



International Institute for
Applied Systems Analysis



**IV International Conference on El Niño Southern Oscillation:
ENSO in a warmer Climate
16-18 October 2018. Guayaquil - Ecuador**

Presenter

Bushra Khalid

**International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis,
Laxenburg, Austria**

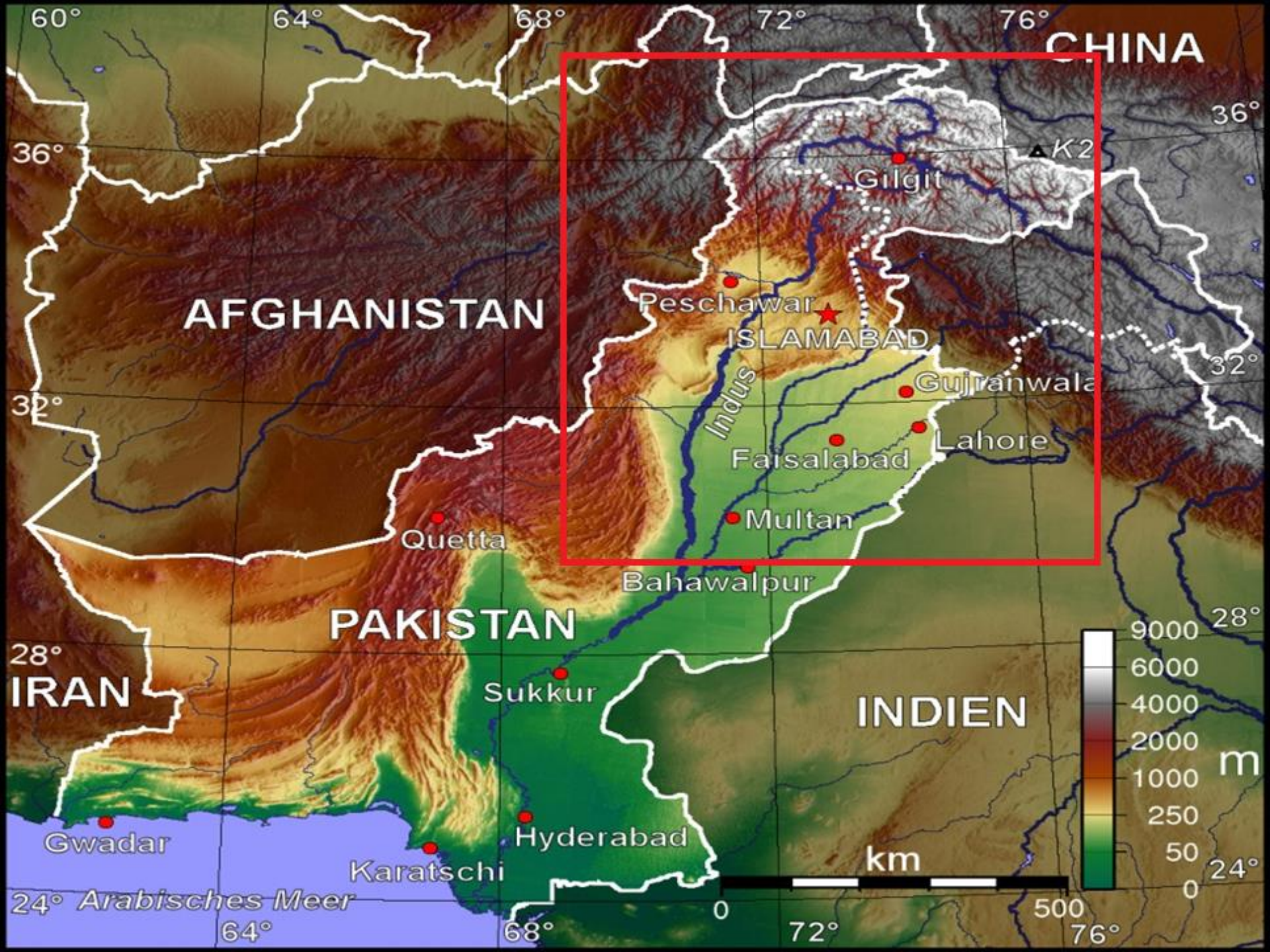
International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan

**Riverine flood assessment in connection with
La Nina and summer monsoon rainfall over
Upper Indus Basin Region of Pakistan**

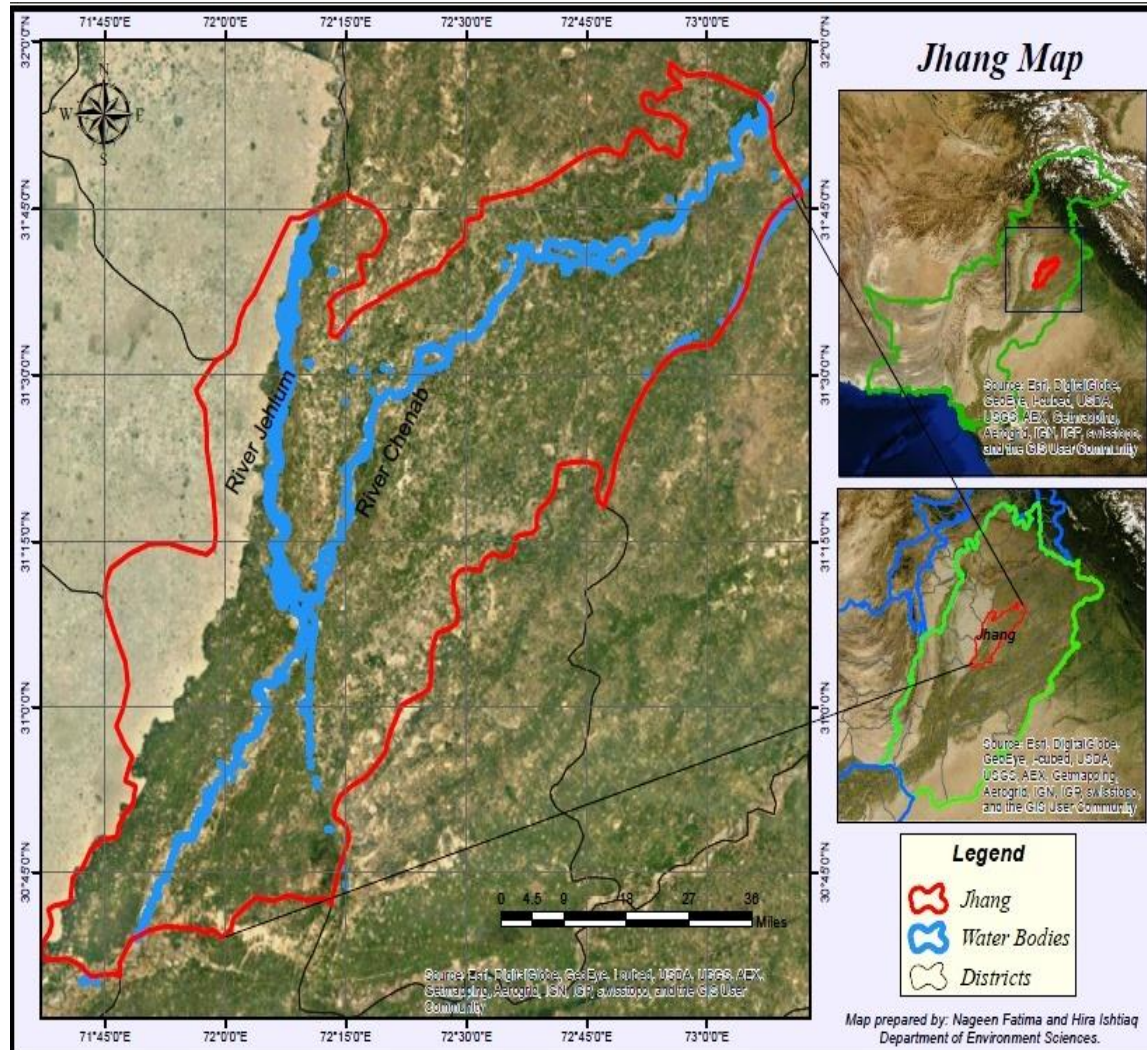
Khalid B et al., (2018) Riverine flood assessment in Jhang district in connection with ENSO and summer monsoon rainfall over Upper Indus Basin for 2010. Natural Hazards. DOI: 10.1007/s11069-018-3234-y

