and transports. The percentages of responses are 30.28 and 30.99 consequently. The CPP volunteers at Dacope upazila faced these problems during disasters. As a result their suffering after any disaster knows no bounds.

Table 4.5: Challenges Faced during Disasters

Challenges	F	% of responses	% of sample
Lack of equipments (mike, loud speaker etc.)	86	30.28	57.33
Lack of communication and transports	88	30.99	58.67
Lack of manpower compared to needs	110	38.73	73.33
Total	284		

4.6 Opinions on Necessary Training

Training is very much essential for any kind of development in any activity. According to 62% respondent regular (monthly training, drill etc) training is necessary. Whereas some respondents gave their opinion on large drill at district level and joint training with other institutions is necessary and the percentage is 23.33 and 8 respectively.

Table 4.6: Opinions of Necessary Training

Training	F	%
Need regular (monthly training, drill etc.)	93	62
Large drill at district level	35	23.33
National level training	10	6.67
Joint training with other institutions	12	8
Total	150	

4.7 National/Local Institutions to Strengthen Volunteerism Skills

Strengthen volunteerism skills is very necessary for the future progresses of the volunteers. Different institutions can strengthen CPP volunteers by taking some necessary steps. There are some roles of GOs/NGOs, which can take part to improve the strength of volunteers. According to the table below, 34.22% responses to regular meeting and interaction with GOs and which is the maximum among all. The next nearer one is on joint training and drill on regular basis. On which 32.45% respondent volunteers responses.

Another two roles of GOs/NGOs are direct supports at various levels of disasters and NGOs can help in providing training to the volunteers. The percent of responses are 13.27 and 20.06 respectively. The percentages of sample for these two roles of GOs/NGOs are 30 and 45.33 respectively.

Table 4.7: Role of Different Institutions to Strengthen CCP volunteers

Roles of GOs/NGOs	F	% of responses	% of sample
-can make joint training and drill on regular basis (monthly/bi-annually)	110	32.45	73.33
-direct supports at various levels of disasters	45	13.27	30
-regular meeting and interaction with GOs (administration, Coastguard, Army etc.)	116	34.22	77.33
NGOs (national and locals) can help in providing training to the volunteers	68	20.06	45.33
Total	339		

4.8 Conclusions

For the betterment of the CPP volunteers at Dacope upazila in Khulna district it is very urgent to find out all the issues and challenges of the volunteers as well as take proper steps to work on these problems. Doing this it can be expect that the CPP volunteers would enjoy a friendly and enjoyable volunteerism activity.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

CPP is an effective; grass-root oriented, disciplined and tightly knits organization which is dedicated to the task of protecting the population along with community capacity build up activities.

710 km long coast line of Bangladesh with numerous off-shore islands are inhabited by millions of people who are direct beneficiaries of the programme and they depend on CPP. Its devoted and committed volunteers are well organized to face any eventualities for saving lives and properties of their own communities. These extra ordinary volunteers team need to be supported for the very well being of the millions of coastal people of Bangladesh.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The summery of the findings for CPP is mentioned below:

- There is great shortage of equipment for the volunteer, which they can use at cyclone period. Volunteers' life risks could be reduced if they could have well equipped including ultramodern warning equipment (like high power siren which cover 2 km radius), cyclone protected dress, enough personal gears (hardhead/helmet, lifejacket etc.).
- Basic training is for all volunteers and disaster management (DM) training is also for all but it does not happen for all due to resource limitation.
- There is a difference between male and female in physical formation, which some time indicate the negative position of the female volunteers.
- Due to lack of education, sometimes the volunteers are deprived from various activities.

5.3 Recommendation

The recommendation for CPP is mentioned below:

- Reorganization of the volunteers at the unit level, union and Upazila level
- Have to provide proper training for CPP volunteers, so that they will be more aware about their roles and responsibilities and create more awareness to the coastal people.
- Supply of enough and good quality of equipment's and gears for volunteers, so that they can continue their role and responsibilities, and will replace it when its old and unusable.
- Fill the vacant positions of CPP Upazilas Officers.

- Remuneration and Ration-money have to manage for CPP volunteers occasionally, so that they will be more active about their duties.
- There is no comparison between male and female volunteers
- CPP should arrange for meeting regularly and during the time of disaster they should arrange for meeting at least twice a month.
- The CPP Union Team Leader is a member of Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) but linkage between CPP volunteers and UDMC is poor. Improving linkage with UDMC will increase motivation of the volunteers.
- Volunteers' life risks could be reduced by supplying ultramodern warning equipment (like high power siren which cover 2 km radius) and good quality gears for volunteers including cyclone protected dress, hardhead, helmet, lifejacket etc in order to properly perform their duties, to save more people & properties, and to increase personal security. Providing bicycle for volunteers and motorcycle for their team leaders can facilitate quick dissemination of warning signals and reduce their life risk because they can come back quickly to a safe shelter when they can guess any risk.
- More fishermen communities should be included in the CPP volunteering programme as volunteer so that they can learn from the programme and can save themselves from the cyclone because they frequently go to sea for fishing.
- Lack of transport system greatly hampered warning activities of CPP before cyclone, so sufficient transport facilities provide by CPP volunteers.

5.4 Conclusions

The Cyclone Preparedness Programme is one of the largest voluntary Programmes in the world. It has great contribution to reduce the risk & loss of human life and also to reduce the damage of wealth and resources from the cyclonic storm mainly for the vulnerable community people living in the coastal belt of Bangladesh. This programme has earned reputation within Bangladesh and abroad.

Though there are some limitations in CPP, there is a hope that the government of Bangladesh as well as several INGOs and UN agencies will come forward to build capacity of the volunteers by providing essential training and supplying important early warning equipment and volunteers personal gears.

In spite of the mentioned limitations most of the CPP volunteers work with their highest dedication while there are depressions forms and cyclones hit in the coastal belt of Bangladesh. CPP activities result in, decreasing the number of deaths significantly gradually in disaster. For example, in 1970 more than 5, 00,000 people died when in 1991 a total 1, 38,000 died, in 2007 only 3400 died and in 2009 only 113 died." The CPP volunteers'

motivation will further increase and sustain if CPP management considers the recommendations mentioned in this report.

The community people accepted this programme and the volunteers are honored in the community for their dedicated services. Due to CPP activity People's are in positive attitude to rush to the cyclone shelter.

This programme has been awarded with "Smith Tumsaroch award-1998" from Thailand for its outstanding effort that has saved thousands of lives in Bangladesh."

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