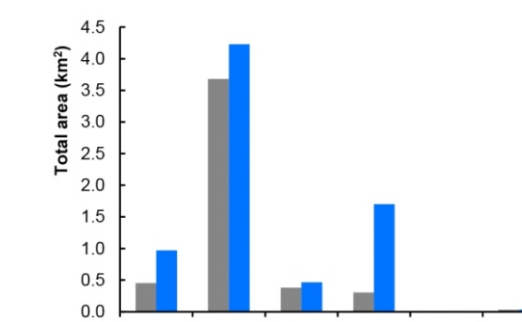
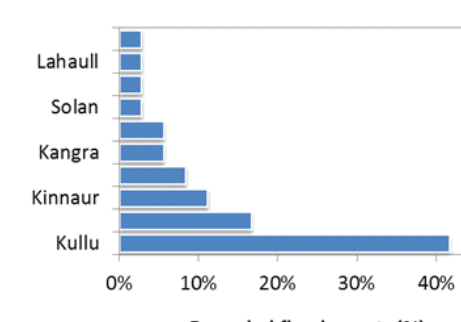
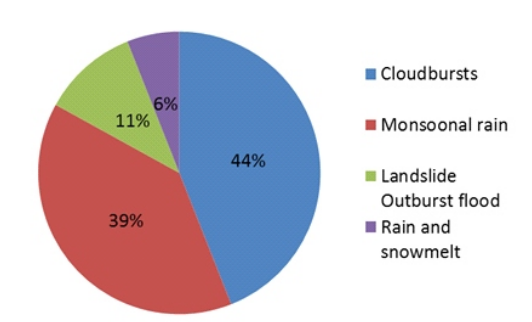
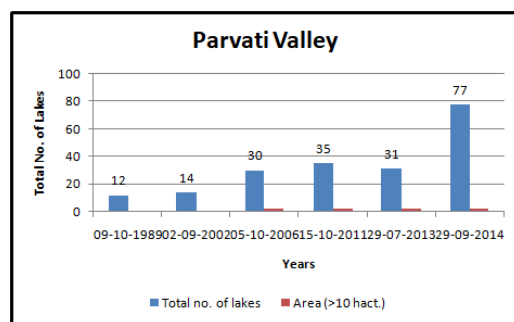
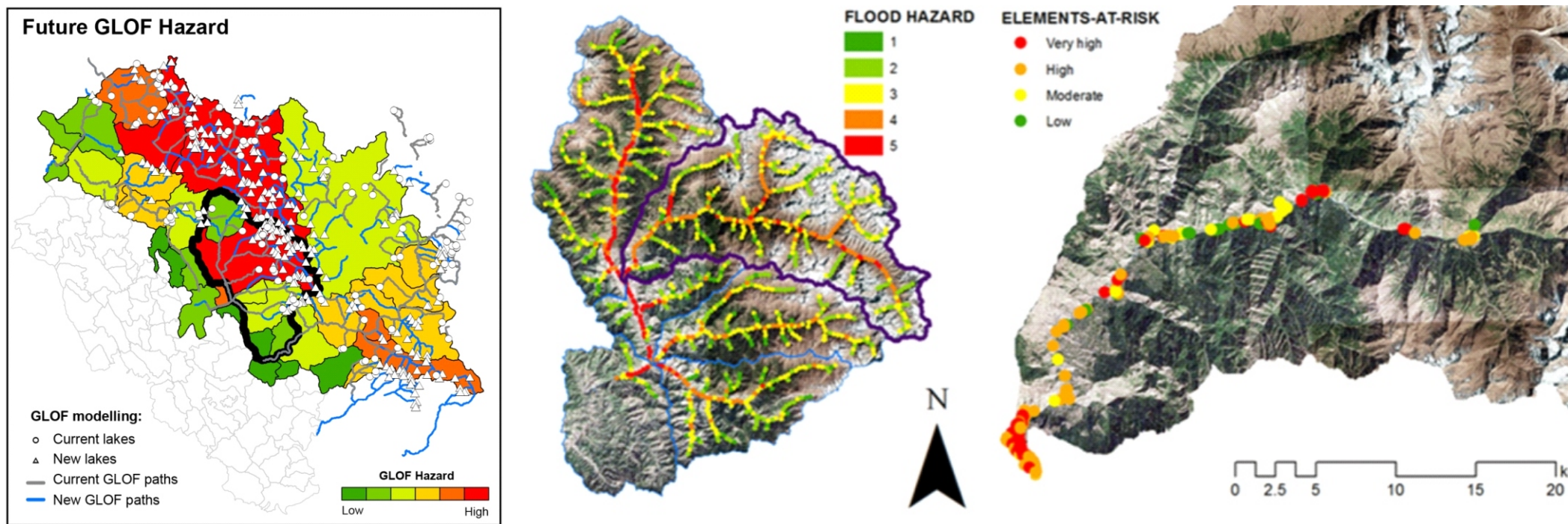
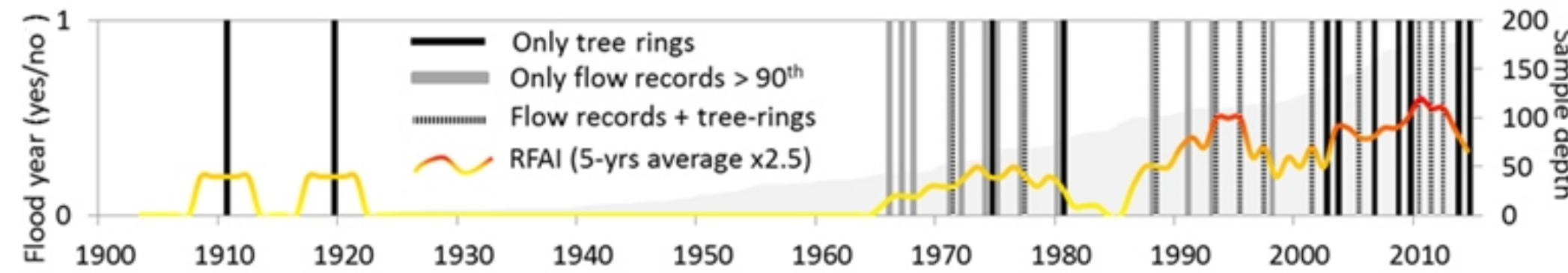


