

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Department of Disaster Management Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief



Hydro-meterological Hazard, Exposure / Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge)

AULTI-HAZARD RISK ATLAS







Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Risk Atlas

Multi-Hazards Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping

Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge)

Department of Disaster Management Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

Risk Atlas

Multi-Hazards Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping

Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge)

First Published in October 2016

Department of Disaster Management (DDM) Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban 92-93, Mohakhali C/A Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh Website: www.ddm.gov.bd Phone: +880-2-8861581 Fax: + 880-2-9860130 Email: info@ddm.gov.bd; dg@ddm,gov.bd

Copyright @ DDM 2016

All rights reserved. Reproduction, copy, transmission, or translation of any part of the publication may be made with the prior written permission of the publisher.

Edited by:	Netai Chandra Dey Sarker	Assistant Director (GIS), Department of Disaster Management
	Md. Shariful Alam Chowdhury	MRVA and MIS- GIS Specialist, ECRRP-D1
Layout & Cover Design:	Muhammad Hasan Faisal Bhuiyan	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge)

Message from Secretary, MoDMR



Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh had initiated the 'Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP)' under DDM, LGED & BWDB with the assistance of the World Bank for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Reduction. Multi-hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping (MRVAM) is one of the initiatives under ECRRP, D1(DDM component) to assess risk and vulnerability of 8(eight) major hazards like Flood, Cyclone induced Storm Surge, Landslide, Drought, Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological & Health hazards. Component D1 is designed to contribute towards 'building long-term preparedness by strengthening disaster risk management' through strengthening and enhancement of long-term disaster risk mitigation and reduction ability of the DDM. This study is very important, due to the geographical location and topographical features of Bangladesh exposed the country to almost all kinds of natural disasters and a large-scale disaster in Bangladesh has been observed at a frequency of 5-6 years.

I am very happy to know that ECRRP-D1 project is going to publish comprehensive Risk Atlas on MRVAM with the help of ADPC, Thailand and IWM, Bangladesh. This study will supplement the efforts of the government to incorporate disaster risk reduction issues in all development programmes to build a safe and disaster resilience nation, referring to the SOD-2010, Disaster Management Act-2012, Disaster Management Policy-2015, and National Disaster Management Plan 2010-15. Alongside by the government, all including non- governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society should come forward to build an effective disaster management infrastructure to reduce the post-disaster losses. District and local level officials who are frequently involved with the disaster damage assessment, management, preparedness and risk & vulnerability reduction activities will be benefitted by using these national level risk assessment map and database from this Risk Atlas as well as MRVAM Reports.

Secretary Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

Bangladesh has made a strong commitment to implement Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) during 2005-2015 for critical guidance in efforts to reduce disaster risk and the Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping (MRVAM) project initiated under 'Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP)' as D1 component has advanced Bangladesh's progress in Priority Action 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning. In continuation of this, outcome of this project "Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment at national level" is in line with Priority 1: 'Understanding disaster risk' of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted in the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan.

The Risk Atlas of MRVAM project has created the basis for "building long term preparedness through strengthening disaster risk management capacity in the country as well as for enhancement of long term disaster risk mitigation and reduction ability of the Department of Disaster Management (DDM)". On the other hand, MRVAM project outcome has created awareness among the district and upazila level officials and will help in contributing towards incorporating appropriate risk-reduction strategies and prioritizing them into the country's development planning process.

In addition to this, the findings of this Atlas 'risk information of population, housing and livelihood at upazila level' will allow decision makers to prioritize risk mitigation investments and measures to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response mechanisms for reducing the losses and damages due to future disaster events.

Last of all, I hope that this Atlas will be actively and frequently consulted by decision-makers, becoming a resource not only to disaster risk reduction professionals, but also to local government officials, development professionals, planners, and researchers across the board.

(Md. Reaz Xhmed) Director General (Additional Secretary) Department of Disaster Management

-

Message from DG, DDM



Message from PD, ECRRP-D1, DDM



Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping (MRVAM) project implemented as a part of sub-component D1.2 'Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP)', by Department of Disaster Management (DDM) is an effort towards 'building long-term preparedness through strengthened disaster risk management', through the strengthening and enhancement of the long-term disaster risk mitigation and reduction ability of the DDM.

This project has developed enormous quantity of database representing multi-hazards of Flood, Cyclone induced Storm Surge, Landslides, Drought, Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological and Health along with national level database representing population, housing, livelihood, critical facilities, infrastructure which can be used at Union / Upazila level for development planning process.

DDM has established Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (MRVA) Cell, in which geo-database of hazard, exposure and risk assessment at upazila level developed in this project and hosted in the state of the hardware & software facilities. I take this opportunity to state that, this Risk Atlas and Report/s produced under the MRVAM project will enhance the capacity of the department to monitor the hazard, exposure and risk assessment, in this way, all the government agencies, professionals and researchers will be benefitted in contributing towards disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh.

Finally, it is important to note that, this Risk Atlas is a living document, and therefore, there is an expectation of further improvement in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Strategy based on continuous research in many relevant disciplines.

Zamen

(M-Khalid Mahmood) Joint Secretary and Director (Planning & Development) Project Director, ECRRP-D1 Department of Disaster Management

Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge)

Preface

A category IV cyclone SIDR struck in the south west coast of Bangladesh on November 15, 2007 evening and moved inland, destroying infrastructure, causing numerous deaths, disrupting economic activities, and affecting social conditions. As most all of Bangladesh is considered as a Delta just above sea level, tidal surge of 15-20 feet and gail-force winds of approximately 150 mph creates havoc in most of the area. The aim of the assessment was to identify priority areas to support the Government of Bangladesh in cyclone recovery efforts as well as to recommend priority interventions for a long-term disaster management strategy. The preparation of Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modelling and Mapping (MRVAM) project has identified the damage needs and guantified financial and technical requirements and established MRVA Cell in DDM, that will facilitate formulating comprehensive early recovery actions, medium-term recovery and reconstruction plans and a long-term disaster risk management and reduction strategy. The main objective to establish MRVA Cell is to strengthen and enhance country capacity in carrying out systematic multi-hazard risk assessments and consolidating and maintaining hazard risk information at central (national) and disaggregated (district) levels. This will contribute towards the realization of the specific priority attached in the country's disaster management strategy of 'defining and redefining the risk environment' of the country. The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Thailand, in partnership with the Institute of Water Modeling (IWM), the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand, and the Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente (ITC), the Netherlands had worked together to deliver consulting services on the Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping in Bangladesh and finally prepared the Volume I: Hydro-meteorological Hazard Assessment (Flood, Storm Surge, Landslide, Drought), Volume II: Geological and Environmental Hazard Assessment (Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological, Health), Volume III: Elements at risk, Volume IV: Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (Flood, Storm Surge, Landslide, Drought), Volume V: Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological, Health), Volume VI: Summary and Recommendations. Based on the MRVA six volumes, the Risk Atlas produced and organized in 4 volumes representing:

- Volume I [PART-I]: Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure / Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge)
- Volume I [PART-II]: Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure / Risk Assessment (Drought and Landslide)
- Volume II: Geological and Environmental Hazard, Exposure / Risk Assessment (Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological and Health)
- Volume III: Multi Hazard Exposure and Risk Assessment (Flood, Storm Surge, Drought, Landslide, Earthquake and Tsunami)

For flood hazard and vulnerability assessment, Flood Modeling used in this study is MIKE11 Hydrodynamic Model developed by DHI, coupled with Geographic Information System (GIS) to capture the hydraulic response of Bangladesh Rivers, in-depth Flood analysis and its floodplains in extreme flooding conditions. Then a frequency analysis was carried out in the river network at 7617 grid points in order to obtain return period-wise flood levels for 25 year, 50 year, 100 year and 150 years. The model used in MRVAM project for Cyclone Induced Storm Surge is called Bay of Bengal Model (BoBM). The model is developed using a MIKE21 FM modelling system, which is a numerical modelling system for the simulation of water levels and flows in estuaries, bays and coastal areas. Storm Surge hazard depth was divided into seven different depth categories in order to find the extent of surge inundation and prepare inundation maps for all return periods: 25, 50 and 100 years for the entire coastal region. The depth categories are <1 m, 1-1.5 m, 1.5-2 m, 2-3 m, 3-4 m, 4-5 m, >5 m. Earthquake hazard maps were developed using the historical data and existing geological setting for 50 year, 100 year, 200 year, 500 year and 1000 years return periods at the sites of investigation derived and interpolated to develop earthquake hazard maps representing spatial variation of Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) Map in Bangladesh. Simultaneously, to model the tsunamigenic conditions and the possible hazard maps due to Tsunami, have been generated for 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 years return period and the SPI (Standardized Precipitation Index)-Return period plots

used to calculate the severity of Drought with different return periods such as the SPI values for 10, 50 and 100 years return period.

The purpose of this Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (MRVA) Modelling and Mapping study is to develop a hazard and vulnerability framework using the progression of vulnerability model to identify the root causes (problems) and the underlying pressures within coastal belt as well as whole Bangladesh. The information provided in this study was intended to assist in identifying hazards and vulnerabilities thereby building a disaster resilient Districts and Upazilas by sharing local hazards and also establishing community structures. Combining the results of the theoretical framework and research findings with the argument constructed in these MRVA Volumes I-VI and Risk Atlas about the disaster risk reduction and mitigation; it was found that it is possible to reduce hazard risks, and vulnerability to disasters, through the application of the latest GIS & RS tools and Hydrodynamic modeling and the participation of the grass-root level community in disaster risk management activities.

It is a great pleasure to successfully launch this Scientific MRVAM National Risk Atlas, signifying the needs and opportunities for the protection of the coastal environment as well as overall most vulnerable districts of Bangladesh and associated lives and livelihoods. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief would like to thank all those involved in the preparation and finalization of this document and would like to believe that materialization of these policies and programmes will improve overall catastrophic environment of the country as a whole and coastal environment in particular.

We would like to express our in-depth gratitude to the prominent experts of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), the well-known and reverend group of professionals of the Country, specially, Dr. A. S. M. Maksud Kamal, Convener-TAC and Dean, Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Dhaka University; Dr. Umme Kulsum Navera, Professor, Department of Water Resources Engineering, BUET; Dr. Md. Atiqur Rahman, Joint Secretary (Admin.), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Mr. M. A. Rouf Hawlader, Director, Survey of Bangladesh (SOB); Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Director in Charge, Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam, GIS Analyst, CDMP-II; Mr. Mir Ahmed, Member Secretary-TAC & Director-MIM, DDM; Mr. M. Khalid Mahmood, Director (Planning & Development) & PD-ECRRP-D1, DDM; and Mr. Reaz Ahmed, Director General and MRVAM Advisor, DDM & last of all, those associated with MRVA Cell; under whose overall guidance and supervision, this MRVAM Risk Atlas was duly checked and scientifically verified, who had worked relentlessly for years to generate scientific information required for these risk and vulnerability assessments. A special appreciation to the World Bank, ERD and PCMU – Planning Commission Team, whose financial and project extension support from the beginning helped us to reach its ultimate destination.

Last of all, the main objective of the Risk Atlas is to provide decision makers, city planners, engineers, academics and managers with a compiled and handy set of information on the current situation of the respective hazards/ sectors in the districts and upazilas in terms of vulnerability and risk to facilitate more informed and effective development decision making. The Risk Atlas is to form a basis for decision making and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the government's sectoral planning process. It provides recommendations to different institutions on revision or formulation of national policies, laws and regulations for disaster risk reduction and management. Maps presented in this Atlas can be used as reference and further research only, for more details, it is however, recommended to consult main MRVA reports.

Contributors

Technical Advisory Committee

Prof. Dr. A. S. M. Maksud Kamal, Dean, Faculty of Earth and Environmental Science, University of Dhaka Dr. Umme Kulsum Navera, Professor, Department of Water Resource Engineering, BUET Mr. M. Khalid Mahmood, Joint Secretary, Project Director, ECRRP-D1Department of Disaster Management Dr. Md. Atiqur Rahman, Joint Secretary (Relief Admin.), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Mr. M. A, Rouf Howlader, Director, Survey of Bangladesh Mr. A. T. M. Asaduzzaman, Director & Divisional Chief, Geological Survey of Bangladesh Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Deputy Director, Bangladesh Meteorological Department Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam, GIS Analyst, Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP II) Mr. Mir Ahmed, Director (MIM), Department of Disaster Management Mr. Netai Chandra Dey Sarker, Assistant Director (GIS), Department of Disaster Management Mr. Probir Kumar Das, Programmer, Department of Disaster Management

Research Team

Mr. N.M.S.I. Arambepola, Team Leader, ADPC-Thailand Dr. Peeranan Towashiraporn, ADPC-Thailand Dr. Farrokh Nadim, NGI- Norway Dr. Manzul Hazarika, AIT-Thailand Dr. V. Hari Prasad, ADPC-Thailand Ms. Nirmala Fernando, ADPC-Thailand Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman, ADPC-Thailand Mr. Zahirul Haque Khan, IWM-Bangladesh Dr. Mohammad Abdus Salam Sikder, IWM-Bangladesh Mr. Rubayat Alam, IWM-Bangladesh Mr. Md. Sohel Masud, IWM-Bangladesh Mr. Monirul Haque, IWM-Bangladesh Mr. Khondoker Golam Tawhid, ADPC-Bangladesh Mr. Murad Billah, ADPC-Bangladesh Mr. Muhammad Hasan Faisal Bhuiyan, ADPC-Bangladesh Md. Abu Sayeed Maroof, ADPC-Bangladesh Mr. Belayet Mohammad Fuad Amin, ADPC-Bangladesh Mr. Sultan Mahmud, ADPC-Bangladesh Ms. Syeda Bushra Binte Amin, ADPC-Bangladesh Ms. Sonya Rahman, ADPC-Bangladesh Mr. Rezuanul Islam, ADPC-Bangladesh Mr. Mohammed Ahsan Ullah, ADPC- Bangladesh

Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge)

About the Project

The project "Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping (MRVAM) was initiated by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) as a part of sub-component D1.2 'Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP)' with funding support from the World Bank. ECRRP aims to contribute towards 'building long-term preparedness through strengthened disaster risk management', through the strengthening and enhancement of long-term disaster risk mitigation and reduction ability of the DDM. The main purpose of MRVAM is to develop a hazard and vulnerability framework using the progression of vulnerability model to identify the root causes and the underlying pressures within coastal belt as well as whole Bangladesh. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- Identify all hazard prone areas of Bangladesh specifically District, City Corporation, Municipality, Upazila and Unions covering geological, hydro-meteorological and technological hazards;
- Assess the exposure of people, property, infrastructure and economic activities to the above mentioned hazards;
- Assess the full range of vulnerabilities of the exposed elements experienced throughout the country with reference to the above hazards; and
- Influence sectoral development strategies towards recognizing the highly dynamic form of vulnerabilities and factoring an understanding into institutional, legislative and organizational systems for preparedness, planning and mitigation.

Project Partners

The MRVAM project was implemented by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Thailand, in partnership with the Institute of Water Modeling (IWM), Bangladesh, the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand, and the Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente (ITC), the Netherlands. The project was also supported by many other departments and institutions, such as Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Directorate General Health Services (DGHS), Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), and Deputy Commissioner (DC) Offices.



About the Atlas

The Risk Atlas contains the basic information on the 8 (eight) major hazards, such as Flood, Cyclone induced Storm Surge, Landslide, Drought, Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological & Health hazards in context of the country, and the exposure, vulnerability and risk with regard to population (Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Employment, Education, Disability, Poverty), housing (Housing Types- Pucka, Semi-Pucka, Kutcha, Jhupri), livelihoods (Agriculture, Industries), critical facilities (Healthcare, Educational Institutions, First Responders- Fire and Police stations, Cyclone Shelters), and infrastructure (Road, Bridge, Railway, Air, Sea and River Ports, Power Stations).

The Atlas is presented in 3 Volumes, such as Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge); Volume I (Part II): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Drought and Landslide); Volume II: Geological and Environmental Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological and Health), Volume III: Multi-Hazard Exposure and Risk Assessment (Flood, Storm Surge, Landslide, Drought, Earthquake and Tsunami).

It is now very interesting that the decision makers are aware of National Risk Atlas as a tool that must be applied during planning and programming for preparedness and response to disasters. Given that the disaster management is a cross cutting issue, the Atlas will serve to identify and prioritize hazard prone areas during planning and programming for development activities in various sectors, such as transport, health and education, other critical facilities, essential service, as well as in urban and rural land use planning and in the development of infrastructures.

For flood hazard and vulnerability assessment, MIKE11 Hydrodynamic Model developed by DHI used to obtain return periodwise flood levels for 25 year, 50 year, 100 year and 150 years. For Cyclone, induced Storm Surge, the Bay of Bengal Model (BoBM) was used for the return periods: 25, 50 and 100 years for the entire coastal region. Earthquake hazard maps were developed using the historical data and existing geological setting for 50 year, 100 year, 200 year, 500 year and 1000 years return periods. Simultaneously, Tsunami hazars maps were generated for 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 years return period and the Drought hazard maps were generated with different return periods such as the SPI (Standardized Precipitation Index) values for 10, 50 and 100 years return period.

The objective of the Atlas is to facilitate the decision makers with the information on the existing situation of respective sectors in terms multi-hazard risk and vulnerability. It will assist the decision makers and respective government departments to prioritize risk mitigation investments and measures for strengthening the emergency preparedness and response mechanisms to different hazards identified in the study.

Table	of Contents	Page Number
	List of Figures	ii
	List of Tables	iii
	List of Maps	iii- vii
	List of Abbreviations	viii
1	Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping (MRVAM)	1
1.1	Project Objectives	1
1.2	Multi-Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	1
1.3	Risk Assessment	2
1.3.1	Hazard Assessment	2
1.3.2	Exposure Assessment	2
1.3.3	Vulnerability Assessment	2
1.4	Administrative Division of Bangladesh	3
1.5	How to use this Risk Atlas?	3
Volume I	[PART-1]: Hydro-meteorological Hazards (Flood and Storm Surge)	
2	Flood	6
2.1	Methodology	6
2.2	Map Content	6
2.3	Analysis of Flood Hazard	7
2.4	Flood maps	7
2.4.1	Flood Hazard maps	7
2.4.2	Flood Exposure and Risk maps	7
3	Storm Surge	231
3.1	Methodology	231
3.2	Map Content	231
3.3	Analysis of Storm Surge Hazard	231
3.4	Storm Surge maps	232
3.4.1	Storm Surge Hazard maps	232
3.4.2	Storm Surge Exposure and Risk maps	232

List of F	igures	Page Number
Figure 1.1	Overall Methodology of the MHVRAM Project	1
Figure 2.1	Methodology of the Flood Hazard Assessment	6
Figure 3.1	Methods and steps adopted for cyclone-induced storm surge maps	231
Figure 3.2	Division wise storm surge inundation depth and area of inundation	232

List of T	ables	Page Number
Table 1.1	Definition of Hazard, Exposure, Vulnerability and Risk	2
Table 1.2	Summary of Hazard maps developed in this study	2
Table 1.3	Summary of exposure assessment and return period of hazards	2
Table 1.4	Hazard level indicators considered for exposure assessment	2
Table 1.5	Factors affecting used for vulnerability of household structures	3
Table 1.6	Factors considered for vulnerability for crops	3
Table 1.7	Administrative Division of Bangladesh	3
Table 1.8	Population Exposure, Housing and Livelihood at Risk to Flood	3
Table 1.9	Population Exposure, Housing and Livelihood at Risk to Storm Surge	4
Table 1.10	Population Exposure and Livelihood at Risk to Drought	4
Table 1.11	Population Exposure and Housing at Risk to Landslide	4
Table 1.12	Population Exposure and Housing at risk to Earthquake Hazard	4
Table 1.13	Population Exposure, Housing and Livelihood at Risk to Tsunami	5
Table 1.14	Population Exposure due to Technological Hazard	5
Table 2.1	Flood depth categories based on inundation depth	6
Table 2.2	Inundated Area (Km ²⁾ and Percentage in depth categories for 25 and 50 year return period	7
Table 2.3	Percentage of inundated area in different depth categories	7
Table 2.4	Percentage of inundated area in different depth categories in different divisions	7
Table 2.5	Number of Flood Hazard maps presented in Risk Atlas	7
Table 2.6	Exposure of Population, Risk of Housing and Livelihood maps at division and district level presented in Risk Atlas	7
Table 3.1	Cyclone-induced storm surge inundation depth categories	231
Table 3.2	Area and percentage of storm surge inundation for different return periods	231
Table 3.3	Percentage of affected area due to cyclone induced storm surge (50-year) in divisions	232
Table 3.4	Area affected (km ²) due to cyclone induced storm surge (50-year) in districts	232
Table 3.5	Number of Storm Surge Hazard maps presented in Risk Atlas	232
Table 3.6	Exposure of Population, Risk of Housing and Livelihood maps at division and district level presented in Risk Atlas	232

List of Maps National level Flood Depth map of 25 and 50 year retu Map 1 Map 2 National level Flood Depth map of 100 ad 150 year ret Map 3 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Baris Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Baris Map 4 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Pirog Map 5 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Agai Map 6 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Wazi Map 7 Map 8 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Nazi Map 9 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Chit Map 10 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Brah Map 11 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Com Map 12 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Noa Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Bar Map 13 Upazila Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Ashu Map 14 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Nasi Map 15 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Akha **Map 16** Map 17 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kash Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kach Map 18 Flood map of 25 year return period of Daudkandi and M Map 19 Map 20 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Titas Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Buri Map 21 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Cha Map 22 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Hom Map 23 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Laks Map 24 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Mura Map 25 Map 26 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Feni Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Sona Map 27 Map 28 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Dha Map 29 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Dha Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Gazi Map 30 Map 31 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kish Map 32 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Mani Map 33 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Nara Map 34 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Shar Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Khilk Map 35 Map 36 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Adab Map 37 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Dem Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Doha Map 38 Map 39 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Thana Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Khilgaon Thana and Keraniganj Upazila Map 40

Irn periods	8	10
urn periods	9	
isal Division	10	
isal and Jhalokati Districts	11	
jpur District	12	
iljhara and Banari Para Upazila	13	
zirpur and JhalokatiSadar Upazila	14	
irpur and Nesarabad Upazila	15	
tagong Division	16	
hmanbaria and Chandpur District	17	
nilla and Feni District	18	
khali District	19	
anchharampur and Brahmanbaria Sadar	20	
uganj and Nabinagar Upazila	21	
irnagar and Sarail Upazila	22	
aura and Bijoynagar Upazila	23	
ba and Hajiganj Upazila	24	
hua and MatlabDakshin Upazila	25	
Meghna Upazila	26	
s and Brahmanpara Upazila	27	
ichang and Chandina Upazila	28	
uddagram and Debidwar Upazila	29	
nna and Comilla AdarshaSadar Upazila	30	
sam and Manoharganj Upazila	31	
adnagar and Daganbhuiyan Upazila	32	
i Sadar and Senbagh Upazila	33	
aimuri Upazila	34	
ka Division	35	
ka and Faridpur District	36	
ipur and Goplaganj District	37	
noreganj and Madaripur District	38	
nikganj and Munshiganj District	39	
ayanganj and Narsingi District	40	
riatpur and Tangail District	41	
khet Thana and Nawabganj Upazila	42	
bor Thana and Badda Thana	43	
nra Thana and Dhamrai Upazila	44	
arUpazila and Jatrabari Thana	45	
Kadamtali Thana and Kamrangir Char	46	
gaon Thana and Keraniganj Upazila	47	

Page Number

List of	f Maps	Page Numbe
Map 41	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Turag Thana and Uttar Khan Thana	48
Map 42	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Bhanga and Sadarpur Upazila	49
Map 43	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kaliganj and Gopalganj Sadar Upazila	50
Map 44	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kashiani and Kotalipara Upazila	51
Map 45	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Muksudpur and Tungipara Upazila	52
Map 46	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Austagram and BajitpurUpazila	53
Map 47	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Bhairab and Hossainpur Upazila	54
Map 48	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Itna and Karimganj Upazila	55
Map 49	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Katiadi and Kishoreganj SadarUpazila	56
Map 50	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kuliar Char and Mithamain Upazila	57
Map 51	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Nikli and TarailUpazila	58
Map 52	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Rajoir and MadaripurSadar Upazila	59
Map 53	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Shib Char and Daulatpur Upazila	60
Map 54	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Ghior and Manikganj Sadar Upazila	61
Map 55	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Saturia and Shibalaya Upazila	62
Map 56	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Singair and Gazaria Upazila	63
Map 57	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Lohajang and Munshiganj Sadar Upazila	64
Map 58	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Serajdikhan and Sreenagar Upazila	65
Map 59	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Tongibari and Araihazar Upazila	66
Map 60	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Sonargaon and Bandar Upazila	67
Map 61	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of NarayanganjSadar and Rupganj Upazila	68
Map 62	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of NarsingdiSadar and Palash Upazila	69
Map 63	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Roypura and ShibpurUpazila	70
Map 64	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Bhedarganj and Damudya Upazila	71
Map 65	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Naria and ShariatpurSadar Upazila	72
Map 66	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Basail and DelduarUpazila	73
Map 67	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kalihati and Mirzapur Upazila	74
Map 68	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Nagarpur Upazila	75
Map 69	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Khulna Division	76
Map 70	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Khulna District	77
Map 71	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Dighalia and Terokhada Upazila	78
Map 72	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Mymensigh Division	79
Map 73	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Jamalpur and Mymensingh District	80
Map 74	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Netrakona and Sherpur District	81
Map 75	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Bakshiganj and Dewanganj Upazila	82
Map 76	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Madarganj and Melandaha Upazila	83
Map 77	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Dhobaura and Ishwarganj Upazila	84
Map 78	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Nandail and Atpara Upazila	85
Map 79	Chapter 2 Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Barhatta and Durgapur Upazila	86
Map 80	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Khaliajuri and Kalmakanda Upazila	87
Map 81	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Madan and Mohanganj Upazila	88

		100	a she
		144	
			1 2 -
			-
List of	Maps	Page Number	المع م
Map 82	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Jhenaigati and Nalitabari Upazila	89	\$ /
Map 83	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Rajshahi Division	90	h
Map 84	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Bogra and Joypurhat Districts	91	
Map 85	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Sirajganj District	92	
Map 86	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Dhunat and Dhupchanchia Upazila	93	
Map 87	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Sonatola and Khetlal Upazila	94	
Map 88	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Royganj and Shahjadpur Upazila	95	
Map 89	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Tarash and Ullah Para Upazila	96	
Map 90	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Rangpur Division	97	
Map 91	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Dinajpur and Kurigram District	98	
Map 92	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Rangpur District	99	
Map 93	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of DinajpurSadar and Raumari Upazila	100	
Map 94	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Gangachara Upazila	101	
Map 95	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Sylhet Division	102	
Map 96	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Habiganj and Maulvibazar Districts	103	
Map 97	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Sunamganj and Sylhet Distrcists	104	
Map 98	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Ajmiriganj and Bahubal Upazila	105	
Map 99	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Baniachong and HabiganjSadar Upazila	106	
Map 100	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Lakhai and NabiganjUpazila	107	
Map 101	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kulaura and MaulvibazarSadar Upazila	108	
Map 102 Map 103	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Rajnagar and Bishwambarpur Upazila Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Chhatak and DakshinSunamganj Upazila	109 110	
Map 103 Map 104	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Derai and DaksninSunamganj Opazila	110	
Map 104 Map 105	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Dowarabazar and Jagannathpu rUpazila	111	
Map 105 Map 106	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Jamalganj and Sulla Upazila	112	
Map 100 Map 107	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of SunanganjSadar and Balaganj Upazila	113	
Map 107 Map 108	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Beani Bazar and Bishwanath Upazila	115	
Map 100 Map 109	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Companiganj and DakshinSurma Upazila	115	
Map 110	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Fenchuganj and Golapganj Upazila	117	
Map 111	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Gowainghat and Jaintiapur Upazila	118	
Map 112	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Kanaighat and Sylhet Sadar Upazila	119	
Map 113	Flood inundation map for 25 year return period of Zakiganj Upazila	120	
Map 114	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Barisal Division	121	
Map 115	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Barisal and Jhalokati Districts	122	
Map 116	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Pirojpur District	123	
Map 117	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Chittagong Division	124	
Map 118	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Brahmanbaria and Chandpur District	125	
Map 119	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Comilla and Feni District	126	
Map 120	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Noakhali District	127	
Map 121	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Dhaka Division	128	
Map 122	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Dhaka and Faridpur District	129	

List of	Maps	Page Numbe
Map 123	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Gazipur and Goplaganj District	130
Map 124	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Kishoreganj and Madaripur District	131
Map 125	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Manikganj and Munshiganj District	132
Map 126	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Narayanganj and Narsingi District	133
Map 127	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Shariatpur and Tangail District	134
Map 128	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Khulna Division	135
Map 129	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Khulna District	136
4ap 130	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Mymensigh Division	137
1ap 131	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Jamalpur and Mymensingh District	138
4ap 132	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Netrakona and Sherpur District	139
4ap 133	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Rajshahi Division	140
4ap 134	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Bogra and Joypurhat Districts	141
4ap 135	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Sirajganj District	142
Map 136	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Rangpur Division	143
Map 137	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Dinajpur and Kurigram District	144
Мар 138	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Rangpur District	145
Map 139	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Sylhet Division	146
Мар 140	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Habiganj and Maulvibazar Districts	147
Map 141	Exposure Category of Population to Flood Hazard in Sunamganj and Sylhet Districts	148
Map 142	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Barisal Division	149
Map 143	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Barisal and Jhalokati Districts	150
Map 144	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Pirojpur District	151
4ap 145	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Chittagong Division	152
Мар 146	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Brahmanbaria and Chandpur District	153
4ap 147	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Comilla and Feni District	154
4ap 148	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Noakhali District	155
4ap 149	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Dhaka Division	156
Map 150	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Dhaka and Faridpur District	157
Map 151	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Gazipur and Goplaganj District	158
Map 152	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Kishoreganj and Madaripur District	159
Map 153	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Manikganj and Munshiganj District Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Narayanganj and Narsingi	160
Map 154 Map 155	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Narayanganj and Narsing District Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Shariatpur and Tangail	161
	District	
4ap 156	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Khulna Division	163
4ap 157	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Khulna District	164
Мар 158	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Mymensigh Division	165
Map 159	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Jamalpur and Mymensingh District	166
Map 160	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Netrakona and Sherpur	167

		A CAR
List of	Maps	Page Number
Map 161	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Rajshahi Division	168
Map 162	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Bogra and Joypurhat Districts	169
Map 163	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Sirajganj District	170
Map 164	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Rangpur Division	171
Map 165	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Dinajpur and Kurigram District	172
Map 166	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Rangpur District	173
Map 167	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Sylhet Division	174
Map 168	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Habiganj and Maulvibazar Districts	175
Map 169	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka) to Flood Hazard in Sunamganj and Sylhet Districts	176
Map 170	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Barisal Division	177
Map 171	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Barisal and Jhalokati Districts	178
Map 172	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Pirojpur District	179
Map 173	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Chittagong Division	180
Map 174	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Brahmanbaria and Chandpur District	181
Map 175	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Comilla and Feni District	182
Map 176	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Dhaka Division	183
Map 177	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Pirojpur District	184
Map 178	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Dhaka and Faridpur District	185
Map 179	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood in Gazipur and Goplaganj District	186
Map 180	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Kishoreganj and Madaripur District	187
Map 181	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Manikganj and Munshiganj District	188
Map 182	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Narayanganj and Narsingi District Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Shariatpur and Tangail	189
Map 183	District	190
Map 184	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Khulna Division	191
Map 185	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Khulna District	192
Map 186 Map 187	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Mymensigh Division Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Jamalpur and Mymensingh	193 194
Map 188	District Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Netrakona and Sherpur District	195
Map 189	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Rajshahi Division	196
Map 190	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Bogra and Joypurhat Districts	197
Map 191	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood in Sirajganj District	198
Map 192	Chapter 3 Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Rangpur Division	199
Map 193	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood in Dinajpur and Kurigram District	200
Map 194	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Rangpur District	201
Map 195	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood in Sylhet Division	202
Map 196	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Habiganj and Maulvibazar Districts	203

List of	Maps	Page Numbe
Map 197	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri) to Flood Hazard in Sunamganj and Sylhet Distrcists	204
Map 198	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Barisal Division	205
Map 199	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Barisal and Jhalokati Districts	206
Map 200	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Patuakhali and Pirojpur District	207
Map 201	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood in Chittagong Division	208
Map 202	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Brahmanbaria and Chandpur District	209
Map 203	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Comilla and Feni District	210
Map 204	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Noakhali District	211
Map 205	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Dhaka Division	212
Map 206	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Dhaka and Gazipur District	213
Map 207	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Kishoreganj and Manikganj District	214
Map 208	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Narayanganj and Narsingi District	215
Map 209	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Tangail District	216
Map 210	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Khulna Division	217
Map 211	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Khulna District	218
Map 212	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Mymensigh Division	219
Map 213	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Jamalpur and Mymensingh District	220
Map 214	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Netrakona and Sherpur District	221
Map 215	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Rajshahi Division	222
Map 216	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Bogra and Joypurhat Districts	223
Map 217	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Sirajganj District	224
Map 218	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Rangpur Division	225
Map 219	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Dinajpur and Gaibandha District	226
Map 220	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Kurigram and Rangpur District	227
Map 221	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Sylhet Division	228
Map 222	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Habiganj and Maulvibazar Districts	229
Map 223	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Flood Hazard in Sunamganj and Sylhet Distrcists	230
Map 224	National level Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 and 50 year return periods	233
Map 225	National level Storm Surge Inundation Depth map of 100 year return period	234
Map 226	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Barisal Division	235
Map 227	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Barguna and Barisal Districts	236
Map 228	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Bhola and Jhalokati Districts	237
Map 229	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Patuakhali and Pirojpur Districts	238
Map 230	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Manpura and TazumuddinUpazilas	239
Map 231	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of ZianagarUpazilas	240
Map 232	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Chittagong Division	241
Map 233	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Chandpur and Chittagong Districts	242
Map 234	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Cox's Bazar and Feni Districts	243
Map 235	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of LakshmipurandNoakhali Districts	244
Map 236	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Sandwip and SubaracharUpazilas	245

		107
		ar.
List of M	laps	Page Number
Map 237 Map 238	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Dhaka Division Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Gopalganj and Madaripur Districts	246 247
Map 239	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Shariatpur District	248
Map 240	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Khulna Division	249
4ap 241	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Bagerhat and Khulna Districts	250
Map 242	Storm Surge Inundation map of 25 year return period of Narail and Satkira Districts	251
Map 243	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Barisal Division	252
Map 244	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Barguna and Barisal Districts	253
Map 245	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Bhola and Jhalokati Districts	254
Map 246	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Patuakhali and Pirojpur Districts	255
Map 247	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Chittagong Division	256
Map 248	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Chandpur and Chittagong Districts	257
Map 249	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Cox's Bazar and Feni Districts	258
Map 250	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of LakshmipurandNoakhali Districts	259
Map 251	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Dhaka Division	260
lap 252	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Gopalganj and Madaripur Districts	261
lap 253	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Shariatpur District	262
lap 254	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Khulna Division	263
lap 255	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Bagerhat and Khulna Districts	264
lap 256	Population Exposure map of 25 year return period of Narail and Satkira Districts	265
ap 257	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Barisal Division	266
1ap 258	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Barguna and Barisal Districts	267
1ap 259	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Bhola and Jhalokati Districts	268
1ap 260	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Patuakhali and Pirojpur Districts	269
Map 261	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Chittagong Division	270
4ap 262	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Chandpur and Chittagong Districts	271
Мар 263	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Cox's Bazar and Feni Districts	272
Map 266	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of LakshmipurandNoakhali Districts	273
Мар 267	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Dhaka Division	274
Map 268	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Gopalganj and Madaripur Districts	275
4ap 269	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Shariatpur District	276
4ap 270	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Khulna Division	277
Map 271	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Bagerhat and Khulna Districts	278
Map 272	Risk Levels of Housing (Pucka and Semi-Pucka)map of 25 year return period of Narail and Satkira Districts	279
Map 273	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Barisal Division	280
Map 274	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Barguna and	281

List of I	Maps Pa	ige Number
Map 275	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Bhola and Jhalokati Districts	282
Map 276	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Patuakhali and Pirojpur Districts	283
Map 277	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Chittagong Division	284
Map 278	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Chandpur and Chittagong Districts	285
Map 279	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Cox's Bazar and Feni Districts	286
Map 280	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of LakshmipurandNoakhali Districts	287
Map 281	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Dhaka Division	288
Map 282	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Gopalganj and Madaripur Districts	289
Map 283	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Shariatpur District	290
Map 284	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Khulna Division	291
Map 285	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Bagerhat and Khulna Districts	292
Map 286	Risk Levels of Housing (Kutcha and Jhupri)map of 25 year return period of Narail and Satkira Districts	293
Map 287	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Barisal Division	294
Map 288	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Barguna and Barisal Districts	295
Map 289	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Bhola and Jhalokati Districts	296
Map 290	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Patuakhali and Pirojpur Districts	297
Map 291	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Chittagong Division	298
Map 292	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar Districts	299
Map 293	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Feni and Lakshmipur Districts	300
Map 294	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Noakhali District	301
Map 295	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Khulna Division	302
Map 296	Risk Levels of Livelihood (Agriculture) to Storm Surge in Satkhira District	303



List of Abbreviations

MRVAMMulti-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and MappingAFCCLAshuganj Fertilizer & Chemical Company Factory LimitedARCGISAeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information SystemBBSBangladesh Bureau of StatisticsBoBMBay of Bengal ModelCRIMulti-Hazard Risk IndicesCUFLChittagong Urea Fertilizer LimitedDAPFCLDAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.DEMDigital Elevation ModelDHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilize		
ARCGISAeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information SystemBBSBangladesh Bureau of StatisticsBoBMBay of Bengal ModelCRIMulti-Hazard Risk IndicesCUFLChittagong Urea Fertilizer LimitedDAPFCLDAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.DEMDigital Elevation ModelDHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	MRVAM	Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping
BBSBangladesh Bureau of StatisticsBoBMBay of Bengal ModelCRIMulti-Hazard Risk IndicesCUFLChittagong Urea Fertilizer LimitedDAPFCLDAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.DEMDigital Elevation ModelDHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	AFCCL	Ashuganj Fertilizer & Chemical Company Factory Limited
BoBMBay of Bengal ModelCRIMulti-Hazard Risk IndicesCUFLChittagong Urea Fertilizer LimitedDAPFCLDAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.DEMDigital Elevation ModelDHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	ARCGIS	Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System
CRIMulti-Hazard Risk IndicesCUFLChittagong Urea Fertilizer LimitedDAPFCLDAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.DEMDigital Elevation ModelDHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CUFLChittagong Urea Fertilizer LimitedDAPFCLDAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.DEMDigital Elevation ModelDHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	BoBM	Bay of Bengal Model
DAPFCLDAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.DEMDigital Elevation ModelDHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	CRI	Multi-Hazard Risk Indices
DEMDigital Elevation ModelDHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	CUFL	Chittagong Urea Fertilizer Limited
DHIDanish Hydraulic InstituteDRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	DAPFCL	DAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.
DRRDisaster Risk ReductionEM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	DEM	Digital Elevation Model
EM-DATEmergency Event DatabaseGISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute
GISGeographic Information SystemHFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HFAHyogo Framework for ActionJFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	EM-DAT	Emergency Event Database
JFCLJamuna Fertilizer CompanyMPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	GIS	Geographic Information System
MPOMaster Plan OrganizationNGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
NGFFLNatural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.PFFLPolash Fertilizer Factory LimitedPGAPeak Ground Acceleration	JFCL	Jamuna Fertilizer Company
PFFL Polash Fertilizer Factory Limited PGA Peak Ground Acceleration	МРО	Master Plan Organization
PGA Peak Ground Acceleration	NGFFL	Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.
	PFFL	Polash Fertilizer Factory Limited
ToR Terms of Reference	PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
	ToR	Terms of Reference
UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



1. Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping (MRVAM)

Bangladesh has made a strong commitment to implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and, in that context, the Project on "Multi-hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping for Bangladesh" has advance Bangladesh's progress in Priority Action Area 2: "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning". This includes ensuring that "national and local risk assessments based on hazards data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors. "Bangladesh is considered to be a disaster "hot-spot", facing multiple hazards that threaten lives, property and economic development (UNISDR, 2008).

The project on Multi-hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping will have an impact far beyond what its detailed scope might suggest. On a macro level, this project aims to be the catalyst for DRR practice in Bangladesh, helping to achieve the Government's ambitious goal of bringing its policies, institutions, and capabilities for disaster preparation, mitigation, and response up to world-class standards. In a very real sense, it is a pilot effort for activities to be financed by various donor agencies in order to expand efforts further at all levels. Therefore, it absolutely must establish a solid base and ensure that Bangladesh will have the expertise to take maximum advantage of the present and future interventions. At the same time, on a more micro level, outputs of the project are aimed to increase the capacity of Districts, City Corporations, Paurashava, Upazila etc., and individual citizens, including the most vulnerable individuals and groups among them, to deal with all aspects of emergencies. It further aims to help save lives and property, and increase the sense of security for people throughout the country.

1.1 Project Objectives

The main objectives of this study are as follows:

- Identify all hazard prone areas of Bangladesh specifically district, City Corporation, municipality, upazila and unions covering • geological, hydro-meteorological and technological hazards;
- Assess the exposure of people, property, infrastructure and economic activities to the above mentioned hazards;
- Assess the full range of vulnerabilities of the exposed elements experienced throughout the country with reference to the above hazards; and
- Influence sectoral development strategies towards recognizing the highly dynamic form of vulnerabilities and factoring an understanding into institutional, legislative and organizational systems for preparedness, planning and mitigation.

1.2 Multi-Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

The methodology adopted in this project is summarized in Figure 1.1. The hazards identified for assessment as per the Terms of Reference (ToR) are as follows:

Flood, Storm surge, Earthquake, Tsunami, Landslide, Drought, Technological, Health

The elements at risk considered in this project for exposure, vulnerability and risk assessment are as follows:

- Population Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Employment, Education, Disability, Poverty •
- Housing – Housing Types (Pucka, Semi-Pucka, Kutcha, Jhupri)
- Livelihoods Agriculture, Industries •
- Critical Facilities – Healthcare, Educational Institutions, First Responders (Fire and Police stations), Cyclone Shelters
- Infrastructure Road, Bridge, Railway, Air, Sea and River Ports, Power Stations.

Using the individual hazard assessment maps developed for the eight hazards in GIS environment and GIS database developed at the country level, the above elements at risk are combined to assess the exposure. Using the exposure data, vulnerability assessment is carried out by the damage curves developed exclusively for Bangladesh for the first time at the national level. Using the hazard and vulnerability assessment, individual risk of the elements at risk is assessed. The hazard specific risk is combined into a multi-hazard risk assessment to identify the most hazardous prone district/upazila/union in the country.

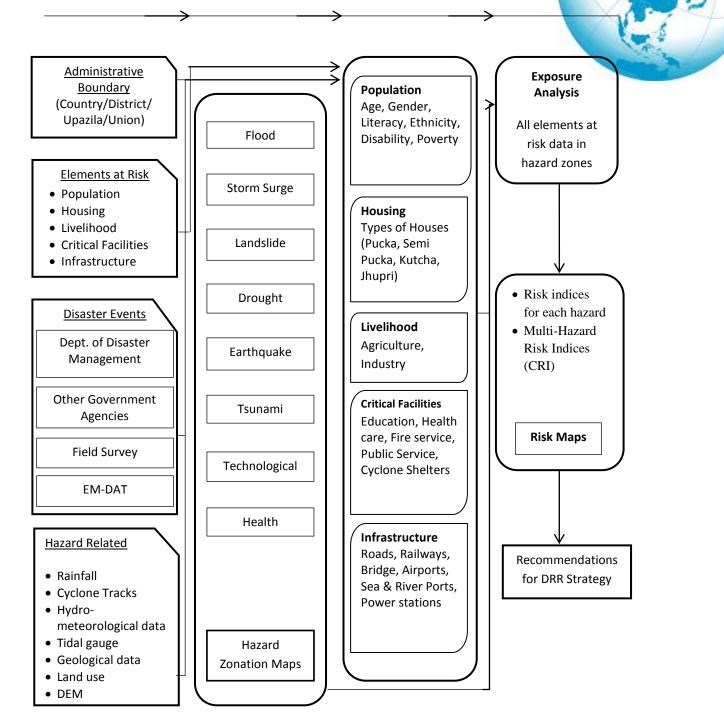


Figure 1.1: Overall Methodology of the MHVRA Project

Baseline Data

Hazard Assessment

Vulnerability Assessment Risk Assessment

1.3 Risk Assessment

Components of risk assessment are hazard, elements at risk, exposure, vulnerability. The hazard, exposure, vulnerability and risk Assessment approach adopted in this study is based on definitions from United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR, 2009), given in table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Definition of Hazard, Exposure, Vulnerability and Risk

Hazard	A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.
Exposure	The degree to which the elements at risk are exposed to a particular hazard.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards. Can be subdivided into physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerability.
Risk	The probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property loss, livelihoods loss, economic activity disruption or environmental damaged) resulting from interactions between (natural and/ or human-induced) hazards and vulnerable conditions in a given area and time period.

Risk can be presented conceptually with the following basic equation:

Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability x Element at risk

1.3.1 Hazard Assessment

Hazard assessment presented in this risk atlas are Flood, Storm Surge, Earthquake, Tsunami, Landslide, Drought, Technological and Health. These hazard maps are prepared for different return periods, as shown in table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Summary of Hazard maps developed in this study

Hazards	Return Period							
	10	25	50	100	150	200	500	1000
Flood		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Storm Surge		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark				
Earthquake			\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Landslide		Not Applicable as there is no return period						
Tsunami			\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Drought	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark				
Technological		Not Applicable as there is no return period						
Health			Not A	pplicable as	there is no re	turn period		

1.3.2 Exposure Assessment

Exposure is assessed for elements at risk of Population, Housing, Livelihoods, Critical Facilities and Infrastructure using the most frequent and damaging hazard maps with relevant return periods (table 1.3) based on indicators of hazard levels for each hazard (table 1.4).

Table 1.3: Summary of exposure assessment and return period of hazards

	Return Period for Exposure of Elements at Risk								
Hazard	Population	Housing	Livelihood	Critical Facilities	Infrastructure				
Flood	25	25	25	100	100				
Storm Surge	25	25	25	100	100				
Landslide			Not Applicable	e (NA)					
Drought	10	NA	50	NA	NA				
Earthquake	50	50	NA	50	50				
Tsunami	50	50	50	50	50				
Technological	Not Applicable (NA)								
Health			Not Applicable	e (NA)					

Table 1.4: Hazard level indicators considered for exposure assessment

	Indicator of Hazard level considered
Flood	Inundation area with different flood depths at 25 and 100 year return period
Storm Surge	Inundation area with different depth due to Cyclone induced storm surge at 25 and 100 year return period
Landslide	Landslide susceptibility category
Drought	Drought hazard category representing severity of 10 year return period
Earthquake	Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) zones at 50 year return period
Tsunami	Inundation area with different depth due to tsunami at 50 year return period
Technological	Area of influence (3 zones) due to chemical release
Health	Area representing number of cases reported for each disease at district level

1.3.3 Vulnerability Assessment

Based on exposure assessment, damage curves are developed for all hazards and elements at risk for vulnerability and risk assessment, where ever possible. Damage curves represent the relationship between hazard level and % of physical damage.

Vulnerability of Population: Based on the area of exposure of the settlements in each union, the vulnerability of population is calculated as number of population affected due to a hazard.

Vulnerability of Household structures: Factors affecting vulnerability of household structures are different in each hazard, damage curves are developed accordingly, as indicated in table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Factors affecting used for vulnerability of household structures

Hazard	Factor considered for damage curves	Vulnerability of Household structures
Flood	Inundation depth due to Flood	Damage curves
Cyclone induced Storm surge	Inundation depth due to induced storm surge	Damage curves
Landslide	Landslide susceptible category	Risk matrix
Earthquake	Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA)	Damage curves
Tsunami	Inundation depth due to Tsunami	Damage curves

Vulnerability of Livelihood: Livelihood considered is transplanted Aman crop. Vulnerability of crop is developed using damage curves using the factors affecting a hazard as given in table 1.6.

Table1.6: Factors considered for vulnerability for crops

Hazard	Factor considered for damage curves	Vulnerability
Flood	Inundation depth due to Flood	Risk matrix
Storm surge	Inundation depth due to Storm surge	Risk matrix
Drought	Drought hazard category	Risk matrix
Tsunami	Inundation depth due to Tsunami	Risk matrix

Exposure of Population, Risk of Housing and Livelihood as explained in section 1.3 is assessed at upazila / thana level in Bangladesh and the results are presented in this risk atlas based on the administrative division as given in section 1.4.

1.4 Administrative Division of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is divided into eight administrative divisions, each named after respective divisional headquarters: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet. Divisions are subdivided into 64 districts (zila), which are further subdivided into 544 upazila or thana, and their distribution is given in table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Administrative Division of Bangladesh

6 11 13	40 111	1
		1
13		
15	129	4
10	64	1
4	34	
8	70	1
8	58	1
4	38	1
64	544	11
	10 4 8 8 4	10 64 4 34 8 70 8 58 4 38

1.5 How to use this Risk Atlas?

The main components in this study are Hazard Assessment, Elements at Risk, Exposure / Risk Assessment, Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment. This Atlas is organized in 4 volumes representing,

- Volume I [PART-I]: Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure / Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge)
- Volume I [PART-II]: Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure / Risk Assessment (Drought and Landslide)
- Volume II: Geological and Environmental Hazard, Exposure / Risk Assessment (Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological and Health)
- Volume III: Multi Hazard Exposure and Risk Assessment

(Flood, Storm Surge, Drought, Landslide, Earthquake and Tsunami) In each volume, the relevant text, info graphics and maps representing Hazard, Exposure / Risk are arranged for each division and all districts in the division. However, at upazila / thana level very high and high exposure / risk are only presented.

Volume I [PART-1]: Hydro-meteorological Hazards (Flood and Storm Surge)

Flood

- Flood hazard maps are available for four return periods i.e. 25, 50, 100 and 150 years for all the eight divisions.
- Exposure of Population and Risk levels of Housing and Livelihood to flood hazard are provided at district and upazila / thana level as given in table 1.8

Table 1.8: Population Exposure, Housing and Livelihood at Risk to Flood

Flood		ılation osure	(Packa	ng at Risk and Semi- acka)	Housing at Risk (Kutcha and Jhupri)		Livelihood	
Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	District s	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas
Barisal	3	6	3	8	3	8	4	11
Chittagong	5	29	5	30	5	30	5	27
Dhaka	12	67	10	71	10	71	7	31
Khulna	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
Mymensing h	4	16	4	19	4	20	4	27
Rajshahi	4	9	3	11	3	12	3	20
Rangpur	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	6
Sylhet	4	31	4	31	4	31	4	29
Total	35	162	33	175	33	177	31	152

Source: BBS, 2012

Storm Surge

- Storm Surge hazard maps are available for three return periods i.e. 25, 50 and 100 years for Barisal, Chittagong, • Dhaka and Khulna divisions.
- Exposure of Population and Risk levels of Housing and Livelihood to storm surge hazard are provided at district and ٠ upazila / thana level as given in table 1.9

Table 1.9: Population Exposure, Housing and Livelihood at Risk to Storm Surge

Storm Surge		ulation osure	Housing at Risk (Packa and Semi- Packa)		Housing at Risk (Kutcha and Jhupri)		Livelihood	
Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas
Barisal	2	3	1	2	2	3	6	16
Chittagon g	2	2	2	4	2	2	5	13
Khulna	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	4	5	3	6	4	5	12	30

Volume I [PART-II]: Hydro-meteorological Hazards (Drought and Landslide)

Drought:

- Drought hazard maps are available for 10, 50 and 100 year return period for all the eight divisions.
- Exposure of Population and Risk levels of Housing and Livelihood to drought hazard are provided at district and upazila / thana level as given in table 1.10

Table 1.10: Population Exposure and Livelihood at Risk to Drought

Drought	Popula	ation Exposure	Livelihood		
Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	
Barisal	0	0	6	40	
Chittagong	0	0	9	73	
Dhaka	0	0	11	47	
Khulna	0	0	4	33	
Mymensingh	0	0	10	56	
Rajshahi	5	34	8	61	
Rangpur	7	35	8	57	
Sylhet	0	0	4	31	
Total	12	69	60	398	

Table 1.11: Population Exposure and Housing at Risk to Landslide

							-
Landslide	Population Exposure		Hous	sing at Risk	Housing at Risk		
			(Packa a	nd Semi-Packa)	(Kutch	a and Jhupri)	3
Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	P
Chittagong	5	29	5	31	5	34	
Sylhet	2	5	2	11	3	14	1
Total	7	34	7	42	8	48	1

Volume II: Geological and Environmental Hazards (Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological and Health)

Earthquake:

- Earthquake hazard maps are available for five return periods i.e. 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 years for all the eight divisions.
- Exposure of Population and Risk levels of Housing to earthquake hazard (moderate) at district and upazila / thana ٠ level as given in table 1.12

Table 1.12: Population Exposure and Housing at risk to Earthquake Hazard

Earthquake	Population Exposure		Housing Exposure (Packa and Semi-Packa)		Housing Exposure (Kutcha and Jhupri)	
Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas
Chittagong	10	96	10	62	10	62
Dhaka	4	28	4	28	4	28
Mymensingh	4	34	4	34	4	34
Rajshahi	5	70	5	30	5	30
Rangpur	7	49	7	48	7	48
Sylhet	4	38	4	38	4	38
Total	34	315	34	240	34	240

Tsunami:

- Tsunami hazard maps are available for five return periods i.e. 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 years for Barisal, Chittagong and Khulna divisions.
- Exposure of Population and Risk levels of Housing to tsunami hazard are provided at district and upazila level as ٠ given in table 1.13.

Landslide:

- Landslide hazard does not have any return period and is presented for Chittagong and Sylhet divisions.
- Exposure of Population and Risk levels of Housing to landslide hazard are provided at district and upazila level as • given in table 1.11.

Table 1.13: Population Exposure, Housing and Livelihood at Risk to Tsunami

Tsunami		lation osure		g Exposure I Semi-Packa)		Exposure Ind Jhupri)	Live	elihood
Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas
Barisal	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	1
Chittagong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	2

Technological:

- Technological hazard maps are available only for six industries in Chittagong and Dhaka divisions.
- Exposure maps of Population to six industries at upazila level as given in table 1.14.

Table 1.14: Population Exposure due to Technological Hazard

SI. No.	Name of the Industry	Division	District	Number of Upazilas
1	Ashuganj Fertilizer & Chemical Company Factory	Chittagong	Brahmanbaria	3
	Limited (AFCCL)		Kishoreganj	1
			Narsingdi	2
2	Chittagong Urea Fertilizer Limited (CUFL)	Chittagong	Chittagong	2
3	DAP Fertilizer Company Ltd. (DAPFCL)	Chittagong	Chittagong	2
4	Jamuna Fertilizer Company (JFCL),	Mymensingh	Jamalpur	1
		Dhaka	Tangail	2
		Rajshahi	Sirajganj	1
5	Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd. (NGFFL)	Sylhet	Maulvibazar	2
			Sylhet	2
6	Polash Fertilizer Factory Limited (PFFL)	Dhaka	Gazipur	2
			Narsigdi	3

Health:

• Health hazard maps represents number of population affected to 9 diseases (Arsenicosis, Dengue, Diarrhea, Encephalitis, Filariasis, Kalaazar, Leprosy, Malaria, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)) are shown at national level and division level for 2011, 2012 and 2013, which represents the exposure of Population to Health hazard.

Volume III: Multi-Hazard Exposure and Risk Assessment (Flood, Storm Surge, Drought, Landslide, Earthquake and Tsunami)

- Population exposed to six multi-hazards (Flood, Storm Surge, Landslide, Drought, Earthquake and Tsunami) at country level are presented along with division and district level maps
- Housing types (Pucka, Semi-Pucka, Kutcha, Jhupri) at Risk to five multi-hazards (Flood, Storm Surge, Landslide, Earthquake and Tsunami) at country level are presented along with division and district level maps
- Livelihood (Transplanted Aman crop) at Risk to four multi-hazards (Flood, Storm Surge, Drought and Tsunami) at country level are presented along with division and district level maps



VOLUME - I PART - I FLOOD & STORM SURGE



FLODD



2. Flood

Floods are annual phenomena with the most severe occurring during the months of July and August. Regular river floods affect 20% of the country increasing up to 68% in extreme years. The floods of 1988, 1998 and 2004 were particularly catastrophic, resulting in large-scale destruction and loss of lives. Approximately 37%, 43%, 52% and 68% of the country is inundated with floods of return periods of 10, 20, 50 and 100 years respectively (MPO, 1986). In this study, the percentage of the country inundated due to floods (excluding eastern hilly area, Hatia, Sandwip and estuary areas around them) for return periods of 25, 50, 100 and 150 years is 57.1%, 61.1%, 80.6% and 81.2% respectively. This indicates that the area subjected to flooding has increased from 52% to 61.1% for 50 years and 68% to 80.6% for the 100-year return period. Four types of flooding occur in Bangladesh, including normal and flash floods, as well as storm surges in coastal areas.

Bangladesh is located in a low-lying delta, formed by the dense network of the distributaries of the mighty Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna, between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal. The total land area is 147,570 km² and consists mostly of low and flat land, with some hilly areas in the northeast and southeast (BBS, 2015). A network of more than 230 major rivers and their tributaries crisscross the country, which makes 80% of the country is flood plain and 75% of the country is at less than 10m above the mean sea level (Adaptive Learning Mechanism, 2015). Flooding normally occurs during the monsoon season from June to September. Every year, nearly 26,000 km² (around 18% of the country) is flooded. Floods has caused devastation in Bangladesh throughout its history. For example, the flood of 1988 resulted in 60% of the country being under flood water for more than a month, while the flood in 1998 caused 75% of the country's area to be under water. There were also severe floods in 1966, 1987 and 2007. A more detailed report on Flood Hazard Assessment is given below.

2.1 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this flood hazard study is shown in Figure 1.1. Flood modeling used in this study is MIKE11 (DHI, 2004). The MIKE11 flood modeling system consists of two modules: hydrological and hydrodynamic. Hydrological module uses rainfall and evaporation data and performs rainfall-runoff modeling, whose output is the input for the hydrodynamic module. The Hydrodynamic module computes water flows and water levels in the river network. Historical boundary data flood simulations for 26 years (1986 to 2011) was used to compute water levels in the river network at 7617 model grid points. Then a frequency analysis was carried out at these grid points in order to obtain return period-wise flood levels for 25, 50, 100 and 150years. These flood levels are used in ARC GIS software to develop flood hazard maps with the help of a digital elevation model using the following equation:

Flood depth (m) = Flood level (m PWD) - Land level (m PWD)

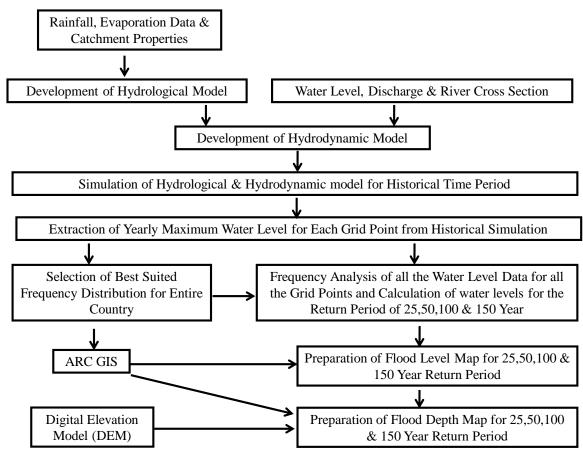


Figure 2.1: Methodology of the Flood Hazard Assessment

Flood simulation is carried out using the existing five hydrological region models: North West Region Model, North Central Region Model, North East Region Model, South West Region Model, and South East Region Model.

2.2 Map Content

Flood hazard maps consist of flood depth in meters. The flood depth is categorized based on the classification adopted by the Master Plan Organization (MPO, 1986). Flood depth categories adopted in this study are given in Table 2.1.

Table	2.1:	Flood	l depth	categories

Flood Depth (m)	Flood Categories	Symbology used in maps
No Flood	Not Affected (NA)	
0 – 0.3	Very Shallow (VS)	
0.3 – 0.9	Shallow (S)	
0.9 – 1.8	Medium (M)	
1.8 - 3.6	Deep (D)	
> 3.6	Very Deep (VD)	



based on inundation depth

2.3 Analysis of Flood Hazard

The flood hazard maps of 25, 50, 100 and 150 year return period were analyzed. Flood inundation area (Km²) and percentage for 25 and 50 year return period is given in table 2.2 and for 100 and 150 years in table 2.3.

Table 2.2: Inundated Area (Km²) and Percentage in depth categories for 25 and 50 years return period

S.No.	Return period	25 year		50 year		
	Flood Depth (m)	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)	
1	>3.6	10240.47	10.55	13473.63	13.88	
2	1.8 - 3.6	23147.64	23.84	25313.58	26.08	
3	0.9 - 1.8	14203.17	14.63	13305.15	13.71	
4	0.3 – 0.9	5955.66	6.14	5502.69	5.67	
5	0.0001 - 0.3	1860.93	1.92	1774.53	1.83	
6	No Flood	41667.84	42.92	37706.13	38.84	

 Table 2.3:
 Percentage of inundated area in different depth categories

S.No.	Return period	100 year		150 year	
	Flood Depth (m)	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)
-					
1	>3.6	18801.9	19.37	23159.97	23.86
2	1.8 - 3.6	33991.11	35.02	33111.81	34.11
3	0.9 - 1.8	15918.84	16.40	14076.36	14.50
4	0.3 – 0.9	7045.47	7.26	6261.3	6.45
5	0.0001 - 0.3	2443.5	2.52	2176.56	2.24
6	No Flood	18874.89	19.44	18289.71	18.84

Table 2.4 indicates the percentage of inundation area in different flood depth categories in different divisions for 100 year return period.

Table 2.4: Percentage of inundated area in different depth categories in different divisions

Division	Flood depth (m) vs percentage of inundation area					Not Affected
	< 0.3	0.3 - 0.9	0.9 - 1.8	1.8 - 3.6	> 3.6	
Barisal	1.5	8.6	26.4	30.9	31.0	69.0
Chittagong	4.5	8.3	16.5	26.4	28.3	71.7
Dhaka	23.7	6.0	17.2	36.3	11.6	5.28
Mymensingh	42.9	43.6	45.8	48.0	48.2	51.8
Khulna	24.7	11.3	22.9	30.0	8.0	3.00
Rajshahi	59.8	63.2	72.1	88.4	91.1	8.9
Rangpur	74.2	76.9	80.4	87.9	92.5	7.5
Sylhet	14.5	16.4	21.7	54.7	96.4	3.6
Country Total	31.7	35.5	44.9	60.2	69.0	31.0

2.4 Flood maps

Flood hazard maps at national level is shown for 25, 50, 100 and 150 year return periods. As Exposure of Population, Risk o Housing and Livelihood is assessed for flood hazard of 25 years return period, flood hazard maps at division, district and upazila are presented in this Risk Atlas. Number of Flood hazard maps presented is given table 2.5.

2.4.1 Flood Hazard maps

Table 2.5: Number of Flood Hazard maps presented in Risk Atlas

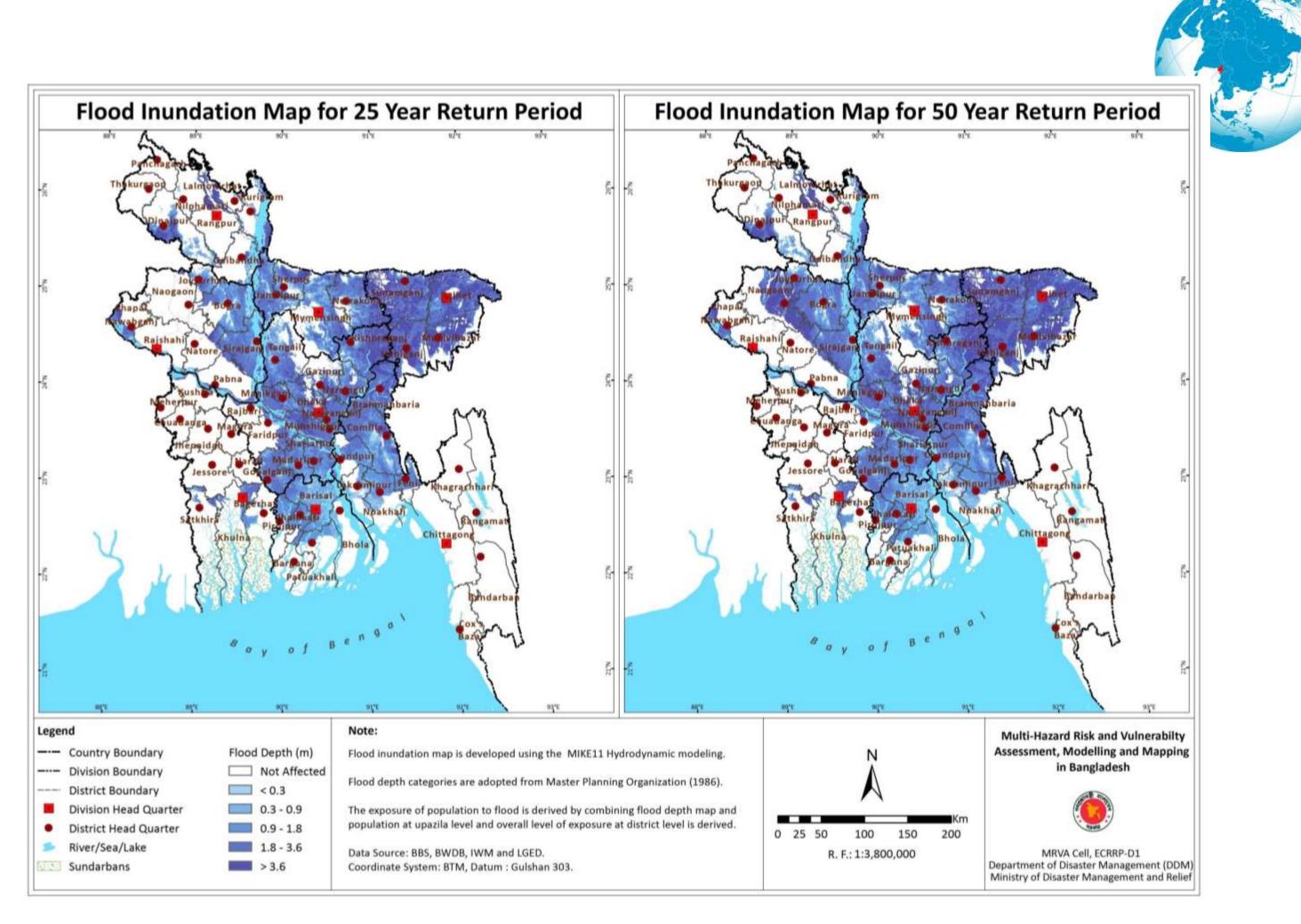
Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas
Barisal	3	6
Chittagong	5	29
Dhaka	12	67
Khulna	1	2
Mymensingh	4	16
Rajshahi	4	9
Rangpur	2	2
Sylhet	4	31
8	35	162

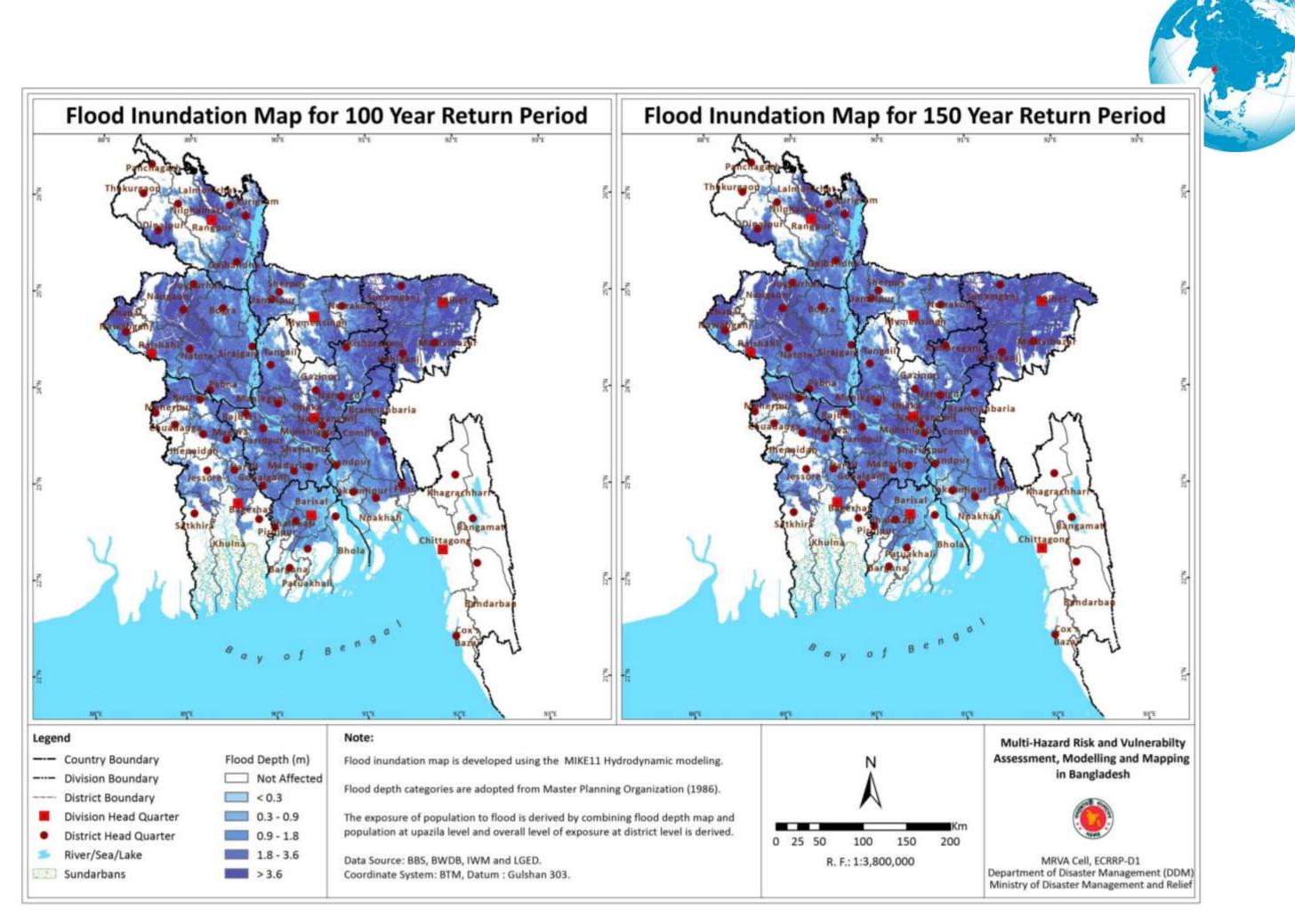
2.4.2 Flood Exposure and Risk maps

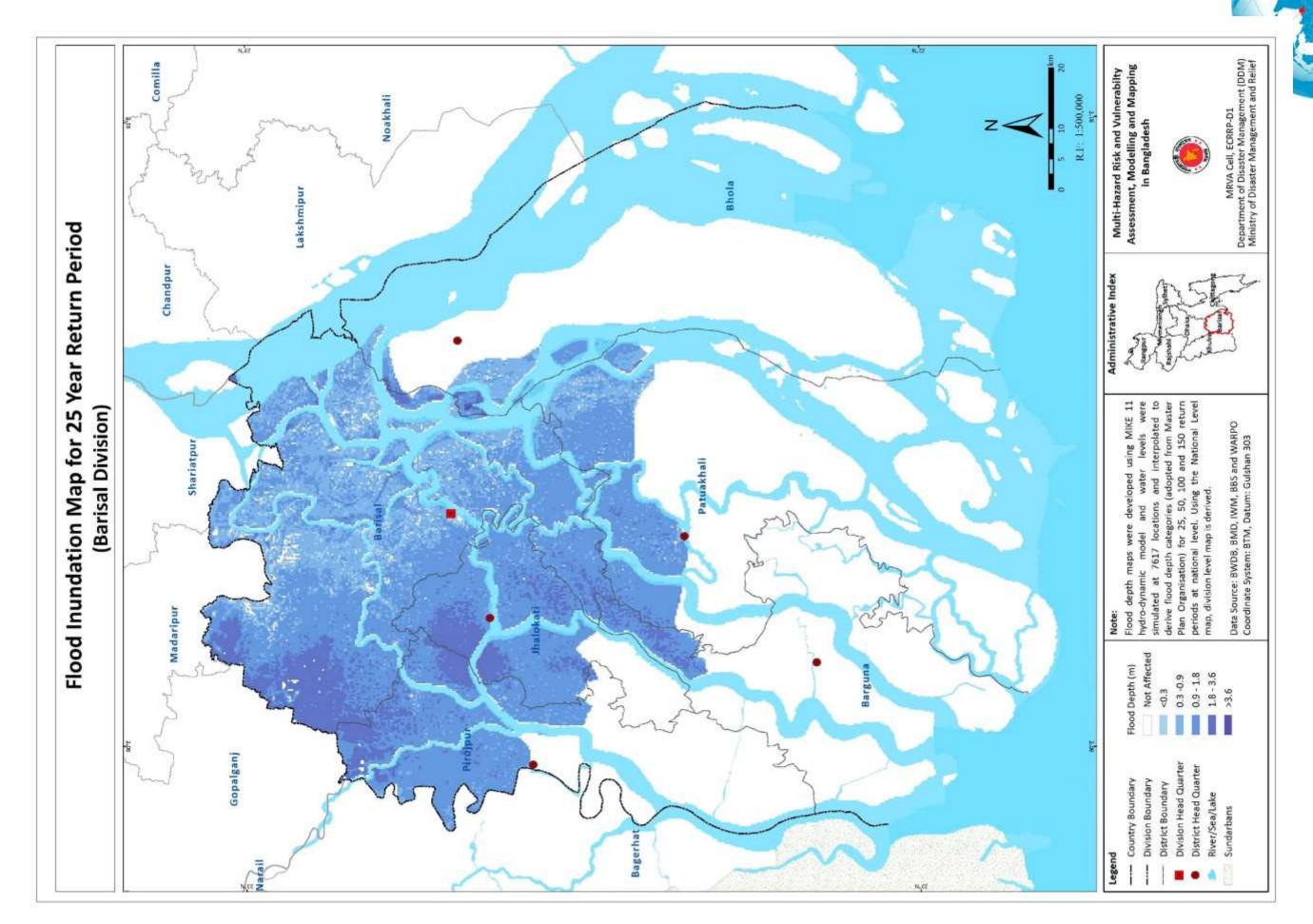
Exposure of Population, Risk of Housing and Livelihood for flood hazard of 25 years return period at division and district level is shown in table 2.6.

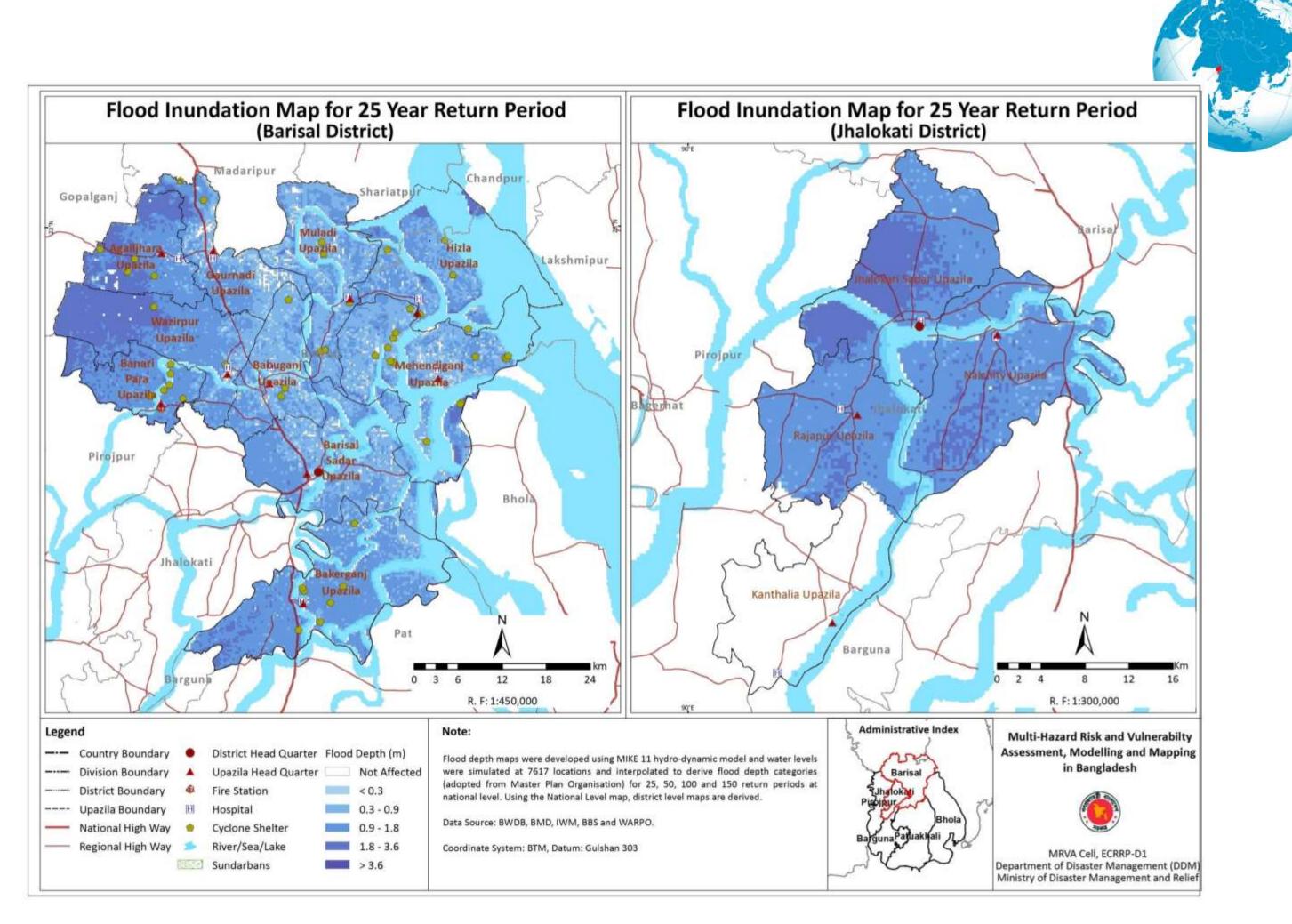
Table 2.6: Exposure of Population, Risk of Housing and Livelihood maps at division and district level presented in Risk Atlas

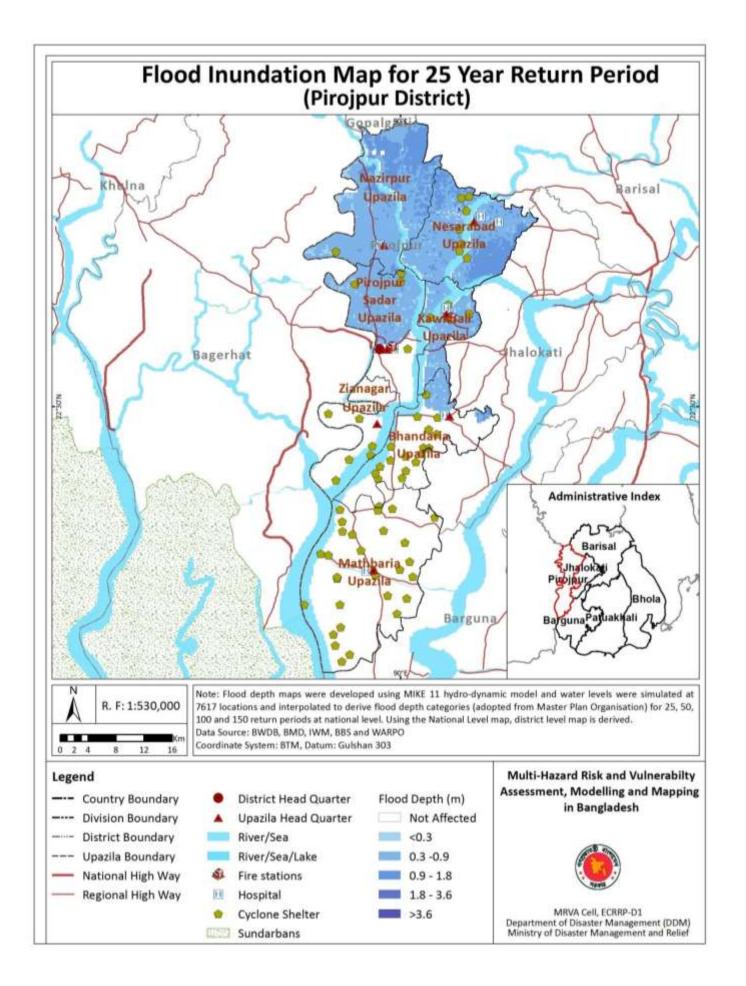
Division	Number of Districts							
	Population Exposure	Housing at Risk (Packa and Semi-Packa)	Housing at Risk (Kutcha and Jhupri)	Livelihood				
Barisal	3	3	3	4				
Chittagong	5	5	5	5				
Dhaka	12	10	10	7				
Khulna	1	1	1	1				
Mymensingh	4	4	4	4				
Rajshahi	4	3	3	3				
Rangpur	2	3	3	3				
Sylhet	4	4	4	4				
8	35	33	33	31				



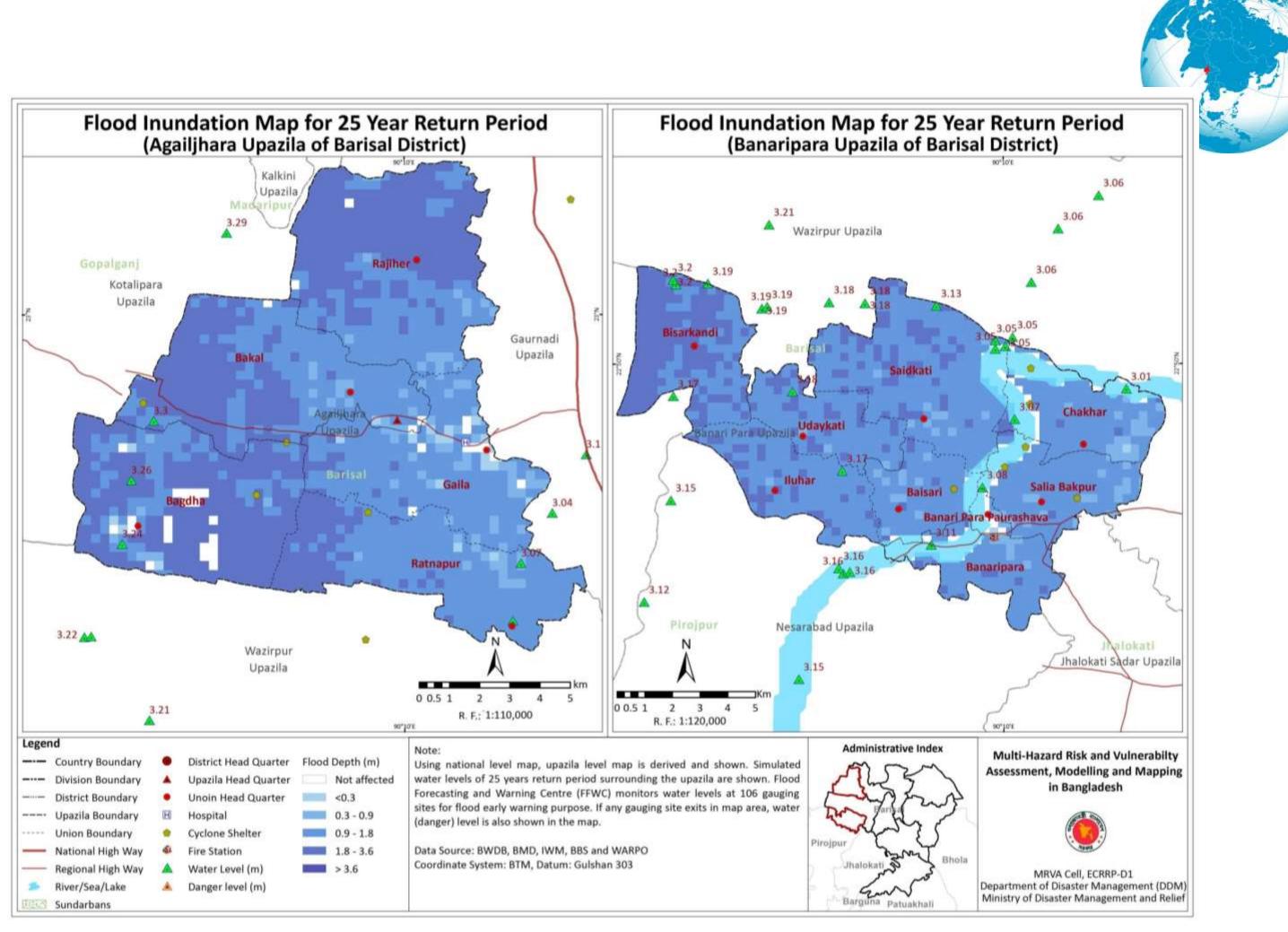




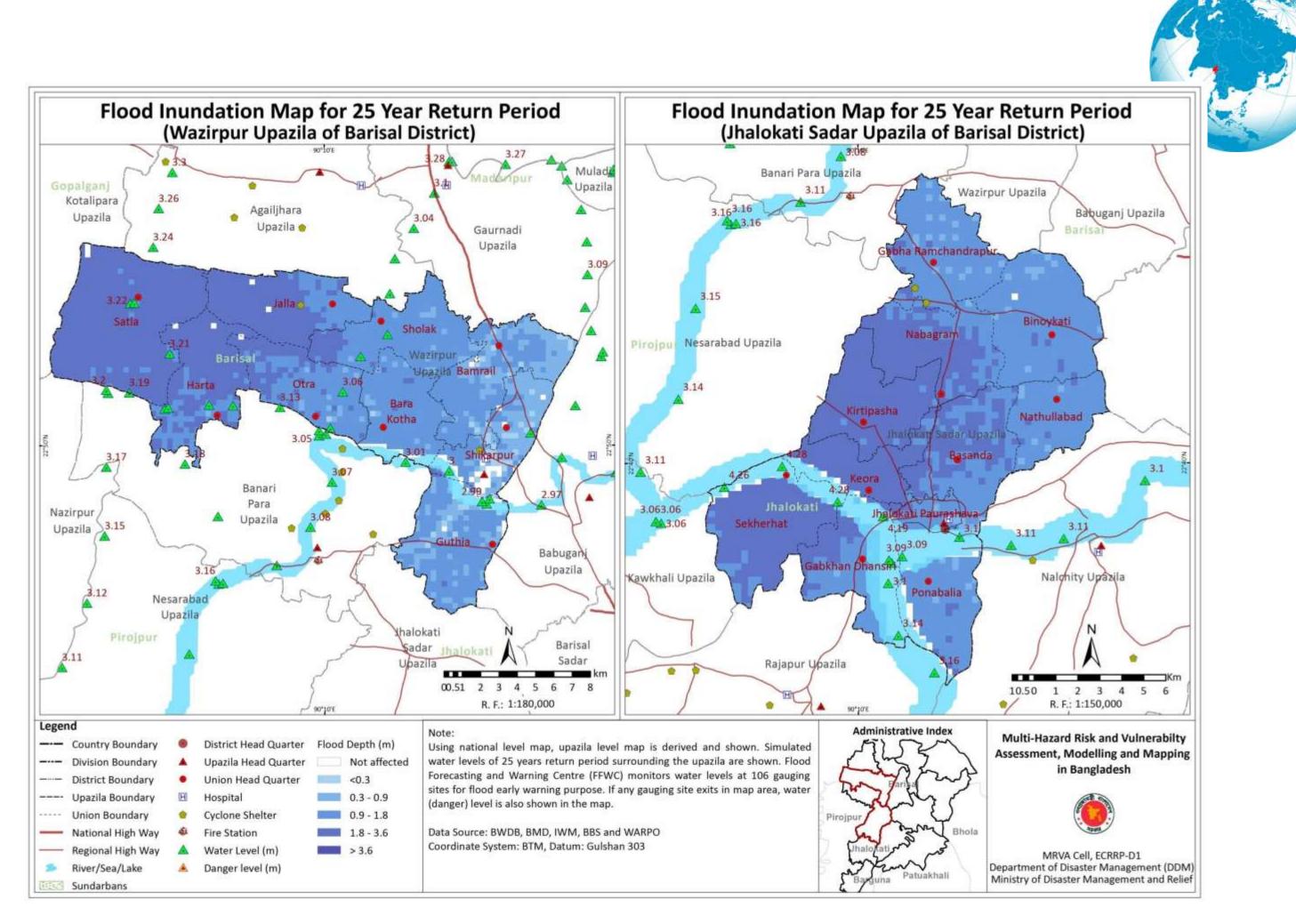


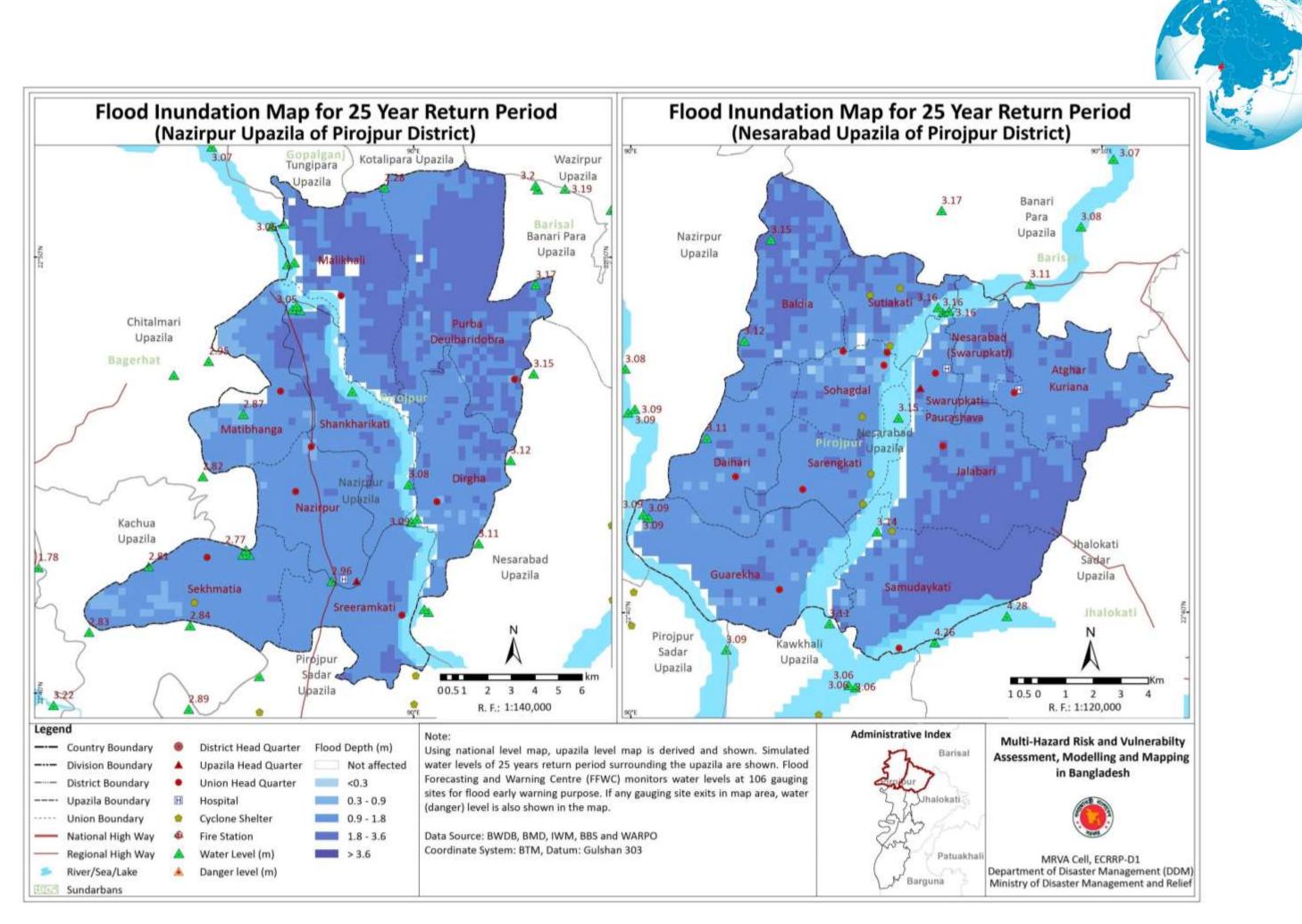


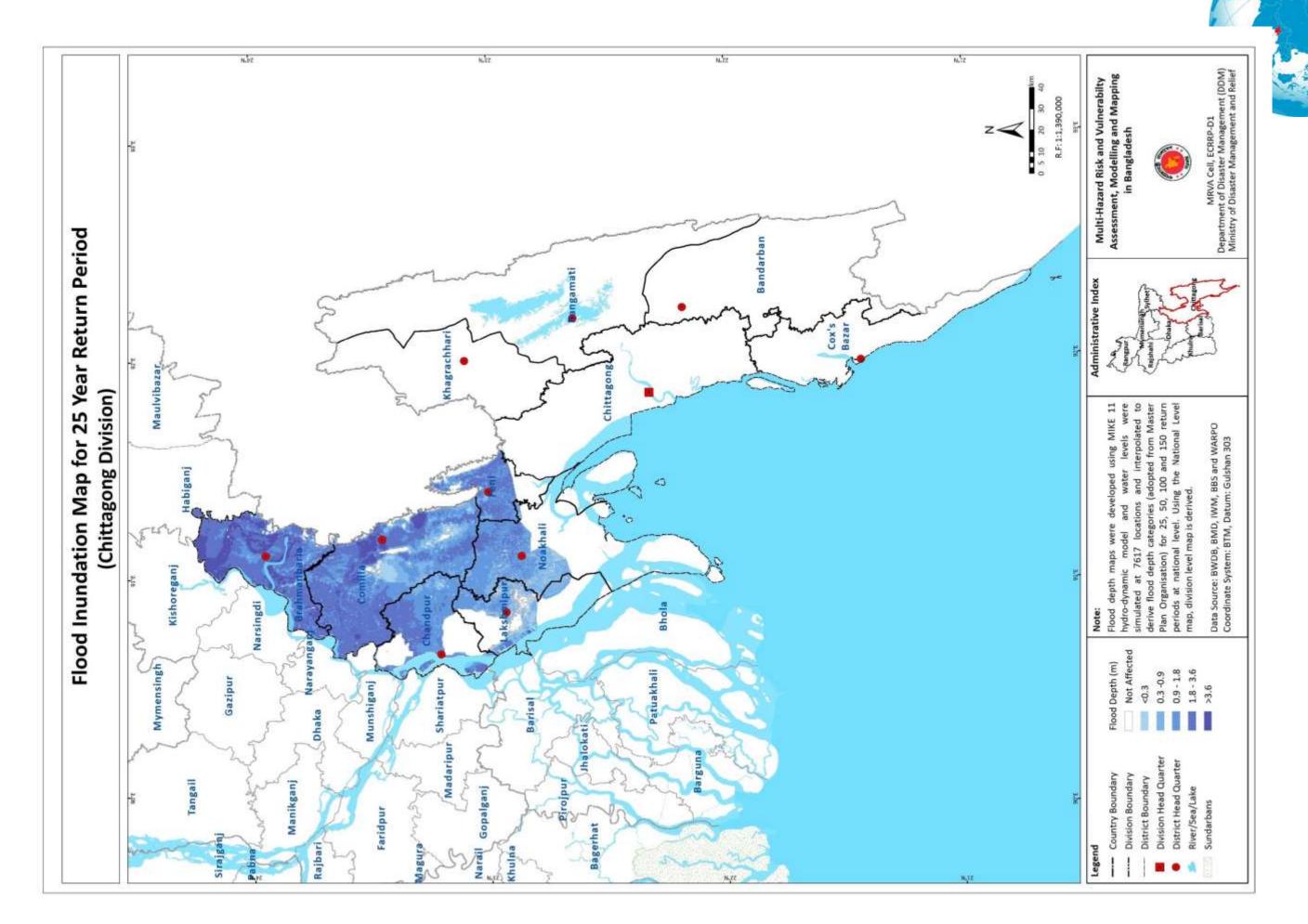


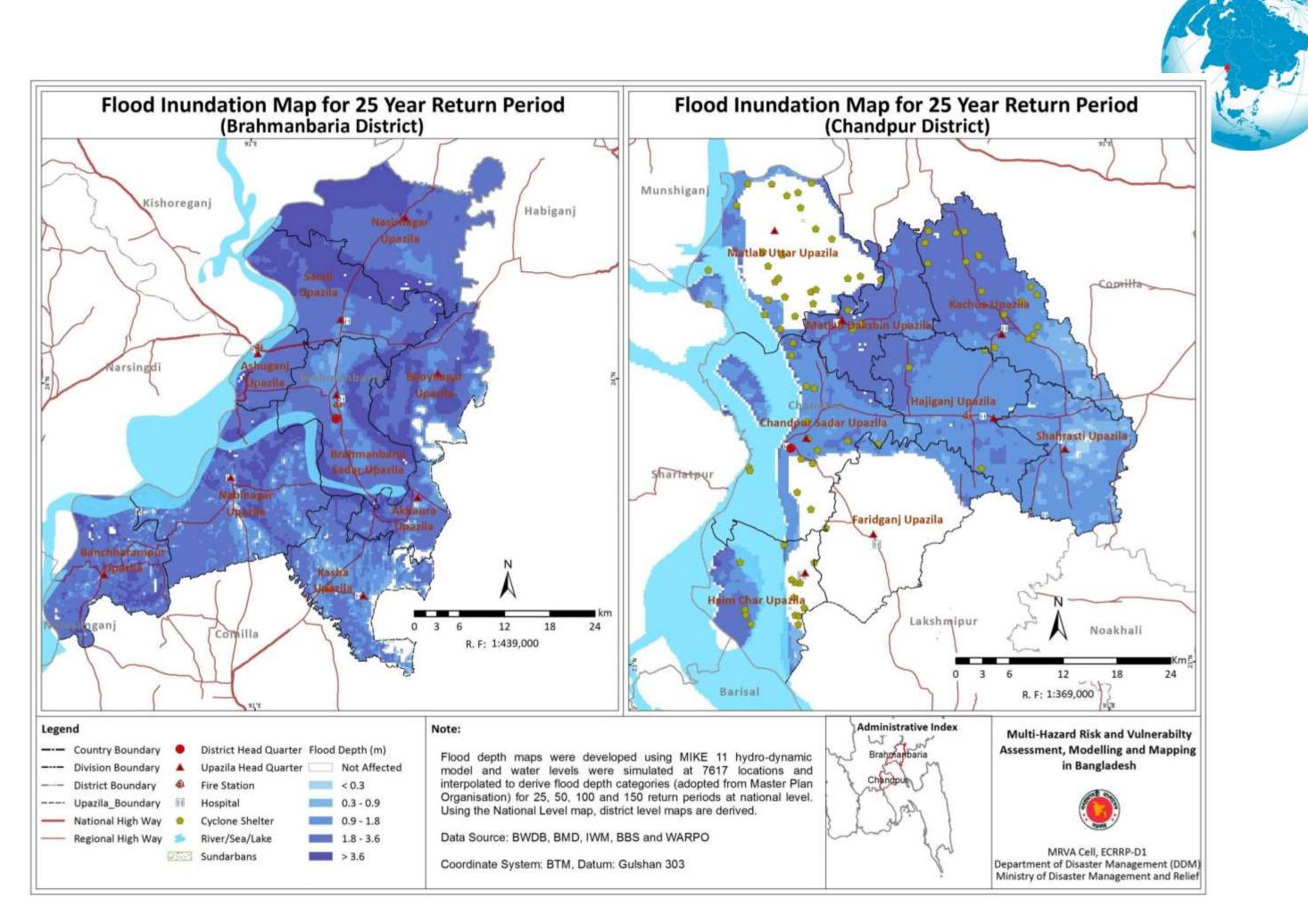


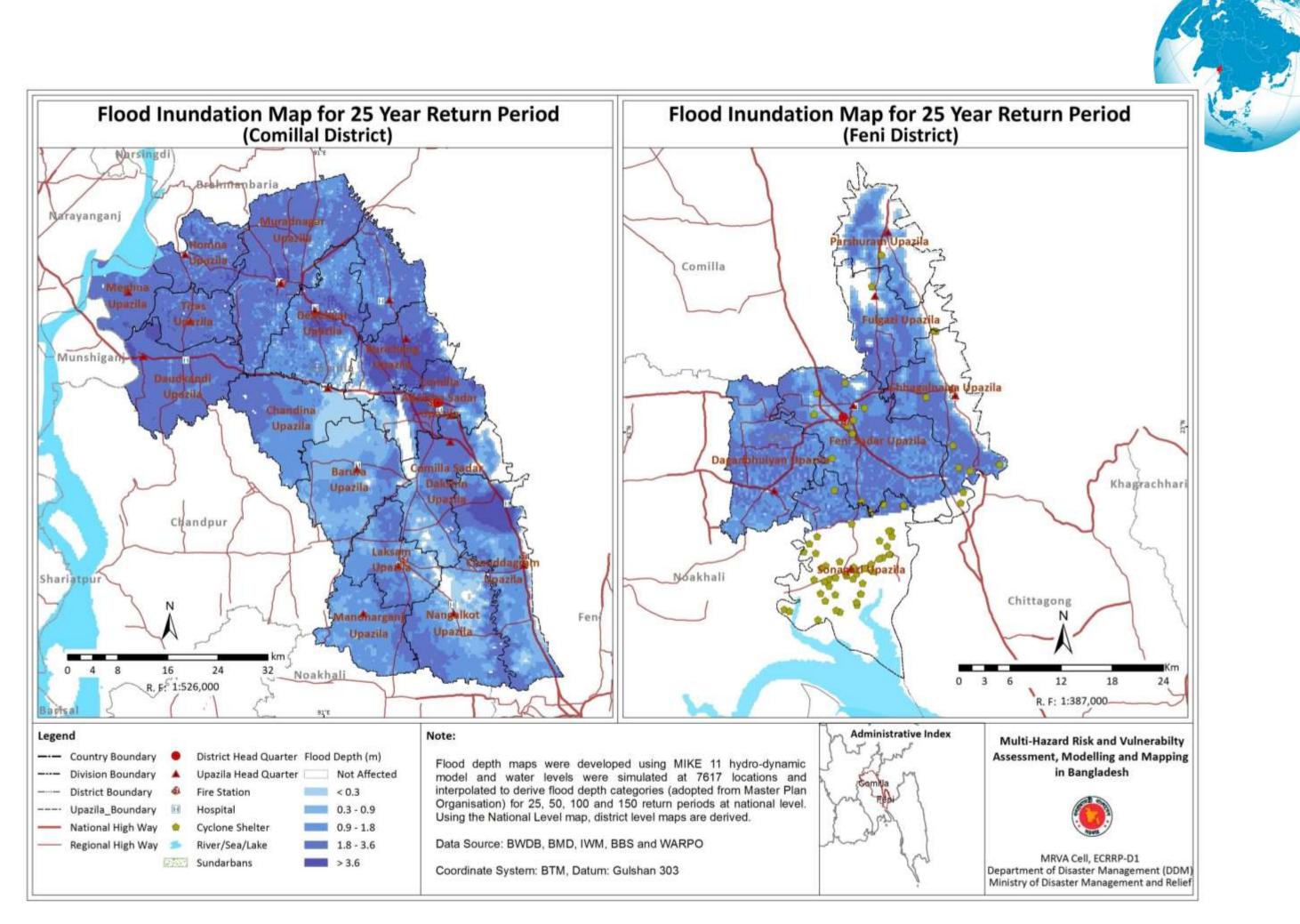
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 13

