



Impact-based flood forecasting and critical infrastructure

Bachmann D. et al.

2. Dutch-German workshop on flood forecast and emergency measures, Cologne (GER)

9th November 2017

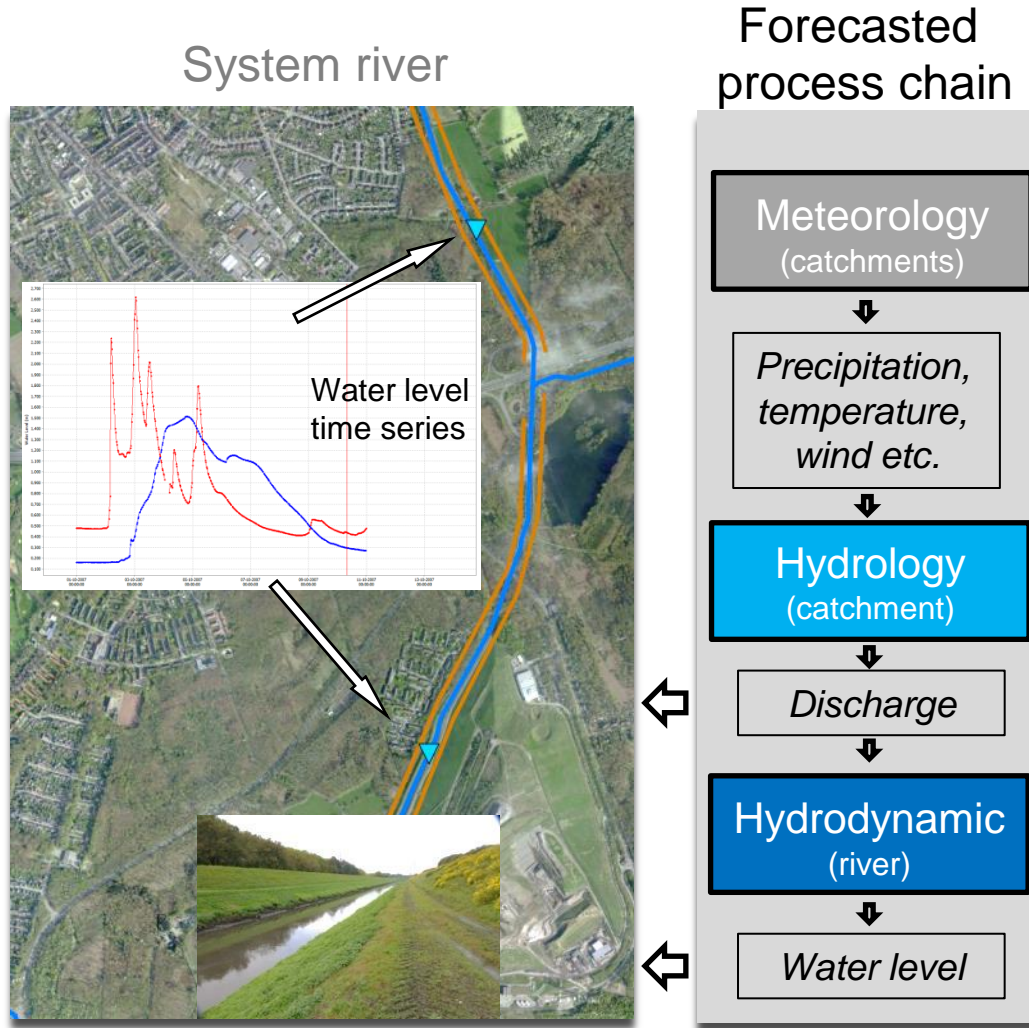
Impact-based flood forecasting



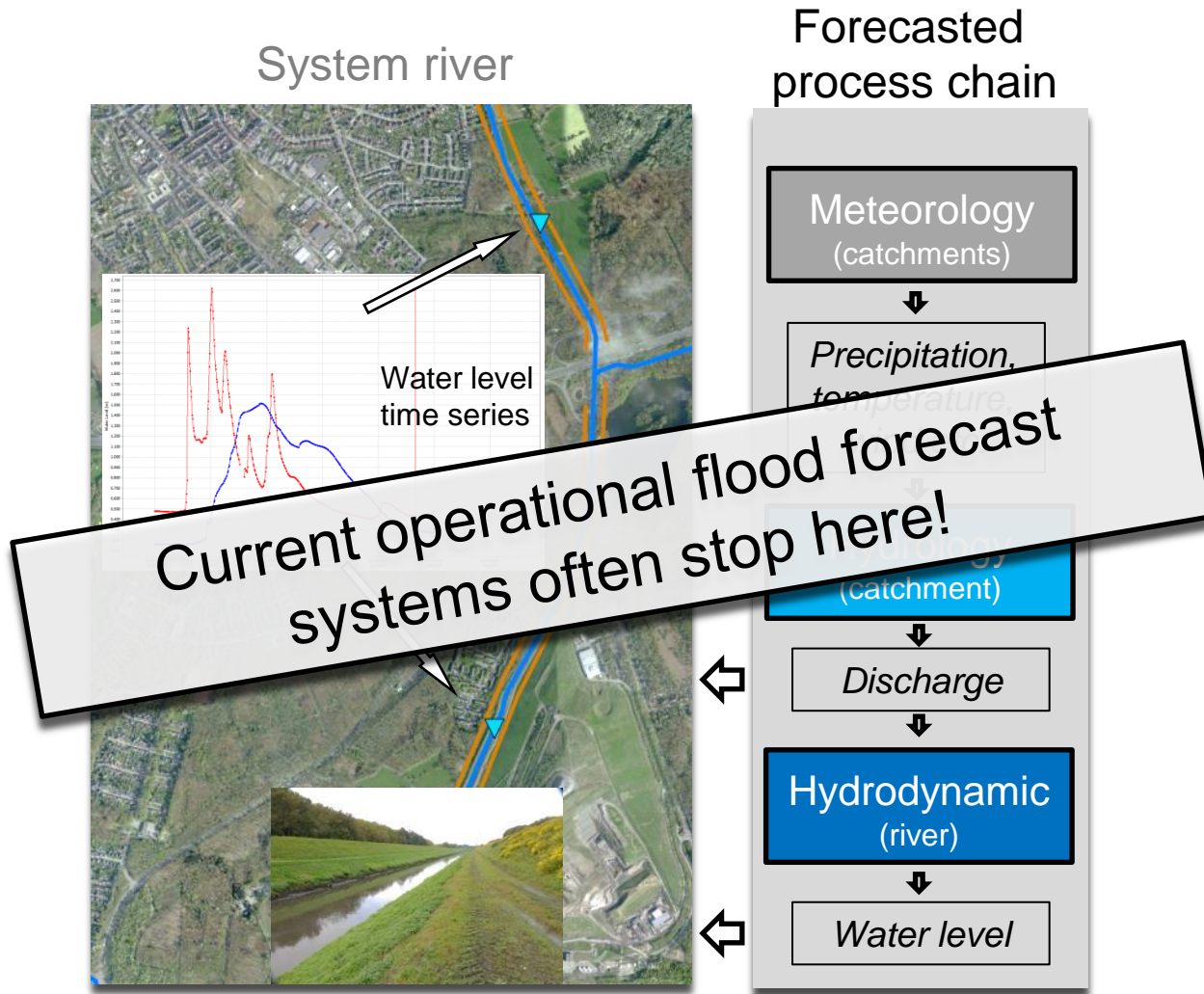
„All is about impacts!“

[Comment during FEWS-User days 2017 about impact-based flood forecasting]

Common practice in operational flood forecast



Common practice in operational flood forecast



Which information is required for whom?



source: THW

First responders



Public



source: Bez. Reg.
Duesseldorf

Crisis managers

- Where is the weakest link in my defense line?



