

Earthquake Hazard and Risk Assessment of Bangladesh

AT UPAZILA LEVEL



GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL FOUNDATION

31 JANUARY 2024



working together
to assess risk

GEM
GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL

OO
OPENQUAKE

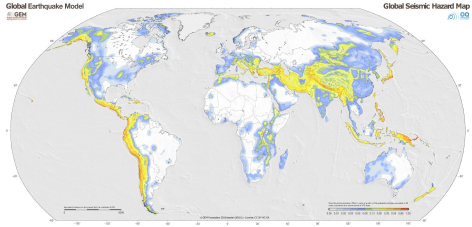
Time	Speaker	Topic
11:00–11:05	Chair, MoDMR	Welcome and introduction of new members
11:05–11:25	Prof. Mehedi Ahmed Ansary, BUET	(i) Insights about earthquake vulnerability in Bangladesh following the Rana Plaza collapse, and (ii) Status of earthquake risk mitigation in Bangladesh
11:25–11:45	Asst. Prof. Uttama Barua, BUET; UNSW Sydney	Earthquake risk-sensitive land-use planning at the local level in Bangladesh
11:45–12:30	Anirudh Rao, GEM	Brief recap of sessions 1–3
	Catalina Yepes-Estrada, GEM	Results from the scenario risk assessment
	Anirudh Rao, GEM	Results from the probabilistic seismic risk assessment at upazila level
	Lana Todorović, GEM	Earthquake-induced liquefaction assessment: scenario and probabilistic analysis
12:30–12:45	All panel members	Open discussion, Q&A
12:45–12:55	UNDRR+GEM	Tentative dates and agenda for in-person workshop
12:55–13:00	Chair, MoDMR	Closing remarks



Our Methodology

We collect and process data worldwide, related to the main components of risk

Currently GEM has fully functional global model components to assess earthquake impact worldwide

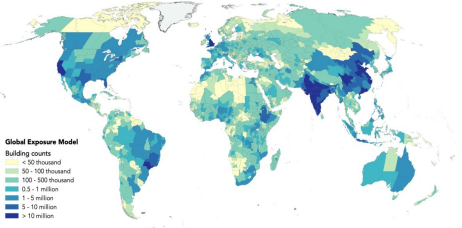


Hazard

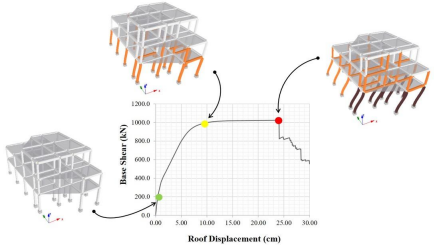
The seismic potential at any location

Exposure

The built environment at risk



Global Exposure Model
 Building counts
 < 50 thousand
 50 - 100 thousand
 100 - 500 thousand
 0.5 - 1 million
 1 - 5 million
 5 - 10 million
 > 10 million



Vulnerability

The expected damage to an event



Seismic Risk

HAZARD

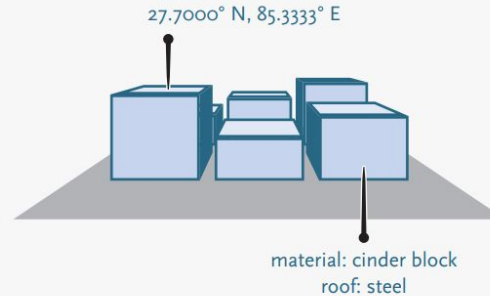
The likelihood, probability, or chance of a potentially destructive phenomenon.



HAZARD

EXPOSURE

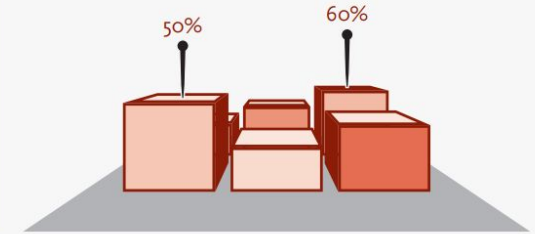
The location, attributes, and values of assets that are important to communities.



EXPOSURE

VULNERABILITY

The likelihood that assets will be damaged or destroyed when exposed to a hazard event.



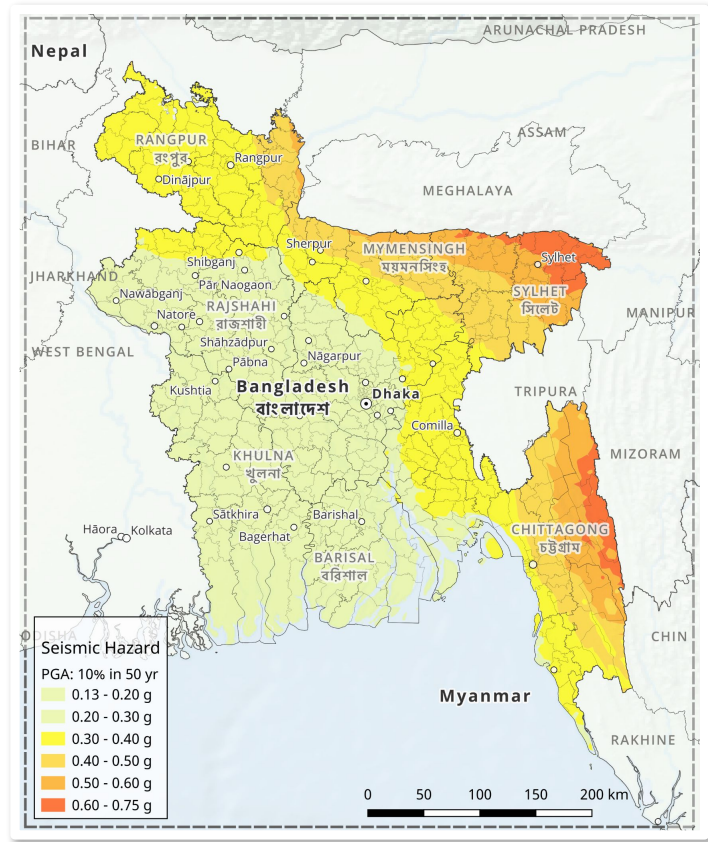
VULNERABILITY

Risk occurs when there is a spatial and temporal overlap of these three elements

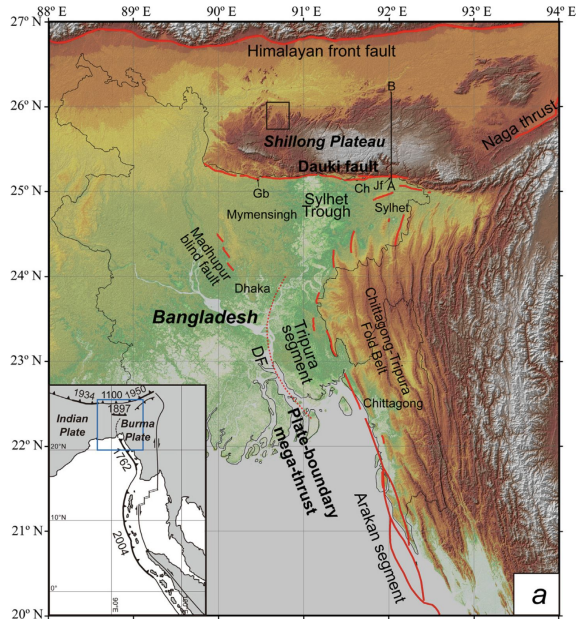
Source: gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr/files/publication/opendri_fg_web_20140629b_0.pdf

Seismic Hazard

PSHA for the country

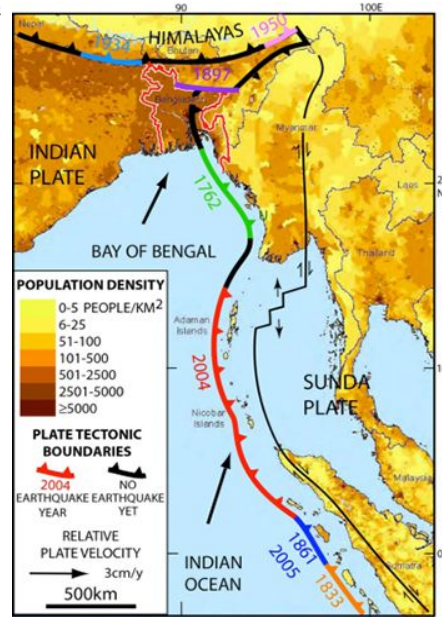


Seismic Hazard Assessment



Active fault map of Bangladesh

Morino et al. (2014). A paleo-seismological study of the Dauki fault at Jaflong, Sylhet, Bangladesh: Historical seismic events and an attempted rupture segmentation model. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 91, 218–226.



Subduction plate boundaries

Source: Michael Steckler / Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory

- Identification of active faults
- Historical earthquakes
- Seismic source model
- Soil characterization using secondary data
- Ground motion model
- Probabilistic seismic hazard assessment



Seismic Hazard Assessment

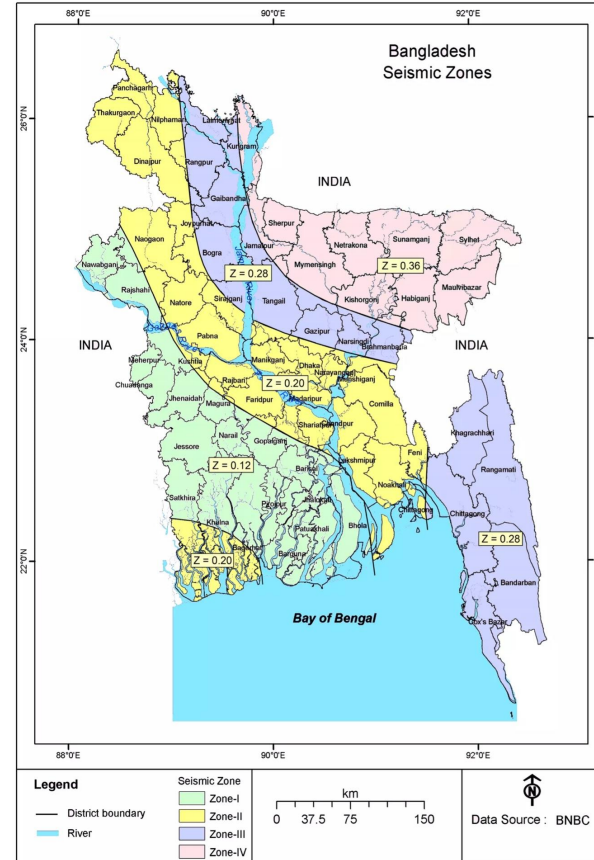
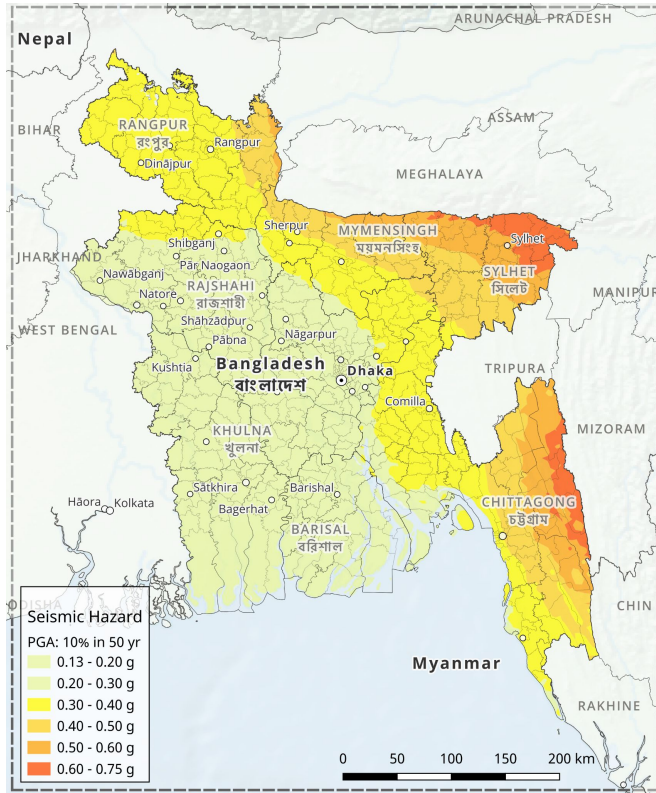
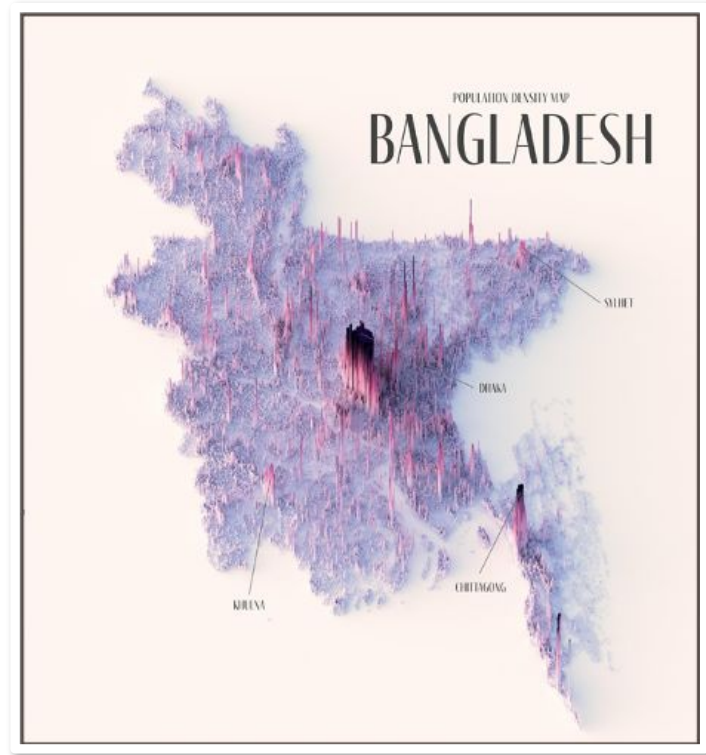


