

























































































Overview of the Hazards

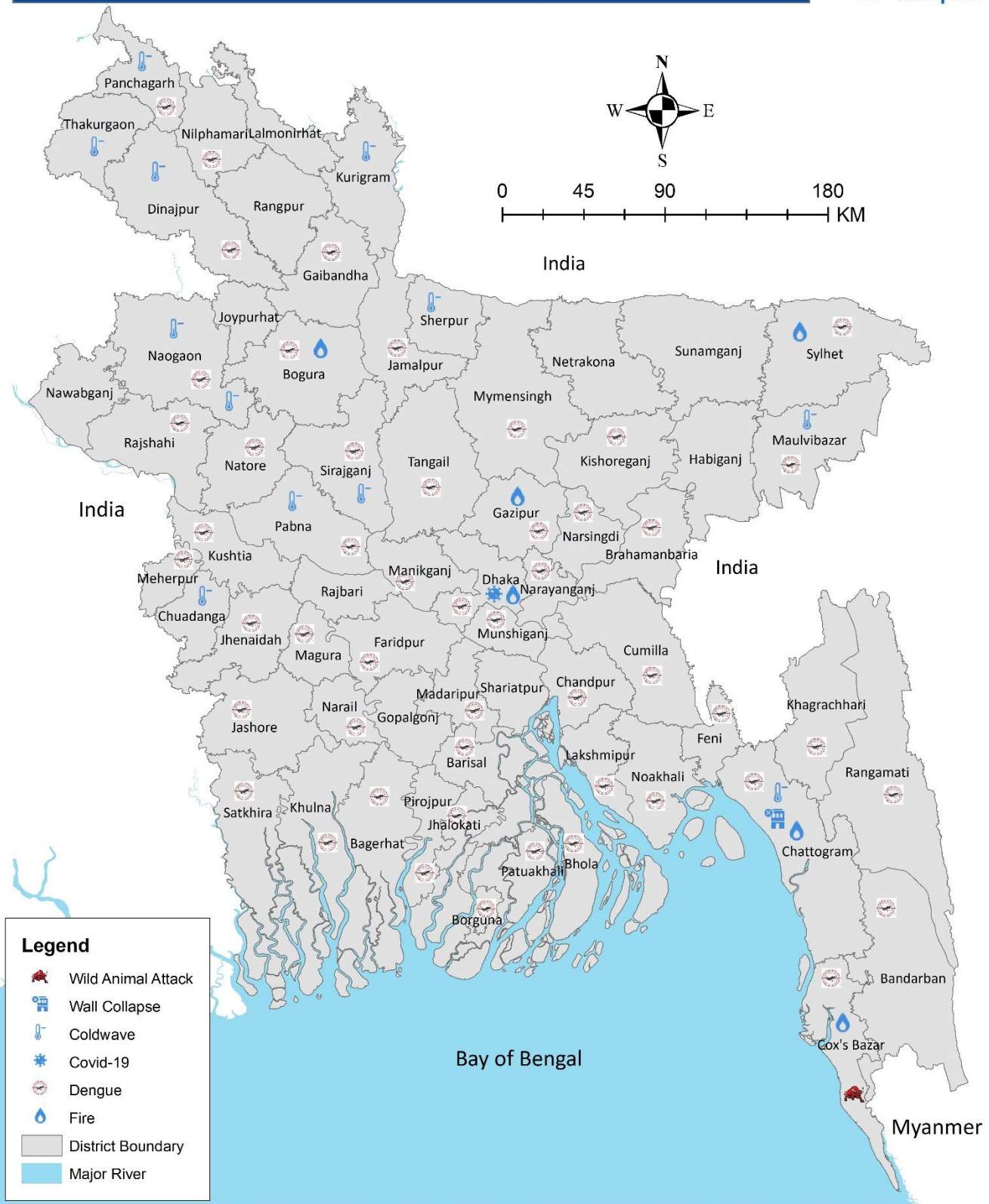
In January 2025, Bangladesh faced multiple hazards, including **fire incidents, wall collapse, an animal attack, dengue, and COVID-19**. Dengue remained a major health concern, with **1,161** cases and **10** deaths nationwide. Dhaka was the most affected (**448** cases, **eight** deaths), followed by Chottogram (**191** cases, **one** death). Other divisions recorded lower case numbers, with Rangpur and Sylhet reporting the least (6 cases each, no deaths). On the other hand, Fires were the most frequent disasters, with major incidents in Teknaf, Cox’s Bazar (**one** death, **4,000** affected, **300** houses destroyed) and East Madarbari, Chittagong (**30** houses destroyed). Other fire outbreaks occurred in Bogura, Sylhet, Dhaka, Rangpur, and Gazipur with minimal impact. A wall collapses in Chittagong on January 29 resulted in **two** deaths and **one** injury, underscoring urban infrastructure risks. Additionally, a wild animal attack in Cox’s Bazar on January 6 led to **one** fatality, raising concerns over human-wildlife interactions. COVID-19 cases remained low, with **32** new infections (all in Dhaka) and no deaths. **72** recoveries were reported, bringing total cases to 2,051,543, with 29,499 deaths and 2,019,275 recoveries. In January 2025, Bangladesh experienced three mild cold waves, affecting northern and western districts. The waves occurred on January 9, 19, and 24-27, impacting Pabna, Naogaon, Panchagarh, Chuadanga, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, and Moulvibazar.

