

Bangladesh Studies (BNS101)

ADDRESSING THE **FLOOD PROBLEM** IN BANGLADESH

A Look at Causes and Solutions



Our Team

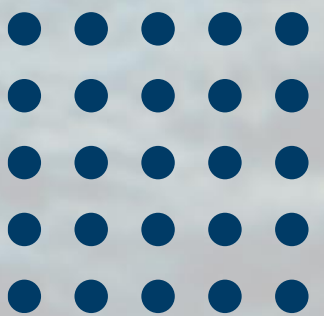
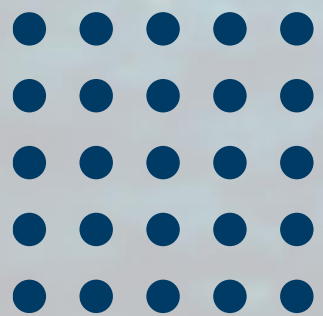
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3. Types and Impacts of Floods
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Introduction

Floods are a common and devastating natural disaster in Bangladesh, occurring almost every year. Due to its geographical location, Bangladesh lies in a flood-prone region, surrounded by major river systems like the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna. These rivers, combined with the effects of heavy monsoon rainfall and rising sea levels, make the country highly vulnerable to floods.

In this presentation, we will explore the causes, types, and impacts of floods in Bangladesh. We will also discuss risk management strategies, technological advancements, and sustainable solutions that can help mitigate the flood problem for a safer future.



Causes of Flood

The causes of floods in Bangladesh are influenced by a combination of natural and human-induced factors:

- 1.Heavy Monsoon Rainfall:** Bangladesh experiences extremely high levels of rainfall during the monsoon season (June to October).
- 2.Geography and River Systems:** Many rivers flow into Bangladesh from neighboring India. In 2024, rivers like the Gomti and the Feni, originating in India's Tripura, overflowed due to intense rainfall and inadequate drainage infrastructure.
- 3.Dam Releases from India:** The Dumboor Dam in India's Tripura state played a role in worsening the situation.
- 4.Tidal Surges and High Tides:** In addition to rainfall, high tides during the full moon contributed to raising water levels, especially in coastal areas. This natural occurrence worsened the floods.
- 5.Climate Change:** Long-term climate changes have led to more erratic weather patterns, including heavier rains and more frequent flooding, intensifying the problem.

Types of Floods in Bangladesh

Major types of floods occur in Bangladesh are:

- 1. Riverine Floods:** Occur when rivers overflow due to excessive rainfall, especially near the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers.
- 2. Flash Floods:** Sudden floods in hilly areas, caused by intense rains over a short time, common in northeastern regions like Sylhet.
- 3. Urban Flooding:** Happens in cities with poor drainage systems, such as Dhaka, due to heavy rainfall and waterlogging.
- 4. Coastal Flooding:** Triggered by cyclones or tidal surges, affecting coastal areas like Khulna and Barisal.

Impacts of Floods

The causes of floods in Bangladesh are influenced by a combination of natural and human-induced factors:

- 1.Human Impact:** Floods cause casualties, displacement, and waterborne diseases. The 2024 floods affected over 5.7 million people.
- 2.Economic Impact:** Destruction of crops and damage to infrastructure disrupts livelihoods and economic stability.
- 3.Environmental Impact:** Soil erosion, riverbank collapses, and loss of ecosystems occur, affecting both agriculture and biodiversity.



