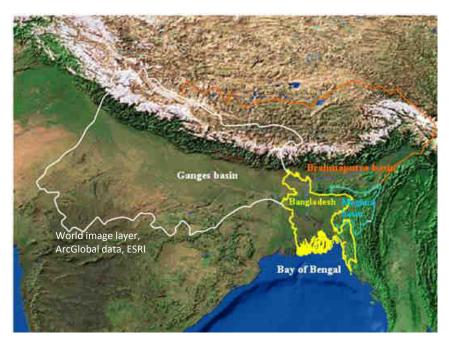
Urbanising Watershed: What Lessons Dhaka Offers to Face Challenges

Md. Sadaf Abdullah¹, Sara Nowreen^{2*}, Rashed Uz Zzaman³, Sakib Hasnat⁴, Susmita Majumder Satu⁵, Md. Enayet Chowdhury⁶



^{2,6} Institute of water and Flood Management (IWFM), ^{1,4,5} Department of Civil Engineering Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)

Email: snowreen@iwfm.buet.ac.bd Website: https://snowreen.buet.ac.bd

The Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna Basins

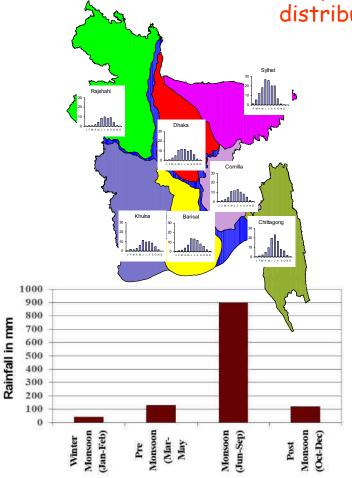


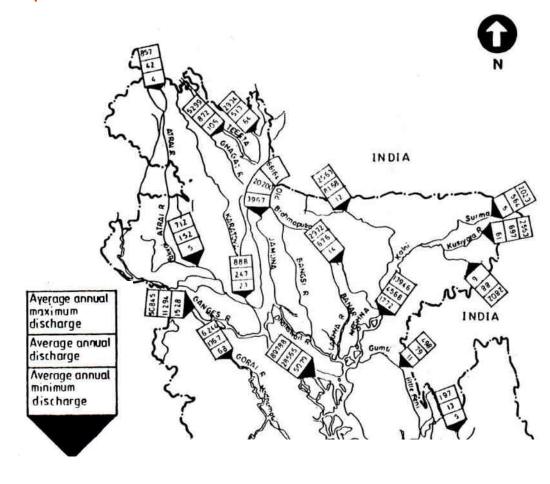
Country	Ganges basin		Brahmaputra basin		Meghna basin	
	Basin area (1000 km²)	Percentage of total area	Basin area (1000 km²)	Percentage of total area	Basin area (1000 km²)	Percentage of total area
China	33	3	293 50			
Nepal	140	13				
Bhutan			45	8		
India	861	80	195	34	49	58
Bangladesh	46	4	47	8	36	42
Total	1,080	100	580	100	85	100

Source: Rangachari and Verghese (2001); Pun (2004).

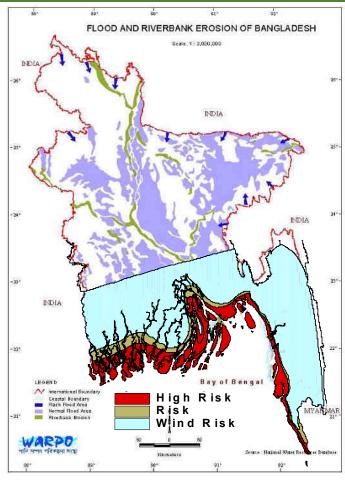
Unique hydro-meteorological system



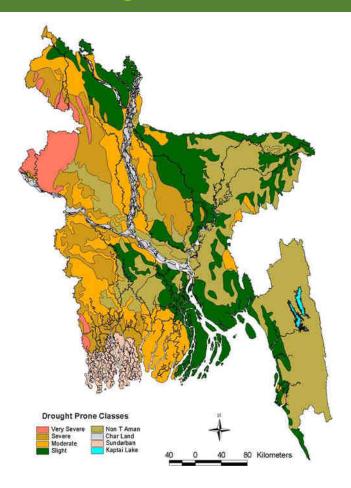




Floods + Droughts in Bangladesh



>Wide spread floods and occasional cyclonic storm-surge flood



> Moderate to severe droughts spreading over 10 districts



What Happens when a Bottom-catchment Urbanism Continues IGNORING CATCHMENT FEATURES?



