

# Community Based Flood Early Warning System for the Hindu Kush Himalaya

## Resource Manual

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE



# About ICIMOD

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, ICIMOD, is a regional knowledge development and learning centre serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayas – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – and based in Kathmandu, Nepal. Globalisation and climate change have an increasing influence on the stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of mountain people. ICIMOD aims to assist mountain people to understand these changes, adapt to them, and make the most of new opportunities, while addressing upstream-downstream issues. We support regional transboundary programmes through partnership with regional partner institutions, facilitate the exchange of experience, and serve as a regional knowledge hub. We strengthen networking among regional and global centres of excellence. Overall, we are working to develop an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem to improve the living standards of mountain populations and to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream – now, and for the future.



ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

# Community Based Flood Early Warning System for the Hindu Kush Himalaya Resource Manual

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# Foreword

The Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region is prone to natural hazards like floods, glacial lake outburst, droughts, landslides, avalanches and earthquakes. The unstable geological conditions and steep terrain, combined with climate change and frequent extreme weather conditions, pose myriad challenges for the communities. The frequent occurrence of flash floods, one of the major natural disasters in the HKH, threatens lives, livelihoods and infrastructure, both in the mountains and downstream. Vulnerable groups like the poor, women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities often suffer the worst impacts.

Since its establishment in 1983, ICIMOD has explored different ways to reduce the risk of natural hazards and the physical and social vulnerability of people in the HKH region. The establishment of a regional flood information system (HKH-HYCOS) allowed for a timely exchange of flood data and information for reducing flood vulnerability. A wide range of information is produced to support multi-scale disaster risk reduction (DRR) systems using satellite rainfall estimation, satellite altimetry based flood early warning systems, flood inundation modelling, and model derived hydrological information. Whereas, Community Based Flood Early Warning System (CBFEWS) enabled by wireless technology is one of the promising interventions for minimizing flood risk at the community level. The initiative received the UNFCCC's Momentum for Change 2014 Lighthouse Activity Award.

This resource manual was compiled based on ground-level experiences gathered while supporting the capacity of the practitioners and local resource persons for implementing CBFEWS in Assam, India. It is an output of the project on CBFEWS, which is supported by the governments of Norway and Sweden in India under the Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Programme (HICAP), the Australian government through the Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio for South Asia in Nepal under the Koshi Basin Programme (KBP), The US Government through USAID and NASA under SERVIR Programme and ICIMOD's core donors in Afghanistan.

We hope that this manual will meaningfully contribute towards implementing CBFEWS, and hence, enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities by providing them real-time flood warning and thus help reduce flood risk and save lives and livelihoods.



**David Molden, PhD**  
Director General, ICIMOD

# Acknowledgements

This manual is an output of the project on Community Based Flood Early Warning System (CBFEWS), which is supported by the governments of Norway and Sweden in India under the Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Programme (HICAP), the Australian government through the Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio for South Asia in Nepal under the Koshi Basin Programme (KBP), The US Government through USAID and NASA under SERVIR Programme and ICIMOD's core donors in Afghanistan. ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

We are grateful to colleagues who have contributed to this manual and to all the resource persons who supported us in this effort. Our thanks are also due to the participants of the regional workshop on CBFEWS, which was instrumental in testing this manual. We sincerely thank the government organizations and partners, District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) of Lakhimpur District and Dhemaji District, Assam, and Aaranyak in India; Focus Humanitarian in Afghanistan; and the Department of Hydrology and Metrology/Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project (DHM/CFGORRP) in Nepal for trusting the technology developed by ICIMOD and jointly piloting it in the field. We would also like to thank Sustainable Eco Engineering (SEE), Nepal for their support in designing and manufacturing of the CBFEWS instrument.

We acknowledge the continuous support of Dr Aditi Mukherji, Theme Leader, Water and Air at ICIMOD and other colleagues from ICIMOD who supported the implementation of CBFEWS, Anja Rasmussen, Senior Manager for Knowledge Management and Communication, Nand Kishor Agrawal, HICAP Initiative Coordinator, Dr Shahriar M. Wahid, Koshi Basin Programme (KBP) Initiative Coordinator, Birendra Bajracharya, Mountain Environment Regional Information System Regional Programme Manager, Samden Sherpa, Knowledge Park Officer, Mohan Shrestha, Admin & Logistics Officer, and Professor Narendra Raj Khanal of Tribhuvan University. We thank ICIMOD's directorate for providing strategic guidance for scaling up CBFEWS and showcasing it at the global level. Last but not the least, we would like to thank Dr Arun Bhakta Shrestha, Regional Programme Manager for River Basins and Dr Dhruvad Choudhury, Regional Programme Manager for Adaptation to Change for envisioning this project, out scaling, up scaling and providing continuous technical guidance for the success of this project.

The support from Water and Air Theme is highly acknowledged for the publication of this manual.



# About the Resource Manual

## What is the objective of the Resource Manual?

The main objective of this resource manual is to illustrate the key principle of Community Based Flood Early Warning System (CBFEWS) and its implementation.

## Who is the target audience?

The resource manual is primarily aimed at organizations and partners who implement CBFEWS in the field. It can also be adapted and applied by other relevant stakeholders, depending on their interest and scope.

## What is the scope of the manual?

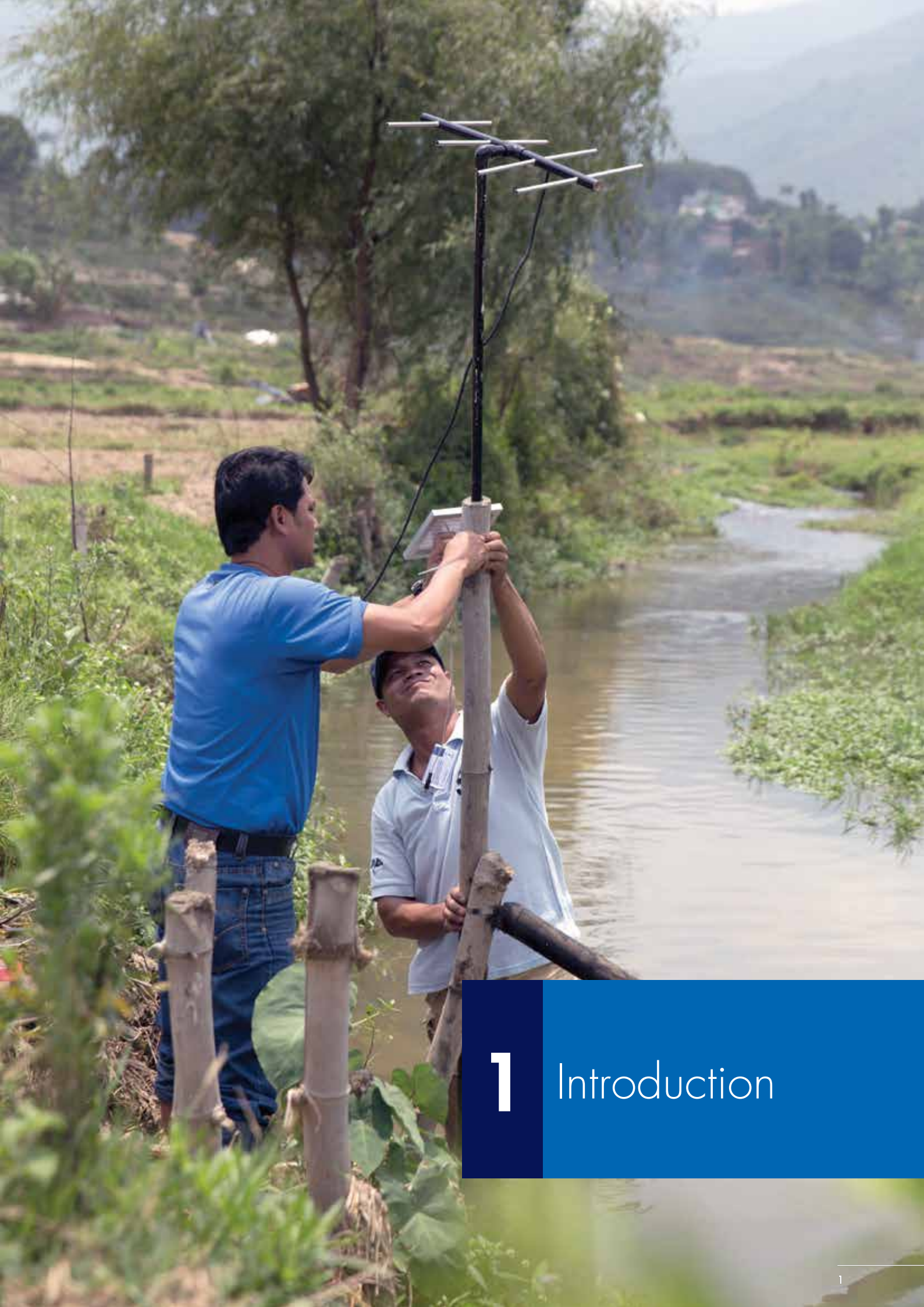
Considering the various approaches of flood early warning system that are in place, this resource manual focuses on the community based approach developed by ICIMOD together with the Sustainable Eco Engineering, and on the experiences that ICIMOD and Aaranyak gathered from the field in Assam, India. Details of the instrument and guidance for its installation (how to set up) are provided in Part 2 of the resource manual.

## How is the manual organized?

The manual is organized in three sections. Section 1 provides a brief background of CBFEWS and its features. It also discusses about key elements of CBFEWS including risk knowledge and scoping, ICIMOD designed CBFEWS and its monitoring and information dissemination, and response capability and resilience building. Section 2 provides details of instrument including introduction of tools that are used to fix the instrument, hands on practice of assemble and disassemble of the instrument, installation process of the instrument in the field and operating, monitoring, repairing and maintenance of the instruments. It also gives information on hands-on training and evidence about impact on the ground. Section 3 provides a list of reference materials.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AH</b>	Ampere Hour
<b>BNC</b>	Bayonet Neill-Concelman (Antenna Connector)
<b>CBFEWS</b>	Community-Based Flood Early Warning System
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties
<b>DAO</b>	District Administration Office
<b>DDC</b>	District Development Committee
<b>DDMA</b>	District Disaster Management Authority
<b>DDRC</b>	District Disaster Relief Committee
<b>DHM</b>	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
<b>DPO</b>	District Programme Officer
<b>FRA</b>	Flood risk assessments
<b>HICAP</b>	Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Programme
<b>ICIMOD</b>	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communications Technology
<b>KBP</b>	Koshi Basin Programme
<b>L1</b>	Level 1
<b>L2</b>	Level 2
<b>L3</b>	Level 3
<b>LED</b>	Light Emitting Diode
<b>MHz</b>	Mega Hertz
<b>NiMH</b>	Nickel Metal Hydride (Rechargeable Battery)
<b>NW</b>	Network
<b>PCB</b>	Printed Circuit Board
<b>PV</b>	Photo voltaic
<b>PVC</b>	Poly-Vinyl Chloride (Piping tube)
<b>RD</b>	Ready
<b>RFM</b>	Radio Frequency Module
<b>RJ45</b>	Registered Jack-45 (connector from sensor to transmitter unit)
<b>RX</b>	Receiver
<b>SREX</b>	Special Report on Extreme Events and Disasters
<b>TX</b>	Transmitter
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNISDR</b>	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>V</b>	Volt
<b>VDRMC</b>	Village Disaster Risk Management Committee



# 1

## Introduction

# Background

The Hindu Kush Himalayas (HKH) make up one of the most dynamic and complex mountain systems in the world. The region is known to be extremely fragile and prone to natural hazards, which are exacerbated by climate change. Floods and flash floods are the major climate-induced natural hazards that threaten the lives and livelihoods of the downstream communities, particularly in monsoon season. Such floods can be disastrous in the small rivers and tributaries because they get less attention from the government and other concerned agencies. Early warnings are developed at the global, regional or national level to provide flood information. However, according to Hyogo Protocol and the UNFCCC's Special Report on Extreme Events and Disasters (SREX 2012), the main gap arises from the fact that the information does not reach the most vulnerable communities.

## What is community based flood early warning system (CBFEWS)?

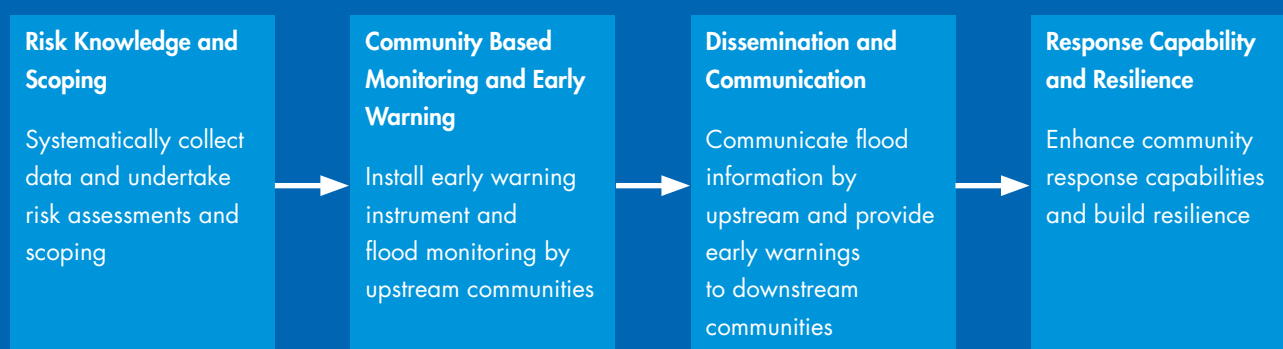
UNEP (2012) defines early warning as *"the provision of timely and effective information, through identified institutions, that allows individuals exposed to hazard to take action to avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for effective response"*. Early warning is defined by UNISDR as *"the set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by hazards to take necessary preparedness measures and act appropriately in sufficient time to reduce possibility of harms or losses"* (ISDR 2006).

