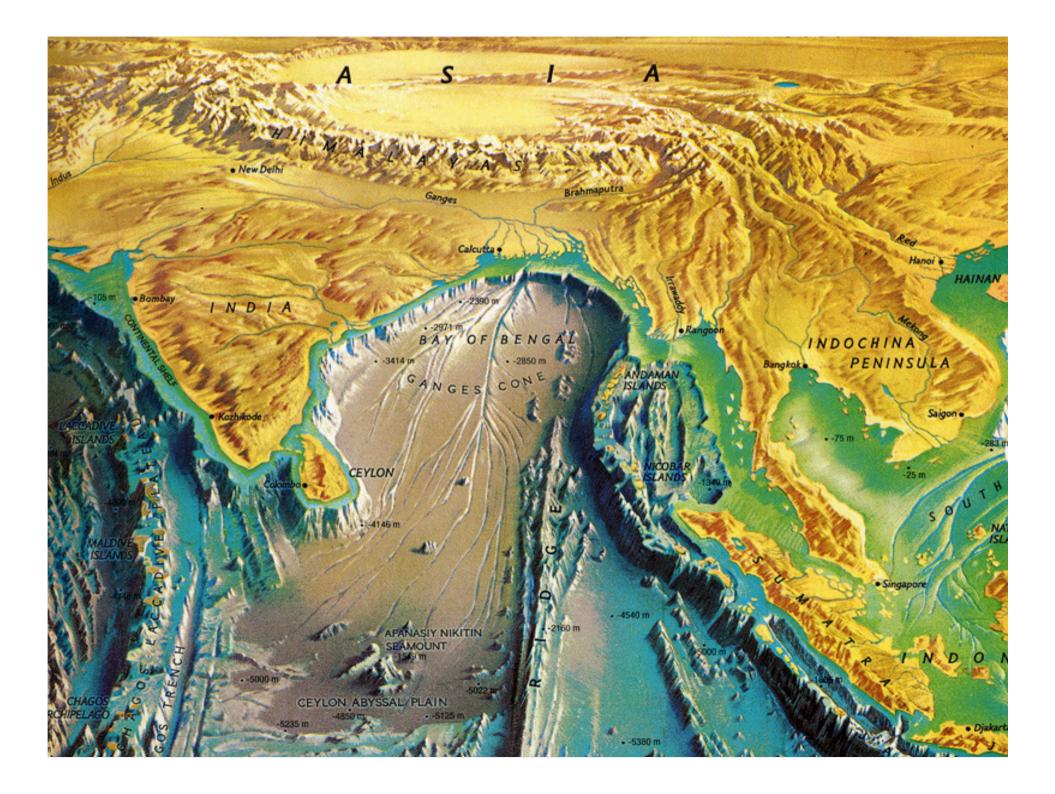
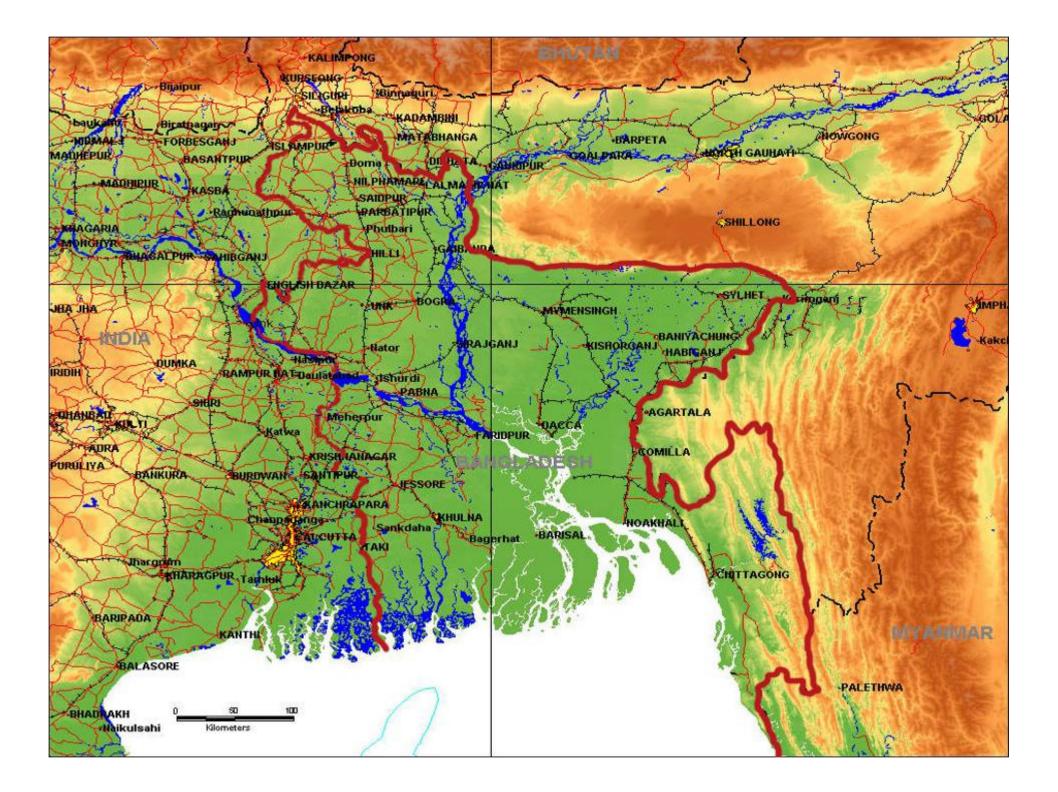
"Use of space based technologies to mitigate sufferings of people in Bangladesh in the event of Disaster due to global climate change and land degradation."







