

Climate Change and Water Induced Disaster Risk and Adaptation in Nepal Himalaya

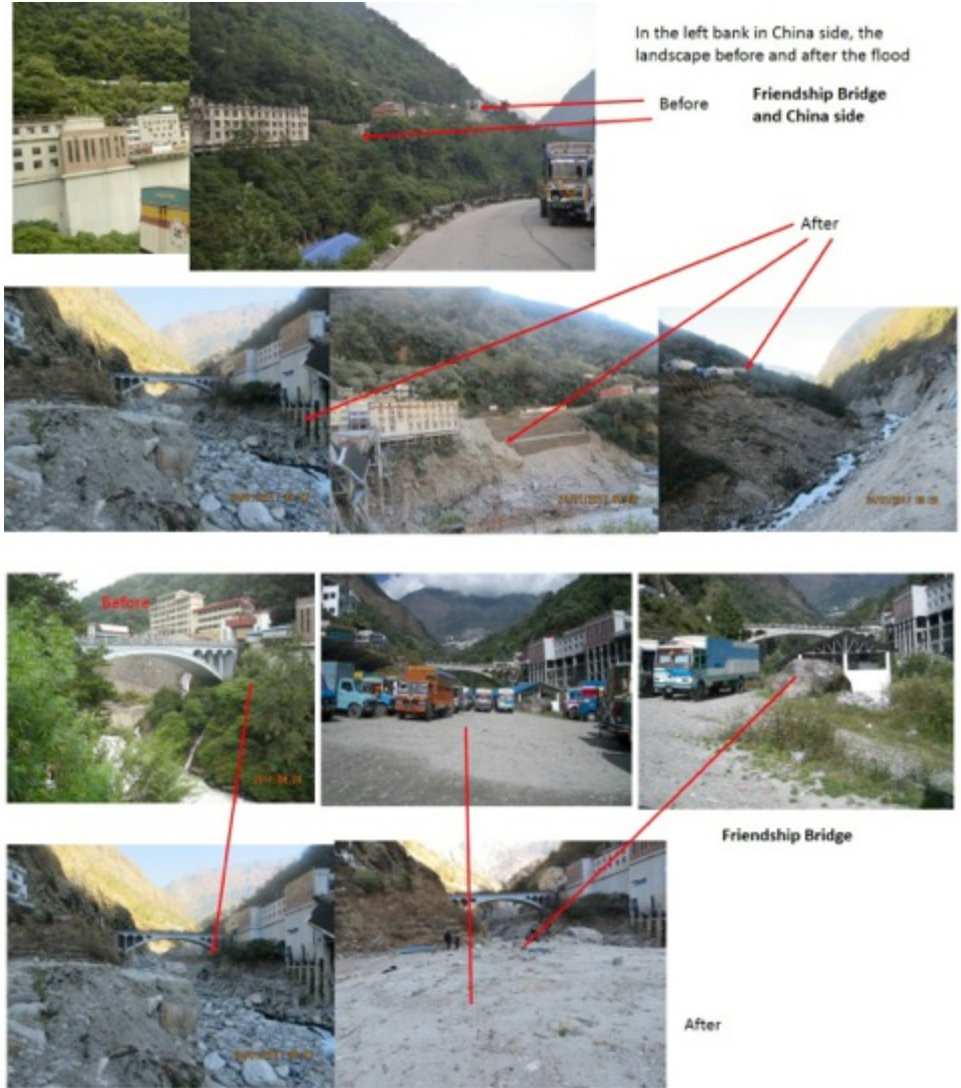
