## Bangladesh Data Sources

Many of the datasets have been downloaded and prepared for the country of Bangladesh. They have been sourced from the following GIS data portal websites which either host the dataset or link to it.

* <http://preview.grid.unep.ch/>
* http://www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home
* <http://forobs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/products/gam/index.htm>
* http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/

Some of these sites even host WMS or WFS services

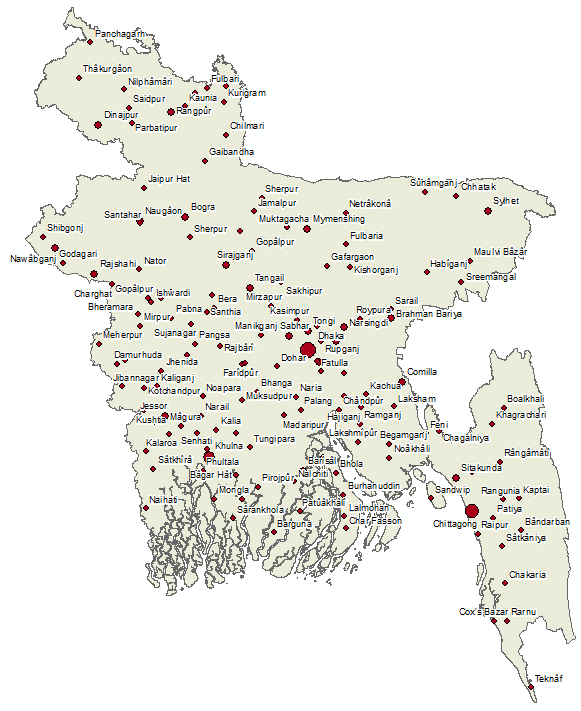
## GADM Boundaries

GADM boundaries divide the country into different administrative levels.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Level 0 - Country | Level 1 -Division |
| Level 2 - District | Level 3 - Thana |
| Level 4 - Union |  |

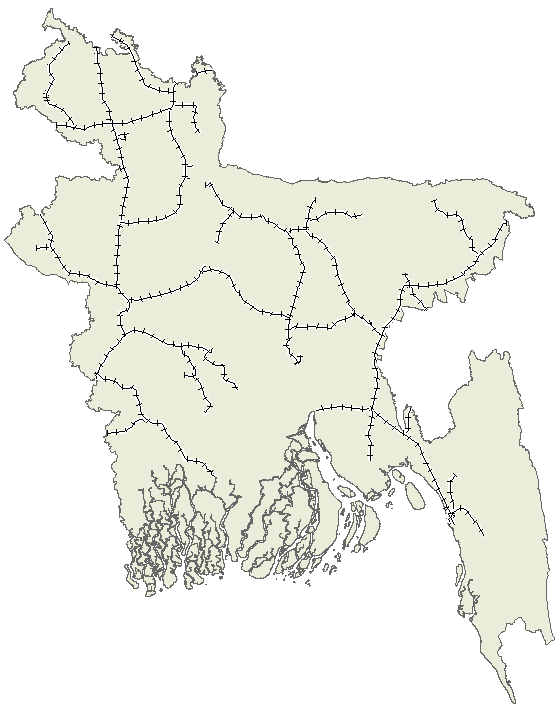
## Settlement data

Settlement point coordinates from the Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project, Version 1 (GRUMPv1), includes estimates of human population for the years 1990, 1995, and 2000.



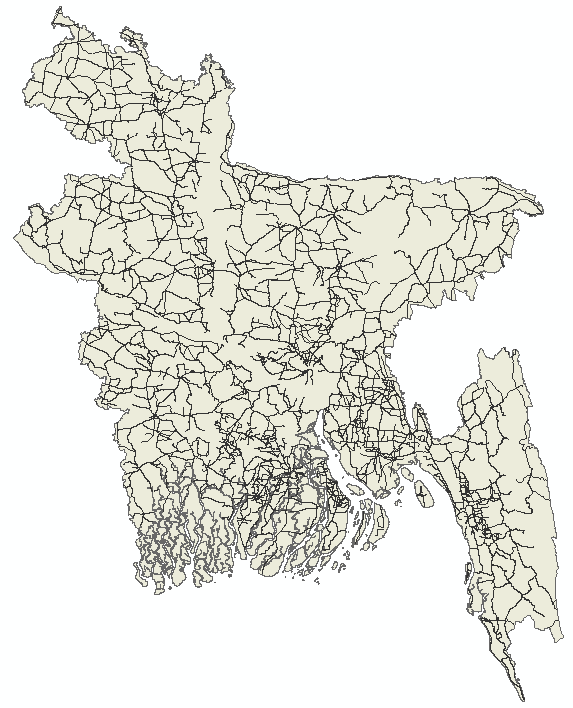
## Rail network

A dataset showing the rail network of Bangladesh.



