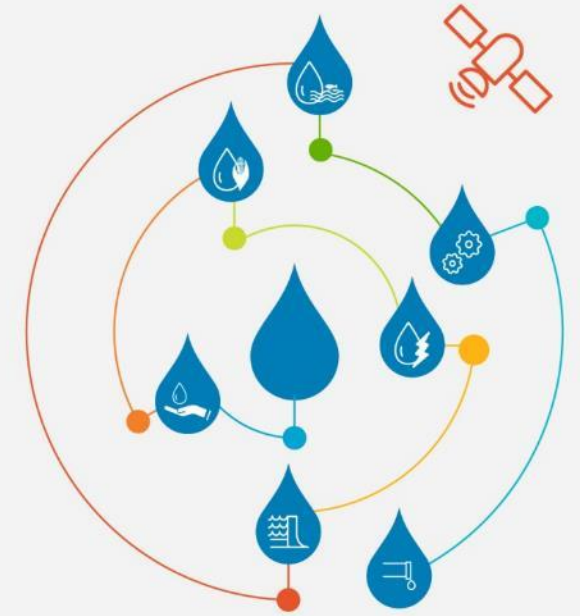


# Structural Solutions to Mitigate Flood and Riverbank Erosion Disasters along the Brahmaputra in Assam, India and Bangladesh



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4<sup>th</sup> October 2018

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# The Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna (GBM) Basin

Ganges:

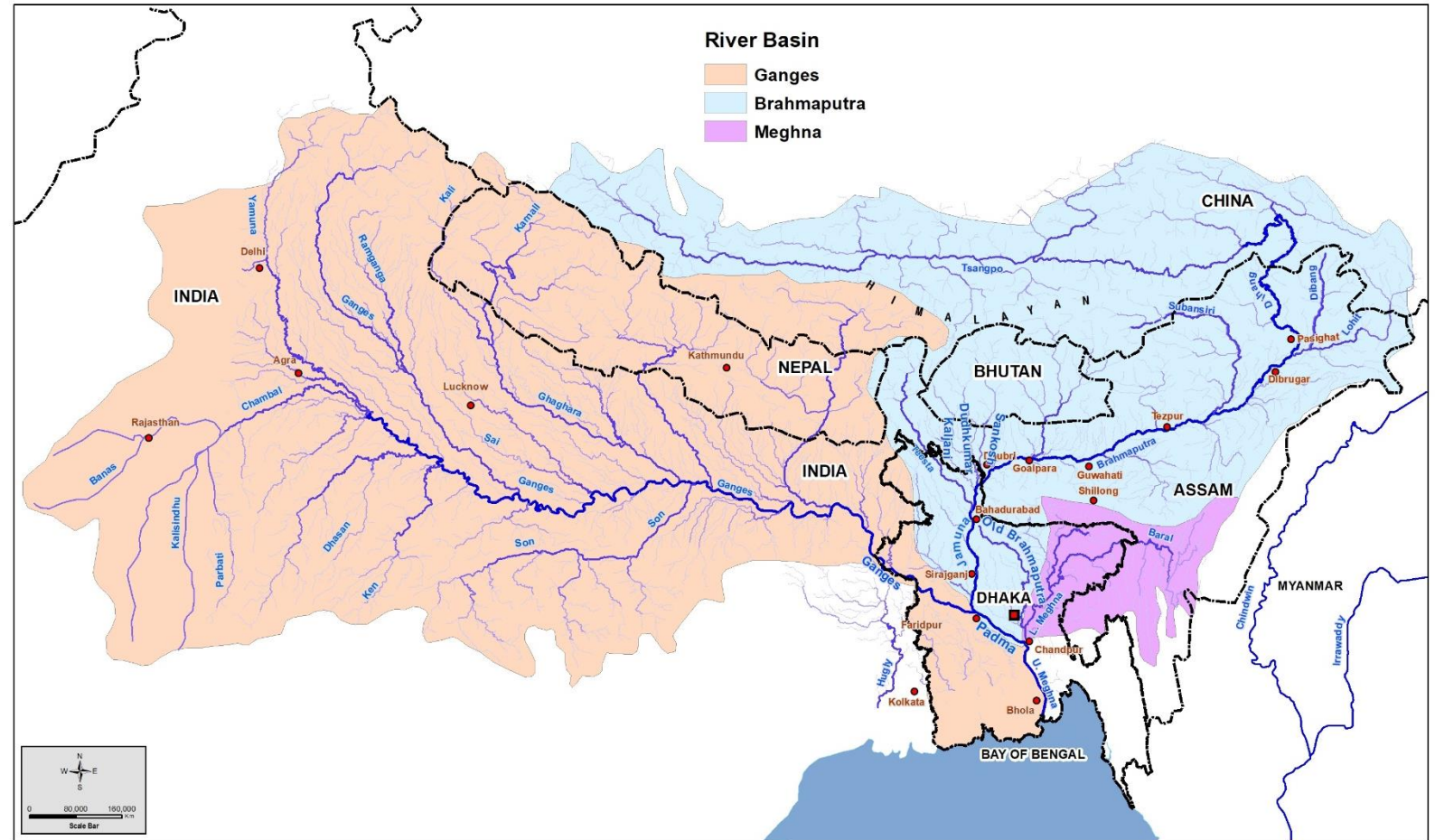
1 m km<sup>2</sup>, 11,000m<sup>3</sup>/s