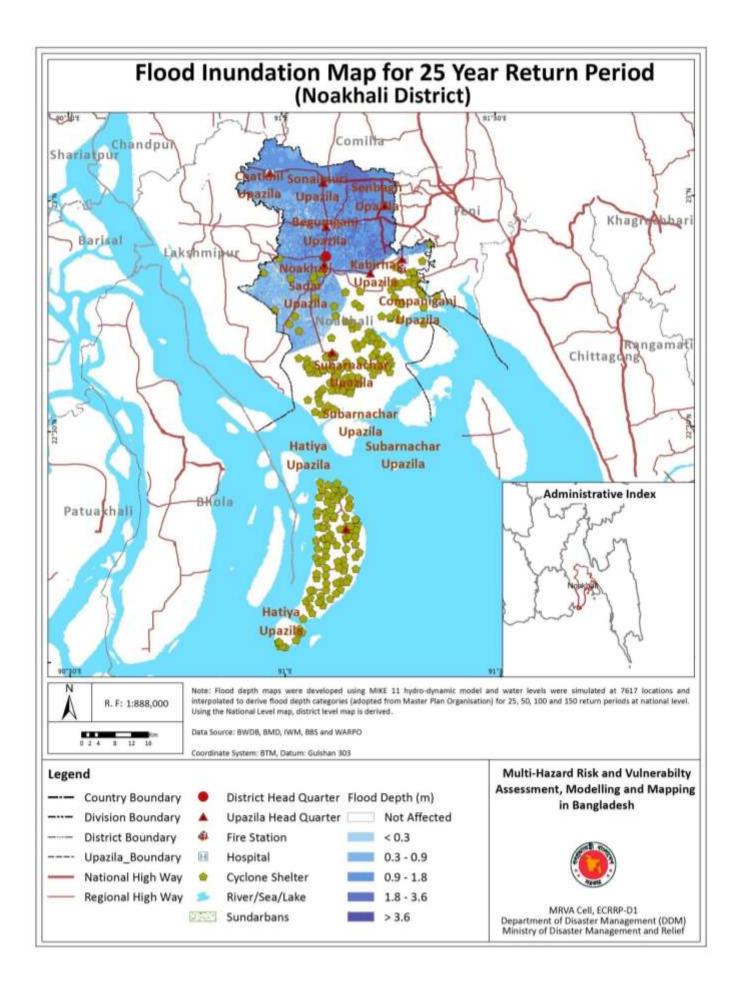




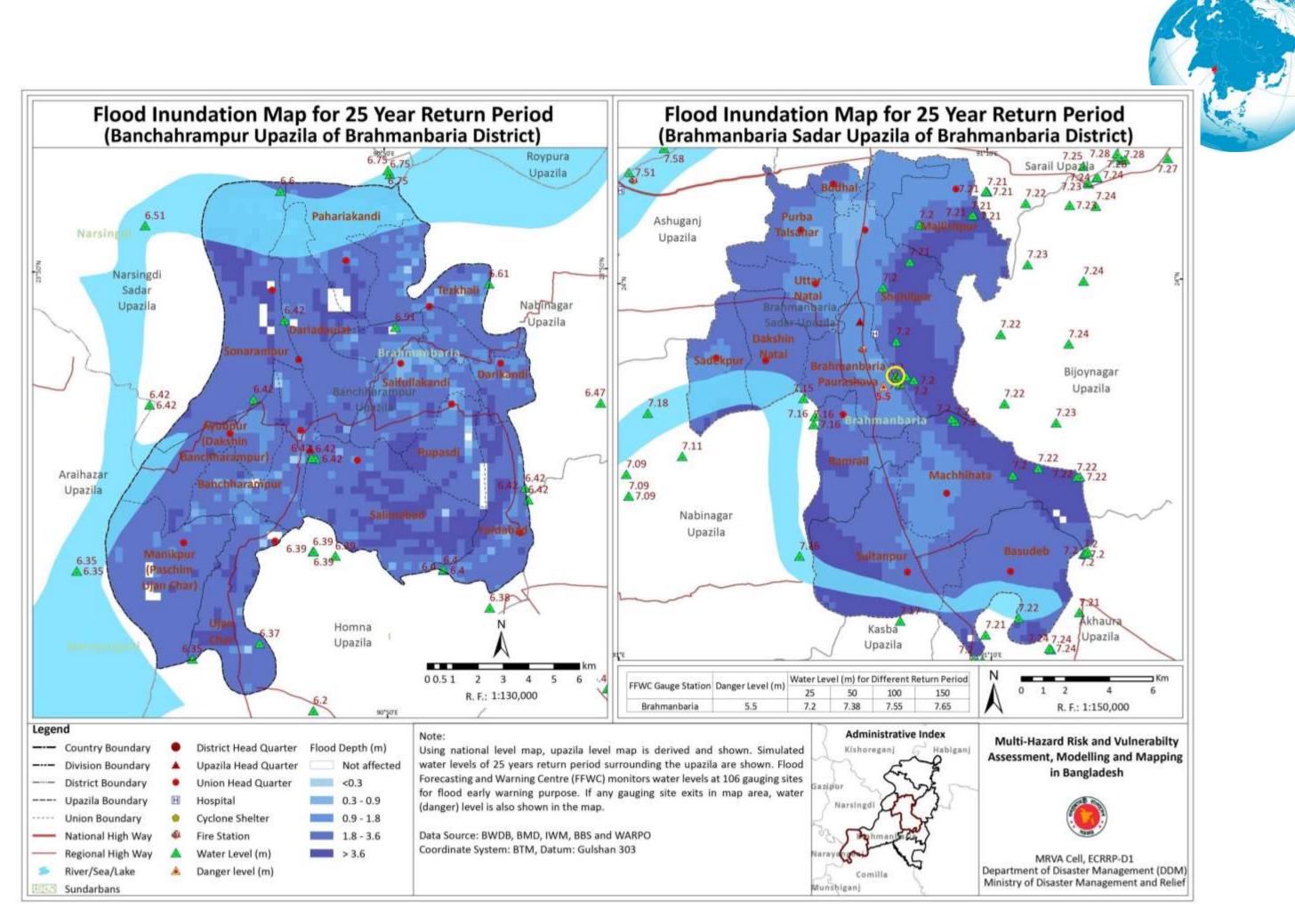


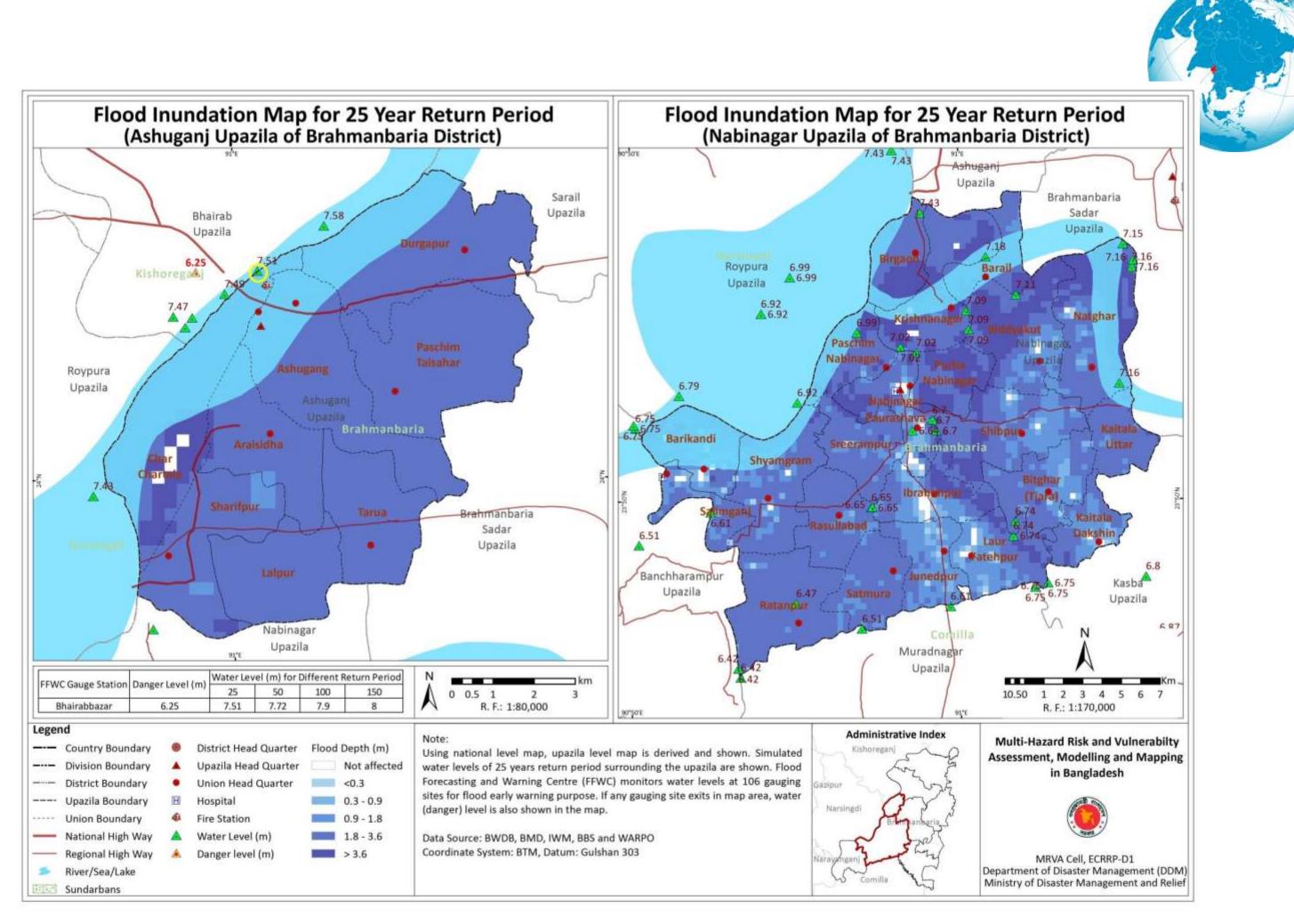


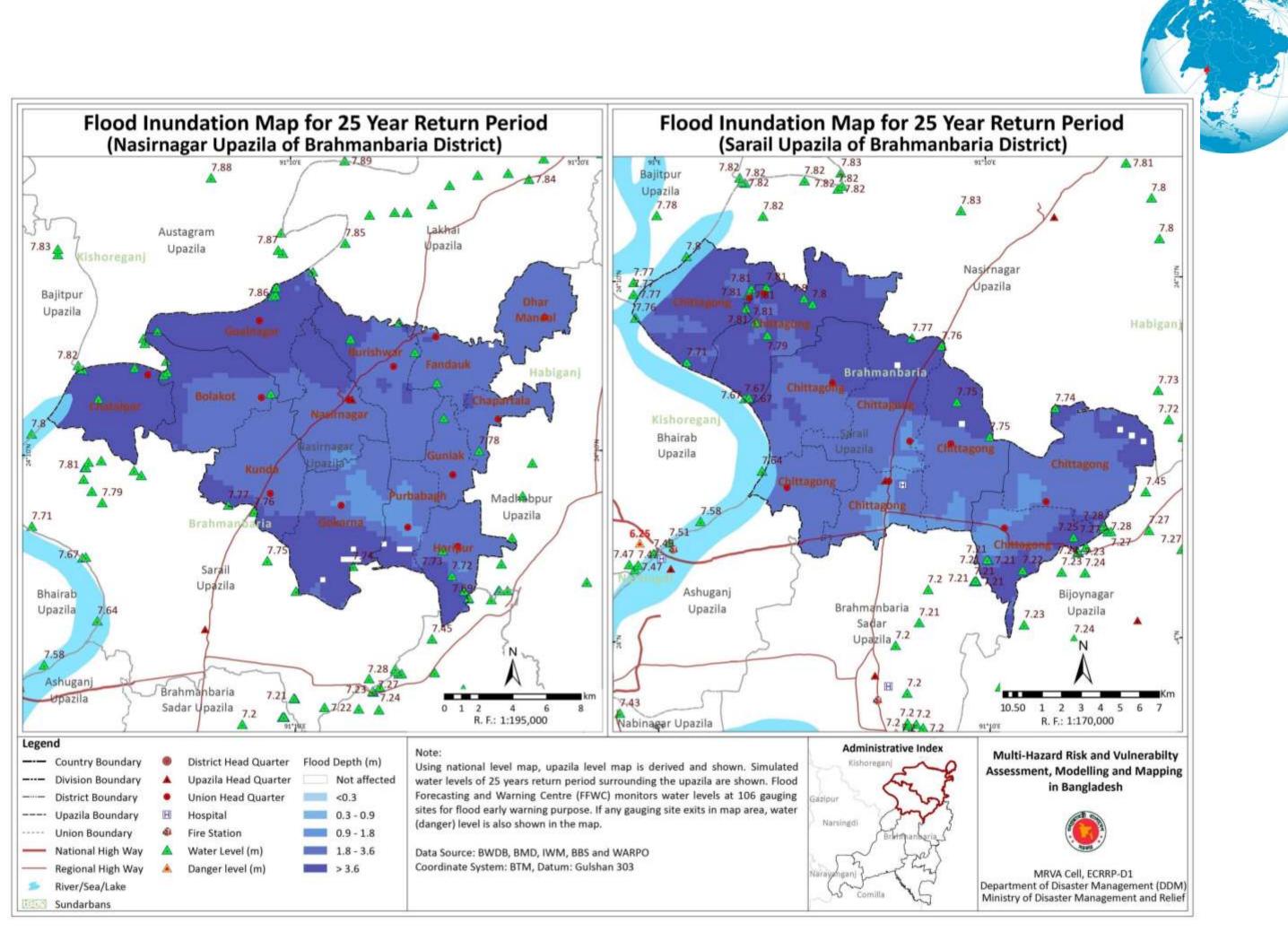


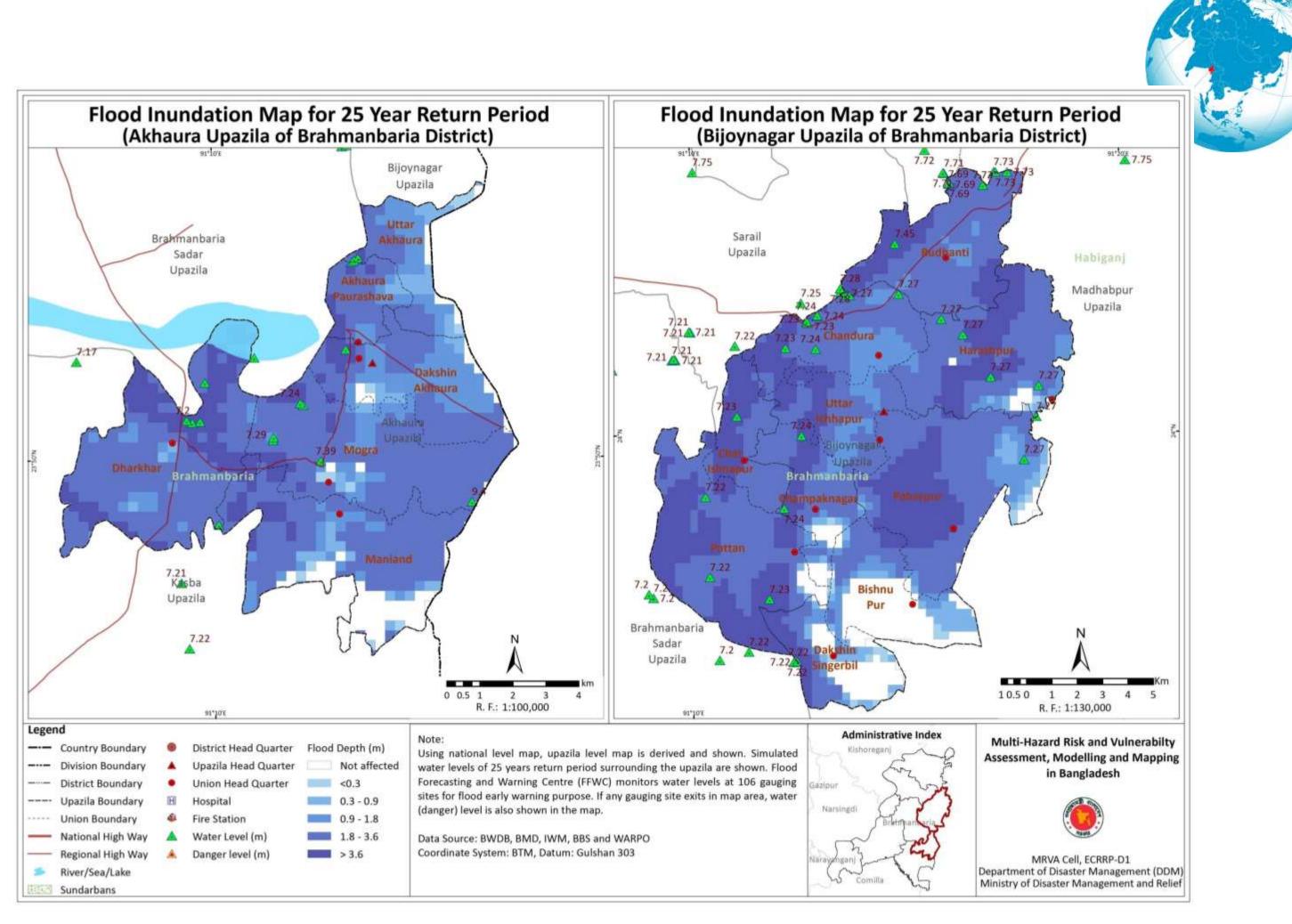


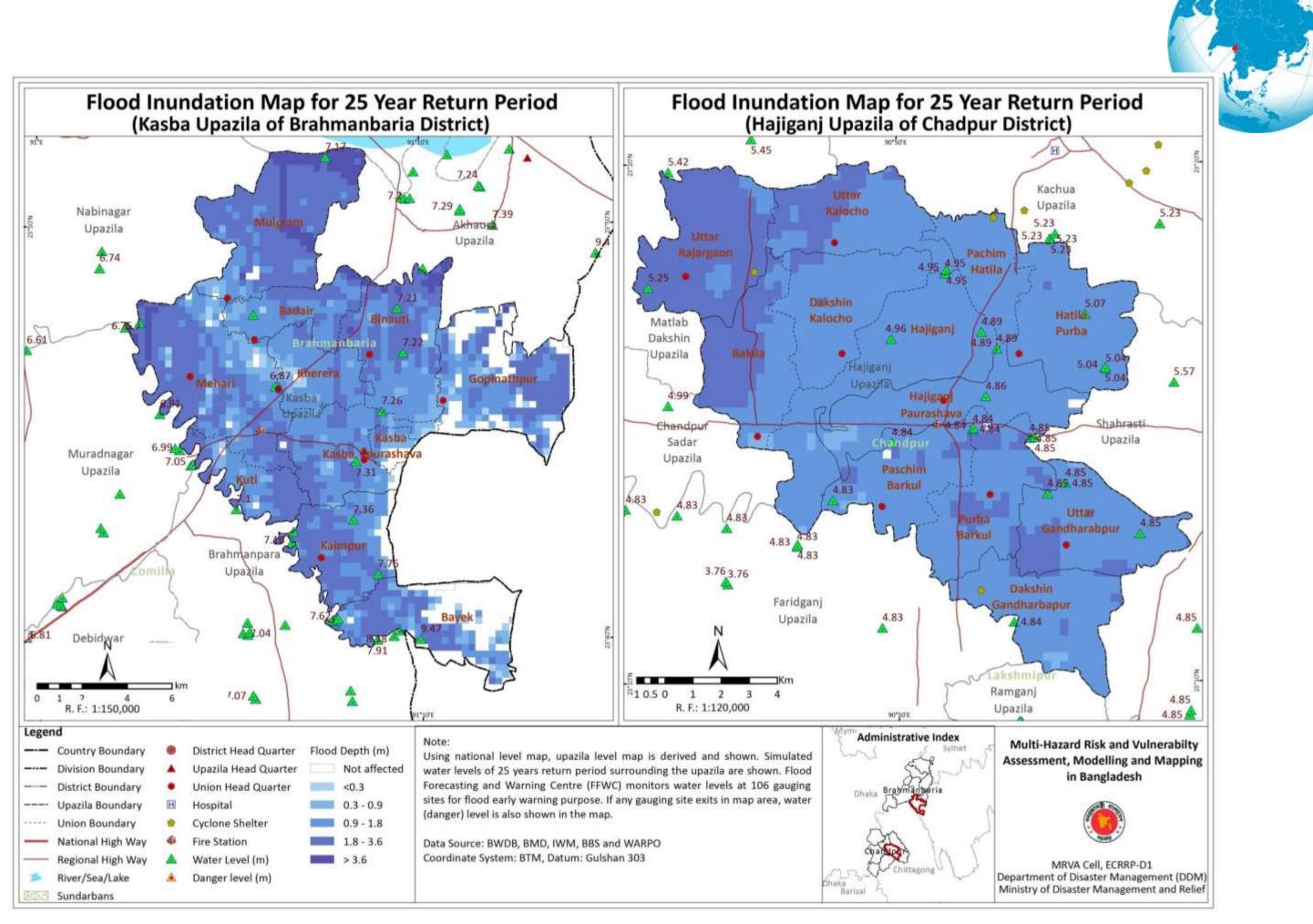


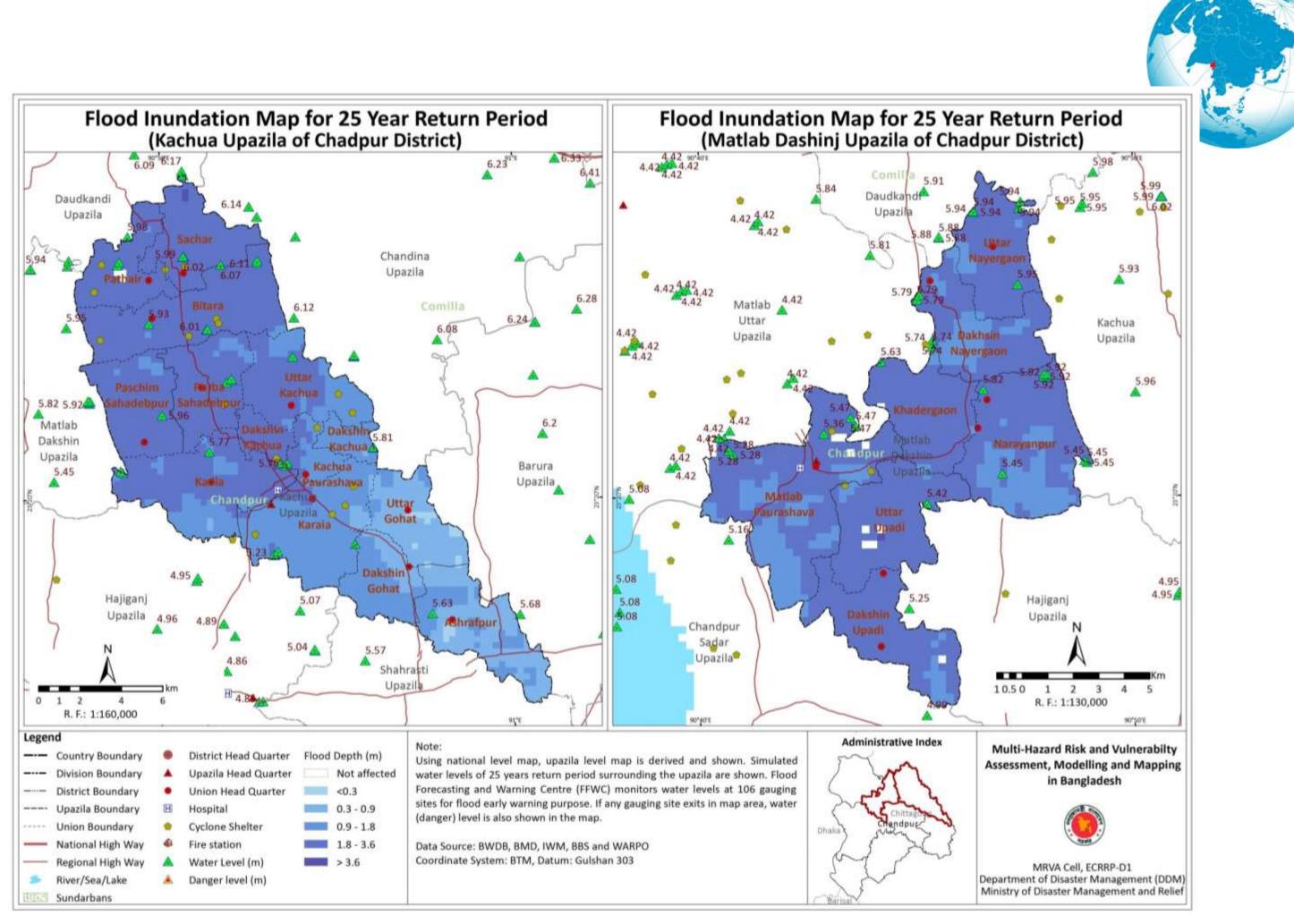


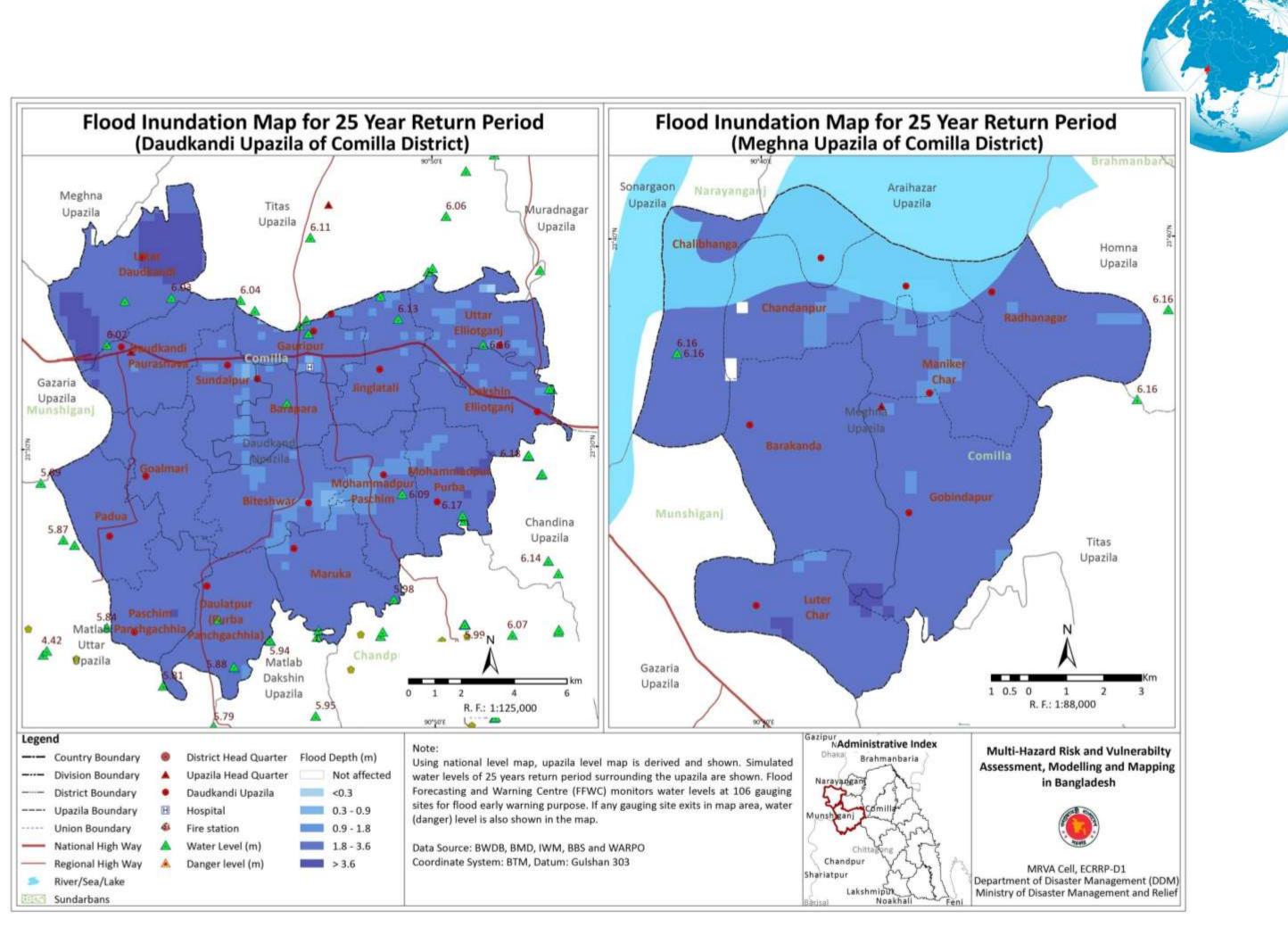


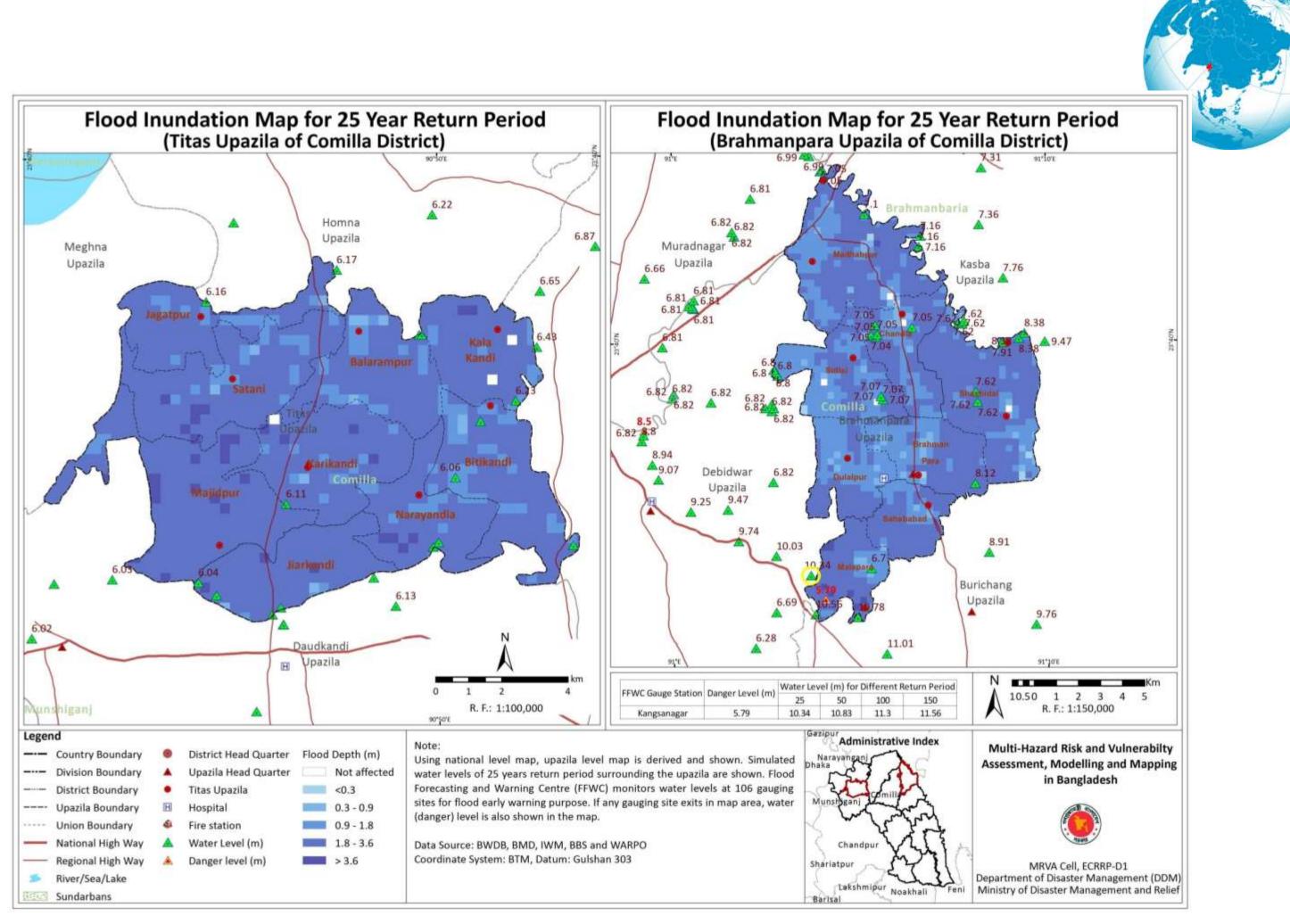


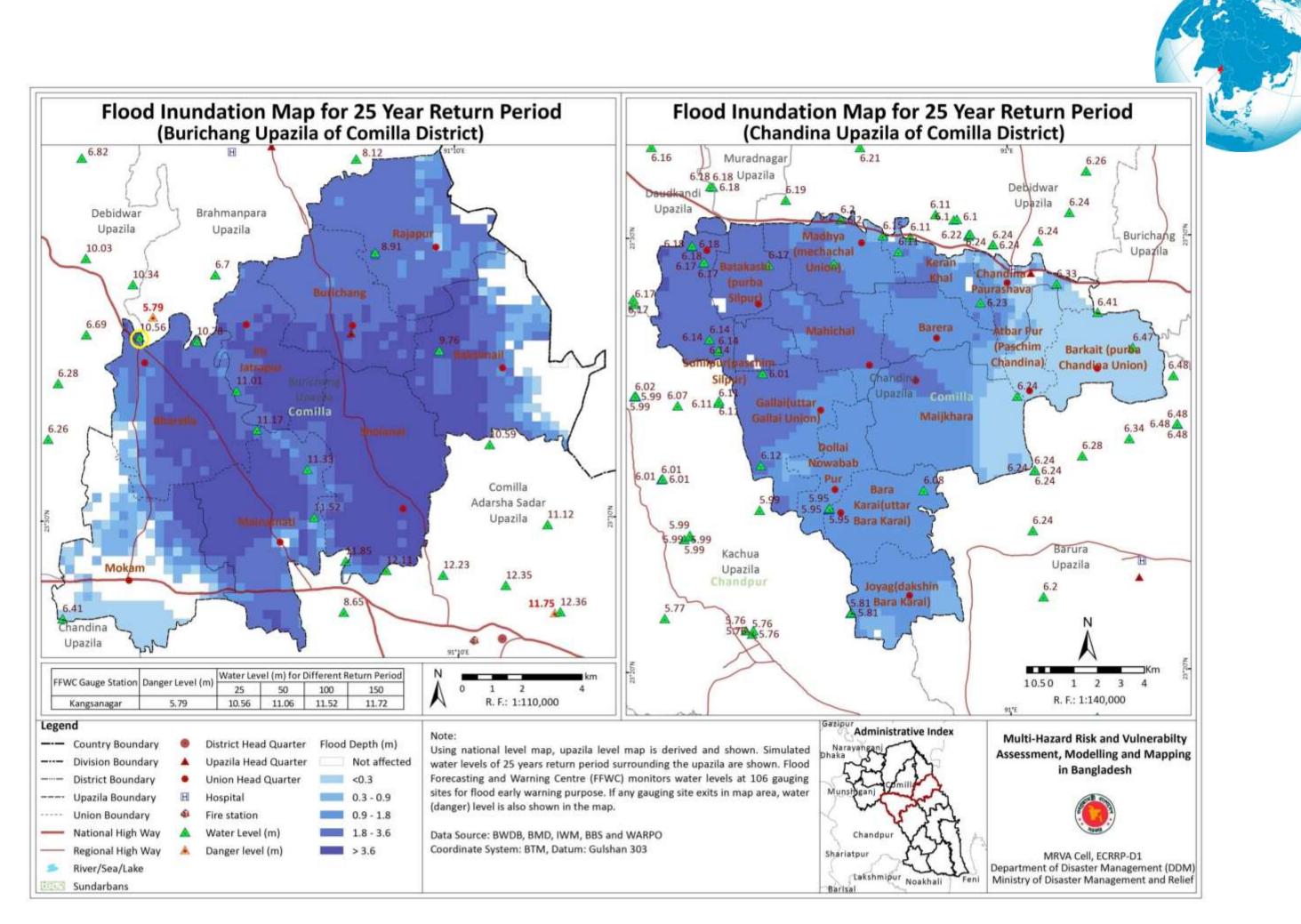


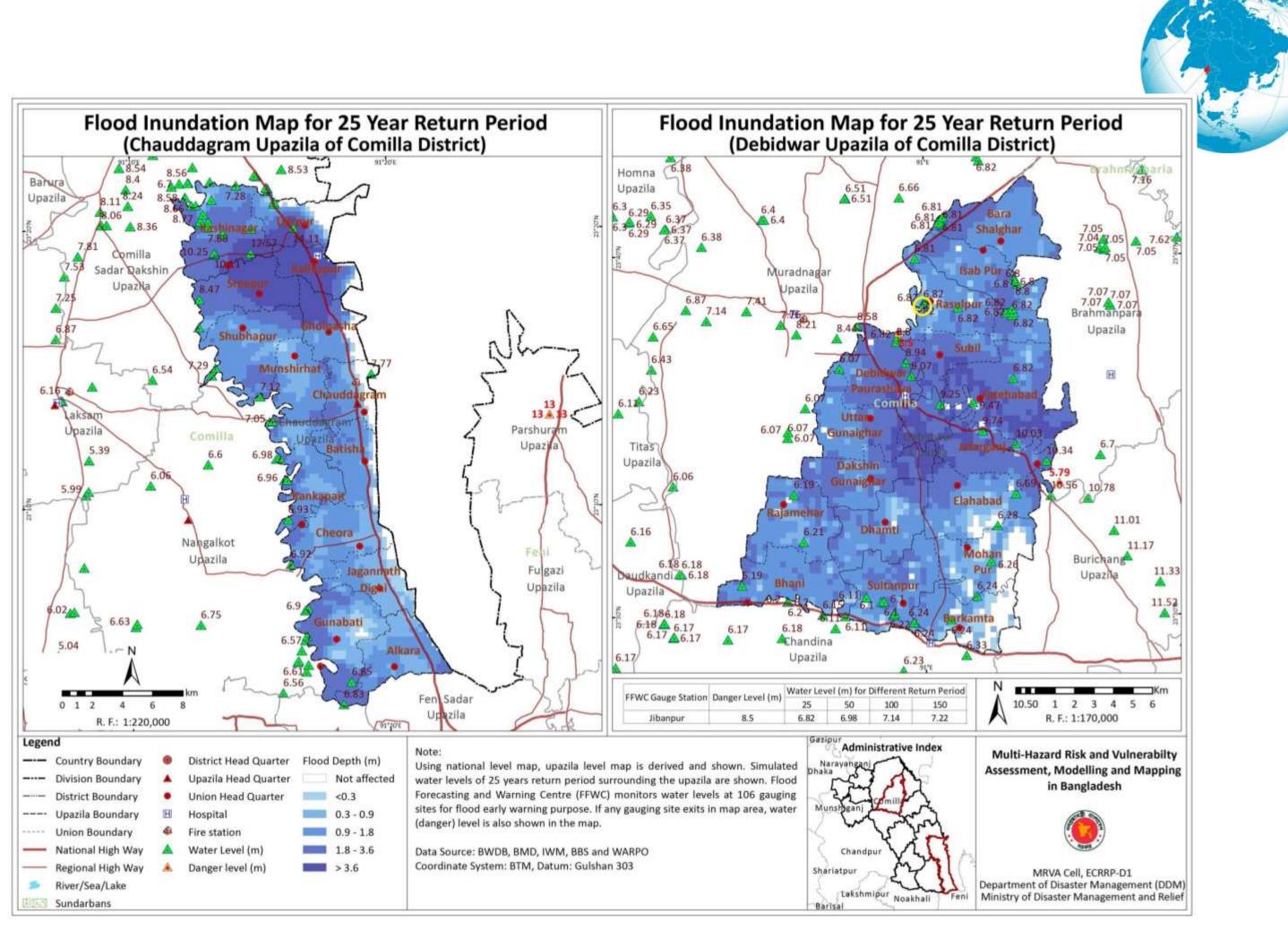


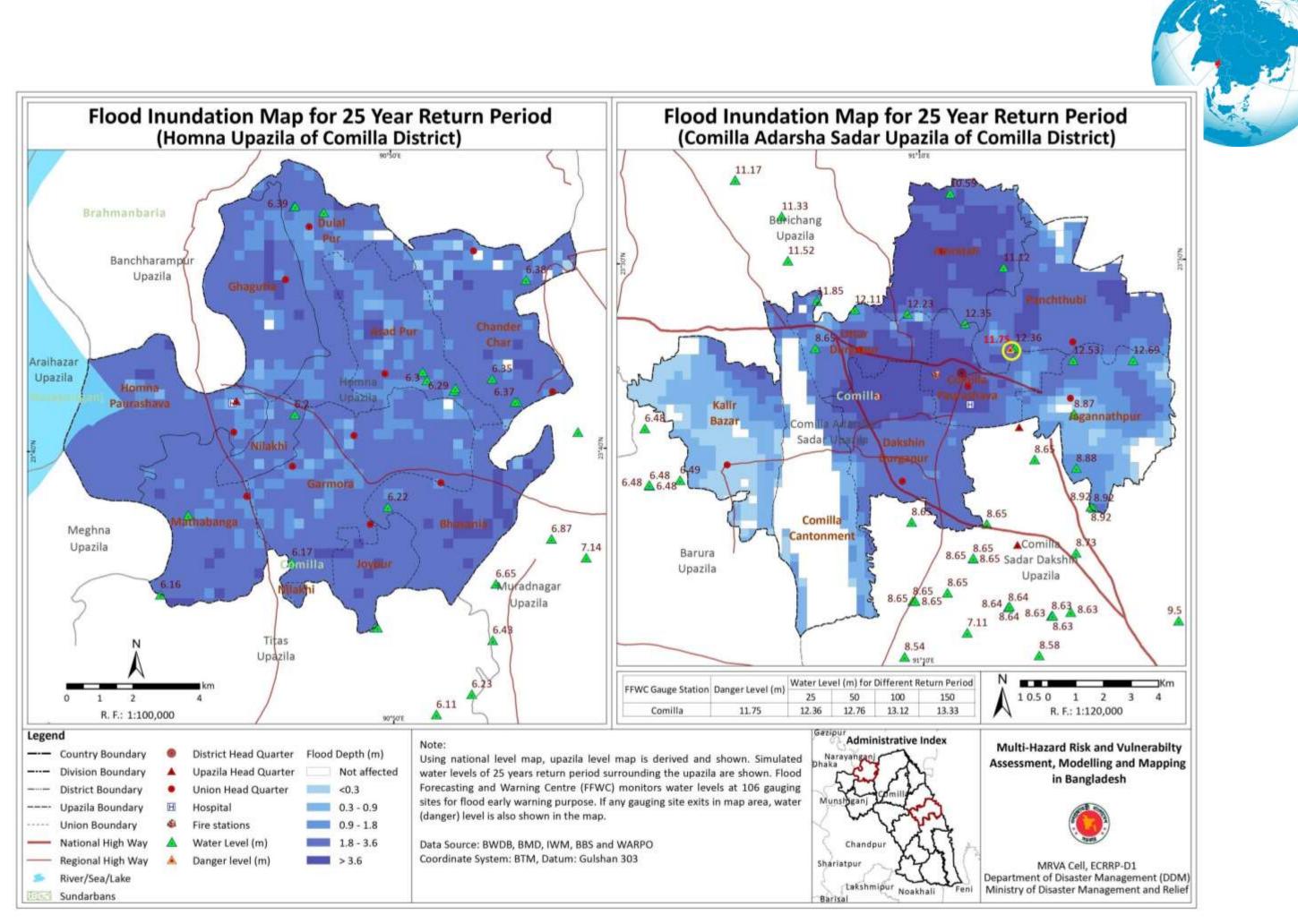


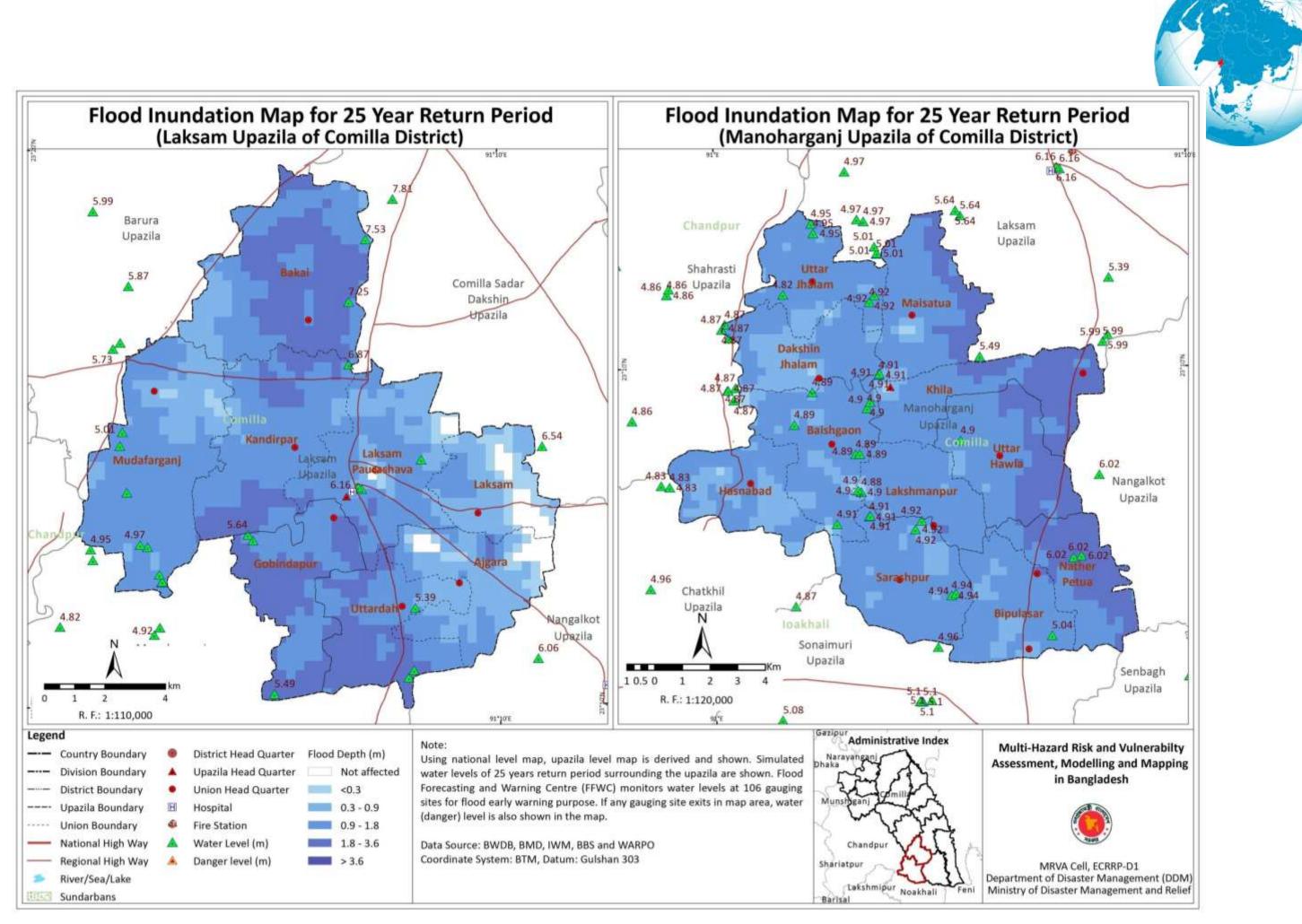


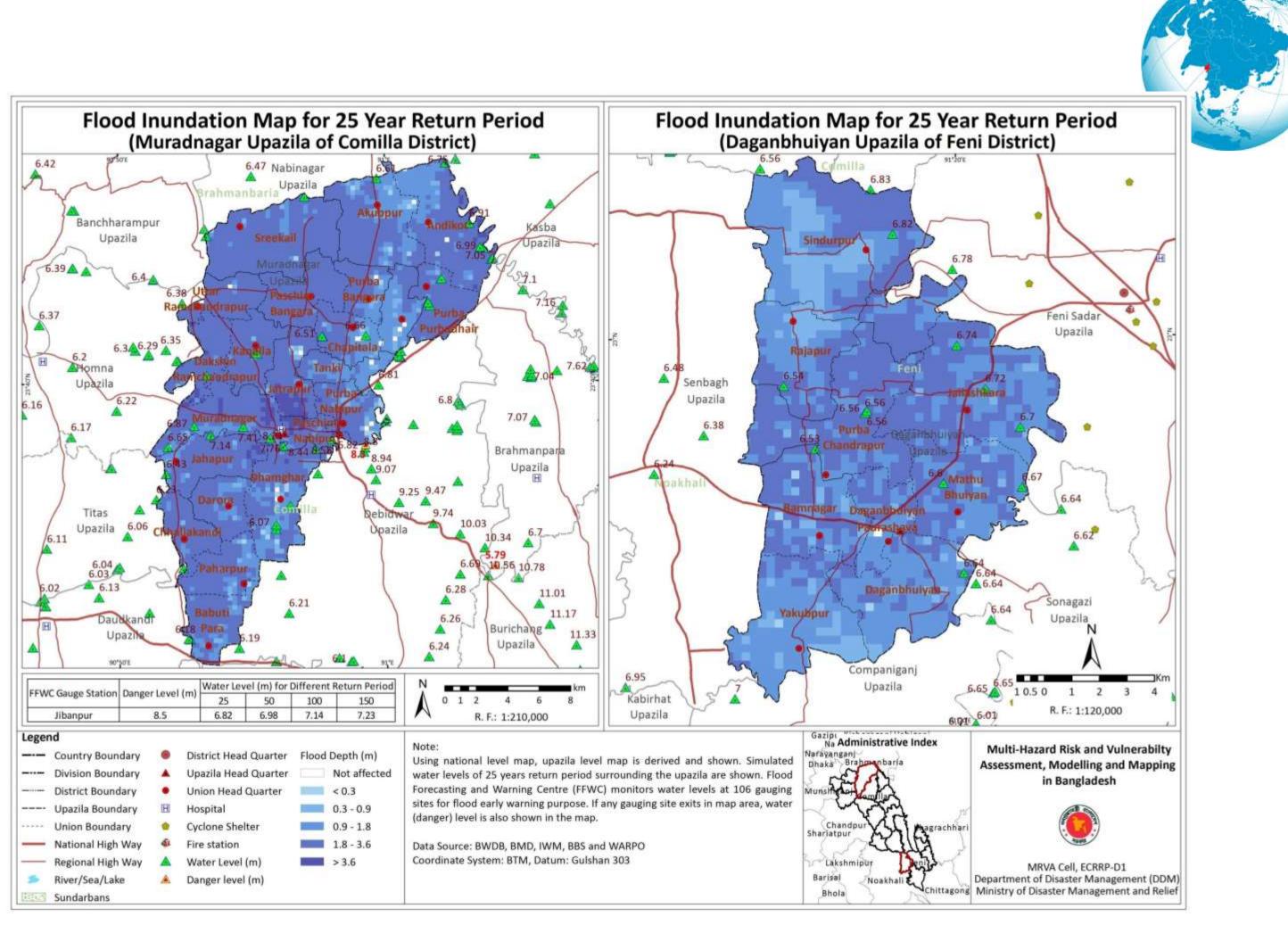


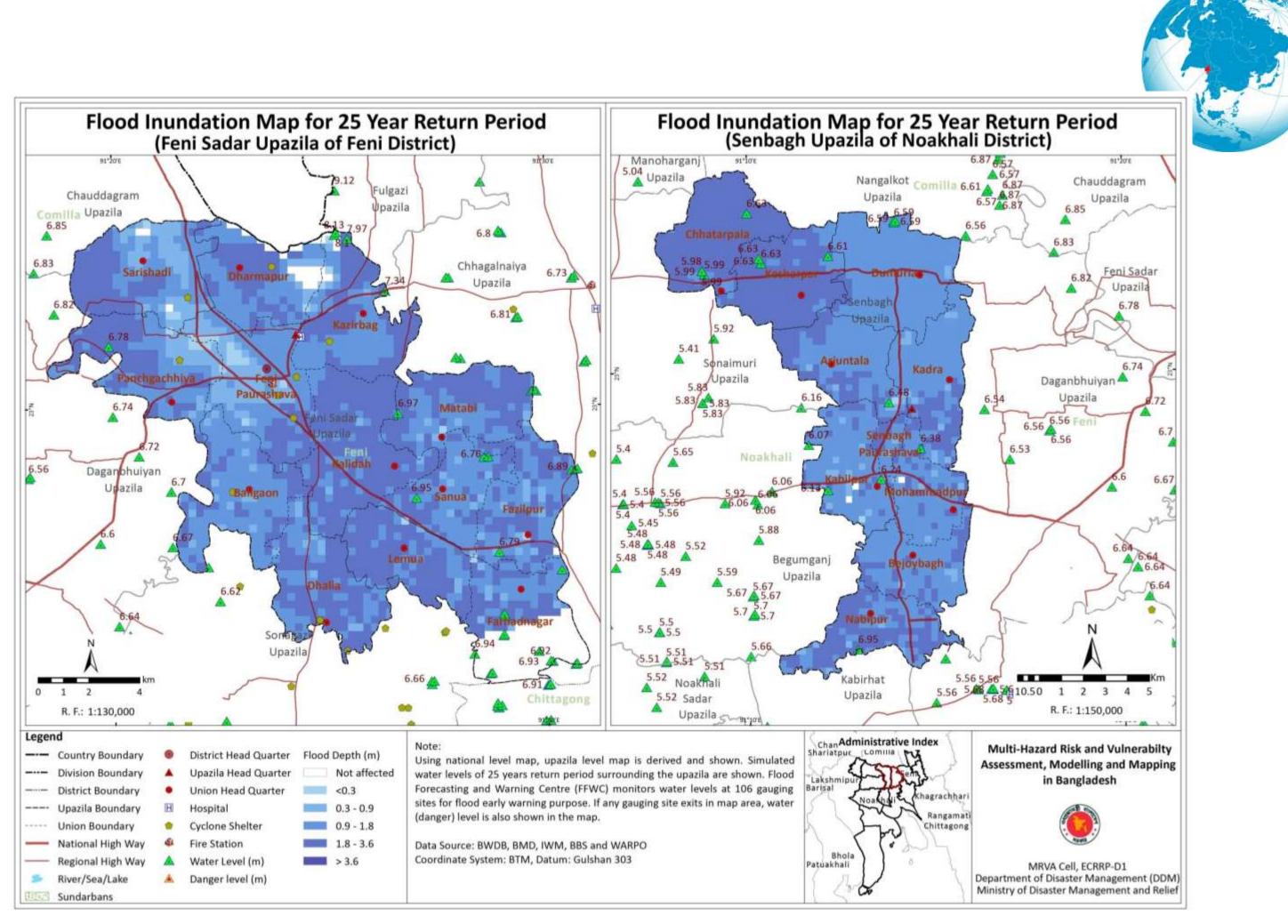


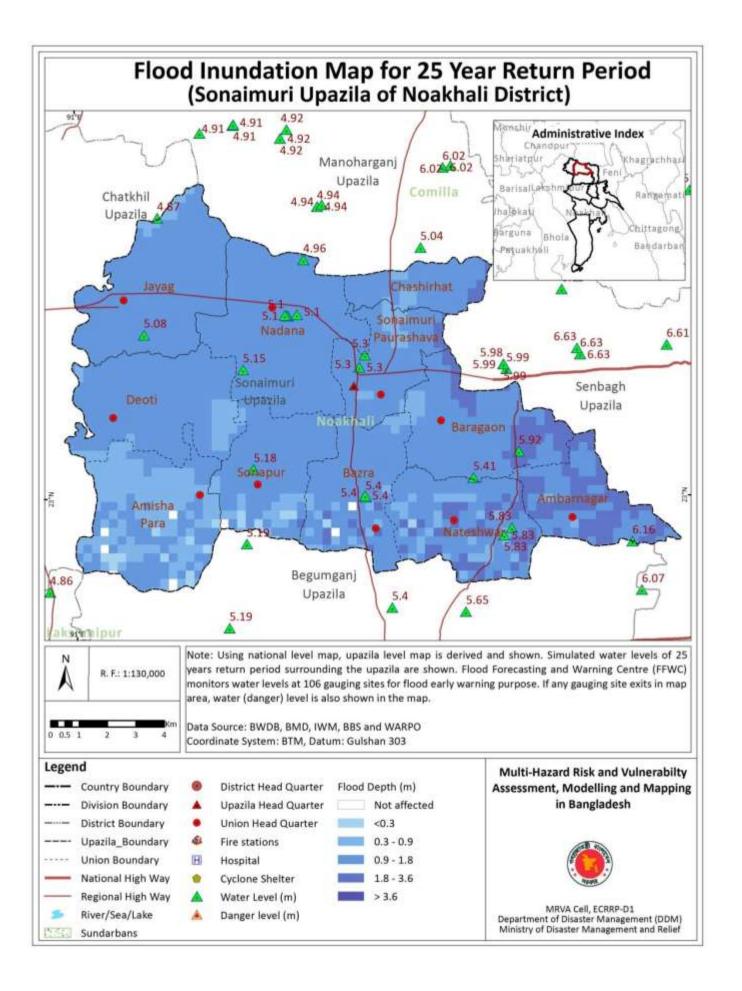




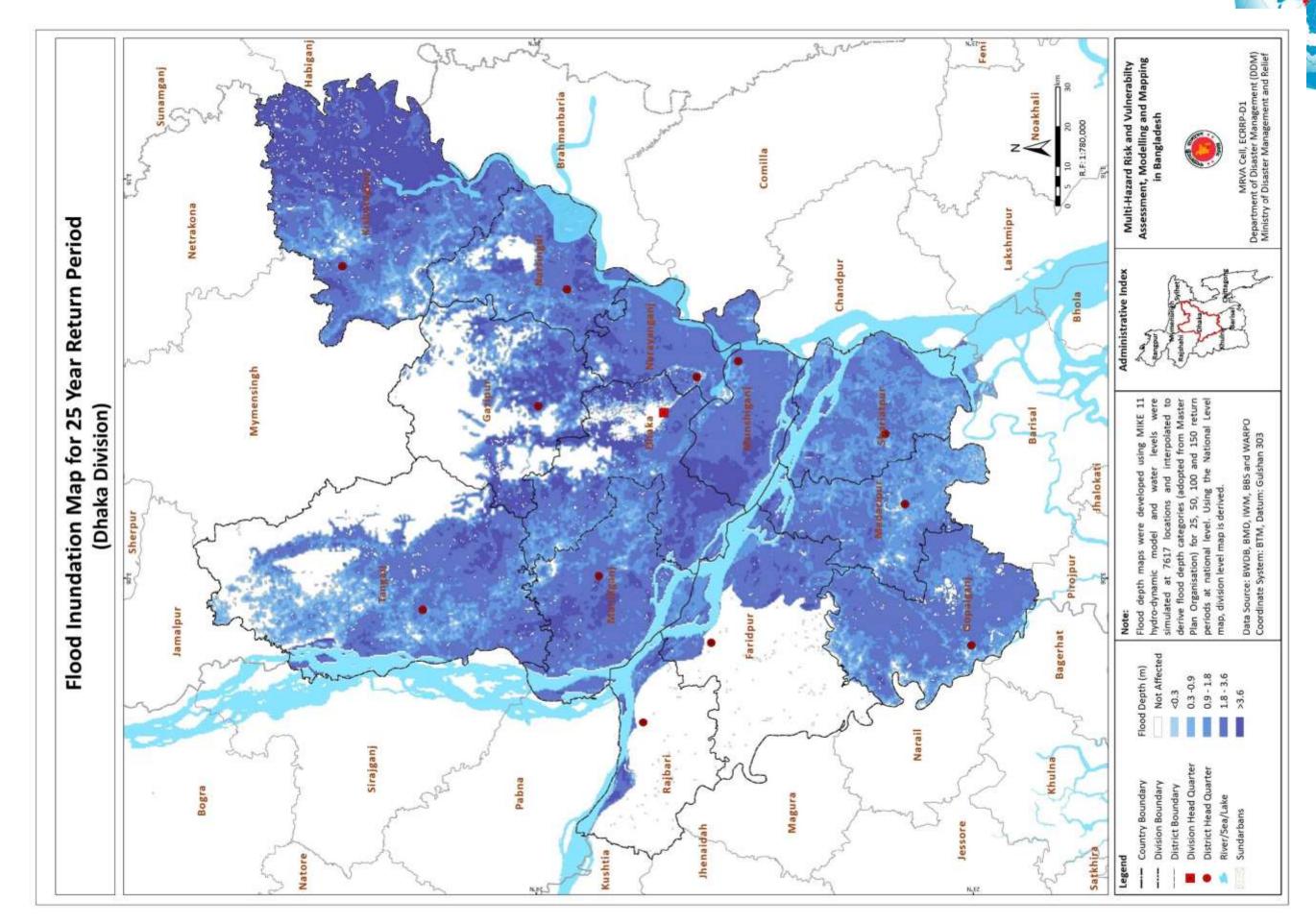


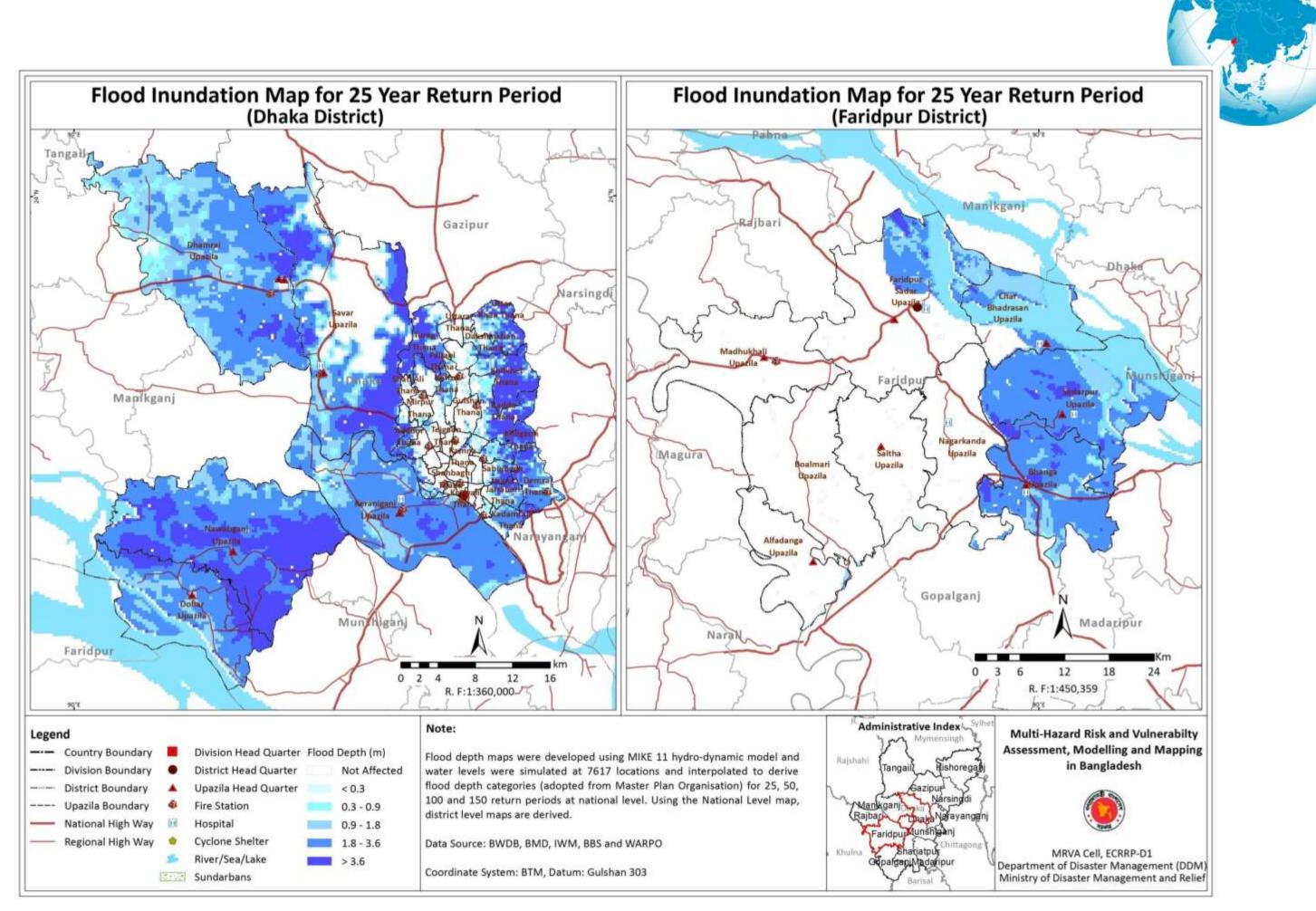


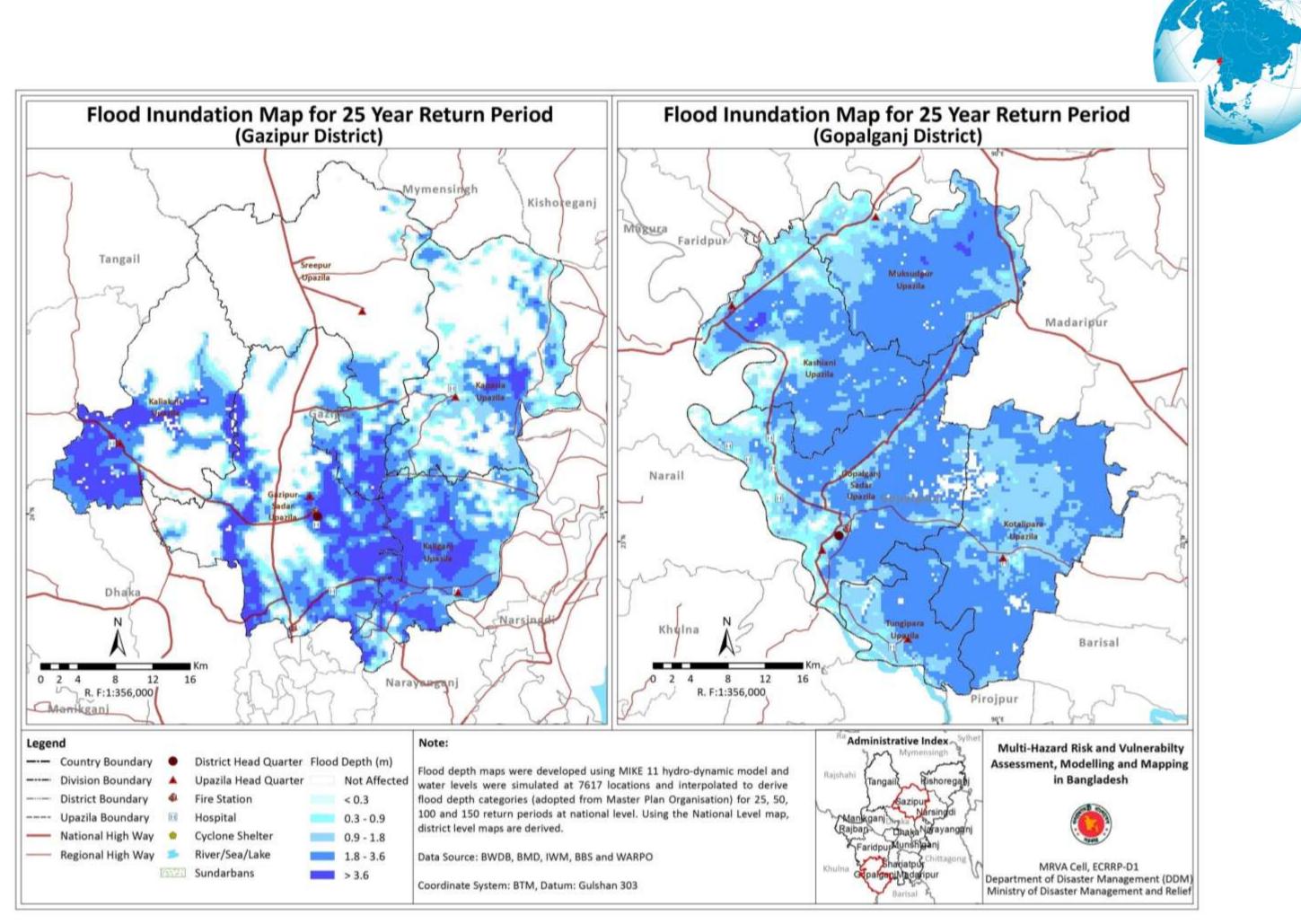


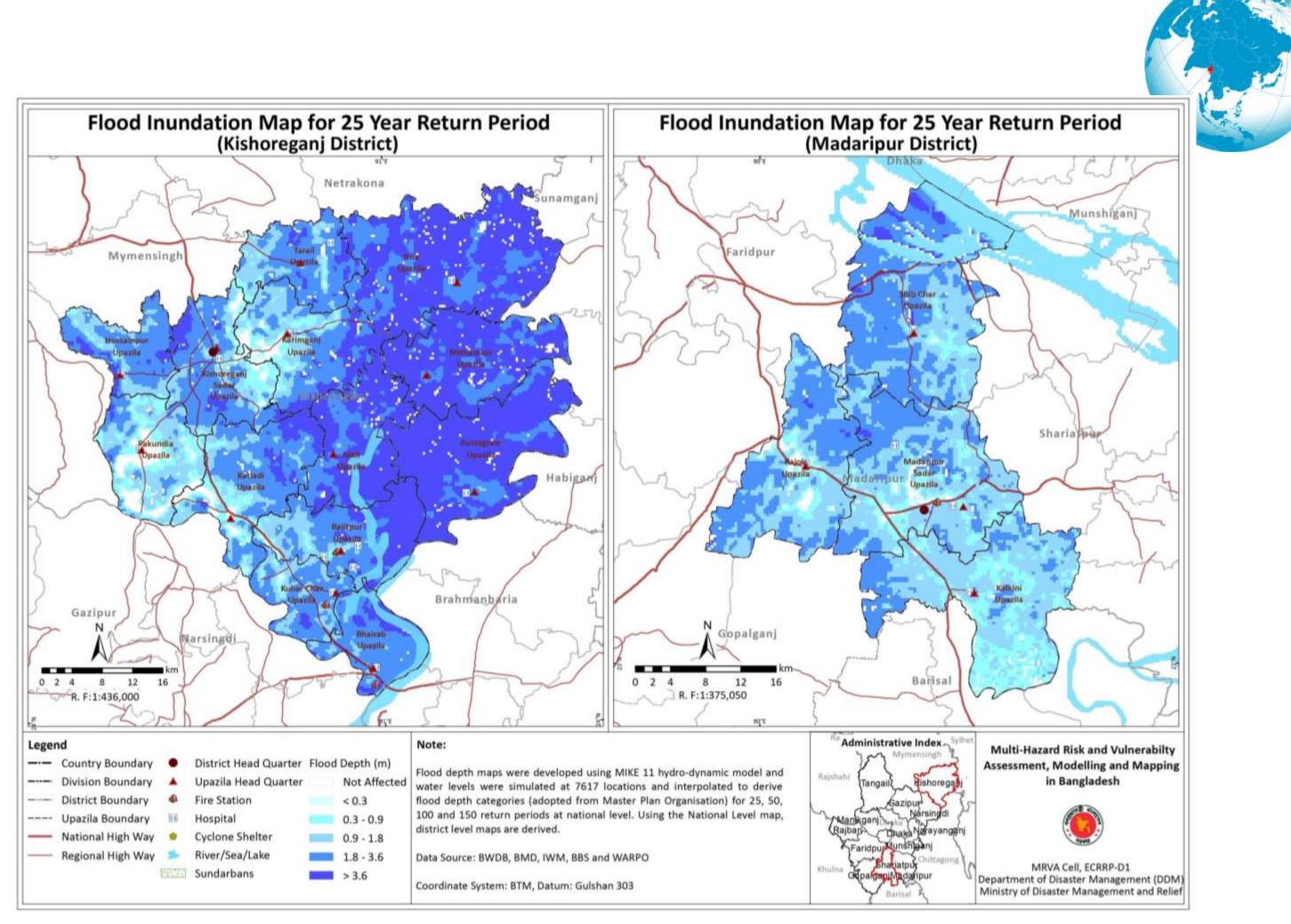


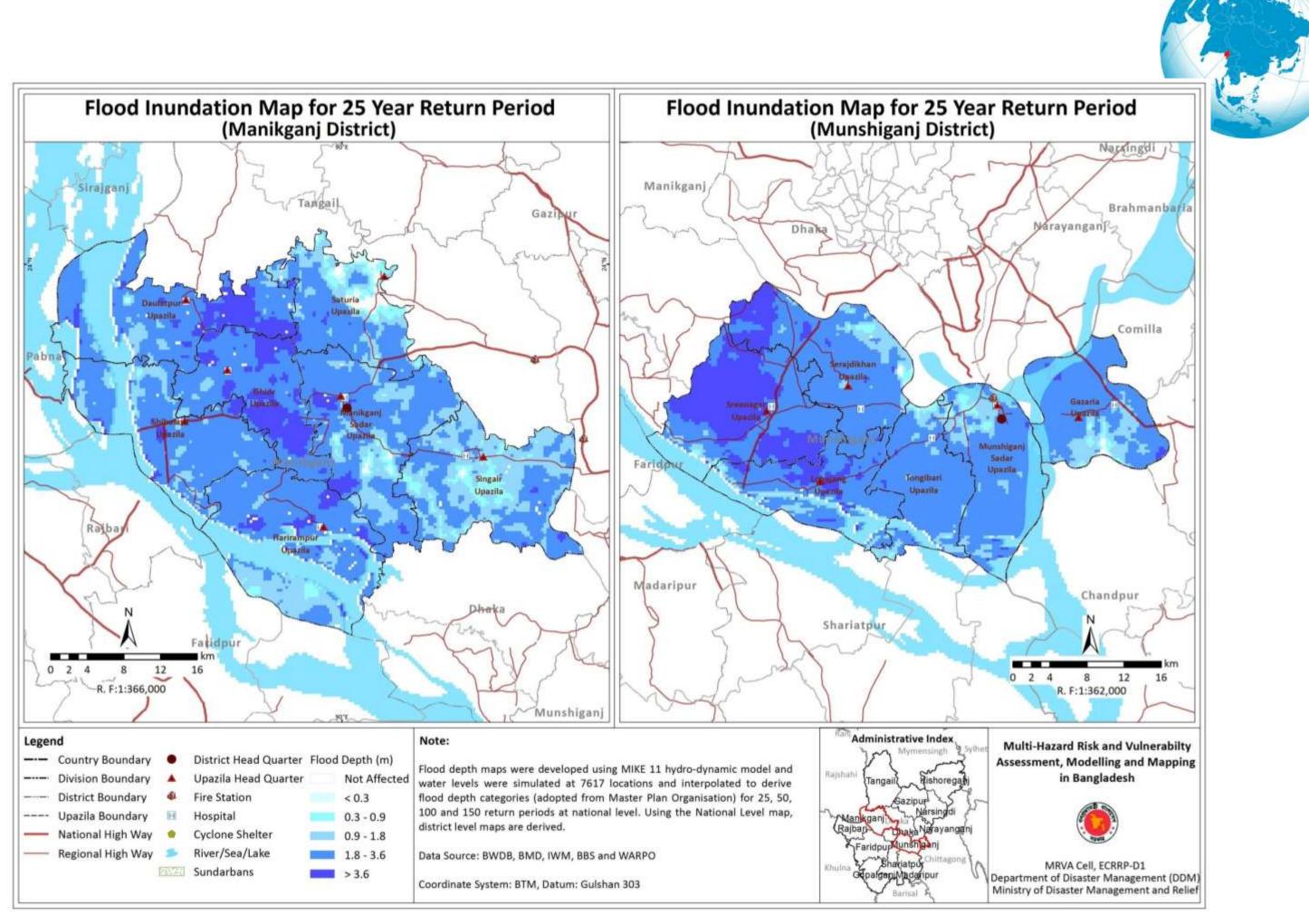


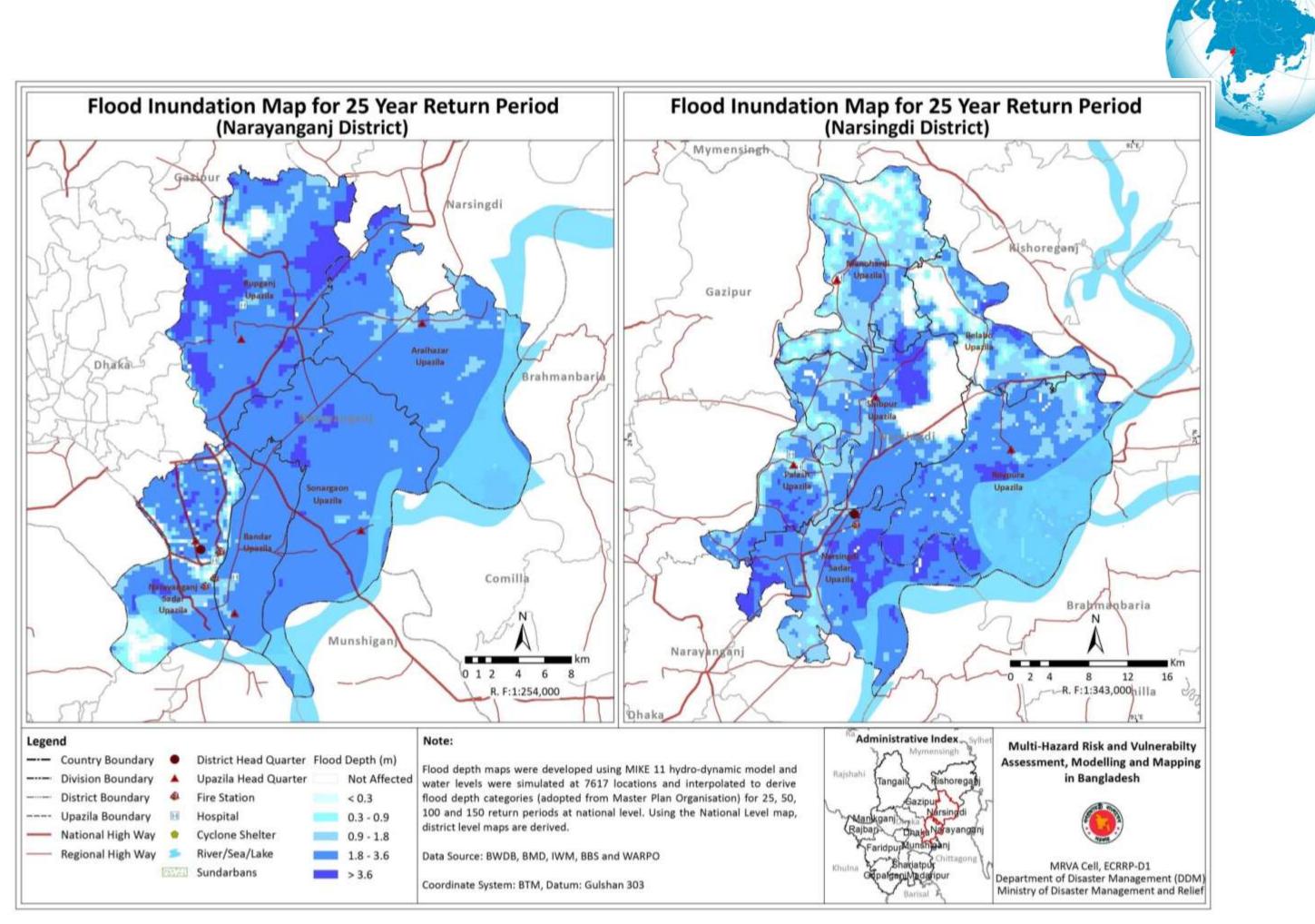


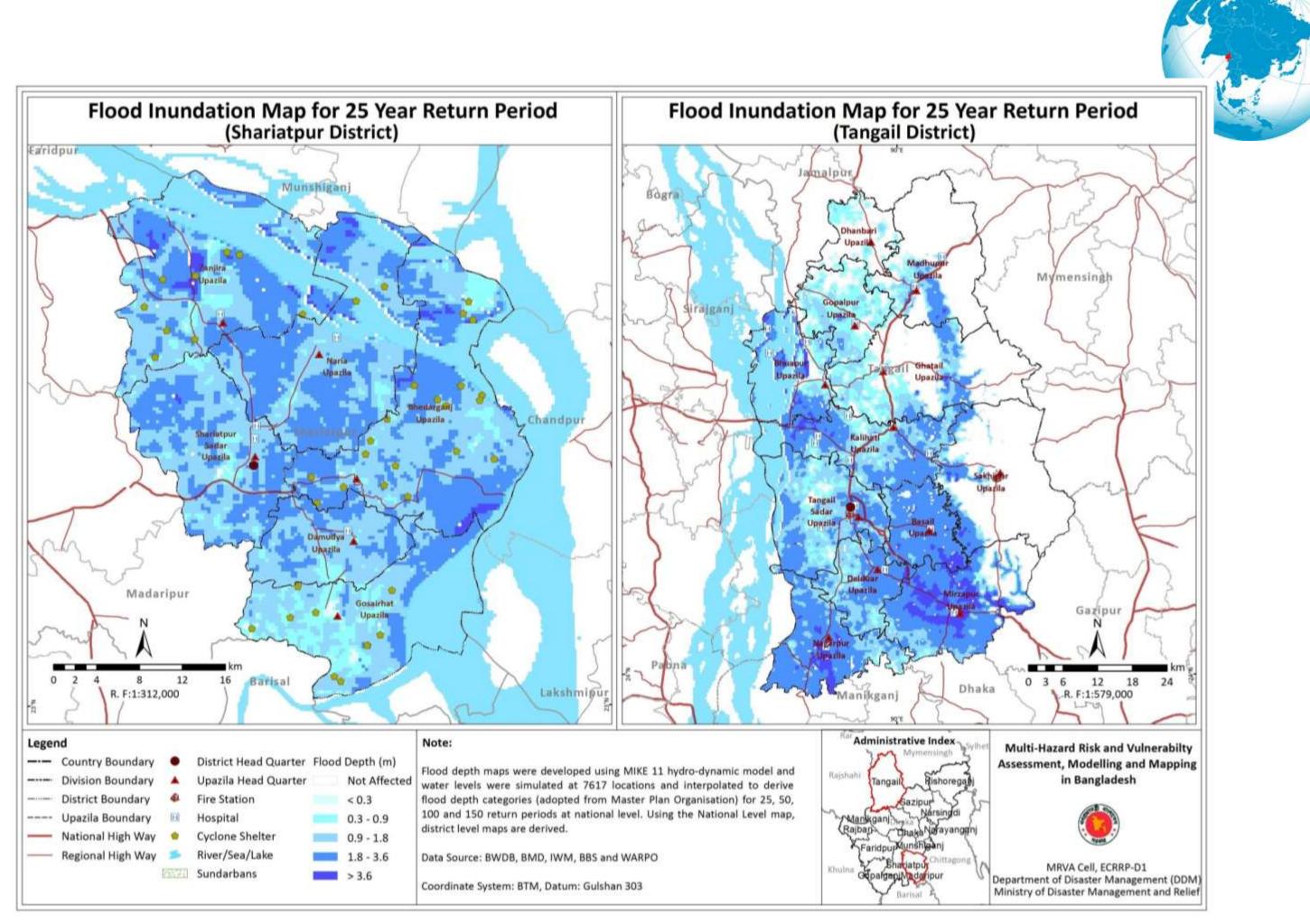


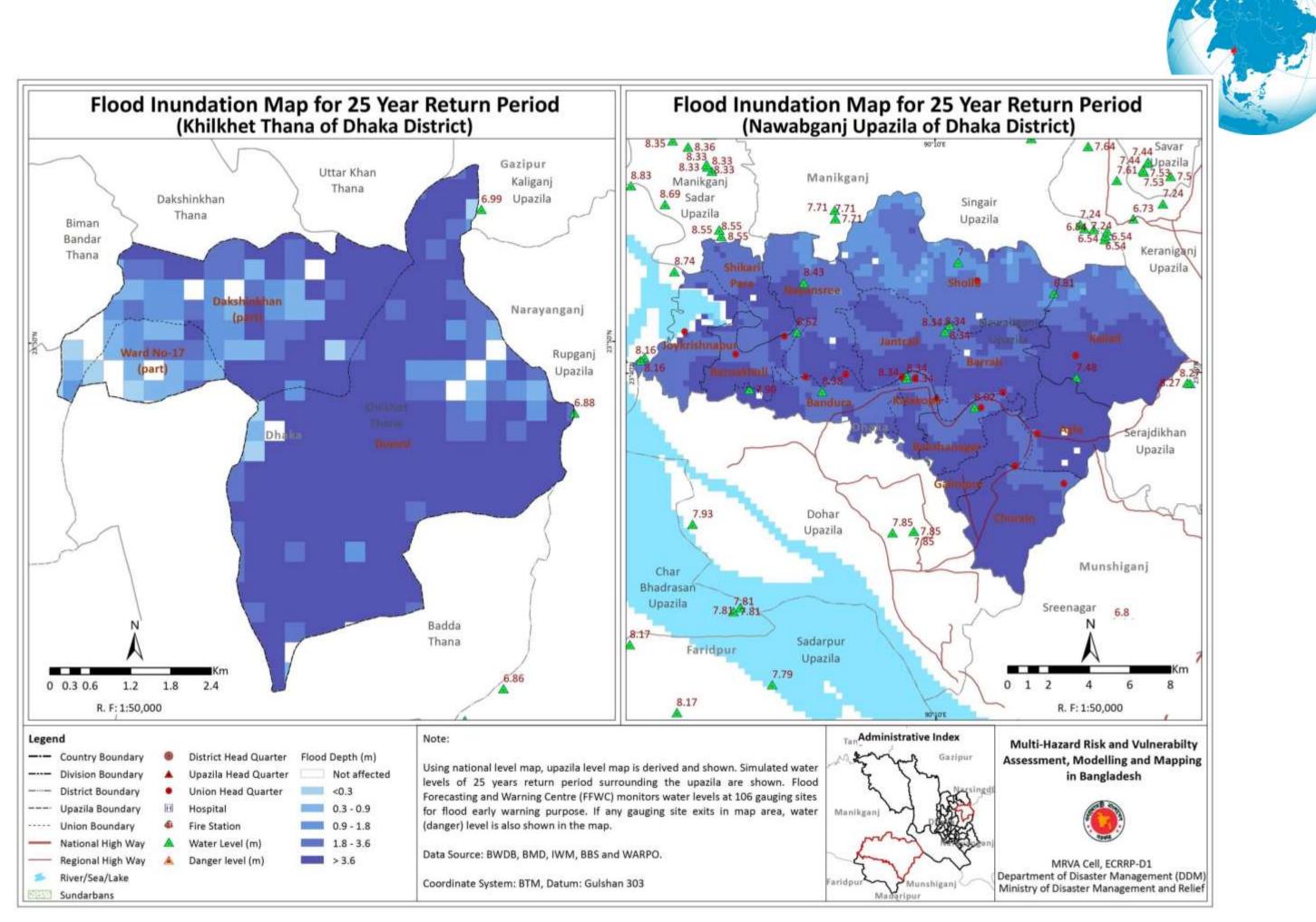


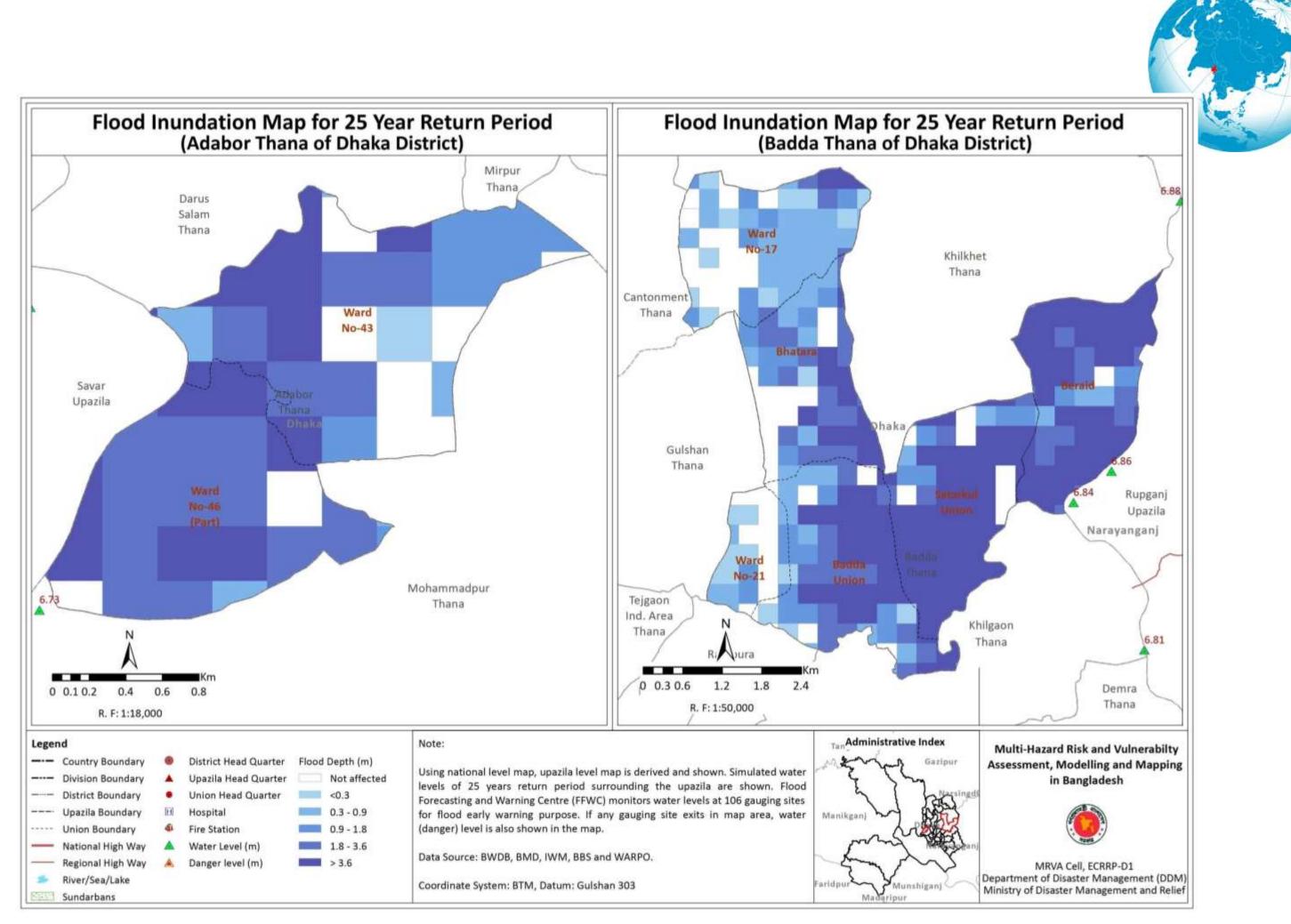


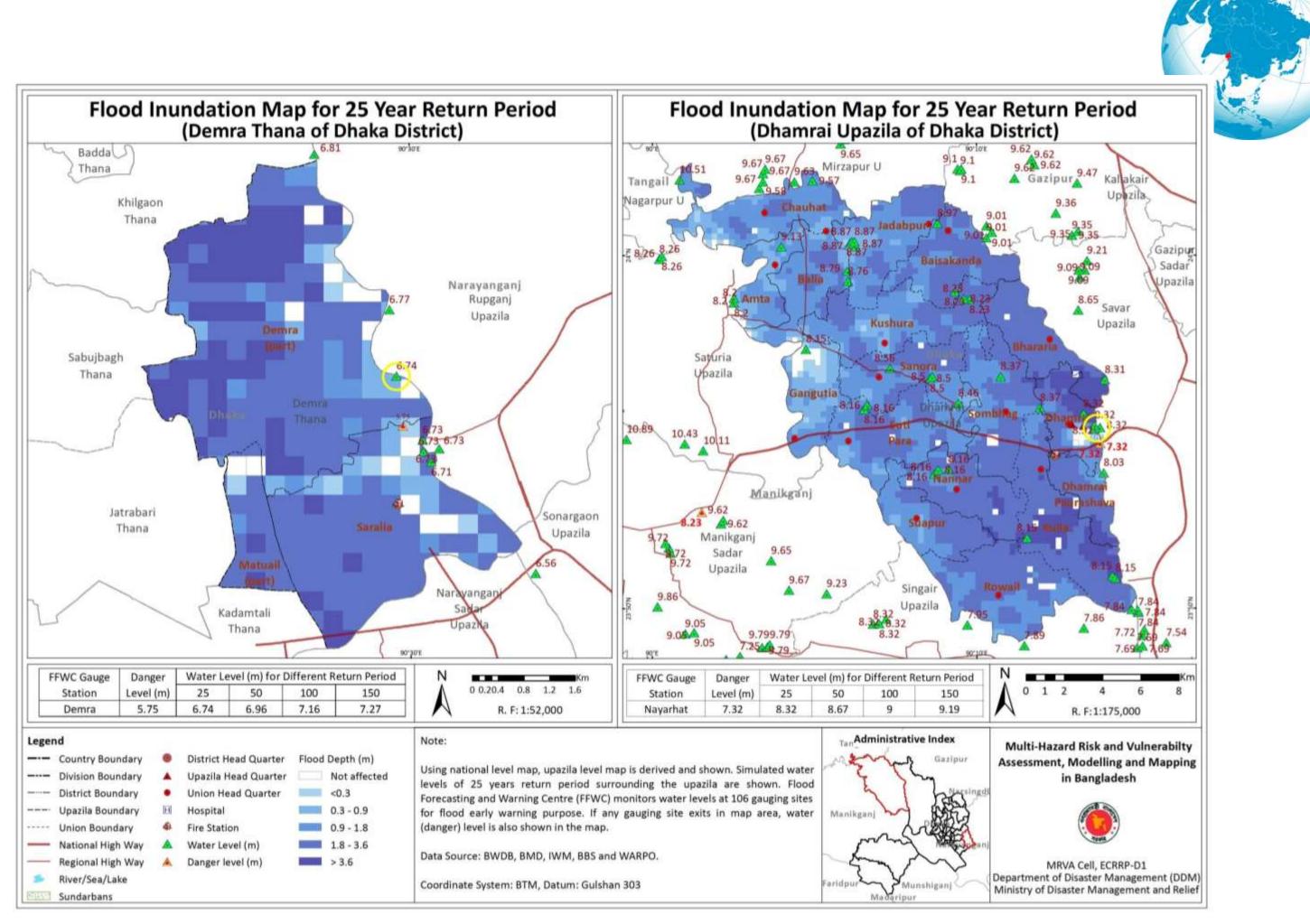




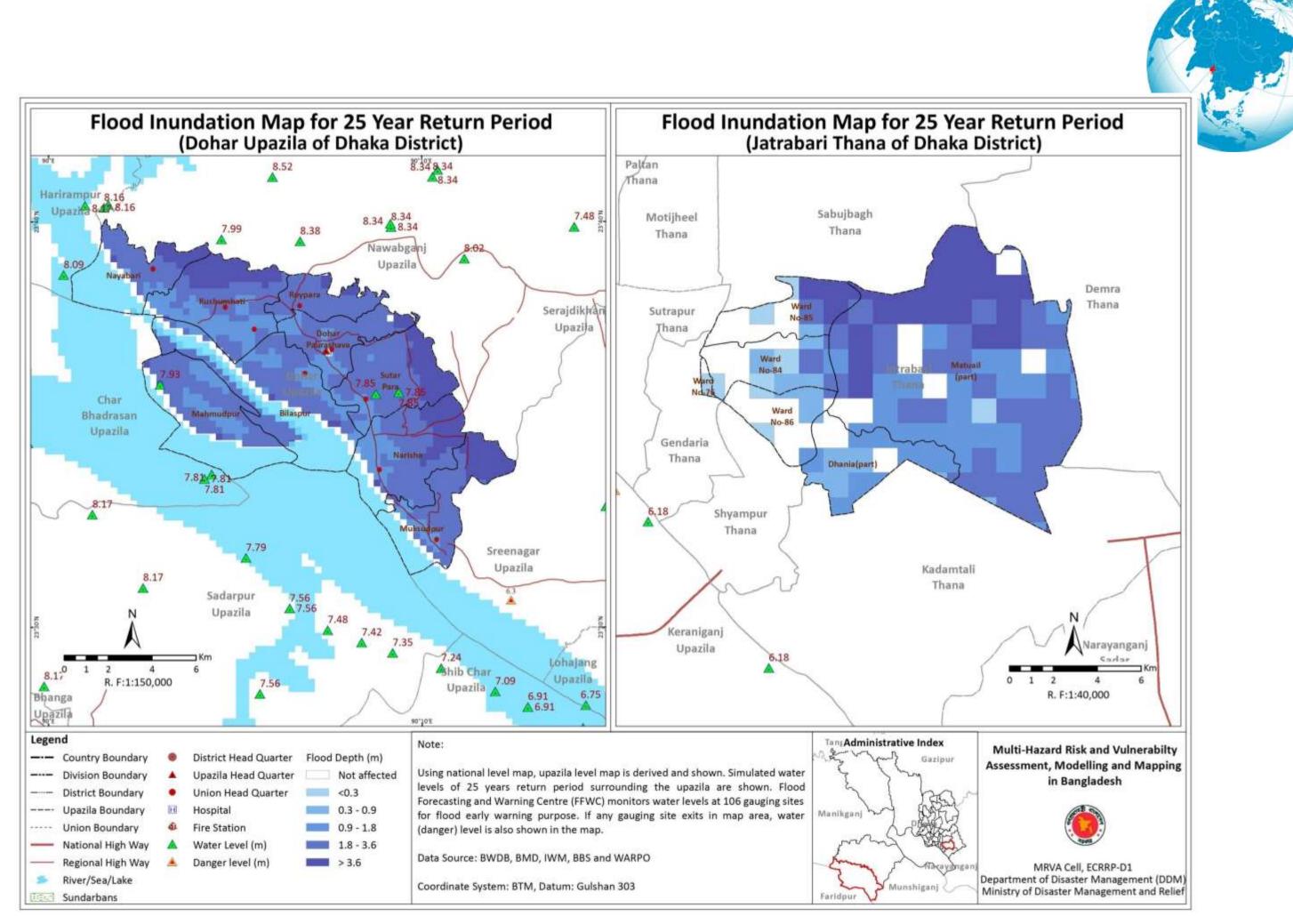


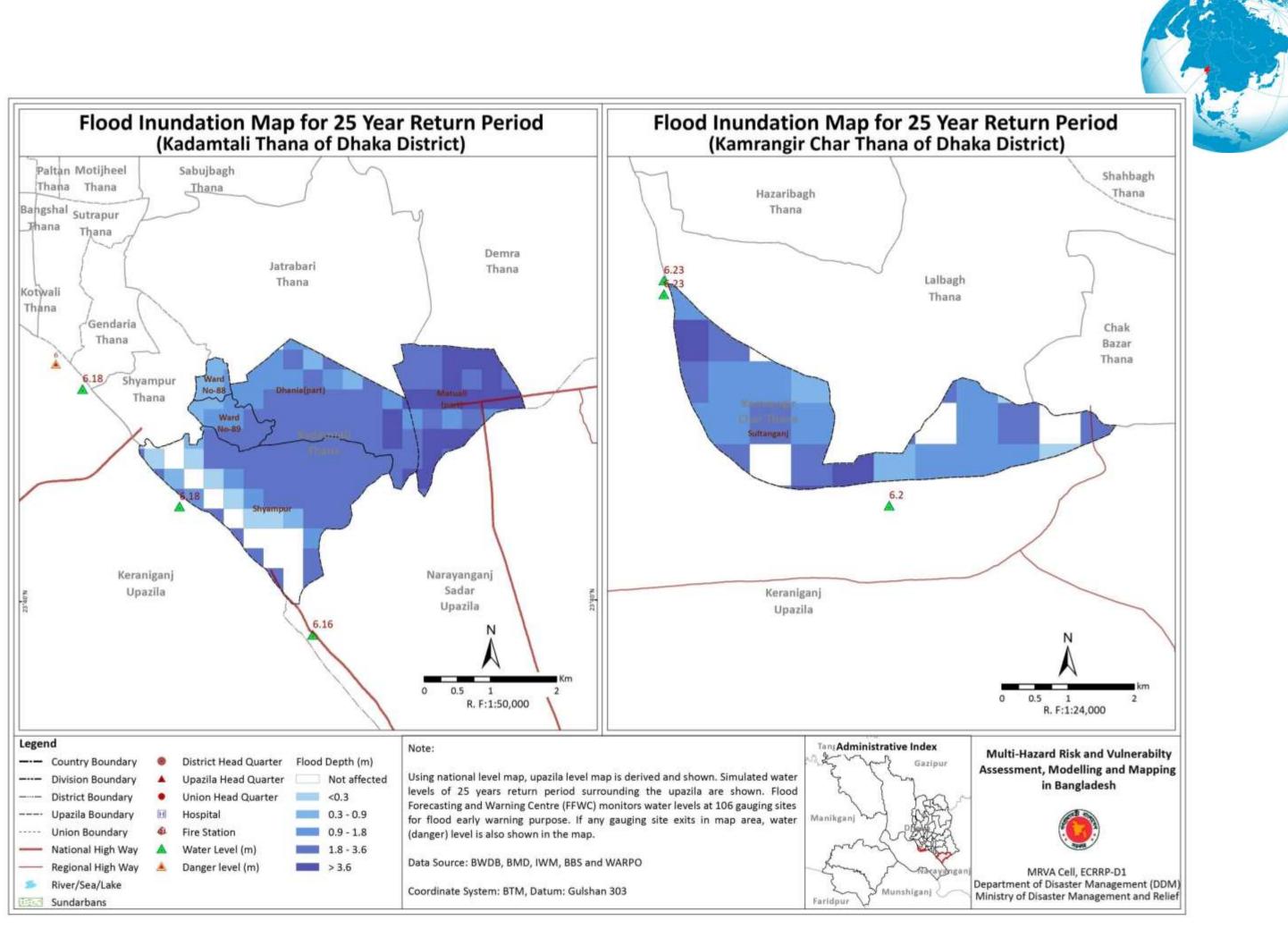




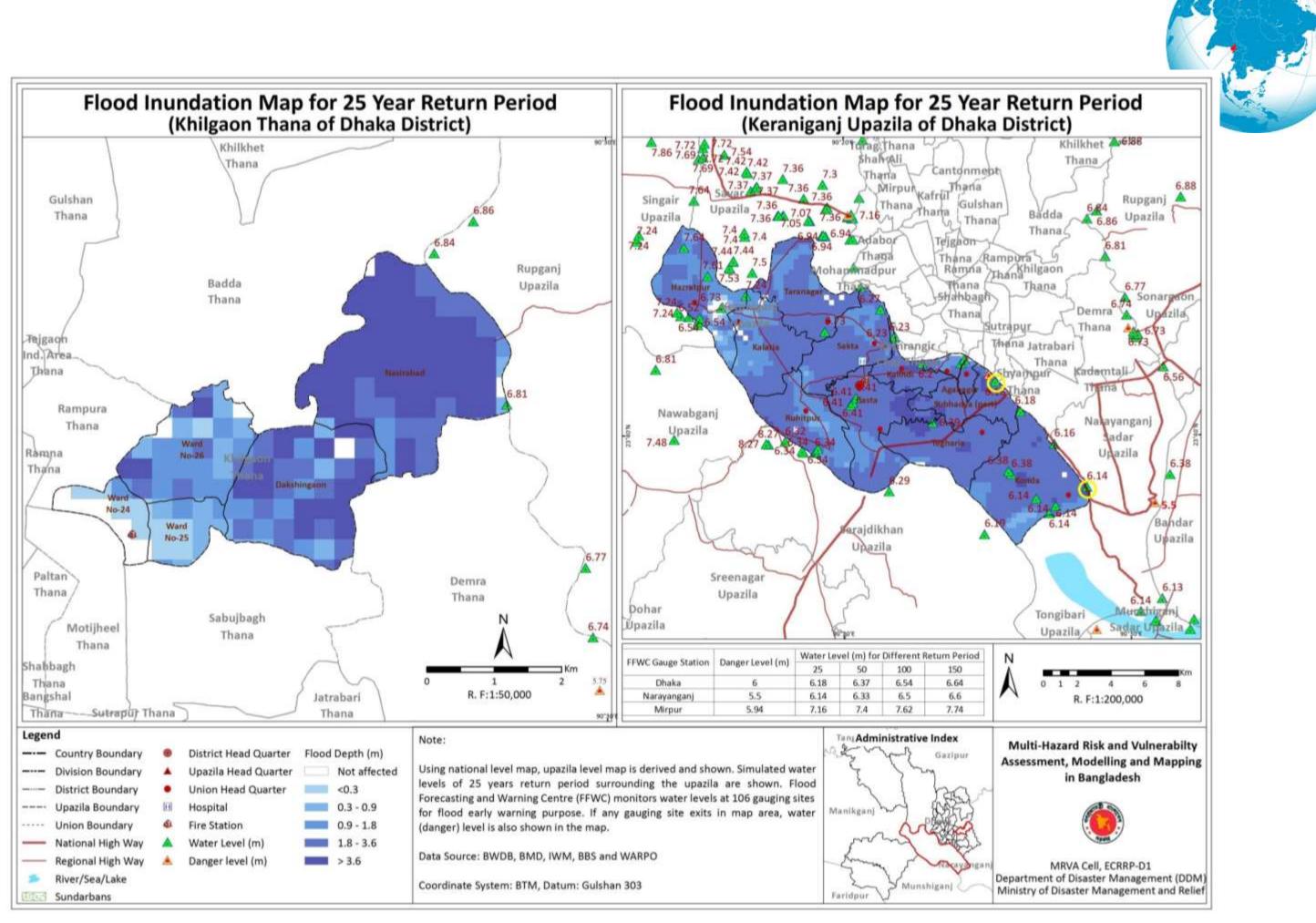


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 44

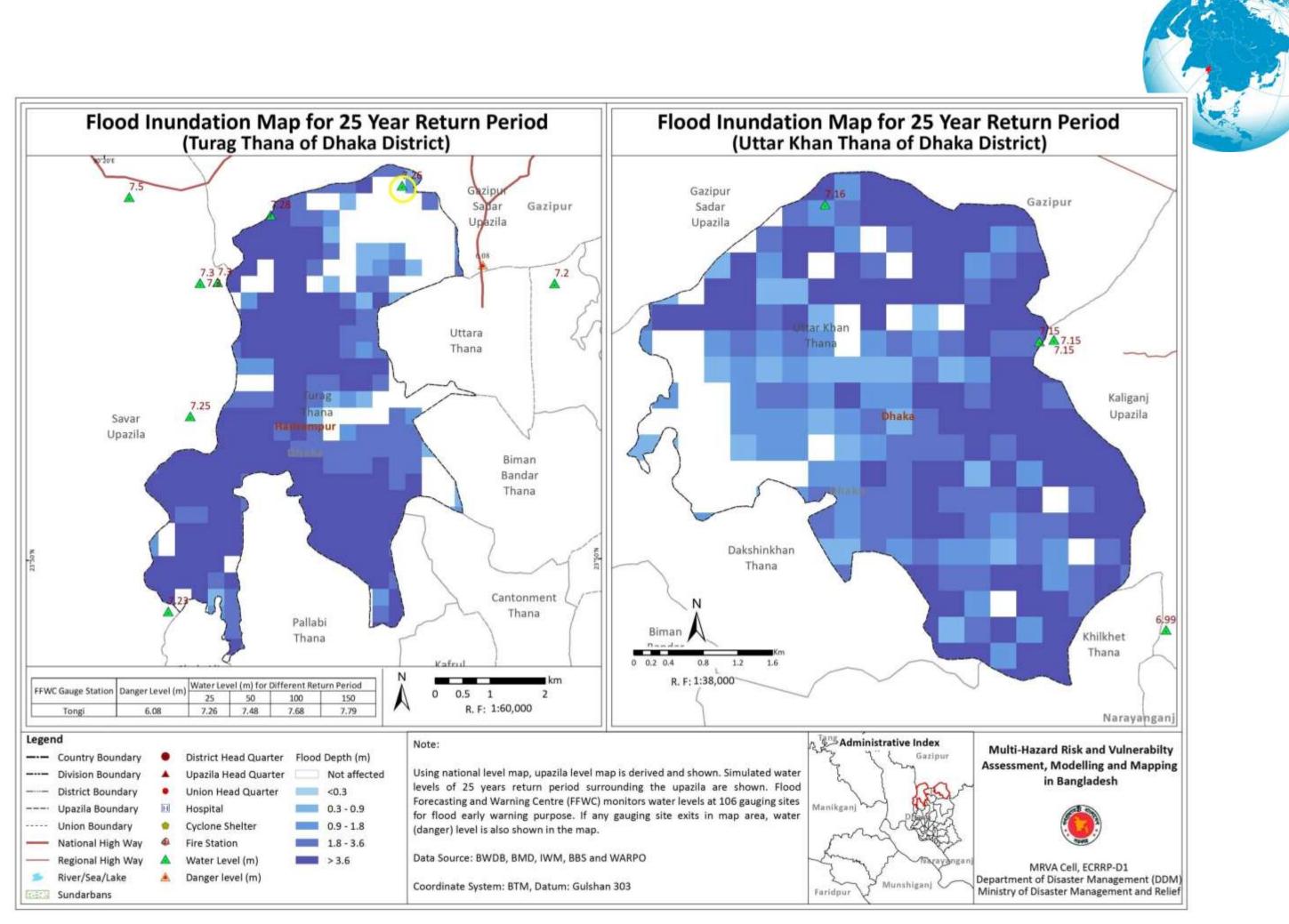


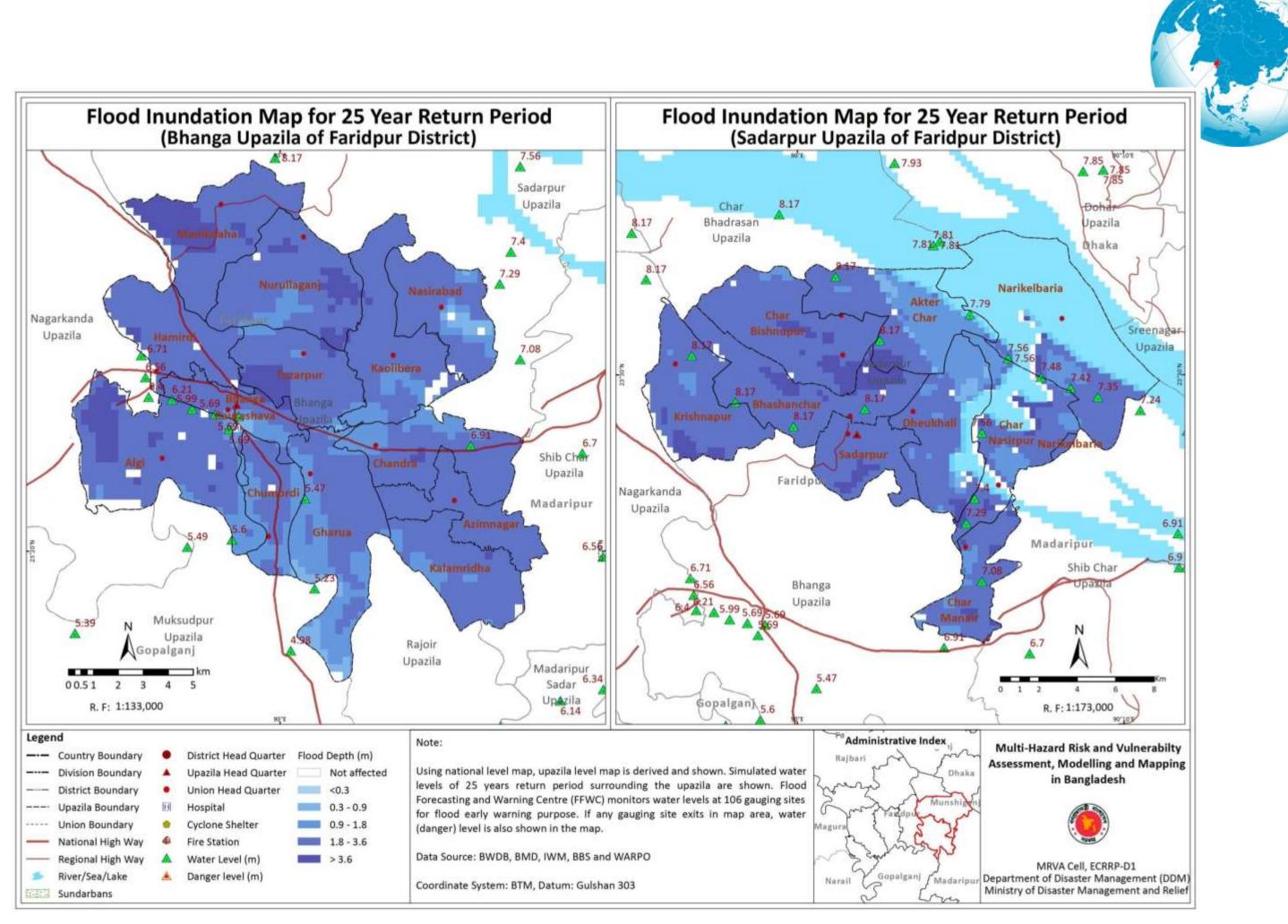


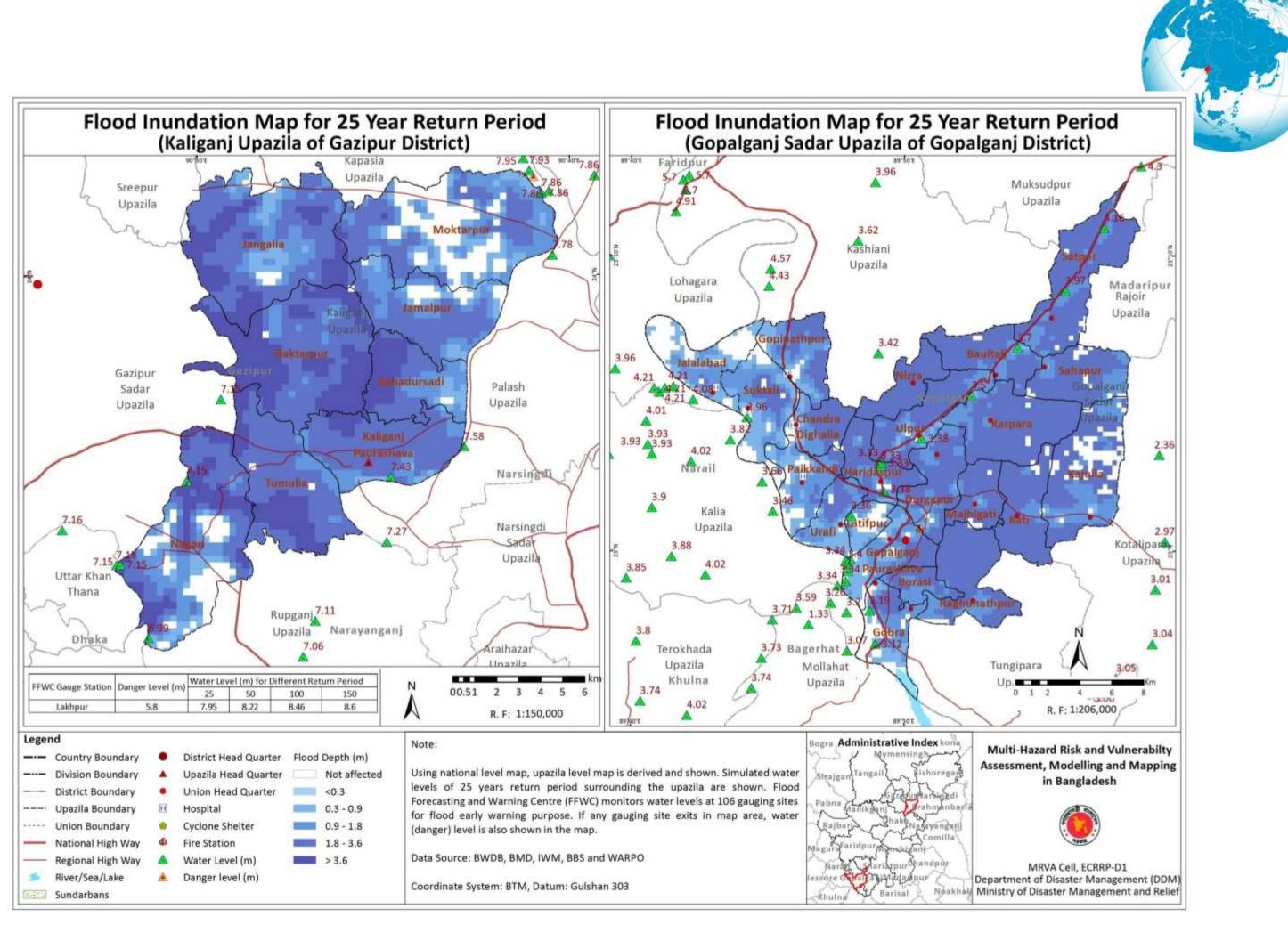
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 46

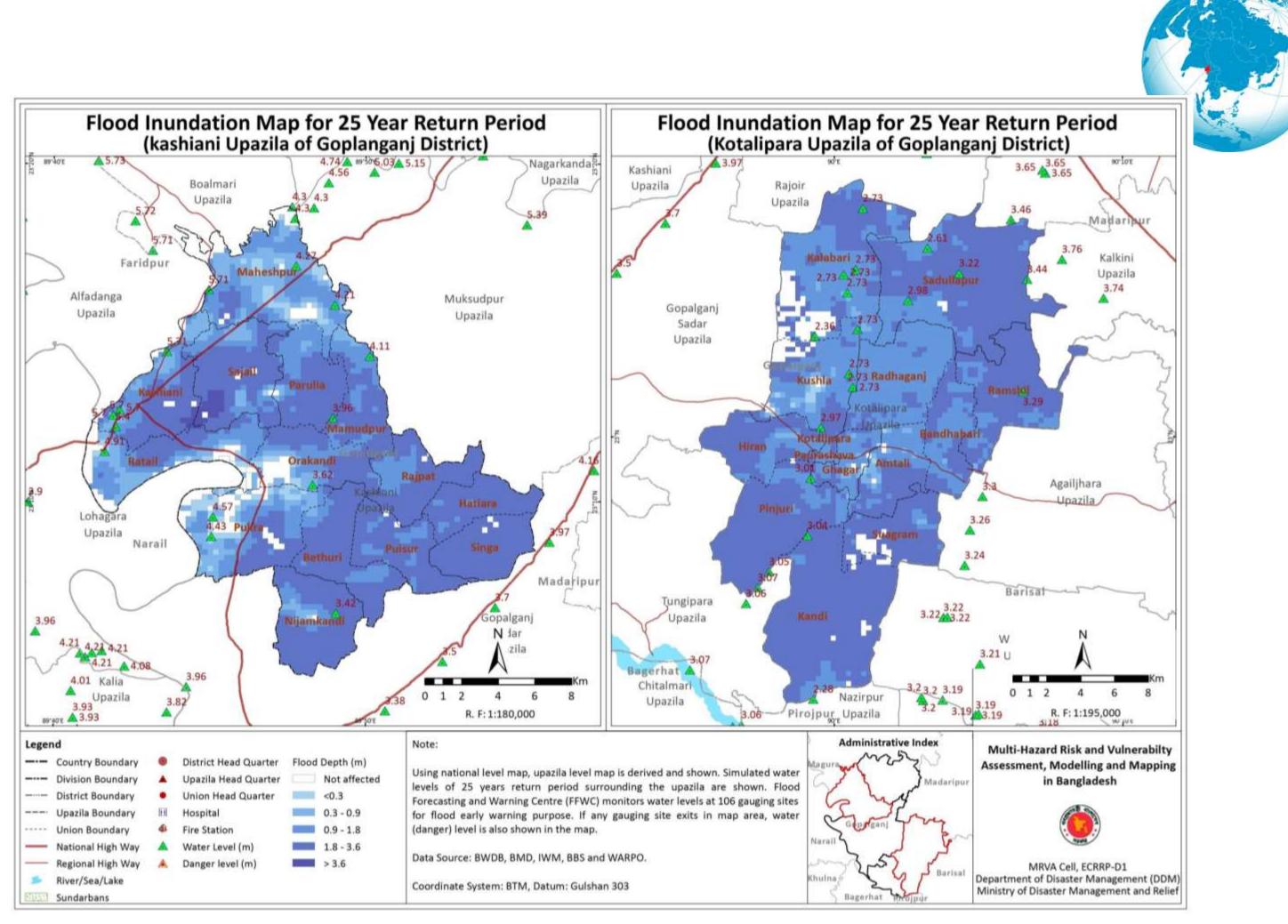


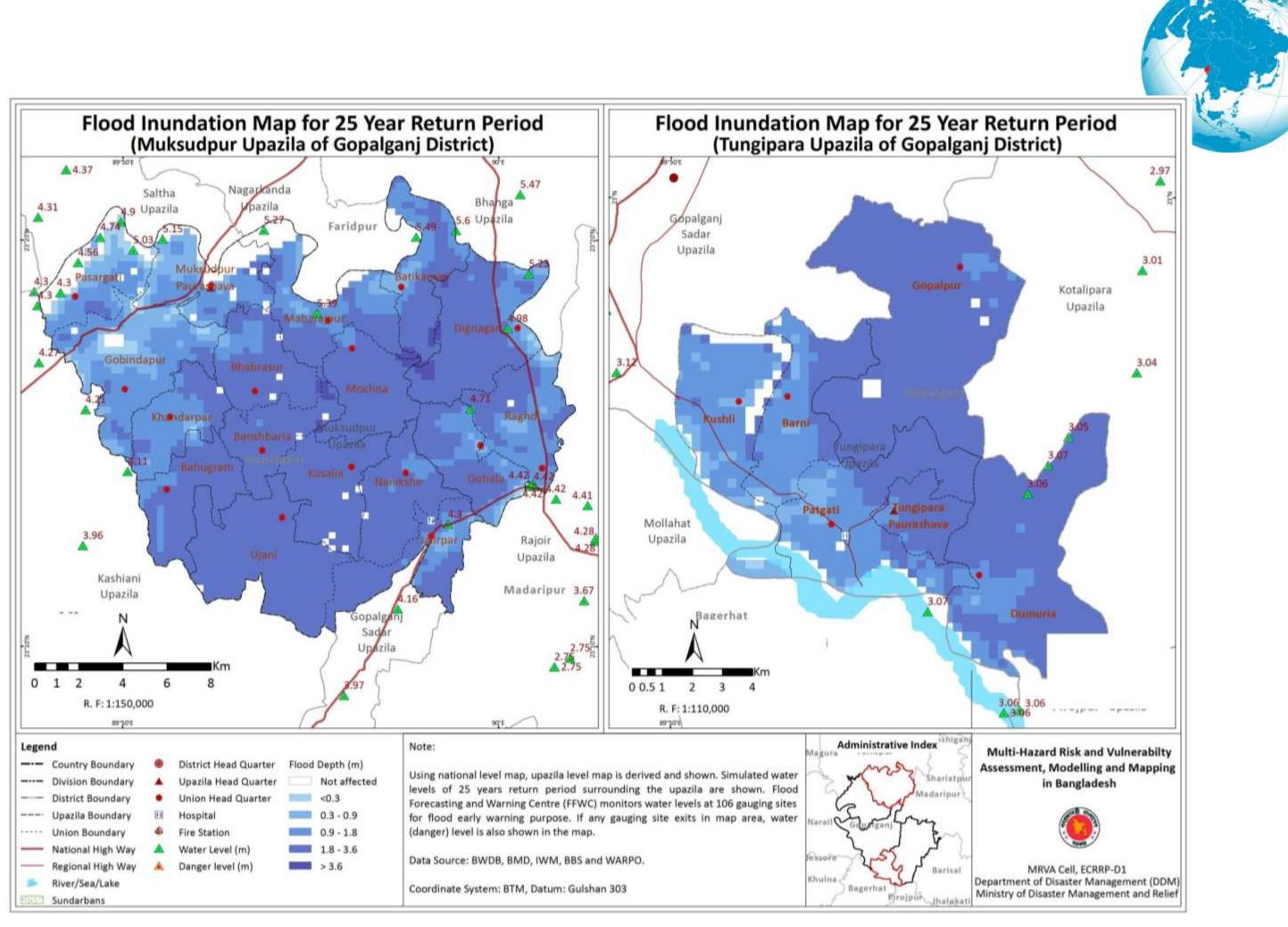
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 47

