Disaster Management: Disaster threat, Traditional practices, Policy interventions and way forward

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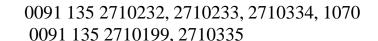
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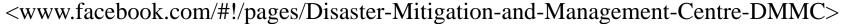








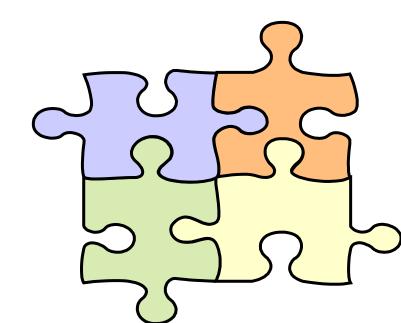






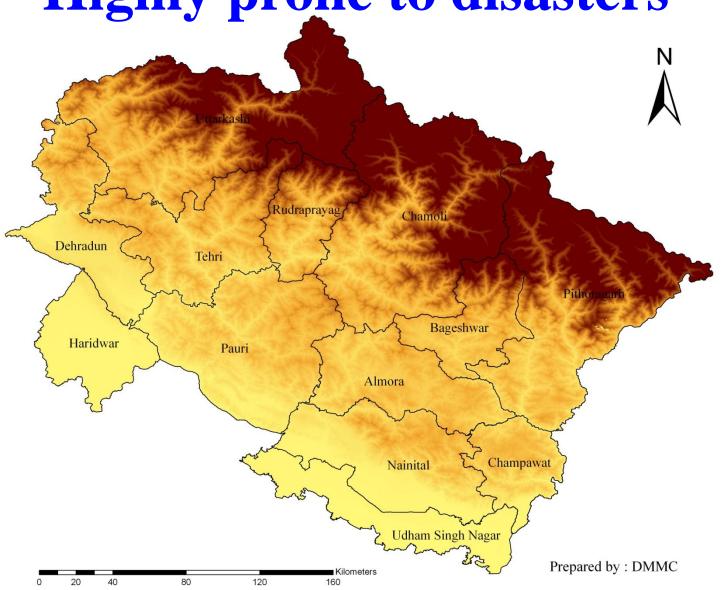
Presentation outline

- Disaster scenario: Uttarakhand
- Traditional disaster management practices
- Way forward



Uttarakhand / Himalaya:

Highly prone to disasters



Disaster proneness owed to

High relief

Ongoing tectonism

High seasonal precipitation

Evolutionary history of the terrain

Geomorphic evolution of Himalayas is still taking place at a fast pace





Gohna lake was created on Birahi Ganga by a landslide in 1894

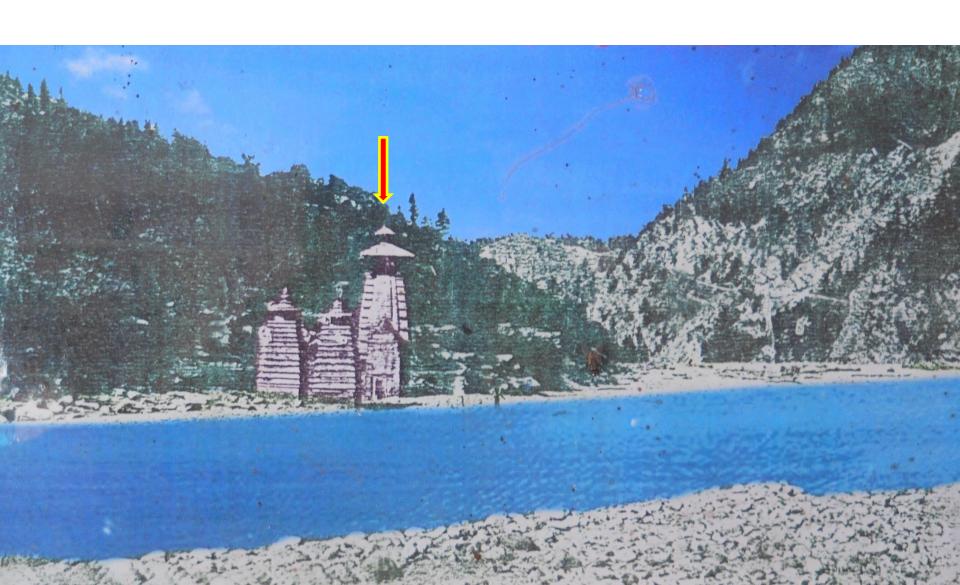
Gohna February 2008



Gohna 2012



Kalp Kedar, Dharali 1866







Natural hazards in Uttarakhand

Earthquake

Landslide

Floods / Flash flood

Natural hazards in Uttarakhand

Cloudburst, Hailstorms

Avalanche

Forest Fire

Drought

Factors enhancing the vulnerability

Lack of awareness

Unplanned growth

Difficult approach

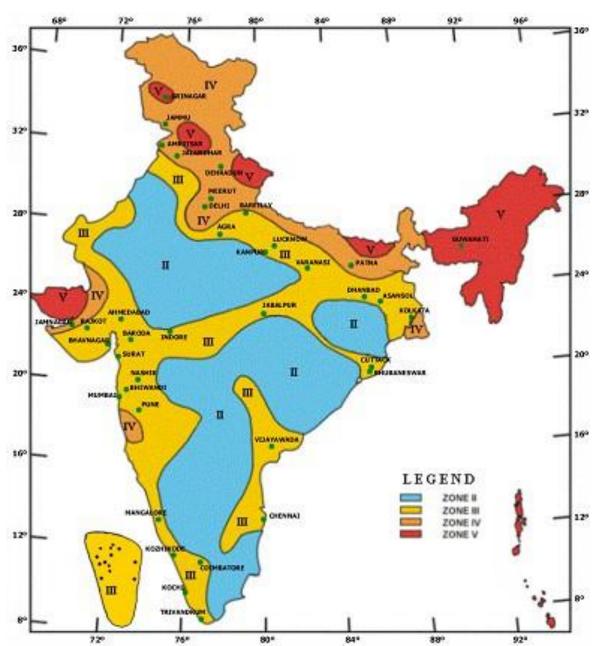
Factors enhancing the vulnerability

Concentration of population
Lack of land use / debris disposal
policy

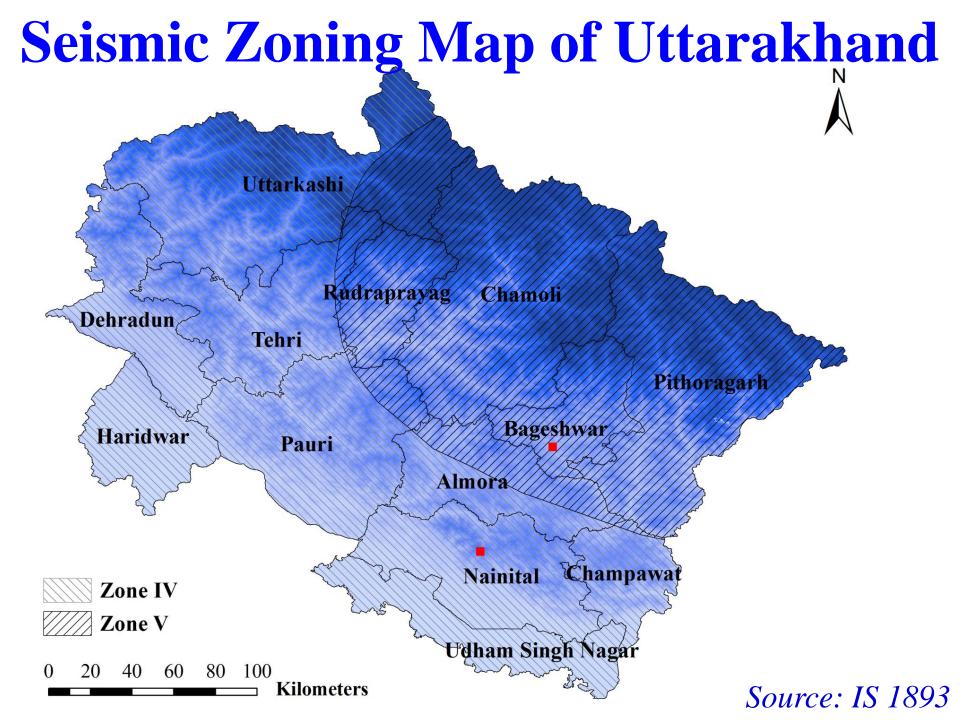
Non existence / non compliance of regulations

Earthquake

Seismic Zoning Map of India



Source: IS 1893



Uttarakhand is located between the epicenters of two Great earthquakes (M>8 on Richter Scale);