Brahmaputra

0.58 m km<sup>2</sup>, 20,000m<sup>3</sup>/s

Meghna

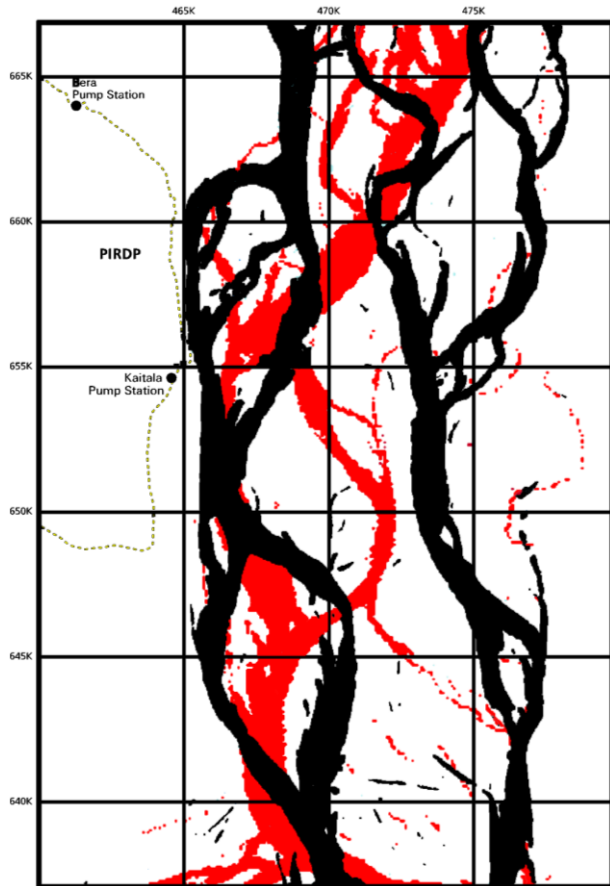
0.08 m km<sup>2</sup>, 4,600m<sup>3</sup>/s



