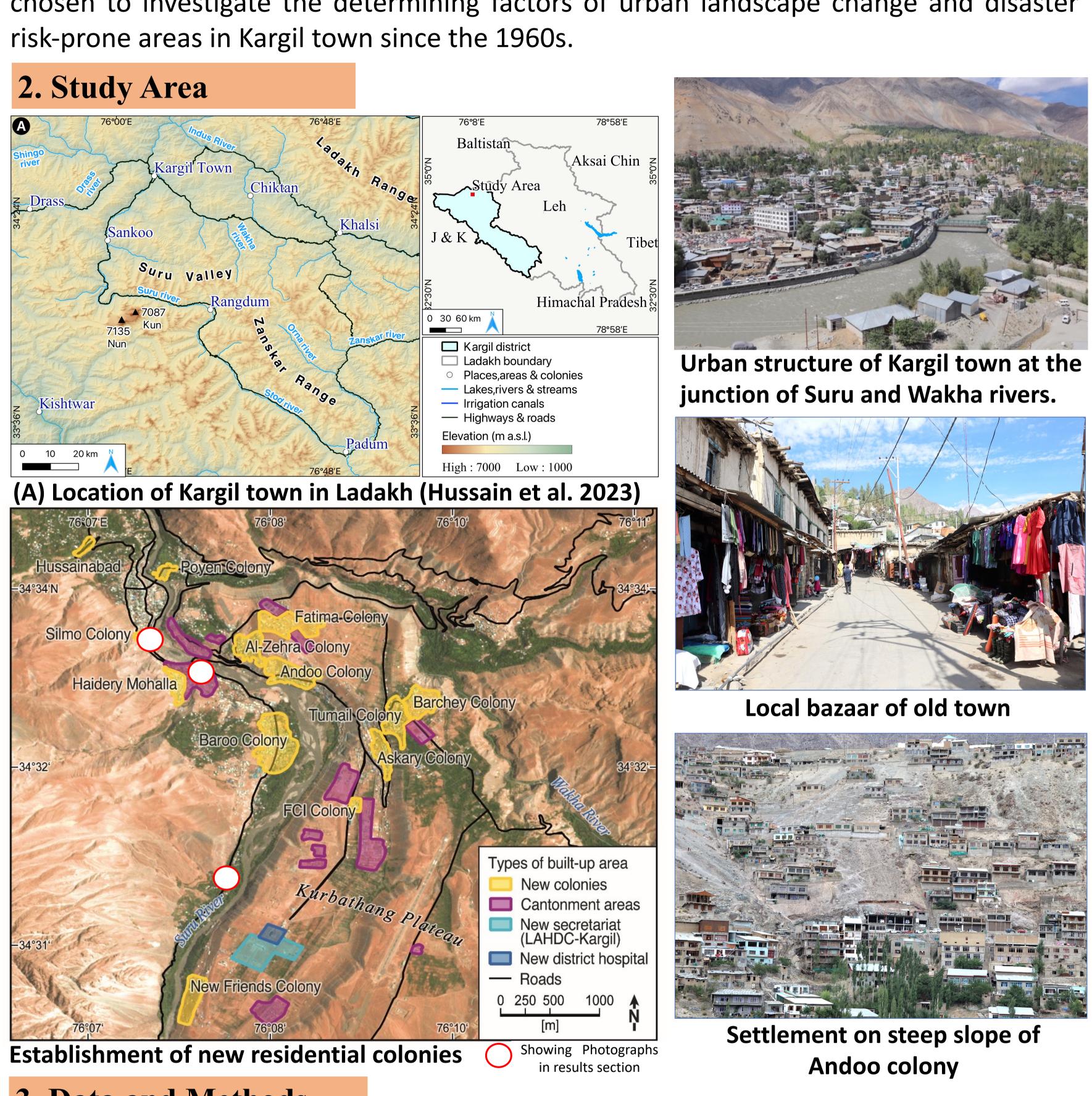


Vienna, Austria & Online 23-28 April 2023

1. Introduction

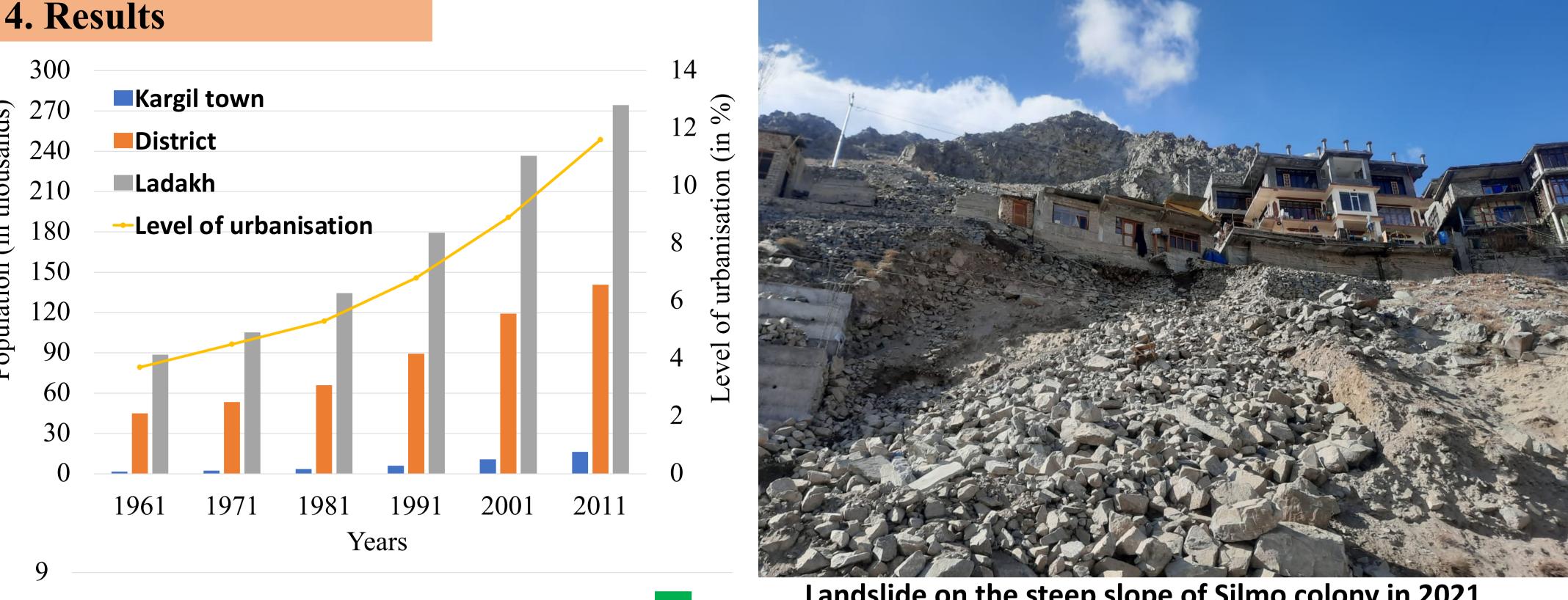
Small and medium-sized towns in the high mountain regions of South Asia are characterized by rapid and mostly unplanned urbanisation processes resulting in increased risk to natural hazards, such as flash floods, landslides and earthquakes. Due to rapid urban expansion, the second largest town of the Union Territory of Ladakh is chosen to investigate the determining factors of urban landscape change and disaster risk-prone areas in Kargil town since the 1960s.