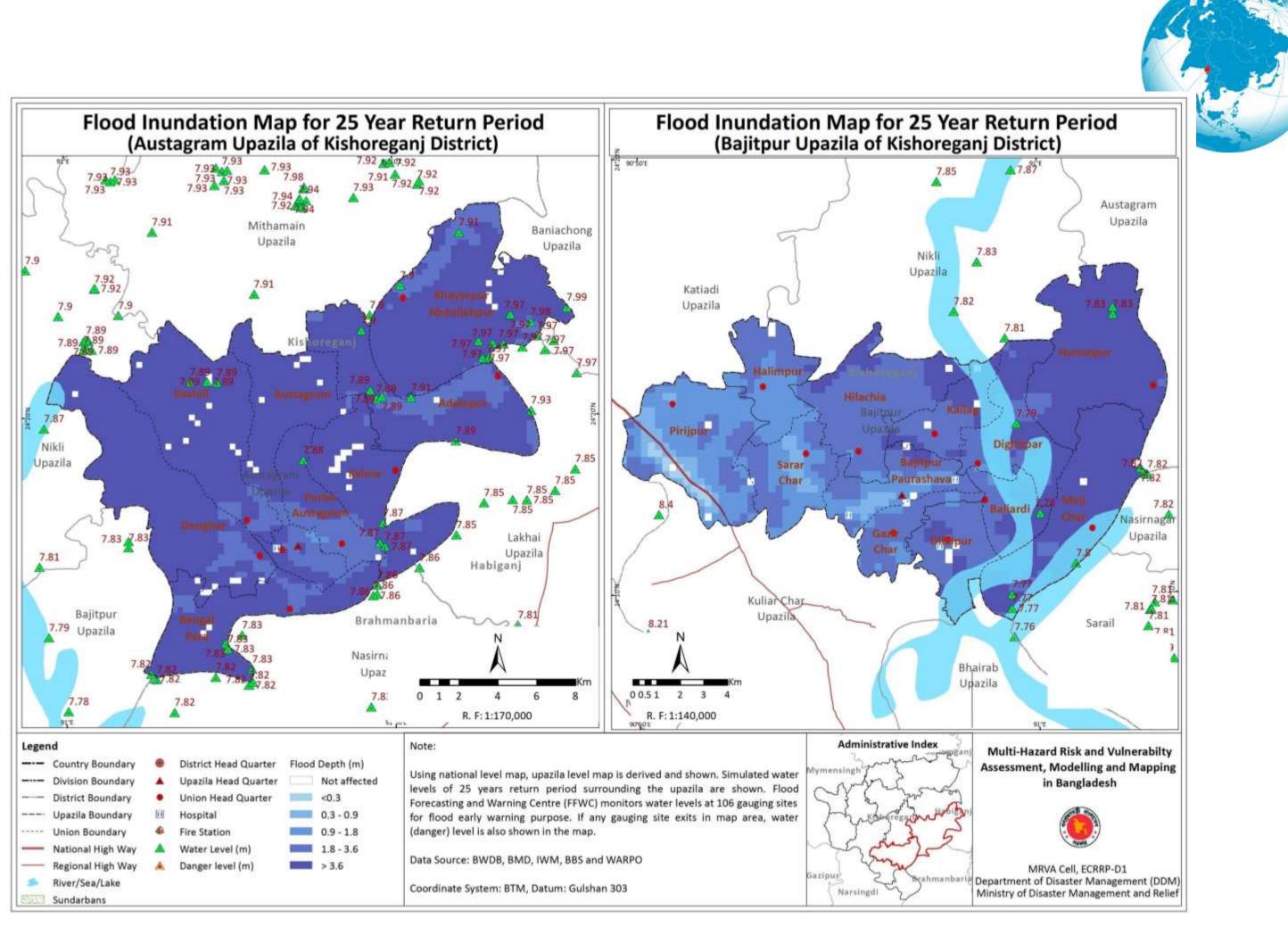


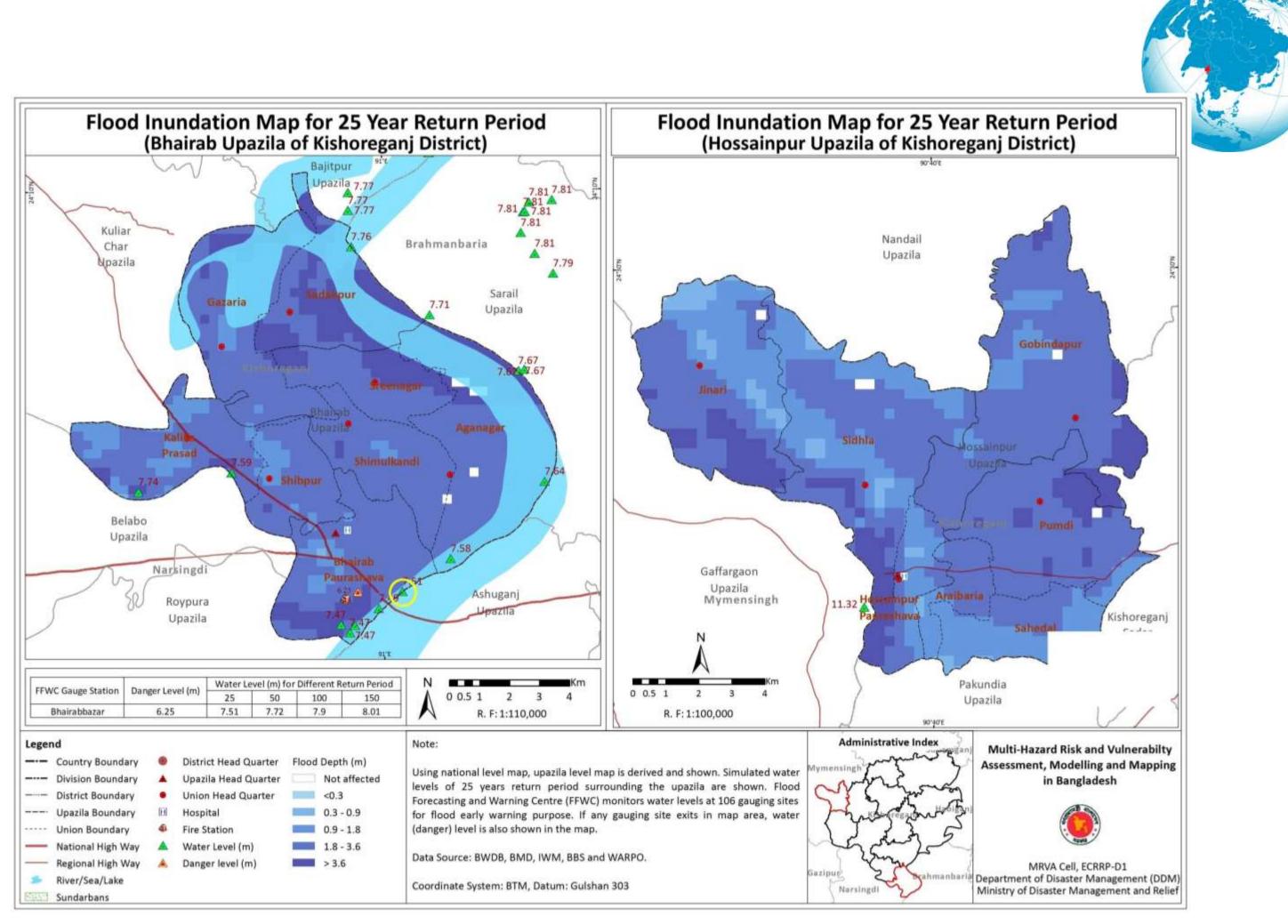


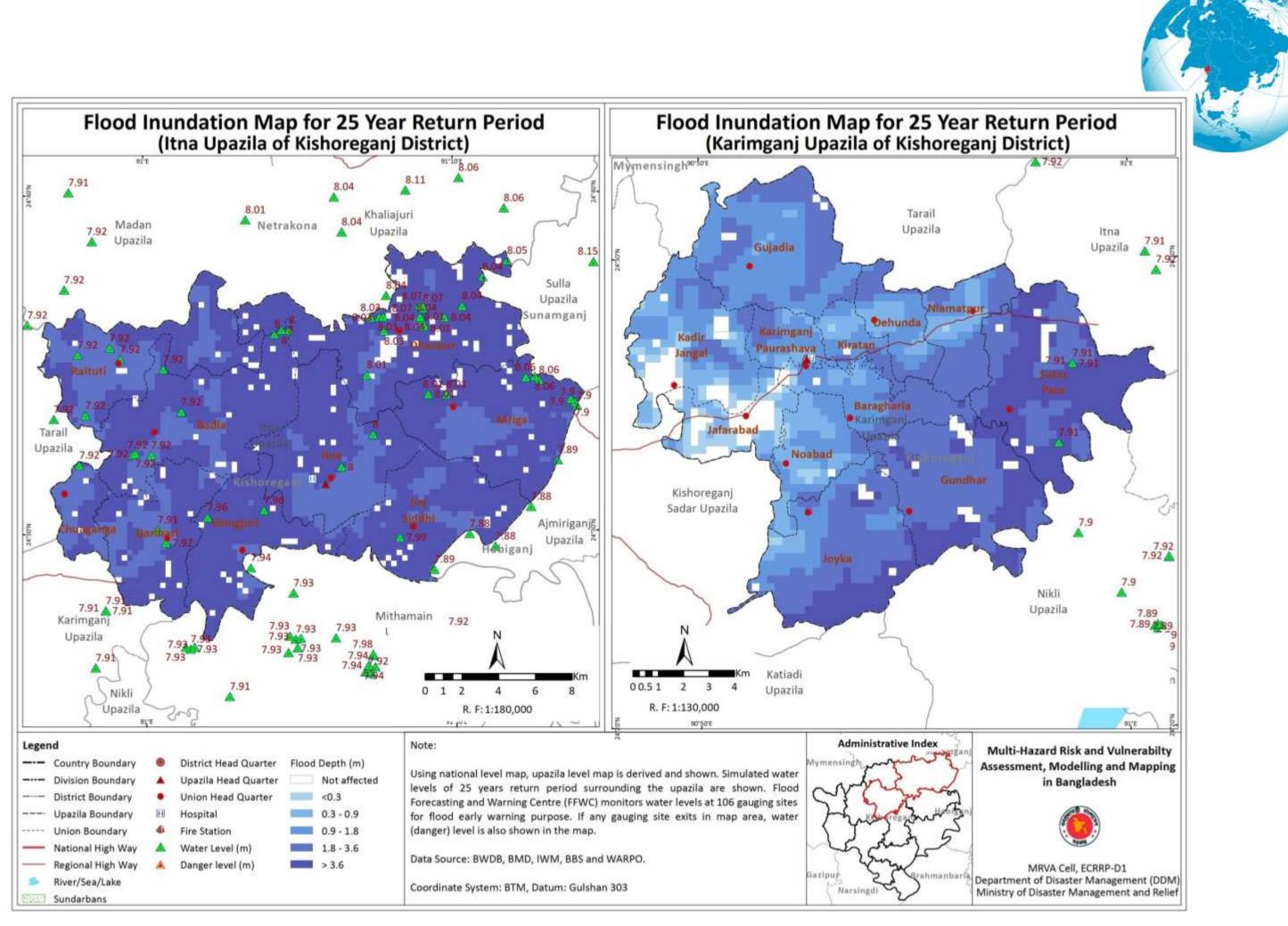


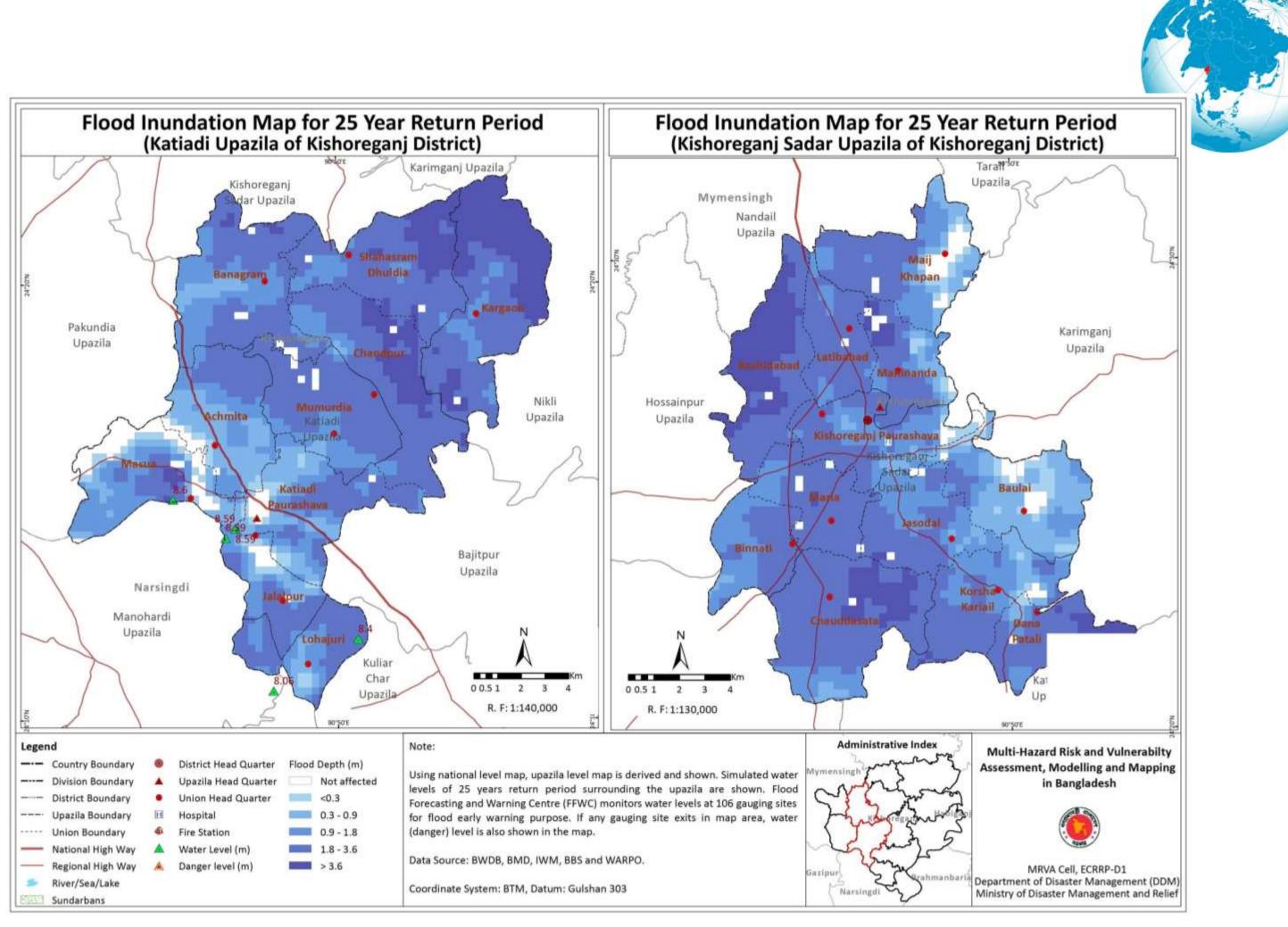


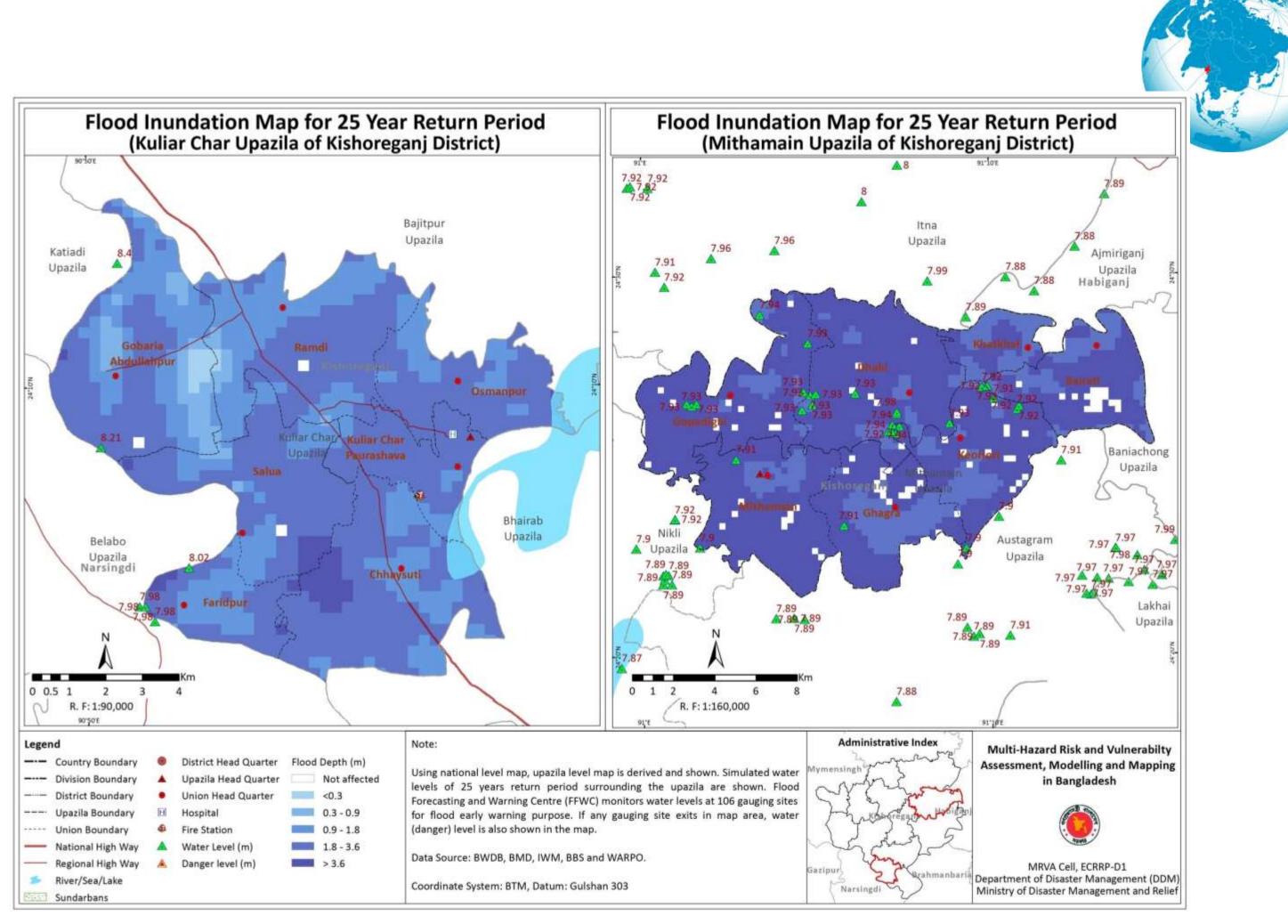


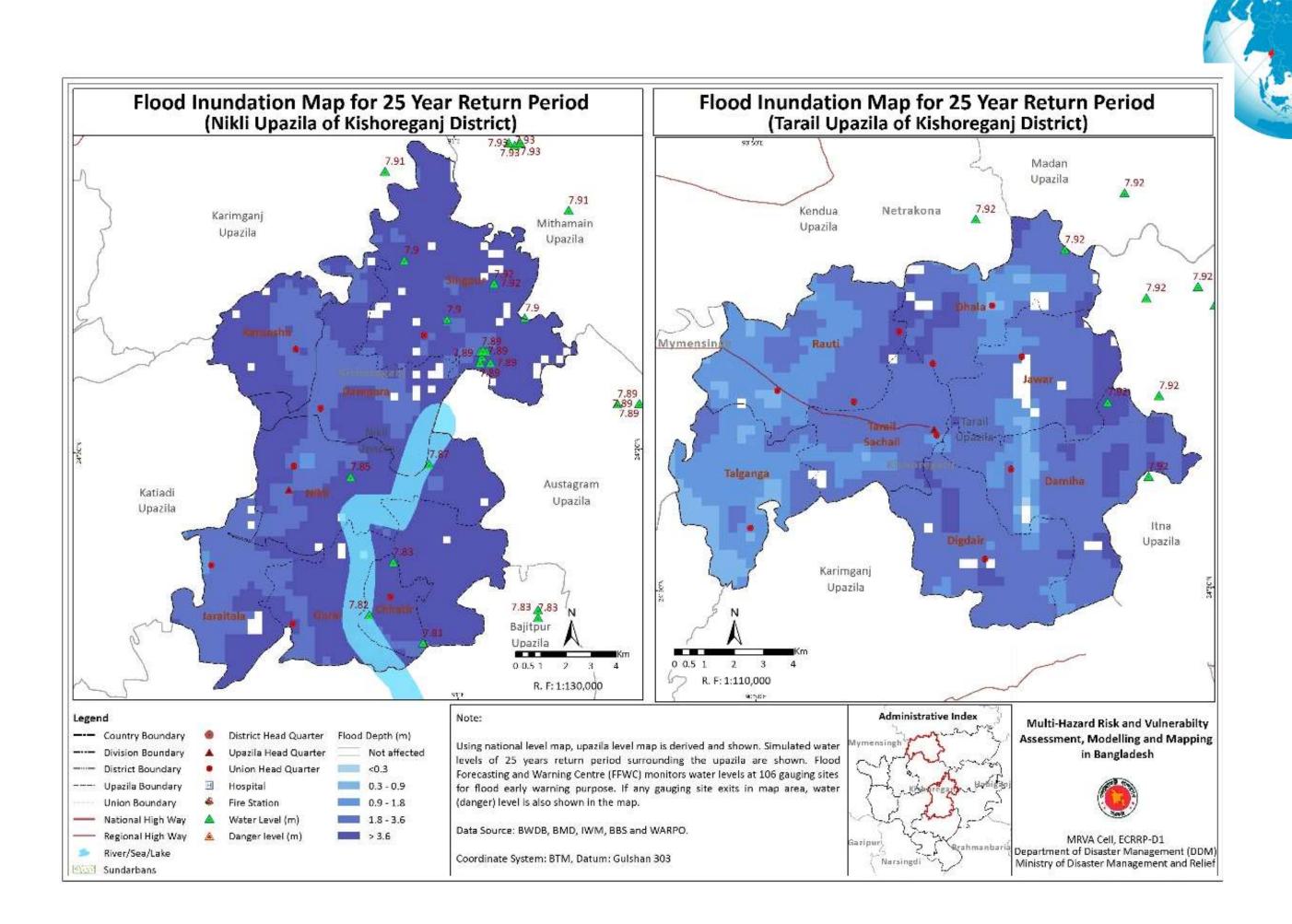


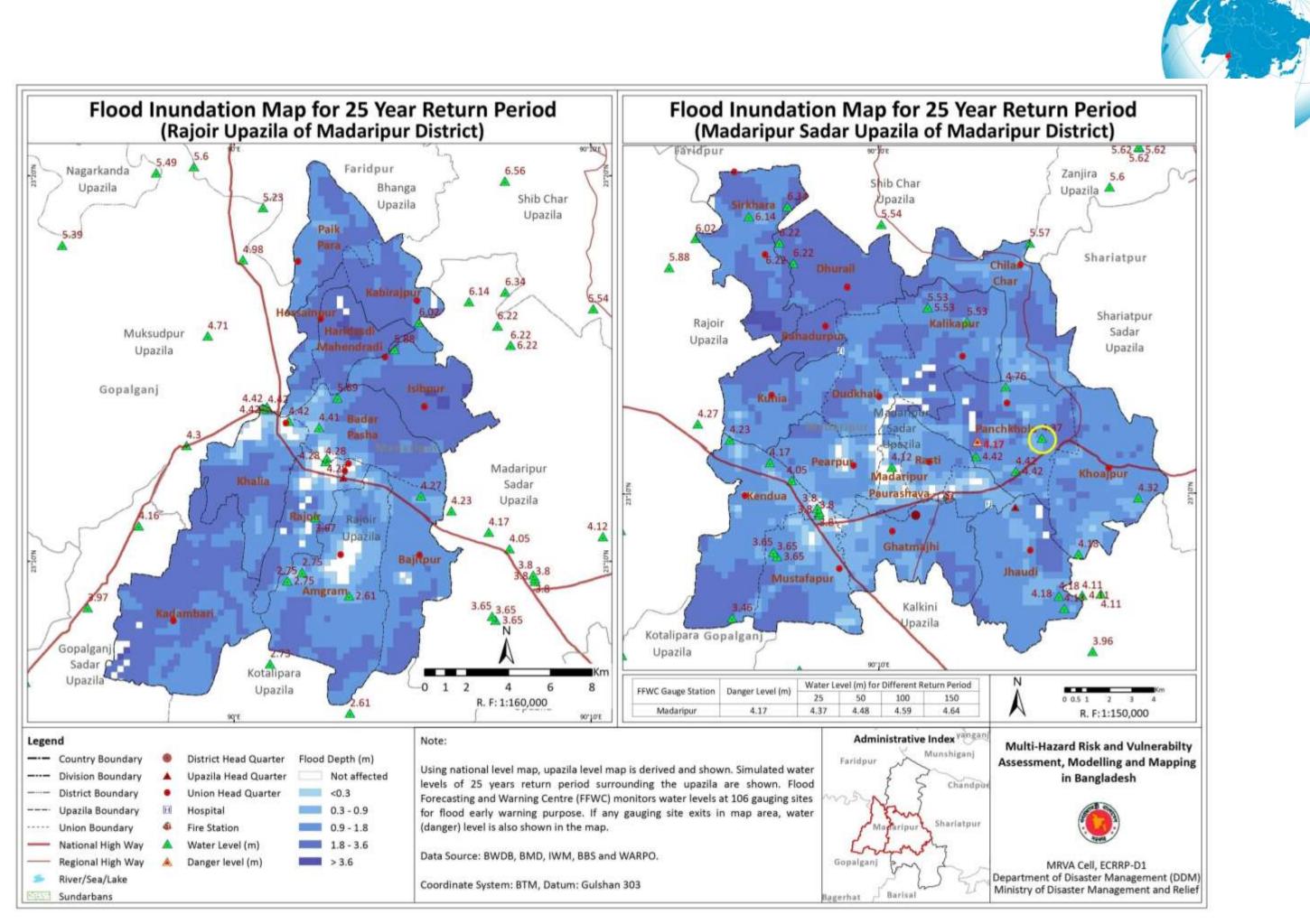


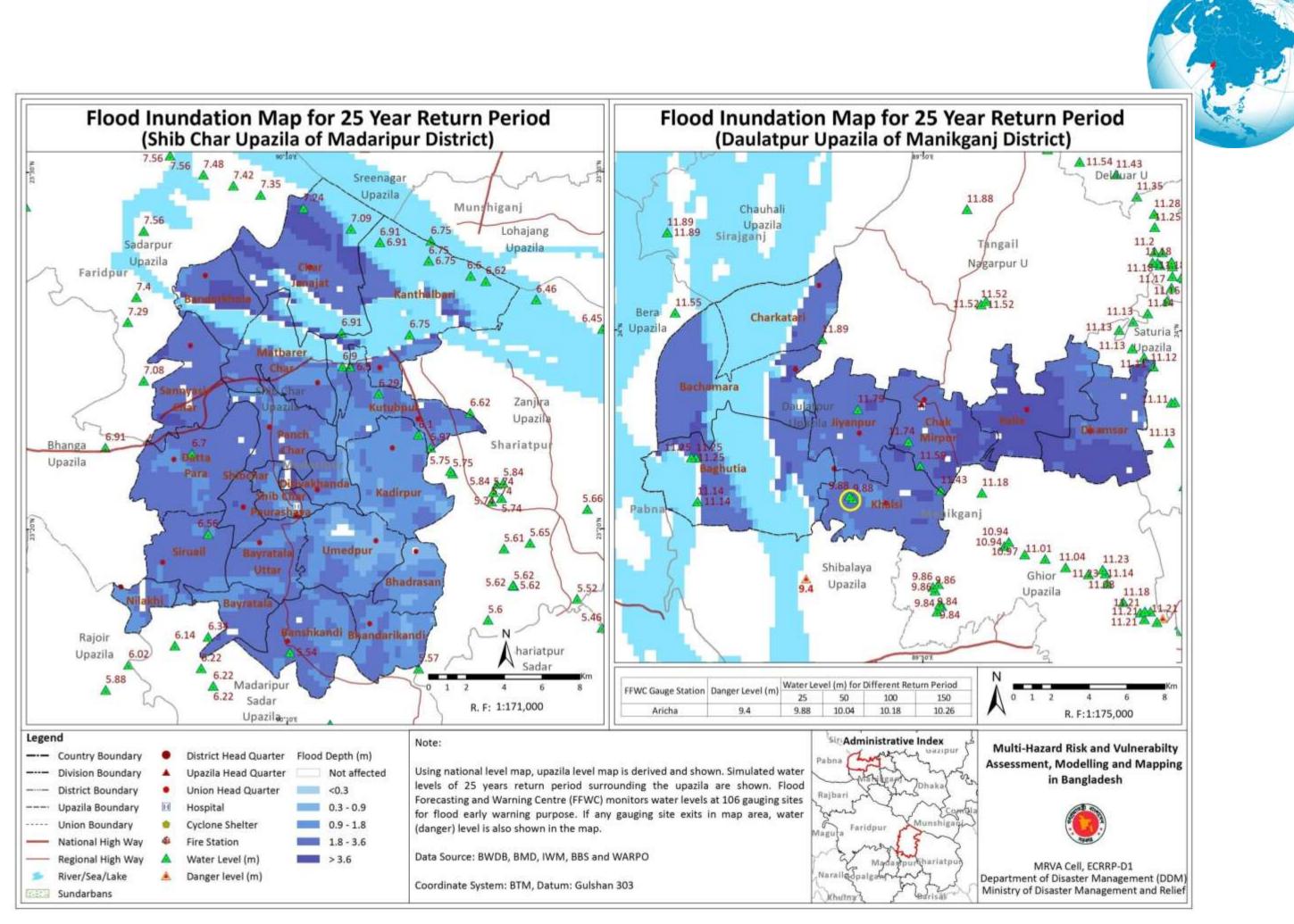


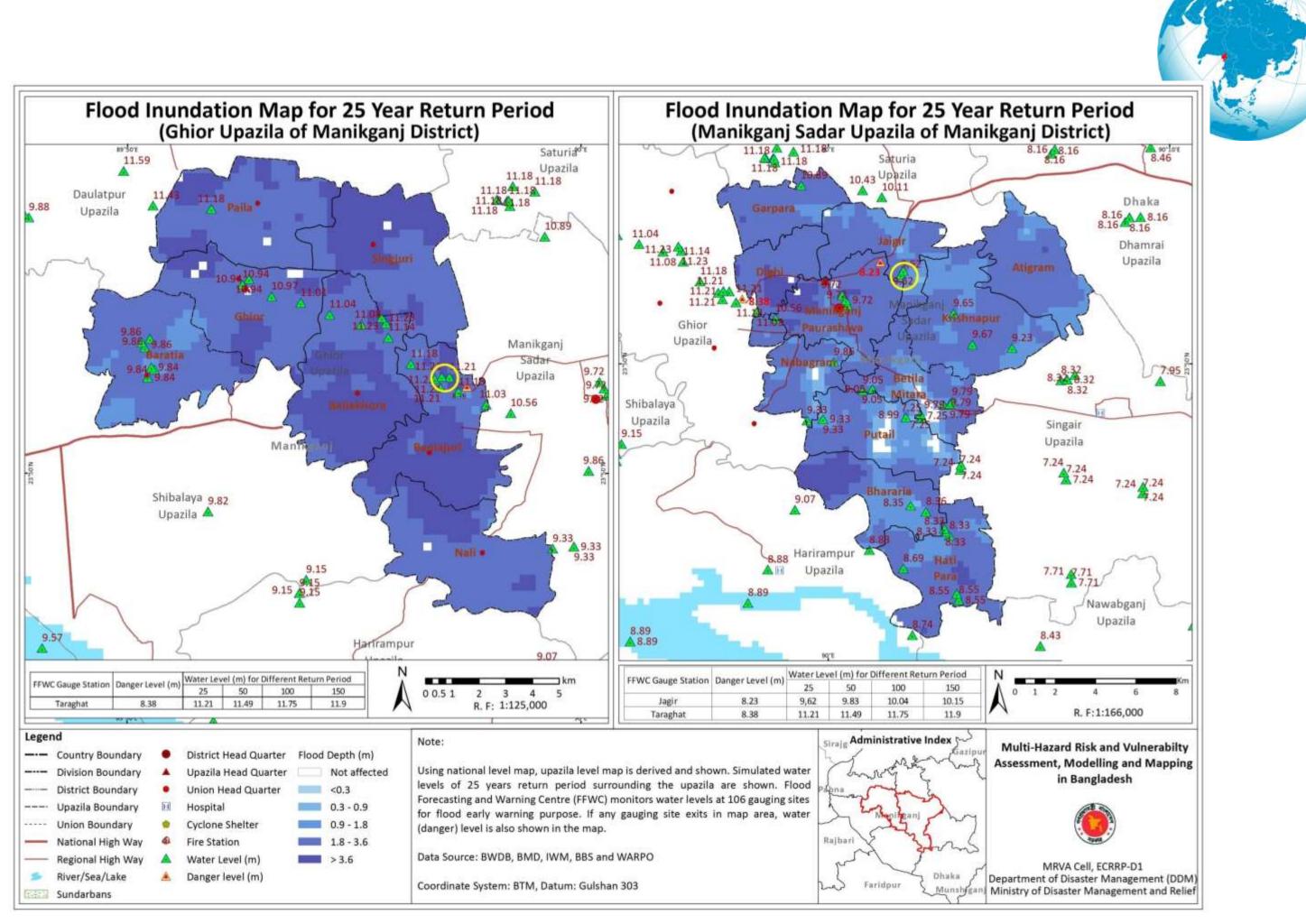


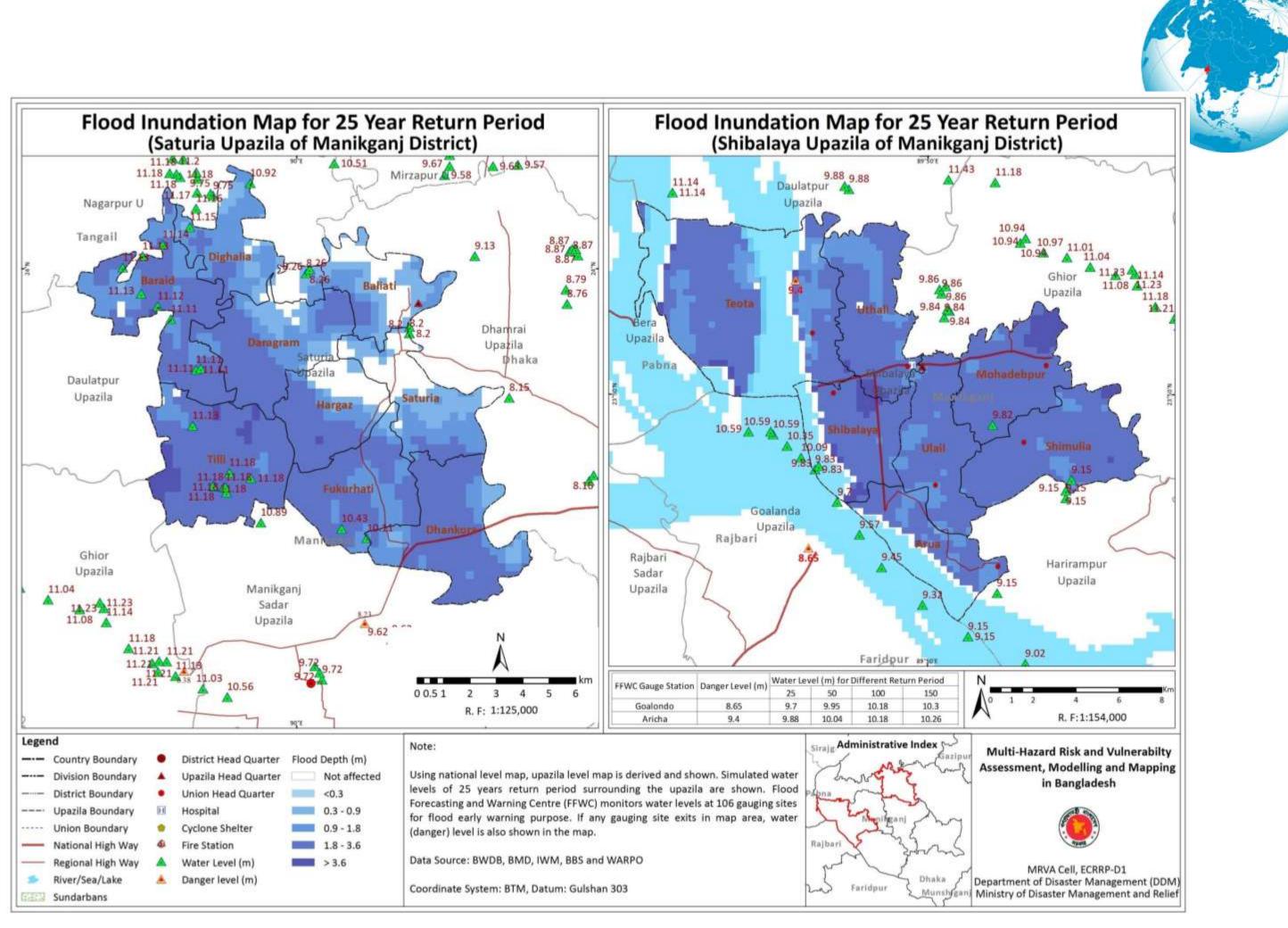


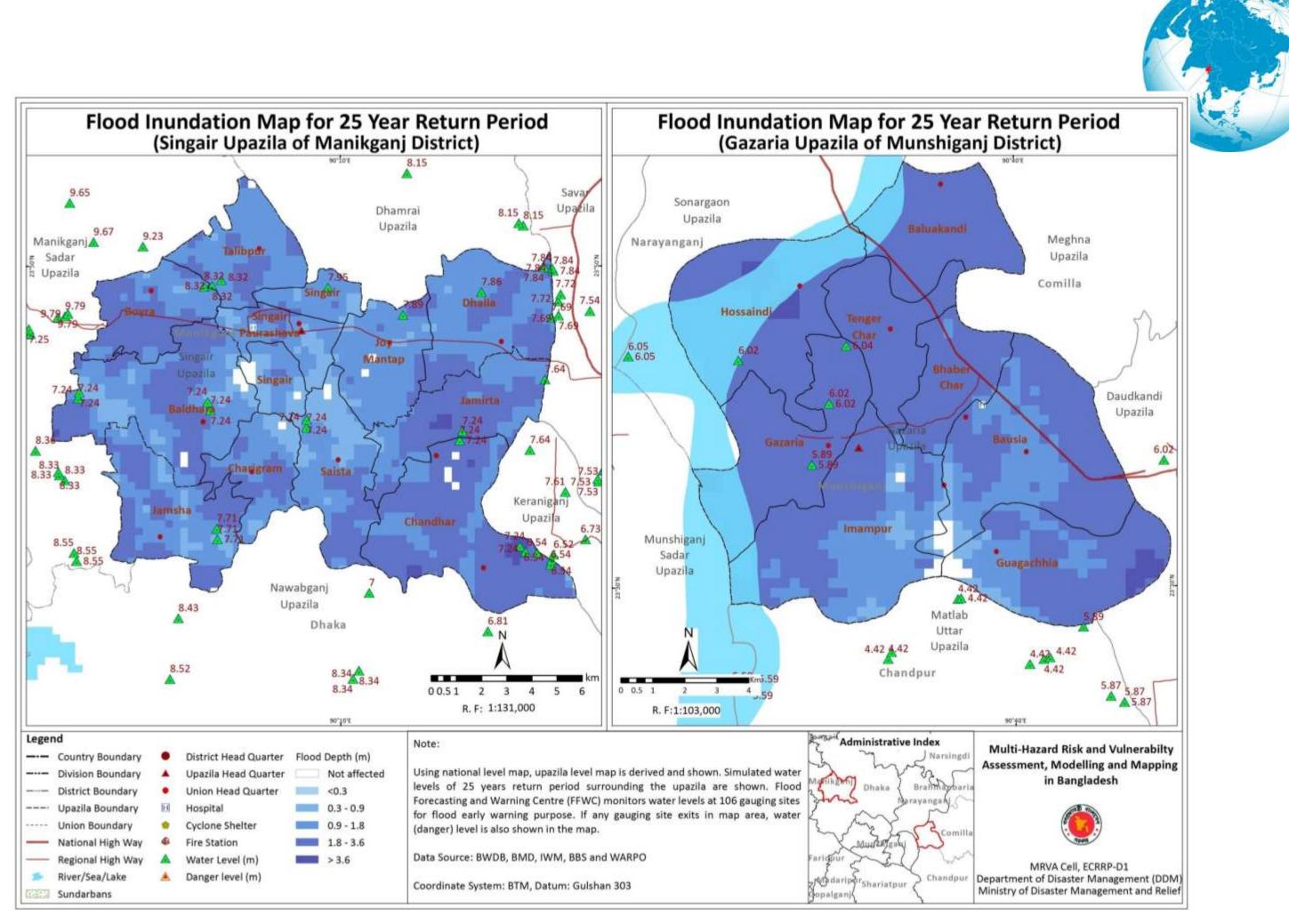


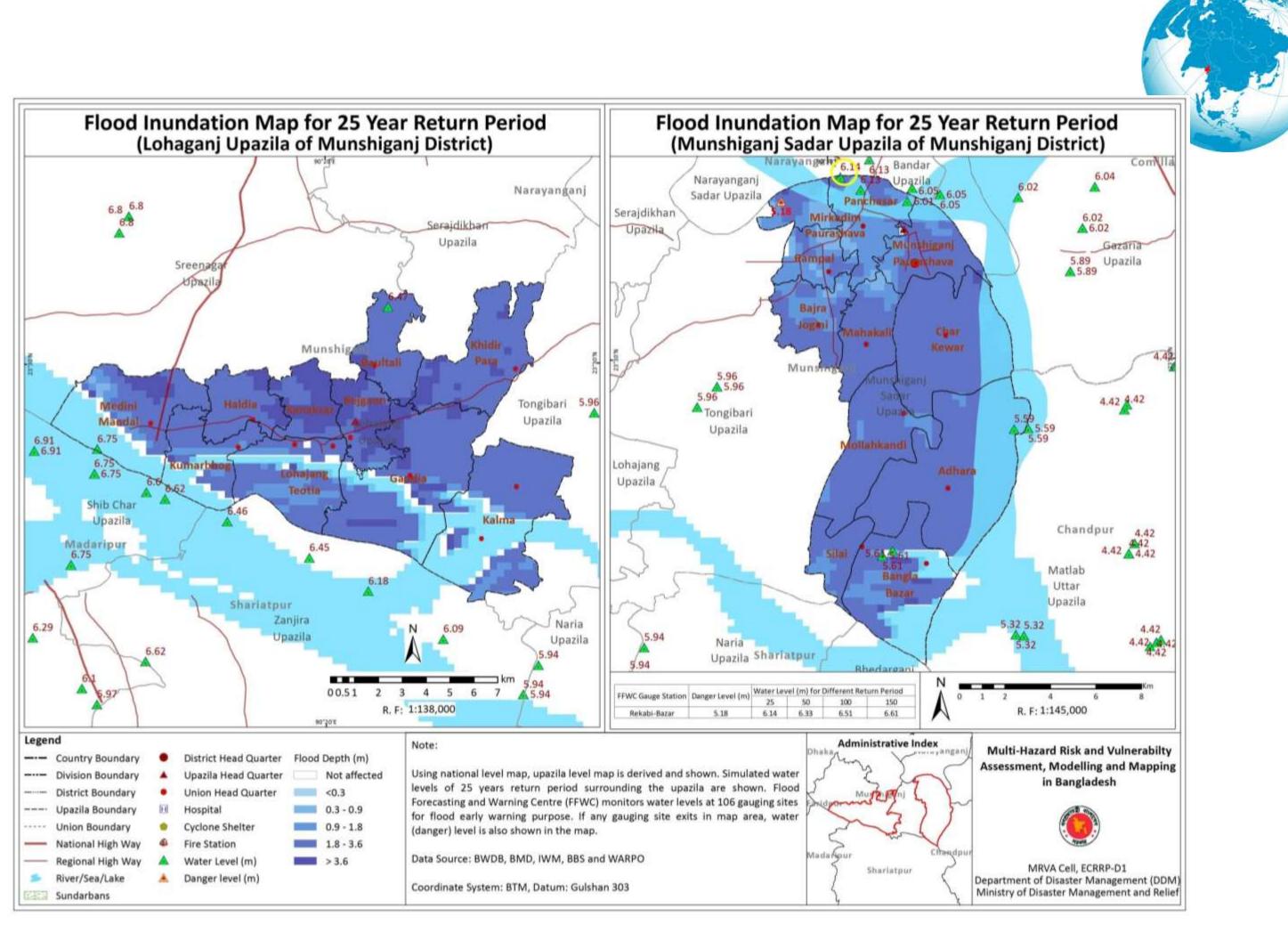


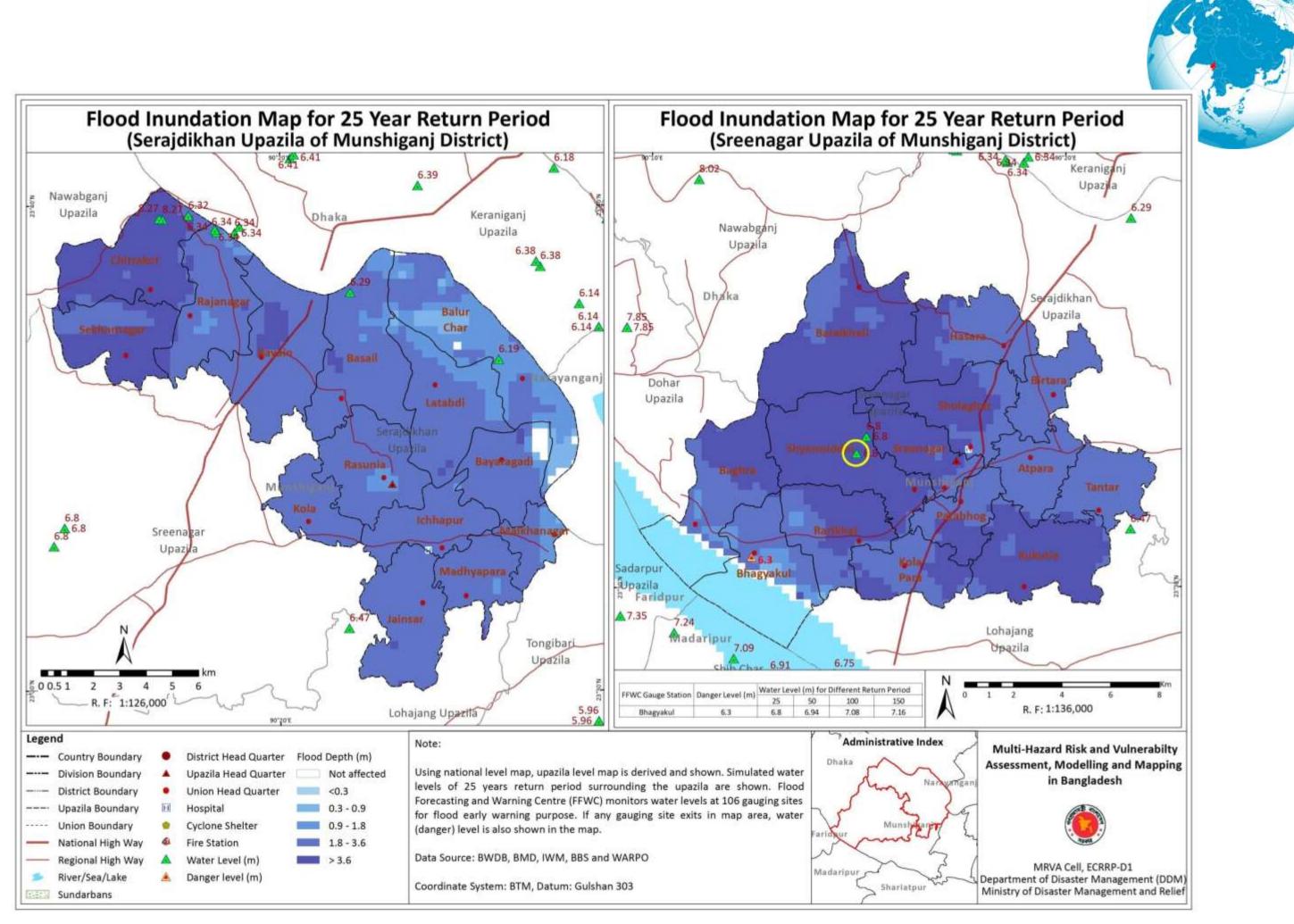


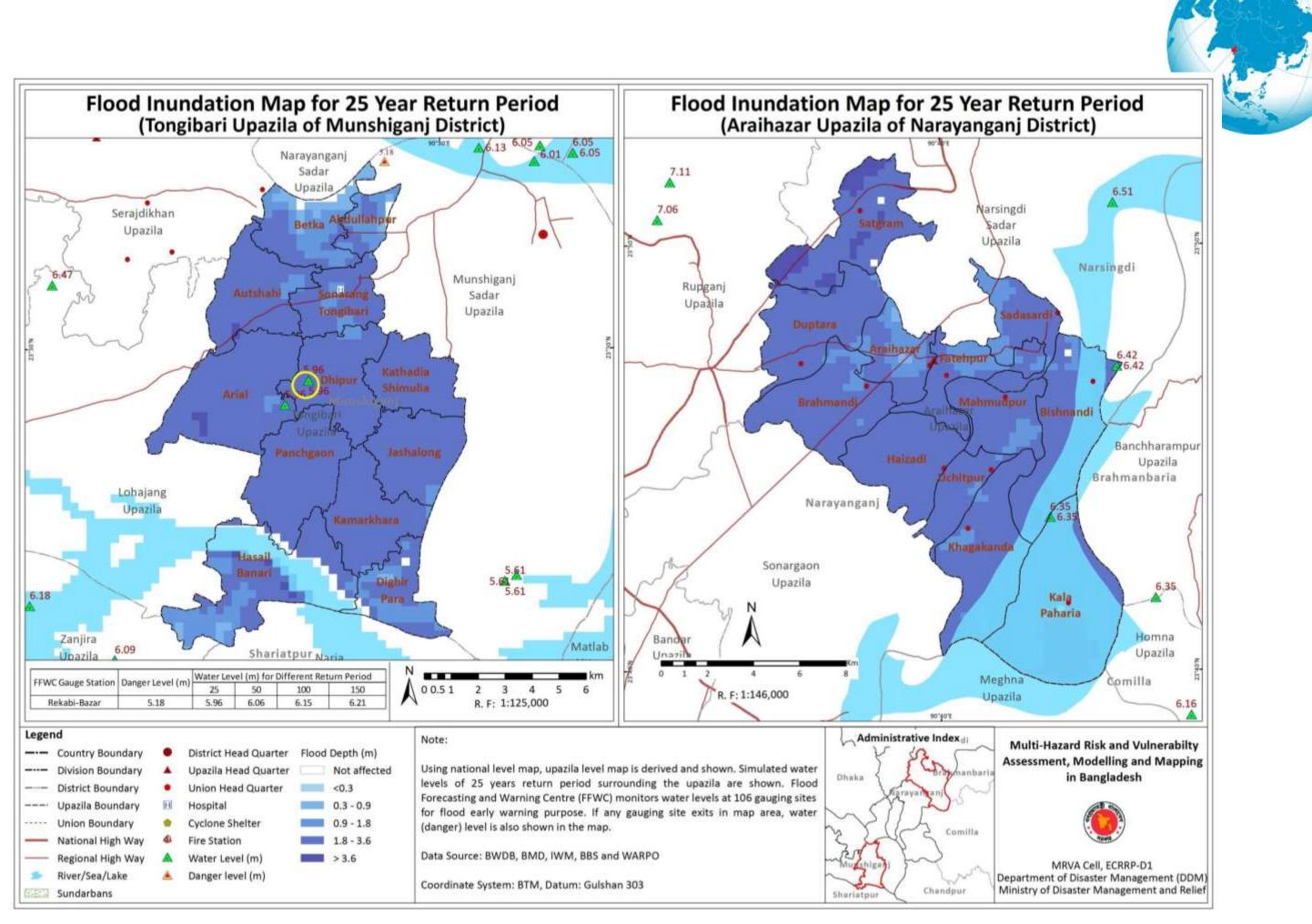


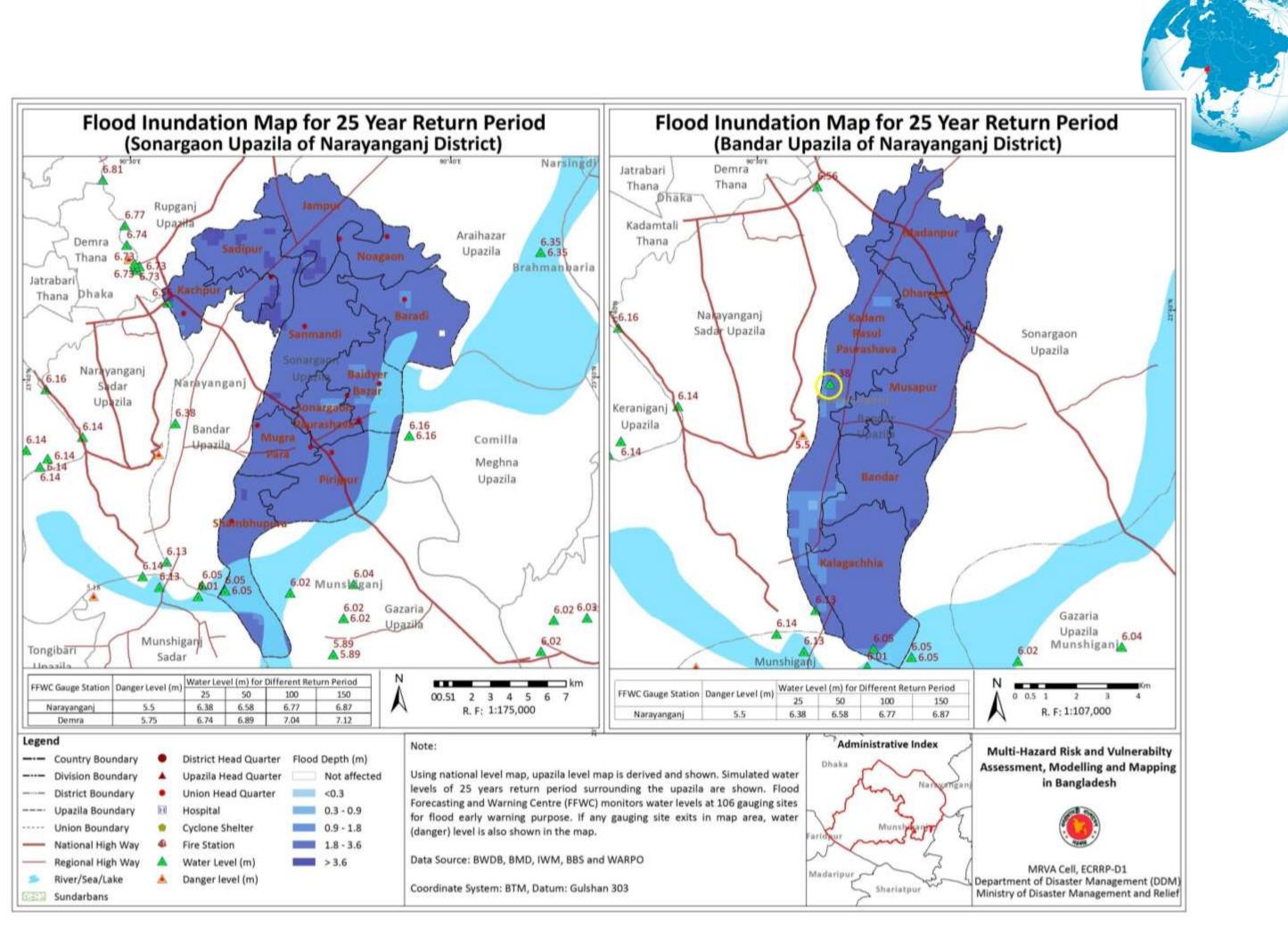


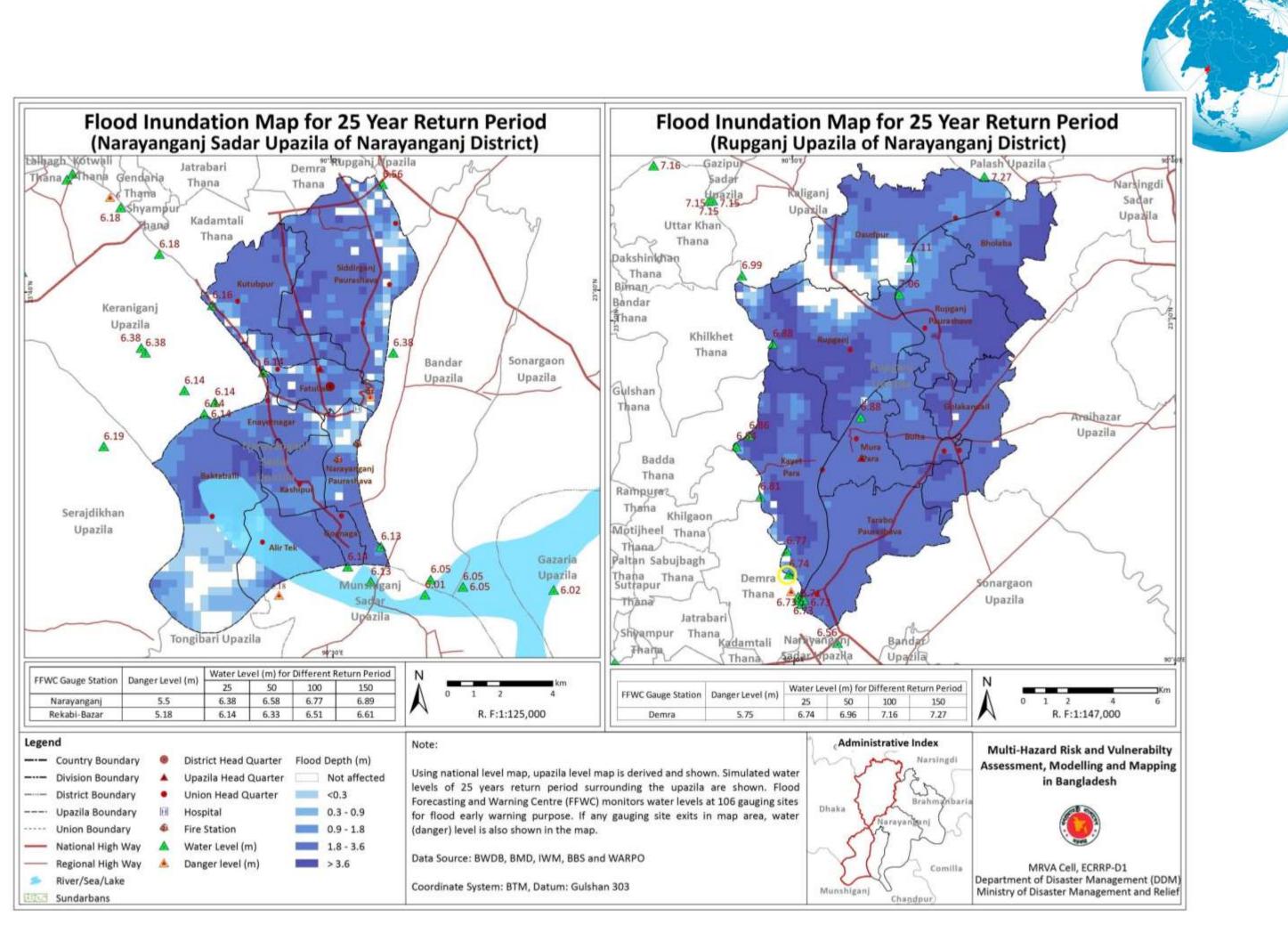


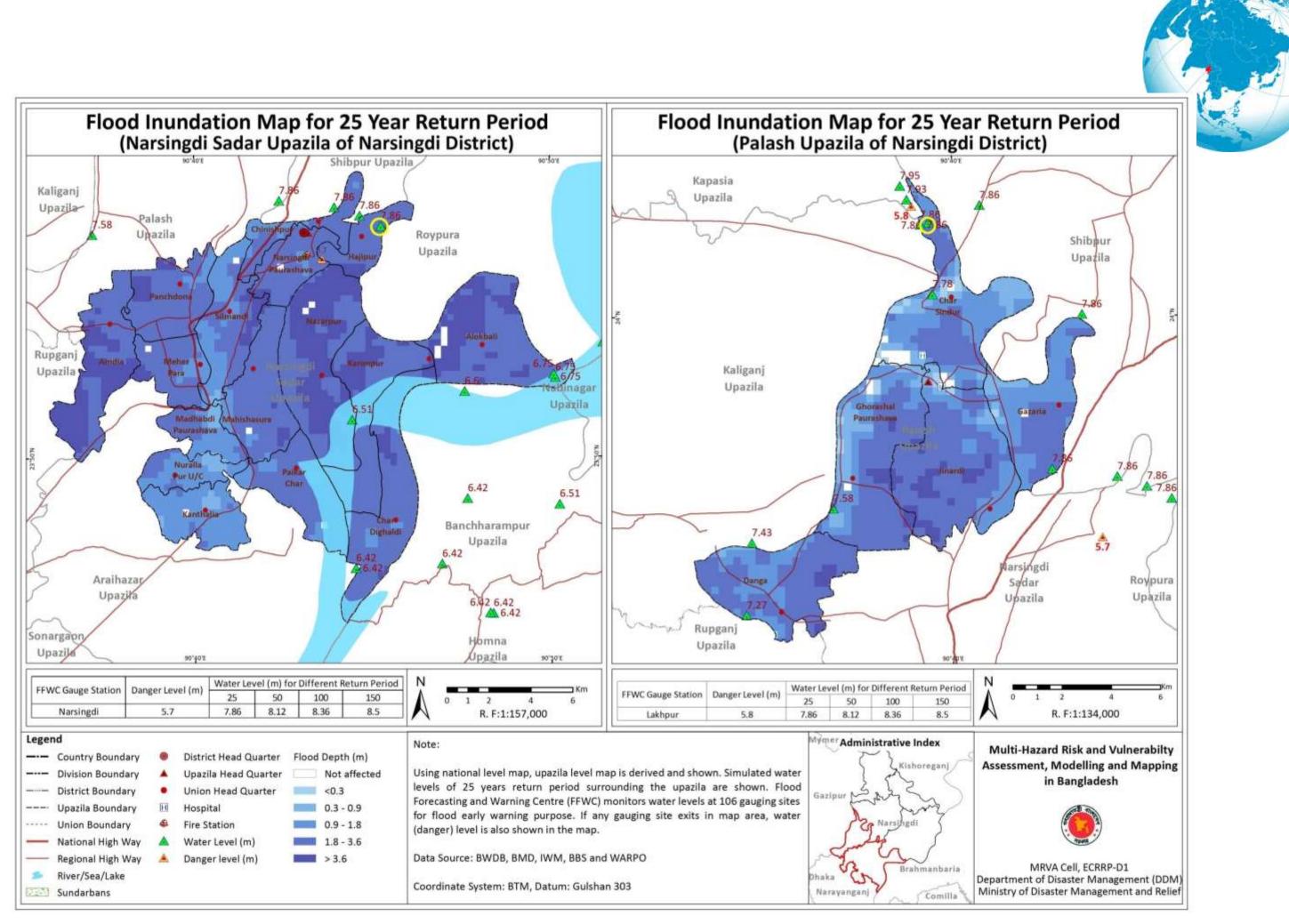


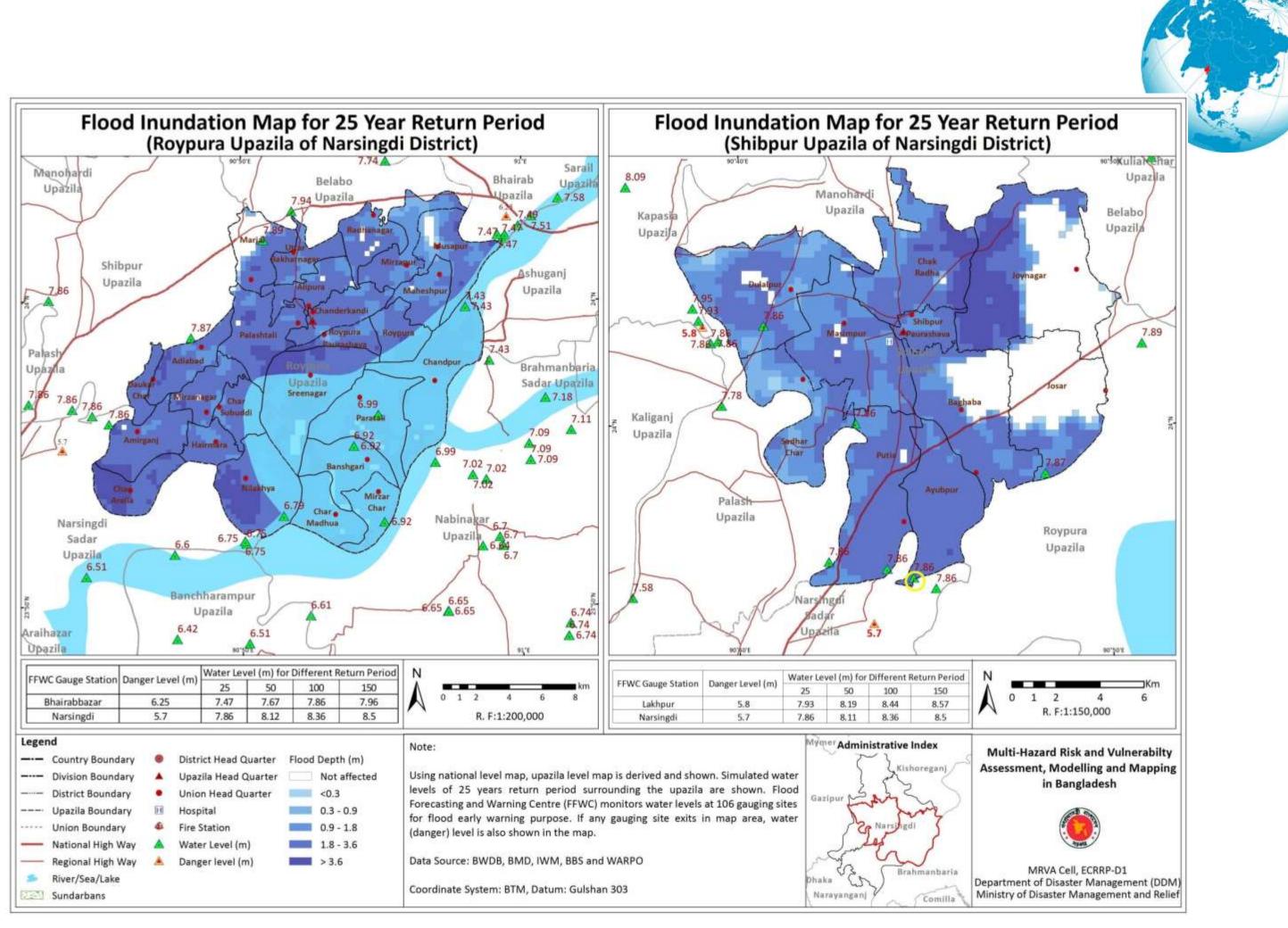


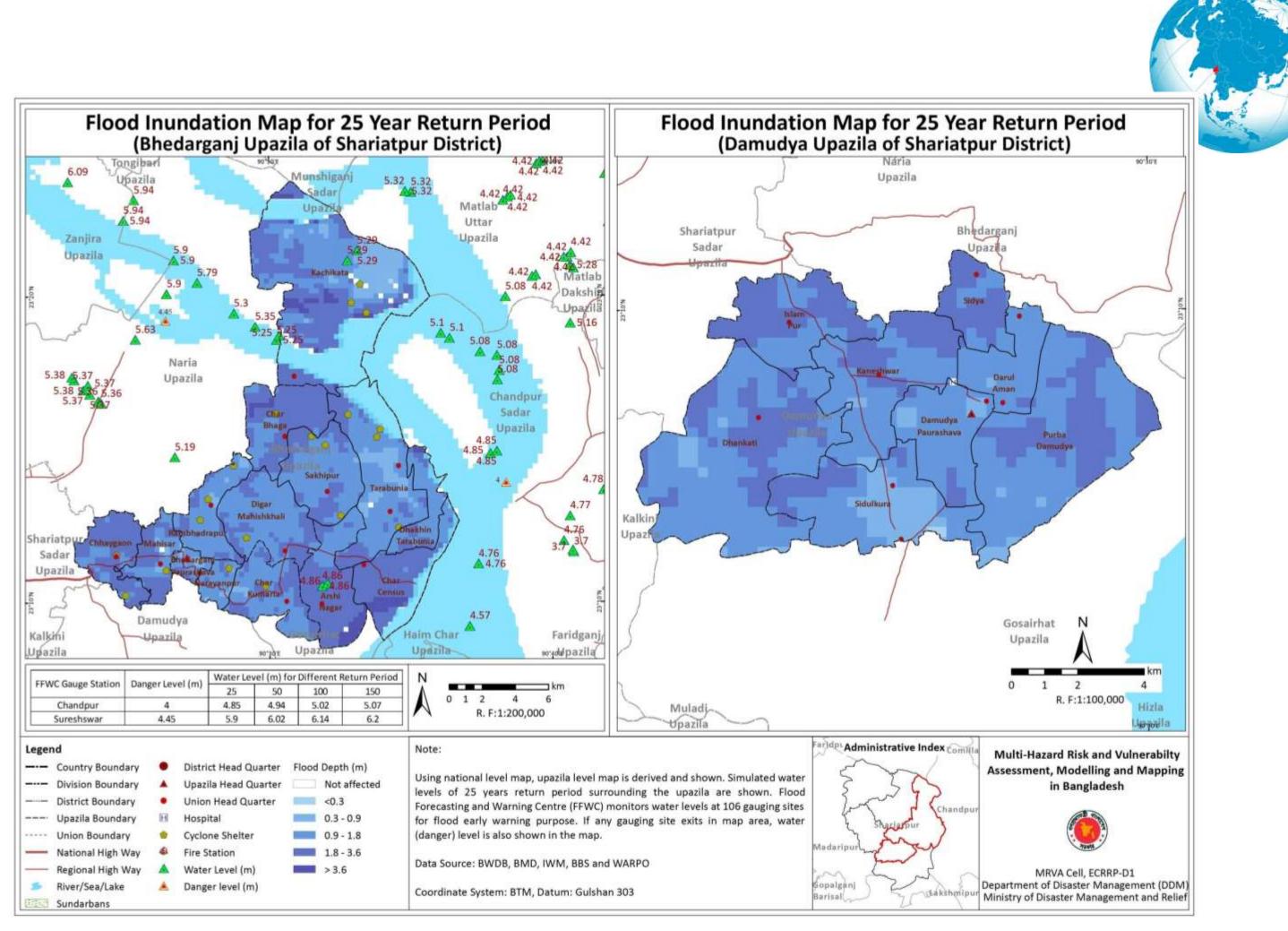


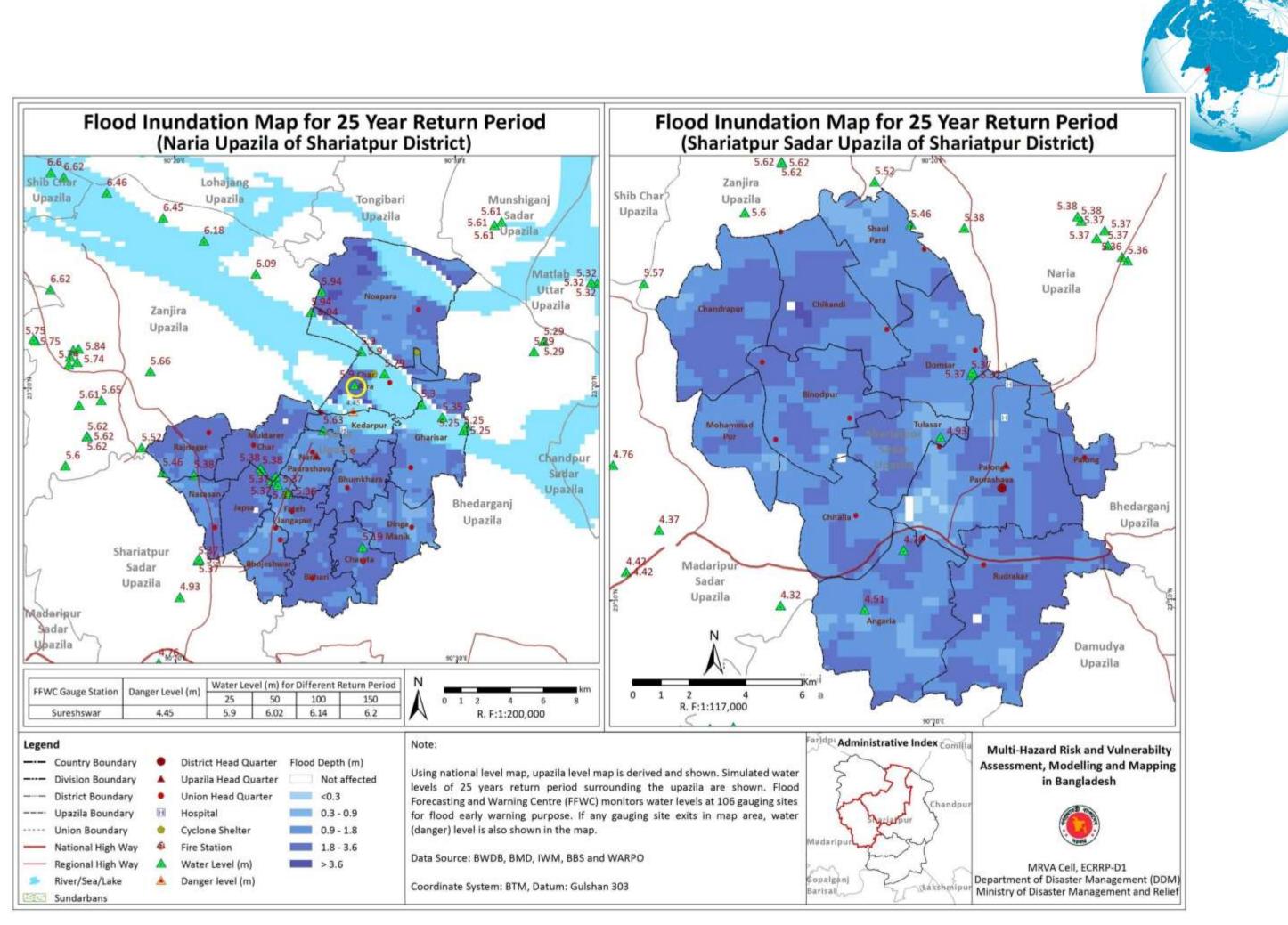


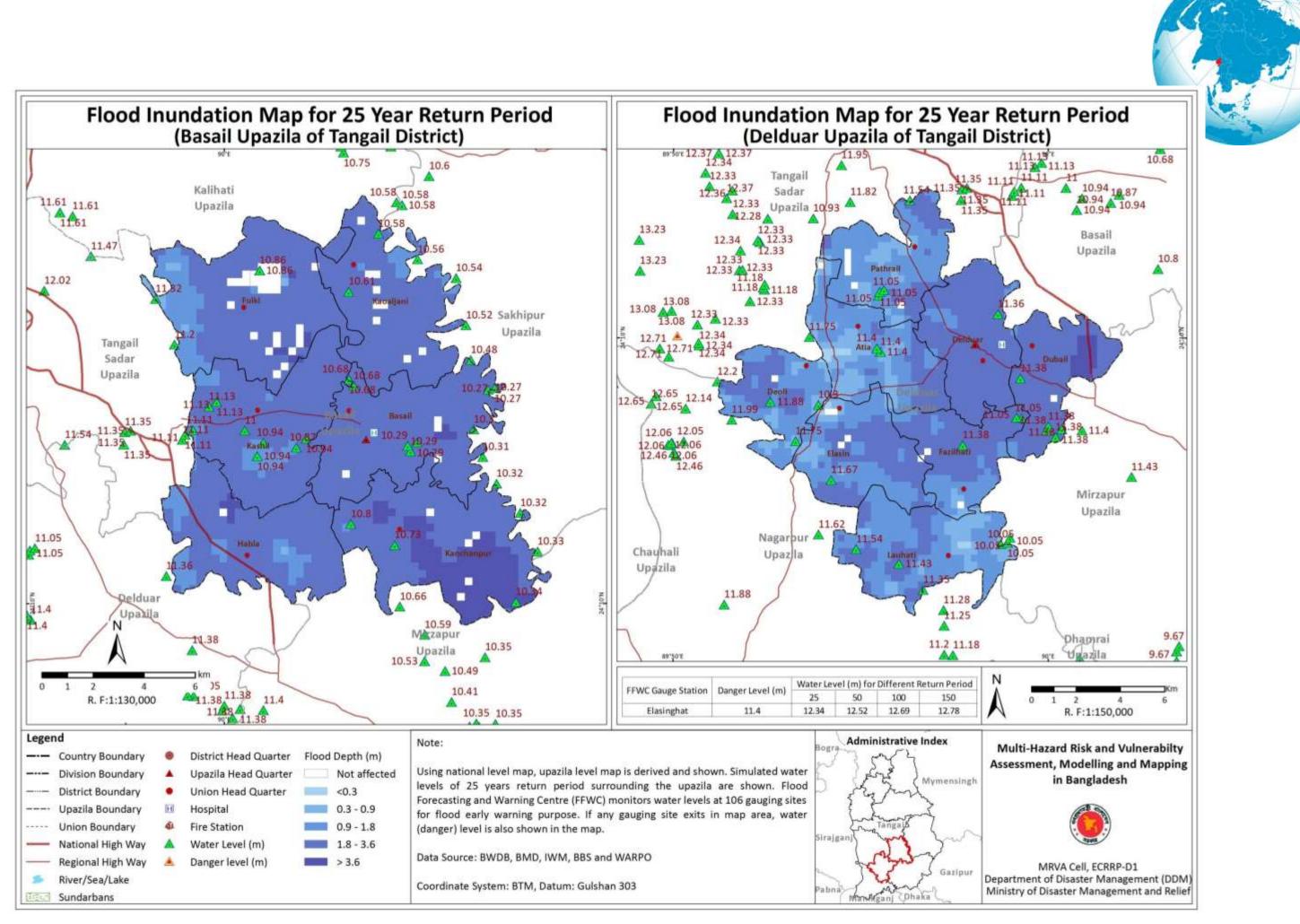




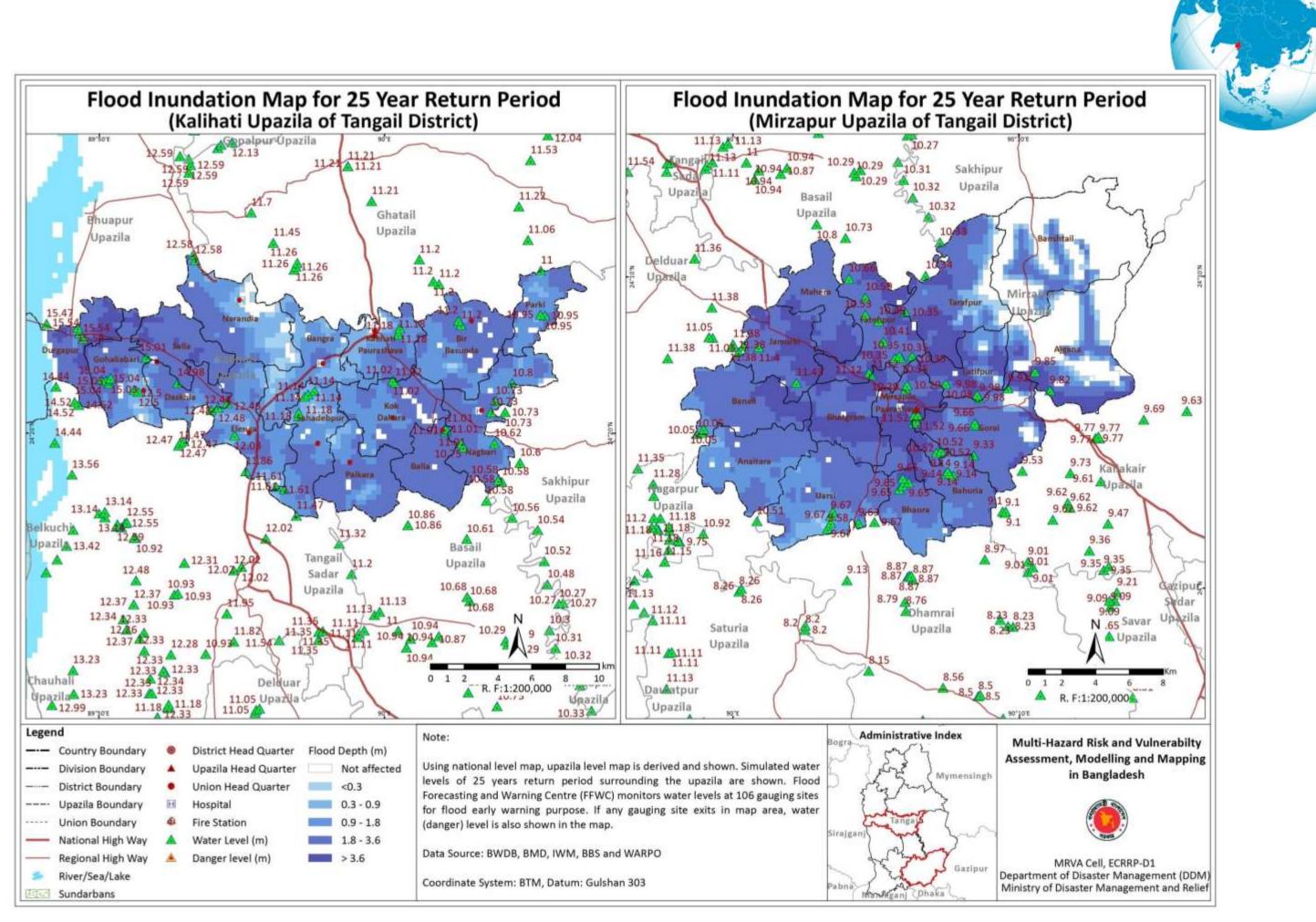


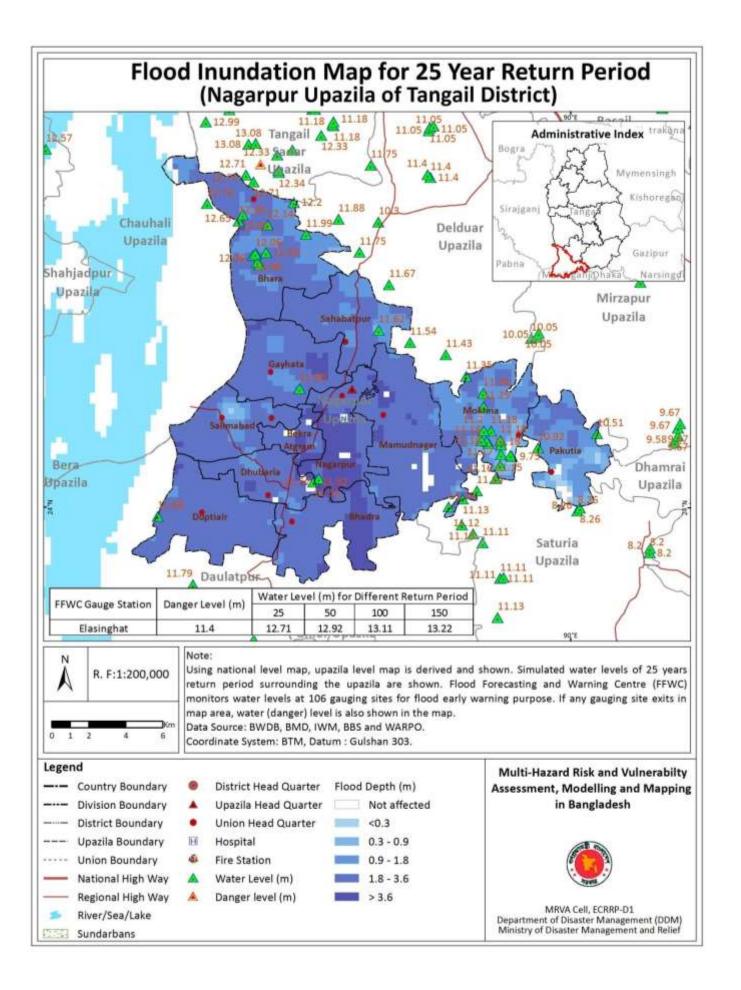




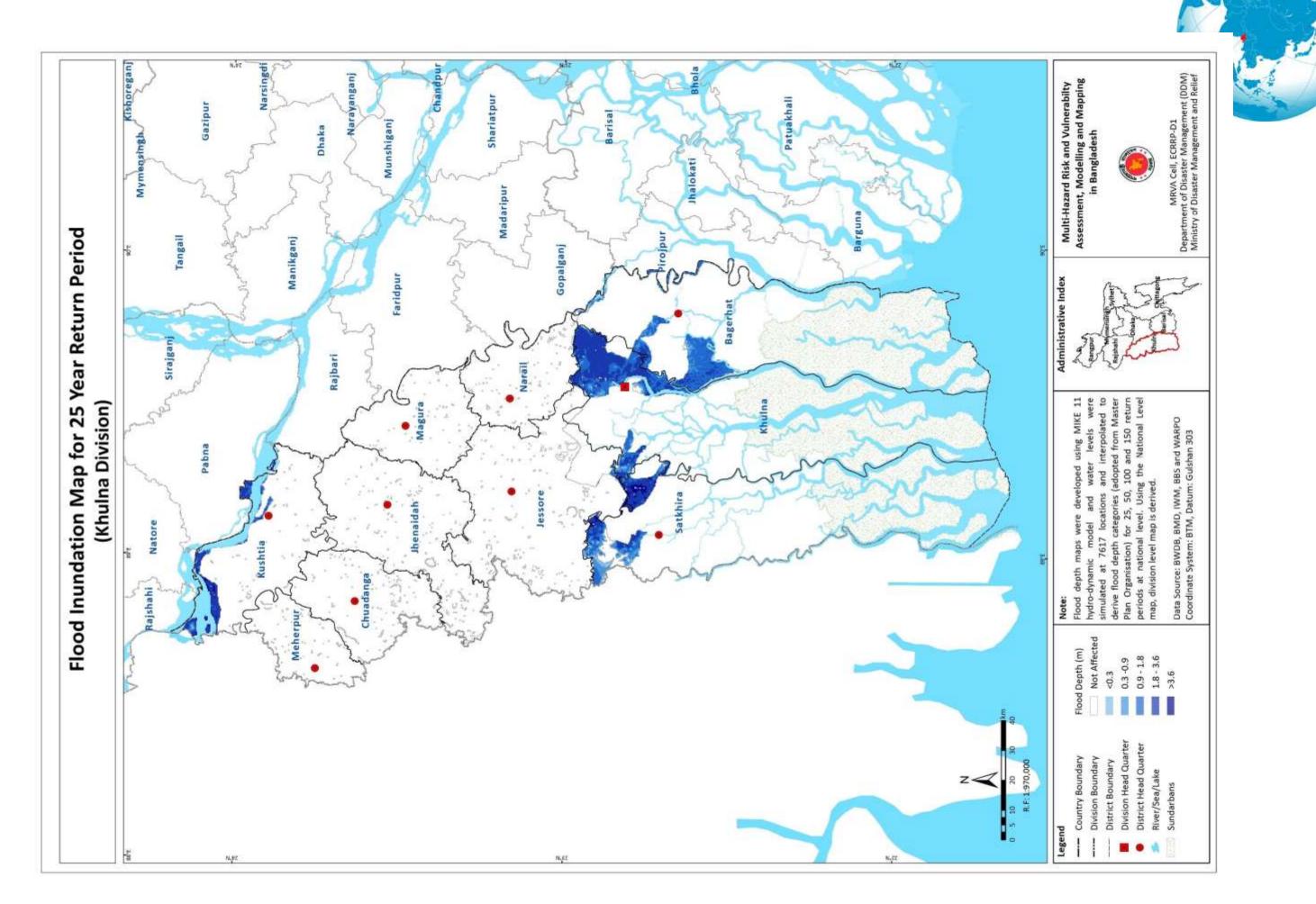


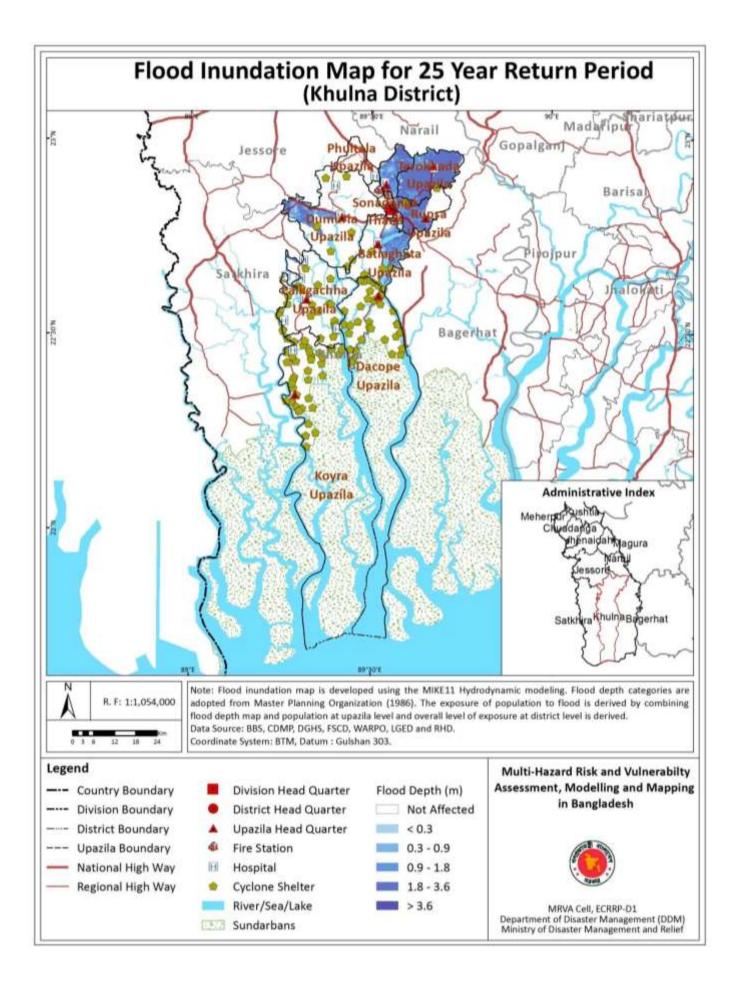
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) 73



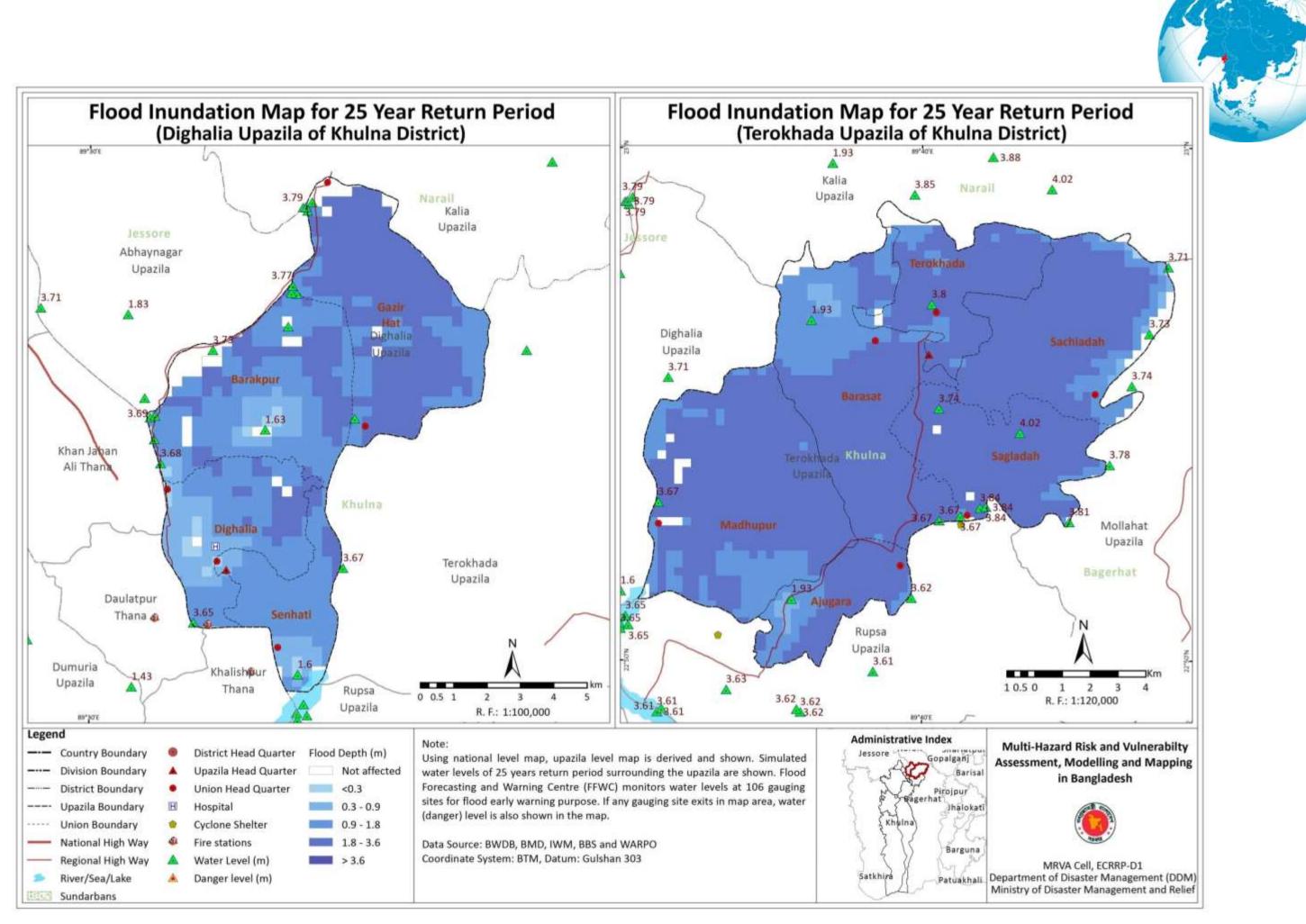


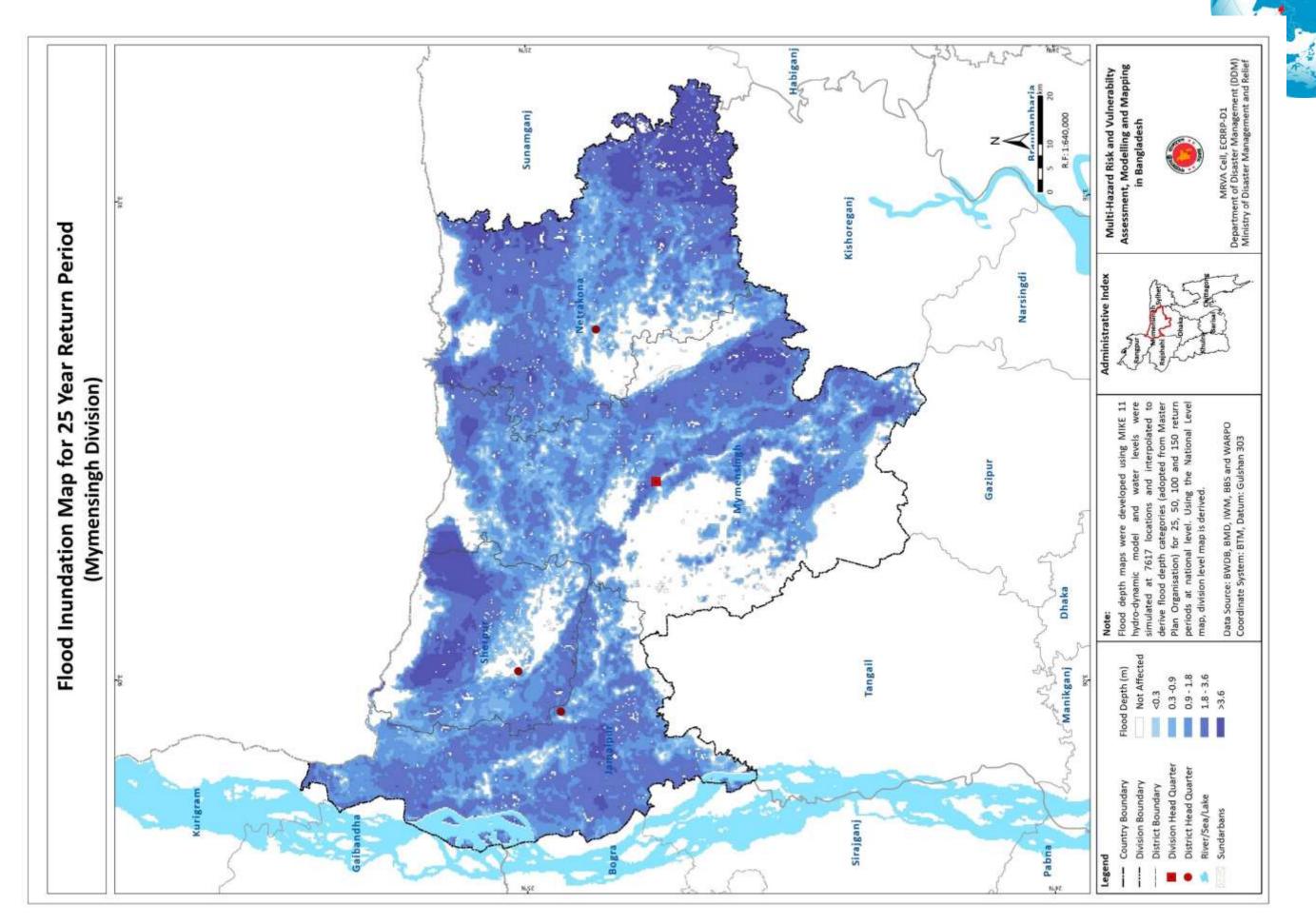




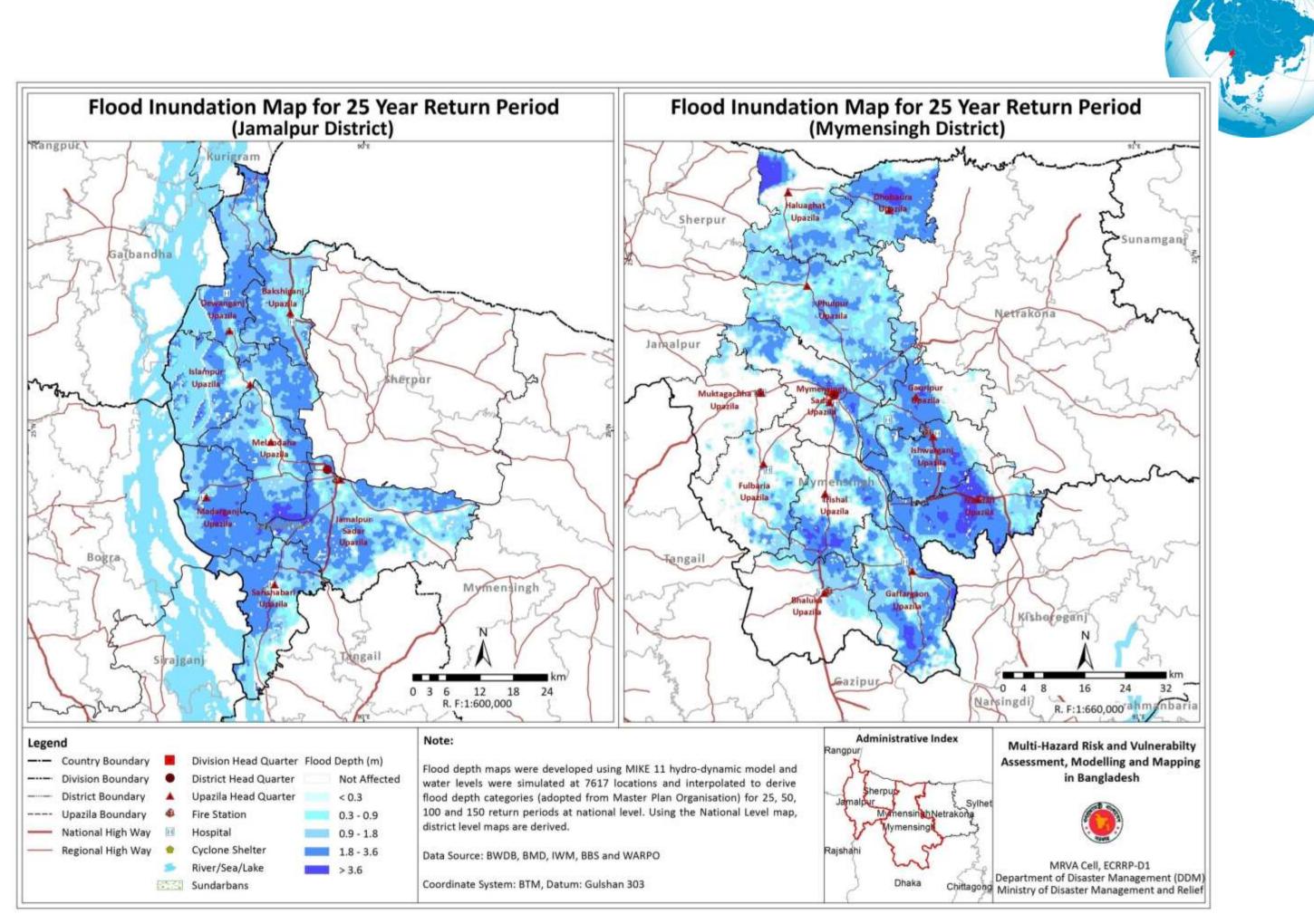


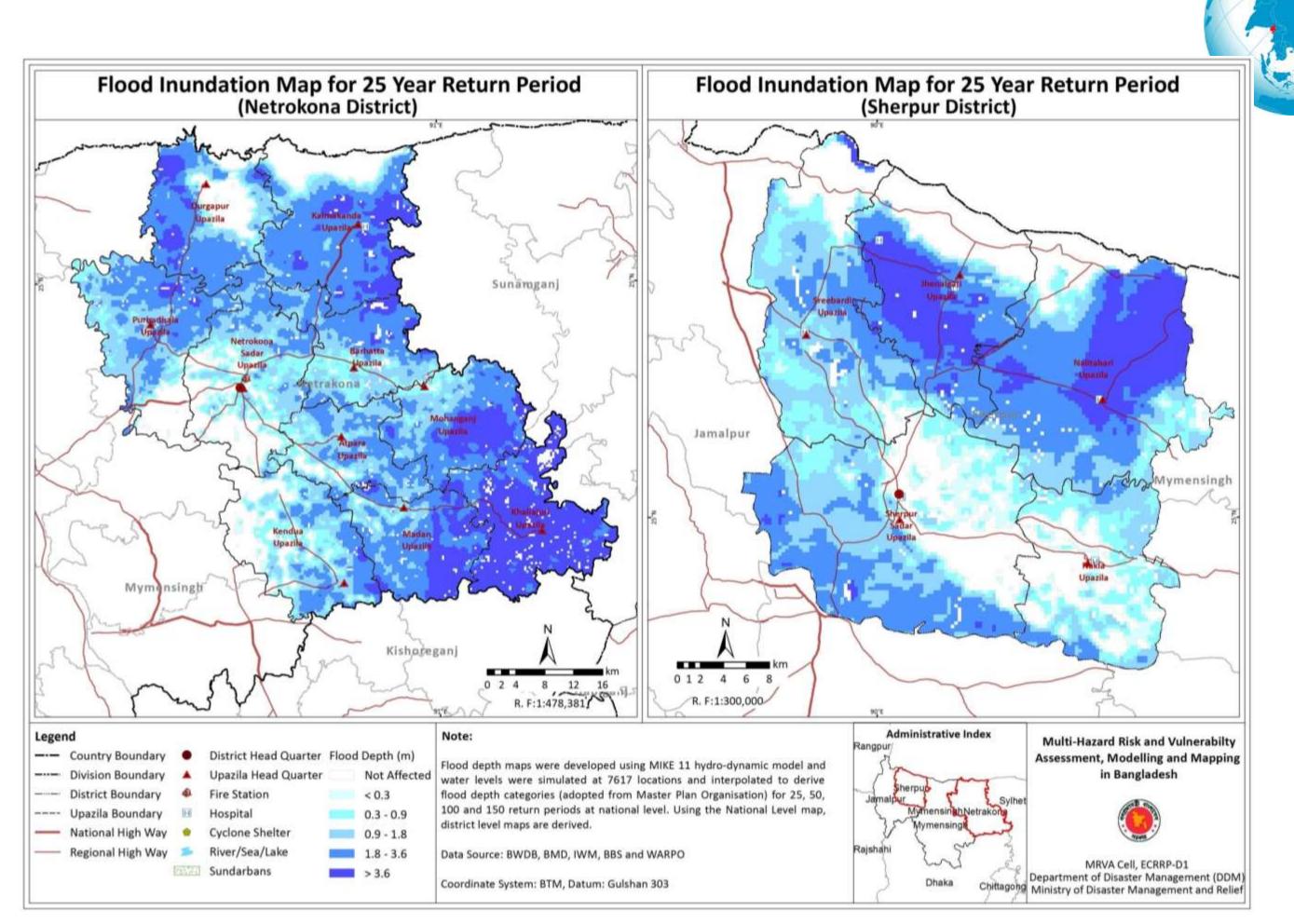


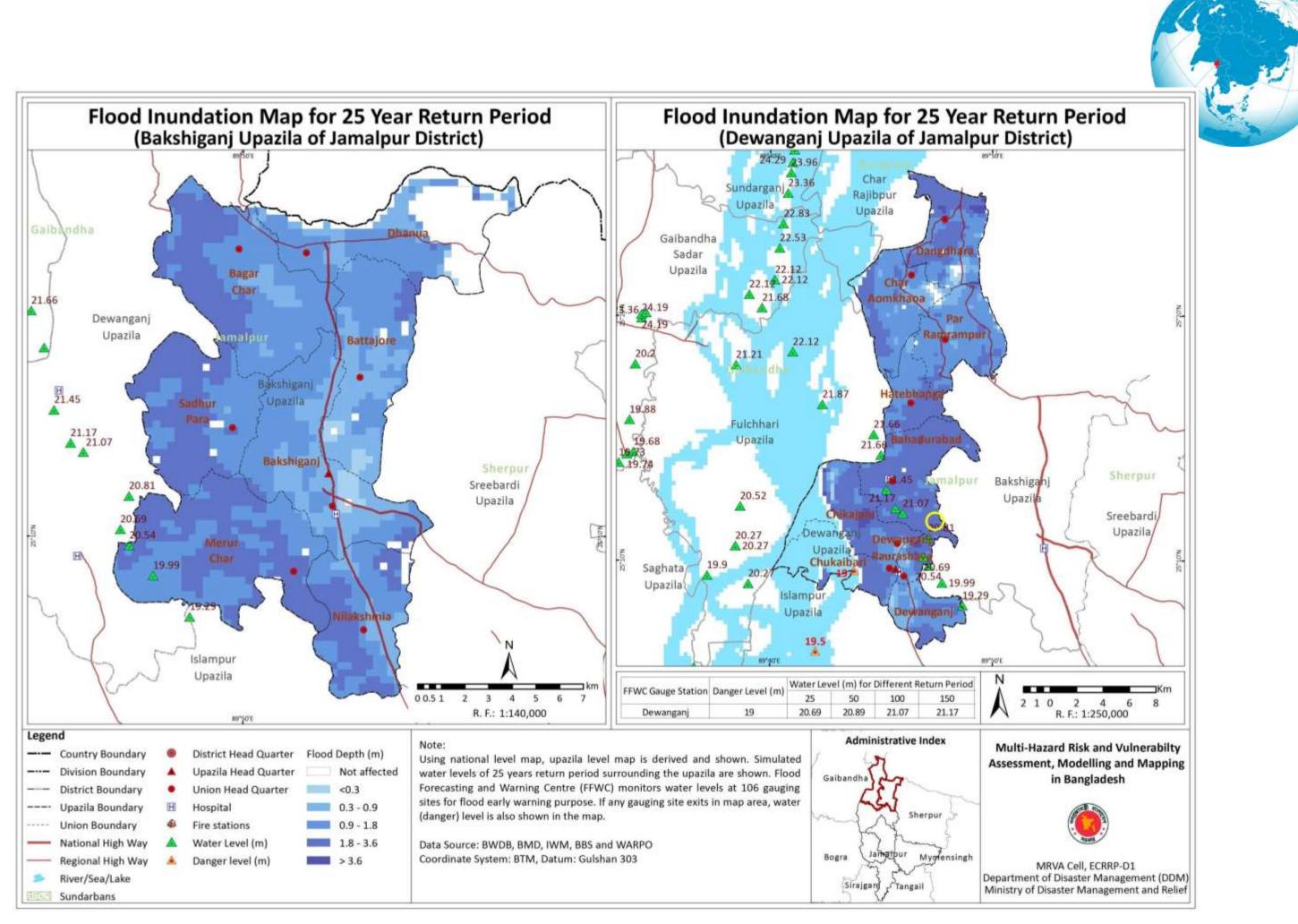


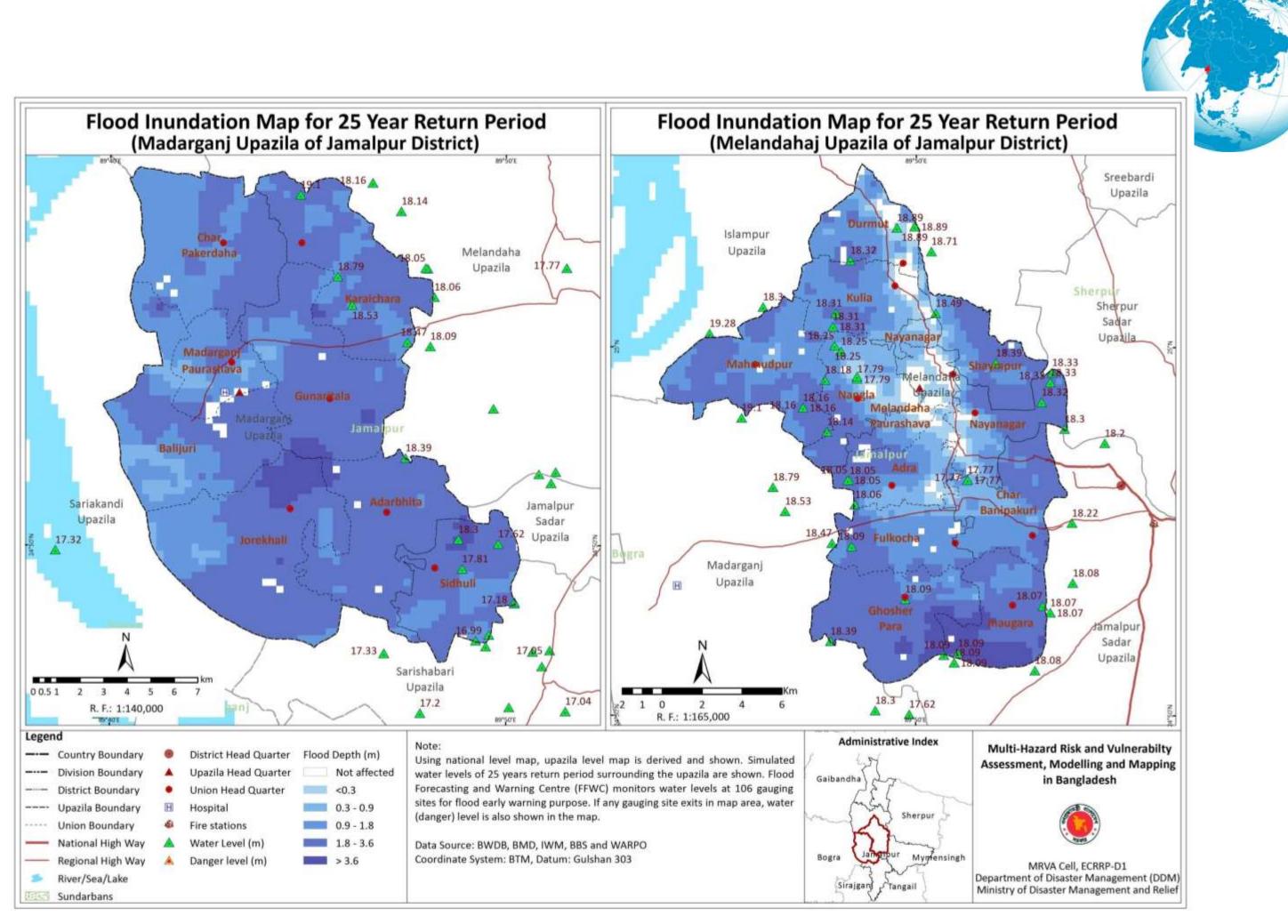


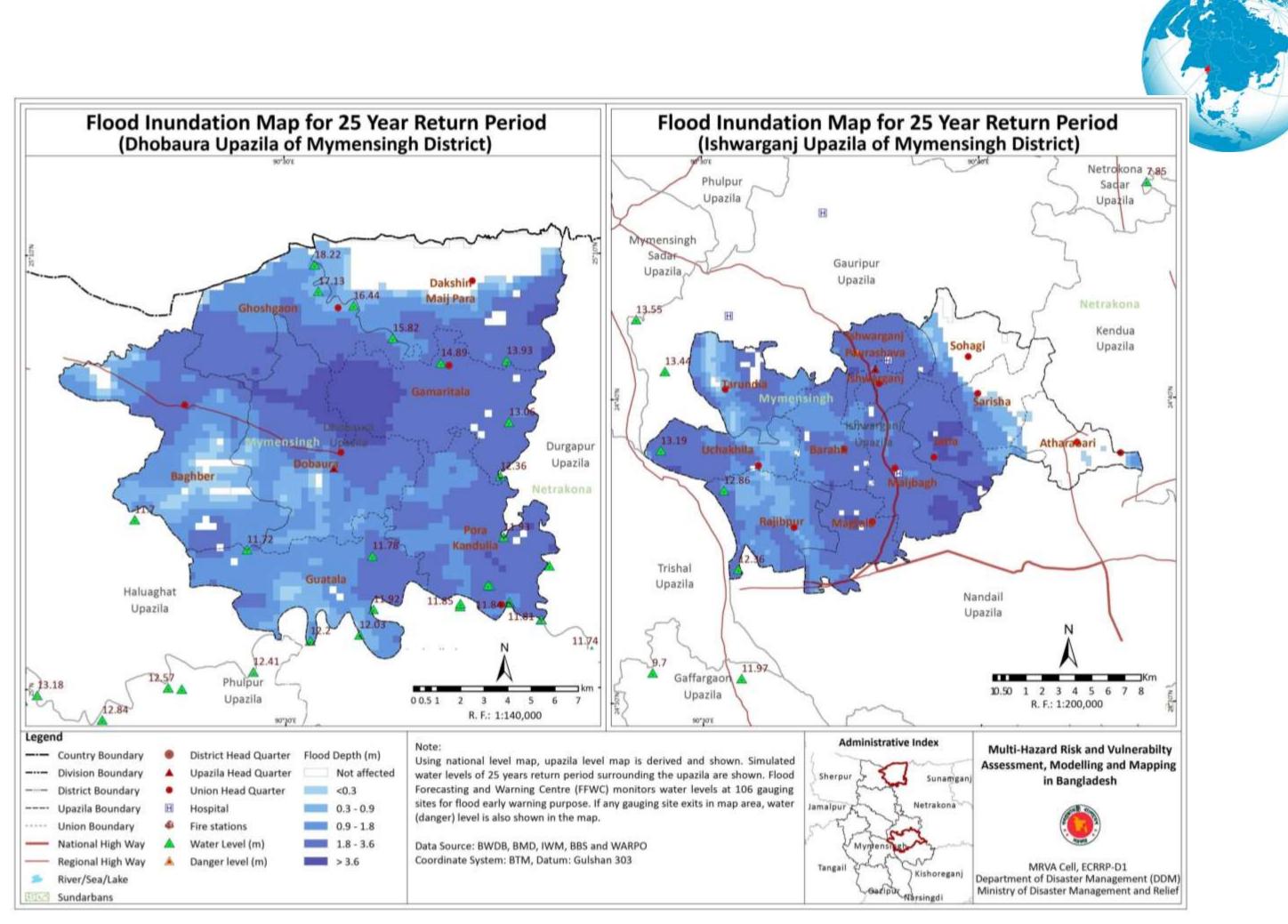
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 79

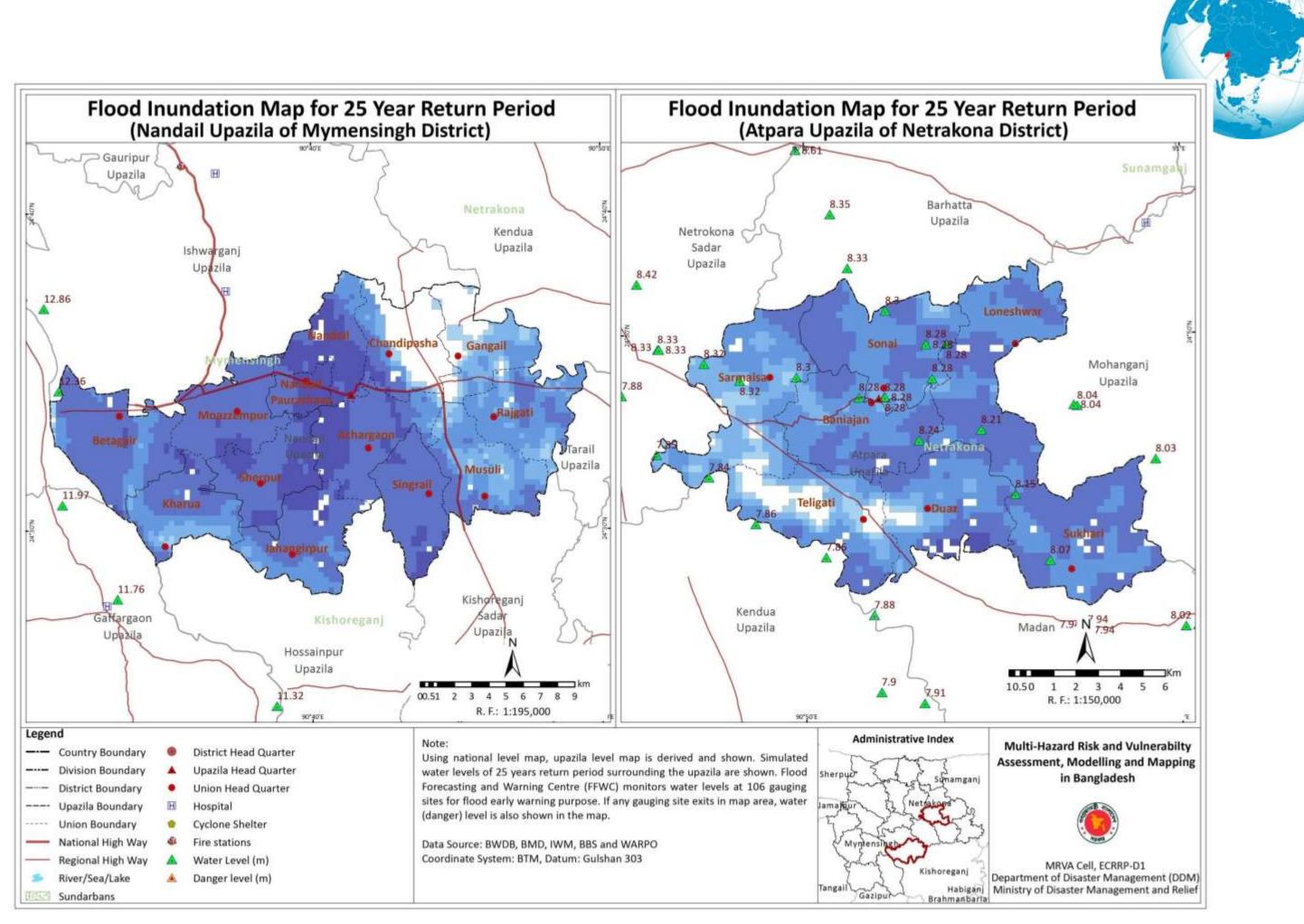


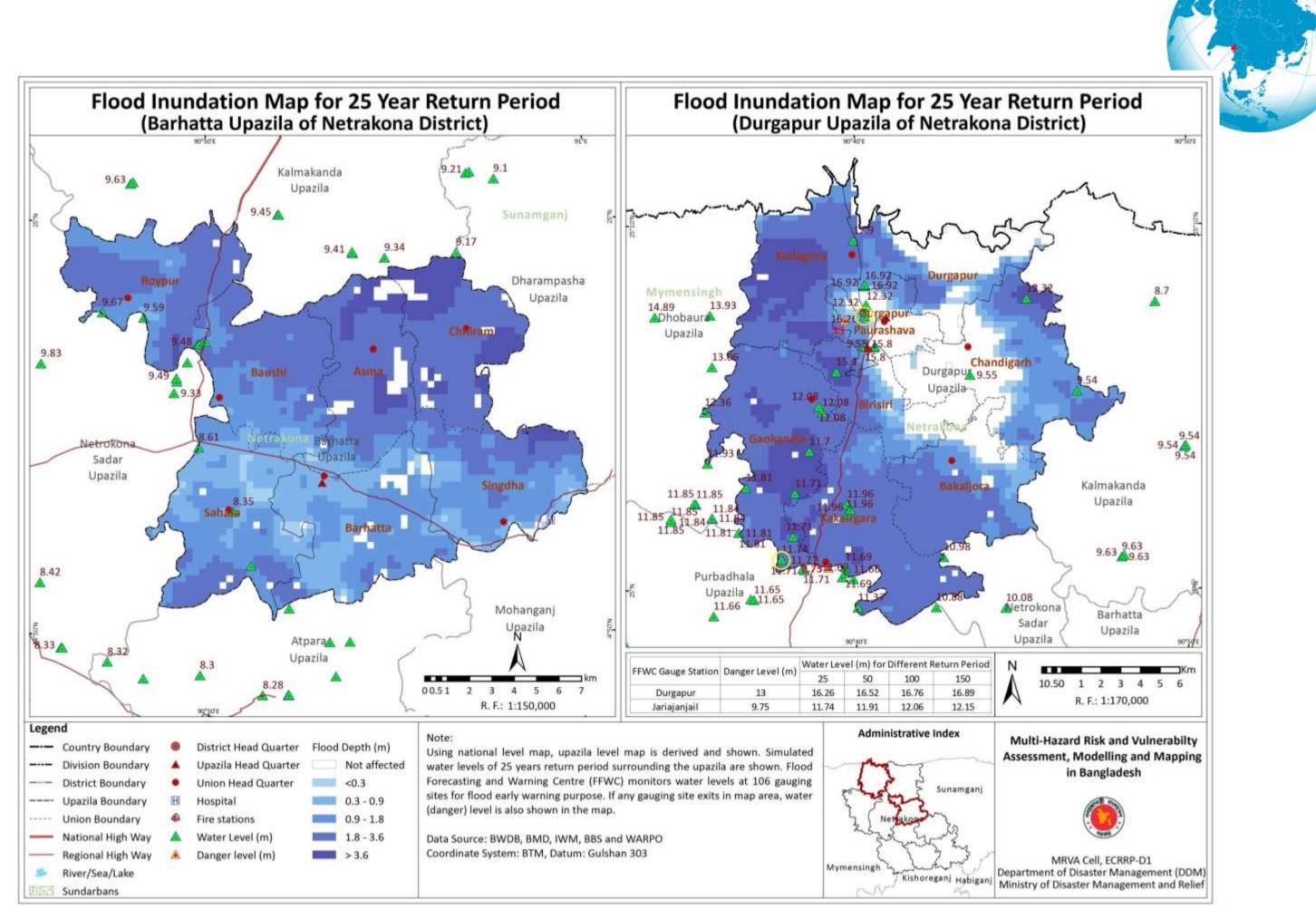


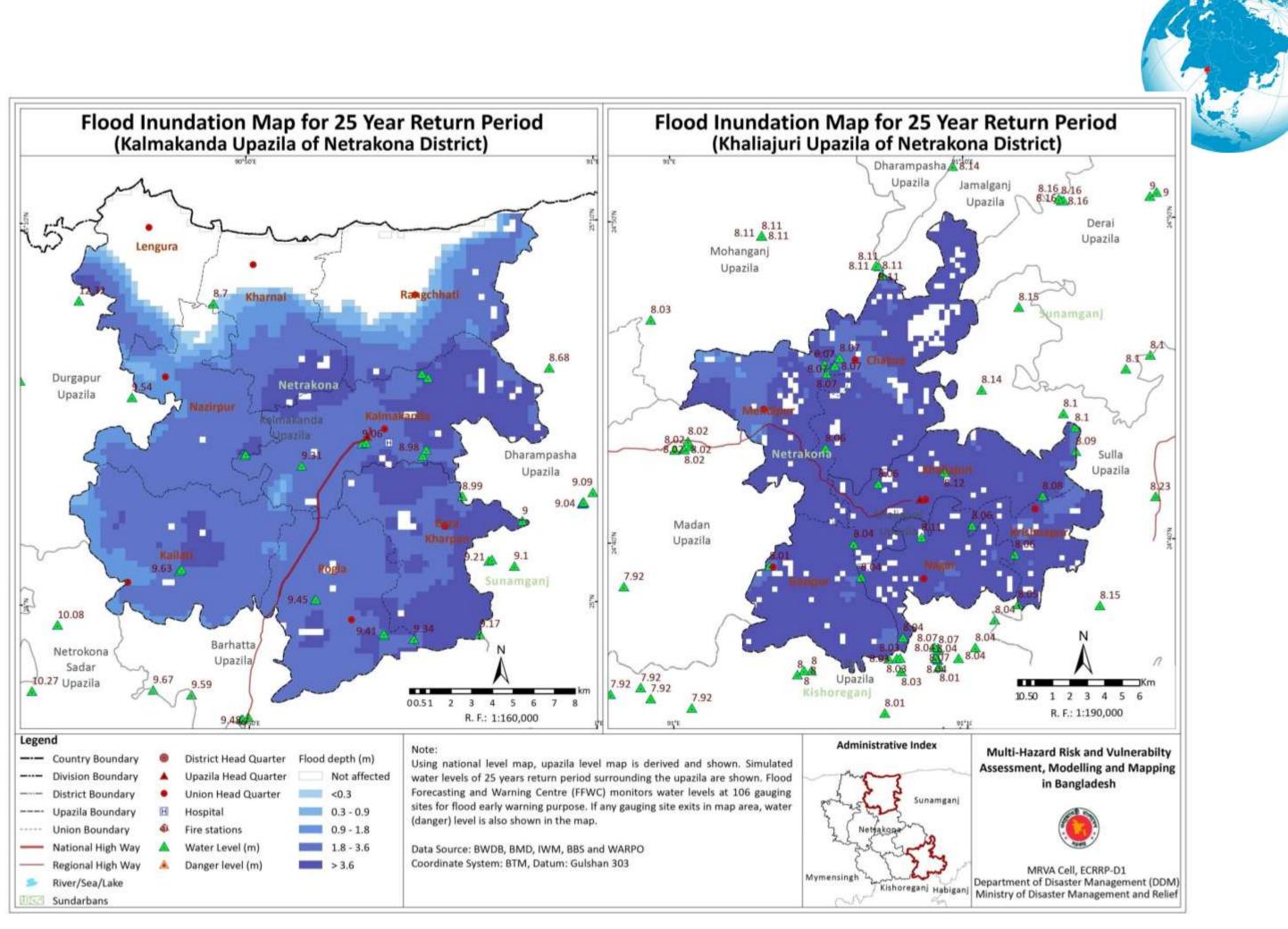


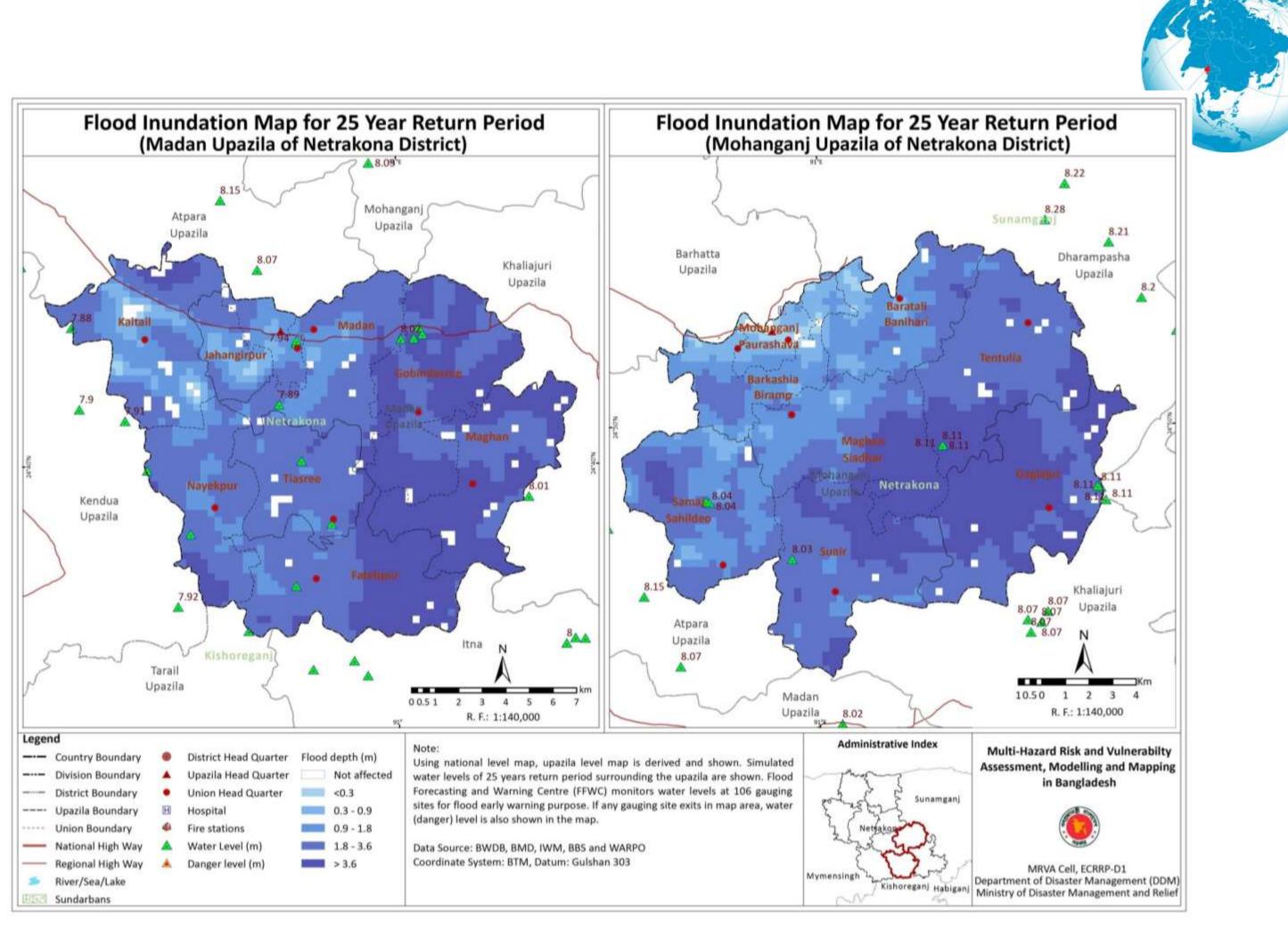


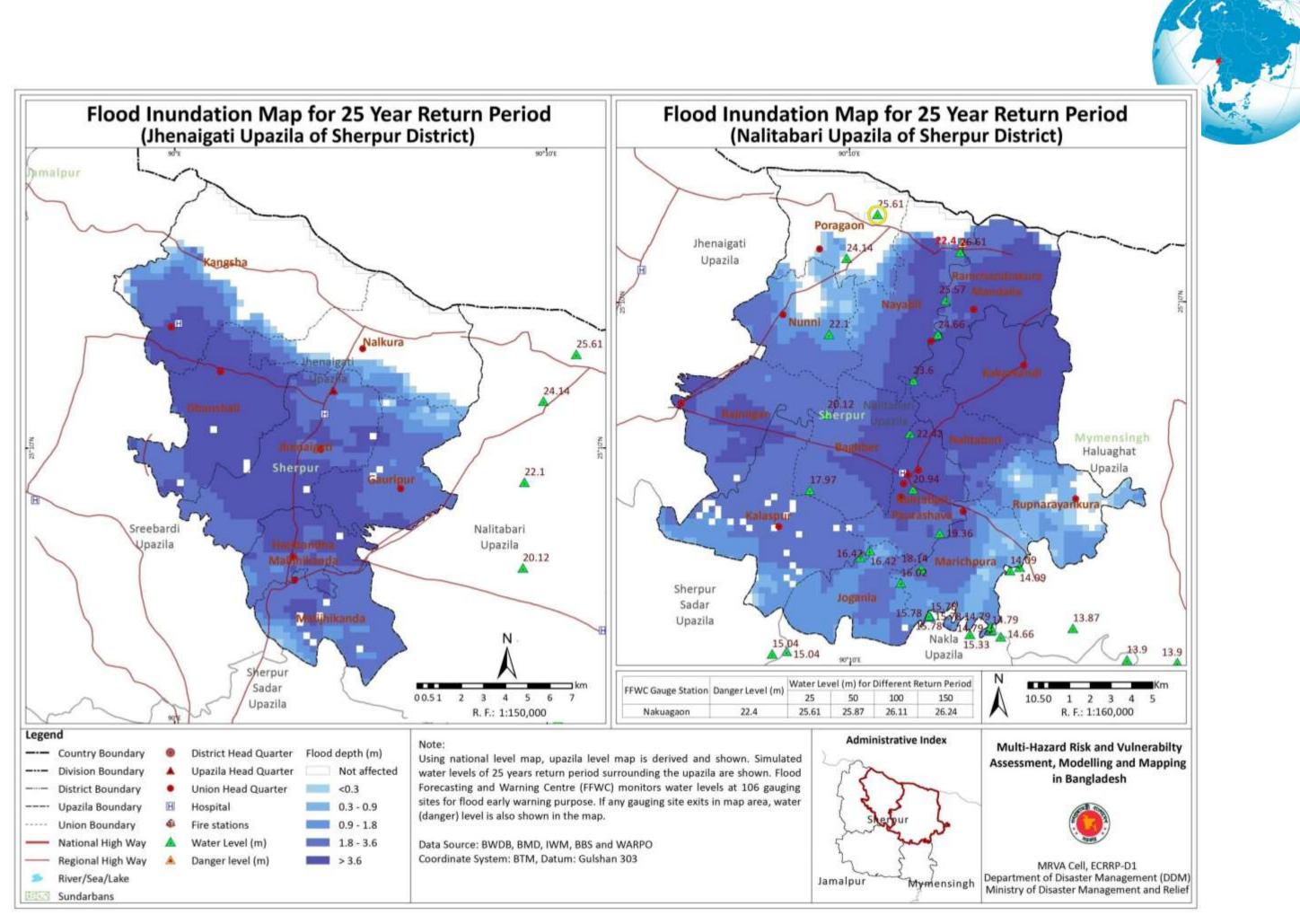


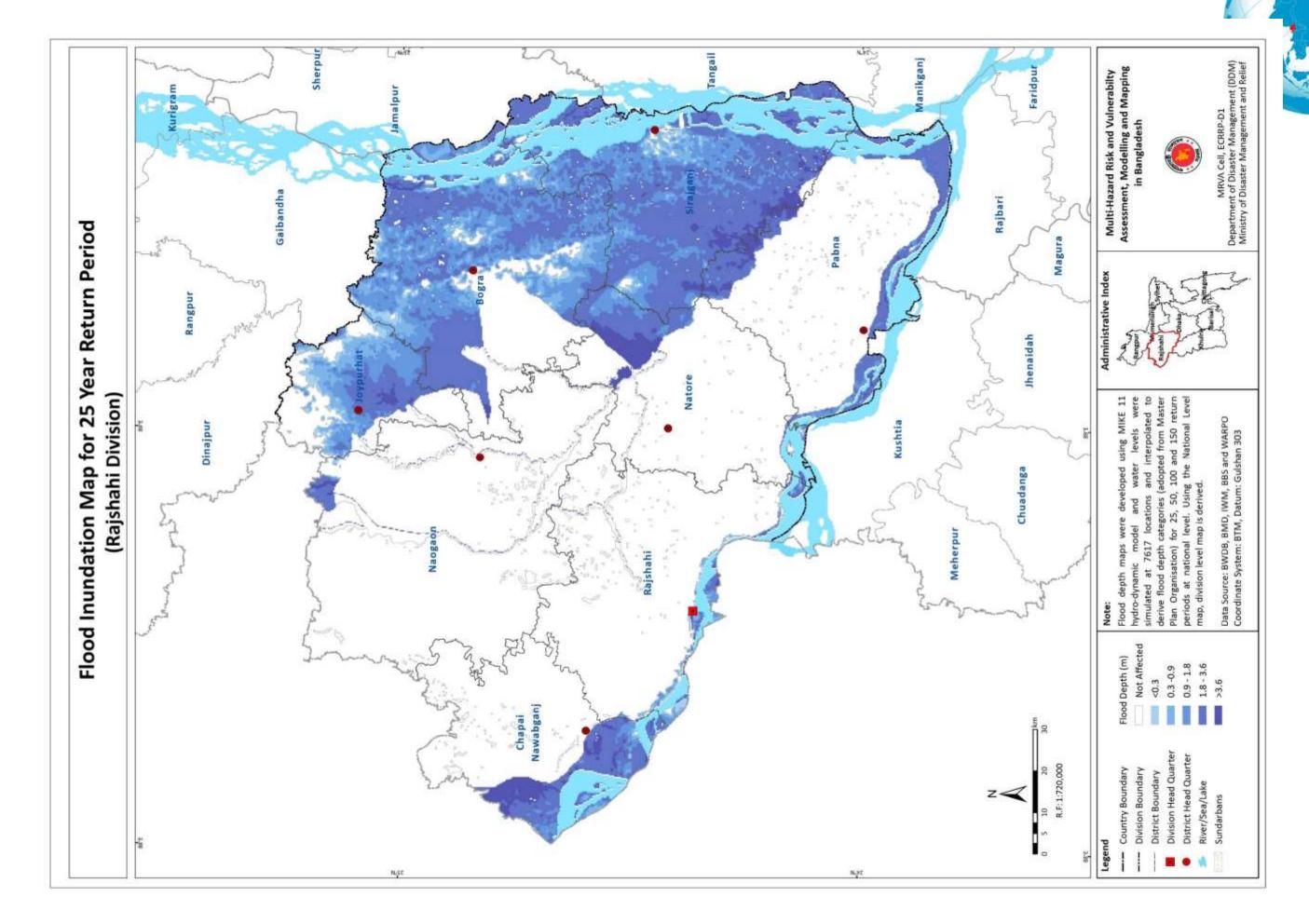


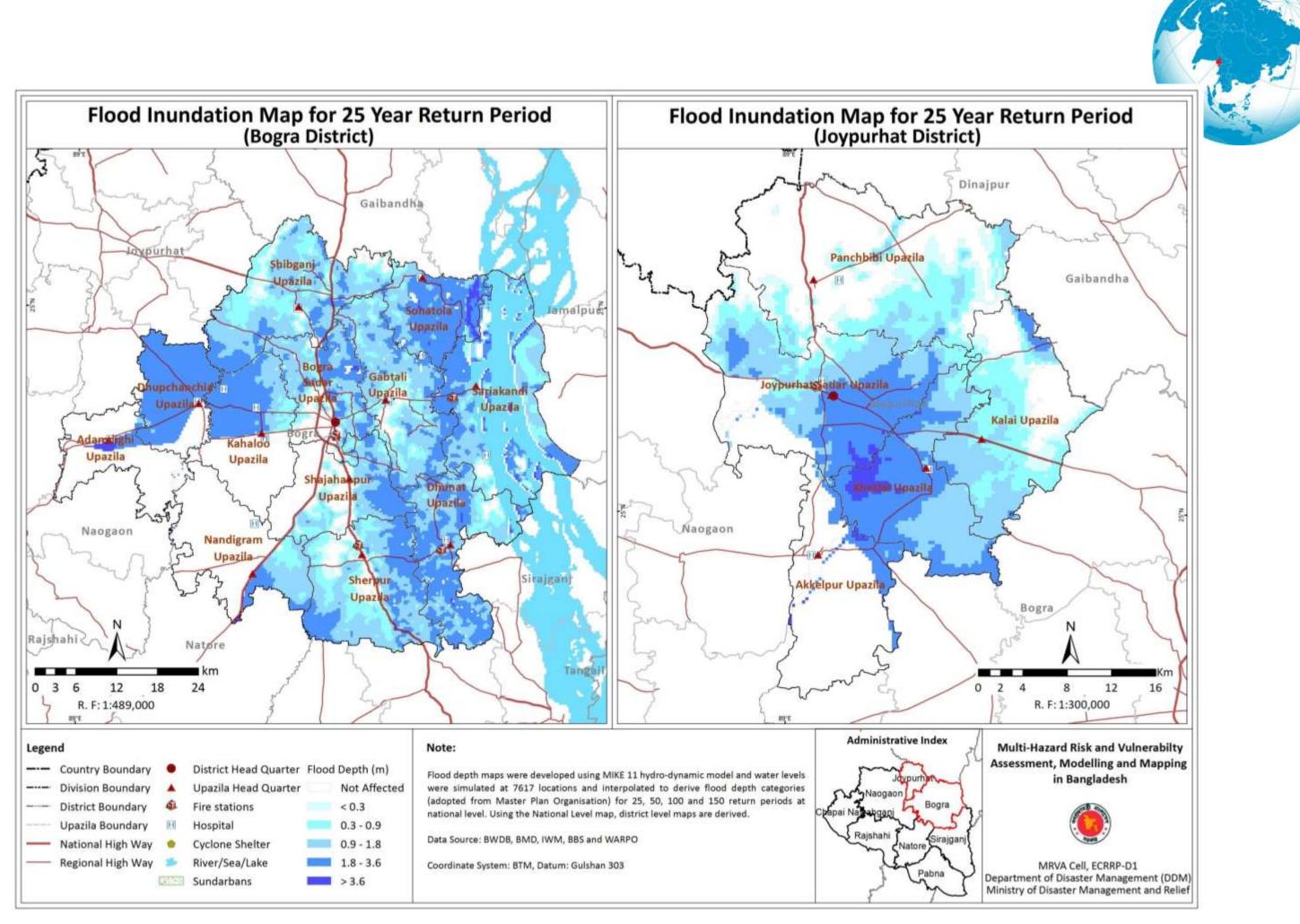


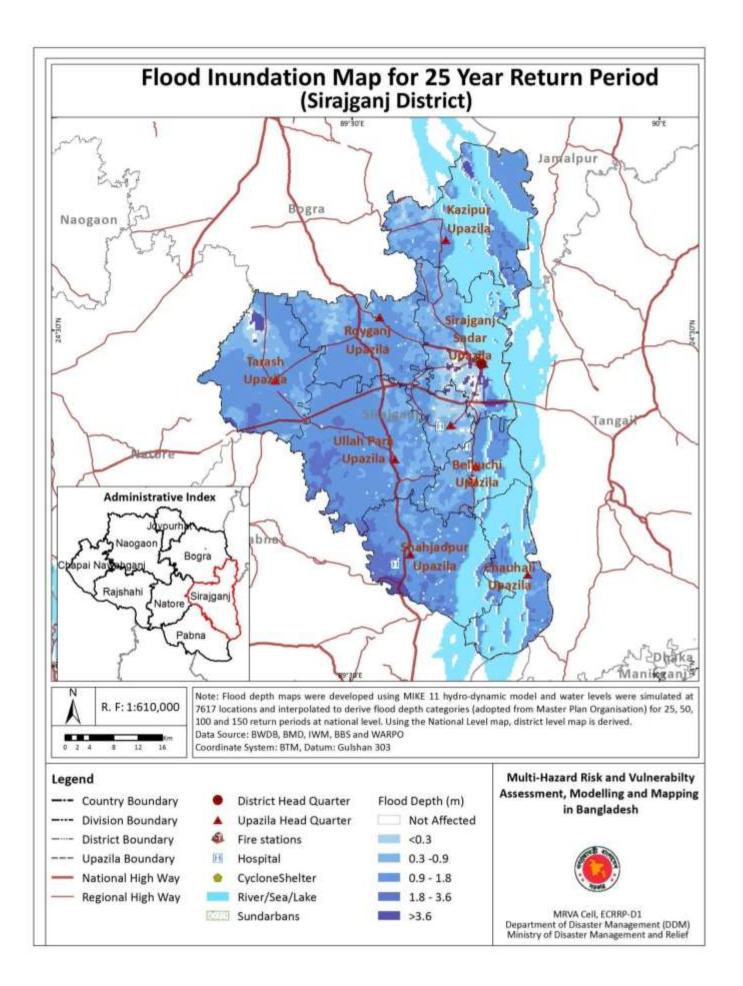




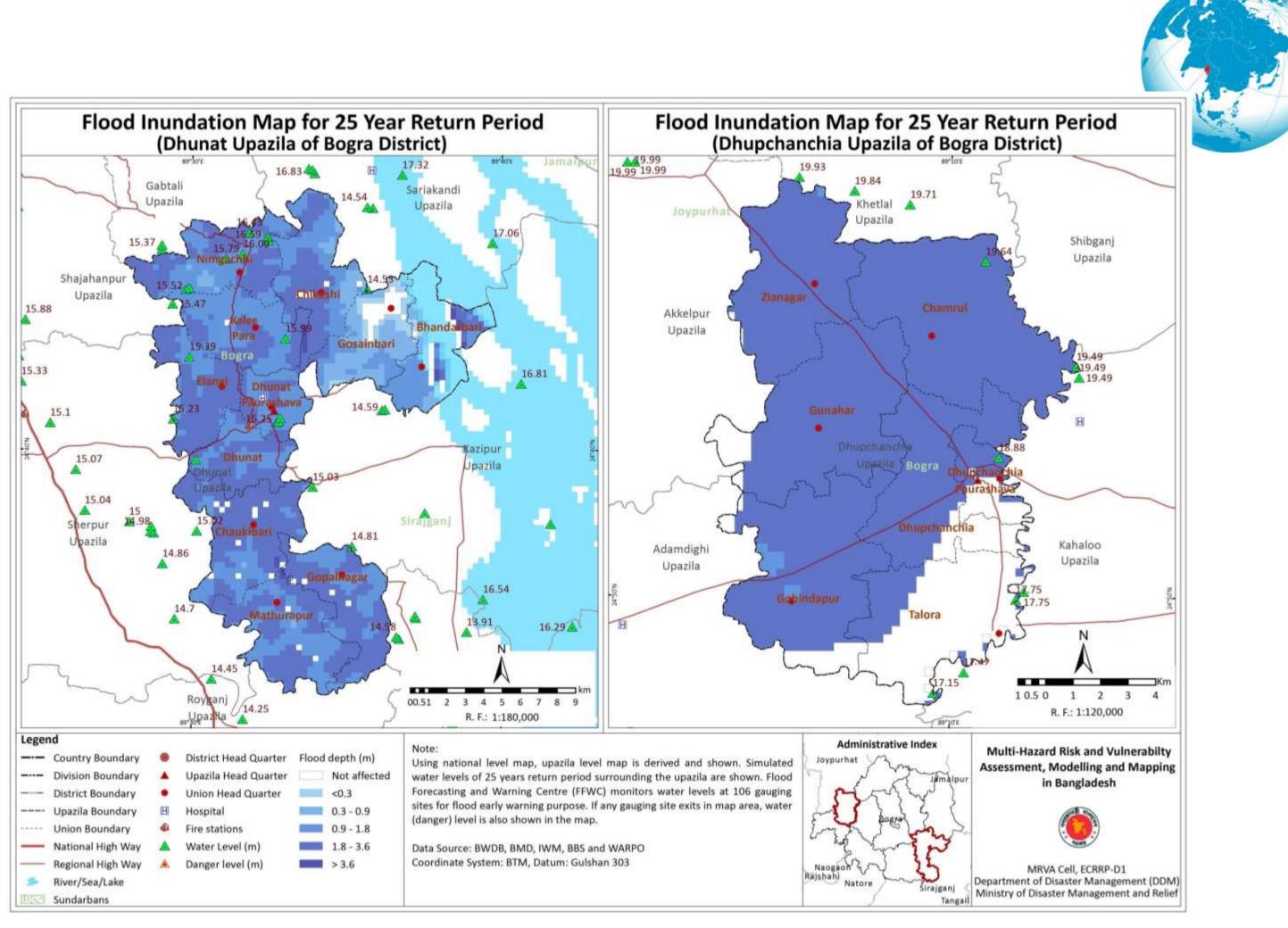


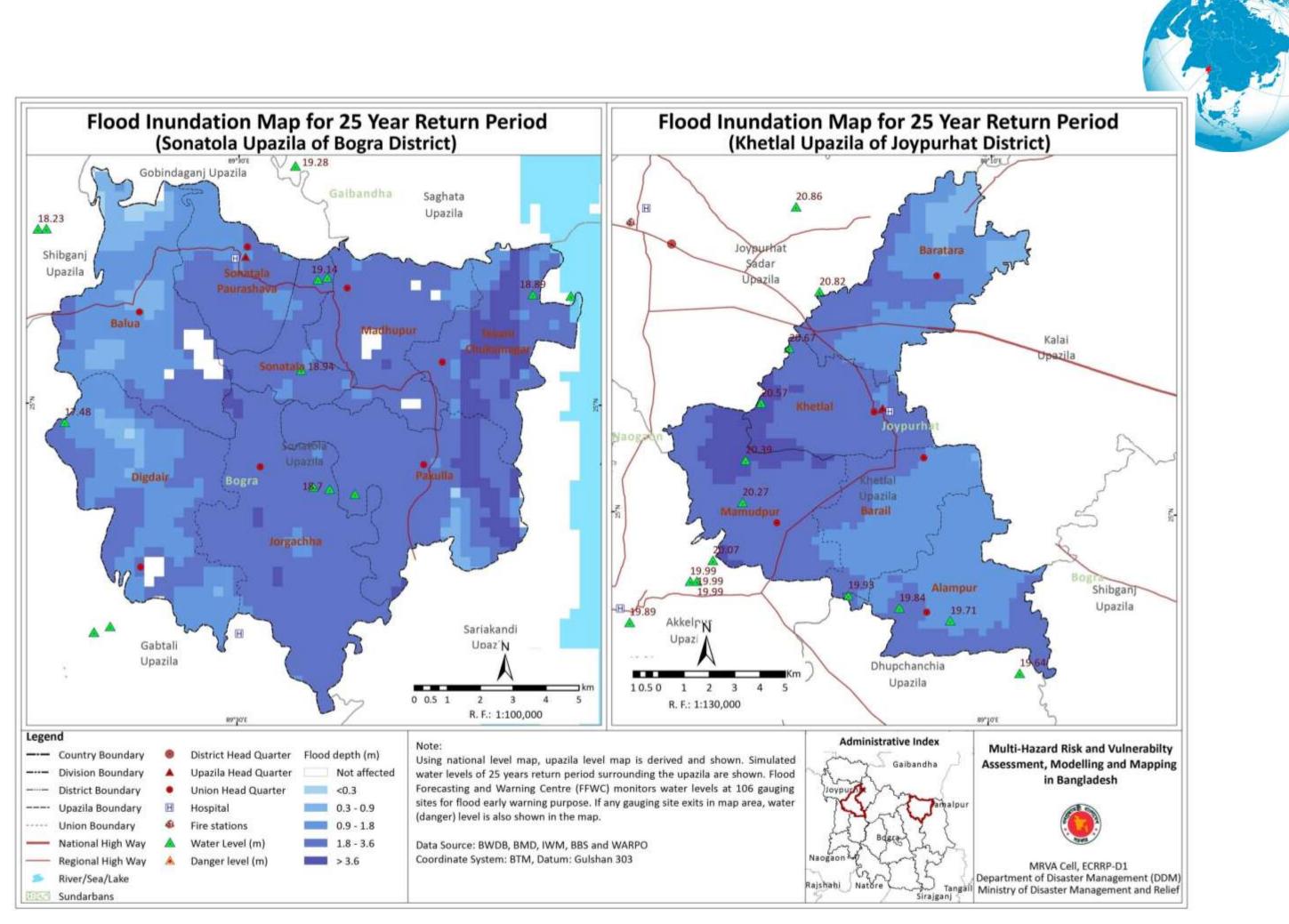


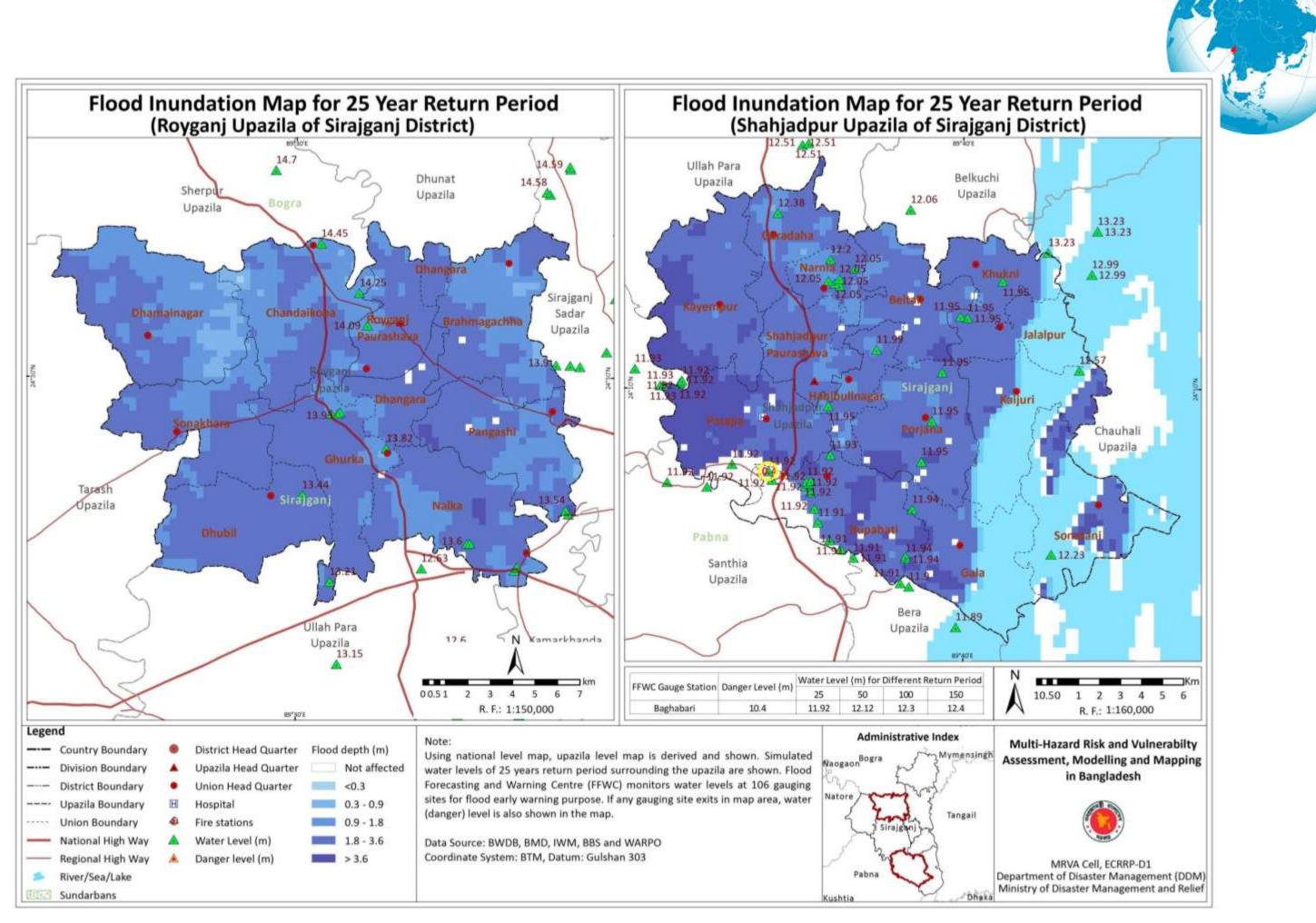


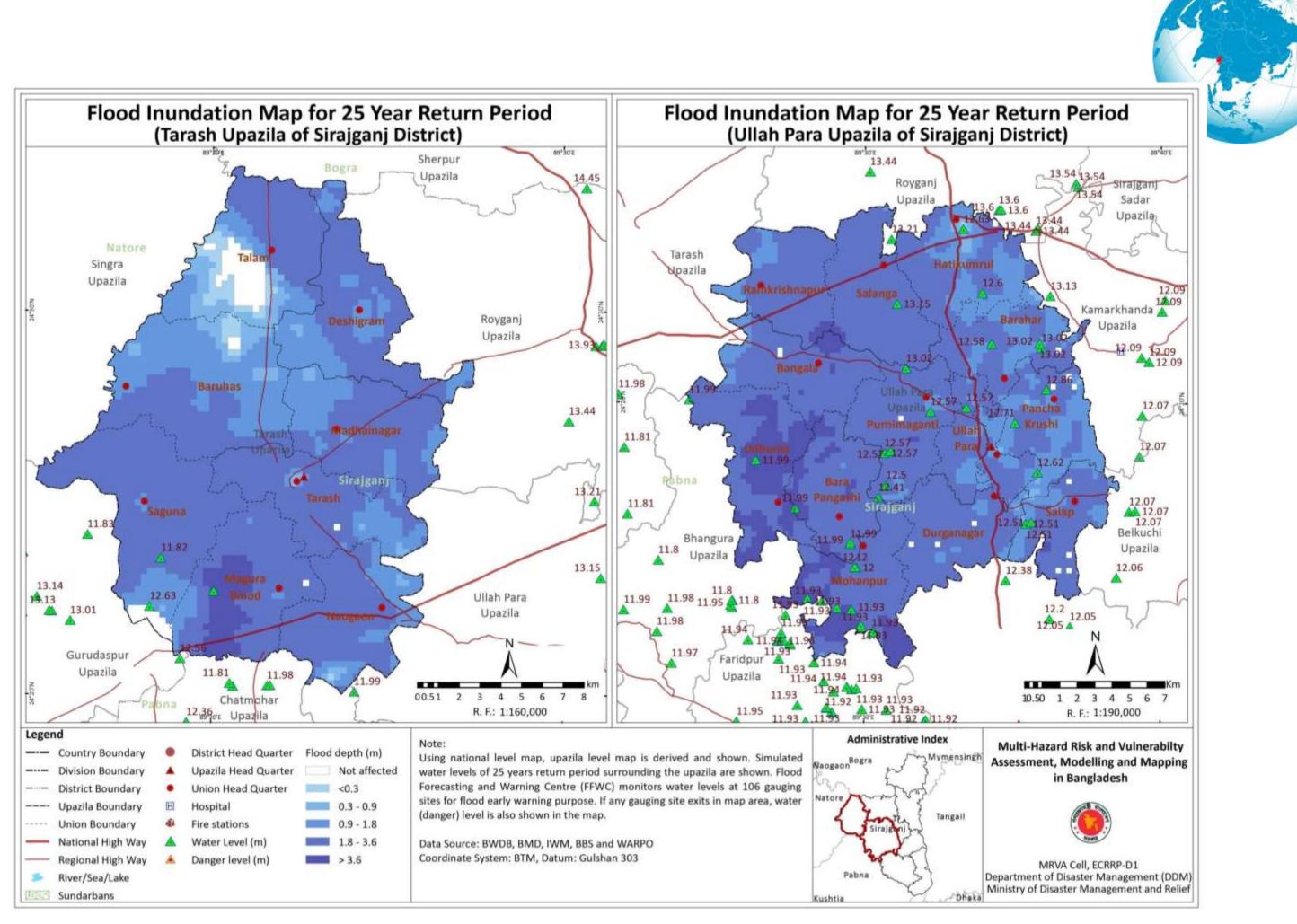


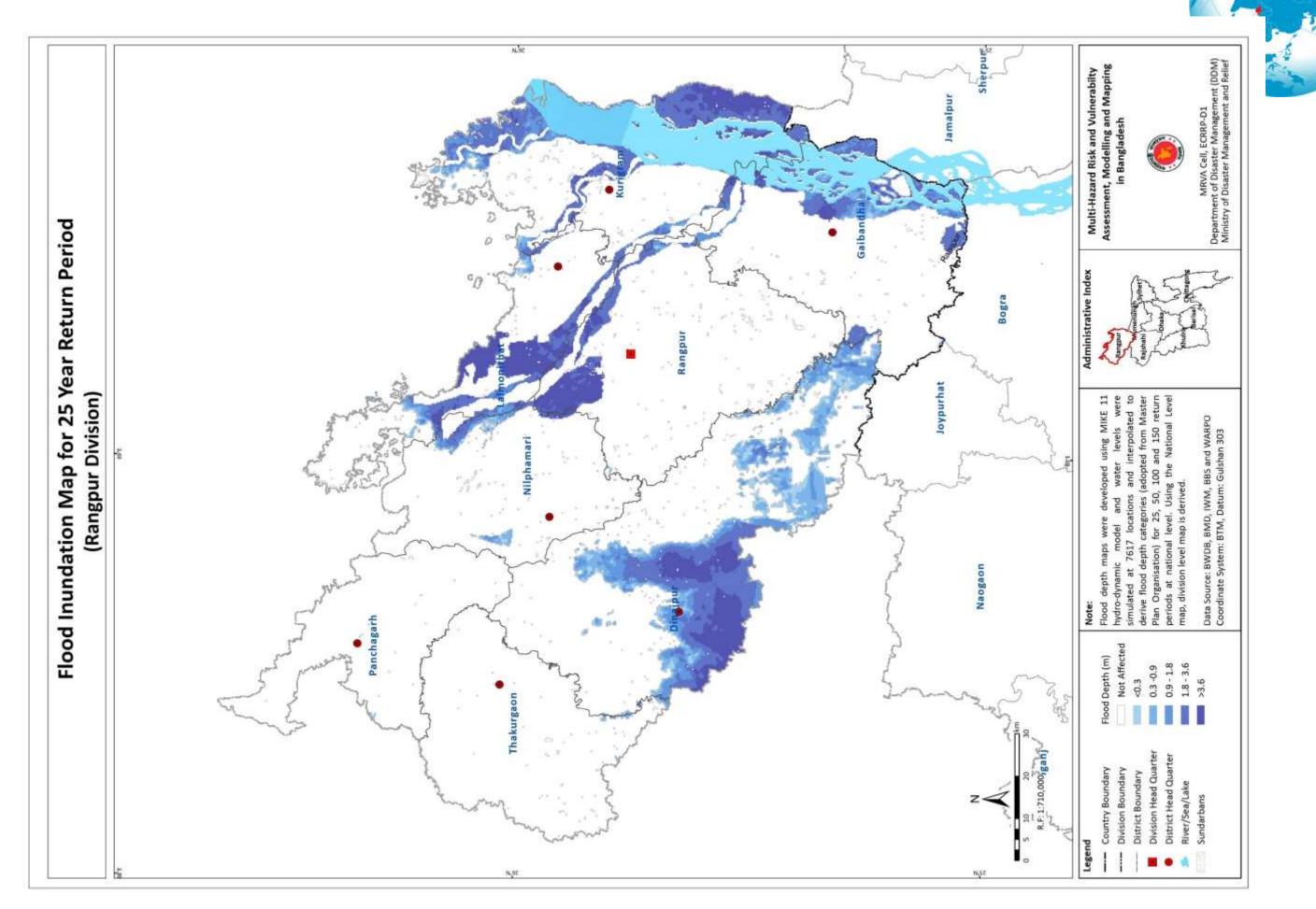




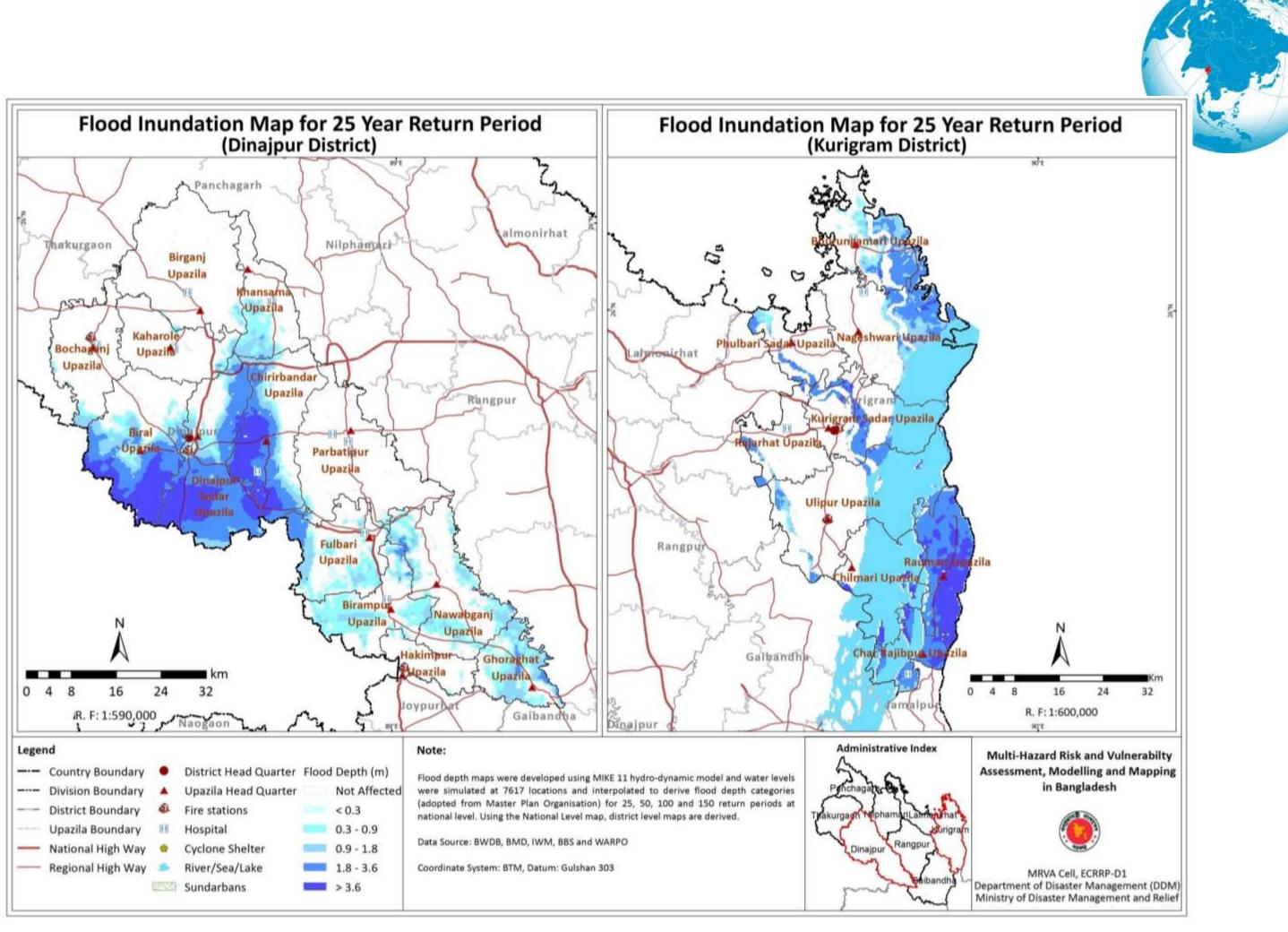


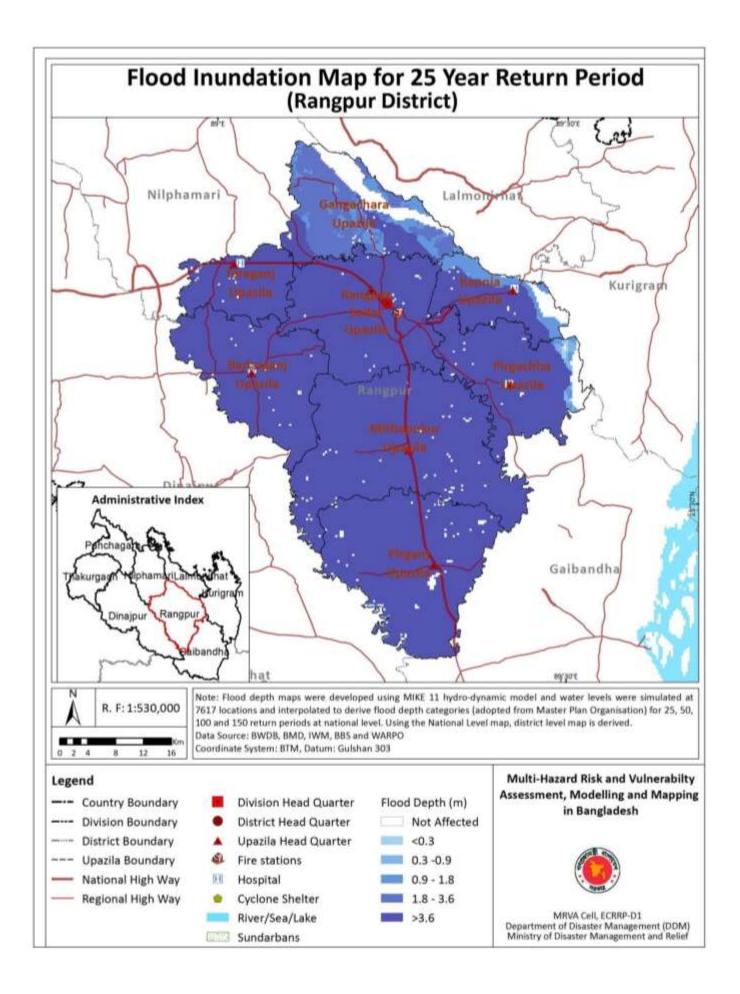




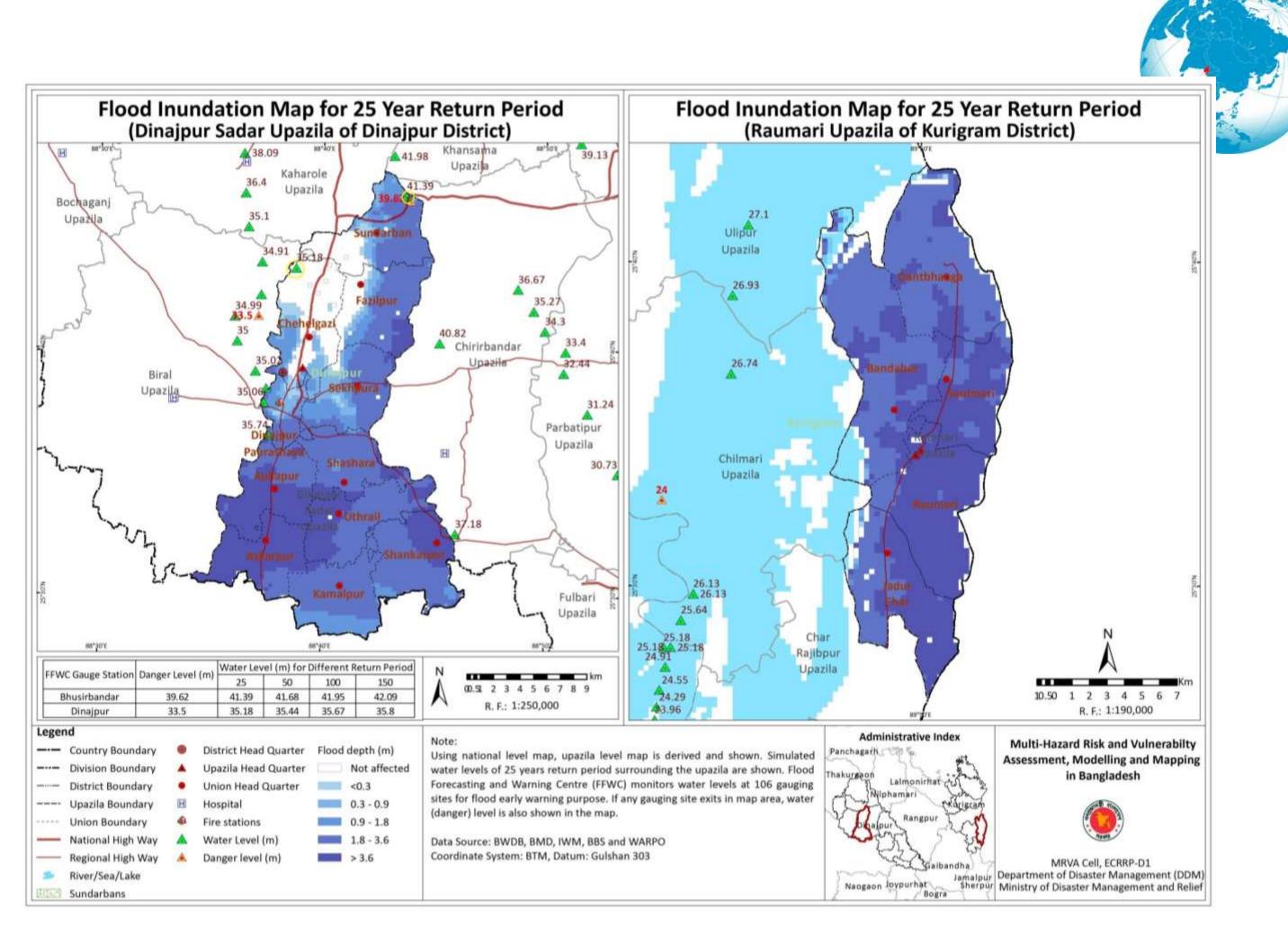


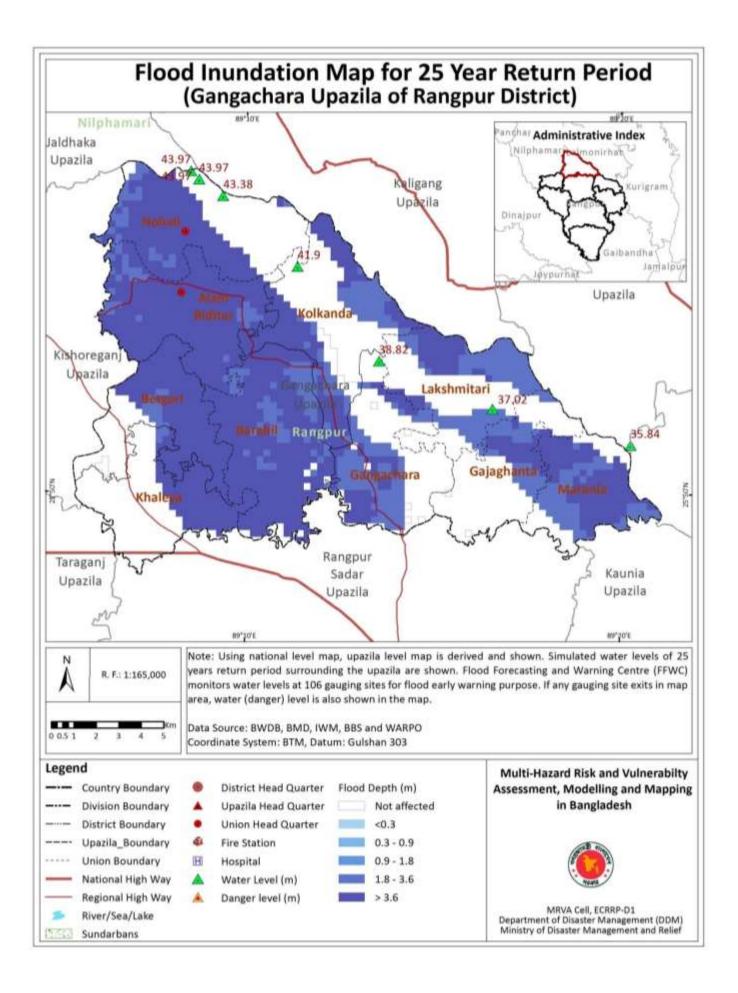
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 97