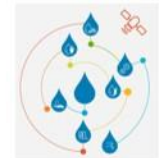
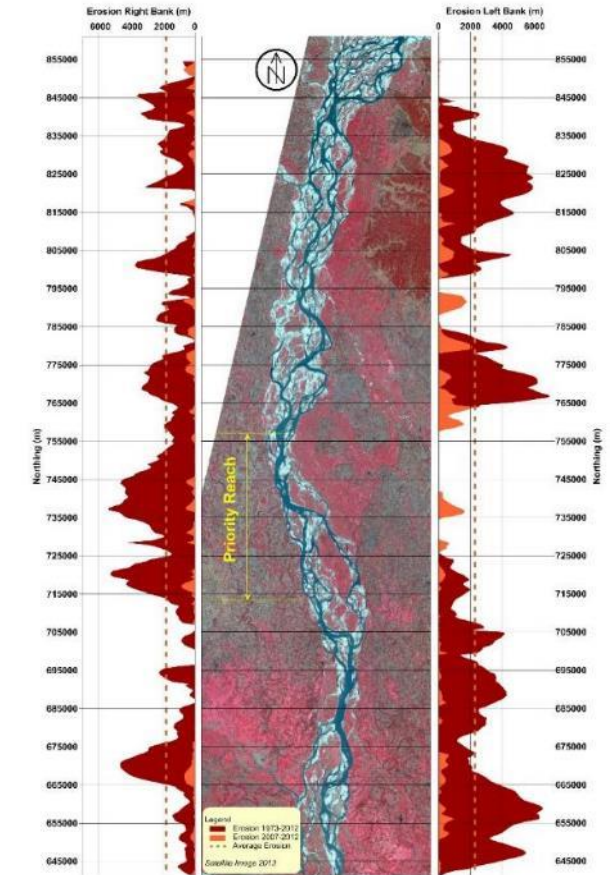
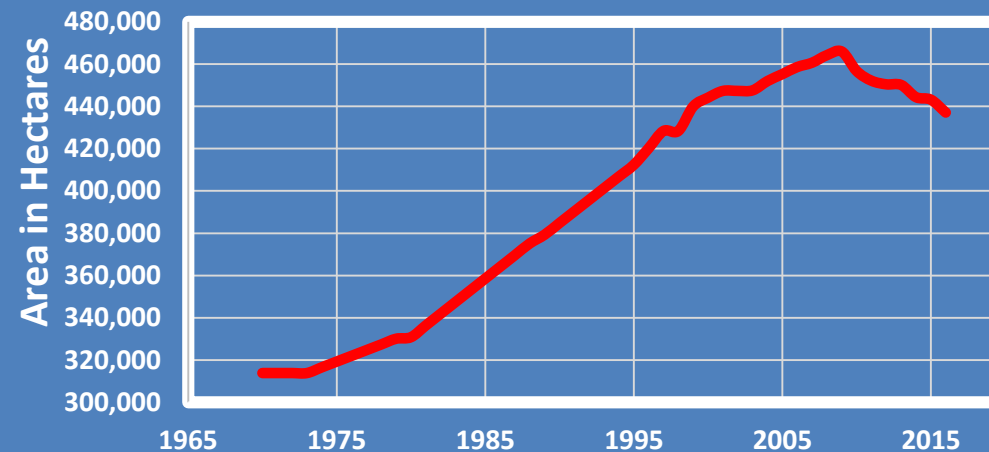
# The Widening of the braided Brahmaputra

Reason: Great Assam Earthquake  
Consequence: widening by 50%:

