CORRECTION

Correction to: Strengthening Pluvial Flood Risk Management in the Southeast Region of Bangladesh: Lessons Learnt from the EU Policy and Practice

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Correction to: Environmental Processes
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 The original version of this article unfortunately contains incorrect presentation of figs. 1&2.
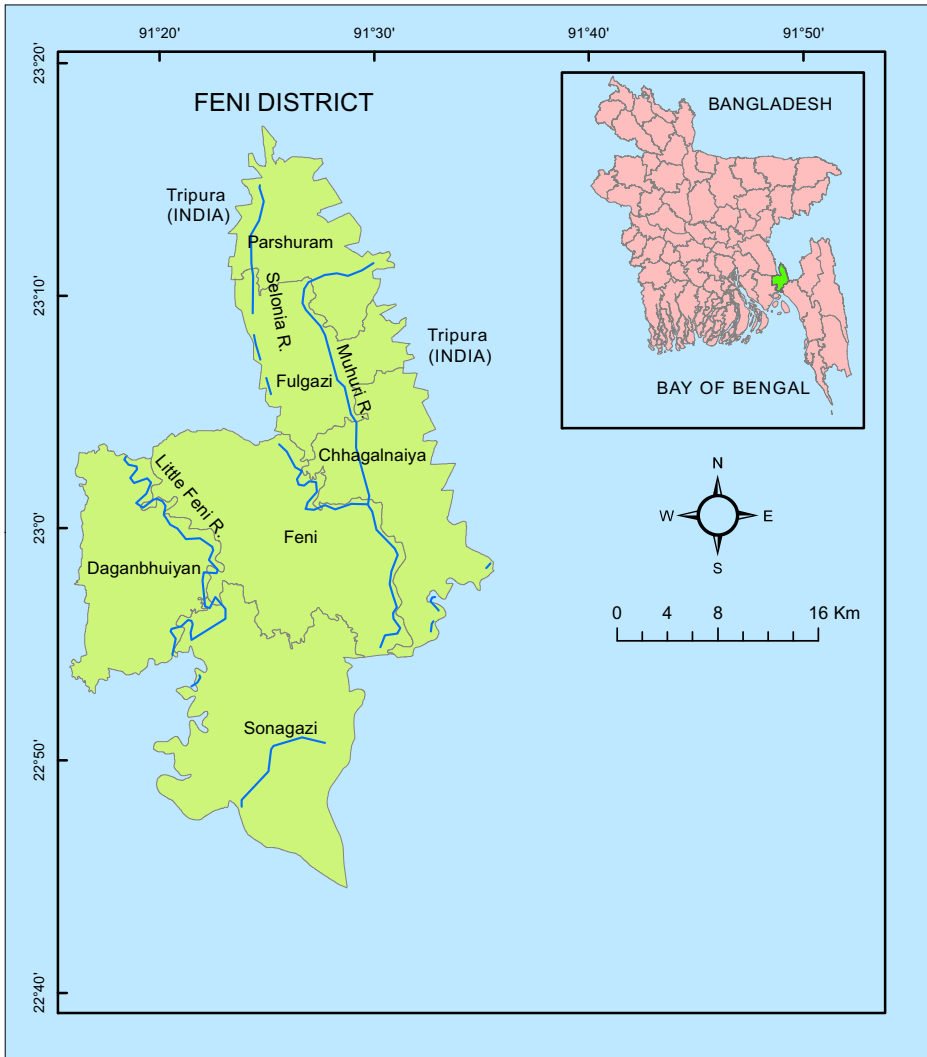

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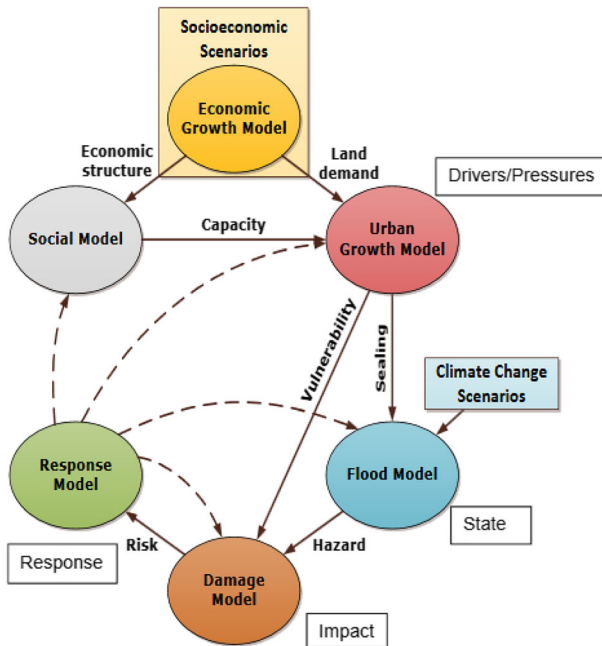[1]   Bangladesh Water Development Board, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh

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The correct presentation of fig. 1 should be.

The correct presentation of fig. 2 should be.

The correct presentation of Table 6 with reference is shown below.

Table 6 Annual damages by Flash flood at Feni in different sectors

Losses by Flash floods at Feni (Unit: Thousand €)

Year	Land eroded	Household	Crop	Flood control structures	Tree	Total
2014	30	240	950	165	5	1390
2013	10	150	725	32	1.5	918.5
2012	12	35	755	73	5.5	880.5
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	8	170	850	63	2	1093
2009	12	170	650	33	10	875
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	25	200	800	45	1	1071

Source: BWDB, Feni

The corrected heading of the sub-section 11.3 is shown below.

11.3 Responses as DPSIR Indicator for Feni

Here are some important responses and actions needed for the Muhuri river basin at Feni:

i)   Bi-lateral cooperation for Feni and Tripura, data exchange, border river projects with coordination and negotiation (as EU Floods Directive)
ii) Development of a Flash flood forecasting and warning system for Feni, followed by the experimental system developed for N-E region.
iii) Training and education to stakeholders at Fulgazi and Parshuram Upazila.
iv) Implementation of policy process e.g. use of land regulation to reduce vulnerability and encroachments; flood insurance etc.
v)   Proper implementation of framework e.g. disaster management policy involving international partners.

The corrected heading of the sub-section 11.4 is shown below.

11.4 Other Impact Indicators (Sedimentation and Curve Number)

The effects of a flood can be analysed more precisely by evaluating sedimentation behavior (Nwe and Tokuzo 2010). Sedimentation analysis can be of help in flood study and post-flood analysis. In addition, it can play an important role in the DPSIR model that can influence policy makers and decision makers for taking necessary actions for responses. Besides, for Curve Number (CN), there are no studies or statistics which is also very important for generating run off. Run-off co-efficient can give some idea of flash flood history as it gives essential insights of catchment response to rainfall and antecedent soil moisture condition (Nilsen 2011).