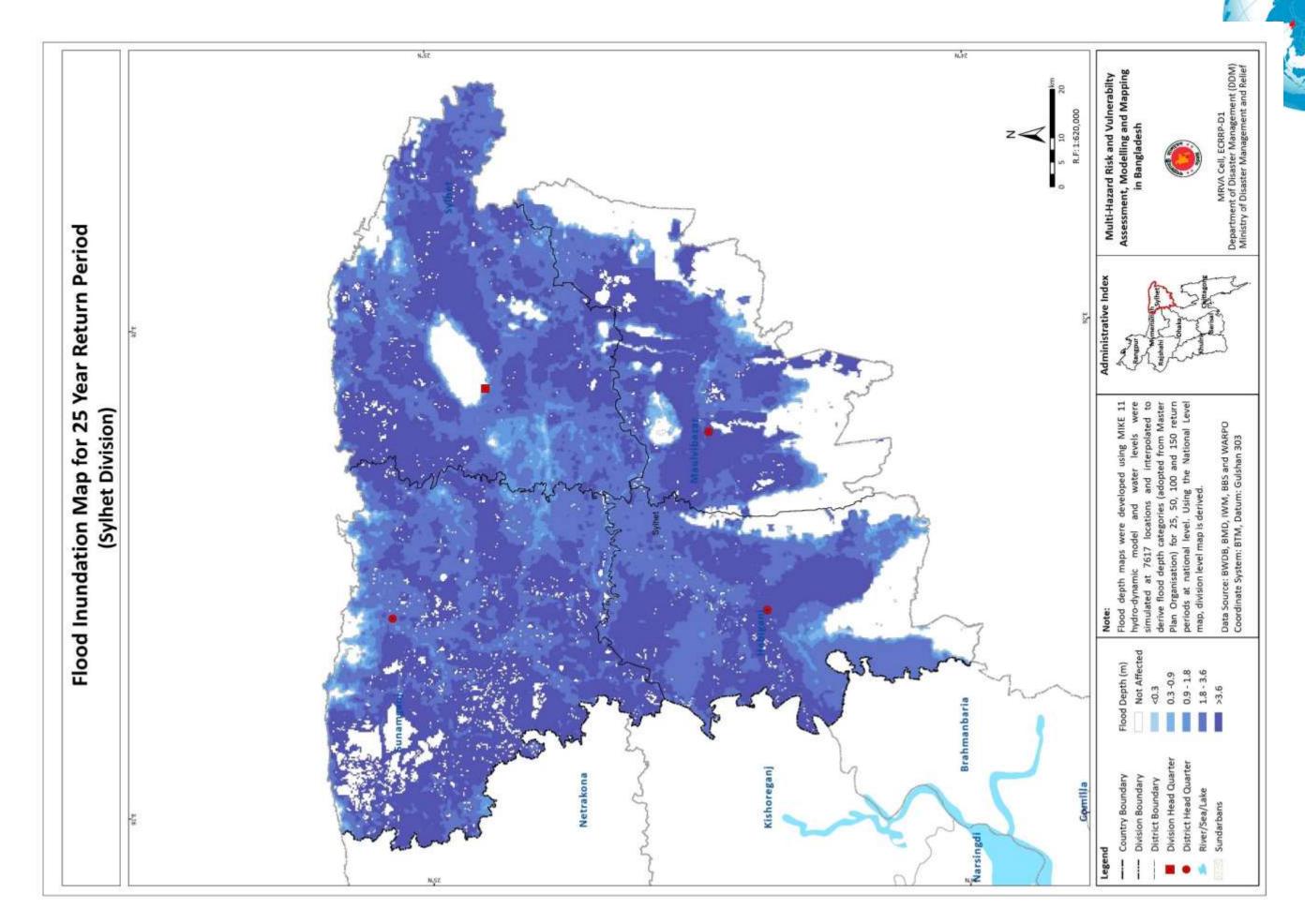


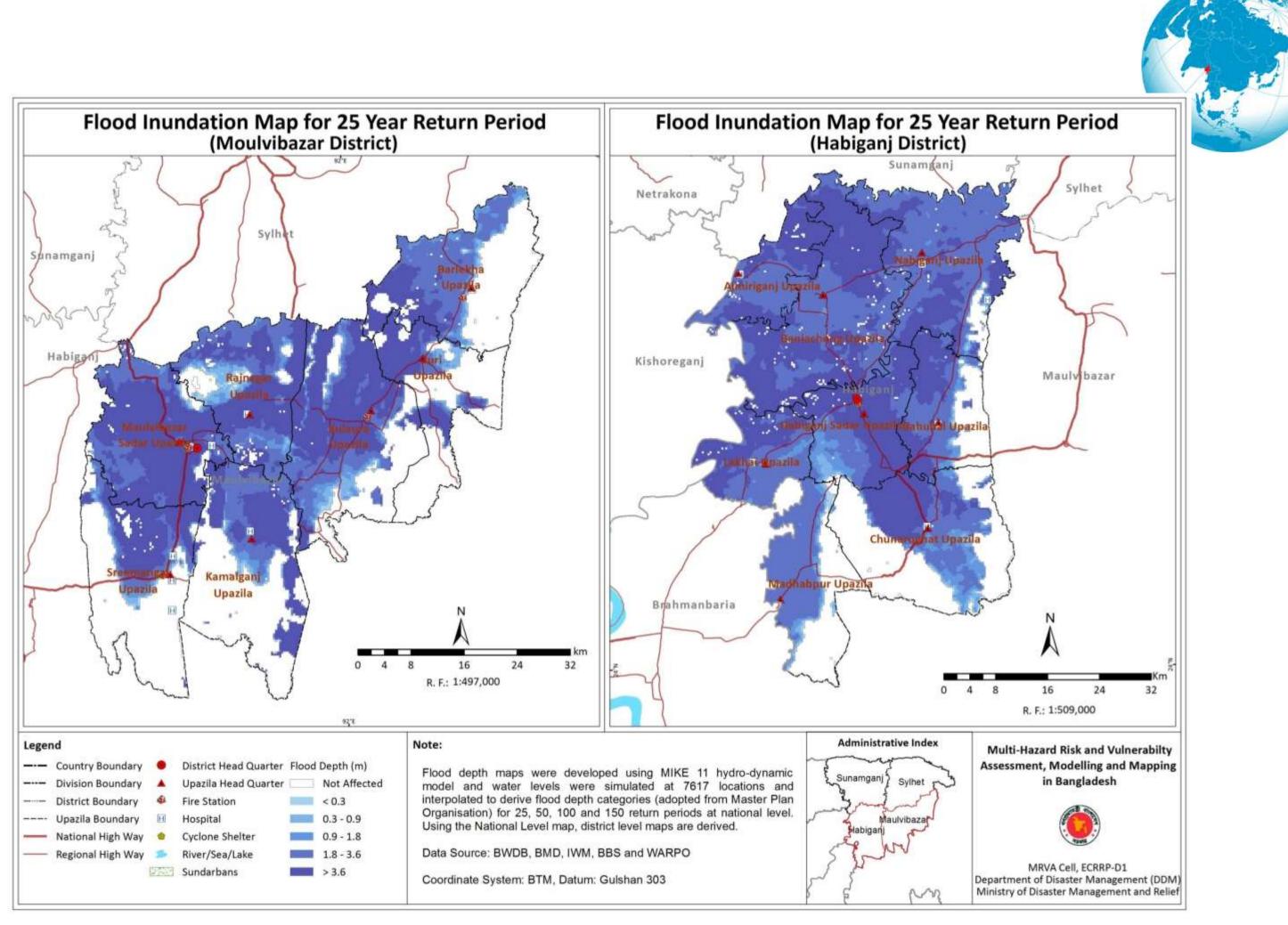


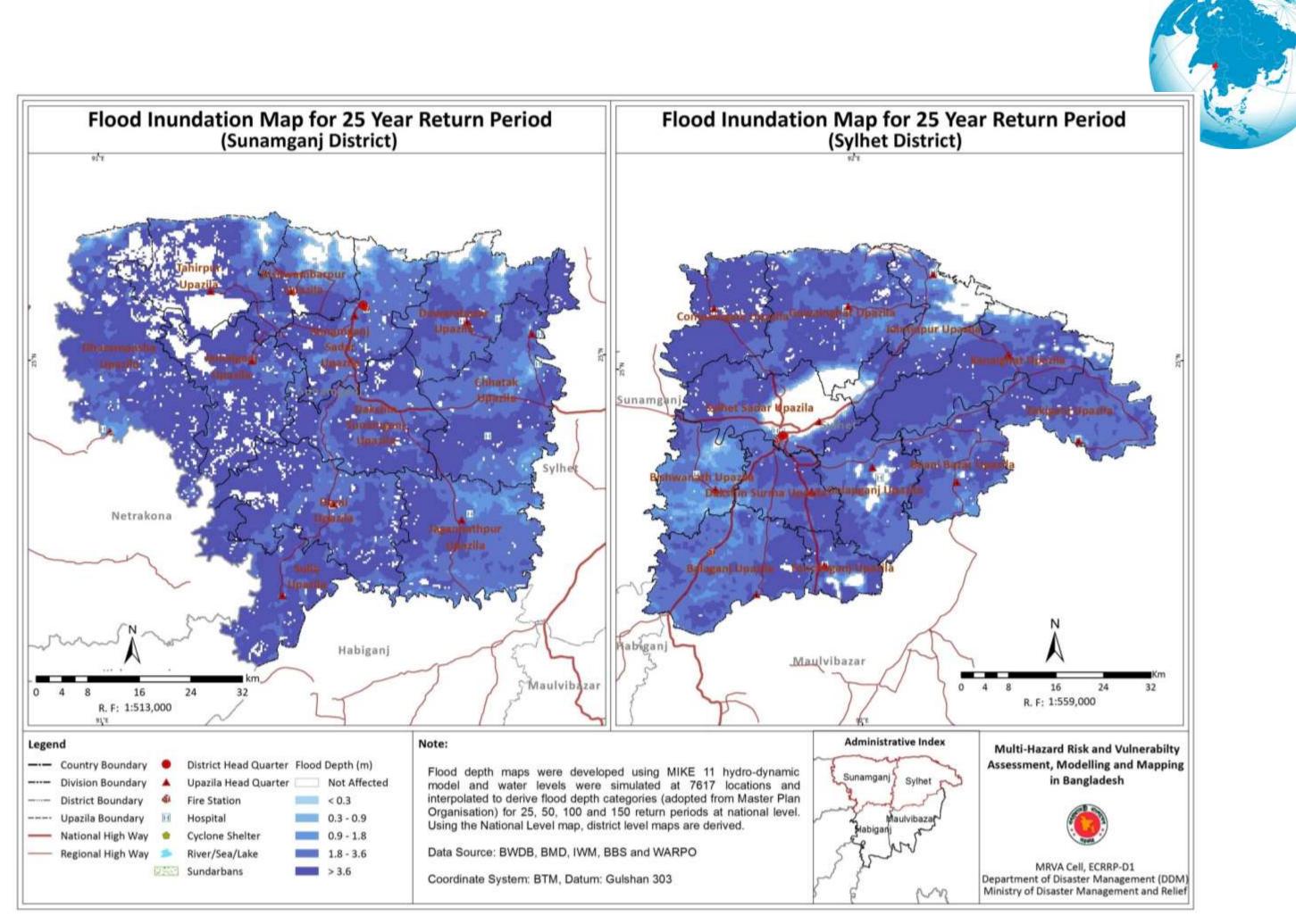


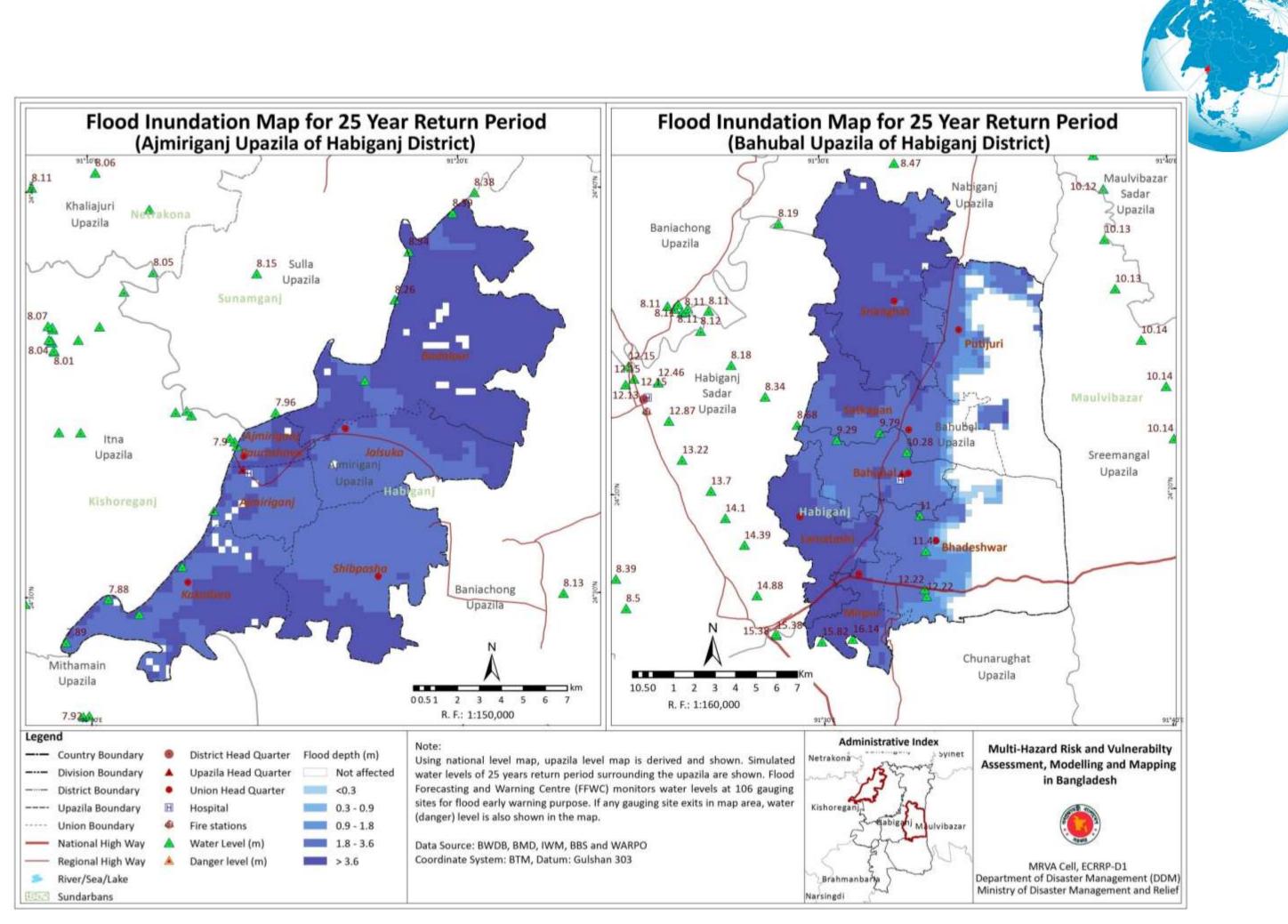


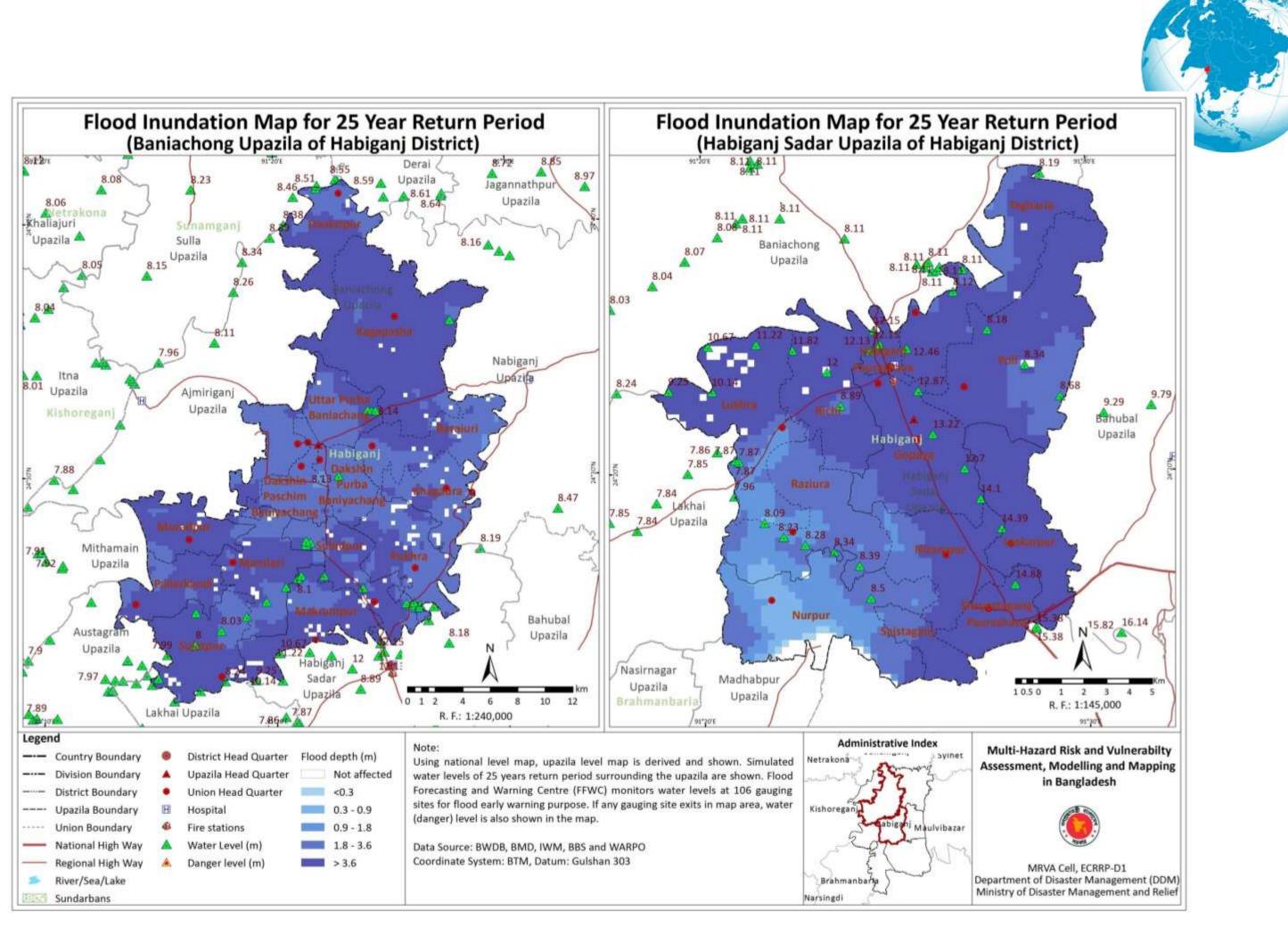


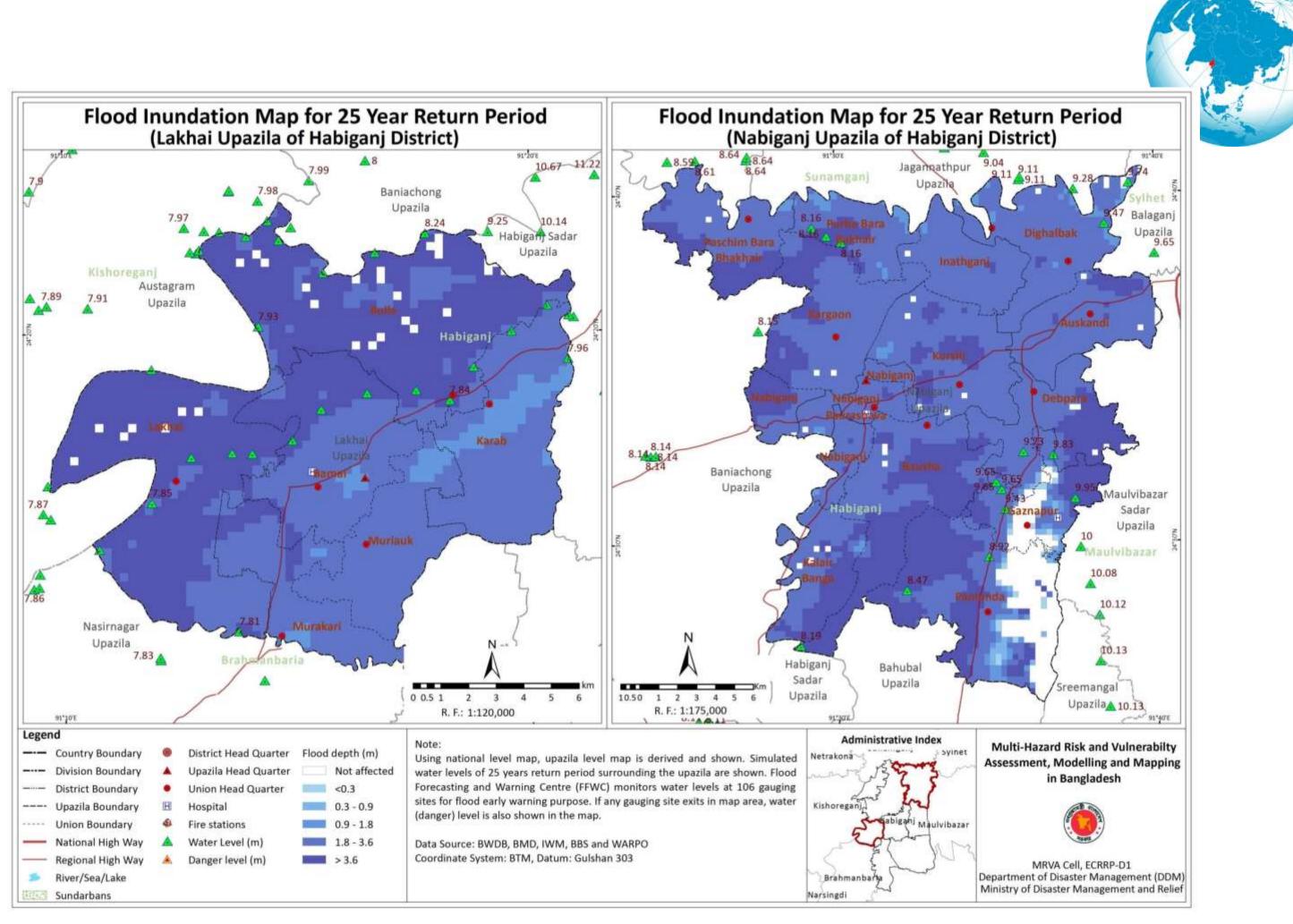


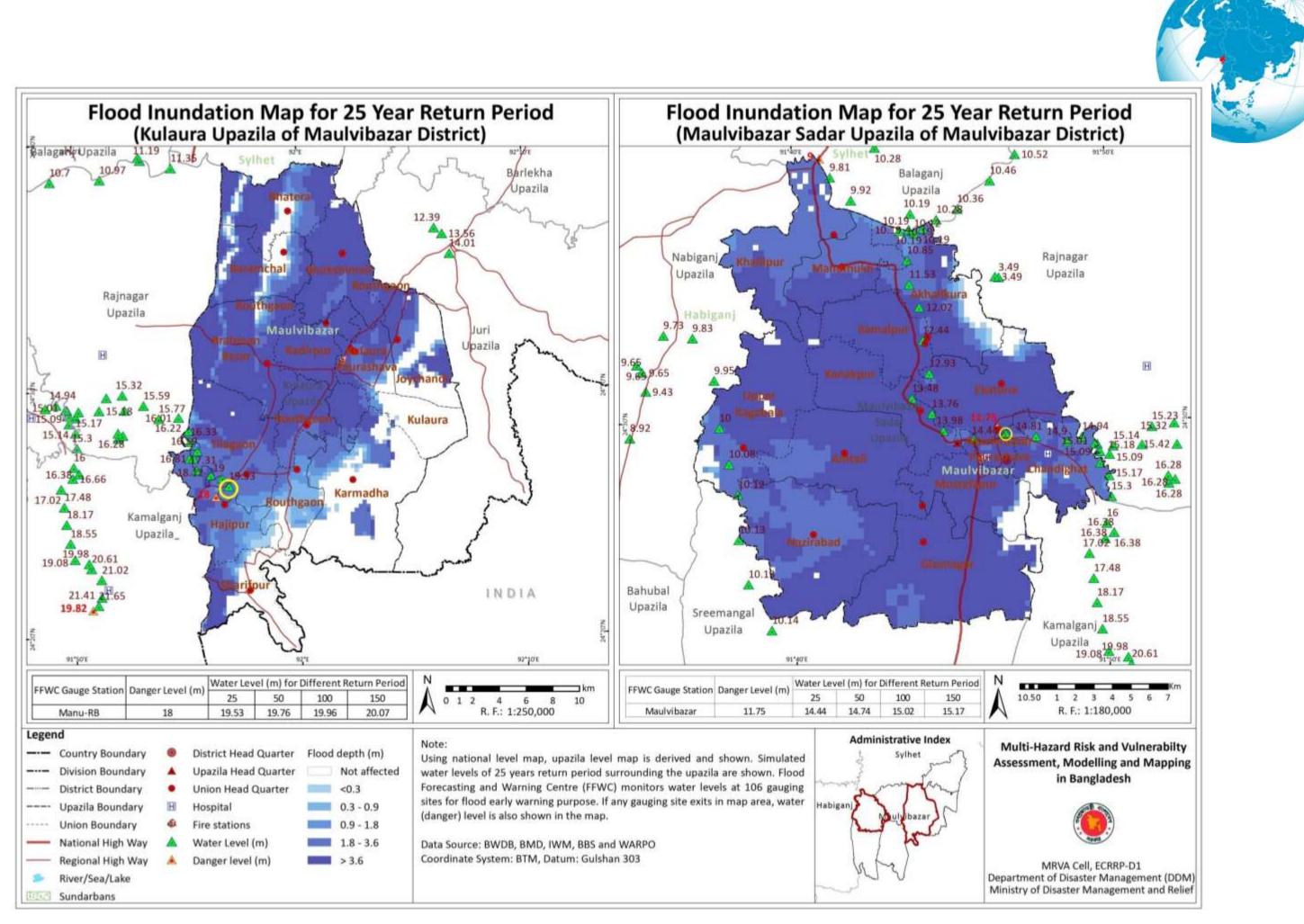


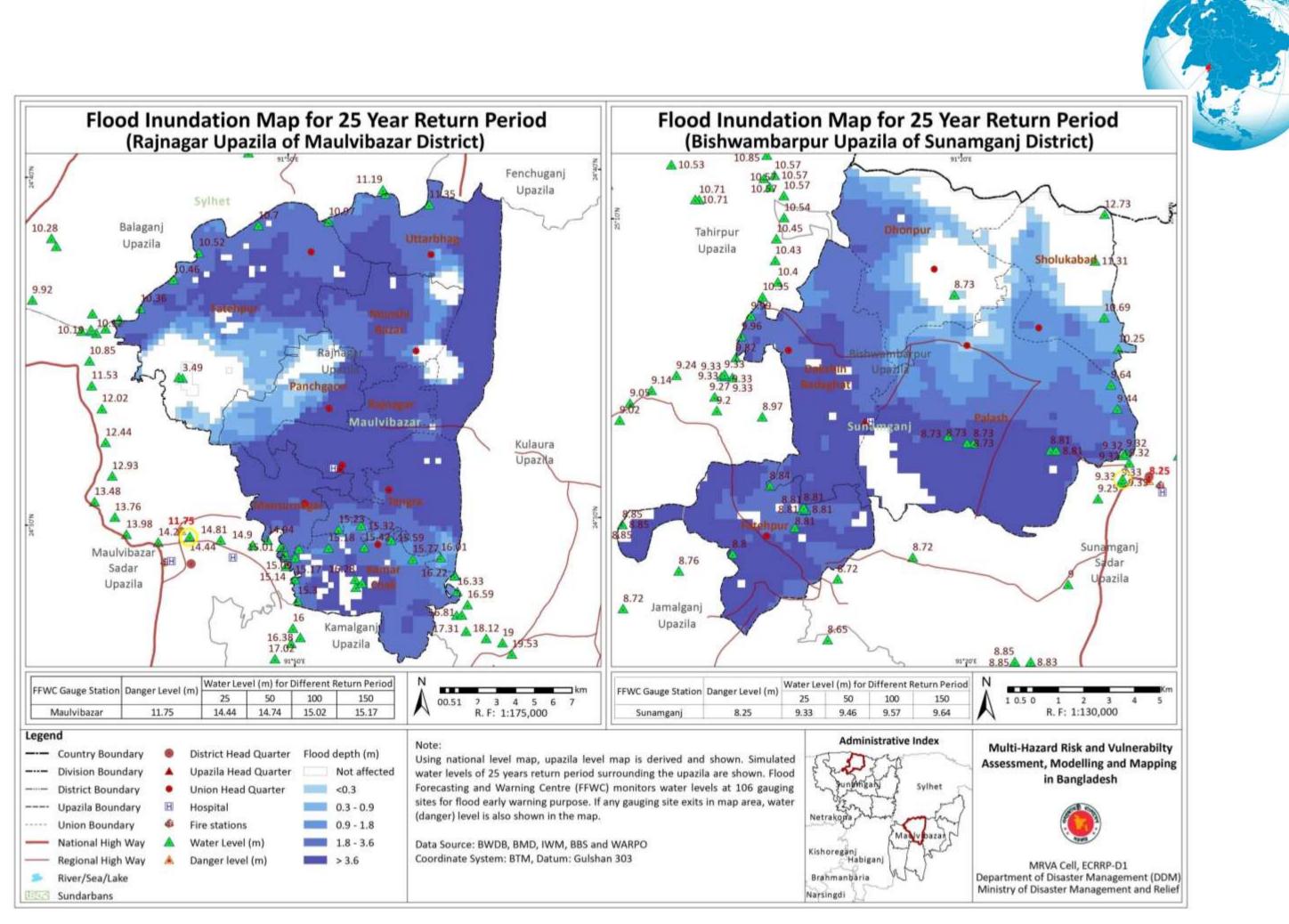


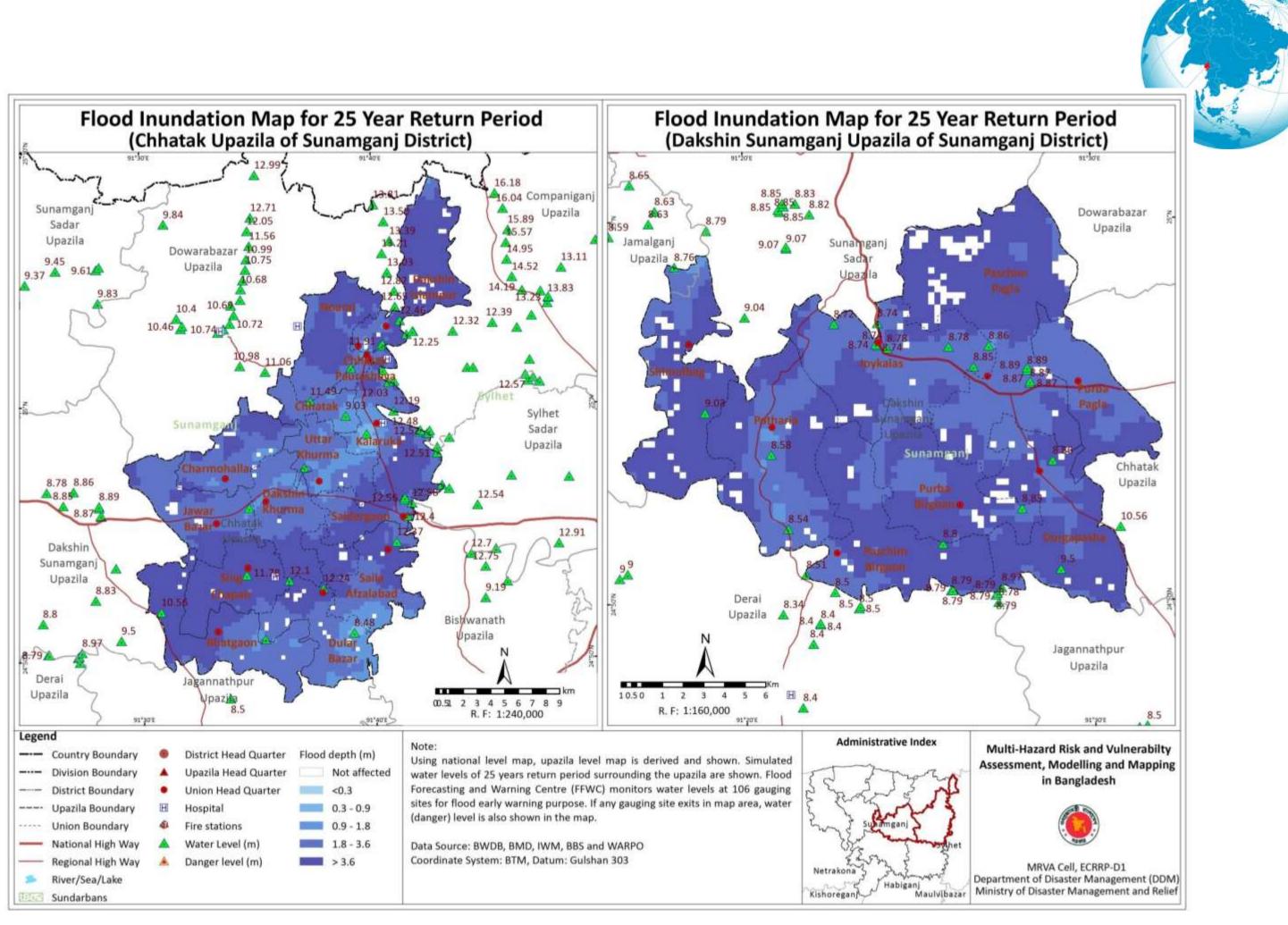


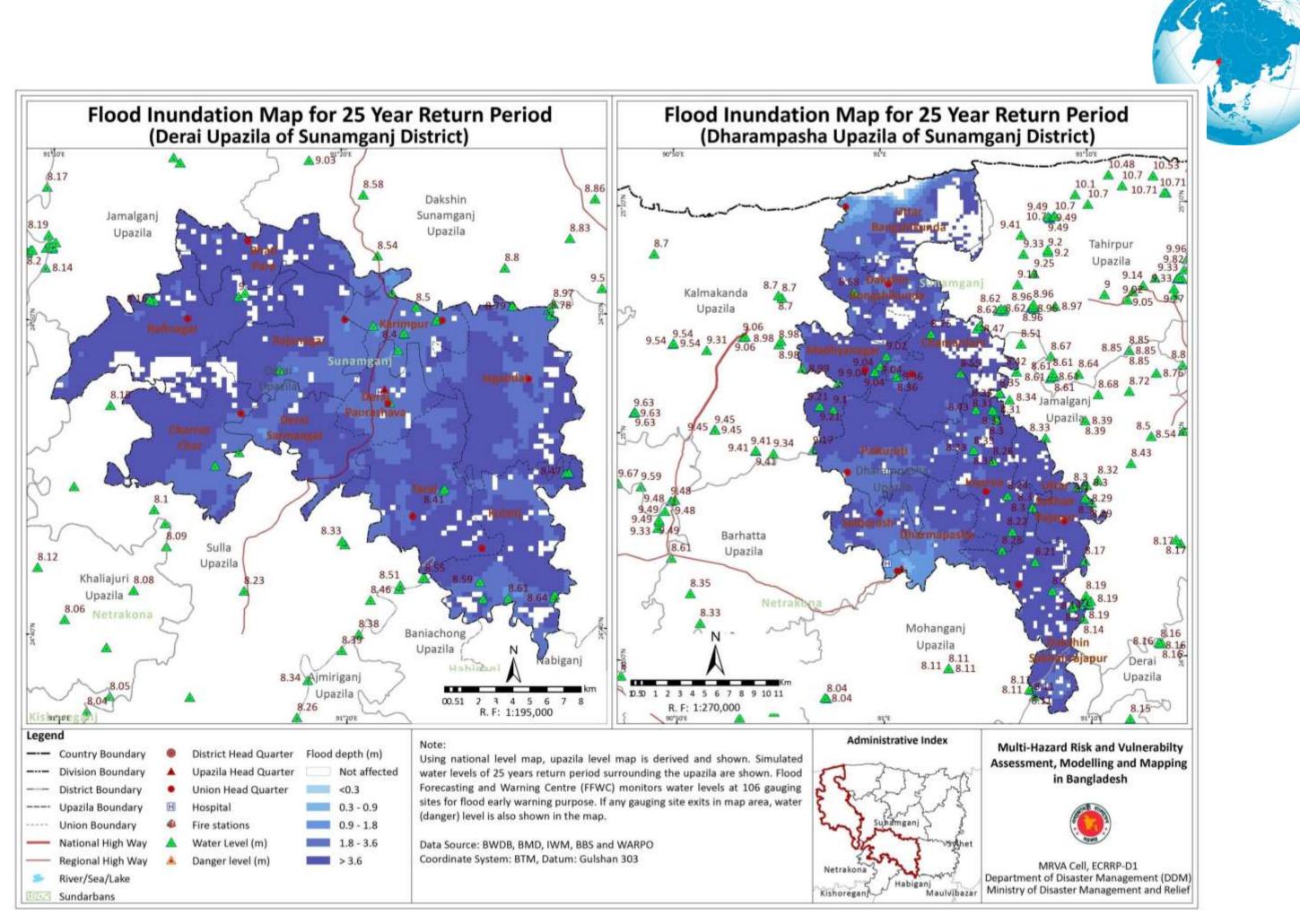


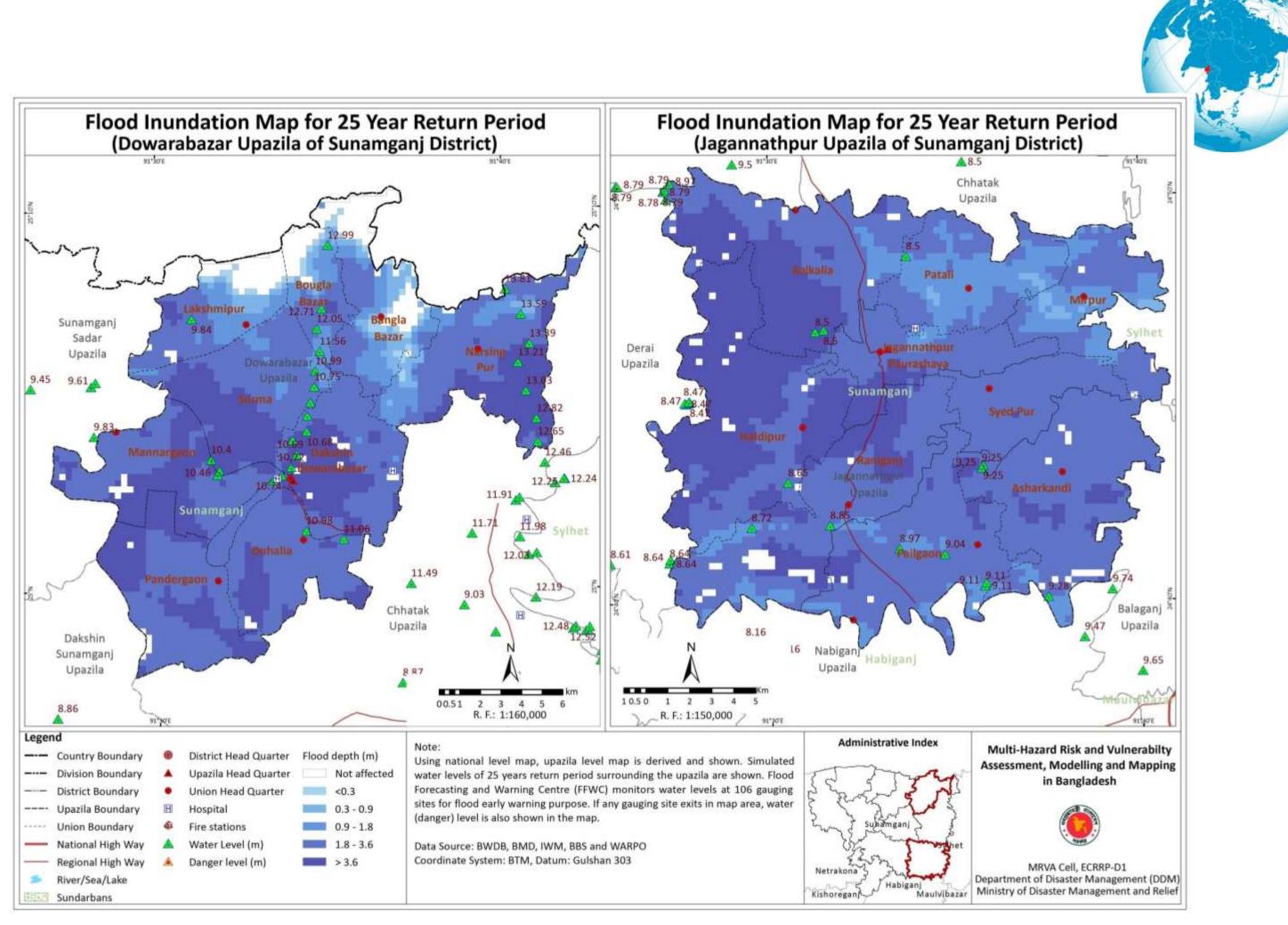


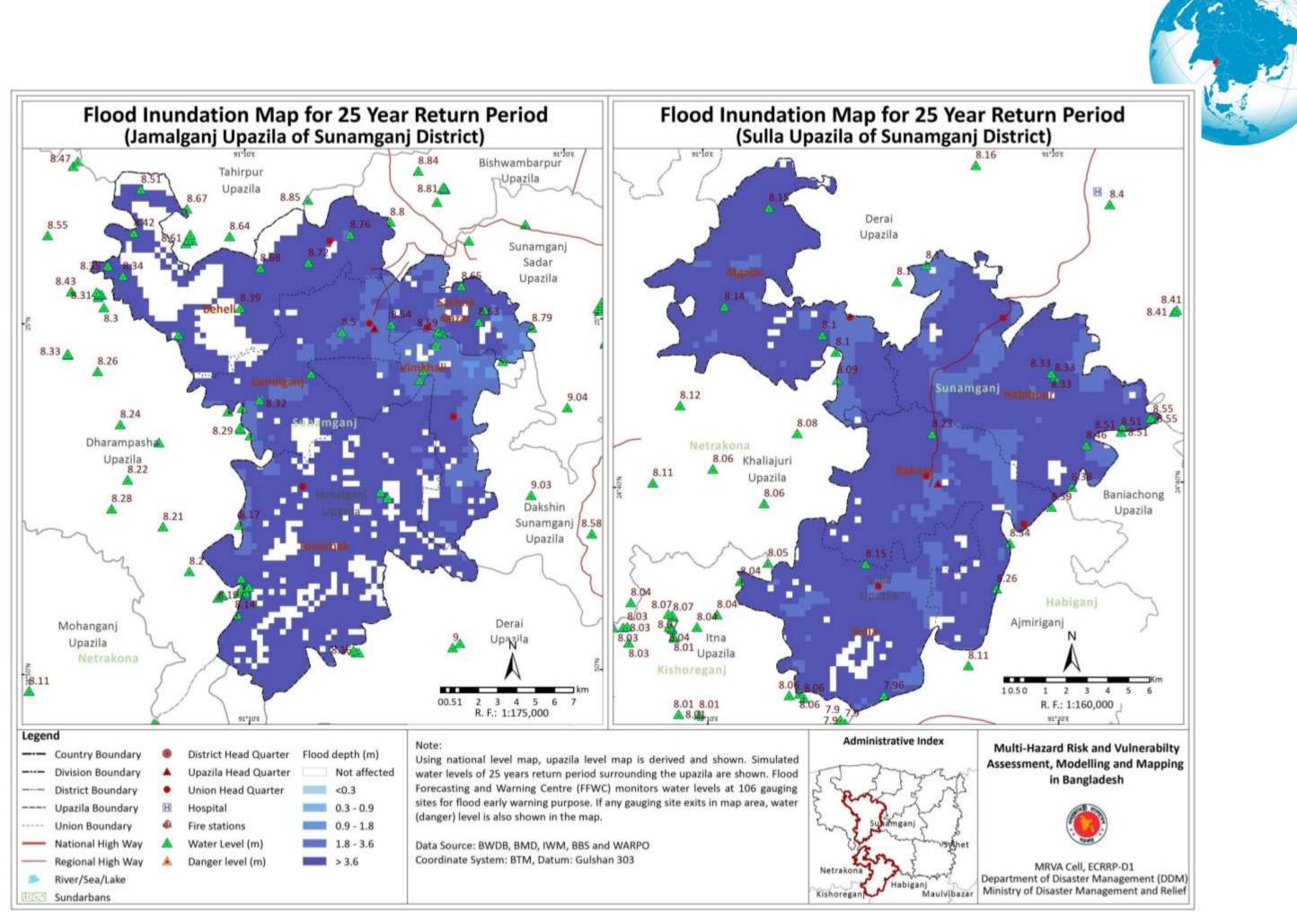


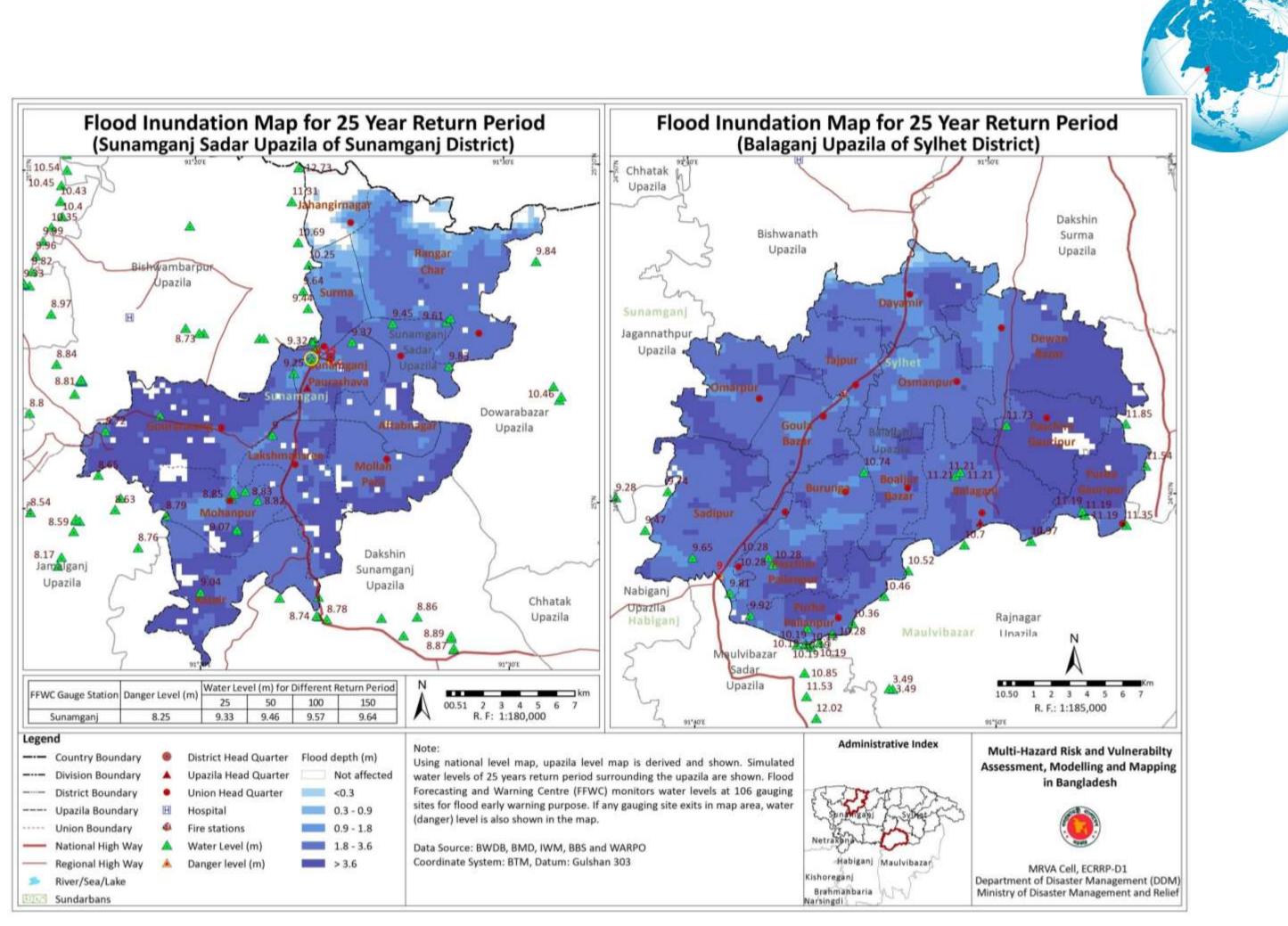


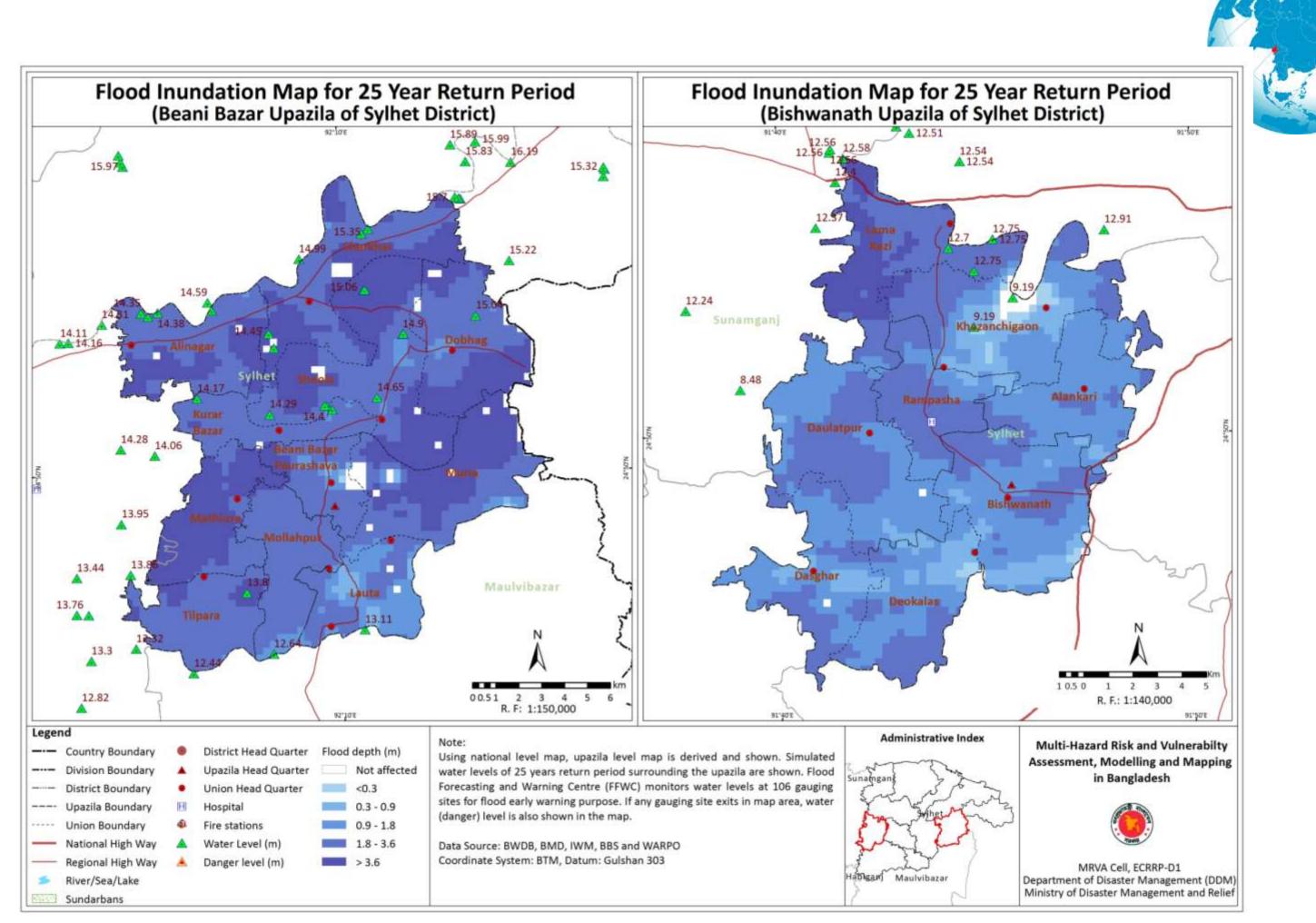


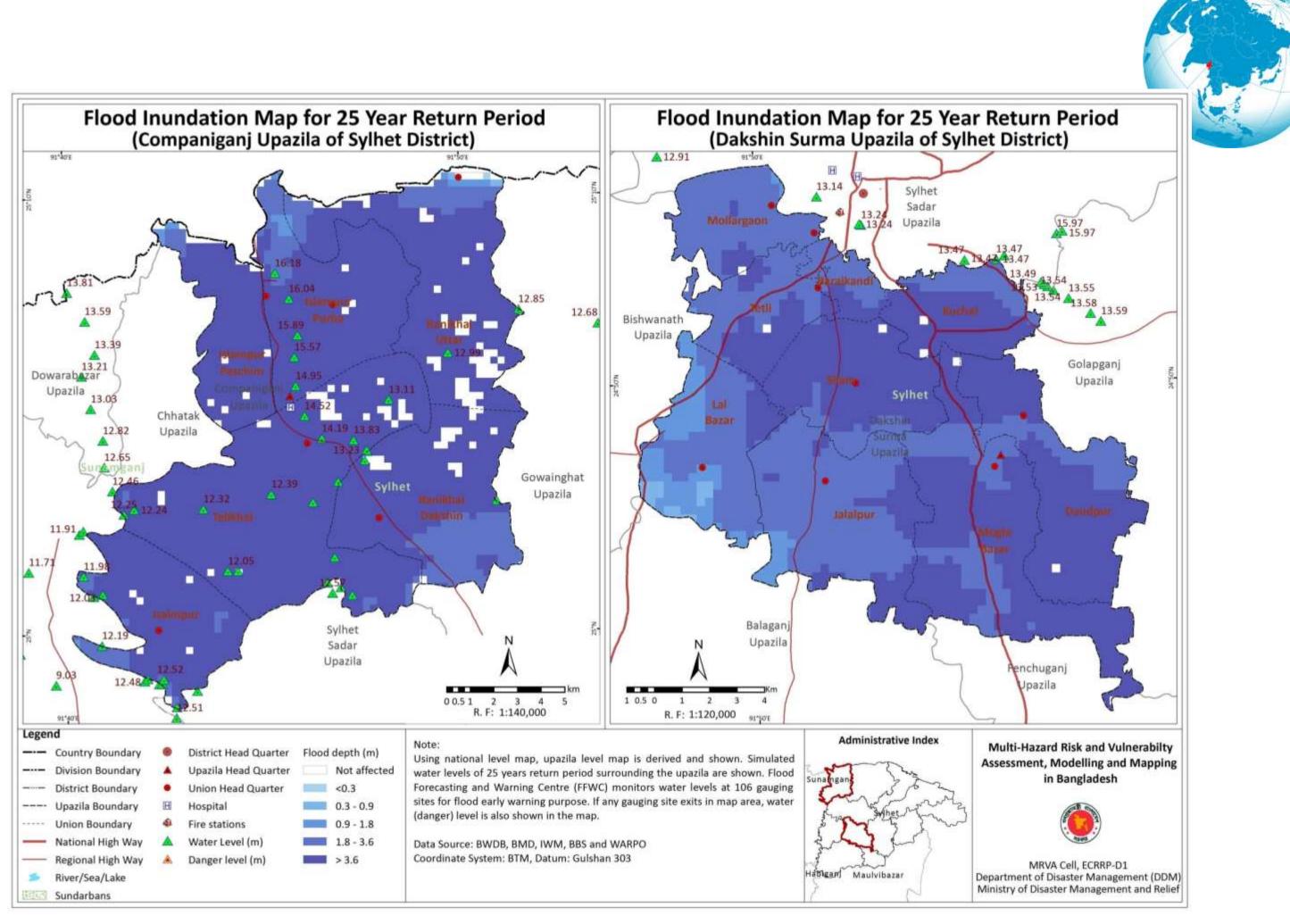


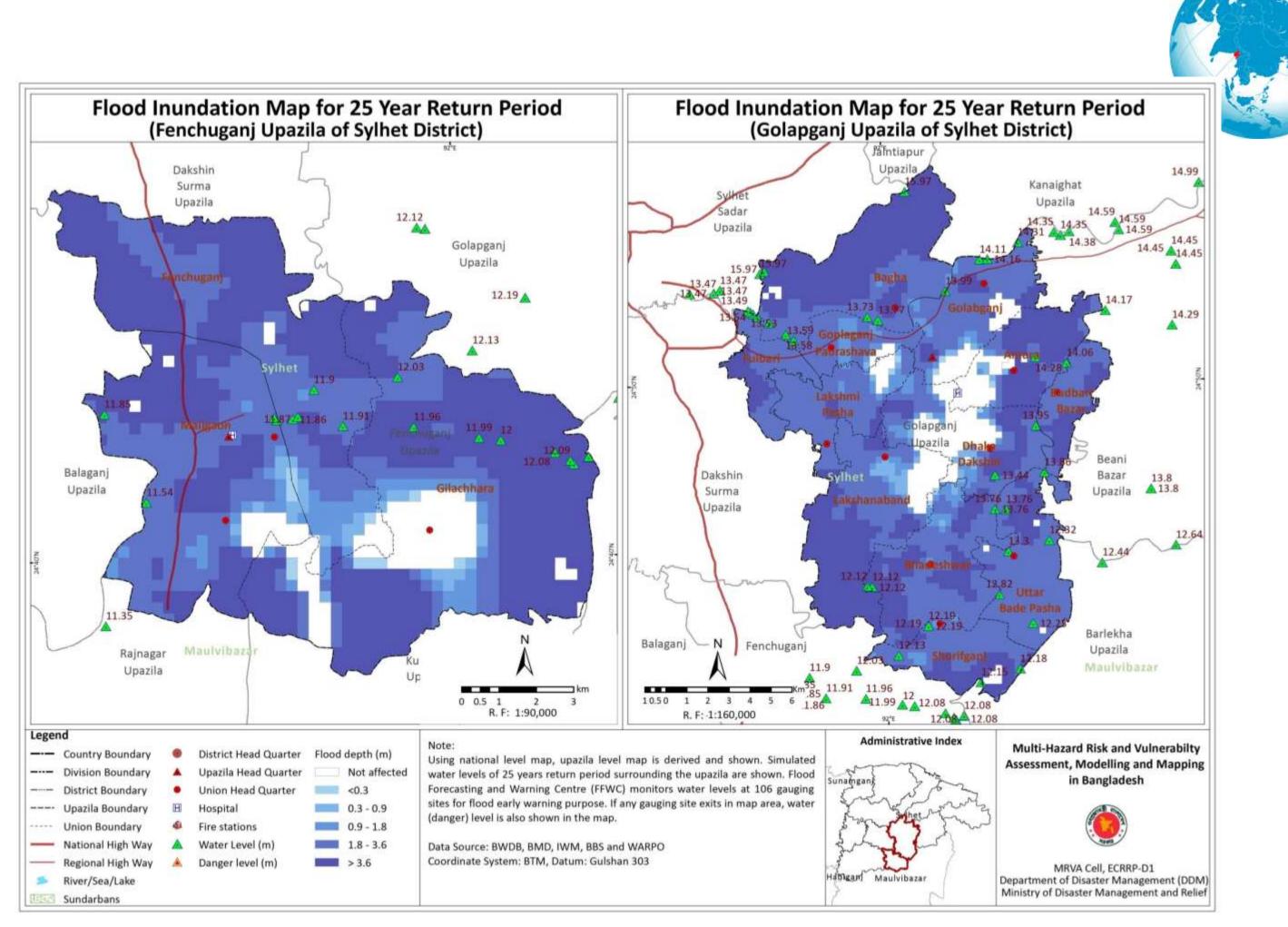


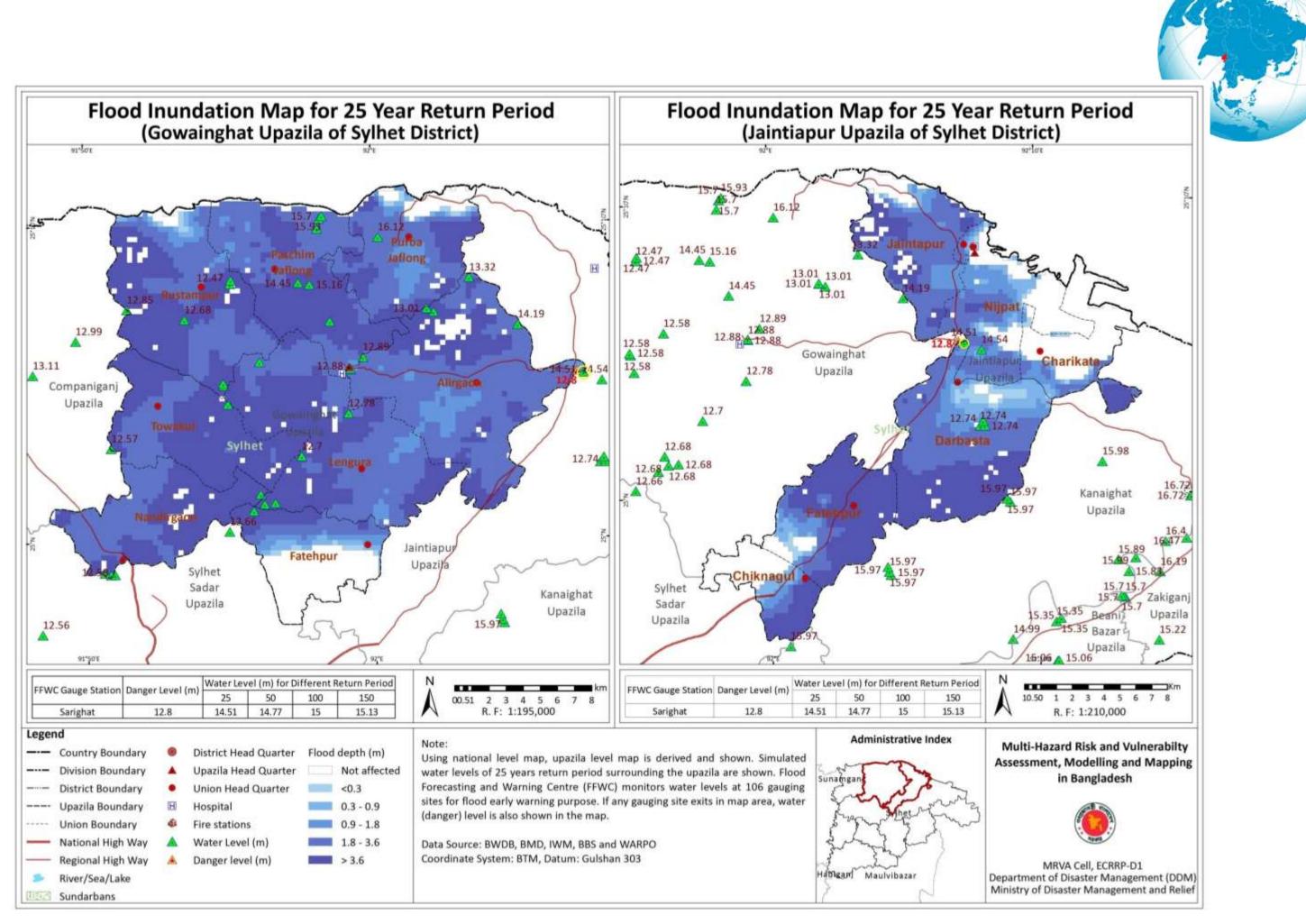


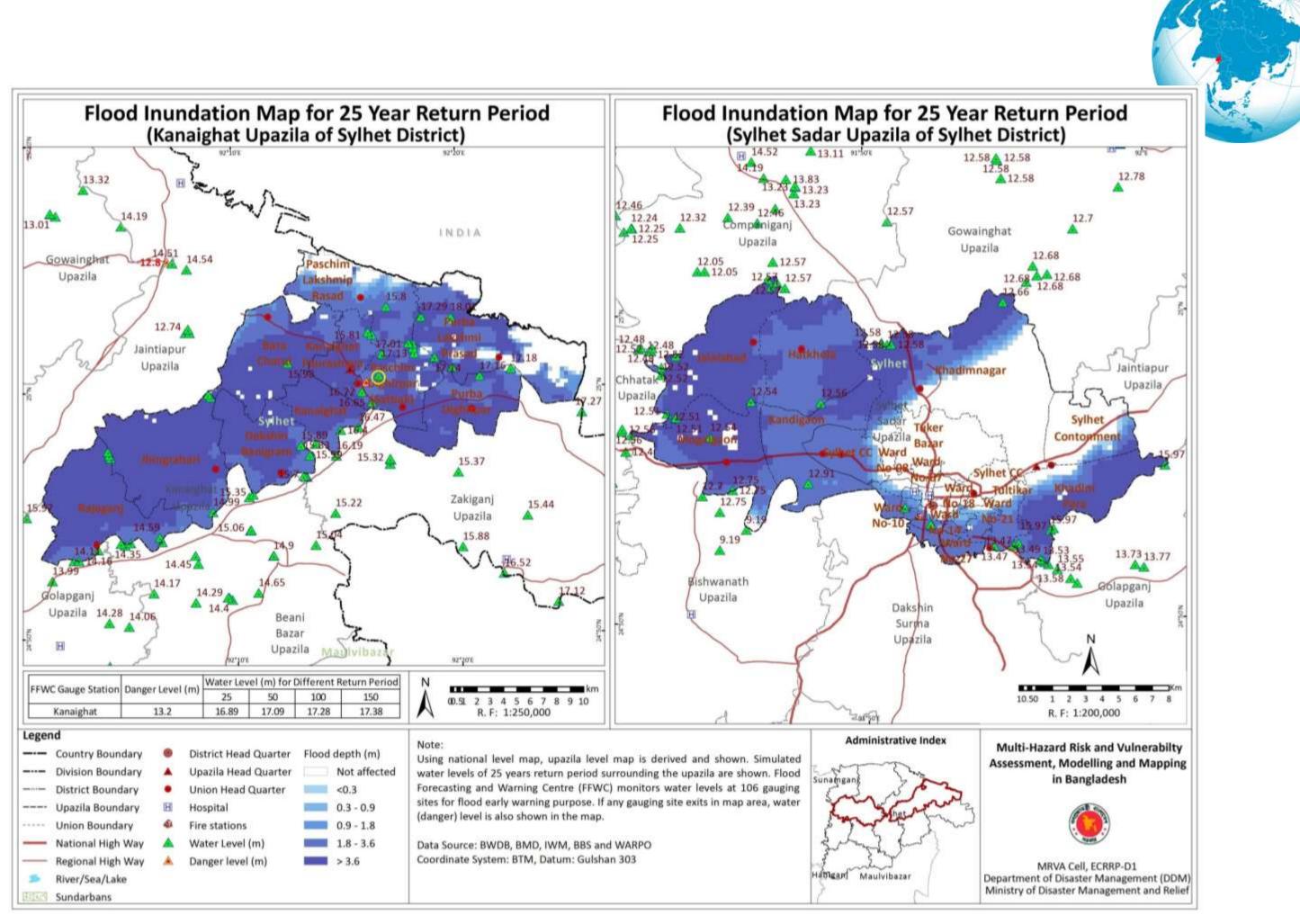


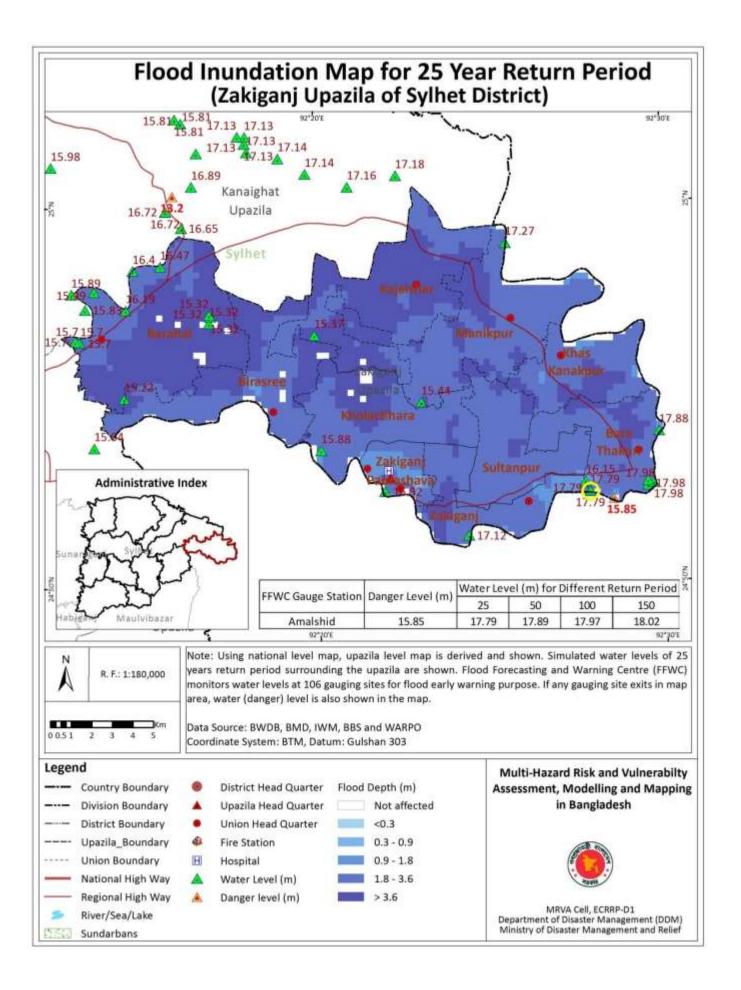




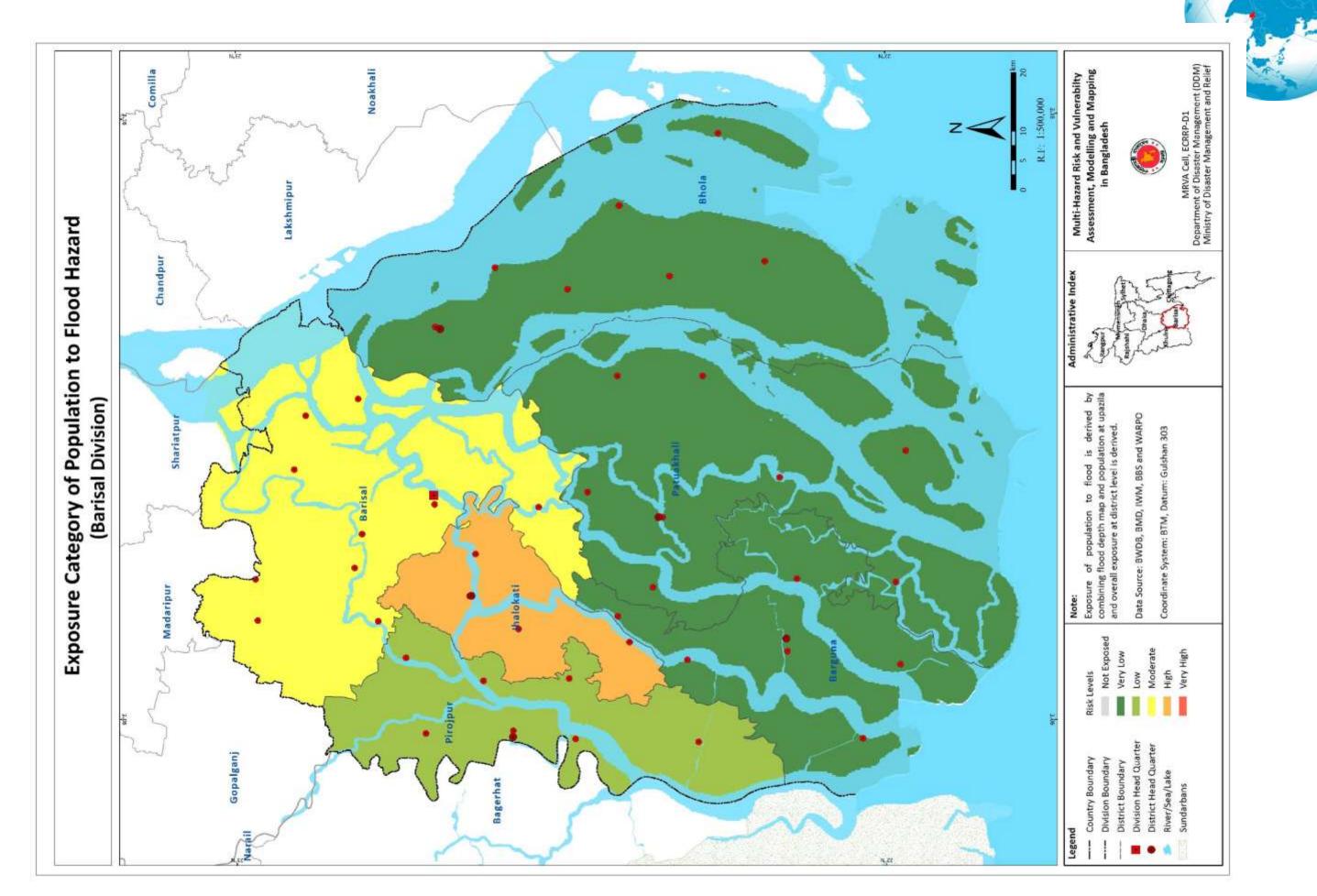




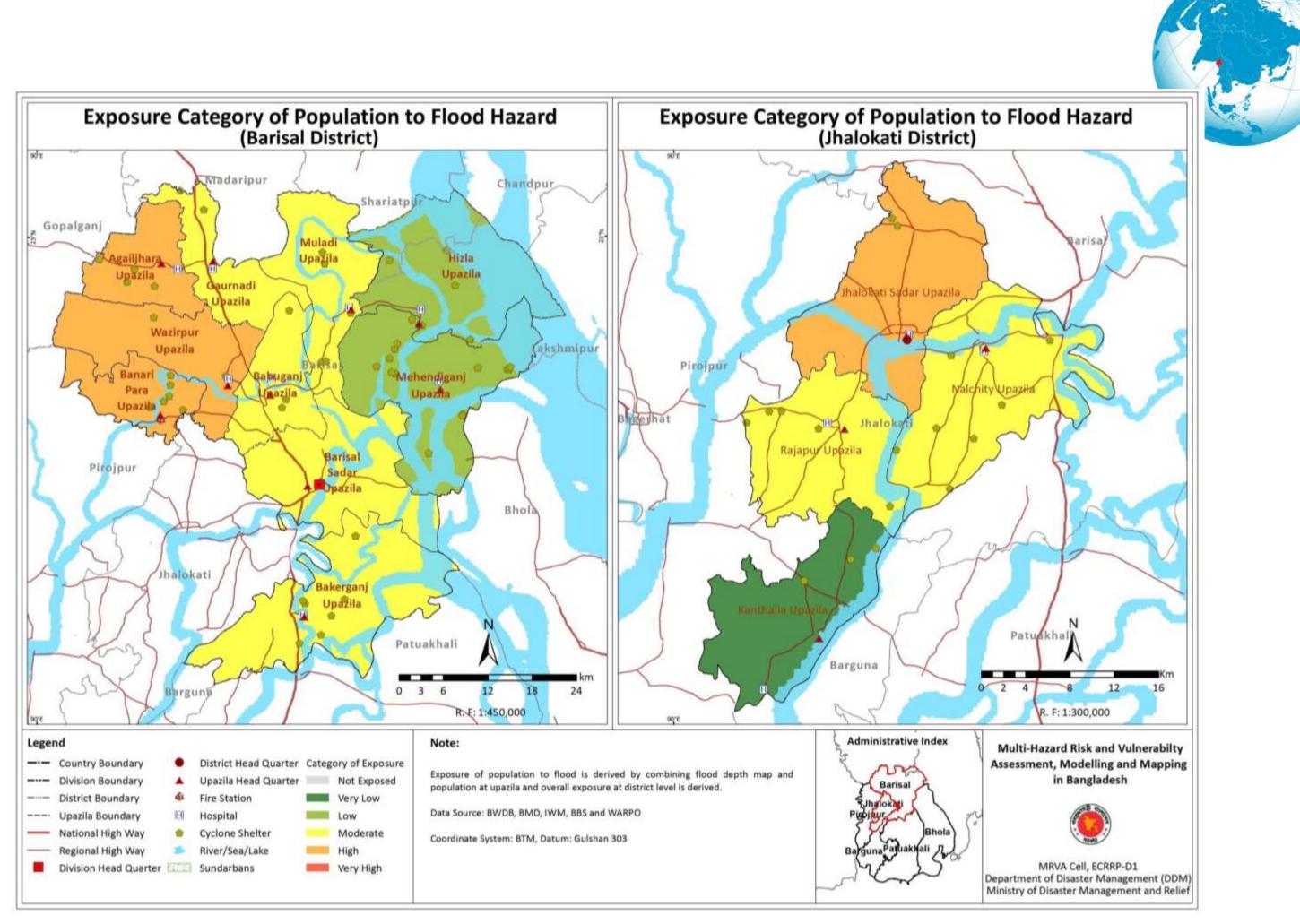


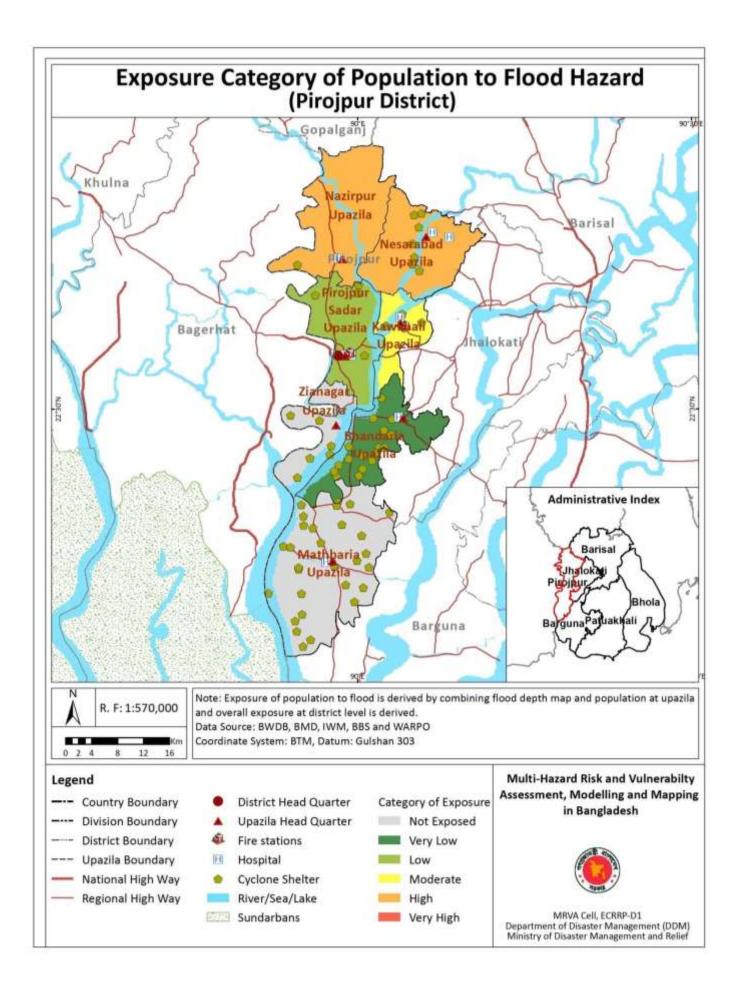




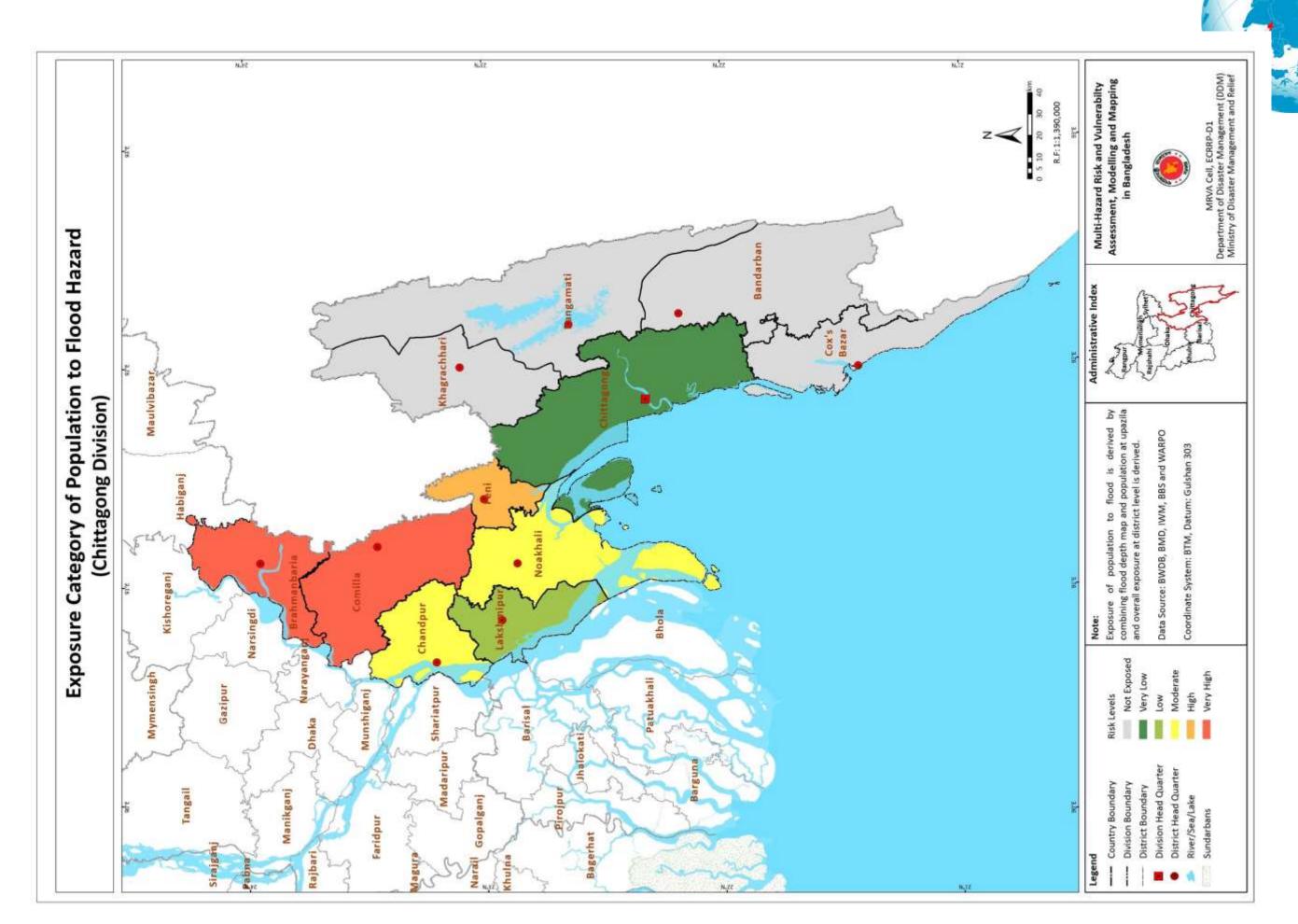


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 121

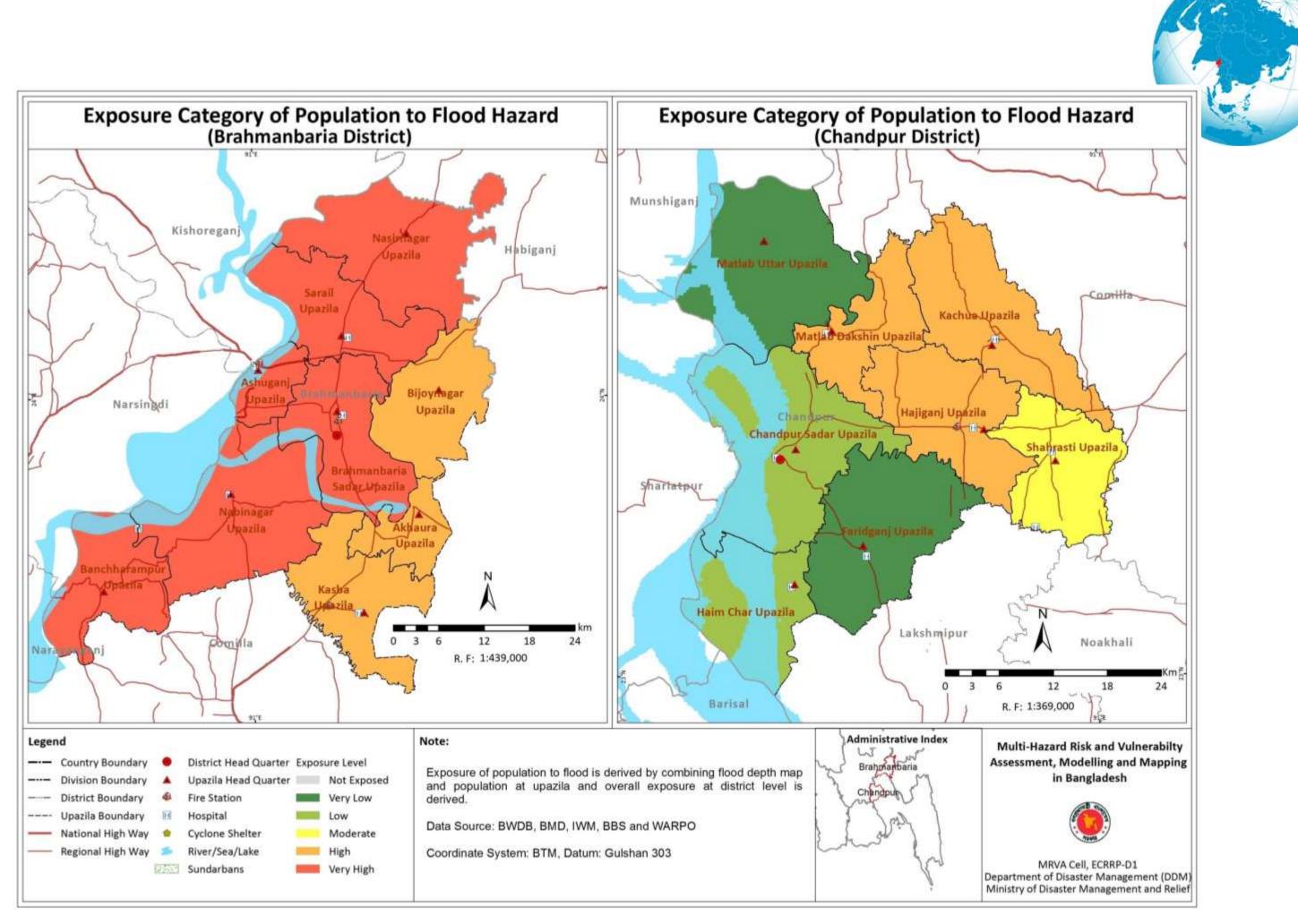


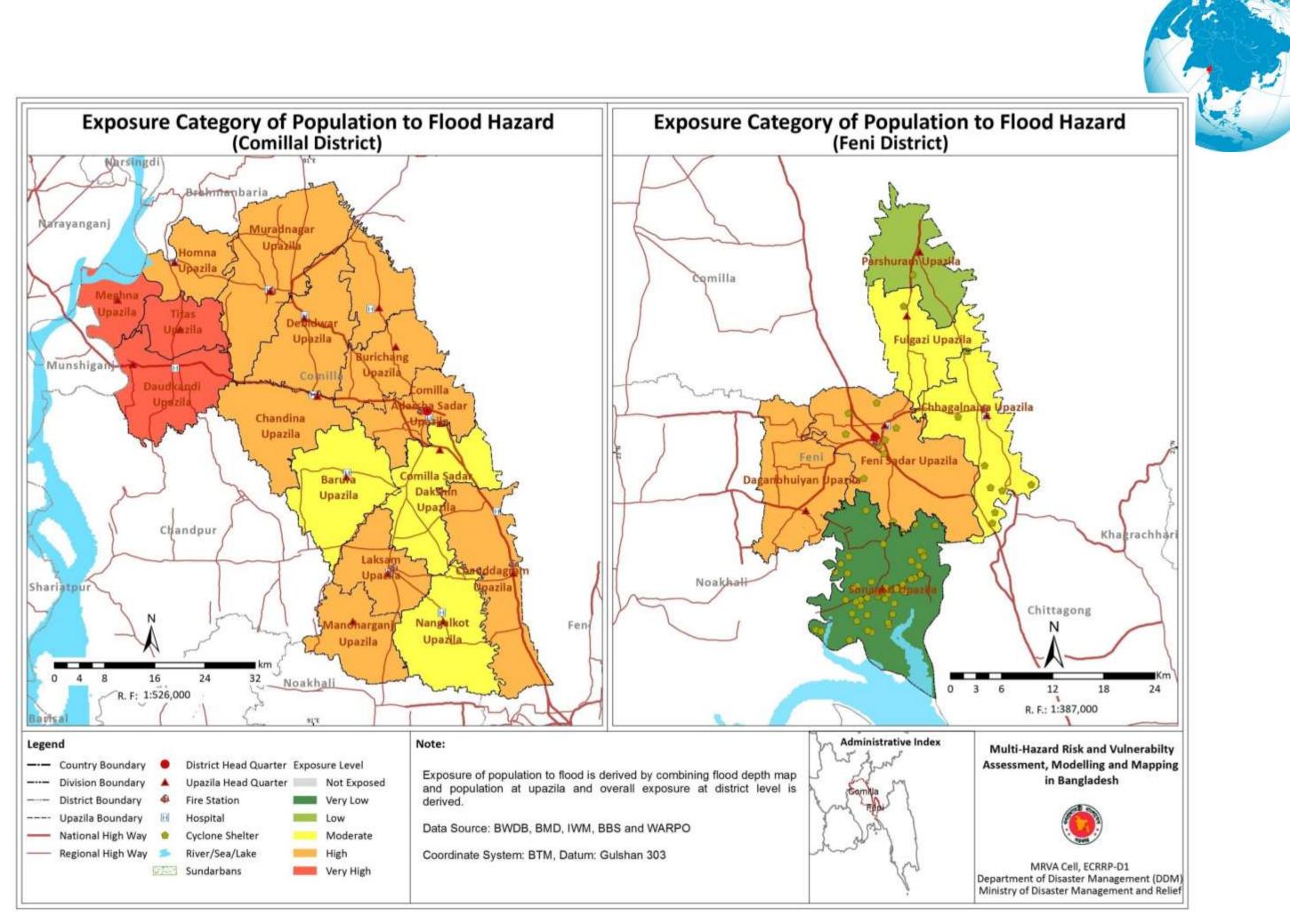




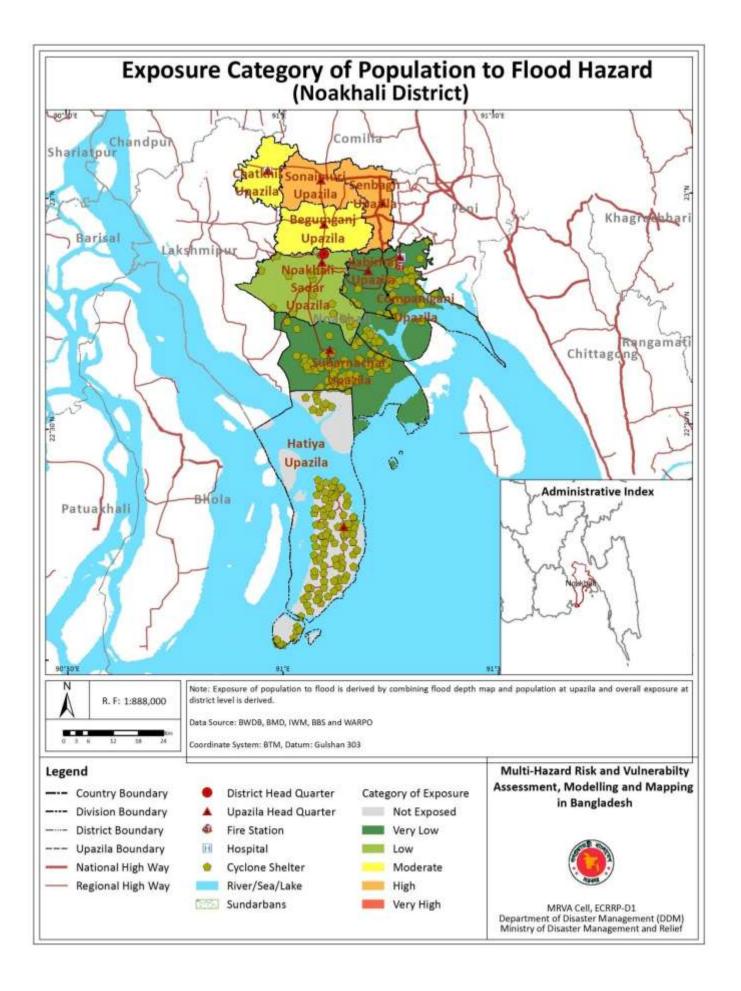


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 124

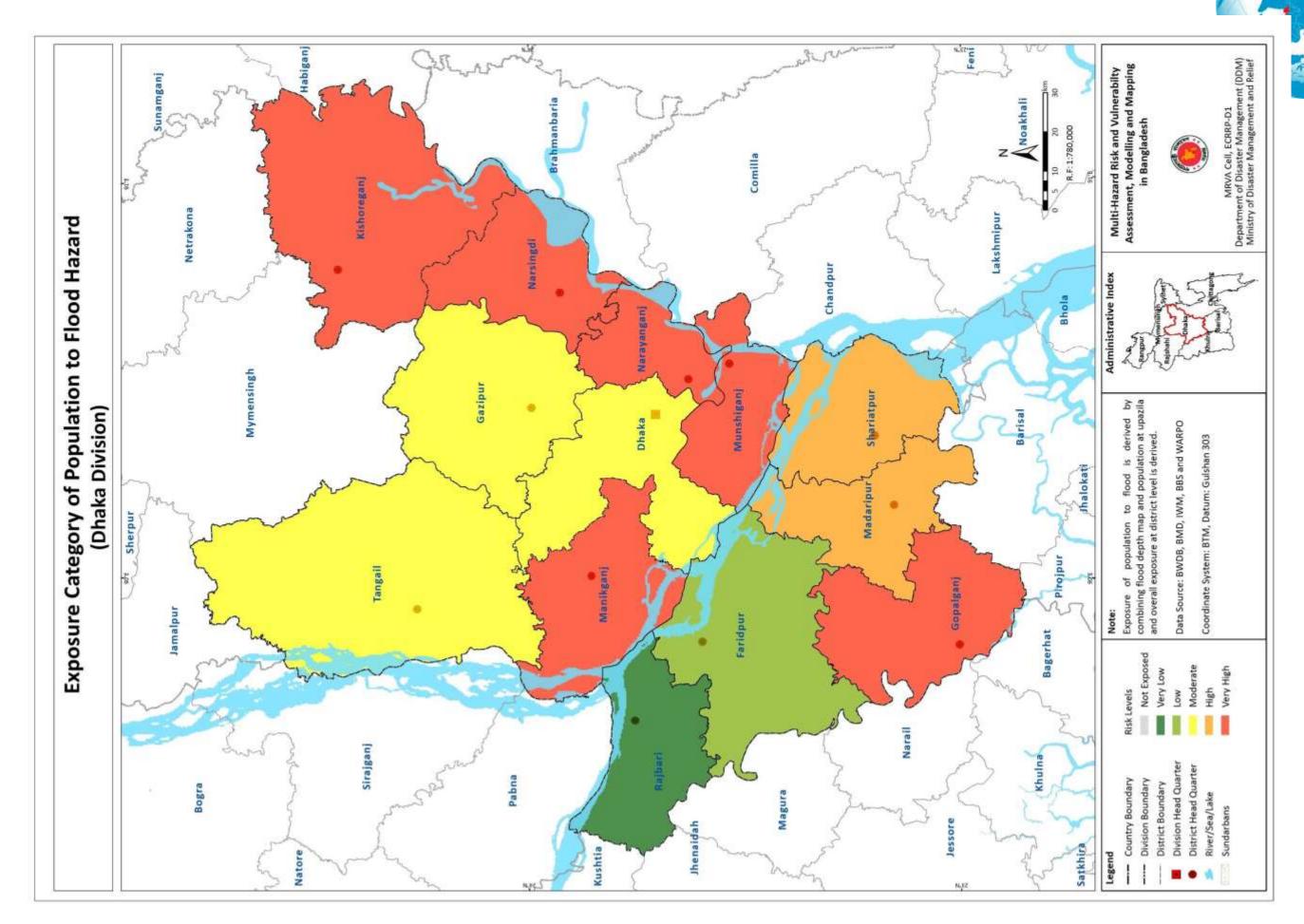




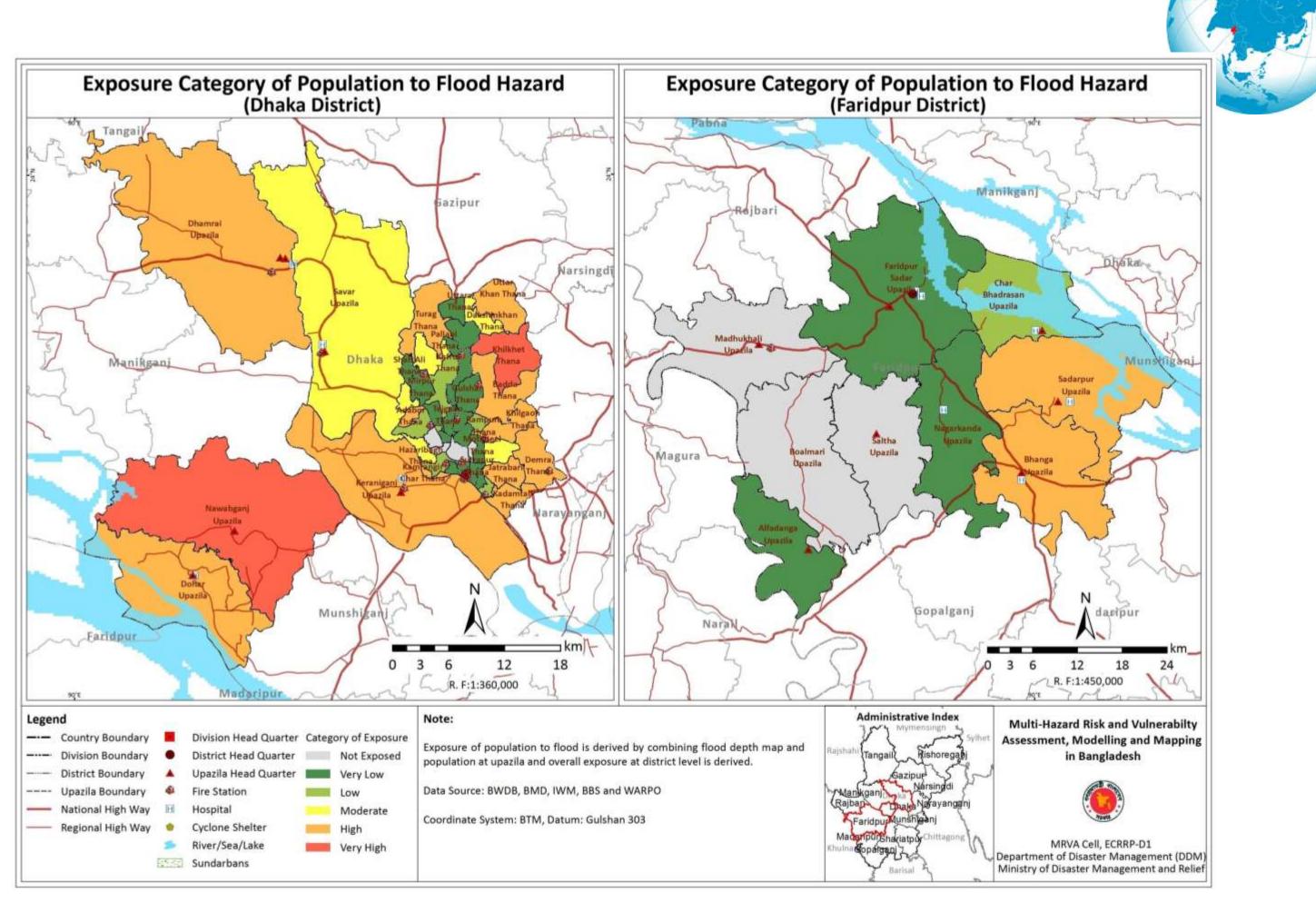
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 126

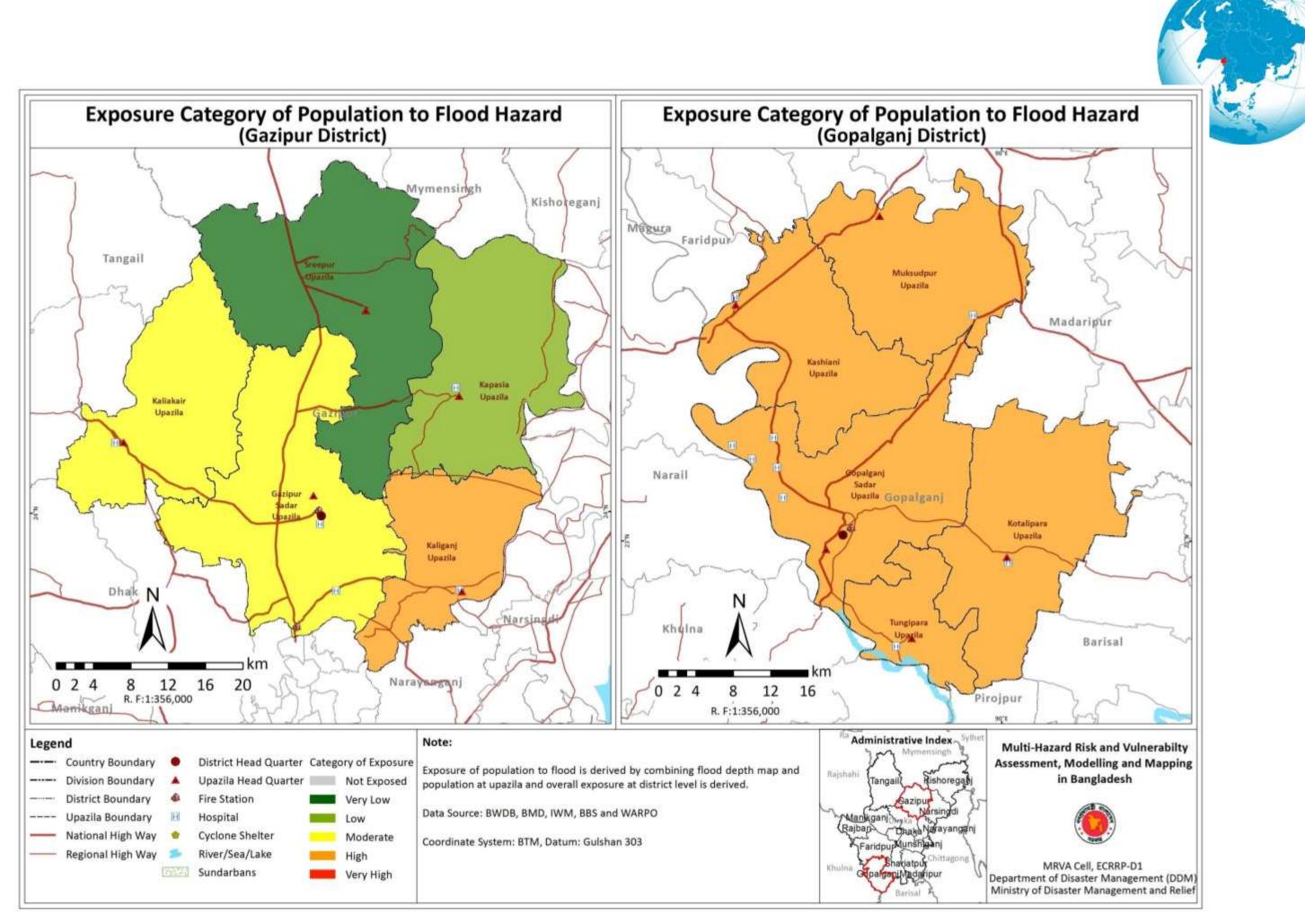


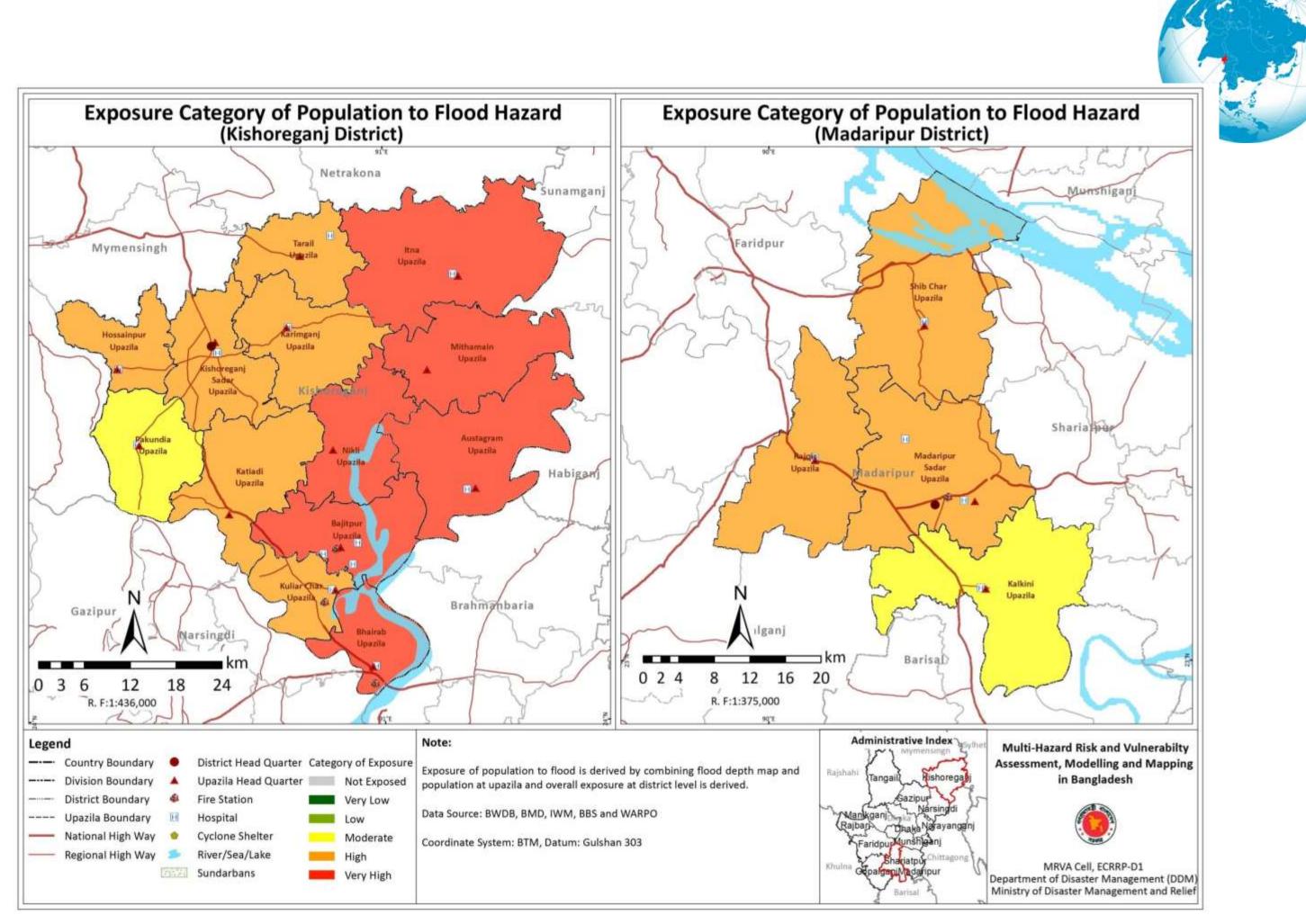


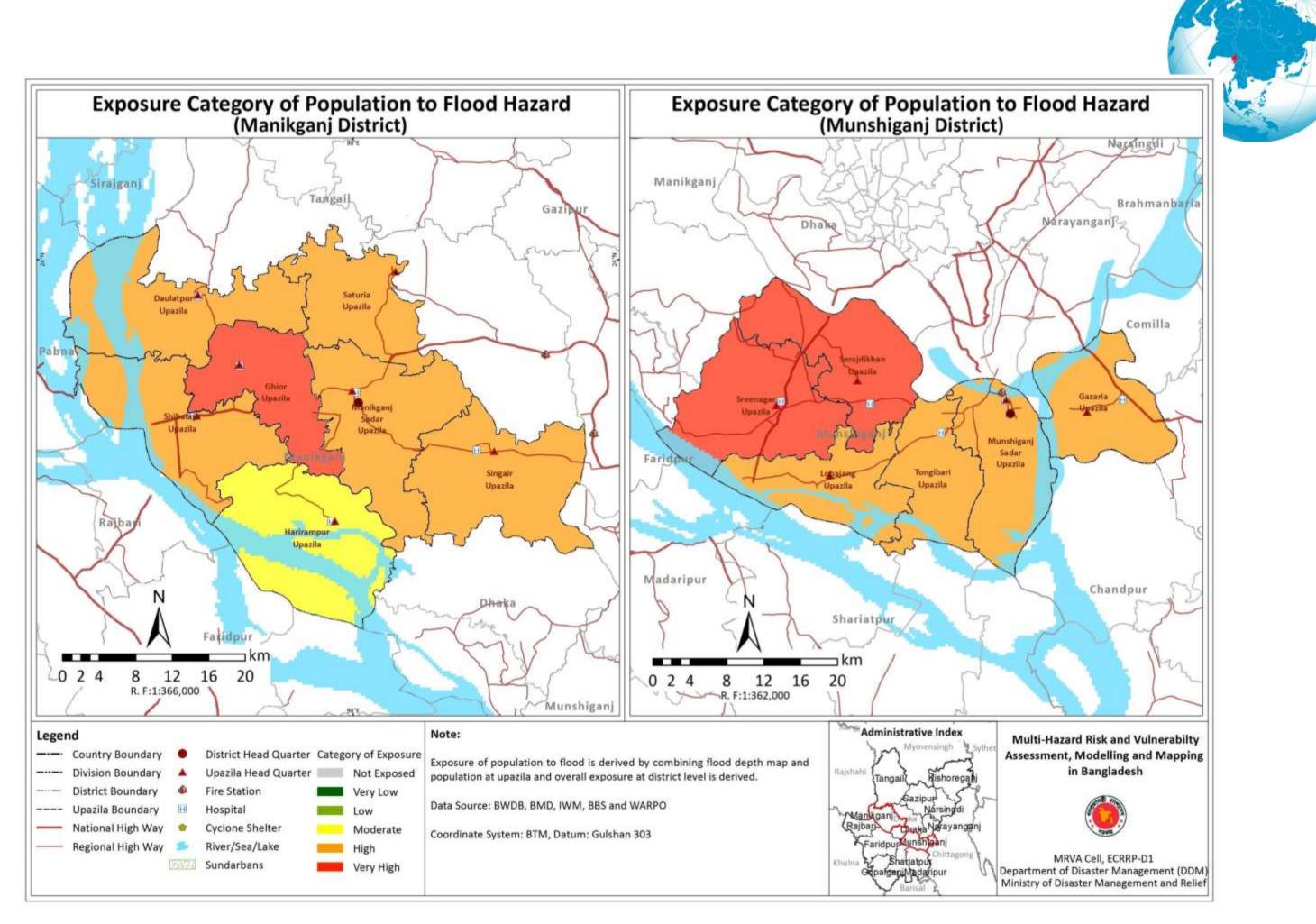


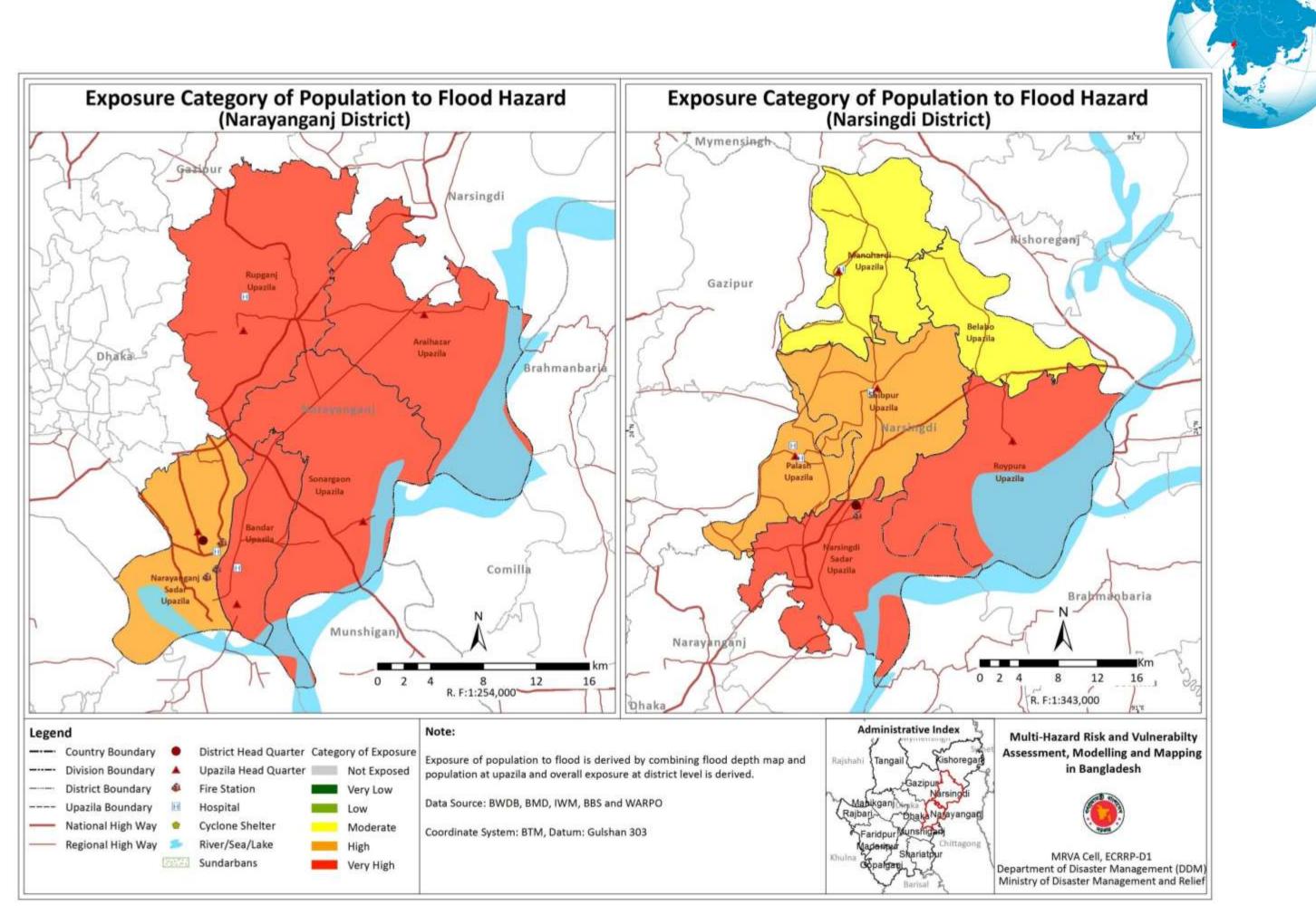
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 128

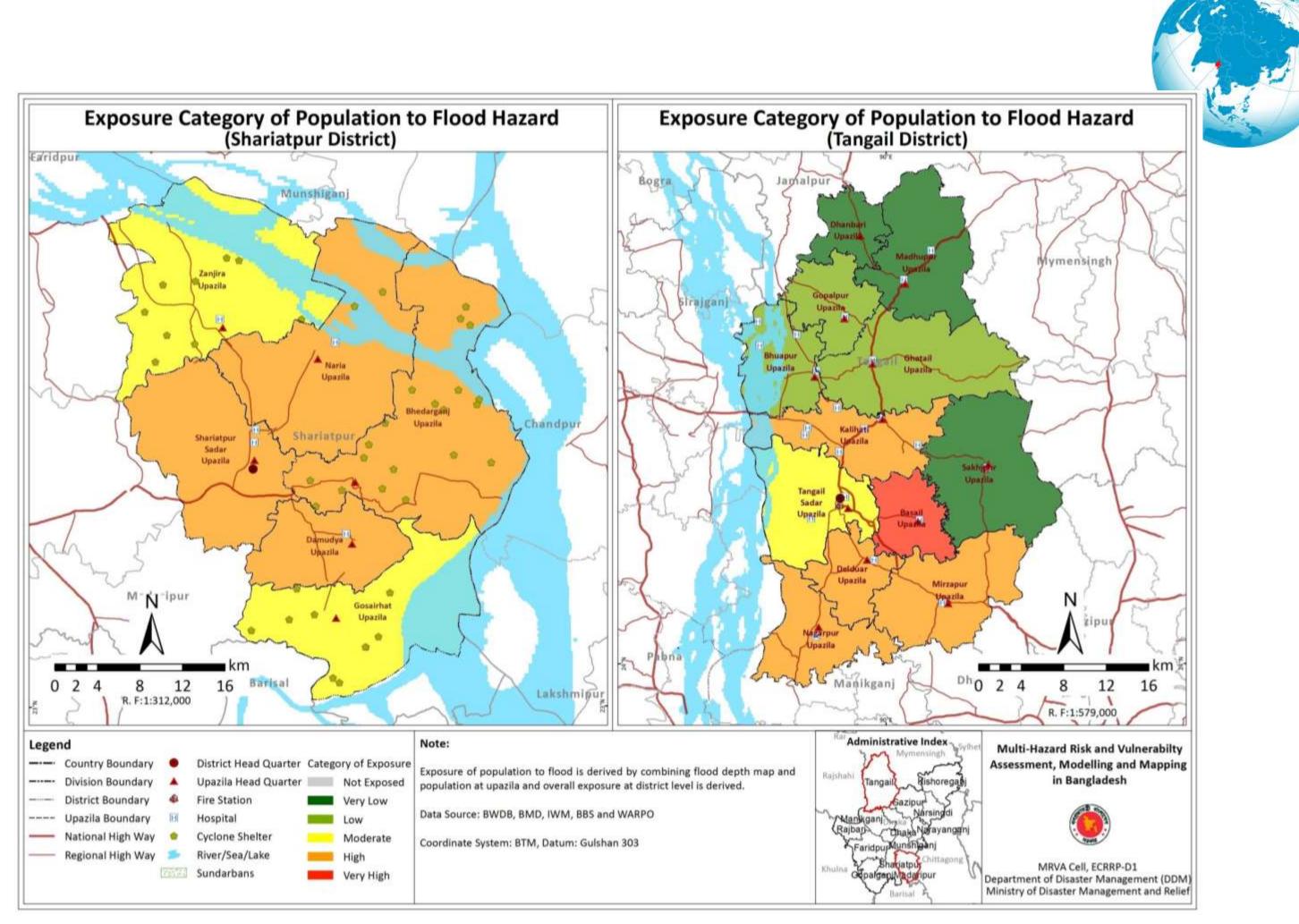


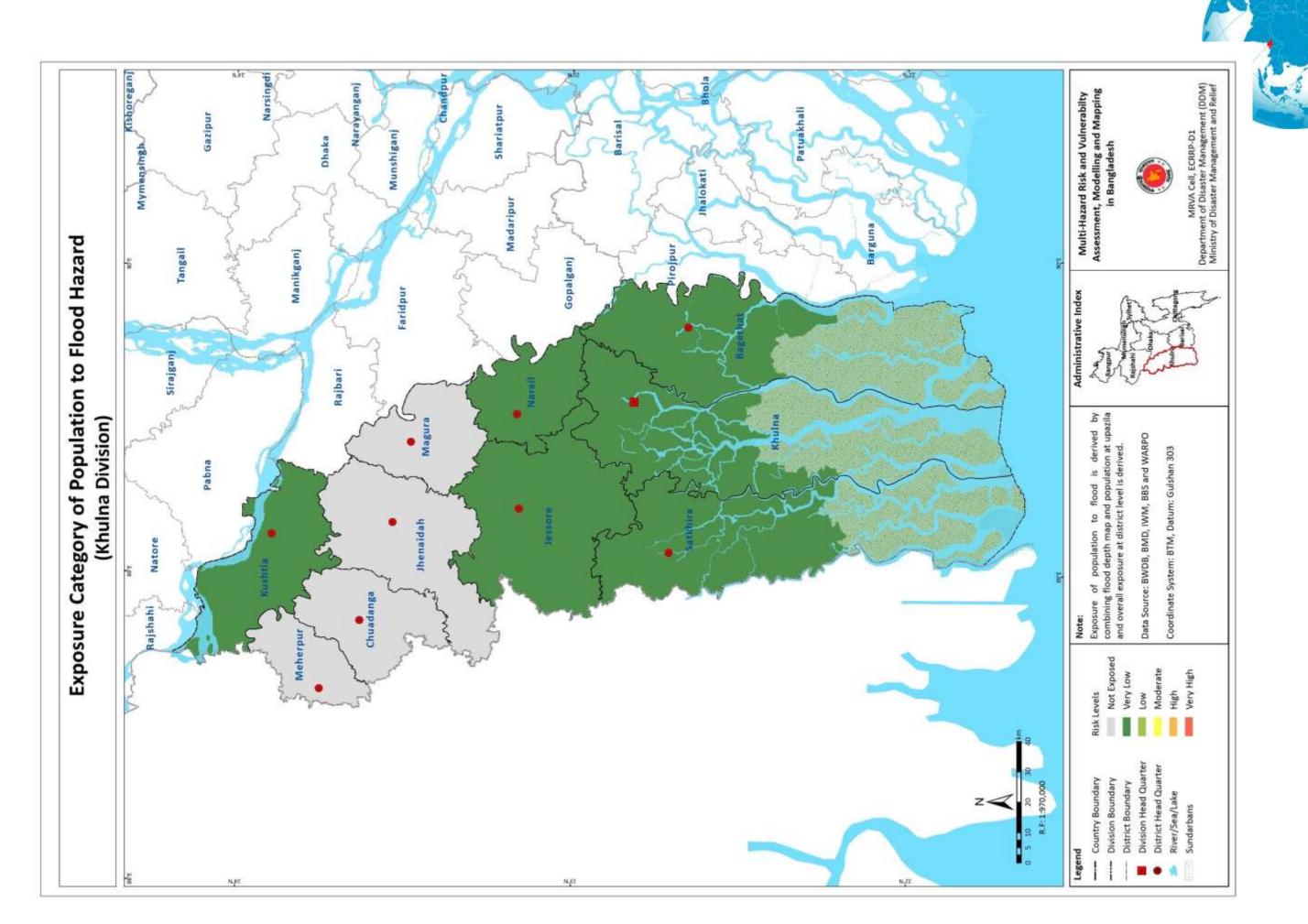




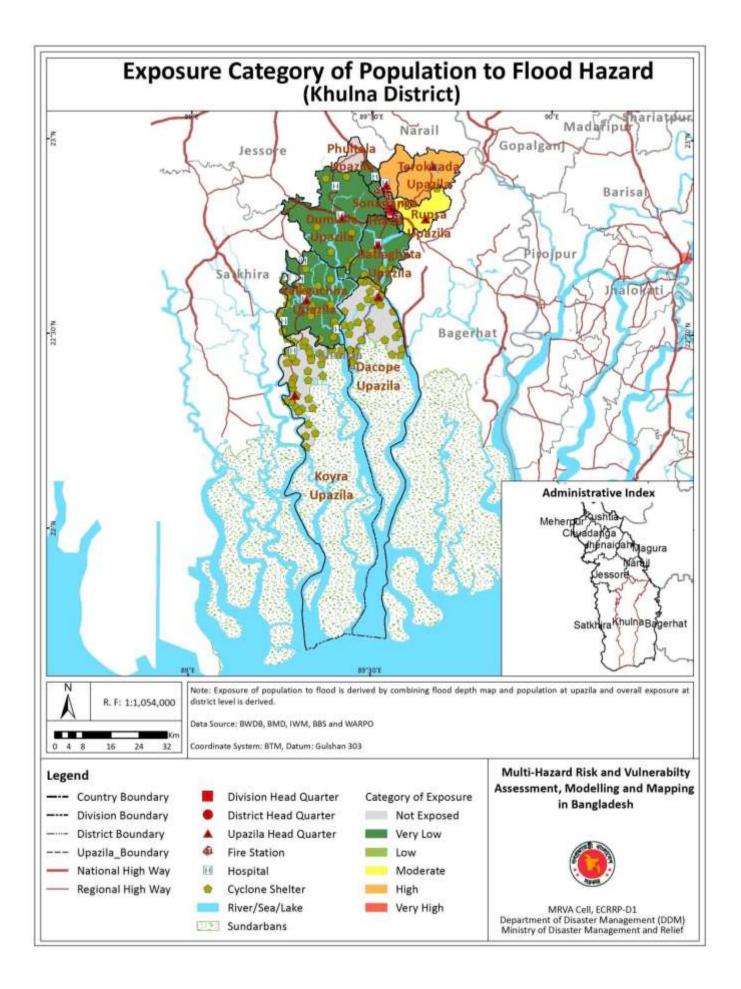




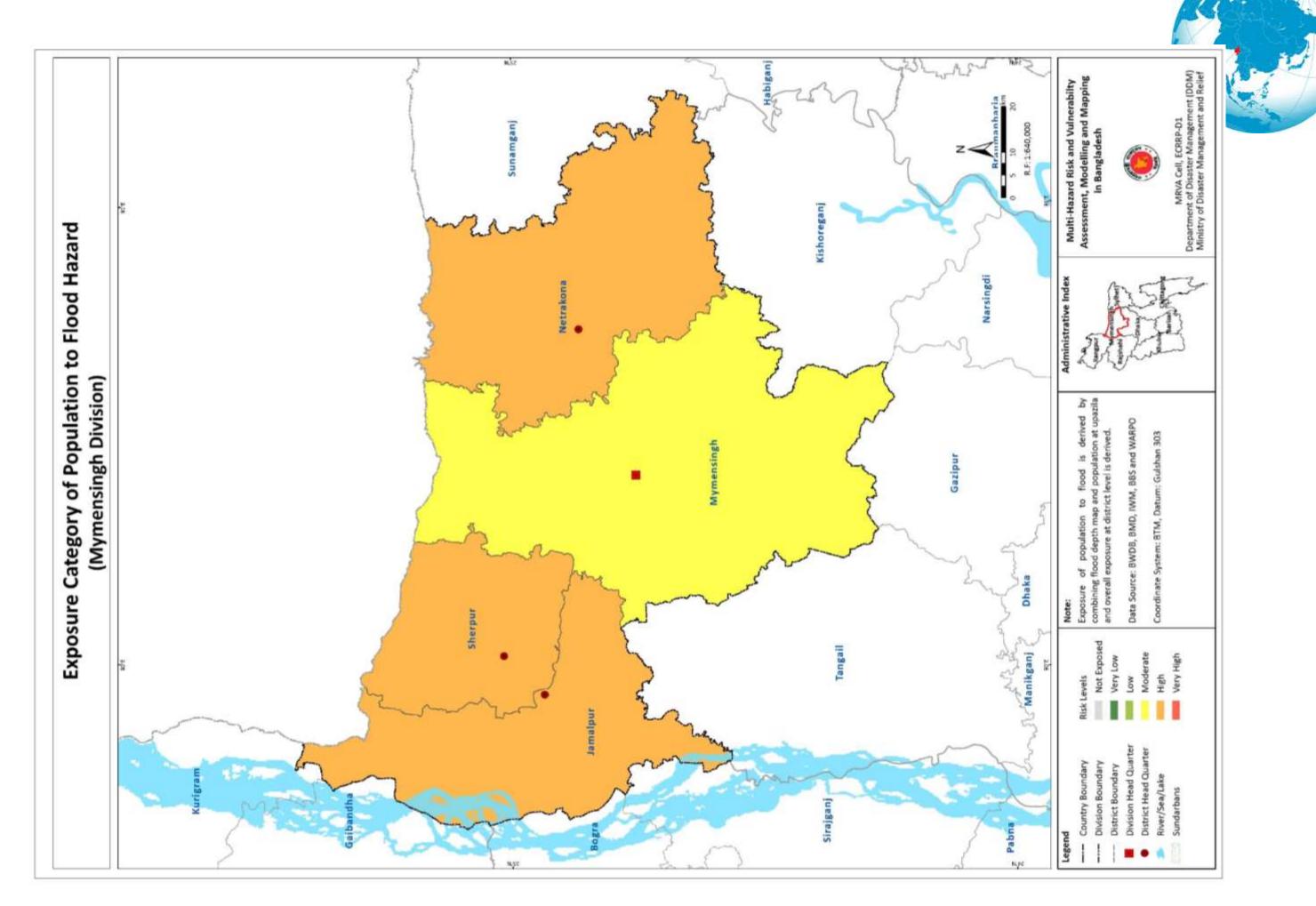




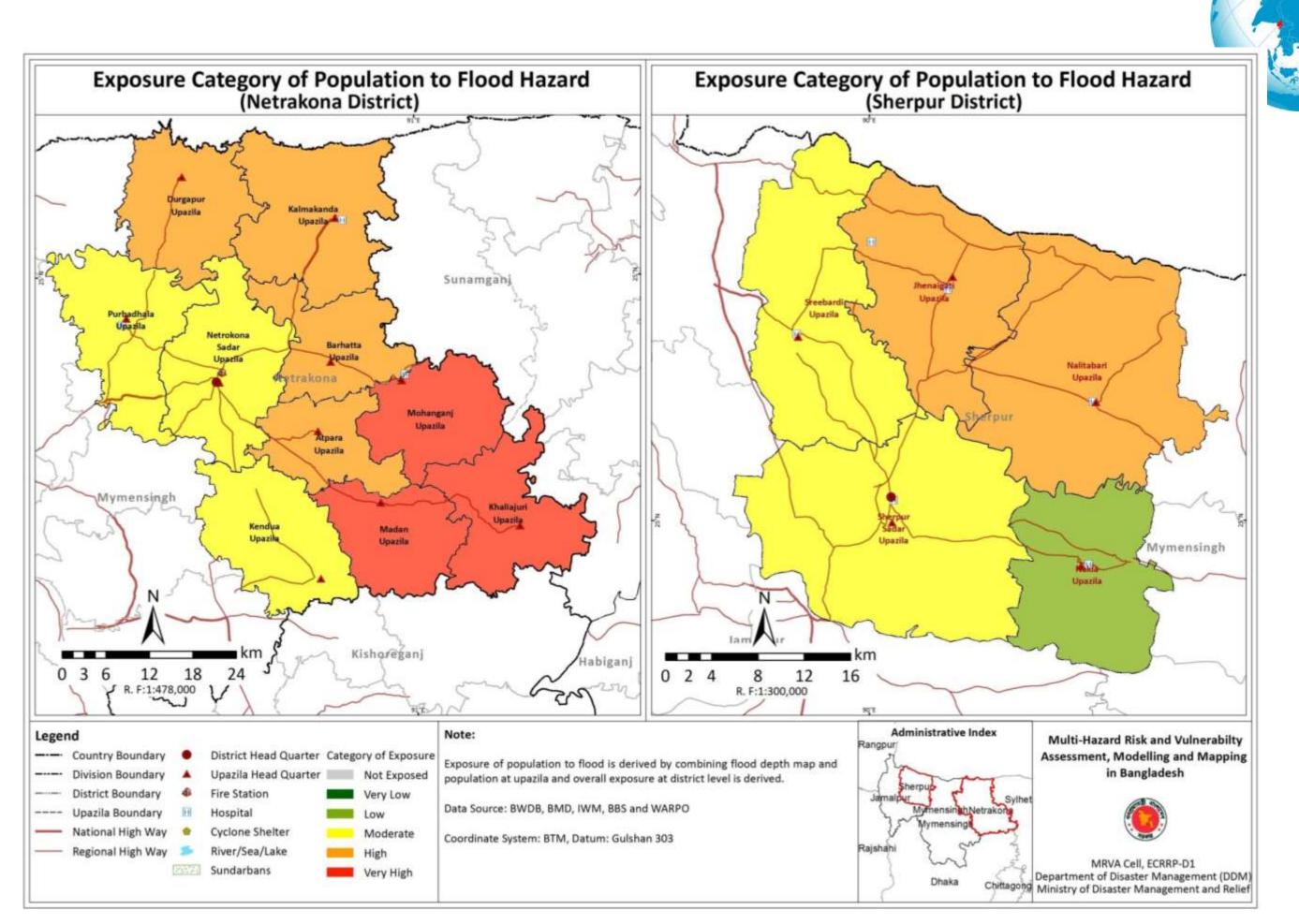
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 135

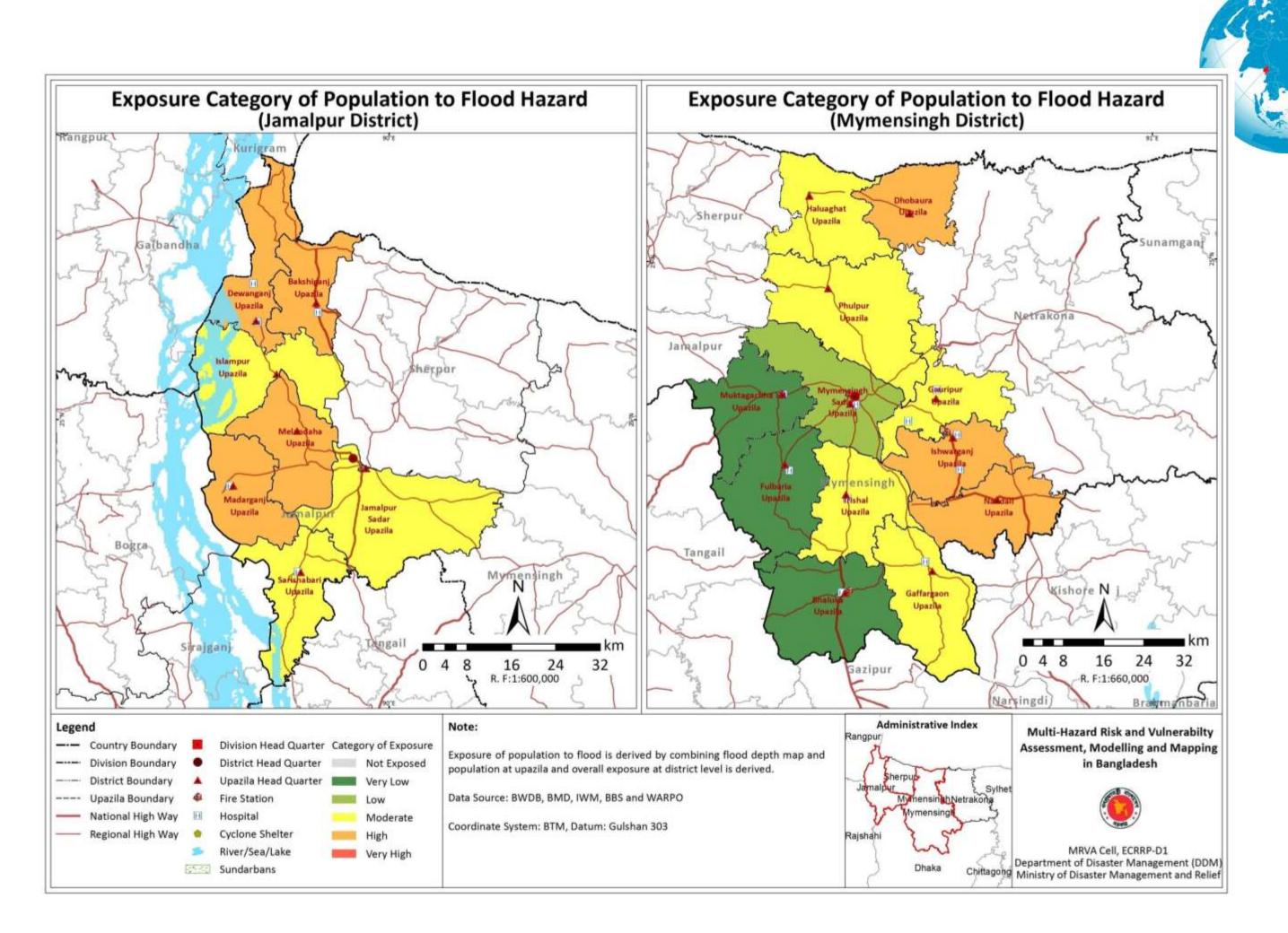


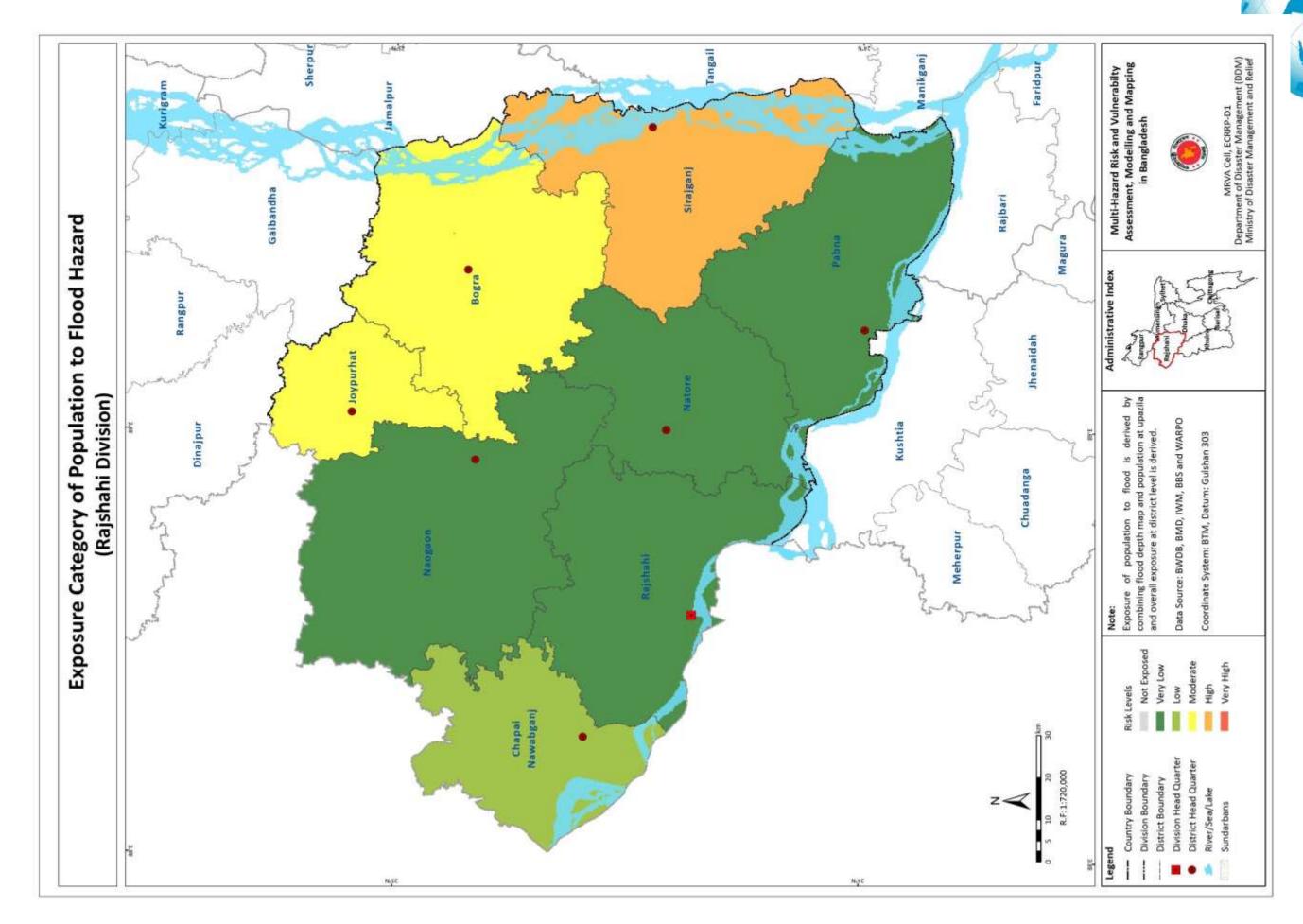


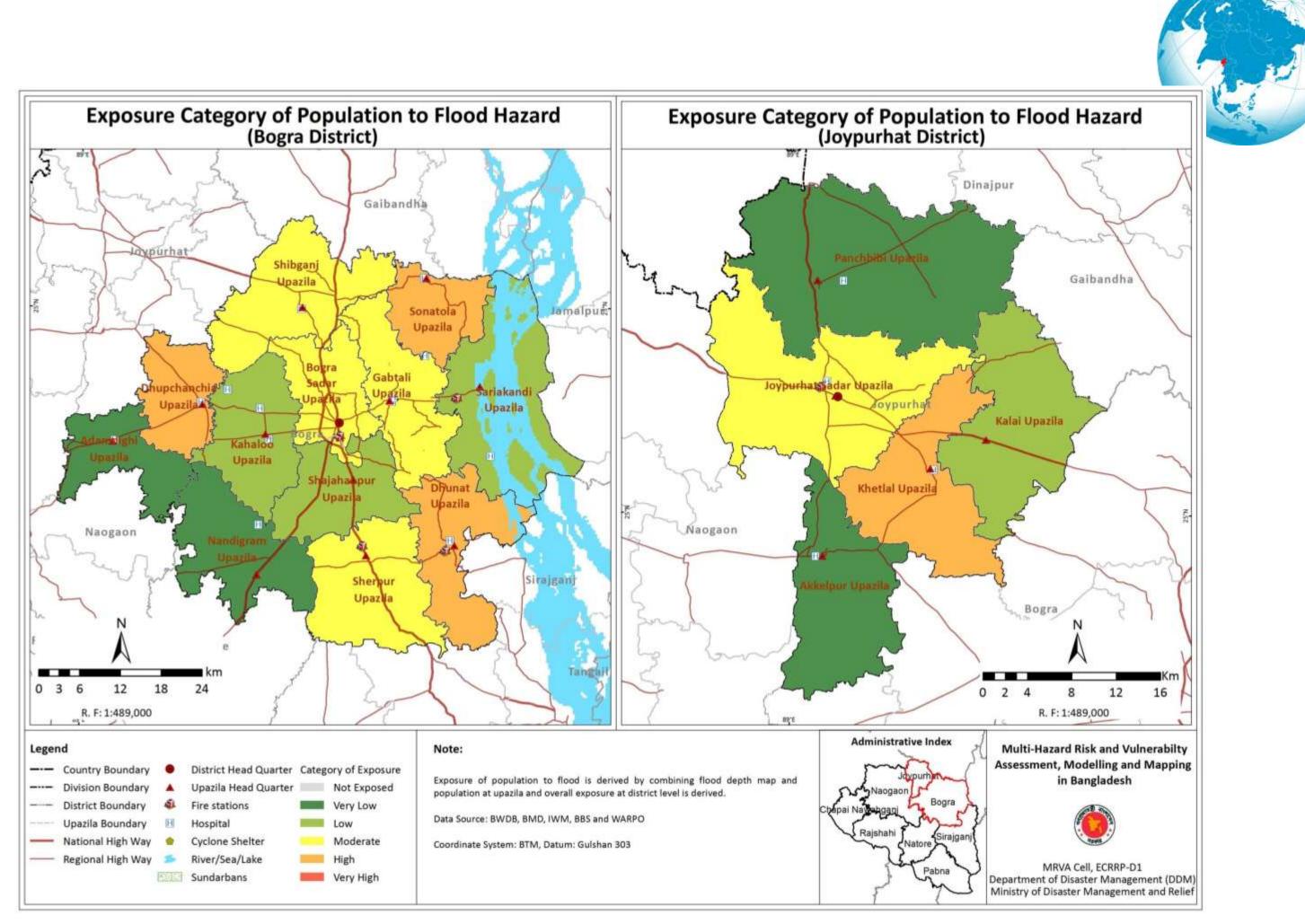


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 137

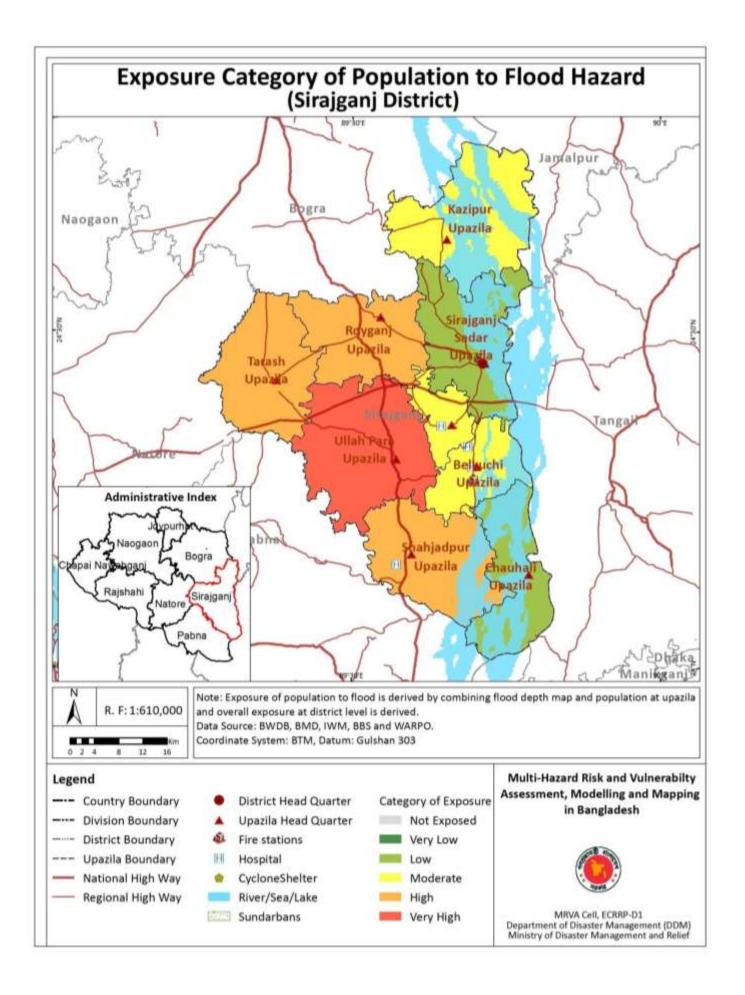




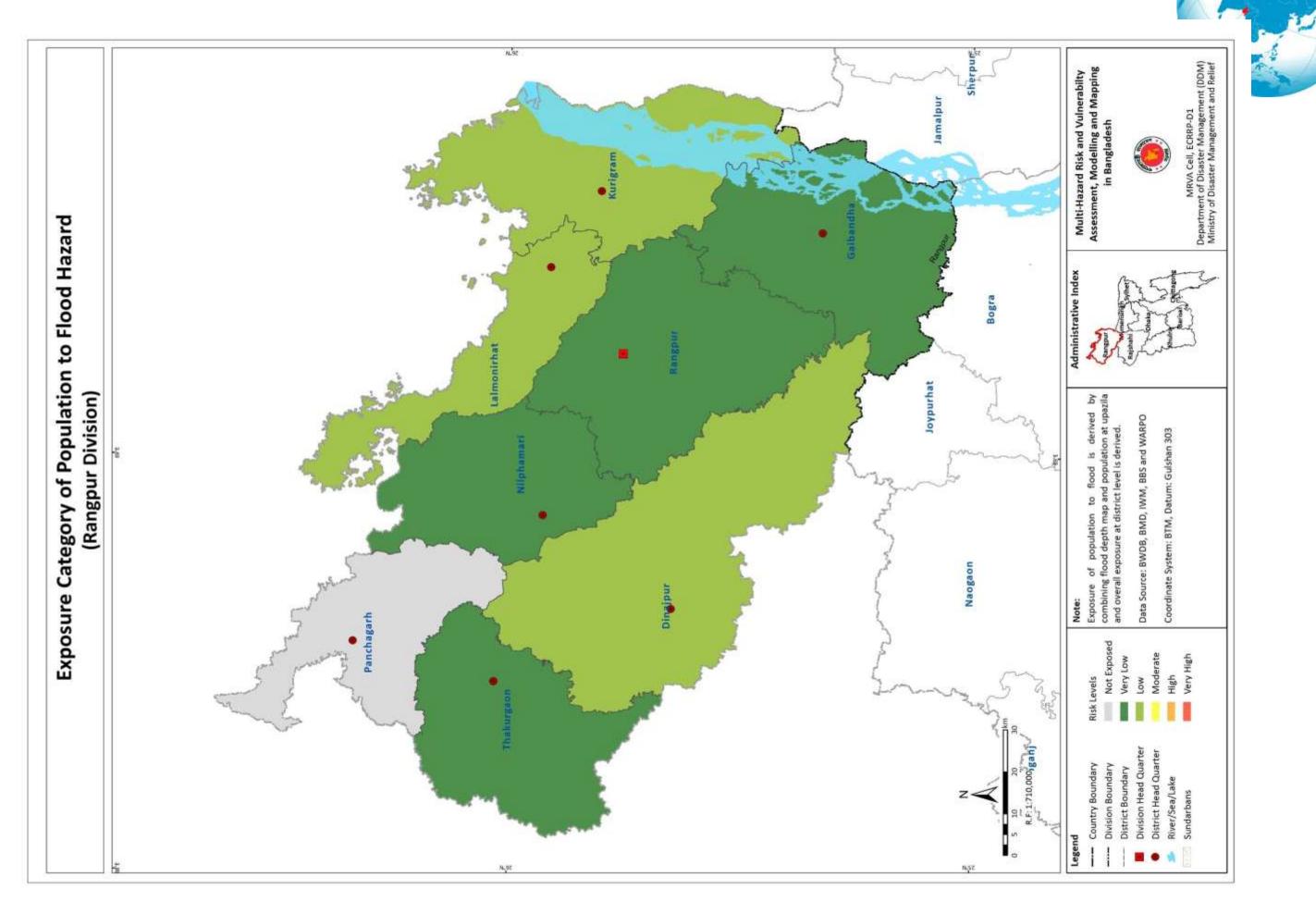




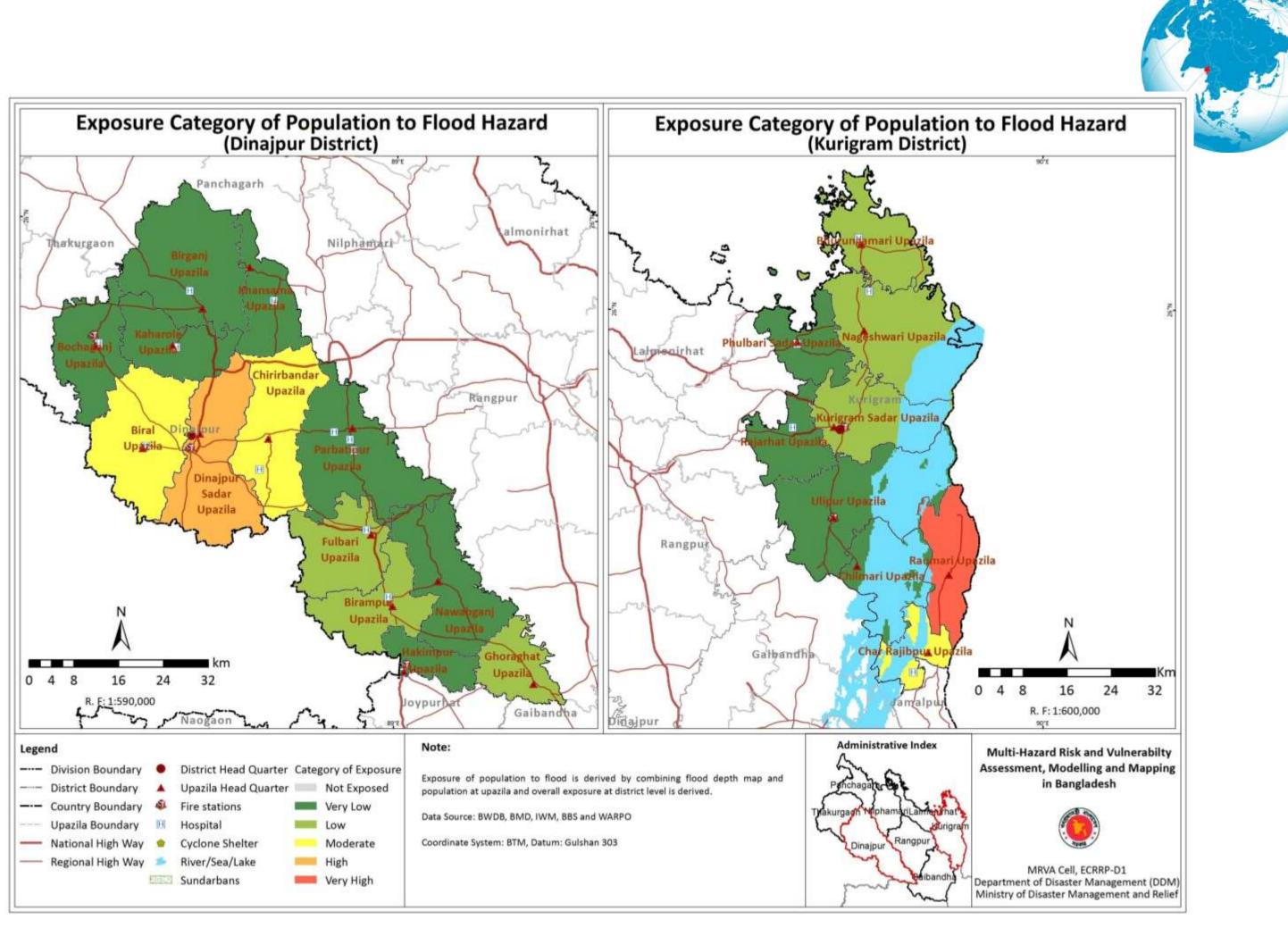
d

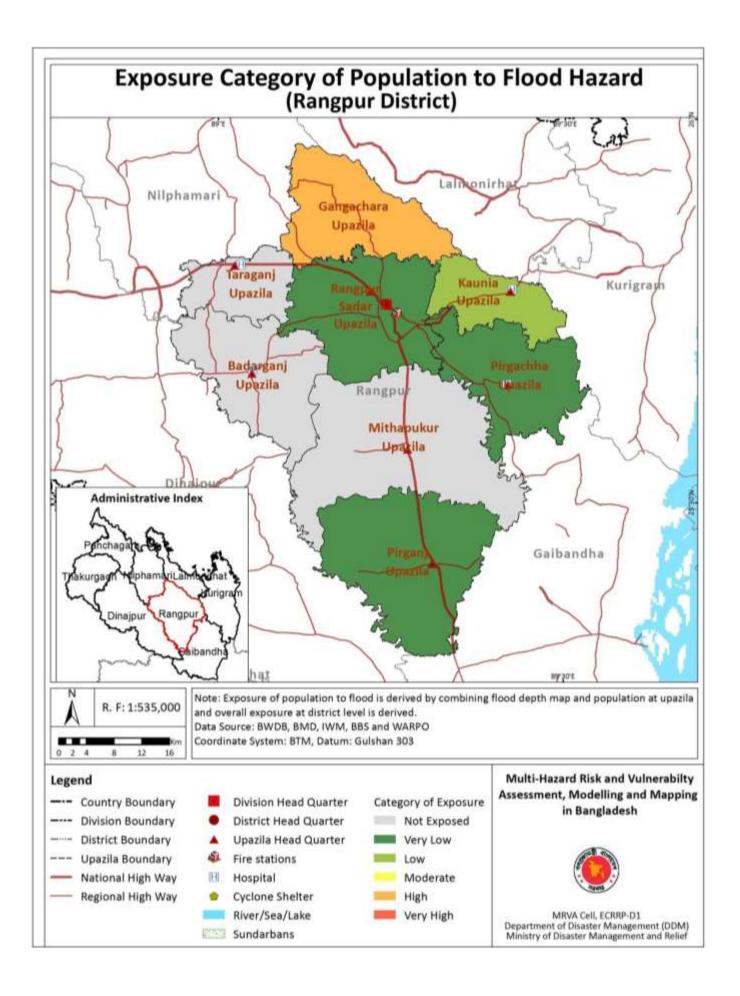




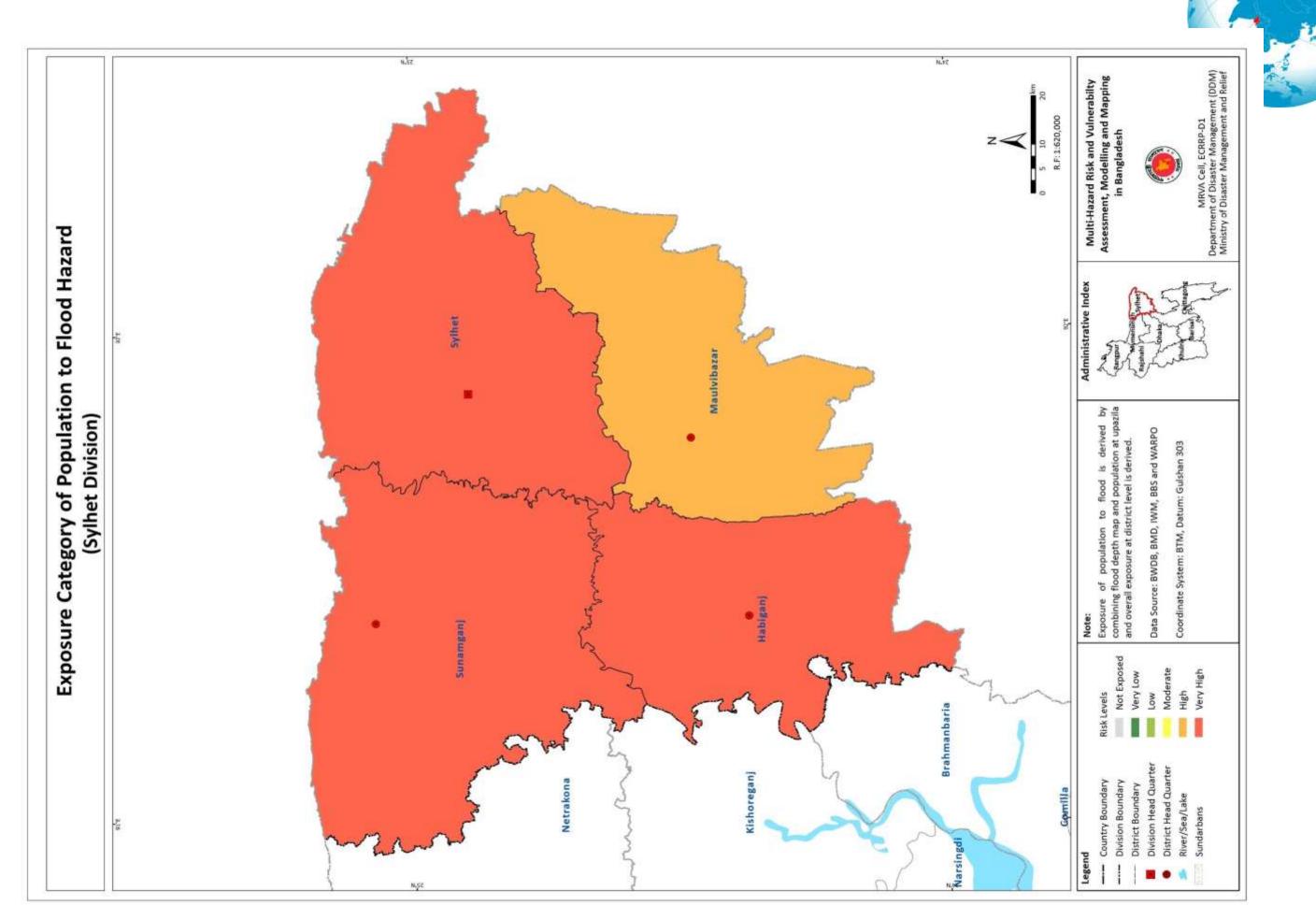


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 143

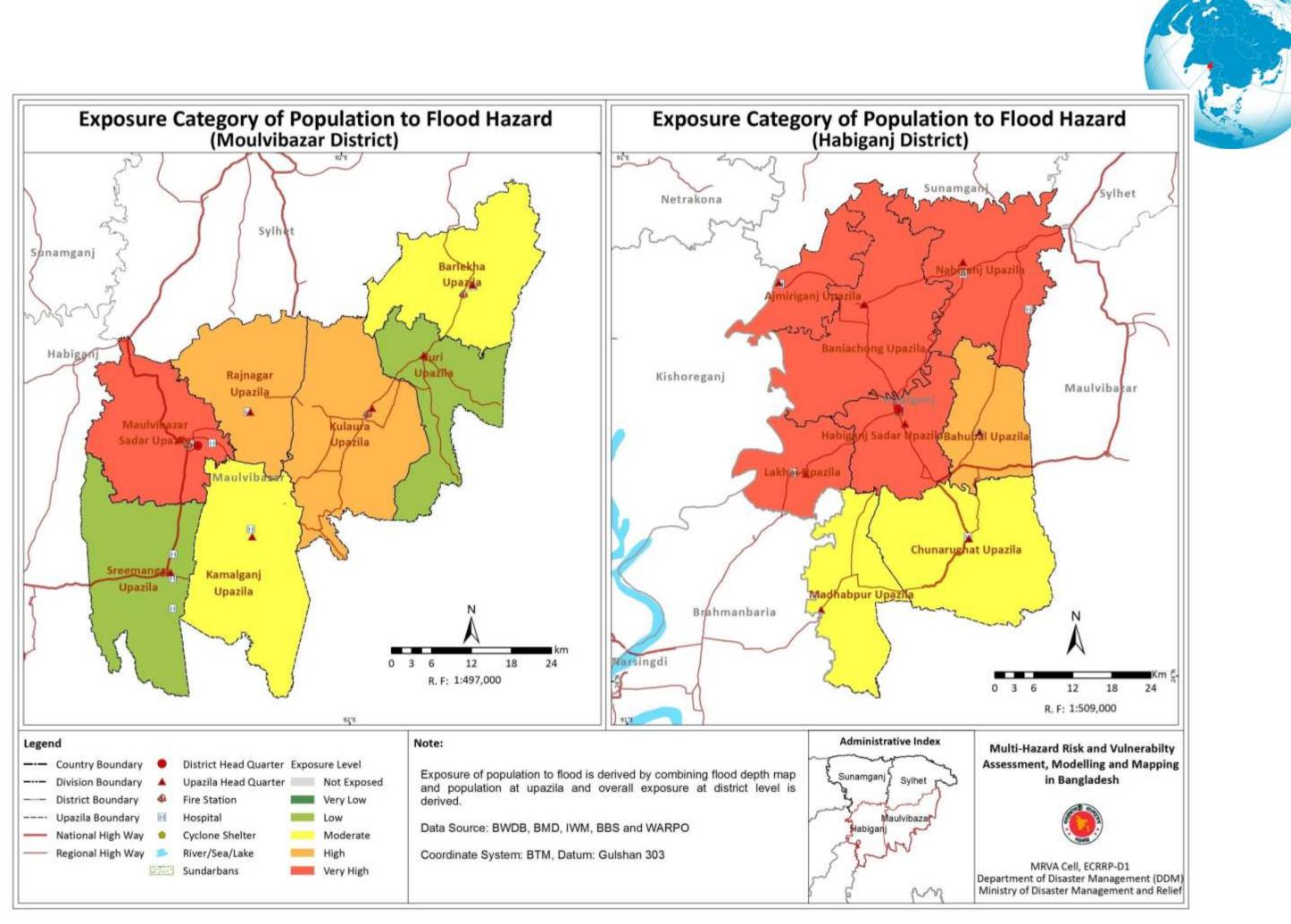


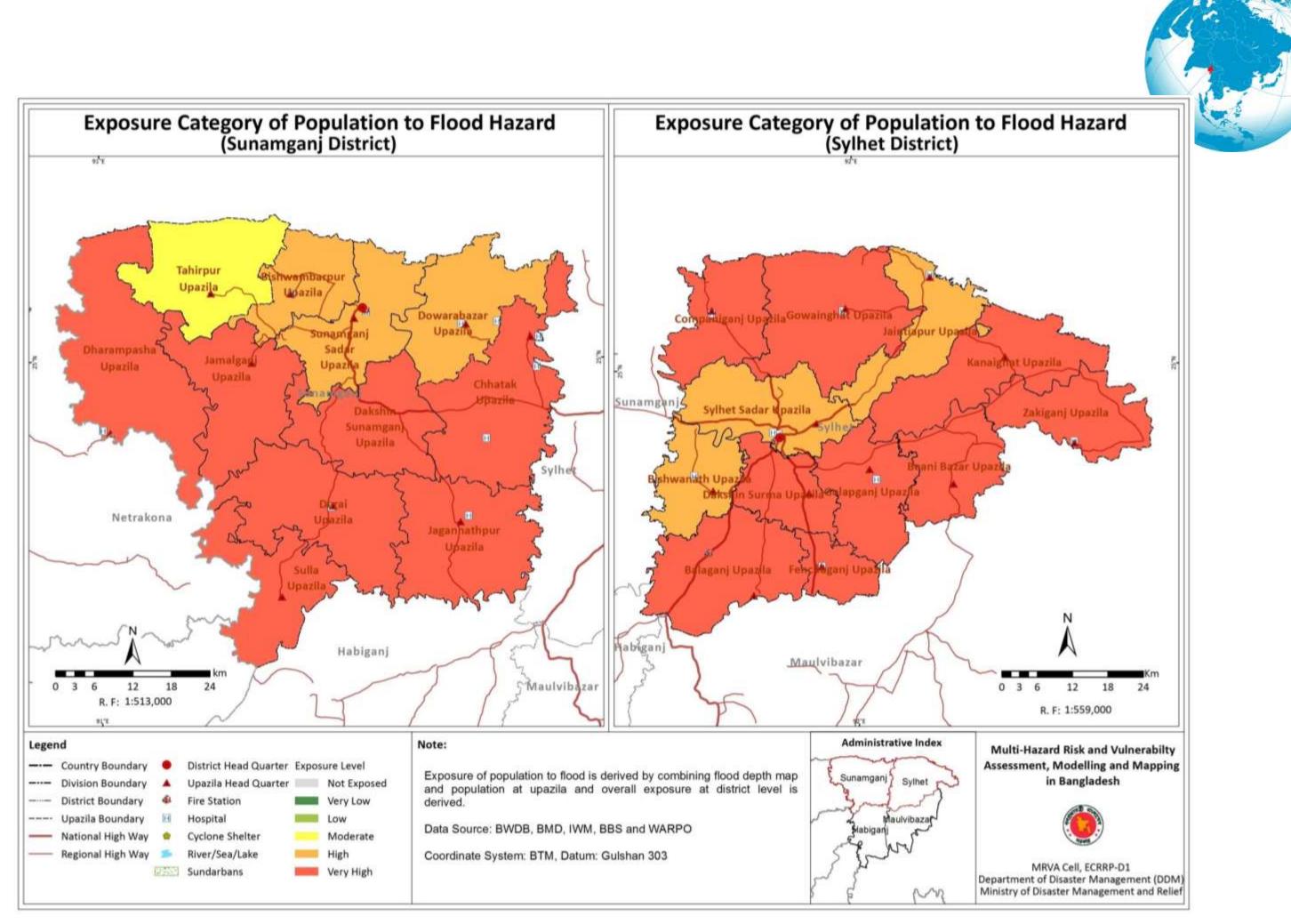


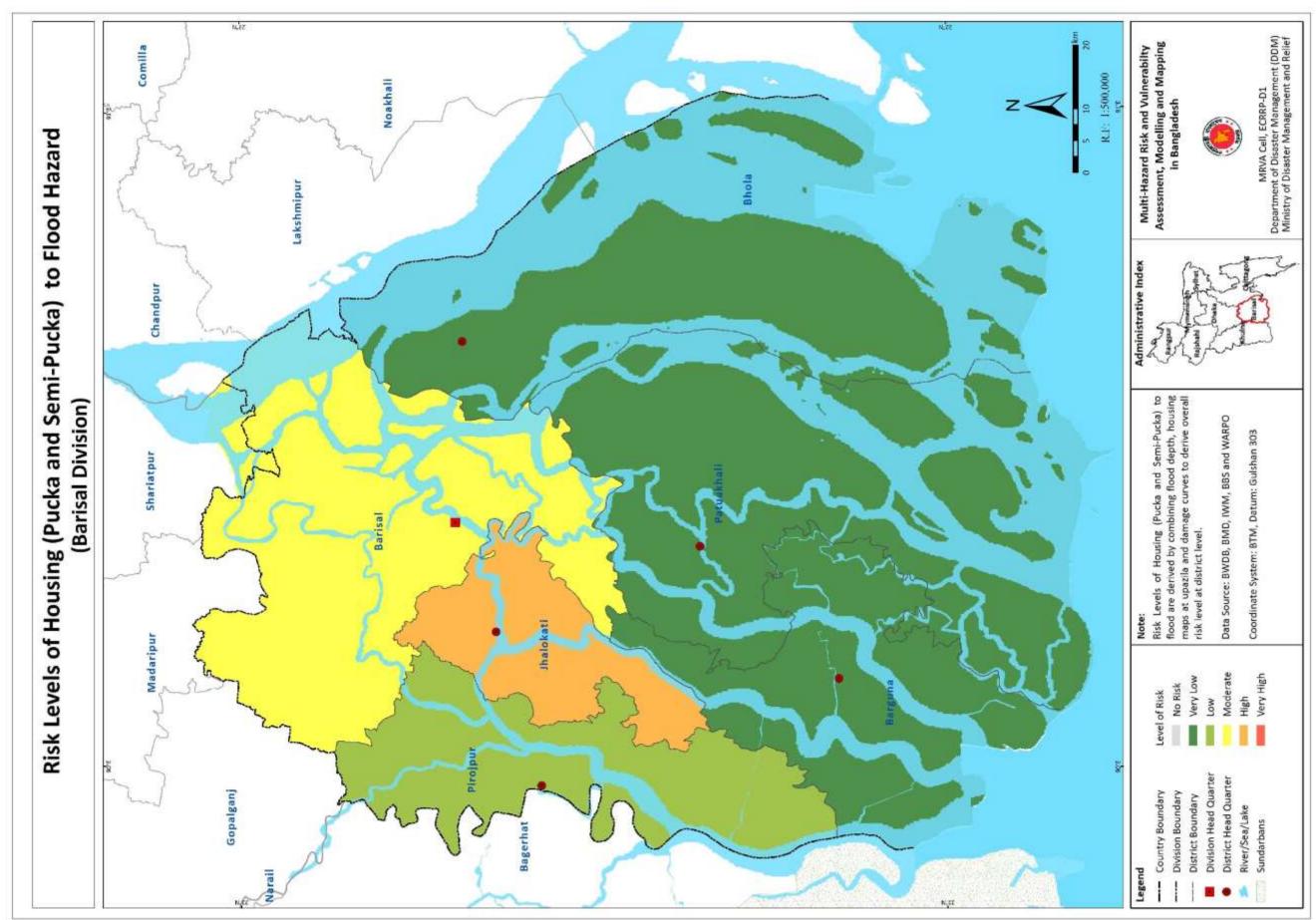




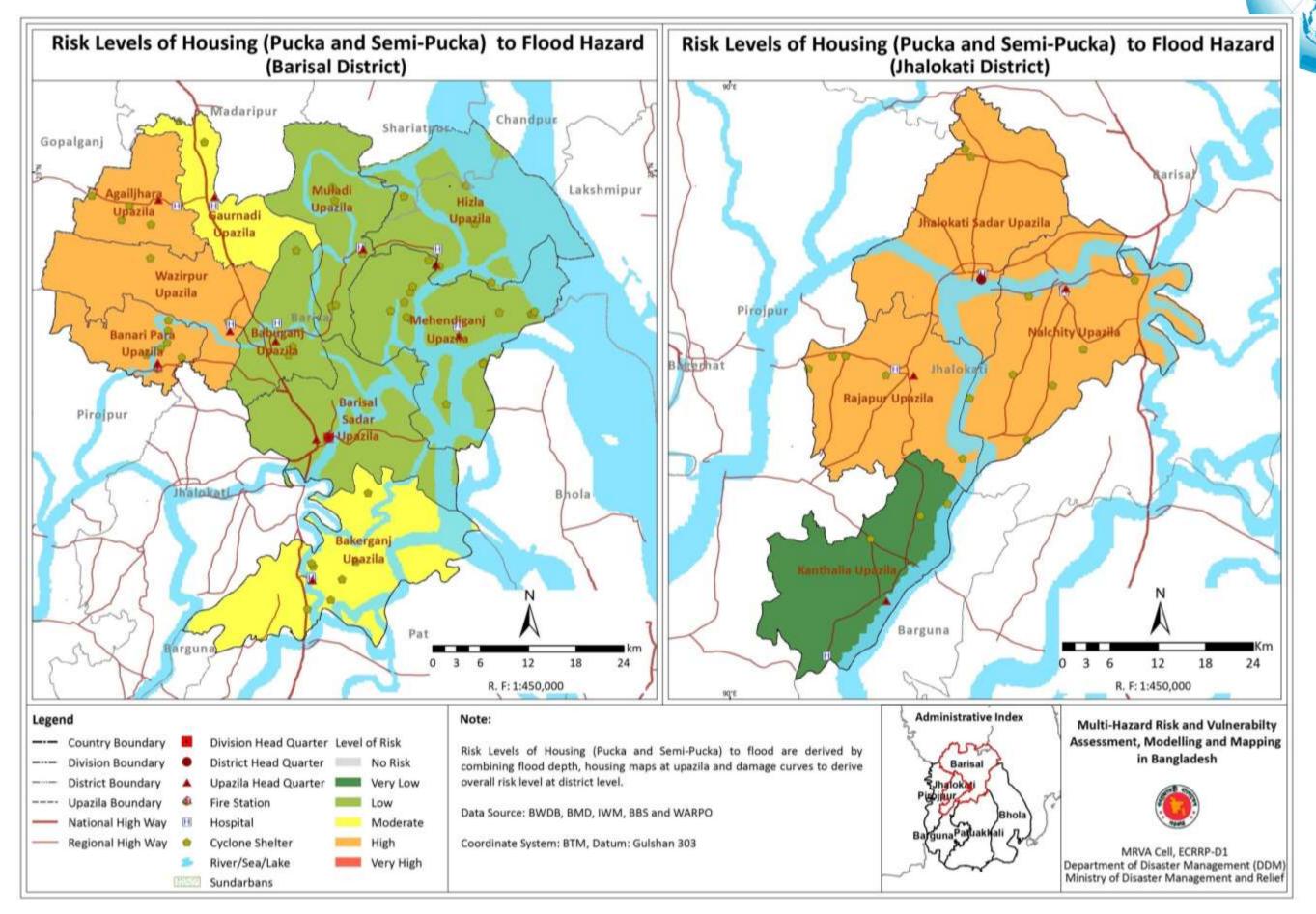
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 146