- Assam from 6 to 9km  
Bangladesh from 8 to 12km



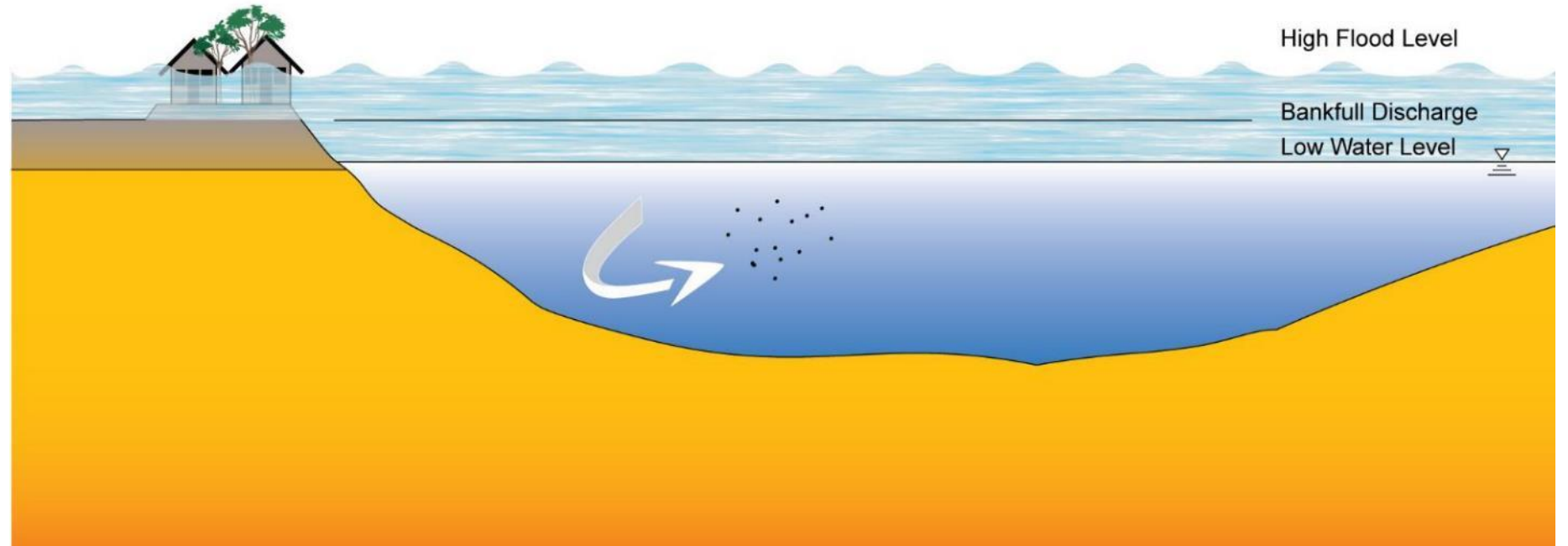
Total Area of Padma and Jamuna





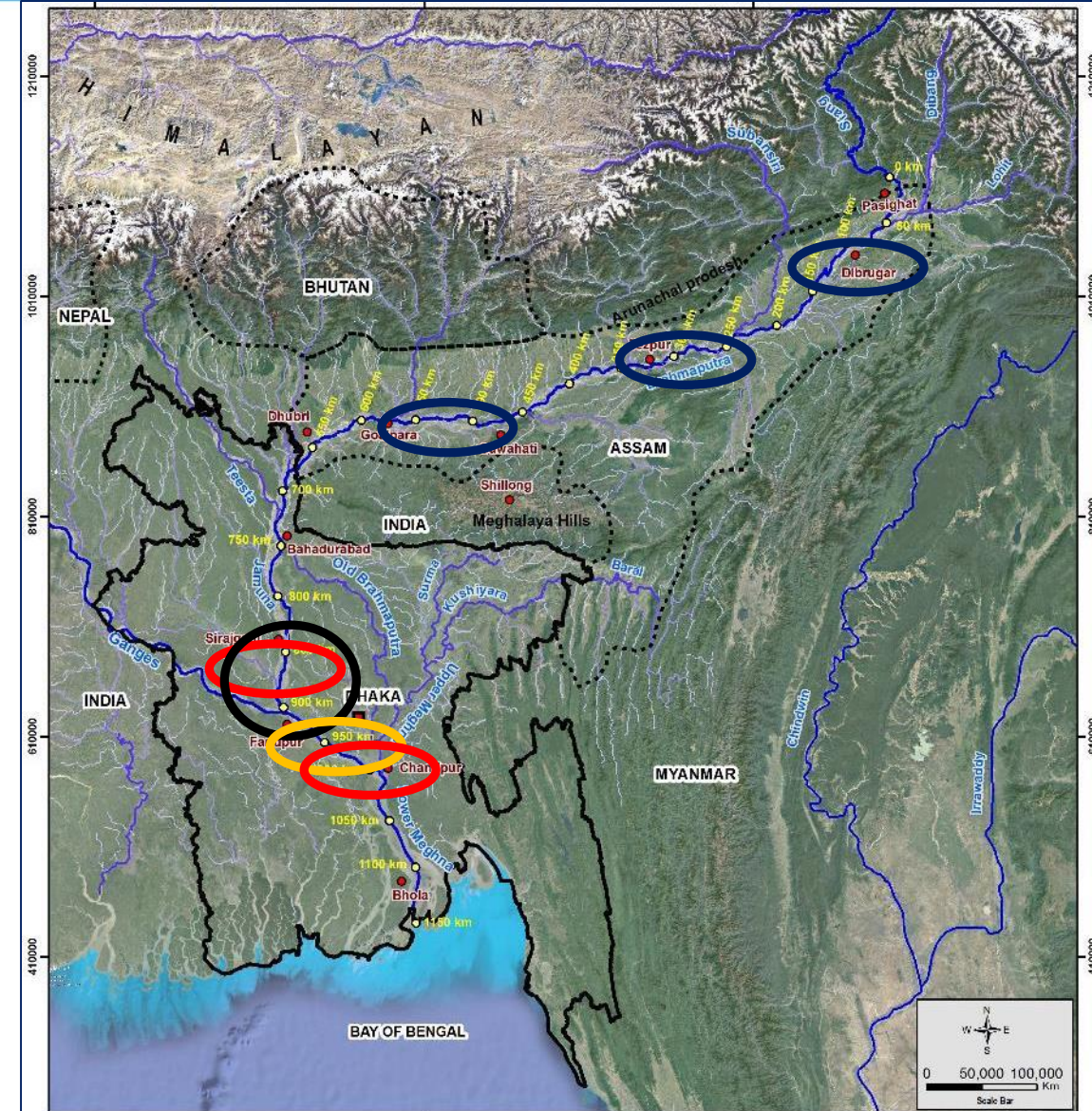
# The Consequence of River Widening

River widening  
destroys  
infrastructure  
and livelihoods,  
especially when  
flood embank-  
ments erode



# ADB Interventions along the braided Brahmaputra

- Bangladesh: 2003-2011, 2 sites
- Assam: MFF, 2010-2020, 3 sites
- Bangladesh: Padma Bridge 2015-2021
- Bangladesh: MFF 2014-2023, 2 reaches (Jamuna and Padma)





# Key Technological Development

Key technology:  
long-guiding  
revetments  
maximizing local  
resources and  
resulting in cost-  
effective works  
(USD 3m/km)