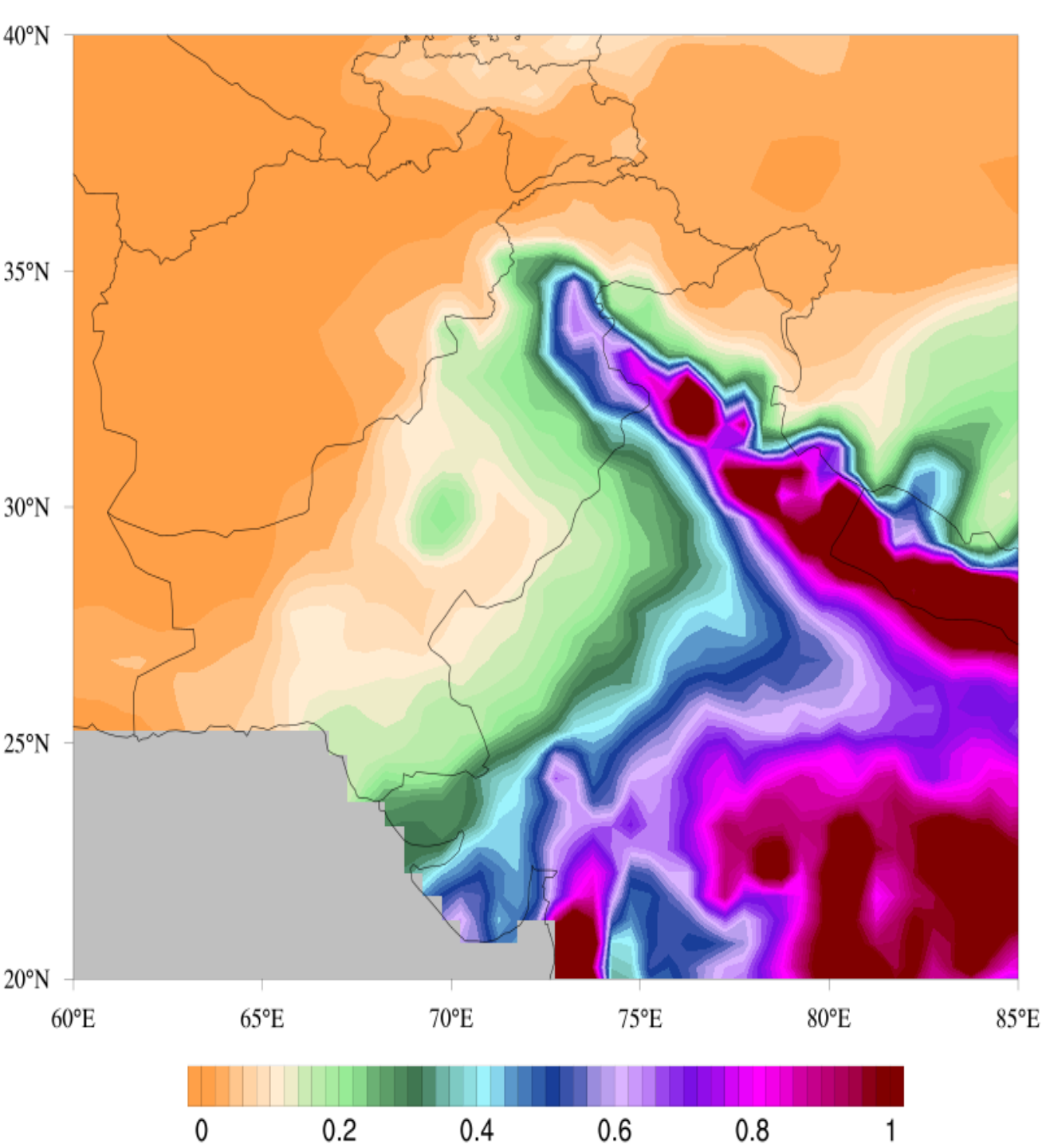
- Riverine flooding in the Jhelum and Chenab rivers joining point (Trimmu headworks), where the nearby district Jhang was severely flood affected
- Summer monsoon rainfall patterns and anomalies over Upper Indus Basin (UIB) region of Pakistan considering the case of 2010 flood.

- Pakistan is highly vulnerable to hydro-meteorological events and has experienced recurring cycles of riverine flooding over the past several years.
- The flooding in Pakistan during the summer monsoon months of July-September 2010 was 7.5 on scale of intensity.
- The 2010 flood affected approximately **one-fifth of Pakistan's total land area**
- and displaced **~20,000,000 inhabitants** with **2000 fatalities** across the country (Brakenridge 2012; Chorynski et al. 2012).
- Flooding in the Jhelum & Chenab Rivers started in late July and sustained by the end of 2010 due to abnormally intensified summer monsoon rainfall in UIB (Syvitski and Brakenridge 2013).

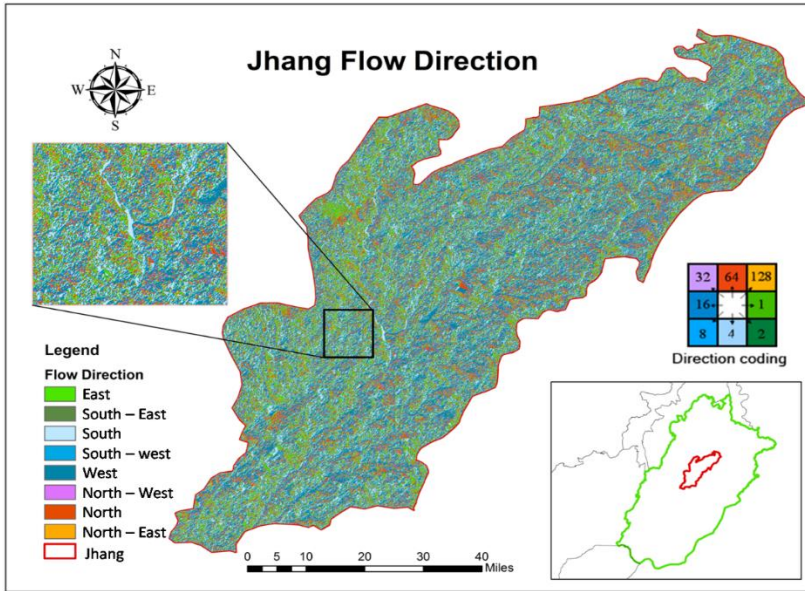


Jhelum and Chenab Rivers meeting point

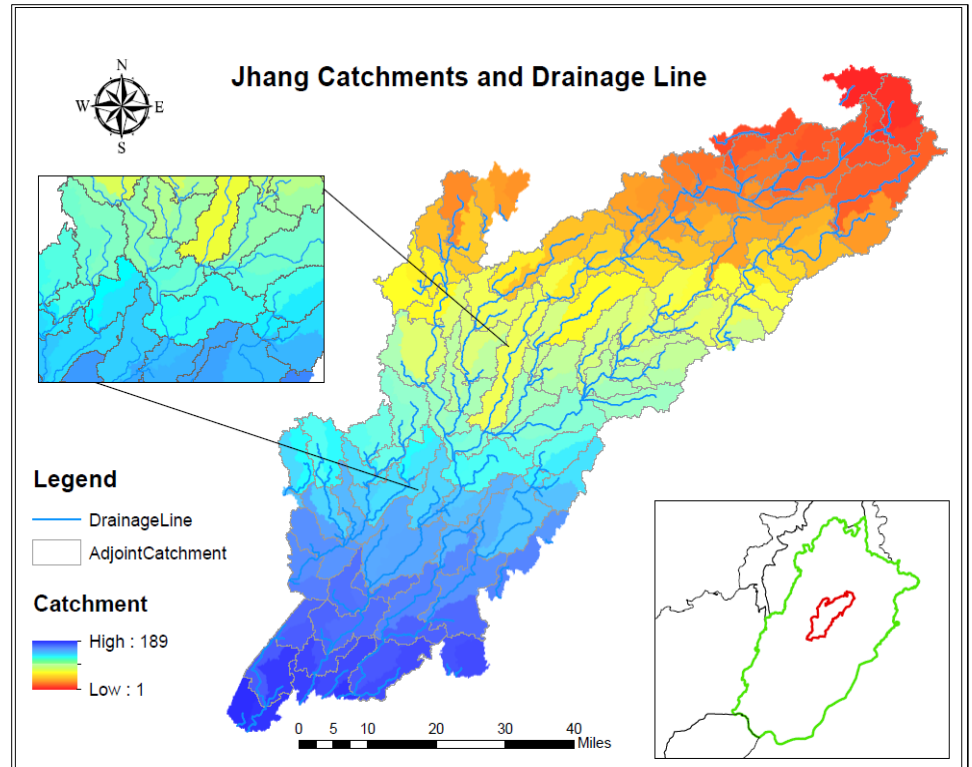
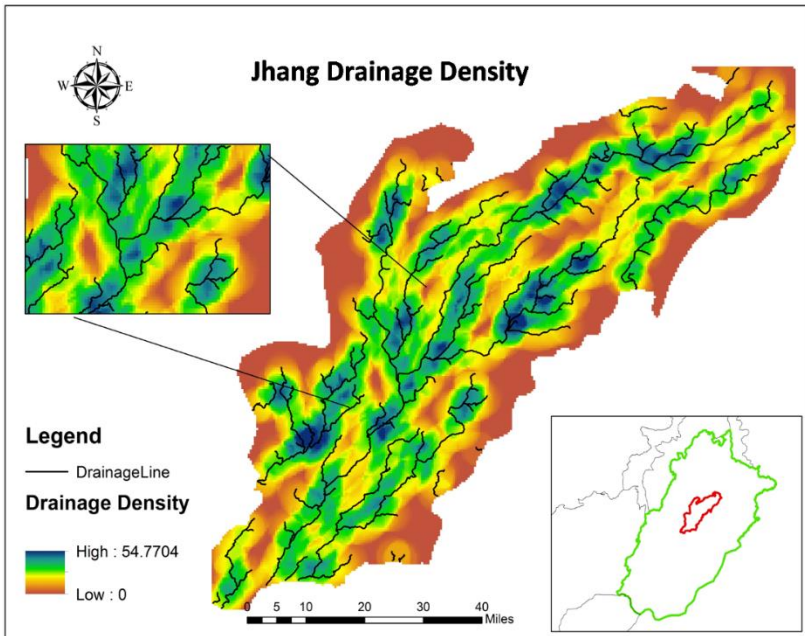