Bihar – Nepal earthquake of 1935 (M = 8.3) to its east

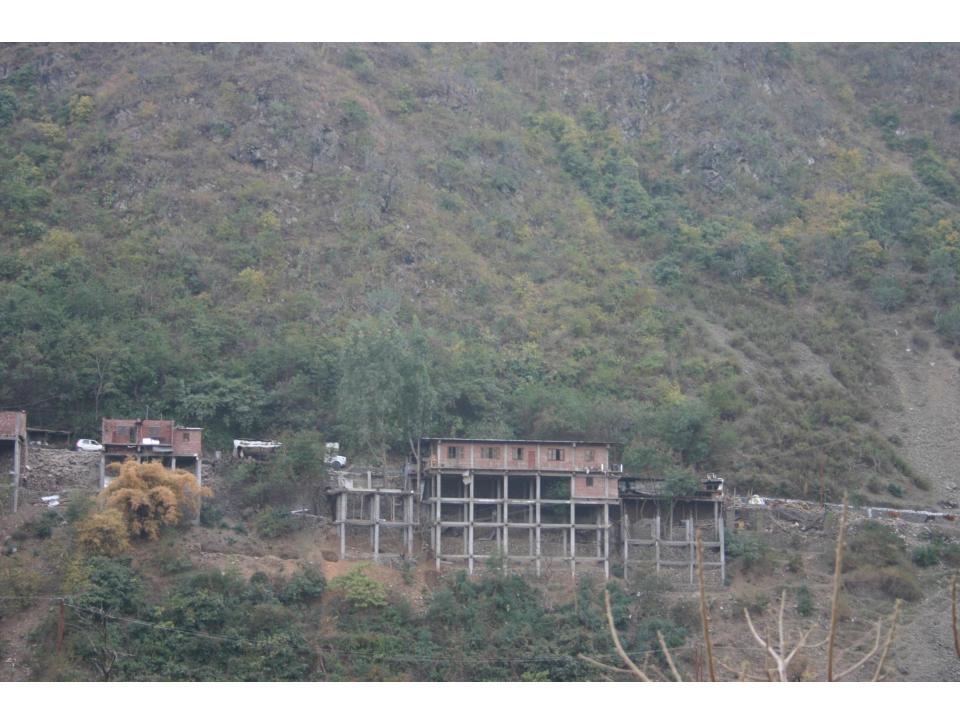
and

Kangara earthquake of 1905 (M = 8.6) to its west



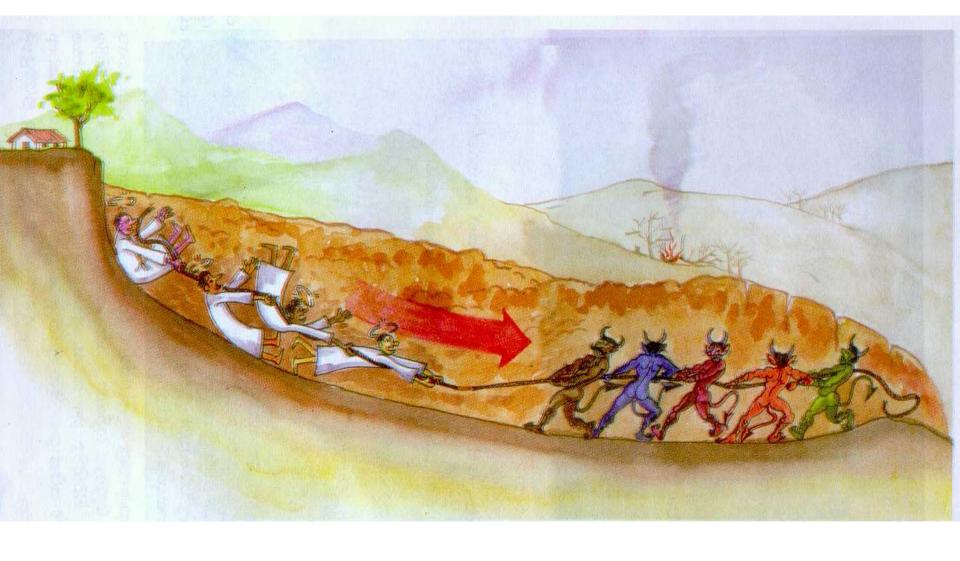












Landslides, cloudburst and flash floods













Phata Landslide of 16th July, 2001

Casualties - 15 persons



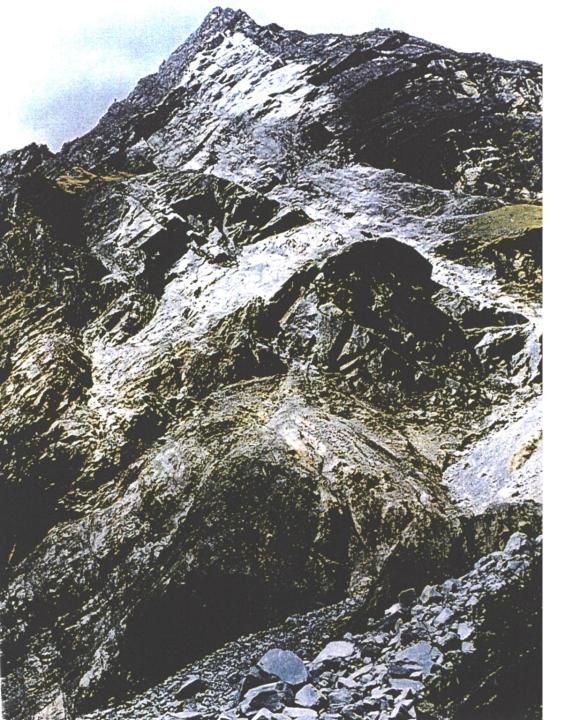






Byung Gad Landslide of 16th July, 2001

Casualties - 5 persons



Malpa Landslide (Rock fall) of 1998

Casualties > 250



Okhimath Landslide of 1998 Casualties > 100

Flash Flood

Sudden flooding

Sudden rise in the discharge of seasonal streams

No warning time



Cloudburst

Heavy rainfall in localised area within small time duration

Causes sudden rise in the discharge of seasonal streams

Human toll of landslides and flash floods in Uttarakhand

2001	28	2008	77
2002	37	2009	66
2003	19	2010	220
2004	56	2011	68
2005	74	2012	176
2006	19	2013	4218
2007	57	2014	66
Total		5181	
Average		370	
Average w/o 2013		74	

Forest fire, cloudburst, failure of rains and hailstorms together with avalanche are other disasters that take a heavy toll in Uttarakhand.

