

ICIMOD

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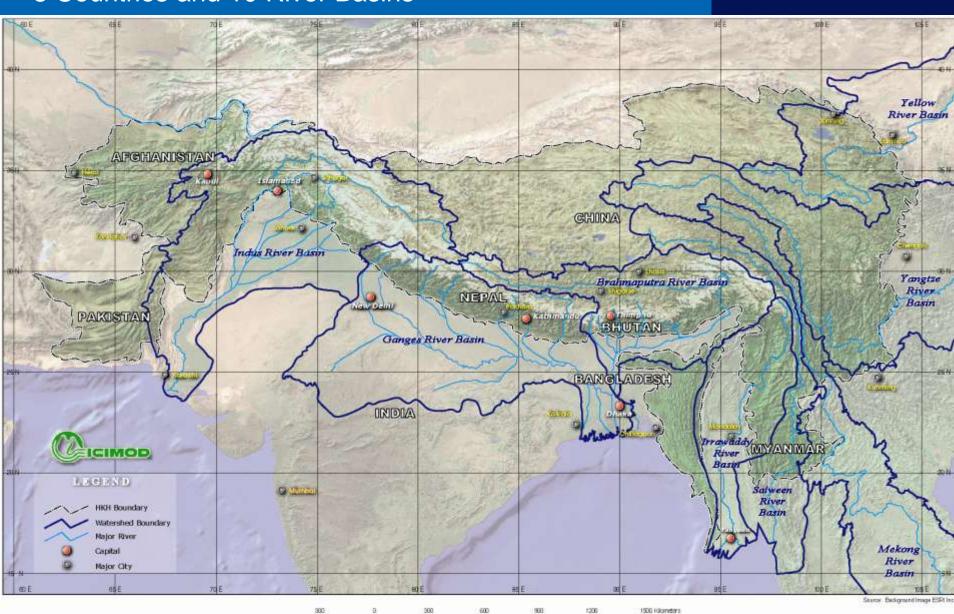
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

Kathmandu, Nepal

Hindu Kush Himalayas (HKH)