Flood Risk Management



Flood Risk Management

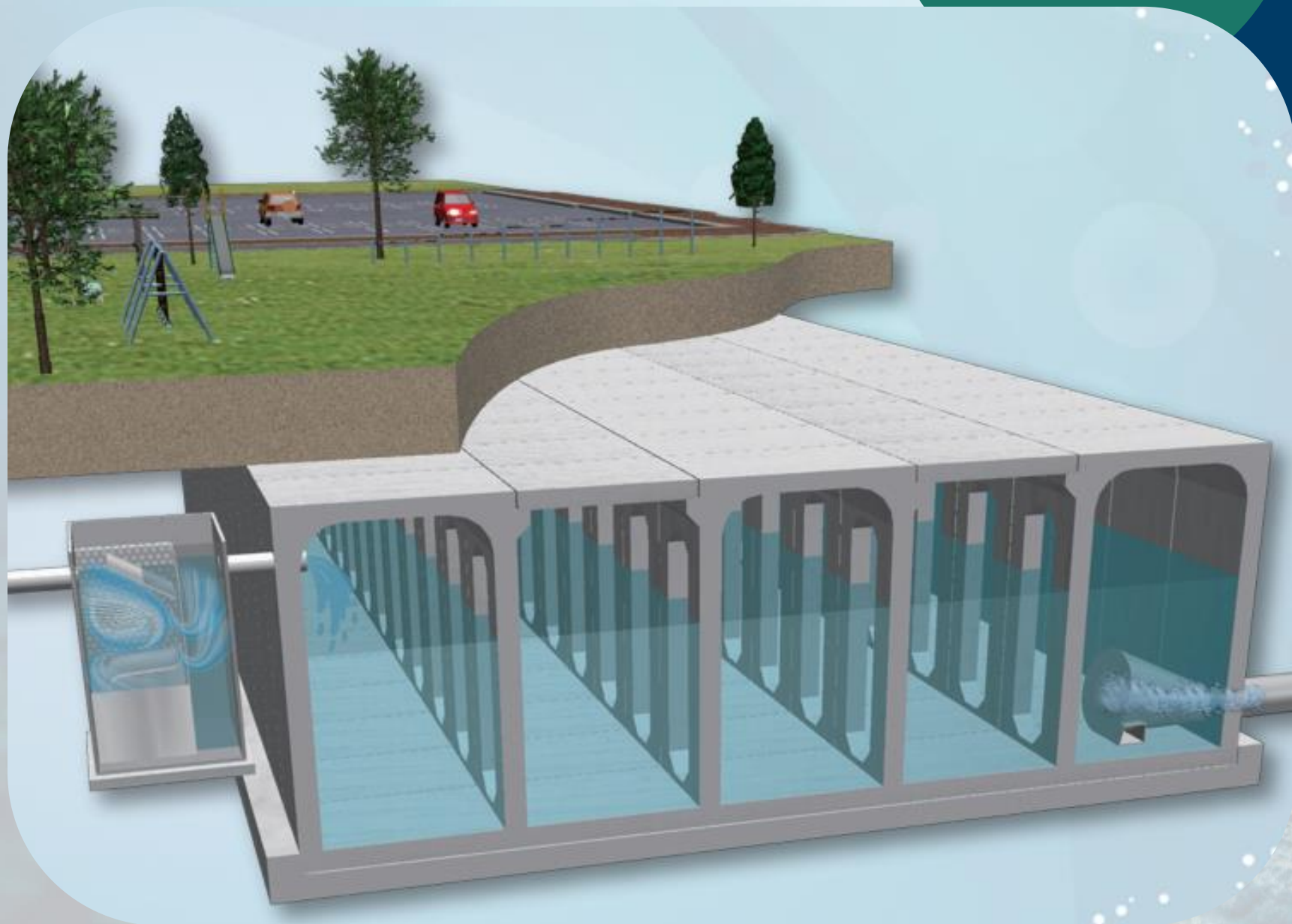
- **Early Warning Systems:** Bangladesh has developed early warning systems to alert communities about impending floods. These systems use real-time data from meteorological stations and river monitoring to predict floods, allowing residents to evacuate in time.
- **Flood Forecasting and Monitoring:** Collaboration with neighboring countries like India helps Bangladesh monitor water levels of rivers that flow across borders. This forecasting helps prepare for floods by estimating when and where they will occur

Flood Risk Management

- **River Management:** Dredging and embankments are used to manage river water flow and prevent overflow during heavy rainfall. Riverbank reinforcement also helps reduce the risk of erosion and collapse.
- **Community-based Adaptation:** Local communities are trained to respond quickly to flood warnings, use flood shelters, and implement measures like raising homesteads and securing livestock.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Building flood-resilient infrastructure, such as elevated roads, bridges, and homes, helps minimize damage. Additionally, constructing flood retention areas and drainage systems helps manage water flow in urban regions.