Figure 6.2.24 Seismic zoning map of Bangladesh



Exposure

Buildings
Population
Infrastructure



Exposure Modelling

It is necessary to identify the physical characteristics of the built environment, to classify each exposed element according to its seismic fragility and vulnerability

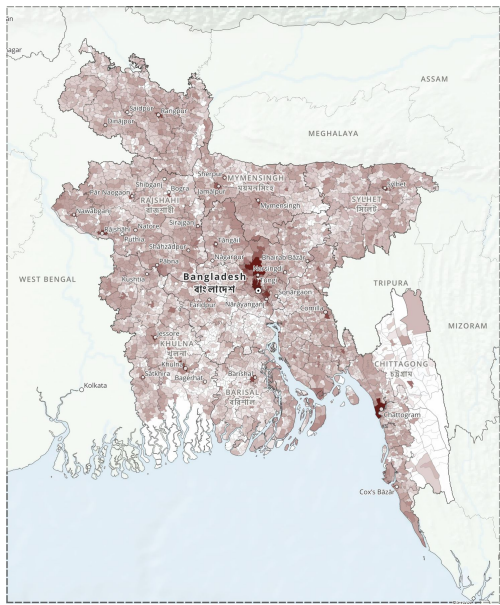


Some of the main attributes that need to be identified are:

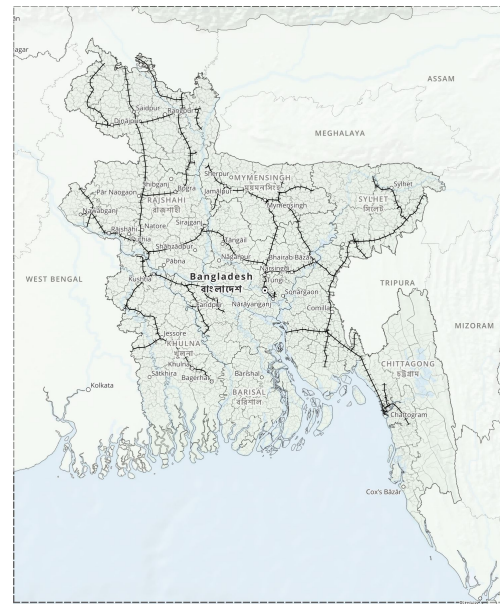
location, construction material, structural system, height, and code compliance



Exposure Modelling



Residential Buildings



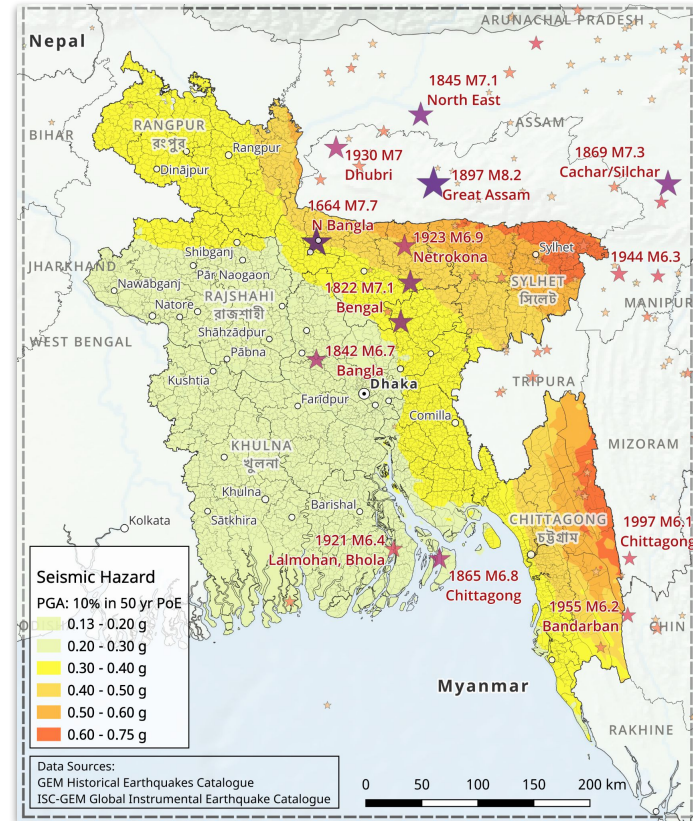
Railway Lines

- **Buildings**
 - Residential
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Healthcare
 - Education
- **Infrastructure**
 - Roads
 - Railways
- **Population**
- **Attributes**
 - Location
 - Typology
 - Valuation
 - Age



Earthquake Scenarios

Historical and hypothetical events

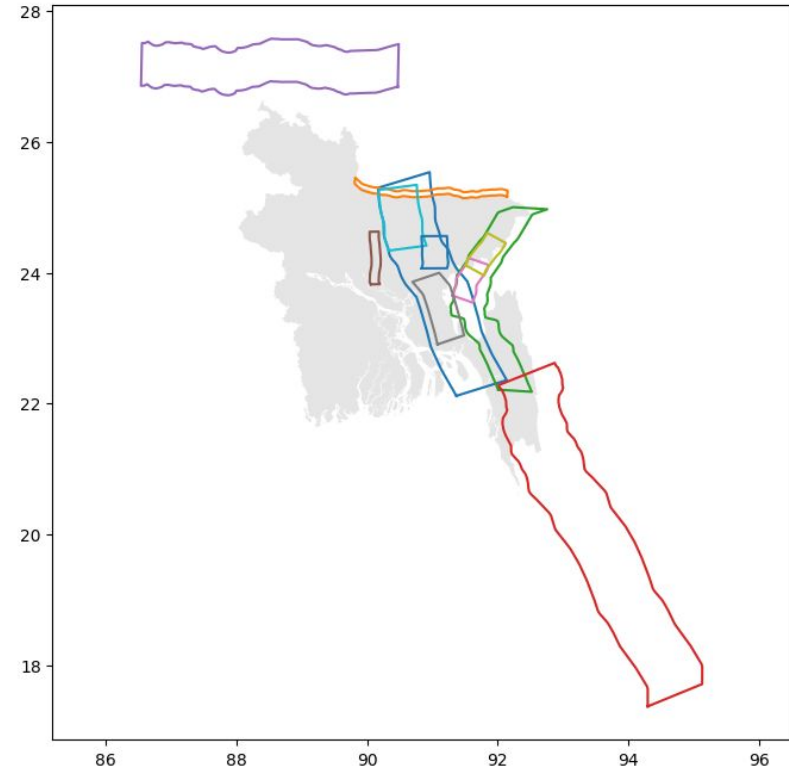


Scenario Ruptures

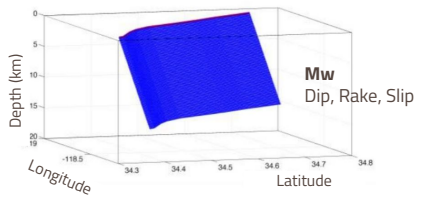
12 Scenario Ruptures

Based on historical and likely potential events

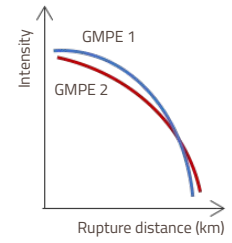
Faults from existing GEM research in region, or (for Madhupur, etc.) mapped for this project based on publications and topography



