



Flood Hazard Assessment and Fetch- Limited Coastal Environments

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Introduction

This study worries with however we will assess flood risk in a very given flood prone space. There are several samples of flood studies in numerous countries. East Pakistan is one in every of those countries wherever a big range of studies are disbursed with flood issue. This analysis selected East Pakistan for the aim of assessing flood risk.

Bangladesh could be a deltaic country placed at the lower a part of the basins of the 3 mighty rivers—the Ganges River, the Brahmaputra and therefore the Meghan. This distinctive geographical setting encircled by mountains on 3 sides, in conjunction with extraordinarily flat and low-lying Champaign topography, a low-lying outline, associated an extreme climate variability has rendered the country extremely vulnerable to natural hazards like flood. Concerning fifth part to third of the country is annually flooded by overflowing rivers throughout pre-monsoon and monsoon periods. These floods cause physical damages to agricultural crops, buildings and different infrastructure, social disruptions in vulnerable teams, livelihoods and native establishments, and direct and indirect economic losses. The flood hazard drawback in recent times is obtaining additional associated additional frequent and acute thanks to growing population size and human interventions/socio-economic activities within the Champaign at an ever-increasing scale.

Despite having mentionable positive choices of flood risk map, the study of flood risk mapping is restricted. Chowdhury and Karim studied on risk-based sectionalization of storm surge prone space of

the Ganges River recurrent event plain. Hazard factors were supported simulated abstraction distribution of 100-year flood depths, whereas the vulnerability factors were supported the distribution of population densities. Risk indices were then derived as a product of hazard and vulnerability. At that point, the appliance of hydraulic simulation and or satellite image in making ready flood hazard map wasn't thus outstanding. Therefore, the study outputs had question with accuracy. Afterwards, Islam and Sado used NOAA-AVHRR pictures with GIS to develop flood hazard maps for East Pakistan. Tingsanchali and Karim studied flood hazard, vulnerability and risk within the southwest region of East Pakistan. However, drawback was that they assumed the vulnerability issue to be proportional to population density, that doesn't actually represent the flood harm information, so questioning the output of vulnerability furthermore as risk. For assessing vulnerability, initially the approach ought to address the weather in danger, and so estimates the harm performs. This can be the theoretical basis of assessing vulnerability. Has a followed this theoretical basis for assessing agricultural flood vulnerability in Tarpaper union, Gaibandha district, Bangladesh. Mason and Takeuchi conducted flood hazard and risk assessment for Dacca, Bangladesh. These studies, notably the study by Mason and Takeuchi, indicated to spot parts in danger by following the land use mapping approach, so up the output of flood vulnerability.

Recently, we will observe some milestones swollen hazard and vulnerability studies, however not swollen risk study. The appliance of hydraulic model swollen hazard assessment is changing into well-liked. We will mention the studies by that applied completely different hydraulic models in finding out flood hazard. At constant time, land use-based and community-based flood vulnerability study is additionally obtaining prioritised. The study by Masood and Takeuchi could be a comprehensive study showing a transparent path of the way to conduct flood risk study. The study shows the uses of one-dimensional hydraulic model for hazard assessment and analysis of land use for vulnerability assessment and eventually finds out flood risk from hazard and vulnerability and extremely recently Hoque et al. introduce a replacement dimension in vulnerability assessment, and this dimension makes the vulnerability assessment become additional community targeted than before. Their strategies embody analyzing satellite pictures, a structured form, criteria mapping, observation and secondary information.