

RAINWATER HARVESTING FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN FLOOD AND DROUGHT CRISES-INDIAN EXPERIENCE



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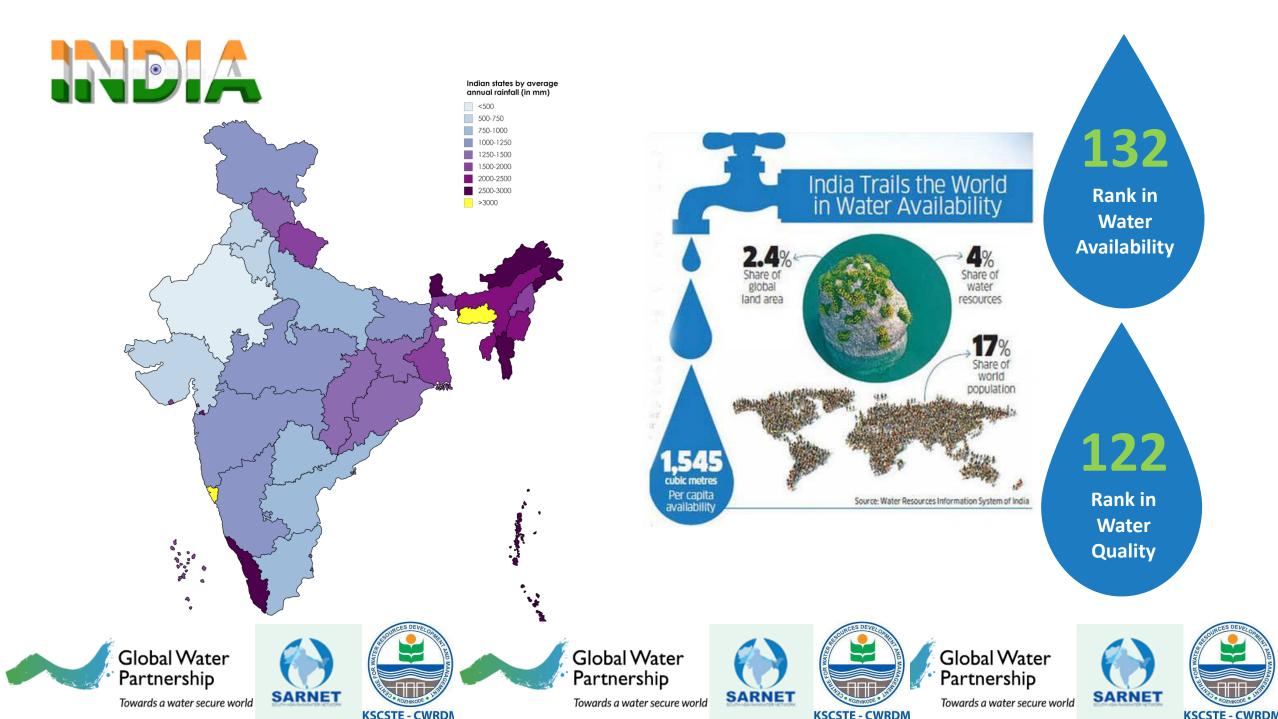














SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT GALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

































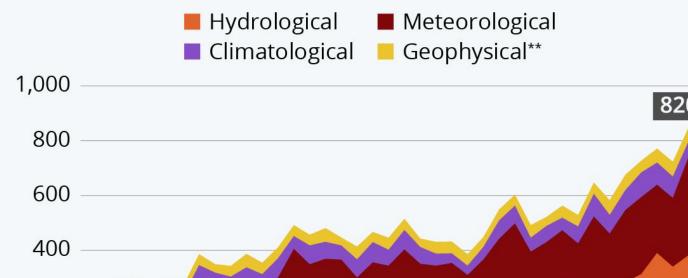






Natural Disasters on the Rise Around the Globe

Number of natural disasters* by type of event (1980-2019)