Video: FRERMIP, 2016

# Key Technological Development

## Modern flood embankments incorporating future anticipated changes

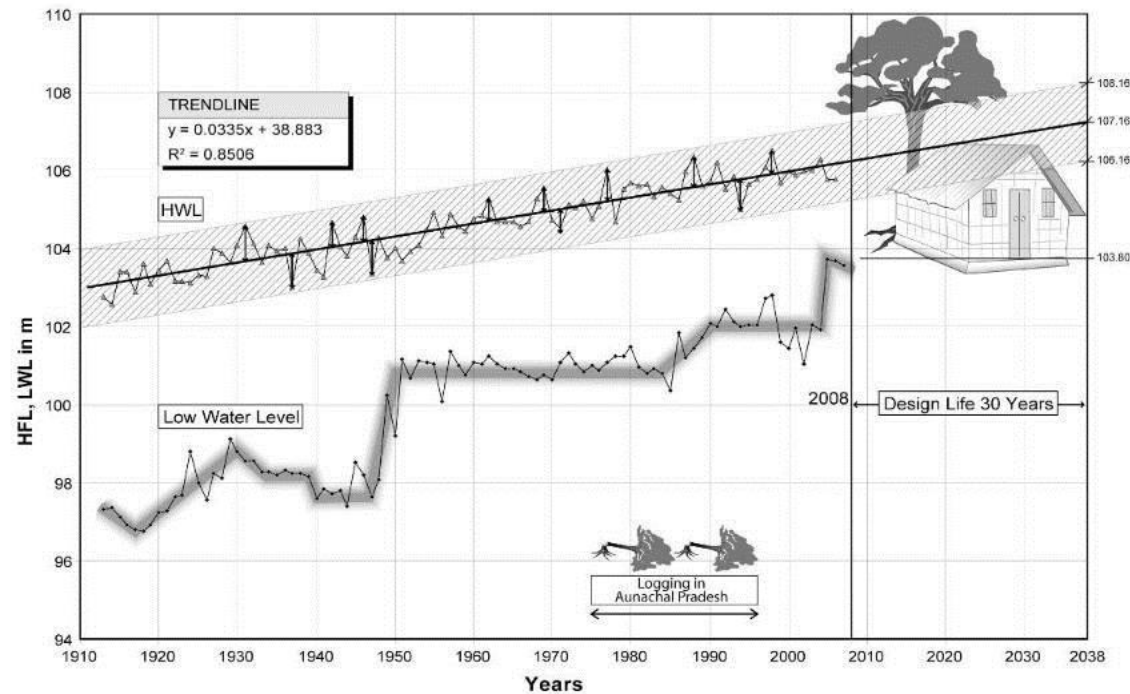
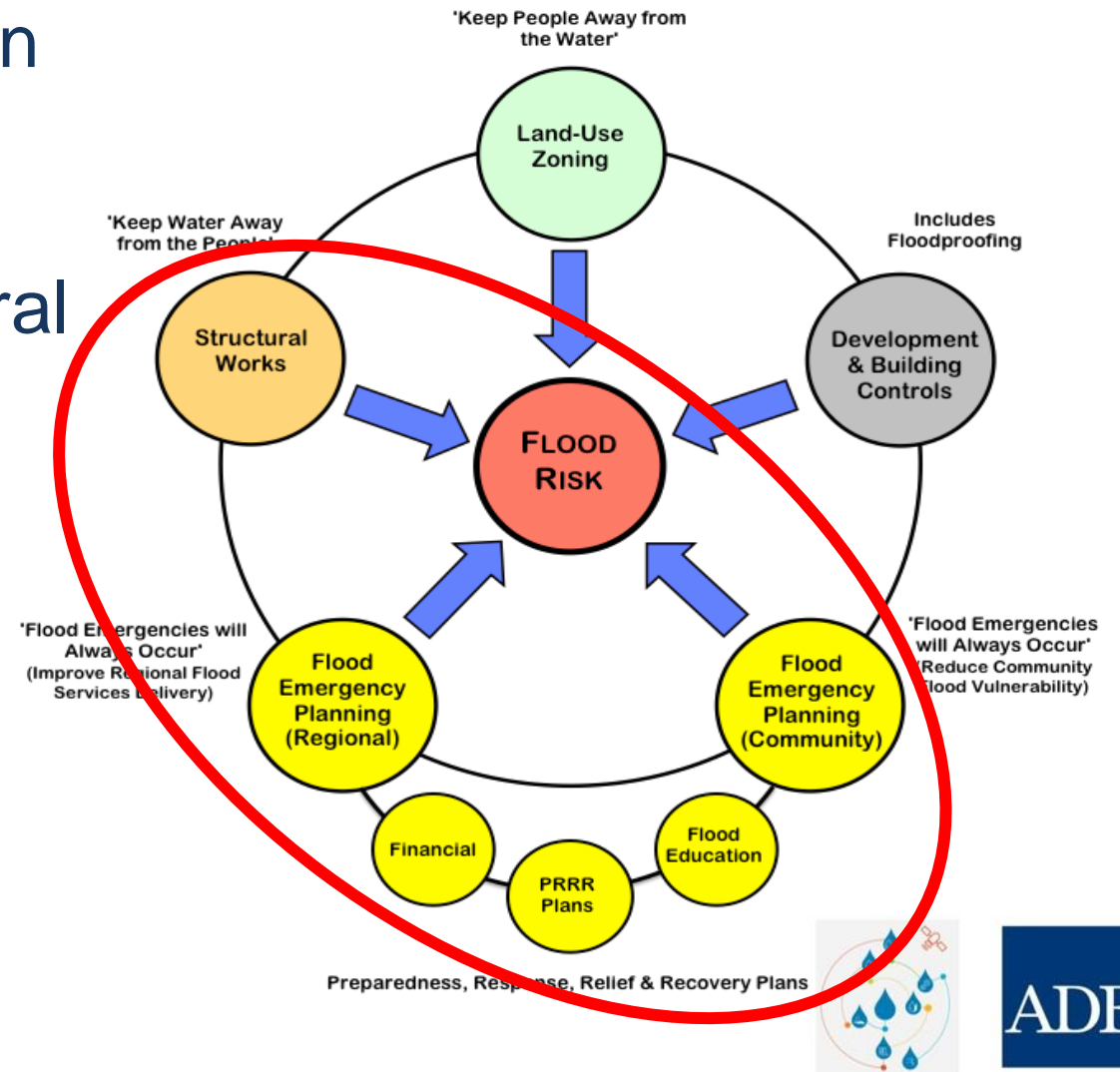