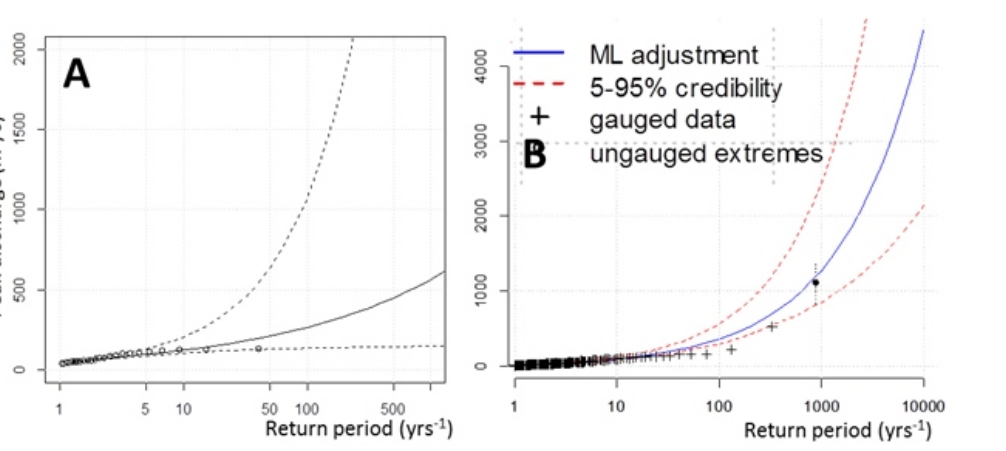
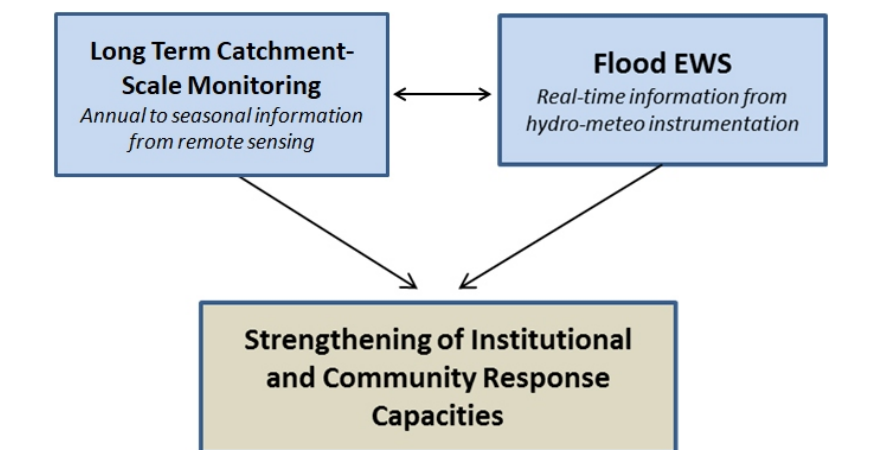
TOWARDS: GREEN CLIMATE RESILIENT MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES GLACIAL OUTBURST FLOOD (GLOF) - HAZARD RISK REDUCTION CATCHMENT LEVEL EARLY WARNING SYSTEM & COMMUNICATION NETWORK (Beas River Basin, Himachal Pradesh, India)