Climatology
Summer monsoon
rainfall over
Pakistan

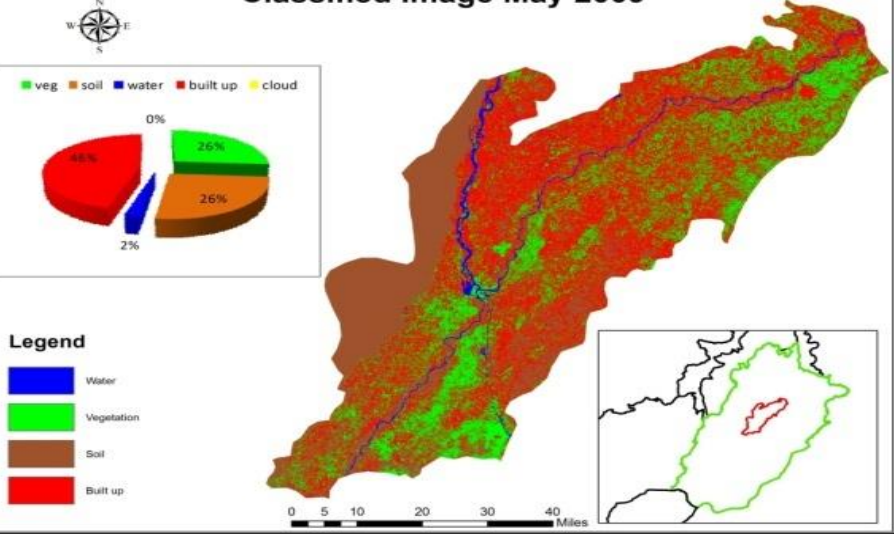


SRTM 90m digital elevation model results

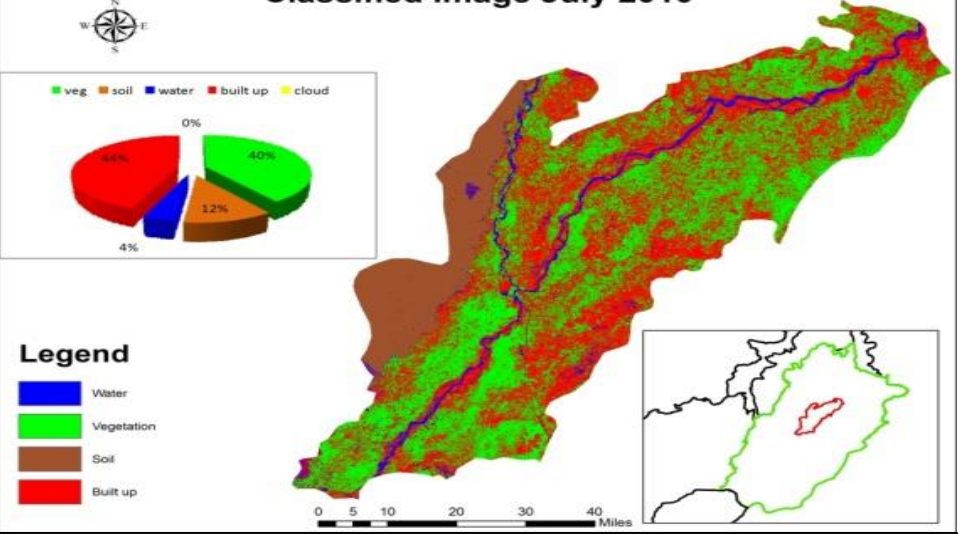


Supervised classification using maximum likelihood algorithm for **pre-flooding instance**. (Landsat TM 30m satellite imageries)

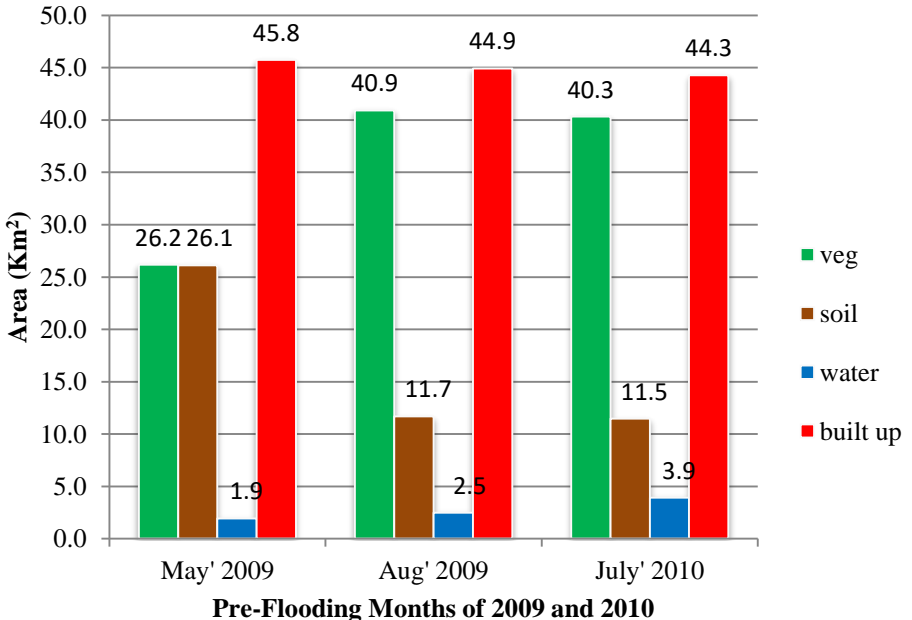
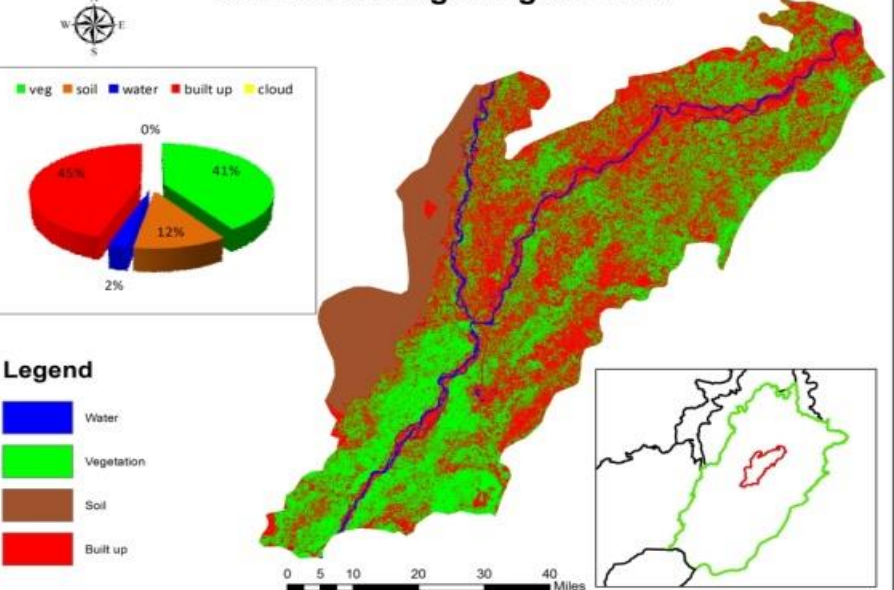
Classified Image May 2009



