

# Salinity Intrusion and Water Availability under changing climate in the Coastal Ganges Delta in Bangladesh

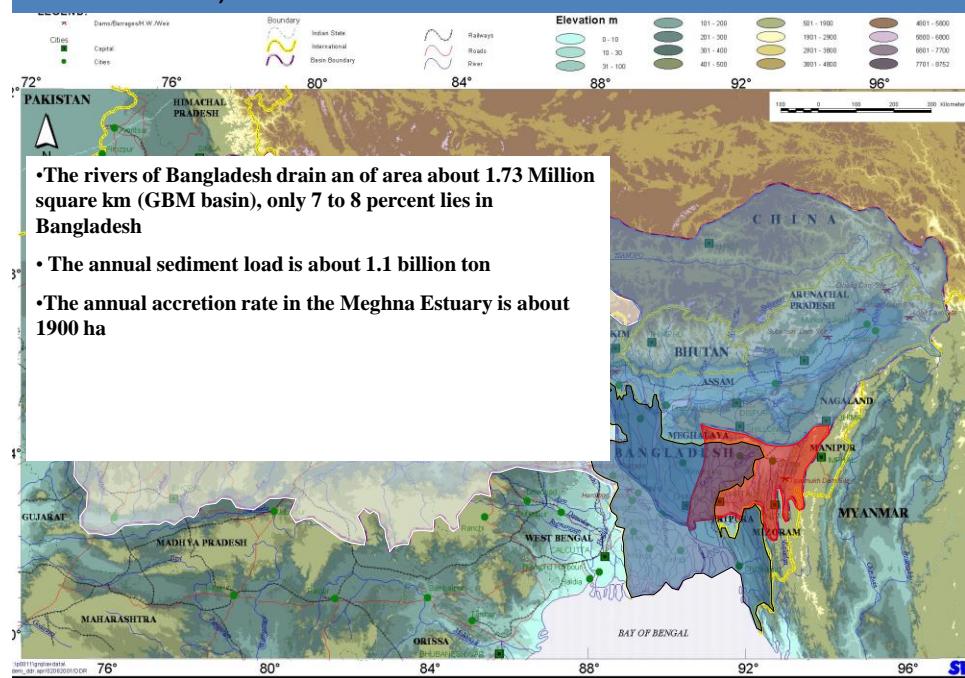
Prof Dr. M Monowar Hossain  
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## Physical Setting of Bangladesh



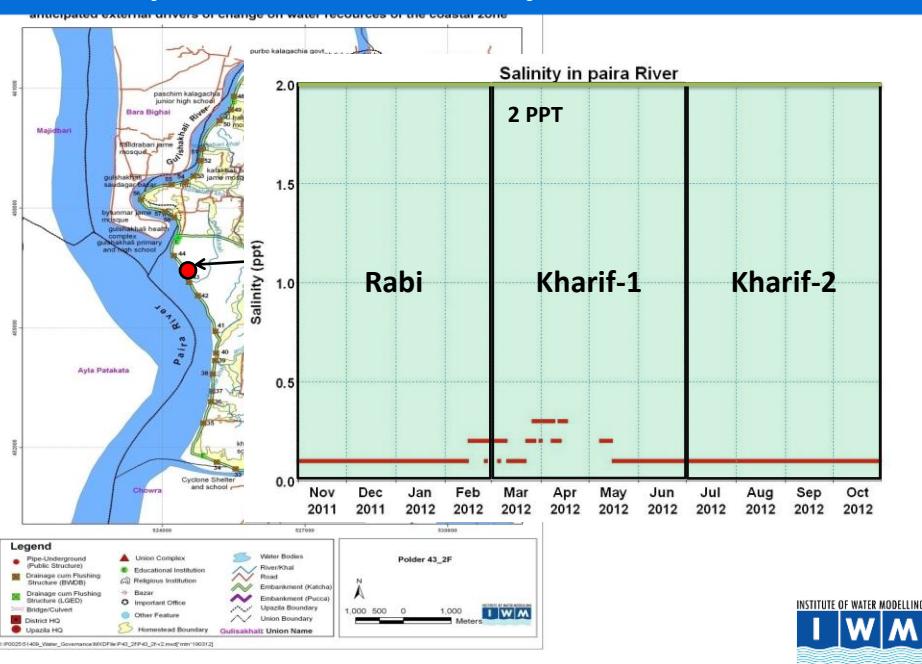
## THE GANGES, BHRAMMAPUTRA AND MEGHNA BASINS