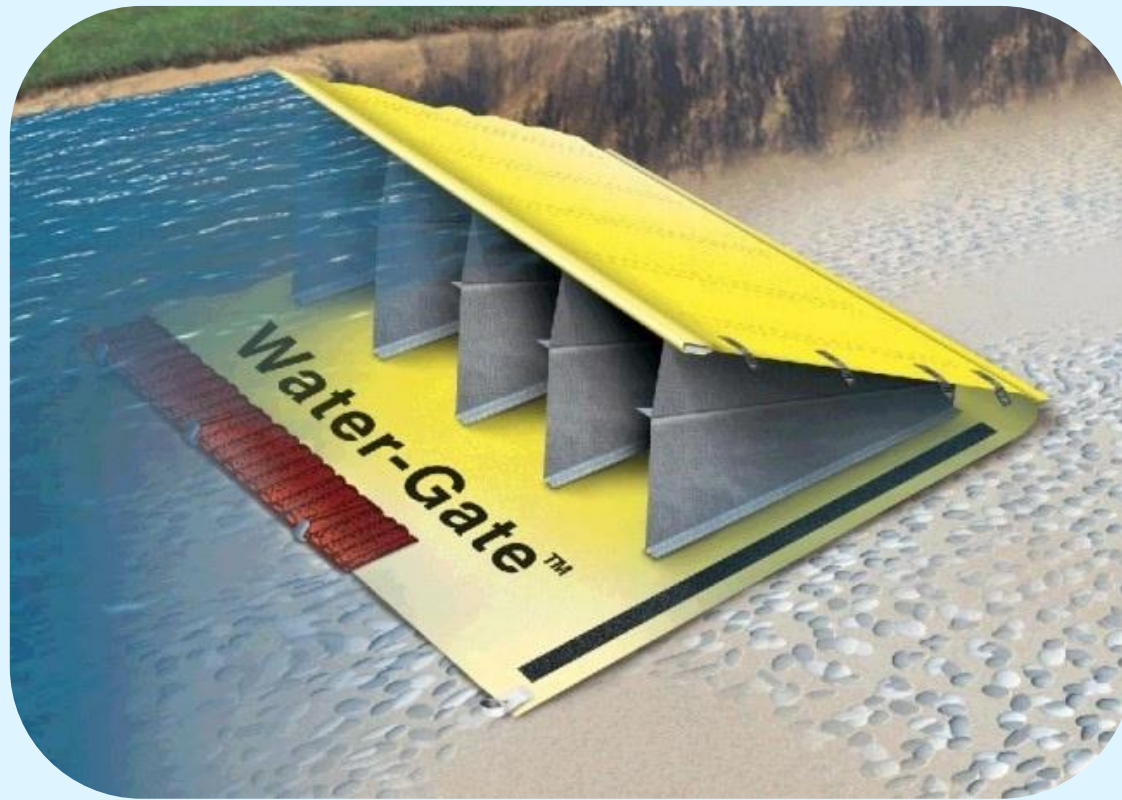


Technological Solutions



Technological Preventions for Flood Management

1) Water Gate: Rapid Response Flood Control System



The **Water Gate** is a smart flood barrier made from PVC material. It uses water pressure to stay strong and block floodwaters. Although it costs more than sandbags, it's very effective. One person can set it up in a few hours, and bigger versions can protect large areas. It's lightweight, reusable, and doesn't need sand or other filling materials.

Technological Preventions for Flood Management

2) WIPP: Water Inflated Property Protector



The “**Water Inflated Property Barrier**” (**WIPP**) is a long, strong tube made from vinyl-coated material. It fills with water from nearby sources to become a heavy barrier against floods. It’s easy to set up, pack away, and repair, and it doesn’t need special equipment to be effective.

Technological Preventions for Flood Management

3) Quick Dam: Flood Barrier Socks



Quick Dams are popular, especially in North America, and are now widely sold in big stores. They come in different sizes, like 5ft, 10ft, and 17ft, and work well for keeping homes dry. They're easy to use and provide good protection against floodwaters.

Technological Preventions for Flood Management

4) FloodBlock: Modular Flood Prevention Solution



FloodBlock works like Lego blocks, stacking and locking together to stop floods. Each unit has foam on the bottom to prevent water from getting through. It's lightweight, doesn't need training to set up, and takes up little space when stored. FloodBlock is a simple, affordable, and stronger alternative to sandbags.



Technological Solutions for Flood Management

- **Satellite-Based Monitoring:** Bangladesh uses satellites to track rainfall and river levels. This data helps predict floods early, giving people more time to prepare.
- **GIS and Remote Sensing:** Geographic Information Systems (GIS) map areas that are likely to flood, helping us plan better and manage resources.
- **Flood Forecasting Models:** These models use rainfall and river data to predict how strong and long floods might be. This helps to alert people and plan evacuations if needed.
- **Smart Warning Systems:** Automated systems send warnings through SMS or apps to people in flood-prone areas. This helps communities stay safe by giving them time to react.
- **Drones for Damage Assessment:** Drones help check flood damage, especially in areas that are hard to reach. This helps in planning better recovery steps after a flood.