3. Data and Methods

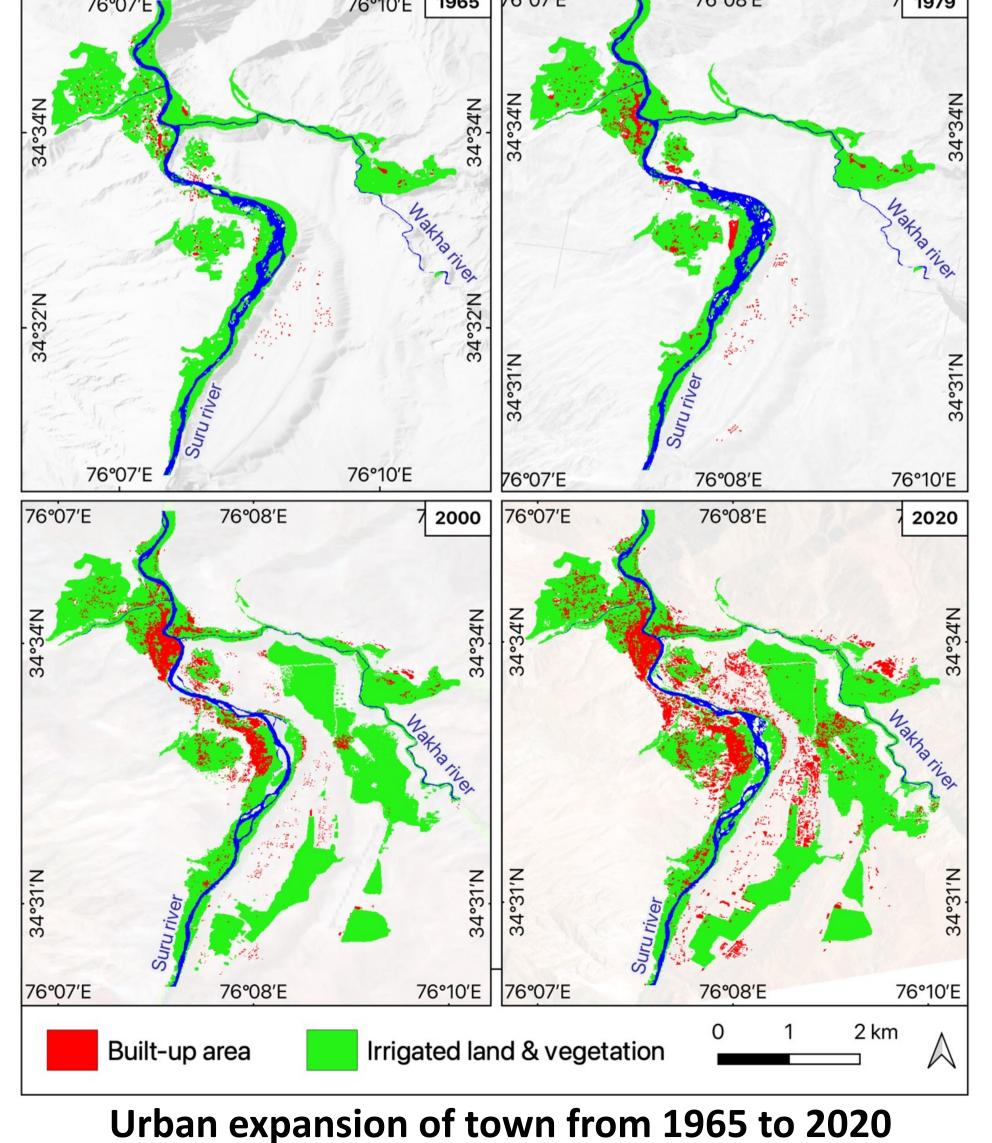
Based on multi-temporal approach using high resolution satellite imagery (Corona, ASTER and PlanetScope), statistical data and field surveys, urban landscape changes of Kargil town as well as the impact of former natural hazards are analysed:

- Satellite Images such as Corona (1965,1979), ASTER (2000) and PlanetScope (2020) were used to map and quantify changes of built-up area, irrigated land and vegetation.
- Statistical data: Census of India (1961–2011), District Statistical and Evaluation Office Kargil (2011–2012, 2018–19, 2019–20), and District Tourism Department of Kargil, Ladakh.
- Field and photographic surveys.



