

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



# RISK ATLAS

# **VOLUME II**

Geological and Environmental Hazard, Exposure, Risk Assessment (Earthquake, Tsunami, Tecnological and Health)



# AULTI-HAZARD RISK ATLAS





Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

**Risk Atlas** 

Multi-Hazards Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping

Volume II: Geological and Environmental Hazard, Exposure, Risk Assessment (Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological and Health)

**Department of Disaster Management** Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

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Risk Atlas Multi-Hazards Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping Volume II: Geological and Environmental Hazard, Exposure, Risk Assessment (Earthquake, Tsunami, Technological and Health)

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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

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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



### 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.

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 Ahmed) 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.

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



## 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 Hague 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



# 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.

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List of Abbre	viations			
AFCCL	Ashuganj Fertilizer & Chemical Company Factory Limited			
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center			
AEGL	Acute Exposure Guideline Levels			
AFCCL	Ashuganj Fertilizer & Chemical Company Factory Limited			
ARCGIS	Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System			
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics			
ВоВМ	Bay of Bengal Model			
CRI	Multi-Hazard Risk Indices			
CUFL	Chittagong Urea Fertilizer Limited			
CUFL	Chittagong Urea Fertilizer Limited			
DAPFCL	DAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.			
DAPFCL	DAP Fertilizer Company Ltd.			
DEM	Digital Elevation Model			
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services			
DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute			
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction			
EM-DAT	Emergency Event Database			
GDP	Gross National Product			
GIS	Geographic Information System			
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action			
JFCL	Jamuna Fertilizer Company			
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
мро	Master Plan Organization			
MRVAM	Multi-Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping			
NGFFL	Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory Ltd.			
PFFL	Polash Fertilizer Factory Limited			
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration			
ToR	Terms of Reference			
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 ٠ 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 ٠
- 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

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 Ris
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	---------------	-----------

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	v of Hazard maps developed in this study
	Summar	

Hazards				Ret	urn 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 A	Applicable as	there is no re	eturn period		
Tsunami			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Drought	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				
Technological			Not A	Applicable as	there is no re	eturn period		
Health			Not A	Applicable as	there is no re	eturn 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 P	eriod for Exposure	e of Elements at F	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	e (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.

Barisal	6	40	
Bulloui	0	40	1
Chittagong	11	111	1
Dhaka	13	129	4
Khulna	10	64	1
Mymensingh	4	34	
Rajshahi	8	70	1
Rangpur	8	58	1
Sylhet	4	38	1
Country Total	64	544	11

#### 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	Pop Ex	pulation posure	Housir (Packa Pa	ng at Risk and Semi- acka)	Housing at Risk (Kutcha and Jhupri)		Livelihood	
Division	Distric	Upazilas	District	Upazilas	Districts	Upazilas	Distric	Upazilas
	ts	/Thanas	S	/Thanas		/Thanas	ts	/Thanas
Barisal	3	6	3	8	3	8	4	11
Chittagon	5	29	5	30	5	30	5	27
g								
Dhaka	12	67	10	71	10	71	7	31
Khulna	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
Mymensin	4	16	4	19	4	20	4	27
gh								
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	Poj Ex	oulation posure	Housiı (Packa Pa	Housing at Risk Housing at Risk Live (Packa and Semi- (Kutcha and Jhupri) Packa)		Housing at Risk (Kutcha and Jhupri)		elihood
Division	District	Upazilas	Districts	Upazilas	District	Upazilas	District	Upazilas
	S	/Thanas		/Thanas	s	/Thanas	S	/Thanas
Barisal	2	3	1	2	2	3	6	16
Chittagong	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	Liv	velihood
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

#### Landslide:

- Landslide hazard does not have any return period and is presented for Chittagong and Sylhet divisions. ٠
- 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 1.11: Population Exposure and Housing at Risk to Landslide

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

#### 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	Popula	tion Exposure	Housing Exposure (Packa and Semi-Packa)		Housi (Kutch	ng Exposure a 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 given in table 1.13.