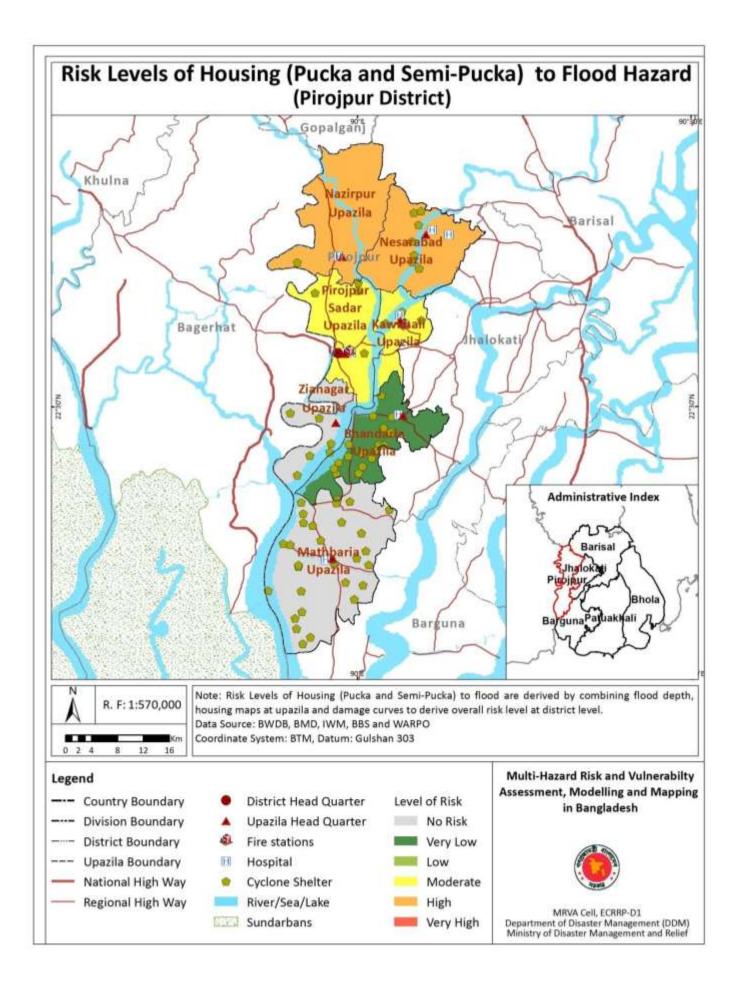




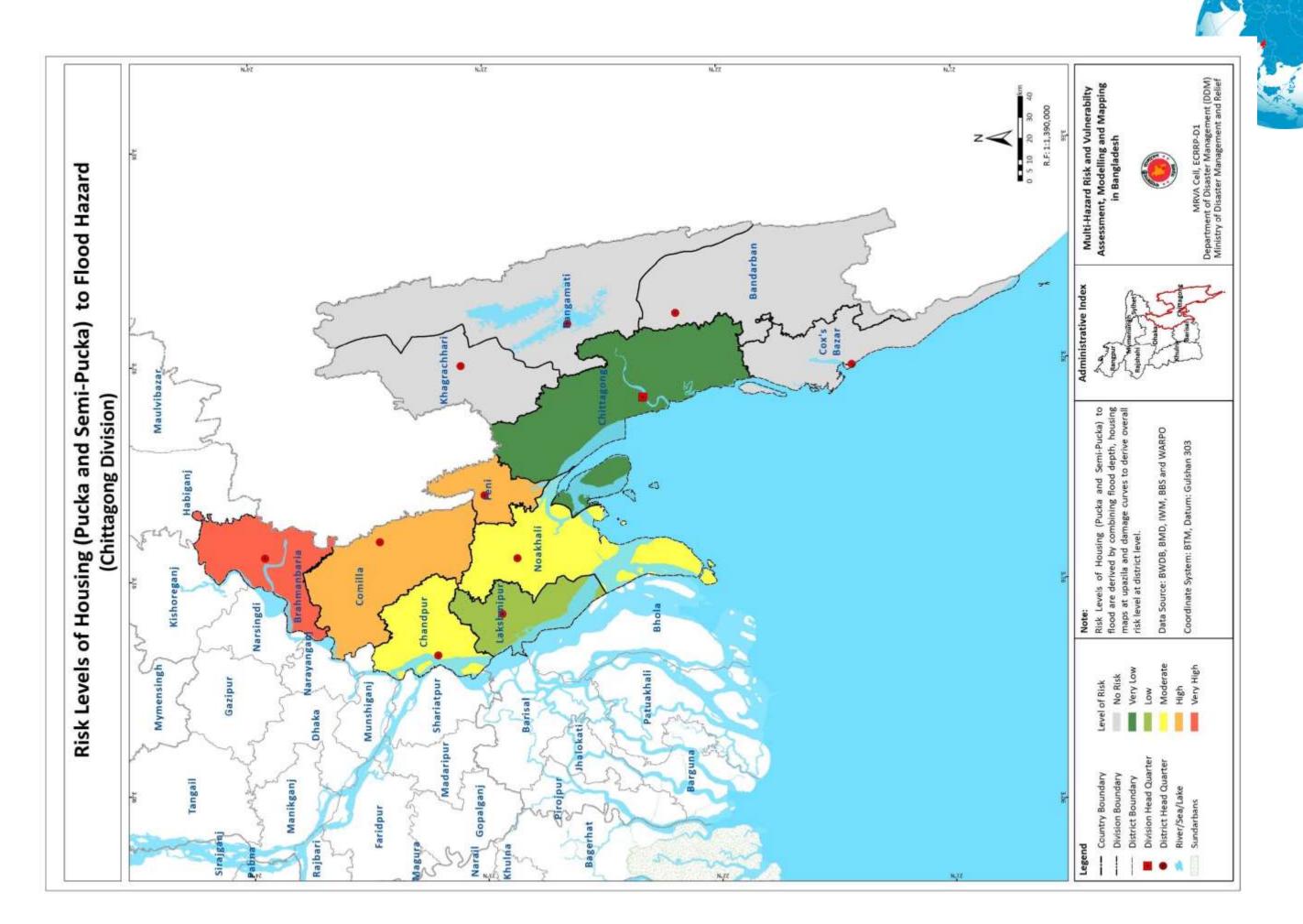


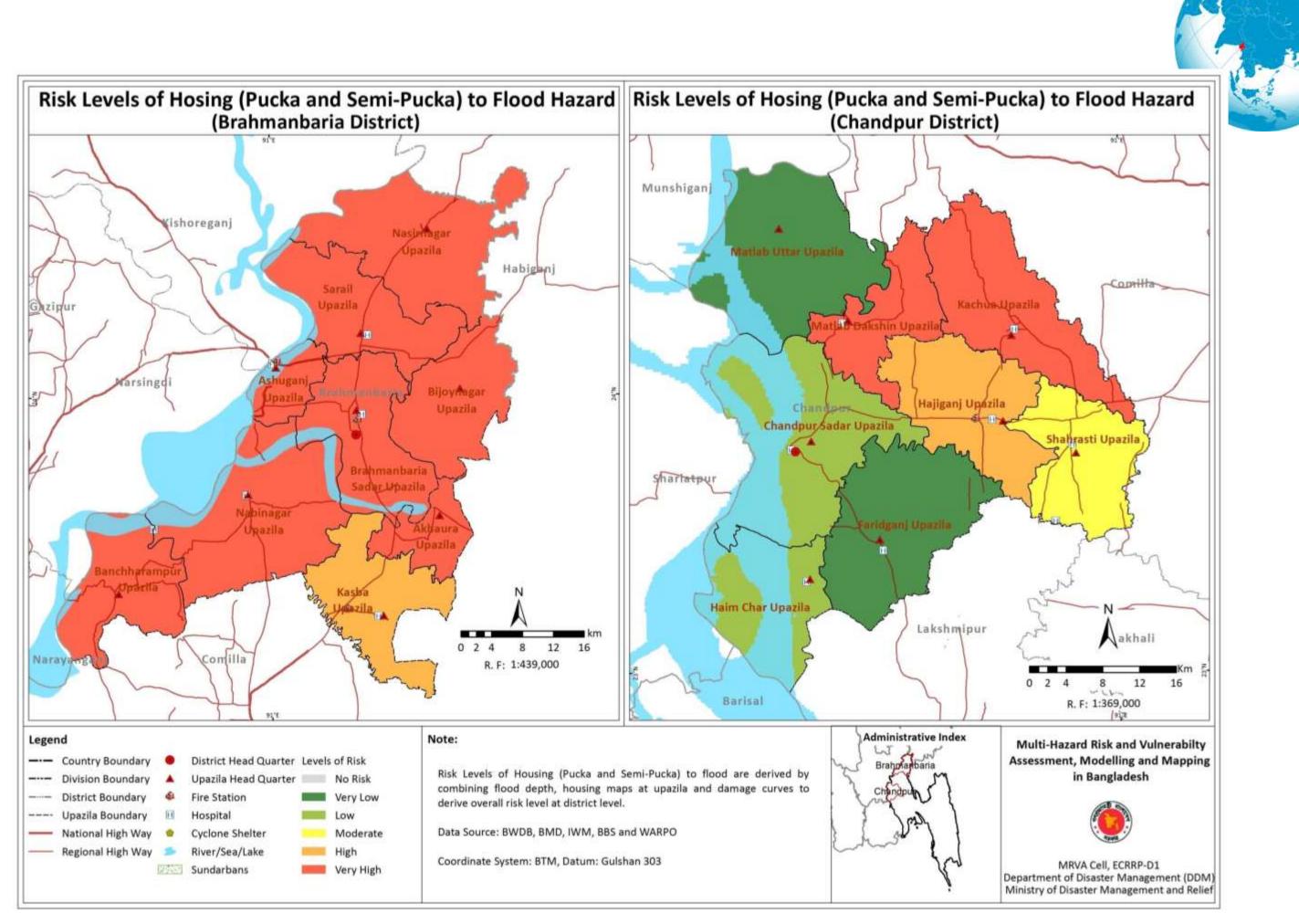


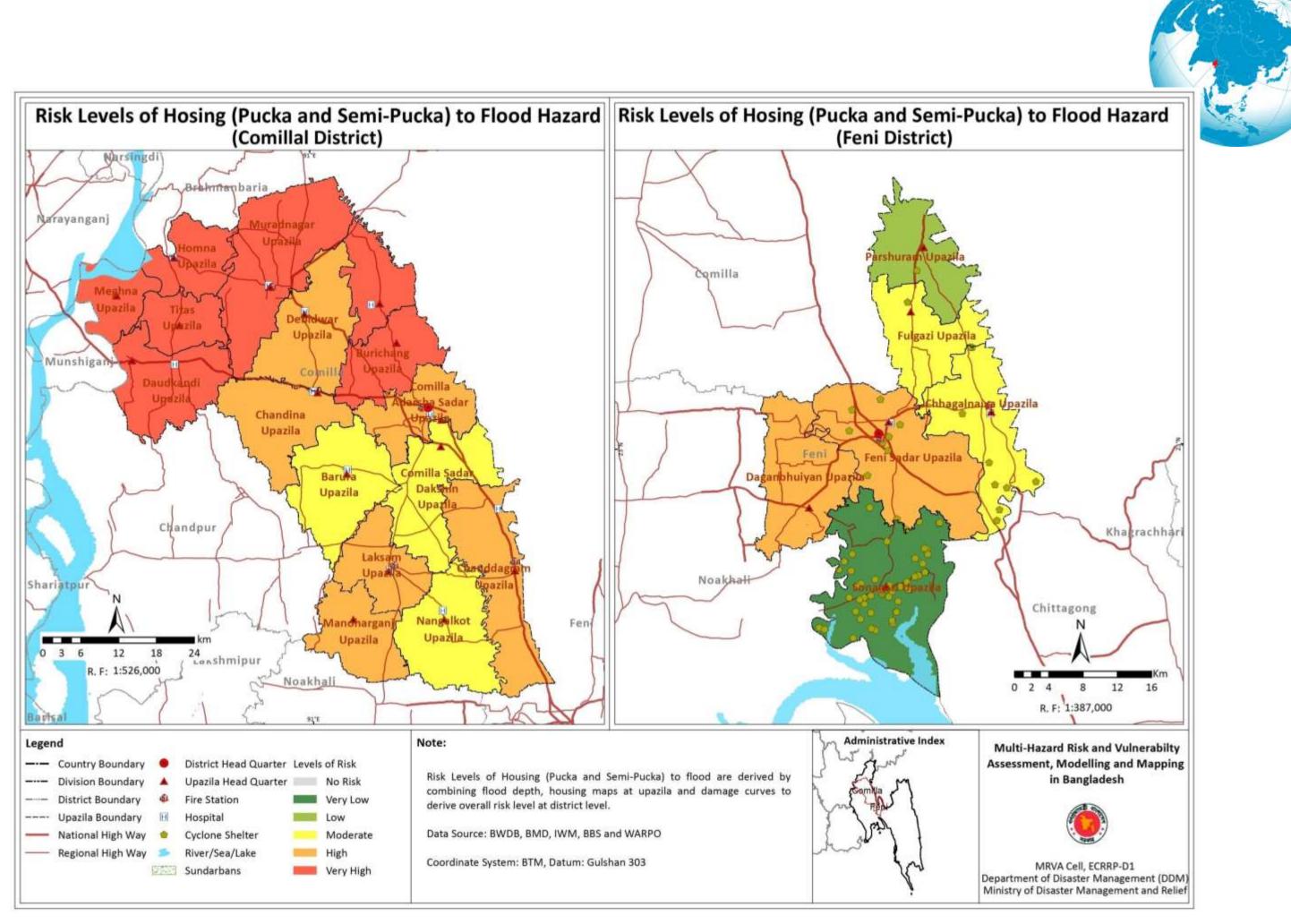
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 150

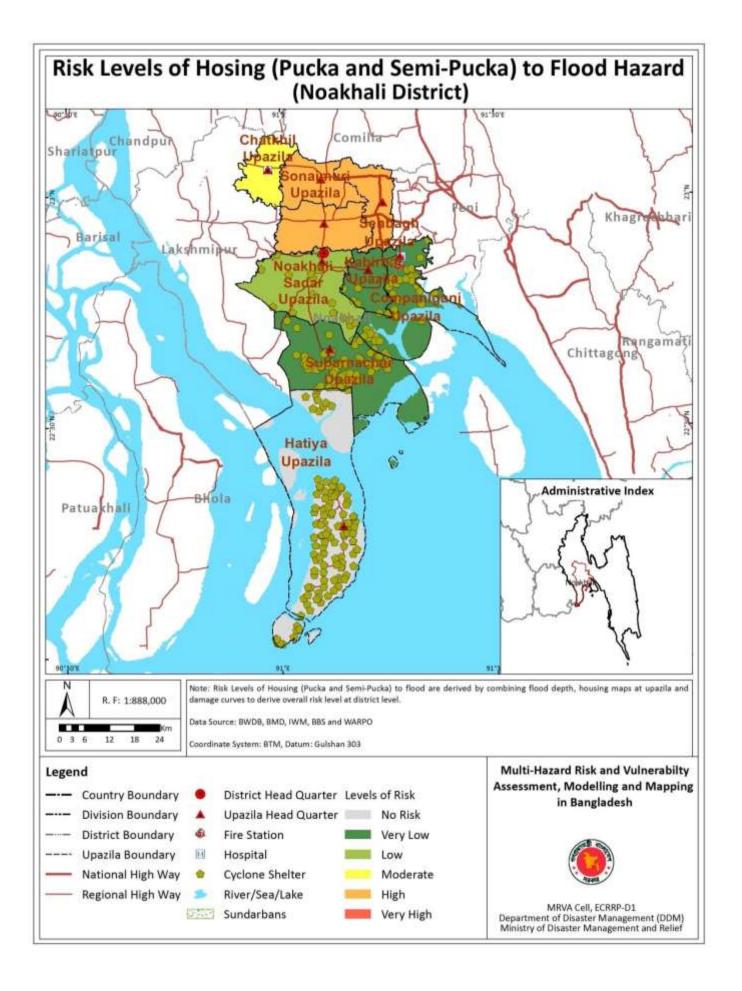




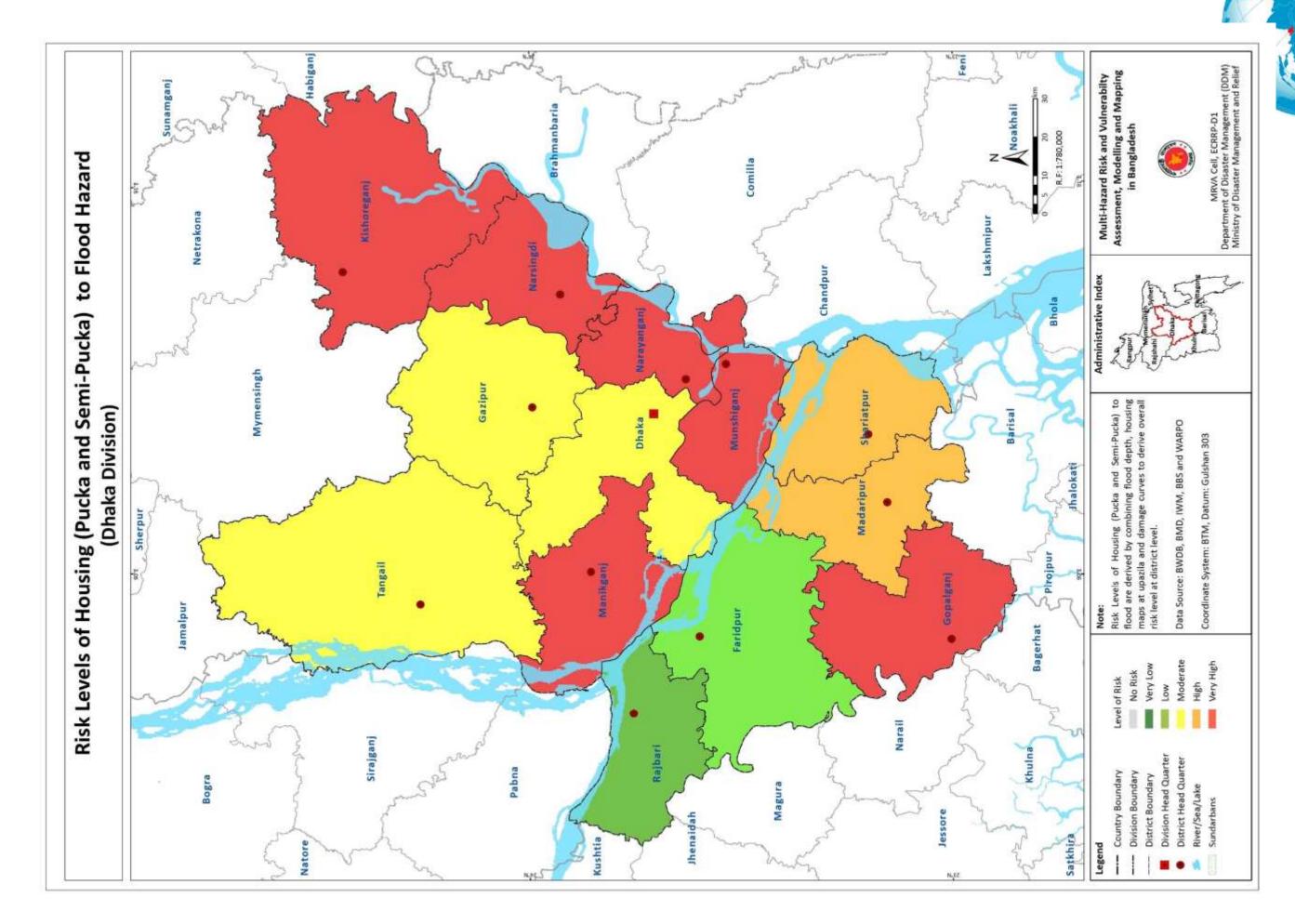


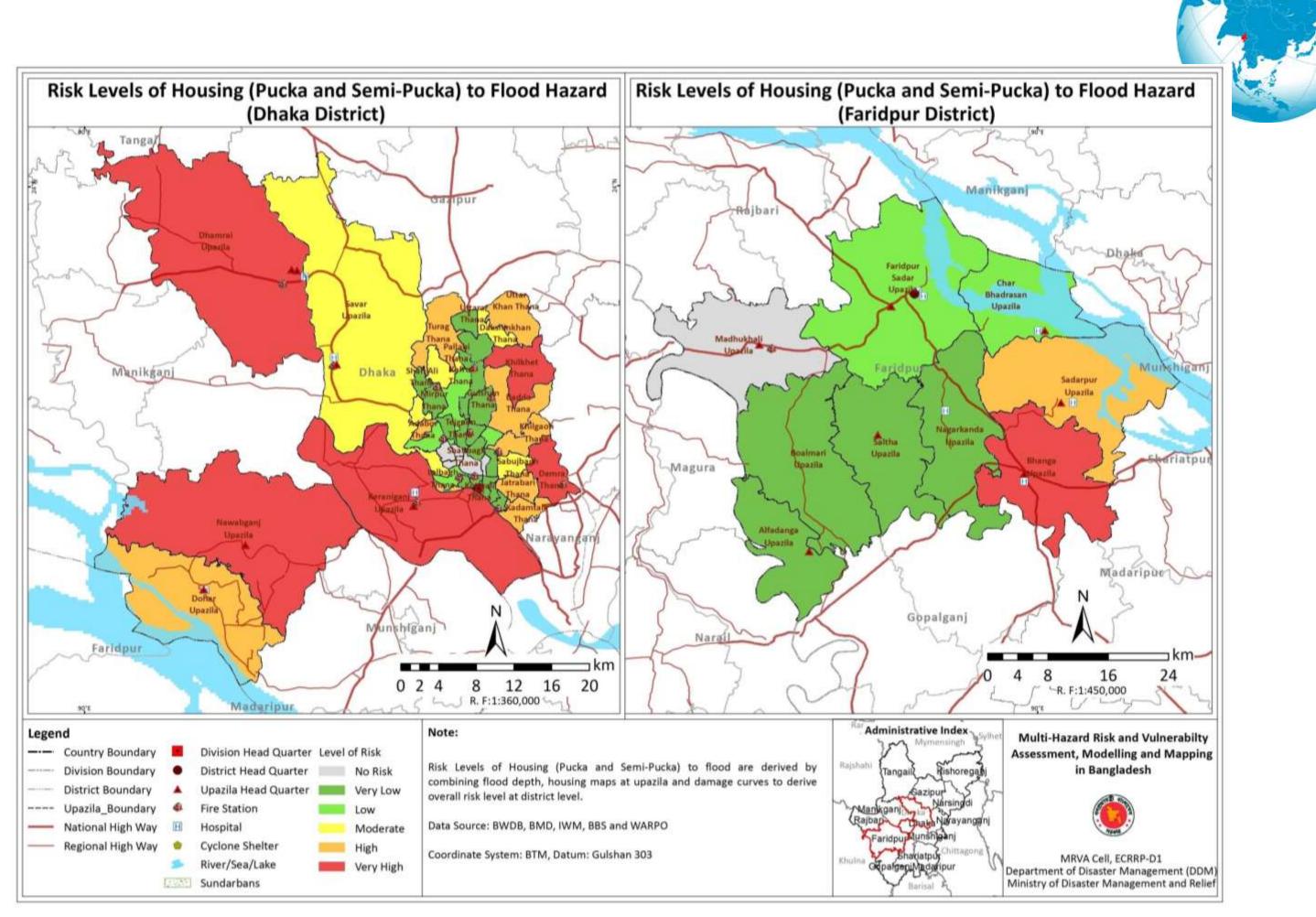


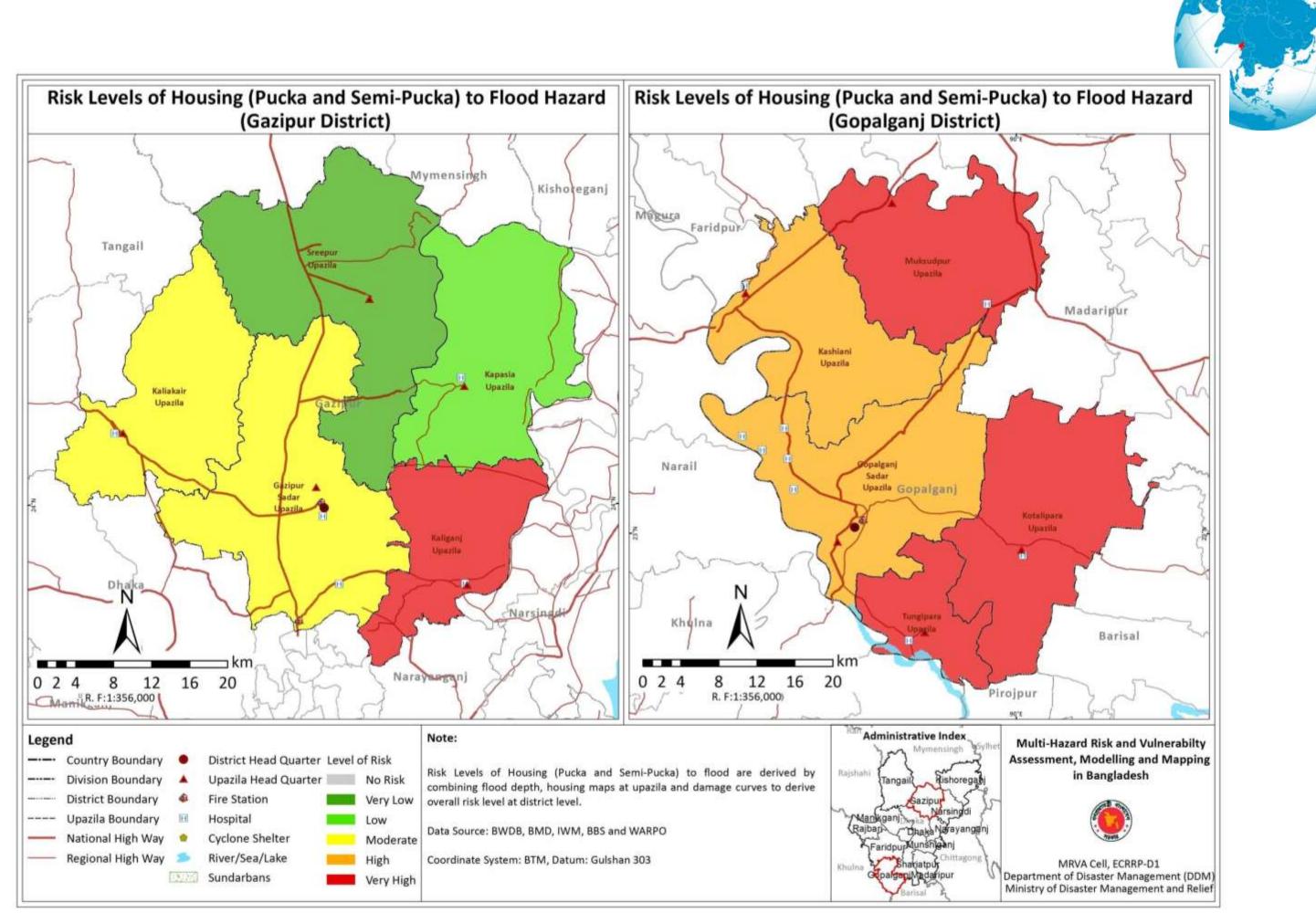


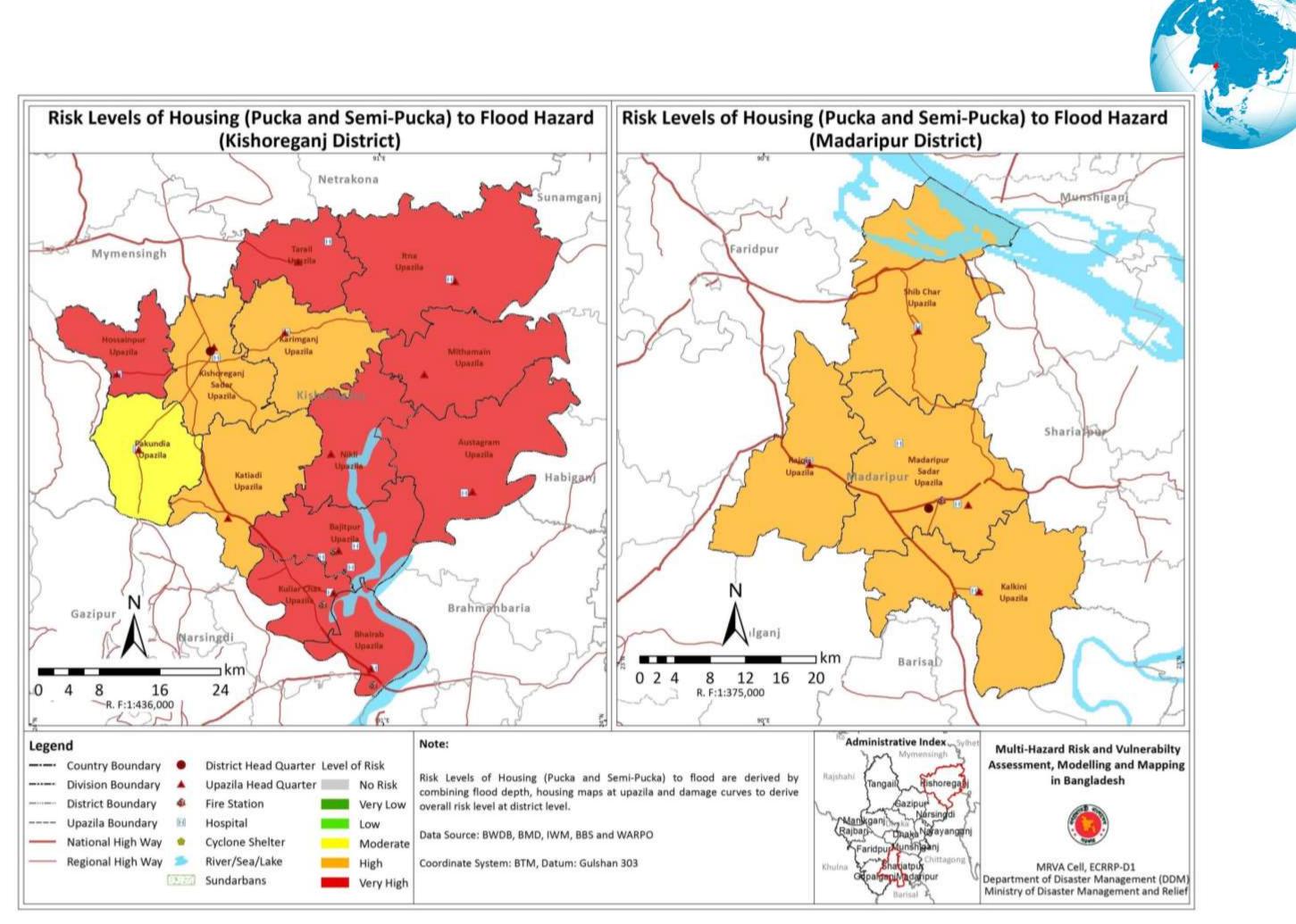




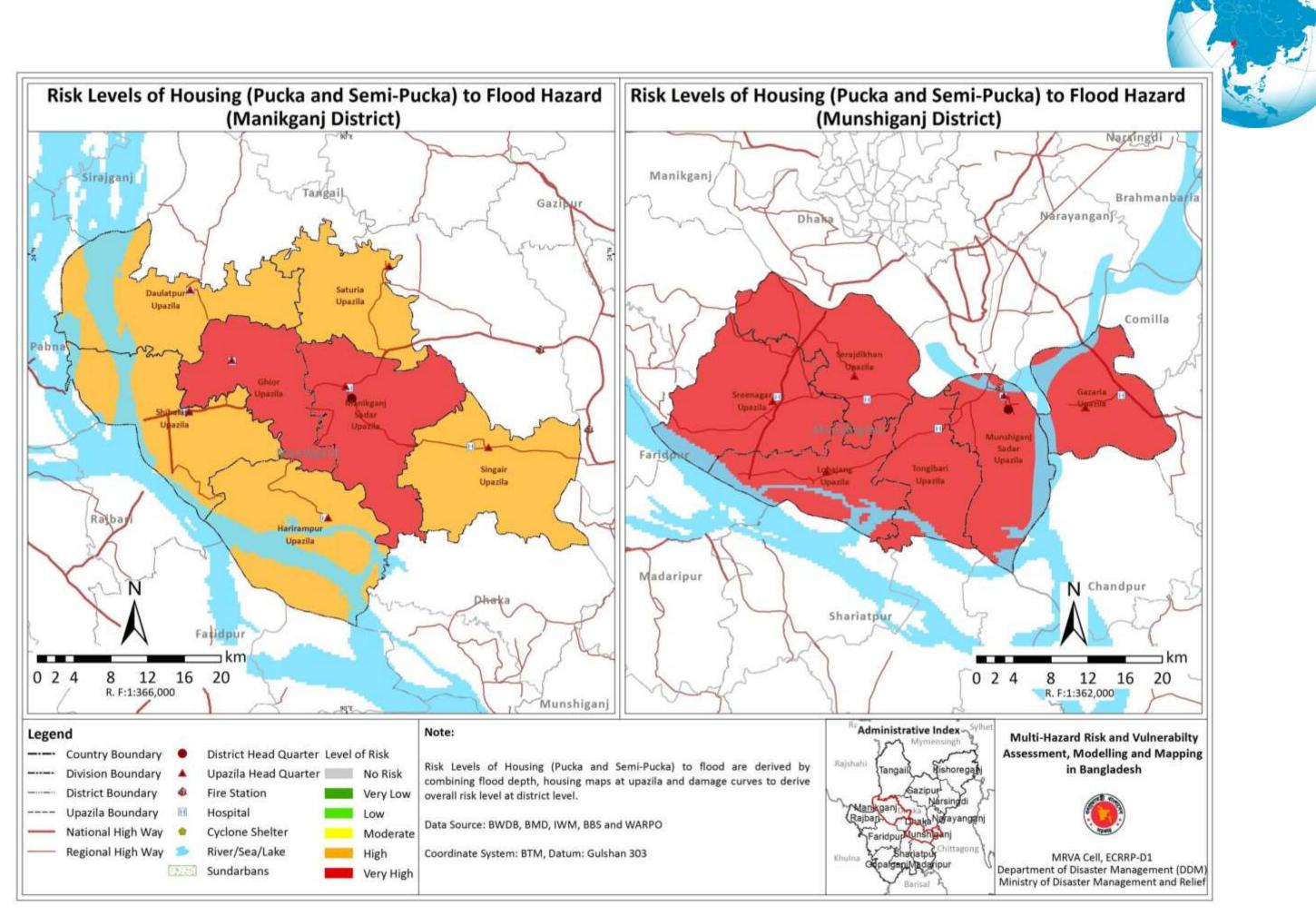


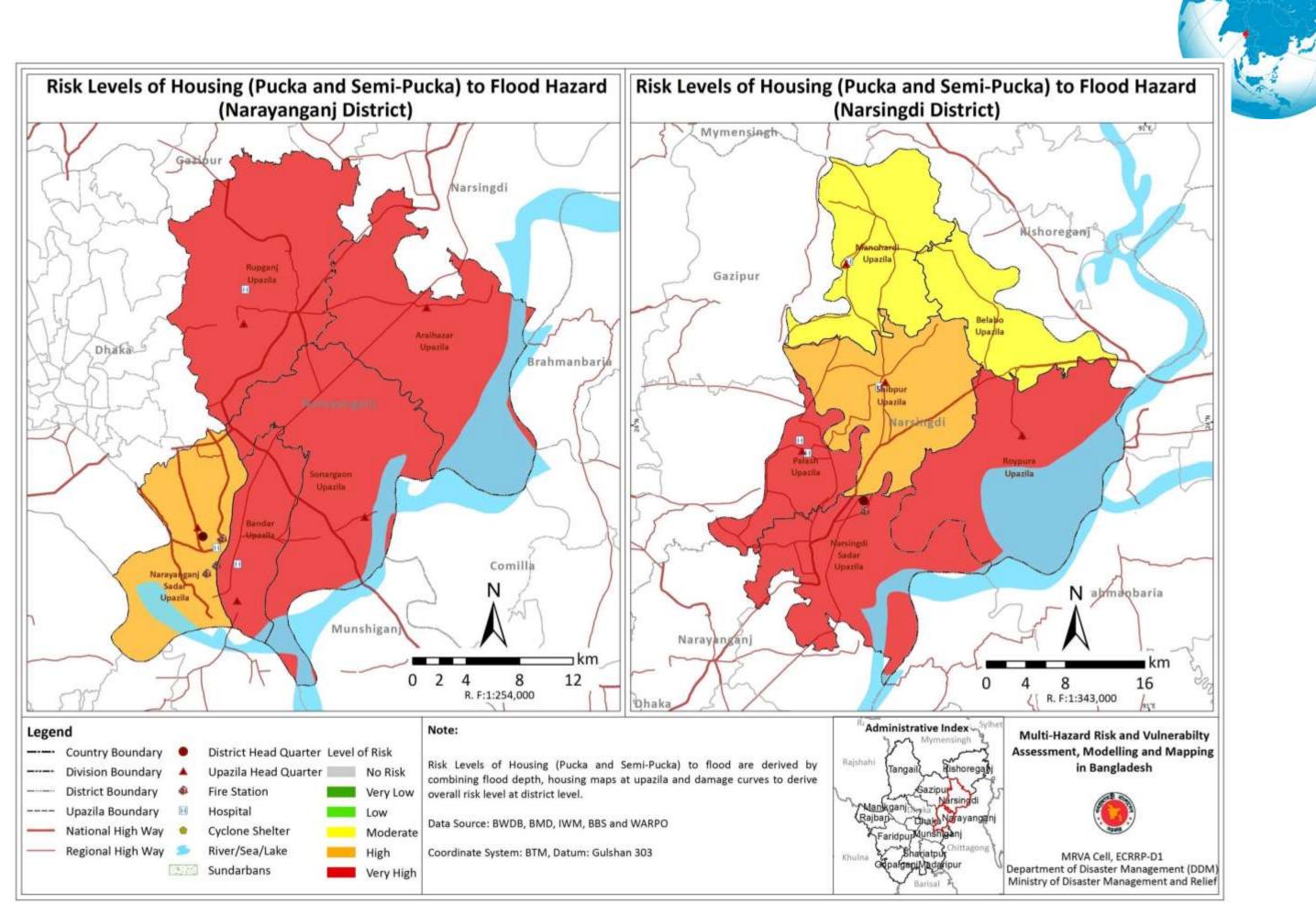


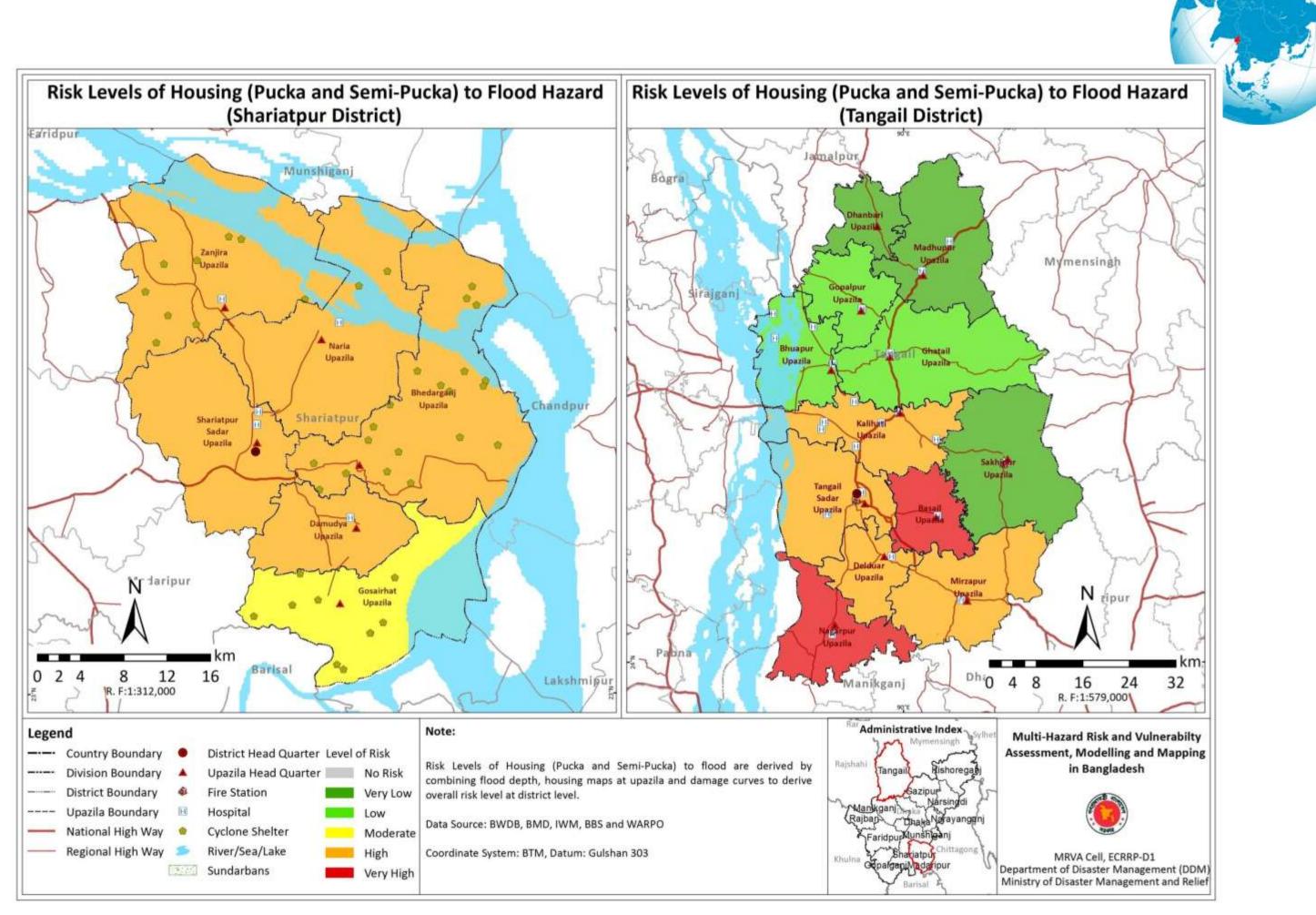


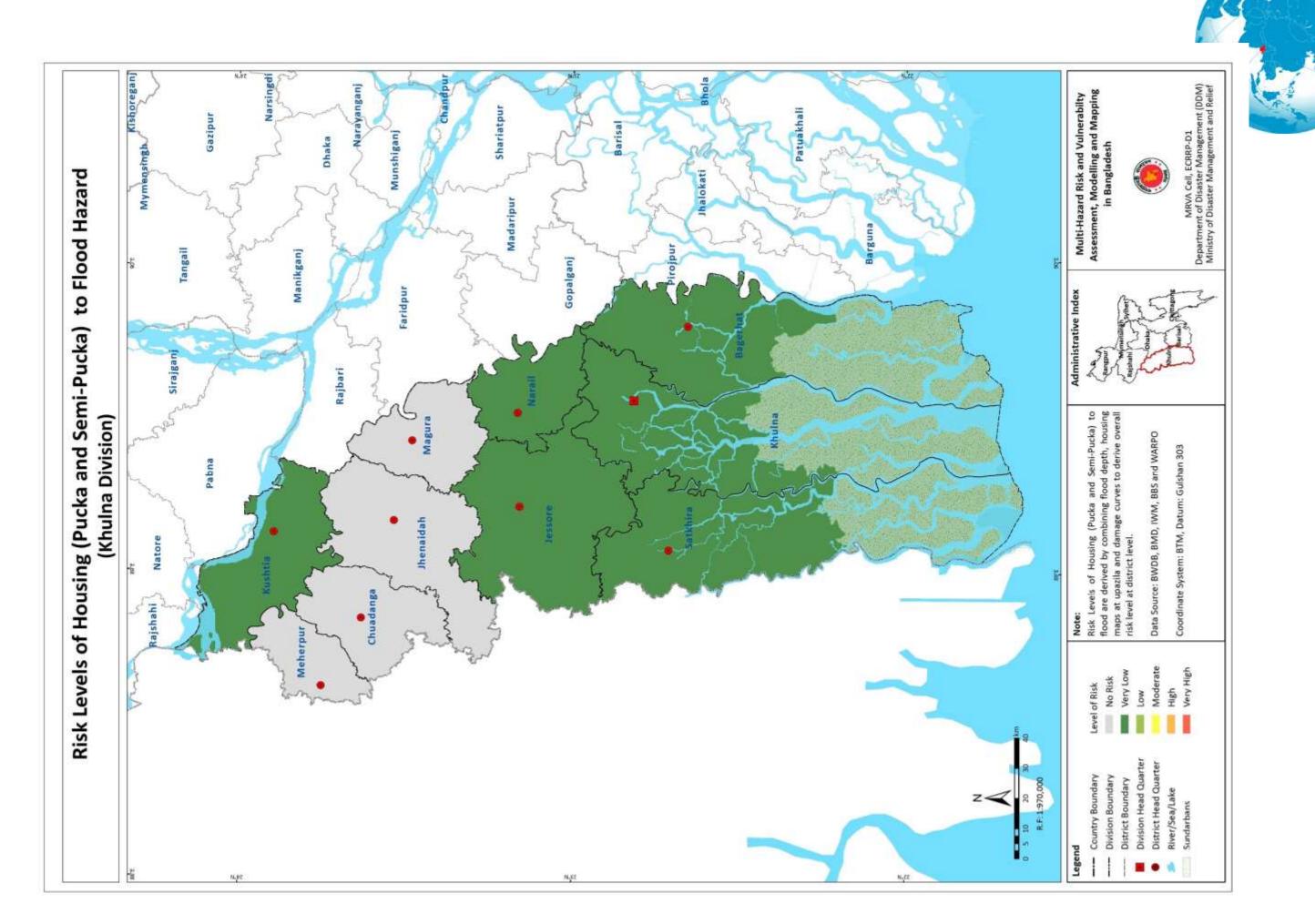


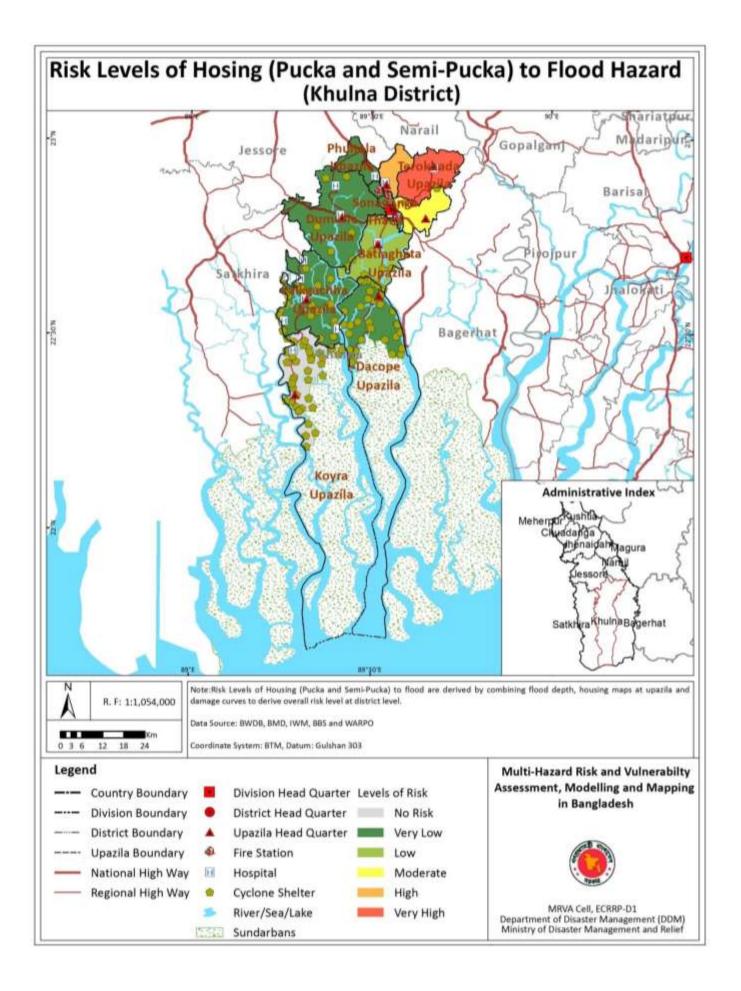
e



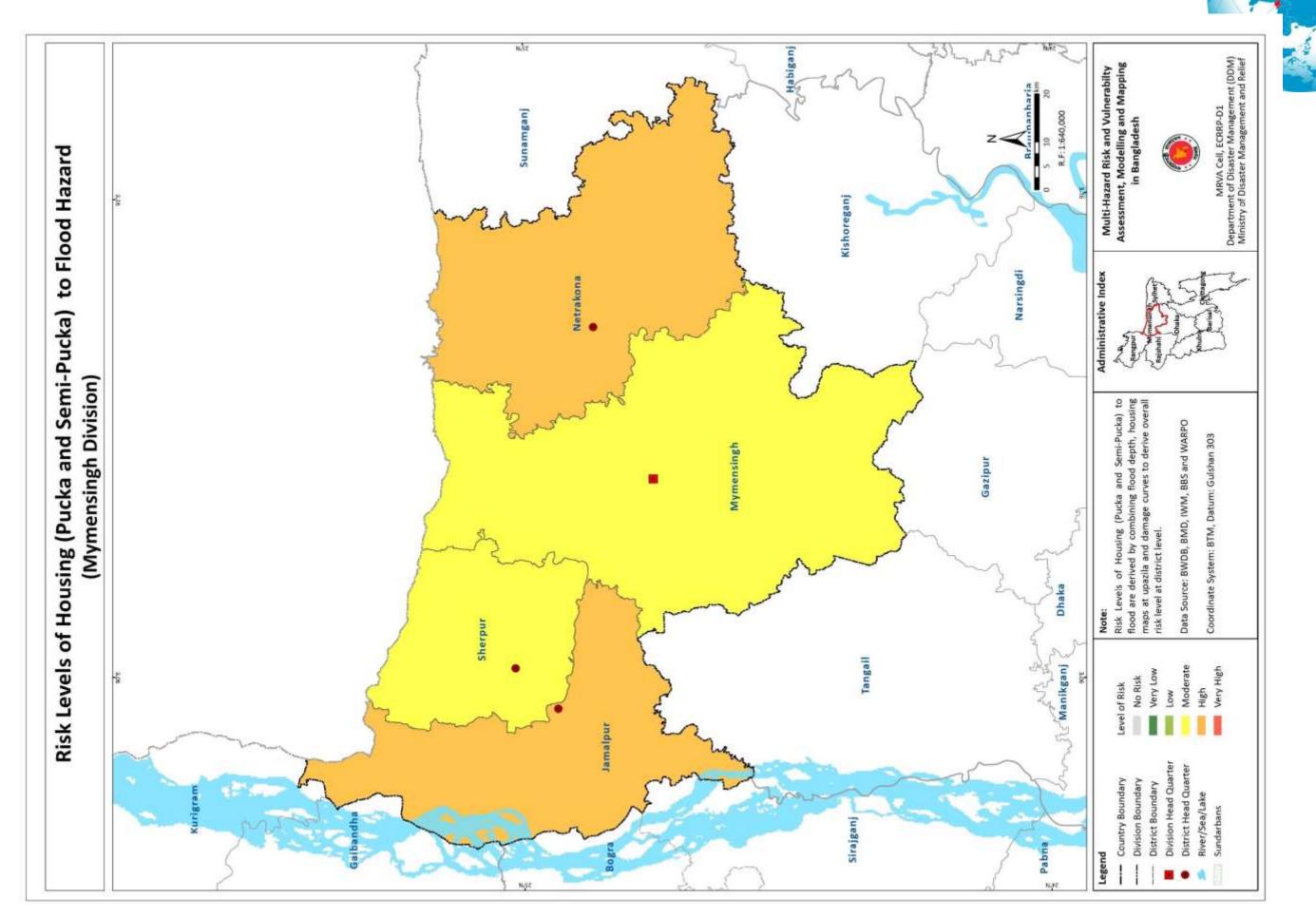




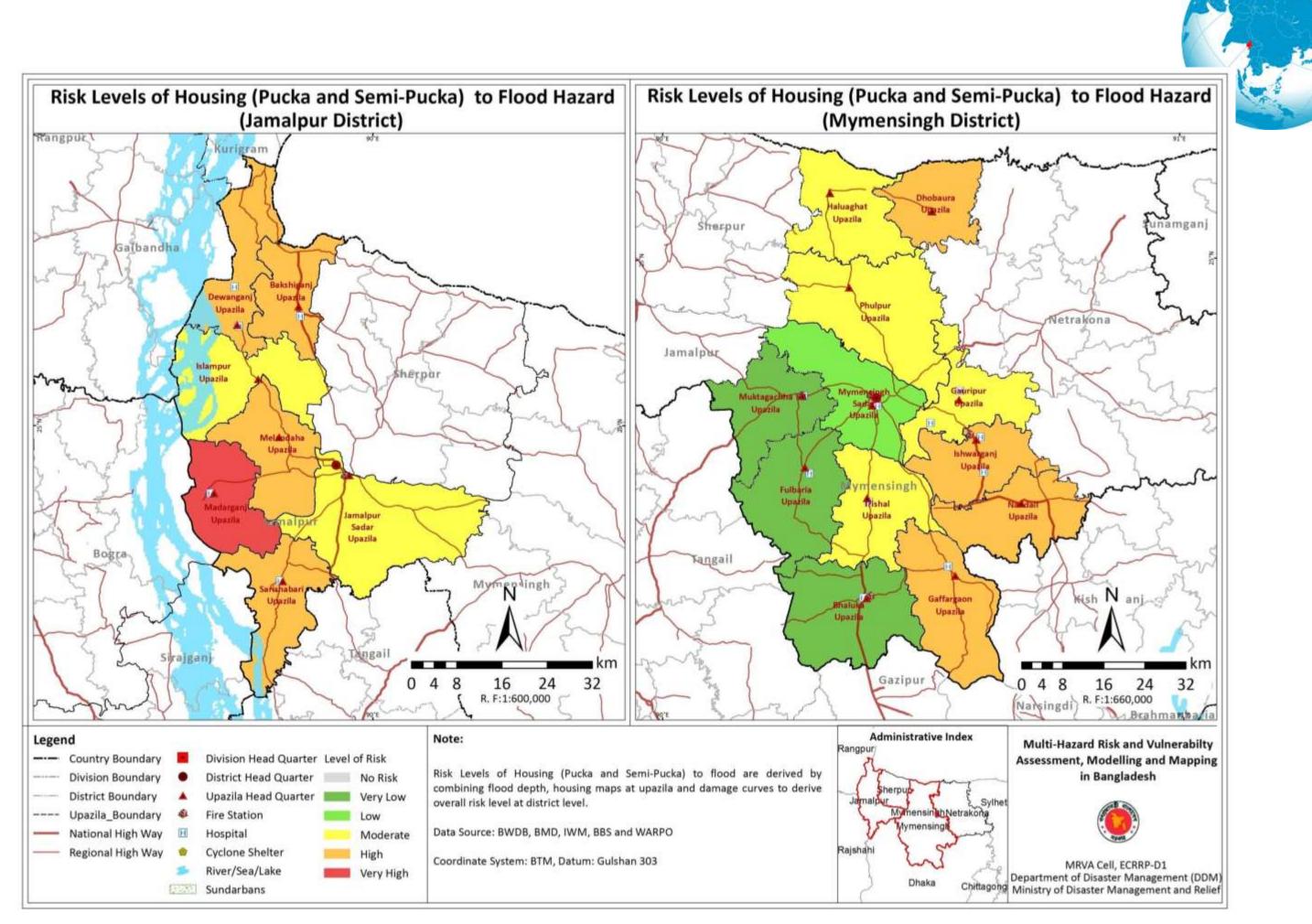


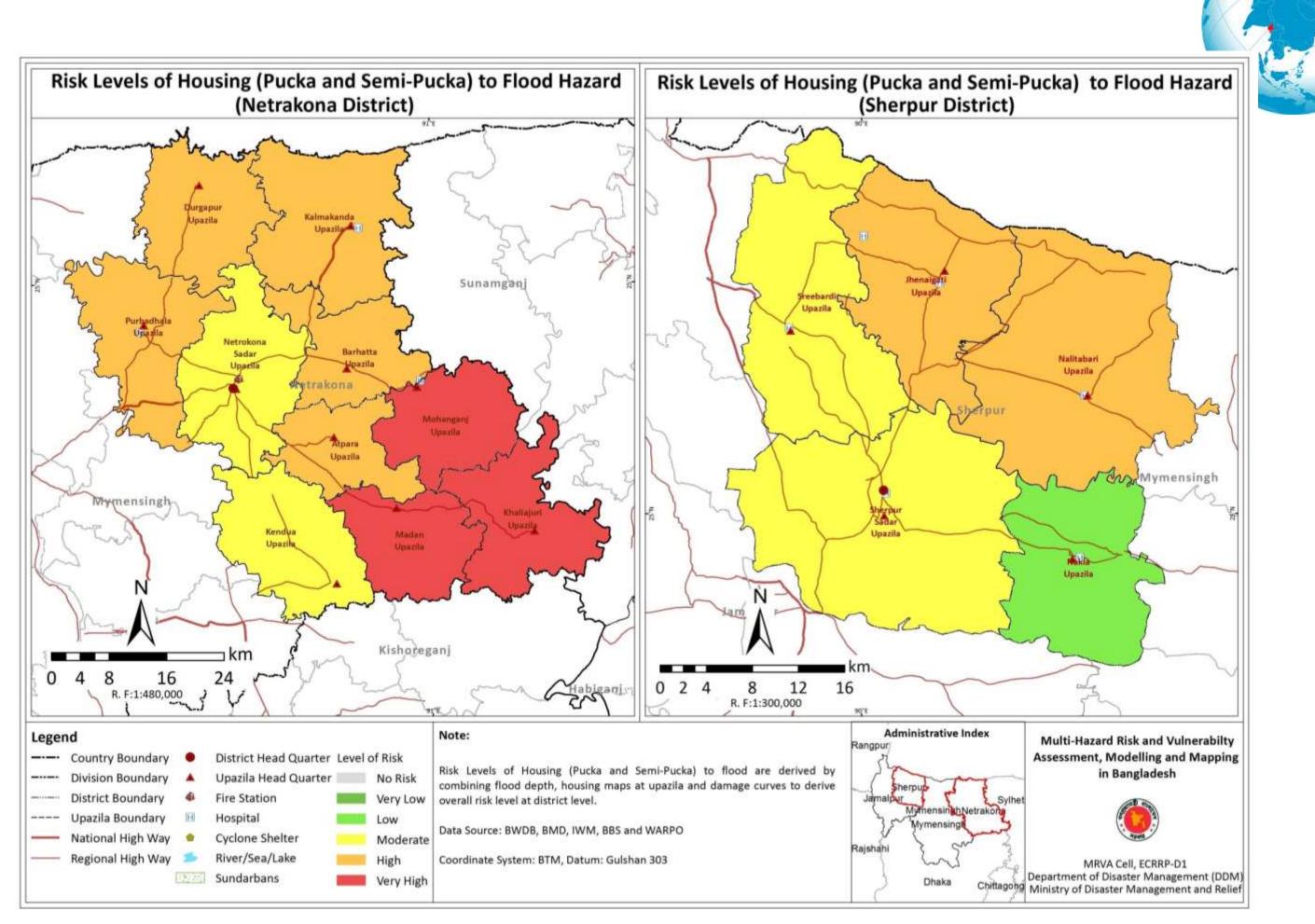


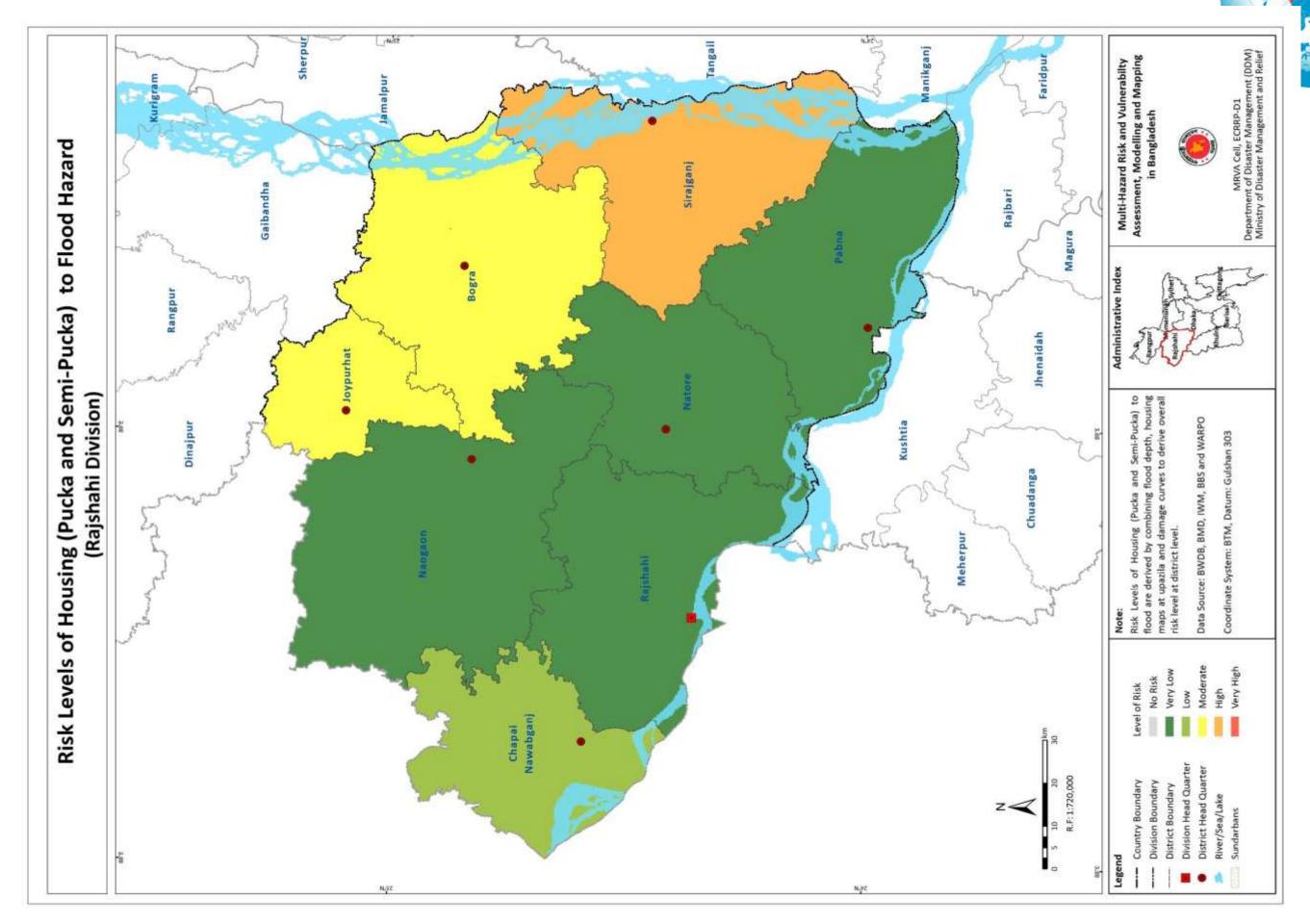




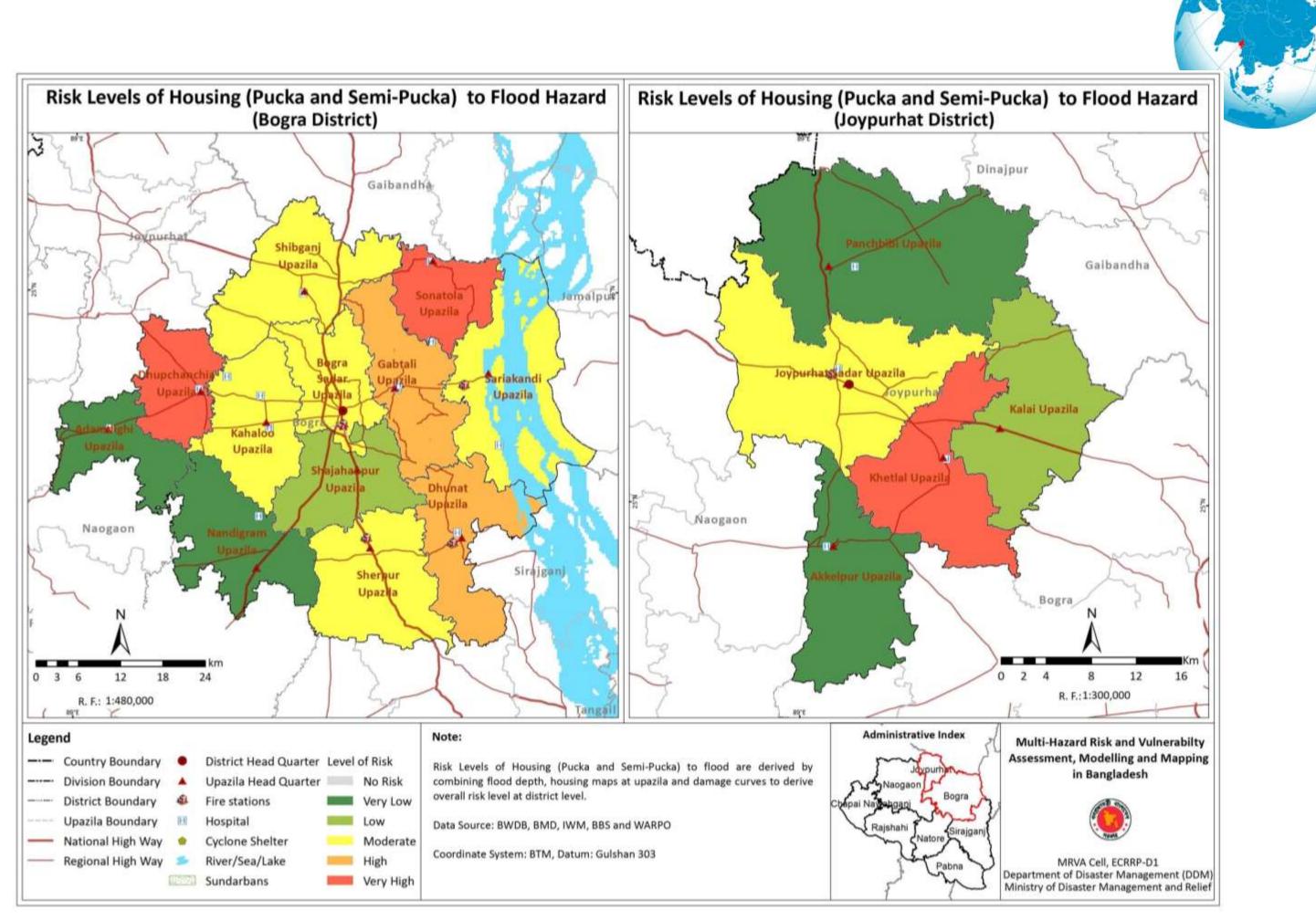
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 165

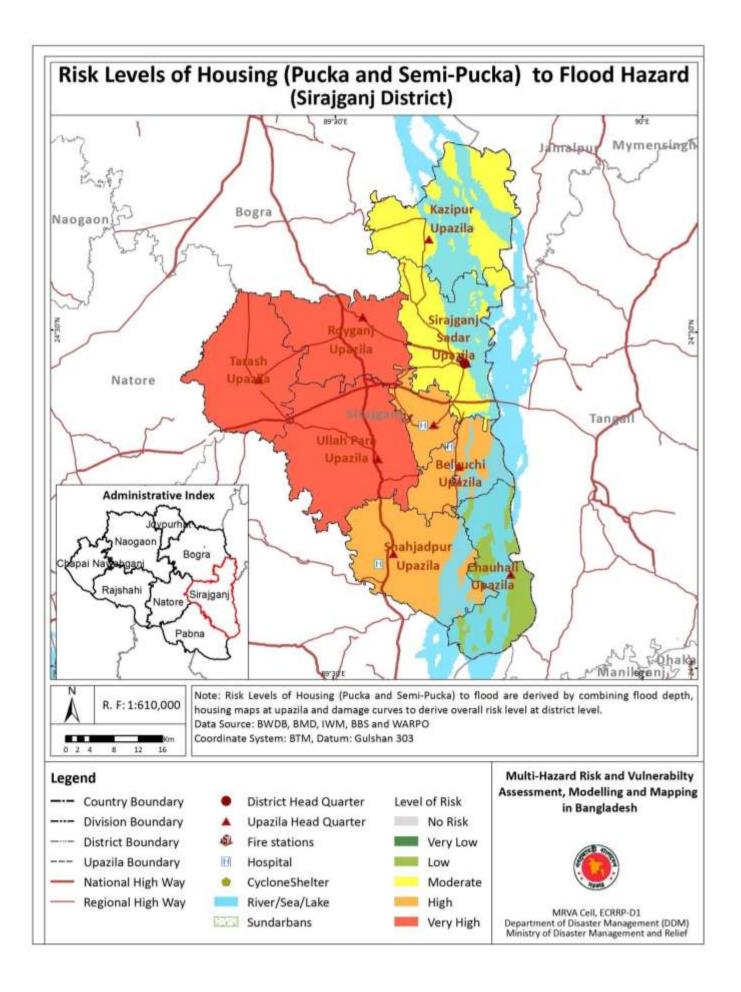




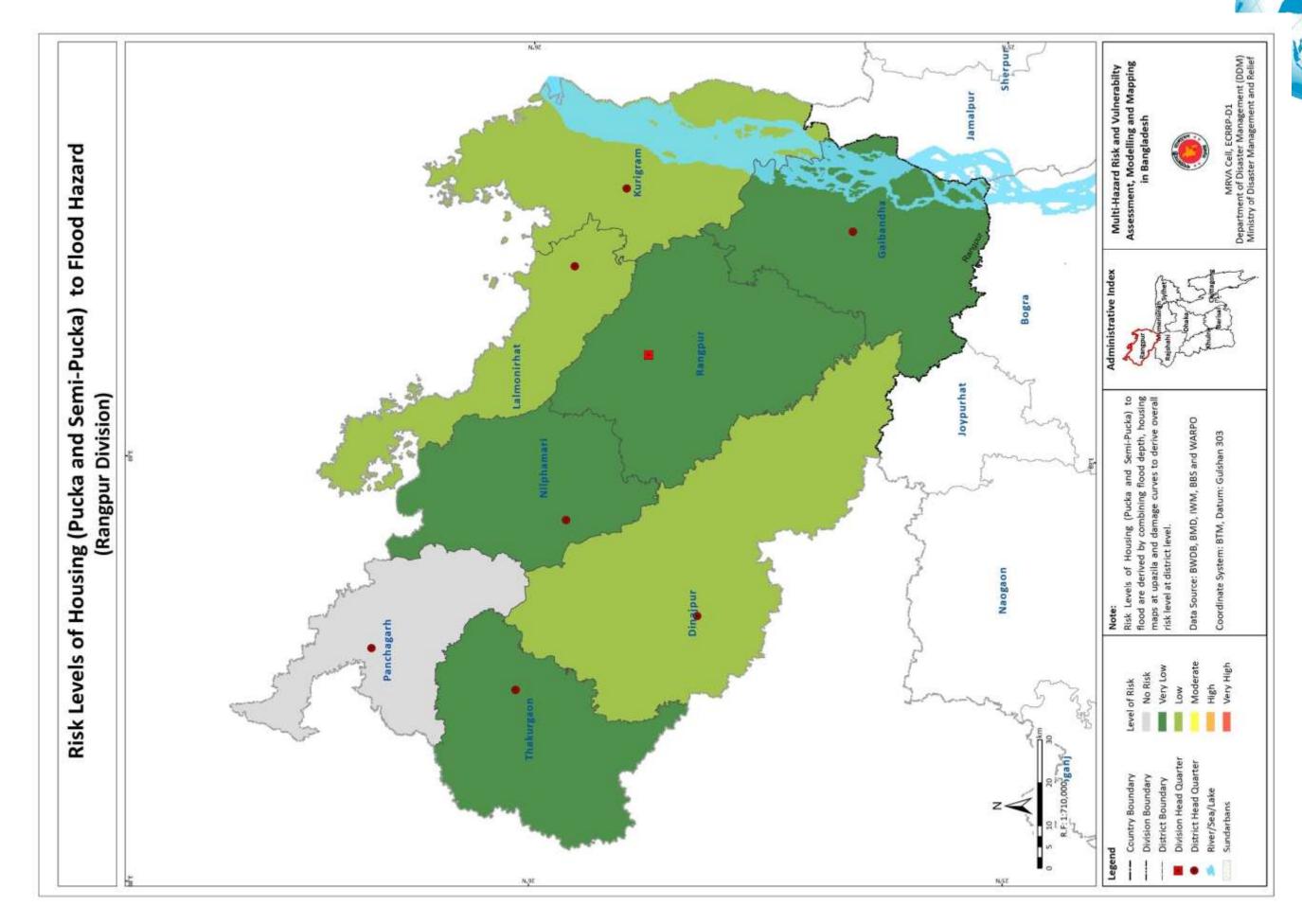


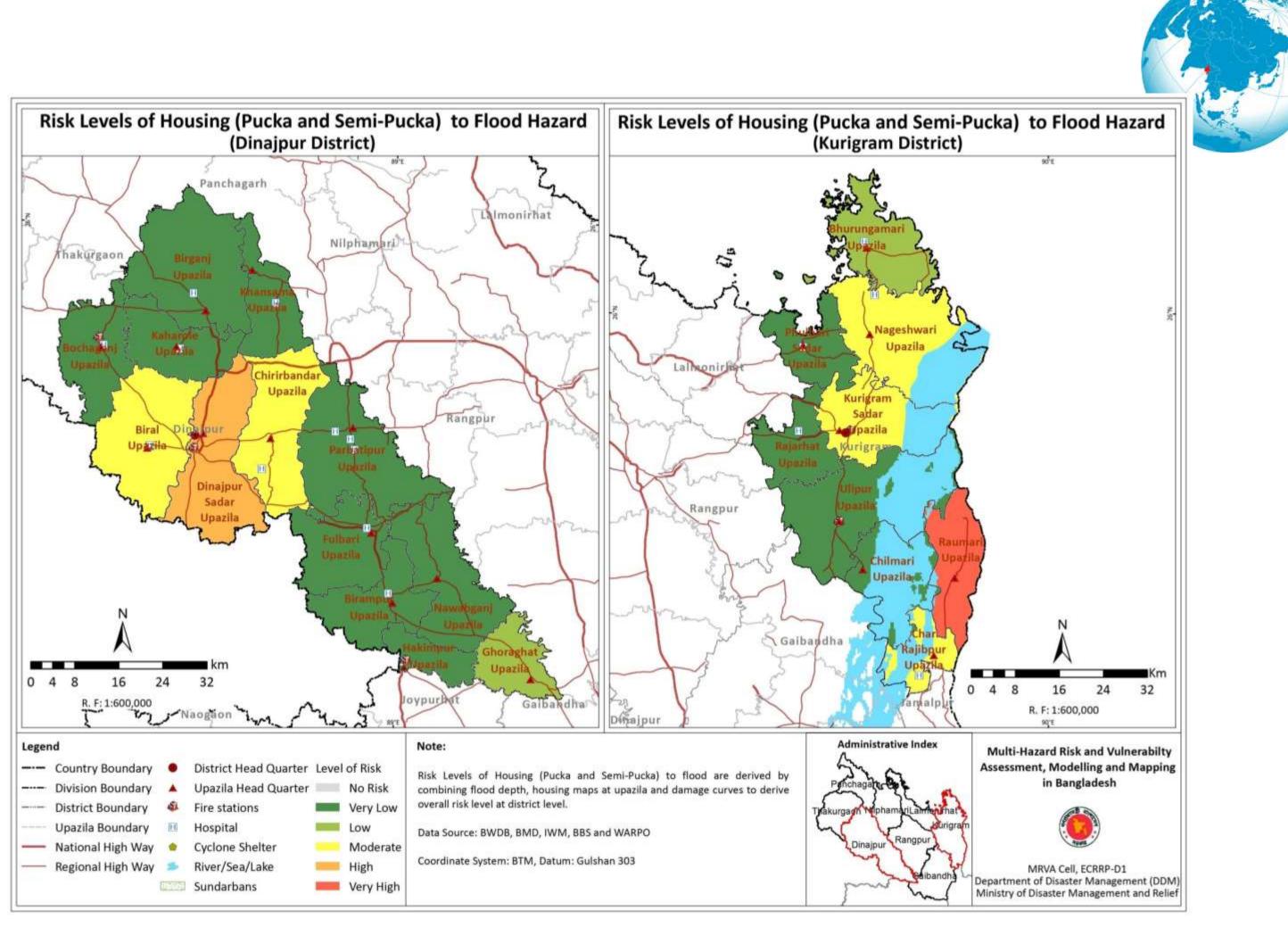
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 168

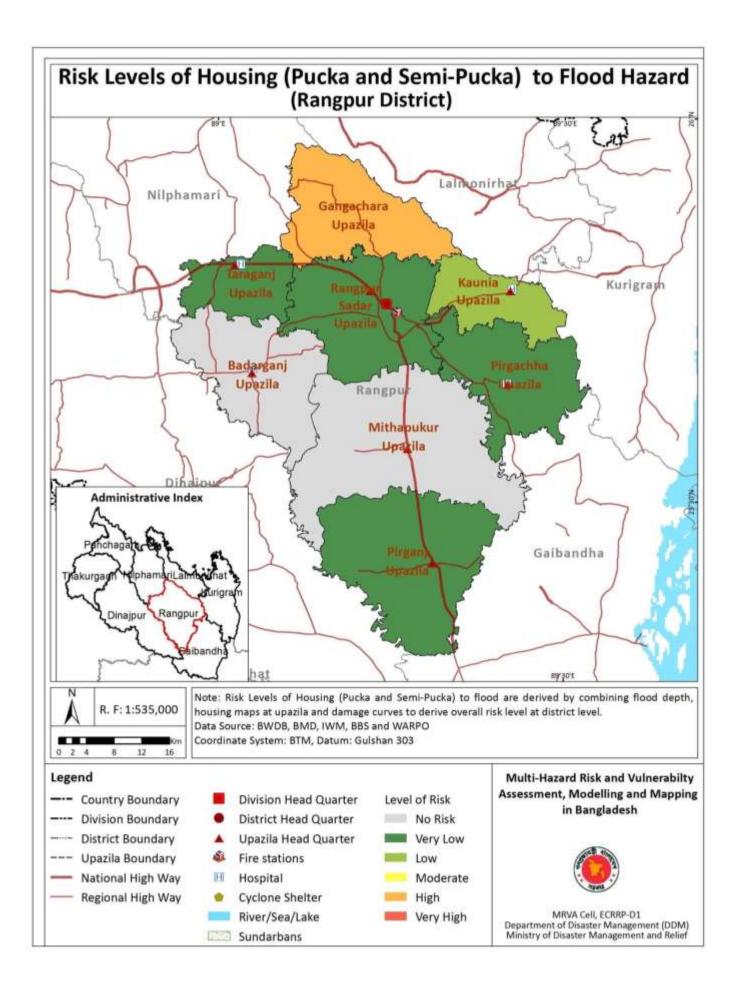




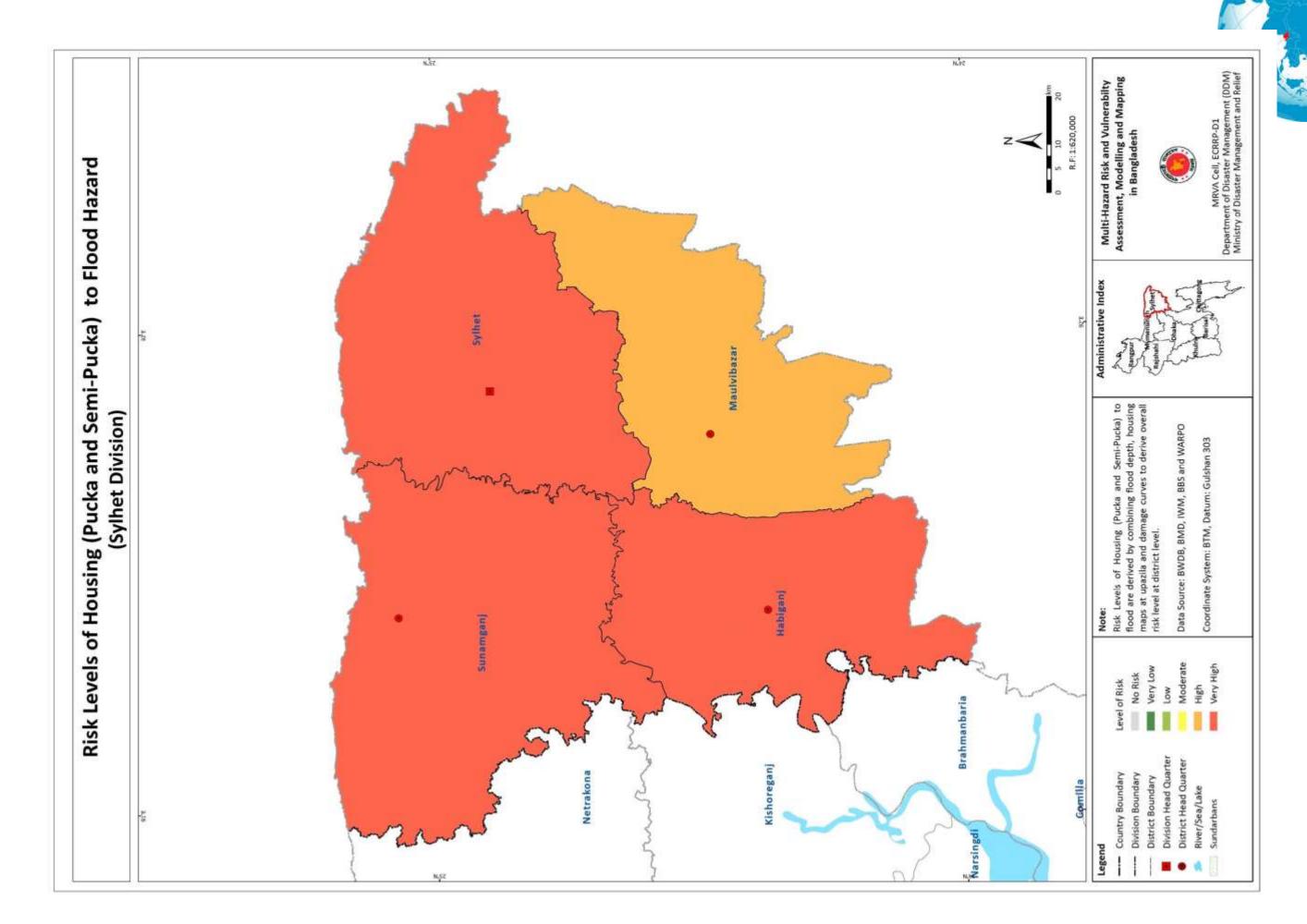


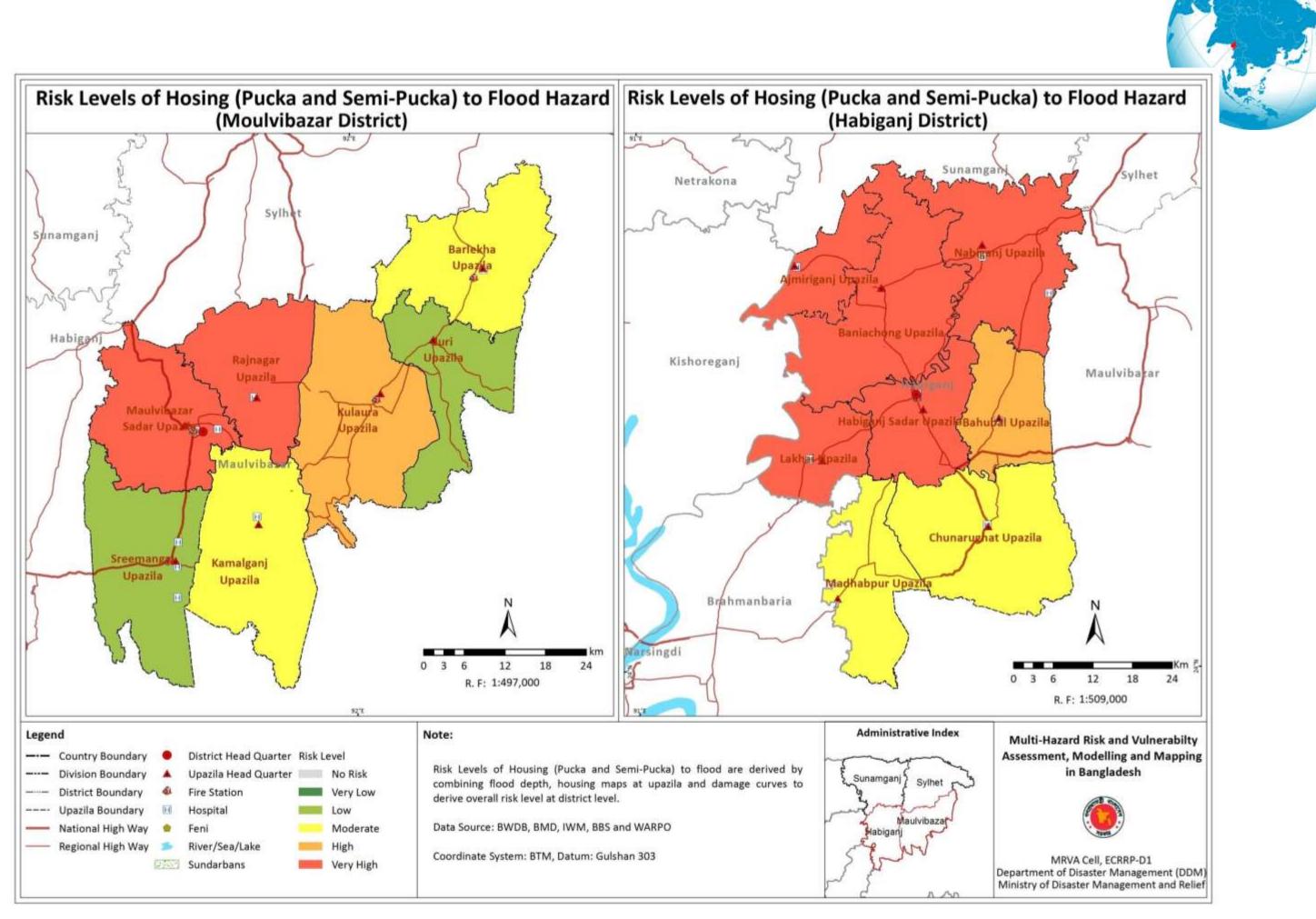


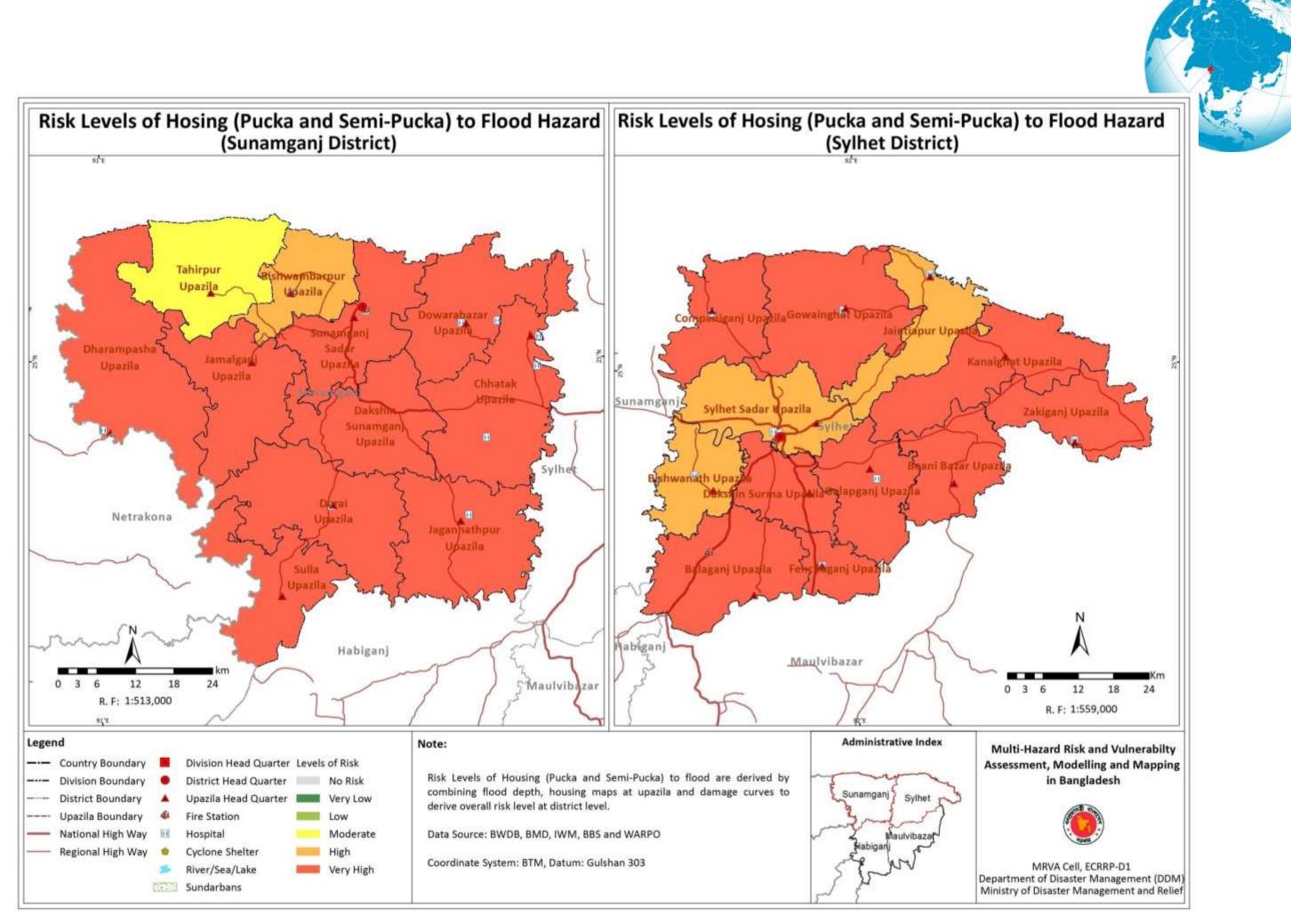


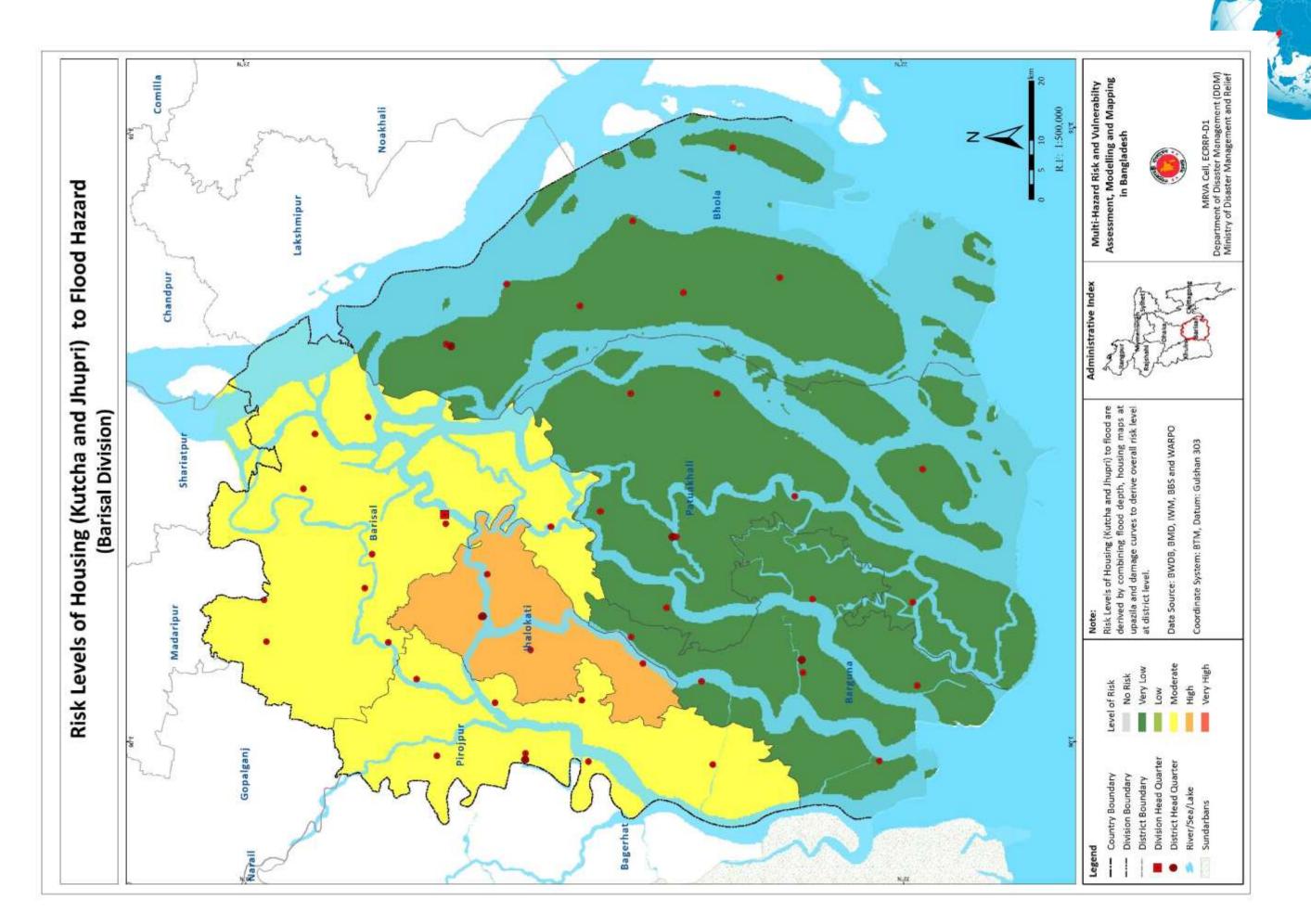




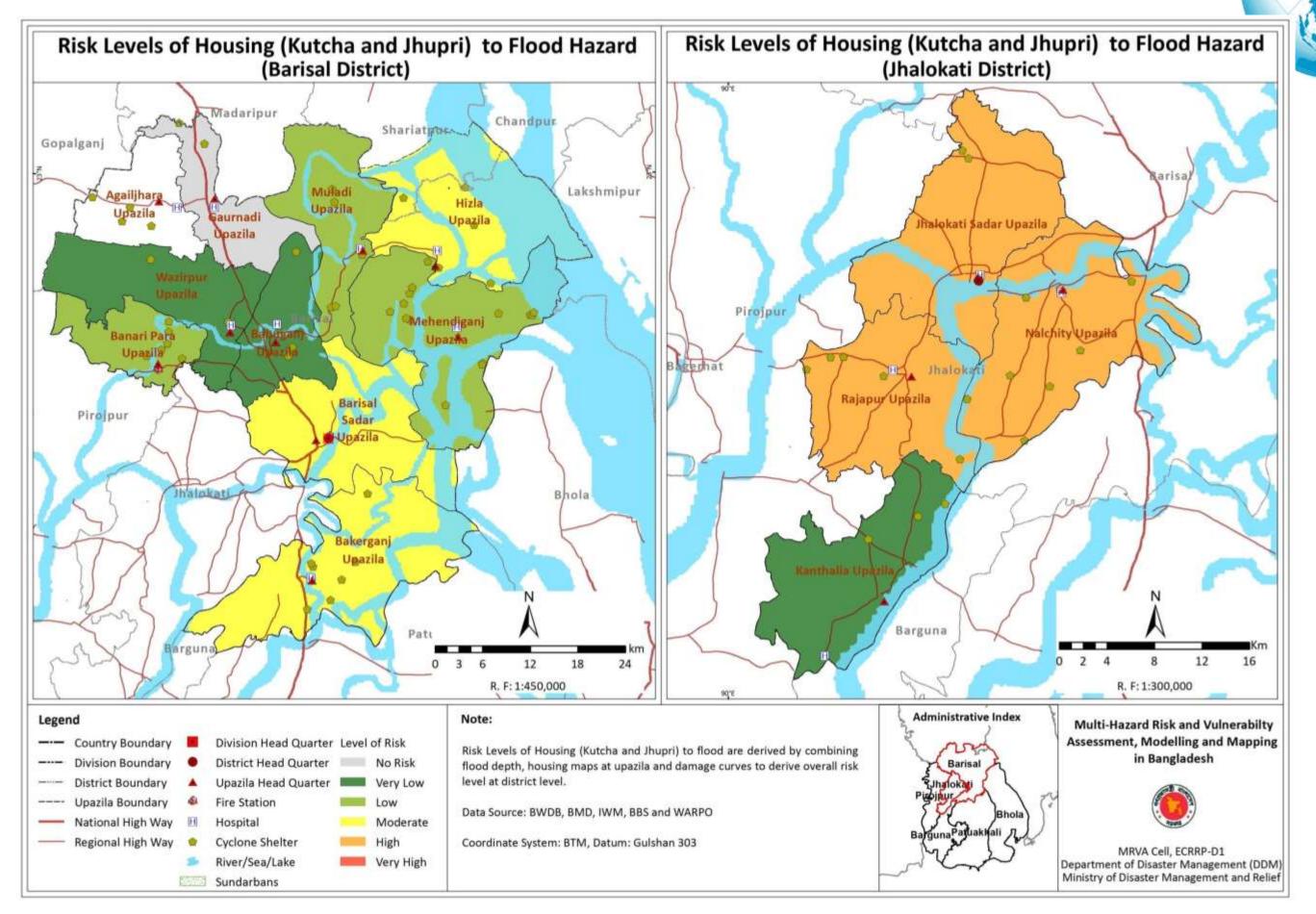


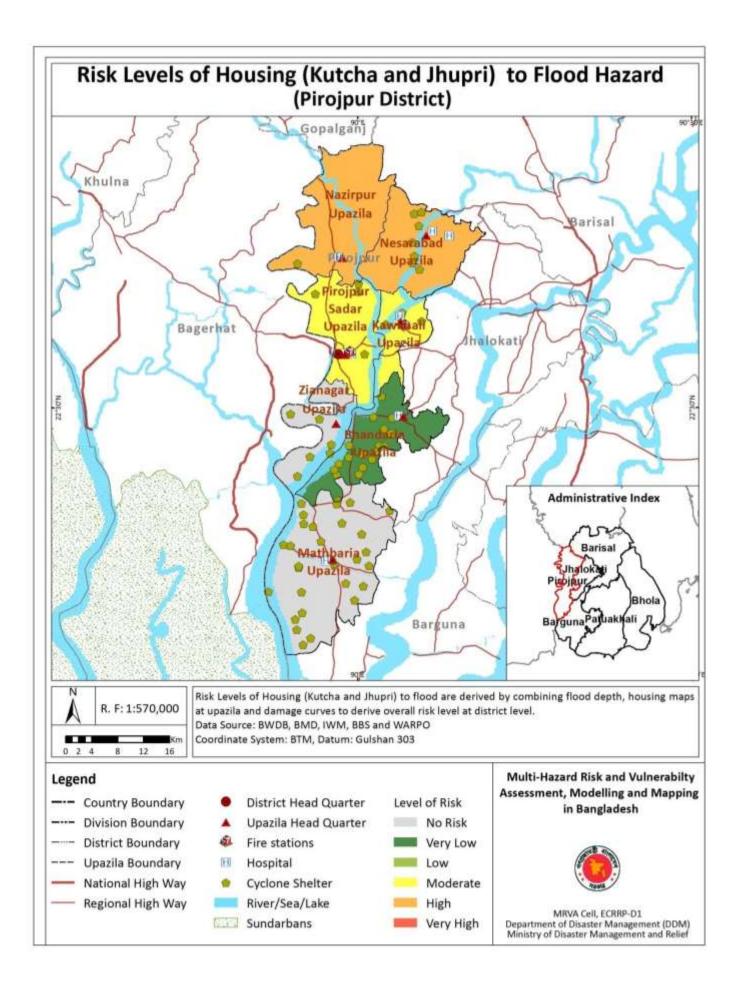




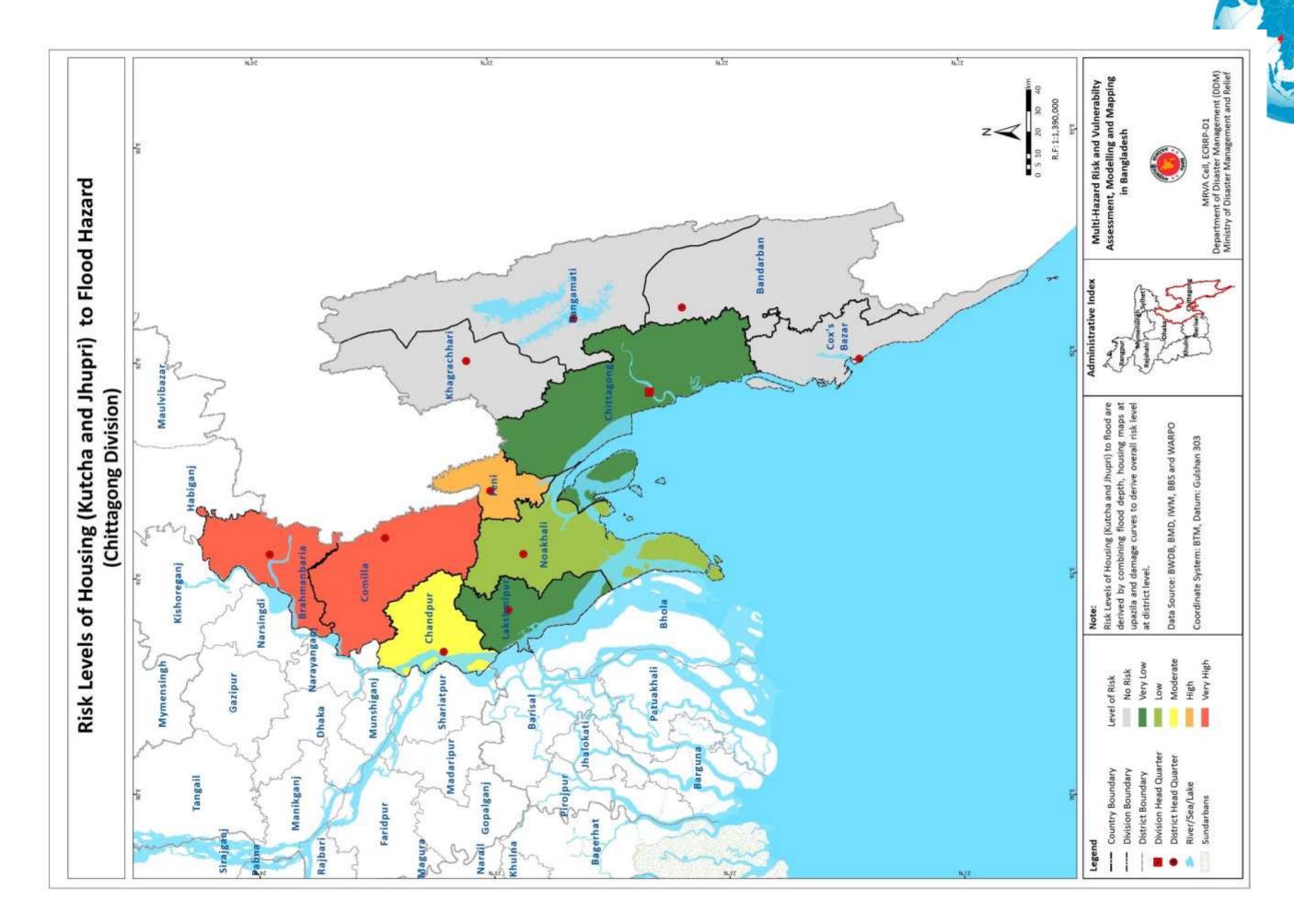


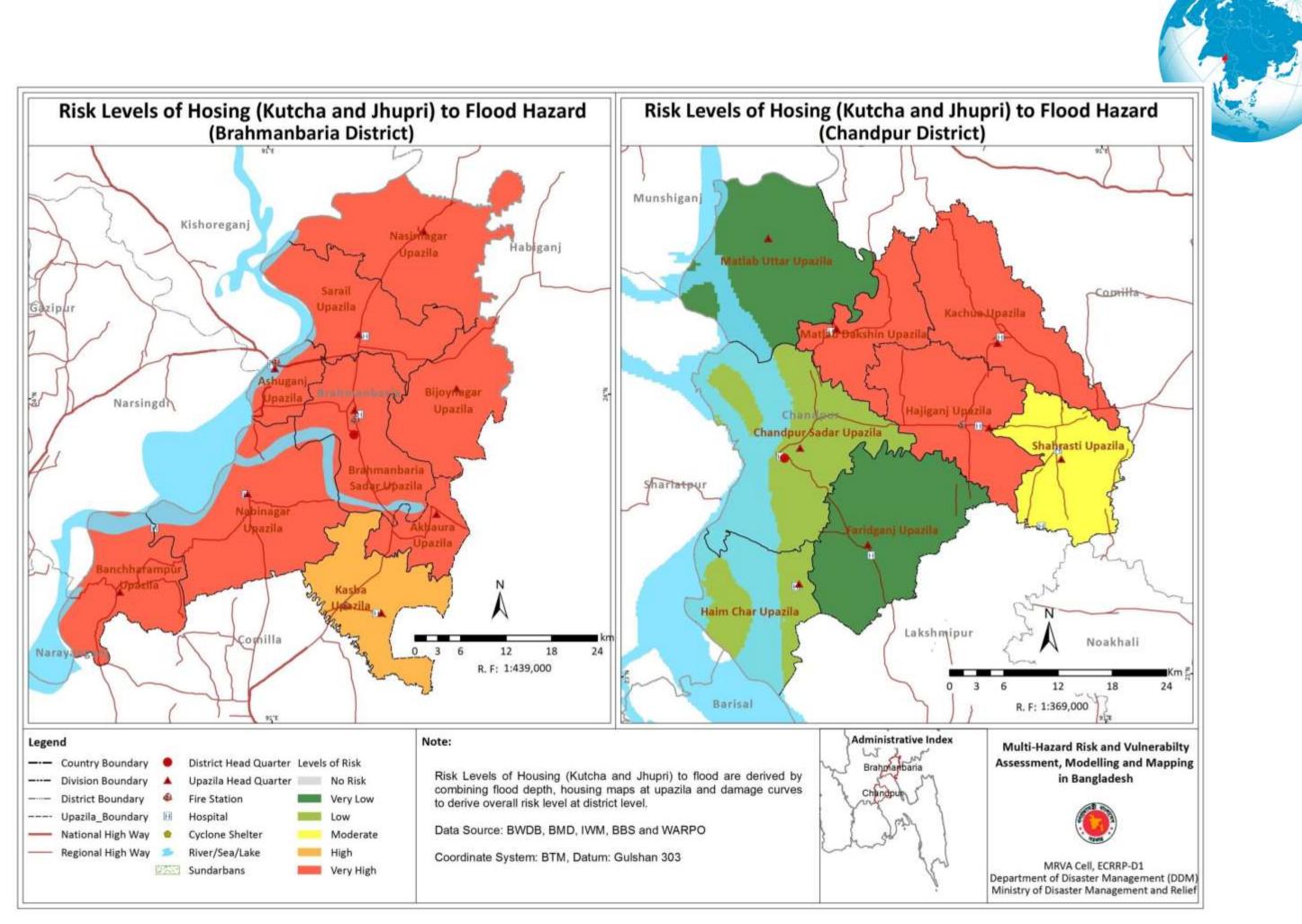
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 177

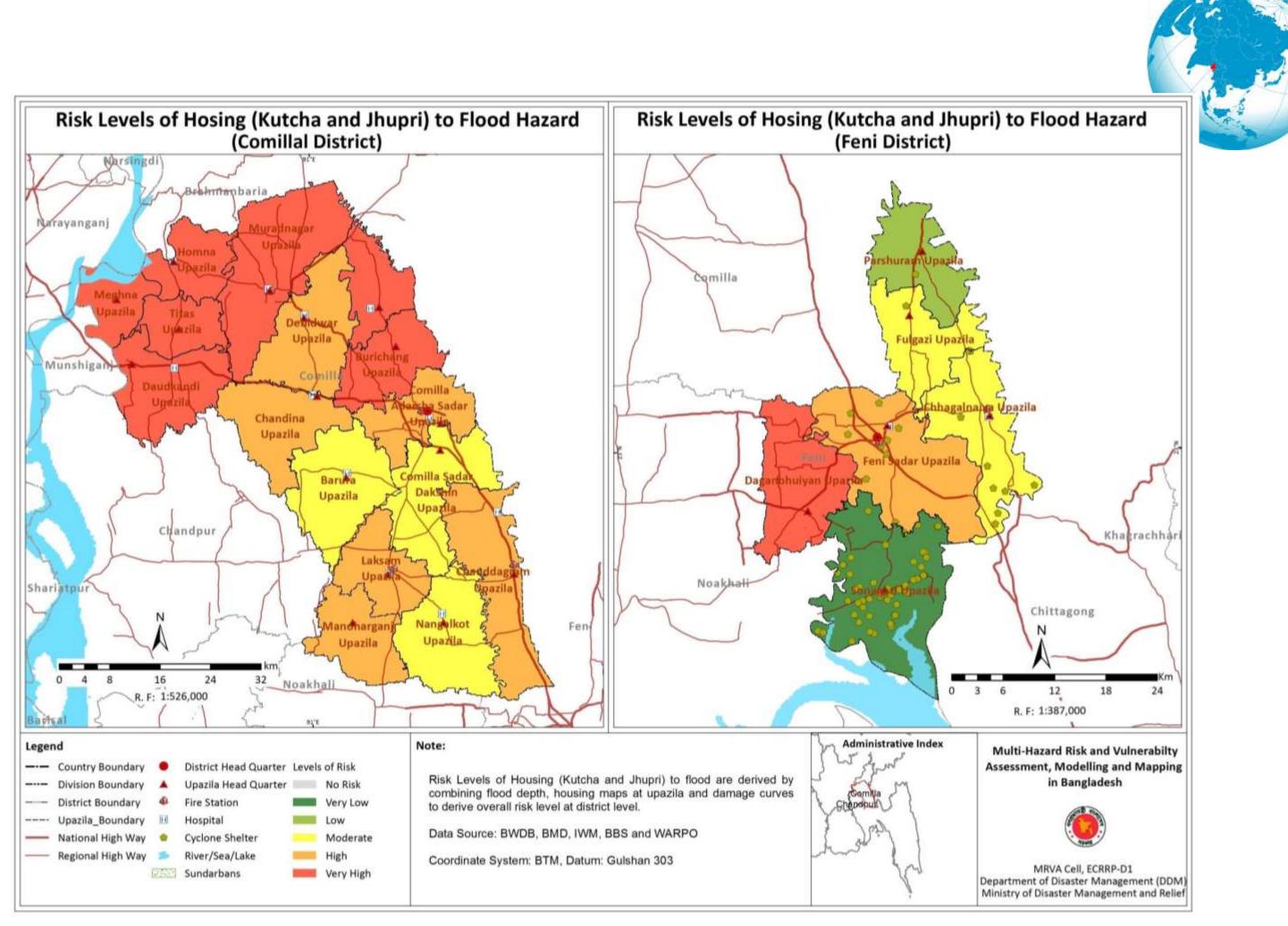


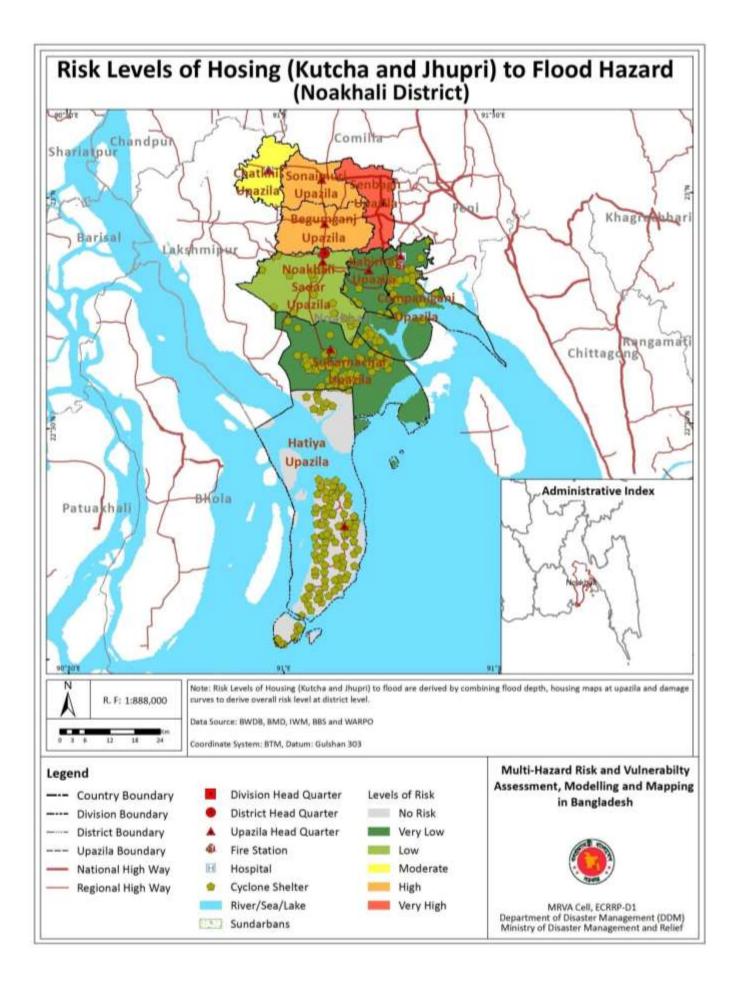




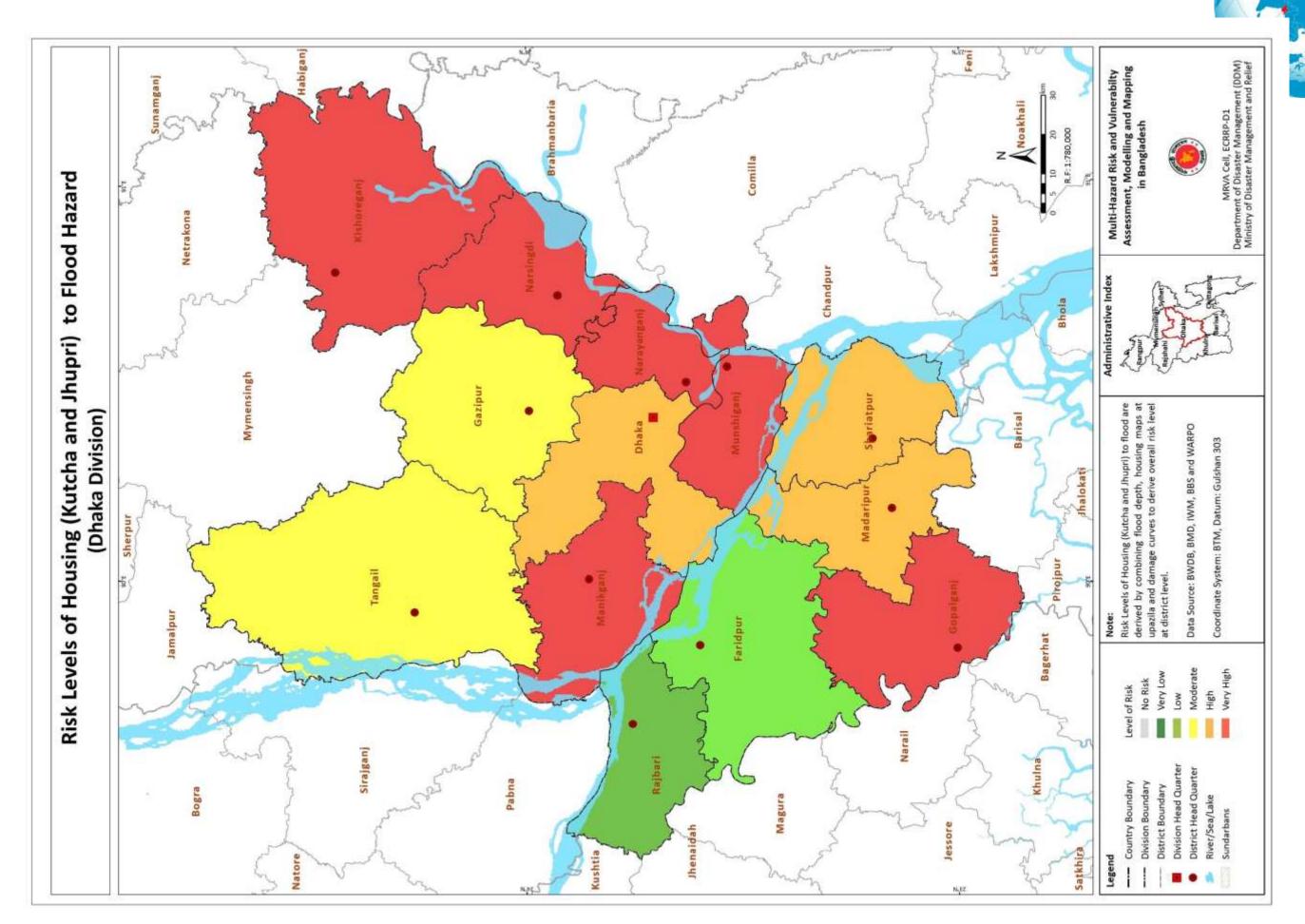




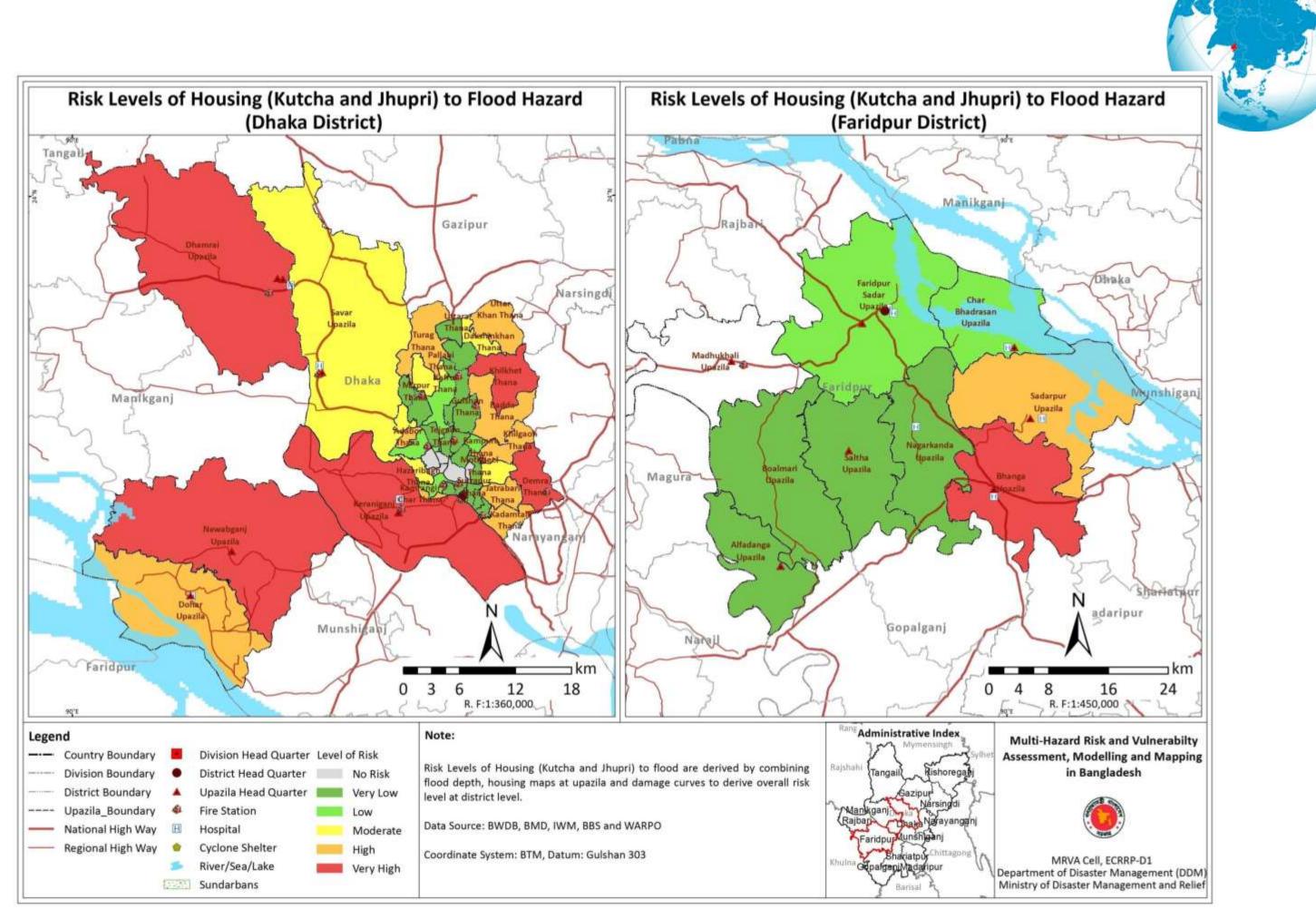


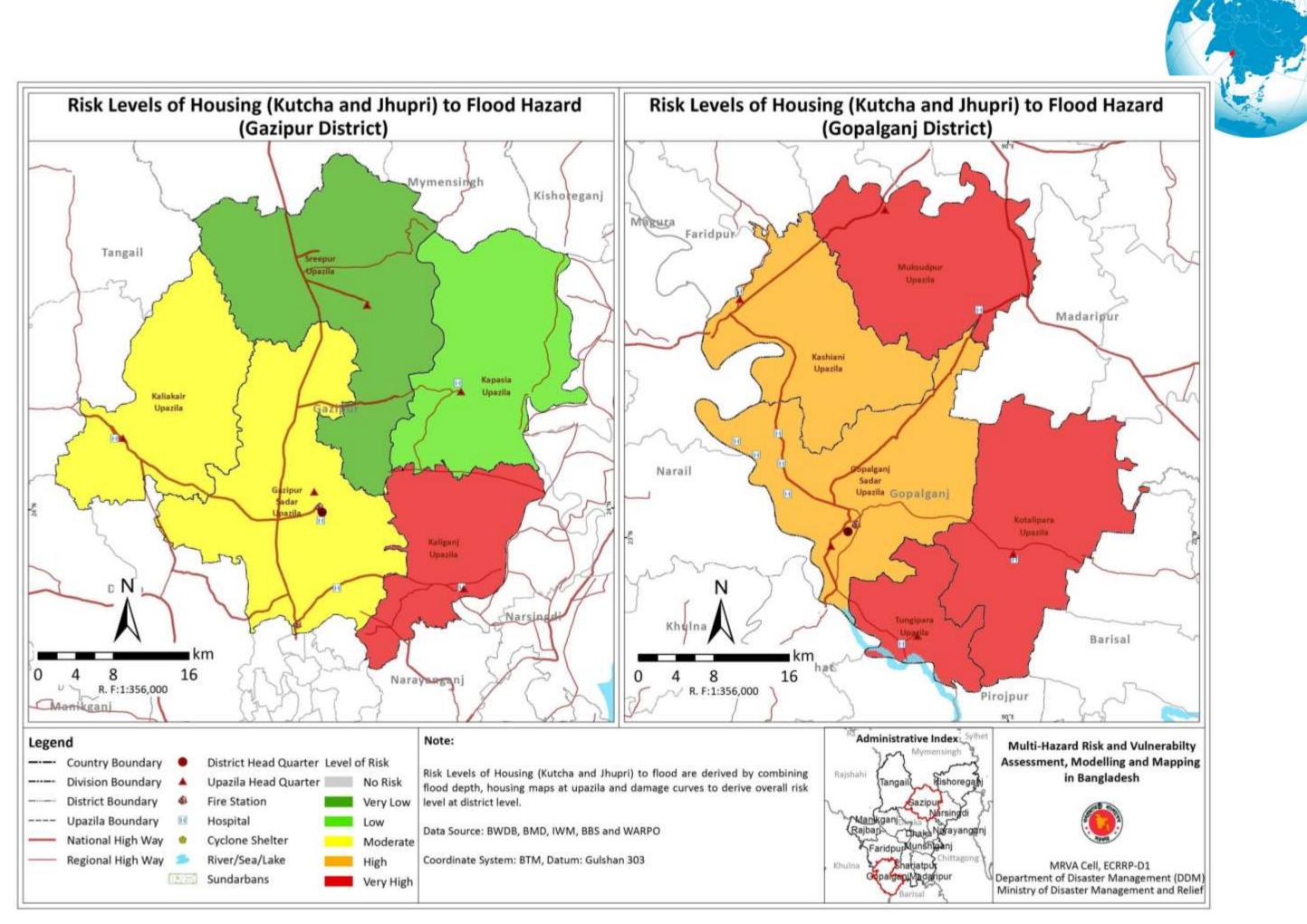


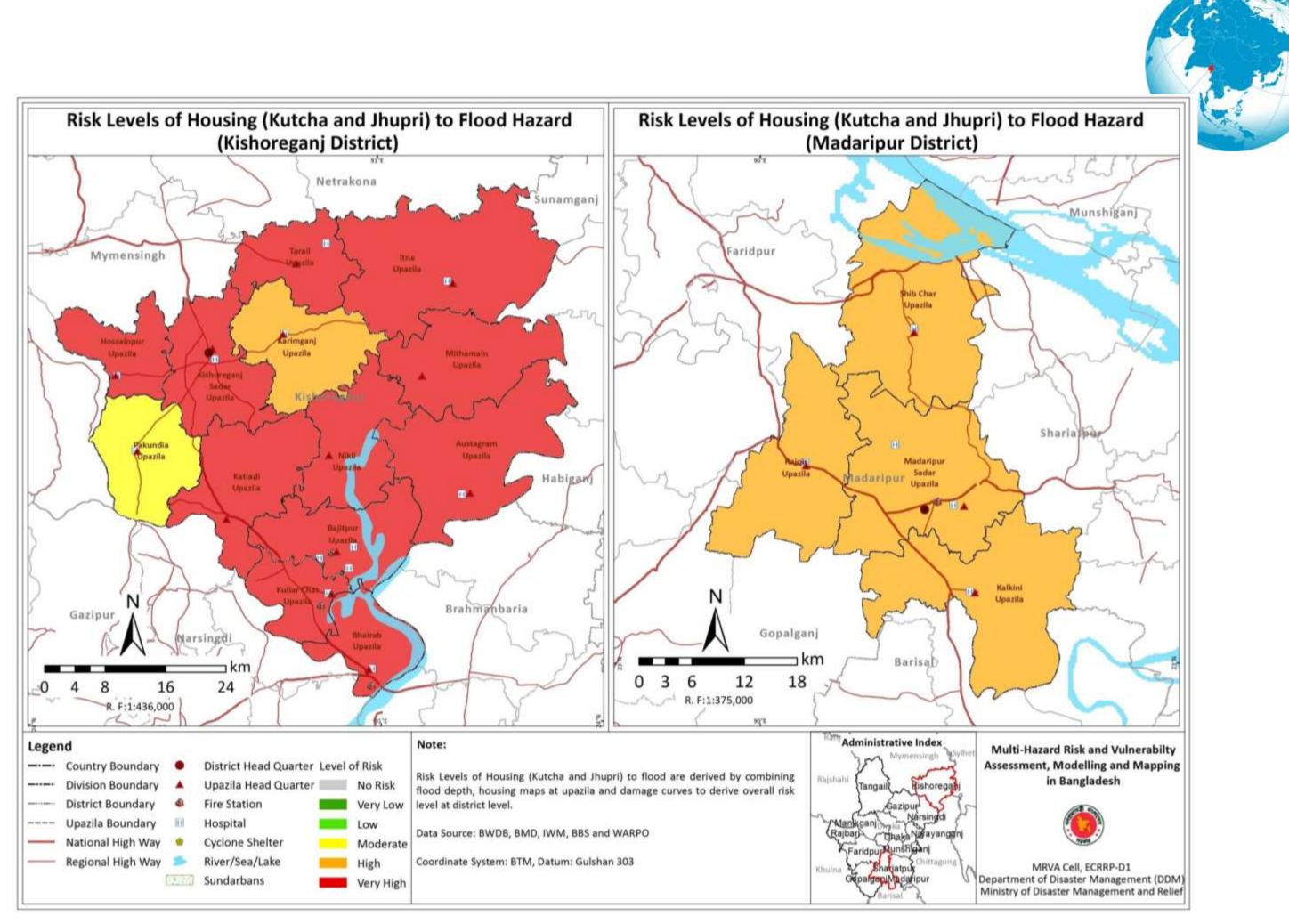




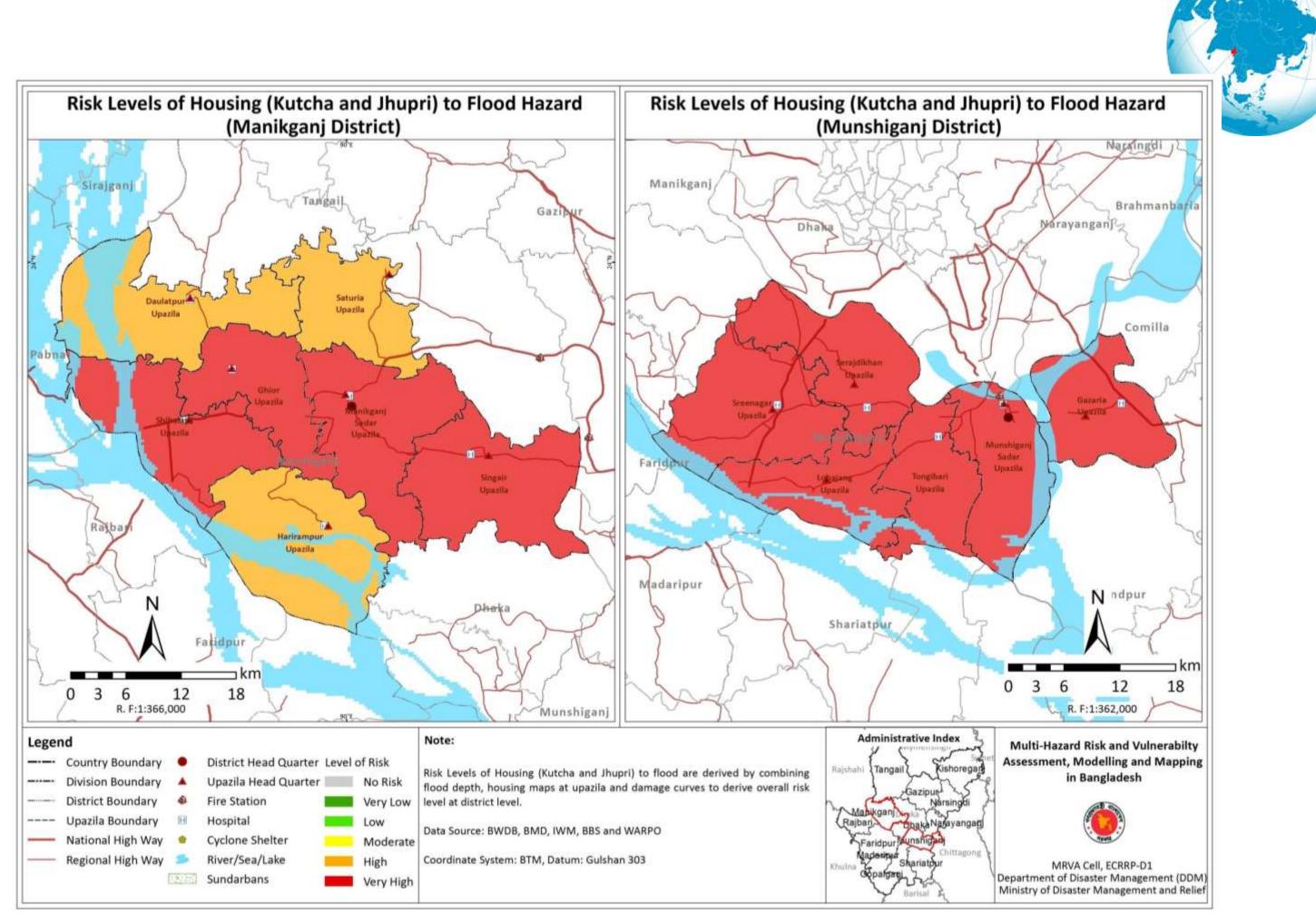
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 184

