

Stories of Impact

A series highlighting achievements in disaster risk management initiatives

Rapidly Assessing Flood Damage in Uttarakhand, India



RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Joint Rapid Damage Needs Assessment conducted by GFDRR, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank informed a \$250 million recovery and resilience project on behalf of the International Development Association, including \$30 million toward state disaster management and resilience.
- The Assessment also provided the necessary groundwork for the government of Uttarakhand and other agencies to quickly prioritize and respond to the regions most affected by the disaster.
- Teams supported by GFDRR identified a need for more than \$661 million in recovery and reconstruction funds, catalyzing an immediate response on behalf of the government.
- Since the 2013 disaster, 3,000 km in new roads are under construction and 2,000 new flood-proof houses are nearing completion.
- In addition to short-term needs, the Assessment also provided valuable insight on areas to build resilience against future flood events, such as enhanced hydrometeorological systems, robust early warning systems, and strengthening the State Disaster Management Authority.

REGION: SOUTH ASIA
COUNTRY: INDIA
FOCUS AREA: RESILIENT RECOVERY

The state of Uttarakhand in India is all too familiar with the adverse impacts of high rainfall and flooding. However, the monsoons of 2013 brought together a devastating combination of environmental and social factors that resulted in the country's worst disaster since the 2004 tsunami. A multi-day downpour brought early and torrential rainfall to much of the mountainous region, triggering the collapse of a glacial lake dam and causing heavy flooding and landslides that claimed upwards of 4,000 lives and affected nearly a million people.

In partnership with the government of Uttarakhand and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and the World Bank conducted a Joint Rapid Damage Needs Assessment (JRDNA) for the region soon after the disaster, completing a thorough analysis of damage to a variety of social and economic sectors in just over a week. The assessment provided the necessary foundation for targeted, effective recovery and reconstruction efforts to begin.

Context

The Uttarakhand disaster was aggravated by an ongoing Hindu pilgrimage and particularly busy tourist season. Thousands were stranded when heavy flooding washed away bridges, roadways, and other infrastructure, requiring the mobilization of the Indian Army, Air Force, and Paramilitary troops to help evacuate more than 110,000 people from affected areas.

The flash flooding also set off a series of catastrophic landslides that decimated mountain-dwelling communities. In response, the government of Uttarakhand requested support from both the World Bank and ADB, bringing together teams of experts, including from GFDRR, to work alongside government officials in assessing recovery and construction needs in the region, particularly in regard to infrastructure, housing, services, and livelihoods.

Approach

The need to quickly start reconstruction and rehabilitation, coupled with incessant rainfall and limited accessibility to remote areas, brought challenges and urgency to the JRDNA project. The effort was:

- Broadly based on the Damage and Loss Assessment methodology developed by the United Nations and updated and expanded by GFDRR.
- Aimed to give the government of Uttarakhand detailed analyses of lost assets, along with 'build back better' guidelines to incorporate resilience into reconstruction projects and to enhance capabilities of institutions.
- Focused on the floods' impact on 10 specific sectors—housing, public buildings, roads and bridges, urban and rural infrastructure, livelihoods, irrigation, tourism, energy, and the environment—enabling rapid and effective recovery efforts.

A comprehensive report detailing findings on the impact of the flooding and resulting landslides was delivered to the government of Uttarakhand in early August 2013.

LESSONS LEARNED

Sector-specific analysis can lead to targeted recovery and risk reduction efforts. The findings from the Assessment clearly showed the scale and socio-economic impact of the flood damage, which surpassed any historical precedent in the region. The report also uncovered the extent of sector-specific damage of the flooding, which included an estimated \$1 billion loss in tourism revenue for the year and, by the end of the recovery period, more than \$3.8 billion in total economic losses. Road connectivity was revealed to be essential for a more resilient tourism sector, informing a World Bank project to improve infrastructure, enhance weather impact forecasting, and better mitigate risks from severe storms and landslides.

Previous recovery efforts can inform reconstruction strategies. The Assessment also recommended the creation of a comprehensive recovery and reconstruction framework that would provide a sequenced, prioritized, and programmatic action plan to guide resilient rebuilding and investment. The suggested strategy drew upon various lessons learned from prior recovery efforts in regions such as Bangladesh, Mexico, and Haiti, which included the importance of both immediate action and realism in long-term resilience goals.

Next Steps

The Assessment provided the government of Uttarakhand with preliminary steps toward a comprehensive recovery and reconstruction framework. Area specific studies were recommended to generate detailed and prioritized needs for reconstruction efforts, along with financial and implementation strategies. These recommendations informed a \$250 million project funded by the World Bank that aims to ensure sustainable social and economic restoration in the region. As landslides are an area of ongoing concern, the Japan-World Bank disaster risk management Tokyo hub is supporting Uttarakhand in work on slope stability.

“The need to immediately start the recovery and reconstruction work, especially in the most affected areas, prompted the need for a rapid assessment to understand the nature of damages post-disaster.”

—Subhash Kumar, Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand

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*All figures in US Dollars