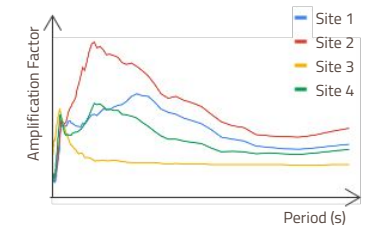
Scenario Calculator



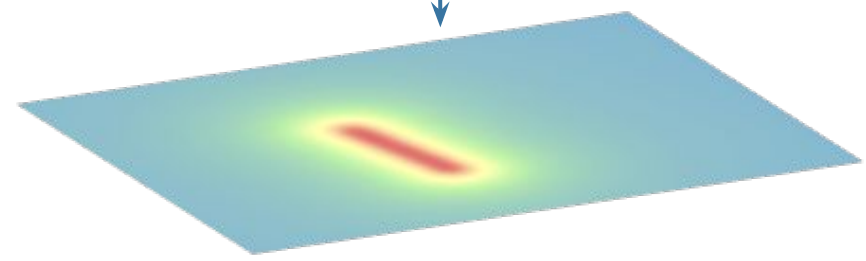
Seismic rupture



GMPEs



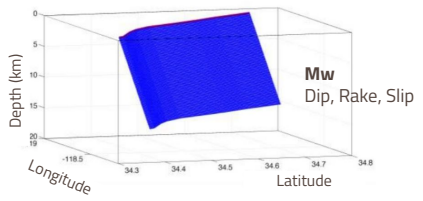
Site effects



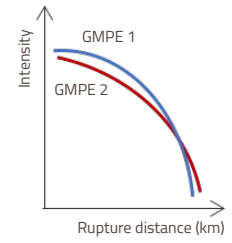
Ground motion fields



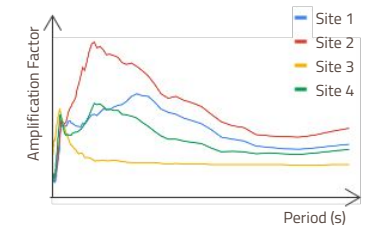
Scenario Calculator



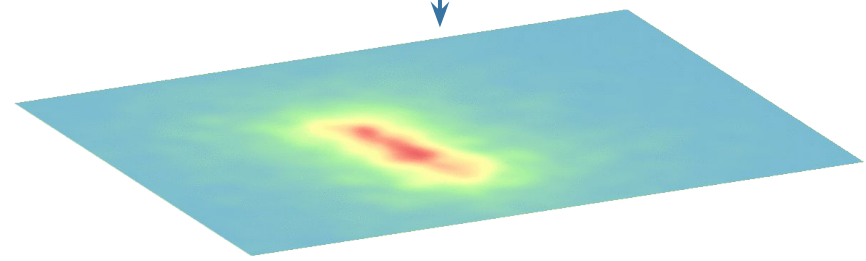
Seismic rupture



GMPEs



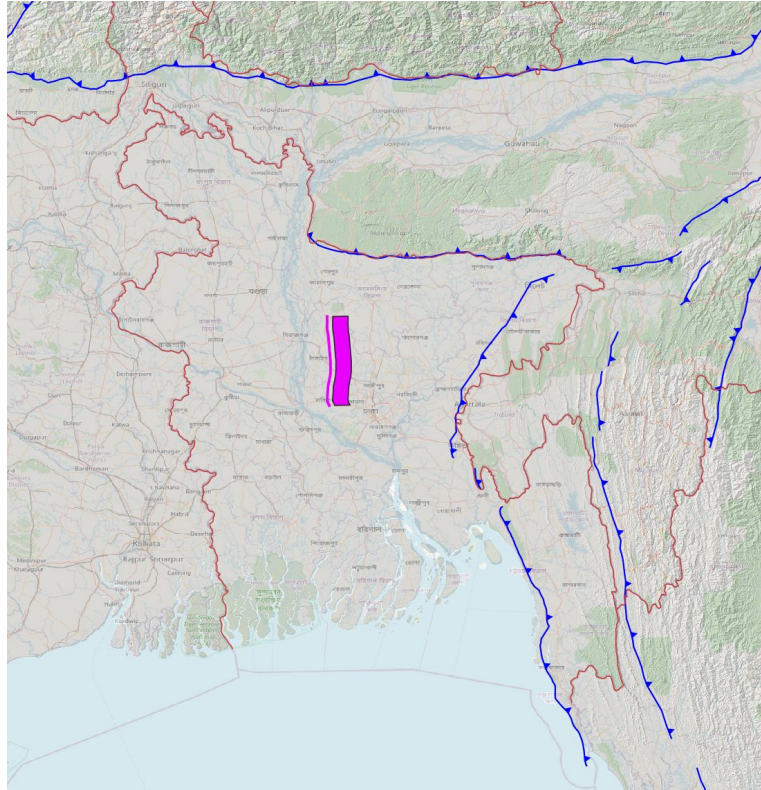
Site effects



Ground motion fields



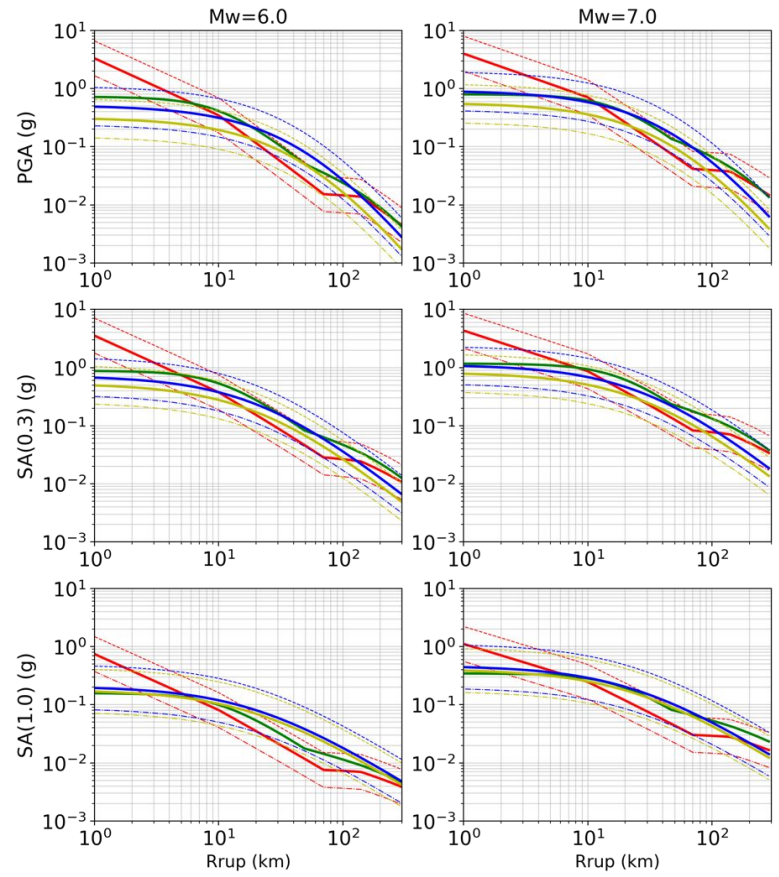
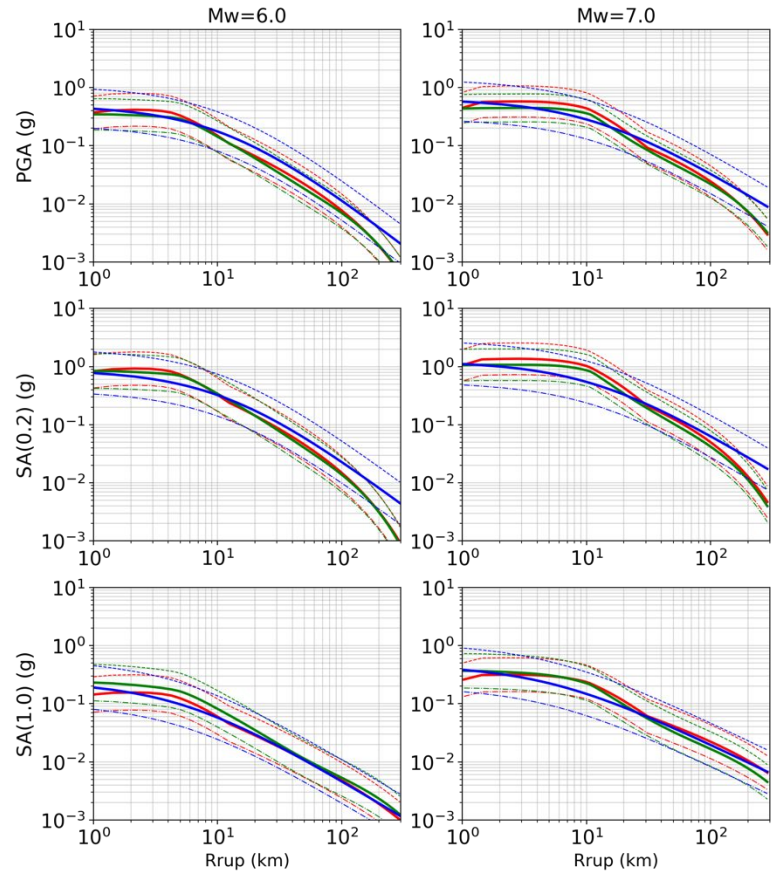
1885 Manikganj Mw7.2 earthquake



- Very damaging earthquake, widespread destruction in Dhaka
- Placed on the Madhupur fault
- Assigned Mw 7.2 based on area-magnitude scaling relationships
- Martin and Szeliga assigned M 7.1



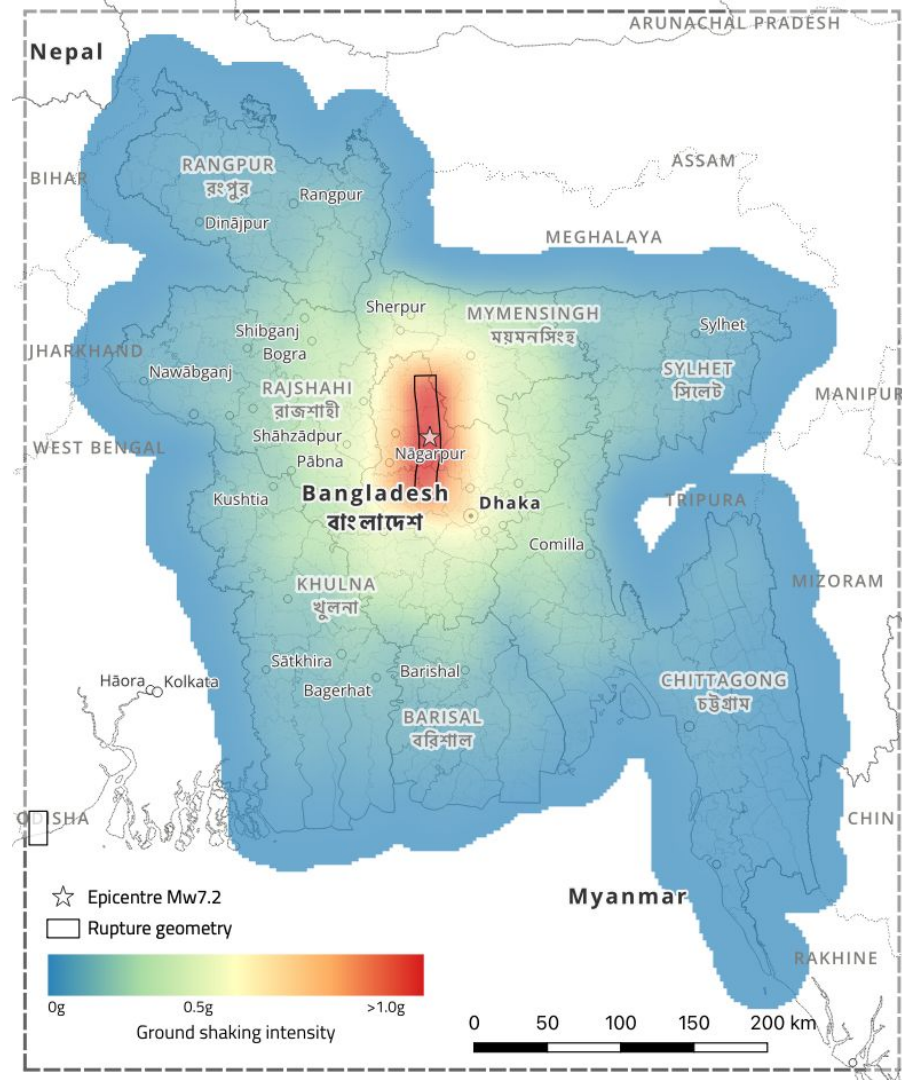
Ground Motion Models: Active (left) vs. Stable (right) ?



1885 Manikganj Mw7.2 earthquake

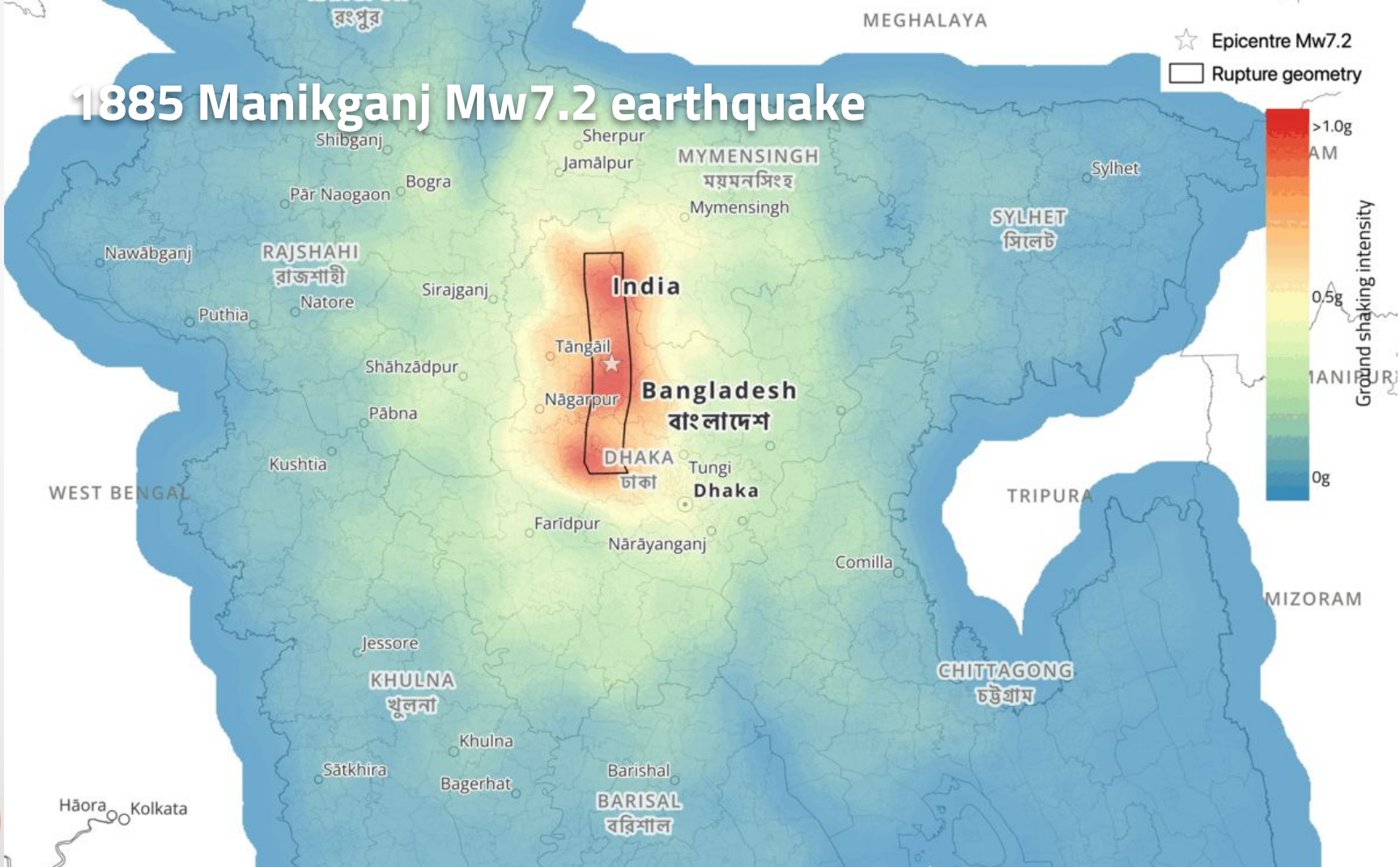
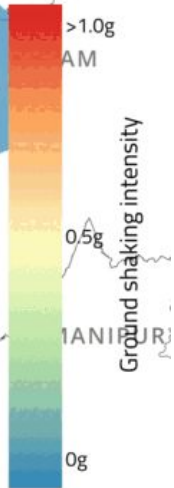
Active shallow crust
(*Stable continental crust?*)