- When, how much and where the water will flow?



- When and where is greatest impact to people and critical infrastructure expected?



Which information is required for whom?



source: THW

First responders

- Where is the weakest link in my defense line?



- When, how much and where the water will rise



WE can forecast these information!

- When and where is greatest impact to people and critical infrastructure expected?



Public

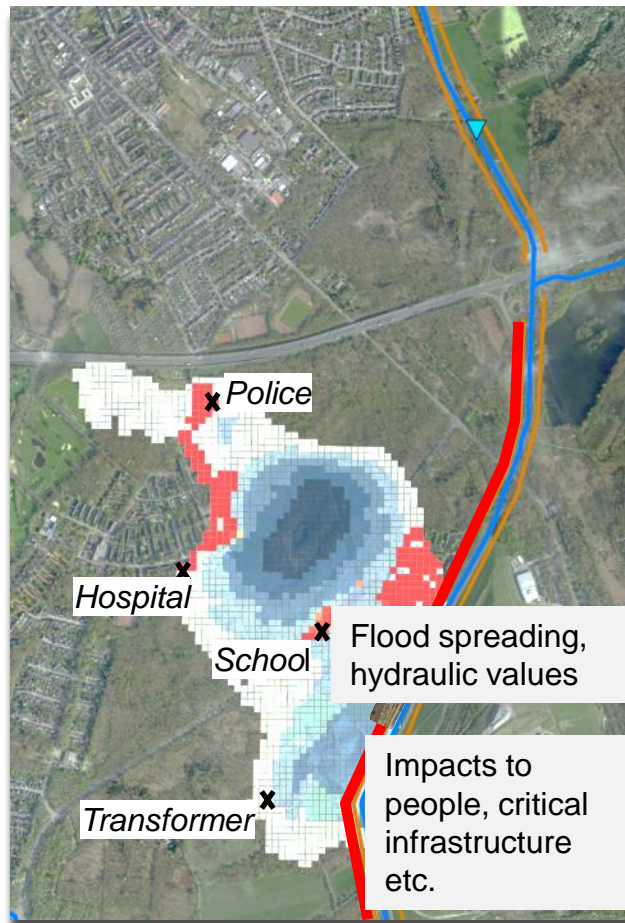


source: Bez. Reg.
Duesseldorf

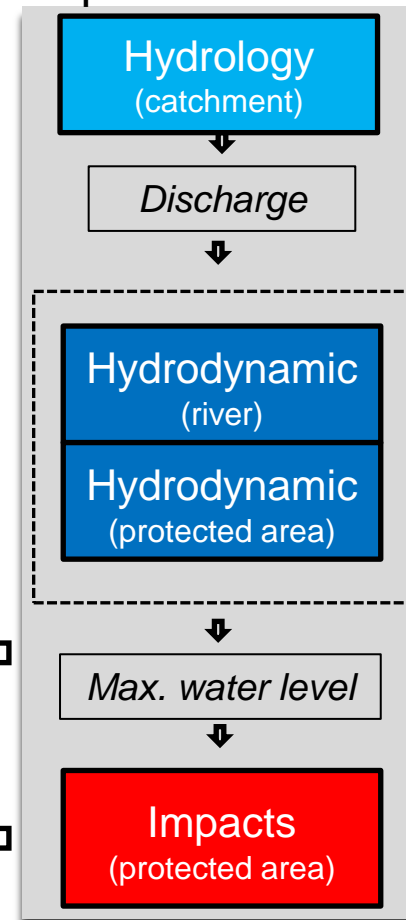
Crisis managers

Extension of the model chain (without flood defence line)