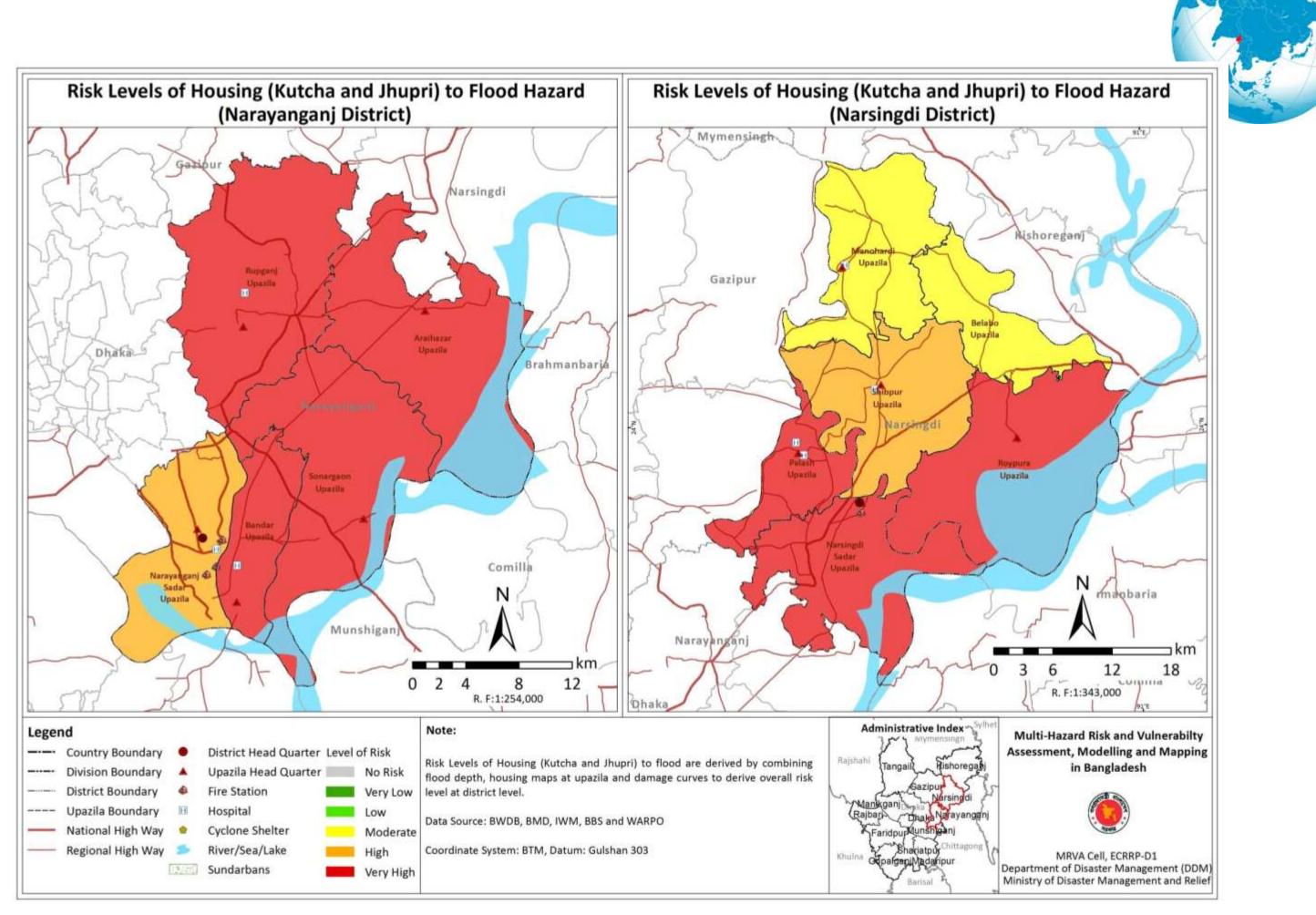


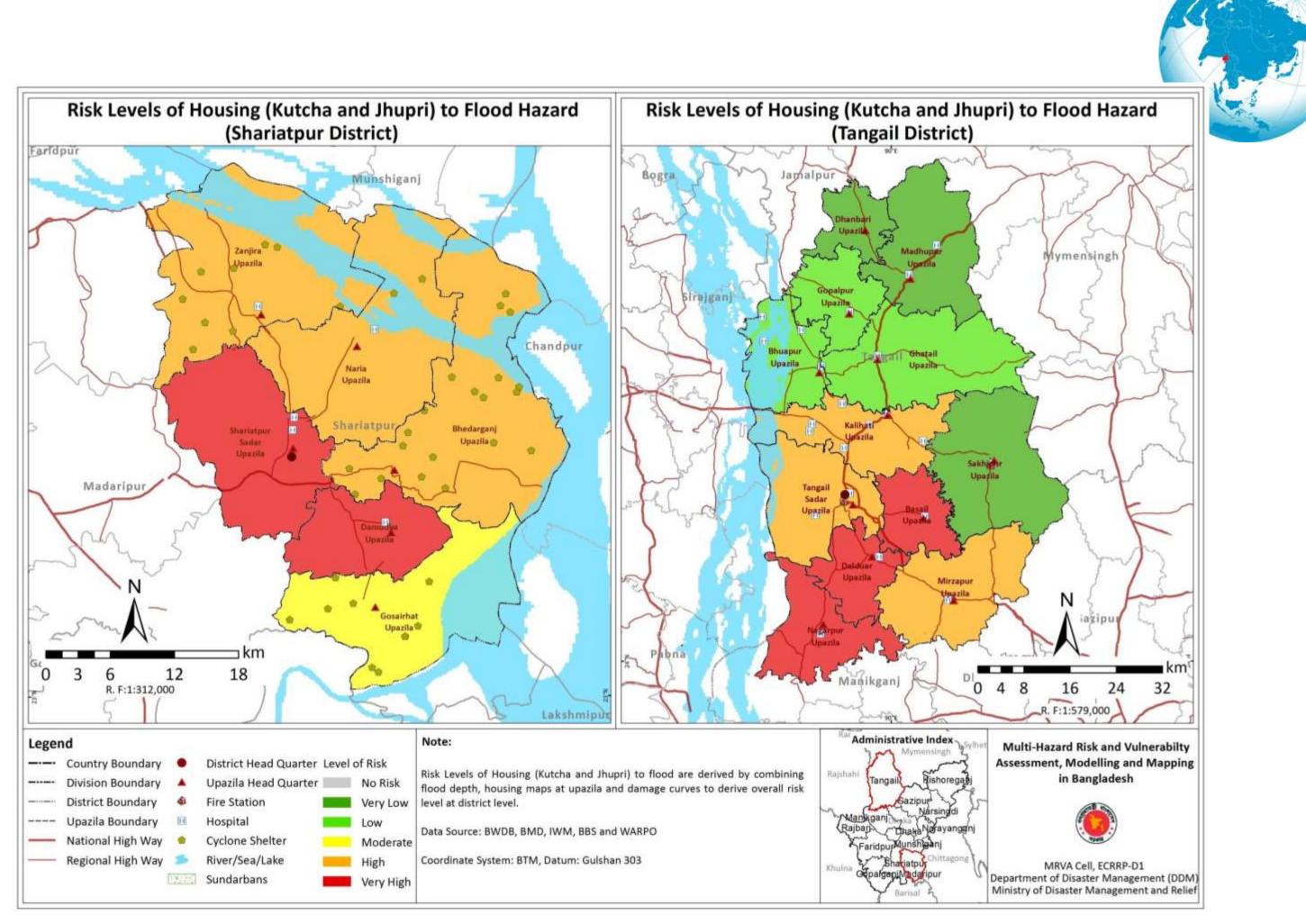


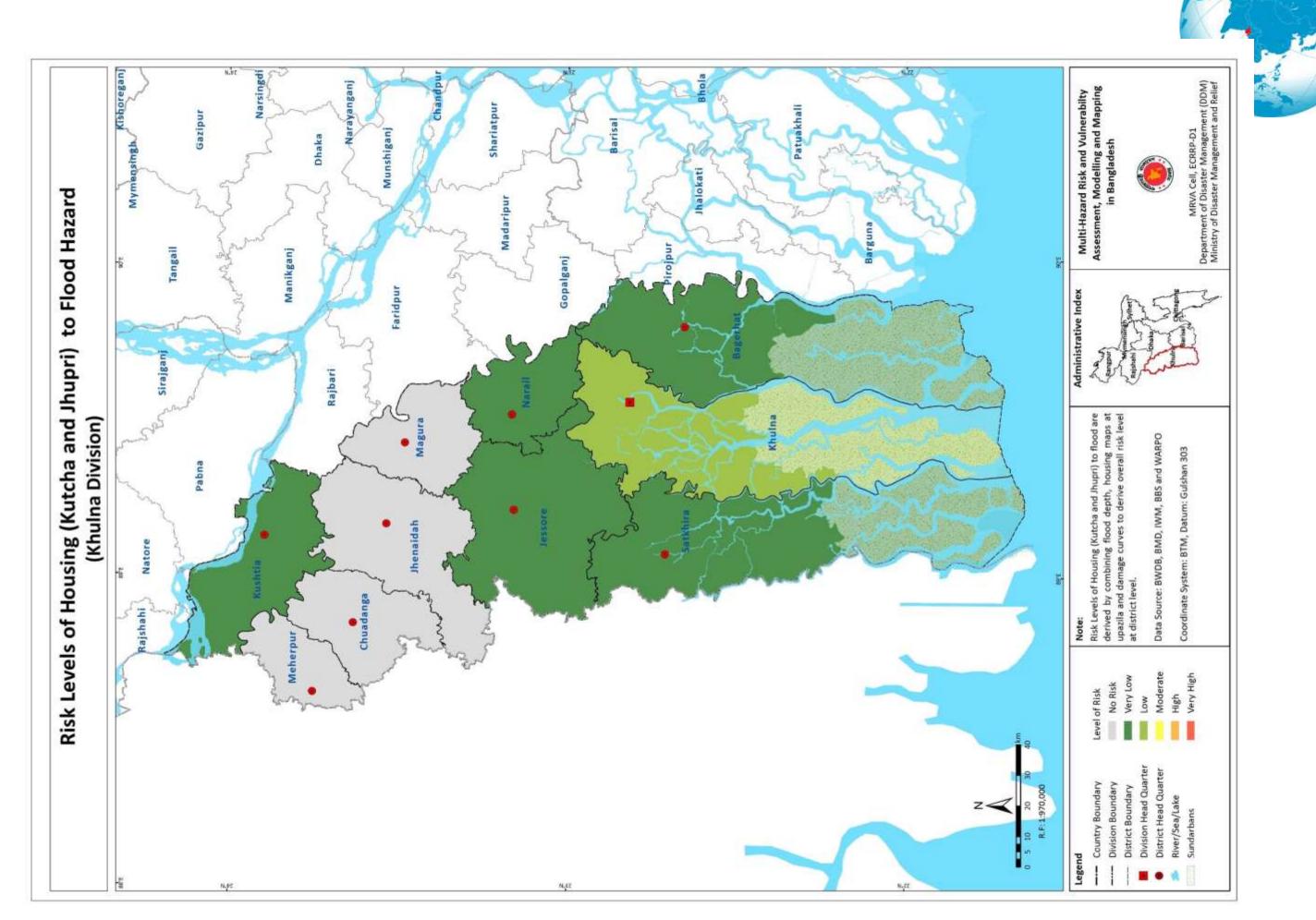


e

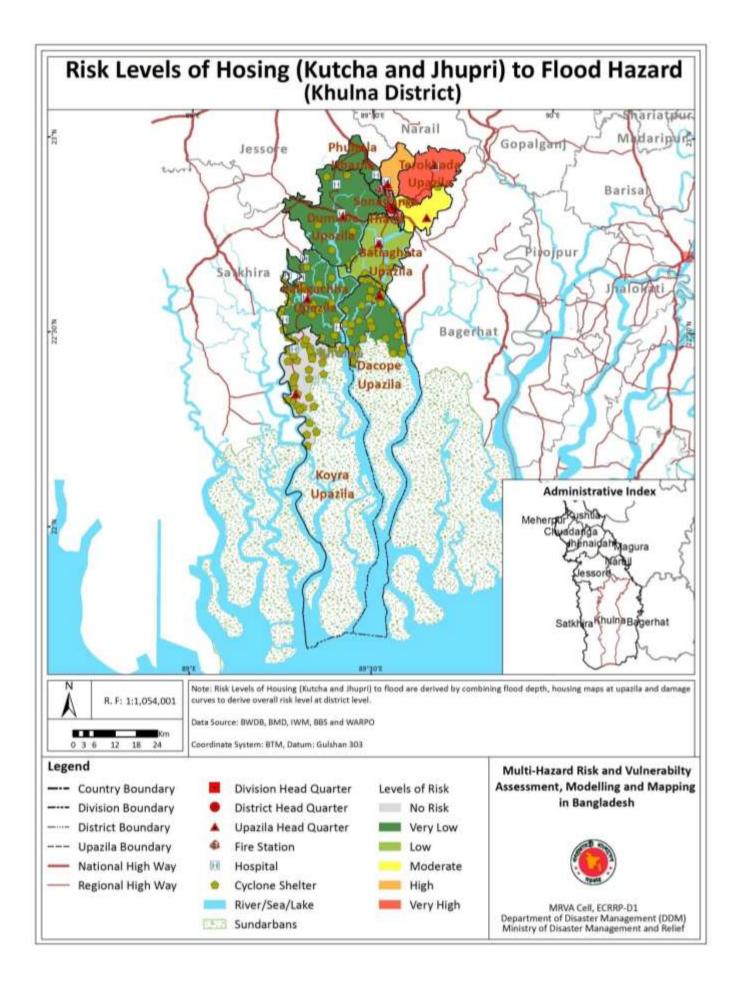




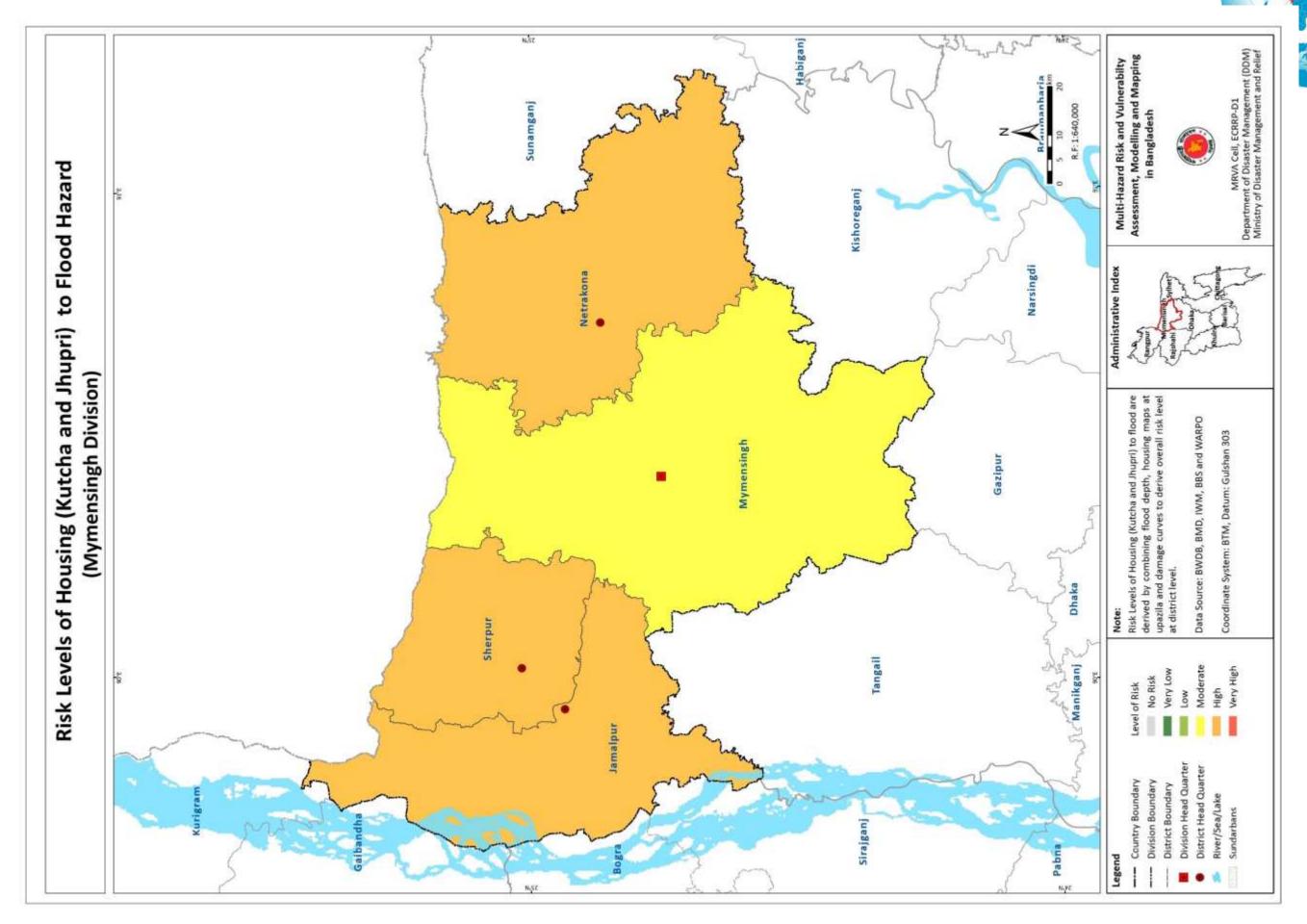




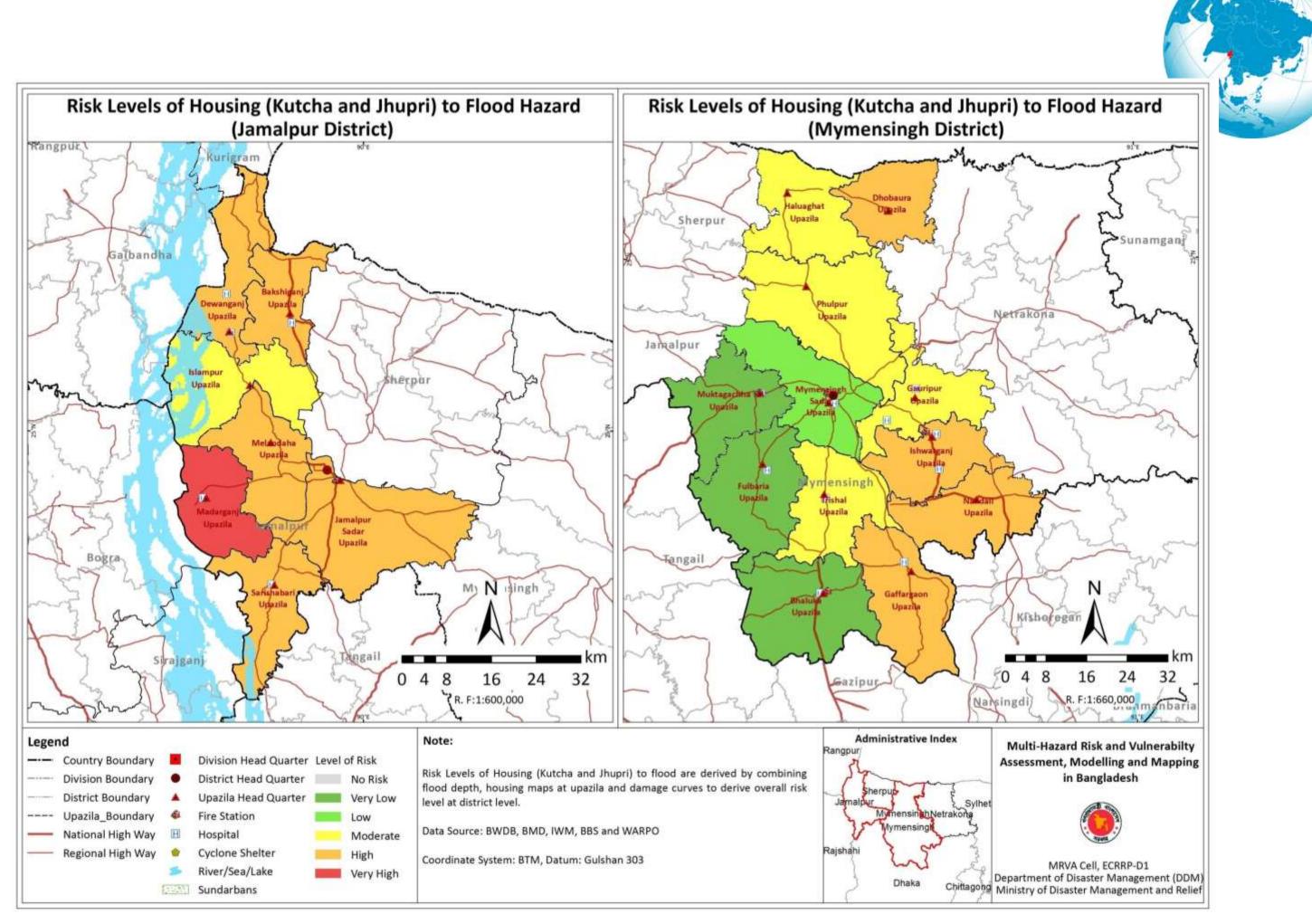
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 191

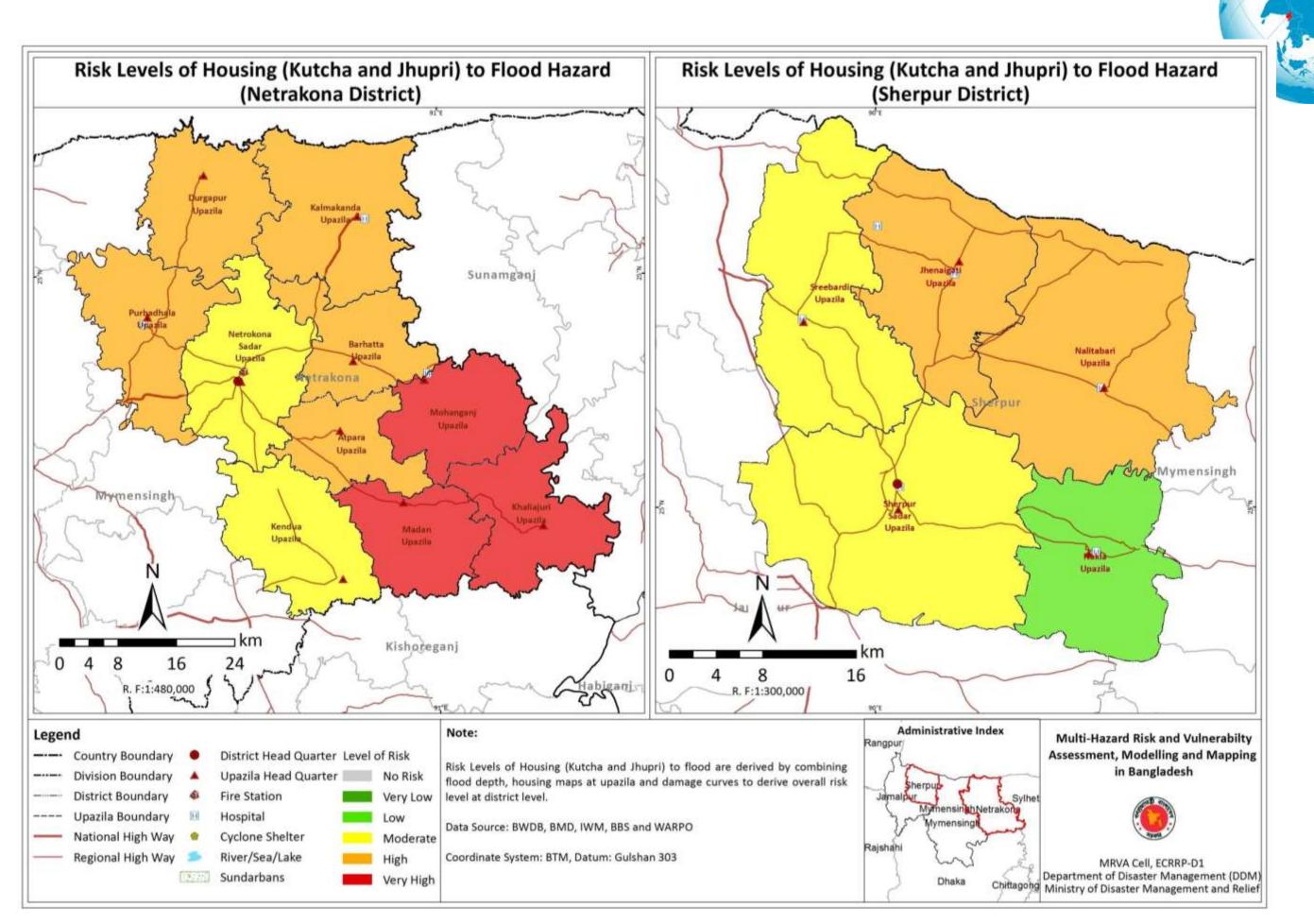


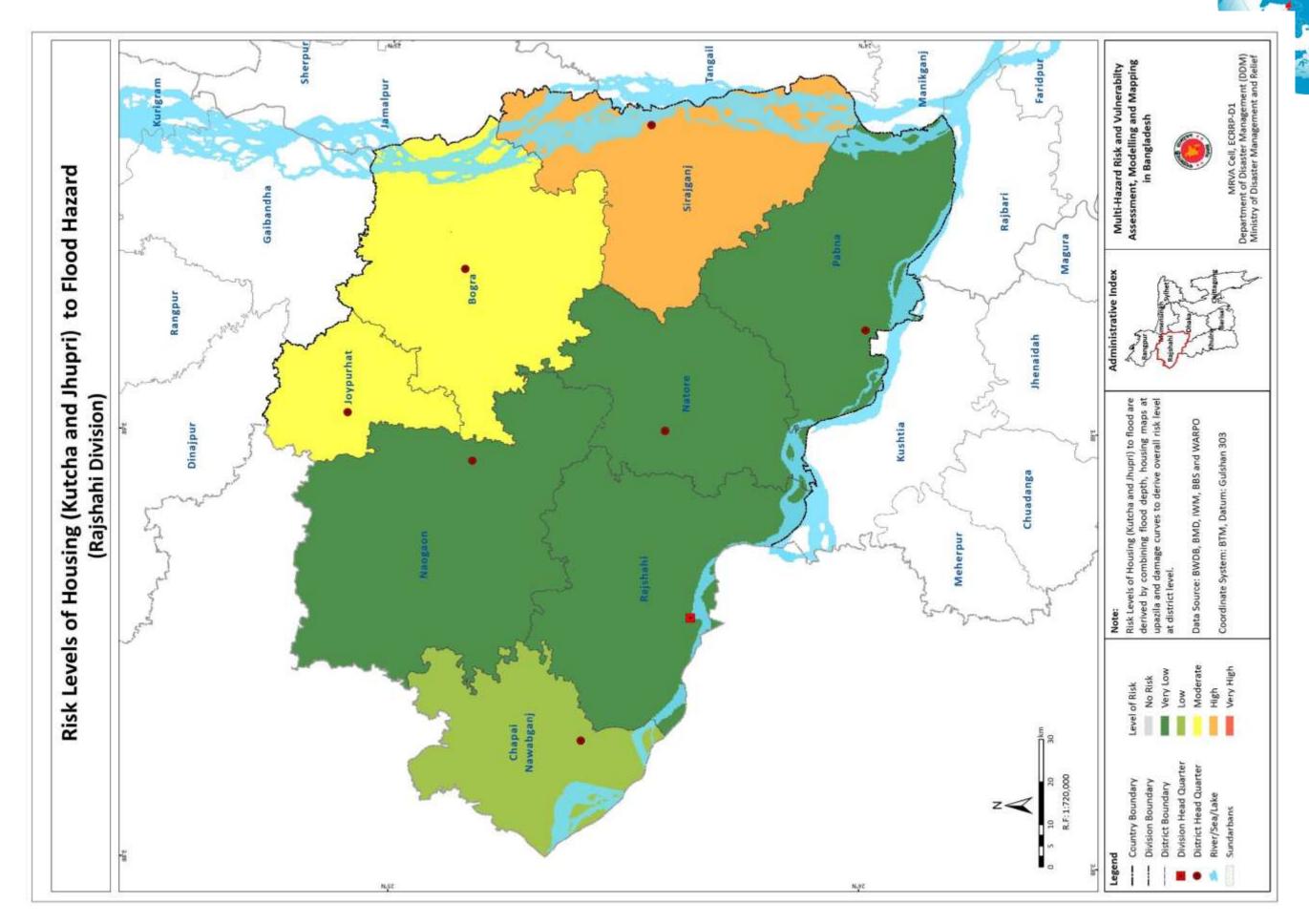




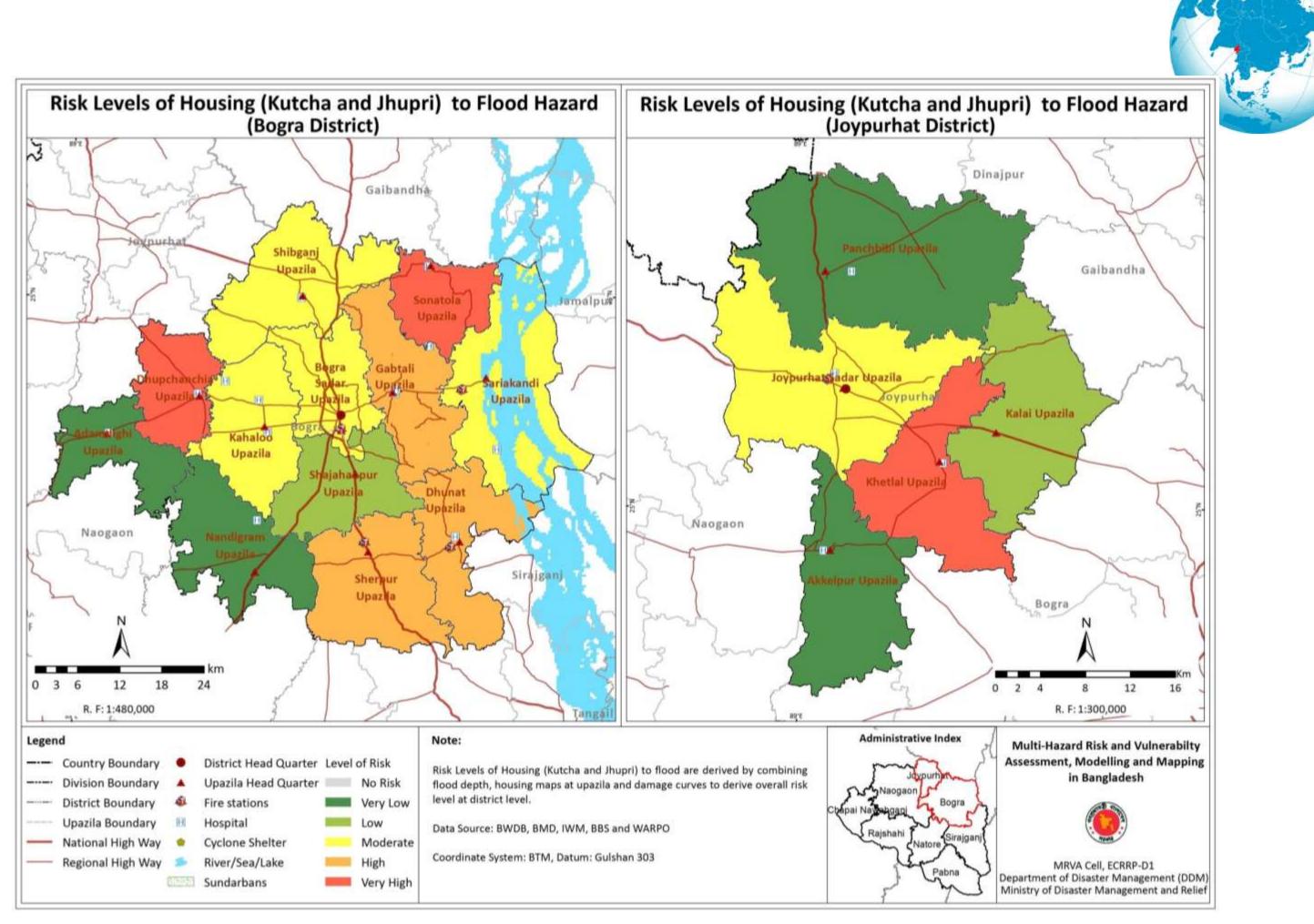
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 193

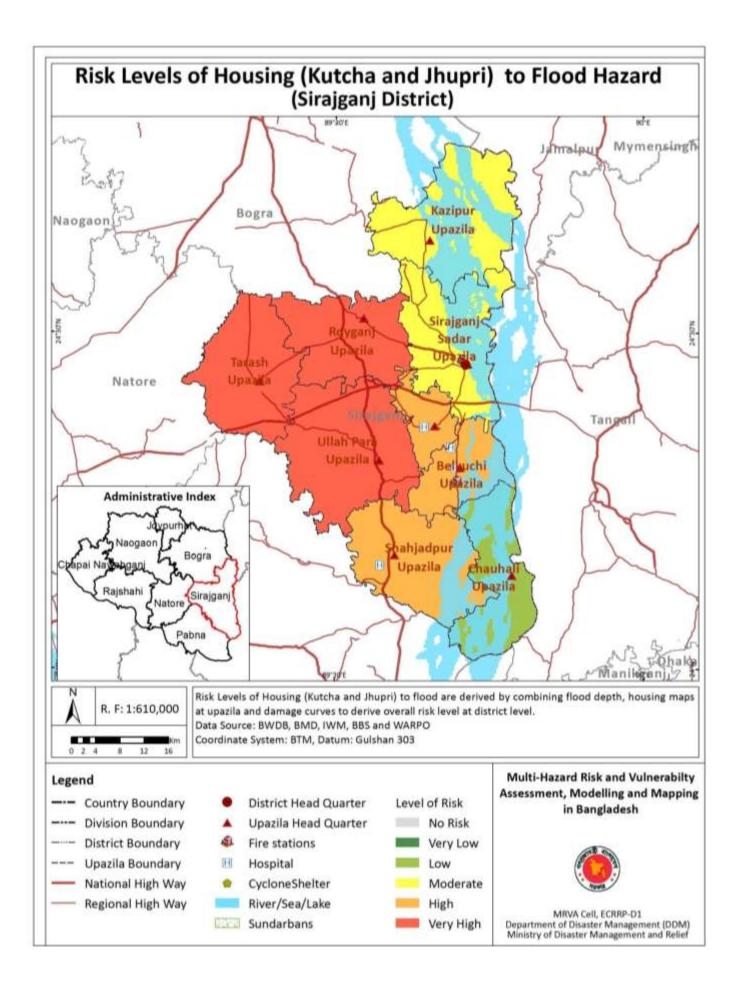




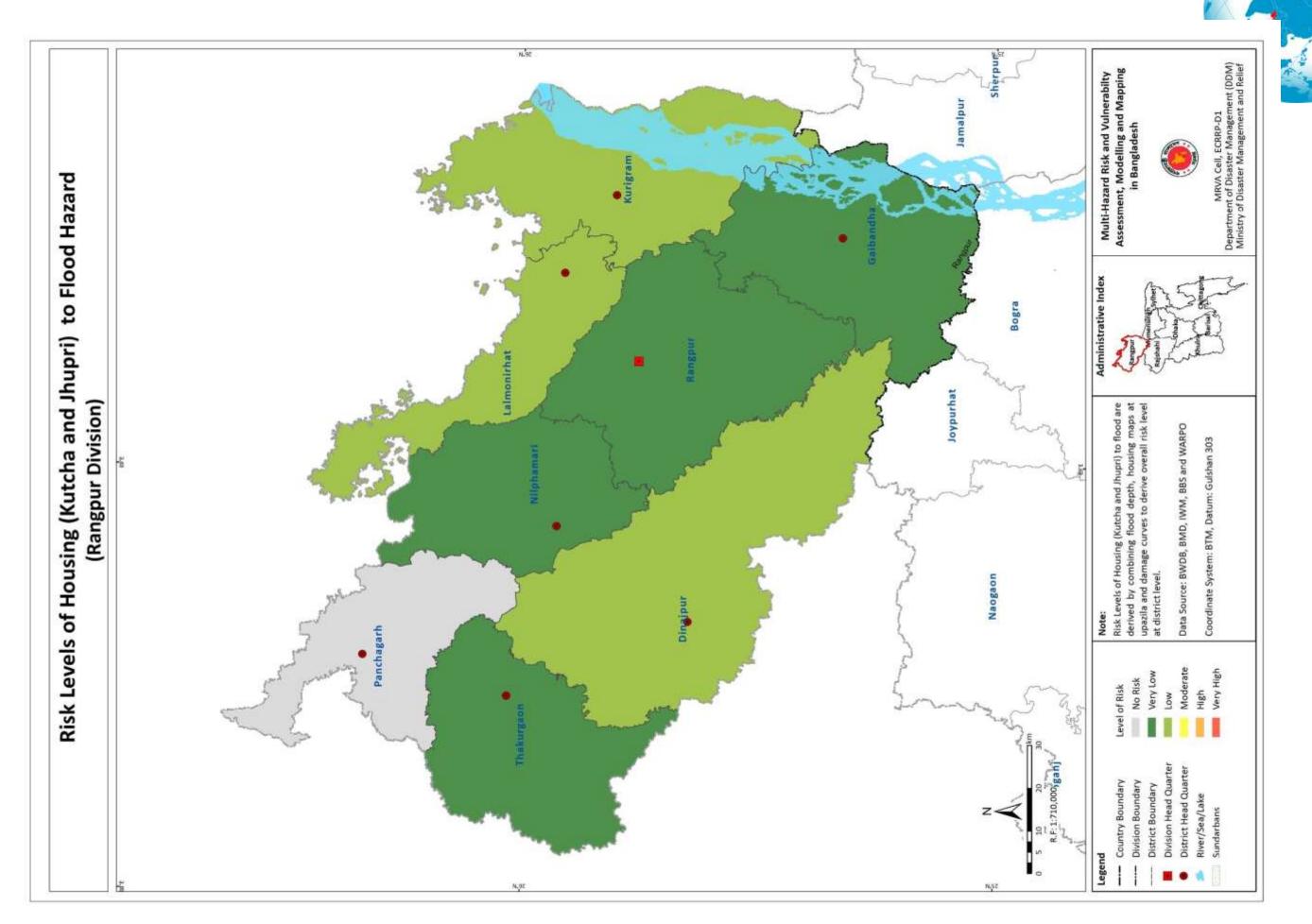


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 196

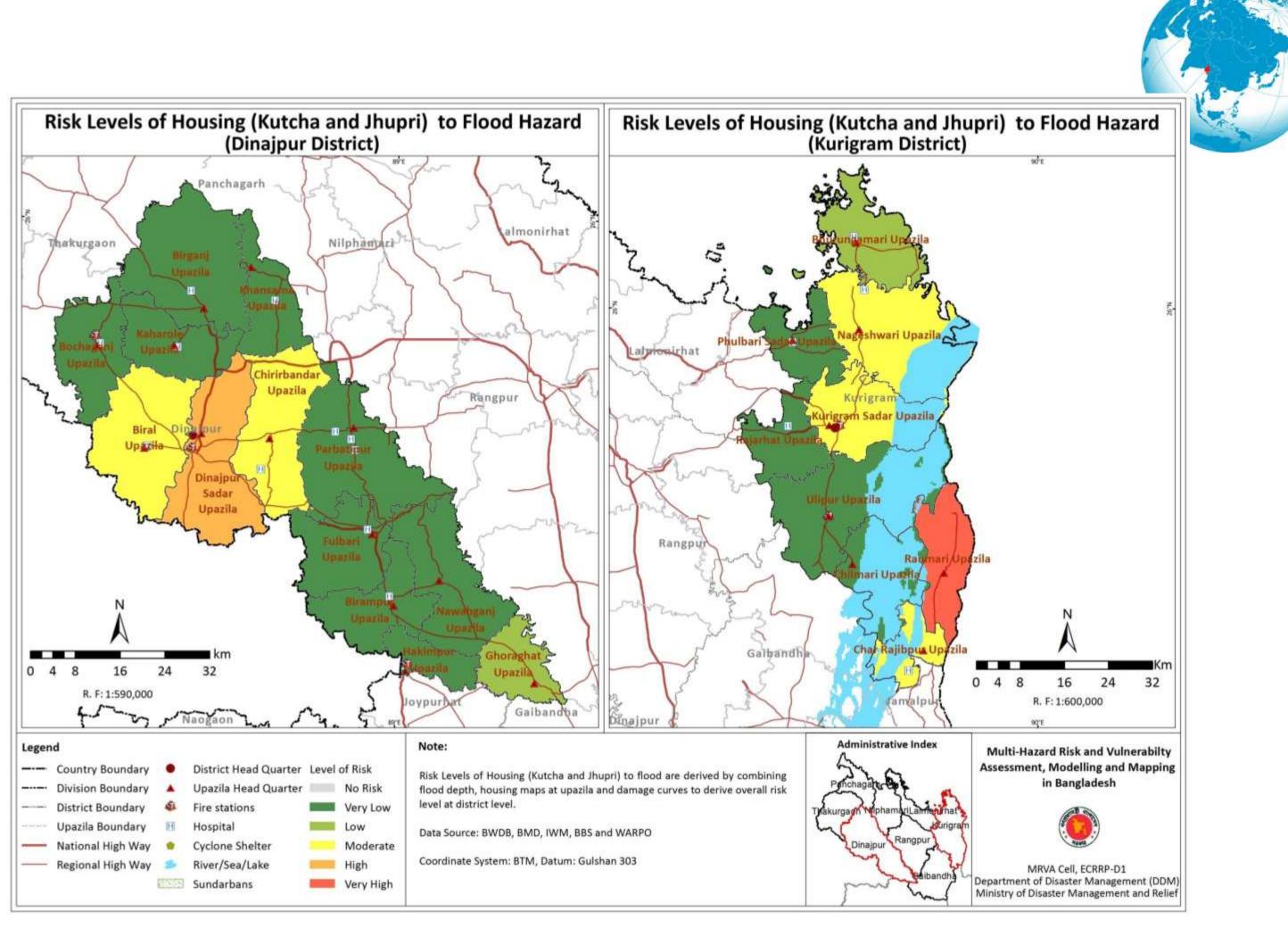


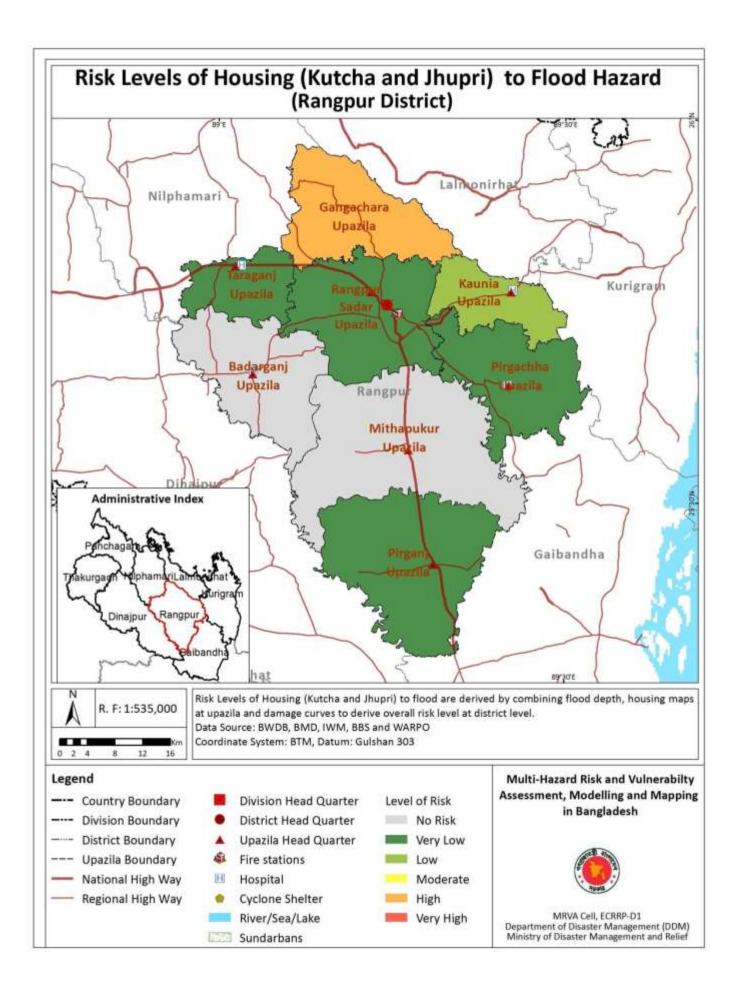




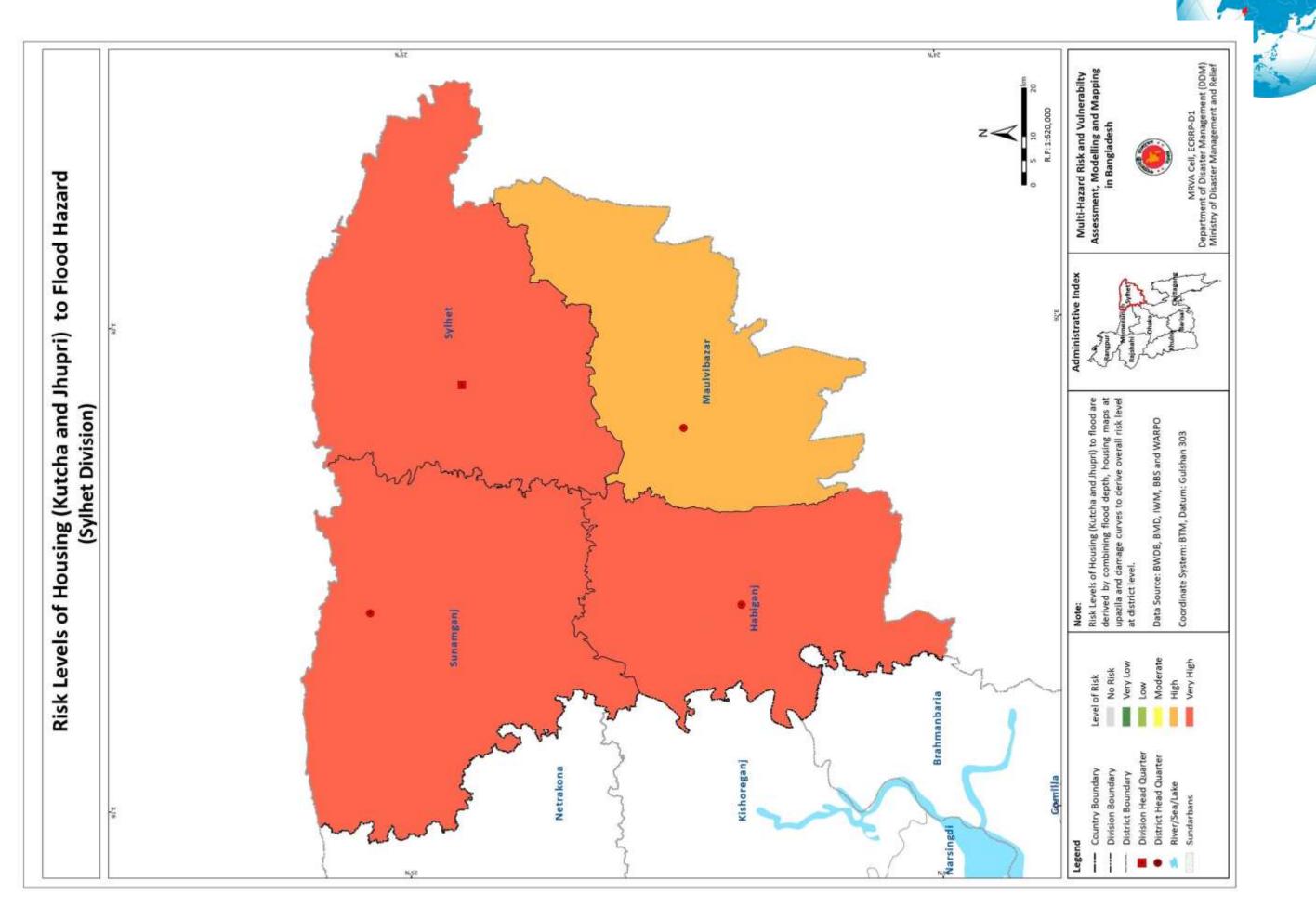


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 199

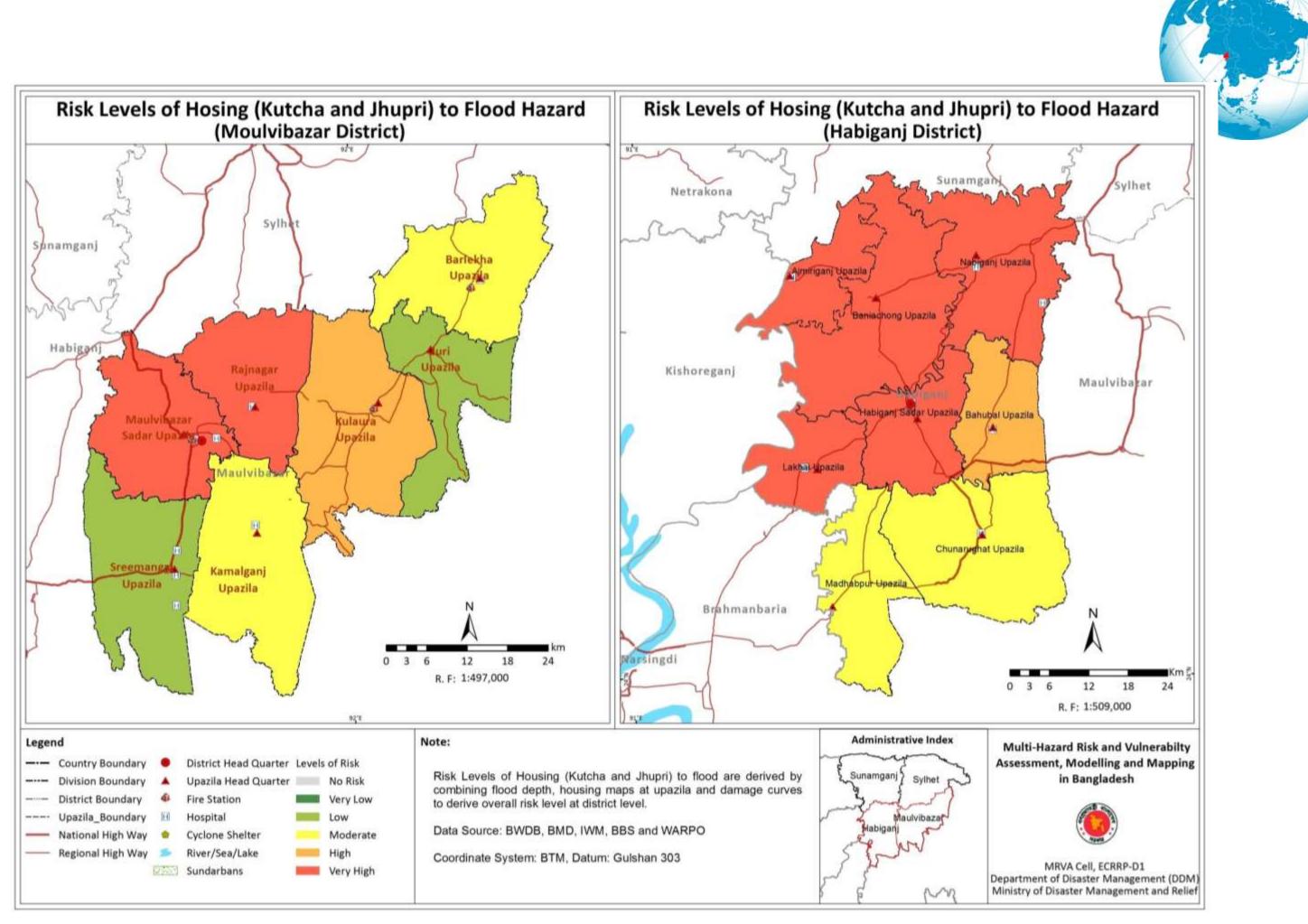




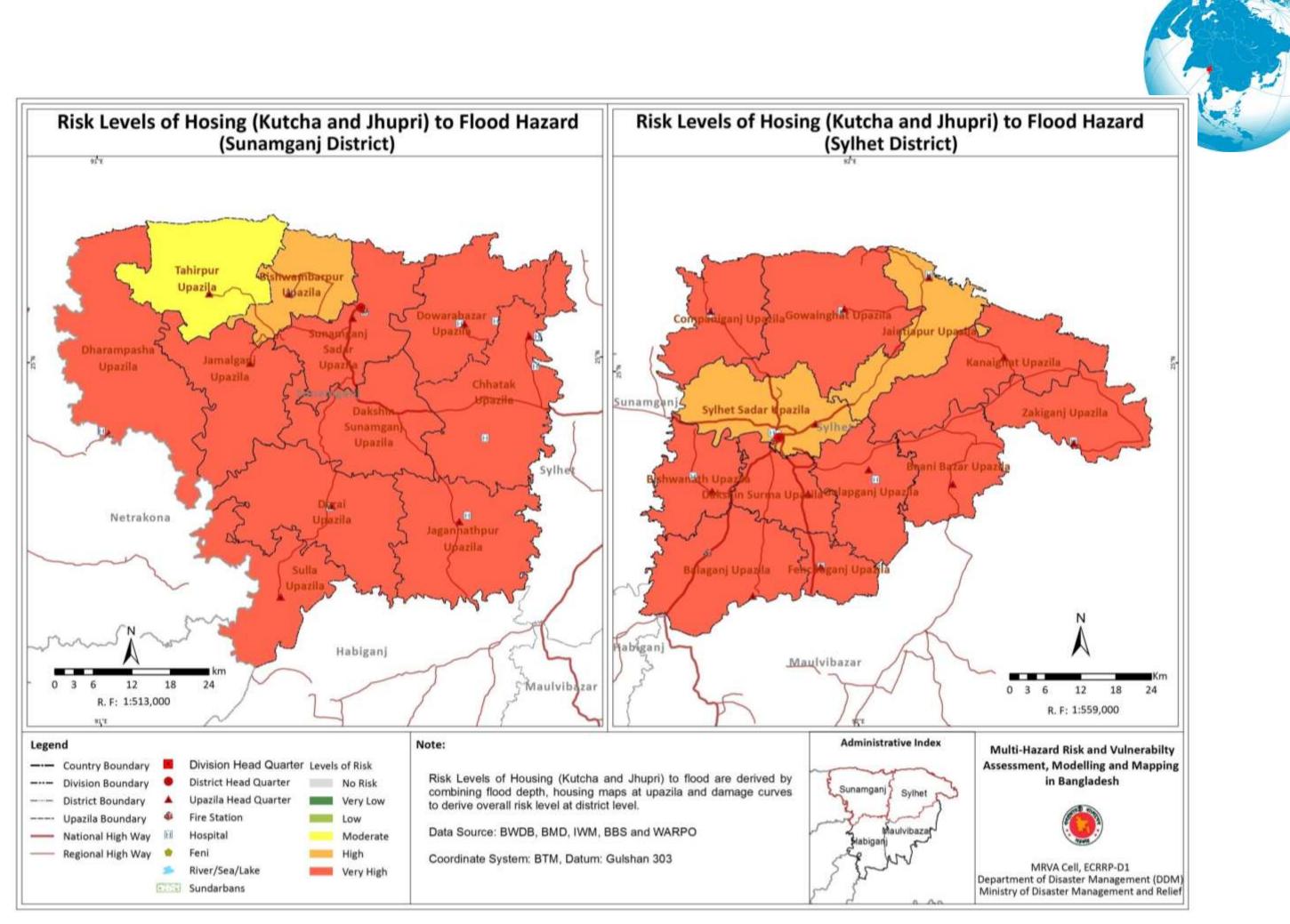




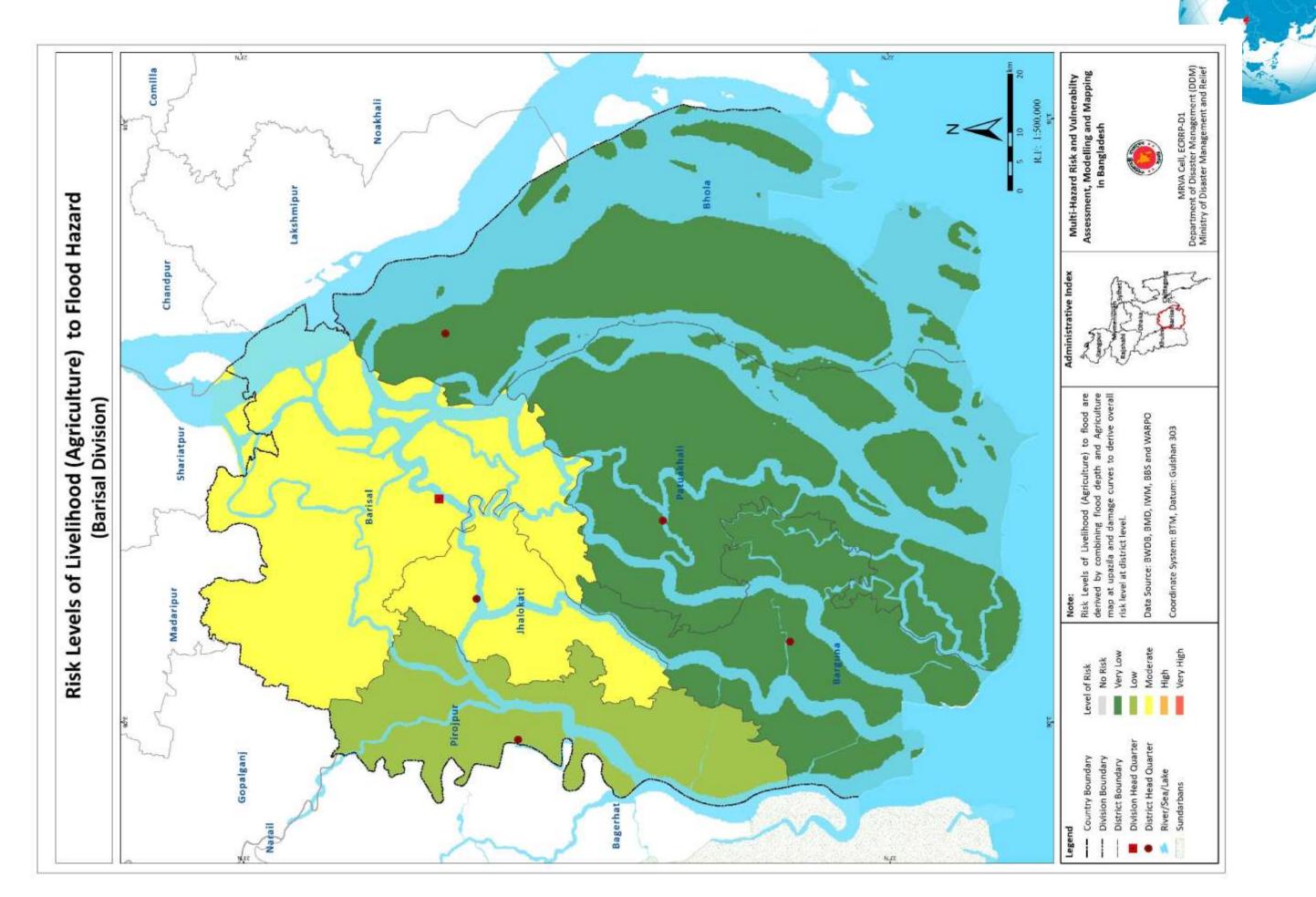
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 202



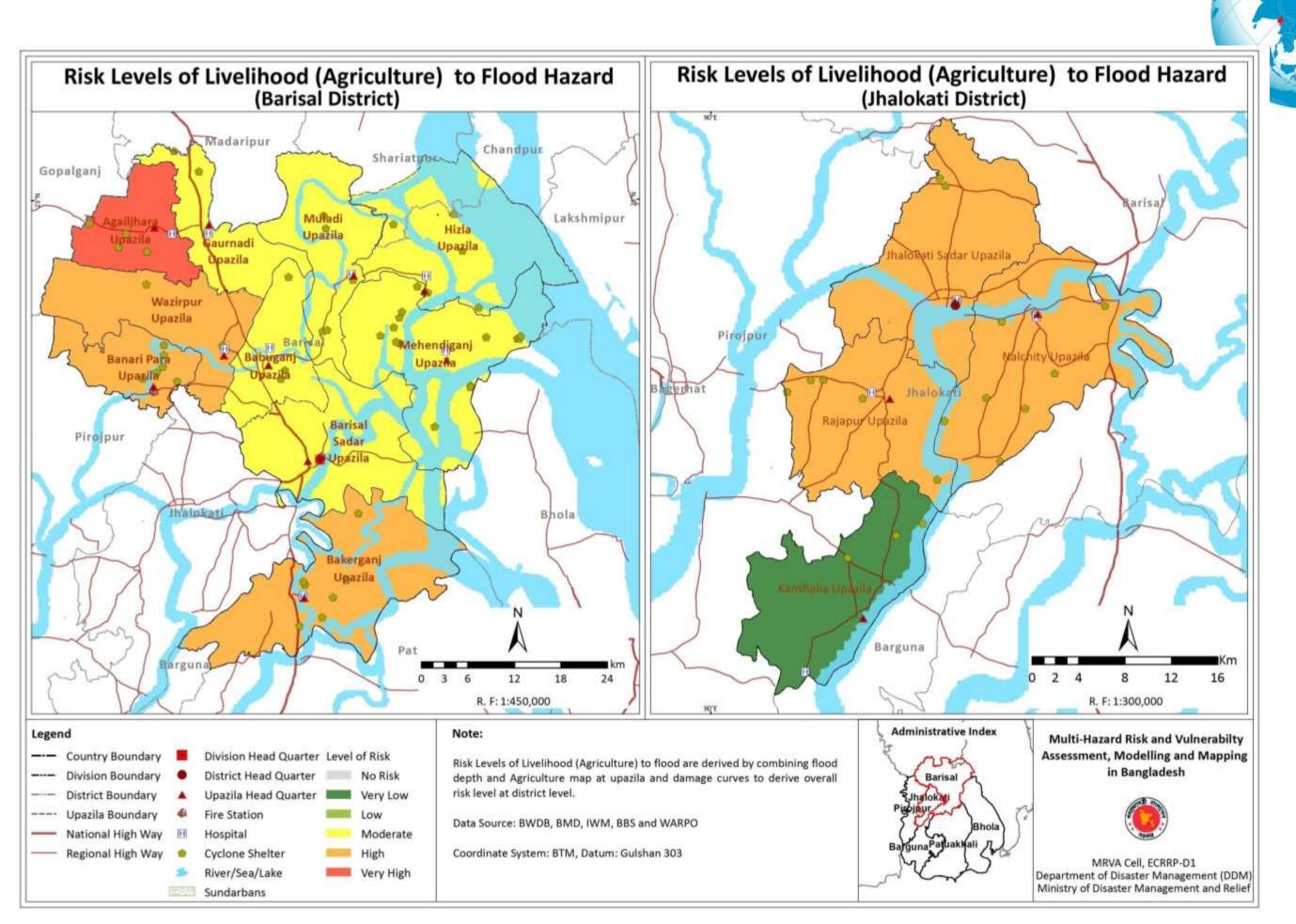
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 203

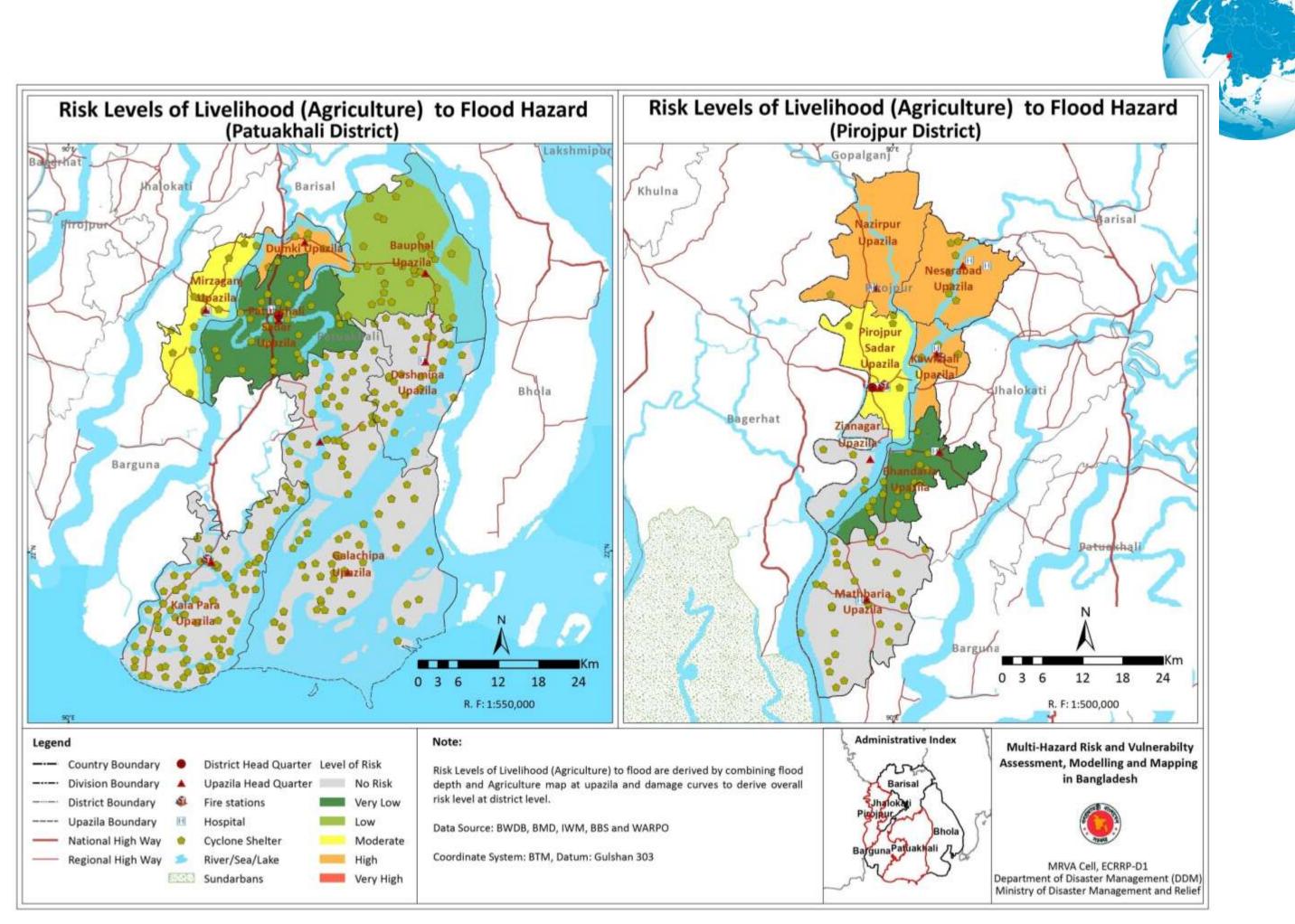


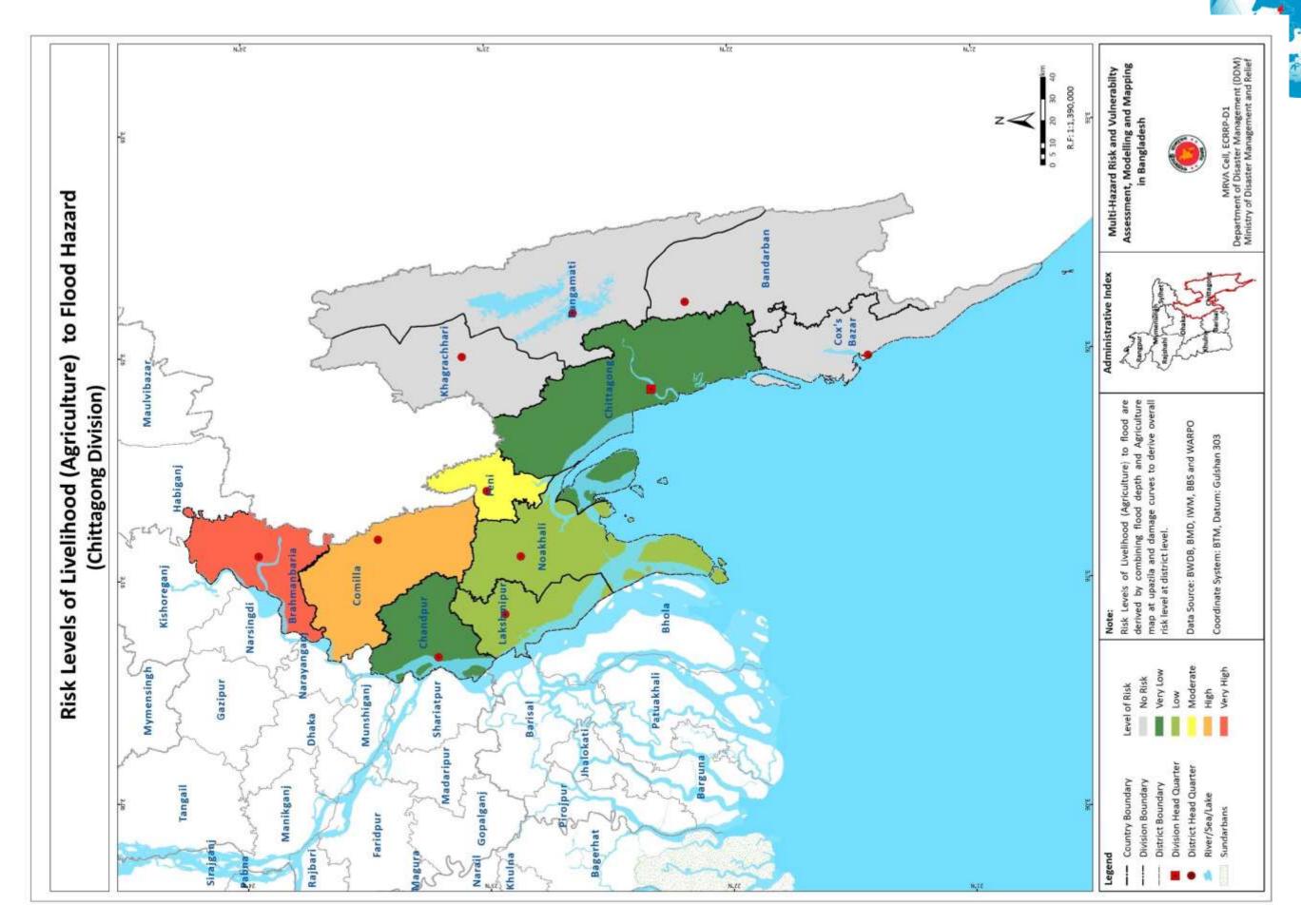
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 204



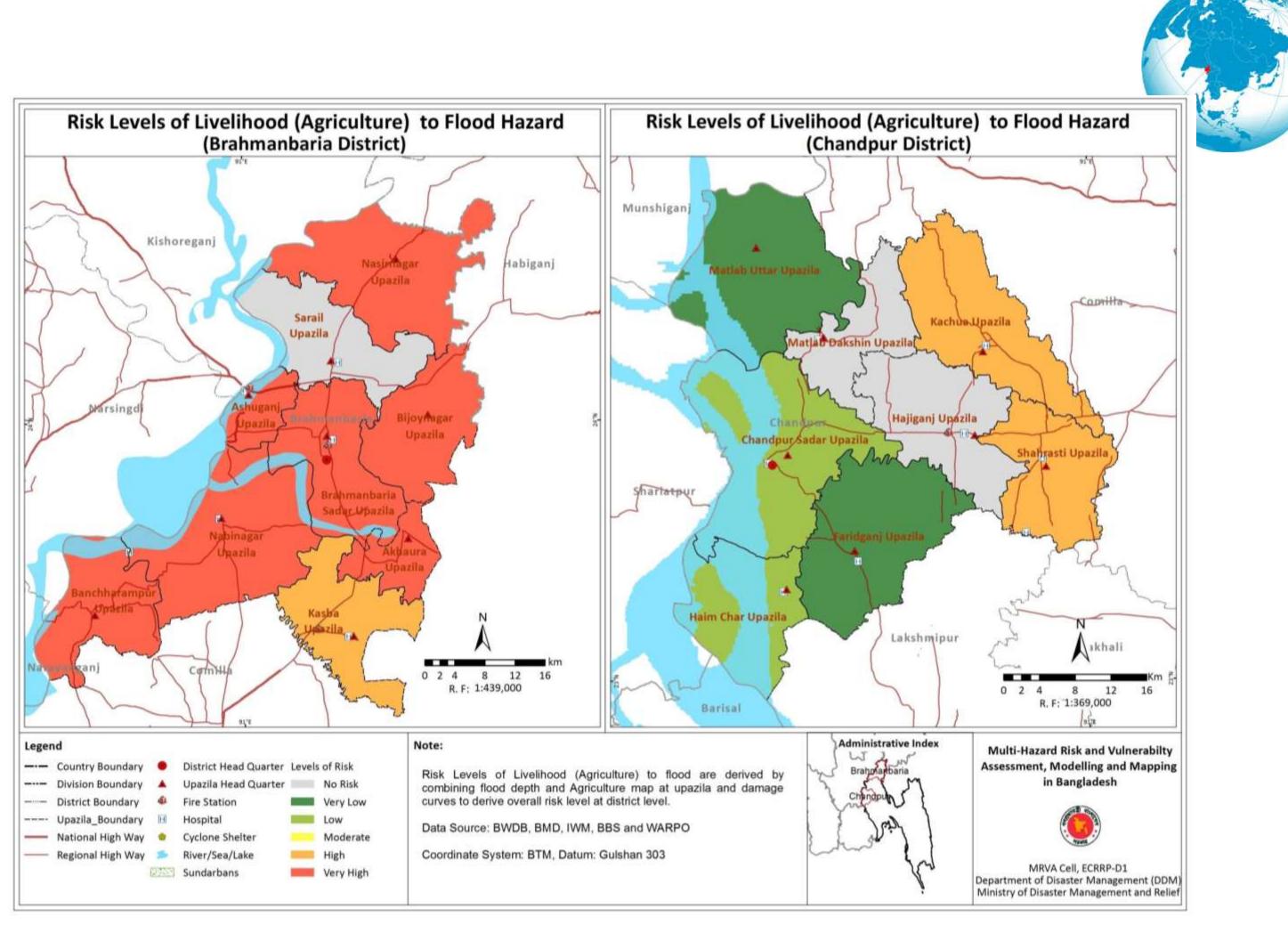
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 205

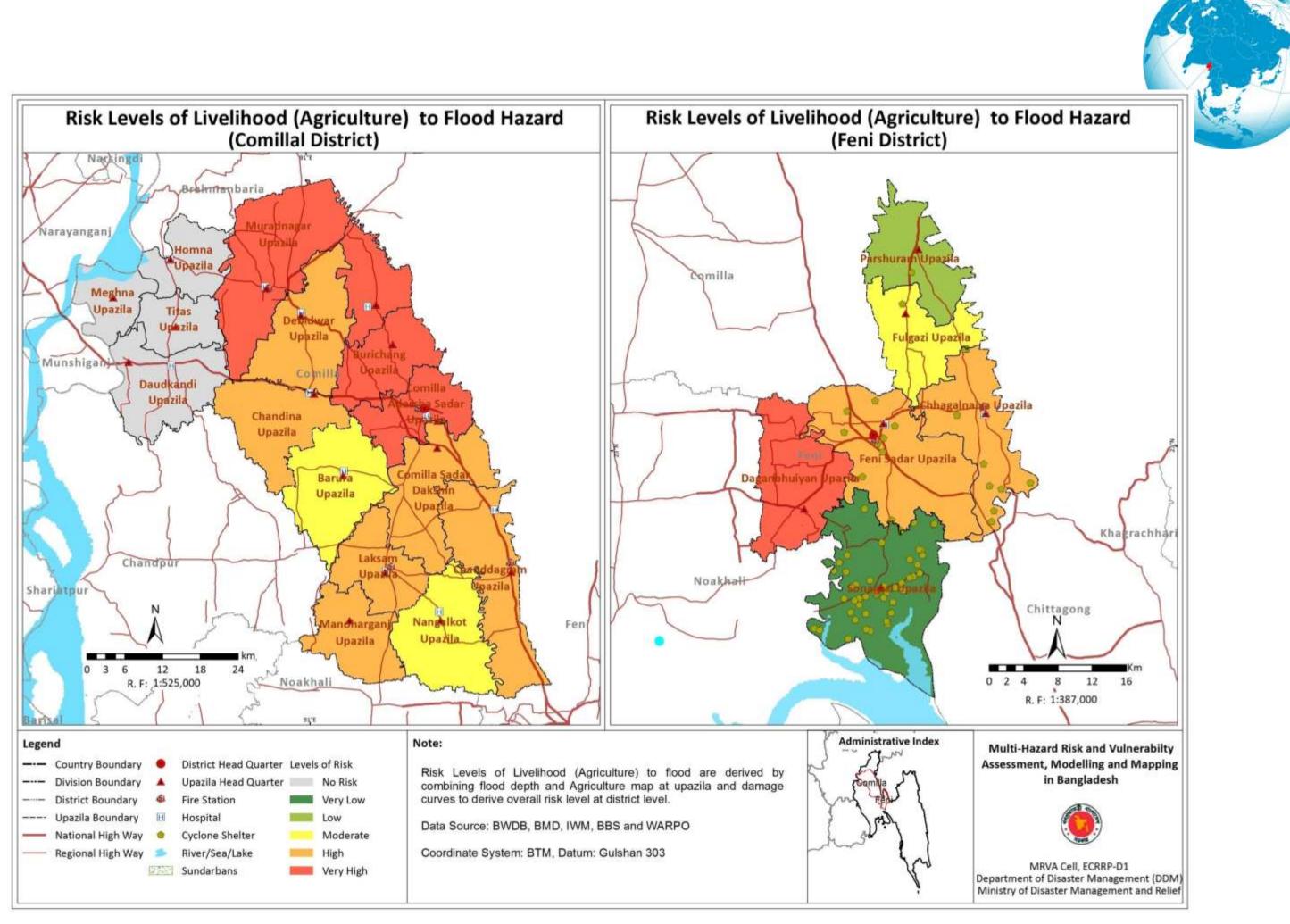


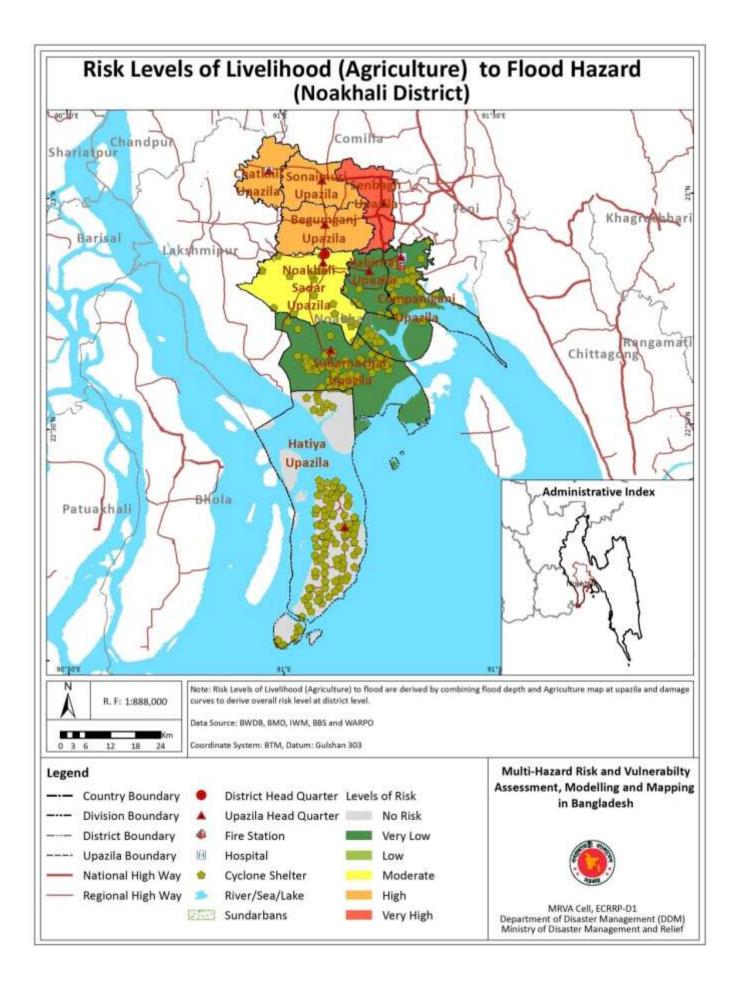




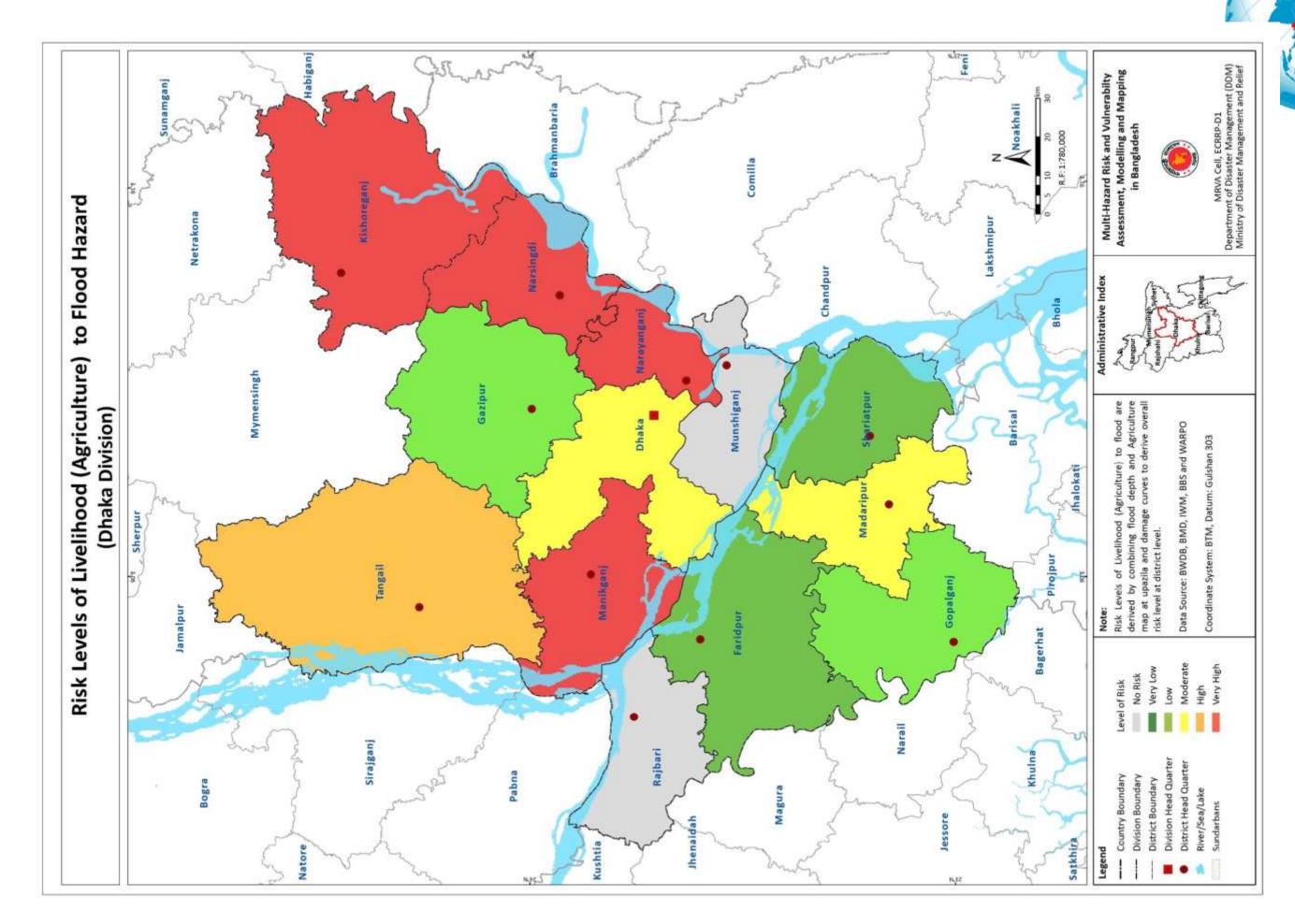
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 208

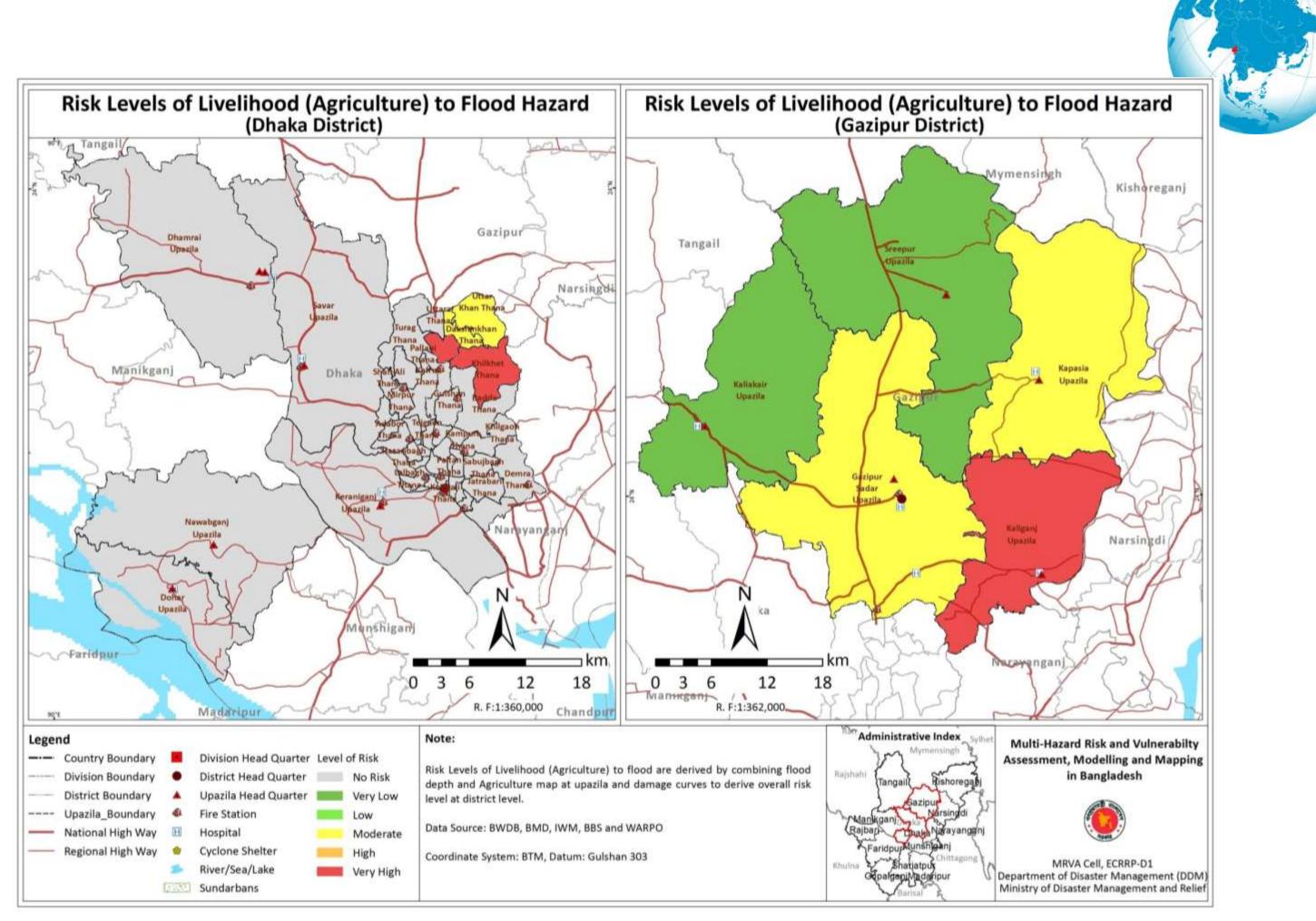


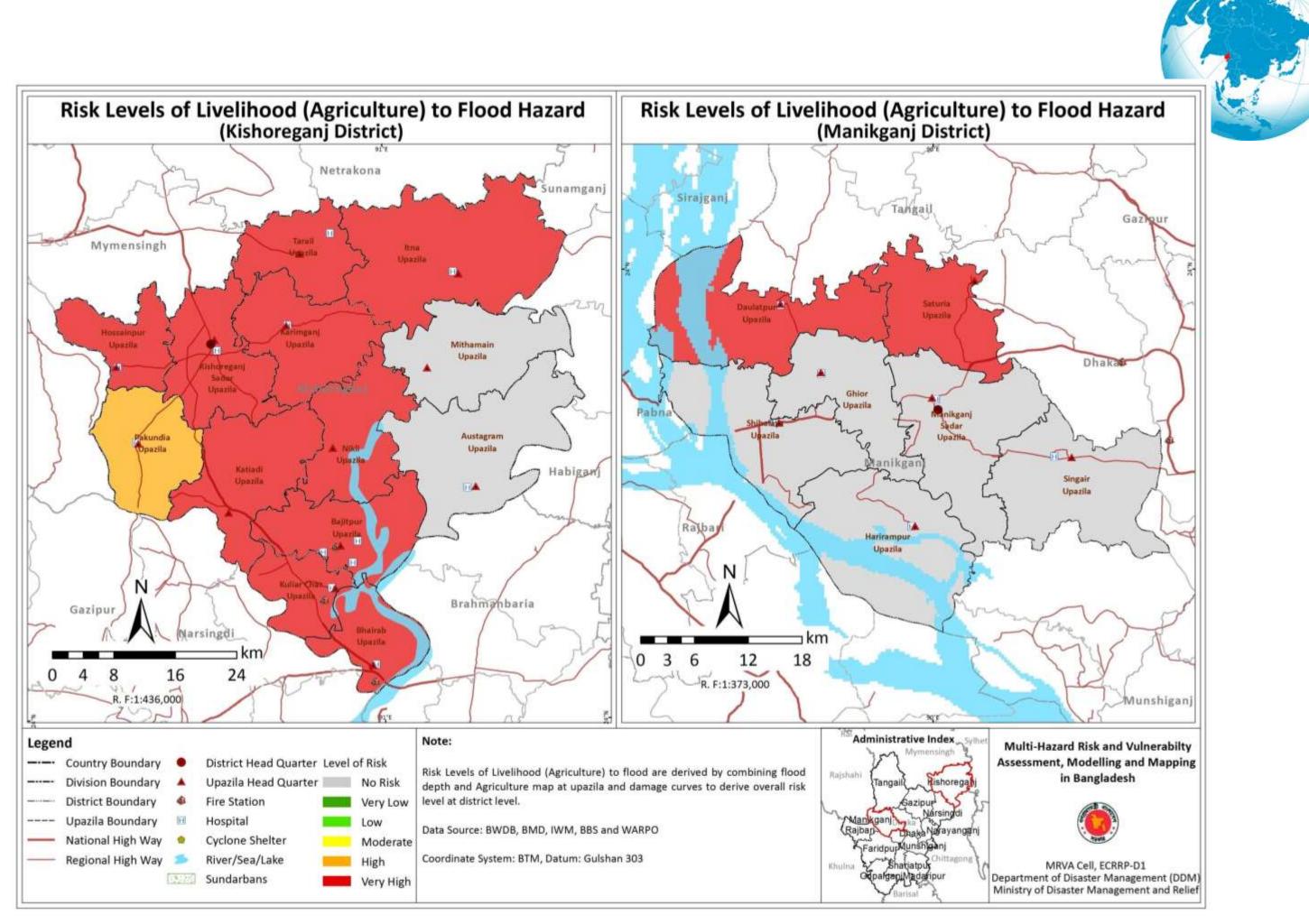


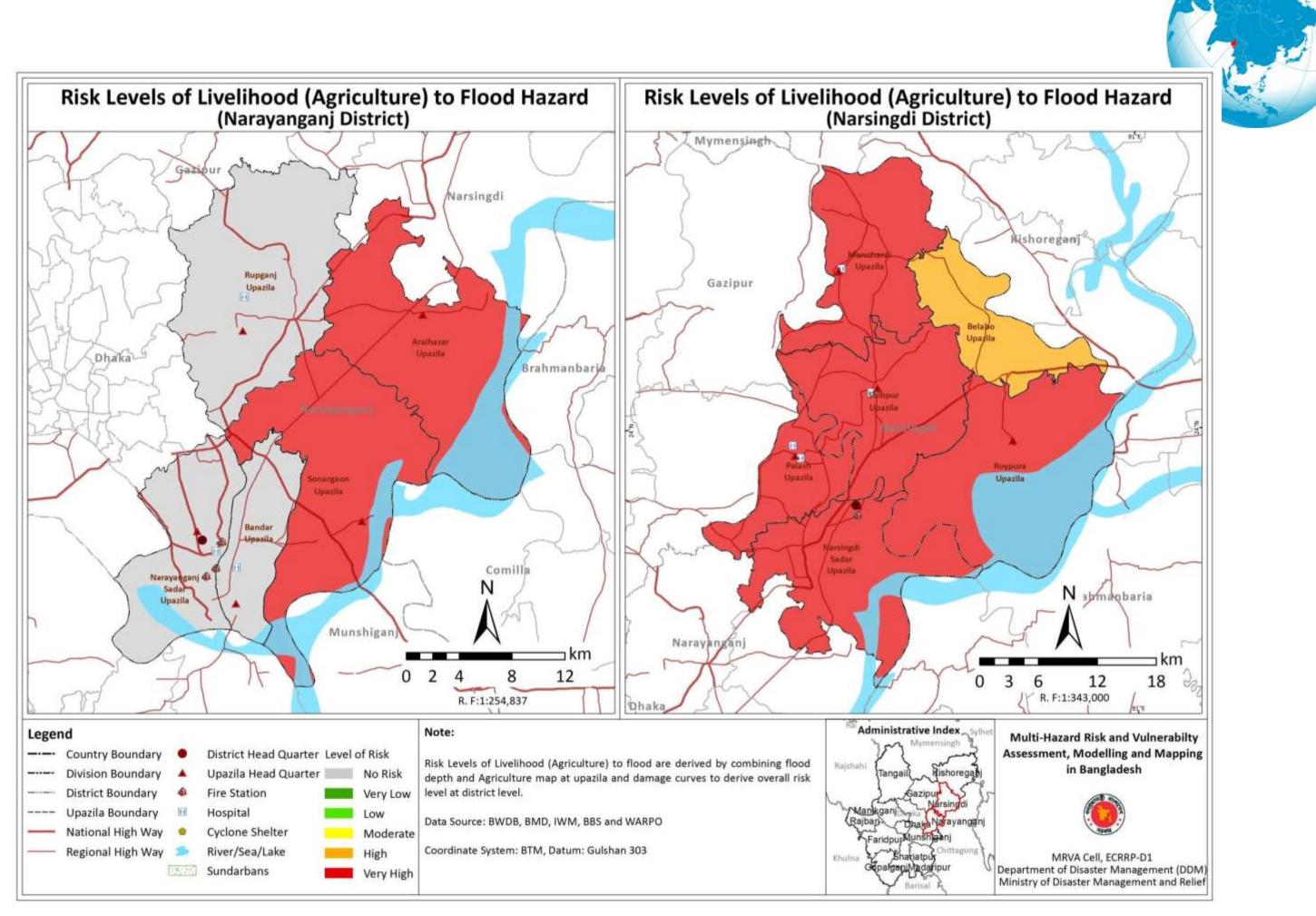


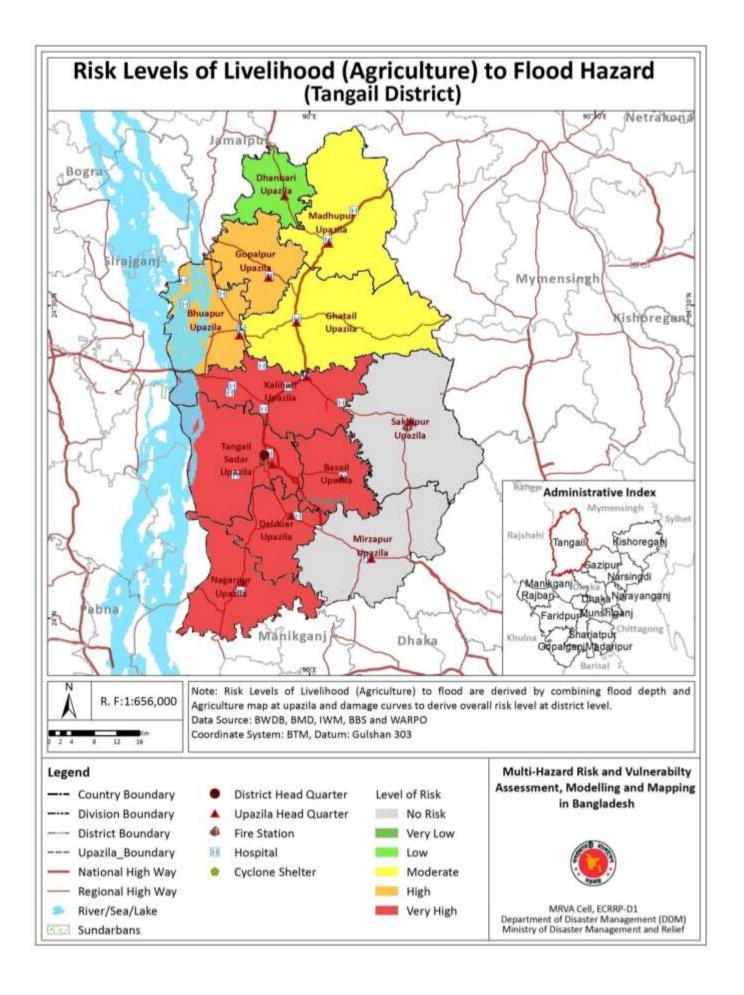




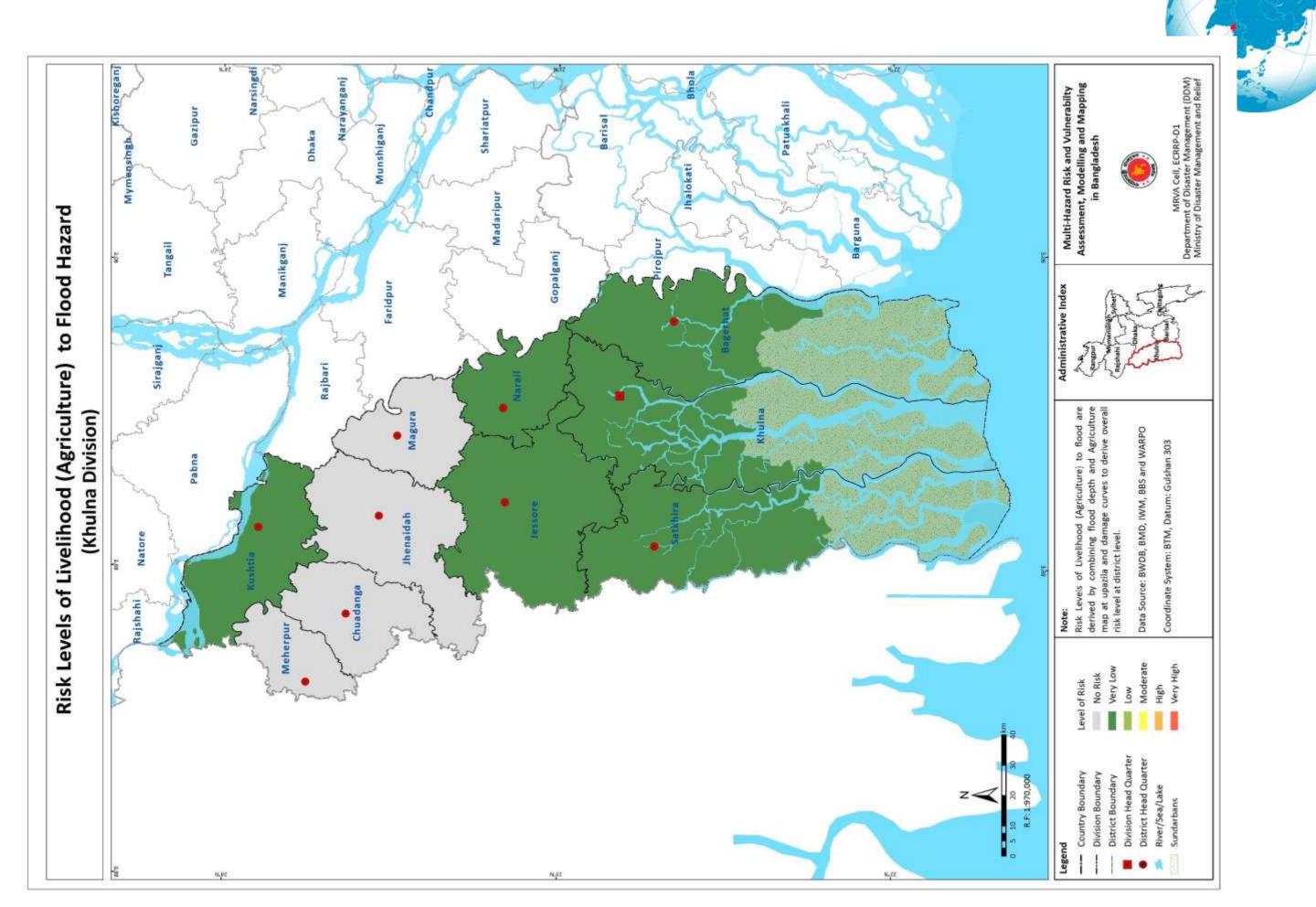




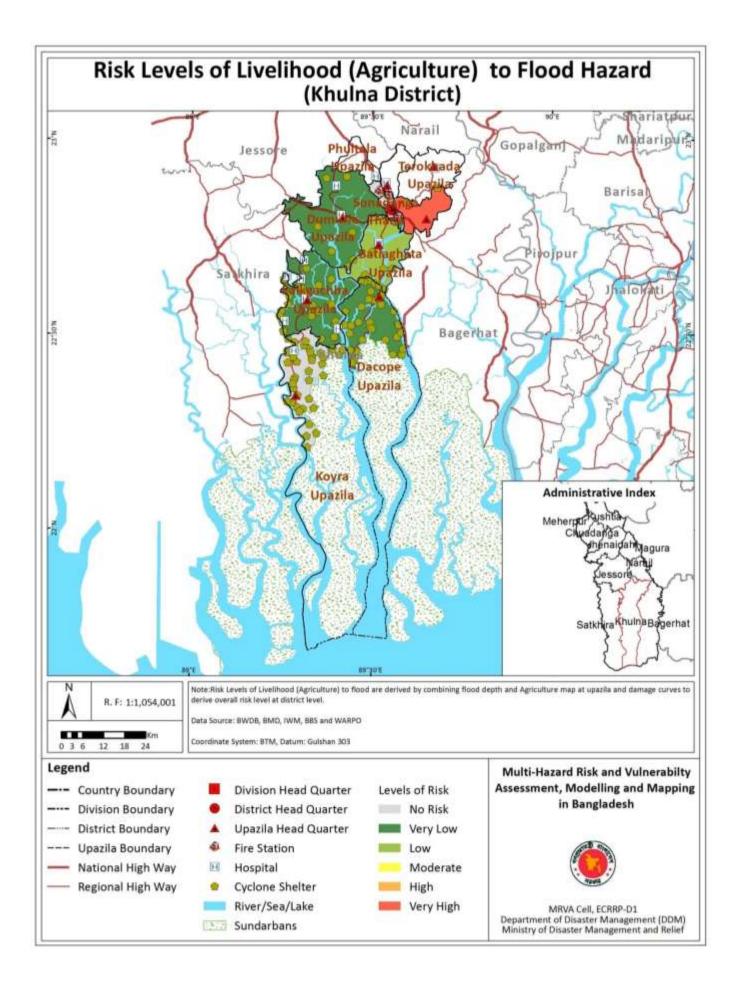




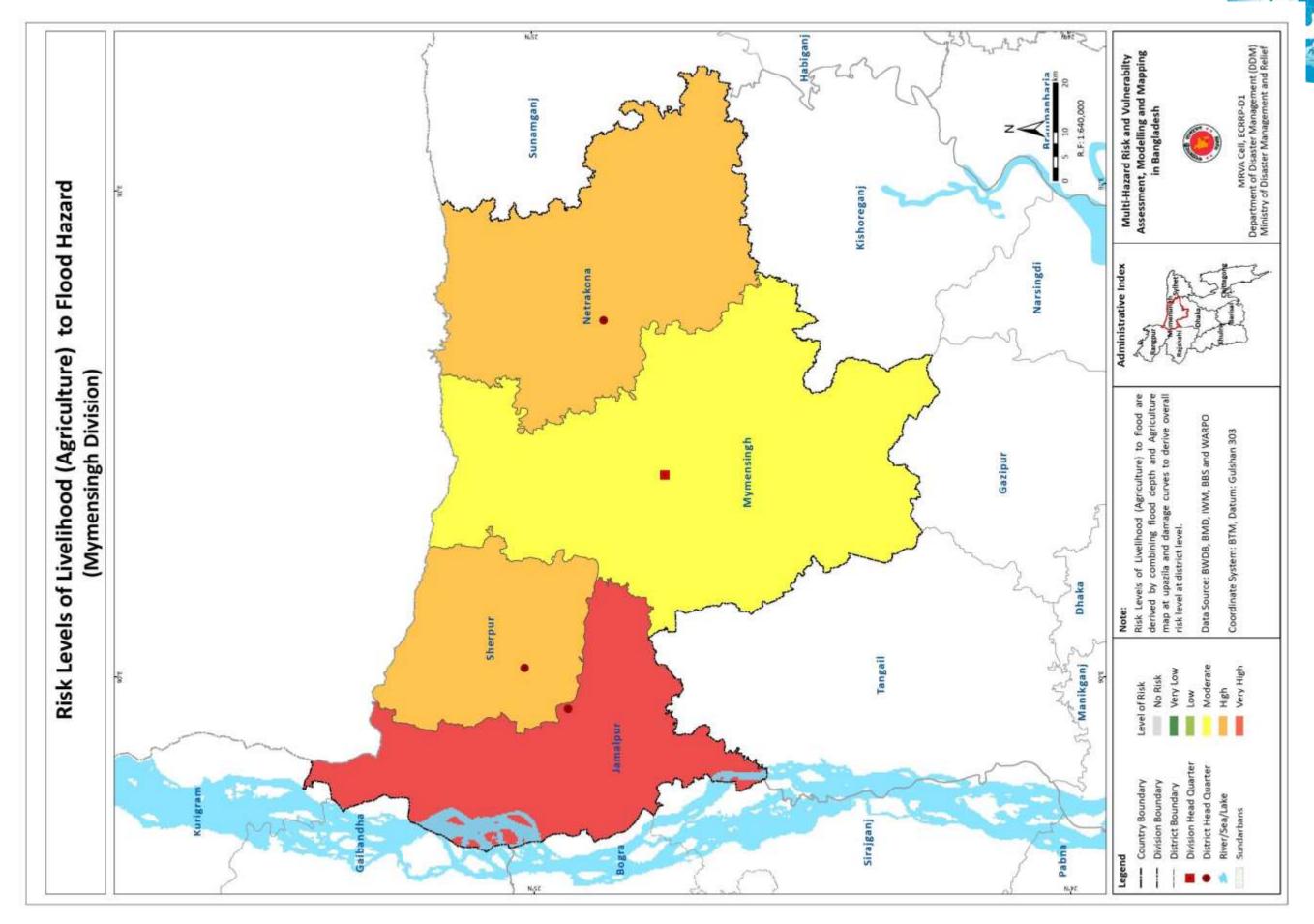




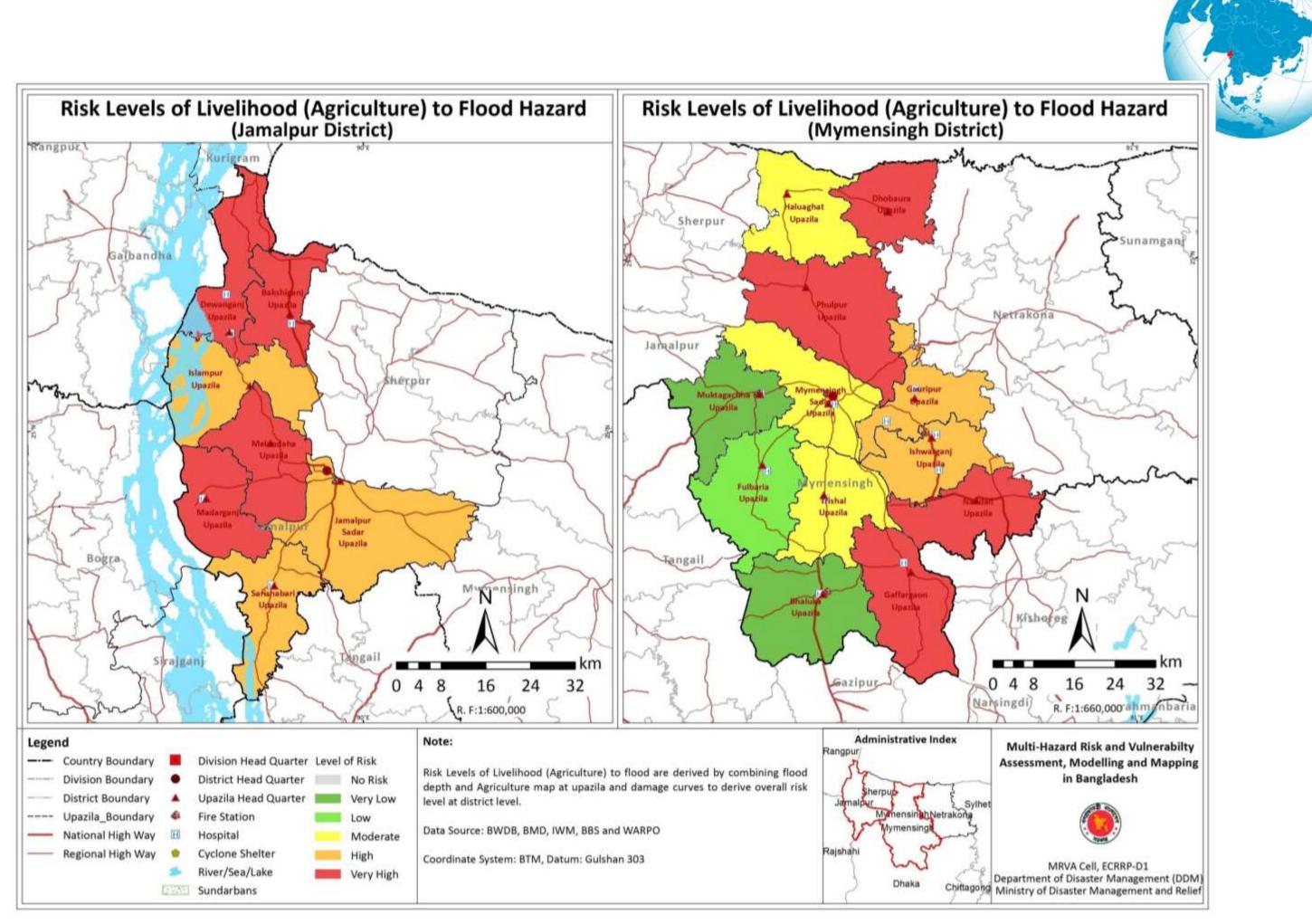
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 217



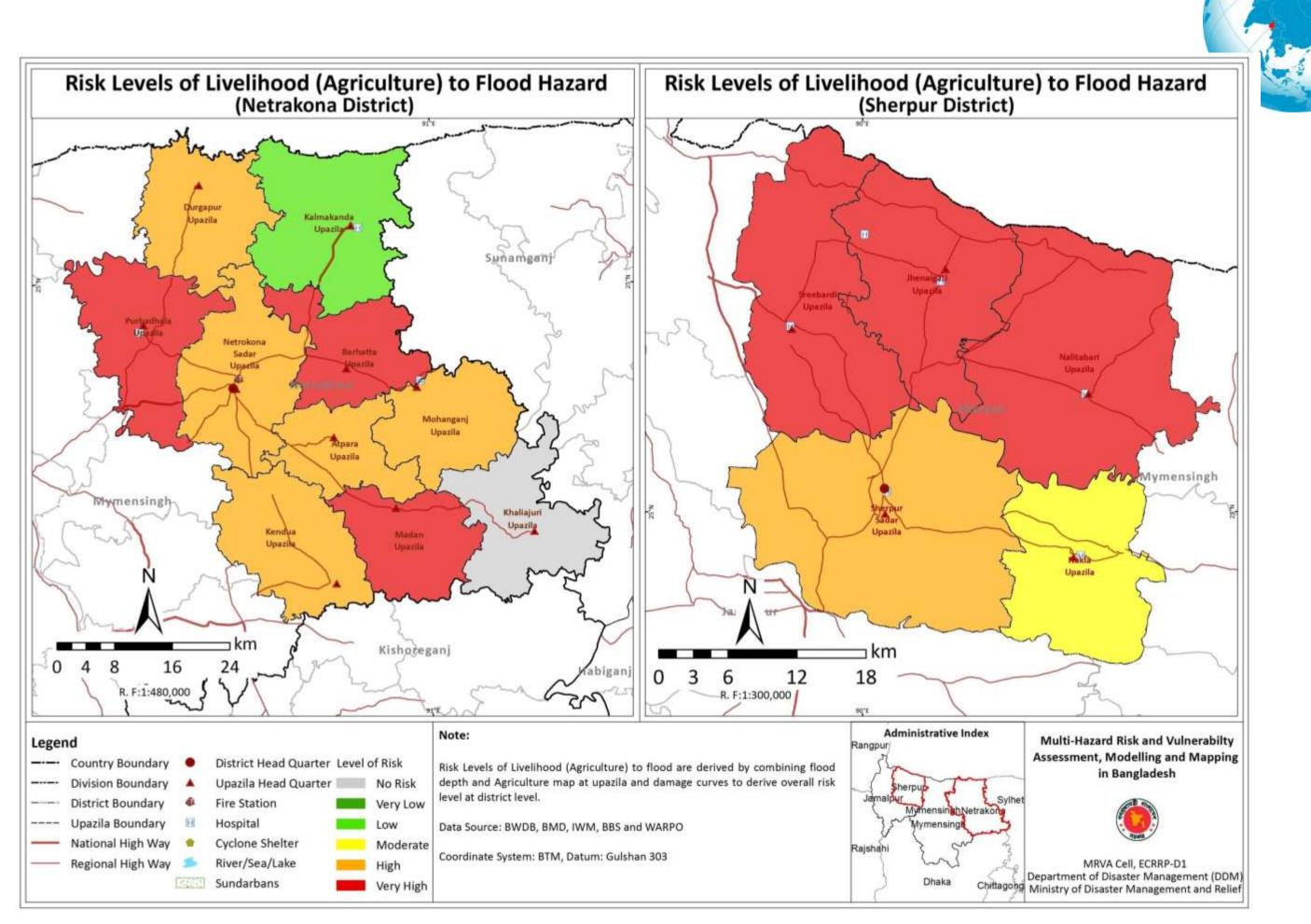


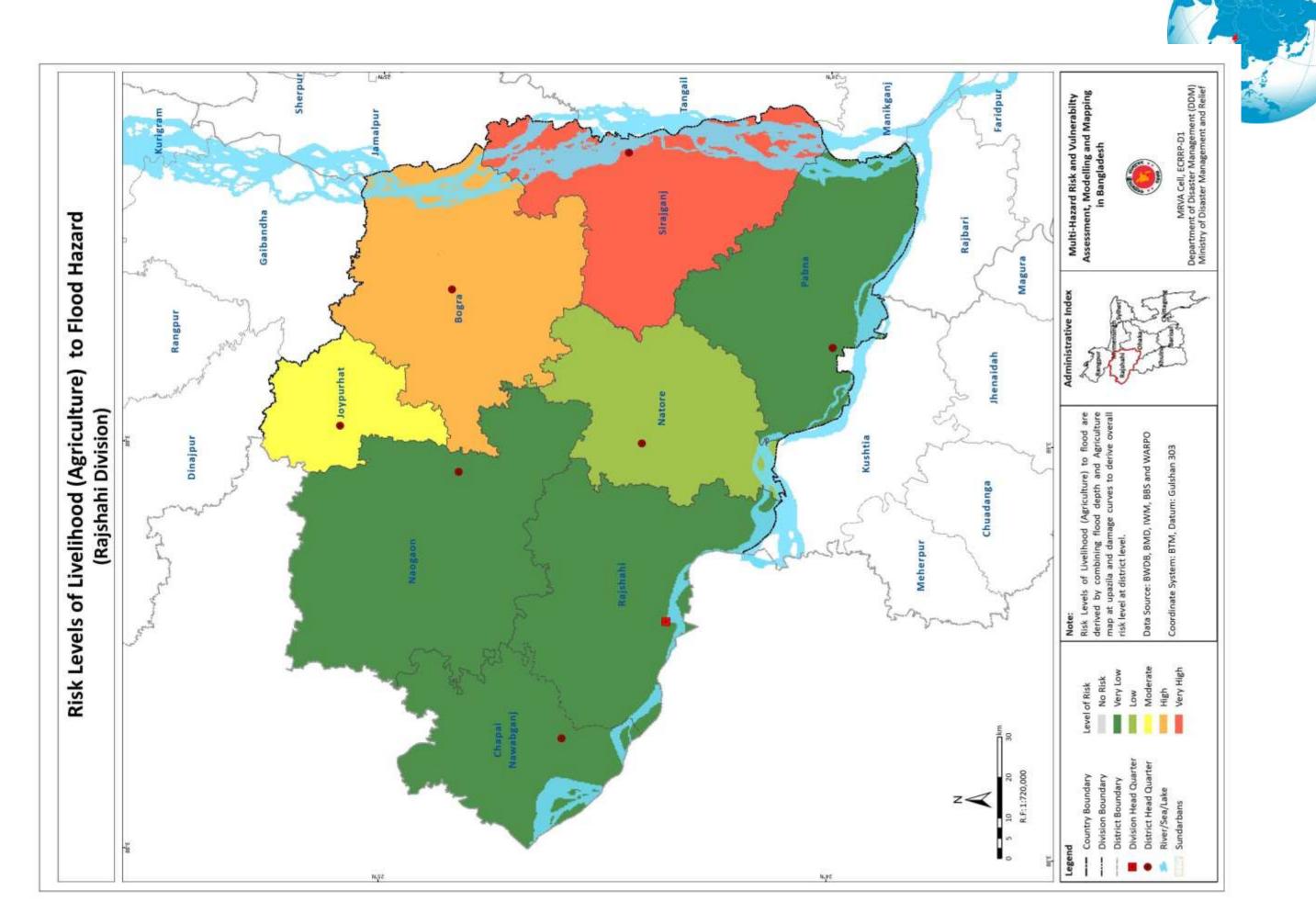


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 219

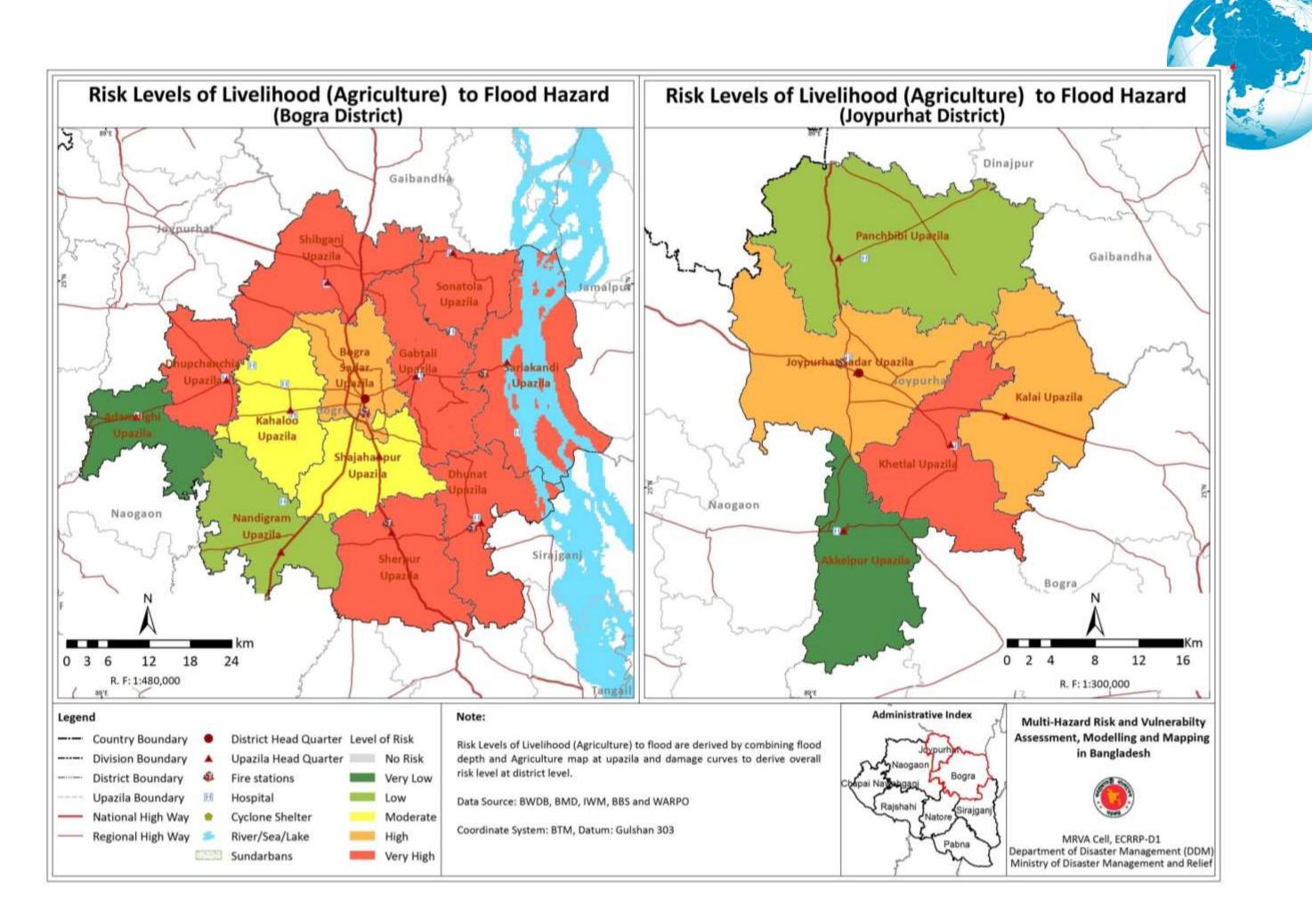


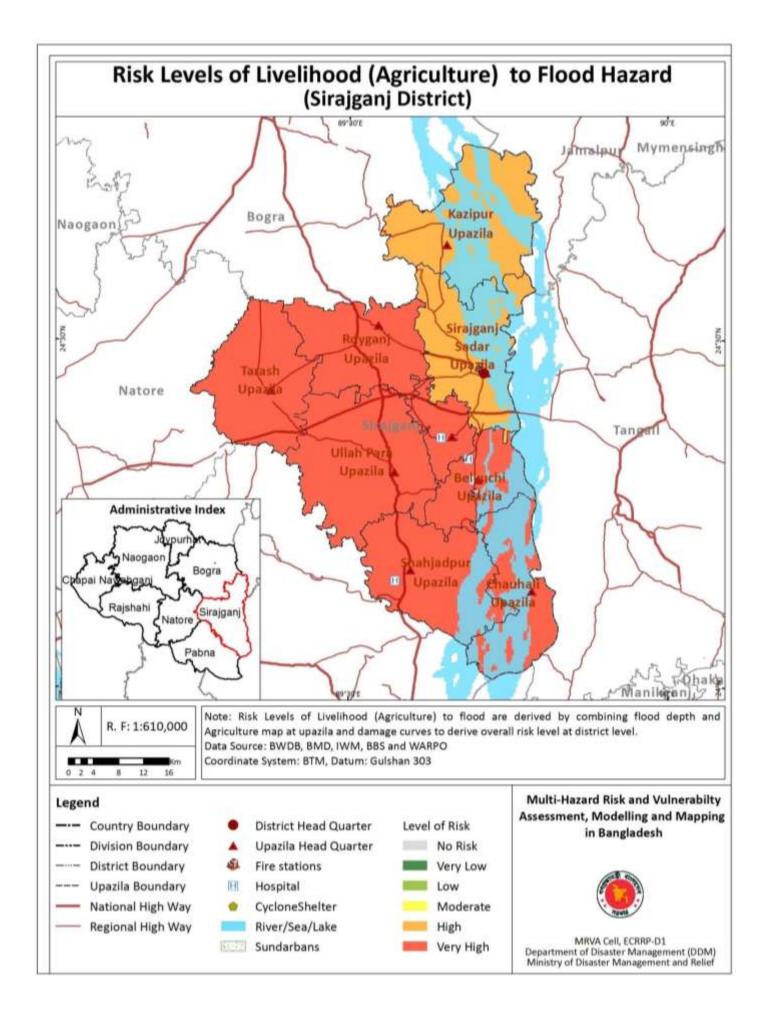
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 220



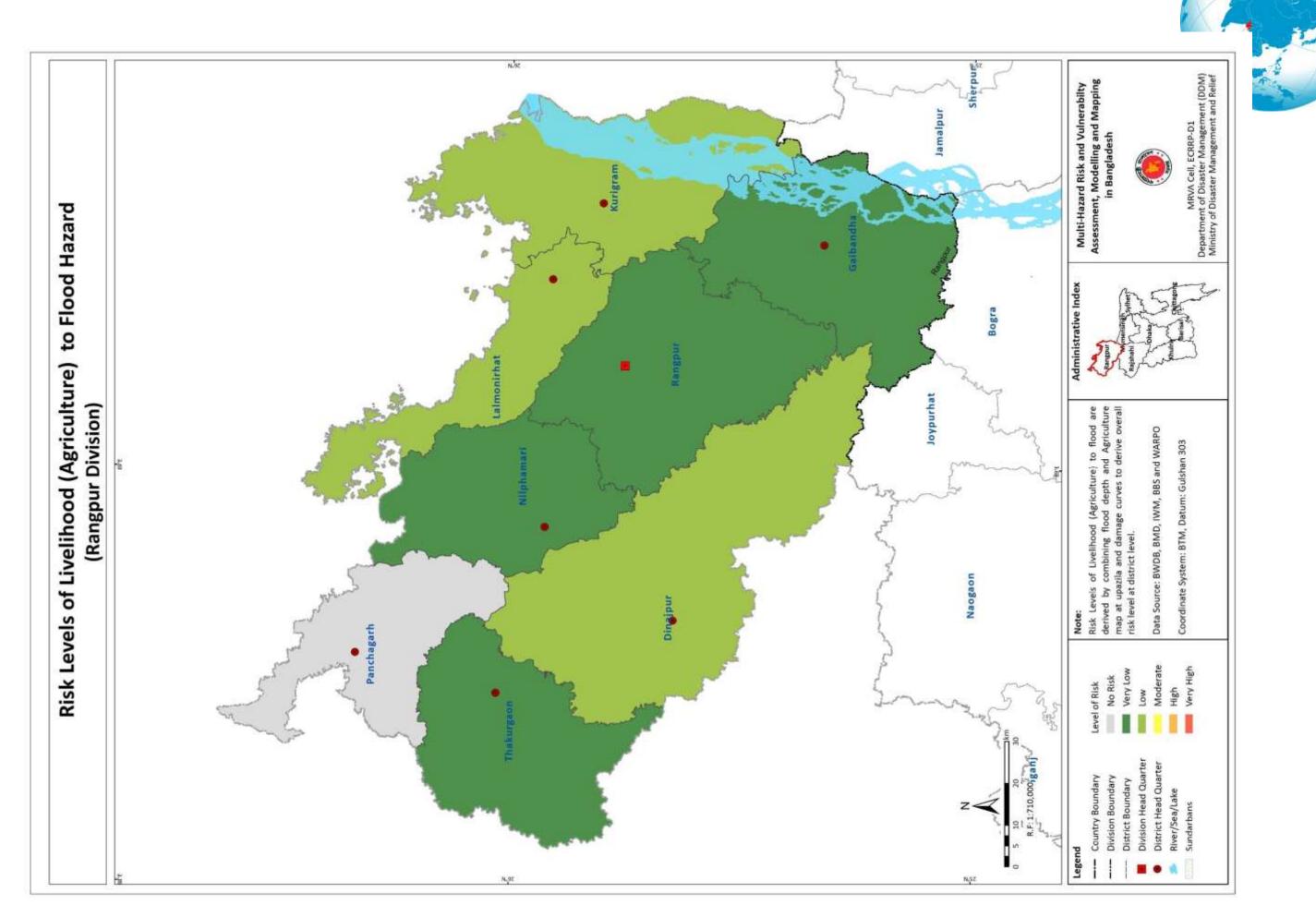


Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 222

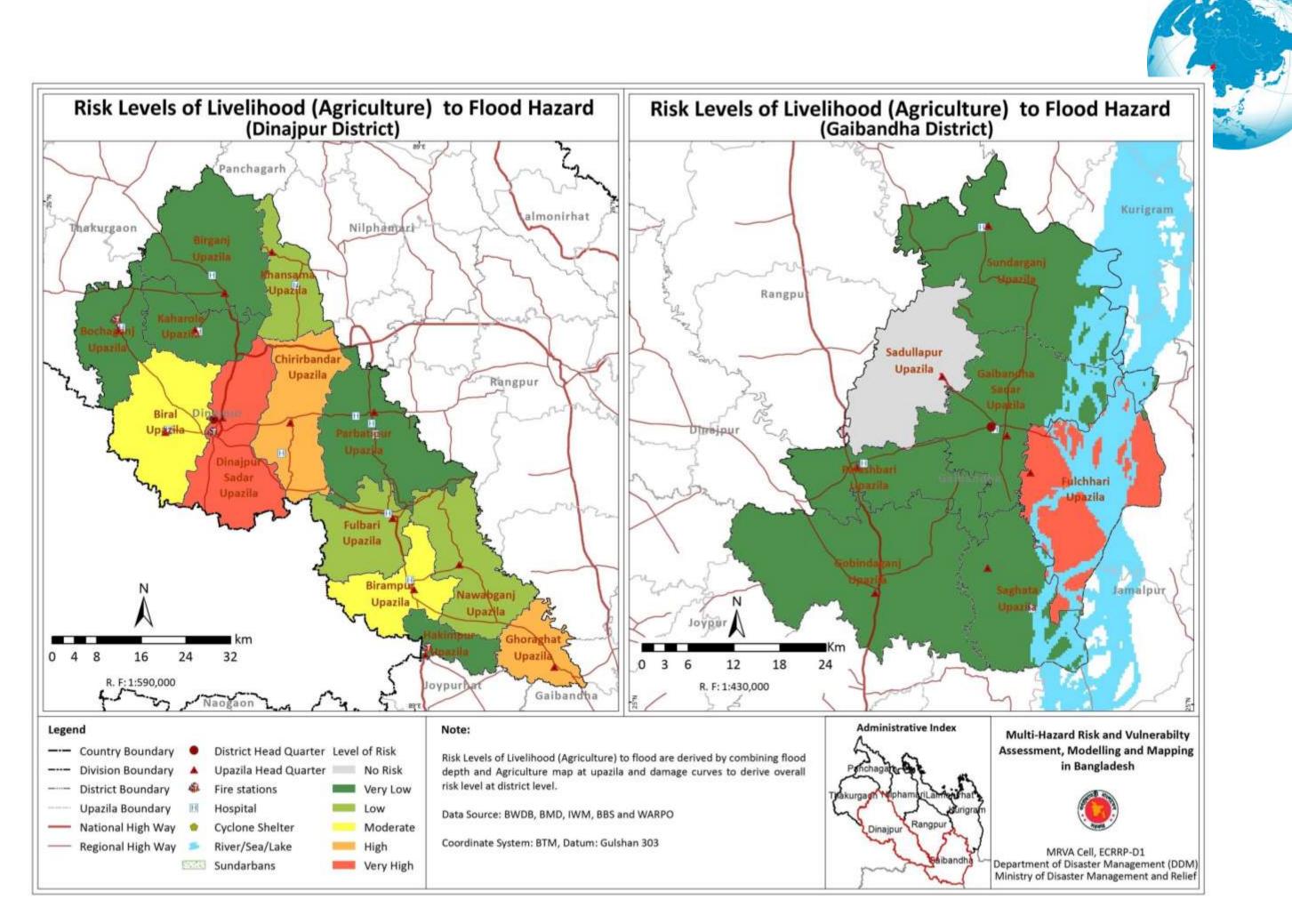


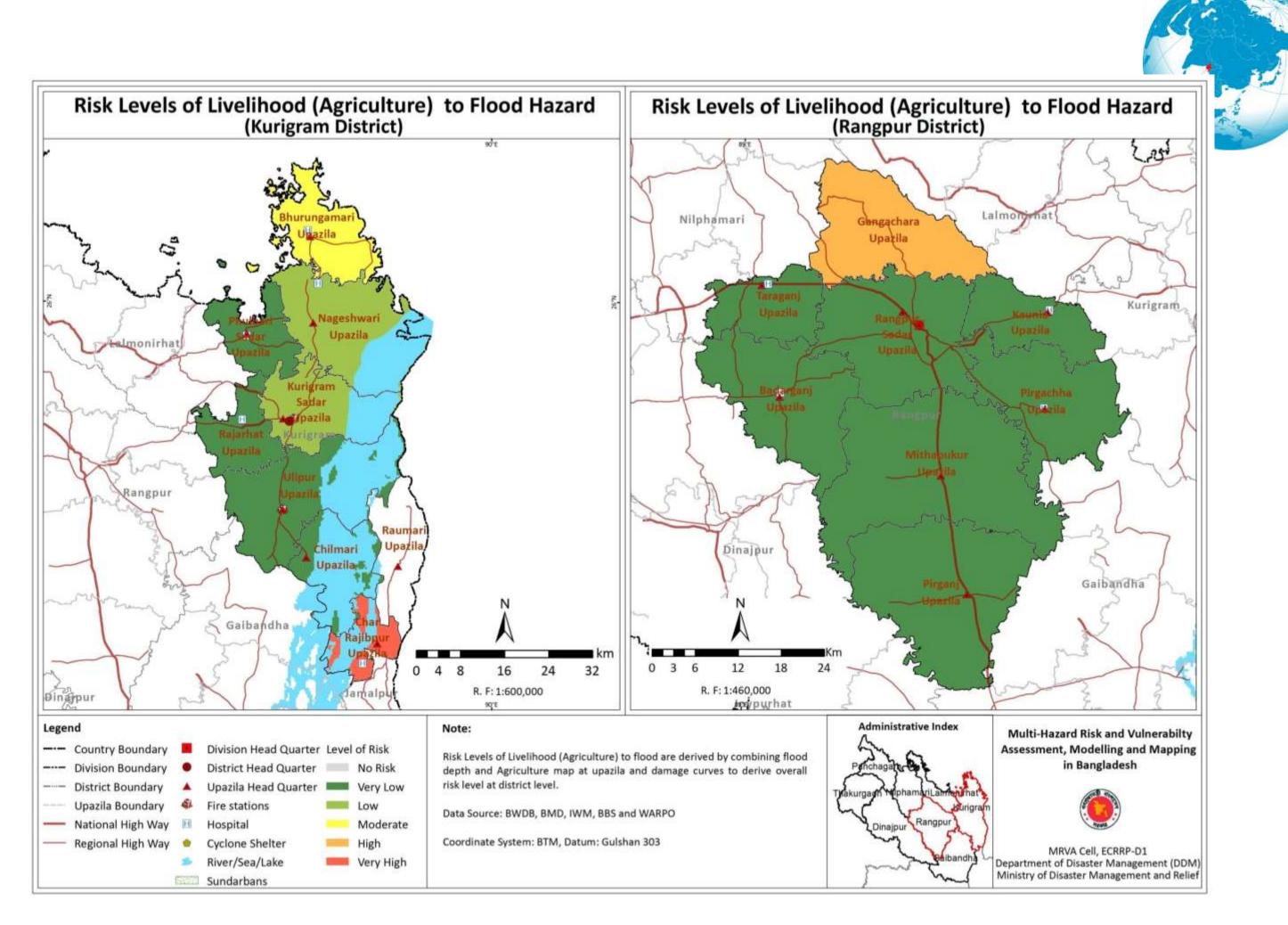


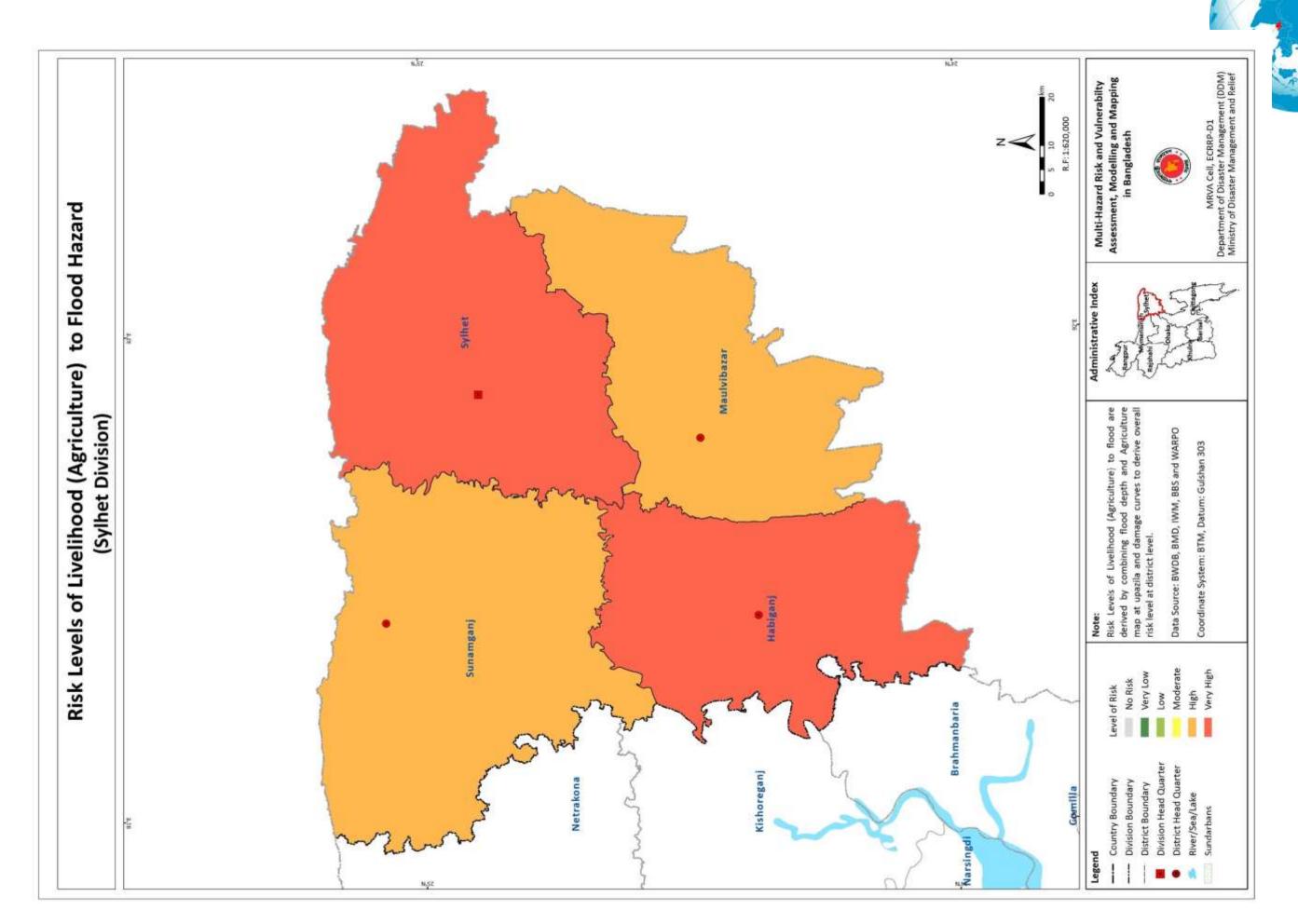




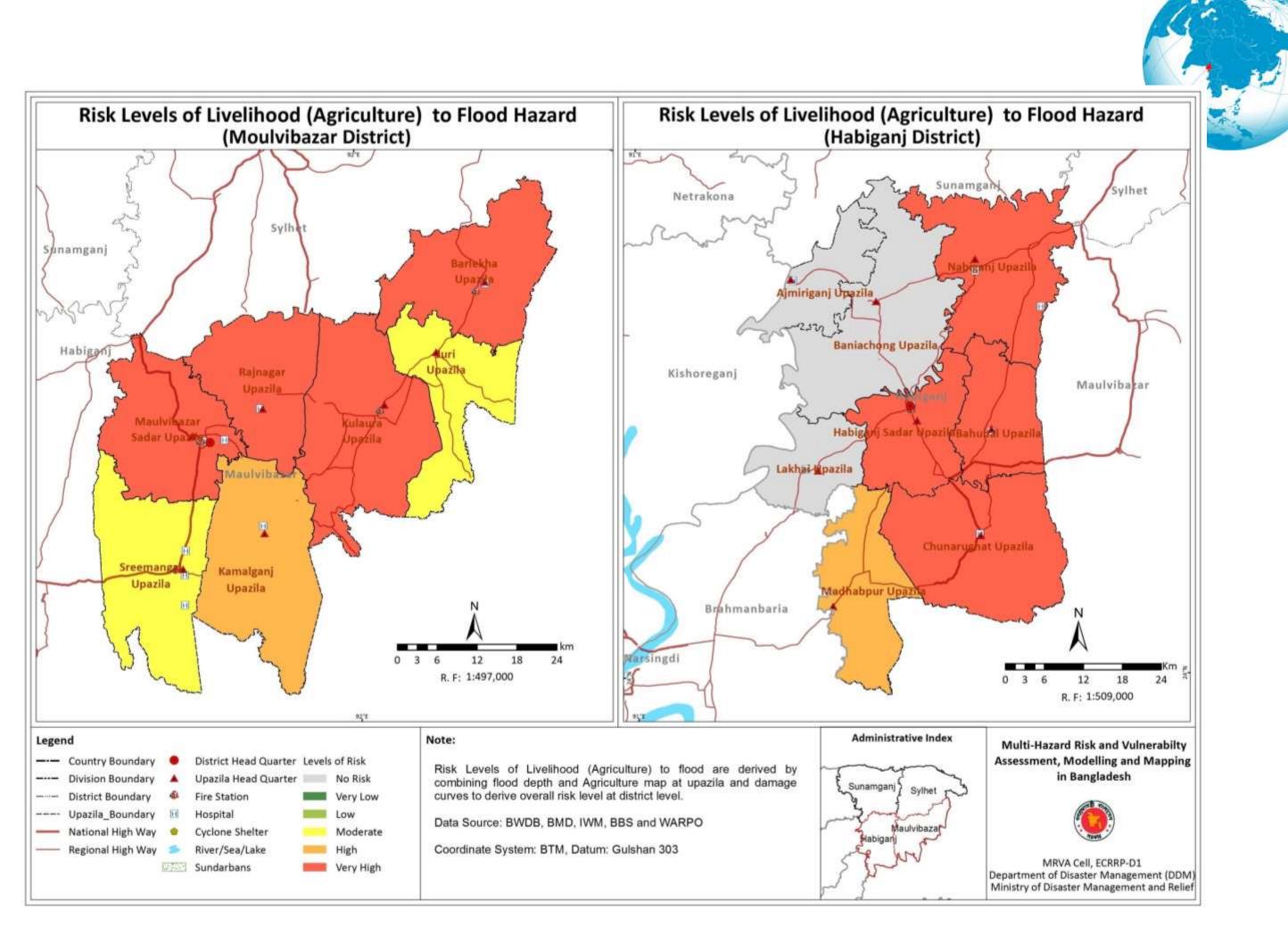
Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 225

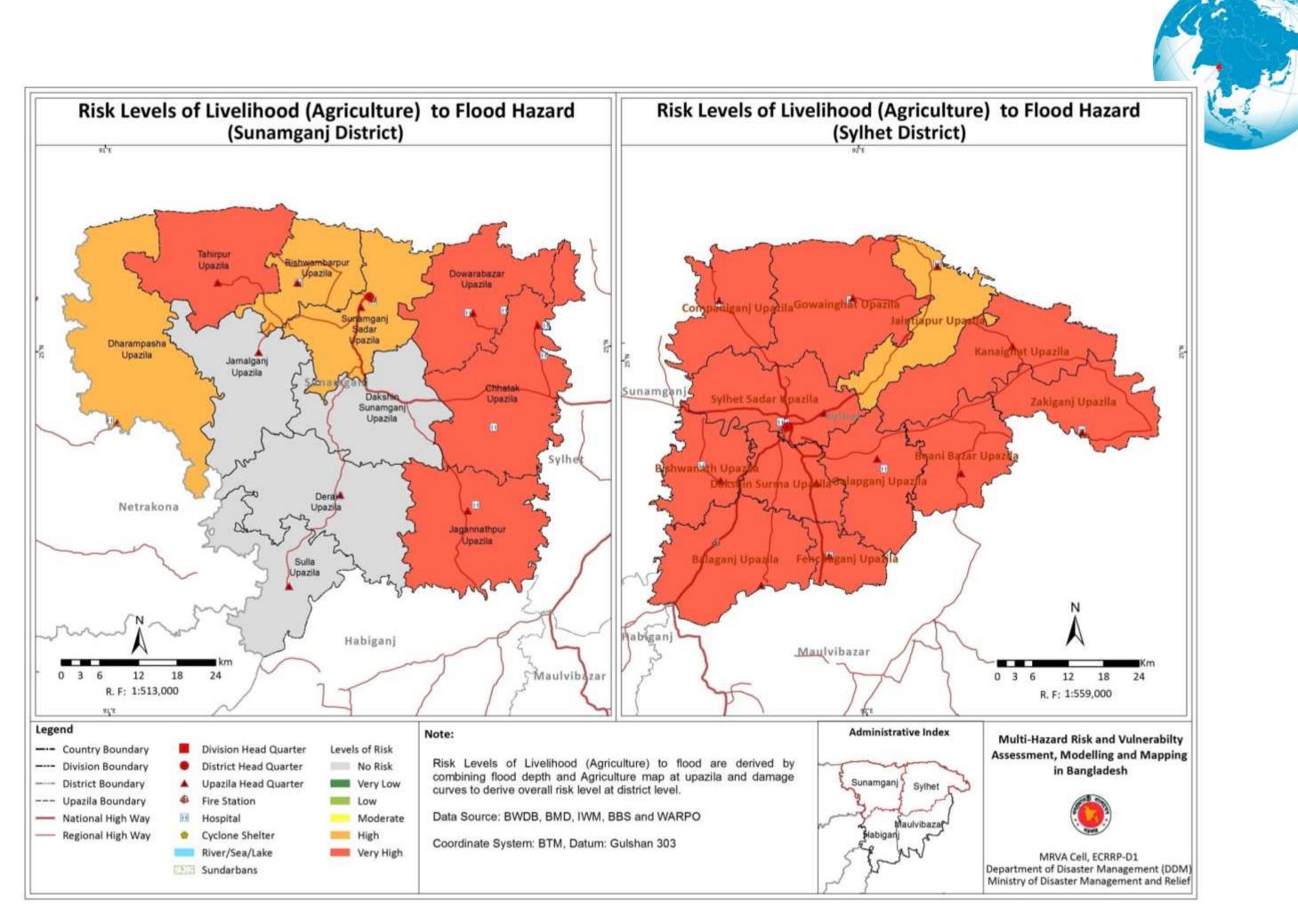






Volume I (Part I): Hydro-meteorological Hazard, Exposure/Risk Assessment (Flood and Storm Surge) | 228





STORA SURGE



3 Storm Surge

The geographic location of Bangladesh on the globe and climatological settings make the entire southern boundary exposed to the Bay of Bengal / Indian Ocean Though this sea-resource has definitely immense economic importance, however, at the same time it is a curse. Nearly every year, whether it is less severe or devastating, cyclones hit the coast of Bangladesh and cause a heavy toll to lives and properties. Of the hazards that regularly occur in Bangladesh, the deadliest is the cyclone, particularly with respect to loss of lives. Although available technology advances provide opportunity to monitor the formation and movement of cyclones closely, impact of it is furious. Due to rapid population growth and development pressure, there are numerous poor people living in coastal areas, with a constant fear of cyclone hazards.