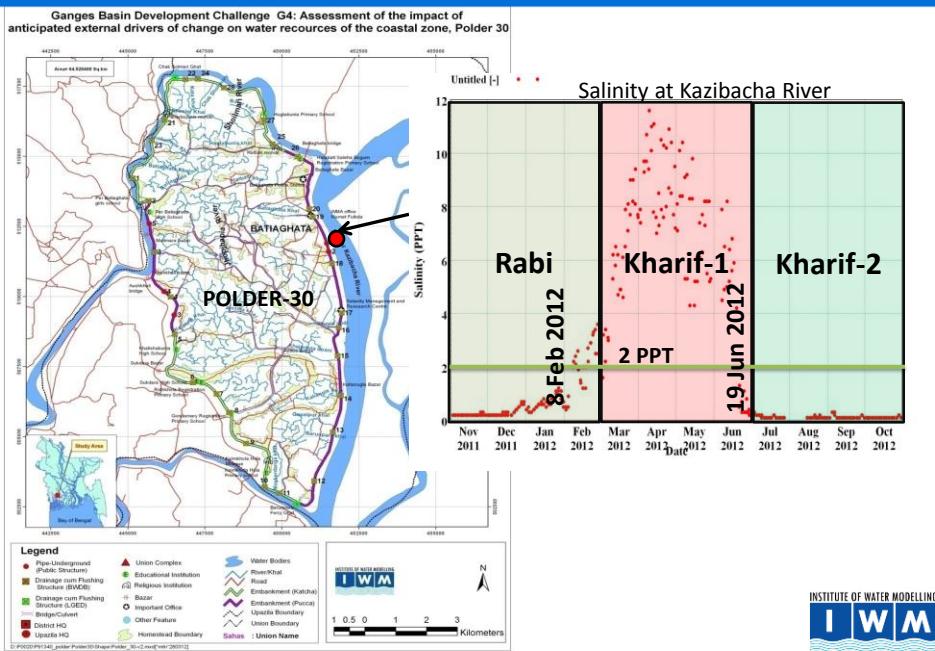
## Study Area



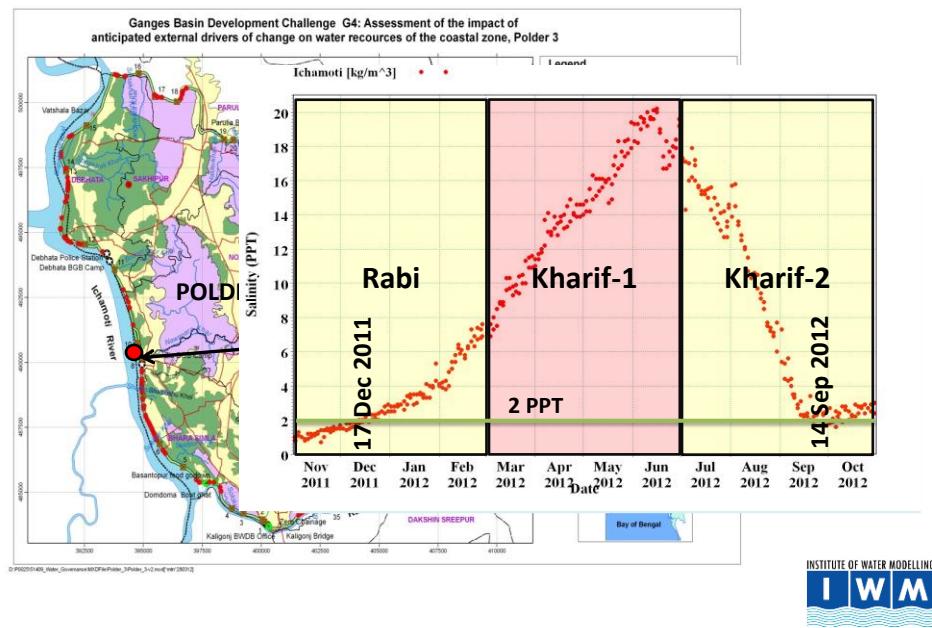
## Temporal variation of Salinity: Low saline zone



## Temporal variation of Salinity: Medium saline zone



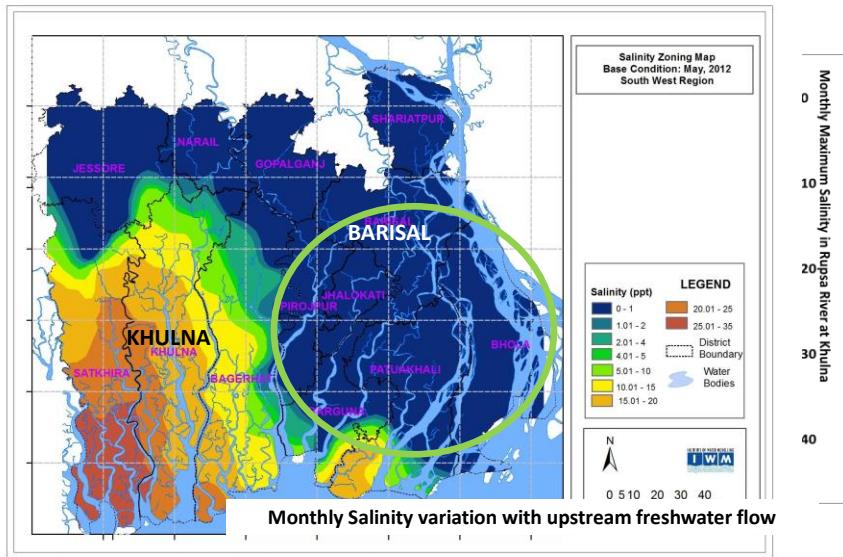
## Temporal variation of Salinity: High saline zone