Classified Image July 2010

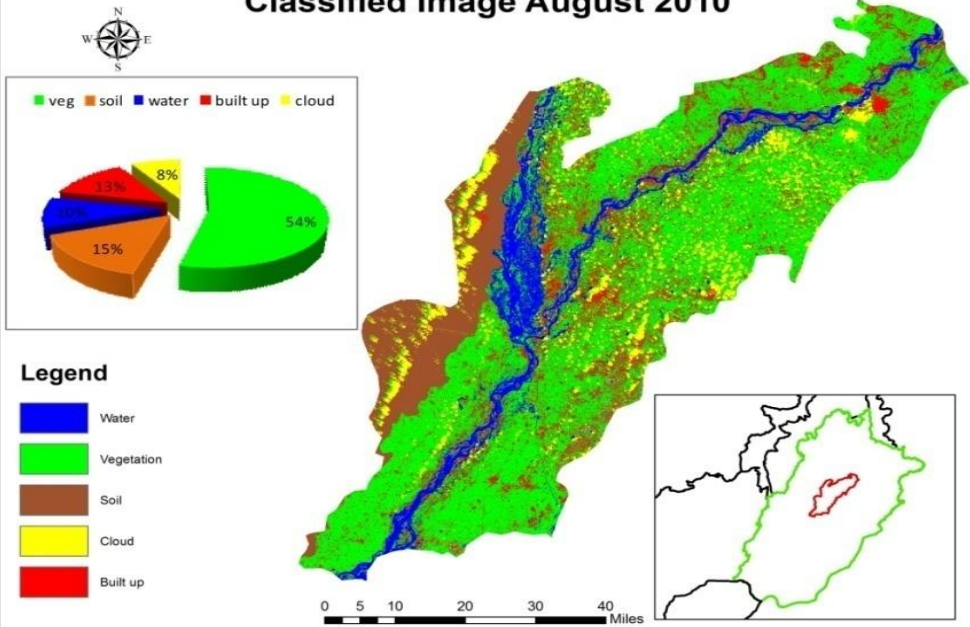


Classified Image August 2009



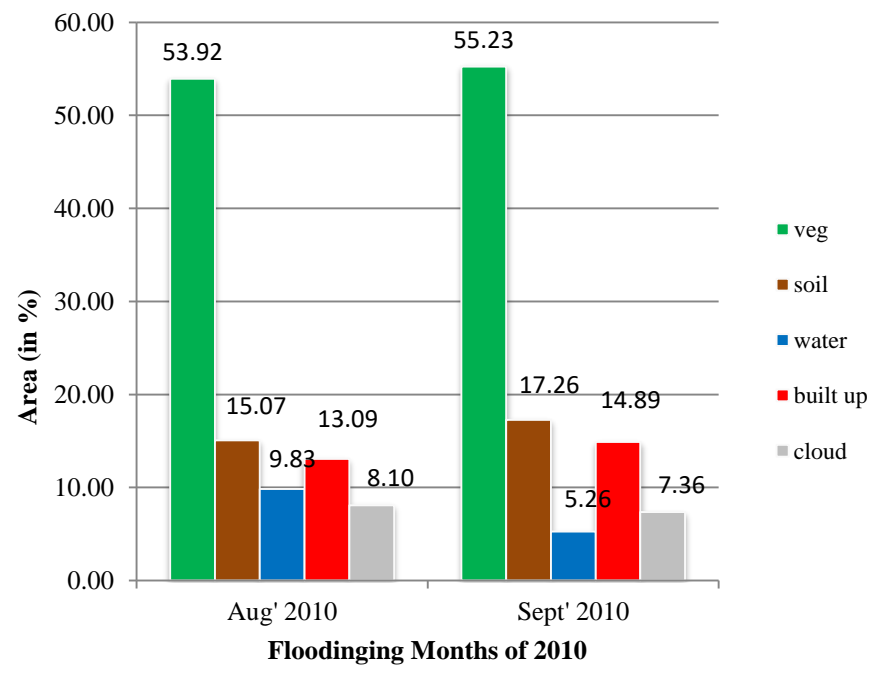
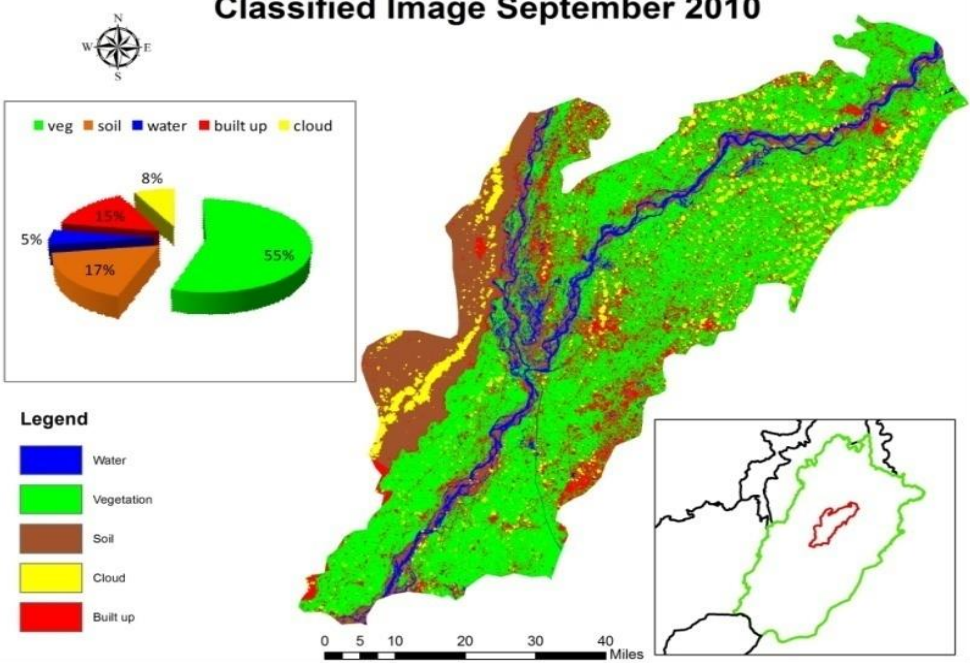
Pre-Flooding Months of 2009 and 2010

Classified Image August 2010



Supervised classification using maximum likelihood algorithm for **flooding instance** (Landsat TM 30m satellite imageries)

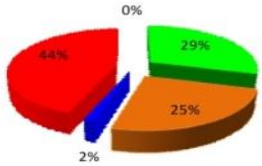
Classified Image September 2010



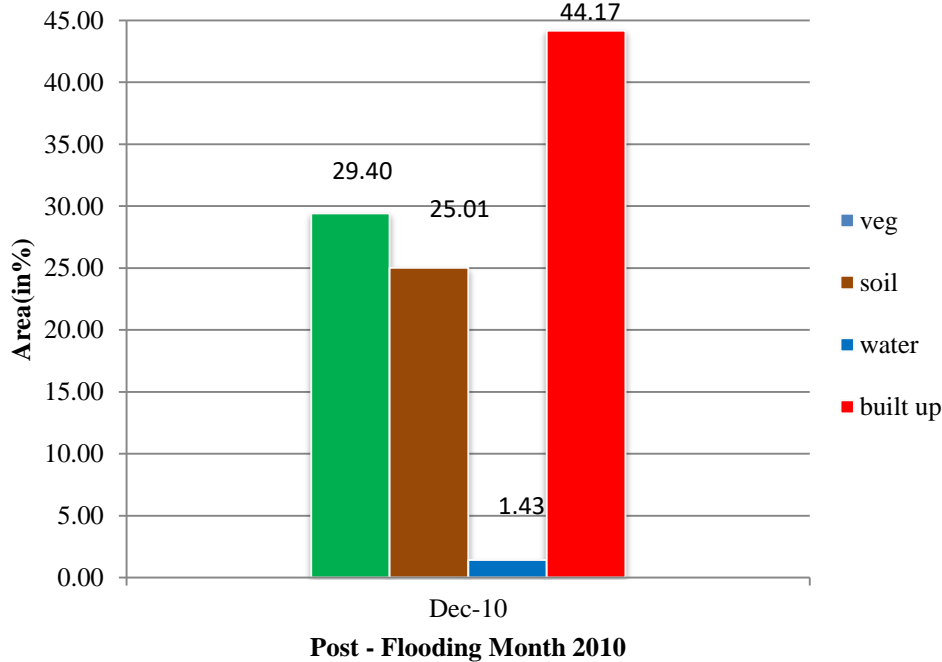
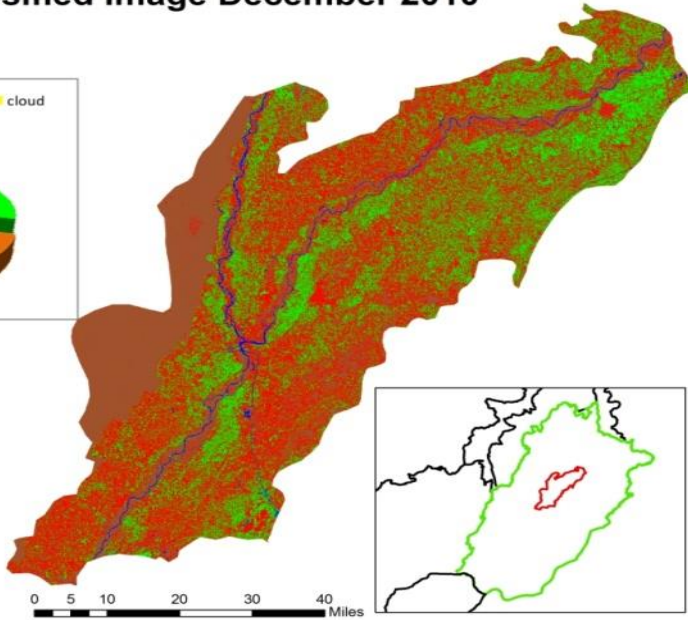
Classified Image December 2010