2000

2010

2019

1990

Source: MunichRe

1980

200

^{*} Registered as relevant loss events by MunichRe

^{**} Vulcanic/tectonic activity



Water Related Climate Disasters in India









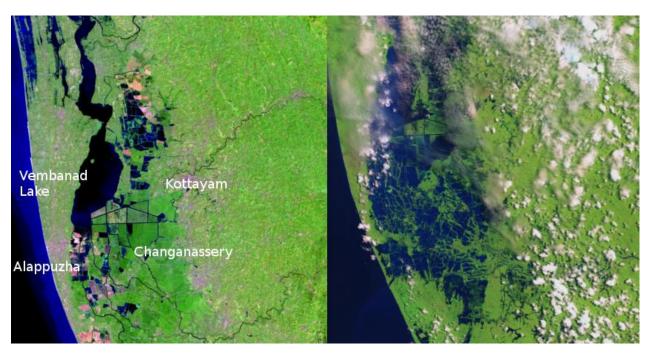


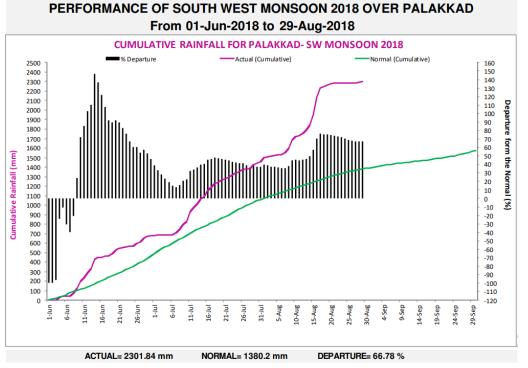


Kerala Floods- August 2018

Departure from Normal +96 %

- More than 450 people lost
- Crop damage in agriculture sector 20,000 Crores
- More than 50,000 houses lost
- Over 8.6 lakh people have taken shelter in nearly 3,000 relief camps

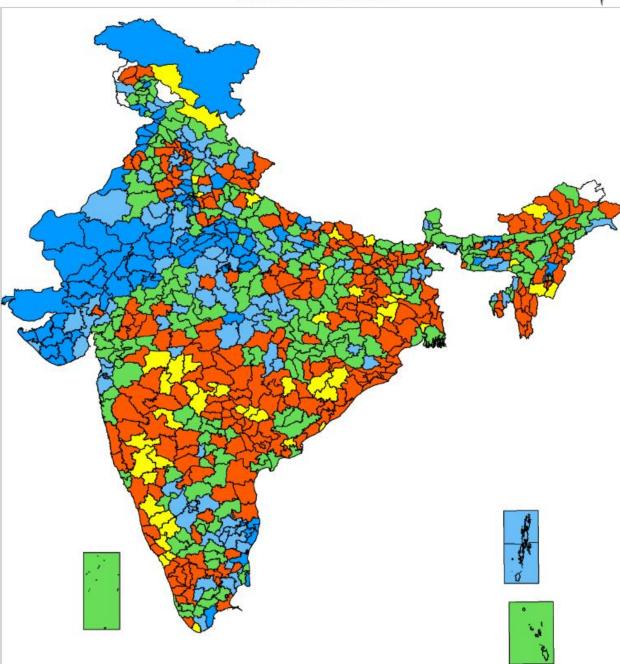




DISTRICT RAINFALL MAP

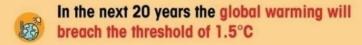
Period: 01-06-2023 To 05-07-2023

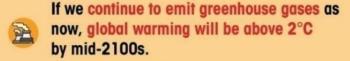




DownToEarth

FACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE FROM IPCC REPORT





With every 1°C rise in temperature, there will be a 7 per cent increase in the intensification of extreme rain events

Carbon dioxide concentration is highest in 2 million years

Sea-level rise is the fastest in 3,000 years

Arctic sea ice is lowest in 1,000 years

Some changes we can't reverse any more, at least for next thousands of years

lce melting will continue for the next 1,000 years even if we manage to control our GHG emissions

Ocean warming will continue, which has increased by 2-8 times from 1970s

Sea-level rise will continue for hundreds of years

www.downtoearth.org.in

Climate Action- Mitigation & Adaptation





Renewable energy

More efficient industrial processes





Seasonal eating and less meat



Increase in urban green areas



Awareness-raising



Water and energy saving



RWH

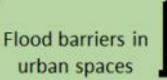
More resilient agricultural species

Delimitation of coastal risk areas





Entomological surveillance







Quantity Quality



Deficit Excess



Demand Supply



Blue Green Grey



Harvest **Protect** Keep clean **Innovative** -Strategies/ technologies





Water resources development and management in India

Implementation of proper strategies and action plan for achieving water security

Broad areas to be addressed

- I. Supply Sector
- II. Demand Sector
- **III.Water Governance and Policy**
- **IV. Capacity building**
- V. Disaster Management viz., droughts, floods, landslides etc.
- VI. Climate resilience

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN KERALA

The prime objective is to ensure effective preparedness as well as mitigation from water related disasters

Strategies for achieving this

✓ To introduce an efficient flood and land slide protection system in the context of changing climate scenarios

Activities/ Action Plan

- Formulation of flood and associated landslide protection and rehabilitation master plans, employing both structural and non-structural measures
- ➤ Real time prediction systems along with forecast for disasters by preparing flood frequency forecasting risk maps
- Development of a preparatory process for protection and rehabilitation operations prior, during and after disasters
- Conducting training to all the stakeholders for protection and rehabilitation.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

The prime objective is to ensure effective preparedness as well as mitigation from water related disasters

Strategies for achieving this

- ✓ Climate resilient agriculture and irrigation
- ✓ Weather prediction, Flood modelling, Early Warning etc.