System river, protected area

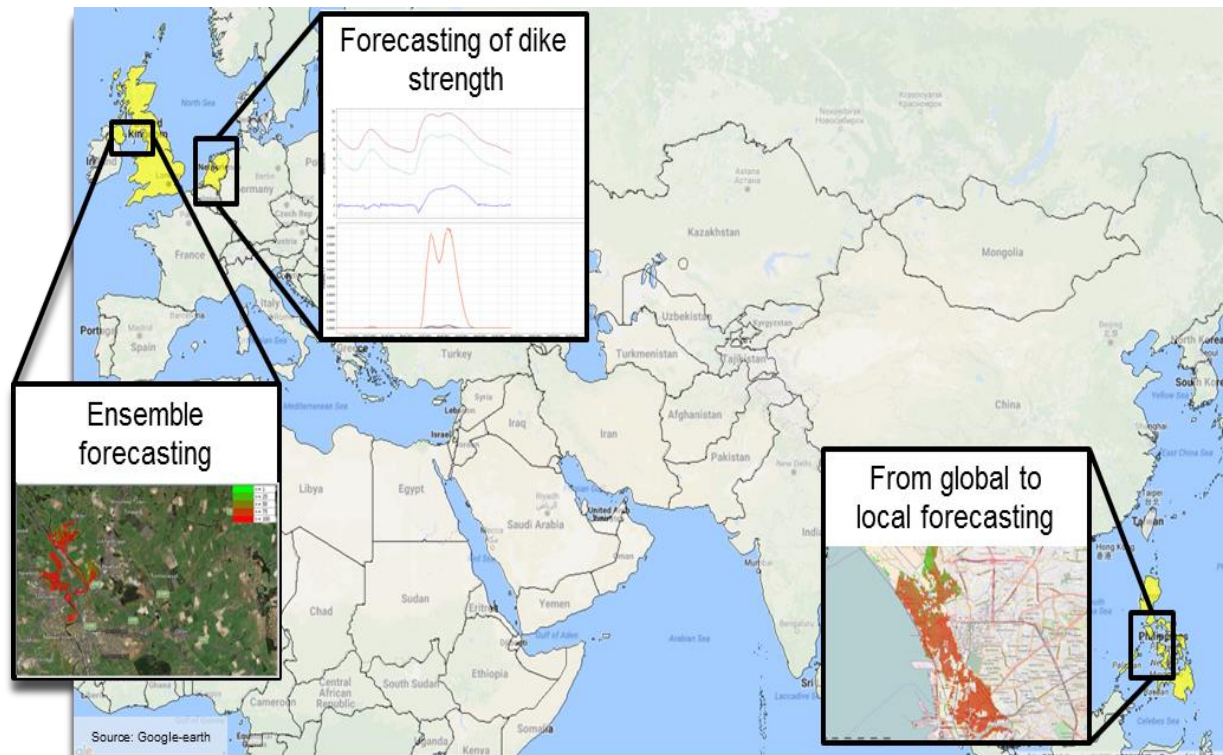


Forecasted
process chain



Prototypes of extended forecasting (impacts)

Scotland (Dumfries)

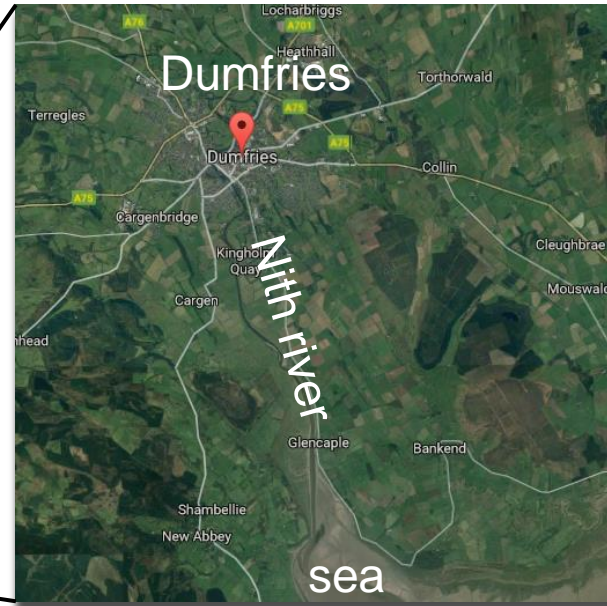


Philippines
(Manila)

Sri Lanka
(Colombo)

The Netherlands
(Rotterdam, Delfzijl, Rivierenland)

Application for Dumfries (Scotland)



- South-Western part of Scotland
- About 50.000 inhabitants
- At the Nith river close to the sea

Whitesands, Buccleuch Street



Challenges for Dumfries (Scotland)