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

Tsunami	Popu Expo	lation osure	Housing Exposure (Packa and Semi-Packa)		Housing Exposure (Kutcha and Jhupri)		Livelihood	
Division	Districts	Upazilas	Districts	Upazilas	Districts	Upazilas	Districts	Upazilas
		/Thanas		/Thanas		/Thanas		/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. ٠

#### Table 1.14: Population Exposure due to Technologial Hazard

S.No.	Name of the Industry	Division	District	Number of Upazilas
1	Ashuganj Fertilizer & Chemical Company Factory Limited (AFCCL)	Chittagong	Brahmanbaria	3
			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 (Diarrhea, 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) 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

# EARTHQUAKE



#### 2 Earthquake Hazard

Bangladesh is located in the tectonically active Himalayan orogenic belt that developed by the collision among the Indian, Arabian, and Eurasian plates over the last 30-40 million years (Aitchinson et al., 2007). Moderate to large earthquake magnitudes are common in this region and will continue to occur as long as the tectonic deformation continues. Some of these earthquakes caused serious damage to buildings and infrastructures through strong ground shaking and also, in some cases, faults rupturing the ground surface. Therefore, proper understanding of the distribution and level of seismic hazard throughout the country is necessary and hence a probabilistic seismic hazard assessment for Bangladesh has been carried out, using the ground motion parameters which includes horizontal Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) and Spectral Acceleration (SA) values at 0.2 and 1.0 s for the return periods of 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 years.

#### 2.1 Methodology

Earthquake hazard assessment methodology adopted in this study is the one used for developing the latest US National Seismic Hazard Maps (Petersen et al., 2008), using the subduction area sourcesand crustal faults data collected from Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) and ground motion parameters collected from literature. Based on the regional tectonic settings, earthquake sources have been modelled by a combination of smooth gridded seismicity, crustal fault and subduction source models. The identified models have been used to reasonably represent the attenuation characteristics of earthquake ground motion parameters such as Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) and Spectral Acceleration (SA). The effects of all earthquakes of different magnitudes, occurring at different locations from different seismic sources at difference probabilities of occurrence are integrated into hazard assessment.

#### 2.2 Map Contents

Based on PGA variation, range of PGA values are used to derive hazard category. Table 2.1 shows the hazard zones and colors used in the hazard maps.

Table 2.1: Earthquake hazard zones based on PGA range

Range of PGA values	Earthquake hazard category	Symbology used in maps	
< 0.05	Very Low		
0.05 - 0.15	Low		
0.15 – 0.35	Moderate		
0.35 – 0.5	High		
>0.5	Very High		

#### 2.3 Analysis of Earthquake Hazard

Among 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 year return period earthquake hazard maps, detailed analysis of a 50 year return period map was carried out and distribution of hazard area among divisions of Bangladesh is shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Percentage of area distribution in each earthquake intensity category range

Division	Earthquake intensity - PGA (g) range vs Percentage of Area			
	< 0.05	0.05 - 0.15	0.15 - 0.35	
Barisal	-	100.00	-	
Chittagong	-	13.10	86.90	
Dhaka	-	66.69	33.31	
Khulna	-	100.00	-	
Mymensingh	-	56.18	43.82	
Rajshahi	0.03	54.86	45.11	
Rangpur	-	16.38	83.62	
Sylhet	-	-	100.00	

#### 2.4 Earthquake Hazard maps

- national level.
- Since 50 year return period earthquake hazard map is used for exposure and risk assessment of housing, 50 year return period hazard map is shown for all the eight divisions in this atlas.
- Earthquake hazard maps at district level is shown for all the districts which are exposed to moderate level and above and the number of districts in each division is shown in table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Number of districts with moderate level of earthquake hazard in each division

Division	Dis
Chittagong	10
Dhaka	4
Mymensingh	4
Rajshahi	5
Rangpur	7
Sylhet	4
Total	34

thanalevel as given in table 2.4

Table 2.4: Population Exposure and Housing at risk to Earthquake Hazard

Division	Population Exposure		Housing Exposure (Packa and Semi-Packa)		Housing Exposure (Kutcha and Jhupri)	
	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