Sustainable Solutions



Sustainable Solutions for Flood Management

1. Reforestation and Wetland Conservation:

- Planting trees and restoring wetlands help absorb floodwaters and reduce runoff. Forests near rivers act as natural buffers, slowing down water flow and reducing soil erosion. Expanding these green zones can significantly mitigate the impact of floods.

2. Eco-friendly Urban Planning:

- Cities in Bangladesh, like Dhaka, should implement Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. These systems focus on absorbing rainwater into the ground through green roofs, permeable pavements, and constructed wetlands, which help prevent urban waterlogging during heavy rains.

3. Building Flood-Resilient Infrastructure:

- Constructing elevated homes, roads, and flood shelters in flood-prone areas ensures that communities are better protected. Riverbank stabilization using eco-friendly materials and reinforcing embankments help reduce the risk of overflow during monsoon seasons.

Sustainable Solutions for Flood Management

4. Cooperation on River Water Management:

- Coordinated management of cross-border rivers, especially with India, is crucial. Many of Bangladesh's major rivers, like the Ganges and Brahmaputra, originate in India. Uncontrolled water release from Indian dams, like the **Farakka Barrage**, can worsen flooding in downstream areas of Bangladesh. Sustainable, fair water-sharing agreements and joint flood management plans between the two countries are essential to reducing flood risks.

5. Community-Based Adaptation:

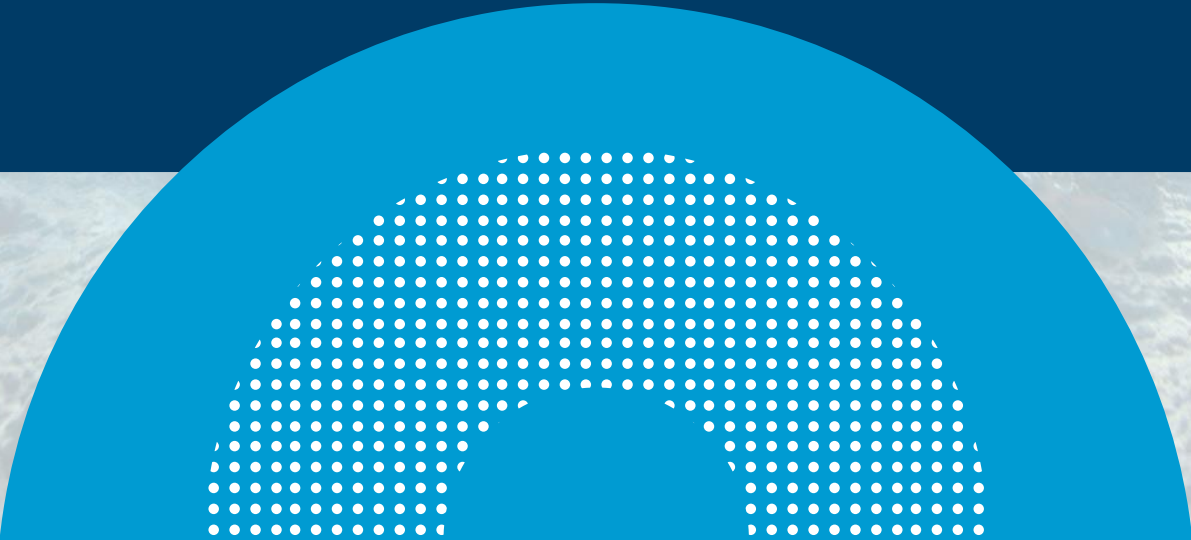
- Training local communities in flood preparedness, sustainable agriculture (like flood-tolerant crops), and using flood-resistant construction techniques can improve long-term resilience. Locally-driven solutions also ensure that the unique needs of each region are addressed effectively.



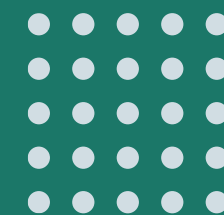
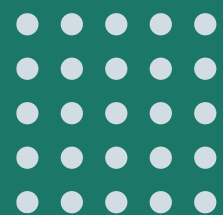
Conclusion



Floods remain a significant challenge in Bangladesh, but a combination of modern technology, sustainable practices, and community involvement can help mitigate their impacts. By focusing on **early warning systems**, **better infrastructure**, and **international cooperation**, Bangladesh can build a more flood-resilient future. Sustainable solutions like reforestation, improved drainage, and smart water management will help reduce the frequency and damage of floods, safeguarding both people and the environment.



THANK YOU!



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