

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods Early Warning System to save lives and livelihood of the Nepal Himalaya communities: A case Study of Imja Glacial Lake, Nepal UNIL | Université de Lausanne Institut des sciences de la Terre

Kc, D*., Khatri, T., and Sharma, R. (*Institute of Earth Science, University of Lausanne, kc.deepak@unil.ch)

- Nepal, a **multi hazards prone country**, including Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) and Nepal has already experienced more than **26 GLOFs**;
- Imja G Lake, at altitude of **5010 m** in the **Mt. Everest Region** of Nepal;
- Since 1962, it is expanded more than 4000 times in 54 years (1.28 sq km)
- Identified as one of the critical glacial lakes for potential GLOF in 2010;



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- A joint initiative of Government of Nepal, UNDP in Nepal and Global Environment Facility as Community-based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project (CFGORRP);
 strengthened the capacity of the local communities to adapt with;
- reduced the lake level by 3.4 m. through an open channel and;
- established hydro-met stations and Early Warning system.
- Hydro-met stations, GLOF sensors & automated early warning sirens & linked with Dynamic Mass SMS Alert system polygon;
- Benefits more than **71000 vulnerable people** (27 settlements), both local and the tourists visiting the Everest Region of Nepal
- Potential for replication and upscaling 21 critical lakes in Nepal and 25 in Tibet, China;
- Integration of climate actions in the regular planning and its' implementation is essential for resilient and Sustainable Development of Nepal.
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*Corresponding Author: Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Lausanne, Switzerland deepak.kc@undp.org / kc.deepak@unil.ch





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Outlines

- Nepal's Vulnerability in the face of Climate Change
- Temperature rise and Glacier Melting
- Glacial Lake Outbursts Floods in Nepal
- Nepal's Priority for Climate Risk Management
- GLOF Risks and Govt. of Nepal and UNDP's Efforts towards GLOF Risk Reduction: Imja GL Risk Reduction
- Future GLOF Risk
- Conclusions/ Lesson Learned
- Reference and Acknowledgement



Nepal's Vulnerability in the face of Climate Change



- Multi-hazards prone country;
- Fragile Geology with high mountain, steep slope to flat region (60metre-8848.6 metres (Mount Everest)
- Active tectonic/ seismic zone with Micro climate/weather
- Aggravated by impact of Climate Change/variability on various sectors
- Unsustainable development practices (eg. rural road construction

Nepal's Vulnerability : Climate Variability and Change

- ...culture
- Reduced crop production due to climate related . such as drought, heavy rain, hailstorm and so on;
- Loss of fertile land due to flood, landslide, soil erosion;
 Introduction of now functed and bacterial diseases;
- Introduction of new fungal and bacterial diseases;
 Famine and food scarcity due to regular grop failure
- Famine and food scarcity due to regular crop failure.

- A changing climate results in unprecedented extremes with high <u>frequency, intensity, spatial extent</u> (IPCC/SREX, 2012) with multi-sectoral impacts;
- Annual maximum temperature increment in Nepal was significantly positive, at 0.056°C/yr over 1971–2014 (DHM 2017);
- Greater warming rate of 0.086°C/year in the Higher Himalaya over that period;
- Even if the global warming is kept to 1.5°C by the end of 21st century, the warming in HKH region will likely be at least 0.3°C higher (Wester et. al. 2019).
- Nepal loses 333 lives and property worth over USD 17.24 million (NPR 2,099 million) <u>each year</u> to extreme climate events, Nepal Disaster Report, MoHA 2019);





Forestry & Biodiversity

- Changes in composition and distribution of species;
- Accelerate the rate of species extinction;
- New pests and more forest fire.

Hydro-met hazards

- Enhanced frequency and intensity of floods, landslide and droughts;
- Rapid melting of glaciers and snows increasing threat to glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF)

Health

- Mosquitoes move to higher altitude due to warming increasing prevalence risk of Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis;
- Water borne diseases during disaster events;
- Heat stress and heat wave



- Water Resources
- Variation in river runoff;
- Unreliable and unpredictable river flow pattern affecting hydroelectricity power plants;
- Enhanced frequency and intensity of flood and droughts:
- Rapid melting of glaciers and snows increasing threat Glacial lake outburst flood;
 - inkage of fresh tower due to rapid melti

Glacial Lake Outbursts Floods in Nepal

- So far 15 in Nepal (Recent 20 April 2017, Barun Valley)
- More than 11 GLOFs originated from Tibet Region (Recent: July 05 2016 (Poique Basin damaging Bhotekoshi region)



Bhotekoshi Hydropower - Before and After the GLOF (2016)



The total Value at risk under the modelled GLOF scenario of Thulagi is USD 406.73 million (Khanal et al. 2015).

Nepal's Priority of Climate Risk Management

GL Risk Reductions to save lives and livelihoods

- Nepal's Constitution
- NAPA (2010), NDC/e-NDC (submitted) (Parties to the UNFCCC / Paris Agreement), NAP (ongoing)
- National DRR Policy (2018) and National DRR Strategic Action Plan (2018-2030) Sendai Framework for DRR (GL Lowering – 7, and multi- hazards EWS by 2030;
- NPC's Periodic Plans Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (Prosperity, People and Planet 11 Goalsmore specific goal no 13 on CC.