• Earthquake hazard maps are available for five return periods i.e. 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 years and shown at



















![](_page_33_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_2.jpeg)











































































































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# TSUNAAI



# 3 Tsunami Hazard

Geologically, Bangladesh is situated in the active plate collision zone and consequently endangered due to large magnitude of earthquakes occurring in the surrounding region. According to Cummins (2007), the tectonic environment in the Bay of Bengal region is conducive for generating tsunami along the coasts of Myanmar and Bangladesh is high due to the presence of a subduction zone, where one part of the Earth's crust is slowly driving under another, which is situated in between the Indian plate and Myanmar plate that stretches up to Sumatra via Andaman-Nicobar zone of severe seismicity. The Sitakundu-Teknaf fault that runs along the Chittagong-Cox's Bazar coastline recommends a seismic gap that is alarming for Bangladesh's coast to tsunami (Sarker, 2008).

The Bangladesh coastline is about 710 kilometers long, comprising of 19 districts and 147 upazilas, out of which 48 upazilas are directly exposed to the sea and remaining 99 upazilas are classified as interior coast. The coastal region is low-lying, with 62 percent of the land has an elevation of up to 3 m, and 86 percent has up to 5 m from mean sea level, which is home to about 36.8 million people (28 percent), with a density of 743 people per square kilometer (Coastal Zone Policy, 2005).

# 3.1 Methodology

The methodology adopted for tsunami hazard is mathematical modeling and mapping using the identified tsunamigenic subduction zones and their seismic history analysis. There are two major sub-duction zones with tsunami genic seismic potential in the Indian Ocean Basin, namely, a portion of the Sunda Arc stretching south from Bangladesh down to Java. Accordingly, only the tsunamigenic seismic scenarios originating from Arakan and Andaman-Northern Sumatra of the Sunda Arc are considered for the purpose of assessing the tsunami hazard to Bangladesh. The tectonics and the seismic history of the Arakan and Andaman-Northern Sumatra subduction segments identified were incorporated in probabilistic measures of the tsunami hazard so far as feasible within the typical constrains of paucity of historical data pertaining to the subduction zones.

Numerical simulations of tsunami propagation and inundation were carried out by employing COMCOT (Cornell Multi-grid Coupled Tsunami Model) for all scenarios. The tsunami propagation model set-up and formulation employed in the present study was further validated by comparing the computed water surface levels due to the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004 (scenario-8) with available records of measurements.

# 3.2 Map Contents

Following Walsh et al. (2003), the flow depths depicted in these tsunami hazard maps have been classified and given in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Classification of tsunami induced inundation depth

Depth of Inundation (m)	Hazard Level	Color code
Not Affected	Not Affected	
< 0.5 m	Low	
0.5 – 1 m	Moderate	
1 – 2 m	High	
> 2 m	Very High	

### 3.3 Analysis of Tsunami Hazard

The area (km<sup>2</sup>) and percentage of inundation due to tsunami hazard of 100 years return period at division level is given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Area and percentage of inundation due to tsunami induced inundation depth in each division

Division	Area and percentage of inundation (km <sup>2</sup> ) due to Tsunami induced depth											
	< 0.5 m		0.5 - 1.0 m		1.0 - 2.0 m		> 2.0 m		Not Affected		Total affected	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Barisal	81.81	0.62	50.21	0.38	27.43	0.21	88.39	0.67	12977.36	98.13	247.8	1.9
Chittagong	20.97	0.06	49.77	0.15	6.59	0.02	17.46	0.05	33813.76	99.72	94.8	0.3
Khulna	2.01	0.01	0.55	0.00	0.32	0.00	1.32	0.01	22280.02	99.98	4.2	0.02
Total Area (km²) / %	104.79	0.2	100.5	0.1	34.3	0.0	107.2	0.2	69071.1	99.5	346.8	0.5