## Spatial and Seasonal Variation of Salinity in the Coastal Ganges in Bangladesh

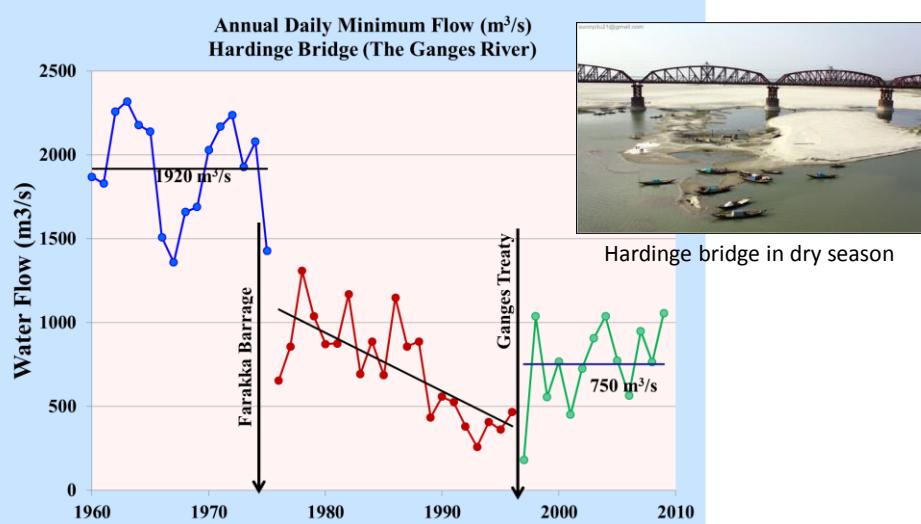
May, 2012

Base Year: 2012



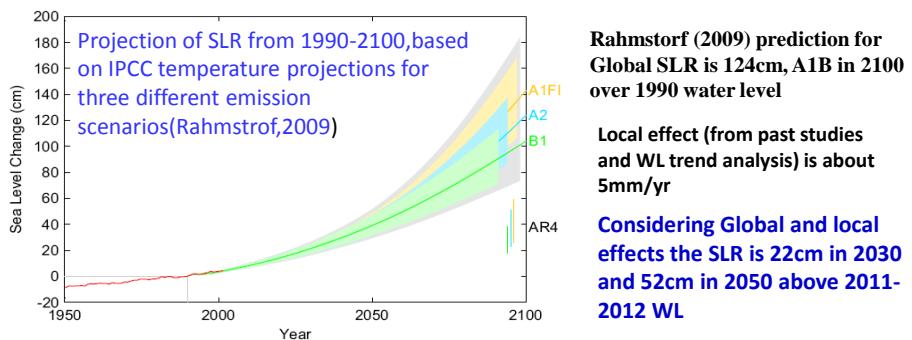
## Historical Trans-boundary Flow in the Ganges