Over period of time, the measures taken by the Government of Bangladesh has reduced the number of causality, however it is important to understand the effect of cyclone induces storm surge in the coastal area. A more detailed report on Flood Hazard Assessment is given below.

3.1 Methodology

Storm surge hazard assessment means finding storm surge height at a specific location to make storm surge inundation depth maps for the entire coastal area for practical use by relevant stakeholders. The storm surge inundation depth value can be calculated by subtracting the existing bed level from model simulated surge level. Therefore, it follows the following relation.

Storm surge height (m) = Cyclone-induced storm surge levels (mPWD) – land levels at respective location (mPWD)

Mathematical models, capable of producing/computing storm surge levels by simulating historical cyclone data, can assess surge levels with respect to some datum (m PWD). Bay of Bengal Model (BoBM) storm surge model and Coastal DEM are used to assess storm surge hazard and using ArcGIS software storm surge inundation maps are prepared. Methodology adopted is shown in figure 3.1.

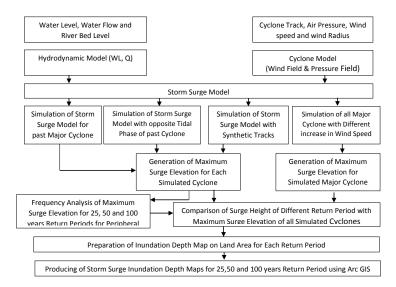


Figure 3.1: Methods and steps adopted for cyclone-induced storm surge maps

3.2 Map Content

The storm surge hazard maps consist of inundation depth (m) due to cyclone in seven categories. Storm surge height categories adopted in this study are given in Table 3.1.

3.1: Cyclone-induced storm surge inundation depth categories

		Rent 7
Inundation depth categories due to storm surge (m)	Storm surge Categories	Symbol used in maps
No Inundation	Not affected	
< 1.0 m	Very shallow	
1.0 - 1.5	Shallow	
1.5 - 2.0	Medium	
2.0 - 3.0	High	
3.0 - 4.0	Very high	
4.0 - 5.0	Extremely high	
> 5.0	Extremely very high	

3.3 Analysis of Storm Surge Hazard

Storm surge inundation maps have been prepared for 25, 50 and 100 year return periods. The area (Km²) and percentage of storm surge inundation for different return periods is given in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Area and percentage of storm surge inundation for different return periods

Return Period	25	year	50 y	year	100	year
Storm Surge Inundation Depth (m)	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)
< 1.0	7428.31	48.86	3300.20	16.94	1210.24	5.10
1.0 - 1.5	3511.63	23.10	4225.17	21.69	3664.04	15.44
1.5 – 2.0	1786.82	11.75	3845.63	19.74	5113.44	21.54
2.0 - 3.0	1625.52	10.69	4756.65	24.42	5526.22	23.28
3.0 - 4.0	523.83	3.45	2433.20	12.49	3563.62	15.01
4.0 - 5.0	203.06	1.34	593.40	3.05	2492.98	10.50
>5.0	123.83	0.81	324.88	1.67	2167.42	9.13
Total Area	15203.00		19479.13		23737.96	

Since 50 year return period maps are used for exposure of population and risk assessment of housing and livelihood, division and district-wise analysis of storm surge hazard given here. Division-wise storm surge map analysis is given in Table 3.3 and figure 3.2, at district level is given in table 3.5.

Table 3.3: Percentage of affected area due to cyclone induced storm surge (50-year) in divisions

Division /	sion / Storm surge Depth Vs. percentage of storm surge affected area					Not		
Depth	< 1.0 m	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	2.0 - 3.0	3.0 - 4.0 m	4.0 - 5.0	> 5.0 m	Affected
		m	m	m		m		area
Barisal	25.37	38.29	44.49	48.98	50.66	51.06	51.05	48.95
Chittagong	4.75	7.17	9.1	11.7	12.53	12.89	13.2	86.78
Dhaka	0.45	0.61	0.71	0.8	0.81	0.82	0.82	99.18
Khulna	10.79	14.15	15.63	16.33	16.4	16.4	16.39	83.61

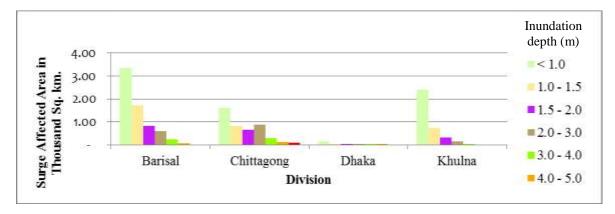


Table 3.4: Area affected (km²) due to cyclone induced storm surge (50-year) in districts

District		Storm	surge Dept	n and Area	affected (k	m²)		Not Affected
	< 1.0 m	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	2.0 - 3.0	3.0 - 4.0	4.0 - 5.0	> 5.0	Area (km ²)
		m	m	m	m	m	m	
Barguna	631.8	874.9	935.6	955.9	959.5	959.6	959.6	698.6
Barisal	639.2	1128.2	1314.3	1443.3	1479.4	1483.3	1483.3	1,035.0
Bhola	455.1	585.9	743.6	1032.3	1150	1195.7	1195.7	979.5
Jhalokati	431.3	565.2	578	587.6	587.6	587.6	587.6	119.2
Patuakhali	566.6	1060.3	1368.3	1516.9	1582.3	1586.2	1586.2	1,057.4
Pirojpur	648.7	878.2	974.1	982.7	984.1	984.1	984.1	291.0
Chandpur	39.1	54.5	65.4	94.9	107.1	110.5	110.5	1,305.5
Chittagong	443.3	799.7	1078.8	1313.8	1388.9	1423.3	1481.8	3,269.4
Cox's Bazar	371.9	482.4	516.3	524.6	524.9	524.9	524.9	1,877.1
Feni	142.7	177.8	202.1	252	264.8	269.3	279.8	685.1
Lakshmipur	225.4	314.5	373.9	415.9	439.2	453.6	453.7	672.1
Noakhali	461.2	718.1	1009.8	1614.6	1795.9	1871.1	1914.5	1,293.9
Gopalganj	47.7	48.3	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	1,420.1
Madaripur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1,125.4
Shariatpur	85.1	131.1	158.6	184.9	188.4	191.3	191.3	912.0
Bagerhat	1,189.2	1536.7	1624	1670.2	1674	1674	1674	1,992.1
Khulna	573.8	839	988.5	1054.8	1063	1063	1063	2,750.0
Narail	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	967.7
Satkhira	639.5	780.2	875.4	916.9	919.5	919.5	919.5	2,382.8

3.4 Storm Surge Maps

Storm surge hazard maps at national level is shown for 25, 50 and 100 year return periods. As Exposure of Population, Risk of Housing and Livelihood is assessed for storm surge hazard of 50 year return period, storm surge hazard maps at division, district and upazila / thana are presented in this Risk Atlas. Number of storm surge hazard maps presented is given table 3.5.

3.4.1 Storm Surge Hazard maps

Table 3.5: Number of Storm Surge Hazard maps presented in Risk Atlas

Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas
Barisal	2	3
Chittagong	2	2
Total	4	5

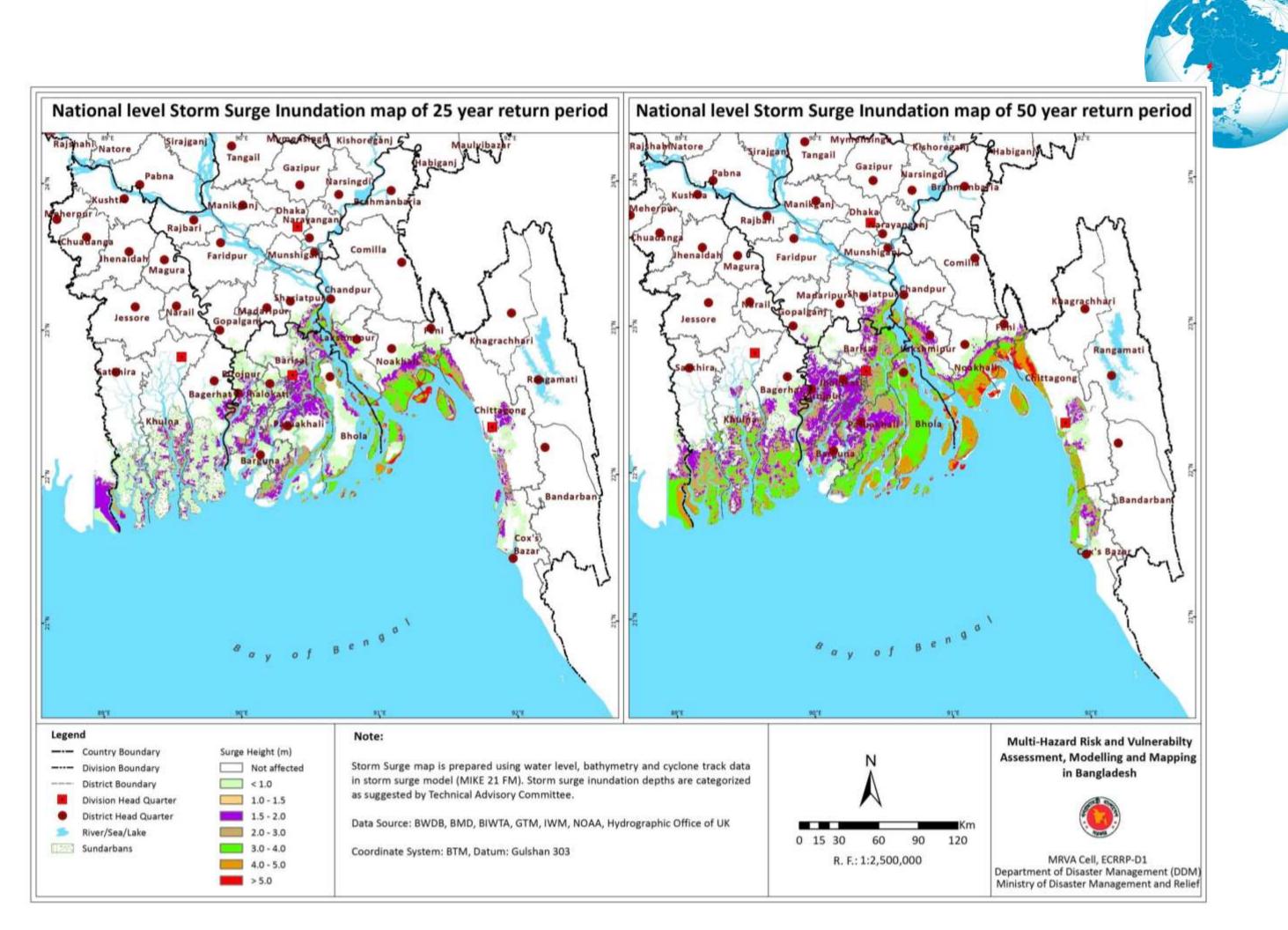
3.4.2 Storm Surge Exposure and Risk maps

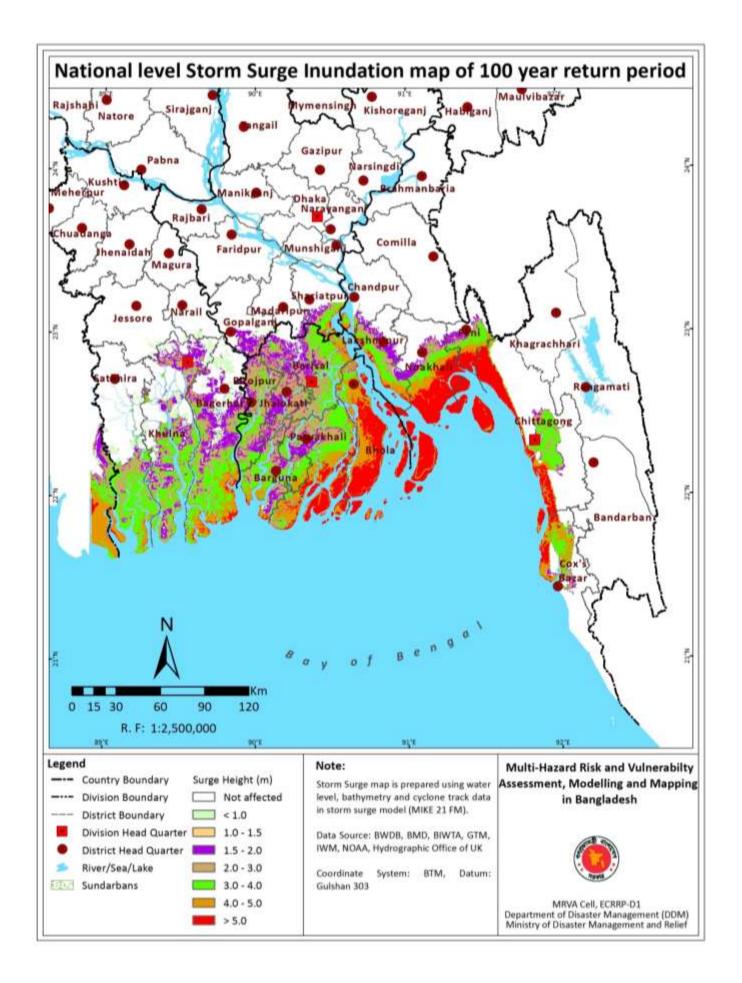
Maps representing exposure of Population, Risk of Housing and Livelihood for storm surge hazard of 50 years return period at division and district level is shown in table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Exposure of Population, Risk of Housing and Livelihood maps at division and district level presented in Risk Atlas

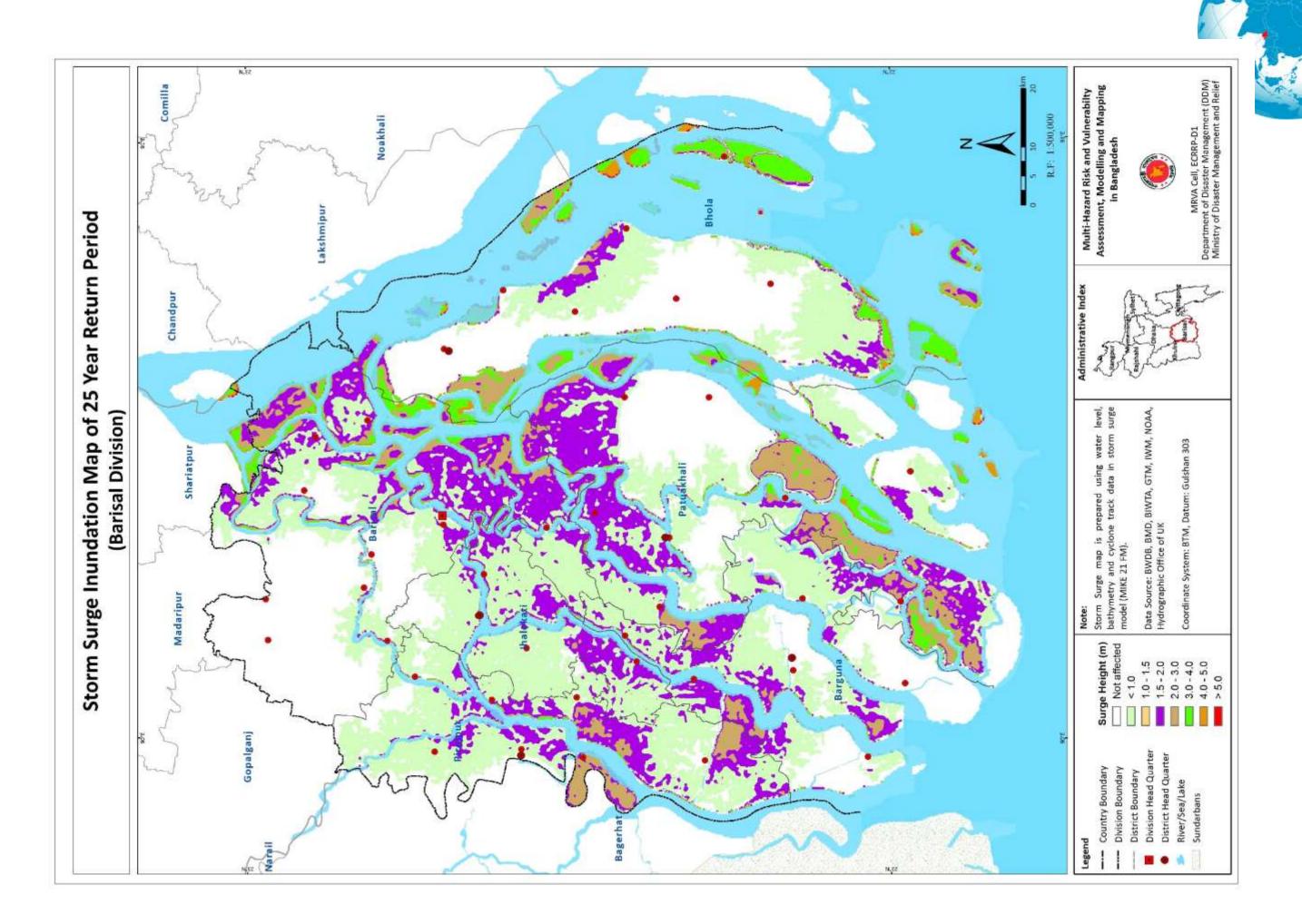
Division	Number of Districts				
	Population Exposure	Housing at Risk (Packa and Semi-Packa)	Housing at Risk (Kutcha and Jhupri)	Livelihood	
Barisal	2	1	2	6	
Chittagong	2	2	2	5	
Khulna	0	0	0	1	
Total	4	3	4	12	

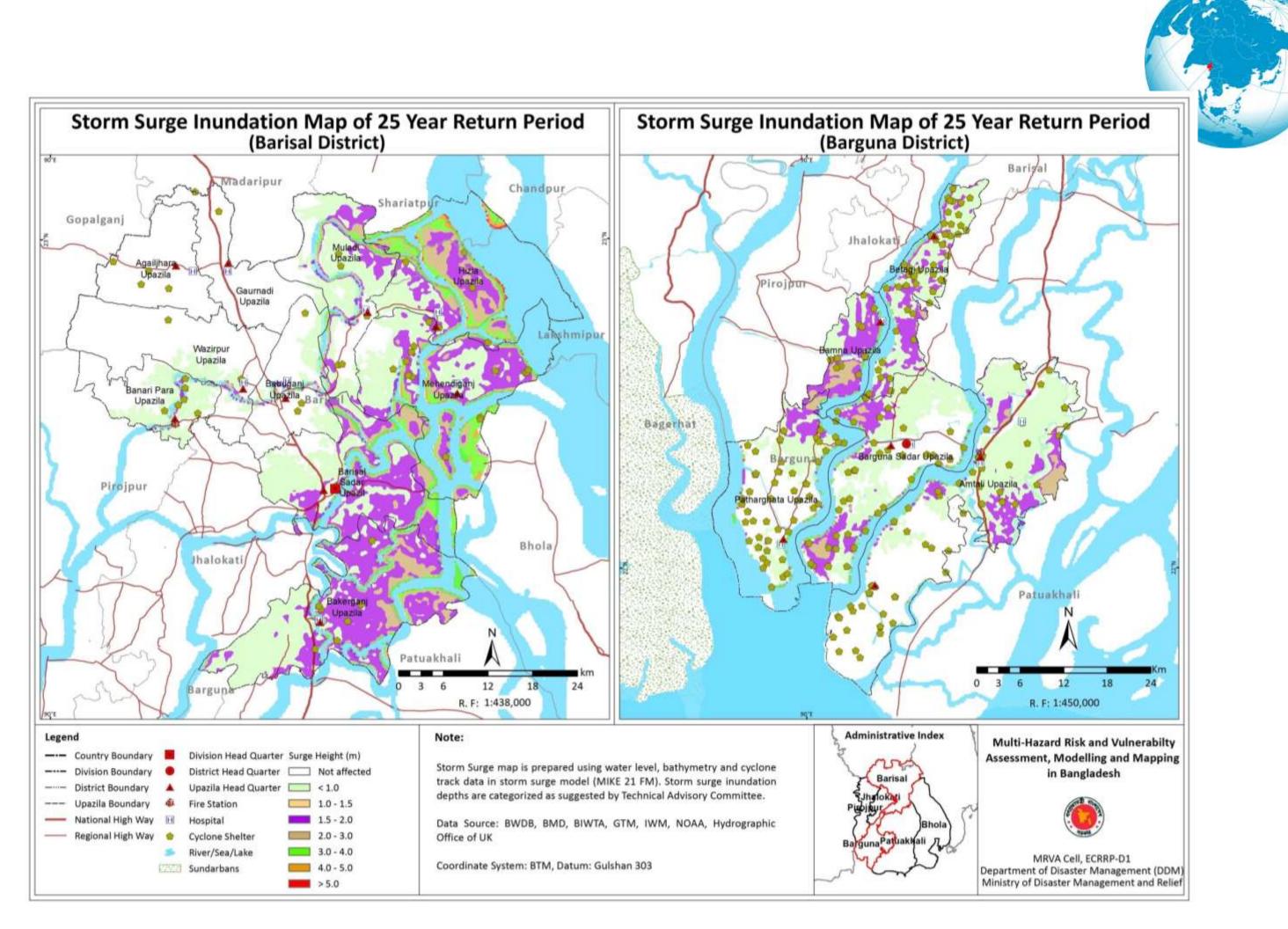
Note: Other districts are not affected by Cyclone induced storm surge.