veg soil water built up cloud



Legend

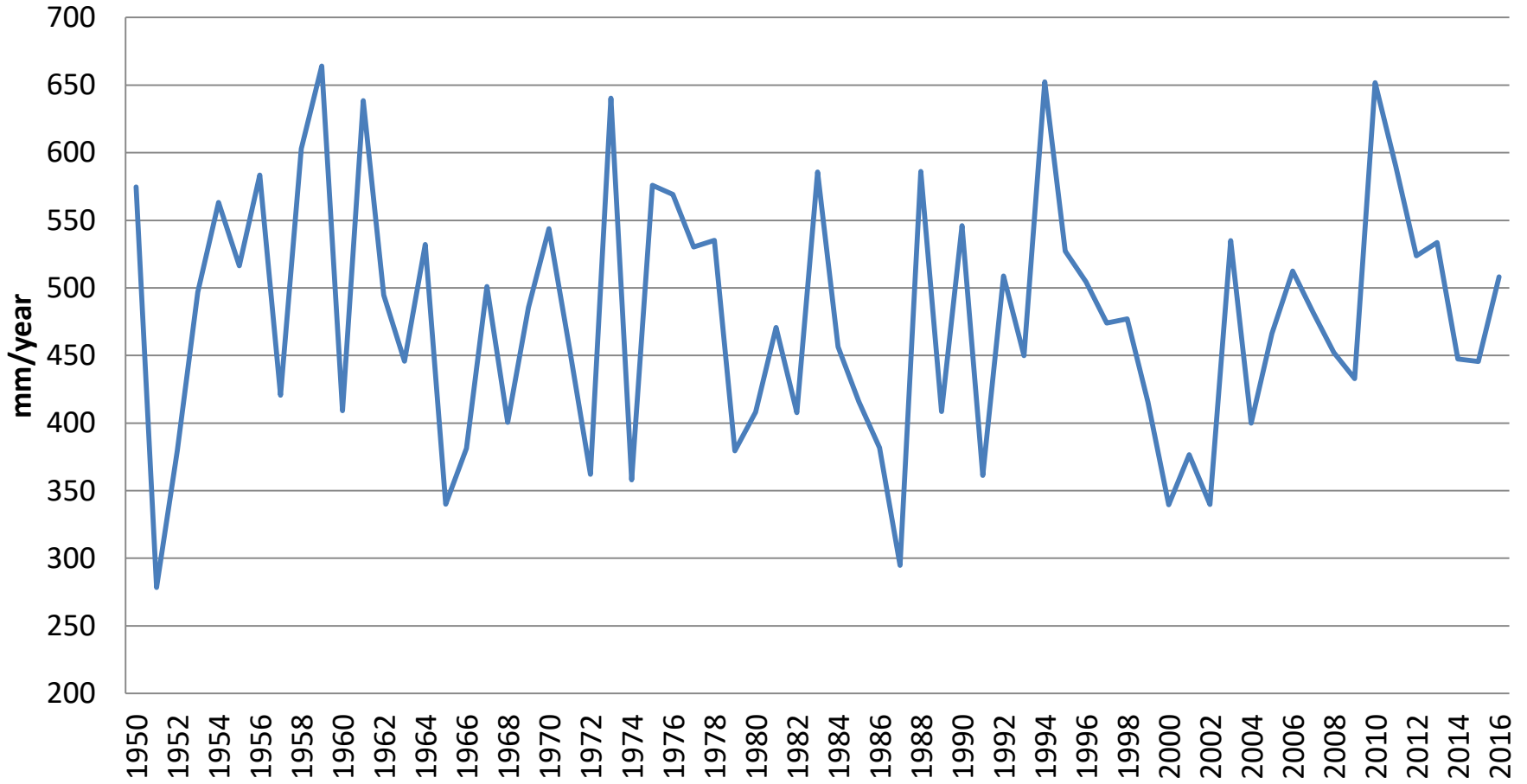


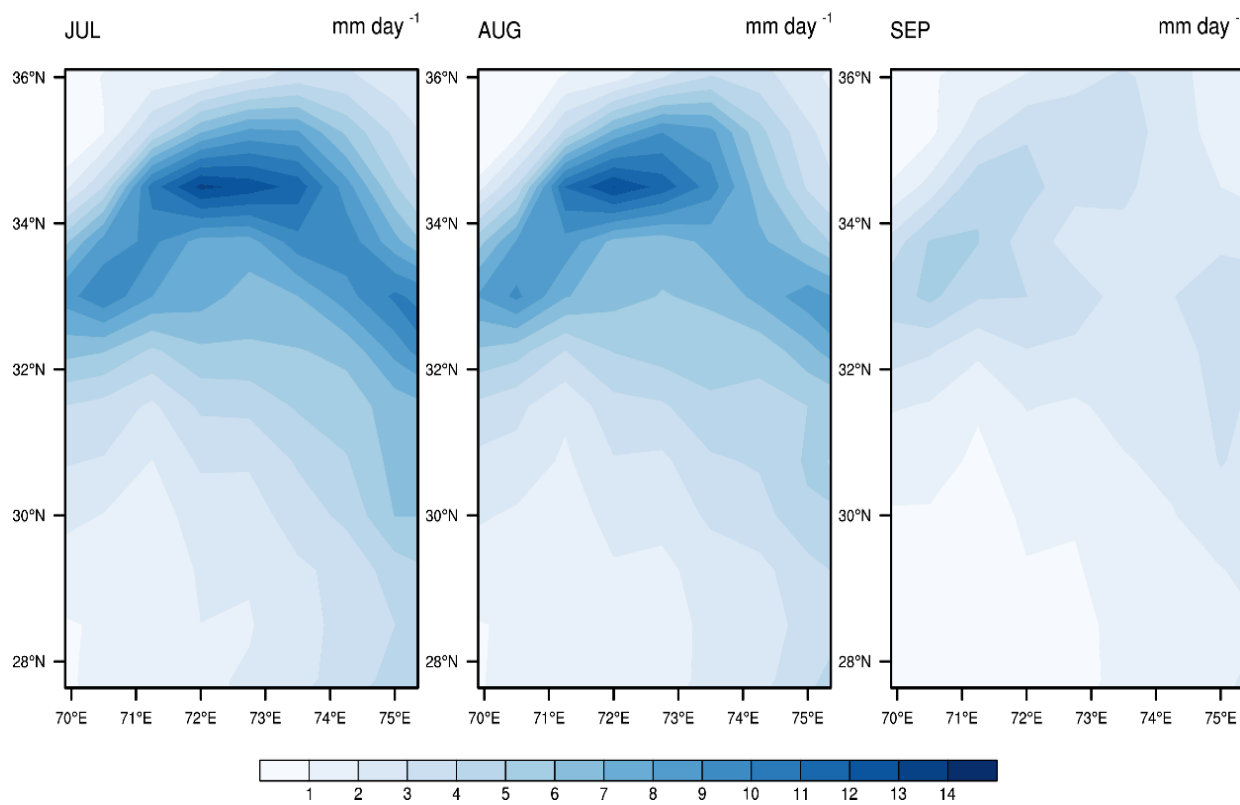
Supervised classification using maximum likelihood algorithm for **post-flooding instance**

Findings

- Comparison of pre & post flooding instances showed the significant decrease in built up area as compared to flooding instances i.e., from 44% to 13%.
- Water content is maximum in the rivers in August 2010.
- Vegetation has shown a peak in August-September 2009 and 2010 while in May 2009 and December 2010, vegetation has decreased and bare soil has increased.

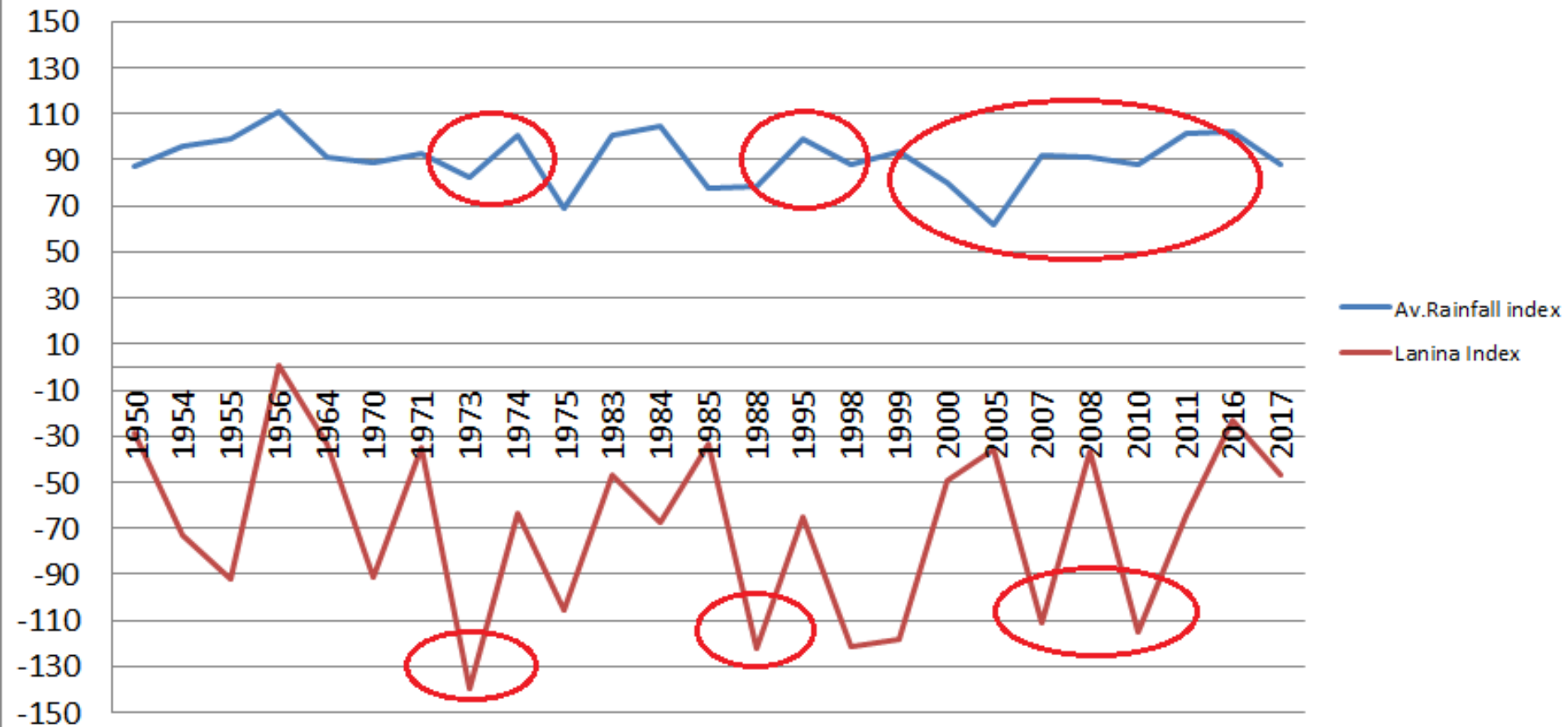
Total Annual Precipitation over UIB





Climatology (1979-2008)
showing rainfall patterns
for JAS over Upper Indus
Basin (UIB) region