### **3.4 Tsunami Hazard maps**

- 1. costal districts.
- 2. Since tsunami hazard map of 50 year return period is used for exposure for population and risk assessment of housing and the same is shown for Barisal, Chittagong and Khulna divisions in this atlas.
- 3. Tsunami hazard maps at district level is shown for all the coastal districts which are exposed to moderate level and above and the number of districts in each division is shown in table 3.3. Table 3.3: Number of districts with moderate level of tsunami hazard in each division

Division	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas
Barisal	3	2
Chittagong	4	-
Khulna	2	-
Total	9	2

4. Exposure of Population and Risk maps of Housing to tsunami hazard are provided at district and upazila level as given in table 3.4.

# Table 3.4: Population Exposure and Housing, Livelihood at Risk to Tsunami

Tsuna mi	Population H Exposure		Housing Exposure (Packa and Semi-Packa)		Housing Exposure (Kutcha and Jhupri)		Livelihood	
Divisio	Distri	Upazilas	Districts	Upazilas /Thanas	Districts	Upazilas	Distri	Upazilas
n	cts	/Thanas				/Thanas	cts	/Thanas
Barisal	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	1
Chittag	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ong								
Khulna	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Total	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	2

Tsunami hazard maps are available for five return periods i.e. 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 years and shown for all th

















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# TECHNOLOGY



# 4 Technological Hazard

Industrialization in Bangladesh has been growing very rapidly during the last few decades and it has been greatly contributing to the development of the country. The industrial sectors contributed 28.6 percent of the country's total GDP in 2011 (Paul et al., 2013). Textiles and clothing, leathers, pharmaceuticals and chemical industries are the main sectors that play a major role in the country's economic growth and provide a significant contribution to employment in Bangladesh.

Although the industrial sectors have been making a very important contribution to the economic growth of Bangladesh, these industries have also caused increasingly serious health, safety, and environmental problems. Common technological hazards in Bangladesh are accidents in garment industries, pollution caused by tannery industries and ship breaking industries, and chemical accidents. In this study an attempt has been made to assess the possible exposure of population to chemical release (ammonia) from selected industries (six) for which data was available from ministry of industries.

### 4.1 Methodology

A semi-quantitative approach based on the Seveso III Directive was carried out to classify dangerous chemical substances and a quantitative method of ALOHA was used to simulate the ammonia releases from a leaking tank of six selected industries and exposure of population.

#### 4.2 Map Content

The hazards maps of ammonia leakage from selected industries represents different levels of concentration of ammonia pollution in parts per million (ppm), categorized into three levels, which are Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGL). The length of the influence of these pollution zones varies based on the diameter of the opening in the tank in which ammonia is stored. The color codes used for these three pollution levels are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Classification of Ammonia pollution levels in Chemical industries (Technological hazards)

Level of Ammonia pollution (in ppm)	Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGL)	Hazard Level	Color code
1100 ppm	AEGL- 1	Very High	
160 ppm	AEGL- 2	High	
30 ppm	AEGL- 3	Moderate	

# 4.3 Analysis of Technological Hazard

The simulation of possible leakage of ammonia using ALOHA methodology in the six chemical industries resulted into hazard zones of each industry, which are combined with union/upazila/district maps to assess the area (km<sup>2</sup>) and percentage likely to be affected in each union / upazila/district. As an example, hazard assessment for Chittagong Urea Fertilizer Ltd. (CUFL) is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Possible affected area and percentage in each union/upazila/district due to CUFL

S.No.	Name of the Industry	Hazard Zone / Length of influence	Geographical area affected			
			District	Upazilas	Union (% of area)	Area (sq.km)
1	Chittagong Urea Fertilizer Ltd. (CUFL)	AEGL- 1 (1100 ppm) / 1.0 km	Chittagong	AnowaraPatiya	NIL	NIL (No settlement)
		AEGL- 2 (160 ppm) / 2.9 km	Chittagong		Bairag (28.94%)	5.35
				Anowara	Barasat (31.25%)	4.29
					Battali (5.68%)	0.67
		AEGL- 3 (30 ppm) / 7.0 km	Chittagong	AnowaraPatiya	many unions	varying from 8.21 to 22.94

#### 4.4 Technological Hazard maps

 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 4.3.