Introduction

Bangladesh is a highly disaster prone country.

Its geographical location is unique due to the great Himalayan in the north, the mighty Bay of Bengal in the south and the conical configuration of its coastal region.

Due to this geographical location Bangladesh faces Tropical cyclones and associated storm surges, nor'westers, tornadoes, floods, droughts, earthquakes, Tsunami, heavy rainfalls and land slides.

Enormous losses of lives and damages to properties are caused every year due to these natural disasters.

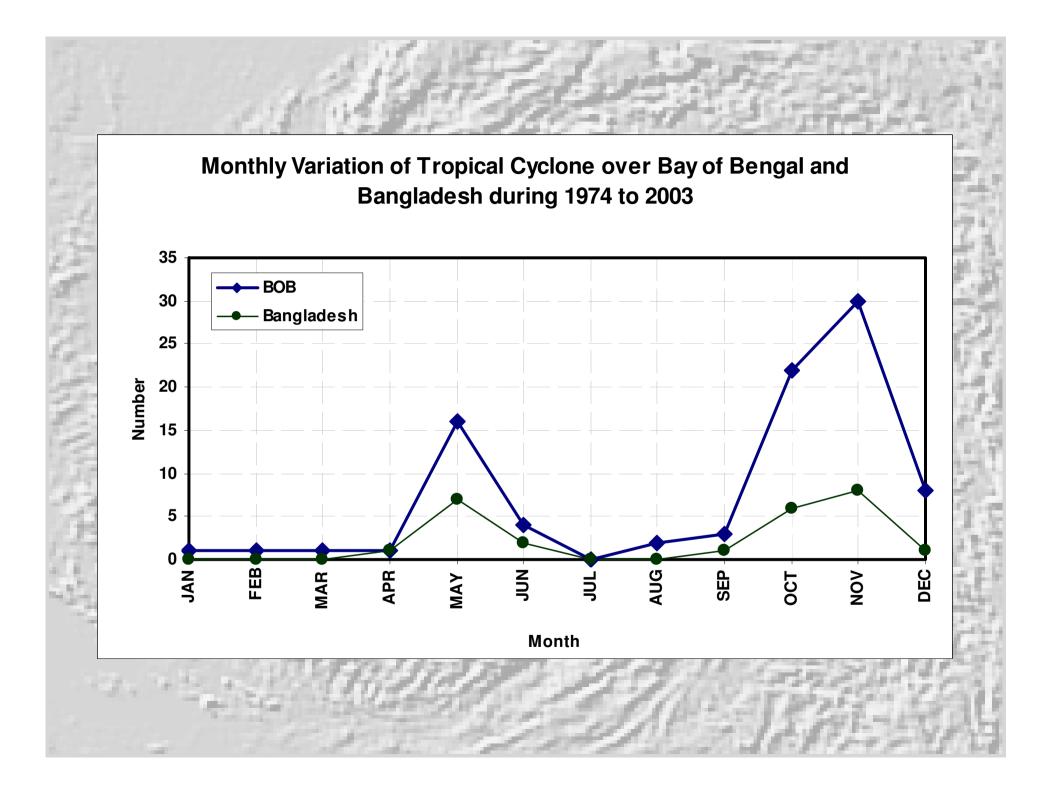
As a result flow of sustainable socio-economic development of Bangladesh are hindered almost every year.