### Transboundary Flow



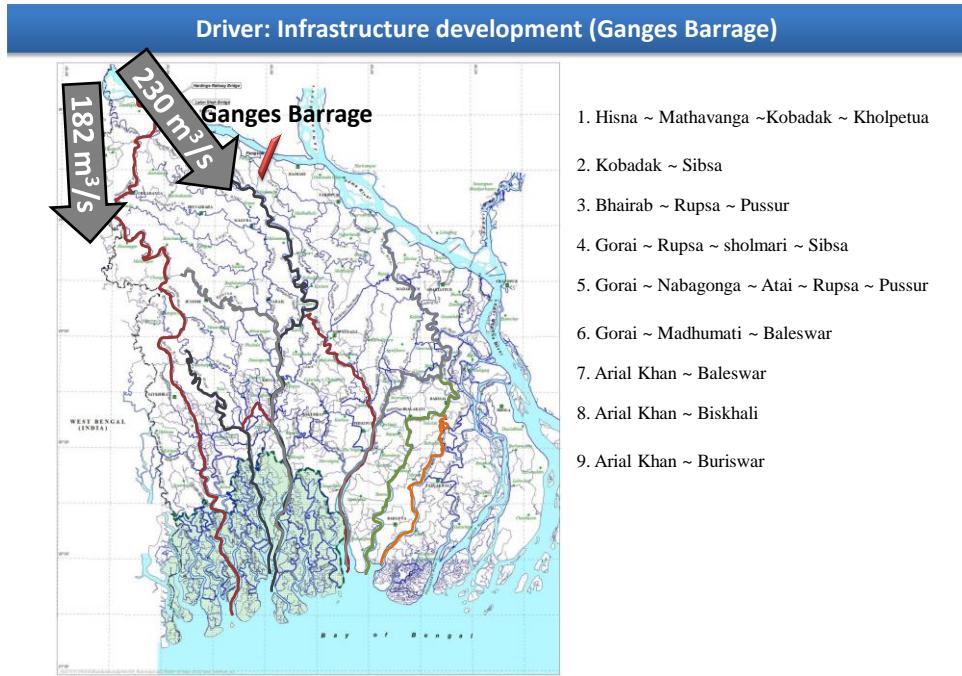
## Driver: Sea Level Rise

Relative Mean Sea Level (RMSL) = Global SLR + Local Effect



Temperature ranges and associated sea-level ranges by the year 2100 for IPCC emission scenarios

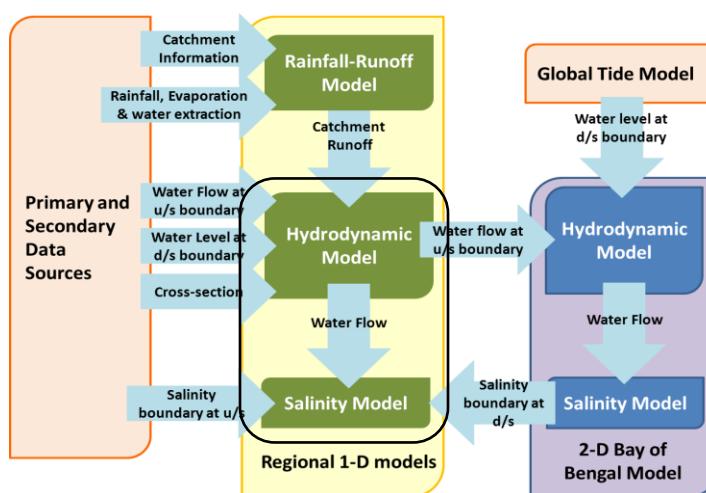
Scenario	Temperature range, °C above 1980–2000	Model average, °C above 1980–2000	Sea-level range, cm above 1990	Model average, cm above 1990
B1	1.4–2.9	2.0	81–131	104
A1T	1.9–3.8	2.6	97–158	124
B2	2.0–3.8	2.7	89–145	114
<b>A1B</b>	<b>2.3–4.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>97–156</b>	<b>124</b>
A2	2.9–5.3	3.9	98–155	124
A1FI	3.4–6.1	4.6	113–179	143