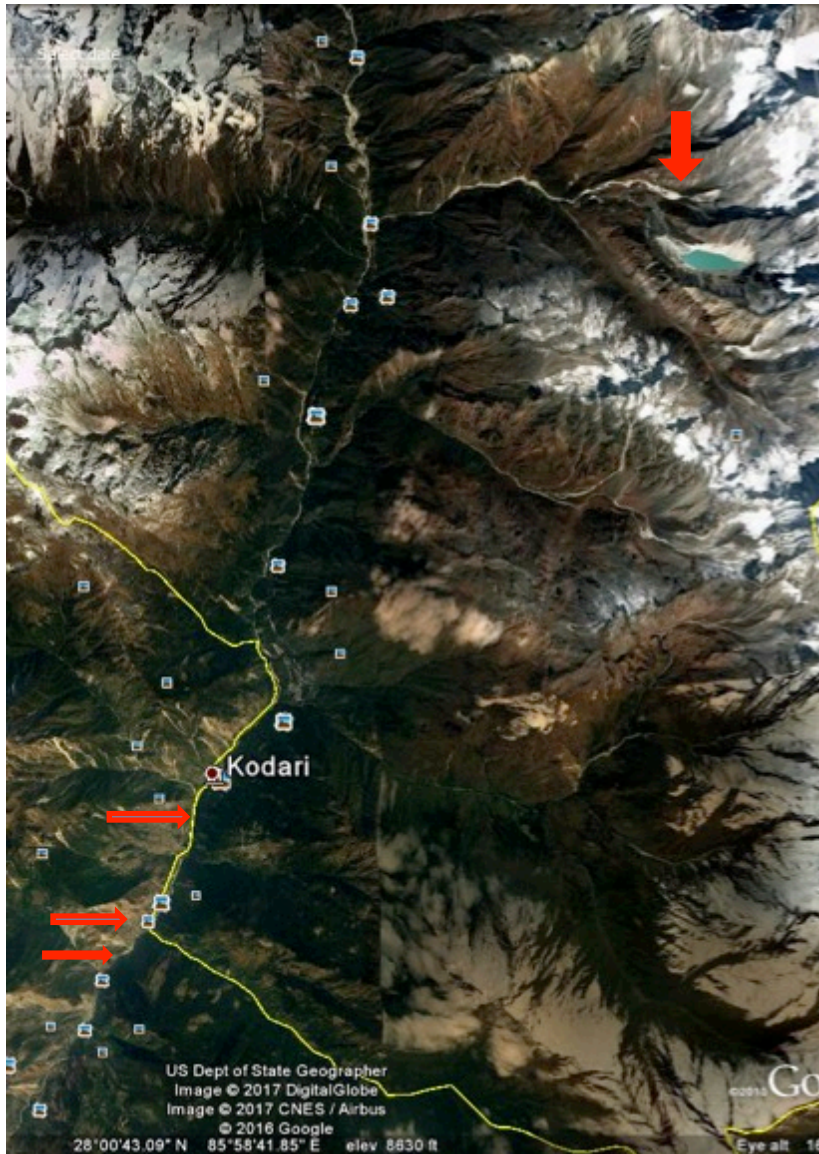
Narendra Raj Khanal
Central Department of Geography
Tribhuvan University