Activities/ Action Plan

- ➤ Water-budget, Crop calendar, Water utilization calendar considering changing climate
- Real time prediction systems along with forecast for disasters
- Preparedness process
- Conducting training to all the stakeholders on climate resilient strategies
- ➤ Carbon Neutral/Climate resilient agriculture/villages

Disaster Management

- Water Budgeting, Allocation and Governance
- River/River basin Management
- Watershed management
- Wetland and Coastal zone management
- Crop water management/irrigation scheduling
- Reservoir operations
- Conjunctive use of surface and Groundwater
- Disaster management- Mitigation

Preparedness
Droughts
Response
Rebuild

Water Budgeting



Supply





Groundwater



Export



Domestic



Commercial

Industrial



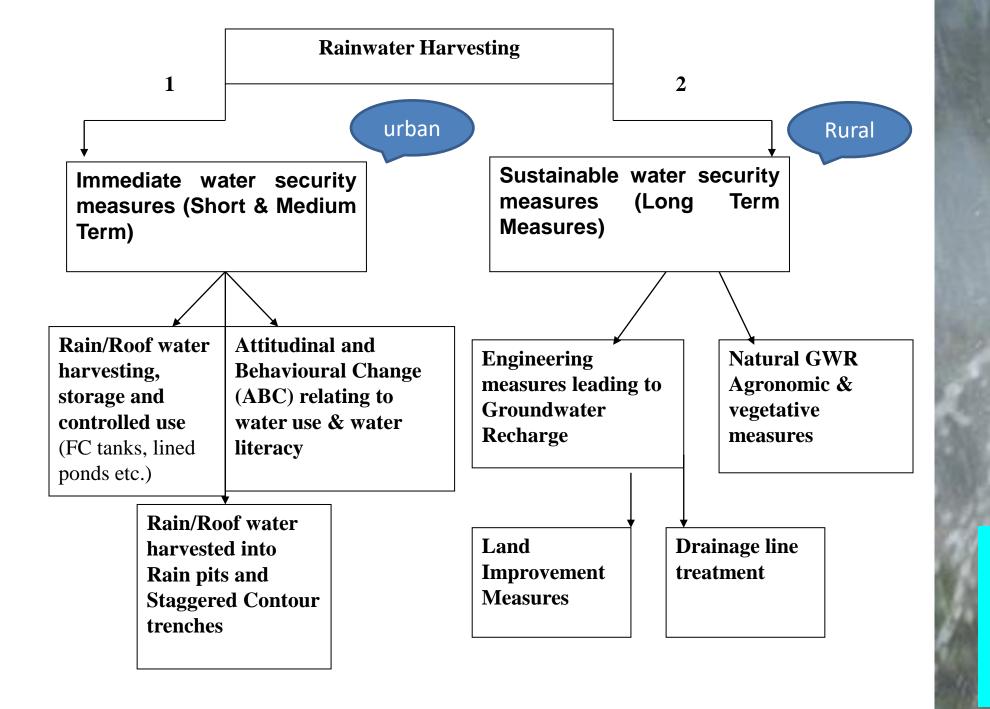






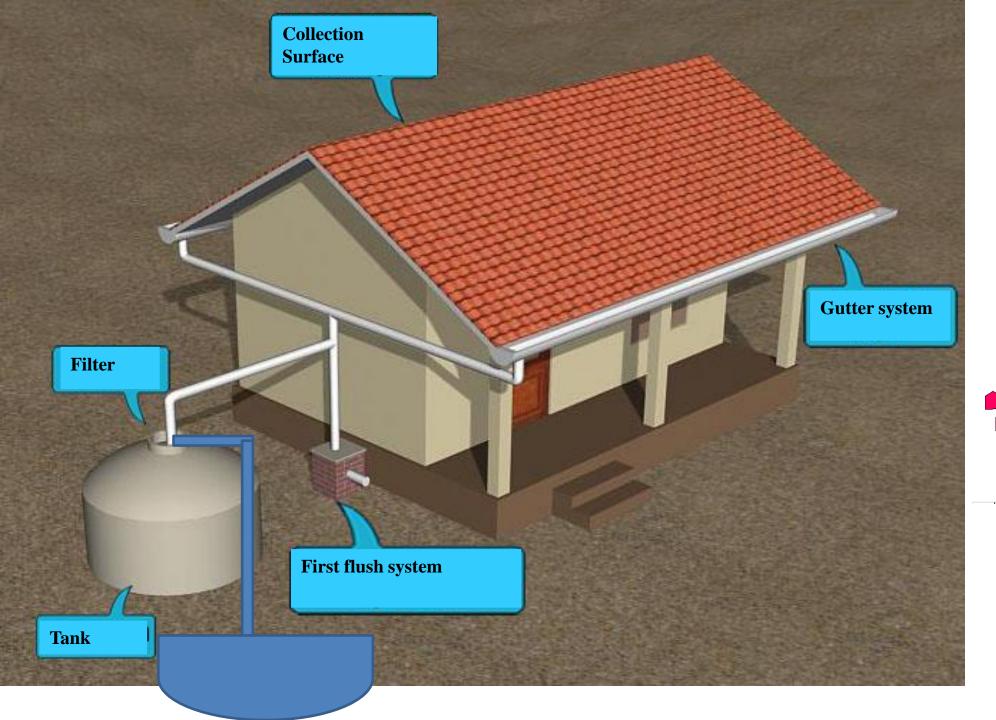




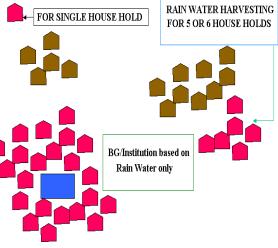


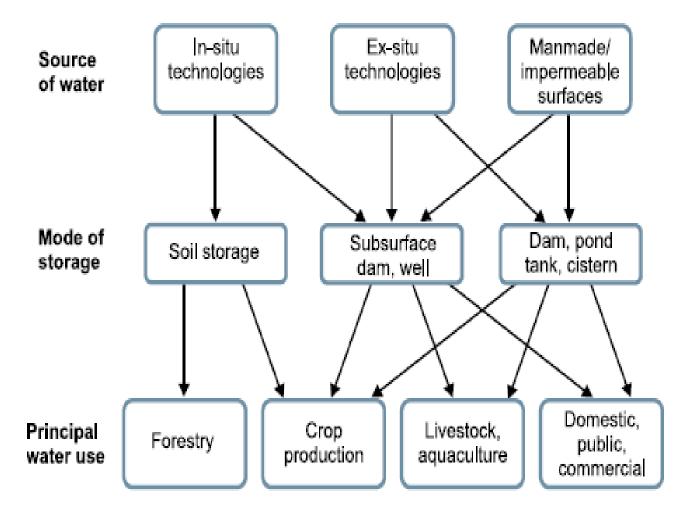
A family of 4 will require in 1/3 period of an year 135x4x365=65,700 litres

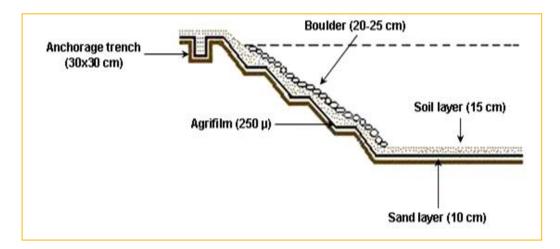
A house of 100 m² will
generate
100*1.7*0.8= 136 m³ =
1,36,000 litres of water in a
year
(Av. annual rainfall of the region is
170 cm and runoff coeff. of tiled
roof is 0.8)



THREE OPTIONS OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING



















Lined pond for Rainwater harvesting



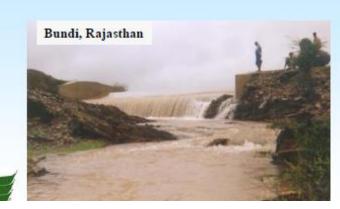






Community-based rainwater harvesting/ groundwater recharging structures

- Check dams
- > Percolation tanks
- ➤ Gabion structures
- Grassed waterways
- Diversion drains