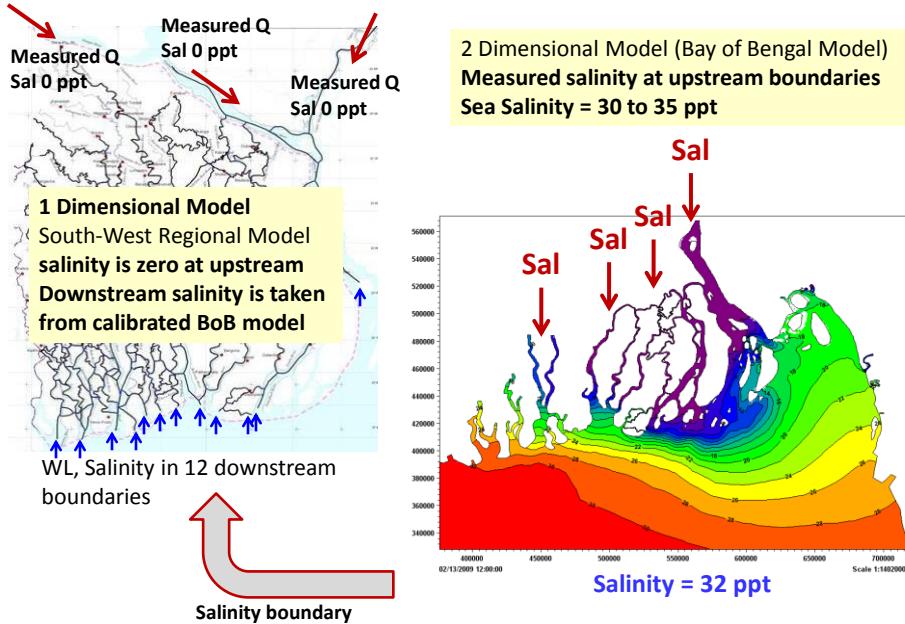
## Salinity Modelling

### Methodology

#### South-West Regional Salinity Model

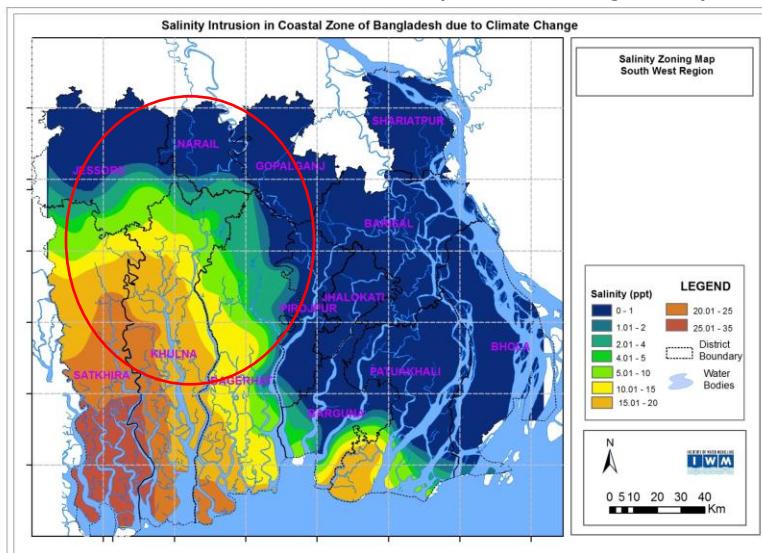


## Boundary Generation



## Effect of Transboundary Flow :South-west Zone of Bangladesh

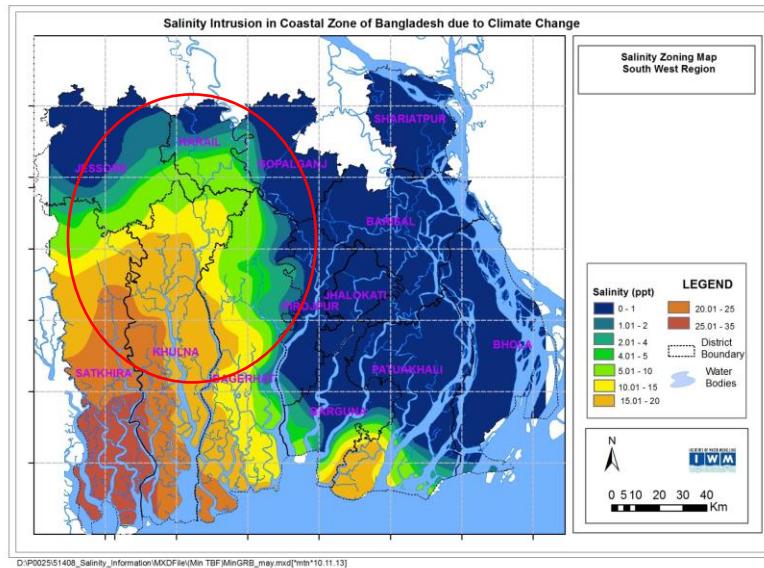
May, Base condition with maximum Transboundary flow under Ganges Treaty



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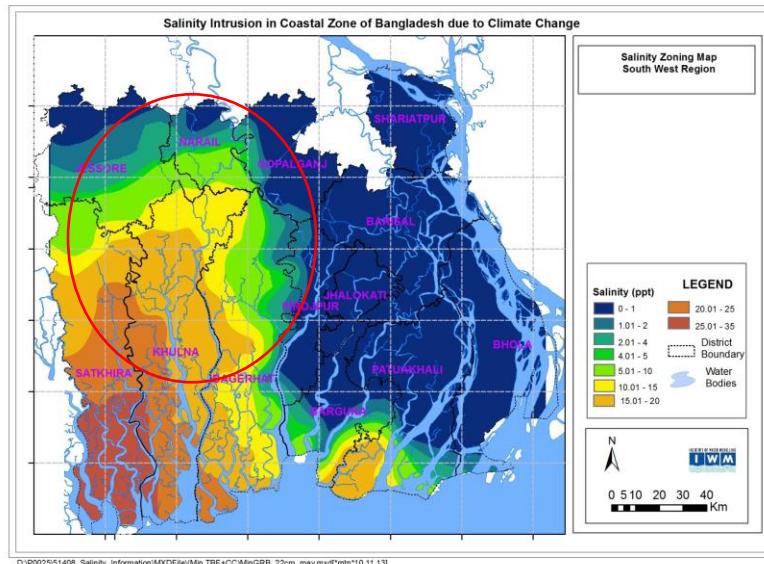
## Effect of Transboundary Flow :South-west Zone of Bangladesh