## Roads

The road network of Bangladesh from the Global Roads Open Access Data Set, Version 1 (gROADSv1). It currently does not distinguish between road types.



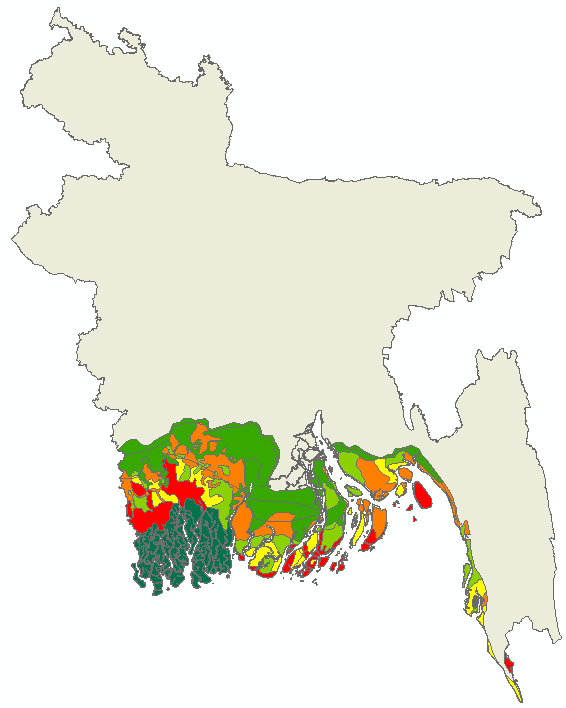
## Airports

Airports locations as of January 2012. Taken from <http://openflights.org/data.html>



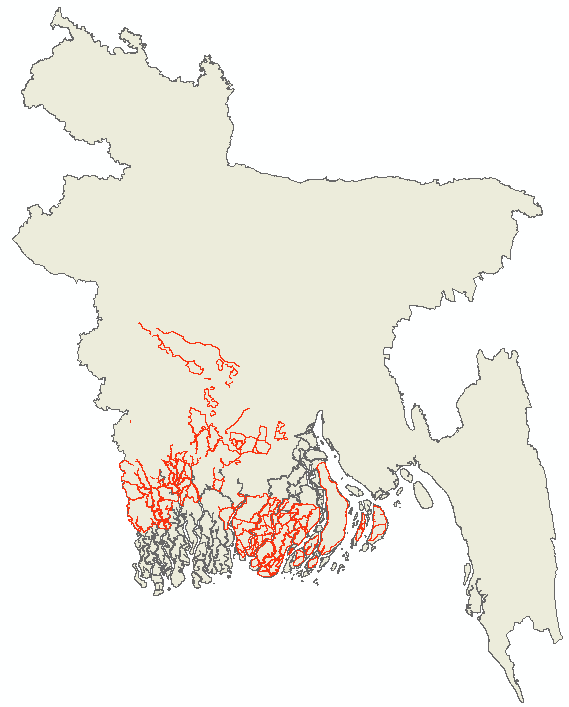
## Soil Salinity

A dataset identifying soil salinity for the coastal region of Bangladesh.



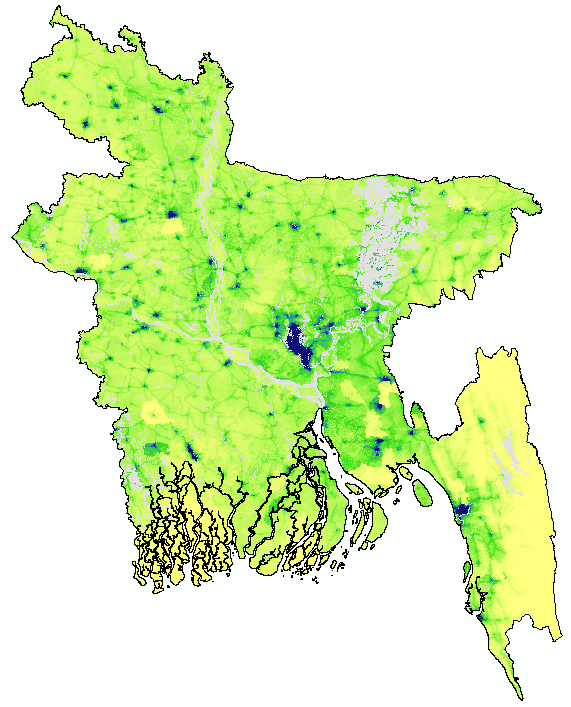
## Embankments

A line dataset showing the location of Embankments that provide flood protection. An area completely enclosed by an embankment is referred to as a Polder.



