



Welcome to the Presentation on
Capacity Development for Disaster Information Management
BANGLADESH



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Context analysis:

- Bangladesh, mostly by the virtue of its geophysical features, is a disaster prone country which coupled with the global climate change poses a major threat for its residents and their livelihoods.
- In the year 1988 or more recently the cyclone SIDR which affected almost nine million people.
- Bangladesh has three main rivers flowing through which forms the largest delta in the world, these rivers are the Ganges, the Meghna and the Brahmaputra (GMB). The delta has flat territory with many other rivers flowing through it, which along with the above three rivers bring a vast amount of water and sediments .
- This process of carrying sediments has been taking place since the Miocene age and this in turn helped in the growth of the Bangladesh .



Context analysis: continue

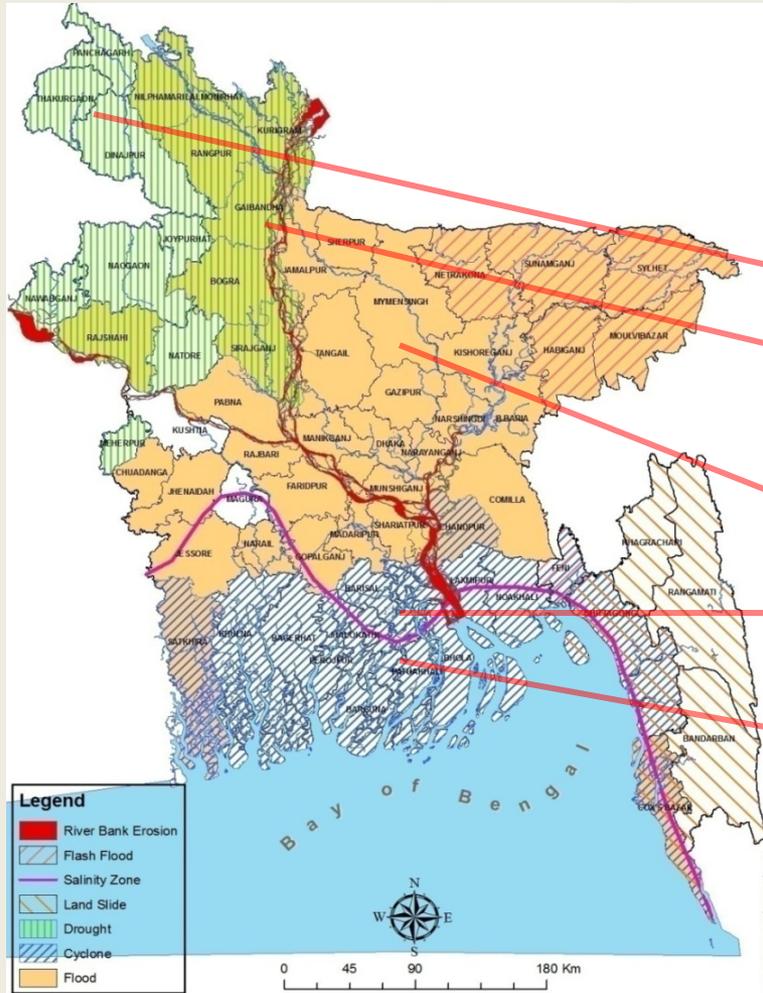
- Bangladesh is seismically active also because of the presence of quite a few major and minor faults near the country .
- In the last 100 years (that is since 1900) as many as 100 earthquakes, ranging from moderate to high, has been reported in Bangladesh .
- These areas are the geographic reason for the susceptibility of earthquake in Bangladesh as near these areas there are some active fault zones . The country is divided into three seismic zones where the third zone has the most risk of seismic activity and zone-1 has the least .
- Moreover there are some seismic fault lines that pass through or near Bangladesh and pose a threat possible earthquake in the country; some of these are- Bogra fault, Sylhet fault, Dauki fault, Kopili fault and Jamuna fault



RISK PROFILE

- First rank climate change vulnerable nations.
- Fifth rank in the world risk index 2012

Number of people exposed yearly



DROUGHT - Affecting 8.3 million Ha of land.

46 Million

FLASH FLOOD –Unpredictable, recurring, uncertain.

24 Million

FLOOD - Inundates more areas, increases river erosion, breaches embankments, damages infrastructures.