Climate change implications to disaster risk

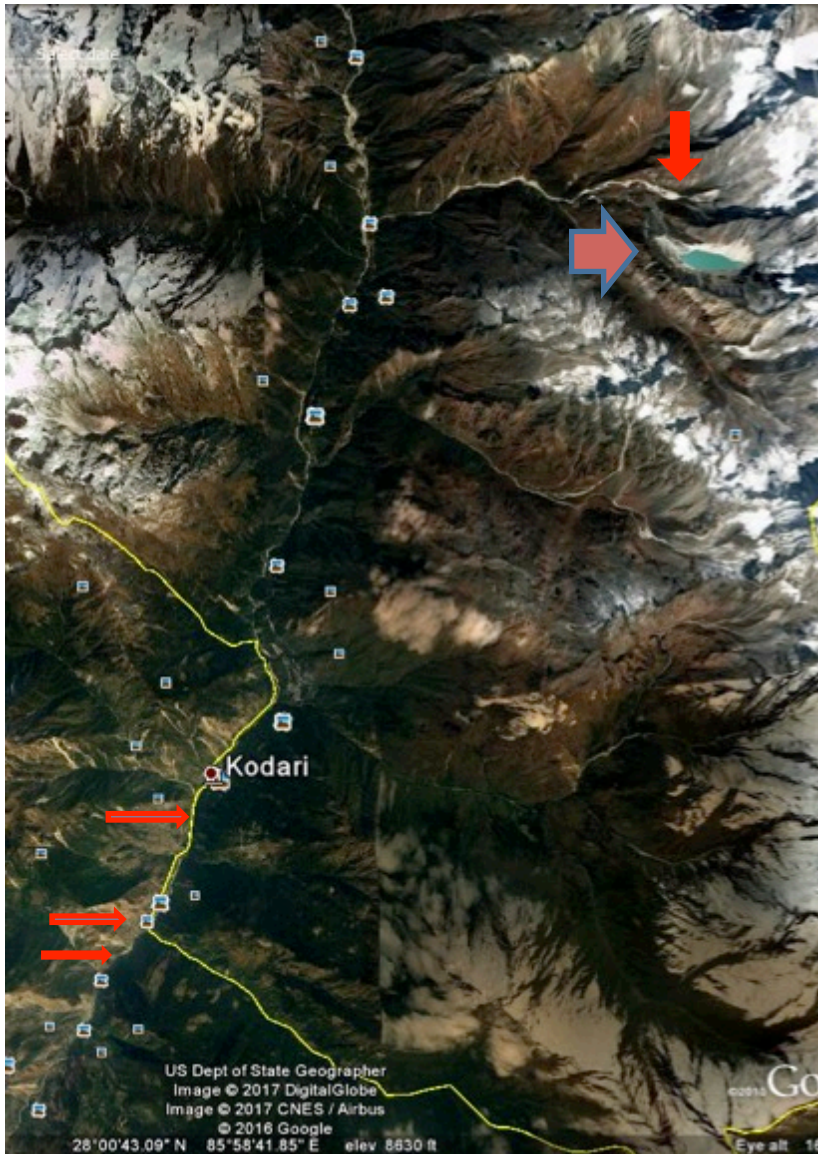
Climate change trend	Processes	Disaster
Increase in temperature (0.056 °C/Y)	Melting of glaciers	Avalanche and GLOF
Increase in extreme precipitation event	Increase in run off	Landslide, landslide dam, landslide dam outburst floods, debris flow, and flash floods
Increase in precipitation variability	Shift in temporal precipitation pattern and discharge	Drought

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods

Gongbatongshacuo Lake on July 5, 2016 in Poiqu/ Bhotekoshi/ Sunkosi)



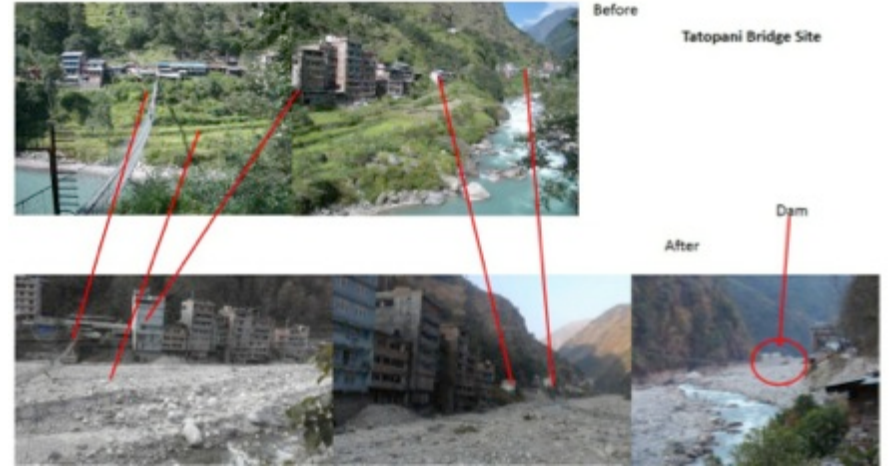
1981 GLOF in Poiqu



Gongbatongshacuo GLOF.....