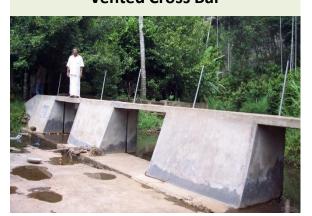




Loose boulder check dam







Loose boulder check dam



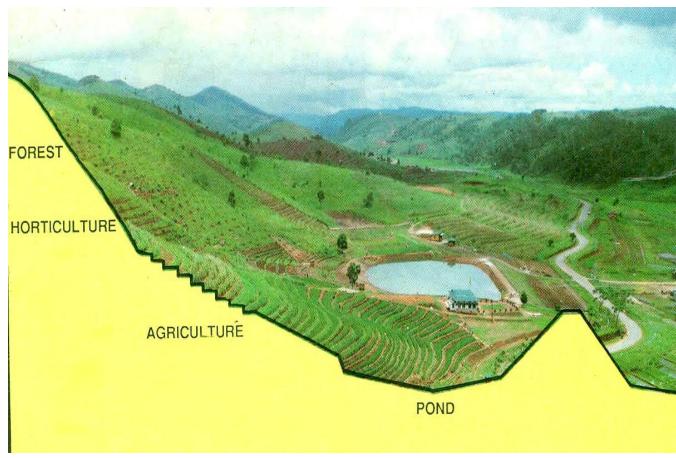
Loose boulder check bund





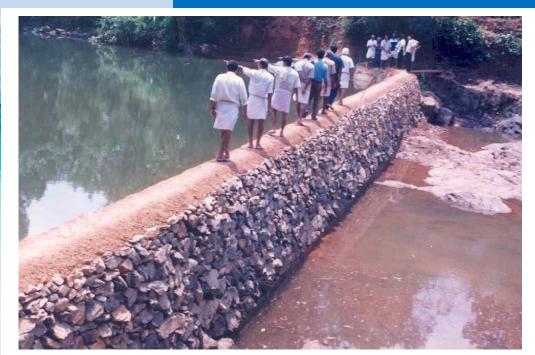
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT





SDG-6, 11

COMMUNITY FLOOD WATER MANAGEMENT











Management of Rivers and Wetlands

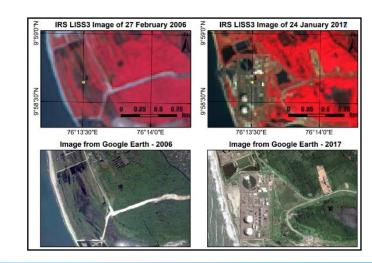
Restoration Activities in Rivers and Wetlands

- De-silting
- De-weeding
- Embankment Protection



National Wetland Inventory and Assessment (NWIA)
Phase – II (Kerala and Lakshadweep)







Flood and water quality- Flood has negative impacts on the environment, economy and human health

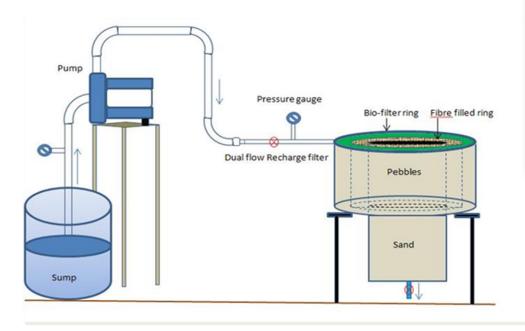


Coímbatore, TN



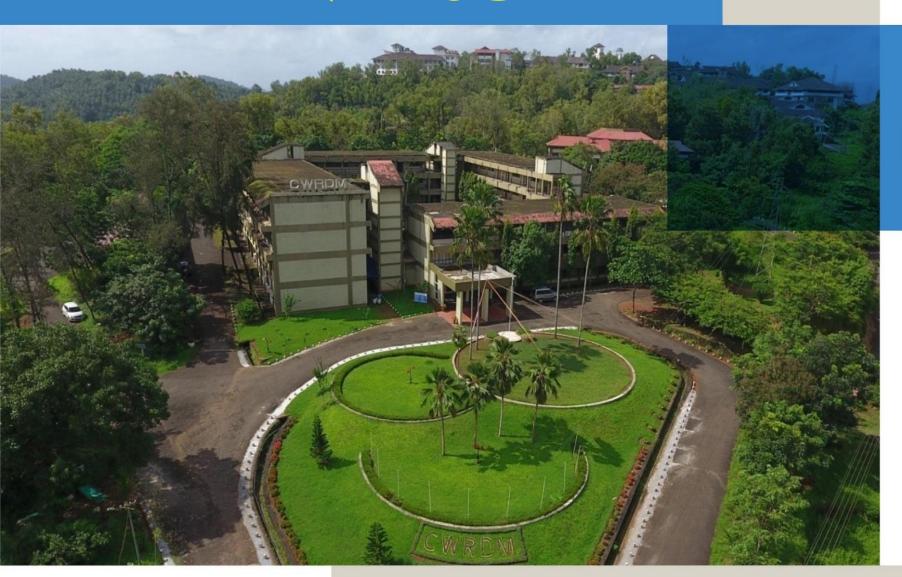
Urban Floodwater Recharge Filter







THANK YOU



KSCSTE - CWRDM



www.cwrdm.org