71 Million

SALINITY INTRUSION - Spreading from 1.5 to 2.5 Mha (2007).

20 Million

CYCLONE - The deadliest and most destructive hazard. It is recurring, with lingering aftermath, complex recovery.

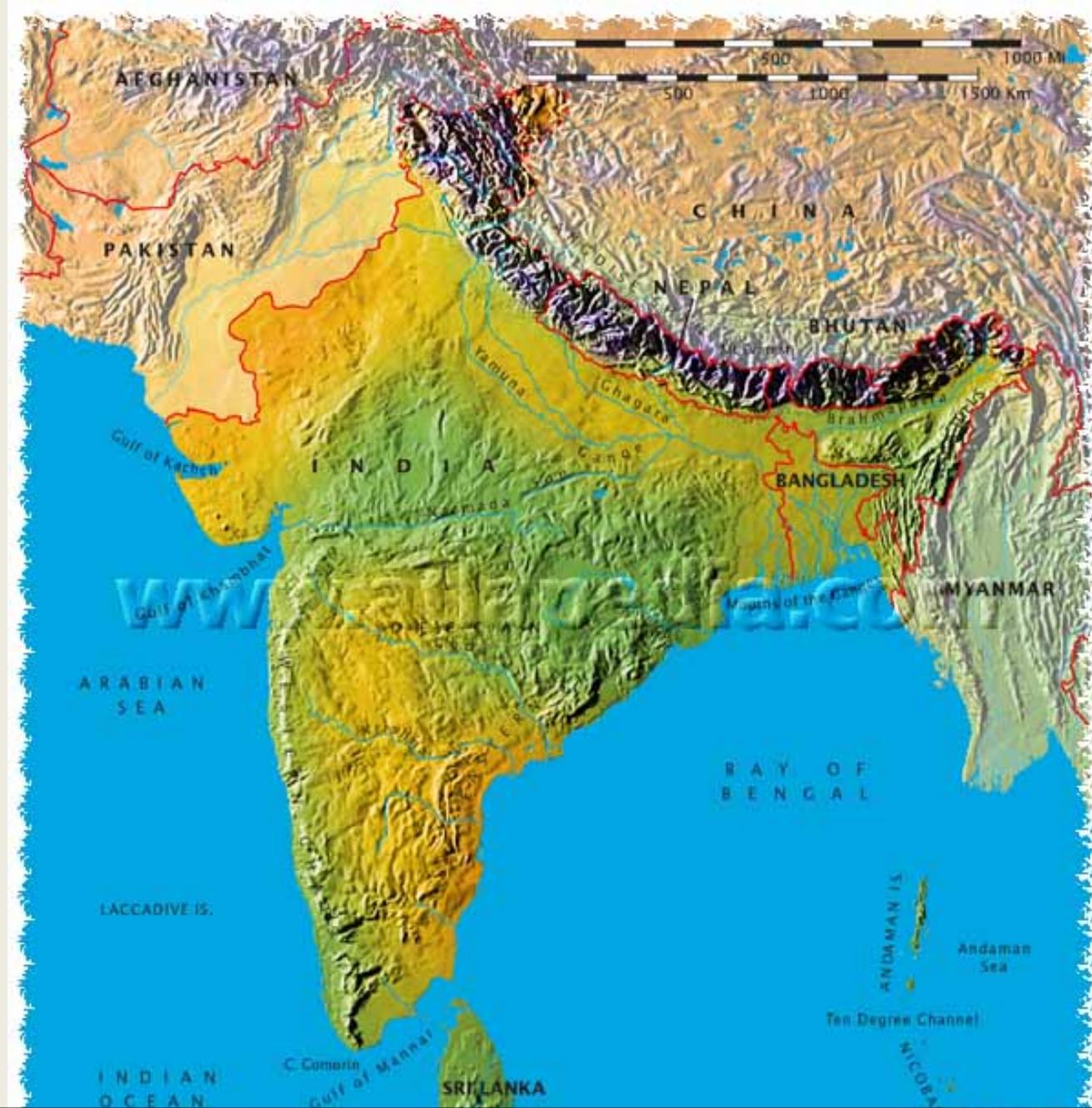
7 Million

CLIMATE CHANGE HAZARDS, EARTHQUAKES, FIRE BREAKOUT, INFRASTRUCTURE COLLAPSE ETC.