Type of Land Degradation

- Little Degradation
- Medium Degradation
- Extreme Degradation
- Absolute Degradation

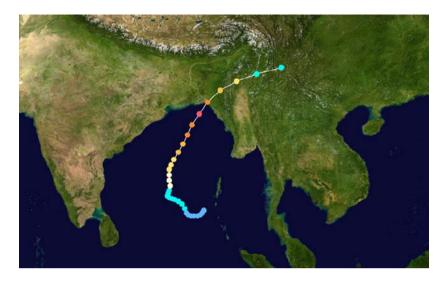
Impacts of Global Warming in Bangladesh

- Climate change
- Rise in sea level
- Changes in pattern of distribution and density of population





Bhola cyclone Track, 1970



April 29, 1991 Track

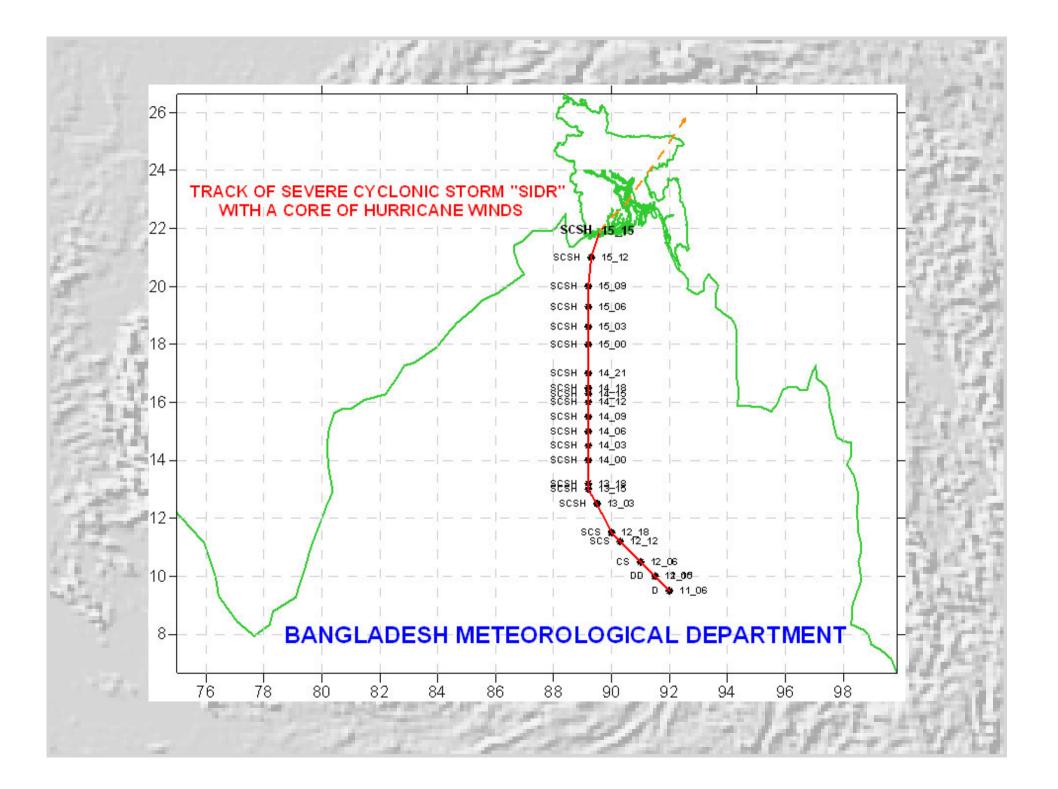
Bhola Cyclone, 1970

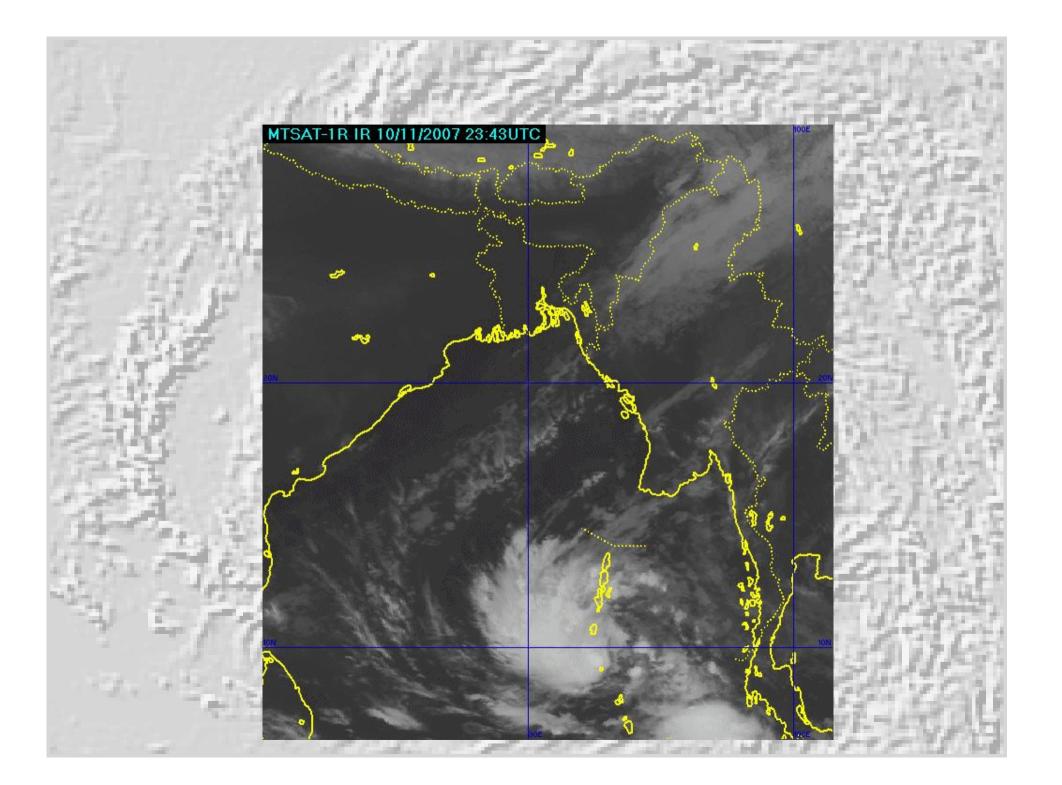
- Formed: November 7, 1970
- Dissipated: November 13, 1970
- Highest Winds (10 min sustained):185 KPH
- Highest winds (1 min sustained): 222 KPH
- Lowest Pressure: 966 hPa
- Fatalities: 300,000-500,000
- Damage: 86.4 Million USD
- Affected areas: India & East Pakistan