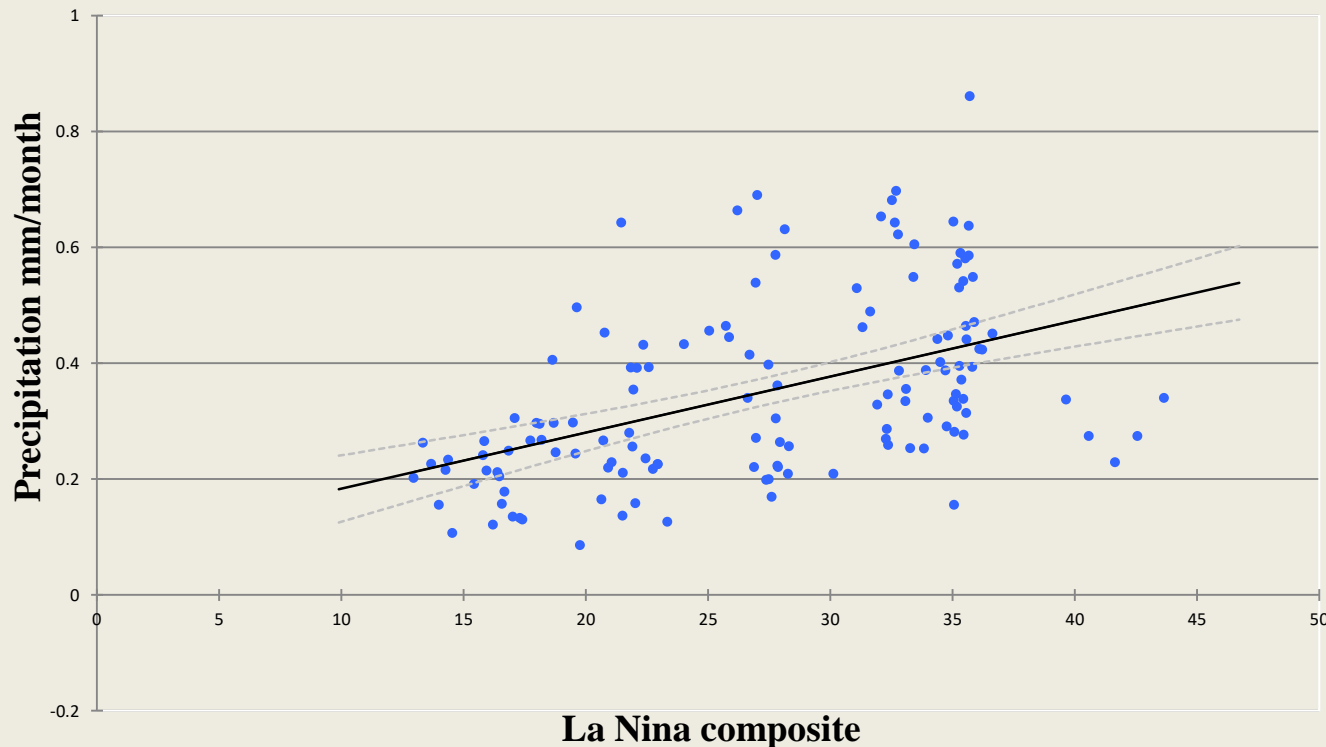
La Nina and Precipitation Index over Pakistan



La Nina years in which Pakistan experienced flooding

Pakistan received 50-80 % more than normal rainfall during these years from 1950-2016

La Nina Composite and precipitation over UIB for July-September
for selected years $R^2=0.229$ $y= 0.08+ 0.96x$ $RMSE=0.1$



1954-55

1974-75

1983-84

1988-89

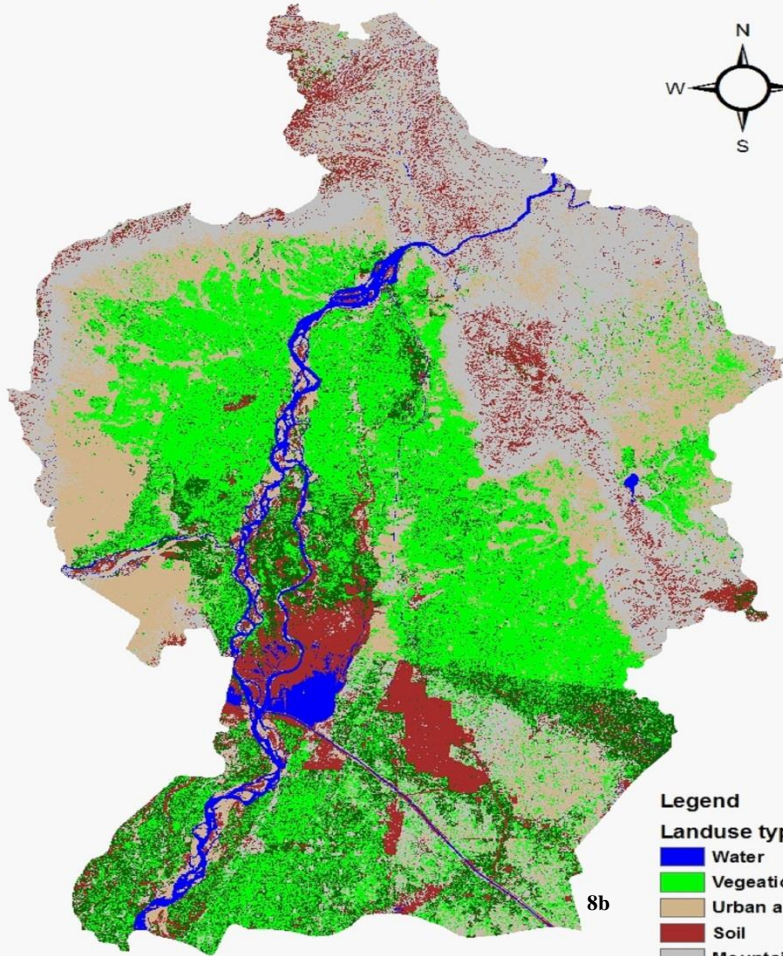
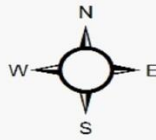
1994-95

2005-06

2007-08

2010-11

Pre Flooding Analysis

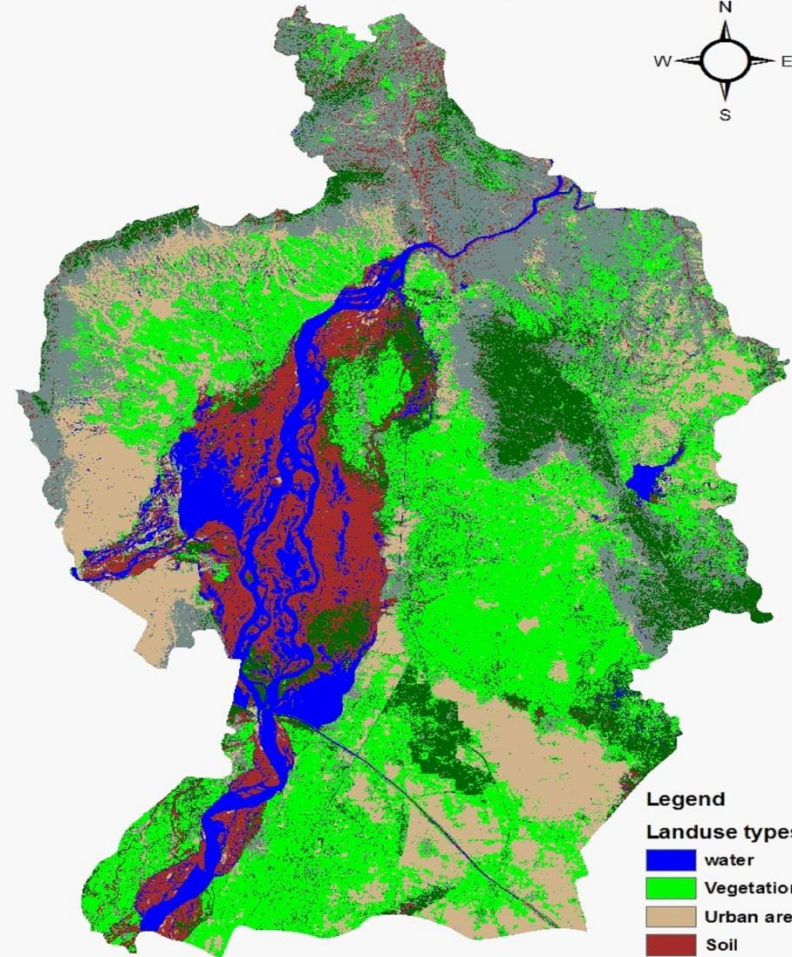
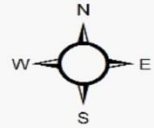