Translated into annually 14% GNP exposure to disasters, the highest in the world...



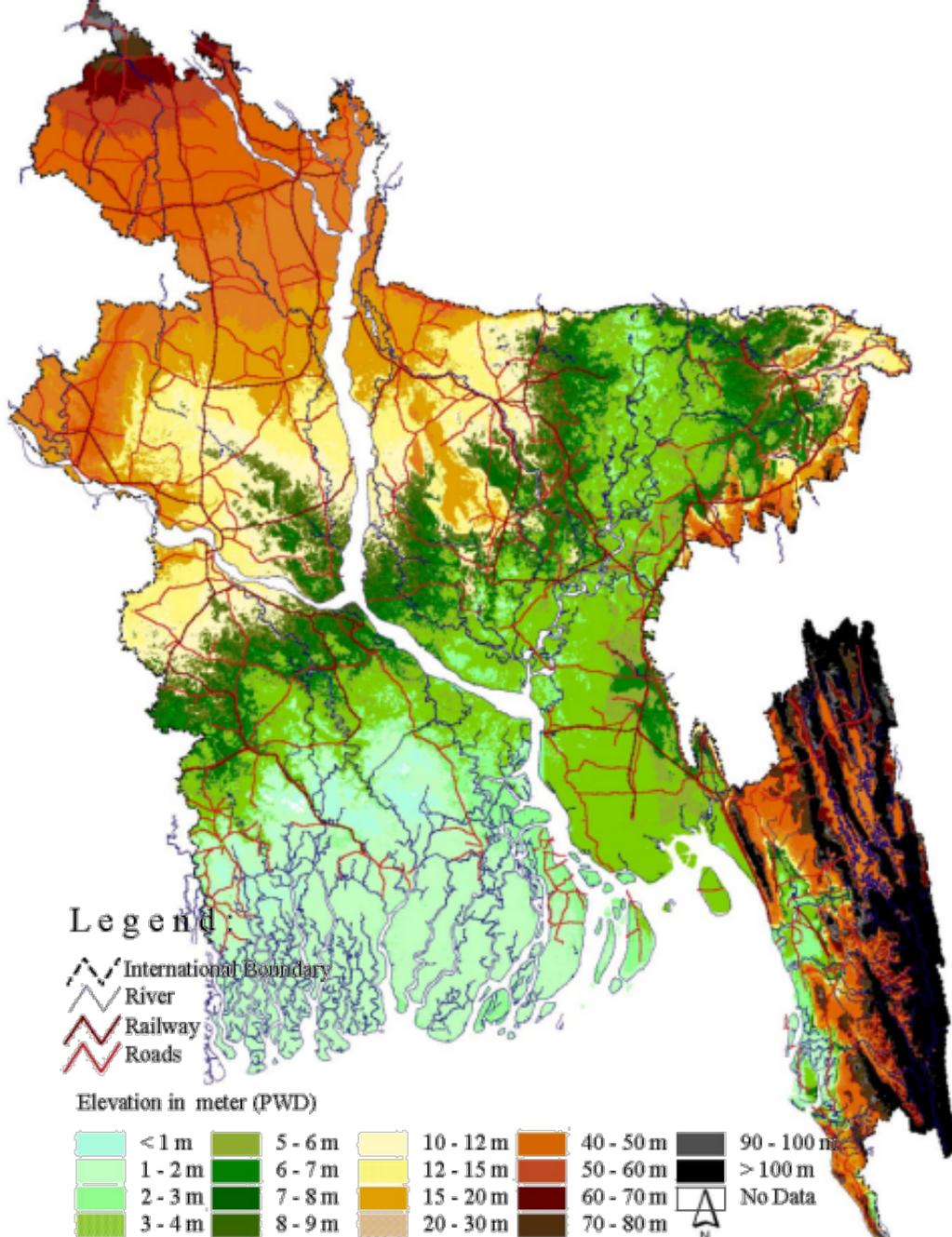
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief



Bangladesh is a flood prone country because of its typical geographical location and being placed in the delta formed by the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna rivers