(Hot spring)

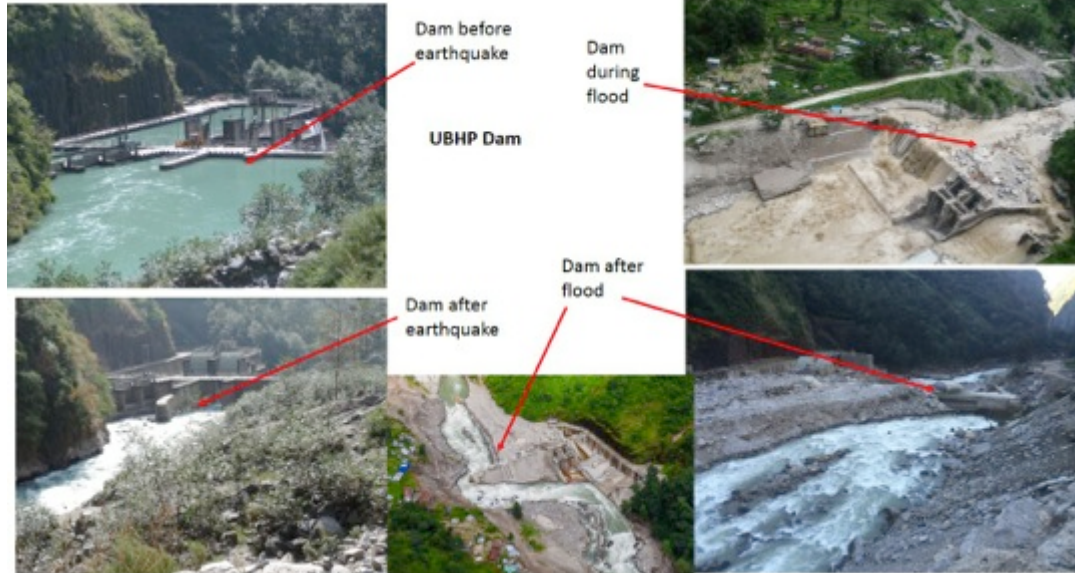


Before

Tatopani Bridge Site

After

Dam



Dam before earthquake

Dam during flood

UBHP Dam

Dam after earthquake

Dam after flood



UBHP Powerhouse

Before flood



After flood

Chain of hazards –flood, bank cutting, landslide

Estimated monetary value of elements lost

Element	Million USD	%
Land	0.17	0.26
Crop	0.00	0.00
Livestock	0.01	0.01
Building	3.33	5.01
Road	0.47	0.71
Trail	0.00	0.00
Transm line	0.02	0.03
Irrig. canal	0.00	0.00
Bridge	0.04	0.07
Hydropower	62.00	93.40
Others	0.34	0.52
	66.38	100.00

Adaptation

- Lake level lowering
- Monitoring and early warning
- Change in infrastructure design – road and bridges

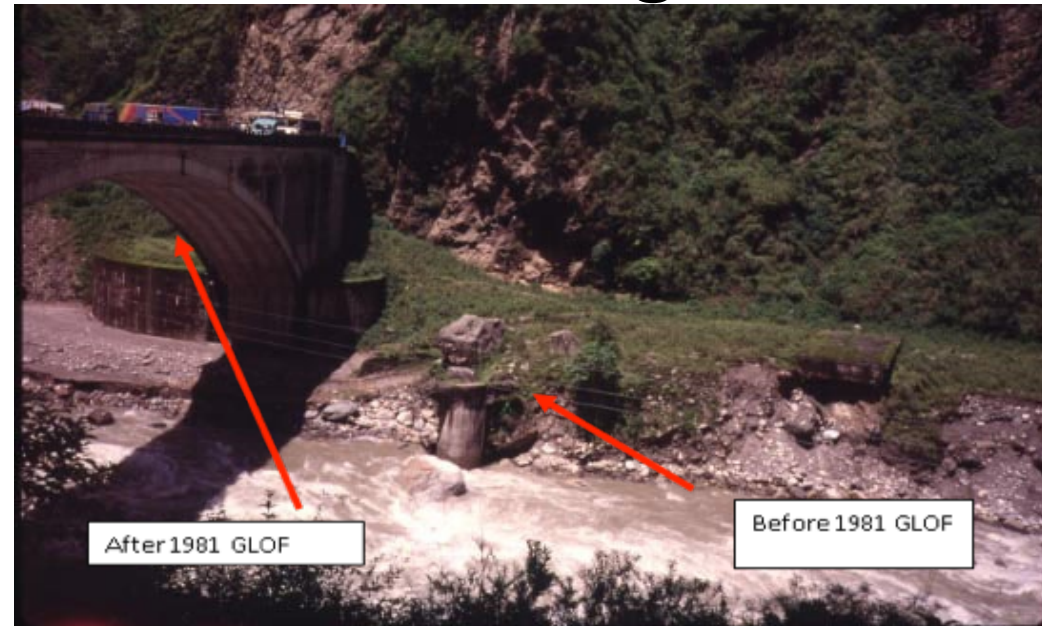
Glacial Lake Lowering: Imja and Tsho Rolpa