Community based flood early warning system (CBFEWS) is an integrated system of tools and plans managed by and for communities, providing real-time flood warnings to reduce flood risks. CBFEWS is based on people-centered, timely, simple and low-cost technology. It disseminates information to the vulnerable communities downstream through a network of communities and government bodies. A properly designed and implemented system can save lives and reduce property loss by increasing the lead time to prepare and respond to flood on ground level.

## Key elements of CBFEWS

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning has identified four key elements for a complete and effective early warning system. Based on UNISDR's four key elements, CBFEWS has also defined four key elements for its implementation (Figure 1). An isolated approach cannot make the CBFEWS successful. It is important to understand that these four elements are interrelated and failure in one element can result in failure of the entire system. The detail is given in the next sections.

Figure 1: Four elements of CBFEWS



Source: Based on UNISDR, 2006



## Features of CBFEWS

- **People-centered:** All community members of the vulnerable groups and district government line agencies are involved in planning, implementing, monitoring, disseminating flood early warning information and taking the ownership of the system.
- **Low cost technology:** The manufacturing, repair and maintenance of the system is done at the local level. The initial cost of the complete set of the instrument is approximately USD 1000 (as of May 2015).
- **Almost real-time information:** The upstream communities generate information and pass it on to downstream communities as the water level rises in the river.

## Points to remember

- **Lead Time:** The time between the warning and the actual arrival of the flood needs to be sufficient for preparedness.
- **Shelter Zone and Rescue Routes:** Safe places and rescue routes must be identified in consultation with the local communities prior to the flood event.
- **Condition of Instrument:** The instrument needs to be tested, updated and kept in fully operational and reliable condition.
- **Willingness of the communities:** The community members need to be willing to act upon the early warning signals and made aware of the procedures.

## Key elements of CBFEWS



Risk Knowledge and scoping



Monitoring and early warning



Response capability and resilience



Dissemination and communication

# Risk Knowledge and Scoping

A detailed risk assessment is conducted through systematic data collection and analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and existing capacity of the community. This helps us understand the situation, motivate people, prioritize needs for developing early warning systems and guide preparations of disaster prevention and response measures.

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Coping Capacity}}$$

Source: UNISDR 2002:41, as cited in USAID, 2011

## Objectives

1. Identify risk zones
2. Identify vulnerable communities
3. Identify safe shelter zone and rescue routes

## Concept of risk knowledge

Flood, which is a natural hazard, would not become a disaster if we can reduce the loss of life and minimize human suffering by being prepared and aware of how to deal with it. For this, we need to understand the nature (Table 1), frequency, severity and lead time of flood.

### Nature of flood hazard

There are two types of flood hazards:

Table 1: **Nature of flood hazard**

Flash Flood	Riverine Flood
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Caused by sudden flooding in small river basins for a short duration with a relatively high peak discharge</li><li>• Occurs within six hours or less after heavy rainfall event</li><li>• Occurs in normally dry areas with no visible stream channel</li><li>• Occurs normally as a result of the runoff from a torrential downpour</li><li>• Occurs from the failure of landslide dam lakes, GLOF or sudden break-up of ice jams or other river obstructions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Caused by heavy rain over long periods (days) in the upper catchment, leading to rising water levels</li><li>• Rainfall over large catchment areas</li><li>• Melting of the winter snow accumulation</li><li>• Takes place in river systems with tributaries that may drain large geographic areas and encompass many independent river basins</li><li>• Normally has a slow build-up</li><li>• Is often seasonal</li><li>• May continue for days or weeks</li></ul>

Source: Katyal, A. K., & Petrisor, I. G. (2011); DWIDP, 2009

### Frequency and severity of hazard

The severity of flood hazard is determined in terms of casualties and heavy loss of lives and properties. It depends on the following criteria (Table 2).

### Lead time

Lead time in flood forecasting refers to the amount of time a flood takes to reach a particular downstream community from the flood measurement station upstream. The basic principle for assessing lead time is that advance warning should be given with enough time for effective preparatory action. This depends on the need of the target community and area, type of catchment structure, catchment size, catchment response for a given rainfall and the catchment lag time (time taken by runoff from the furthest corner of the catchment to the point of interest, which translates into longer lag times for larger catchments).

Table 2: Indicators of flood severity

<b>Location and spatial dimension of flood</b>	An overview of the potential flooded areas can be obtained using maps (topographic maps of the area, maps held by the local authorities or maps produced by or with assistance of the community at risk). The official maps will complement the maps produced by the community.
<b>Depth of the flood</b>	It can be measured using various sources, such as interviews with local people about their experiences, historical information on the intensity and magnitude of floods, and information on the extent and depth of previous flood events or flood predictions, and flood marks.
<b>Duration of the flood</b>	It is the rate at which flooding is likely to occur (i.e., rapid onset or slow rise of flood water) and how long the flood event lasts (few minutes, few hours, 1 day, 2 days, etc.). The number of casualties and extend of the damage depend on the duration of the flood.
<b>Velocity of the flood</b>	It is the speed of the flow of water. Floating debris and materials are indicators of strong currents. Ask people about their experience of the flood current. Strong currents might be dangerous and people should not live in houses because during such a strong current houses might collapse due to high velocity flood when houses are inundate in flood water

Source: DWIDP, 2009

## Concept of risk assessment

Assessment is a process that involves all concerned parties in the collection and analysis of information about flood risk and special measures for addressing them. Different participatory mapping tools can be used as per the need of the community and the objectives of the assessment (Table 3).

Table 3: Tools for mapping of resources

Assessment	Tools
<b>Hazard assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social mapping (house, road, temples, etc.)</li> <li>• Hazard mapping (natural hazard areas, safe areas, etc.)</li> <li>• Resource mapping (schools, health centres, religious facilities, open field, market, forest, safe areas, etc.)</li> <li>• Field survey (interview, focus group discussions, direct observations)</li> <li>• High resolution satellite image and field verification (location of bank failure, existing measures, sites of sand mining and its surroundings, former and new channel courses, river bank encroachment, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerability assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory situation analysis is conducted based on hazard assessment, location of the vulnerable community, most vulnerable groups (people with disability, children, women, elderly people), routes and accessibility to evacuation shelter, infrastructure, land use, population at risk, etc.</li> <li>• Ranking is done for each parameter to determine the maximum and minimum vulnerability.</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal calendar (duration and timing of hazards and vulnerability; community members' work schedule, etc.)</li> <li>• Venn diagrams (organizations, their roles and relationship with the community)</li> </ul>

## Selection of community

Selecting a community is the first step in establishing a community based flood early warning system. The selection depends on various factors such as the communities which often suffer the most as a result of flood, marginalize and low income groups, people less access to resources, people living in a community lacking provision for flood protection, people more affected by and less able to cope with floods (for instance infants, disable, old, language barriers etc.). Most important criteria is, communities who are residing on or near to floodplains. Simultaneously

there should be a consideration of vulnerability and interest, cost benefit, the effectiveness and need of the system, etc. In addition, one of the most important criteria for CBEWS developed by ICIMOD is the existence of an upstream community to install the instrument, take care of it and disseminate flood information downstream. Refer to Section 3 for site selection criteria for installation.

After selecting the community and installation site, the next step is to build rapport with the communities and concerned stakeholders. It is necessary to build trust and friendship with the local communities so that they can share their issues, problems and concerns. Rapport building also helps us understand the local context such as local culture, norms and values, power relations and peoples' perceptions, which are absolutely essential for the establishment of a successful CBEWS. Being friendly, transparent, motivated and patient while interacting with the local people is crucial for gaining their trust. The concept, its scope, process, limitations, and roles and responsibilities need to be discussed through community consultations and disseminated through awareness raising tools such as posters, flyers and information sheets.

## Field based assessment

The field-based assessment includes the following steps.

### Hazard assessment

Data is collected based on the following major parameters (Figure 2).

**Ranking:** Certain causative factors of flood hazard in each studied river corridor is determined for rating to obtain the hazard level, and their significance will be assessed by weighting their values (DNPWC, 2009). Maximum and minimum total weights of the causable factors are calculated based on the priority of the local community. The weight of each hazard level is established considering hazard intensity and probability (Figure 3).

### Vulnerability assessment

Vulnerability is the degree of damage to a given element at risk, or a set of such elements resulting from the occurrence of a natural phenomenon of a given magnitude. It is the function of the magnitude of the event and the type of elements at risk that have or may have certain degree of damage (Figure 4).

**Ranking:** Data on various aspects of vulnerability should be acquired during the field survey to rank them according to importance (DWIDP, 2009) and subsequently prepare a vulnerability map (Figure 5).

Figure 2: Parameters for Hazard Assessment

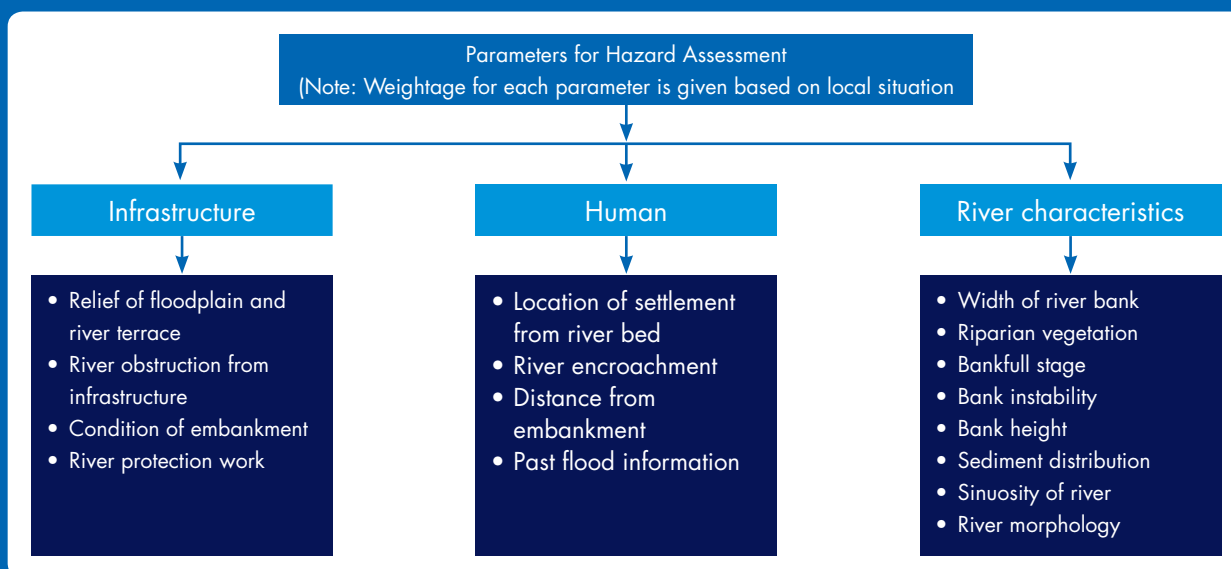




Figure 3: Hazard Ranking

Hazard intensity						
Hazard intensity	Danger to population close to the stream	Dange to population in settlement (about 500 m from the stream)	Danger to population 1 km away from the stream	Danger to population more than 1 km away from the stream		
High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Moderate	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Moderately low	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Low	Yes	Yes	No	No		
+ Hazard probability						
High	at least once in 10 years					
Moderate	once in 10 to 30 years					
Moderately low	once in 30 to 100 years					
Low	Less frequent than once in 100 years					
= Hazard ranking						
		Probability				
		High	Moderate	Moderately low	Low	Hazard level
Hazard intensity	High					<div></div> Very high
	Moderate					<div></div> High
	Moderately low					<div></div> Moderate
	Low					<div></div> Low