## May, Base condition with minimum Transboundary flow under Ganges Treaty



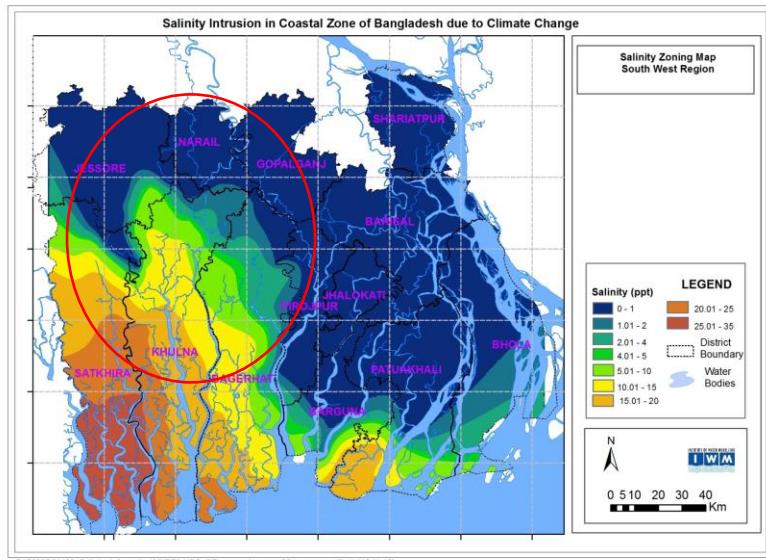
## Effect of Climate Change and Transboundary Flow: South-west Zone

May, 2030 climate change (A1B) with minimum Transboundary flow under Ganges Treaty