LAND

Wetland Reduction for Urban Growth

Rapidly Expanding Informal Settlements

WATER

Flood

Surface Water Contamination

Ground Water
Table Depletion
and Water Scarcity

AIR

PM_{2.5} 2nd in world

PM₁₀ Increasing

Tot Mortality-Worst

Res Mortality-Worst

Car Mortality - Worst

Hospital Admission - 2nd Worst

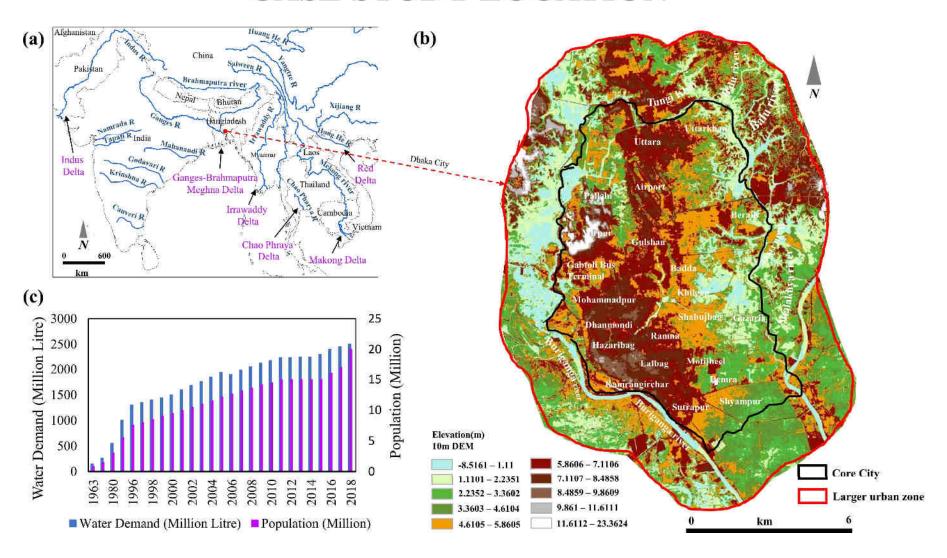
Other Inescapable Challenges

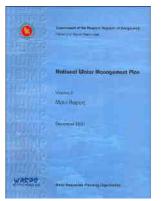
Traffic Congestion

Electricity Deficit

Urban Heat Island Effect

CASE STUDY LOCATION











A Systematic Reviews



with Wageningen University and research (WUR),

Bangladesh Centre of Advanced Studies (BCAS)

and Flood Hazard Research Centre (FHRC) on 19

November 2019

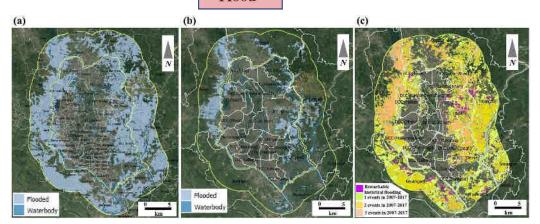
Researcher, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Professor, Urban and Regional Planning, Jahangirnagar Uni.