Table 1: Hazard impact in January: summary

Category	Number
Number of Death	14
Number of Affected	5,193
Number of Injured	1

Monthly Hazard Incidence Calendar: January 2025						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			  1	  2	  3	   4
  5	   6	   7	  8	   9	  10	   11
  12	  13	  14	   15	   16	   17	  18
   19	  20	   21	  22	  23	    24	   25
   26	   27	   28	    29	  30	  31	
Index	 Fire	 Covid-19	 Dengue	 Wall Collapse	 Animal Incident	 Cold Wave

Hazard Incidence Bangladesh, January 2025



Description of Hazard Incidences in January 2025

Dengue

In early 2025, Bangladesh recorded a total of **1,161** confirmed dengue cases and **10** deaths across various districts. Dhaka division had the highest number of cases and fatalities, accounting for **448** cases and **eight** deaths, highlighting the city's vulnerability due to high population density. Chittogram followed with **191** cases and **one** death, with Chittagong district being the most affected. Barishal division reported **184** cases but no fatalities, while Khulna division recorded **66** cases with no deaths. Mymensingh division had **31** cases and **one** death, primarily in Mymensingh district.

In Rajshahi division, **42** cases were reported without fatalities, while Rangpur division recorded **six** cases with no deaths, making it one of the least affected regions. Sylhet division had the lowest number of cases, with only **six** reported infections and no fatalities. Although the overall number of cases was relatively lower compared to previous outbreaks ([DGHS](#)).

COVID-19

In this month, a total of 32 cases were reported with no deaths. Dhaka accounted for all 32 confirmed cases, with no fatalities recorded. This suggests a slight decrease in the number of reported cases compared to the previous month but no change in fatalities. In this month 72 patients have recovered from the COVID-19. Since the initial identification of COVID-19, the total number of confirmed cases in Bangladesh has reached 2,051,543 as of the end of January. By the same period, the total number of deaths in the country stood at 29,499, while 2,019,275 cases had fully recovered ([DGHS](#)).

Fire Incidents

In January 2025, multiple fire incidents occurred across various districts in Bangladesh, causing significant damage. On January 4, a fire broke out in Bogura Sadar, Bogura. Similar incidents occurred in Sylhet Sadar, Sylhet, on January 11 and in Dhaka on January 7, highlighting the recurrence of fire hazards in urban areas ([Prothom Alo](#), [Prothom Alo](#), [Prothom Alo](#)). Additionally, on January 15, a fire erupted in Saint Martin, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, endangering the local community ([Prothom Alo](#)). Another fire incident was reported in Konabari, Gazipur Sadar, on January 21, followed by another in Hazaribagh, Dhaka, on January 17 ([Prothom Alo](#), [Prothom Alo](#)). Further incidents were recorded in Gazipur Sadar on January 29 which resulted more than 100 shop were burned and Tajhat, Rangpur Sadar, on January 28 ([Prothom Alo](#), [Prothom Alo](#)). On January 24, a fire in East Madarbari, Chittagong, led to the destruction of 30 houses, affecting local housing infrastructure ([Prothom Alo](#)). One of the most severe cases occurred in Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, on January 16, where a fire claimed one life and affected 4,000 people, destroying 300 houses ([Prothom Alo](#)).

Wild Animal Attack

On January 6, 2025, a biological disaster took place in Fashiakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar, involving an animal-related hazard. This event resulted in one fatality in the district ([Prothom Alo](#)).

Cold wave

In January 2025, Bangladesh experienced multiple mild cold waves, affecting northern and western districts. The first cold wave occurred on January 9, impacting Pabna, Naogaon, and Panchagarh. A second wave followed on January 19, affecting Panchagarh, Chuadanga, and Kurigram. The most prolonged cold

wave lasted from January 24 to 27, spreading across Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Naogaon, Chuadanga, Pabna, and Moulvibazar. Although categorized as mild, these cold waves caused disruptions to daily life, agriculture, and public health, particularly for vulnerable populations such as the elderly and low-income communities ([NDRCC](#)).

Wall Collapse

On January 29, 2025, a wall collapse incident occurred in Chittagong, resulting in the deaths of two individuals and injuring one person ([Samakal](#)).

GoB Response in January 2025

There was no Government response in the month of January

Conclusion

Bangladesh experienced a variety of hazardous event occurrences in January 2025; the study emphasizes the need for a disaster management plan to lessen the effects of these events. This emphasizes the necessity of catastrophe risk mitigation through an integrated and proactive approach.

For detailed information, please refer to the [Link](#)