# Multi-Scale Risk Mapping to Environmental Hazards in Coastal Bangladesh

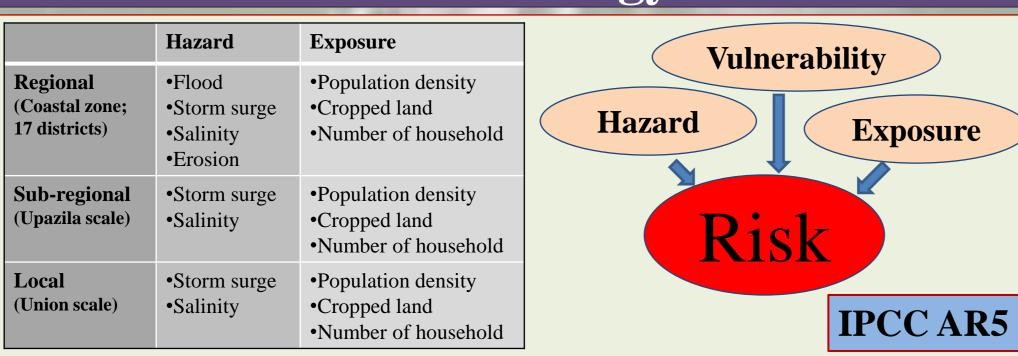
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#### Background

- Risk must be addressed at appropriate scale as the components that contribute to risk and vulnerability, the data availability and type, and the utility of an index approach vary with scale (there is no 'one size fits all' index).
- Vulnerability or risk indexing involves varying degrees of simplification and aggregation of information; with higher resolution usually being required at the local level as some important local variations in vulnerability are masked by simplifications at national or sub-national scale.
- At the local level, more detailed information is usually available, complexities are better captured, and certain methods to collect data (e.g. participatory approach) can be applied.

### Methodology



•Number of household		IPCC AR5
Vulnerability		
Domain	Indicator	
Population	Social dependency	
	Ratio of disable to able members	
Gender	Female Literacy Rate	
	Female male ratio	
Education	Literacy rate	
	School attendance rate	
Livelihood and Poverty	People engaged in agriculture	
	People engaged in industry	
	People engaged in business	
	People engaged in household works	
	Number of unemployed people	
	Poverty rate	
Water and Sanitation	Households using tap water	
	Households using tubewell water	
		Sanitation facility
Health	Di	stance to nearest hospital
	Distance to	nearest primary healthcare facilities
Housing Facility	Type of household	
	Location of household	
	Duratio	on of living in the resident area
Road and Infrastructure	Road Network	
		Market/Growth centre
	Railway/waterway	
	Cyclone shelter	
	Flood shelter	
	Co-operative Society	
	Early warning system	
Environment	Land use classification	
	Water body	
	Area under shrimp cultivation	
Economic	Cropping Intensity	
	Poverty rate	
	Distance to nearest city	
	Number of bank branches	
	Insurance company	

- Choice of indicators for different scales are guided by three considerations: (i) what is the most appropriate type of data to quantify vulnerability and risk? (ii) what data are available or obtainable at the spatial scale of interest? (iii) are the data spatially explicit or can be made spatially explicit?
- For regional and sub-regional scale, indicators are chosen from literature review and expert opinions. A combination of participatory research methods and tools are used in selecting indicators and also obtaining data for local scale risk assessment.
- •Some of the parameters relevant for regional scale may not be relevant at local scale. For example, flood and erosion are important hazard at regional scale while these hazards are not significant at local scale. Some parameters relevant for regional scale may not be relevant at local scale as data are of insignificant resolution e.g. poverty rate.