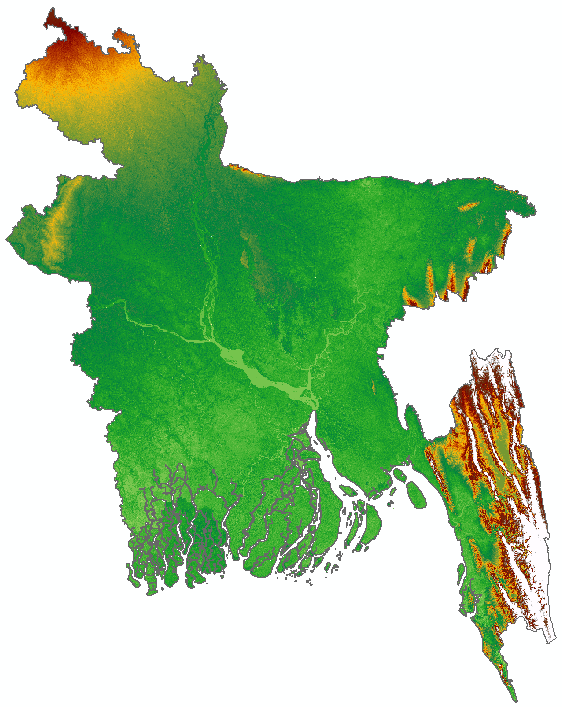
## Population data

The 2010 WorldPop data showing people per hectare ('pph'). Grey areas are nodata.



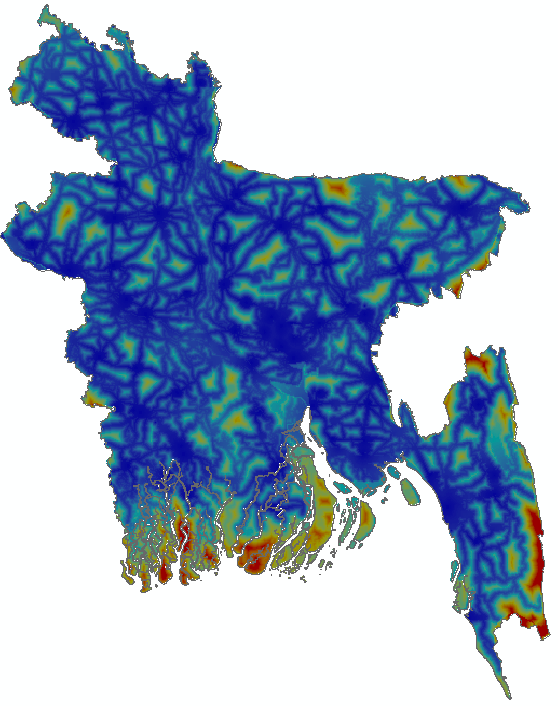
## Elevation

SRTM elevation for Bangladesh. Cell size is 90m.



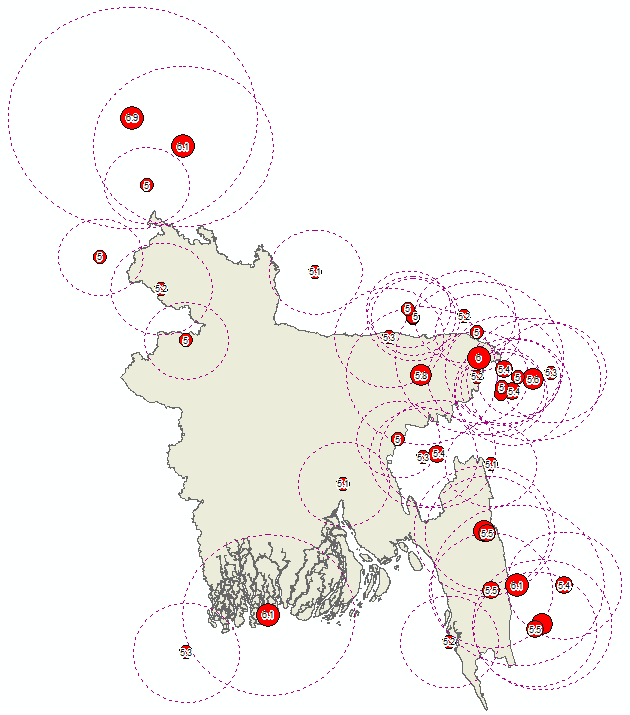
## Travel time to major cities: A global map of Accessibility

