

Resilience Planning - Kerala Floods

What is the issue?

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• Kerala is witnessing historic rainfalls in disastrous proportions, with South west monsoon.

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• The impact of the flood has highlighted the need for governments to strengthen resilience planning. \n

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What is the catastrophic impact?

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• Monsoon rainfall on several districts of Kerala has come as a reminder of unpredictable natural disasters.

More than three dozen people have died.

• An estimated Rs. 8,000 crore worth of economic assets had been lost.

• The gates of reservoirs in the Idukki system, and several other dams have been opened. Click here to know more

• This has inundated the habitations downstream.

• About 60,000 people whose dwellings suffered damage were lodged in relief camps.

• Landslips caused by incessant showers have caused damage to houses, roads and other structures.

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What is the changing climate scenario?

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• Kerala's unusually heavy monsoon this year is in contrast to the long-period trend of rainfall.

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- According to an analysis of data on the monsoon between 1954 and 2003, overall this part of the country had become drier in summer.
- Nevertheless, there is an emerging frequency of destructive flash floods in rare events as this.

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• This trend is only expected to become stronger in the coming period.

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How to deal with it?

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• With its efficient primary health care network, Kerala can take all measures to avoid epidemics.

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- However, the evolving climate pattern points to the need for governments to strengthen their resilience planning.
- It should begin with a programme to relocate people away from hazard zones along the rivers.

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• But finding suitable land is a challenge in a populous, forested State as that of Kerala.

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Source: The Hindu

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