Legend

Landuse types

Water	3%
Vegetation	27%
Urban area	18%
Soil	12%
Mountain	28%
Forest	12%

Flooding Analysis



Legend

Landuse types

water	8%
Vegetation	29%
Urban area	17%
Soil	10%
Mountain	22%
forest	14%

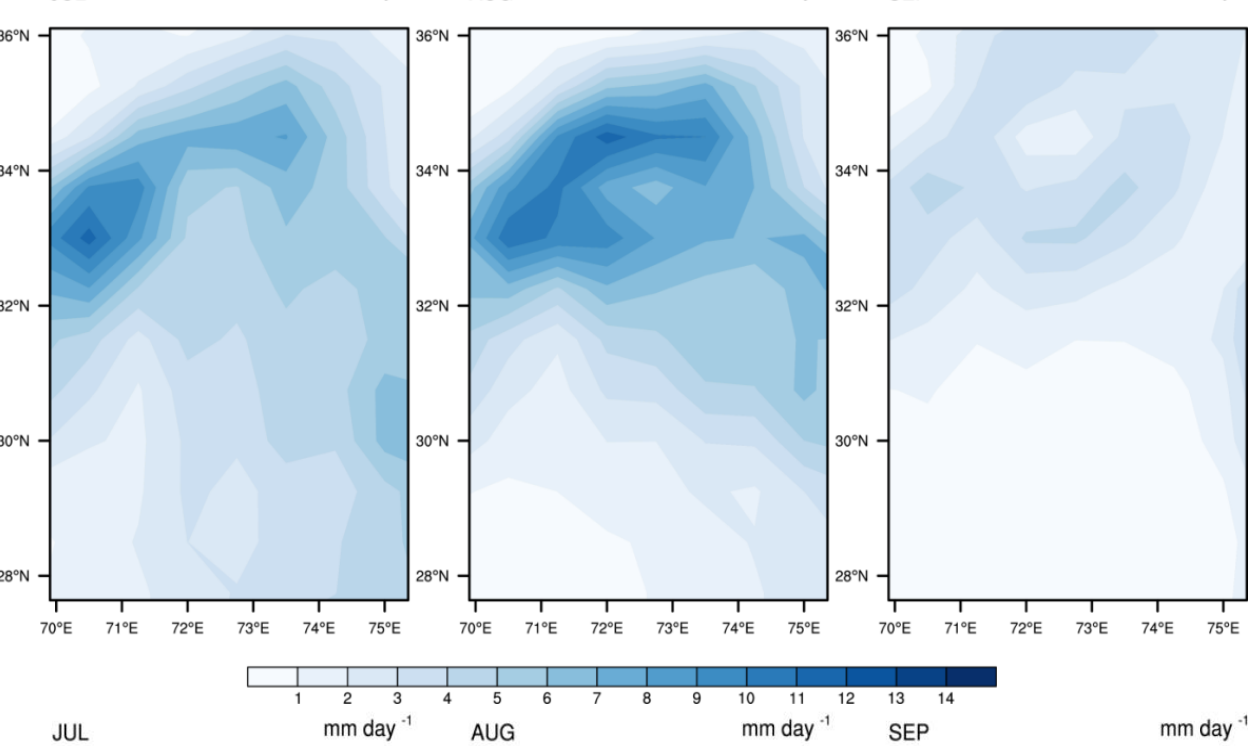
Figure. Land Cover Classification during Pre-Flood Period in Central UIB and Land Cover Classification during Flood Period during 2005-06

Summer monsoon season JAS are analyzed for the following years:

2009

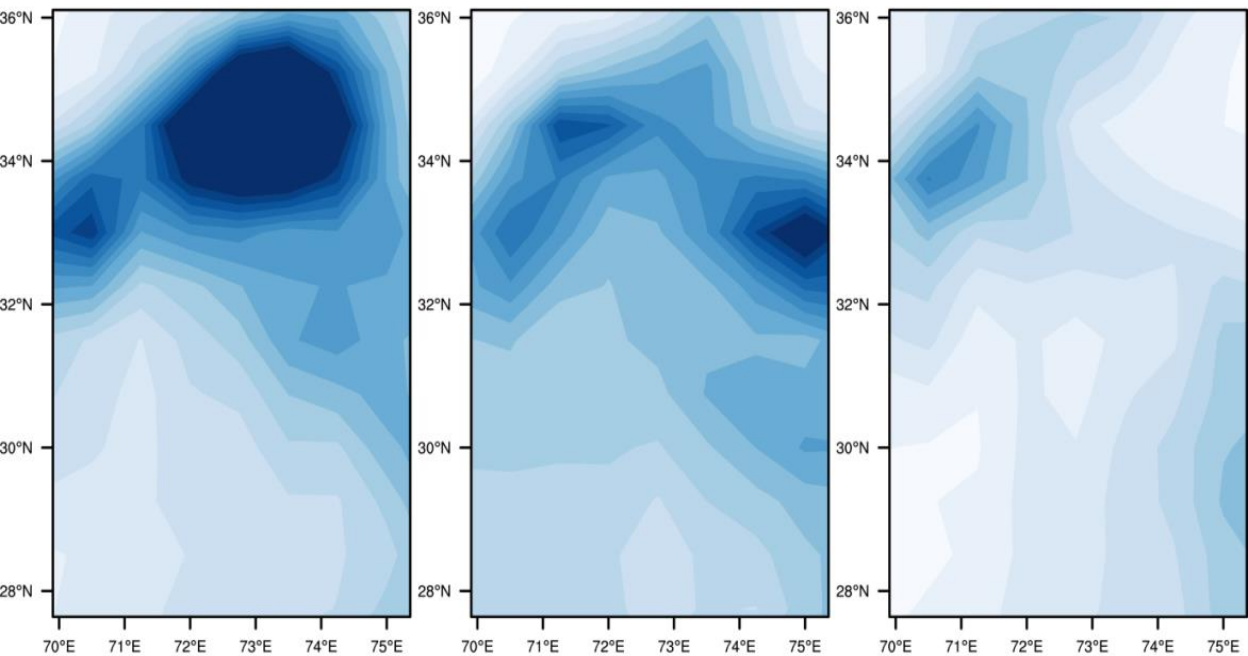
2010

2011



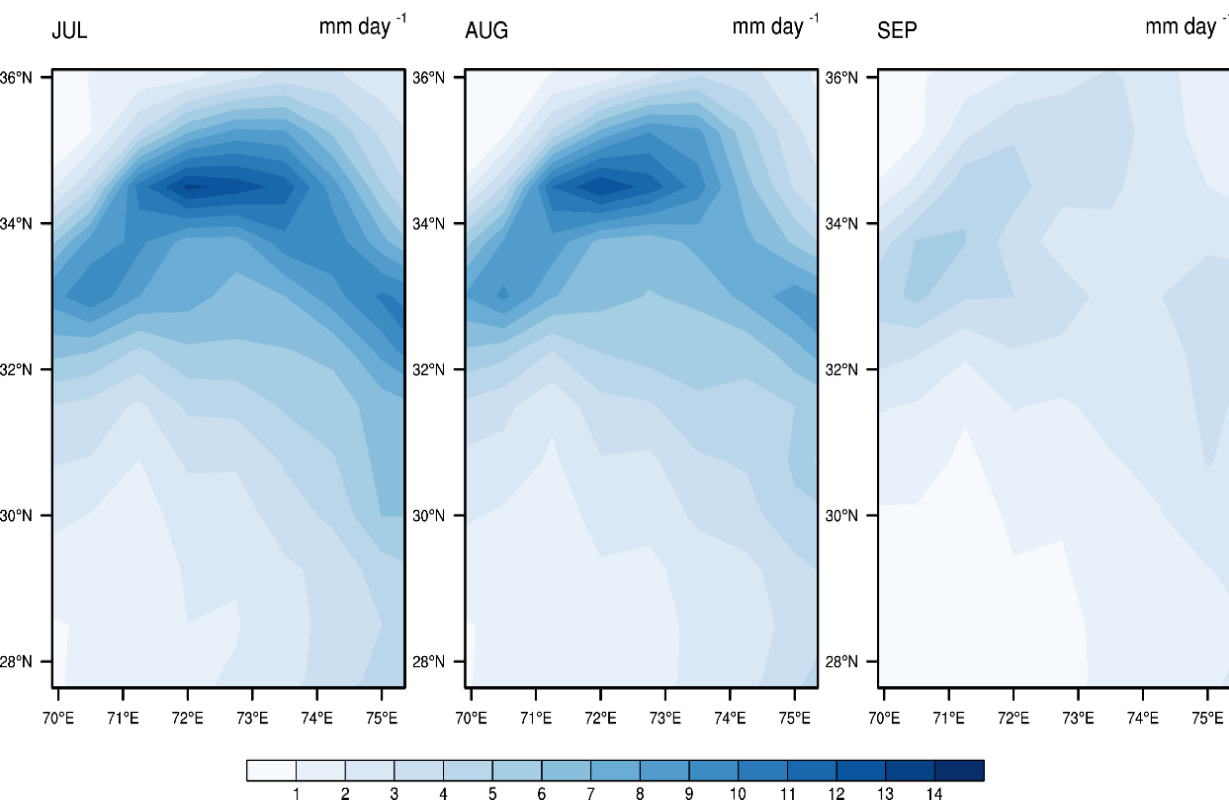
Era Interim
0.75x0.75
resolution
Summer monsoon
rainfall for 2009
over UIB