Human toll of road accidents in Uttarakhand

Year	Incidents	Deaths	Injured
2005	-	90	118
2006	55	202	477
2007	186	400	1143
2008	216	543	1163
2009	181	278	1026
2010	162	354	771
2011	144	251	749
2012	217	361	929
2013	183	290	718
2014	150	253	624
Total	1494	3022	7718
Average	166	302	772

Traditional resource management practices and vulnerability reduction



Water: A must for survival but also cause of many disasters

Landslide
Flood / flash flood
Drought ..



View of a traditional Chaal (recharge pit)



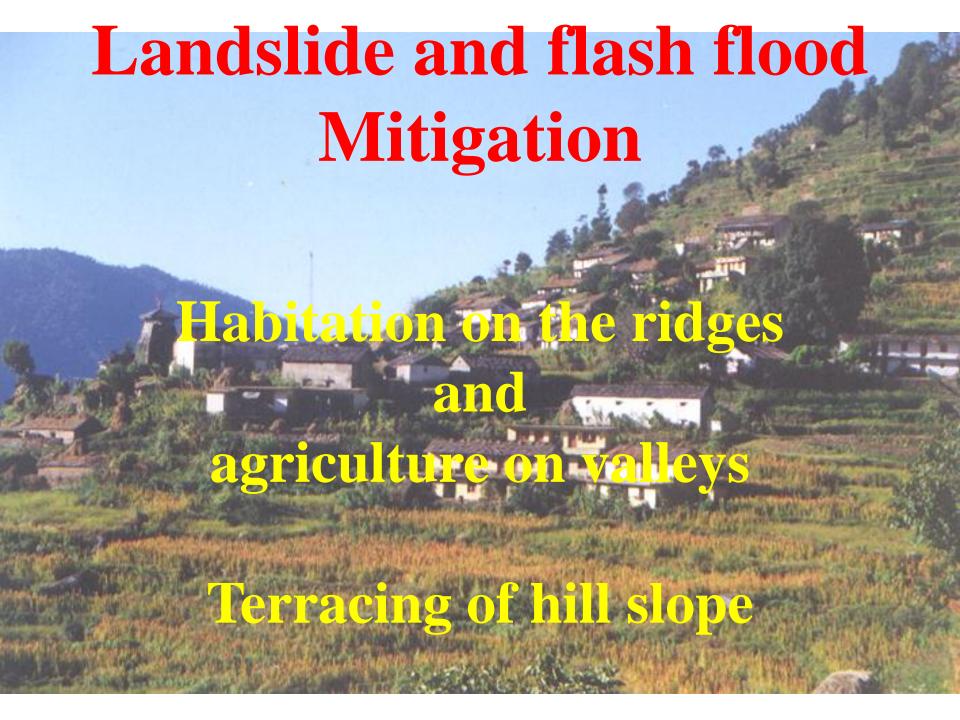


Water Resource Management

People could now settle down on the upper reaches away from streams and rivers

Water Resource Management

Jungle guls





Earthquake safety



Multistoreyed houses common in the region

Different words to identify four different floors in Kumaoni

Koti Banal architecture: 1,000 year old earthquake resistant houses



Drought Management

Development of drought resistant crop varieties

Landholding pattern

Recent innovations for managing road accidents