Storm Desmond
5/12/15 – 6/12/15

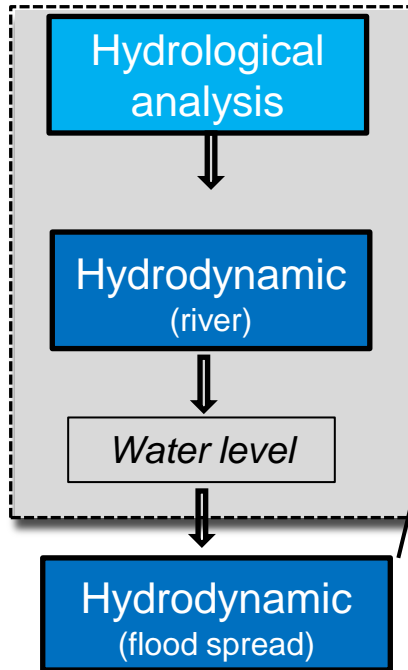


Storm Frank
30/12/15–31/12/15



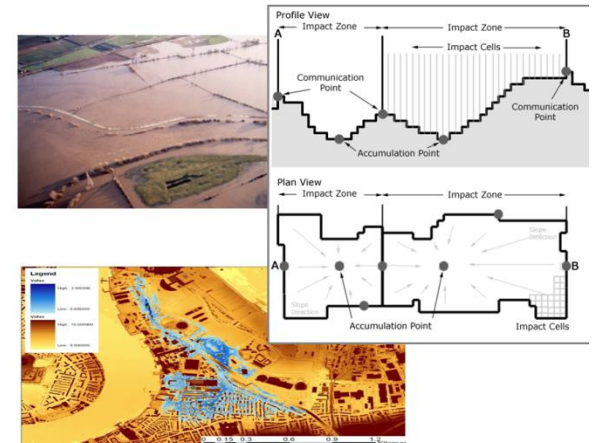
Extend existing forecasting system: flooding

Existing forecasting system



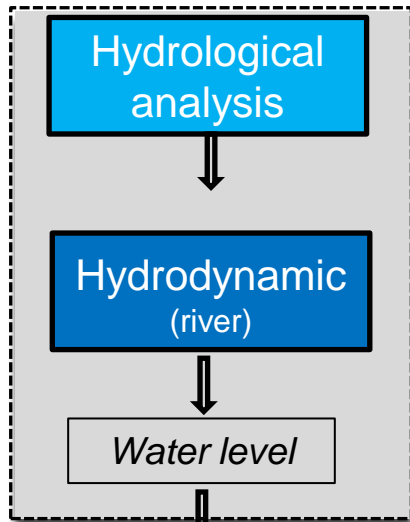
Use of RFSM [Rapid Flood Spread Model] tool (HR Wallingford)

- Large elements
 - variable shape,
 - automatic analysis of topography
- Element properties derived from underlying DTM
- Fewer computational elements, faster computation, but good accuracy because of sub-element topography



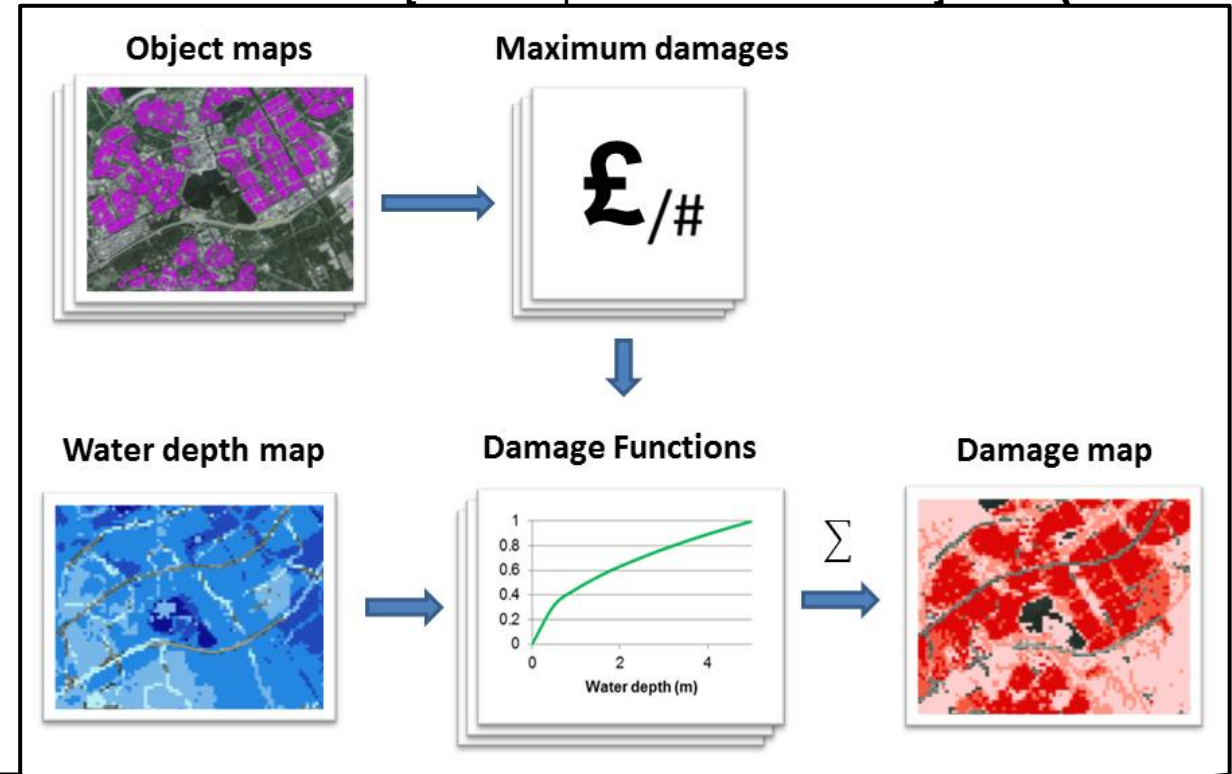
Extend existing forecasting system: impacts