Pixel values representing minutes of land based travel time to the nearest city of 50,000 people (year 2000). More information here: <http://forobs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/products/gam/index.htm>



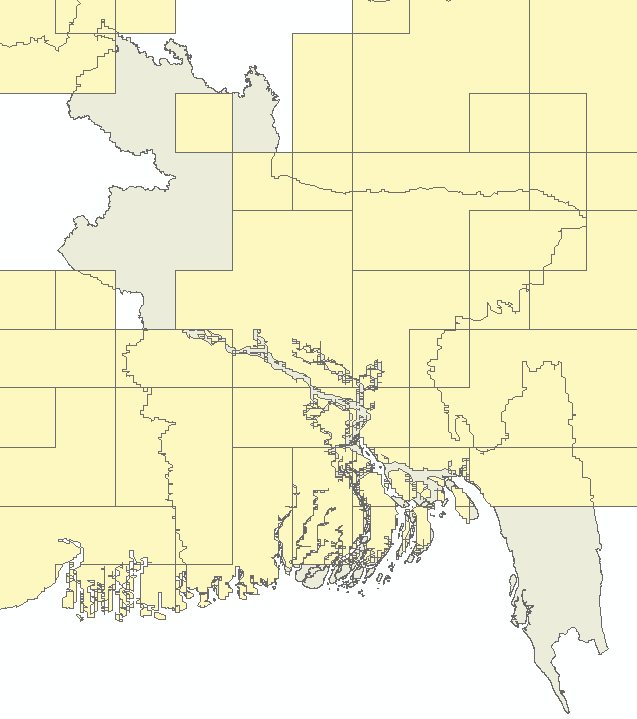
## Earthquake centres and impact zones

Two datasets clipped back to Bangladesh that show the location and magnitude (>=5) of earthquake epicentre and intensity zones for 1971-2014. Data access via <http://preview.grid.unep.ch/>



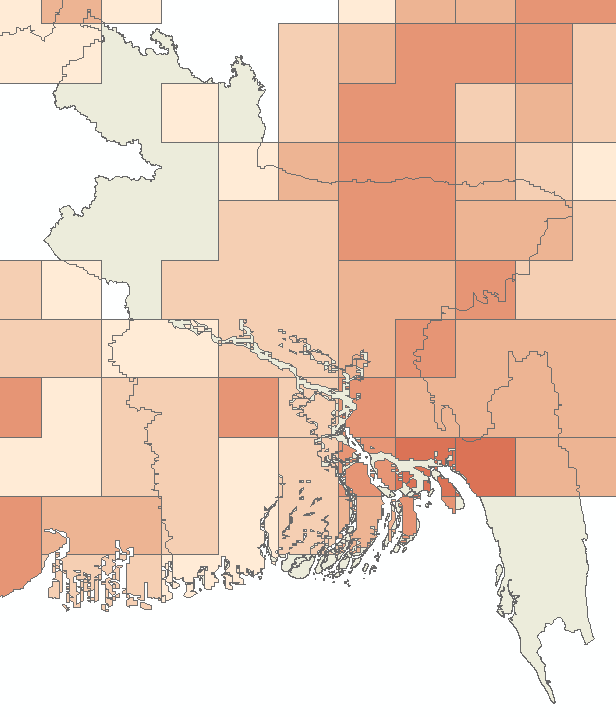
## Drought Events

This dataset includes an estimate of global drought annual repartition based on Standardized Precipitation Index. Period is 1980 – 2001. Data access via <http://preview.grid.unep.ch/>



## Drought Event counts

This is a dataset created by GeoData. It is a simple count of overlapping polygons from the dataset “Drought Events”. The count is the number of drought events for that location.



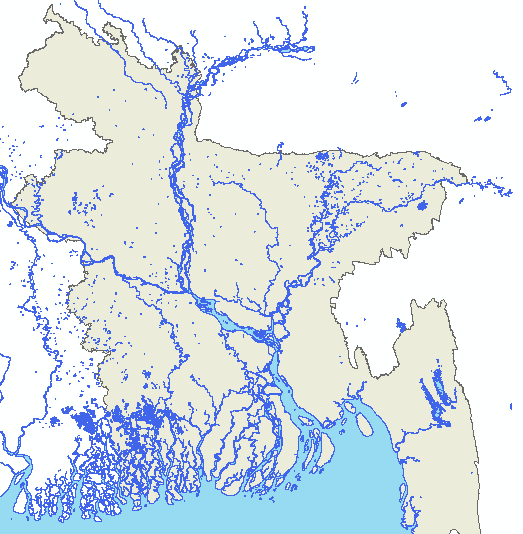
## Cyclone tracks (subset)

