Remote Sensing to prevent floods in Sudan

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Floods are the most common sort of natural catastrophe, occurring when an overflow of water submerges normally dry ground. The Republic of Sudan is subjected to catastrophic floods on a yearly basis. Floods this year caused the death of 136 people and injured 120 more as of September 18. This study examined the usage of a remote sensing technique for early detection of floods. Remote sensing imagery is very effective in simulating flood occurrences across broad catchment regions. Costs were also analyzed to better formulate the effectiveness of the technique by taking a real-life scenario and averages. Results of the analysis proved that early detection by remote sensing is more financially beneficial that dealing with the aftermath of the floods. Finally, this study represents outlines of future research and applications potentials in the field of remote sensing in the Republic of Sudan.