Table 4.3: Population Exposure due to Technological Hazard

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
























# HEALTH





# 5 Health Hazard

Due to the country's very high population density, pollution and environment, Bangladesh is highly conducive for emerging diseases. The Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of Bangladesh in partnership with the World Health Organization compiles and manages epidemic surveillance system for the country. However, very limited assessments and mapping work have been carried out at the national and local levels. Based on the past experience, ADPC has collected necessary data from Director General of Health Service (DGHS) website (www.dghs.gov.bd) and information from health bulletins for the most predominant communicable diseases prevailing in the country for the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 and health hazard assessment is carried out using Incidence Index. in this study.

# 5.1 Methodology

Data available in DHGS website as Monthly Disease Profile Report is the number people affected by 157 diseases at the district level for all the 64 districts of Bangladesh. Other details available for this data are number of population based on gender (male/female) and their age in seven categories (0 – 28 days, 29 days to 11 months, 1-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-49 and more than 50 years). The eight most communicable diseases i.e. Dengue, Diarrhea, Encephalitis, Filariasis, Kala-azar, Leprosy, Malaria, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary), are considered for health hazard assessments, along with water borne disease such as Diarrhea. This data has been collected for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 on monthly basis for all the districts and analyzed in this study, as shown in figure 5.1.



Figure 5.1: Methodology of Health Hazard Assessment

## 5.2 Map Content

The health hazard assessment maps developed represent the number of reported persons for each disease, which are categorized into three classes as given Table 4.1.

Health hazard Category	Number of reported cases	Color symbol used
Low	< 50	
Medium	50 - 100	
High	>100	

### Table 5.1: Health hazard categories

### 5.3 Analysis of Hazard maps

The number of reported cases for nine diseases is analyzed during 2011, 2012 and 2013 at division and district level. A summary of highest number of cases reported at district level for 3 years is given in table 5.2. Table 5.2: Highest number of cases reported for nine diseases at district level during 2011, 2012 and 2013

	2011			2012			2013		
Disease	Highest cases	Number	of District	Highest cases	Number	of District	Highest cases	Number	of District
Diarrhea	442		Rangpur	553		Rangpur	376		Faridpur
Dengue	341		Comilla	6372		Narayanganj	j 117		Rangpur
Diarrhea	27408		Chittagong	30528		Chittagong	27855		Chittagong
Encephalitis	789		Rangpur	846		Rangpur	471		Rangpur
Filariasis	372		Narayanganj	233		Dinajpur	244		Faridpur
Kala-azar	488		Mymensingh	588		Mymensingh	183		Mymensingh
Leprosy	179		Rangpur	227		Sylhet	238		Sylhet
Malaria	2567		Bandarban	1173		Bandarban	514		Bandarban
Tuberculosis	2046		Narayanganj	371		Rangpur	291		Brammanbaria

## 5.4 Health Hazard maps

5. Health hazard maps represents number of population affected to 9 diseases (Diarrhea, 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. Number of maps are given in table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Number of maps presented for Health Hazard

Discourse	National Level	Division level			
Disease		2011	2012	2013	
Diarrhea	1	8	8	8	
Dengue	1	8	8	8	
Diarrhea	1	8	8	8	
Encephalitis	1	8	8	8	
Filariasis	1	8	8	8	
Kala-azar	1	8	8	8	
Leprosy	1	8	8	8	
Malaria	1	8	8	8	
Tuberculosis	1	8	8	8	
Total	9	72	72	72	













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## 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<sup>rd</sup> Floor), Road # 32, New DOHS Mohakhali, Dhaka 1206, Bangladesh.

Interp://www.adpc.net



## Institute of Water Modelling



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

(i) www.iwmbd.org