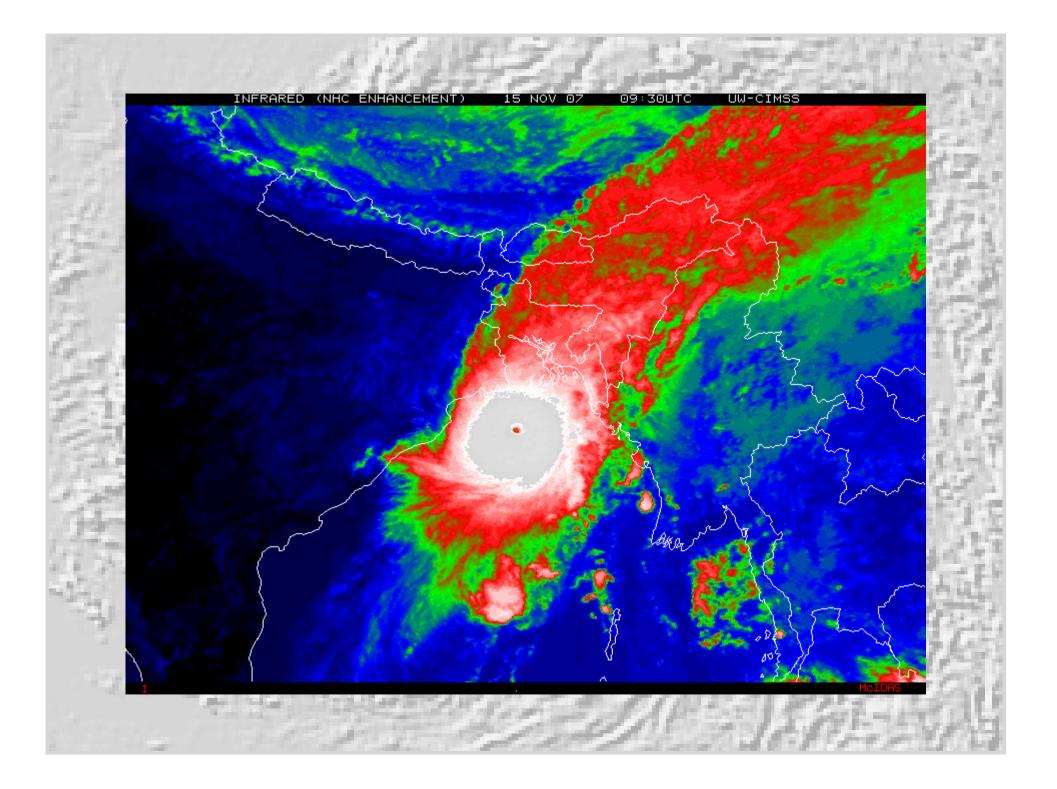
Bangladesh Cyclone, 1991

- Formed: April 22, 1991
- Dissipated: April 30, 1991
- Highest winds (1 min sustained): 225 KPH
- Lowest Pressure: 898 hPa
- Fatalities: 138, 000
- Damage: 1.5 billion USD
- Affected areas: Bangladesh

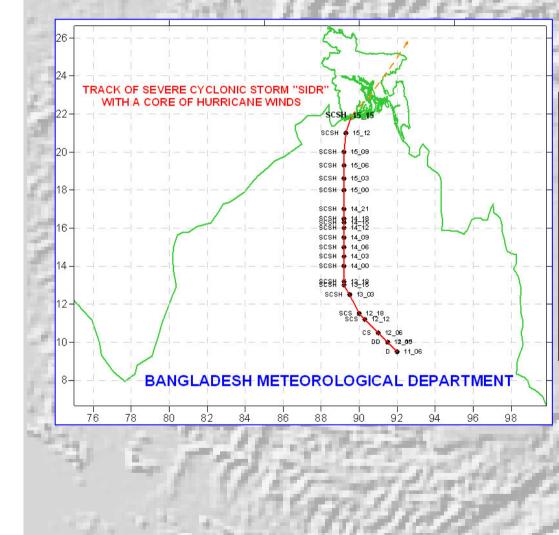
SIDR (15 Nov 2008) A Devastating Severe Cyclonic Storm with a core of Hurricane Winds







Causalities in Cyclone SIDR in Bangladesh



1	Total Death	3,406
2	People missed	871
3	Family affected	1,928,265
4	People affected	8,545,470
5	Houses damaged	1,449,157
6	Crop damaged	2,077,226
7	Trees destroyed	4,065,316