A subset from a larger dataset of Cyclone tracks that have crossed Bangladesh. Period of 1990-2010. Data access via <http://preview.grid.unep.ch/>



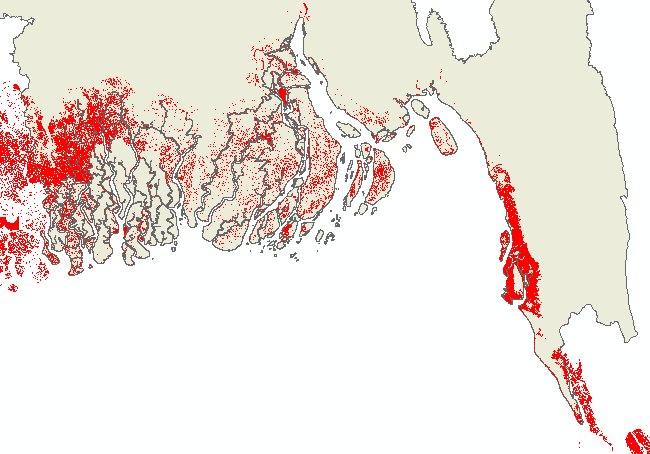
## SRTM Water body

The Water Body Data (WBD) created from SRTM data for Bangladesh. Can be used to subtract persistent water features from flood datasets. This is a dataset representing a time period of February 2000 when the Shuttle mission was flown.



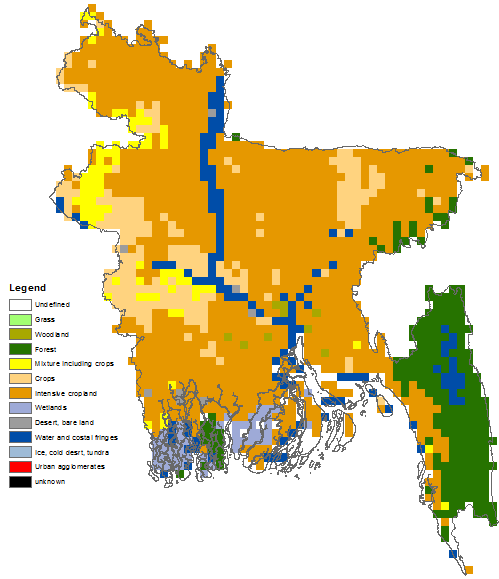
## Cyclone storm surge events

This dataset includes a compilation of estimated storm surges triggered by tropical cyclones 1975-2007 clipped back to Bangladesh and neighbouring coastal regions. **WARNING - THIS DATA HAS MASSIVE OVERLAPPING MULTI-PART GEOMETRY!** Data access via <http://preview.grid.unep.ch/>



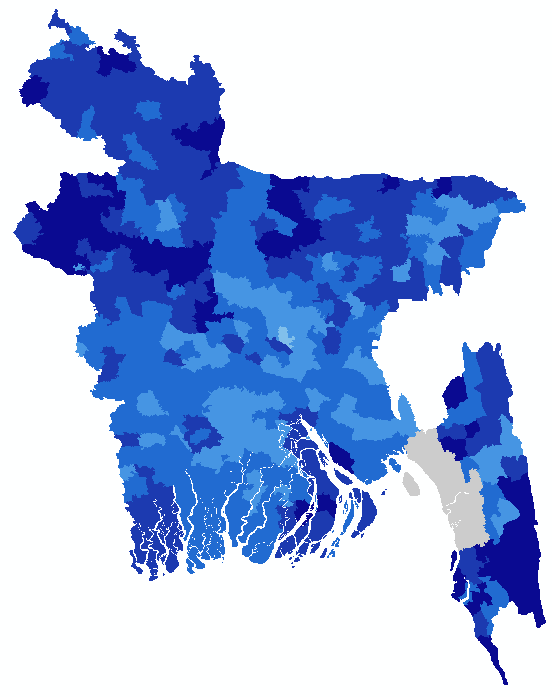
## Dominant Ecosystem

FAO data identifying the dominant ecosystem classes. This has been clipped out of a global dataset hence the crude resolution.



## Poverty head count

Data downloaded from the SEDAC website. This data is from the 2001 Census of Bangladesh. The field tFGT\_0 is a headcount index, which is the proportion of the population whose welfare falls below the poverty line and mapped at the Upzilla level.



## Detailed land use map for coastal region

This raster dataset was built by GeoData using Landsat imagery from 2010 and shows land use classified into 9 types.