Built-up area Irrigated land & vegetation 1965

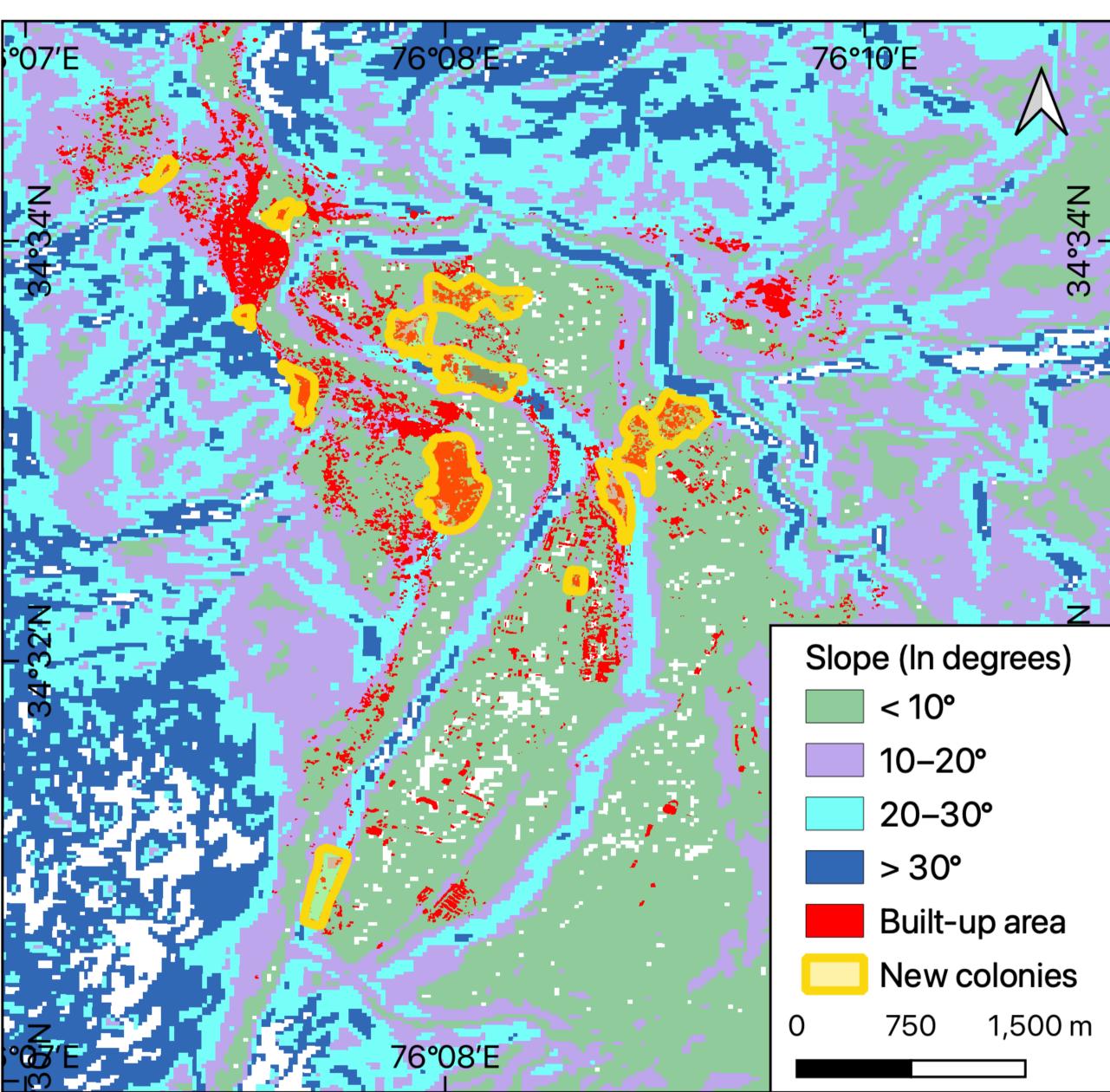
Land cover changes from 1965 to 2020 in km²



Landslide on the steep slope of Silmo colony in 2021



Flashflood near Iqbal Bridge of Baimathang in 2022



The built-up area has been more than ninefold from 0.25 km² (1.3%) to 2.30 km² (11.7%) between 1965 and 2020.

Many settlements were developed on steep slopes and floodprone areas along the Suru river particularly in two decades.



Flashflood at Titichumik in 2022



Volunteers helping during flashfloods, 2022

Reference

Hussain, A.; Schmidt, S.; Nüsser, M. Dynamics of Mountain Urbanisation: Evidence from the Trans-Himalayan Town of Kargil, Ladakh, India. Land 2023, 12, 920. https://doi.org/10.3390/land12040920

Systematic approach is needed to deal with the unplanned and haphazard urban development of the Kargil town. The LAHDC-Kargil and Union Territory of Ladakh administration need to take drastic decision with respect to disaster management, urban planning and governance mechanism.





5. Conclusion