

BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD New Member of Sentinel Asia

Presented by

A M Mustofa Sorwar Superintending Engineer

Central GIS Directorate Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Sentinel Asia Membership



2023-05-12

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) became a member of Sentinel Asia (May 2023)



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Brief History of BWDB





After two consecutive catastrophic floods in 1954 & 1955, **Krug Mission** was appointed in 1957 with UNDP support

As per Krug Mission recommendations **EPWAPDA (East Pakistan Water & Power Development Authority)** was established in 1959

After the independence of Bangladesh (1971), Water Wing was separated from Power Wing and BWDB was born under Presidential Order in 1972.

Reformed under BWDB Act 2000, since then BWDB managed by Governing Council (GC) with thirteen Members headed by the Minister, Ministry of water Resources

Vision of BWDB

Vision

- Sustainable development of water resources in Bangladesh through participatory water management,
- Protection of people's lives and property through water related disaster management
- Improvement of socio-economic condition of the people by ensuring food security through development of irrigation system.



Mission of BWDB

Mission

- Flood control under strategic planning,
- Development of drainage and irrigation systems
- Food security & alleviation of poverty
- Prevention of river erosion,
- Addressing salinity intrusion problem
- Land reclamation
- Management of water related disasters
- Addressing the adverse effects of climate change in line with integrated coastal management;
- Increasing public engagement through people's participation in integrated water resource management.



Organogram of BWDB



ADG : Additional Director General SE : Superintending Engineer



BWDB : A unique multidisciplinary organization



Overview of water related disasters in Bangladesh

- Most of the disasters are water related such as **Floods**, Tropical **Cyclones**, Storm Surge, **River Bank Erosion**, Drought, **Salinity Intrusion** etc.
- The floods have caused devastation in Bangladesh in 1987, 1988, 1998, 2007 etc. and Cyclones occurred in 1970, 1991, 2007, 2009 etc.
- River bank erosion is an endemic and recurrent natural hazard in Bangladesh.

Floods: four types :

i. Flash Flood ii. Rain-fed Flood iii. River Flood iv. Flood due to Cyclonic Storm SurgesCyclones: Hit the coastal regions of Bangladesh almost every year, in early summer (April-May) or late rainy season (October-November).

River Bank Erosion: Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna are sluggish and meander or braid. These rivers undergo massive riverbank erosion.



Social condition of Bangladesh

Population

- One of the most densely populated countries in the world with 1305 living per square Kilometre.
- Bangladesh population has reached 169.8 million in 2022.



A riverine country with about 405 rivers

- •Total river length : 24,000 km
- •Annual Ave. Rainfall: 1200mm in NW to 5500mm in NE
- •Trans-boundary rivers : 57 nos. (54 from India and 3 from Myanmar)
- •Lower riparian to all transboundary Rivers





Catchment Area of Major Rivers





Physical Setting of Bangladesh



Floods in Bangladesh

- Large area on the floodplains in the major rivers of Bangladesh is flooded during the wet season.
- Every year about 20 % of the cultivable area is inundated more than one meter about 4 to 6 months period
- Situation deteriorates during floods of higher magnitude
 - Catastrophic floods: 1987,1988, 1998, 2004
 - Casualties in 1998 floods
 - Over 60% area inundated
 - Over 30 million people affected
 - Over 4300 km of roads damaged
 - Food grain loss 2.2 million tons
 - 270 thousands fish farms washed away
 - More than 3000 industries were affected
- Flooding reduces economical activities and enhances poverty



1998 Flood (Source: SWMC)



Salinity Problem: Climate Change Scenario





Addressing All These Problems: Two types of interventions Taken by BWDB

• Structural Measures

Non-Structural Measures



Structural Interventions

Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation projects

Coastal embankment, submergible embankment in Haor area

Dredging/re-excavation to increase conveyance

Riverbank Protection

Accelerated Land Reclamation

Prevention from Salinity Intrusion

Surface water retention







Non-structural Interventions

Disaster Management: Flood forecasting and warning

Disaster Management: Flood Extent mapping using RS

Hydrological data collection and survey

Erosion Prediction (planned)