Imja Glacial Lake, changing its face



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Framework of Intervention GLOF Risk Reduction

Science and People's Knowledge based Multi Hazards RISK ASSESSMENT and Mapping CAPACITY BUILDING (Community and Local Govt. Officials' Empowerment)

C B DRR Preparedness, Mitigation and Adaptation Measures



Coordination, Linkages and Networking



Mainstreaming CRM in the sectoral planning process



Knowledge Sharing and <u>Replication</u>

Resilient Communities

GLOF RISK REDUCTION: IMJA GLACIAL LAKE (Nepal)

Studies on Rapid Field Assessment, GLOF Scientific Data, and Vulnerability Assessment conducted : 2013

Community Based Early Warning System (CBEWS) Study : 2014

GLOF Hazard Zonation and Safety and Evacuation Plan: 2014

Hazard mapping along 50 km downstream from Lake

Engineering Survey and Design Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) Bathymetry

Lake lowered by 3.4 metre (November 23, 2016)





GLOF RISK REDUCTION: IMJA GLACIAL LAKE (Nepal)- in images







Transportation of equipment and materials by MI-17 Helicopters and horses







Lake level reduction



Water Flow in the Open Channel

Controlled channel for Lake Lowering



GLOF RISK REDUCTION/Preparedness : Hydro-met Stations and EWS





Community-based GLOF Early Warning System







Dynamic Mass SMS Alert Imja Watershed



http://hydrology.gov.np/display/imja/#/



Community Based Engagement





Community based Institutions, Capacity building Trainings on GLOF Risk Reductions – First Aid, Safe Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Early Warning System among other







Respect to Local Culture



News of Imja Lake lowering covered by more than 10 International Media



World Offbeat Photos Video President Trump Yogi in Power Specials Local My Topics Science & Tech Crime

Nepal Drains Dangerous Imja Tsho Glacial Lake Near Mount Everest





enin/news/world/nepaldrains-dangerous-imjatsho-glacial-lake-nearmount-everest/ar-AAjDIEB?li=AAgfYGb

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- TIMES

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The DAILY UK



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Nepal announces completion of dangerous Himalayan Lake's lowering project

Source: Xinhua 2016-11-24 12:58:25

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SOLUKHUBMU, Nepal, Nov. 24 (Xinhua) -- Nepal on Wednesday formally announced the completion of much-awaited Imja Lake Lowering Project' that has been executed above 5000 meters in the Everest region of the country.

Bal Krishna Khand, Nepalese Minister of Defense and Jaya Dev Joshi, Minister of Population and Environment jointly inaugurated the Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project Thursday at the Imja Lake premise, some 11 km from the world's highest peak Mount Everest in Solukhumbu district.

Imja Lake, one of the biggest glacial lakes in the Himalayan country, is located at an altitude of 5010 meters above the sea level. The depth of the glacial lake is 150 meters.



Conclusion/Lesson Learned

- A total of **71,752 vulnerable** people have been benefitted from this intervention;
- GLOF Risk Reduction needs **adequate** and multi-faceted actions;
- Lake Lowering is costly means of GLOF risk reduction; but is the best way to reduce existing risks considering a landscape approach linking upstream and downstream watersheds;
- Engagement with Nepal Army was successful experience and upscaling and replication is possible for other critical glacial lakes;
- People's participation is essential and building community based DRR institutions was proven to be the best way of engaging the community to ensure sustainability;

Conclusion/Lesson Learned

- Updates on climate information, knowledge about its changing pattern and possible impacts is important for the success of any risk reduction measure;
- Research Monitoring / Assessment of Glaciers, Glacial lake and it's surrounding should be continued;
- Regional and International collaboration for GLOF risk reductions/mitigation is required;
- Role of academia/research institutions is key for all kinds of research (priority-Action Research) with engagement of local communities;
- Mechanism for **inter -governmental collaboration on data sharing** and information are essential, different level of collaboration should be explored and prioritized;
- Global, Regional and National Policies/ strategies should prioritize addressing anticipated risk of GLOF and inform development towards its contributions to achievement of SFDRR, SDGs and Paris Agreement;

News of Imja Lake lowering covered by more than 10 International Media



Imja Lake, one of the biggest glacial lakes in the Himalayan country, is located at an altitude of 5010 meters above the sea level. The depth of the glacial lake is 150 meters.

Project in Media

https://www.irinnews.org/photofeature/2017/01/05/global-warmingturns-heat-glacial-lake-risk-himalayas

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 <u>http://www.msn.com/en-</u> <u>us/news/world/nepal-drains-dangerous-</u> <u>everest-lake/ar-AAjCQRx?li=BBnbcA1</u>

- <u>http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/ne</u> ws/2016-12-03/dammed.html
- ICIMOD VIDEO LINK on You Tube

Everest Region in Nepal Welcomes you.....





SEE YOU in NEPAL !!!





Measuring Discharge @ Lower Barun GL Outlets 20 Nov 2019

Photos – Deepak KC except that of Slide 6 (Bhotekoshi damage), facts/figures - Sources are highly acknowledged.

kc.deepak@unil.ch

deepak.kc@undp.org

Thank You for your Attention!!!

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT and Reference !!!

Government o Nepal

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- <u>www.drrportal.gov.np</u>
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- http://www.emdat.be/
- ICIMOD
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