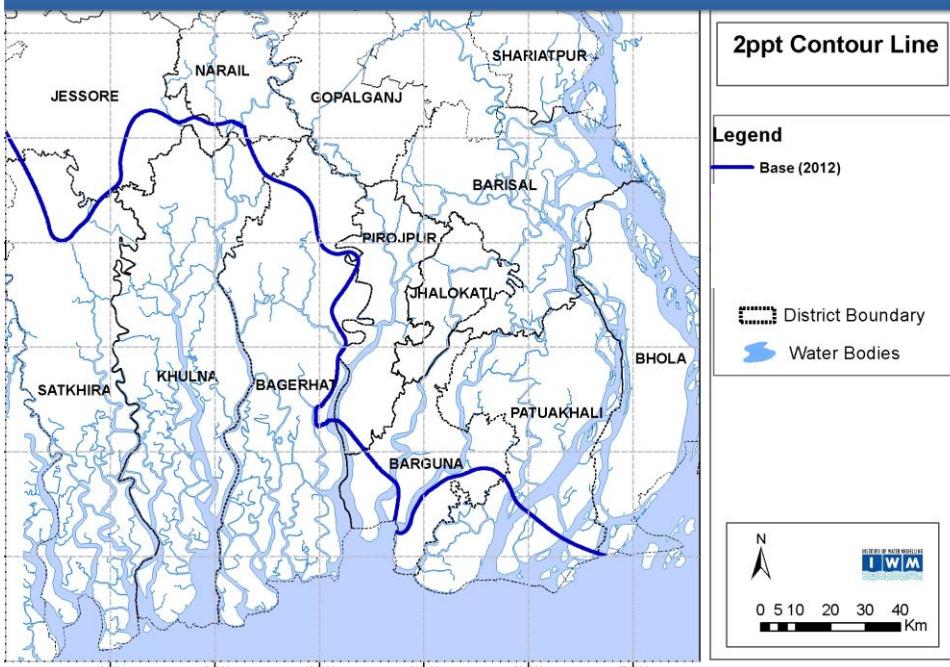


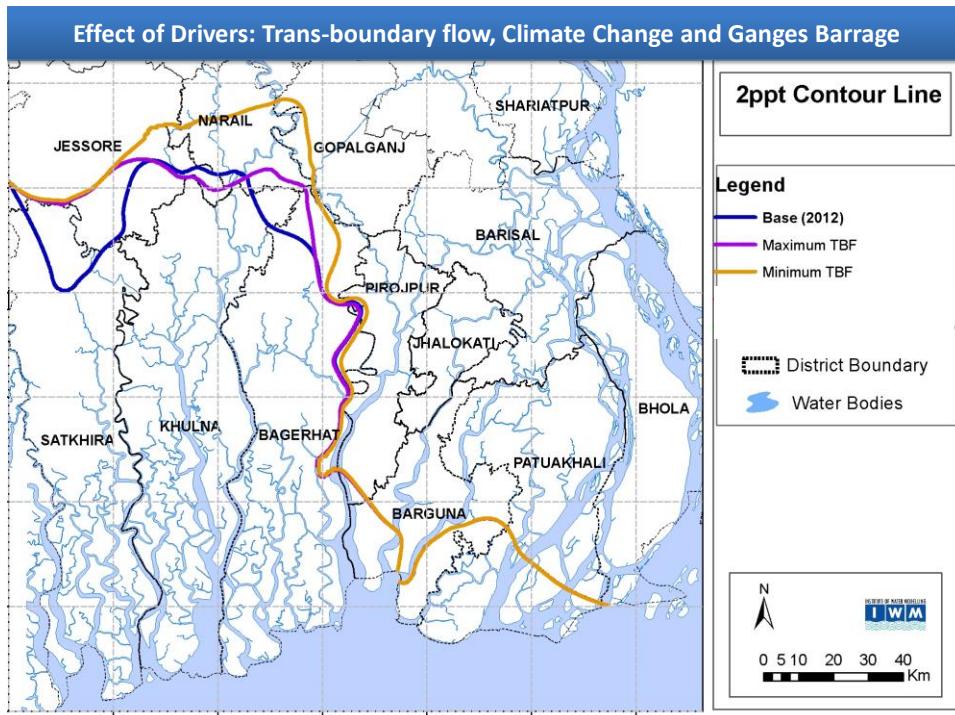
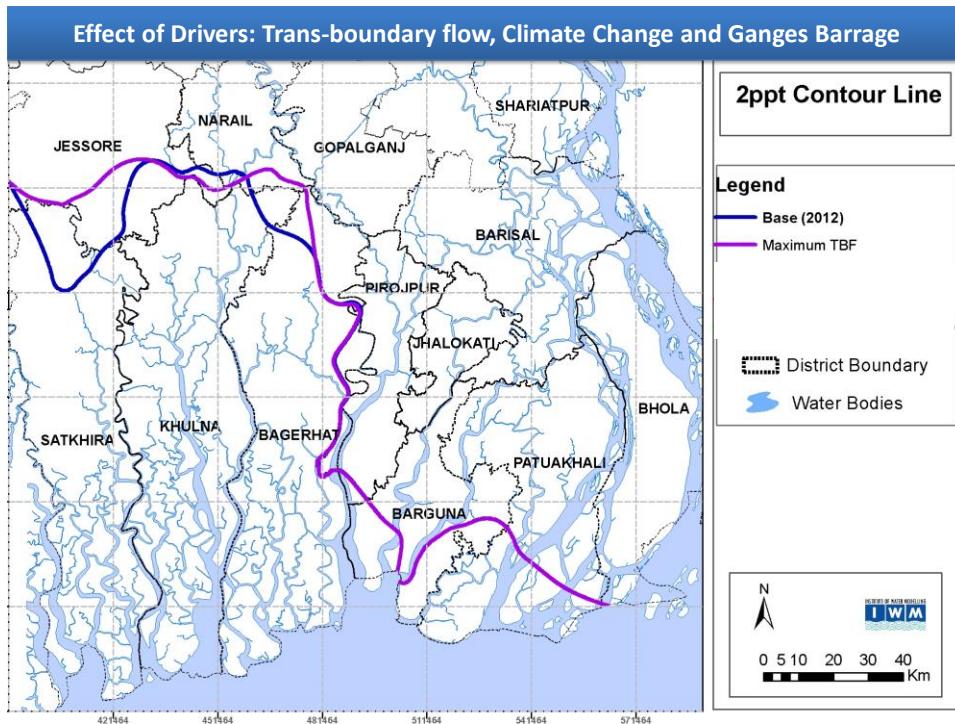
## Effect of Infrastructure Development: Ganges Barrage