## Acknowledgement



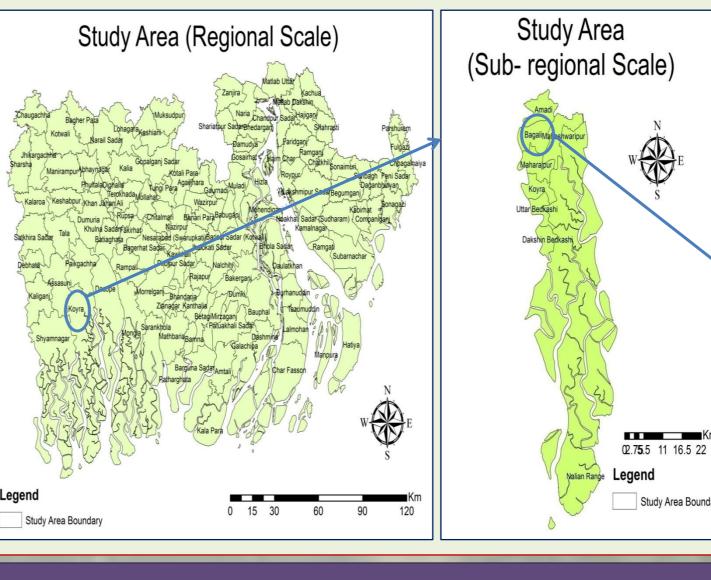




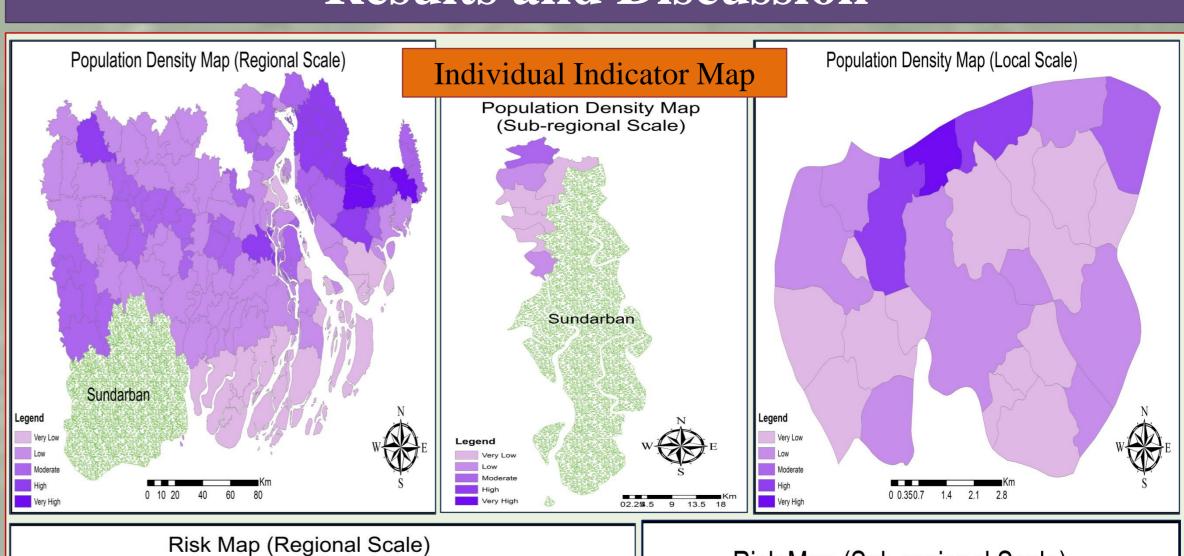
### Study Area

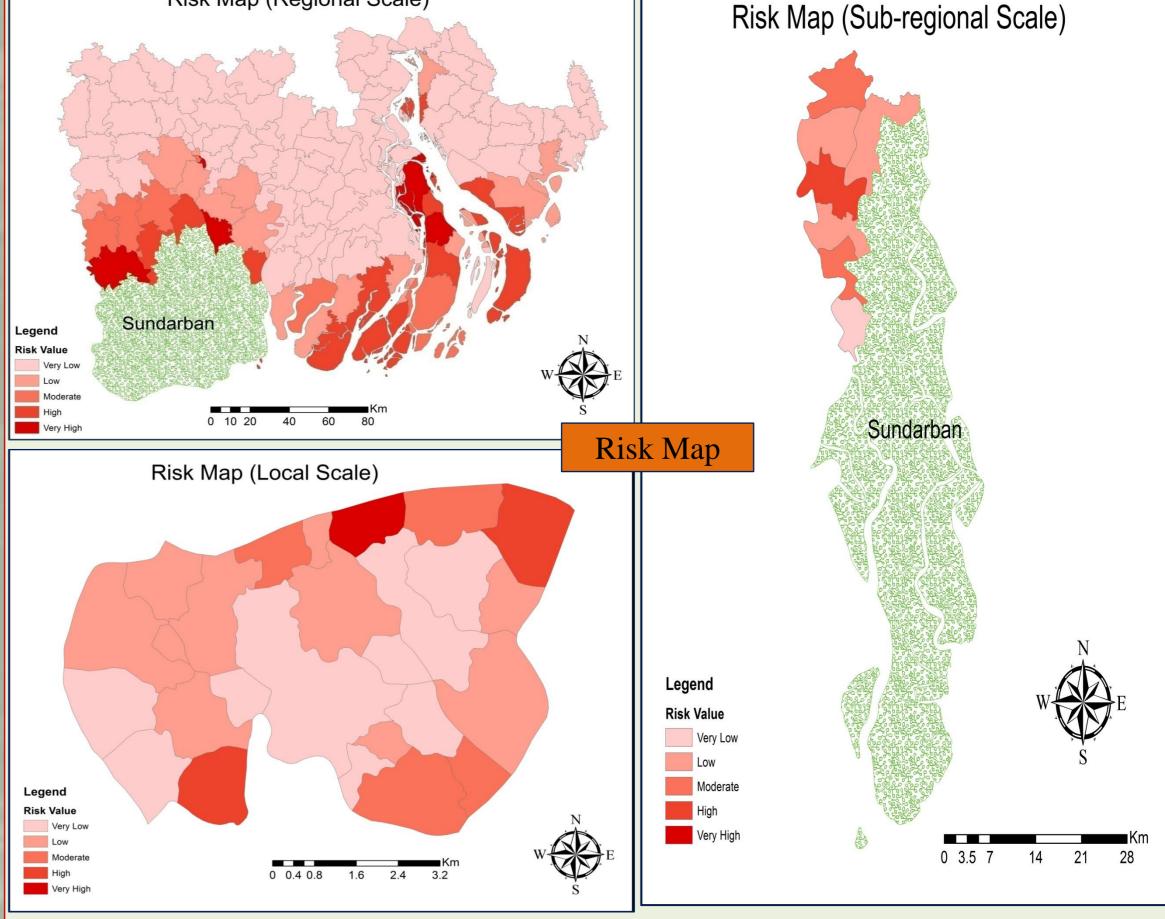
Study Area

(Local Scale)



## **Results and Discussion**





#### **Conclusion and Future Work**

- A nested approach is of great value where national/ regional scale assessments are useful for formulation of policies and prioritization of resources, while local scale assessments help implement practical response to coastal hazards or help devise a local scale development and management plan.
- Assessing of risk and vulnerability at multiple spatial scales will provide improved understanding of the appropriateness of assessment scale for effective policy formulation, prioritization of resources and implementation of risk reduction measures.
- This is an ongoing work. Present study represents only preliminary findings. Future task will include refinement of indicators for different spatial scales, selection of appropriate weight for different indicators with stakeholder engagement for local scale.