- ChiouYoungs2014
- AbrahamsonEtAl2014
- Modifications for Al-Atik and Youngs (2014) epistemic uncertainty factors for reverse faulting

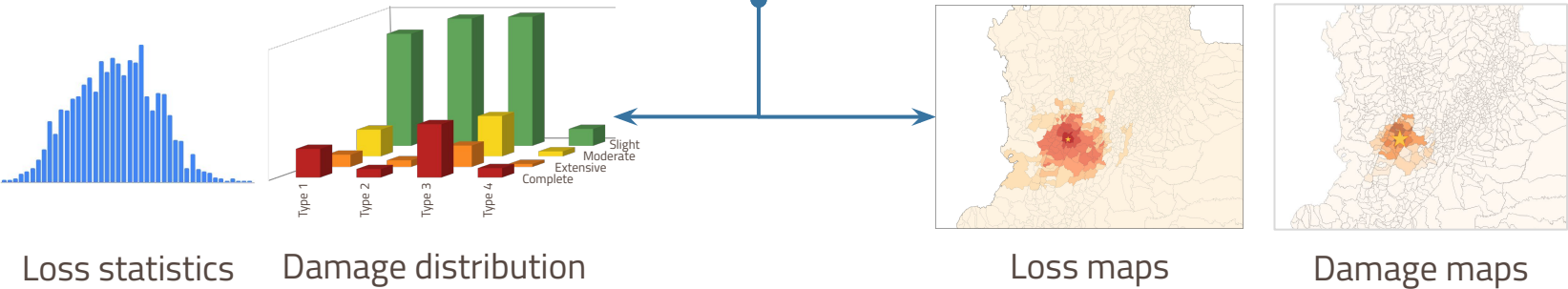
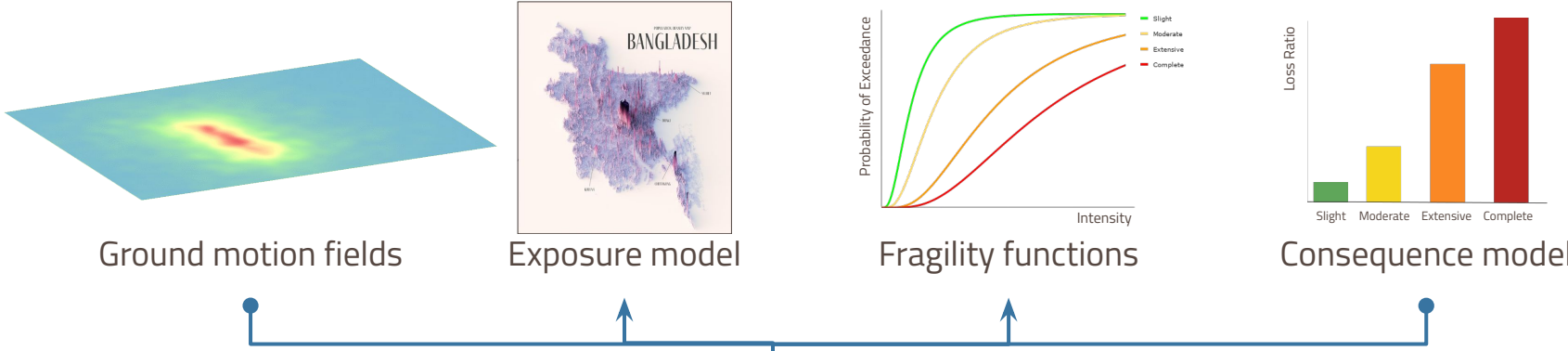


1885 Manikganj Mw7.2 earthquake

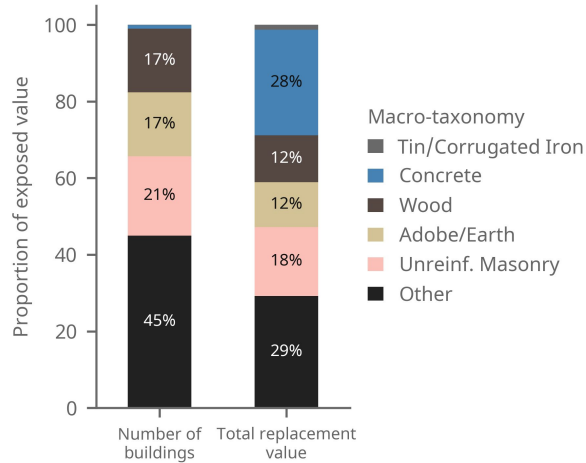
☆ Epicentre Mw7.2
□ Rupture geometry



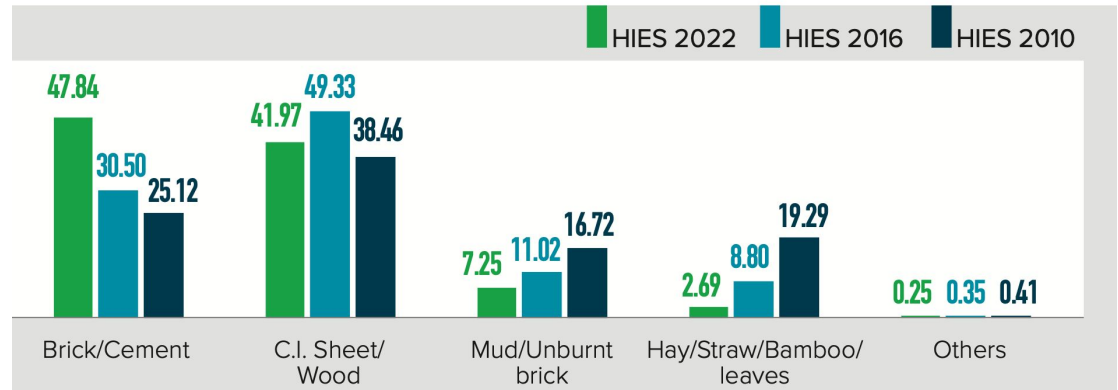
Scenario Damage Calculator








Seismic Vulnerability Analysis



Percentage Distribution of Main Dwelling Structure by Materials of Wall and by Year








EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO IMPACT

Earthquake scenario	Magnitude Mw	 Collapsed buildings	 Economic losses (USD Million)	 Fatalities	 Injured population	 Displaced population
1869_cachar	7.3	3,919	516	2,440	10,087	368,829
sikkim_mht	8.5	11,797	1,082	5,119	20,384	722,949
chittagong_thrust_smaller	7.25	33,750	5,039	17,978	75,808	2,750,990
1822	7.1	38,237	3,803	16,620	69,471	2,469,500
1918_Srimangal	7.4	40,673	4,481	20,793	83,612	2,950,110
1762_arakan	8.5	44,942	5,295	25,277	94,867	3,149,590
1885_manikganj	7.2	68,568	13,009	36,725	159,097	5,732,280
1897_Dauki	8.7	112,151	9,570	50,112	193,221	6,668,340
1664_N_Bang	7.7	117,069	13,072	53,969	214,315	7,501,590
western_deformation_front_partial	7.7	118,547	18,874	64,118	274,348	9,526,090
chittagong_north	8.2	121,569	13,483	61,667	249,080	8,455,880
western_deformation_front	8.5	378,213	43,064	184,541	737,858	24,396,100

Preliminary Results



EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO IMPACT

Earthquake scenario	Magnitude Mw	 Collapsed buildings	 Economic losses (USD Million)	 Fatalities	 Injured population	 Displaced population
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Preliminary Results



1885 Manikganj Mw7.2 earthquake

Mean Fatalities

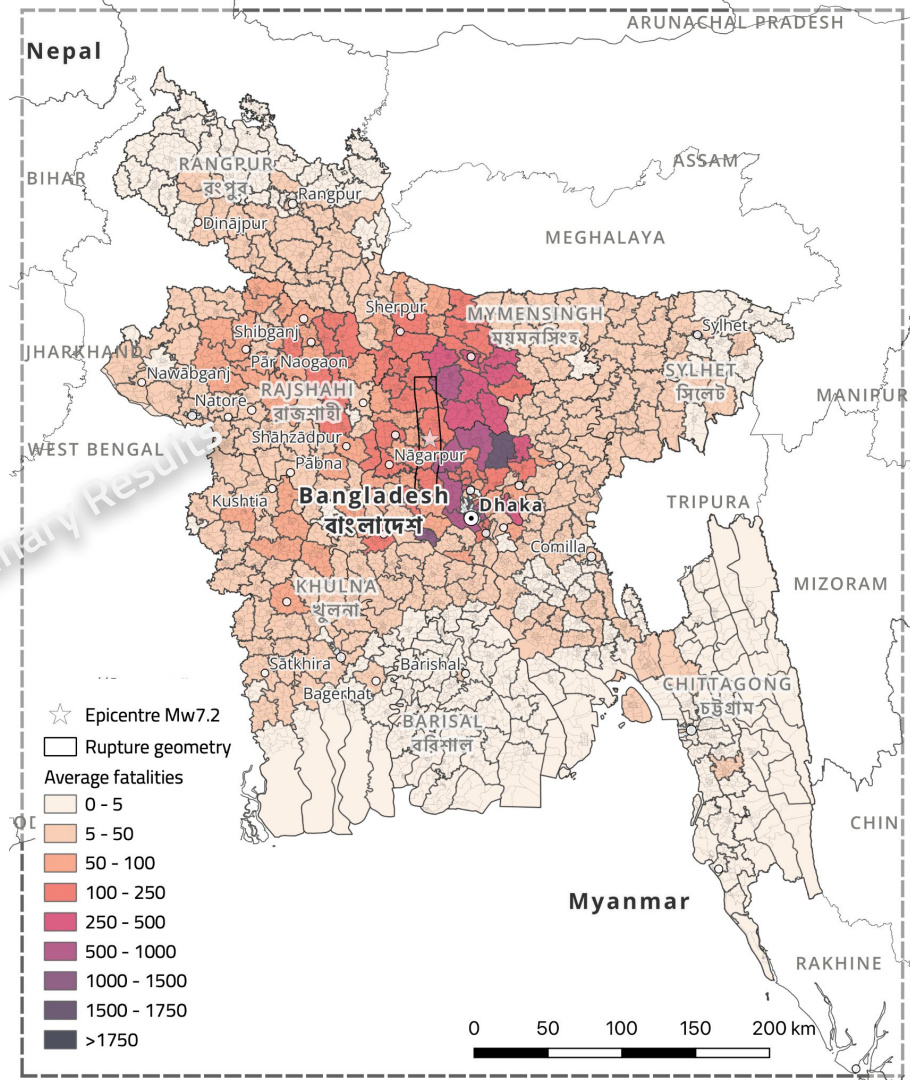
Time of the event

- night
- day
- Transit

Fatalities at night:

25k - 52k people

~ 37k people




1885 Manikganj (Bengal)

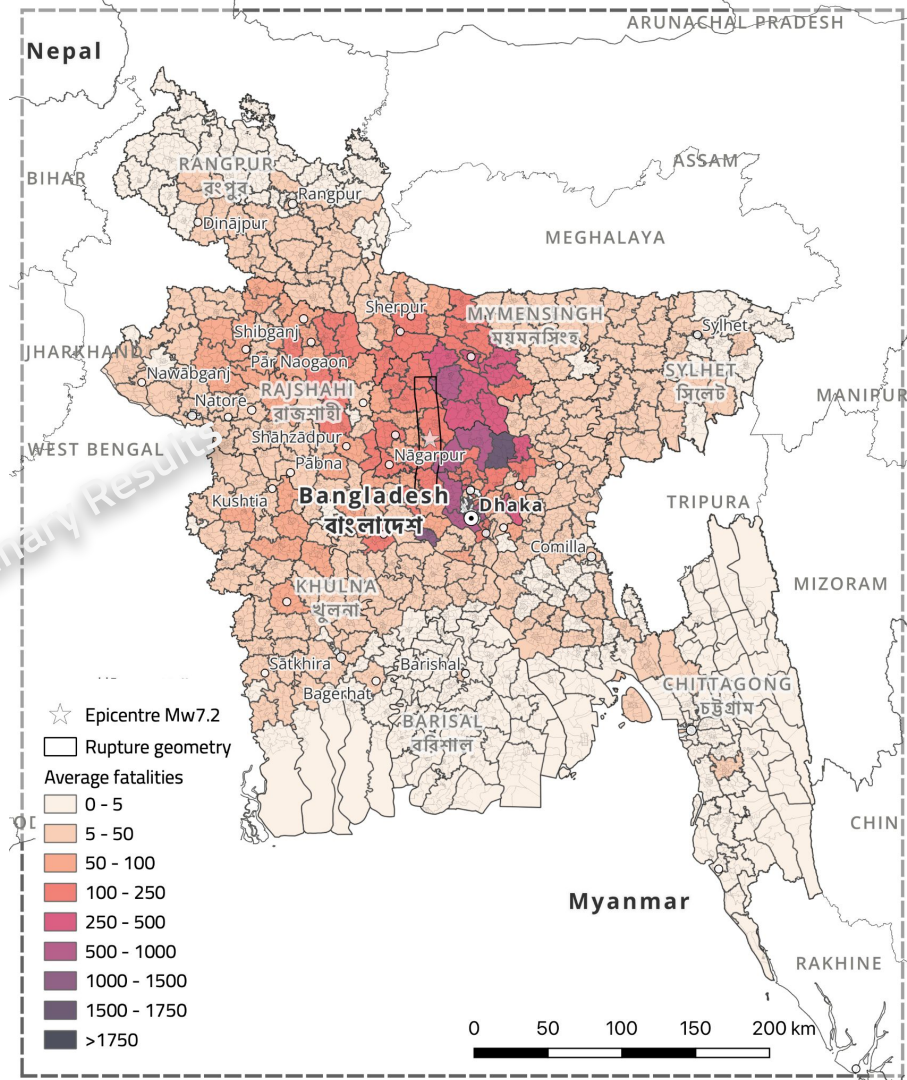
Mw7.2 earthquake

1885 Manikganj (Bengal)

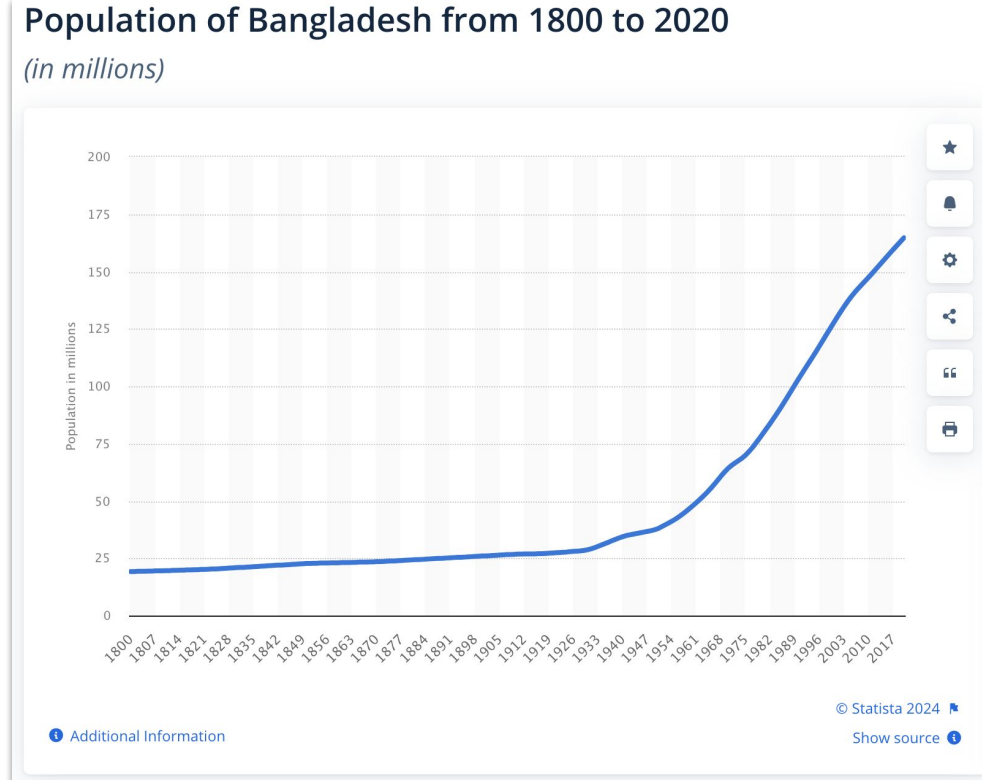
Mw 7.2 earthquake

Upazila	 Fatalities
Darussalam	2,144
Shahbag	1,836
Kapasia	1,747
Sabujbag	1,661
Cantonment	1,587
Dohar	1,485
Rupnagar	1,354
Keraniganj	995
Sreepur	857
Badda	845
Fulbaria	812
Demra	802
Savar	686
Shyampur	656
Hazaribag	643

Fatalities at night:
25k - 52k people
~ 37k people



1885 Manikganj Mw7.2 earthquake



Supplementary notes

Data from UN used for period between 1950-2020. Data from Gapminder used for period between 1800-1949.

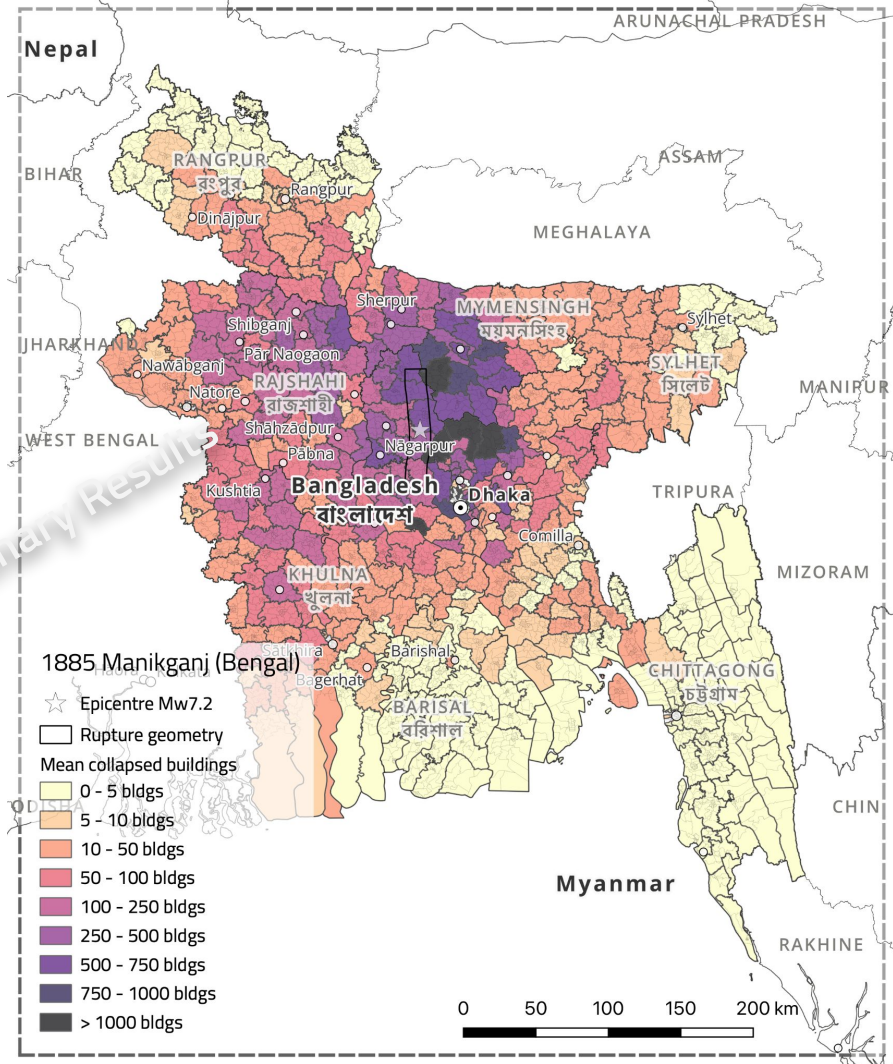
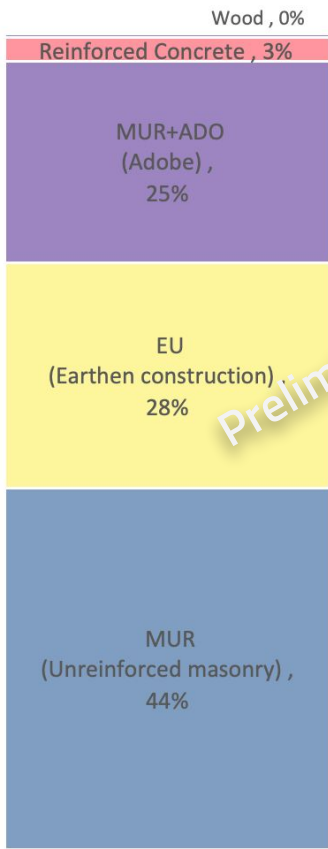
The sources do not give their methodology, but appear to use estimates from extended periods of time to calculate gradual annual figures, therefore the impact of major events (such as the Bengal Famine or Liberation War) may appear smaller when represented on the graph.



1885 Manikganj Mw7.2 earthquake

Mean Collapsed Buildings:

43k - 101k units
~ 69k units

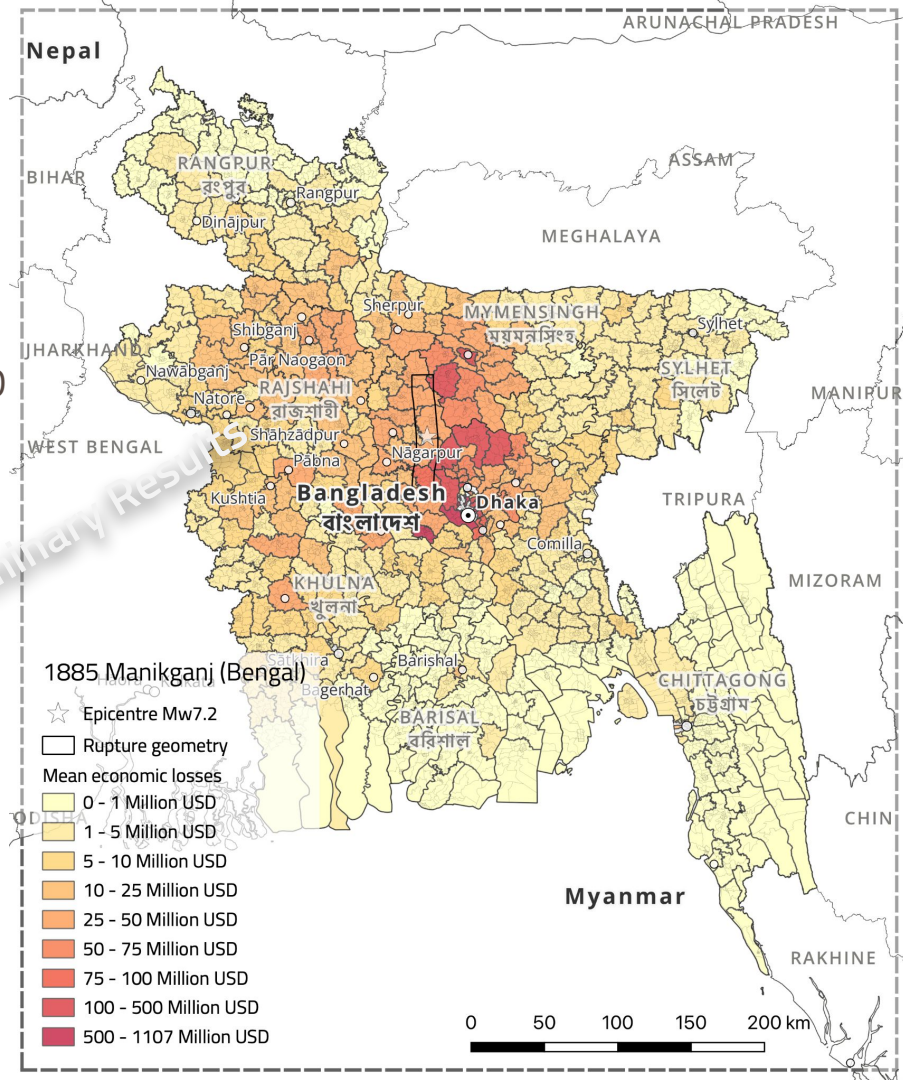


1885 Manikganj Mw7.2 earthquake

Mean Economic losses

















































































10 - 17 Billion USD
~ 13 Billion USD

1885 Manikganj (Bengal) Mw 7.2 earthquake	
Upazila	Economic losses (USD Million)
Darussalam	1,107,360,748
Shahbag	1,023,889,355
Sabujbag	966,311,281
Cantonment	871,900,055
Rupnagar	659,250,899
Keraniganj	554,794,262
Dohar	550,718,471
Demra	477,073,991
Badda	463,702,866
Shyampur	382,684,207
Savar	323,123,384
Hazaribag	313,021,438
Kapasia	268,332,416
Tongi Pashchim	187,756,761
Narayanganj Sadar	169,709,673