ICIMOD

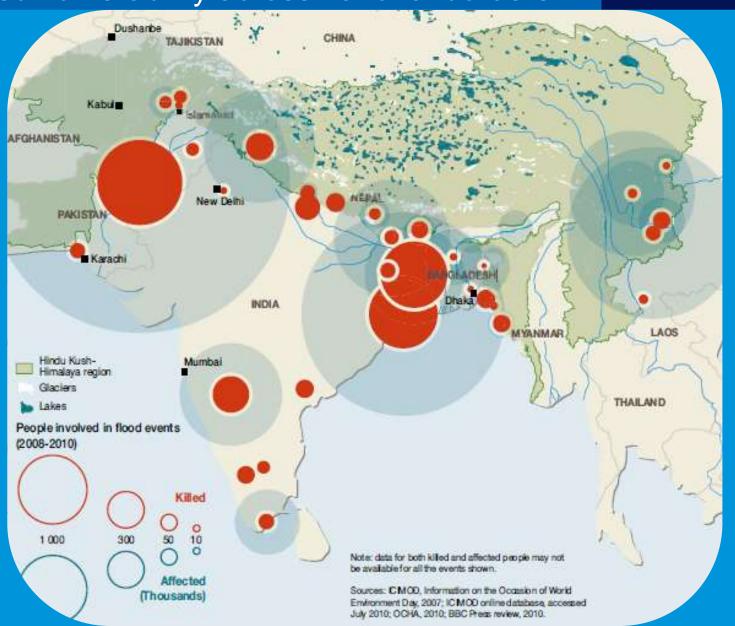
8 Countries and 10 River Basins



Floods in the HKH

ICIMOD

Shared vulnerability across national borders



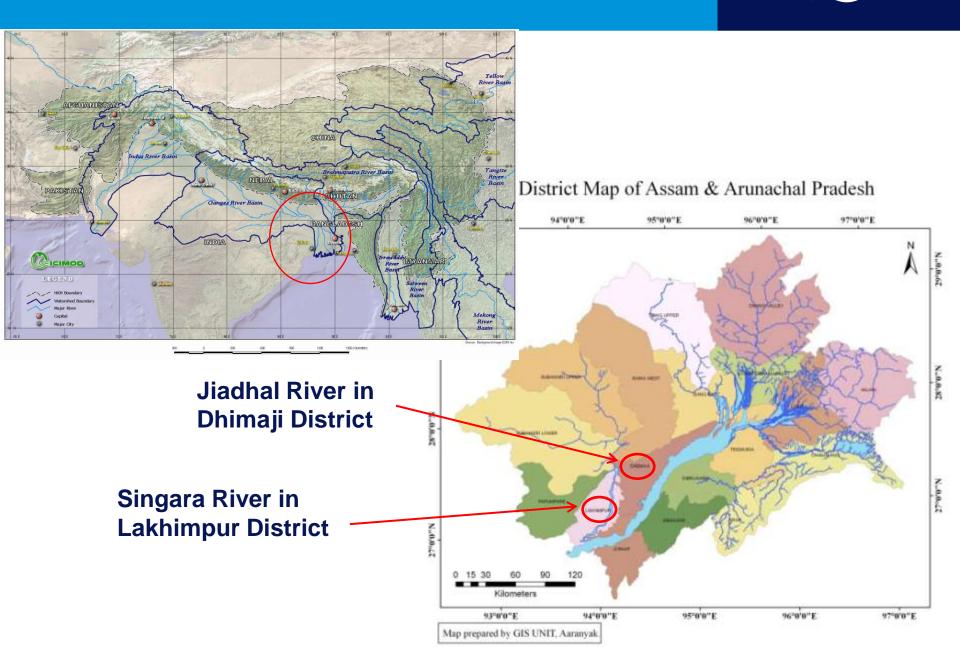
Impacts of floods





Pilot Sites in Assam, India







Community Based Flood Early Warning System (CB-FEWS)

ICIMOD

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE

Reaching the communities to reduce vulnerabilities



www.thehind

Northeast needs separate policies on flash floods to stay afloat, say experts

■ URMIMALA SHATTACHARISE

NORTHEAST experts have figured out that India, unlike China, does not have separate policies on flash

66 Countries in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region generally lack policies, strategies, and plans dealing specifically with flash floods Most of the eviction

2002 the damage was \$ 3.1 million (based on the rate of \$ 1 = ₹45). About 680 set

2. Timely and understandable to those at risk 3. Provide guidance on how to act on warnings 4.Low cost technology nas increased by 18 per cent and the agriculeacd to manage the probtural area under both summer and winter crops has A study published recentdecreased by 34 per cent,

Researcher at Aaranyak, Partha Jyoti Das explains. 'Although both riverine floods and flash floods leads to a similar crisis, flash floods are particularly devastating since the mortality rate from flash floods is much higher than from oth-

ly by Das in ICIMOD revealed that the most serious damage caused by these flash floods is the widespread deposition of sand on fertile agricultural land. About 5.72 kms of land lying in more than a hundred villages in the catchment which implies a direct impact on agricultural livelihoods and food security in the catchment area.

In recent times, devastating flash floods were recorded on the liadhal River has amounted to huge land losses since 1984 to 2011. In

mat the northeastern states adopt flood mitigation policies of their own with speeific provisions for the treatment of flash floods and upstream-downstream cooperation. "The enhancement of community resilience through socioeconomic empowerment and strengthened adaptive capacity should be the ultimate goal of disaster management and development programmes," he said.

Working with Partners

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Government Partner: District Disaster Management Authority, Lakhimpur and Dhimaji



Knowledge Partners: CICERO and GRID-Arendal



Implementing Partner: Aaranyak together with local communities



ICIMOD experts

CB-FEWS: Approach/Framework

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(Pilot in Jiadhal and Singora Rivers, Assam)

Risk Knowledge

CB-FEWS
Installation
and Monitoring

Dissemination and communication



Immediate Impact on ground

Sept 2013, Dihiri:

Saved assets, including livestock, worth approximately USD 3,000



February 2014



August 2014

Limitations: Battery life, wireless range; sensor

Way Forward





GUVE OF ASSAM OFFICE OF THE BEPUTY COMMISSIONER LAKHIMPUR .: NOICH LAKHIMPUR. DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

C10C1M181-8-EG

Water, Clarate & Hasard WATCH) Programme

AARANYAK (A Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation of Italia)

Salt: I local fairly Warning System (FEWS):

and approved the joint collaborative effort to work on installation of Flood Early

Therefore, I on behalf of DOMA, Lakhimpur agree to work hard in hand

(1) (2 3 mm)

Dr. Rajiv Dona Chowthury District Disaster Minaponent Authority

Massa No. LONBEGTNC/2010/CH

Cays to:

C.A sc D.C. for kind approved of the Deputy Committee.



Strengthening partnership to implement CB-FEWS for reduction of vulnerability to flash flood

THANK YOU