Head of the Wageningen project office, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Professor, Political Science, DU

Flood

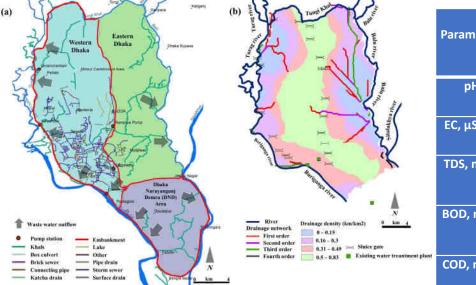


Health risk in Dhaka in the late 1990s/2000 due to Air pollution

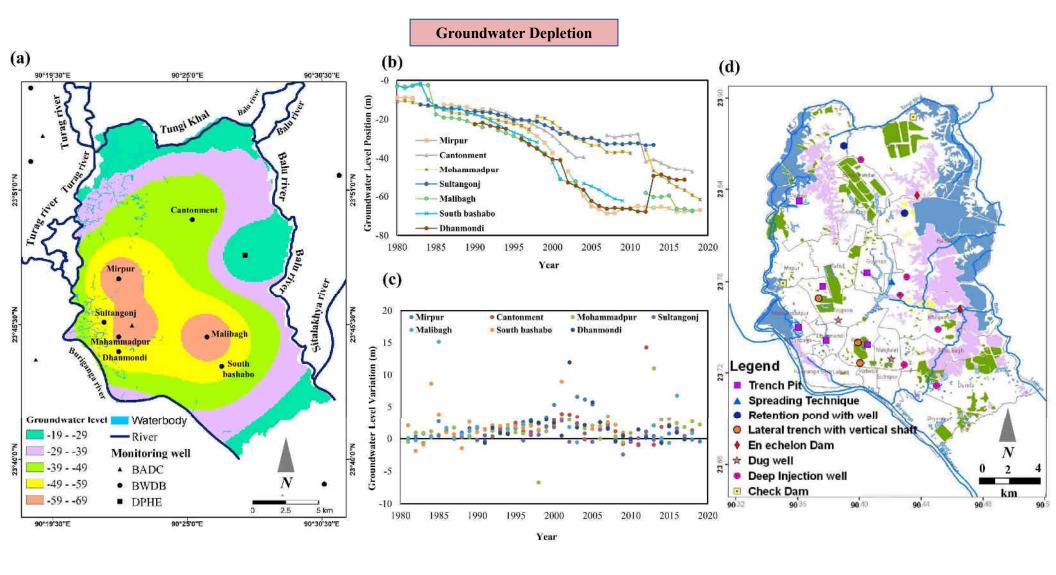
Cases	Number per year
Total Mortality	14,700
Respiratory Mortality	2,100
Cardiovascular Mortality	7,000
Hospital Admission Chronic obstruction pulmonary disease (COPD)	2,100

Drainage Congestion

River Contamination



	Experimental Range			Chandand		
Parameters	Shitalakshya	Buriganga	Turag	Standard Acceptable limits	Remarks	
рН	6.5-8.3	5.9-9.1	4.1-9.8	6.5-9.0	pH values are within the permissible limit except for Buriganga River	
EC, μS/cm	720 -2321	354.5-2850	555.3-1990	700	The measured EC of Shitalakshya River was below than acceptable range	
TDS, mg/L	475 -1180	169 -1260	41-1510	1000	The TDS values of all measured samples fell within the permissible limit of drinking, industrial, and agricultural use.	
BOD, mg/L	25.1 -146	38.9-151	42.3-179	0.20	The BOD values obtained in the present study indicated that all the river water is unsuitable for uses	
COD, mg/L	14-172	17-185	5-181.7	6	Buriganga River showed the highest COD value.	



RECOMMENDATIONS

POLICY

Coordinated Decentralization

Integrated LU planning

Regulate Eco function
Political Authorities

Digitized Coordination

Blend Top-down and bottom-up approach

Consensus based implementation

Integrated, inclusive, and interconnected policies

Open Source Information

INTERVENTION

Sponge City + Green + Blue

Slums up-gradation via participatory budget

Water-urbanism

Citizen Science in Pollution Control

Catalytic converter +Hydrodesulphurization in diesel

RESEARCH

Reconceptualize basin by all

Systematic Study

Formulation of multiobjectives planning tools

Advance model study applying variable future scenarios

Propose social models

Thank you