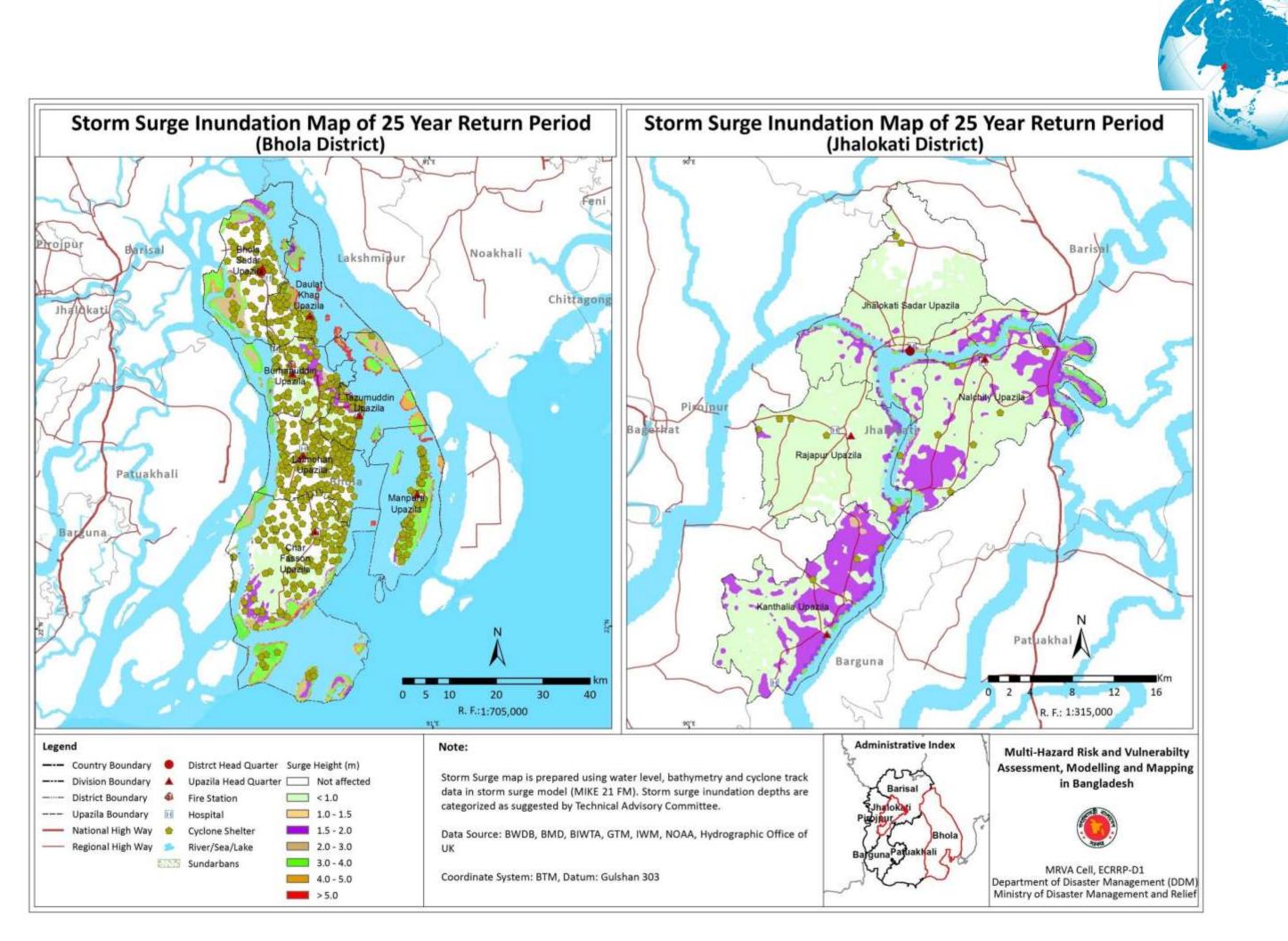


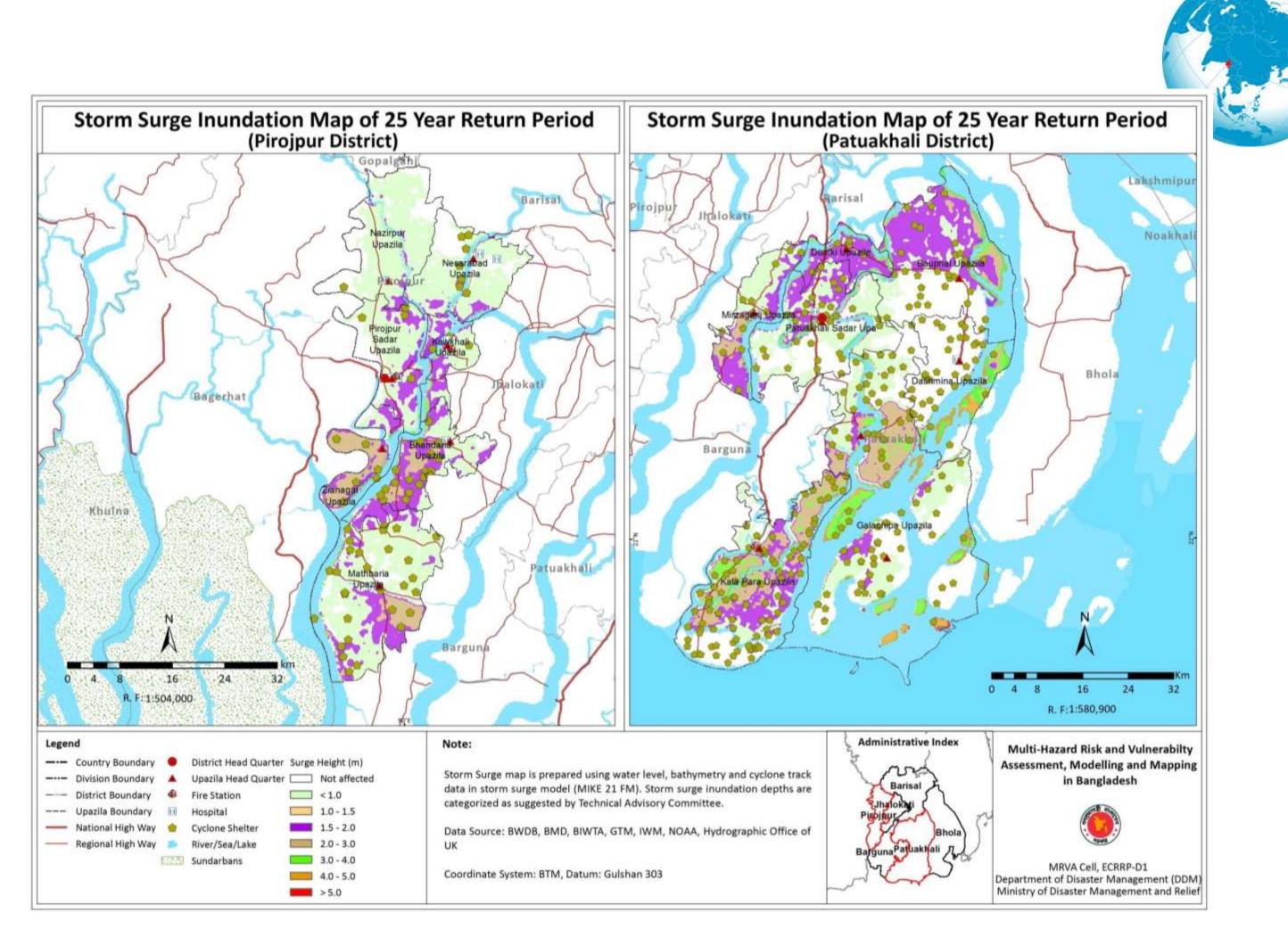


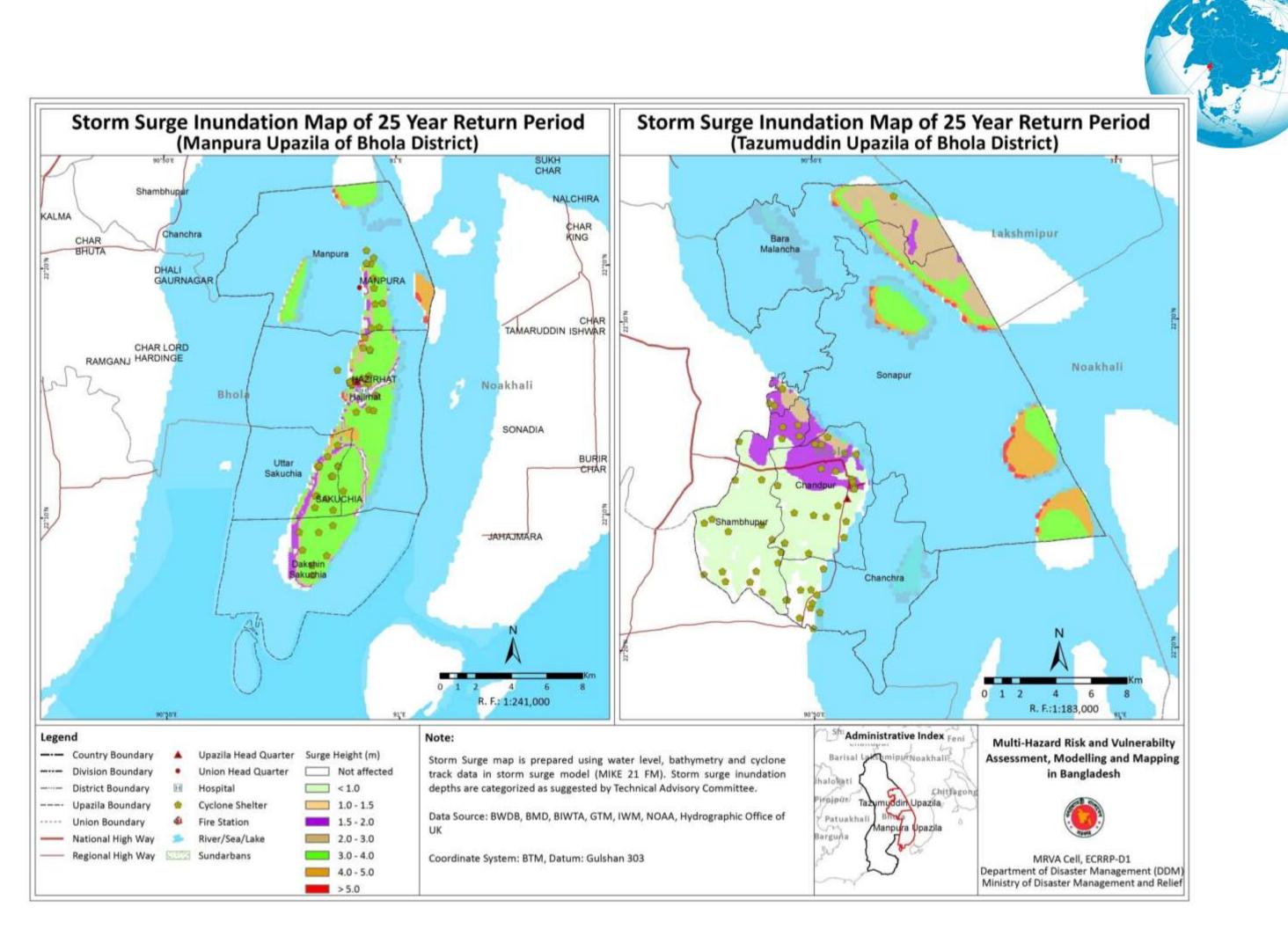


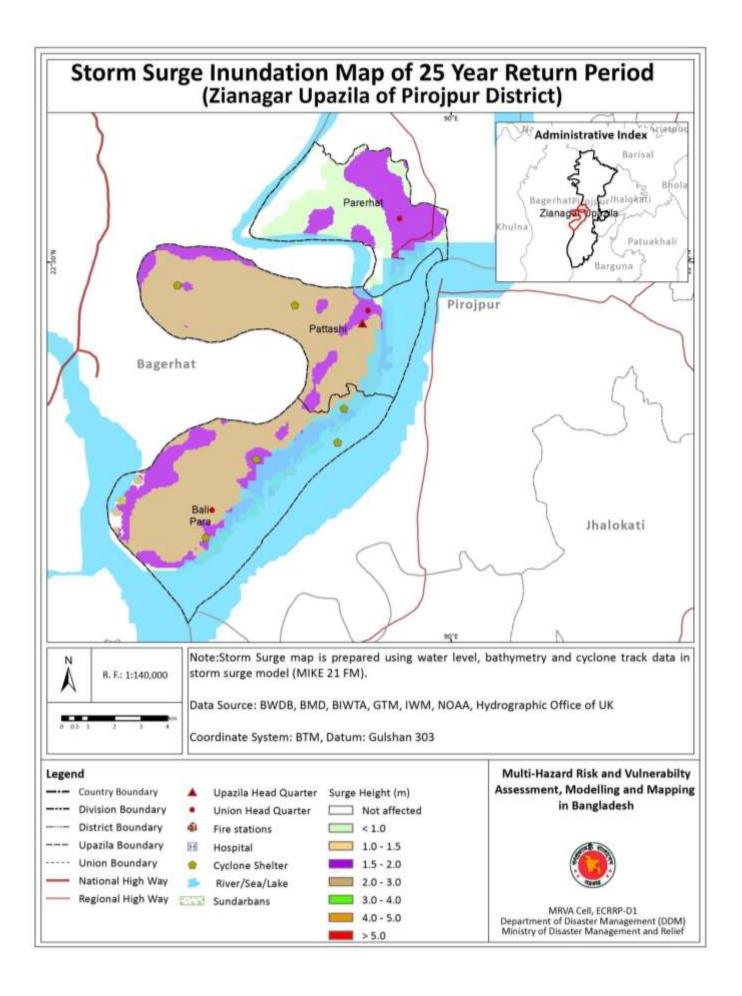




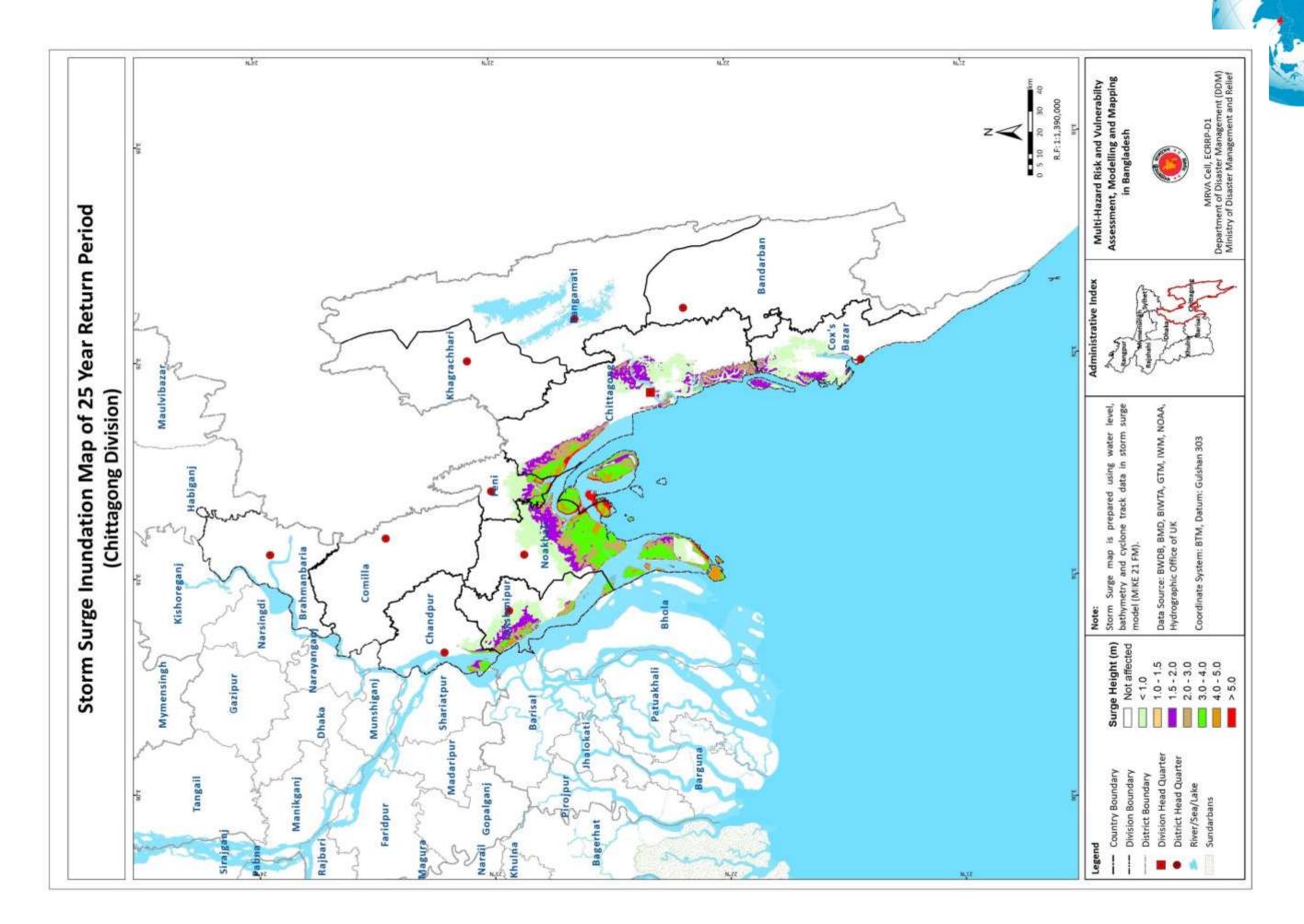


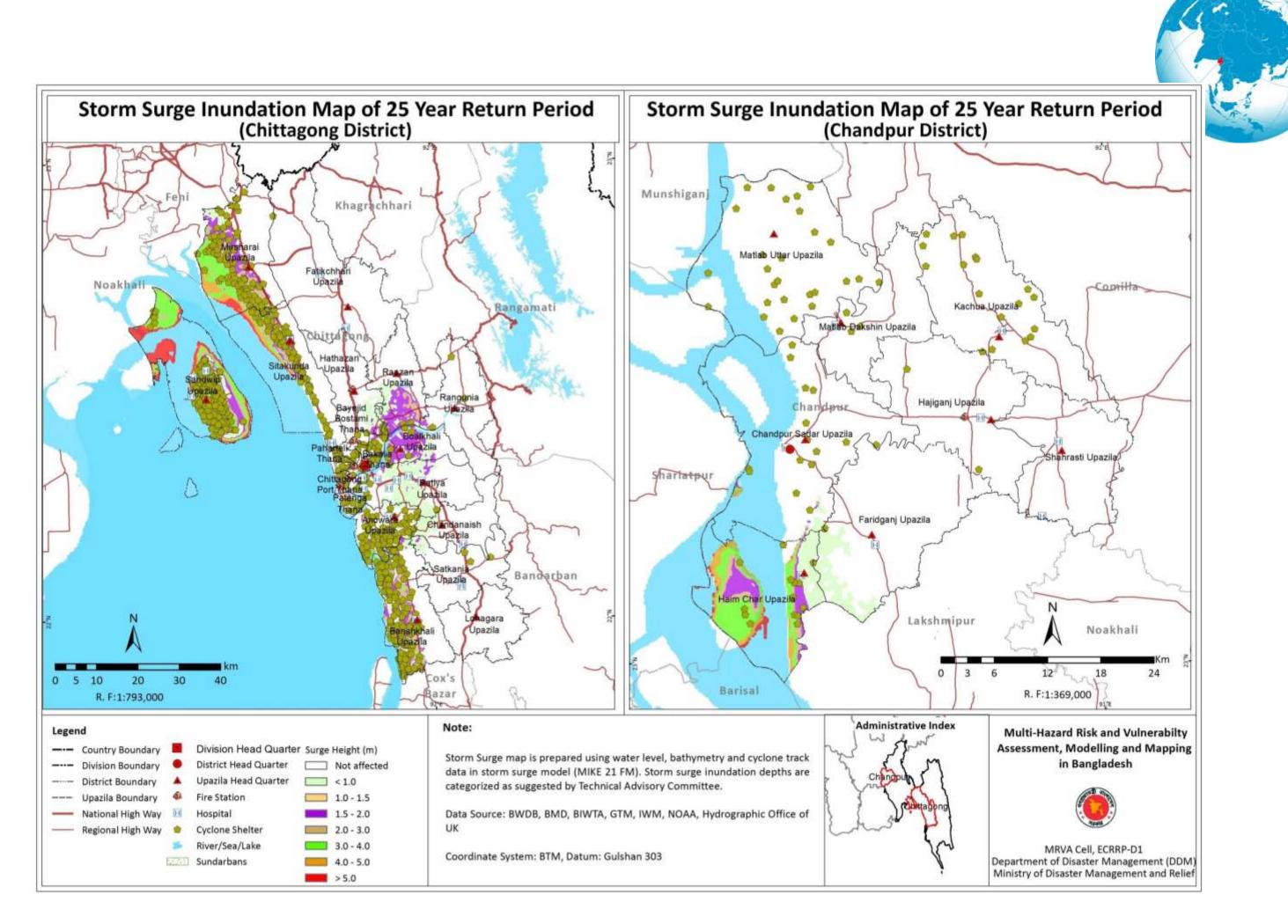


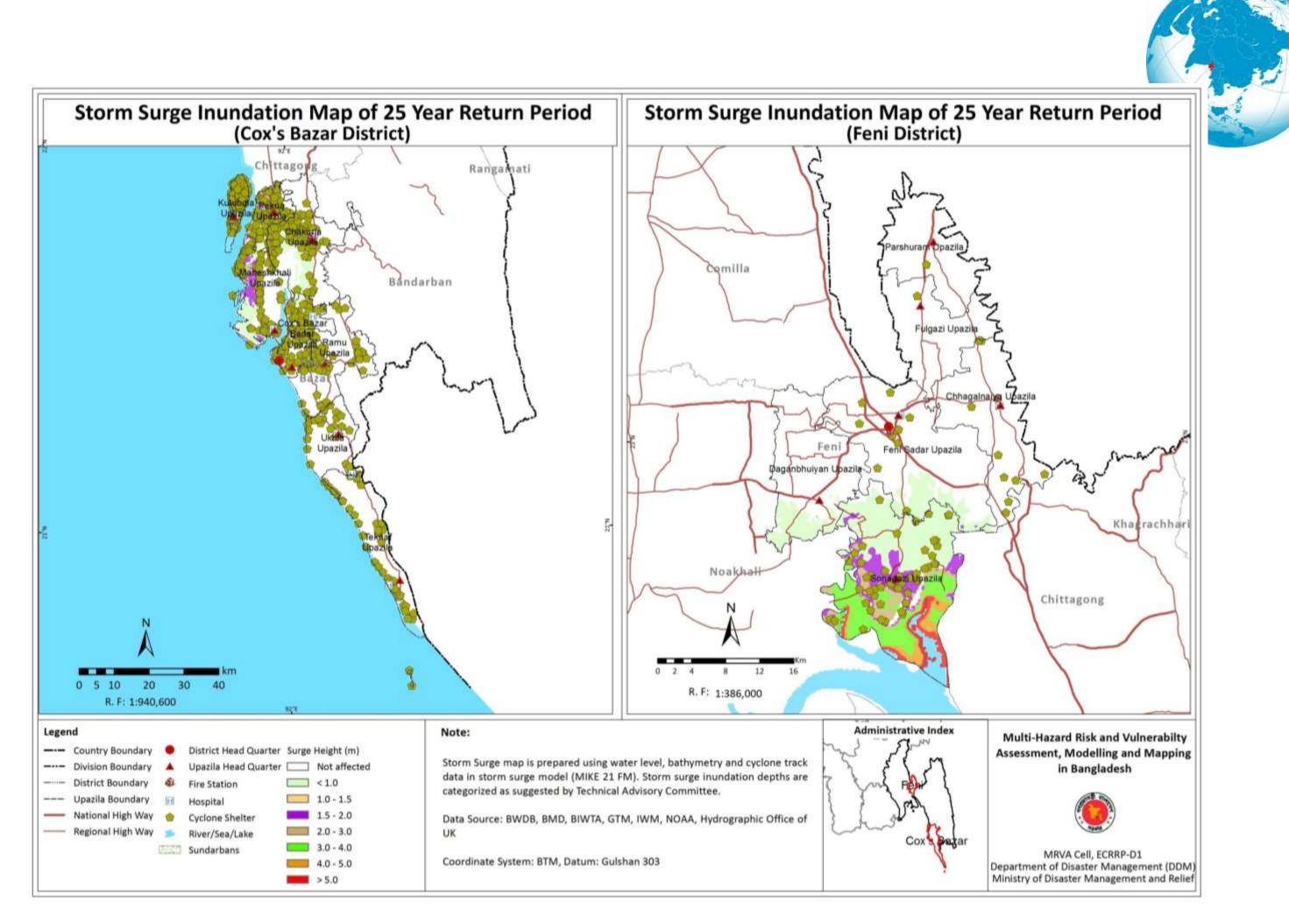


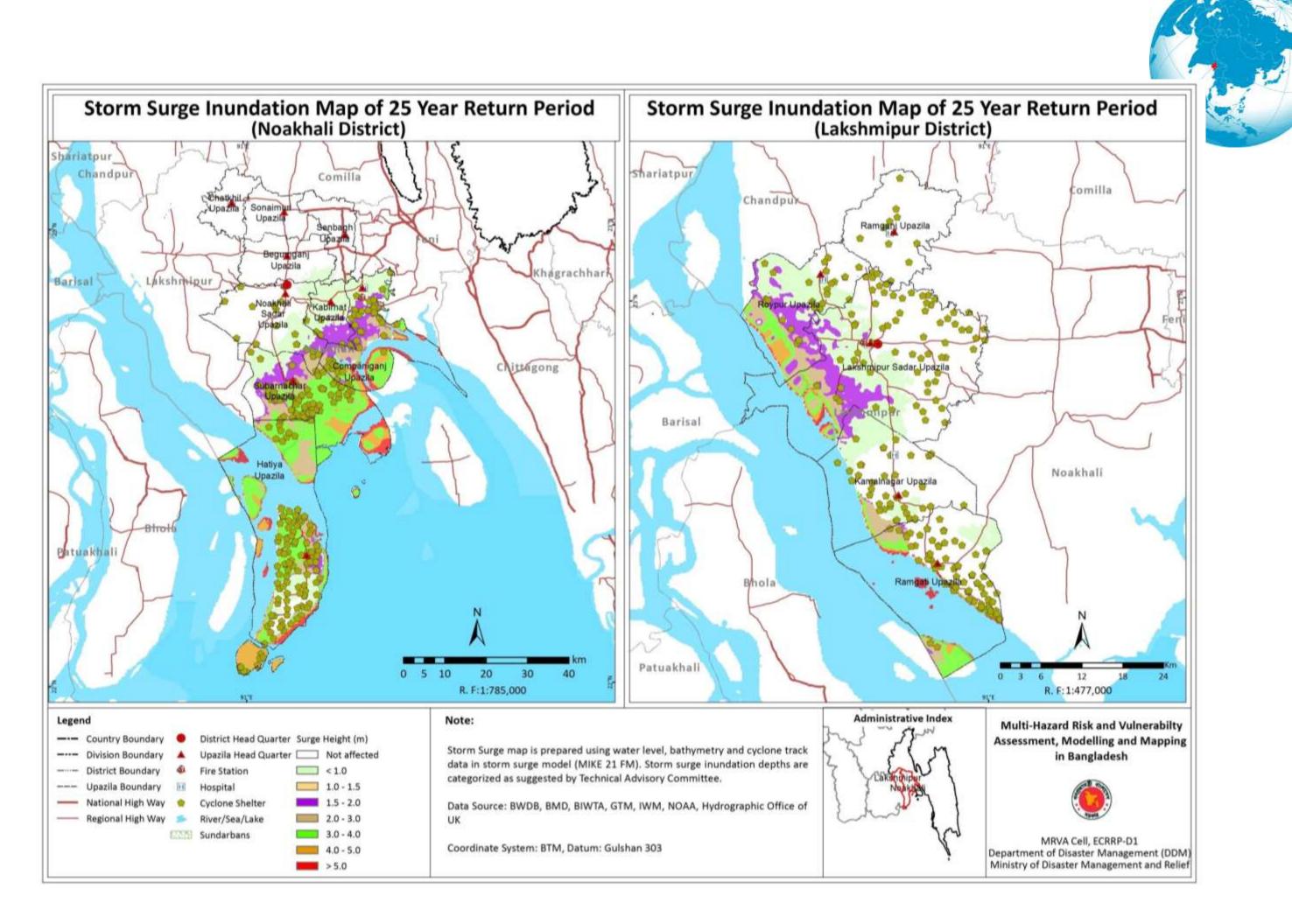


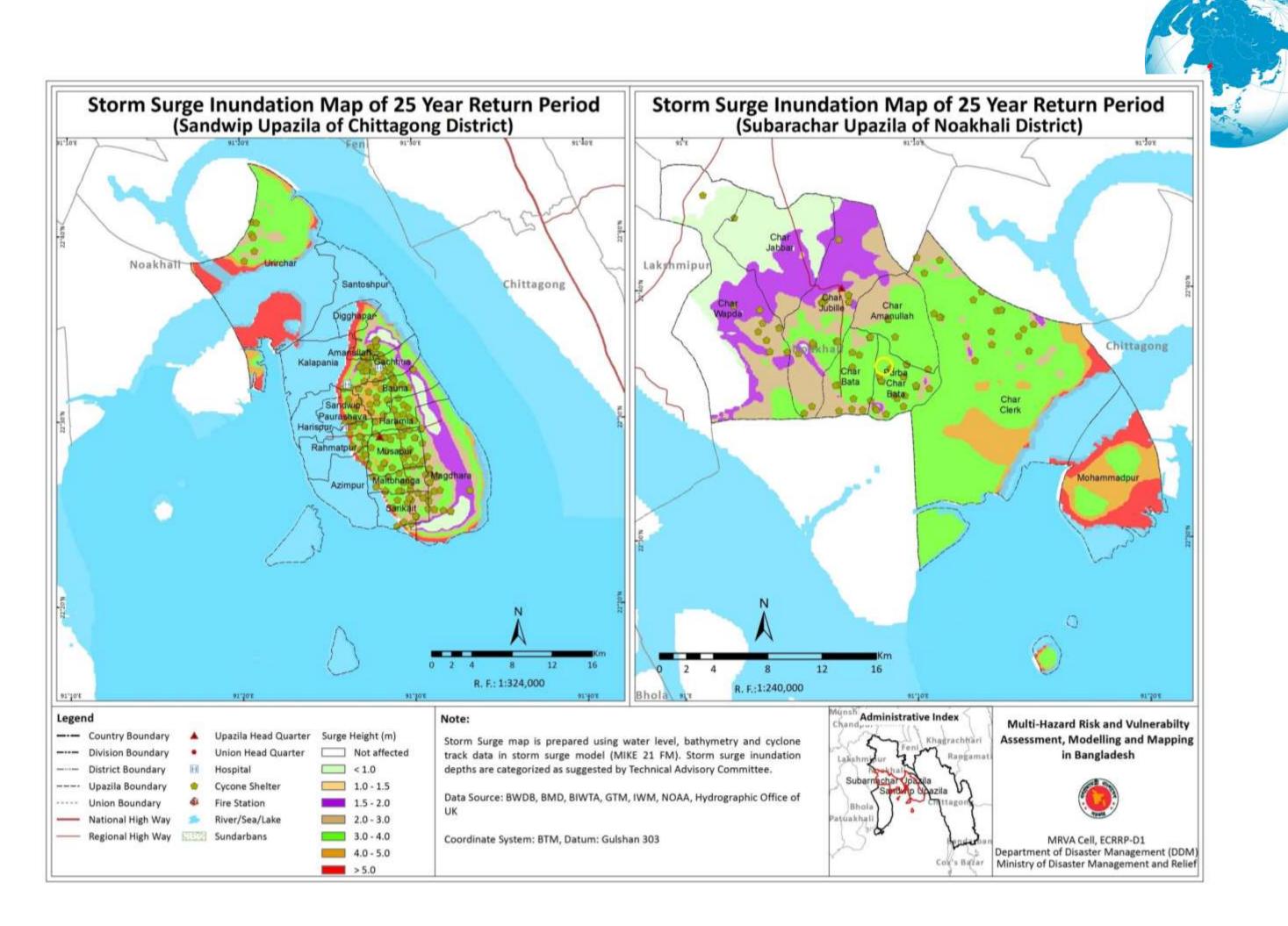


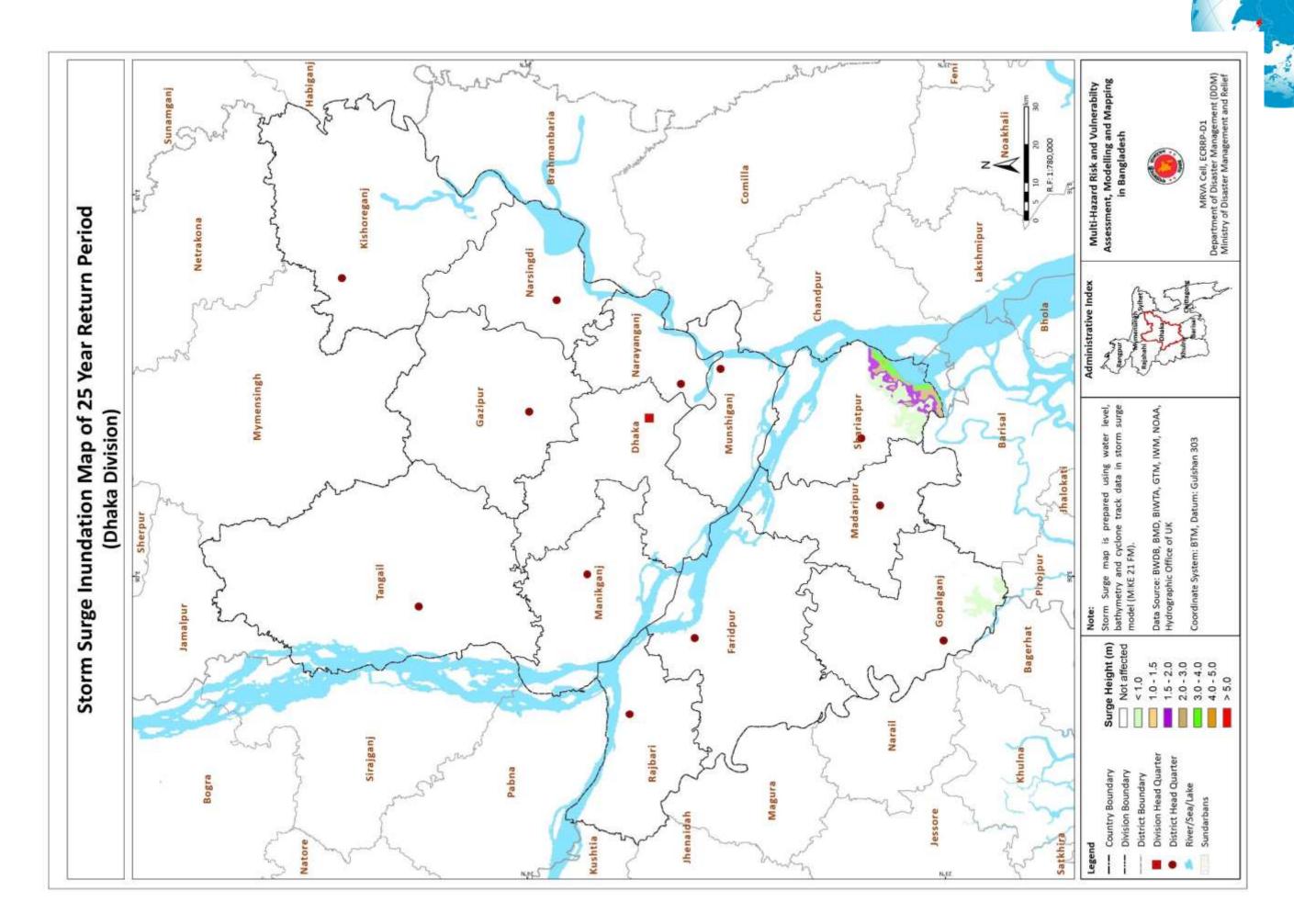


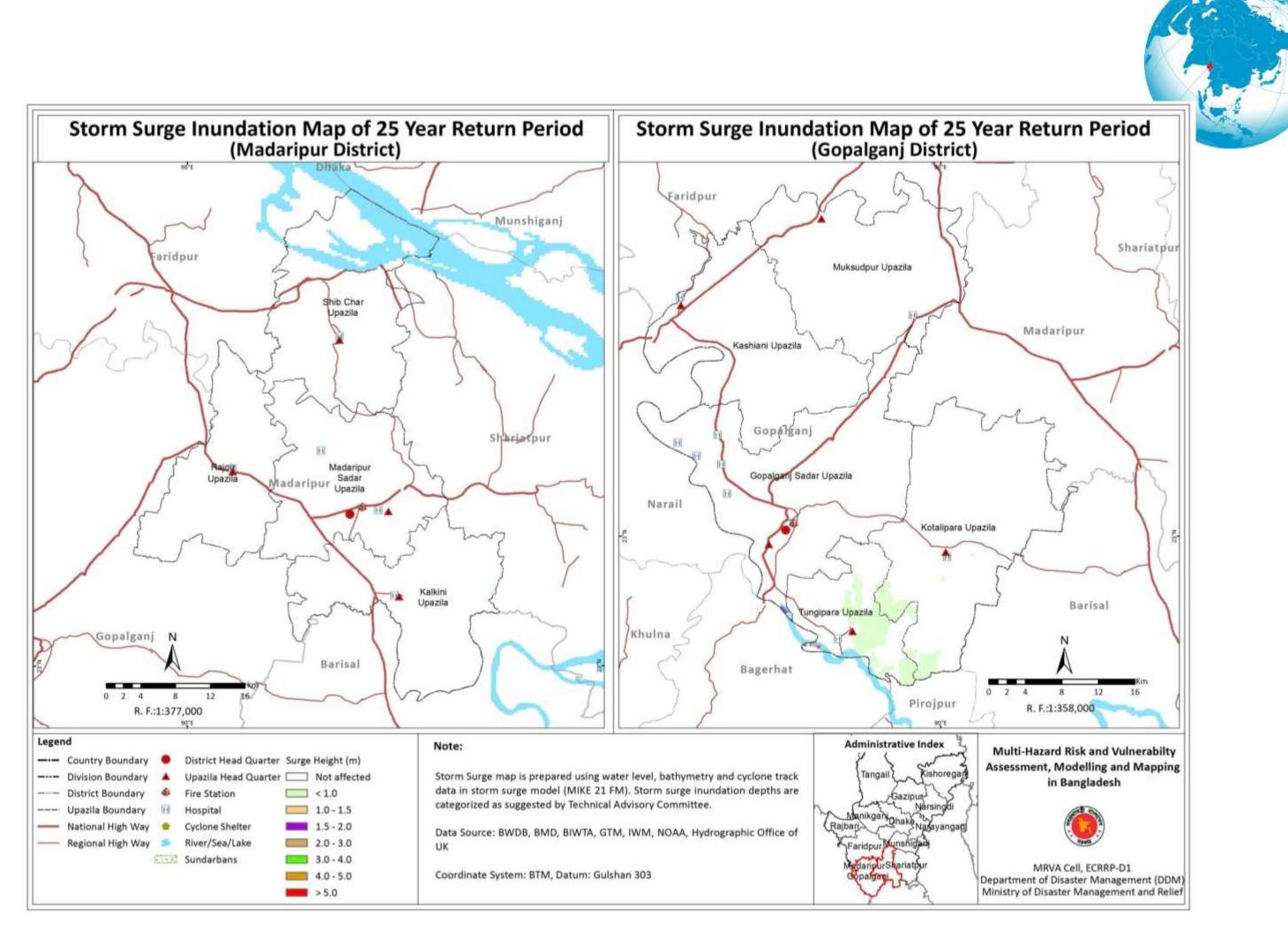


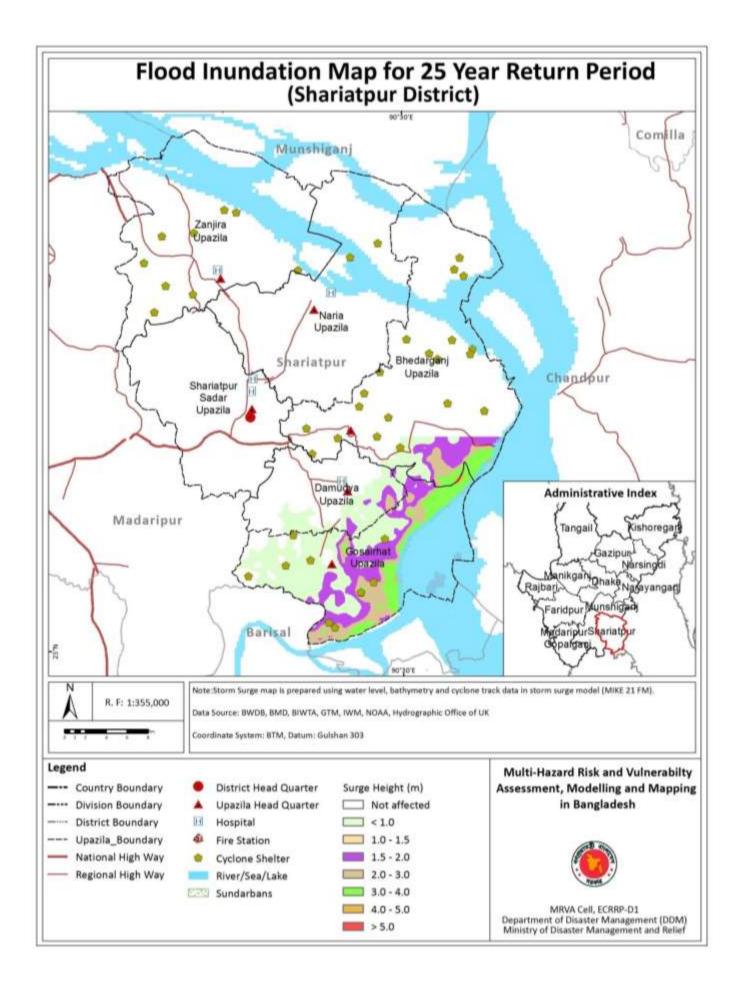




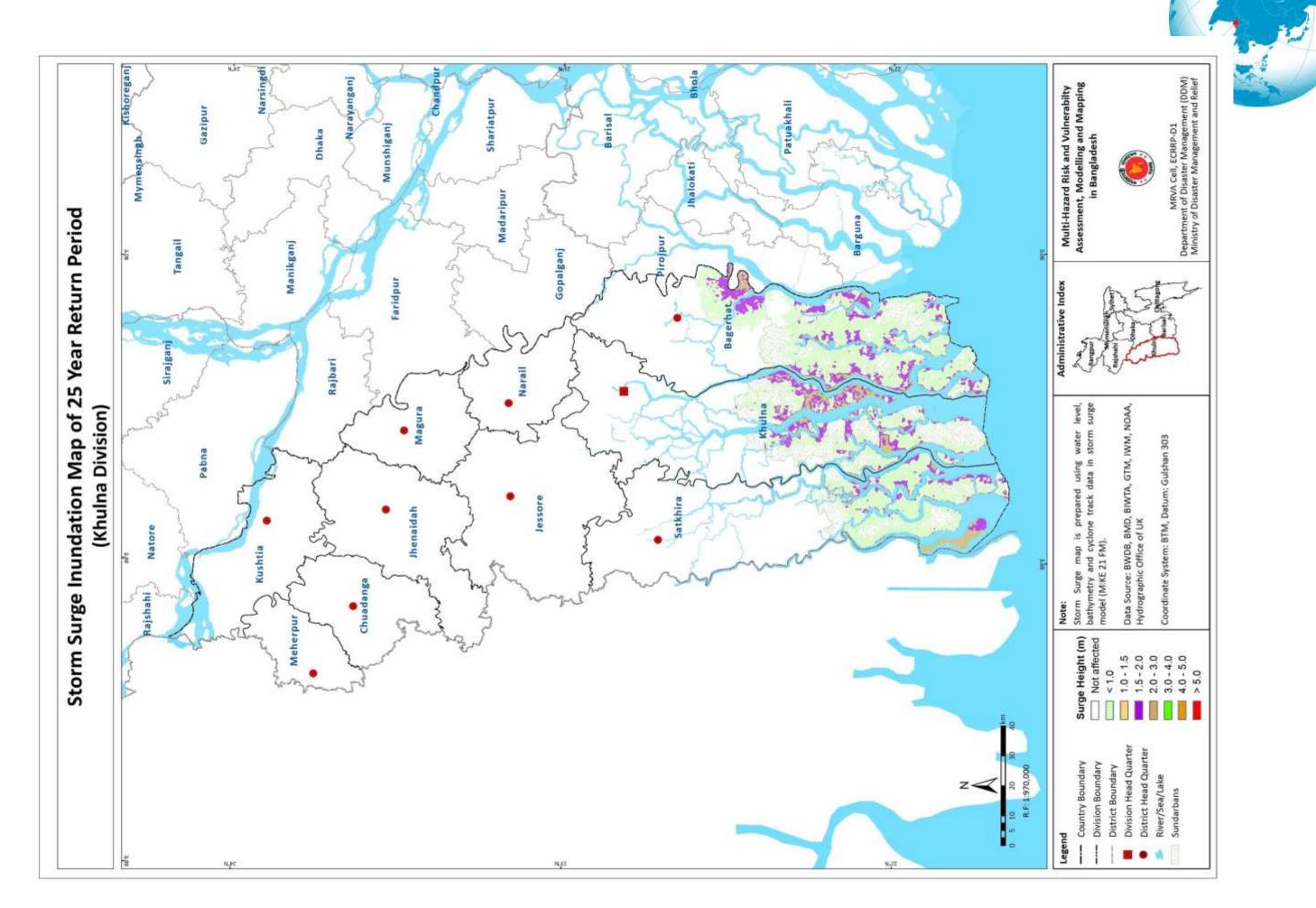


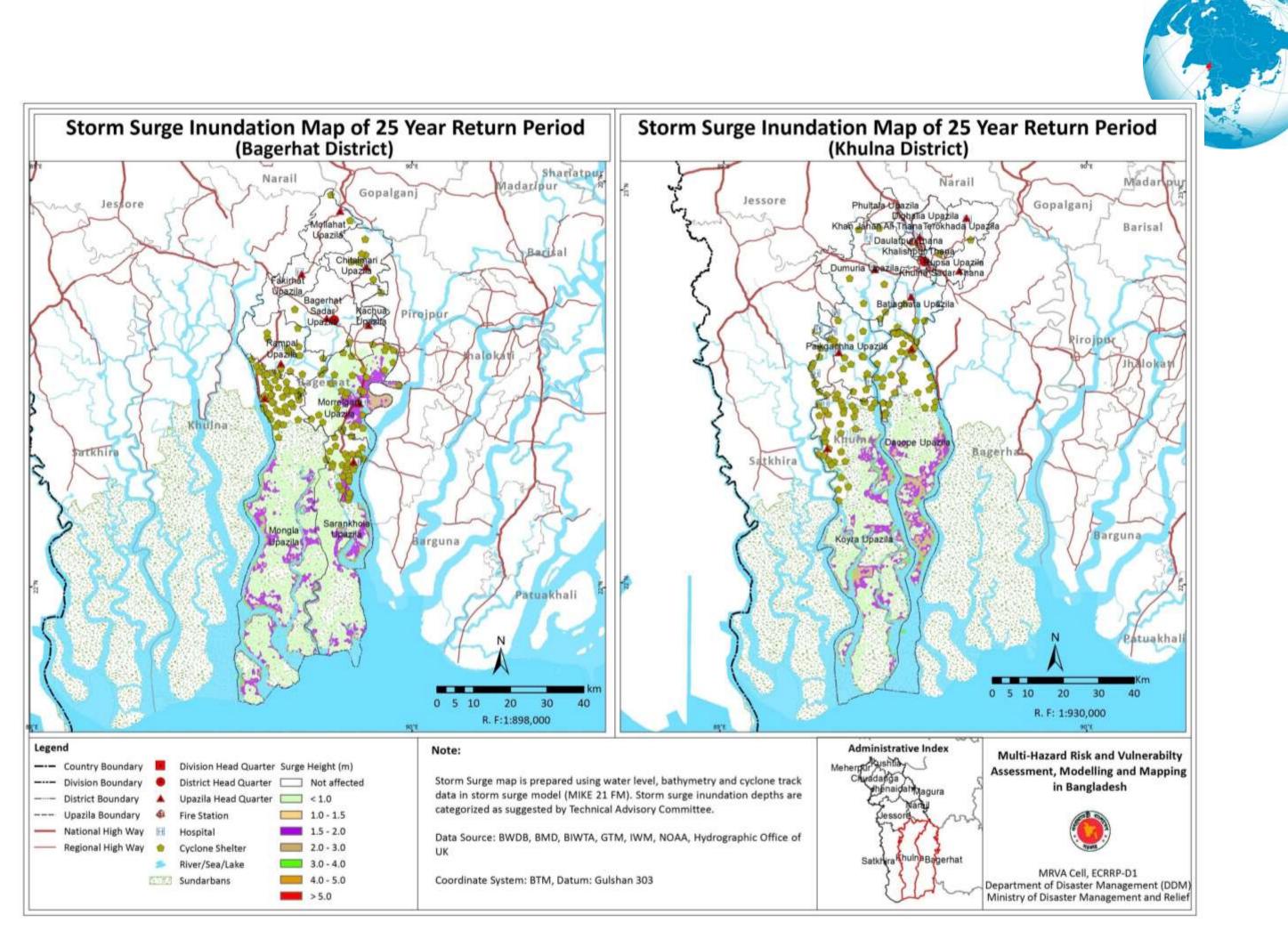


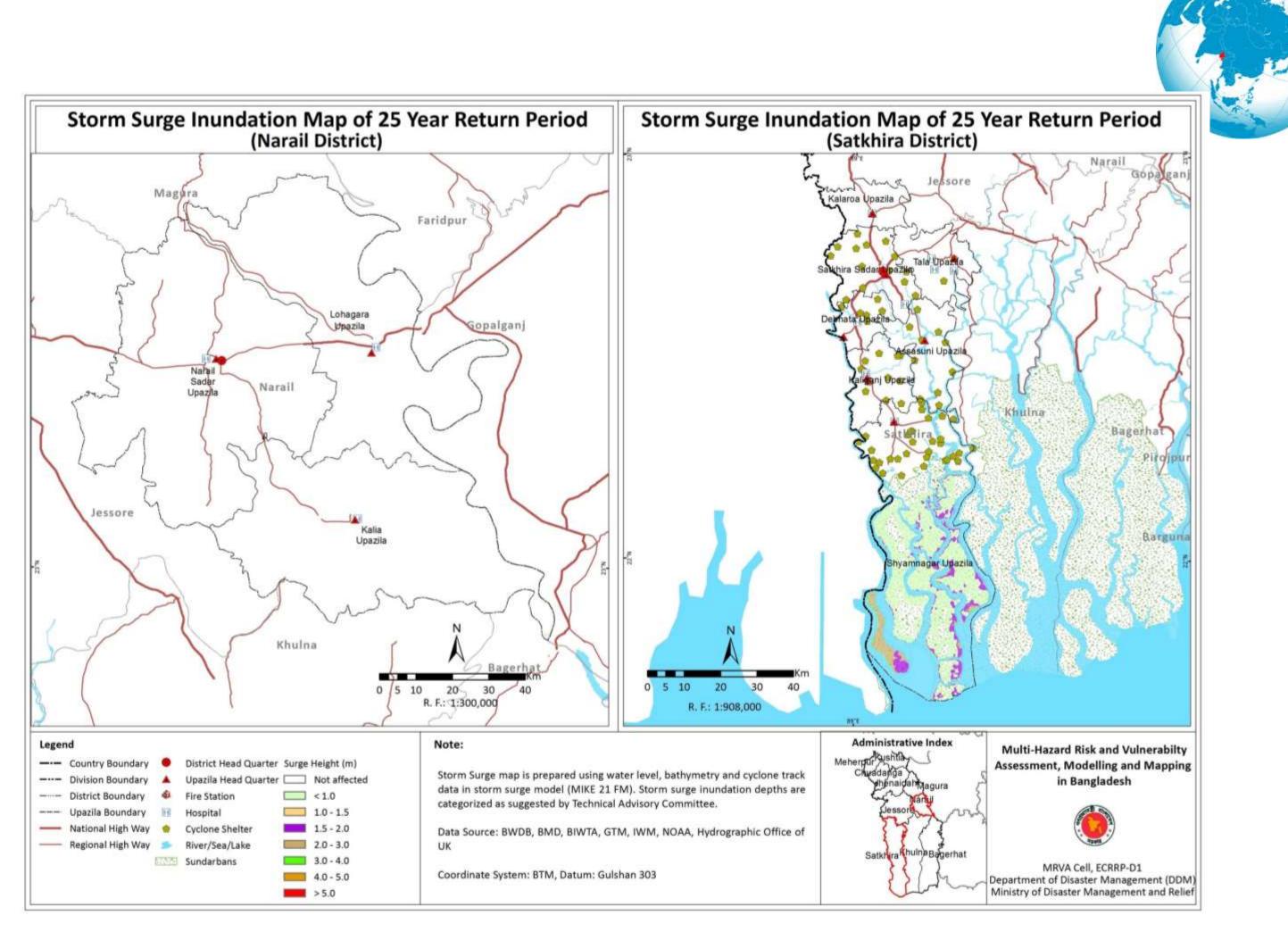


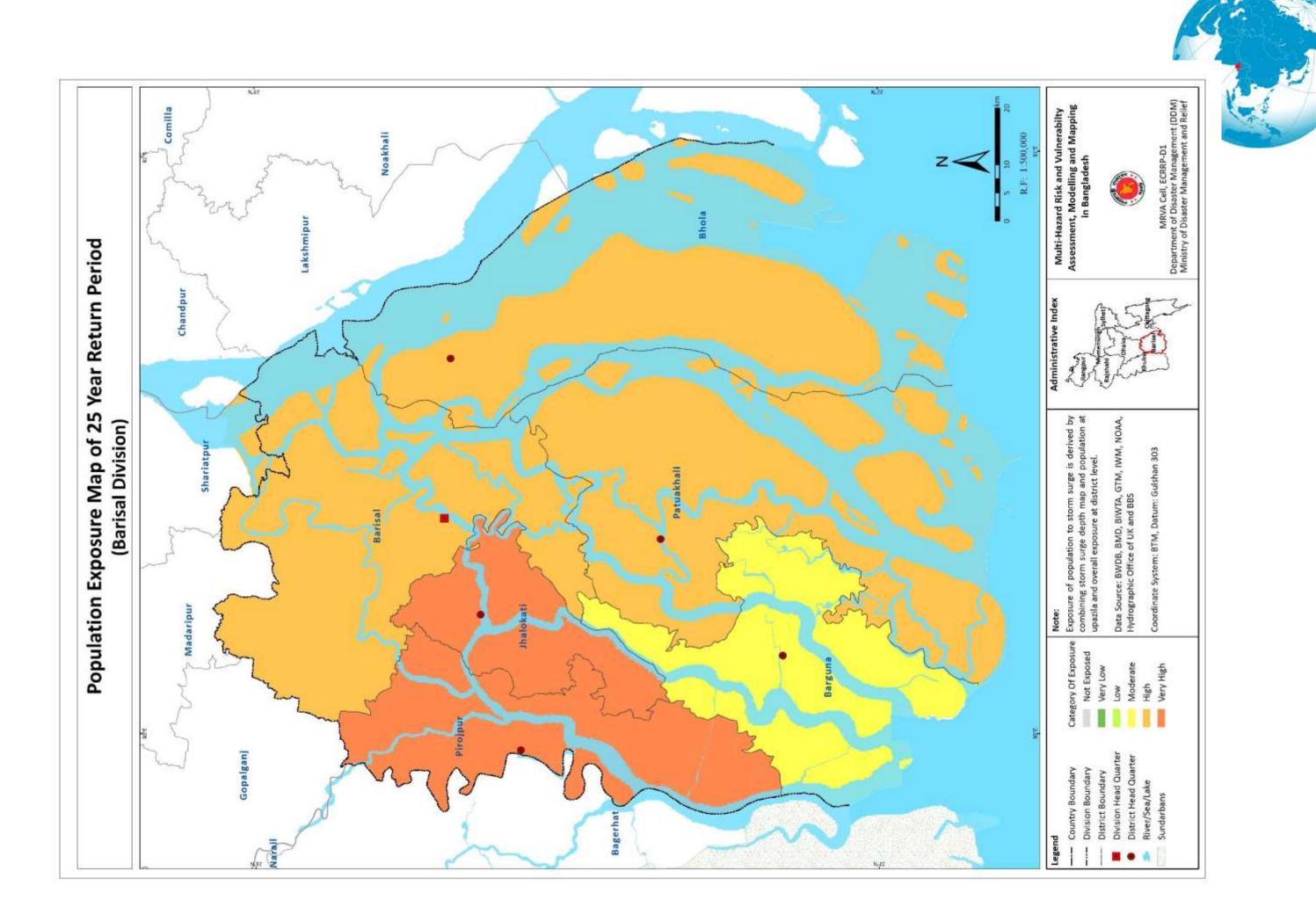


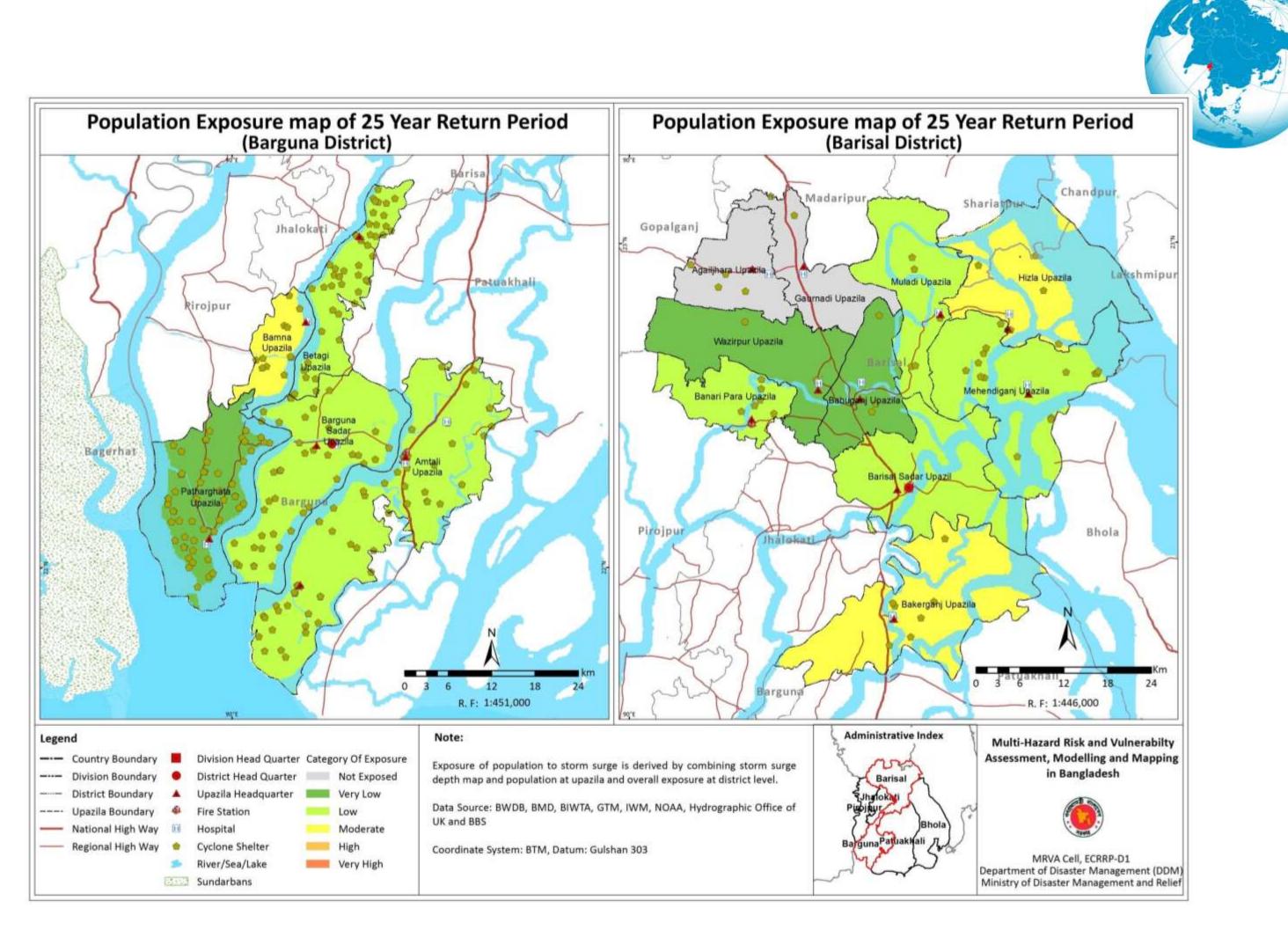


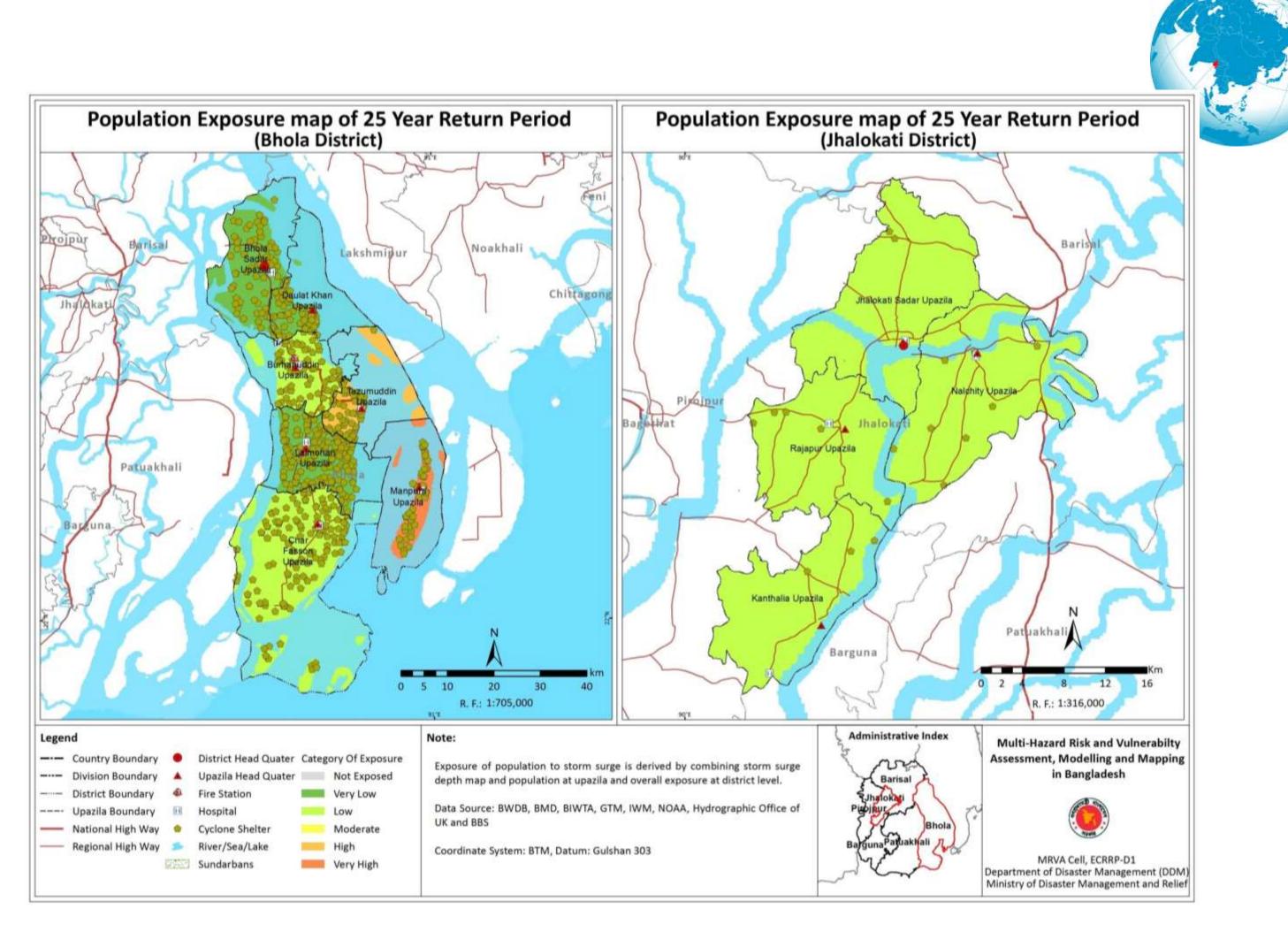


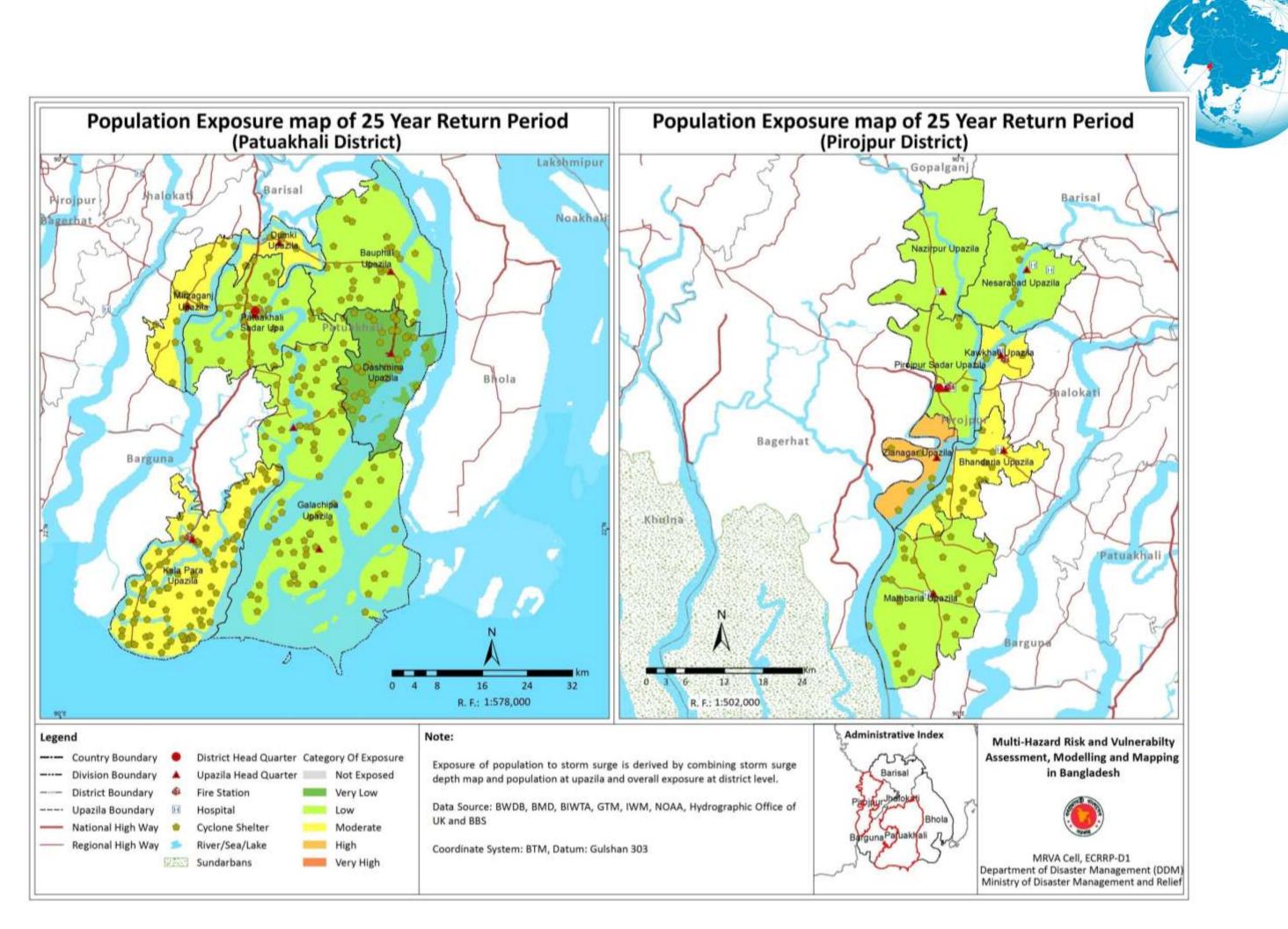


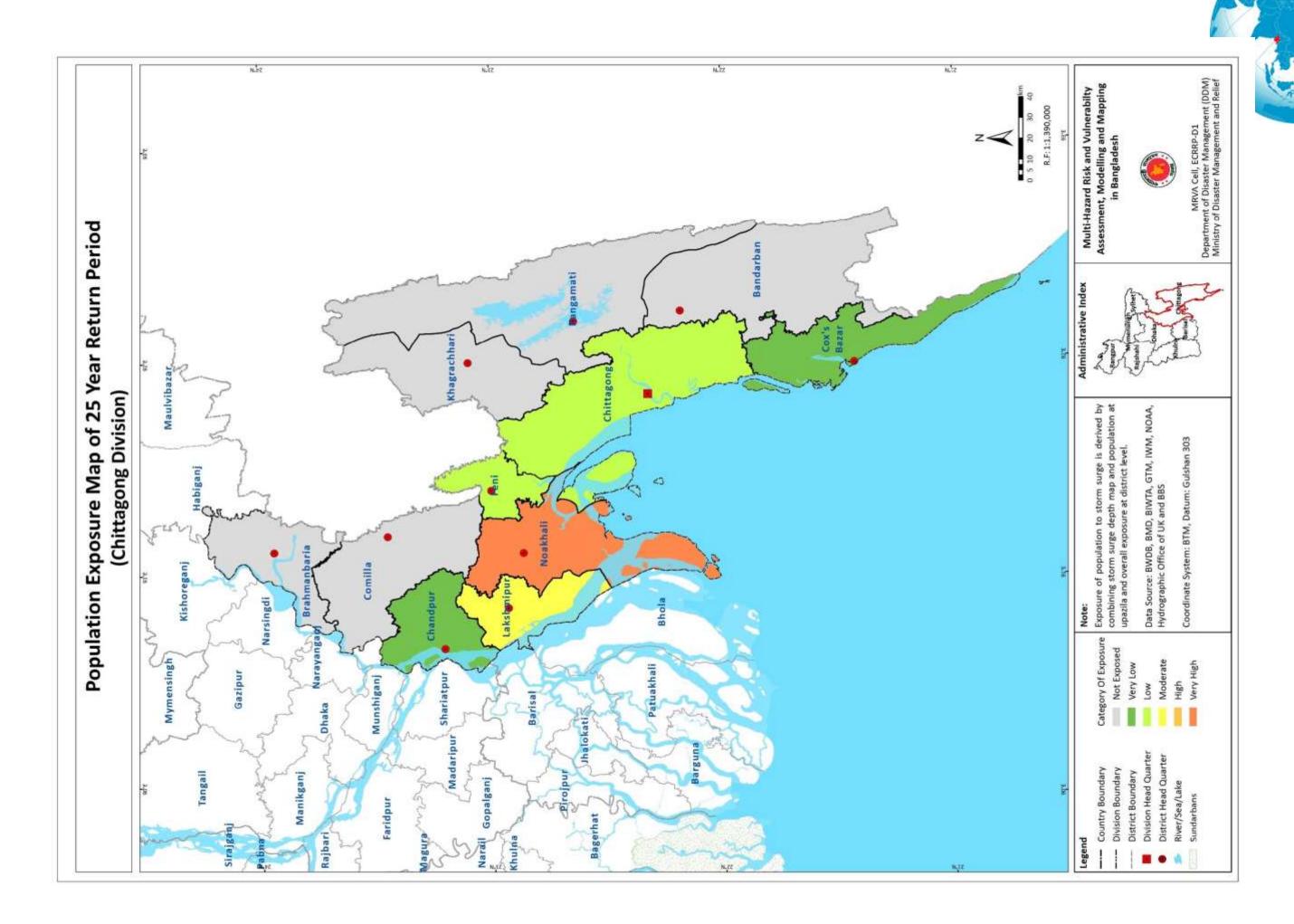


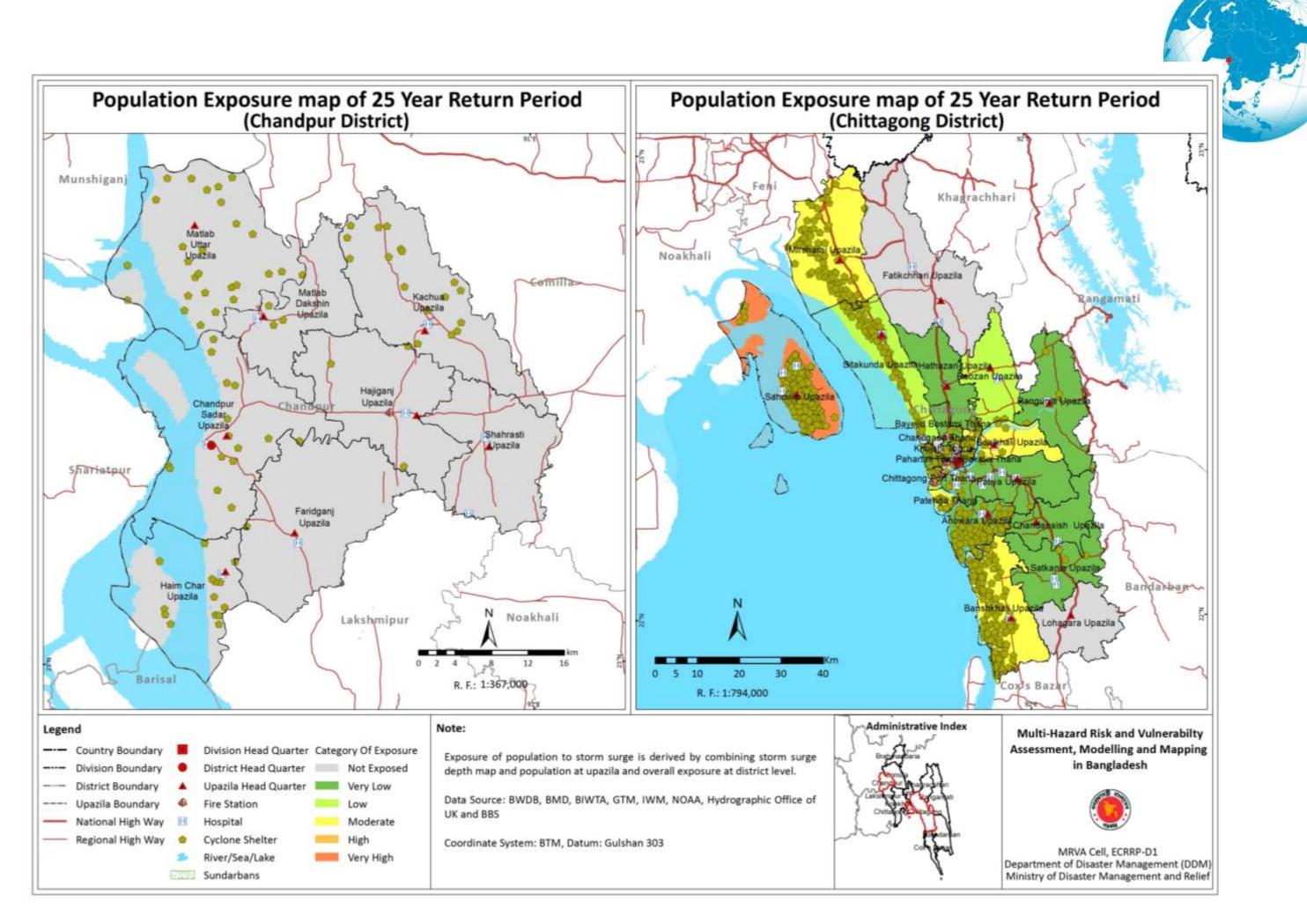


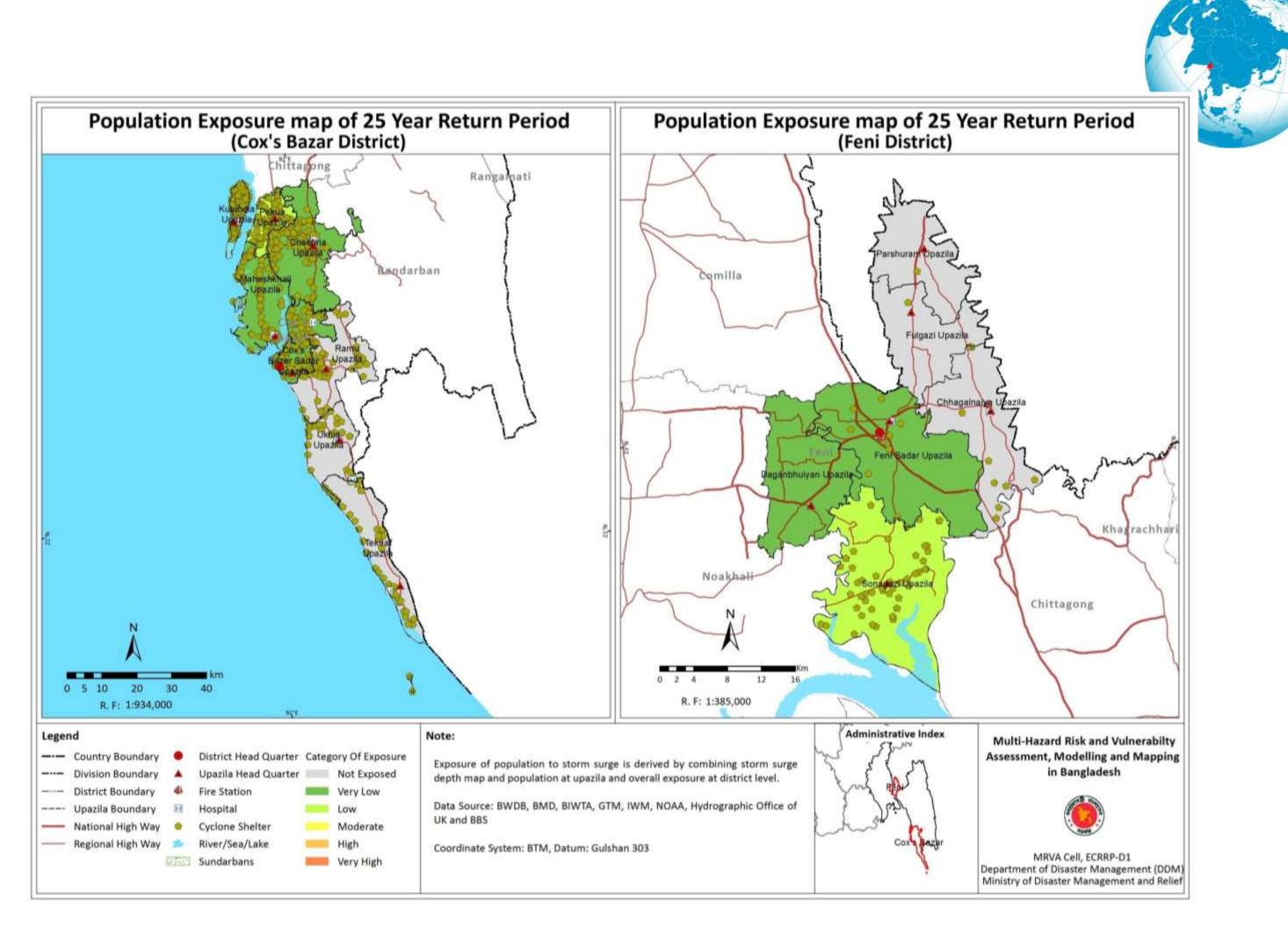


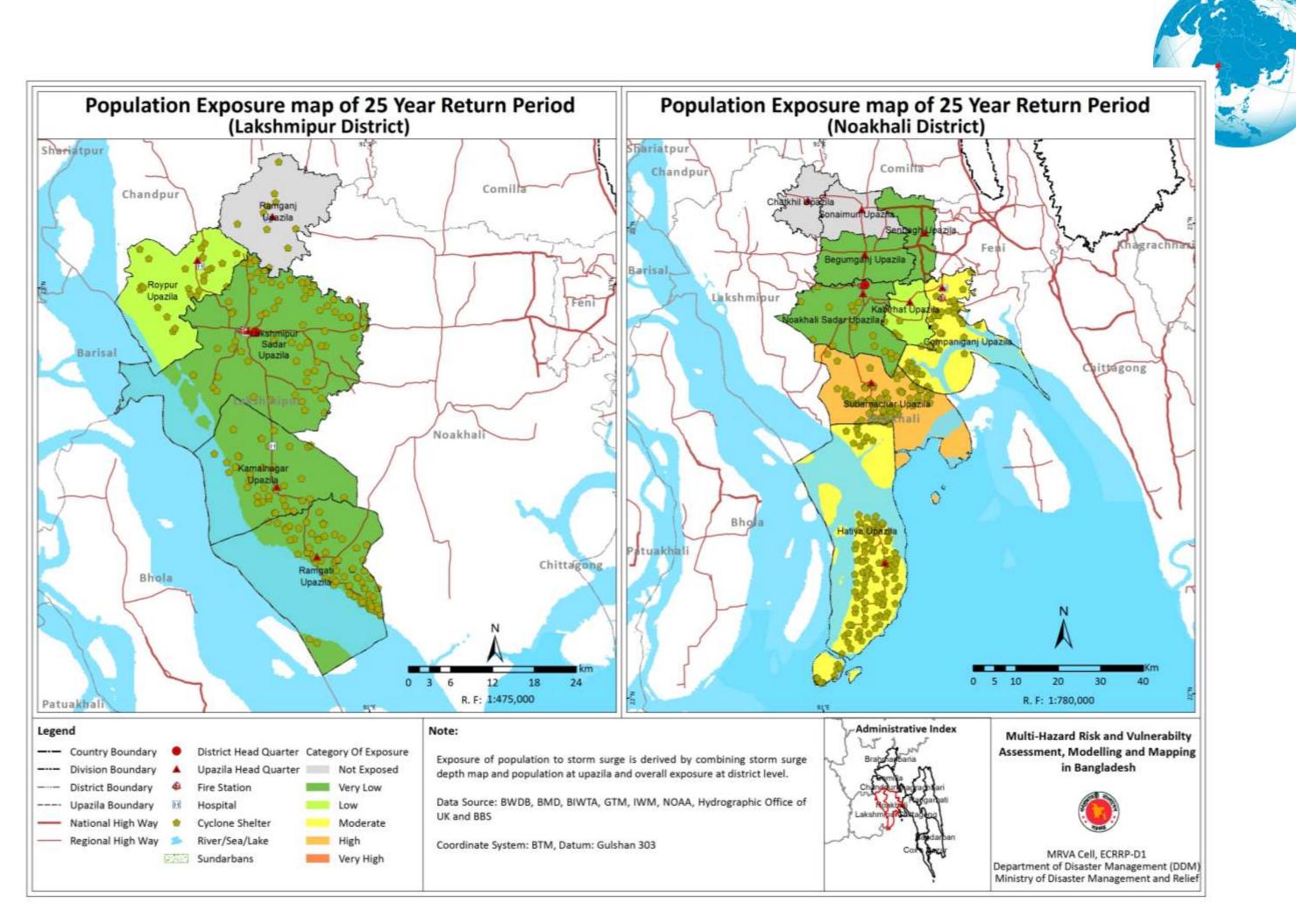


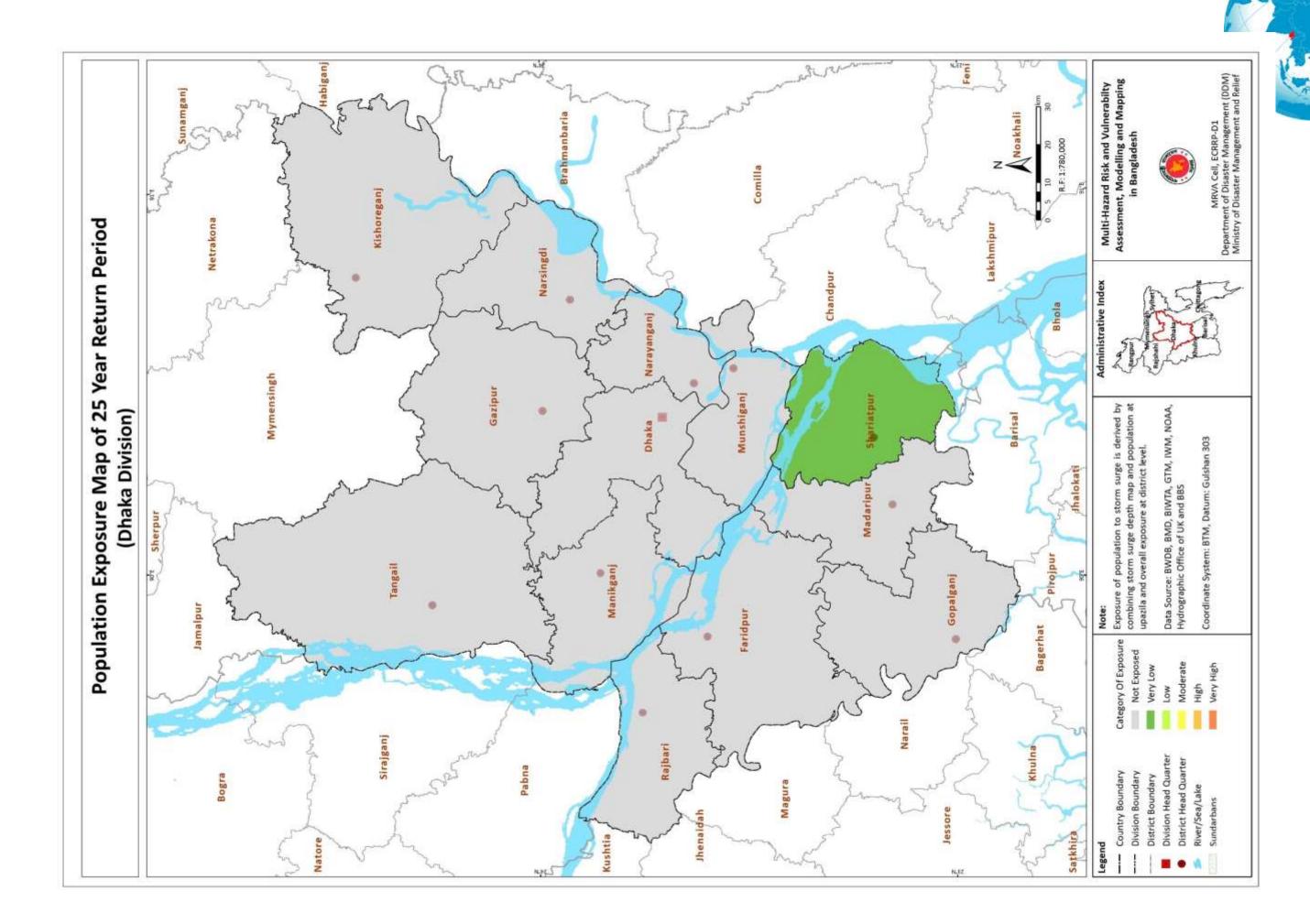


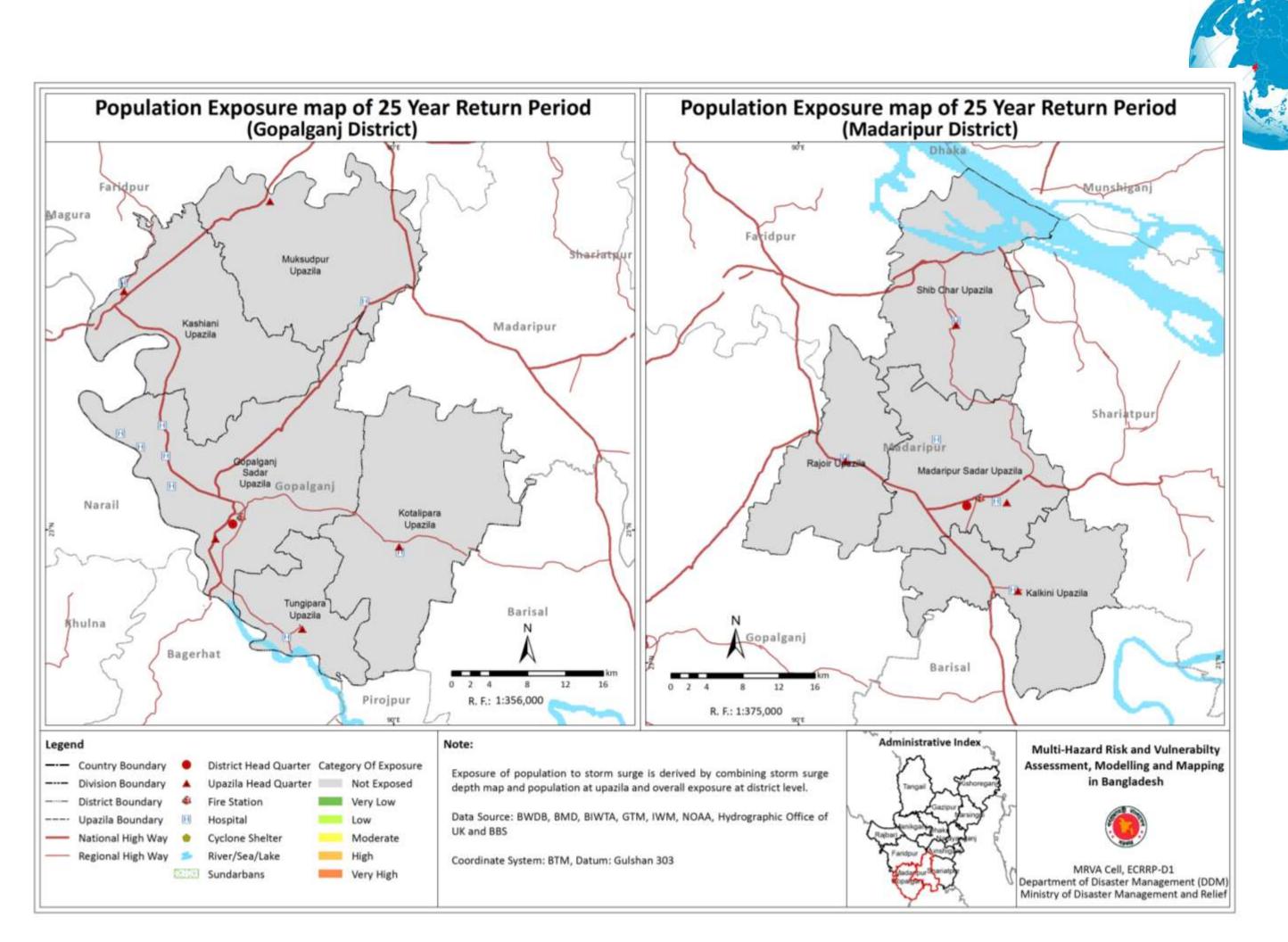


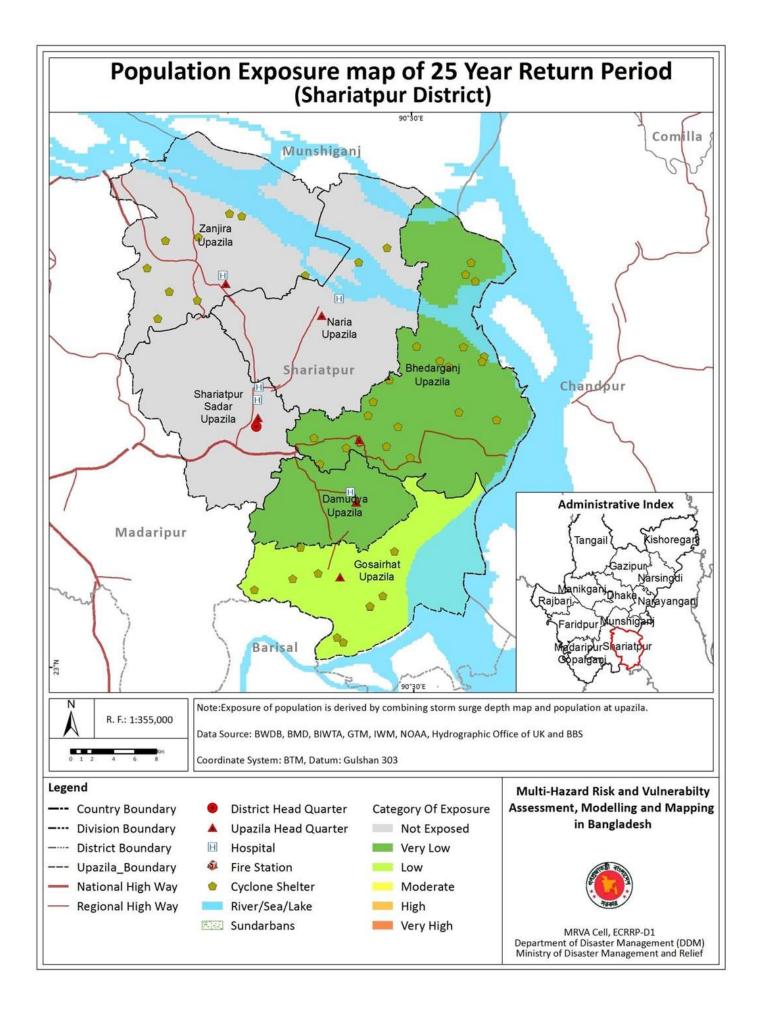




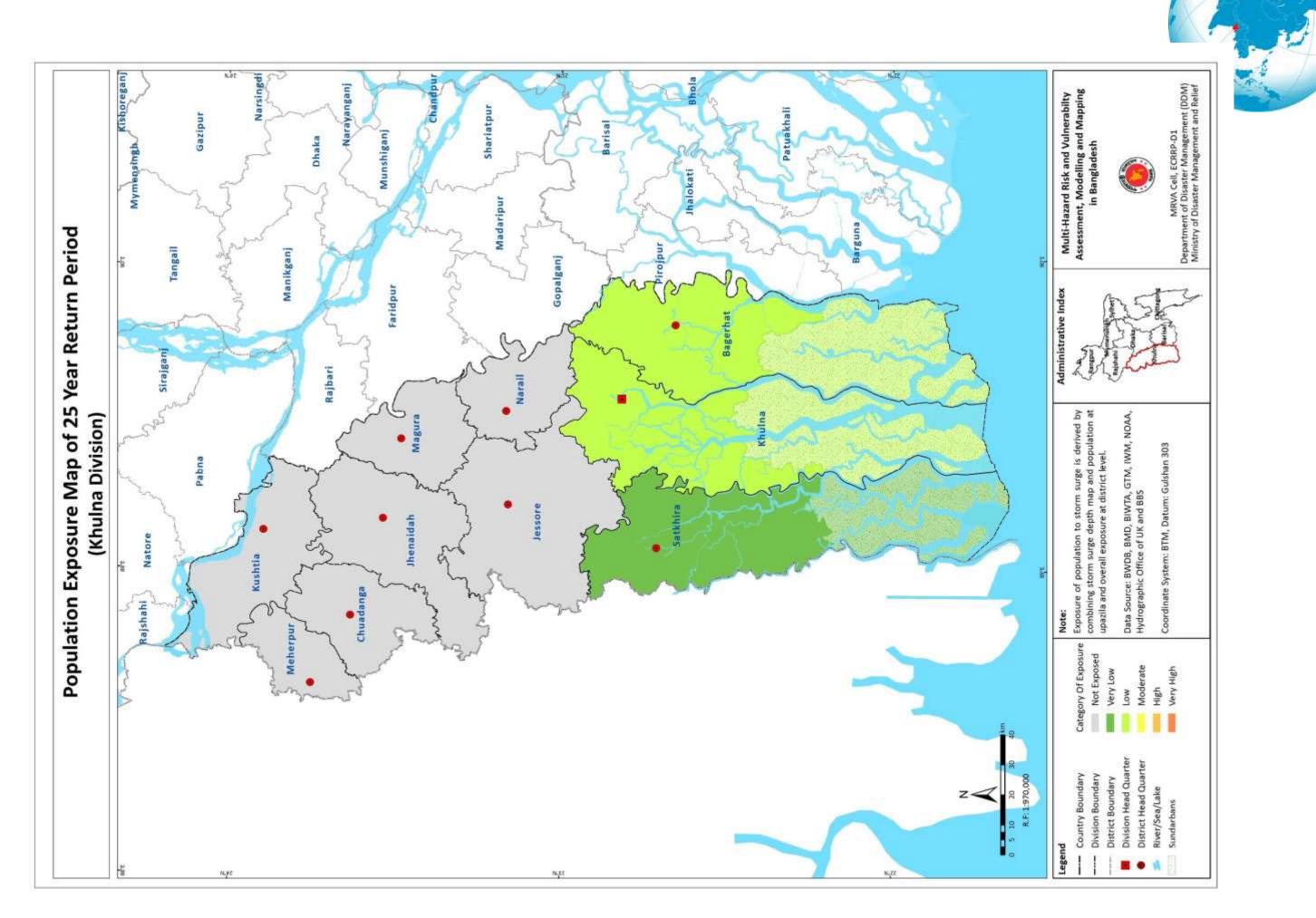


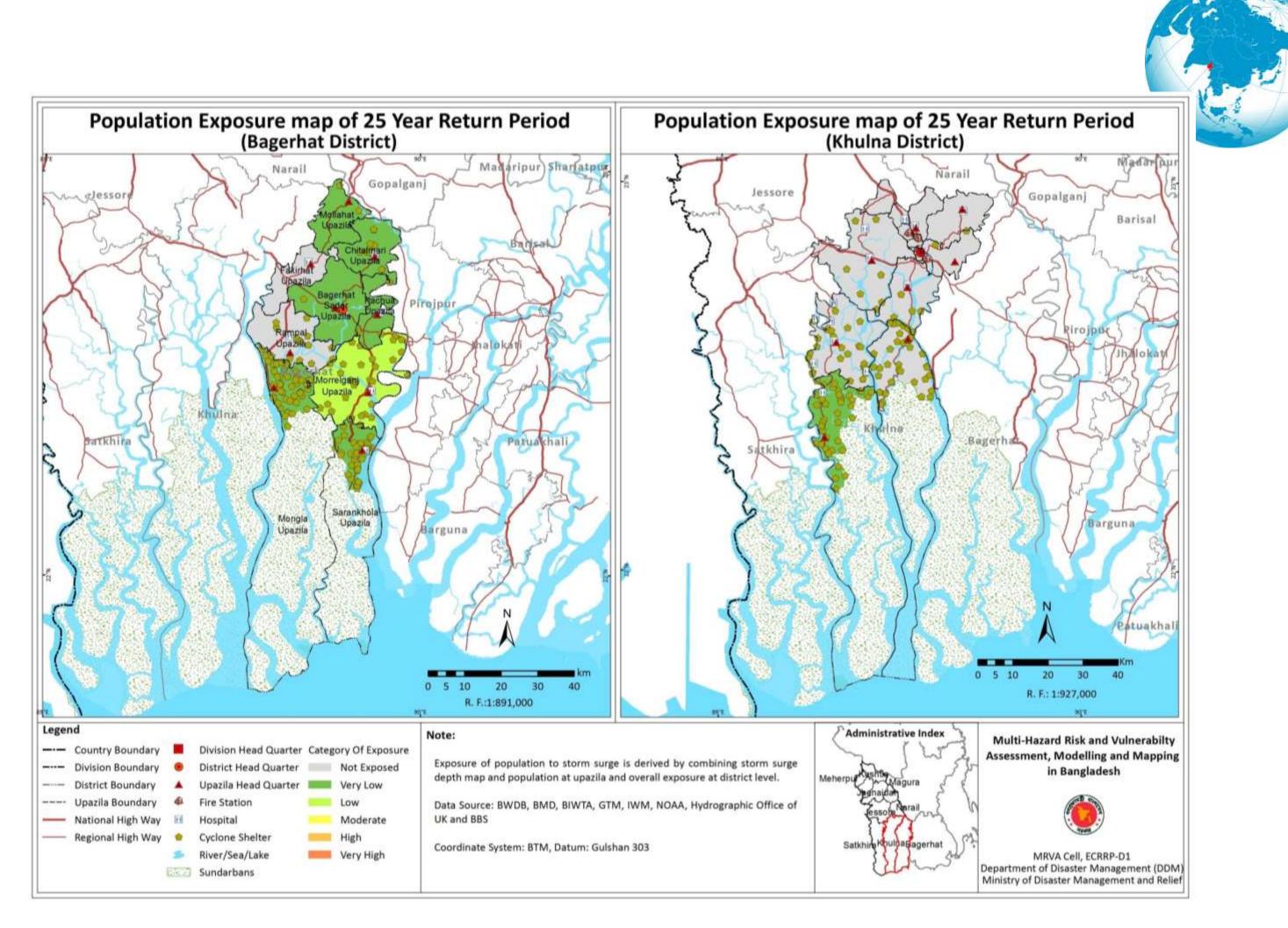


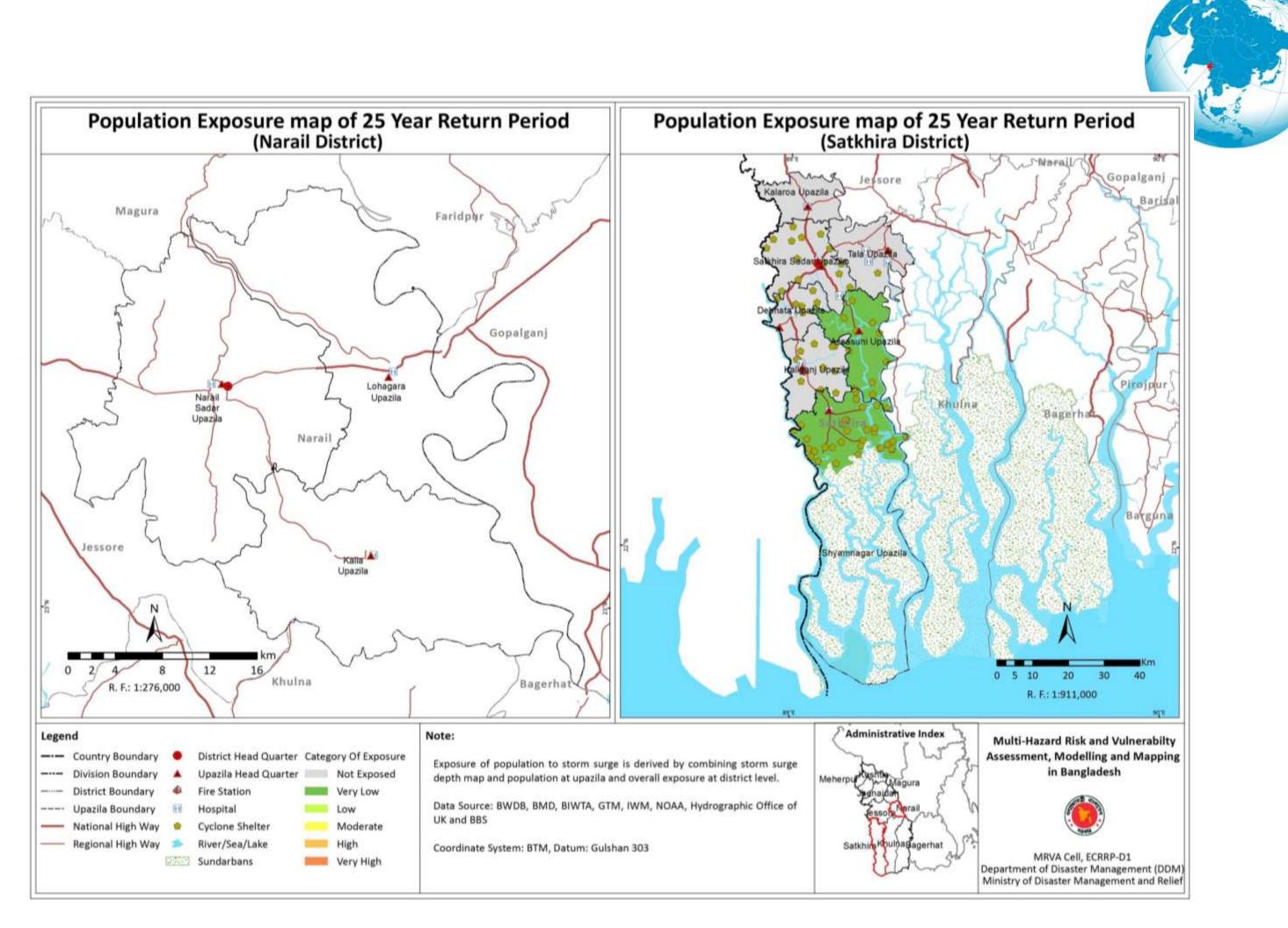


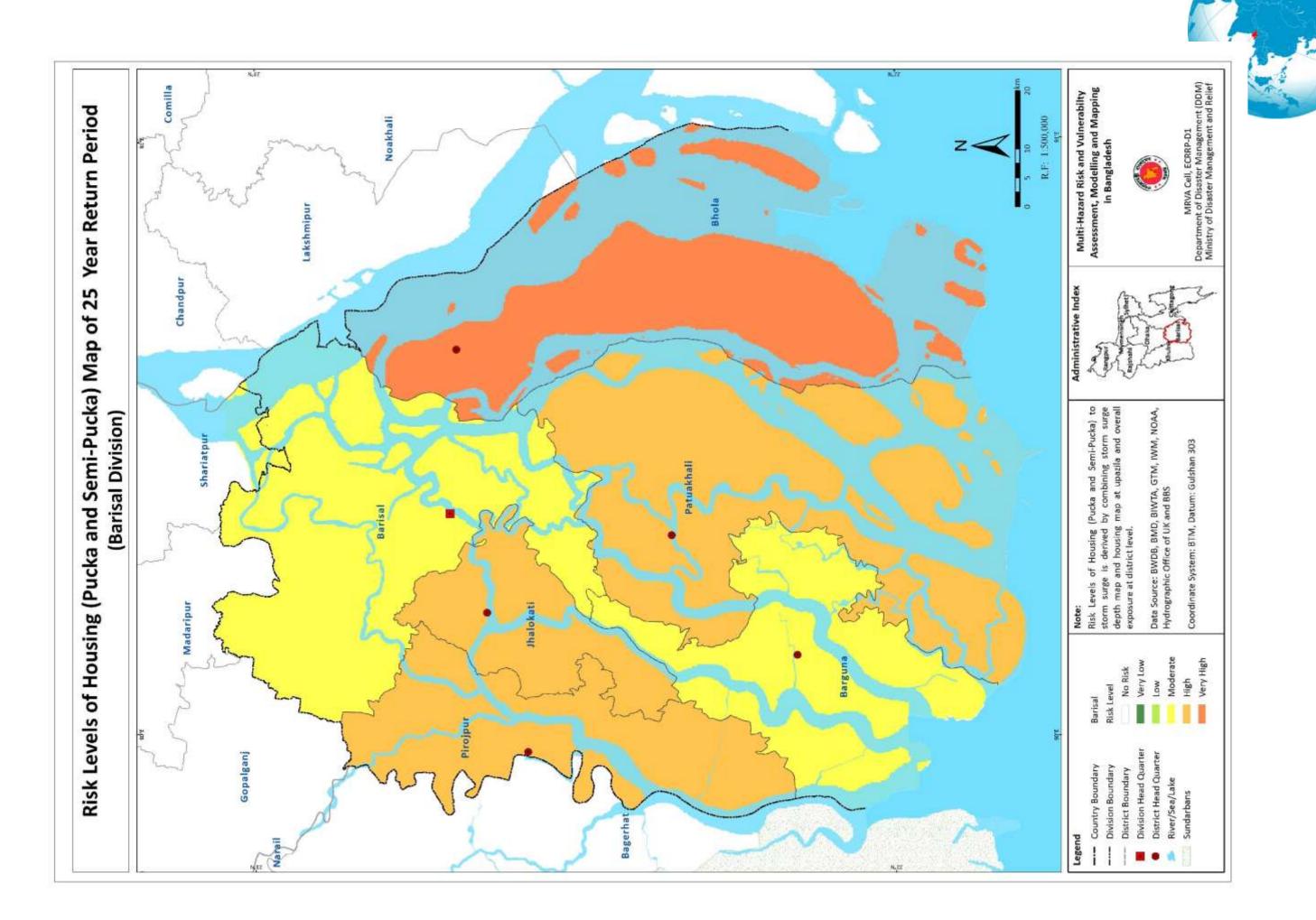


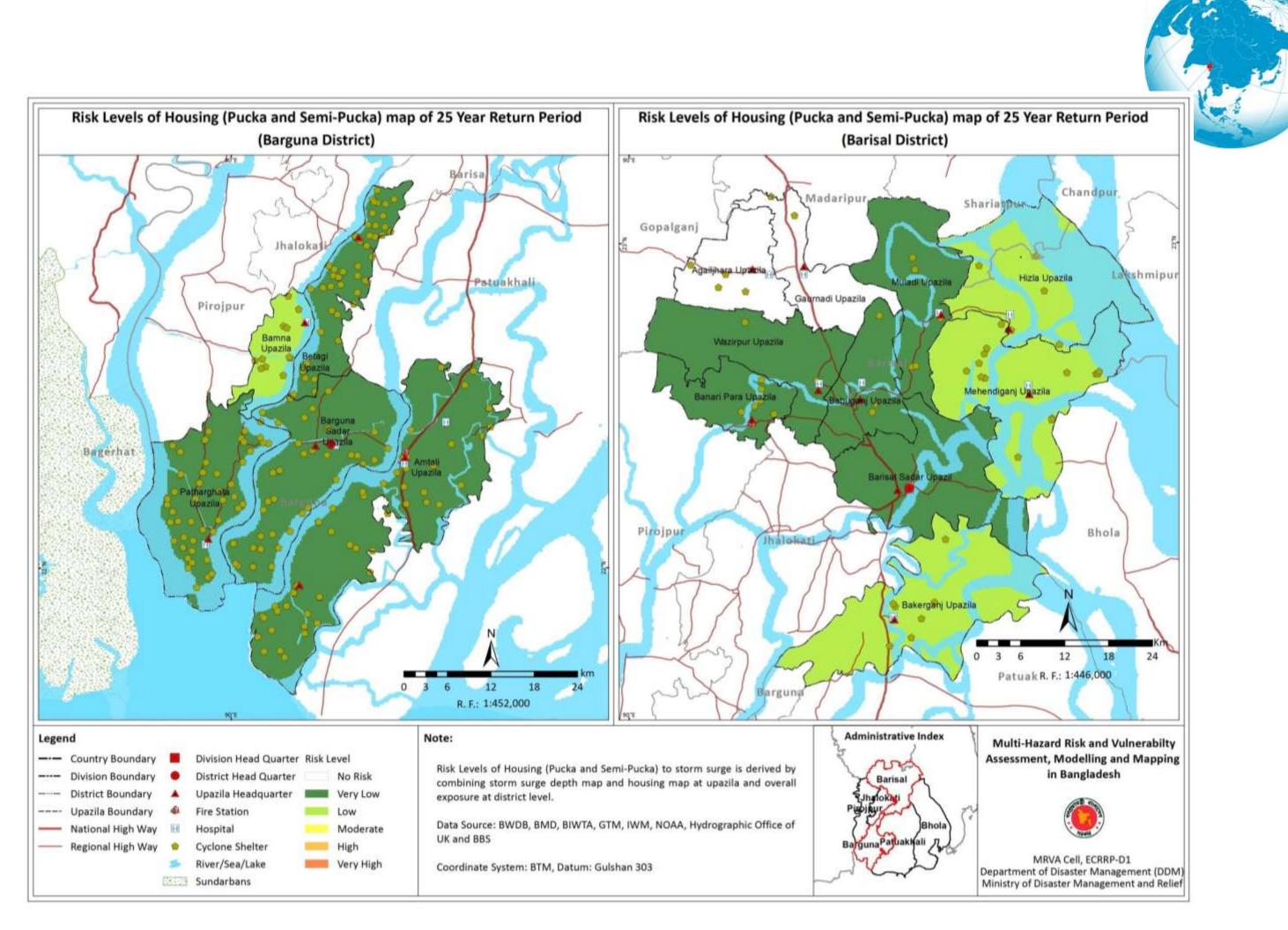


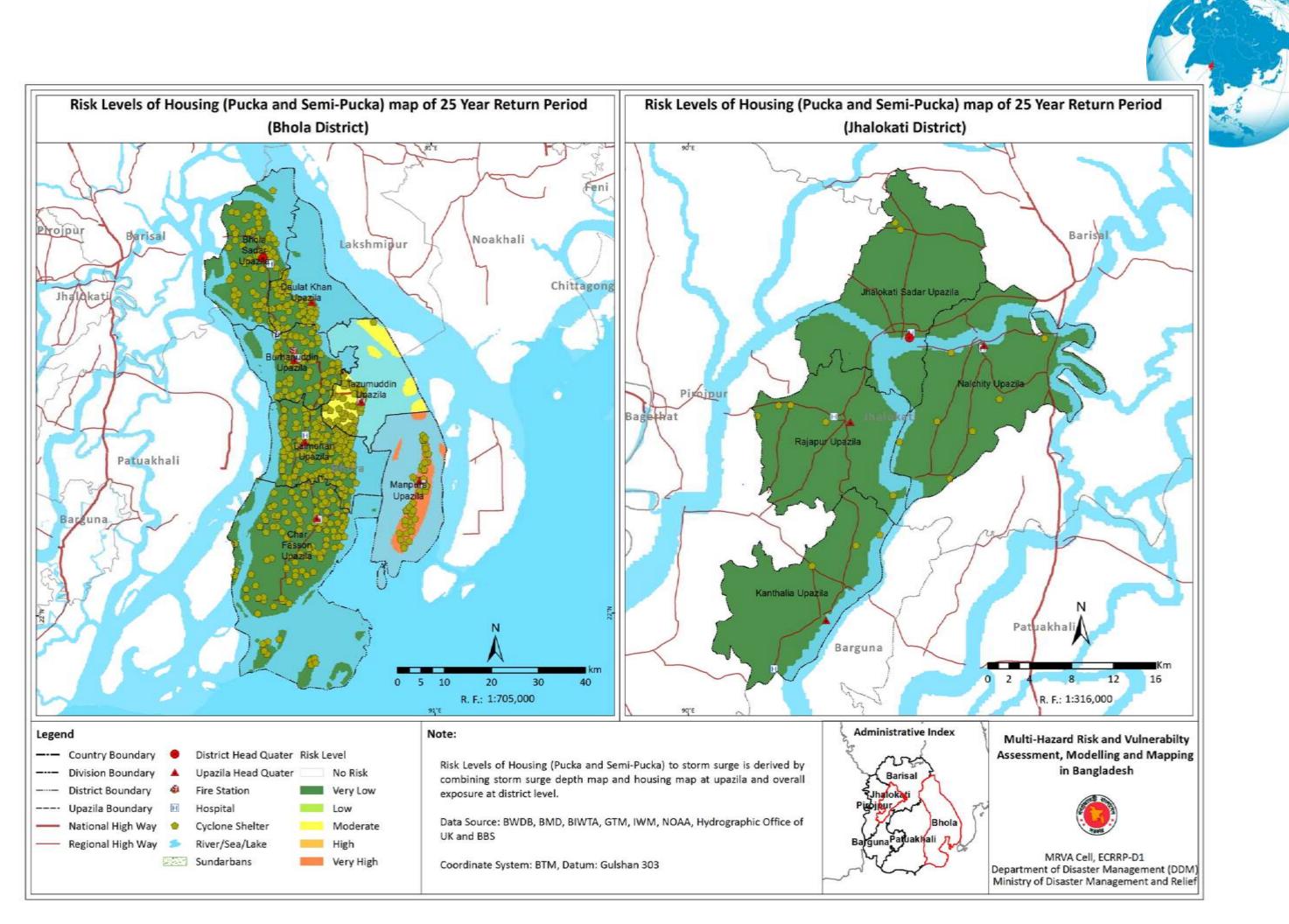


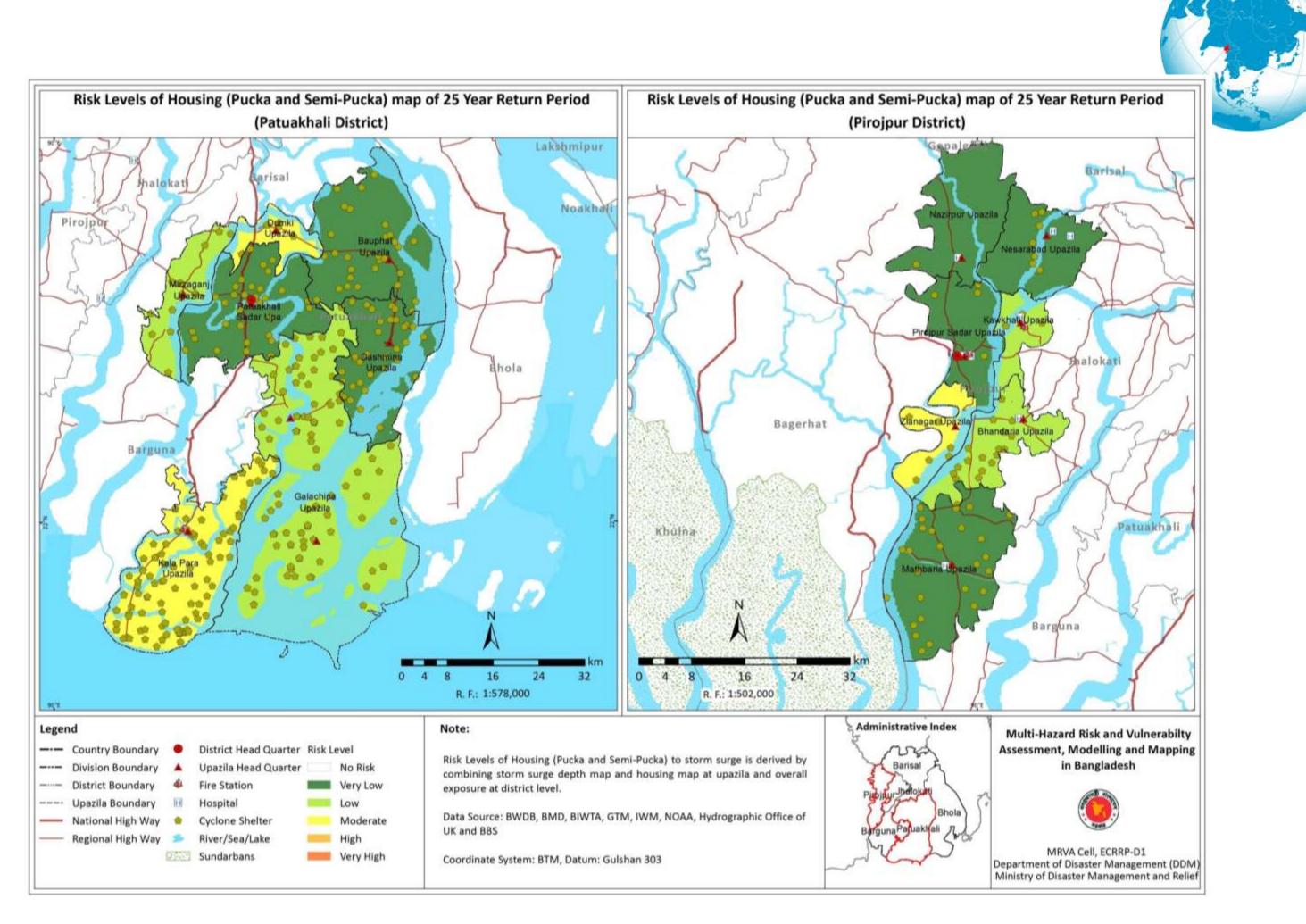


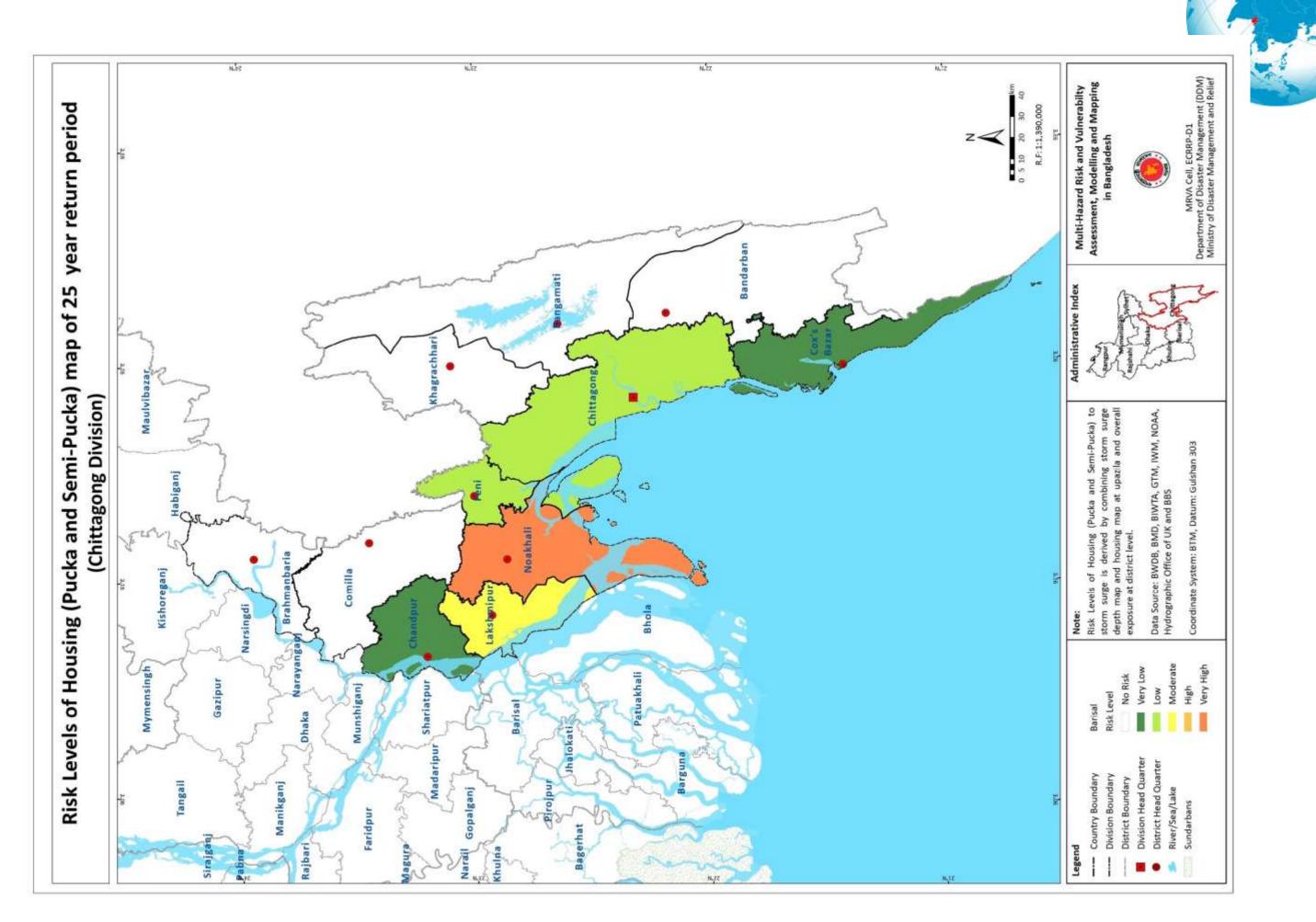


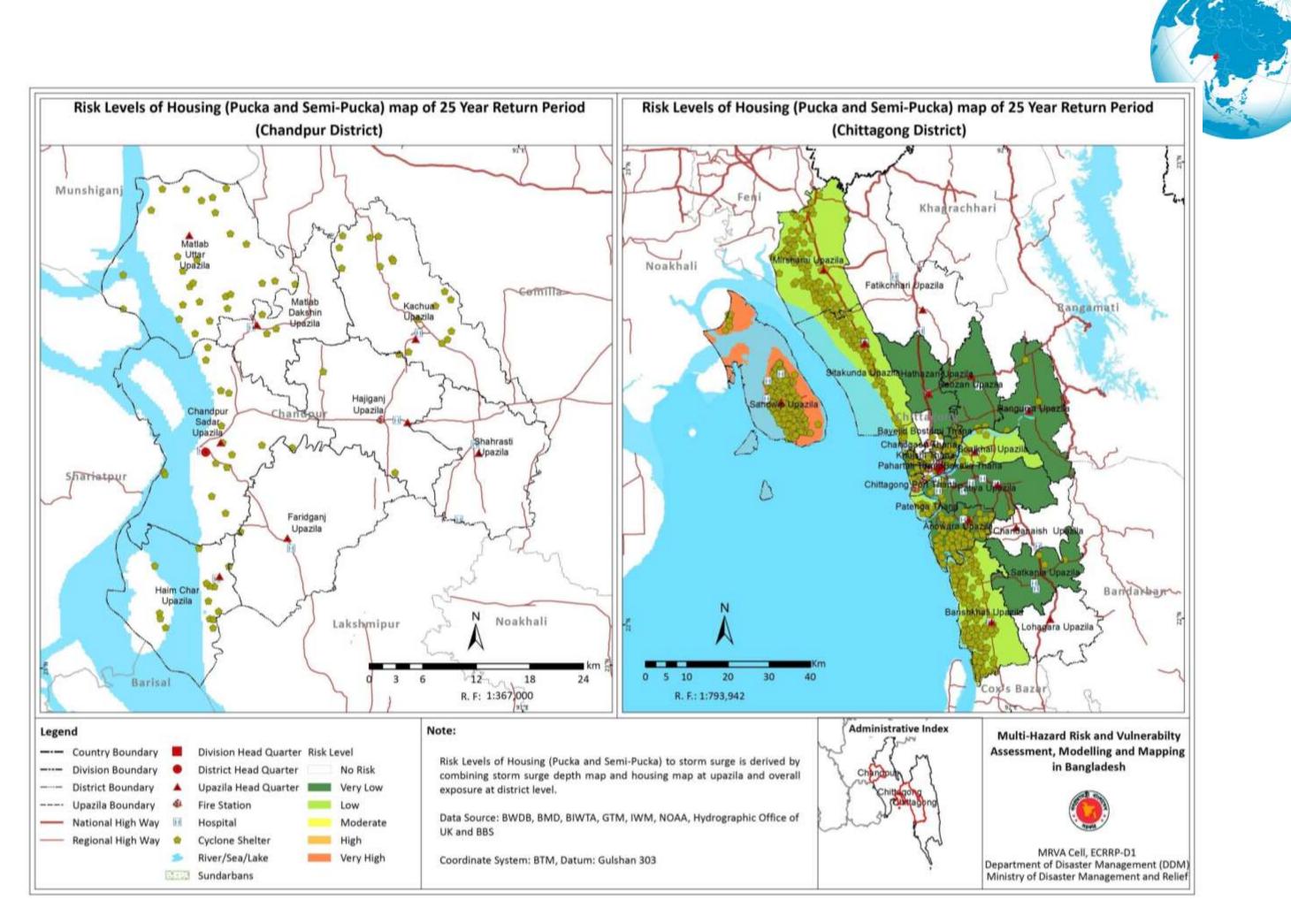


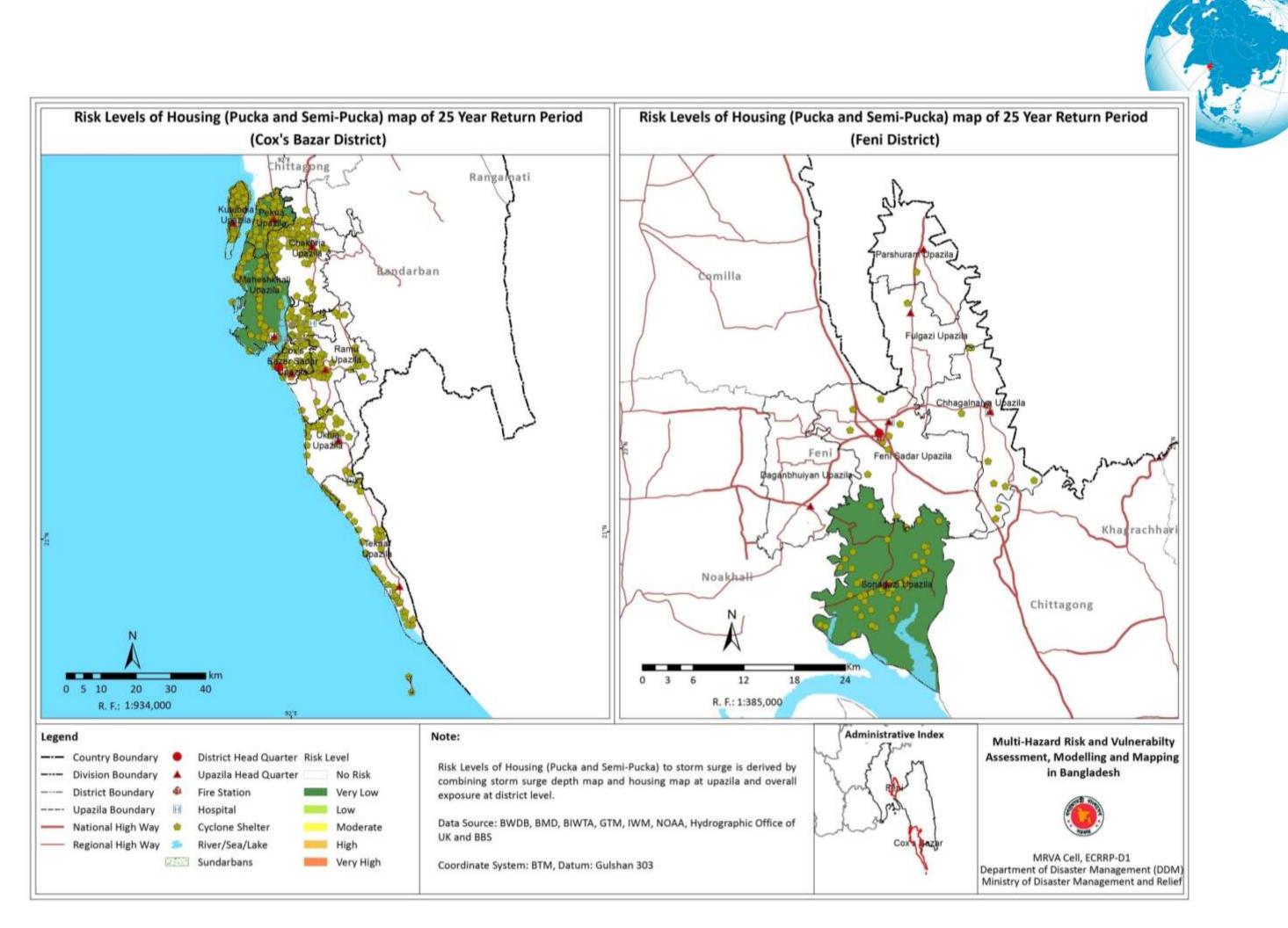


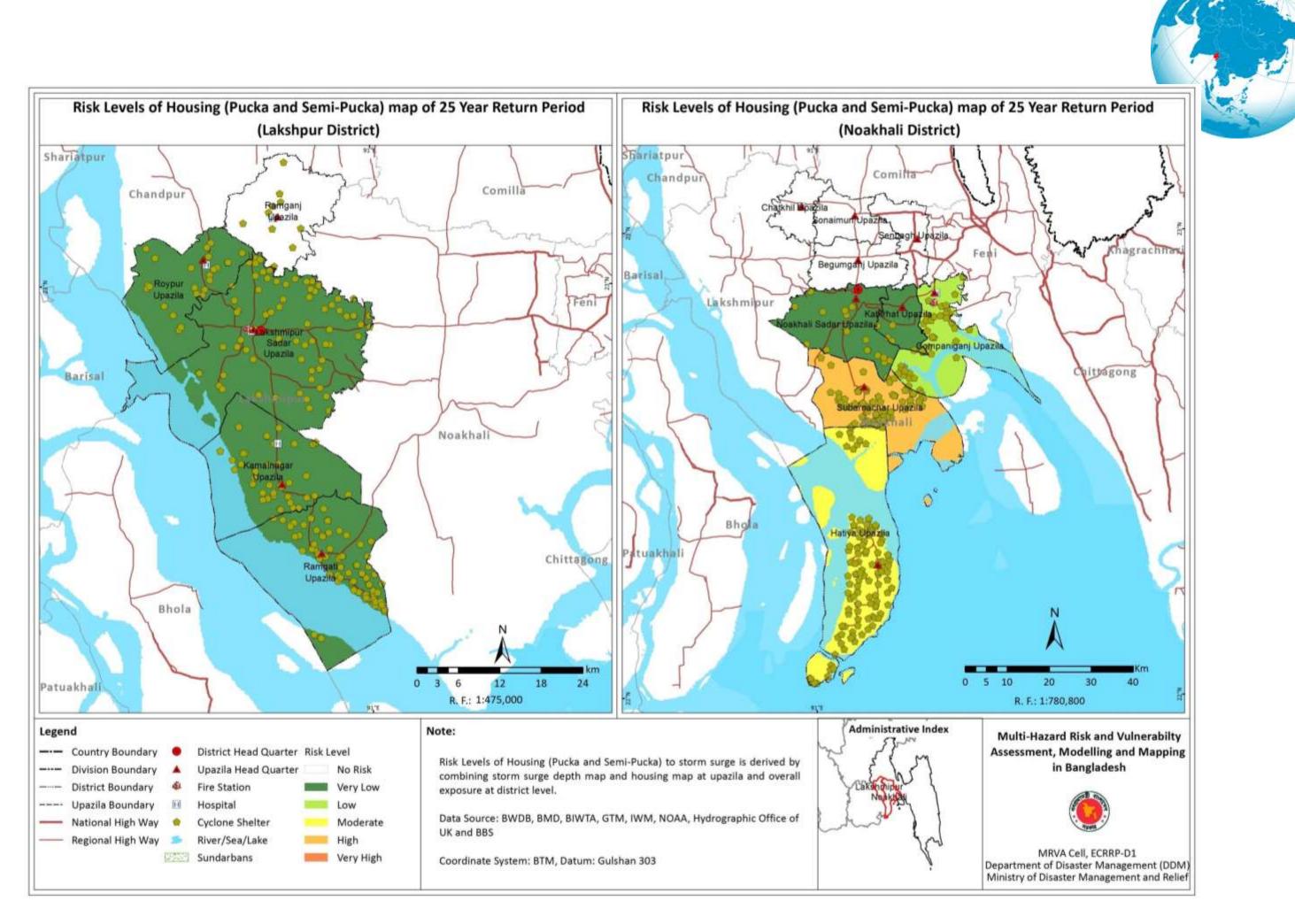


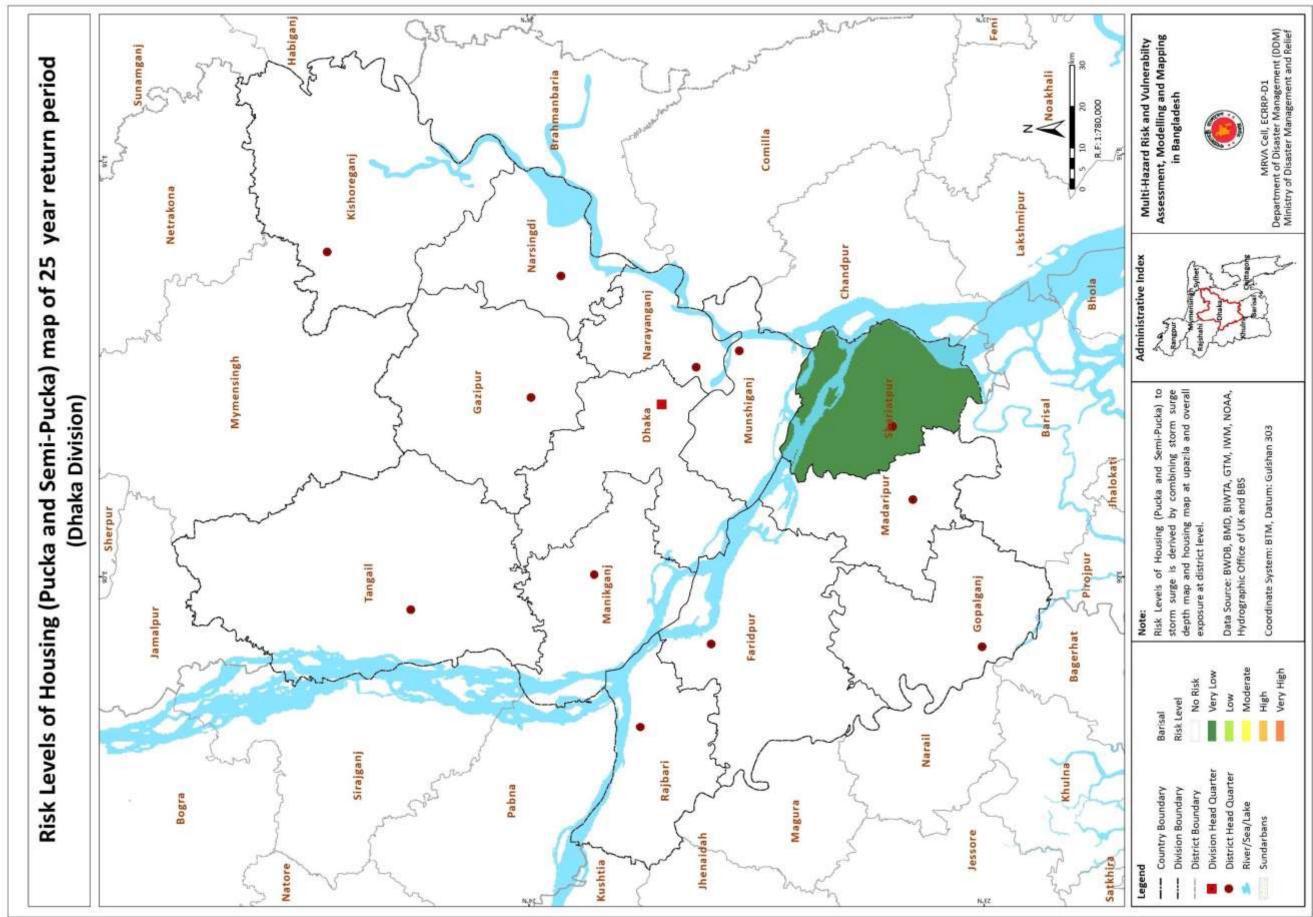


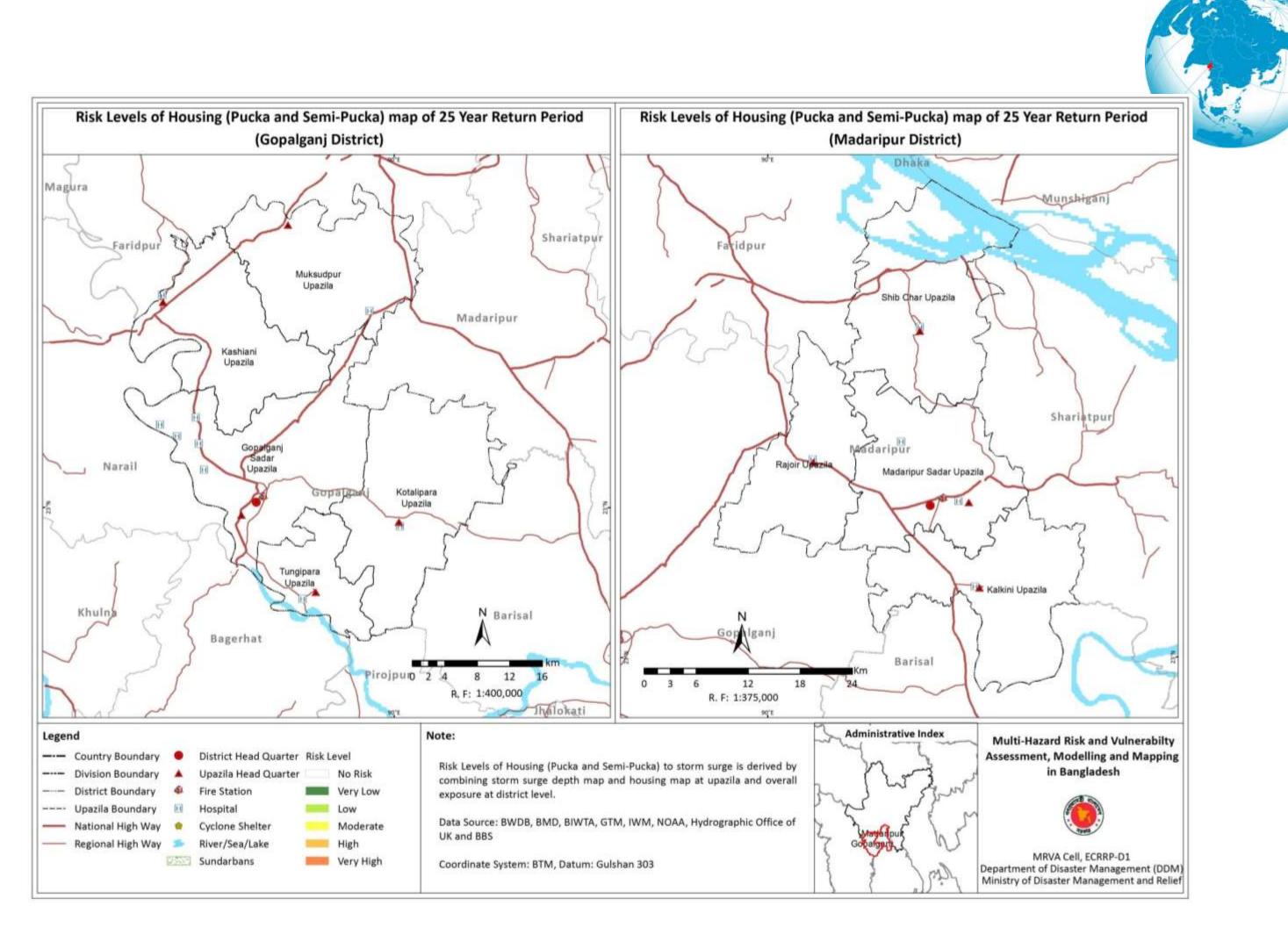


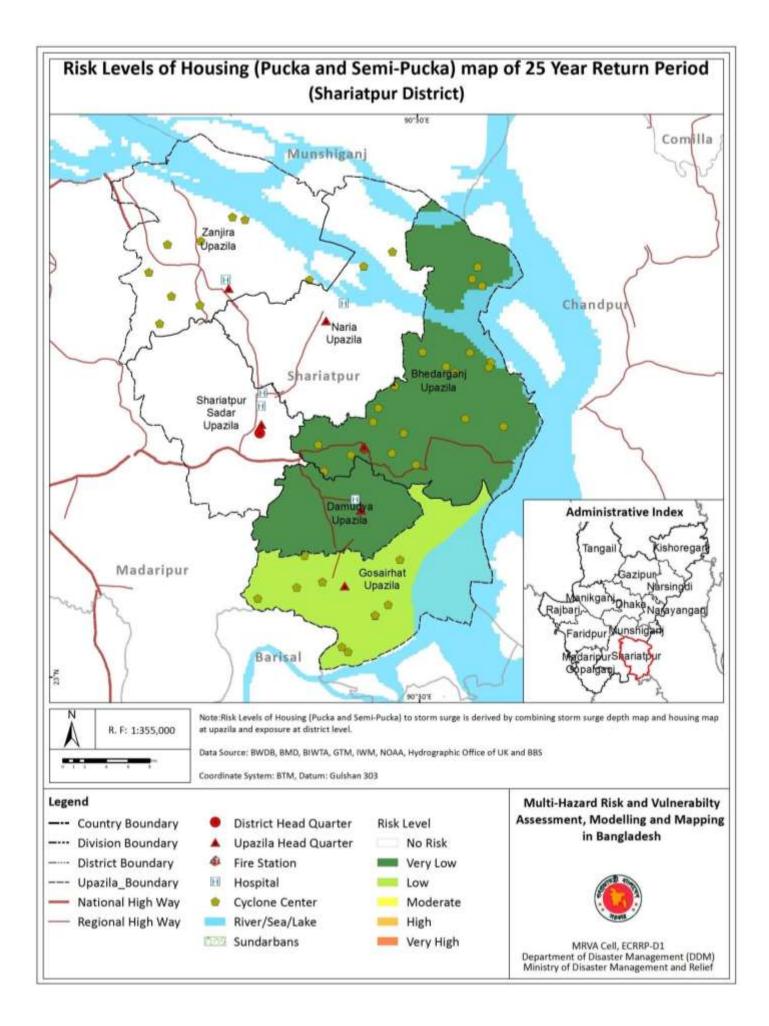




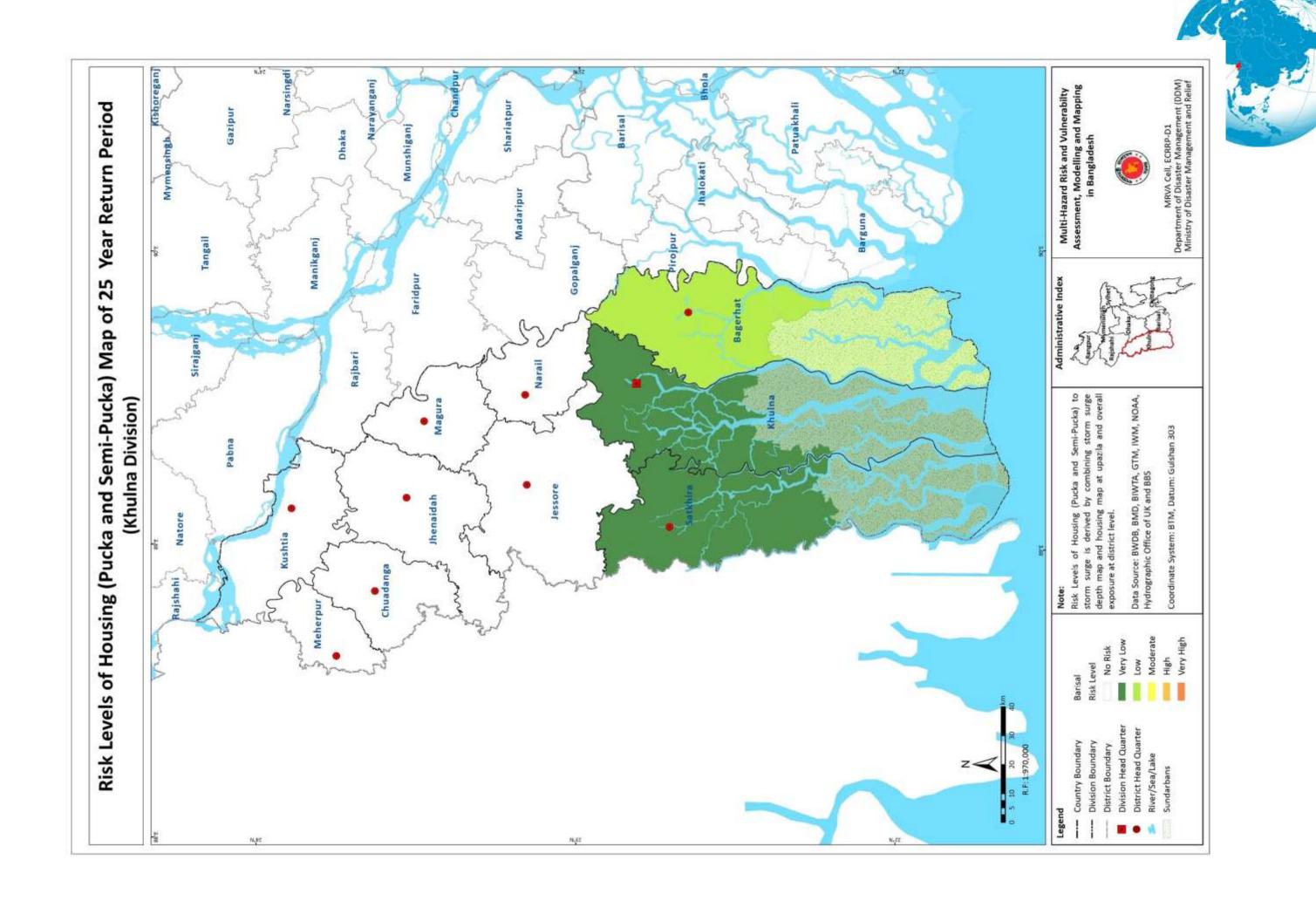


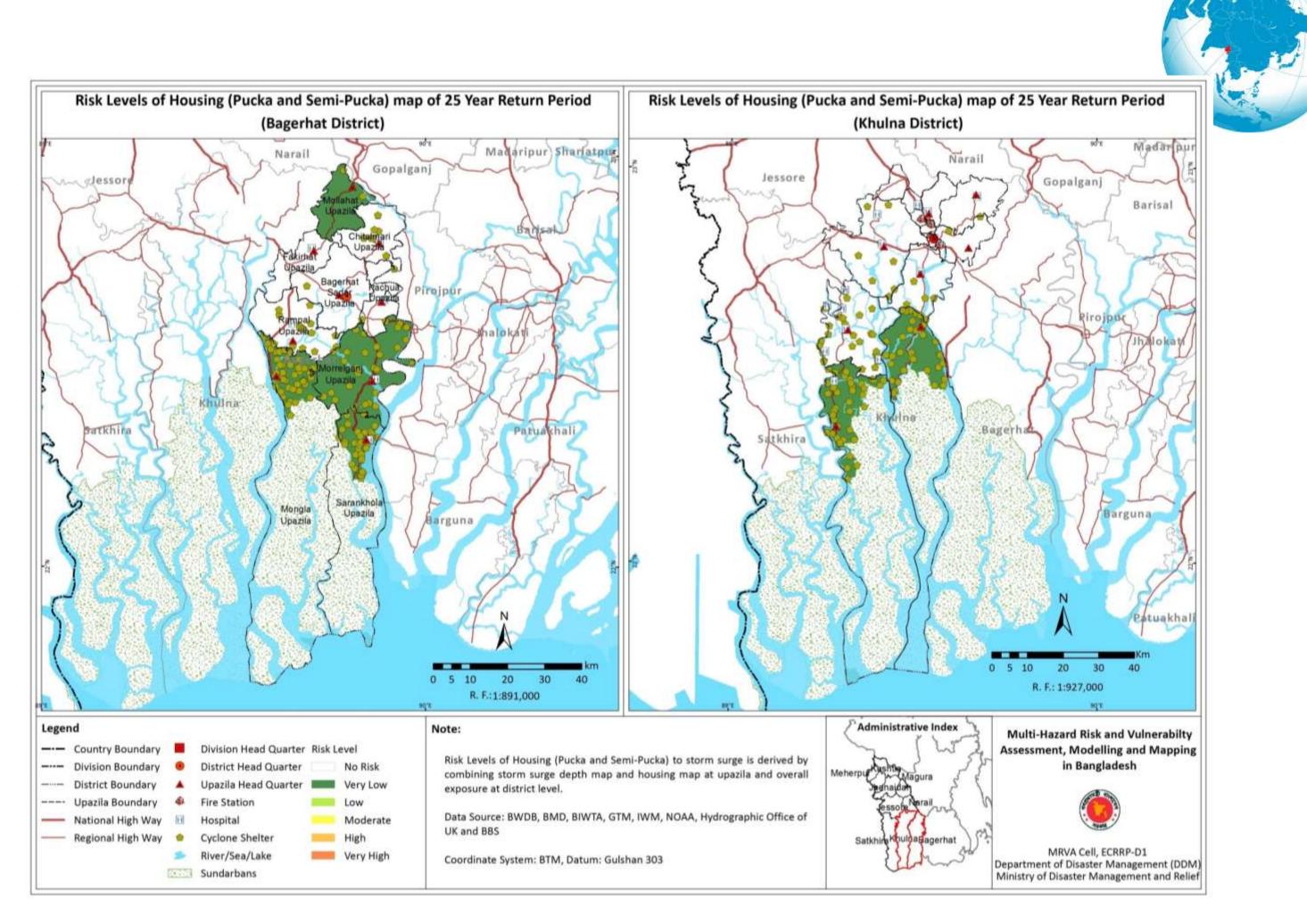


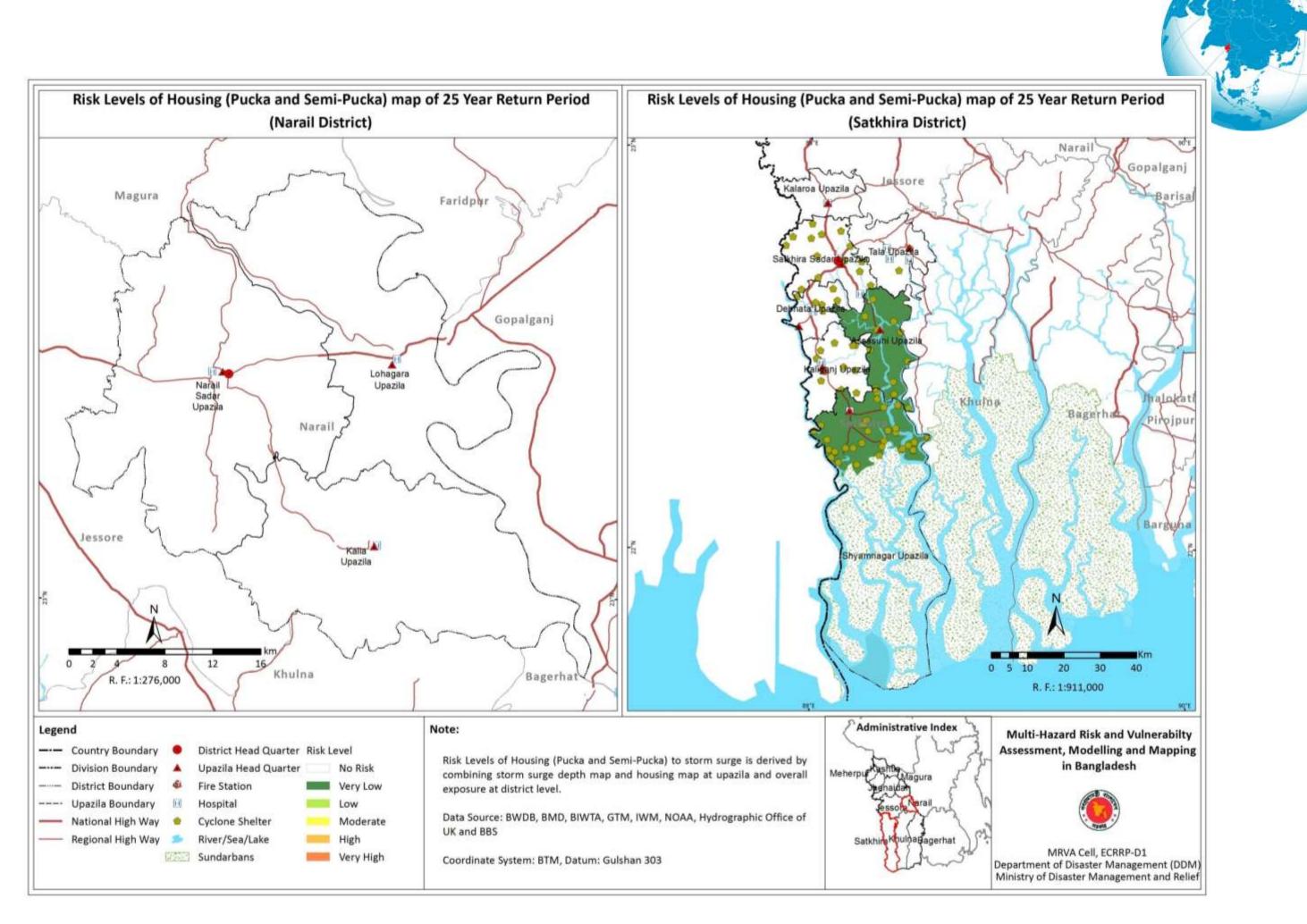


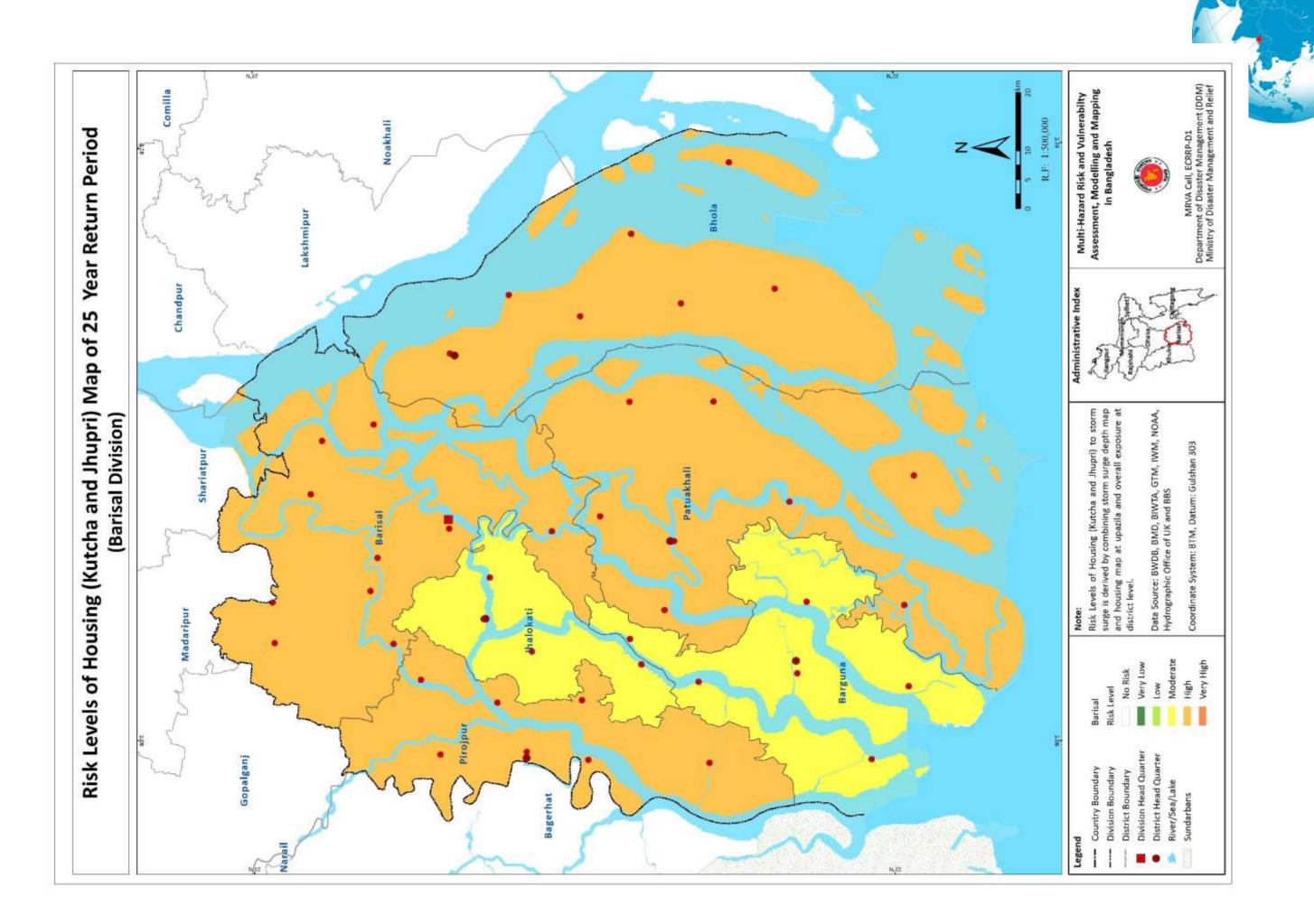


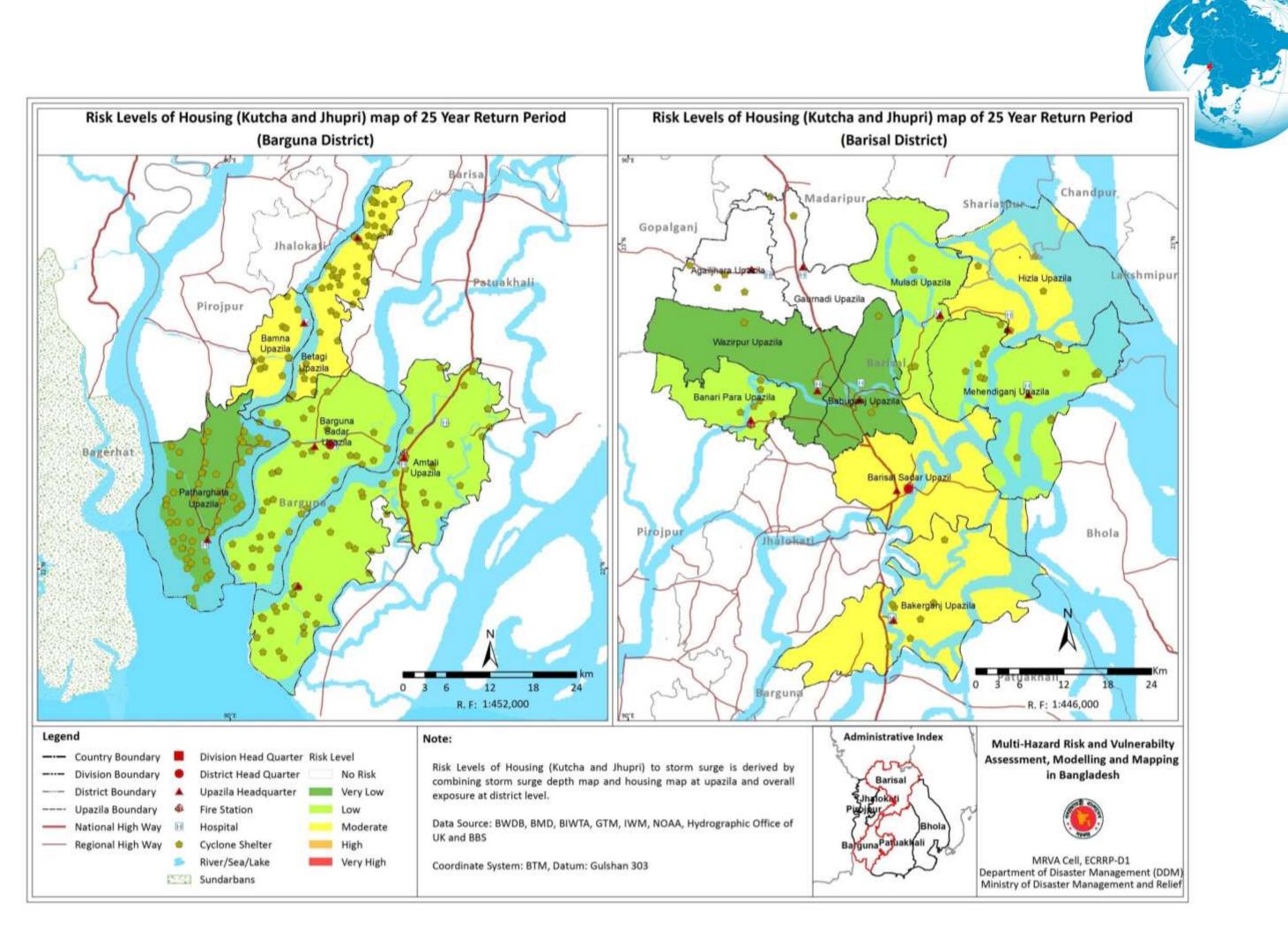


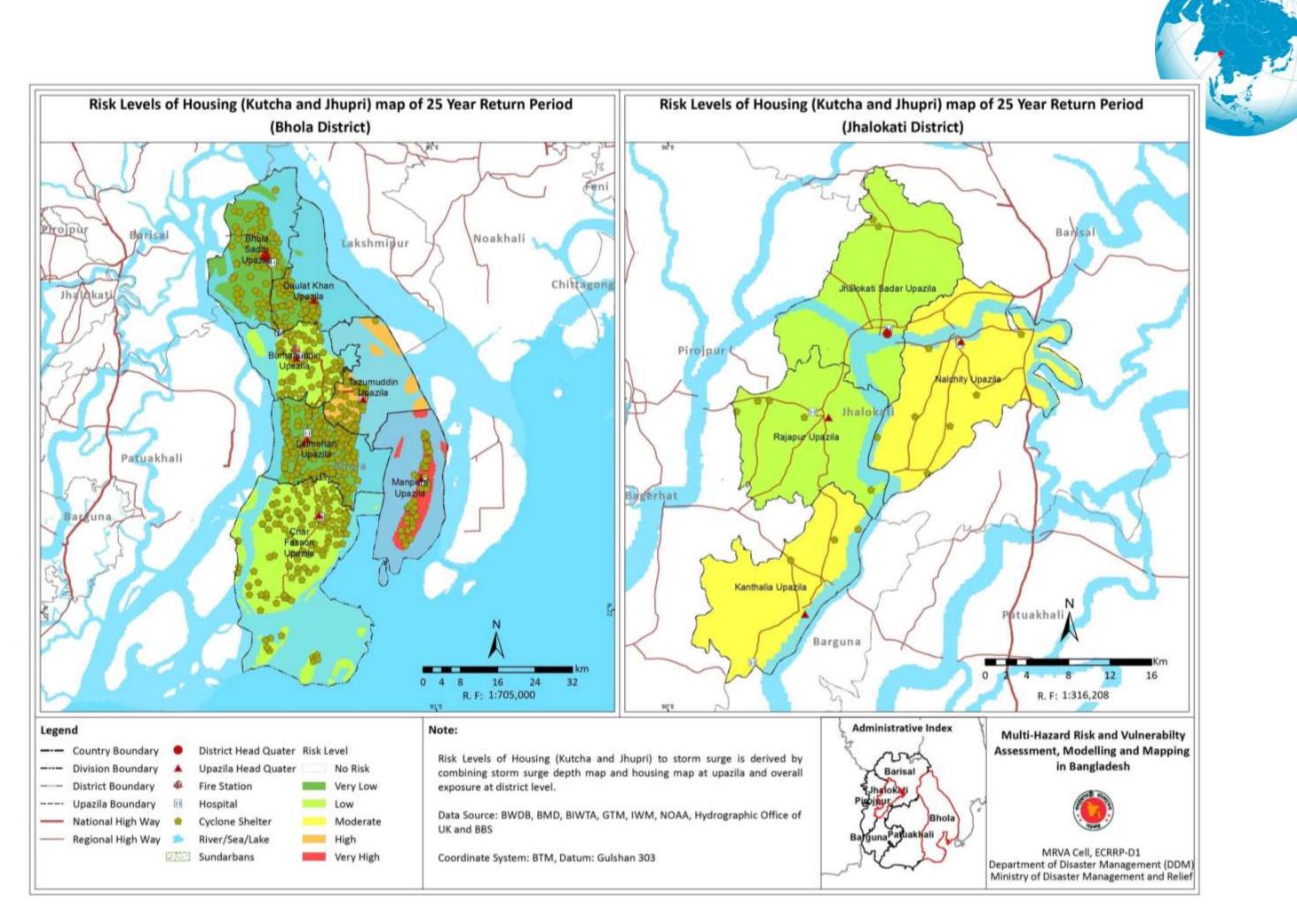


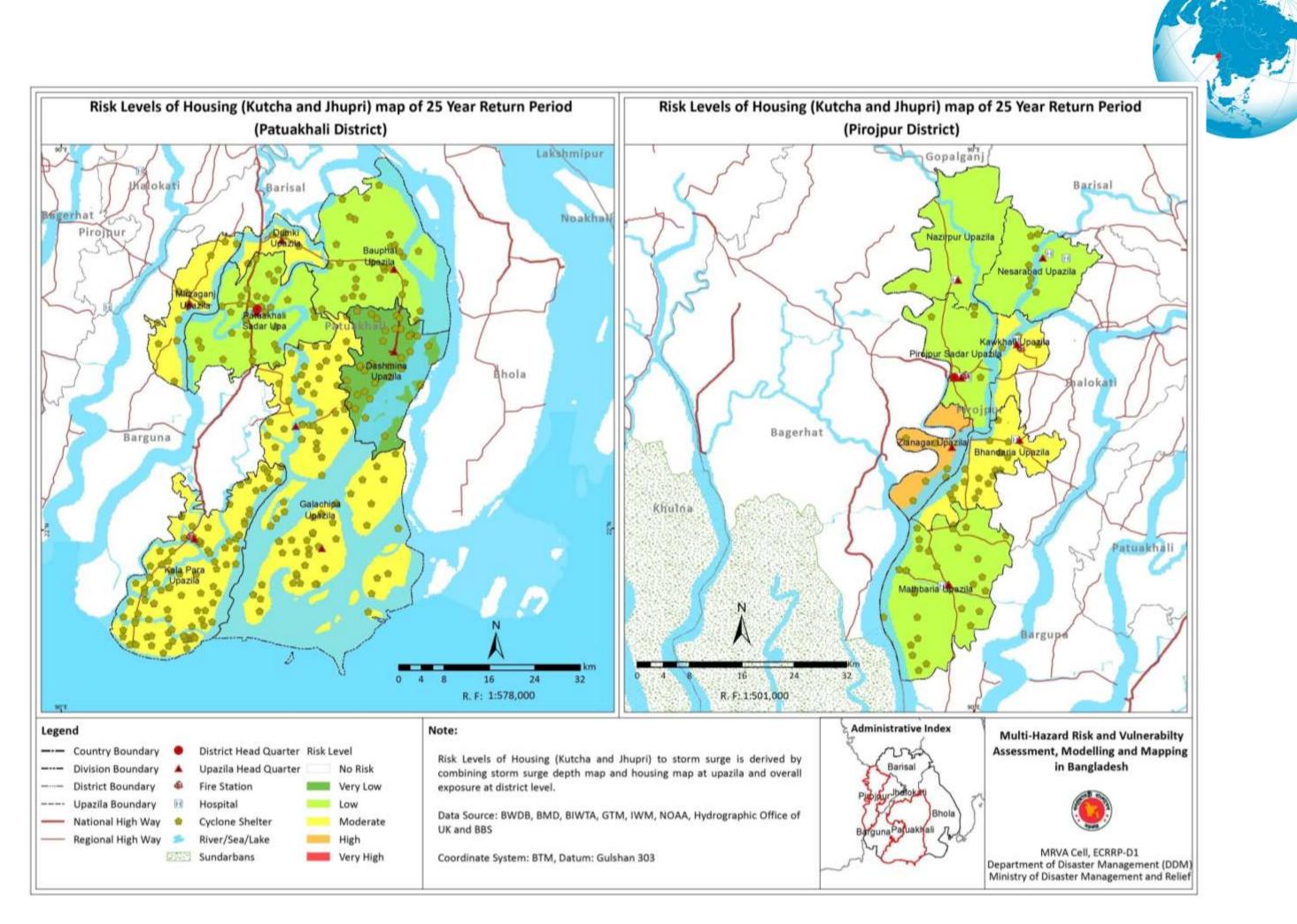


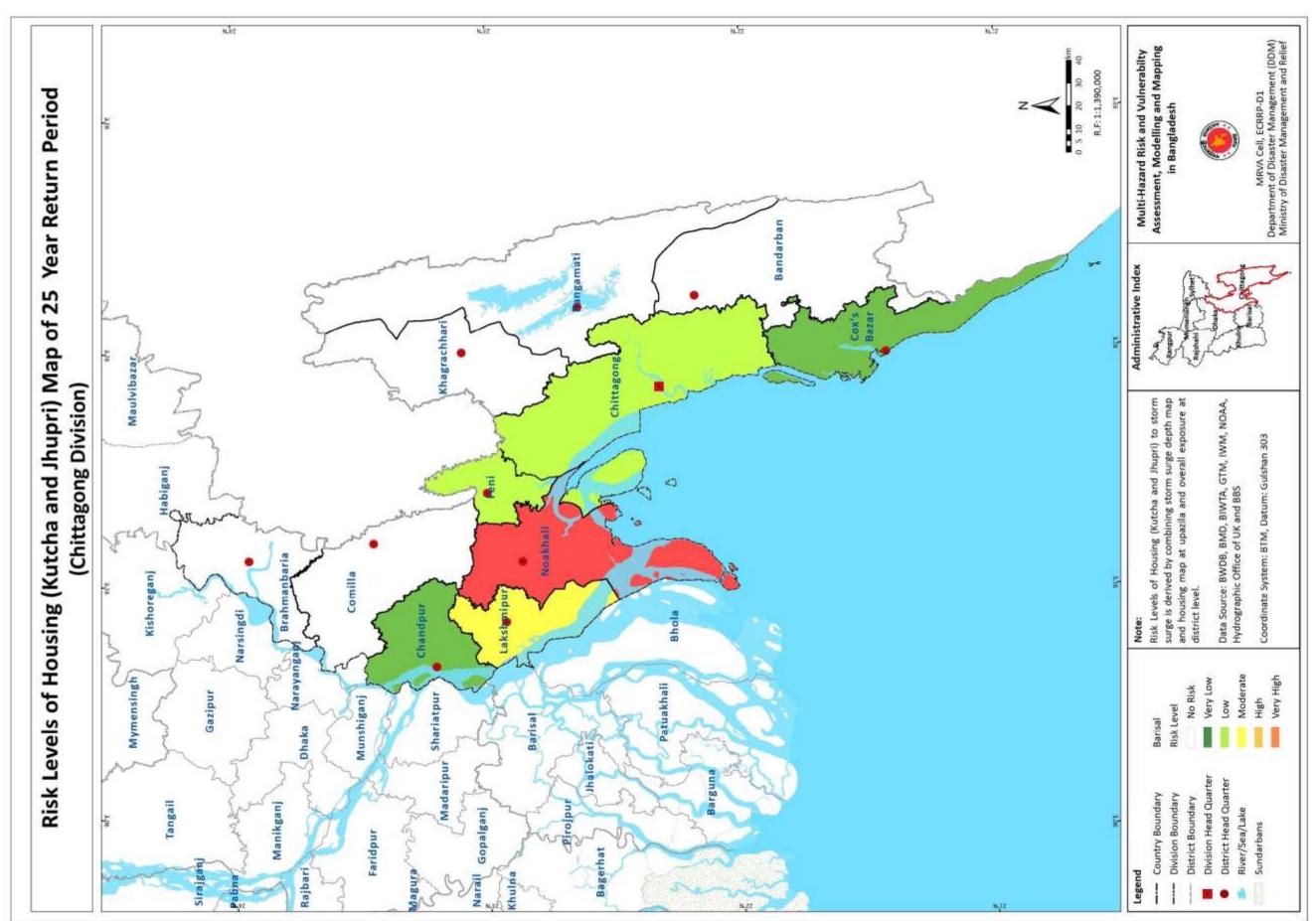


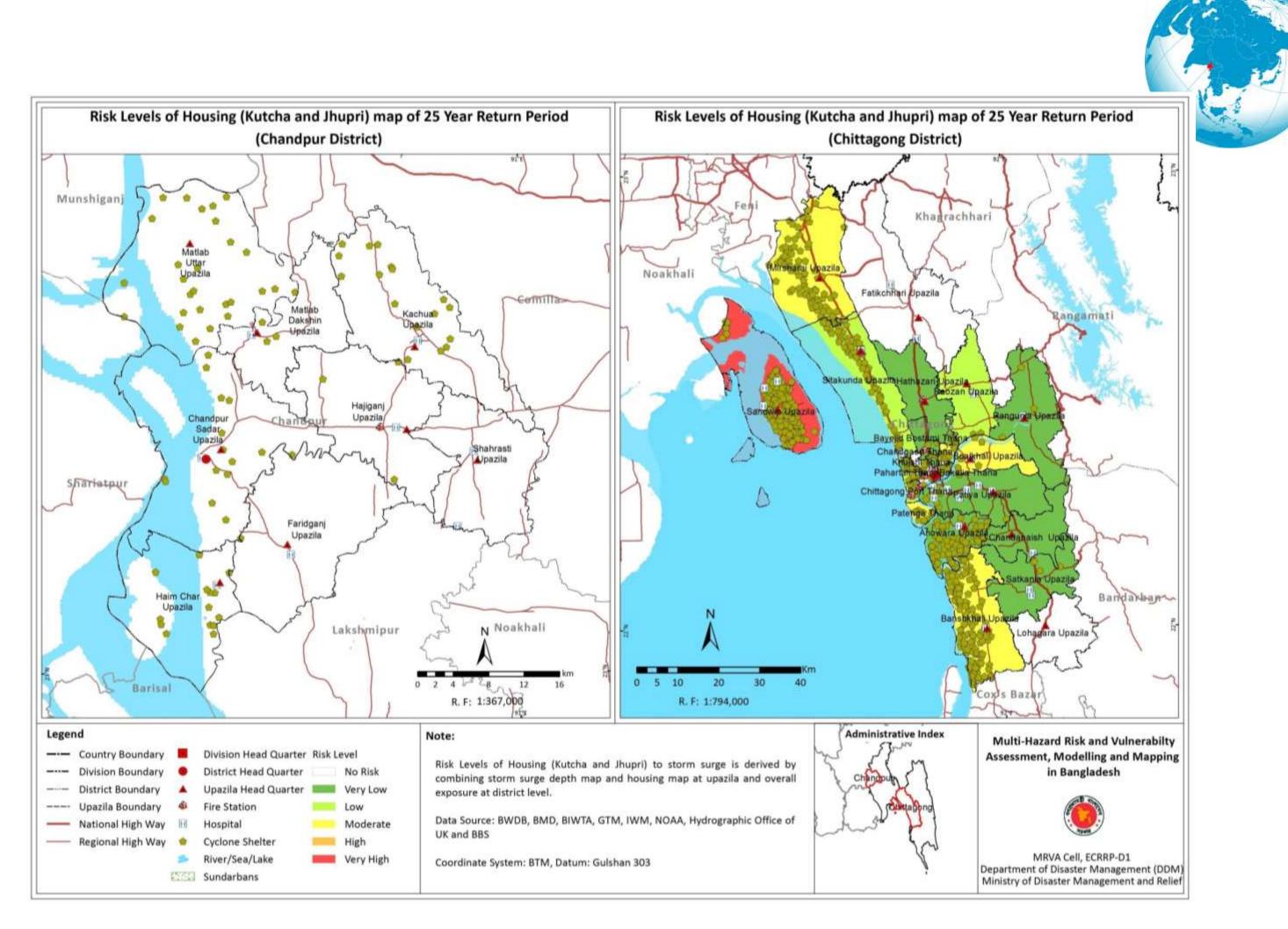


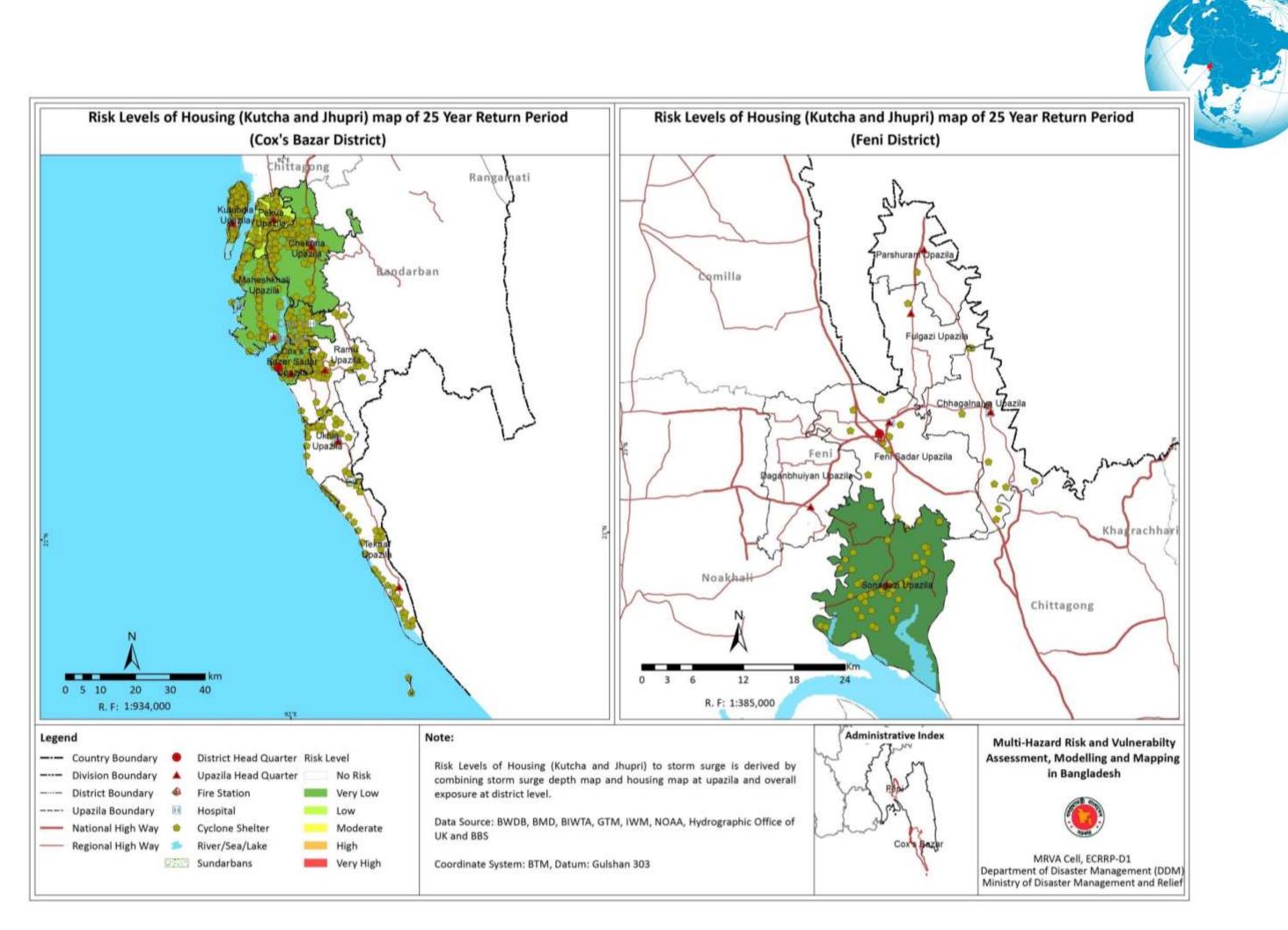


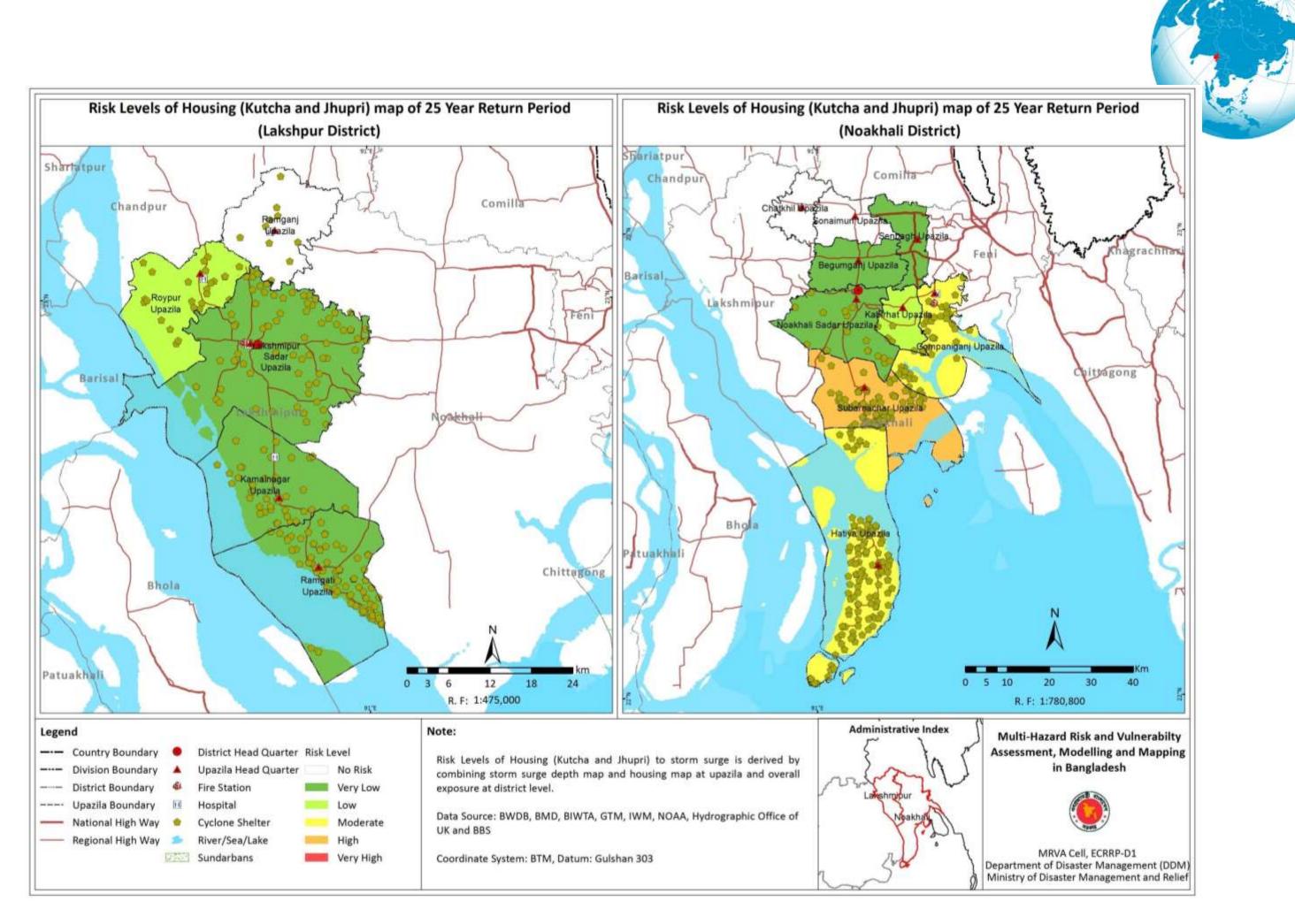


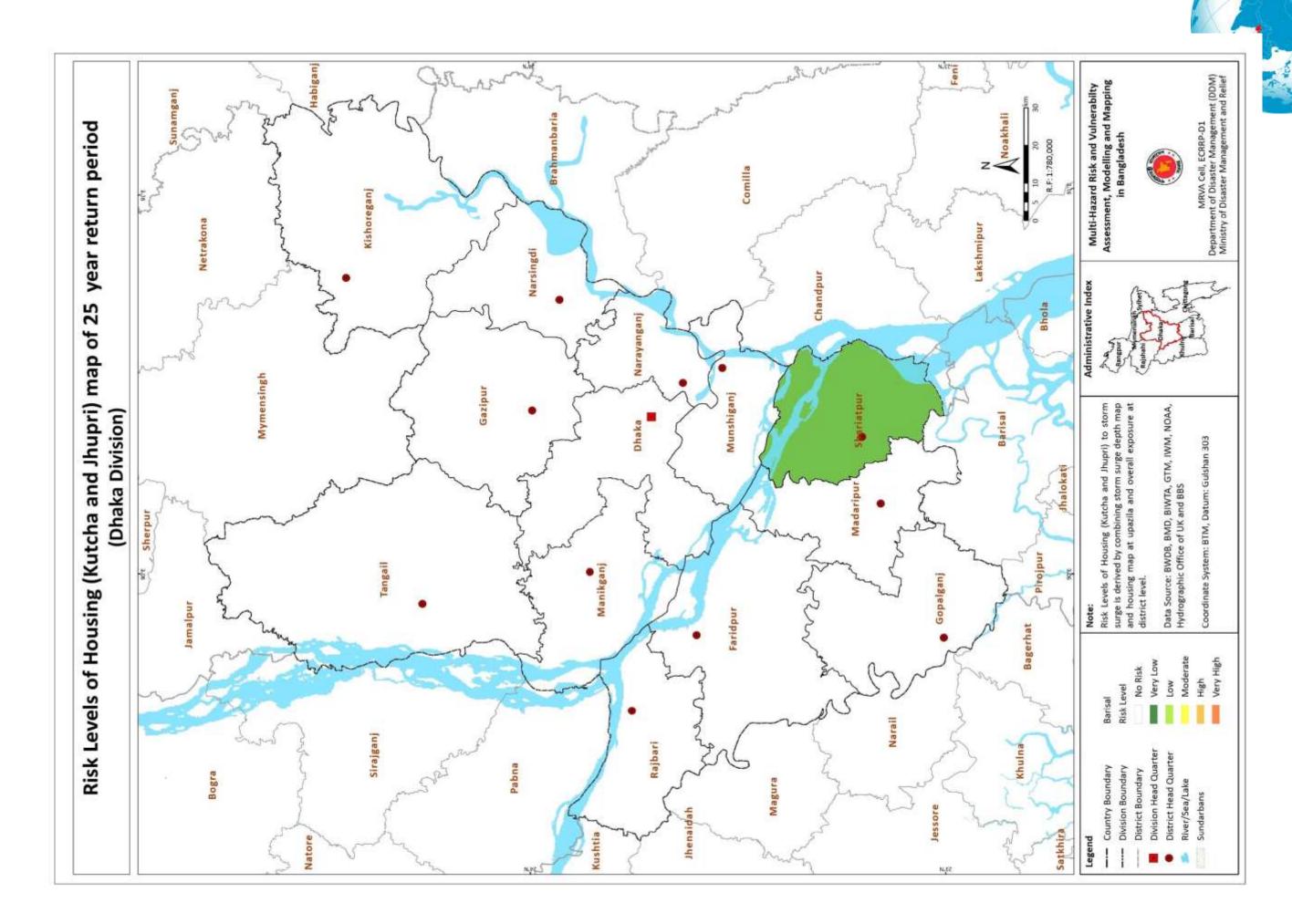


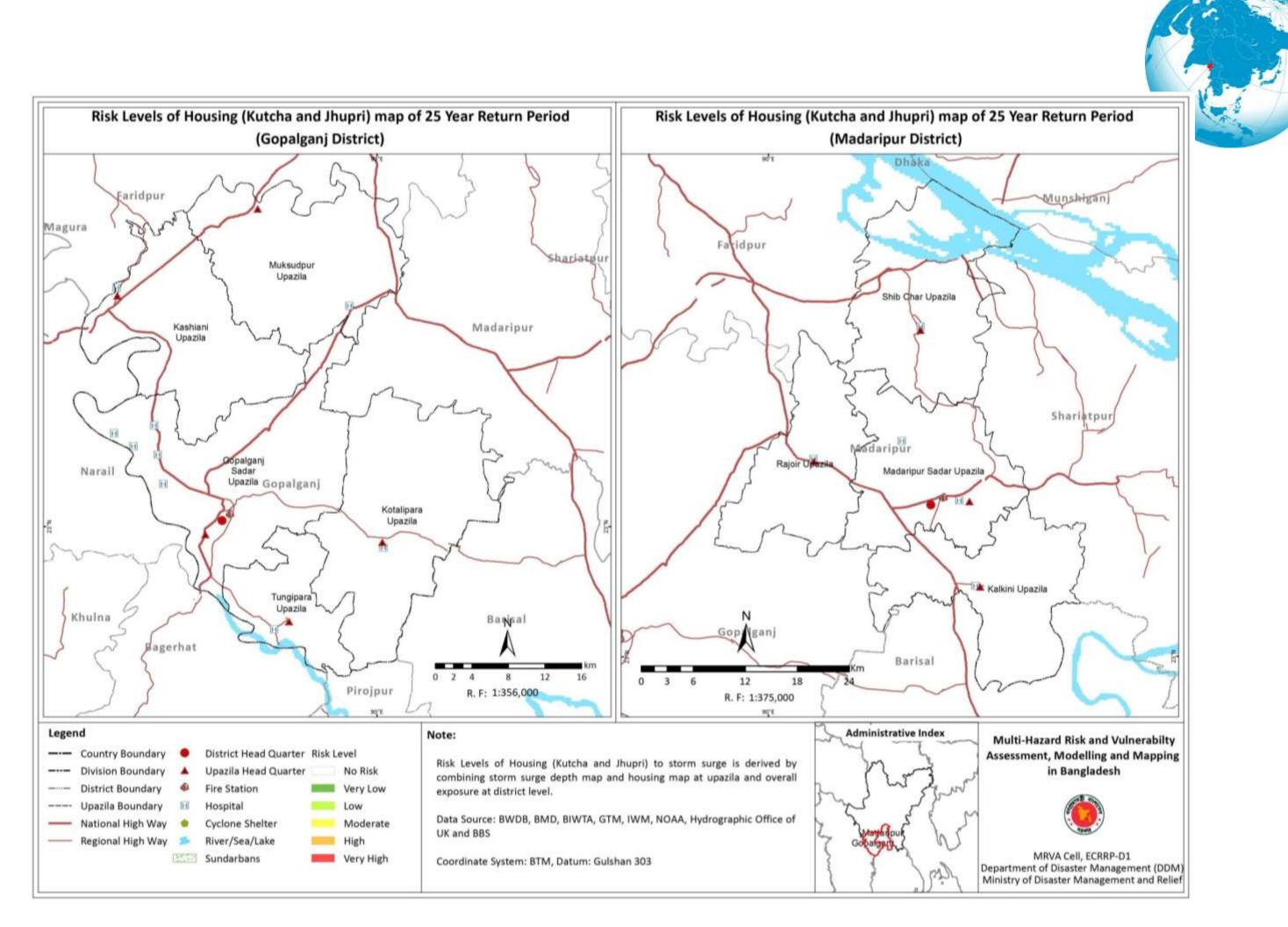


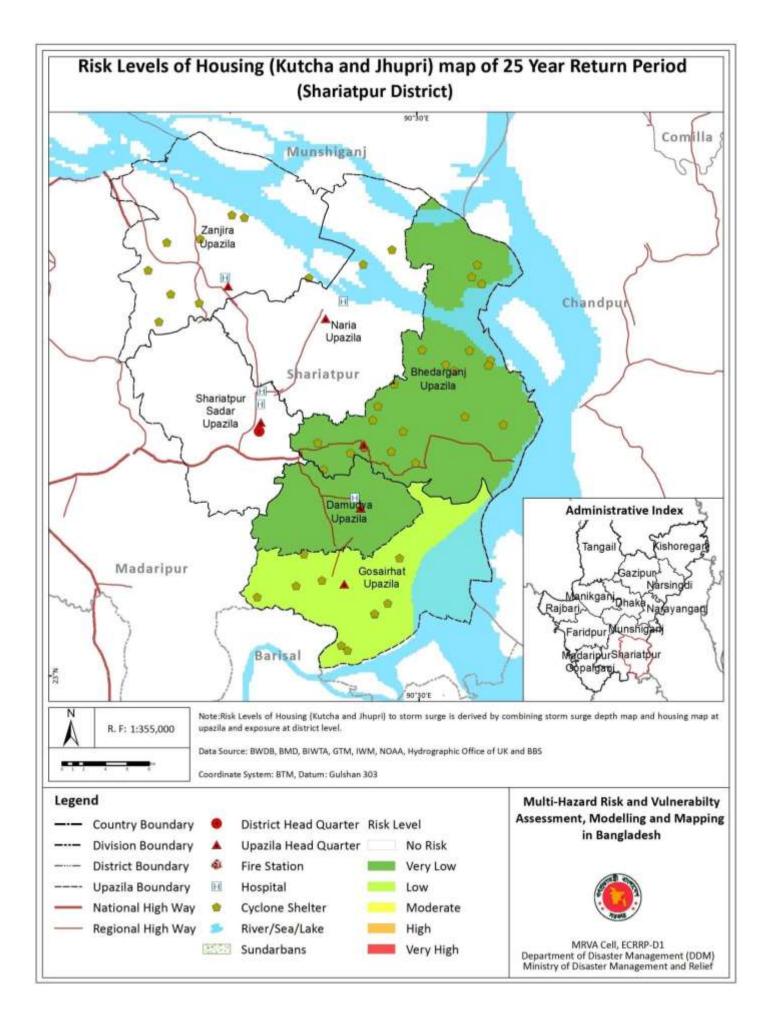




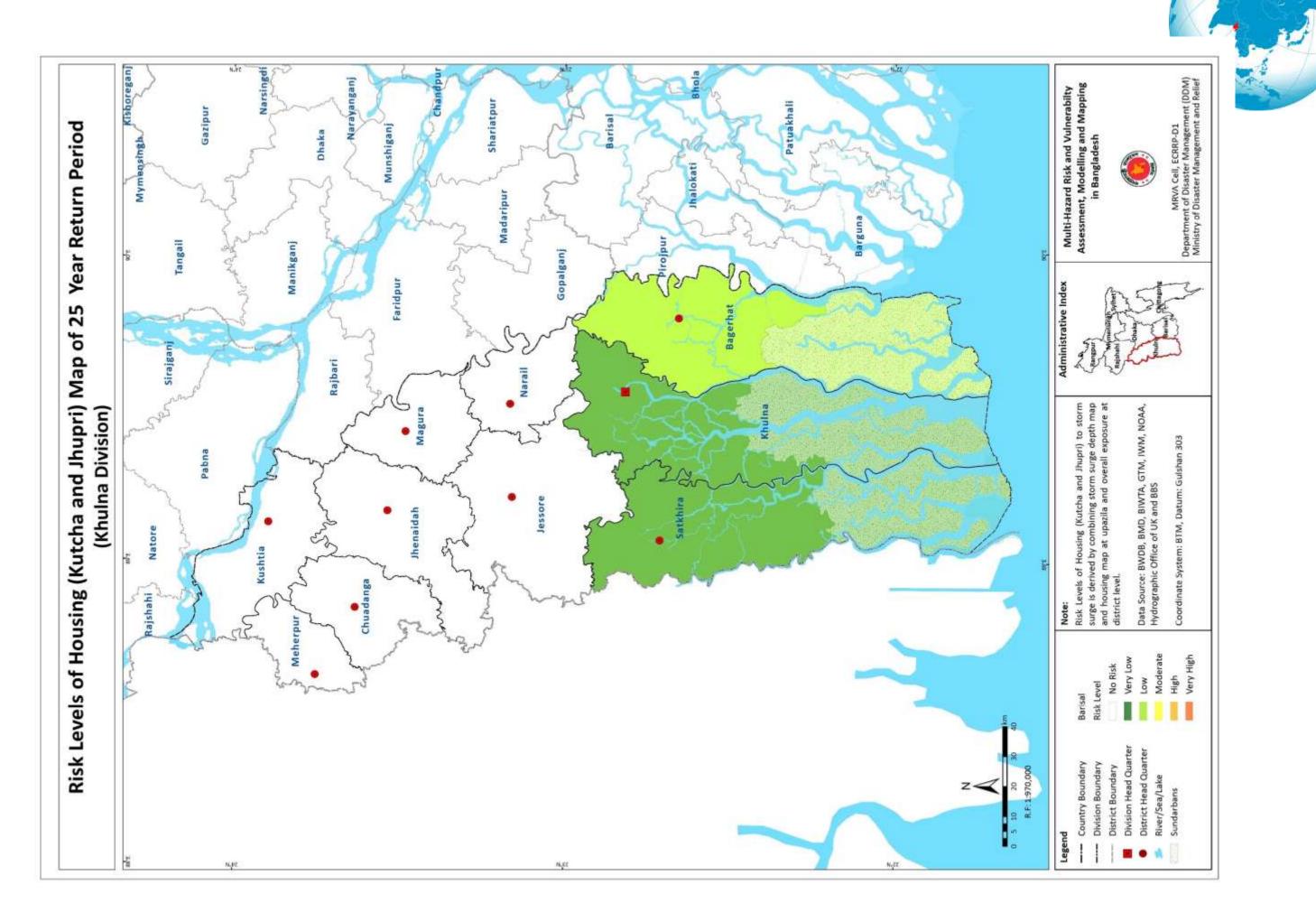


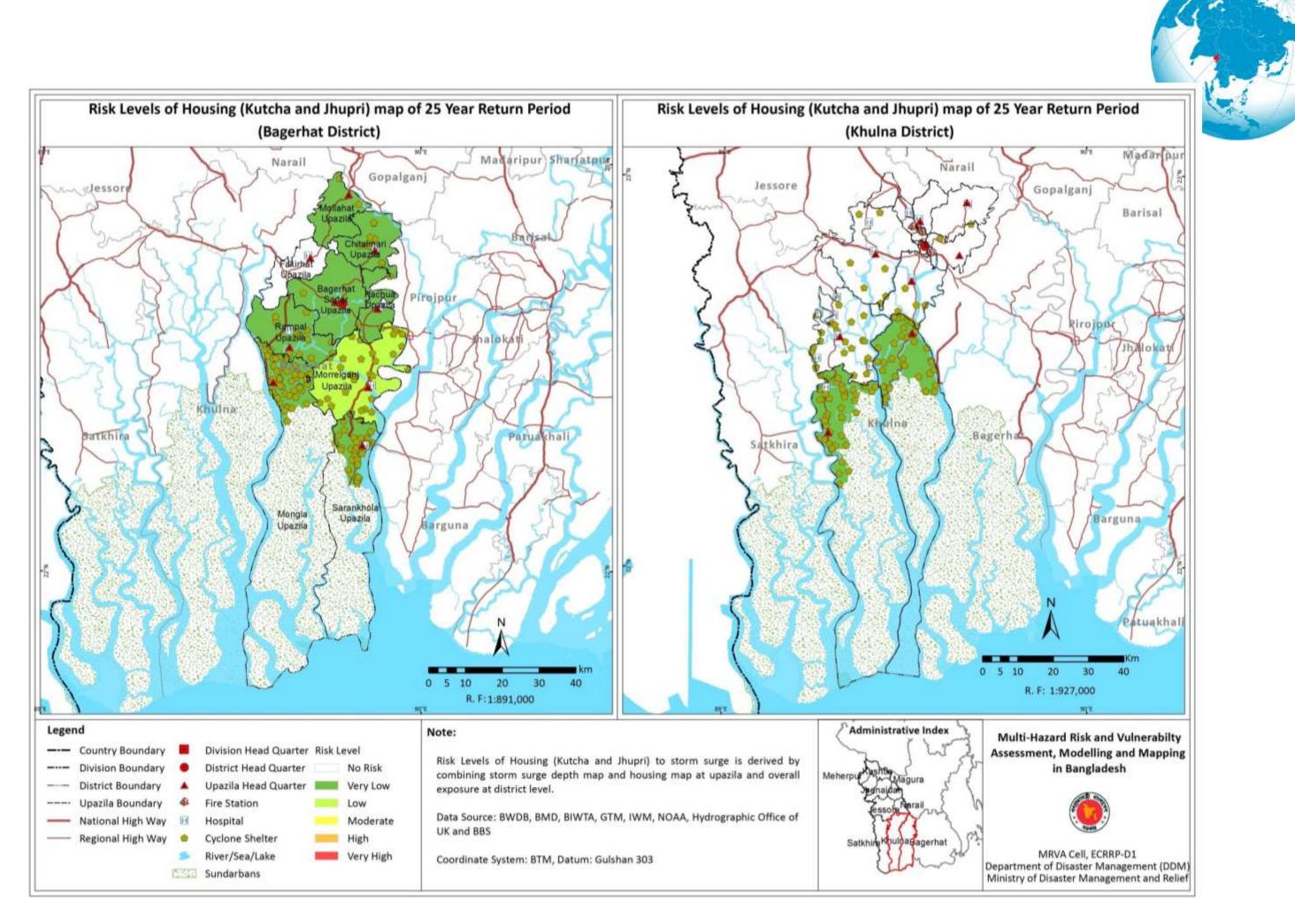


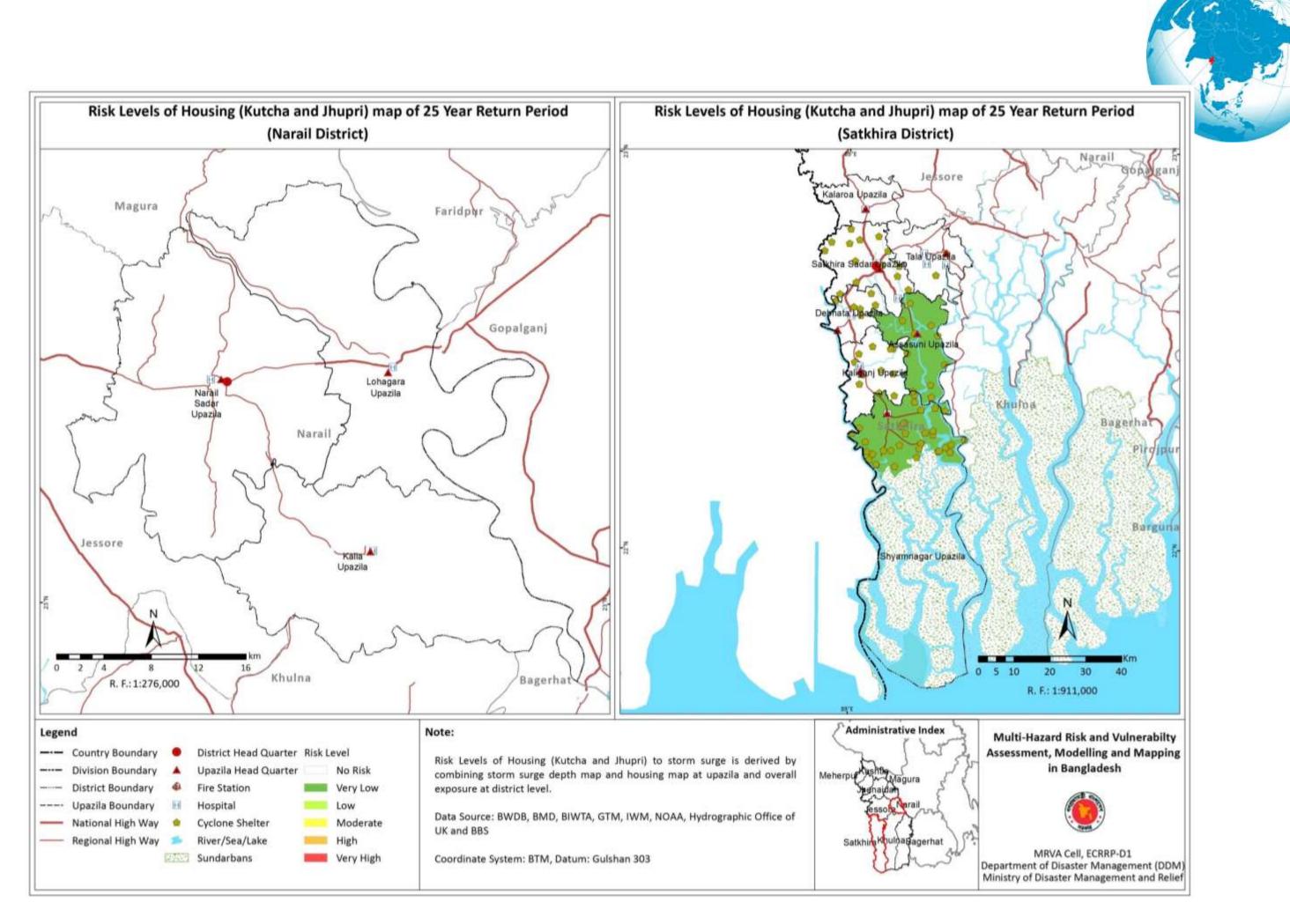


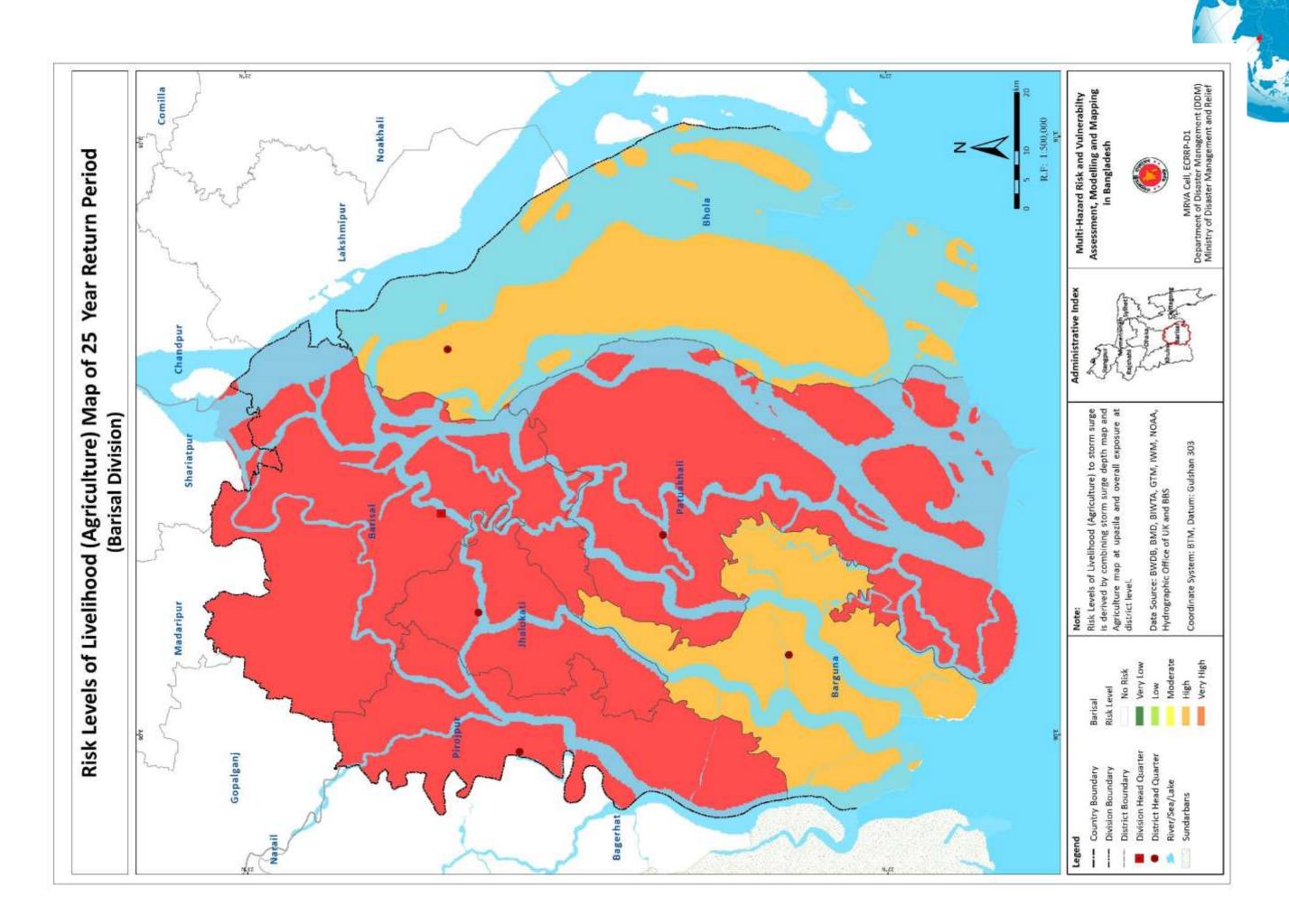


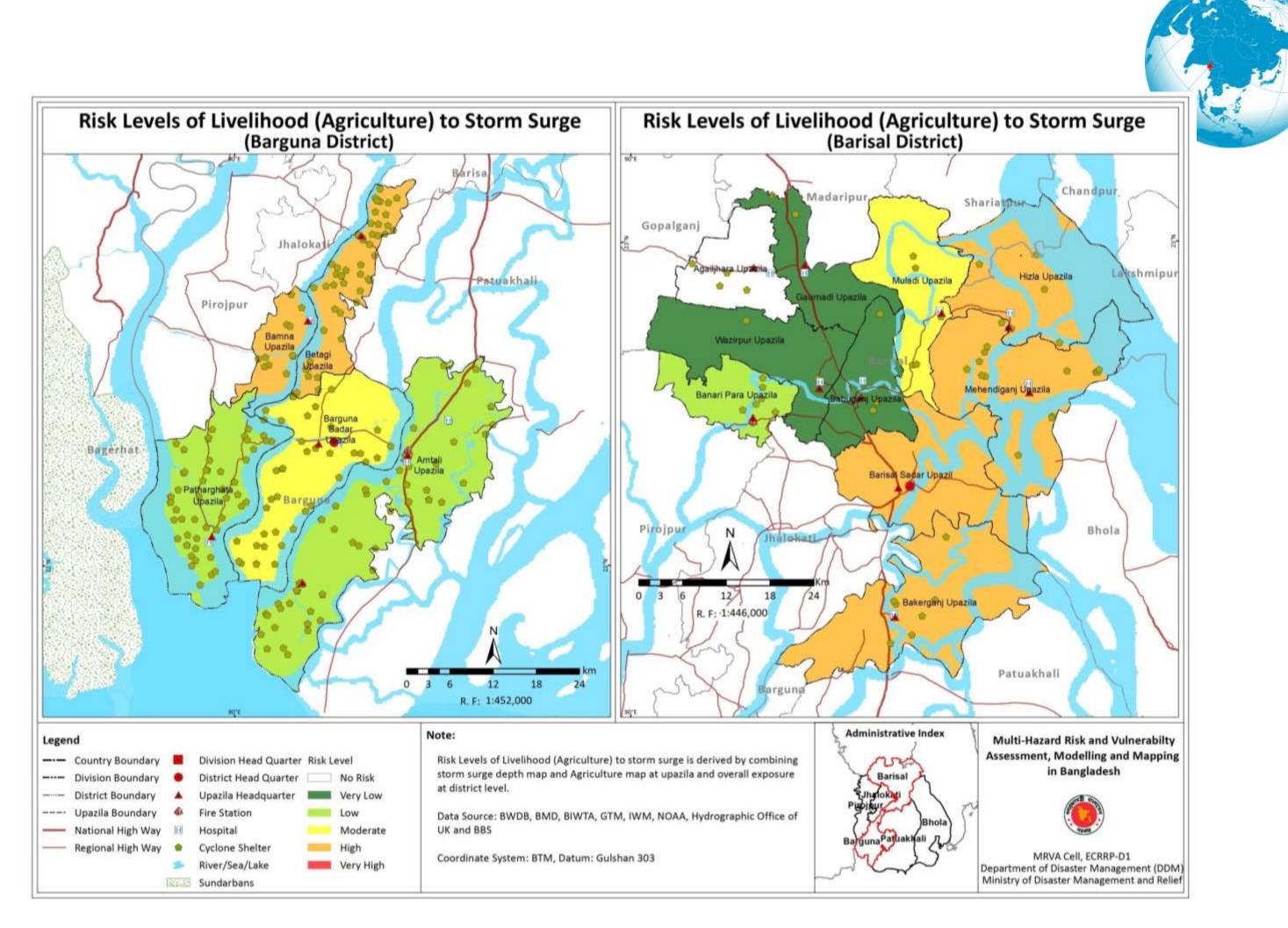


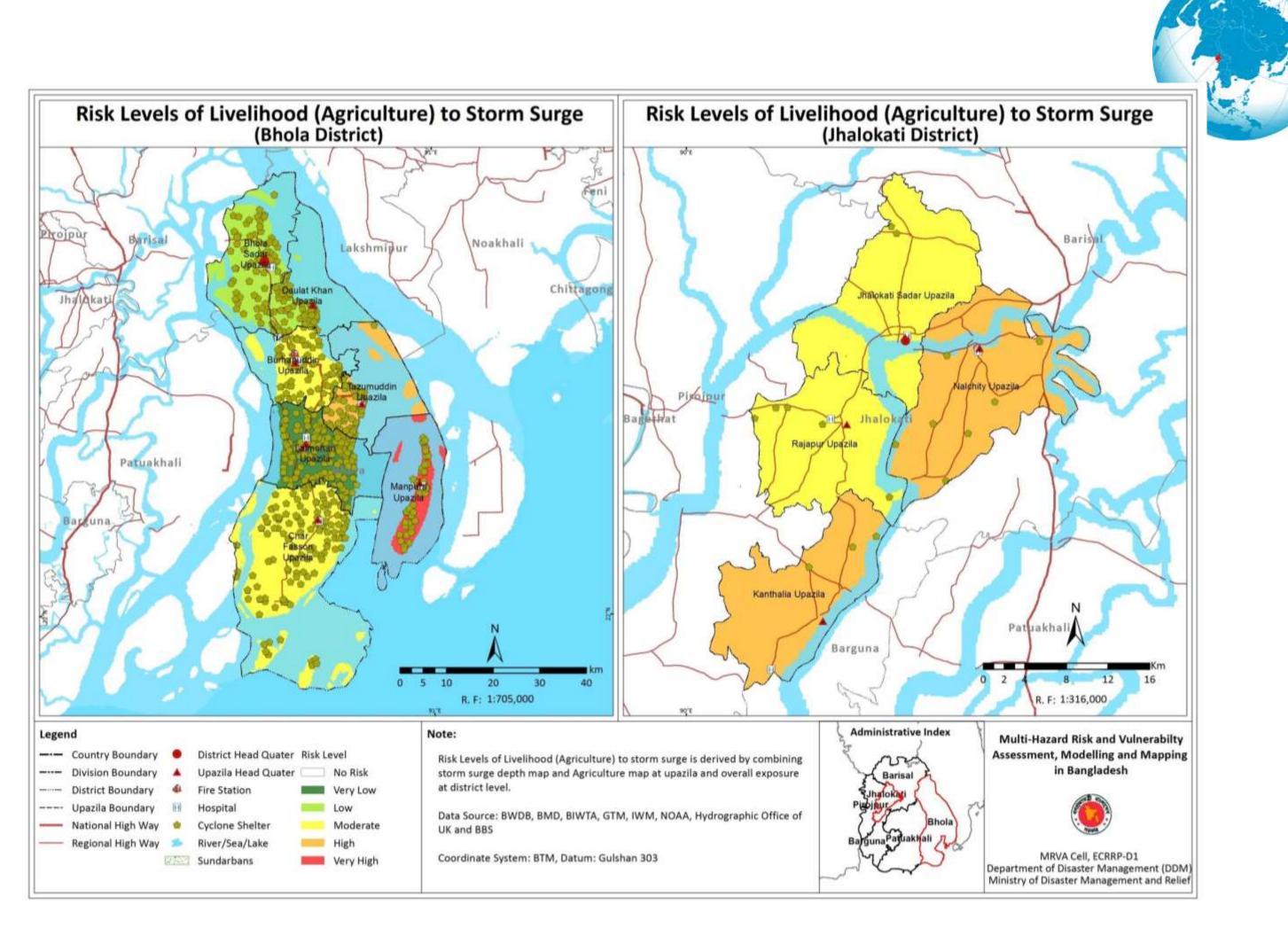


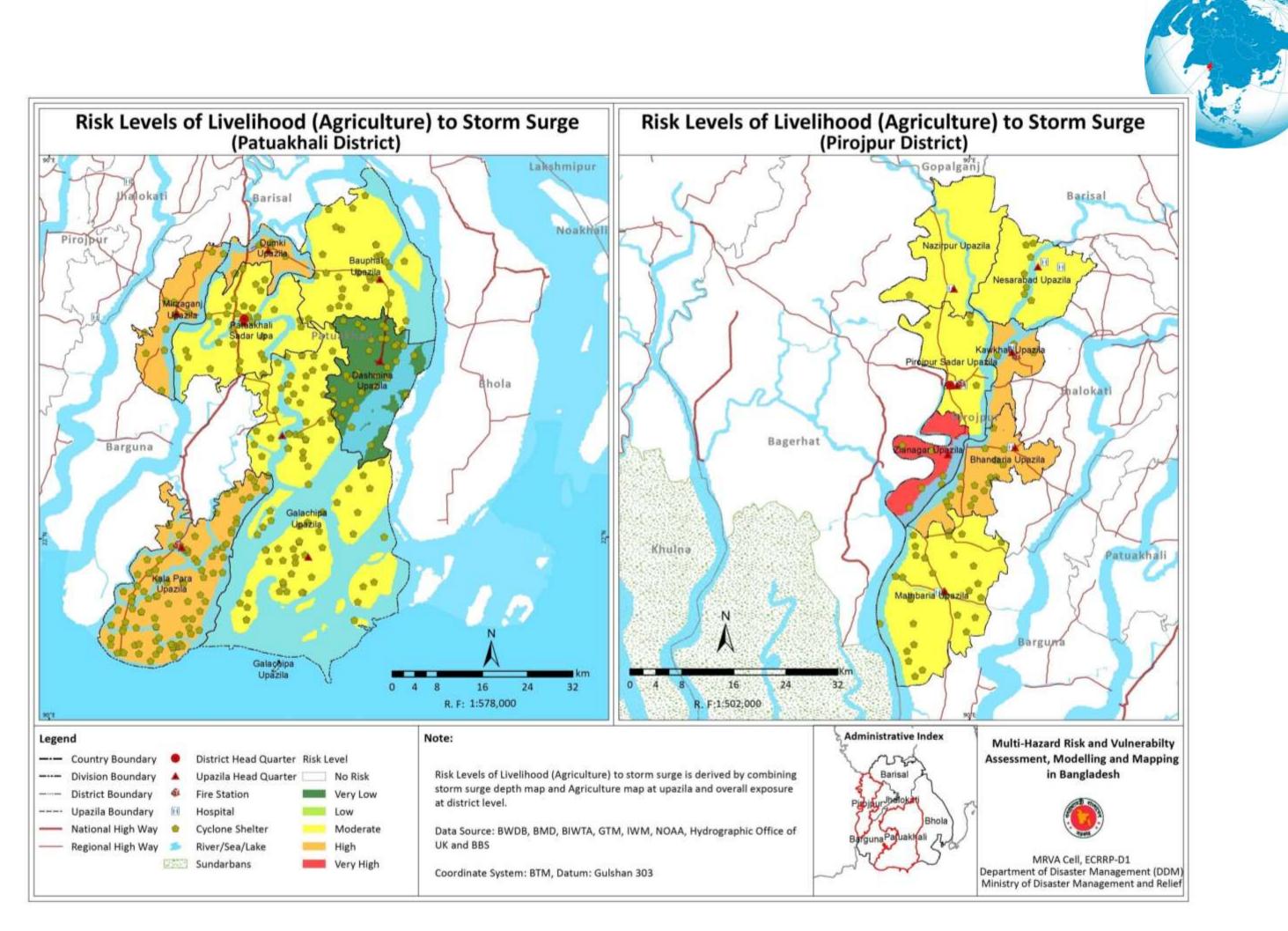


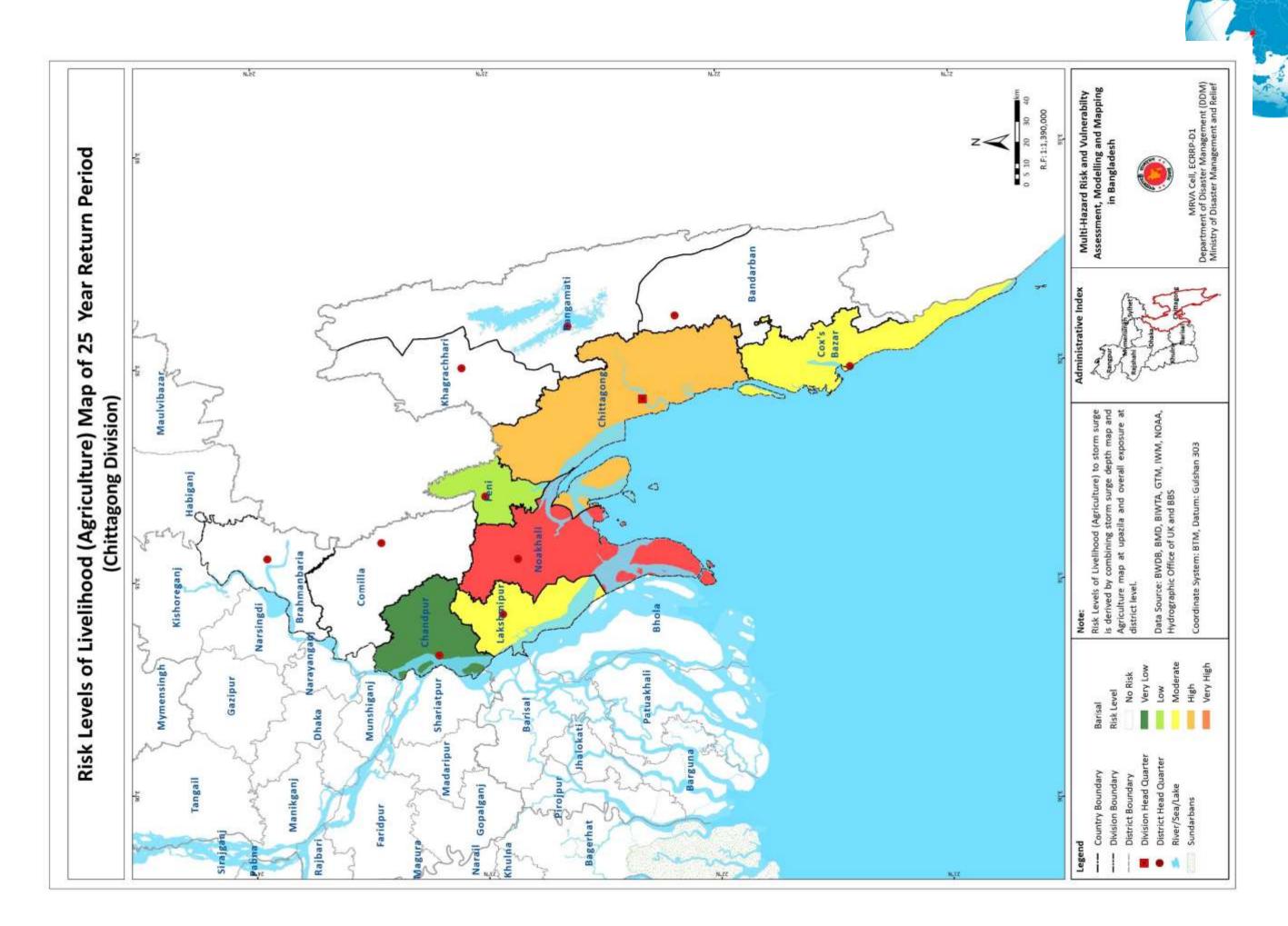


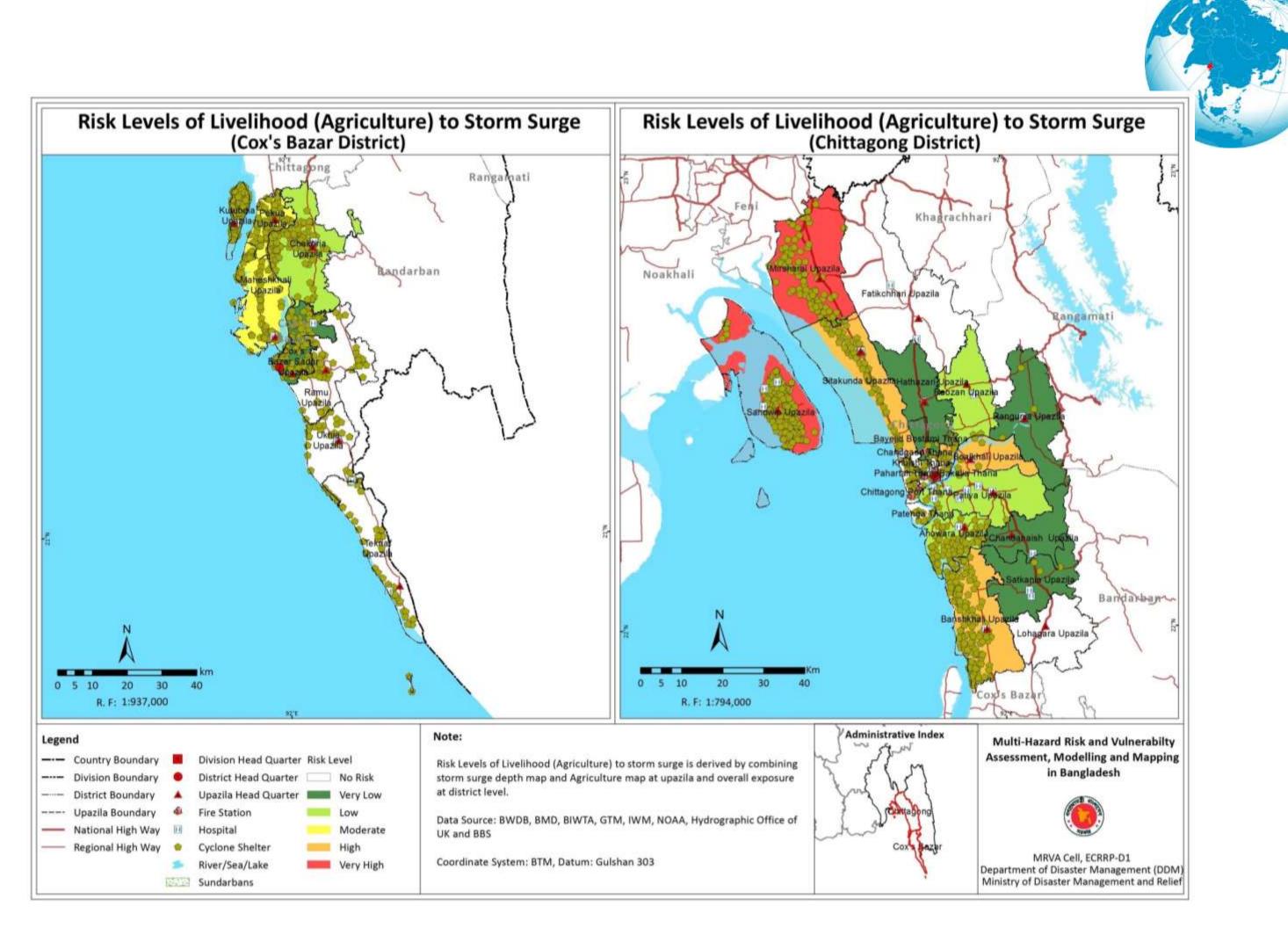


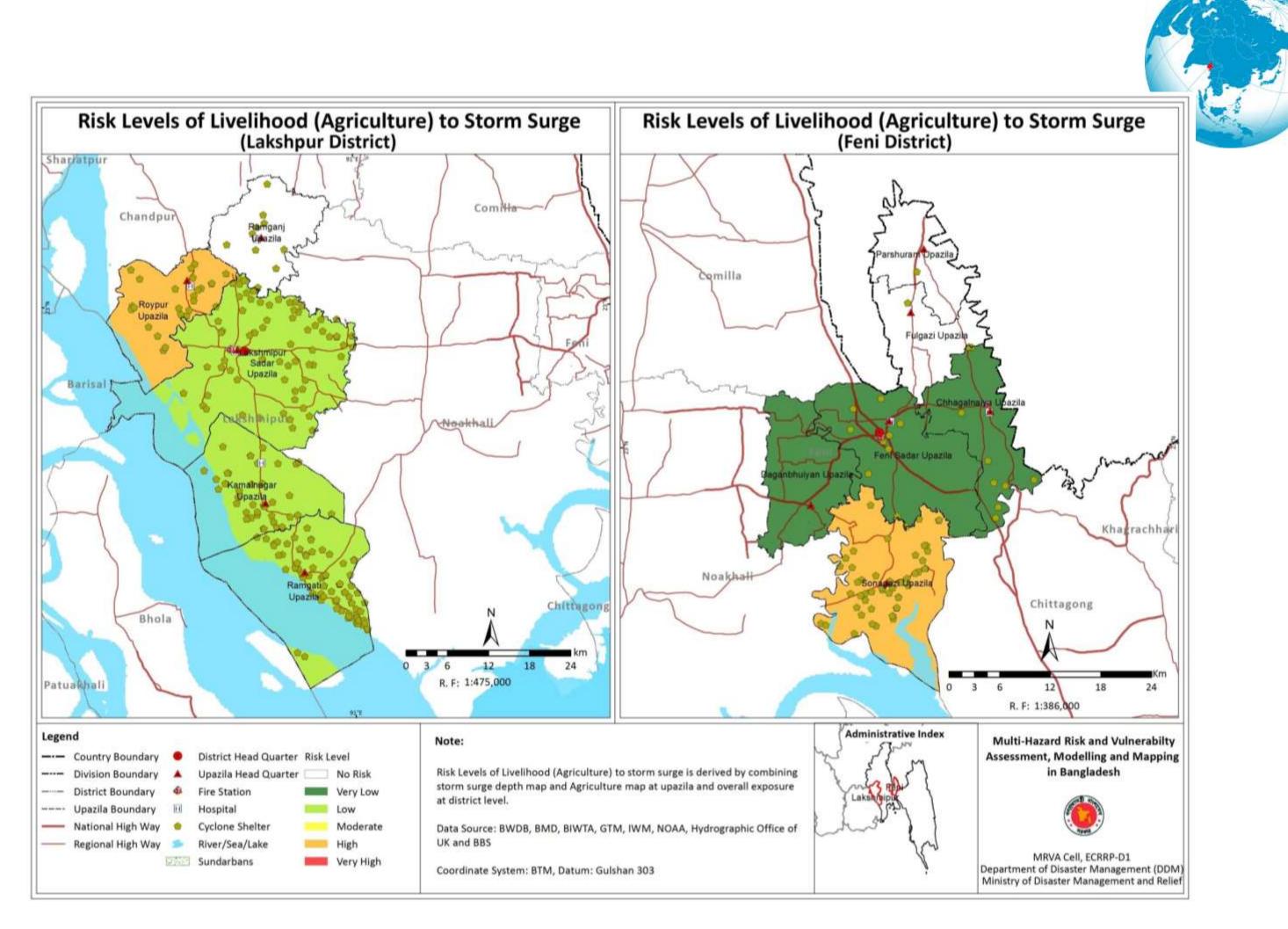


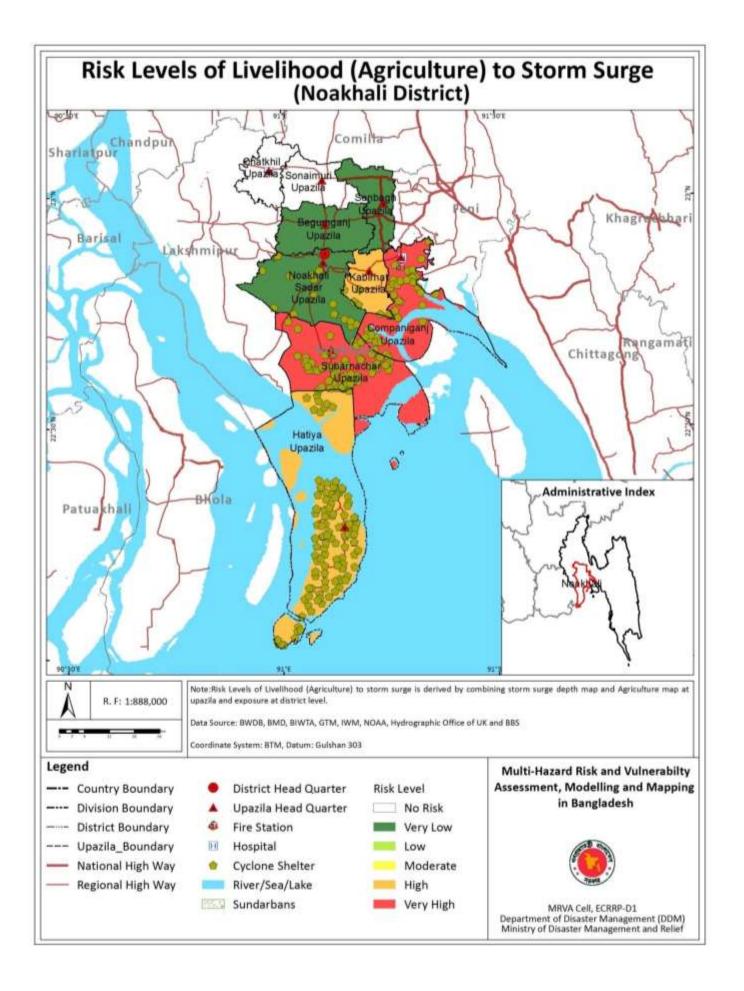




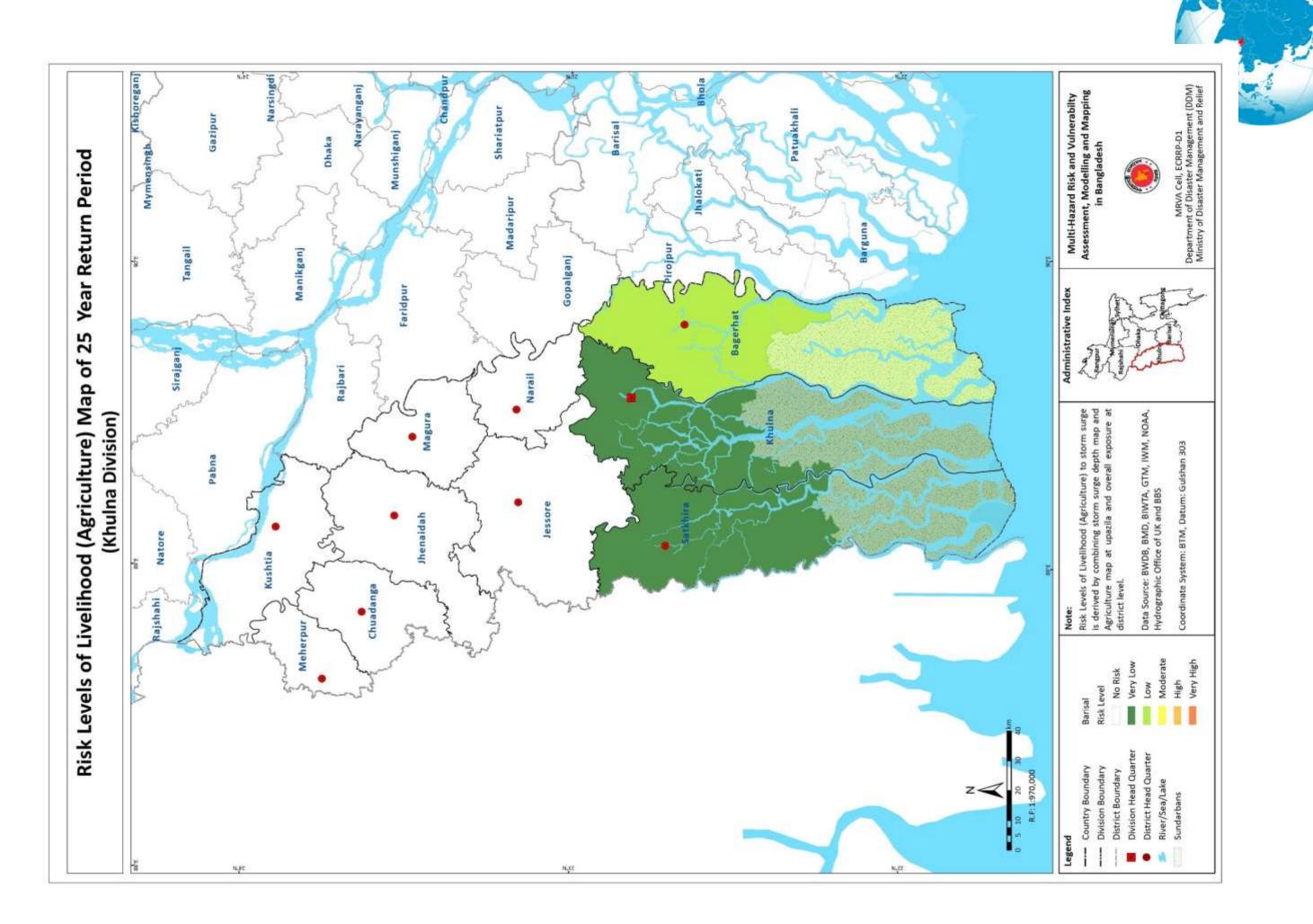


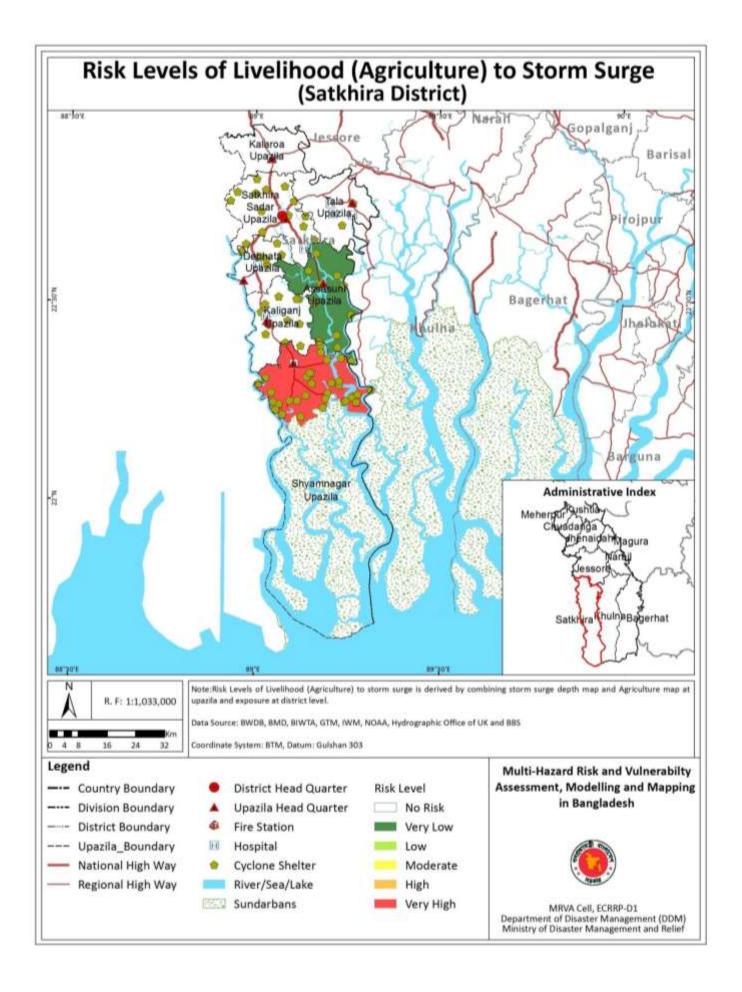














Technical Assistance



Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

Head Office SM Tower, 24 th Floor, 979/69 Paholyothin Road, Samsen Nai Phayathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

> Bangladesh Office House # 477 (3° Floor), Road # 32, New DOHS Mohakhali, Dhaka 1206, Bangladesh.

http://www.adpc.net



Institute of Water Modelling

House 496, Road 32, New DOHS, Mohakhali, Dhaka 1206, Bangladesh

www.iwmbd.org