Existing forecasting system



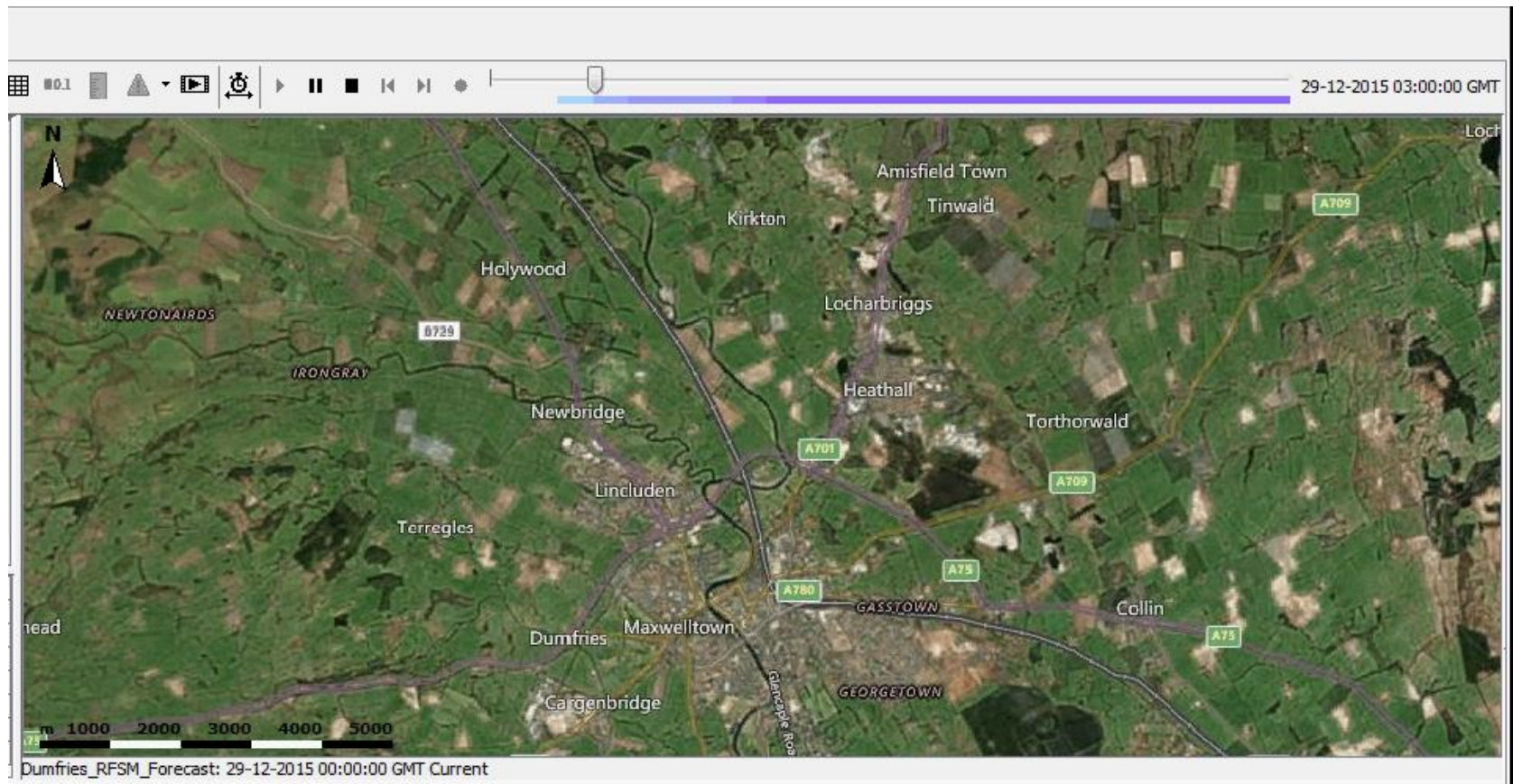
Impacts

Use of Delft-FIAT[Flood Impact Assessment Tool] tool (Deltares)



New information: Hindcast for Storm Frank (Dec. 2015)

Flood spreading



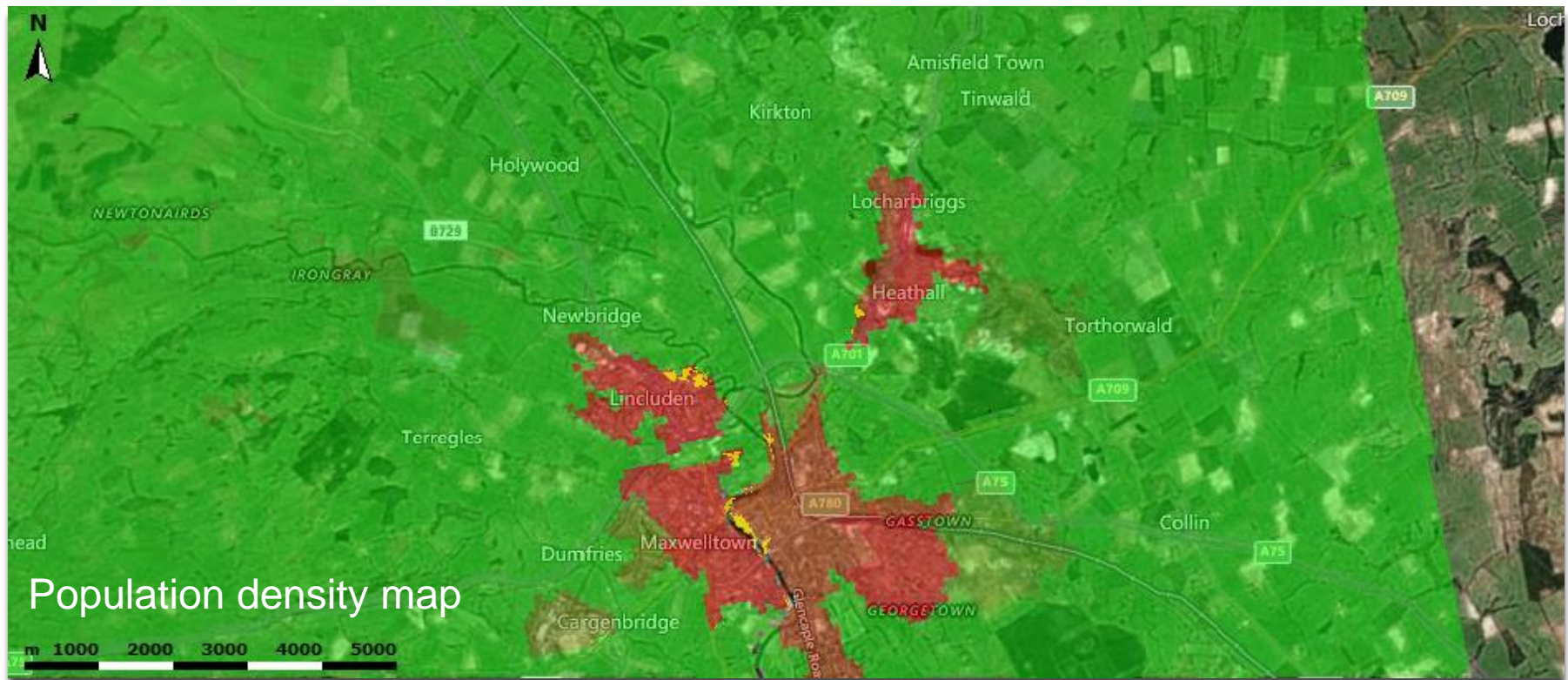
How the flood will spread?