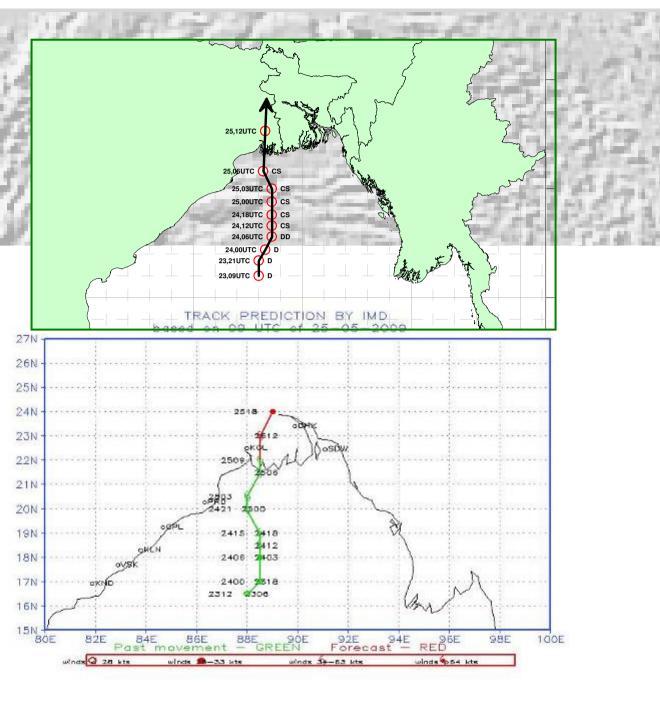






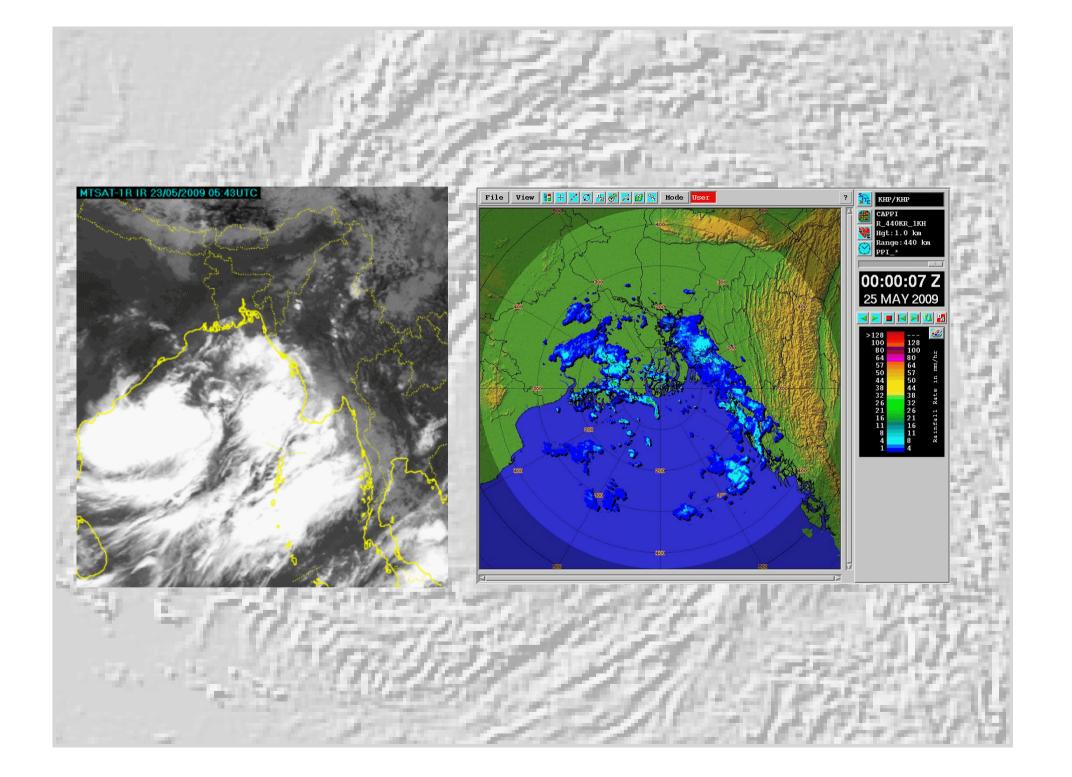
Rescuers employed the strength of an elephant to help remove a stranded bus and a toppled tree in efforts to clear a road in Barisal, Bangladesh yesterday. Tropical Cyclone SIDR slammed into Bangladesh's coast leveling homes and forcing the evacuation of 650,000 villagers before heading inland, officials said. (Pavel Rahman/Associated Press) AILA (25 May 2009) A Devastating Severe Cyclonic Storm with a core of Hurricane Winds took life of 190 people Observed Track of Cyclonic Storm "AILA"_BMD

Observed Track of Cyclonic Storm "AILA"_IMD



Recorded wind speed in different observatories of BMD during the passage of Cyclone 'Aila'

Station	Date	Time (UTC)	Wind Speed (km/hr) & Direction		Storm Surge Ht.
Khepupara	25-05-09	0425	92 kph ,	SE'ly	
Khulna	25-05-09	0730-0930	74 Kph,	E'ly	1
Kutubdia	25-05-09	1110	46-56 Kph ,	SE'ly	A - Seale
Barisal	25-05-09	0730	60 Kph,	E'ly	State of
Patuakhali	25-05-09	0600-0900	46-56 Kms,	1.166	L'IN PA
Chittagong	25-05-09	1015	62 Kph,	S/SE'ly	1 1 1 1
Cox's Bazar	26-05-09	2045	43 Kph,	S/SE'ly	10,27,2.1.
Hatiya	25-05-09	1300-1330	59 Kph,	S/SE'ly	P P R I S
M. Court	25-05-09	0900	37 Kph,	E'ly	Mar Alla
Rangpur	25-05-09	and Mart	65 Kph,	E/SE'ly	and the second
Sayedpur	25-05-09	1710-1718	65 Kph,	1.18	1121



















Conclusion

- Bangladesh is trying its level best to cope up with the natural disaster with the limited space based technology and resources
- The developed countries that are causing the global warming should extend their hand and provide fund so that Bangladesh can combat natural disaster by developing its space based technologies that would mitigate the sufferings of the poor people after disaster.