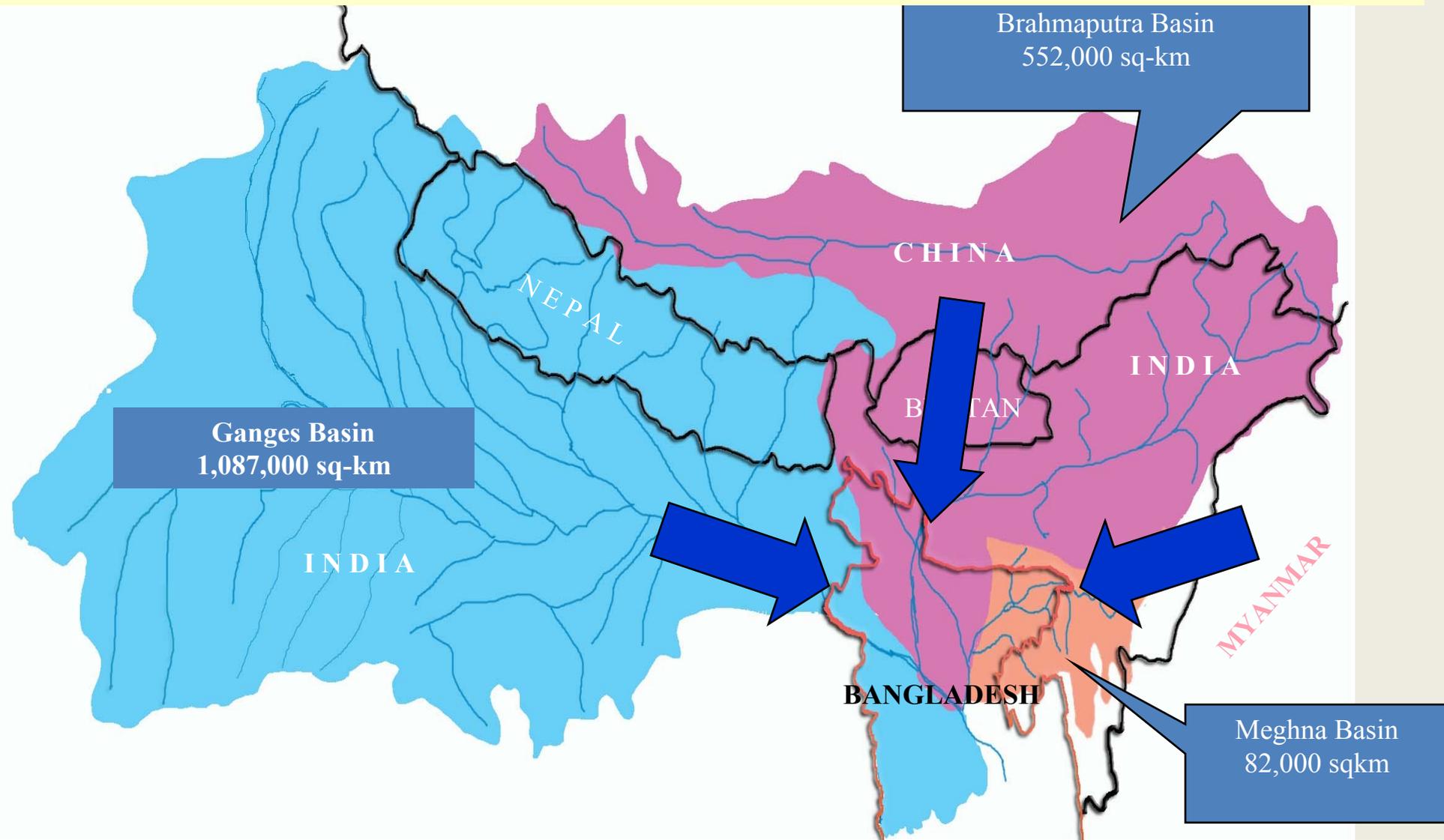
Topography of Bangladesh



- About 50% of the country is within 6-7 m of MSL.
- About 68% of the country is vulnerable to flood.
- 25 to 30% of the area is inundated during normal flood



Bangladesh rivers receive runoff from a catchment of 1.72 million sq-km, around 12 times its land area



Common Hazards/Disasters in Bangladesh

1. Cyclone
2. Flood, Flash Flood
3. Storm surge, Tidal surge
4. Tornado
5. Drought and
7. Earthquake
8. Arsenic Contamination
9. Salinity
10. Water logging
11. Cold wave
12. Landslide

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5505