Arrival time



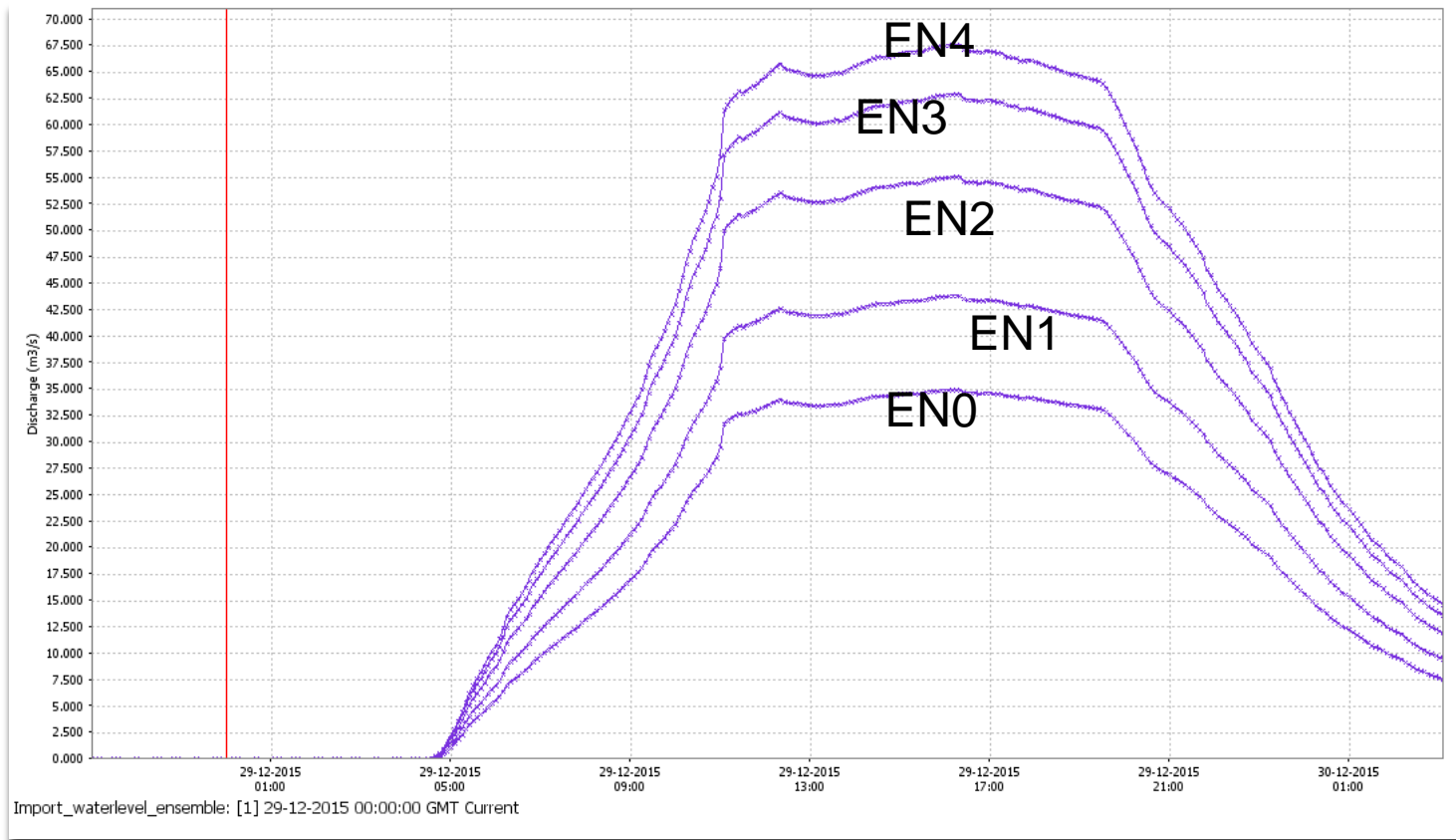
When and where a certain water depth will be reached?

