

Bangladesh towards a Sustainable Flood Management and Resilience Future

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Abstract

Lying on an active delta, around 88% of the landmass of Bangladesh is consisting of floodplain. Effects of climate change, particularly sea-level rise and changes in runoff, as well as being subject to stresses imposed by human modification of catchment and delta plain land use, flood situation is growing more complex. To reducing vulnerability and increase the coping capacity, the response of people at risk of flooding is important. Traditional and simple actions by householders and communities can often significantly reduce local vulnerability and the level and damages from flood events. The Government has taken strategies and flood management initiatives to improve protection and resilience to flooding. The paper will explore flood resilience on context of spatial, structural, social, and risk management levels of flood preparedness during the liberation till present day.

Keywords: Floods, Bangladesh, delta, climate change, sea-level