Source: Shrestha, 2008

Figure 4: Parameters for vulnerability mapping

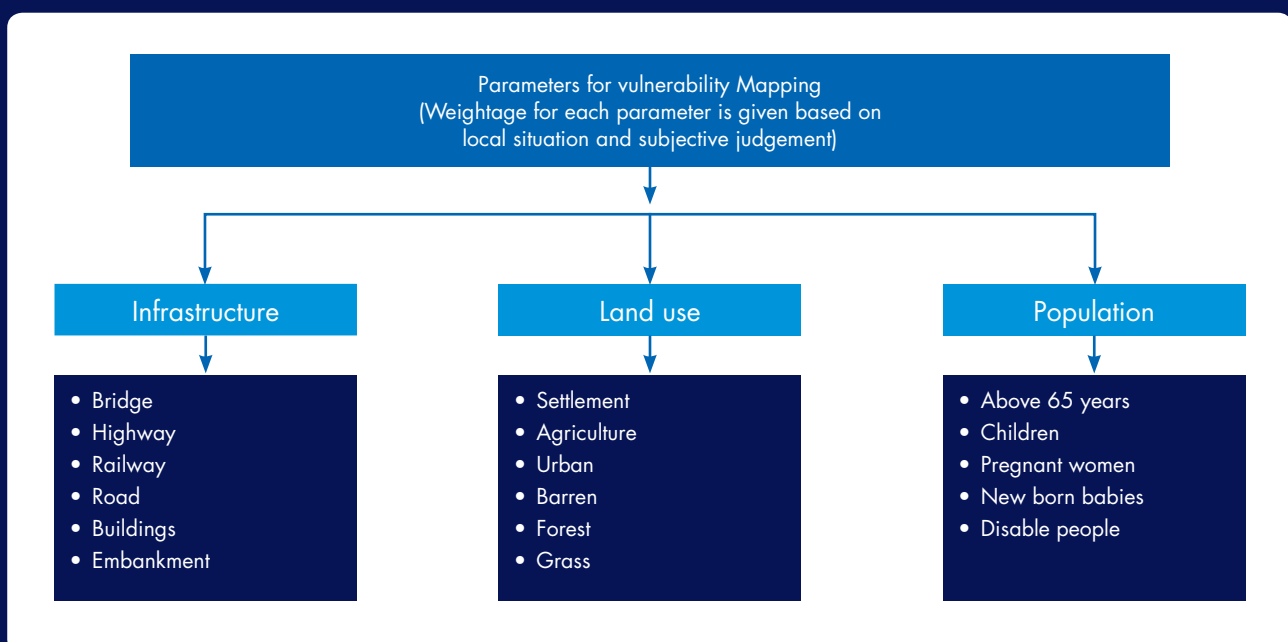
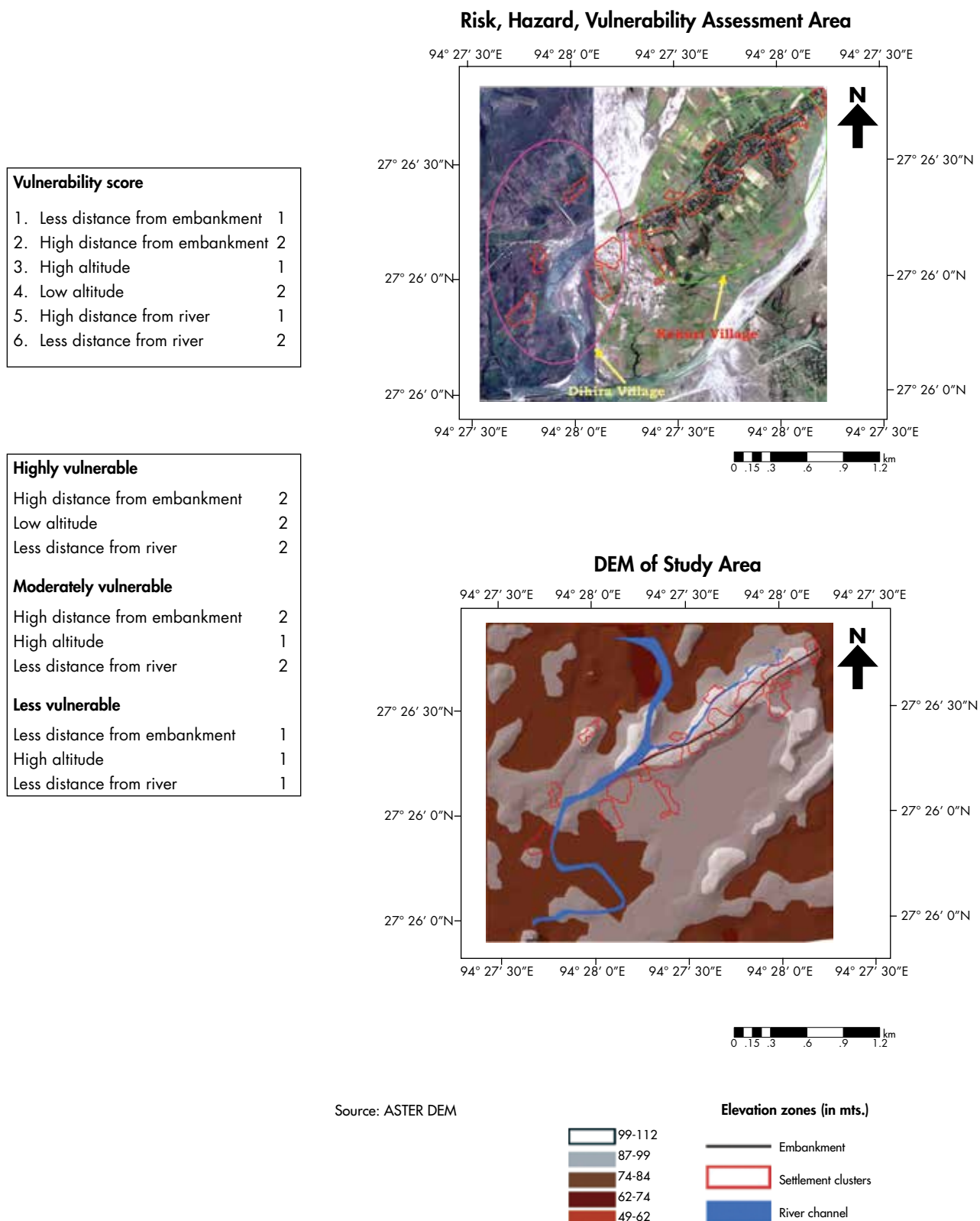


Figure 5: Example of a field based vulnerability map, Dihiri and Kekuri villages, Assam, India



- Degree of the probability of flooding in flood hazard zone
- Infrastructure vulnerable to flood hazard
- Land use vulnerability in flood hazard zone
- Population vulnerable to flood hazard

## Capacity assessment

Capacity is the combination of all strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society, organization that can be used to achieve agreed upon goals. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, society's coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management (Figure 6).

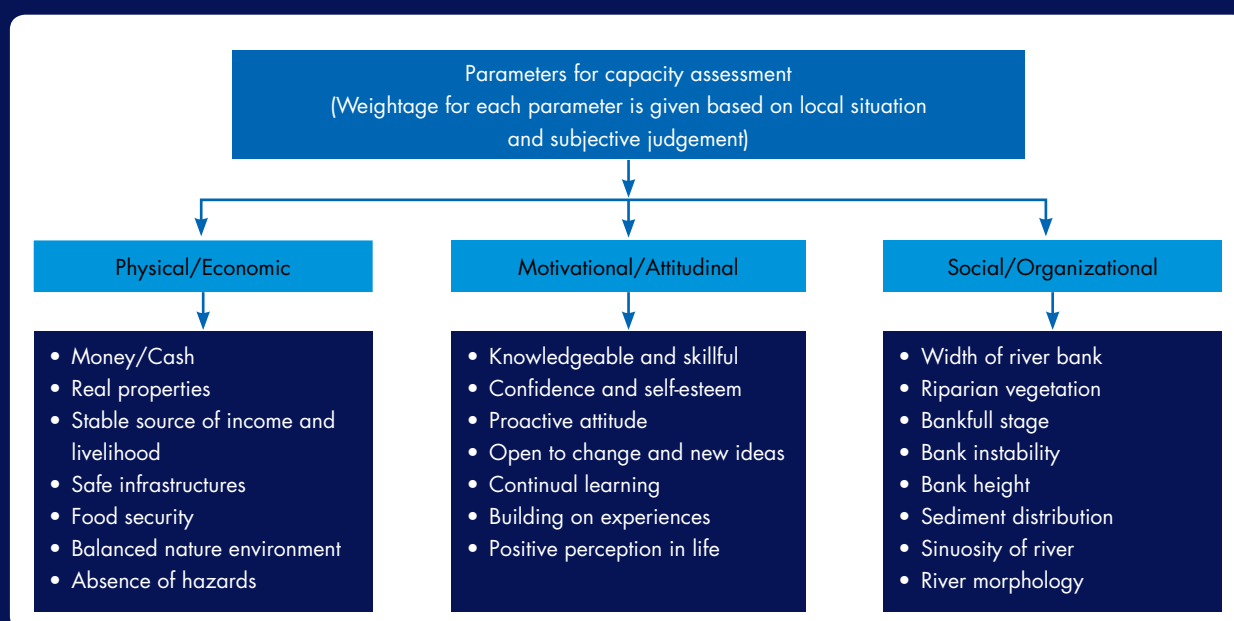
**Ranking:** Capacity ranking could take the following aspects into consideration (UNDP Capacity Assessment Methodology Users' Guide, 2008).

- No evidence of relevant capacity
- Anecdotal evidence of capacity
- Partially developed capacity
- Widespread, but not comprehensive, evidence of capacity
- Fully developed capacity

## Risk assessment and mapping

Risk assessment is a methodology for determining the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend. Exposure and vulnerability are key determinants of disaster risk and of impacts when risk is realized (SREX, 2012). Communities and individuals are differently exposed and vulnerable based on the unequal levels of wealth, education, disability, health status, gender, age, class and other social and cultural parameters. For the field based risk assessment, field based flood vulnerability data, field based flood hazard data and field based capacity assessment data are analysed and risk zones are defined on a risk map.

Figure 6: **Parameters for capacity assessment**



# ICIMOD's Community Based Monitoring and Early Warning

**Note:** The CBFWS instrument is designed by experts from ICIMOD using the technology introduced by JICA and manufactured by Sustainable Eco Engineering (SEE). ICIMOD provides technical training to partners and interested stakeholders. It is requested that any use of this instrument is credited to ICIMOD.

The CBFWS developed by ICIMOD is based on a simple instrument that is installed upstream to detect flood. The system relies on cooperation between upstream communities and downstream communities. The instrument automatically generates flood signals which are communicated to the downstream communities. The system consists of two units, transmitter unit and receiver unit. The transmitter unit is installed on the river bank while the receiver unit is placed in caretaker's house. The distance between these units should not be more than 700 meters and line of sight should be clear between them. The instrument works according to the principle of floating and conductivity. As the water level rises, the sensor attached with transmitter unit detects it and sends warning signals to the receiver unit using wireless technology that is instantly disseminated to the downstream vulnerable communities and concerned agencies via mobile phone. The system is cost effective and user-friendly technology that provides real-time flood information. The details of the transmitter and receiver unit are provided in Figure 7 and the specifications of the instrument are in Figure 8.

## Objectives

1. Introduction of instrument
2. Understand its function
3. Community based flood forecasting and early warning

## Introduction of instrument

### Introduction of Wireless Water Level Monitoring System, Version 3 (WWLMS V3)

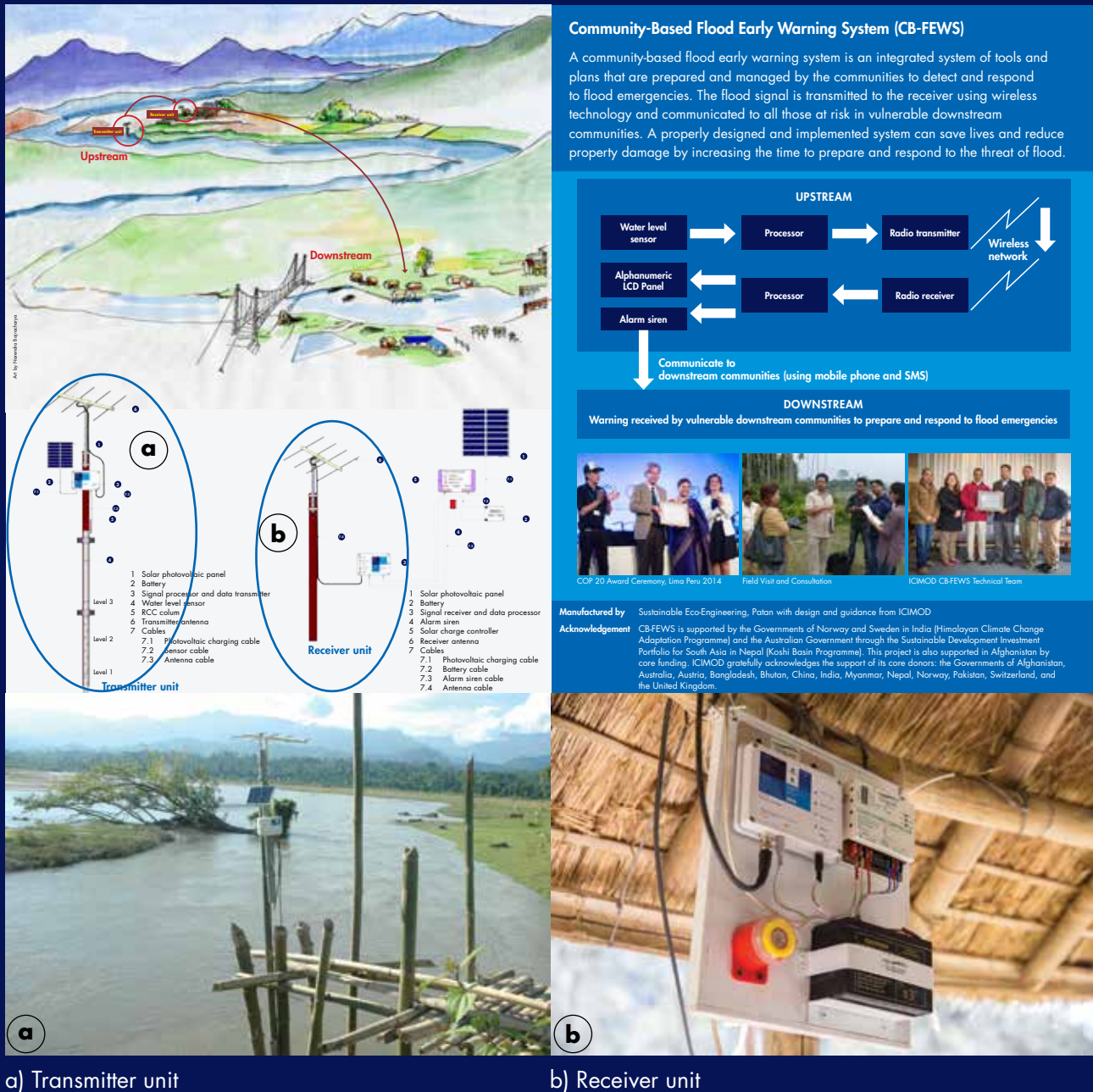
Wireless Water Level Monitoring System, Version 3 (WWLMS V3) is the latest modified version of water level sensing and signal transmitting device developed by ICIMOD. The version includes a modified sensor in which two types of sensors, conductivity based sensor and floating based sensor are used. In current version, not only signal transmission range between transmitter unit and receiver unit has been expanded but also efficient power system has been built so power would long last. The instrument has its own network ID. Radio Frequency Module (RFM) 12 with 433 Mega Hertz (MHz) frequency is used to transmit a signal. To avoid collision of signals between two different sets of instrument, different network IDs are used. The transmitter is denoted by TX620 and the receiver as RX620. The communication occurs only between instruments with the same identification number.