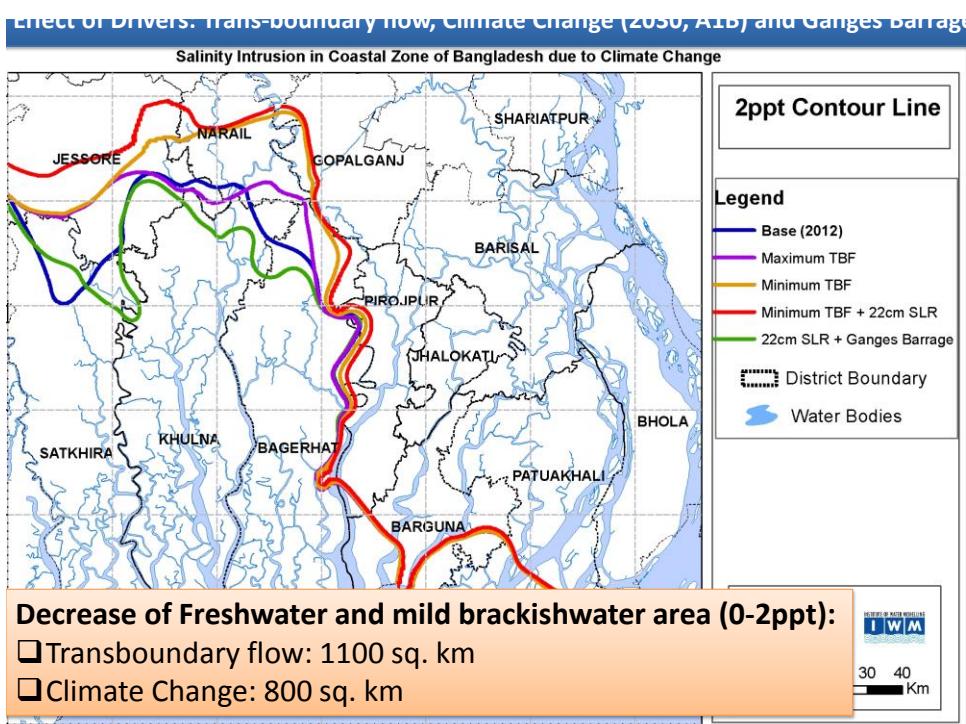
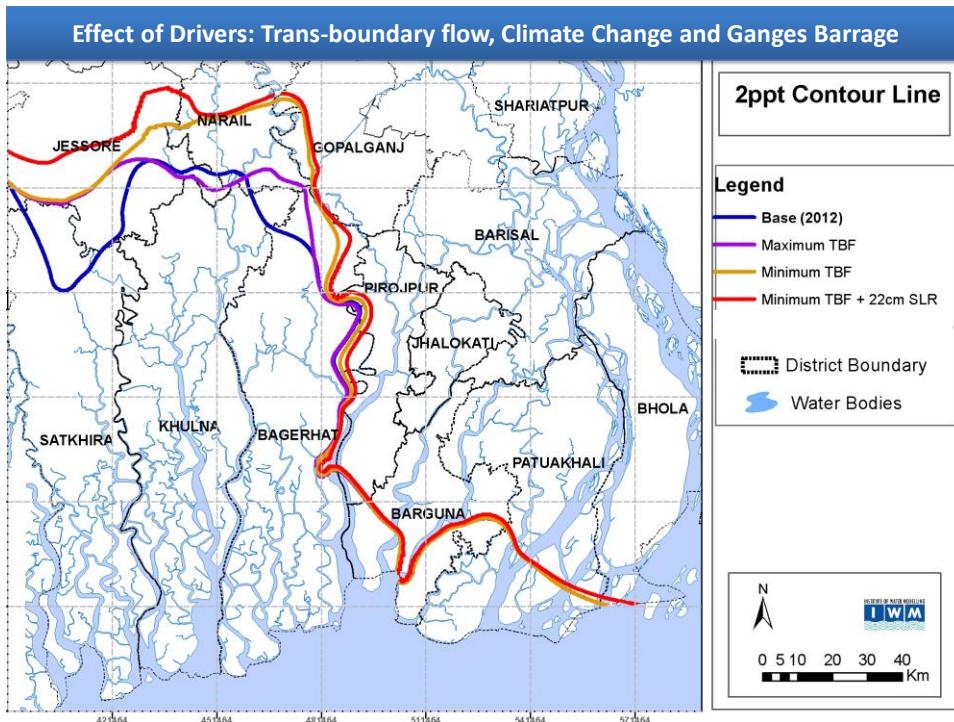
May, 2030 Climate change (A1B) with Ganges Barrage



## Effect of Drivers: Trans-boundary flow, Climate Change and Ganges Barrage

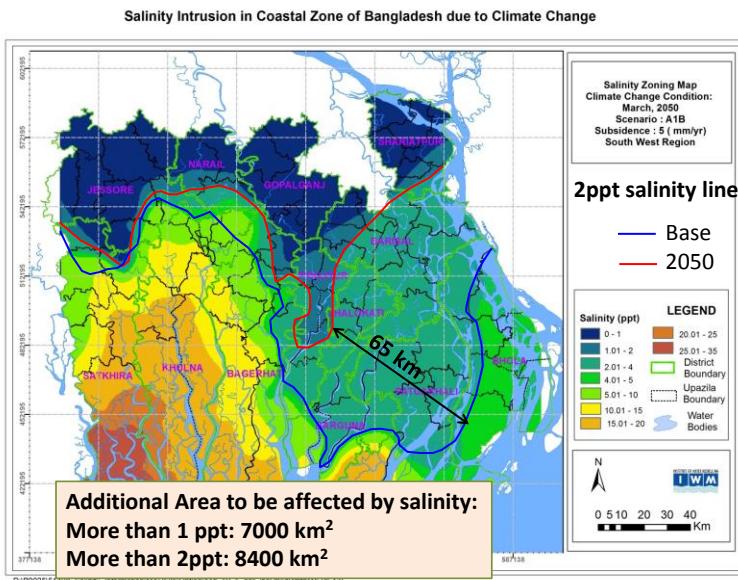






## Effect of Sea Level on 2ppt Salinity contour (A1B,2050)

A1B scenario, March 2050



## CONCLUSIONS

- The present fresh water pocket in the south central zone (Barisal) is likely to be lost with 52cm sea level rise, which would have effect on irrigated agriculture, freshwater fish habitat and drinking water
- Regional Cooperation is crucial for trans-boundary flow sharing for salinity Control in the changing climate
- Adaptation measures like Ganges Barrage is important for water security under climate change
- New salt tolerant cropping technology needs to be introduced