Capacity Development

Mathematical Modelling

Participatory water management







Interventions of BWDB

Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation Riverbank Protection River Dredging Land Reclamation Salinity Management Flood forecasting Hydrological data collection and study

Integrated Water Resources Management



Structural Measure: Chandpur Irrigation Project (CIP)





Structural Measure: Rubber Dam





Major Structural Interventions: till date

Number of projects implemented	938 Nos.
Area covered by irrigation, flood control and drainage facilities	65.16 lakh hectares
Area covered by irrigation facilities (139 irrigation projects implemented)	16.49 lakh hectares
Barrages (Tista, Manu, Buri Teesta and Tangon)	4 nos.
Land creation/reclamation	1086.62 square km.
District town protected from river erosion	31 nos.
Bank protection works to prevent river bank erosion	1457.24 km.
Spur construction	251
Construction of flood wall	19.224 km.
Length of completed embankment	16528 km.
a) Coastal embankment (139 polders)	5816 km.
b) Submersible embankment (through 99 haor/haor sub-projects)	2728 km.
c) Other flood control embankments	7984 km.
Irrigation canal dikes	3613 km.
Length of irrigation canal	5355 km.
Length of drainage canal	4502 km.
Hydraulic structure	15769 nos.
Number of Pump Houses	23 nos.
Closure	1428 nos.
Bridge/Culvert	5776 nos.
Rubber Dam (Pekua, Mahamaya, Palakata, Kahua, Baggujara)	5 nos.
River reclamation	3081 km.
River dredging	1294 km.



Data Collection: BWDB Measurement Stations

Hydrological stations				
Seria I No.	Type of Data		No. of Stations	Frequency of Observations
1	Water Level		357	Daily 7 times (tidal) Daily 5 times (non-tidal)
2	Disekser	Non tidal	123	Daily/Weekly/Fortnightly
	Discharg e	tidal	06	Fortnightly
		Semi tidal	07	Dry season
3	Surface Water Quality		83	Monthly
4	Salinity	Static	100	Daily/Weekly/Fortnightly
		Dynamic	66	Once in a year
5	Sediment		20	Weekly/Fortnightly
6	Rainfall		274	Daily
7	Metrological		2	Daily
8	Evaporation		39	Daily







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CENTRAL GIS DIRECTORATE BWDB Focal Point for Sentinel Asia



Organogram of Central GIS Directorate





Hardware and Software





Hardware and Software



Hardware and Software













Field Survey Equipment









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Drone Survey



Drone survey of Polder 18-19 in Paikgacha, Khulna, Bangladesh

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Functions of Central GIS Directorate



Database & < Inventory <

- Project Data (Completed, Current, Up-coming)
- Haor and Wetlands
- Coastal Embankments and Polders



Disaster Impact Assessment

• Damage assessment due to flood and natural disaster



Morphological Study from Remotely Sensed (RS) imagery



GIS Apps and Mathematical -Models

- Identify the erosion prone areas and vulnerability mapping
 Advise BWDB to undertake dredging and re-excavation activities
- Provide advice on preparation of Term of Reference (ToR) for Consultancy Services
- Receive and store GIS applications and Mathematical Models and update according to BWDB needs
- Disseminate through Web-GIS





- **GIS Database:** PostgreSQL 13 with PostGIS Extension Enterprise Database
- Data Center Database: Oracle 19c with Oracle Spatial
- Data Specification: ISO/TC 211 (Technical Committee of Geographic Information/ Geomatics) has standardized the rules of Data Product Specifications (DPS) as ISO 19131, (finalized in 2007). National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) – SOB prepared standards and guidelines.