Flood hazard levels at Kullu district and details of element-at-risk analyses at Parvati valley

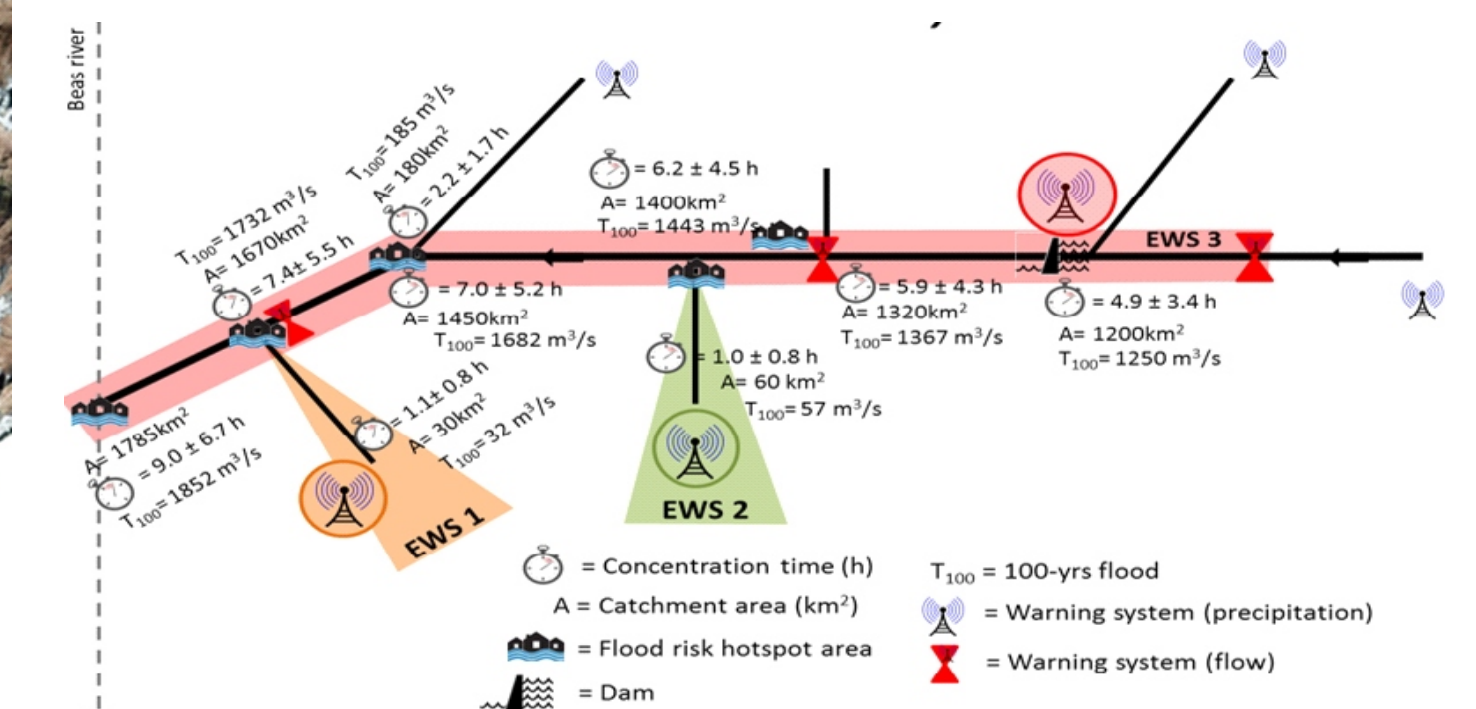
- ⇒ Increase of 1°C, a minimum 25% of the glacier area will be lost.
- ⇒ GLOF hazard threat is highest in Kullu district.



Glacial lakes mapped in Parvati Valley of Kullu district (1989, 2002, 2006, 2011, 2013, 2014) Triggers of recorded floods over the time period 1950 to 2014



- ⇒ Considerable increase in the formation of supra-glacial lakes due to retreat of glaciers.
- ⇒ High risk of floods due to climate change coupled with human induced activities.
- ⇒ Threat to the downstream inhabited areas, road infrastructure, agricultural land and hydroelectric projects.
- ⇒ Formal monitoring and evaluation system required.
- ⇒ Flood analyses has highlighted Parvati valley as one of the most vulnerable valleys in Kullu.



Schematic hydrological information highlighting the three components of the EWS in Parvati River Basin