### Different parts of the instrument

**Sensor:** The sensor (Figure 9) senses the water levels and transmits the signals to the processor of the transmitter unit. It consists of three individual sensor segments. Each segment is made up of a reed switch based Printed Circuit Board (PCB) conducting from magnetic floating barrel. Beside magnetic floating based sensor, a conductivity based sensor has also been incorporated in the sensor as an option to insure in sensing the water level. Every sensor segment has a floating magnet inside the barrel that connects the circuit while rising water level pushes the single barrel up. This connection instantly generates the signal in the system. Additionally, two electrodes of conductive sensors has been placed in each individual sensor segment that connects the electrical conductivity when the water reach the sensor segment.

**Wire colour and sensor level:** Each sensor set has three water level sensor segments placed vertically inside the sensor duct. The positions of individual sensor segments are determined by calibrating the actual flood level. These individual segments are connected separately with three different colorful wires. Such as, the segment placed at the

Figure 7: Community based flood early warning system



bottom is connected with a pair of blue and blue white wire; the segment placed in the middle is connected with a pair of orange and orange white wire; and the segment placed at the top of the duck is connected with a pair of brown and brown white wire. The sensor segments placed at the bottom, the middle and the top are known as level 1 sensor, level 2 sensor and level 3 sensor respectively. Three individual sensor segments indicate three different flood levels i.e. level 1 indicates normal flood, level 2 indicates moderate flood and level 3 indicates sever flood. The sensor cable has a RJ45 connector to connect with the transmitter. The RJ45 has a unique locking mechanism, which makes it a relatively easy-to-use and reliable means of connection. Corrosion resistant gel can be used to ensure the longevity of the connector. The sensor segments are flexible enough to be mounted within a 2 meter long duct, and its positions will be determined after calibrating the water level in the river.

**Duct:** The duct is the housing for wires and sensors. It is a plastic chamber to support barrel positioning, control water inflow and protect other components within the chamber.

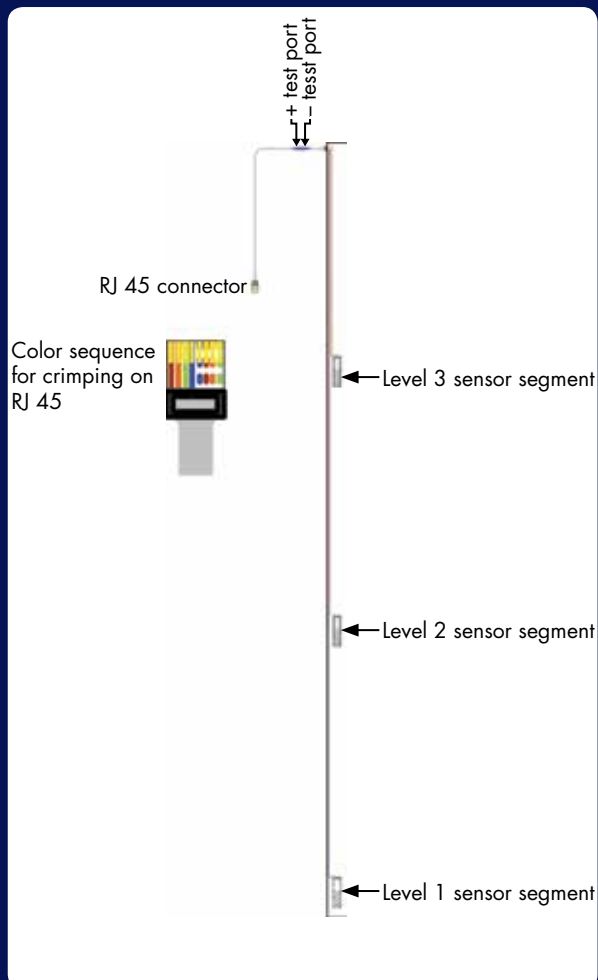
**PCB test ports:** These are the positive and negative points for testing the supply battery voltage of the transmitter unit without opening the transmitter unit box.

Figure 8: Specifications of the transmitter and receiver

MODEL	WWLMS V3.0
<b>Transmitter Unit</b>	<b>TX 620 – 800</b>
Micro controller	AT TINY
Radio module	RFM12B
Configuration frequency	433 MHz
Sleep mode	59.75 Second
Data transmission	0.25 S
Antenna	YAGI – Uda, 70cm
Transmission distance	700 m
Sensor	Dual (Floating & conductivity based)
Operation voltage	3.6 v DC
Operation current	4mA
Battery	NI-MH AA 2600 mAh
Charging	PV panel 9 v, 2.5 wP
Charge controller	Over charging protection
Antenna terminal	BNC
Sensor terminal	RJ45
Power connector	5 mm Barrel

MODEL	WWLMS V3.0
<b>Receiver Unit</b>	<b>RX 620 – 800</b>
Micro controller	AT TINY
Radio module	RFM12B
Configuration frequency	433 MHz
Sleep mode	59.75 Second
Data transmission	0.25 S
Antenna	YAGI – Uda, 70 cm
Transmission distance	700 m
Sensor	Dual
(Floating & conductivity based)	
Operation voltage	3.6 v DC

Figure 9: Parts of a Sensor



**Transmitter unit:** It (Figure 10) comprises of a processor and a radio transmitter. The processor is low powered, 14 pin ATtiny microcontroller integrated circuit. It processes the water level signals received from the sensor and feeds the status information into the radio transmitter for sending the message to the receiver. The transmitter has RFM 12 radio module at 433MHz frequency. The entire unit is powered by NiMH battery pack, which is charged by 4.5V charge controller fed by 9V solar panel. The processor consumes 0.1 watt for the fraction of a second while it is transmitting signals; rest of the time, it goes into hibernation so it consumes less power (only 0.015 watt).

**Receiver unit:** The receiver unit (Figure 11) interprets status information sent from the transmitter and generates alarm. The interpretation of the information is done via the 28 pinned ATmega328 microcontroller and the siren is set along with the corresponding Light Emitting Diode (LED) indication.

**Antenna (Figure 3.6):** (Figure 12): There are two antennas; transmitter antenna and receiver antenna, designed for the system. Each antenna is split into two parts for easy transportation to the field. The first part



Figure 10: **Transmitter Unit**

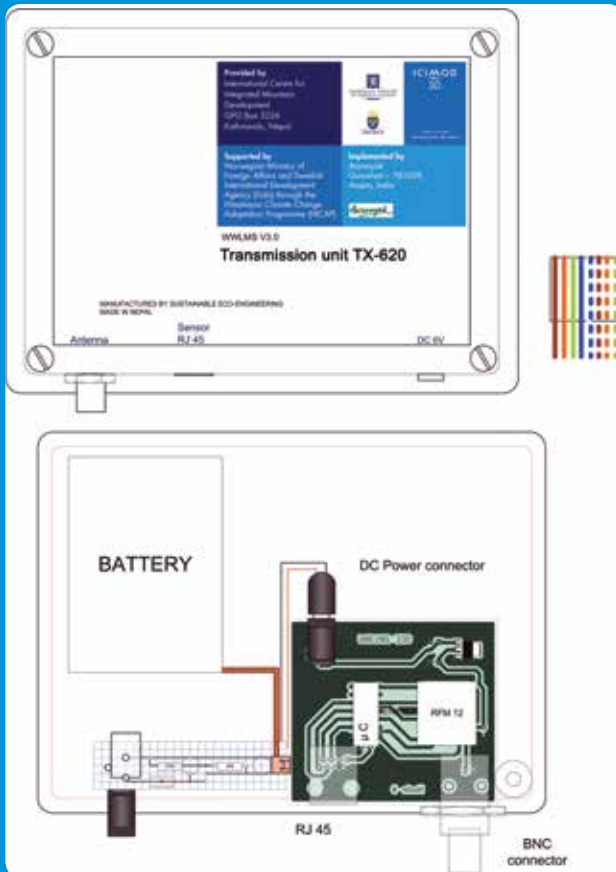
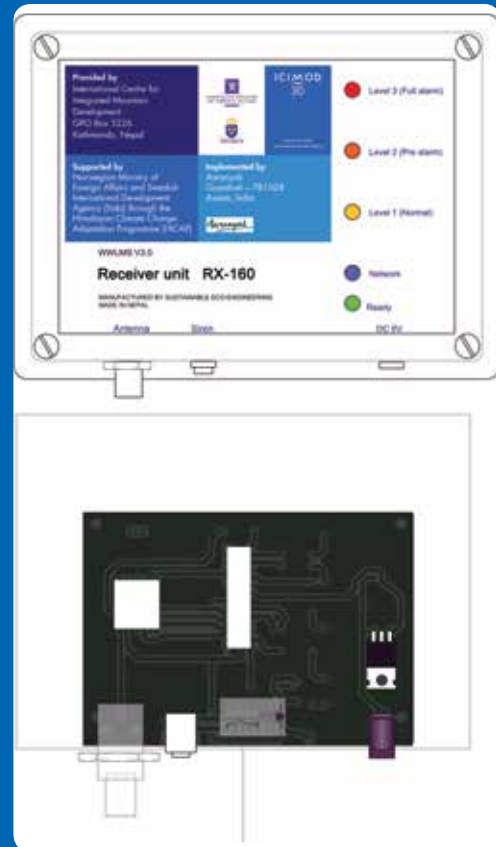


Figure 11: **Receiver Unit**



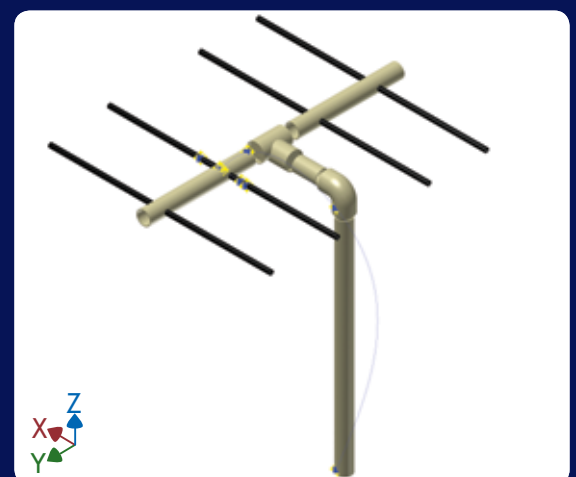
has no wire connections and the second part has a wire connection to the coaxial cable input from the antenna. It is connected to the transmitter or receiver with the coaxial cable by a Bayonet Neill-Concelman (BNC) connector. While installing the two antennas (transmitter and receiver), their position must be face to face to each other with a clear line of sight. The pair of antennas can easily align by deflecting its position. It is important that the antenna rib with the cable connections are placed in the middle.

**Solar photovoltaic panel:** It is a panel with a face lined with photovoltaic cells. Two different sizes panels are used as a power source for the transmitter and the receiver units. The solar panel used for the transmitter has the capacity of 2.5 watts, 9 volts and the one used for the receiver has 20 watts, 18 volts. The panels are adjusted by mounting brackets on a wall, a floor or a roof. The bracket can be inclined at 40° or 50° to allow maximum solar radiation on the solar panel.

**Charge controller:** It is an electronic device for steadily charging the battery connected to the system via an external source.

- **TX charge controller:** This component is responsible for delivering a steady charge for the NiMH Battery pack connected to the transmitter unit via the solar panel with an output of 4.5V and is fed by a 9V, 2.5W

Figure 12: **Antenna**



solar photovoltaic panel. The charge controller prevents overcharging of the battery while providing a steady alternative voltage supply to the transmitter circuitry.