- Project Data (Completed, Current, Up-coming)
- Haor and Wetlands
- Coastal Embankments and Polders









• Flood event, June 2022: Sylhet Division





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Disaster Impact Assessment

• Damage assessment due to flood and natural disaster

Damage assessment due to flood and natural disaster

• Case study for post-flood damage of Cyclone Yaas on 26th May 2021



Ex-Post Flood Damage Assessment

Region of Interest (ROI) Area: 4499 km2

Region of Interest (ROI) Population: 7365623

Flood event between: 2021-05-26 and 2021-05-29

Estimated flood extent: based on Senintel-1 imagery from 2021-05-28 to 2021-05-28 11366 hectares

Estimated number of affected people: based on WorldPop Global Project Population Data in 2020 (100m)

Estimated affected cropland:

based on ESRI LULC Land Cover (10m) of year 2020 9480 hectares

Estimated affected builtup areas: based on ESRI LULC Land Cover (10m) of year 2020 584 hectares

Developed in Google Earth Engine Script by: Md Manzur Rahman



Morphological Study from Remotely Sensed (RS) imagery

Landsat Annual Median Composite for Year: 1988



Identify the erosion prone areas and vulnerability mapping Advise BWDB to undertake dredging and re-excavation activities

Landsat Annual Median Composite for Year: 1988







Morphological Changes in Vicinity of Polder 68 over 15 years



Water Body

Area of Erosion = 485 ha; Erosion rate = 32.33 ha/yr
Important observations
Based on the change detection study, seaside of Shahparir Dwip is highly susseptible
erosion. Highly vulnerable condition (Erosion rate is twice as high as deposition)

• Identify the erosion prone areas and vulnerability mapping • Advise BWDB to undertake dredging and re-excavation activities







Morphological Study from Remotely Sensed (RS) imagery

Identify the erosion prone areas and vulnerability mapping Advise BWDB to undertake dredging and re-excavation activities





Quantification of Bank Line Shifting at Panguchi River

Morphological Study from Remotely Sensed (RS) imagery

Identify the erosion prone areas and vulnerability mapping Advise BWDB to undertake dredging and re-excavation activities



Erosion Deposition of Jamuna-Brahmaputra River from 2010 to 2020











• Catchment Delineation from Digital Elevation Model (DEM)















GIS Apps and Mathematical -Models

• Receive and store GIS applications and Mathematical Models

SiMS Smart - Scheme Information Management System of BWDB





Home

GIS Apps and Mathematical • Receive and store GIS applications and Mathematical Models Models **BWDB Land Information System** Current User bwdb Khatian Information Map Viewer LA Case Info LA Case Owner Report LA Case Plot Report **Printed Maps** 1 km



GIS Apps and Mathematical -Models

Disseminate through Web-GIS

Home Gallery Map Scene Groups

👗 Sign In

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Visit https://gis.bwdb.gov.bd/arcgis/home/ ArcGIS Enterprise Portal of Central GIS Directorate, BWDB





Cyclone MOCHA in Bangladesh

Cyclone MOCHA in Bangladesh on 14 May, 2023, Processed by **MBRSC:** DAN, **Sentinel Asia**





Cyclone MOCHA in Bangladesh

Cyclone MOCHA in Bangladesh on 14 May, 2023, Processed by

GIC. AIT. PDAN. Sentinel Asia





Visit <u>https://gis.bwdb.gov.bd</u> for more info





WELCOME

Central GIS Directorate, BWDB is Dedicated offfice for GIS[RS] Mathematical Modelling studies under BWDB



Functionalities

GIS | RS| Mathematical Modelling

 Aims at GIS| RS| Mathematical Modelling based learning to ensure supports for sustainable planning and design of projects under BWDB.
 Prepare and Maintain of Geospatial Database and data sharing among



Head of Office A M Mustofa Sorwar

Superentending Engineer Mr. A M Mustofa Sorwar joined Central GIS Directorate, BWDB as Superintending



Thank You