Photo: Knut Oberhagemann, 2017

# Development Achievements - General

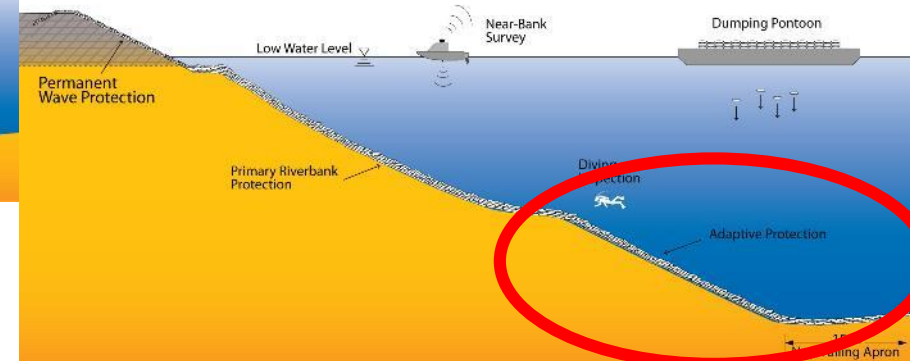
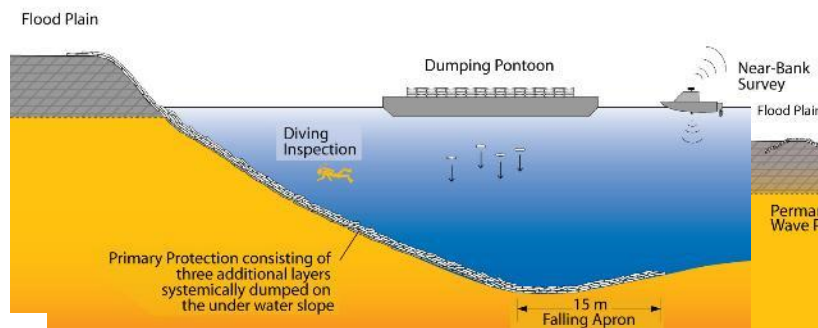
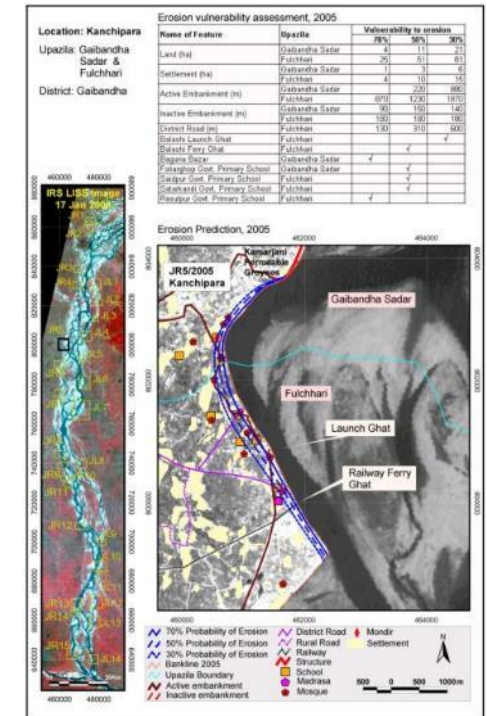
- Integrated flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM)
- Integrated structural and non-structural approach including safeguards
- Community-based flood risk management approach





# Development Achievements - Technical

- New type of riverbank protection
- Systematic erosion prediction
- Modern flood embankments
- Quality construction
- Phased implementation (Adaptive Approach)



# Technology Transfer to Neighboring Country



Bangladesh in April 2004

Assam in February 2013





# Summary

- **Proven Benefits**

- Robust, proven, and cost-effective riverbank solution with minimal maintenance
- Substantial infrastructure saved from erosion in Bangladesh and Assam
- Secured livelihoods and increased economic activities in protected areas

- **Enabling Conditions**

- Institutional change towards flexible implementation (phased and adaptive)
- Approved Guideline for Riverbank Protection in Bangladesh institutionalizes the approach
- Developed local capacity (geotextile producers and local contractors)

- **Upscaling**

- Suitable for deltaic areas worldwide
- Cost effective riverbank erosion prediction system (adapted to Kosi in India)
- Initial stabilization of river reaches – towards river stabilization (“building with nature”)

# Outlook – towards Systematic River Stabilization

