2019 Kerala floods

*Main article:*[*2019 Indian floods*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods)

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| **2019 Kerala floods** | |
| [IN-KL.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IN-KL.svg) | |
| **Date** | 8 August 2019 – 18 August 2019 |
| **Location** | [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) |
| **Cause** | [Heavy rain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon) [Discharges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discharge_(hydrology)) [Landslide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landslide) |
| **Deaths** | 121 dead [[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:1-1) |
| **Property damage** | To be estimated |
| **Website** | [www.keralarescue.in](http://www.keralarescue.in/) |

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kerala_Flood_2019_Angamaly,_Kerala,_India_IMG_20190812_130830.jpg)

Kerala Flood 2019, A flooded road at Angamaly, Kerala, India

On 8 August 2019, due to heavy rainfall in the [Monsoon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon) season, severe [flood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood) affected the southern Indian State of [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:0-2) As a security measure in the prevailing situation of heavy rains, the [Government of Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Kerala) had issued Red alert in the 9 districts in Northern and Central Kerala, orange alert in 3 districts of Central Kerala, and yellow alert in the 2 districts of southern Kerala.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-3) Thousands of people have been evacuated to safer places and relief camps.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:1-1)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:2-4) A total of 101 people have died due to rain-related incidents since 14 August 2019, These camps now host more than 2 lakh people from various parts of the state.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:1-1)

Another deluge had hit the state in [August 2018](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Kerala_floods), in which over 470 people died and properties worth US$5.8 billion (₹40000 crore) were damaged.

Incessant rain accompanied with the rise of water level in rivers and other water bodies have resulted in flooding in many parts of Kerala. Low pressure is also a reason [[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:3-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:4-6)Every year parts of South Asia are hit by a period of heavy rain known as the Monsoon which usually falls between June and September. It is caused by a change of wind patterns over the region, this change causes heavy rains in the summer and long dry spells over the other months. In India, the monsoon rains can provide 70% of the country's rainfall for the year. The rainfall so quickly and heavily that it can easily cause sudden flooding.

Unrestricted mining operations in places have contributed to environmental degradation. Scientists who have conducted research on the disaster-prone areas have warned that soil-piping is a major cause for the landslides witnessed in these places and the high ranges of Kerala will likely be worst hit if this continues. Also known as 'tunnel erosion', soil piping is the subsurface erosion of soil caused by percolating waters to produce pipe-like conduits below the ground, especially in non-lithified earth materials. [[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-7)

Impact[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Kerala_floods&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Impact)]

As of 14 August 2019 , 121[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-8) people have been killed due to the floods across the state of Kerala. Over 2 lakh people have been directly affected by the flood, and have been shifted to 1318 relief camps in different parts of Kerala.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:1-1) Airport authorities suspended operations of the flood-affected [Cochin International Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cochin_International_Airport) till 15:00 (IST) on 11 August 2019. The data from the Kerala State Disaster Management states that, as many as 1,789 houses had been damaged fully in between 8 and 19 August, while the number of partially damaged houses is 14,542.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-9)

There have been 80 landslides in the span of 2 days, as said by the Chief Minister. Many people who are feared to be buried alive under them are being rescued. It is still a critical situation as the calamities interfere with the rescue operations. Districts that have been severely affected include [Wayanad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayanad), [Malappuram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malappuram), [Kozhikode](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kozhikode), [Kannur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannur), [Palakkad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palakkad), [Thrissur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thrissur) and [Ernakulam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernakulam) districts.

Rescue[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Kerala_floods&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Rescue)]

Kerala State Disaster Management Authority, Kerala police along with the [Indian Air Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Air_Force), civilians, volunteers, fishermen from coastal Kerala are actively taking part in the rescue operations in flood-affected regions.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:6-10) However, inclement weather with heavy rains and landslides are hampering the rescue operations in the hilly regions of [Wayanad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayanad" \o "Wayanad), [Malappuram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malappuram" \o "Malappuram), and [Kozhikode](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kozhikode) districts. [[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:6-10) 83 [National Disaster Response Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Disaster_Response_Force)(NDRF) teams were deployed in addition to the 173 teams of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard to take part in the relief operations.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods#cite_note-:8-11)

Animal rescue was carried out by local NGOs and activists on ground mainly in places like Wayanad and Nilambur. Notable work was done by Sally Varma of [Humane Society International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humane_Society_International) in Nilambur where around 500 kg of dog food and more than 5000 kg of cattle feed and 2500 kg of goat feed was distributed to the starving animals.[[1]](https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/when-dogs-turned-guardian-angels/article29121597.ece) [[2]](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0pMEVDoqE9k)

Relief and Monetary Aid[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Kerala_floods&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Relief and Monetary Aid)]

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Landslip location in Kavalappara where 59 people feared died

Immediate financial aid of up to Rs 10,000 each for all calamity-hit families which had suffered losses in the torrential rains. A sum of Rs 4 lakh would be given to those whose houses had been fully damaged or had become uninhabitable and Rs 10 lakh to those who had lost their houses as well as land in the rain fury and landslides, Chief Minister's cabinet meeting.