Monitoring and early warning

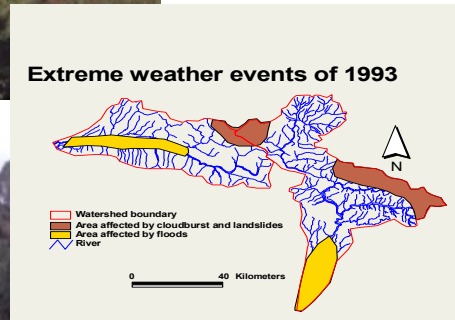


Change in infrastructure design



Extreme precipitation: July 19, 1993 in Kulekhani

(540mm in 24 hours and 73 mm/hour)



1000 people killed; 70, 000 families affected; many infrastructure damaged

Extreme Precipitation

Syangja in 1998

55 persons were killed and 640 houses were damaged

In Pragatinagar 34 houses amounting to Rs. 25.9 million damaged



Landslide Dam and Outburst Flood

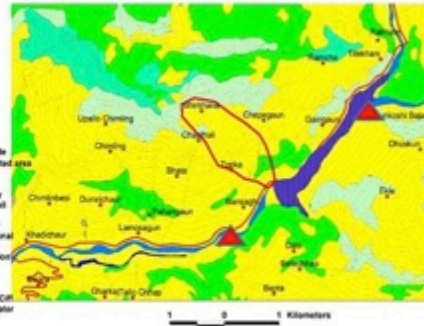
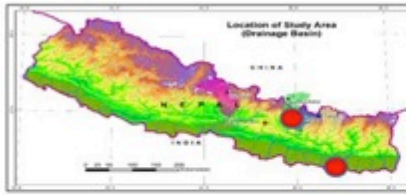
Landslide dam outburst flood

River/ District	Year	Loss/damages
Balephi/ Sindhupalchok	1982	97 people; 15 houses
Sunkosi/ Sindhupalchok	1987	98 people, 229 houses, Sunkosi Hydropower
Larcha	1996	54 people, 18 houses, highway bridge
Sunkosi/Sindhupalchok	2014	156 people, 155 houses, 2 hydropower project, 1 school, 26 houses in inundated area.
Tamor, Taplejung	2016	200 houses inundated



Larcha in 1996

Landslide, dam and innundated area



Landslide, landslide dam and landslide dam outburst flood

Sunkoshi in 2014



On 2 August, 2014, a huge landslide dammed the Sun Koshi river.