1885 Manikganj (Bengal)

Mw 7.2 earthquake






Upazila	 Collapsed buildings	 Economic losses (USD Million)	 Fatalities	 Injured population	 Displaced population
Darussalam	 1,937	 1,107,360,748	 2,144	 9,480	 340,444
Shahbag	 1,602	 1,023,889,355	 1,836	 8,155	 301,341
Kapasia	 4,949	 268,332,416	 1,747	 6,814	 250,910
Sabujbag	 1,532	 966,311,281	 1,661	 7,512	 280,633
Cantonment	 1,227	 871,900,055	 1,587	 6,882	 257,915
Dohar	 5,979	 550,713,471	 1,485	 8,860	 328,284
Rupnagar	 1,294	 159,250,899	 1,354	 6,117	 221,731
Keraniganj	 862	 554,794,262	 995	 4,510	 173,095
Sreepur	 2,385	 151,729,440	 857	 3,386	 122,846
Badda	 703	 463,702,866	 845	 3,765	 143,824
Fulbaria	 2,129	 101,299,282	 812	 2,802	 95,841
Demra	 659	 477,073,991	 802	 3,601	 140,721
Savar	 566	 323,123,384	 686	 2,997	 108,449
Shyampur	 567	 382,684,207	 656	 2,984	 115,659
Hazaribag	 598	 313,021,438	 643	 2,927	 108,143

Preliminary Results



1885 Manikganj (Bengal)

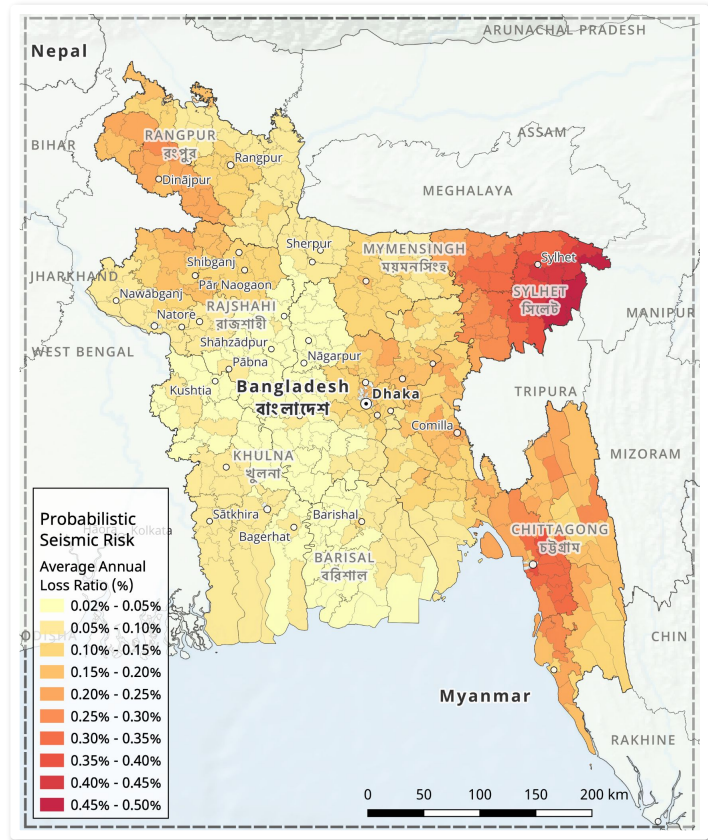
Mw 7.2 earthquake

Zila	 Collapsed buildings	 Economic losses (USD Million)	 Fatalities	 Injured population	 Displaced population
Dhaka	18,296	8,154,090,350	15,606	71,857	2,672,033
Gazipur	27% 1,361	63% 1,139,367,756	43% 4,539	45% 18,828	47% 64,443
Mymensingh	9,905	673,807,792	3,975	15,137	524,123
Tangail	4,965	311,607,763	1,815	7,043	223,081
Bogura	3,463	286,152,308	1,500	5,674	204,411
Narsingdi	1,748	160,079,192	688	2,898	106,137
Sirajganj	1,444	112,030,350	581	2,304	79,434
Narayanganj	1,412	343,261,531	723	3,822	137,894
Manikganj	1,148	103,347,268	477	2,097	61,024
Naogaon	1,101	106,325,585	588	2,204	79,944
Jamalpur	1,068	69,566,585	387	1,640	53,683
Sherpur	954	52,660,196	329	1,252	42,960
Natore	747	62,725,401	300	1,235	45,691
Pabna	667	77,493,311	252	1,159	42,016
Jhenaidah	643	65,083,643	232	1,046	39,928

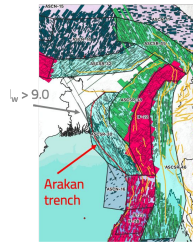


Probabilistic Risk

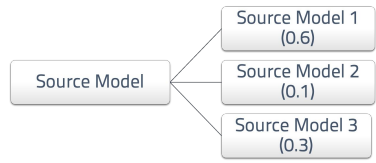
Event-based risk assessment



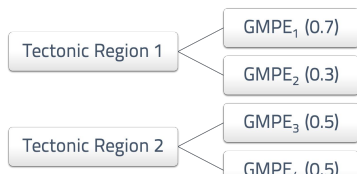
Event-Based PSHA Calculator



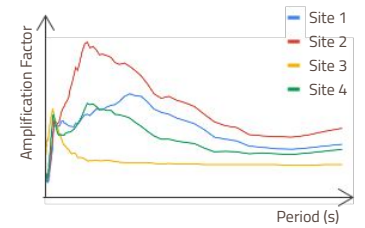
Source model



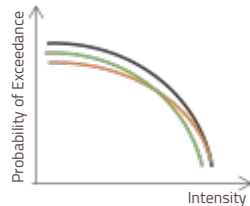
Source model logic tree



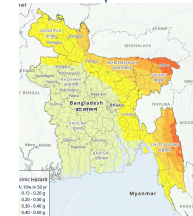
GMPE logic tree



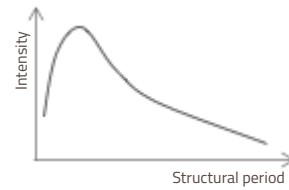
Site effects



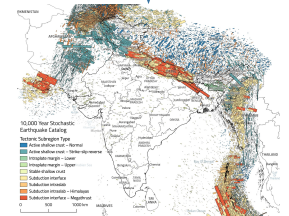
Hazard curves



Hazard maps



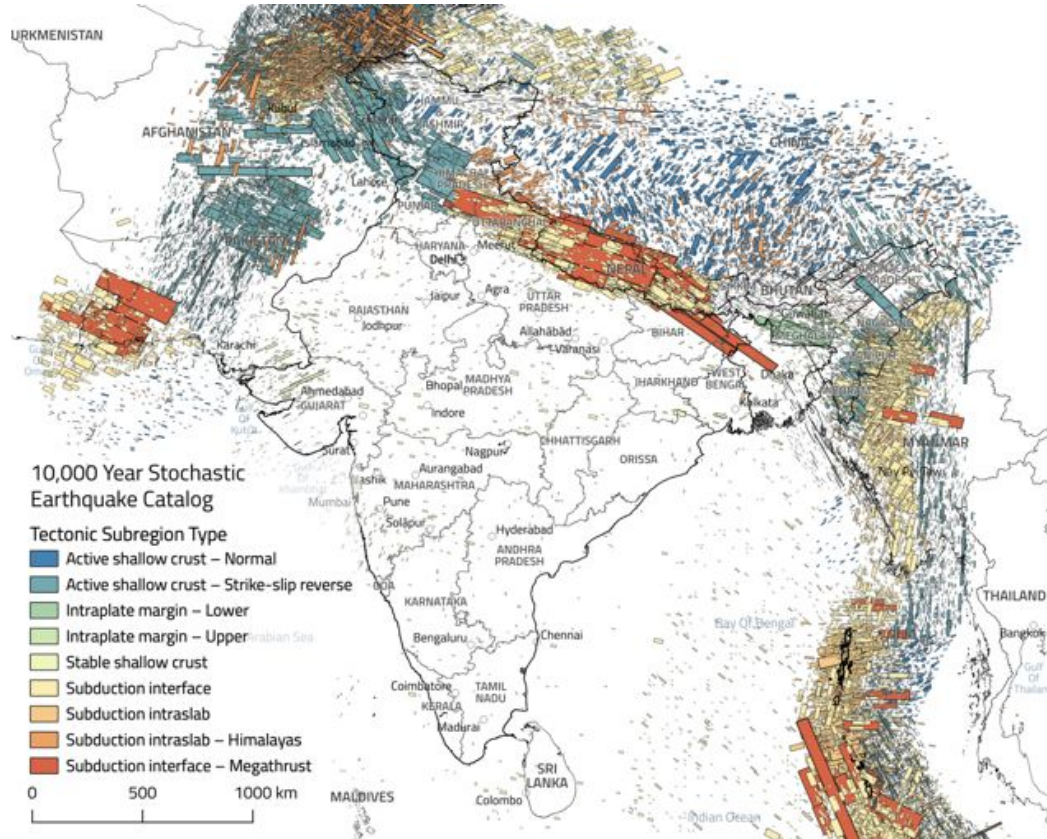
Uniform Hazard Spectra



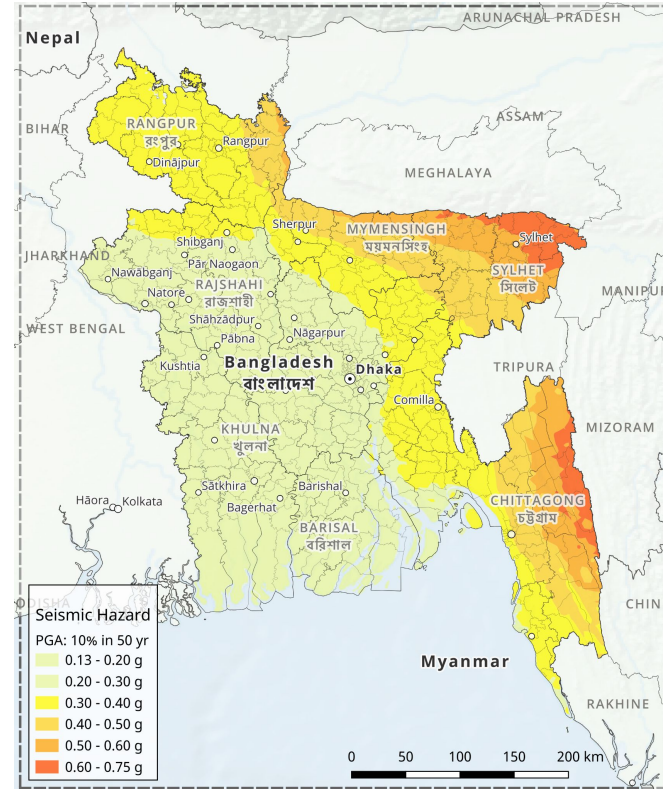
Earthquake Ruptures



Event-based PSHA Calculator



Stochastic earthquake catalog for the Indian subcontinent (10,000 years)