- **RX charge controller:** It allows for steady charging of the Lead-Acid Shielded battery connected to the receiver via 18V, 20W solar photovoltaic panel while delivering an input voltage for the receiver box.

The USB port on the charge controller can be used to charge mobile phones via USB cable.

#### **Battery:**

- **TX battery:** This consists of a parallel combination of 3 NiMH rechargeable batteries in series, making up a 6-cell battery pack. The configuration provides a steady 3.6V supply with 2600mAh capacity.
- **RX battery:** The RX battery is a 12V, 7Ah Lead-Acid Shielded battery. It is a sealed pack with labeled terminals visible for connection.

**Note:** 7Ah battery can be used to charge the mobile set.

## **How does it work?**

The transmitter unit is placed on the river bank (at a point where water level reaches during flood) and the receiver unit is placed in a house of the nearest village. The house owner (known as caretaker) will take care of the unit and disseminate information received from the instrument to the downstream communities through mobile phone/SMS.

#### **Process**

- As the power supply is connected to the units (transmitter and receiver), the transmitter establishes its network and starts communicating with the receiver at one-minute interval indicated by a blue LED light in the receiver unit.
- As the water level rises up to the first sensor segment, the transmitter transmits this signal to the receiver and the receiver interprets it as level one indicated by yellow LED light.
- If the water level rises up to the second sensor segment, the transmitter transmits second level signal to the receiver and the receiver interprets it as level two indicated by orange LED light and beep siren as pre alarm.
- If the water level rises up to the third sensor segment, the transmitter transmits third level signal to the receiver and the receiver interprets it as level three indicated by red LED light and continuous ringing siren as final alarm.

## **Criteria for site selection to install CBEWS**

It is important to install the instrument on a suitable site for its smooth functioning and sustainability. It is essential to conduct scoping study before installing the instrument in the field. The government line agencies and local communities are also involved in site selection process. The following criteria are important for site selection:

- There must be a clear line-of-sight between the transmitter and the receiver unit.
- Distance between the transmitter and the receiver should not be more than 700 meters (transmitting band of wireless is 433 megahertz).
- The two antennas should be aligned in a straight line, and a fairly high ground clearance is preferable.
- Both sites should get sufficient sunlight so that the batteries can be recharged anytime with the solar panel.
- The transmitter should be placed in a safe and stable location (it is advisable to find a stable and solid riverbed to prevent from erosion and sweeping the instrument away.)
- The transmitter and the receiver should be installed in a same river bank so that the care taker need not cross the river for observation and maintenance of the instrument.
- The caretaker's house should get a good mobile network signal.
- A local resident should be selected as a caretaker to ensure regular checking and monitoring of the instruments.
- Consensus and coordination between upstream-downstream communities is of utmost importance.

## **Flood monitoring**

Once the instrument is installed and tested, the flood event is systematically recorded by the caretaker and the designated focal person (Table 4).



Table 4: **Format for flood monitoring and recording**

No of events (flood)	1	2
Date of flooding	10.08.2014	
Time of flooding (from buzzing of alarm)	8.30 am	
Time of flooding(from eye observation if alarm is not working)		
Name of the River	Jiyadhal	
Location of FEWS	Dihiri	
Machine No FEWS 1:Old FEWS 2: New	Machine 1	
Flood Level	The flood water rose up to 2nd level of the sensor.	
Performance of machine	The care taker got the signal.	
Name of Operator who reported	German Doley	
Name of Aaranyak Team Member (ATM) who received	Masfik	
Follow-up action by ATM	Masfik	
Remarks		

## FAQs

### How is the sensor calibrated?

The levels for the sensor segments are calibrated by using the community's knowledge of previous flood events as a baseline.

### What is the wireless range between the transmitter and the receiver?

For a clear line of sight, the transmitter and the receiver can communicate within a distance of 700m. If there are obstacles and other frequencies operating in the vicinity, then the range is reduced.

### How much does the system cost?

For the complete instrument set (transmitter and receiver), the cost is approx. USD 1000 (as of May 2015).

### How long is the battery life?

The battery capacity is enough to run the unit for more than 10 days without additional charging from the sun light.

# Information Dissemination

Disseminating and communicating risk information to the concerned communities and authorities is the integral part of the CBFEWS. When flood signal is detected upstream, it needs to be disseminated instantly so that people can prepare and respond to it. Warning information must be clear and brief for people to understand it. The followings are the major components of information dissemination.

## Source of early warning information

Early warning information comes from individuals or organizations that generate a risk message and send it to concerned authorities and vulnerable people. The caretaker is the main source of information within the CBFEWS. Every bit of information delivered from the source needs to be reliable, timely and consistent. The source person (caretaker) needs to formulate a clear and standardized warning message so that the intended recipients can fully understand the message and act accordingly.

### Objectives

1. Generating flood information
2. Interpretation of early warning
3. Efficient communication channel
4. Understanding the roles and responsibilities

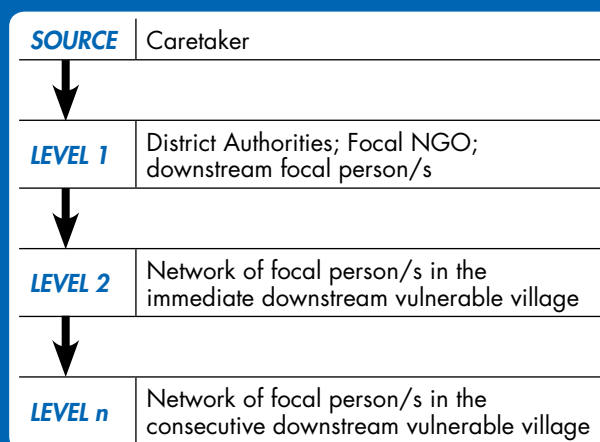
## Recipients of early warning

Warning recipients are nodal persons downstream who are part of the communication network and who receives the warning message from different channels (e.g., directly from the source such as a caretaker or other concerned authorities) and instantly communicate it to the household level. There will be various levels of recipients (Figure 13) depending on the distance of the vulnerable settlement along the river and the urgency of delivering the information.

## Early warning message

Warning message is the information sent from the source to the intended recipients in the form of text (e.g., SMS), verbal or sound (siren, telephone, megaphone, shout, etc.) and visual (colour, flag, sign). When flood occurs, the situation does not allow for lengthy conversations. Warning messages should hence be short, concise, understandable and consistent and tailored to the specific need of intended users. Use of code language, e.g., 'water reached level 1' or 'flood level 1' can shorten the message. But such code language must be explained to the intended message recipients beforehand. In other words, the recipient should know what 'flood level 1' means, how to respond to it and what precaution needs to be taken. The CBFEWS developed by ICIMOD has three warning levels that can be interpreted in the following manner (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Level of recipients of early warning



## Communication channel

Communication channel is the network of people created for information dissemination. An efficient and reliable communication network is important for CBFEWS. Communication network, particularly among upstream (caretaker) and downstream (concerned people and authorities), is of utmost importance, and it should be formed in the initial stage of implementing the system. It can be formed through stakeholders' consultation and meetings with local government officials and influential people in the village.

Such a communication channel should be made familiar to all recipients, and as far as possible, it should be consistent across different types of warnings to minimize confusion or misunderstanding among users. The example of the schematic diagram of a communication channel and information flow is given below (Figure 15).

Figure 14: Levels of warning and their interpretation




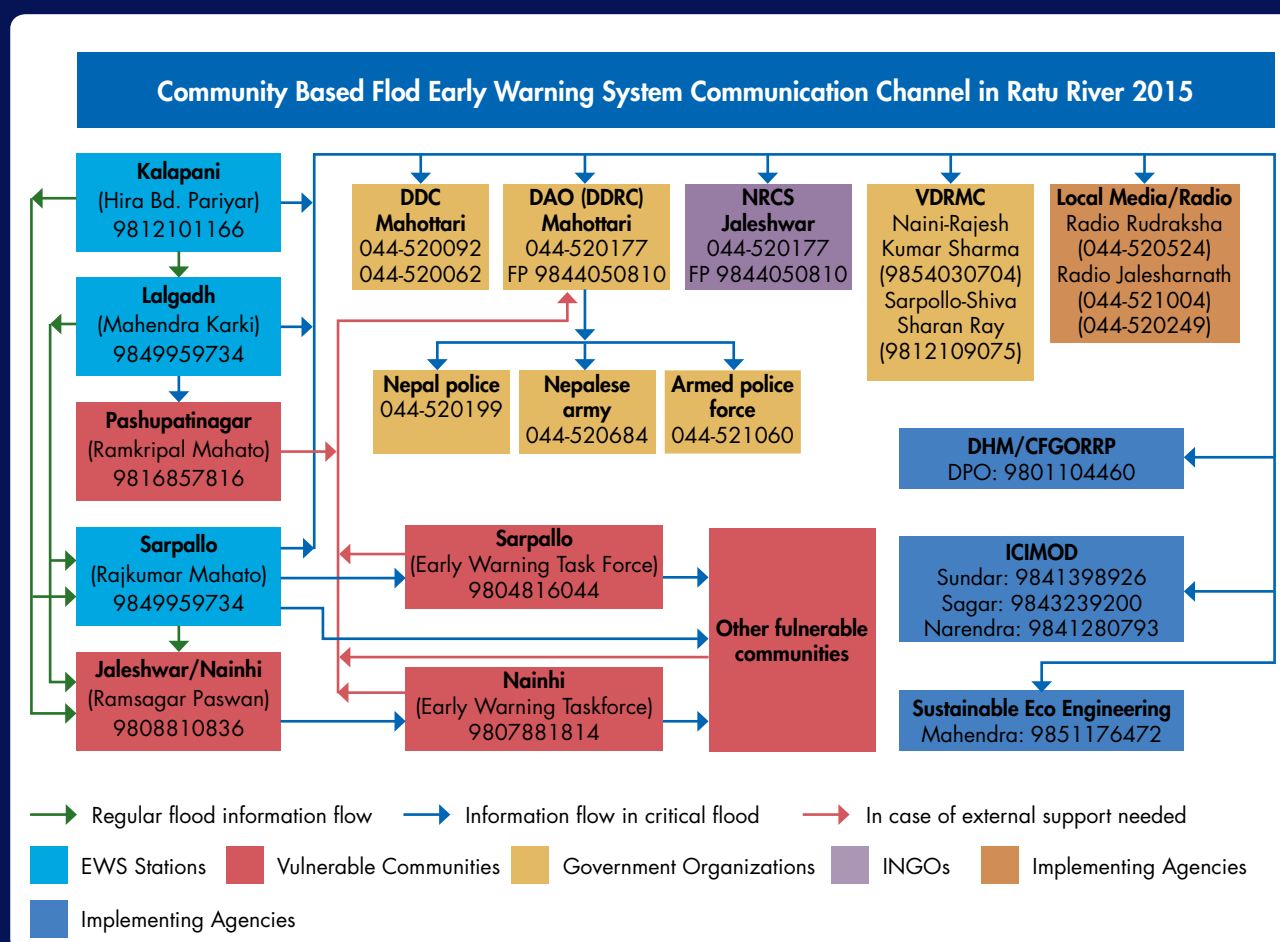
UPSTREAM			DOWNSTREAM	
Warning Level	Color of LED light	Siren signal	Interpretation	Action
Level 1		No siren	High probability of flood	Stay alert and on the standby
Level 2		Beeping sound	Flood is inevitable in a few hours	Be prepared
Level 3		Continuous ringing	Flood is coming	Evacuate for safety

Figure 15: Communication channel of Ratu River, Koshi basin, Nepal



## Key actors and their roles and responsibilities

The major actors in the communication network for CBFews are the caretaker of the instrument or gauge reader, local governmental authorities including army, police and disaster response units, village/panchayat heads and influential people, scientific or relief organizations, the media, and individuals who are concerned about the disaster. Each and every actor should have predefined roles and responsibilities that they would perform before, during and after the disaster. The major actors and their roles and responsibilities are listed below.

### Caretaker

- Take care of and monitor (e.g., check, clean and troubleshoot) flood early warning instruments
- Monitor flood levels, keep records and disseminate flood warnings to the concerned authorities and people
- Regularly report on the status of the instruments to the concerned authorities and communities

### Local disaster management authorities

- Monitor and cross-check the situation, circulate information to the concerned organizations and downstream focal persons.
- Deploy flood response or rescue teams such as military, police and civil authorities to the affected areas.
- Circulate information to different media organizations.

### Focal person (recipient of information) in downstream vulnerable villages

- Receive flood warning and communicate it to the grassroots level.
- Make sure that each and every member of the community gets the warning information.
- Coordinate and disseminate information to different people who are responsible for different task for example early warning, rescue, first aid etc.

### Local media

- Alert community by broadcasting or publishing flood warning and information.
- Inform the community about ongoing relief and response activities.
- Coordinate with the relief organizations.