Tamor in 2016

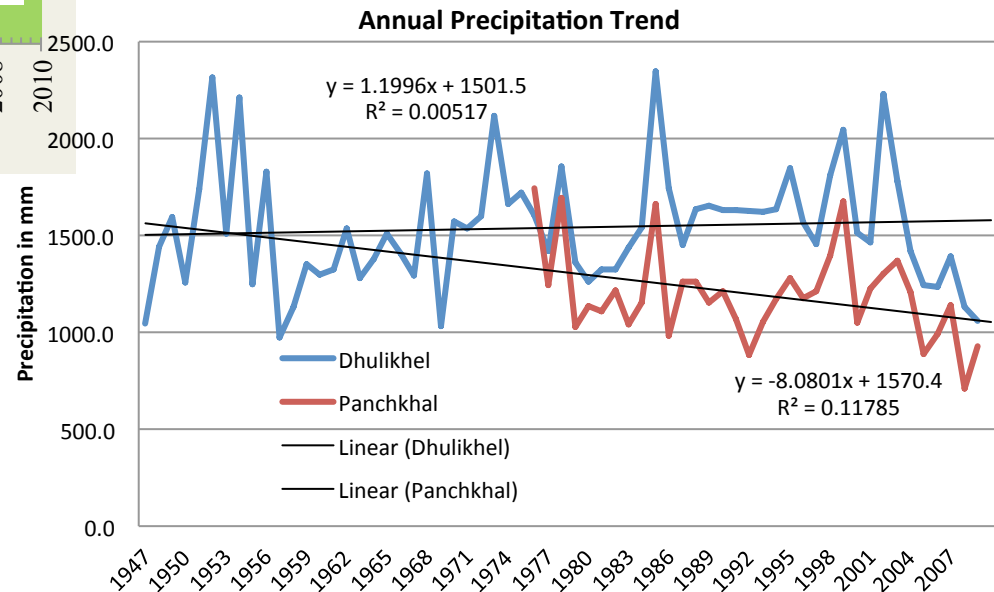
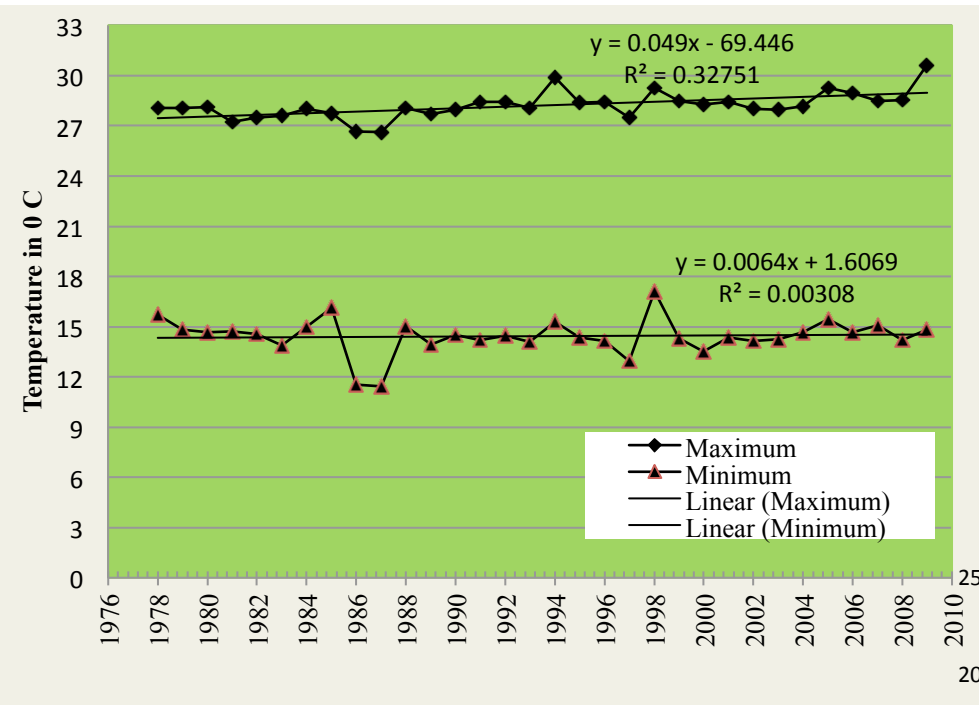


Ramche Landslide before and after 2014



Drought

Observed temperature and precipitation trend





Adaptation

- Rain water harvesting (pond and tanks)
- Increasing in the use of ground water – wells and ditching of river bed
- Community management regulating the collection time

