

Interactive comment on “Glacial lake change risk and management on the Chinese Nyainqentanglha in the past 40 years” by Wang Shijin

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The manuscript used a study method previously performed (Wang et al. 2015; Journal of Glaciology). The aim is to promote this integrated risk assessment method. GLOF disasters result from both natural and social factors and their interactions. GLOF risks not only include the hazard of glacial lake outburst, but also involve the vulnerability and adaptation capacity of exposed elements. Previous GLOF studies have rarely considered social factors. In order to limit the number of words, how to determine the weights of 15 indicator factors are ignored, but the basic steps or process are provided. Likewise, in order to limit the number of words, the study put forward a general risk management method, but not specific measures. If the number of words allowed, the study can provide specific risk management measures of GLOF disaster into the text. The following shows only the headings of the specific management measures to adapt to GLOF

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disaster. Specific measures are as follows: 1) Monitor regularly glacial lake dynamics and examine and check mainly dangerous glacial lakes; 2) Take reasonable engineering measures and control effectively risk from dangerous glacial lakes; 3) Implement many-sided participatory mechanisms and enhance integrated disaster prevention and mitigation capabilities; 4) Carry community-based risk management mechanism and improve mass-based monitoring and prevention system; 5) Implement disaster assessment planning and strengthen preparedness capability of disaster; 6) Take advantage of advantages and avoid disadvantages, use efficiently water conservancy and hydropower resources of glacial lake. The author believes that the promotion of this risk assessment and management methods have a certain theoretical and practical significance.

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