### Flood risk management committee

In the absence of a community group that can deal with flood risks, a flood risk management committee can be formed based on common consensus to enhance the capacity of the local people to withstand the effects of flood in an organized way. Forming a flood risk management committee can not only unite the whole community and strengthen their capacity but also provides the authority and leadership for dealing with local flood related issues. The committee can have several sub-committees like early warning, communication and information group; first aid and health group; evacuation and rescue group; shelter management and logistics group, etc. The major roles and responsibilities of flood risk management committee are:

- Plan, implement and monitor flood related issues.
- Coordinate and establish a network with external agencies and stakeholders.
- Coordinate with upstream community
- Coordinate with local people and assign them for different responsibility
- Prepare a flood preparedness plan

## Other actors

The private sector, Red Cross Society, police, army, influential leaders, and local teachers are other actors involved in disseminating the early warning.

## Challenges related to communication and dissemination

- Poor quality of telecommunication systems and technology
- Lack of alternative channels for disseminating and delivering information
- Lack of clarity in warnings issued

### Steps to develop a communication and dissemination channel

1. Assess the existing communication and dissemination system.
2. Identify a feasible mechanism for communication and dissemination.
3. Develop communication and dissemination plan with technical support from the expert and concerned organizations.
4. Identify roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder.
5. Take into account the special needs of all community members, including hearing, visual and mentally impaired persons.
6. Supply and install the communication and dissemination tools and instruments.
7. Prepare operation and management plan for these tools and instruments.
8. Share the agreed upon communication and dissemination plan to all community members and stakeholders.
9. Develop inclusive information, education and communication materials based on local need for awareness.

- Inadequate understanding of vulnerable groups and their needs
- Ineffective engagement of the media and the private sector
- Failure of instruments
- Lack of community's trust in the information disseminated
- Obstruction in information dissemination due to the social structure
- Lack of awareness of alternative communication channels

# Response Capability and Resilience Building

According to SREX 2012, resilience is defined as “the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a potentially hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions”. In order to build the resilience of a system, response capacities, like early warning systems, contingency planning, emergency response, etc., should be put in place prior to and after the impact. The effectiveness of response capacity depends on the following four critical components:

- Warnings respected
- Disaster preparedness and response plans established
- Community response capacity assessed and strengthened
- Public awareness and education enhanced

## Objectives

1. Preparedness
2. Building resilience of communities

## Warnings respected

The flood early warning is generated and distributed to those at risk by credible sources like government bodies, spiritual leaders, and respected community organizations. Public perception of flood risks and warning services should be analysed to predict community responses. Forecasts and warnings are differentiated and the strategies developed are aimed at earning credibility and trust. There might be false alarms at times, though they are minimized as far as possible to build trust in warning systems.

## Disaster preparedness and response plans established

A disaster response and emergency plan is prepared for taking specific actions to minimize the impact of disaster and use the risk map to identify and set aside shelter zones and escape routes during the flood. The plan is prepared in collaboration with the communities and stakeholders who have emergency responsibilities or are required to take action upon the issuance of warnings. The plan establishes the roles and responsibilities of various concerned groups and stakeholders.

An effective plan will address communication and information dissemination, evacuation, search and rescue, first aid and health, transportation, shelter management, safe drinking water and sanitation, provision of relief and collection of data in a systematic manner. Such a plan will be simple and user-friendly and understandable to all users in the community.

## Community response capacity assessed and strengthened

It is important to assess the existing ability of the community to respond to early warnings and strengthen their capacity. Response to previous flood disasters needs to be analysed and lessons learnt are incorporated into capacity building strategies. Vulnerability is reduced as the capacity of communities is enhanced and impacts minimized, which in turns builds their resilience.

In order to strengthen the capacity of the community to deal with flood, task force/groups are formed with specific responsibilities, like early warning taskforce, search and rescue taskforce, etc. The taskforce needs to have all the required equipment such as hand mikes and sirens, medicines, life jackets, boats etc. Regular tests, training and drills are undertaken to ascertain the readiness of the warning systems and response mechanisms. Evacuation

routes and shelter zones are jointly identified by the task force and communities, and subsequently equipped with first aid facilities, water and sanitation, relief materials and communication facilities needed during the flood disaster.

## Public awareness and education enhanced

Awareness raising and education is one of the major components of resilience building. Simple information on hazards, vulnerabilities, risks, and reduction of flood impacts can help vulnerable communities and decision-makers take immediate action. Communities and relevant stakeholders will be educated on how early warnings will be disseminated and which sources are reliable, how to respond to different types of signals conveyed by caretakers and responsible authorities. The awareness raising on flood information and preparedness will be built into school curricula from primary to university level. Public awareness and education campaigns tailored to specific needs of various audiences are important for enhancing communities' capacity to respond to flood early warnings and build their resilience. Various tools can be used for awareness raising, such as flyers, pamphlets, posters, documentary, street drama, mock drill, etc. (Table 5).

**Table 5: Strategies for building community response capacity**

Aim	Means of achieving	Example of capacity building strategies
Reduce vulnerability	Protect/secure livelihoods, strengthen community's base of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill development training</li> <li>• Encourage livelihood diversity</li> <li>• Promote access to information</li> <li>• Link to markets</li> <li>• Community participation, offer flood insurances</li> <li>• Enact policies to protect natural resources</li> <li>• Introduce flood warning capabilities</li> <li>• Create awareness of flooding risks</li> </ul>
Improve prevention	Structural measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embankments</li> <li>• Dams/reservoirs</li> <li>• Flood proofing</li> <li>• Land use regulations</li> </ul>
	Non-structural measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve communication</li> <li>• Improve drainage</li> <li>• Protect wetlands and natural ponds</li> <li>• Monitor river corridors</li> </ul>
Learning and evolving	Document lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn from past flooding events</li> <li>• Document successes and failures of rescue operations to make improvements</li> <li>• Document the extent of the flooded area, depth and damages, and update hazard maps</li> </ul>

Source: Ashok K. Katyal & Ioana G. Petrisor (2011)









## 2

## Instrument Details

# Introduction of Tools and Instrument

## Multimeter

A multi meter (Figure 16) can measure different parameters of electrical circuits. In this technical training it will be used to measure basic related parameters like DC voltage and resistance and to check continuity. Before measuring any parameter, the user must assume a possible maximum value of the concerned parameter so as to position the selection knob on to the correct range. For instance, to measure the DC voltage of a battery, the voltage of a normal chargeable battery should be around 12V, so the selection knob should be placed in DC V region of the multi-meter and the range should be more than 12V, preferably 20V on the multi-meter. Because the selected range value is greater than the value of the measurement, the meter can comfortably read the measured value. If the measured value exceeds the range, then the range should be extended by repositioning the knob, otherwise the multi-meter is unable to read the value. Also the measuring should be done in the right order, the red probe should be in the positive terminal and the black probe should be in the negative terminal so as to avoid polarity error.

Figure 16: Multi meter



## Screwdriver

Figure 17: Screwdriver set



## Combination pliers

Figure 18: Combination pliers



Figure 19: Wire cutters



## Wire cutter



## Nose pliers

Figure 20: Nose pliers



## Slide wrench

Figure 21: Sliding wrench



## Ratchet spanner

Figure 22: Ratchet spanner



## Box cutter

Figure 23: Box cutter



## File

Figure 24: File



## Soldering iron

Figure 25: Soldering iron



A soldering iron is a device used to connect electrical wires with a filler metal, solder wire. The solder wire is melted onto the heated ends of the wires, which are heated by the soldering iron. The soldering iron used is a 12V, 40W DC iron.

**Note:** Do not touch the metal barrel or tip of the soldering iron with bare hands.  
Do not rub the tip of the soldering iron on harsh or rough surfaces as it may damage the iron.  
The tip may be cleaned with a wet cloth if necessary.

**Important:** Before any operation, choose the appropriate tools of the right size and do not apply excessive force.

# Hands on Practice on Assemble and Disassemble of the Instrument

This section covers the unveiling, assembly, assembly test and disassembly, and packing of the instrument sets.

## Unpacking

First of all, the packing box must be placed upright in the correct position (Figure 26). The screws atop the packing box lid are 12 mm. They should be opened with a screw-driver medium No.3. Once removed, the components should be placed on a clear table. The packing list and the component packing layout sketch are pasted on the inside of the top lid.

## Assembly

### Pre-Setup

#### ■ Antenna assembly

Figure 27 shows how the antenna is assembled. The horns of the antenna ribs must be parallel to each other. The antenna rib with the wires connected at the middle horns must be on the opposite end of the direction facing the other antenna.

#### ■ Sensor

Please refer to Testing **D** before affixing the sensor at the site (Figure 28).

- The level of the sensors are defined and fixed within the sensor duct after calibration from the locally conducted surveys.
- The floating barrels are affixed at the designated level within the duct.
- The lid of the duct is slid into position.

The sensor can then be placed into the river and affixed onto the bank supports mounting.

Figure 26: Instrument placement during unveiling

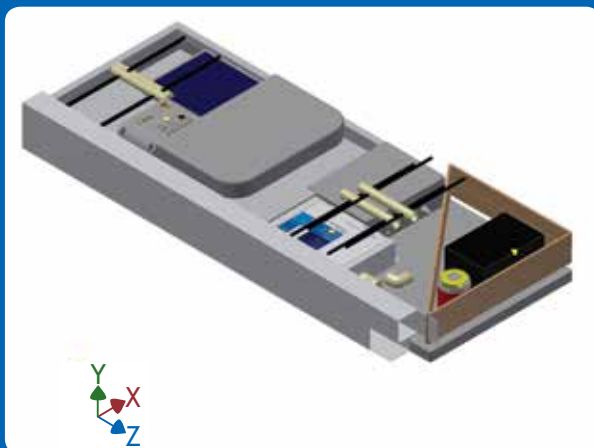


Figure 27: Antenna



## Assembling the transmitter

- Step 1:** Unscrew the Back plate with size m3 '+' screwdriver.
- Step 2:** Connect the 2-pin female relimate connector from the battery pack to male relimate connector of the charge controller.
- Step 3:** Jump charge the battery with 12V, 7AH battery input to the transmitter box for five seconds to overcome idle discharging of the battery during transport.
- Step 4:** Connect the antenna BNC connector.
- Step 5:** Hold the antenna in hand with a correct line of sight to the receiver antenna and check for the blue flashing LED labeled network on the receiver box.
- Step 6:** Screw the back plate back in once the success of the transmission has been verified.

## Assembling the receiver

Please refer to Figure 29 for assembling the receiver.

- Step 1:** Fix the receiver box, solar charge controller, siren and battery onto the specified area on the mounting board.
- Step 2:** Complete the power supply wiring of the unit according to the wiring schematic RX unit, leaving the solar panel input disconnected.
- Step 3:** Connect the BNC connector from the antenna to the receiver box.
- Step 4:** Complete till step 5 of 'Assembling the Transmitter' and hold the antenna in hand with a correct line of sight to verify transmission via the flashing of the blue network LED.
- Step 5:** Connect the siren to the receiver box. (Listen for initial squeaking noise.)

## Assembly test

After completing the assembly of the instruments, briefly test the communication network between the transmitter and the receiver by placing the instruments close by. Also manually test the transmission of the water level status.

- Step 1:** Open the lid of the sensor duct.
- Step 2:** Align the TX and RX antennas with a correct line of sight (\*Refer to Pre-Setup: Antenna).
- Step 3:** Push the floating barrel of the Level 1 sensor segment with a finger.

Figure 28: Assembling the transmitter

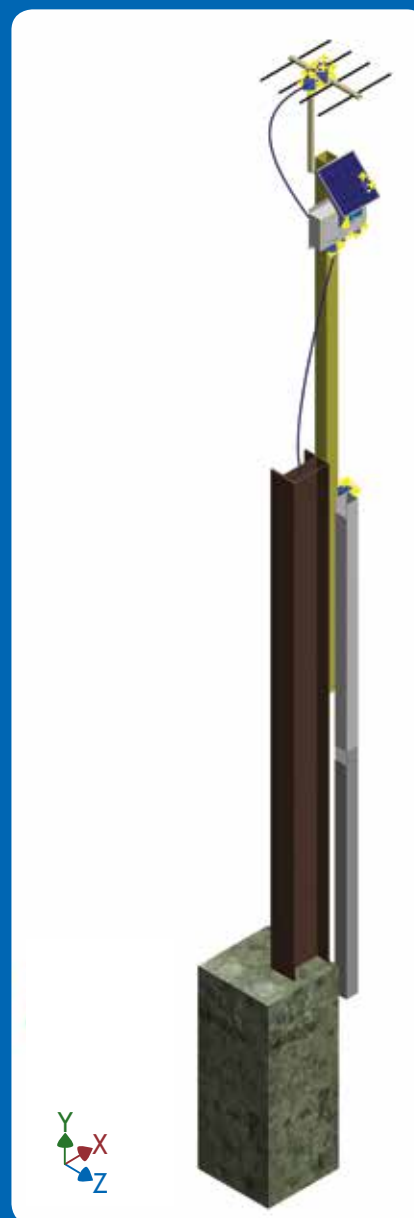
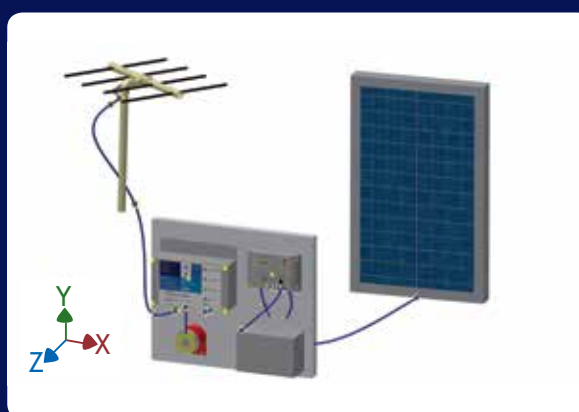


Figure 29: Assembling the receiver



- Step 4:** Check the Level 1 indication via the glowing yellow LED on the RX unit. (\*Refer to fault finding and rectification chart if LED doesn't glow).
- Step 5:** Push the floating barrel of the Level 2 sensor segment, without releasing Level 1, with a finger.
- Step 6:** Check the Level 2 indication via the glowing orange LED on the RX unit. The Level 1 indication will also be active. The siren should buzz with discrete tones. (\*Refer to fault finding and rectification chart if LED doesn't glow and/or siren doesn't ring).
- Step 7:** Push the floating barrel of the Level 3 sensor segment with a finger, without releasing Levels 2 and 3.
- Step 8:** Check the Level 1 indication via the glowing red LED on the RX unit. Indications for Level 2 and 3 will also be active. The siren should buzz with a continuous tone. (\*Refer to fault finding and rectification chart if LED doesn't glow and/or siren doesn't ring).