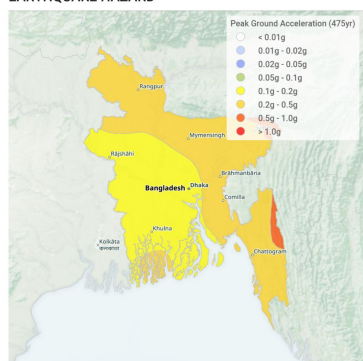


Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map for Bangladesh

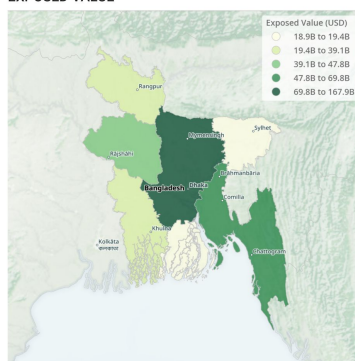


Division Level Seismic Risk Maps

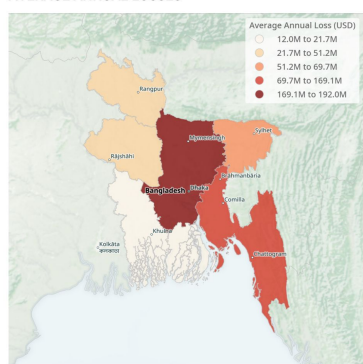
EARTHQUAKE HAZARD



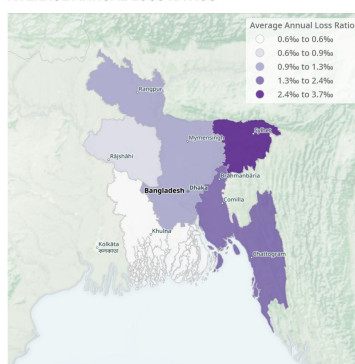
EXPOSED VALUE



AVERAGE ANNUAL LOSSES



AVERAGE ANNUAL LOSS RATIOS



BANGLADESH

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Population 164.7M	Population Growth 1.05%/year
GDP 250.0B USD	GDP per Capita 1,517 USD
GINI Index 32.1	Human Development Index 0.800

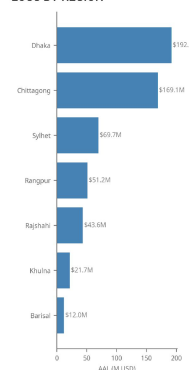
RISK INDICATORS

	Replacement cost (Billion USD)	Avg. annual loss (Thousand USD)	Avg. annual loss ratio (%)
Residential	358.0	516,815	1.444
Commercial	27.5	36,888	1.340
Industrial	15.9	5,522	0.348

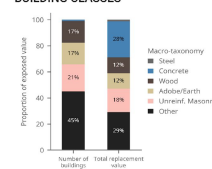
- GEM has published division-level maps of seismic hazard, exposure, and risk for Bangladesh

- The spatial resolution has been improved to upazila level in this project

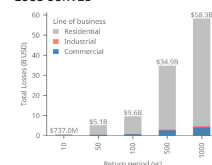
LOSS BY REGION



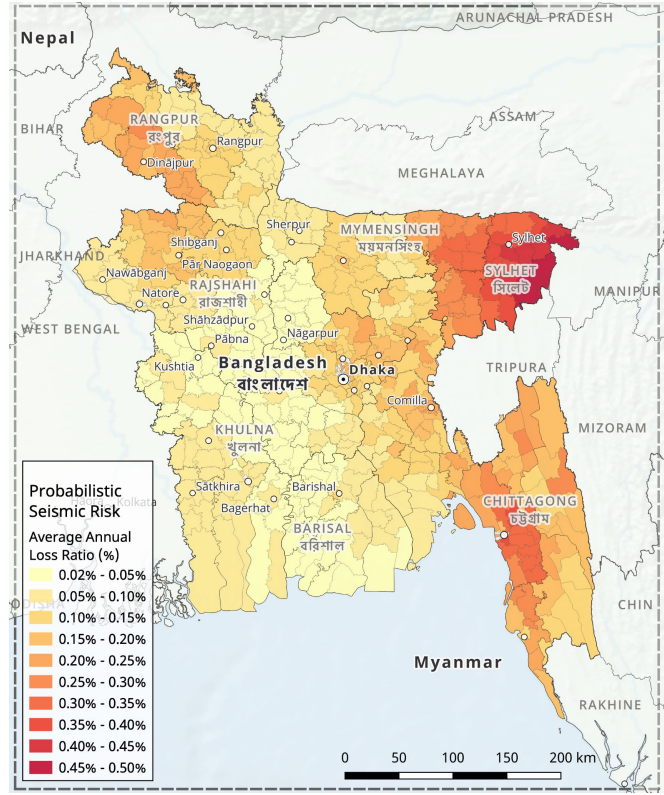
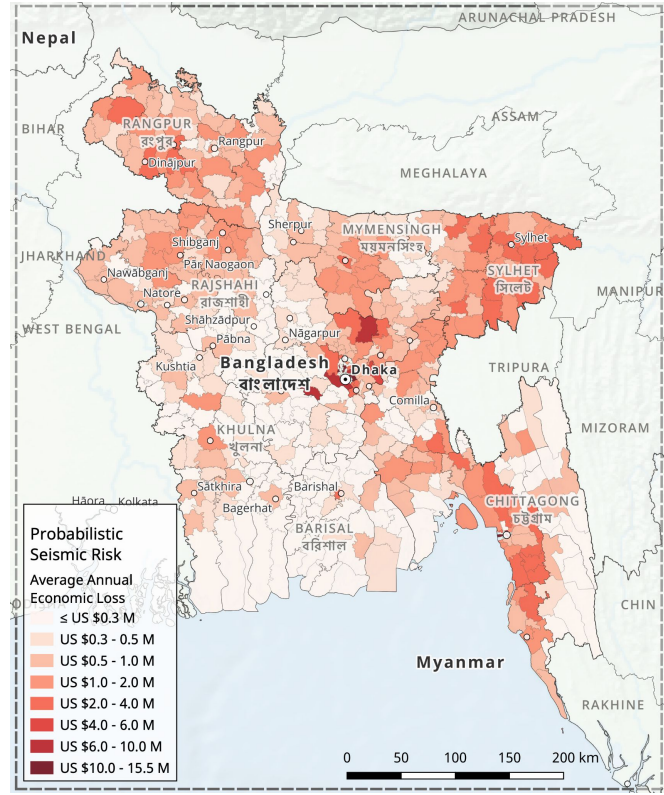
BUILDING CLASSES



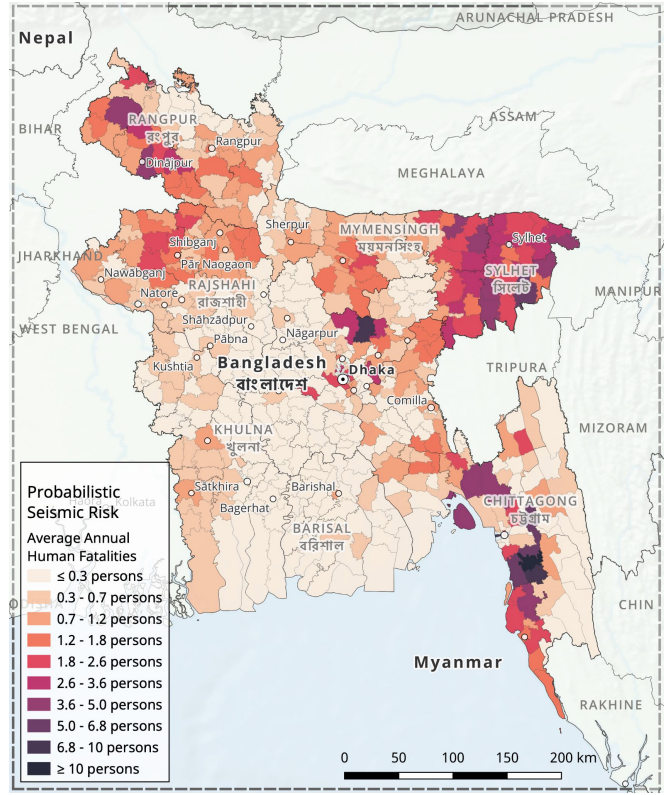
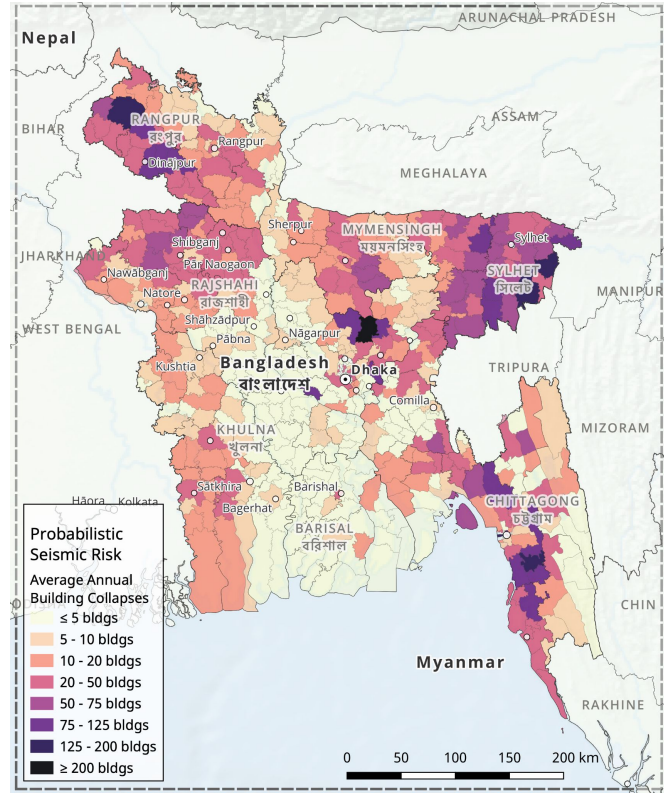
LOSS CURVES



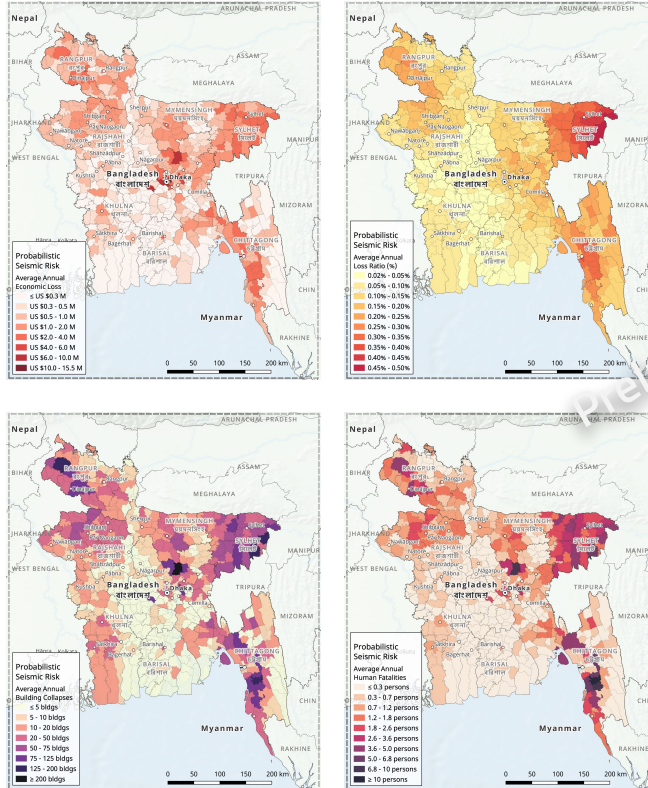
Average Annual Economic Losses at Upazila Level



Average Annual Building Collapses and Fatalities

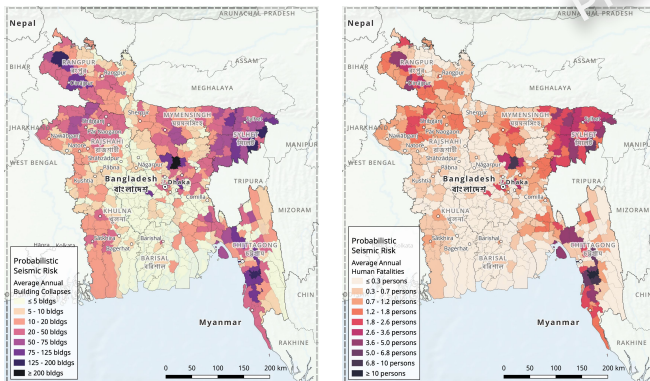
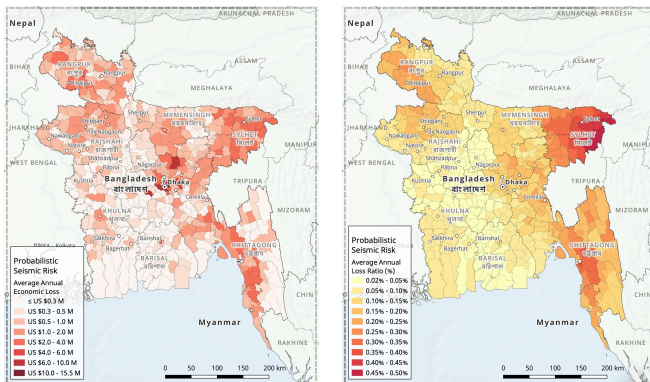