Pre-flooding
instance



Summer monsoon
rainfall for 2010
over UIB

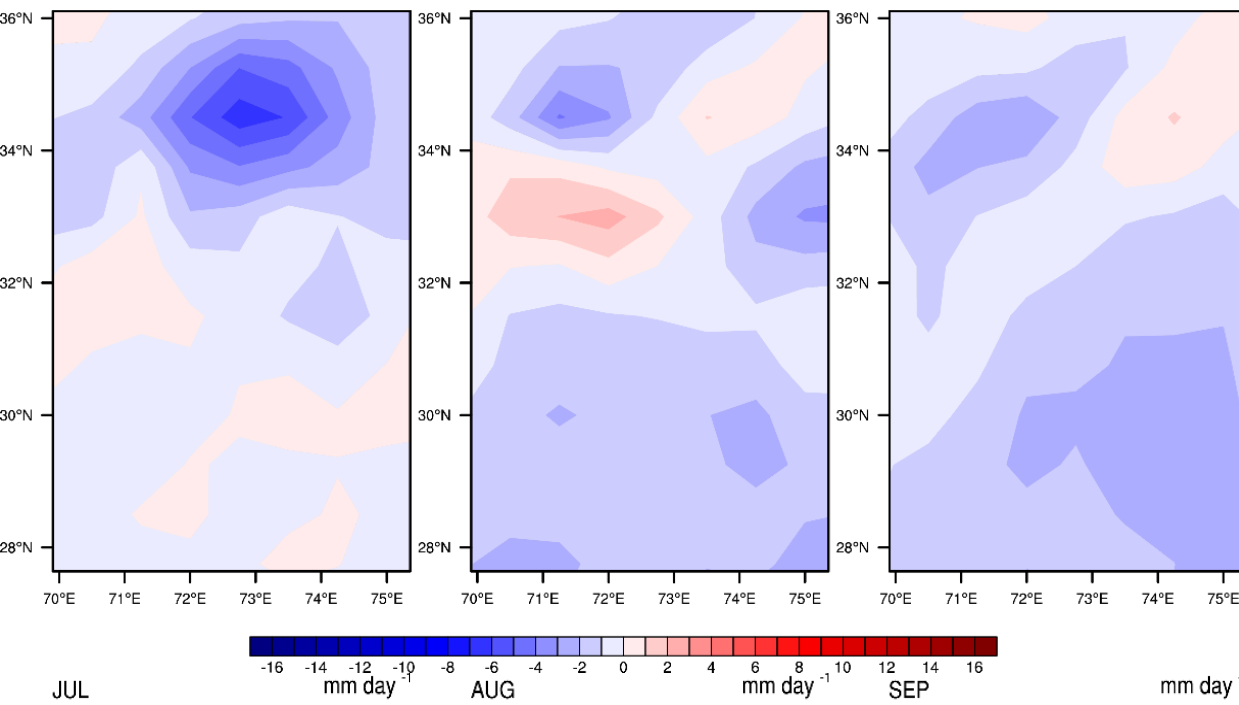
Flooding instance



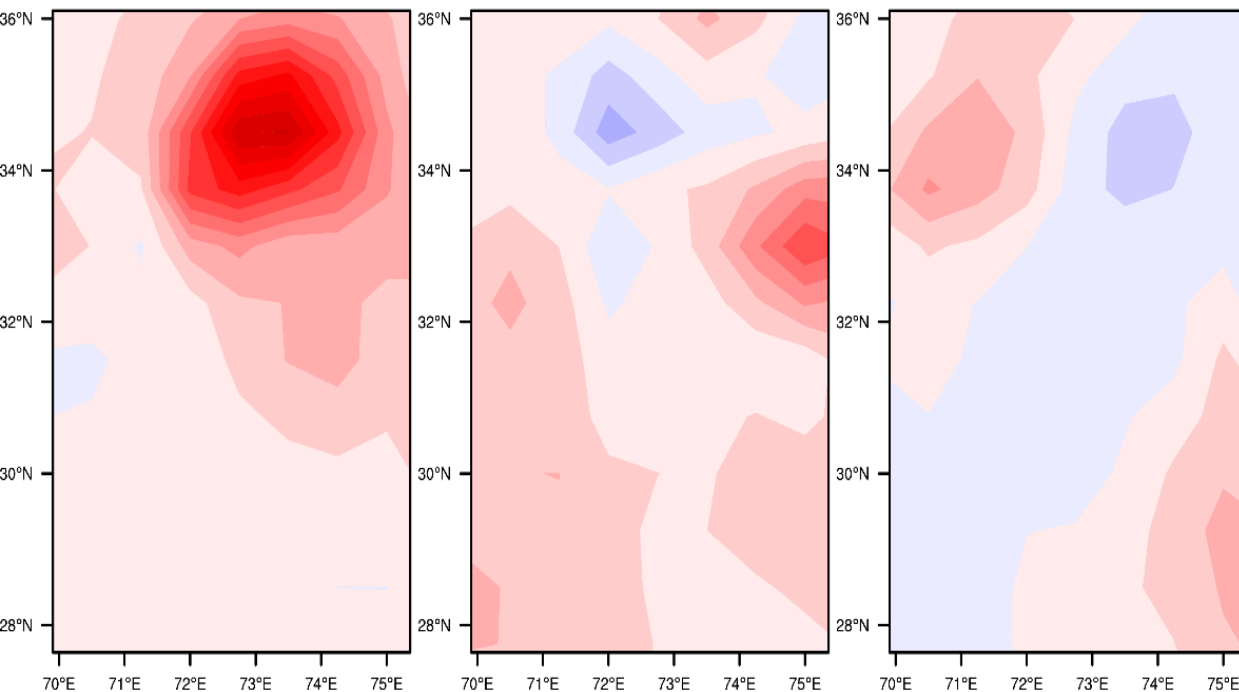
Summer monsoon
rainfall for 2011
over UIB
**Post-flooding
instance**

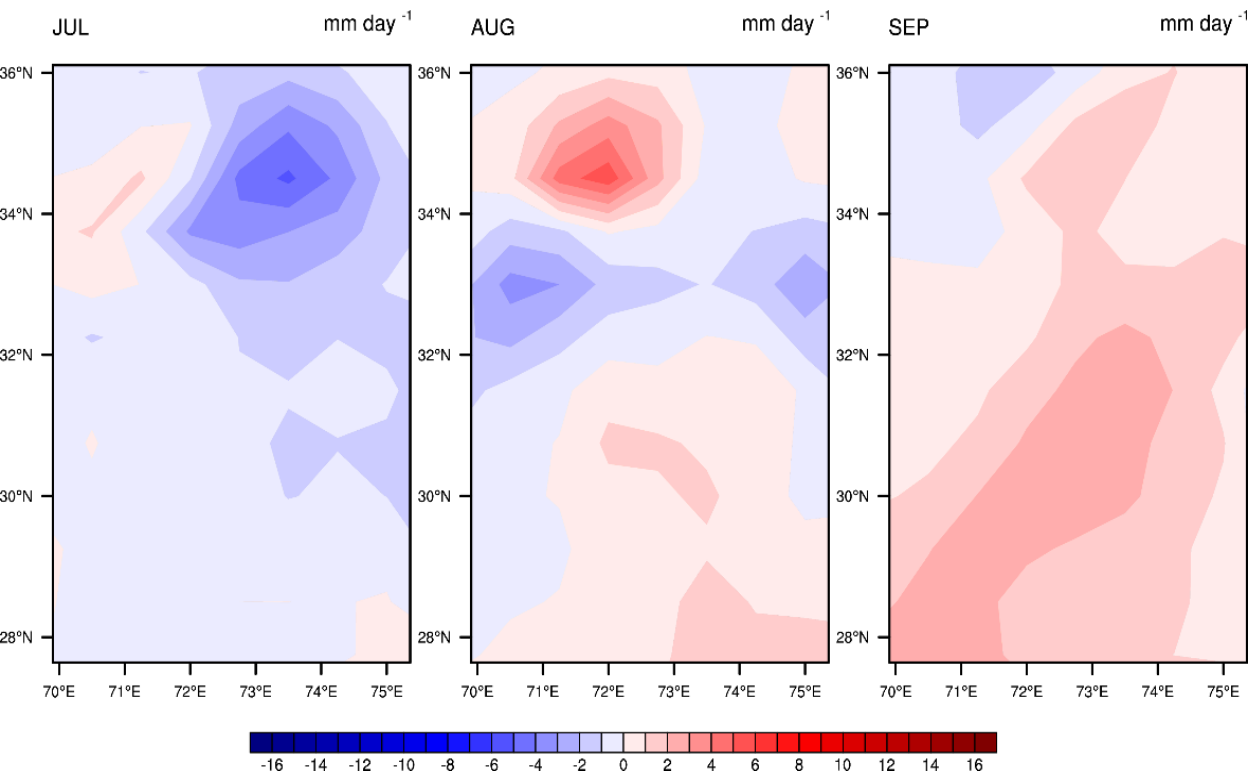
The intense rainfall pattern has been shown in UIB during JAS 2010 and August 2011. The summer monsoon rainfall had deviated pattern and intense anomalies prevailed in 2010.

Rainfall anomaly
2009
over Upper Indus
Basin region of
Pakistan
Pre-flooding instance



Rainfall anomaly
2010
over Upper Indus
Basin region of
Pakistan
Flooding instance





Rainfall anomaly 2011
over Upper Indus Basin
region of Pakistan
Post-flooding instance

The abnormal rainfall patterns (anomalies) have been observed during 2010 and 2011 when compared to the normal conditions.

Application

- An interactive automated application can be developed on the methodology which can serve the purpose of web-based flood delineation tool involving GIS and reanalysis model data sets.
- Studied sub-basins can be further used for flood risk mapping. This analysis can be used in planning for natural resource, flood management and mitigation plans.

Thankyou