## Disassembly and packing of the instrument sets

### Disassembling the transmitter unit

- Step 1:** Disconnect the BNC connector of the antenna.
- Step 2:** Disconnect the RJ-45 connector of the sensor from the TX box.
- Step 3:** Disconnect the power connector from the solar panel.
- Step 4:** Carefully remove the antenna from the mounting pole.
- Step 5:** Carefully remove the solar panel from the mounting pole.
- Step 6:** Carefully remove the TX box from the mounting pole.

### Disassembling the receiver unit

- Step 1:** Disconnect the BNC connector of the antenna.
- Step 2:** Disconnect the RJ-45 connector from the TX box.
- Step 3:** Disconnect the power connector from the solar panel.
- Step 4:** Dismount the antenna.
- Step 5:** Dismount the solar panel.
- Step 6:** Remove the mounting board from its wall supports.

#### Note:

- The instrument sets are disassembled and packed only after the field installation is complete and it's time to store the instruments.
- The instruments should be disassembled and packed for the dry season when the threat of floods is not imminent.

# Installation of Instrument in the Field

## Pre-Installation

### Site Selection

#### Field site selection for transmitter (outdoor)

- The transmitter installation site should be stable.
- The site should be safe such that the TX unit is physically protected from the impact of floating objects during the flood; it should also be protected from theft.
- The installation site should have good sun exposure in order to charge the battery inside the transmitter.
- The installed site should be easily accessible during flooding time so that the caretaker can monitor and check the condition of the transmitter. Therefore the transmitter and the receiver must be installed on the same bank of the river.

#### Selection criteria for receiver (indoor)

- The house where the receiver unit will be kept must be within a 700m radius of the transmitter unit.
- The room where the receiver unit is kept must be frequently accessed.
- The room where the receiver unit is kept must be as close to the antenna and solar panel setup as possible to avoid signal delay and attenuation, as the coaxial cable of the antenna is only 5m long.
- The solar panel for the receiver unit must be placed in a location with proper exposure to the sun.

#### Antenna installation

- The antenna must be mounted in an open space with a clear view of the transmitter unit antenna.
- The horns of the Yagi Antenna used must be parallel to both the transmitter and receiver sides to ensure a correct line of sight. To align the antennas of TX and RX, it can be adjusted horizontally and vertically.
- The line of sight is checked by monitoring the blinking of the blue network LED.
- An extra support pole must be affixed to the antenna PVC support pipe to extend its ground clearance.

#### Solar panel mounting method options

The solar panel needs to be south facing, inclined at  $45^\circ$  to the horizontal.

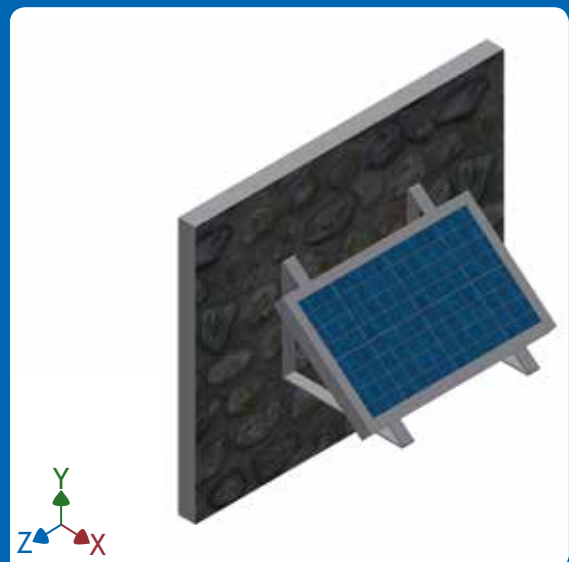
##### Option 1: Wall mount (Figure 30)

The solar panel may be wall mounted or on a stable vertical south facing plane with the specialized angle brackets provided. The brackets are screwed into the holes drilled on the walls and the solar panel is mounted onto it. Window frames may also be used if mounting it on a wall is inconvenient.

##### Option 2: Pole mount (Figure 31)

An additional pole may be mounted at a fixed distance beside the antenna pole and the angle bracket may be set up on the parallel pole pair for the solar panel while avoiding the antenna's shadow.

Figure 30: Solar panel wall mounted





### Option 3: Roof mount

**Inclined roof (Figure 32a):** The inclined roof does not require additional angle brackets for the solar panel; only that the roof is south facing. The solar panel can be directly fixed to the roof using appropriate supports.

**Plane roof (Figure 32b):** The angle brackets may be set up on the ground with additional weights to avoid unwanted movement and the solar panel may be attached atop the brackets.

Figure 32a: Solar panel mounted on inclined roof

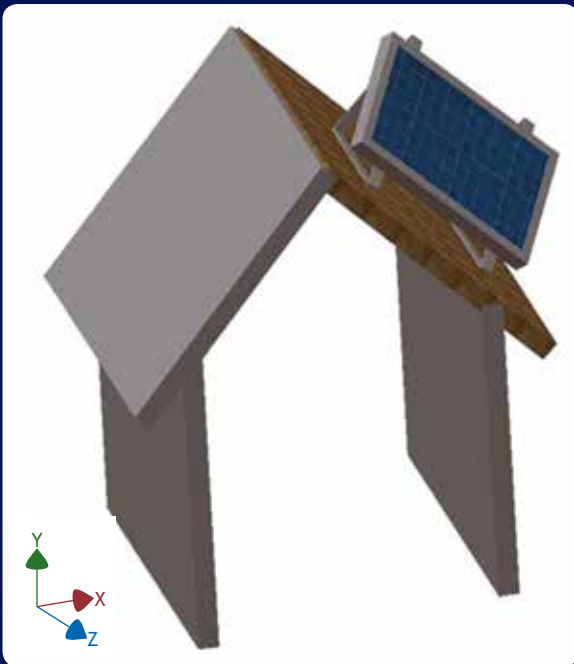


Figure 31: Solar panel pole mounted

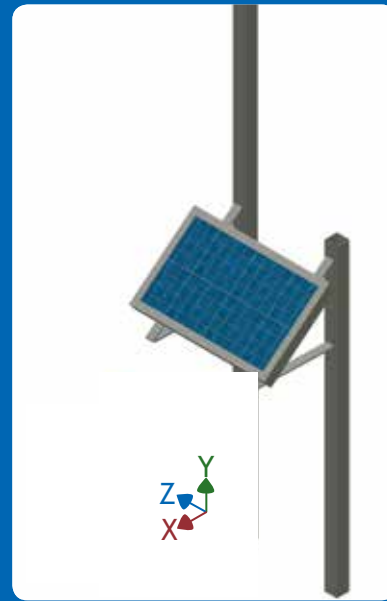
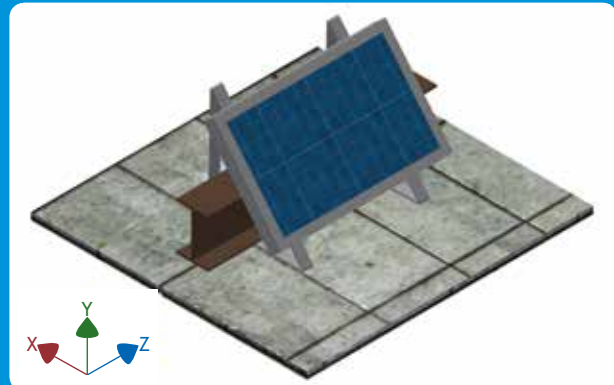


Figure 32b: Solar panel mounted on plain roof



## Installation procedures

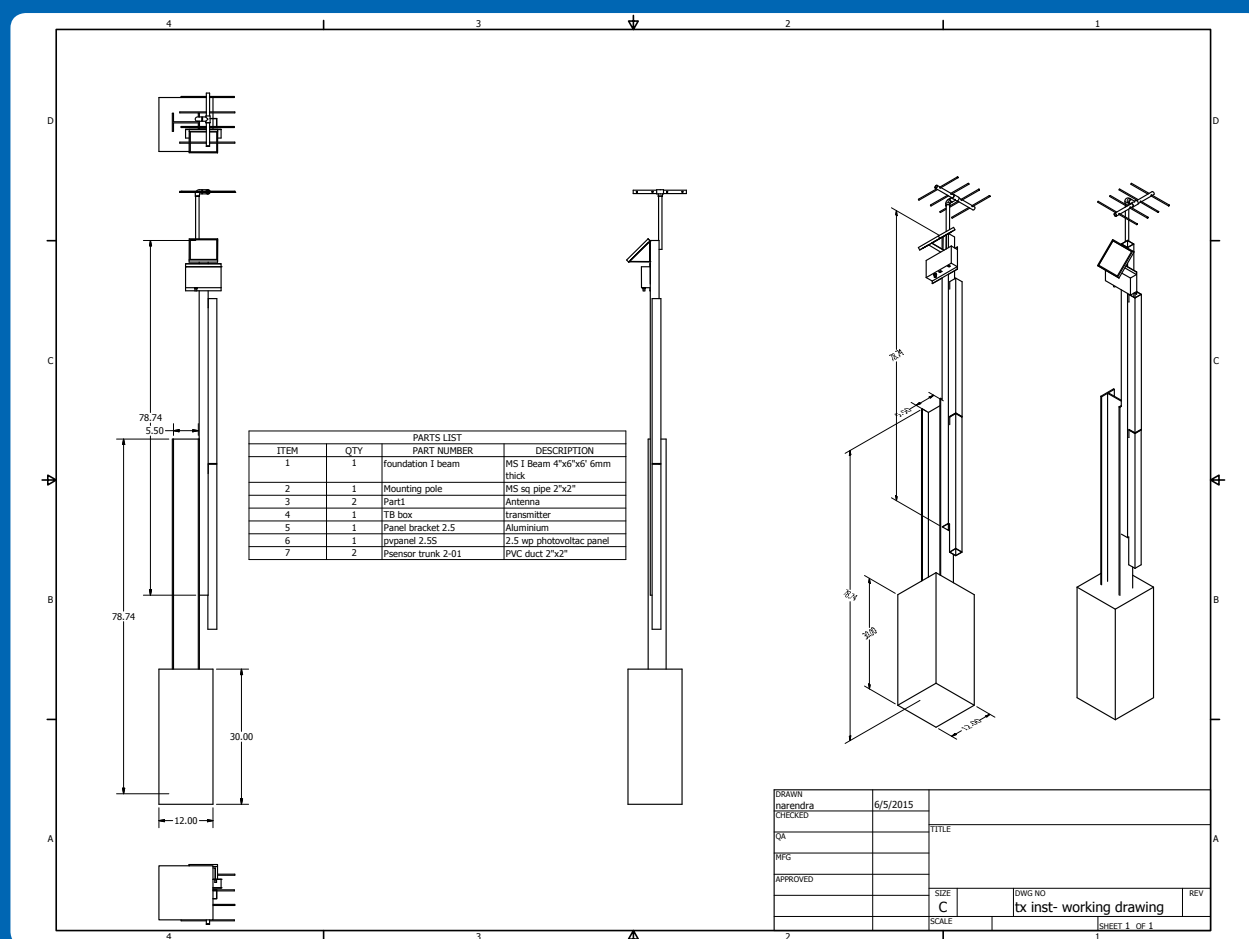
### Receiver installation

- Step 1:** Mount the solar panel at an appropriate well-lit location facing south, inclined at 45° to the horizontal plane. (Please refer to the 'Pre-Installation: Solar Panel Mounting Method Options' section.)
- Step 2:** Mount the set-up mounting board at an apt, frequently accessed and clearly visible location. (Please refer to the 'Pre-Installation: Site Selection: Home Selection Criteria for Receiver' section.)
- Step 3:** Mount the antenna on a location with a clear and correct line of sight to the transmitter antenna. (Please refer to the 'Pre-Installation: Antenna Installation' section.)
- Note:** The receiver unit mounting board has wall attachable hooks and hence may be mounted on any wall or shelf with screws or supports. The hooks may be hung with GIY wire on a house support structure if direct wall mounting is not feasible.