Probabilistic Risk Metrics at Upazila Level



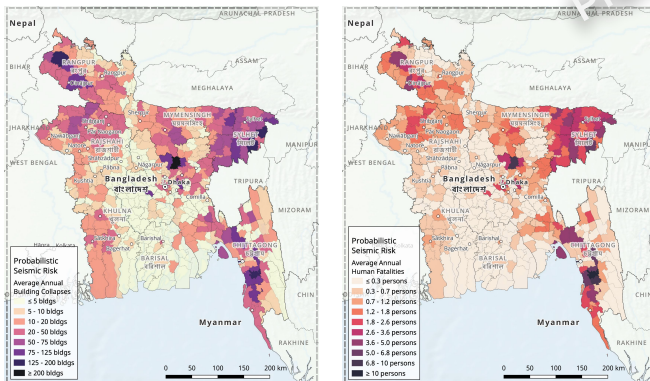
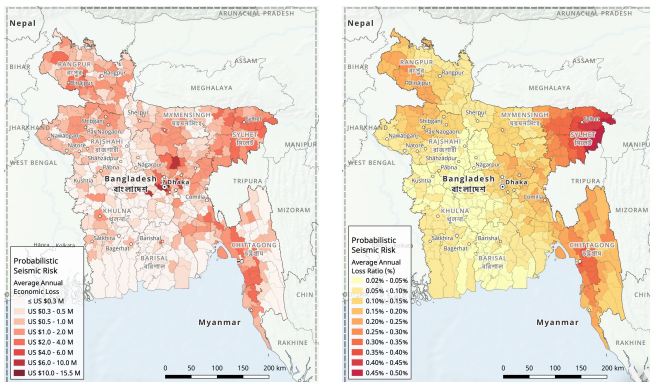
Probabilistic Upazila Level Seismic Risk	Average Annual			
	Building Collapses	Economic Losses	Persons Displaced	Lives Lost
Sabujbag, Dhaka	53	\$ 15,472,279	1,180	4.0
Shahbag, Dhaka	53	\$ 15,214,659	1,194	3.9
Cantonment, Dhaka	45	\$ 14,859,005	1,162	3.6
Malishahar, Chattogram	197	\$ 13,639,906	1,784	9.0
Darussalam, Dhaka	45	\$ 12,458,379	994	3.2
Demra, Dhaka	35	\$ 10,315,012	864	2.6
Panchlaish, Chattogram	99	\$ 9,771,652	211	2.2
Keraniganj, Dhaka	32	\$ 8,998,072	775	2.3
Badda, Dhaka	26	\$ 7,707,311	643	1.9
Kapasias, Gazipur	358	\$ 7,238,105	2,600	9.5
Shyampur, Dhaka	22	\$ 6,382,309	530	1.6
Rupnagar, Dhaka	25	\$ 6,319,348	554	1.7
Dohar, Dhaka	113	\$ 6,295,368	905	2.0

Probabilistic Risk Metrics at Zila Level



Probabilistic Zila Level Seismic Risk	Average Annual			
	Building Collapses	Economic Losses	Persons Displaced	Lives Lost
Dhaka, Dhaka	494	\$ 117,149,897	9,931	29.9
Chattogram, Chattogram	1,340	\$ 65,919,225	16,440	71.3
Sylhet, Sylhet	811	\$ 26,968,074	9,772	39.2
Gazipur, Dhaka	573	\$ 18,677,629	4,401	16.5
Moulvibazar, Sylhet	699	\$ 16,060,810	6,299	25.3
Mymensingh, Mymensingh	505	\$ 15,976,302	4,005	16.8
Cumilla, Chattogram	321	\$ 15,184,825	2,994	12.4
Dinajpur, Rangpur	665	\$ 14,688,452	5,474	24.3
Narayanganj, Dhaka	154	\$ 12,676,179	1,776	5.7
Sunamganj, Sylhet	481	\$ 12,188,687	5,413	25.6
Bogura, Rajshahi	354	\$ 11,371,980	3,012	12.5
Habiganj, Sylhet	409	\$ 11,084,929	4,067	17.8
Naogaon, Rajshahi	416	\$ 9,992,321	3,577	15.4

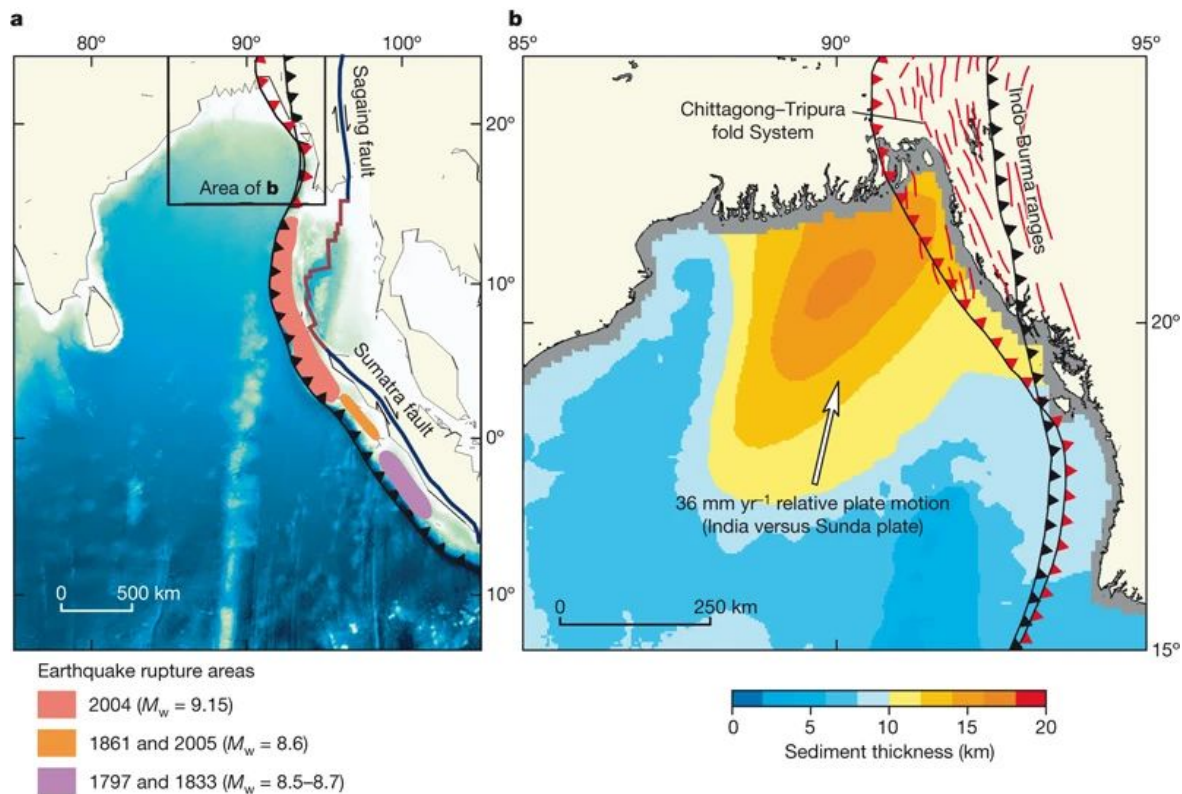
Probabilistic Risk Metrics at Division Level



Probabilistic Division Level Seismic Risk 	Average Annual			
	Building Collapses 	Economic Losses 	Persons Displaced 	Lives Lost
Dhaka	1,724	\$ 176,126,852	20,317	71.5
Coxstogram	2,771	\$ 125,885,321	30,310	131.0
Sylhet	2,400	\$ 66,302,500	25,550	107.9
Rangpur	1,613	\$ 50,271,803	12,964	59.6
Rajshahi	1,376	\$ 42,640,948	11,775	48.8
Mymensingh	727	\$ 25,888,796	5,657	25.8
Khulna	569	\$ 20,199,942	4,603	16.7
Barishal	126	\$ 10,233,051	1,158	5.7
Bangladesh	11,306	\$ 517,549,212	112,334	467.1



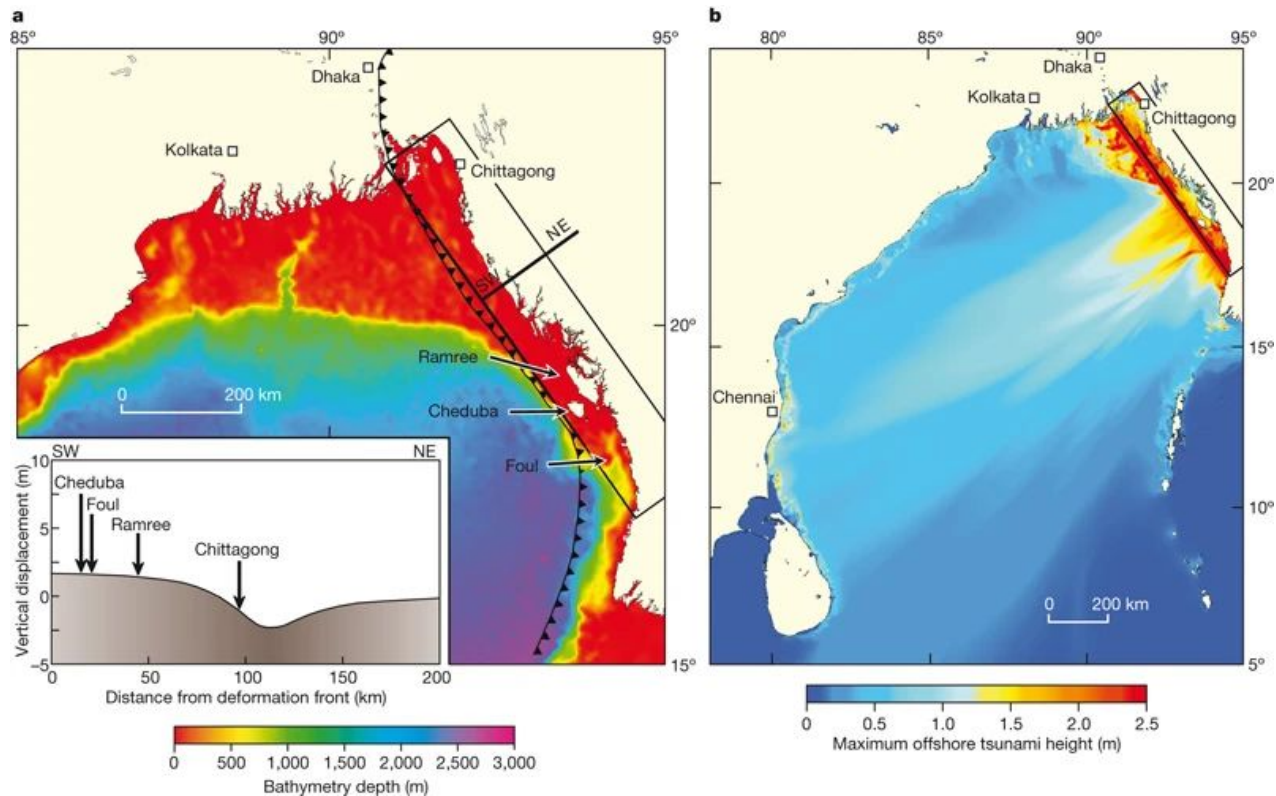
Tectonic setting of the Bay of Bengal



Cummins, P. The potential for giant tsunamigenic earthquakes in the northern Bay of Bengal. *Nature* 449, 75–78 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature06088>



Models for the 1762 Arakan earthquake and tsunami



Cummins, P. The potential for giant tsunamigenic earthquakes in the northern Bay of Bengal. *Nature* 449, 75–78 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature06088>



Tentative agenda for in-person workshops in Dhaka

Tentative dates: 3rd March – 7th March, 2024

Day 1: MoDMR, technical panel, and selected members from other key ministries

Goals: Presentation of the project goals, components, and key findings to the government

Day 2: Broader stakeholder audience

Goals: Presentation of the project components, datasets, methodologies, models, and results; interwoven by presentations by key technical panel members

Day 3: Primarily academic audience – Dhaka University & BUET faculty and graduate students

Goals: Hands-on working session with the datasets, models, and OpenQuake software

Day 4: UN Humanitarian Advisory Group, UN Cluster Coordination Group, and UN Humanitarian Coordination Task Team

Goals: High-level presentation of the project and key findings, discussions focussed on risk reduction, preparedness, and response

Day 5: Bilateral meetings and spillover discussions



Thank you!

Please attribute to the GEM Foundation with a link to:
<https://www.globalquakemodel.org>



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