Impacts to people (affected people)

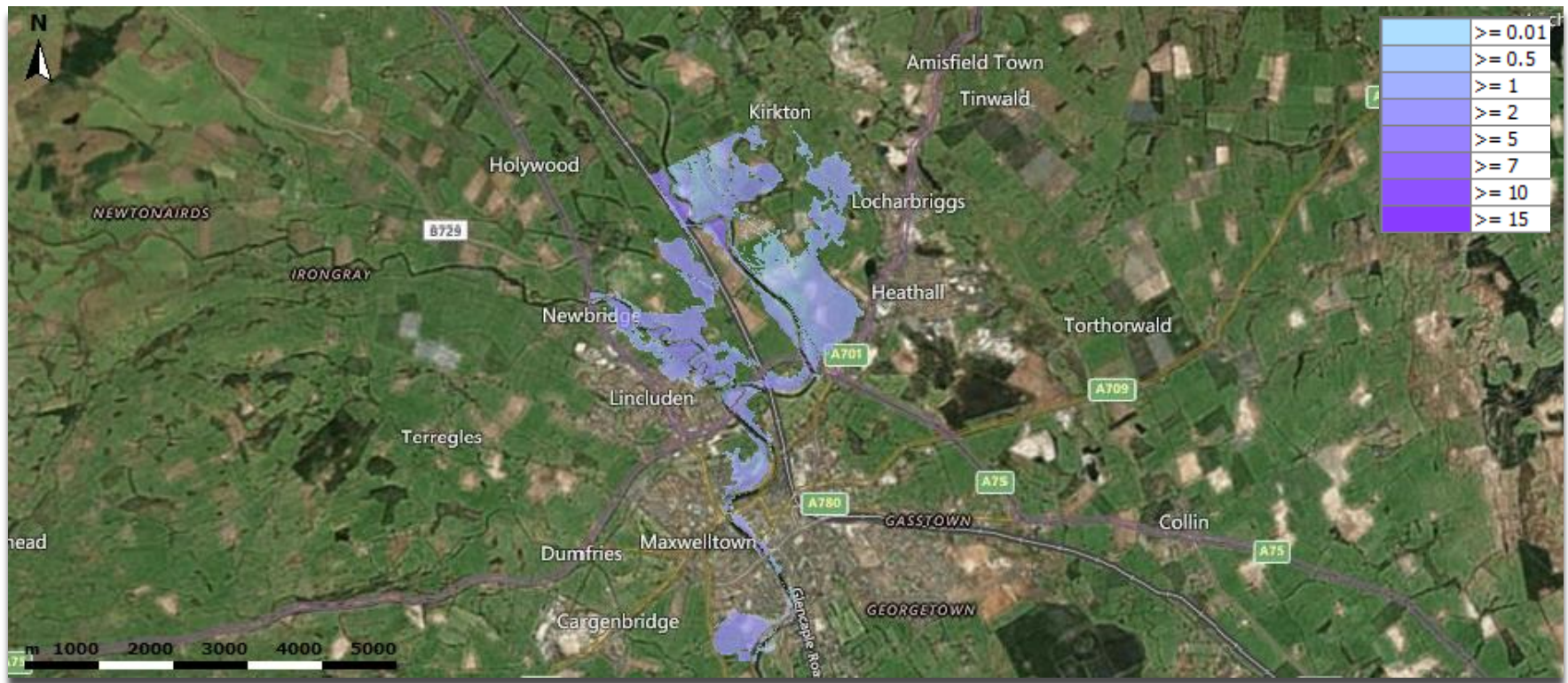


Where and how much affected people can be expected (yellow areas)?

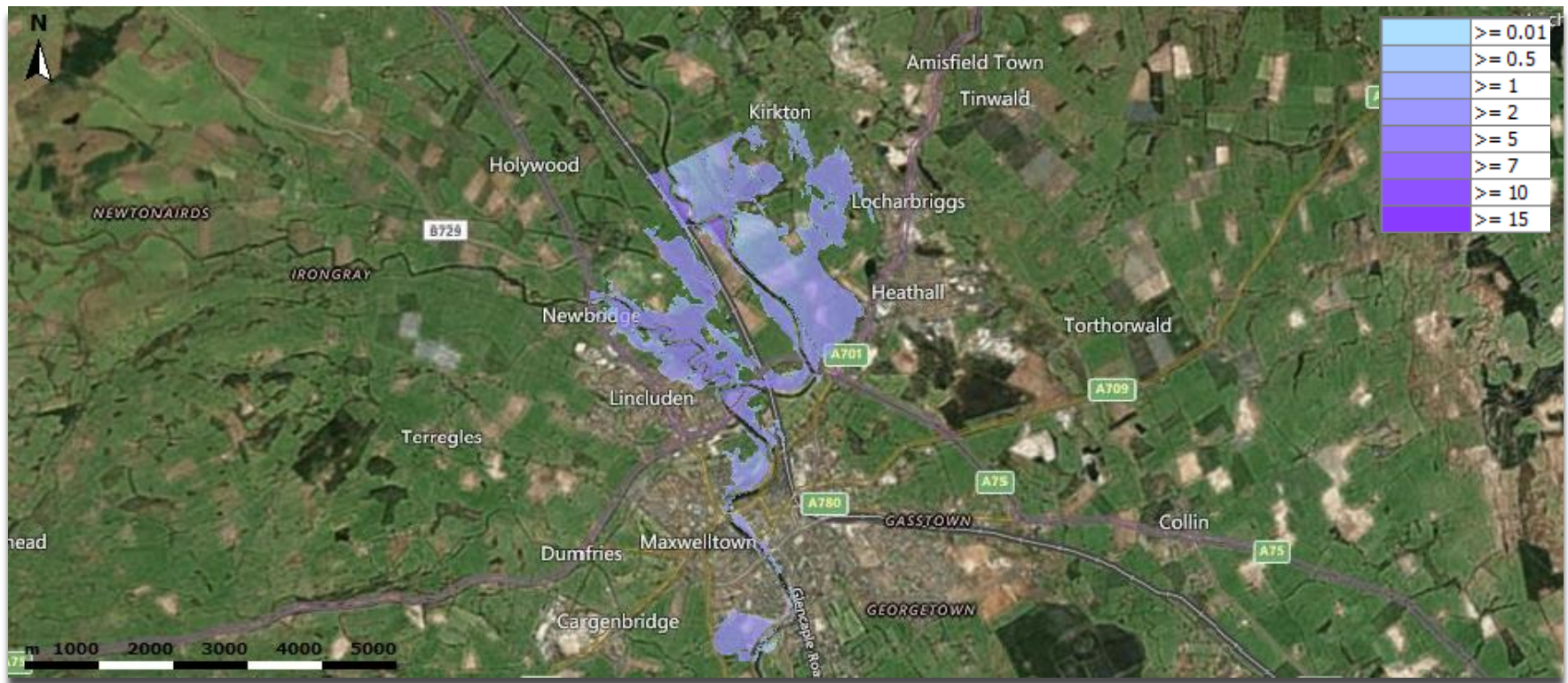
Use of ensemble forecast including uncertainties