## Transmitter installation

- Step 1:** Select an appropriate site for mounting the transmitter unit pole once transmission has been verified. (Please refer to the 'Pre-Installation: Site Selection: Field Site Selection for Transmitter (Outdoor)' section.)
- Step 2:** Mount the antenna onto the top of the pole with the line of sight corrected towards the receiver unit antenna. (Please refer to the 'Pre-Installation: Antenna Installation' section.)
- Step 3:** Mount the solar panel for the transmitter onto the pole. (Please refer to the 'Pre-Setup: Solar Panel Mounting Method Options' section.)
- Step 4:** Connect the solar panel power input.
- Step 5:** Connect the BNC connector.
- Step 6:** Mount the transmitter onto the pole.
- Step 7:** Connect the RJ-45 connector from the sensor into the transmitter box. (Please refer to the 'Pre-Setup: Sensor' section if adjustments are required.) Please refer to Figure 33.

Figure 33: Installation design



## Testing

### Battery voltage (A)

- Step 1:** Attach probes on the digital multi-meter.
- Step 2:** Set dial to Voltage DC 20V.
- Step 3:** Create contact between the corresponding battery terminals and the probes. (Red probe to positive and black probe to negative.)

**Note:** For the transmitter, with the power connector of the charge controller, insert red probe into the connector barrel and touch the metallic sheath with the black probe.

- Step 4:** Take note of the value shown on the multi-meter.
- Step 5:** Compare the voltage with the nominal battery voltage levels: 3.8V for transmitter battery pack; 10V for receiver battery.
- Step 6:** For a low voltage, perform a jump charging by connecting external 12V 7AH battery to the terminals of the battery for 5 seconds.
- Note:** For the transmitter, during assembly stage, the receiver power input may be connected into transmitter input for 5 seconds to jump charge. (In case of 'battery low' indications at short intervals, replace the battery as soon as possible.)

### Polarity (B)

**Important:** Polarity inversions are extremely hazardous and will possibly cause immediate PCB damage. Please perform Testing **E** immediately if polarities are found inverted.

- Step 1:** Attach probes on the digital multi-meter.
- Step 2:** Set dial to Voltage DC 20V.
- Step 3:** Create contact between the probes and the corresponding device terminals.
- Step 4:** Check for '-' sign appearing on the multi-meter display output.
- Step 5:** Reverse the polarity in case the '-' sign appears.

### Sensor connections (C)

- Step 1:** Connect the RJ-45 connector into the testing port provided.
- Step 2:** Open up the duct of the sensor unit.
- Step 3:** Attach probes to the multi-meter. (Please refer to 'Alternative: Conductive Sensor Testing' to test the sensor via conduction mechanism beyond this point.)
- Step 4:** Turn the knob of the multi-meter to the continuity position.
- Step 5:** Lift the base of the floating barrel sensor for Level 1.
- Step 6:** Create contact between the brown and brown-white wire terminals and listen for a continuous beep from the multi-meter. (The beep indicates that the sensor is working correctly.)
- Step 7:** Lift the base of the floating barrel sensor for Level 2.
- Step 8:** Create contact between the orange and orange-white wire terminals and listen for a continuous beep from the multi-meter.
- Step 9:** Lift the base of the floating barrel sensor for Level 3.
- Step 10:** Create contact between the blue and blue-white wire terminals and listen for a continuous beep from the multi-meter.

### Alternative: Conductive sensor testing

**Note:** The conductive sensor terminals are probes sticking out at the front of the floating barrels.

- Step 1:** Connect the RJ-45 connector into the testing port provided.
- Step 2:** Open up the duct of the sensor unit.
- Step 3:** Attach probes to the multi-meter. (Please refer to 'Alternative: Conductive Sensor Testing' to test the sensor via conduction mechanism beyond this point)
- Step 4:** Turn the knob of the multi-meter to resistance 'Ω' position.
- Step 5:** Immerse the terminal of the conductive sensor in a small flexible water container, i.e. small plastic paunch bag, juice can, etc.
- Step 6:** Create contact between the brown and brown-white wire terminals and check to see a value on the multi-meter for Level 1.
- Step 7:** Create contact between the orange and orange-white wire terminals and check to see a value on the multi-meter for Level 2.
- Step 8:** Create contact between the blue and blue-white wire terminals and check to see a value on the multi-meter for Level 3.

### Siren (D)

- Step 1:** Power up the receiver unit.
- Step 2:** Insert the siren audio jack into the siren port of the receiver.

- Step 3:** Listen for a sharp squeaking sound.
- Step 4:** Remove the audio jack from the siren port
- Step 5:** Listen for a sharp squeaking sound.
- Step 6:** Replace the siren if the sounds are not heard.

### **PCB (E)**

#### Transmitter PCB (**E (i)**)

- Step 1:** Attach probes on the digital multi-meter.
- Step 2:** Set dial to Voltage DC 20V.
- Step 3:** Insert probes into test ports available on the outside of the sensor duct in the correct order.
- Step 4:** Check if a voltage of around 2.5V is shown by the multi-meter.
- Step 5:** If no voltage is shown, battery may be low or the TX PCB needs to be replaced.
  - 5.1: If during assembly, jump charge the battery (\*Refer to Testing **A**), or expose the solar panel to full sunlight if feasible.
  - 5.2: Repeat Testing **E (i)**.
  - 5.3: The TX PCB needs to be replaced if no voltage is shown.

#### Receiver PCB (**E (ii)**)

- Step 1:** Unscrew the back plate of the receiver box with size m3 '-' screwdriver.
- Step 2:** Attach probes on the digital multi-meter.
- Step 3:** Set dial to Voltage DC 20V.
- Step 4:** Create contact between the outer sheath of the BNC connection port and the black probe.
- Step 5:** Create contact between the exposed jumper wire and the red probe.
- Step 6:** Note the value visible on the multi-meter.
- Step 7:** If there is no voltage output or if output > 5V, the charge controller has malfunctioned and the RX box needs to be returned.

### **TX charge controller (F)**

- Step 1:** Unscrew the back plate with size m3 '-' screwdriver.
- Step 2:** Attach probes on the digital multi-meter.
- Step 3:** Set dial to Voltage DC 20V.
- Step 4:** Remove the battery pack connection.
- Step 5:** Insert the solar panel power connector and expose it to sunlight.
- Step 6:** Insert the red probe into the power connector supplying out of the charge controller.
- Step 7:** Create contact between the metallic sheath cover of the connector and the black probe.
- Step 7:** Note the value visible on the multi-meter.
- Step 8:** If there is no voltage output or if output > 5V, the charge controller has malfunctioned and the TX box needs to be returned.

# Operation, Monitoring, Repair and Maintenance

## Operations and monitoring

**Note:** Caretaker should frequently monitor the following points:

- Monitor the blinking of the blue indicator regularly.
- Regularly monitor battery voltage of the transmitter.
- Regularly ensure that the transmitter and sensor are in a correct position.
- Clean conductivity sensor electrode.
- Immediately monitor the above-mentioned parameters in the event of thunder and lightning.
- Monitor the receiver unit level indicator LEDs
- Regularly monitor the charge controller indicator.
- Check the receiver side battery voltage.
- Test the siren from time to time.
- Check the antenna position.
- Clean the photovoltaic solar panel.

## Fault finding and rectification

The instrument was modified with the most trouble free mechanism, which entailed adapting the integrated PCB system, minimizing wire connections, implementing a micro controller, which is a reliable modern technology and uses fewer components. Therefore, the system rarely malfunctions. However, unidentified circumstances may cause the system to malfunction at times. The trouble-shooting table explains how to identify and diagnose the problem (Table 6).

**Note:** The table 9.1 should be referred to from left to right, top to bottom to avoid drastic diagnoses.

- Step 1:** Identify the problem. (E.g., Level 2 LED on the receiver side might not be glowing when Level 1 and Level 2 are achieved in the sensor in sequence.)
- Step 2:** Find the description of the problem in the chart. Problems are listed in vertical alignment. (E.g., L2 LED OFF is the description of the problem mentioned in Step 1.)
- Step 3:** Descend vertically along the column to find the first dotted square. Ignore the dots below the first dotted square for the time being.
- Step 4:** Check the corresponding possibility of the problem to the right, in the 'Possibilities' column. (E.g., improper line of sight is the most common diagnosis of the problem mentioned in Step 1.)
- Step 5:** Move further right to the solution of the possible problem, in the 'Solutions' column. (E.g., correcting the antenna line of sight is the solution for an improper line of sight.)
- Step 6:** If the solution doesn't fix the problem, move to the next dotted square in the column of the problem and repeat Step 4 and Step 5 to address the issue. (E.g., If adjusting the line of sight will not fix the problem as Level 1 LED is active and working, then a possible problem might be in the sensor).

Table 6: Fault finding and rectification chart

RD LED off	NW LED not blinking	L1 LED off	L2 LED off	L3 LED off	RX charge controller: 3rd <b>RED</b> lamp is glowing	RX charge controller has no LED glowing	Alarm not ringing	Sensor not working	Possibilities	Solution
•					•	•			Battery is low for RX	* Battery V <3.8 for TX and V<10 for RX * Refer testing <b>A</b> for procedures from for both TX and RX Jump charge with 12v 7A battery for 5 seconds change the battery
•									Battery is low for TX	Jump charge with 12v 7AG battery for 5 seconds change the battery
•							•		Polarities are inverted	* Refer testing <b>B</b> for procedures Interchange the inverted terminals
•	•	•	•	•					Improper line of sight	Correct the Line of Sight
•	•	•	•	•					Structural deformity of Antenna	Restore antenna to original form
	•	•	•	•			•	•	Sensor misconnection	* Refer testing <b>C</b> for procedures Test continuities on the RJ-45 test port
						•			Problem with the Solar Panel	Replace the Solar Panel Rewire the system with fully charged battery and check if <b>GREEN</b> lamp in RX charge controller ON
							•		Siren is dead	* Refer testing <b>D</b> for procedures Replace the siren
•									Problem with the TX charge controller	* Refer testing <b>F</b> for procedures Return TX box
•	•							•	Problem with the TX PCB	* Refer checking <b>E(i)</b> for procedures Return TX box
•	•						•		Problem with the RX PCB	* Refer checking <b>E(ii)</b> for procedures Return RX box

**Note:** The chart is to be referred in left to right, top to bottom sequence to avoid drastic diagnoses

\* Abbreviations used

RD = Ready

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

RX = Receiver

NW = Newtork

TX = Transmitter

PCB = Printed Circuit Board



# Additional Information on CBFEWS

## Hands-on Training on CBFEWS

ICIMOD has developed hands-on training on CBFEWS with the objective to provide comprehensive technical and theoretical knowledge about the concept of community based flood risk management (Figure 34). A five days course has been designed to enhance the capacity of participants and familiarize them with the CBFEWS process and instrument. The course has been designed as 'Learning by Doing' so that each of the participants gets an opportunity to practise using and installing the instruments. The training module includes lectures, group work, practical sessions and fieldwork (site selection, installation of the instrument, etc.). A visual guide is provided to the participants as a reference material to install the system in future. Participants of the training will be from communities and organizations that are implementing CBFEWS (with technical support from ICIMOD), especially local government officials (technicians), NGO partners, caretakers, etc. All participants should have basic knowledge of handling electrical and electronic goods. The training is conducted mainly in English but can be translated into other languages as needed.

Figure 34: Regional hands-on training on CBFEWS, June 2015, Kathmandu, Nepal



## Impact on the ground

In 2010, ICIMOD and its local partner, Aaranyak, India piloted the community based flood early warning system in a small tributary of the Brahmaputra called the Jidhal River in Assam. The initiative was carried out under the project 'Capacity Building for Flash Flood Risk Management and Sustainable Development in the Himalayas', supported by the United States Agency for International Development, Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA). As a continuation of the pilot work, in 2013, five CBFWS instruments were installed in the Jidhal and Singora rivers in Assam, with the involvement of the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) of Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts as well as Aaranyak and local communities. The project served 45 flood vulnerable villages downstream (more than 20 in Lakhimpur and 25 in Dhemaji).

With an investment of approximately USD 1,000 per instrument, the information disseminated by CBFWS was able to save assets worth USD 3,300 in one flood event in Dihiri in 2013. A DDMA officer of Dhemaji said, "After receiving a warning on 5 September 2013, we deployed a national disaster response force to the affected downstream areas of the Jidhal River, which helped the district administration prevent a disaster situation." The seed money for the locally manufactured instrument was provided by ICIMOD's CBFWS project. Other major actors in the system include the upstream communities, who voluntarily helped the downstream communities; caretakers of the instrument (Figure 35), who provided space to keep the instrument in their homes; and DDMA officials, who took responsibility for ensuring the sustainability of the system after the completion of the project.

The project also built the capacity of the above actors for operating the CBFWS. Acknowledging the project's impact in the field, it received the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC's) 'Momentum for Change: 2014 Lighthouse Activity Award' in the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) category. The award, which was handed over at the Conference of Parties (COP)-20, recognized CBFWS as a shining example of how ICT can be innovatively used. The project has been scaled out to reach the most vulnerable communities in river tributaries in Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Figure 35: **Caretakers, Dhemaji, Assam, India**



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