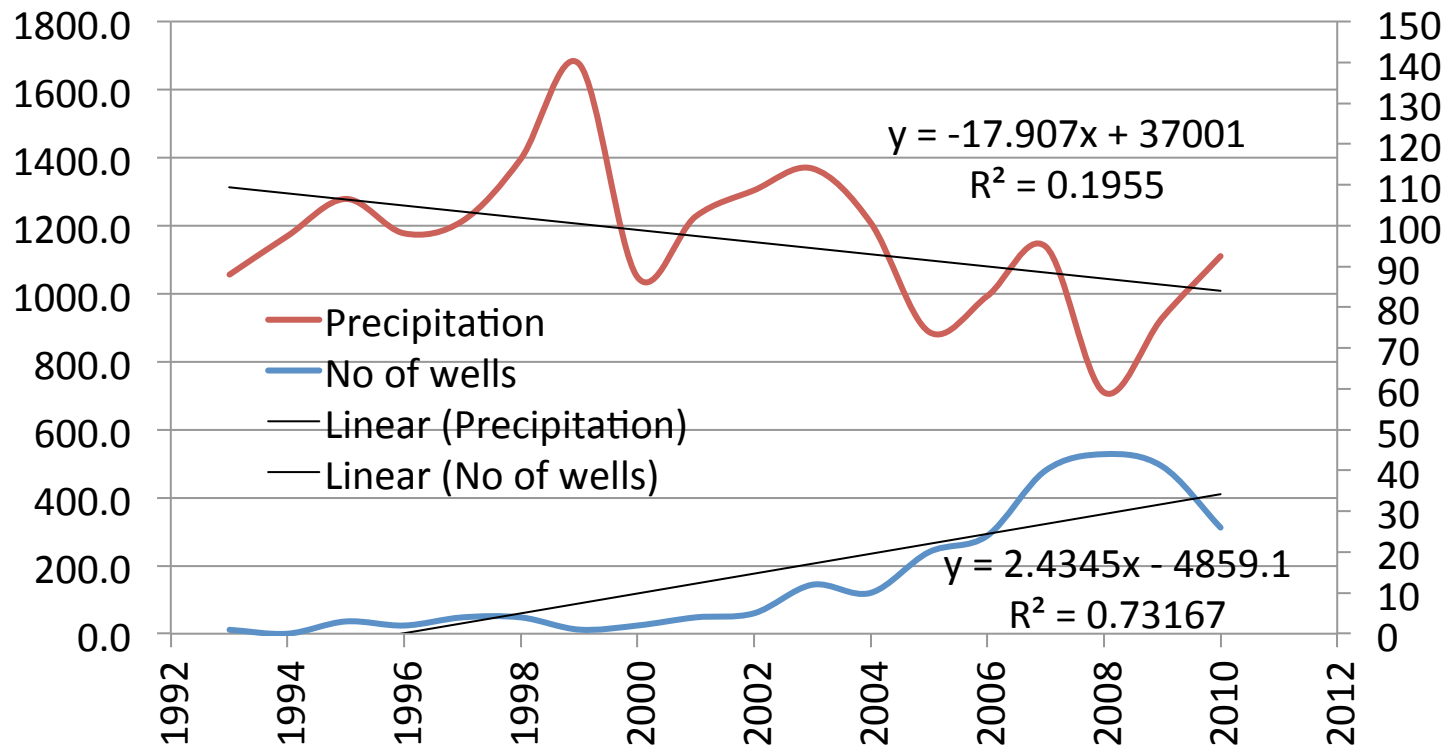


Adaptation: Rain water harvesting (Tank)



Rain water harvesting pond







Lessons Learned

- Though the area is naturally prone to water induced disaster and is likely to increase in the context of climate change, but the loss of life and to some extent the properties can be reduced through
 - Regular monitoring of environment and timely and effective implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures (Ramche)
 - Establishment of early warning system with enough lead time

Lessons Learned.....

- Awareness creation among stakeholders at all levels – local and national
- Better preparedness plan (evacuation and shelter)
- Planning, design and development of infrastructure with due consideration of water induced disaster risk
- Multi-hazard perspective in disaster risk assessment and management (chain of hazards – GLOF to river bank cutting, reworking of terraces, landslides and landslide to landslide dam (inundation), landslide dam outburst flood, river bank cutting and again landslide)
- Regional cooperation specially in trans-boundary river (Information sharing)

Thank You