Maximum water depth EN1

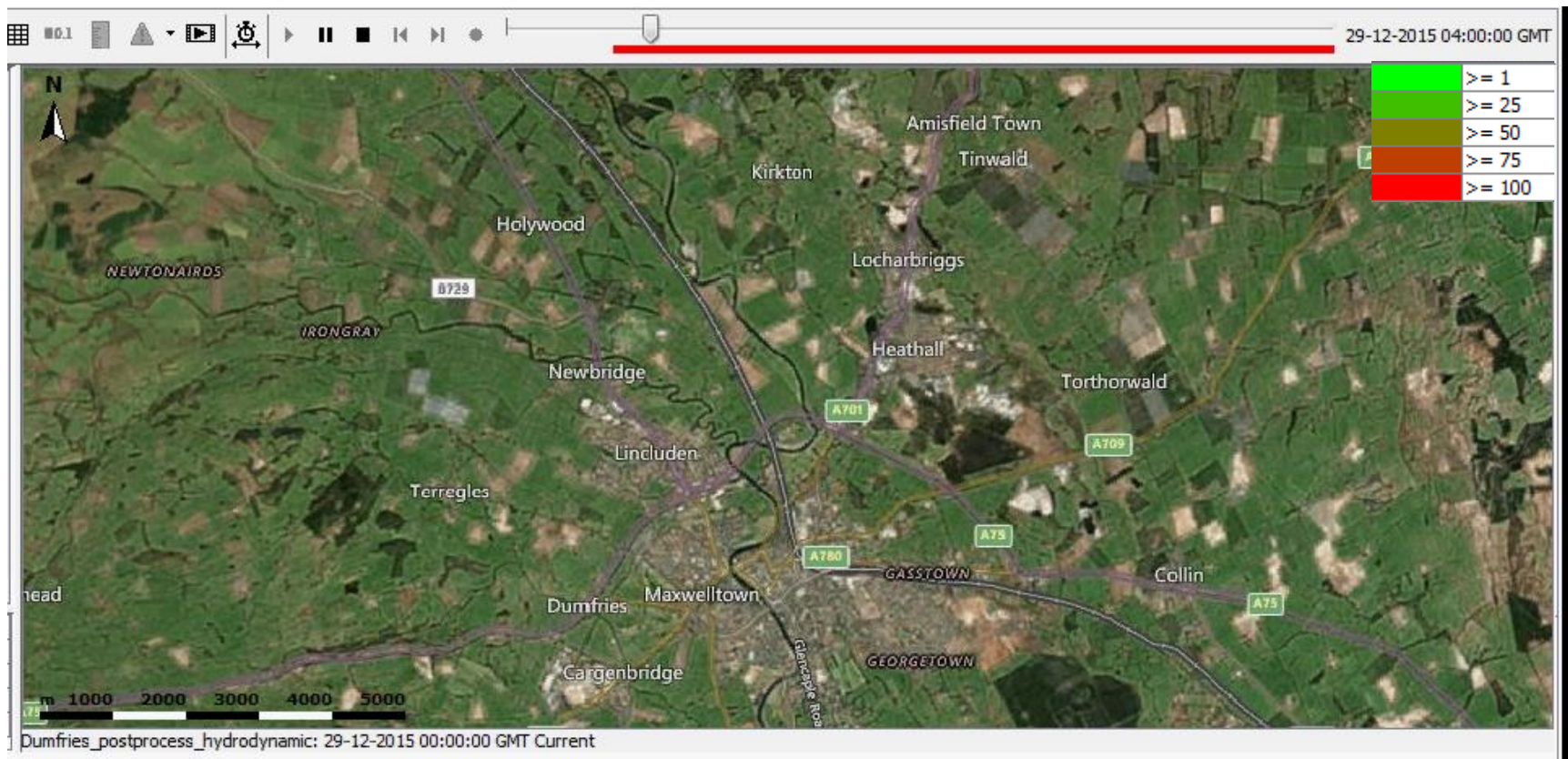


Maximum water depth EN4



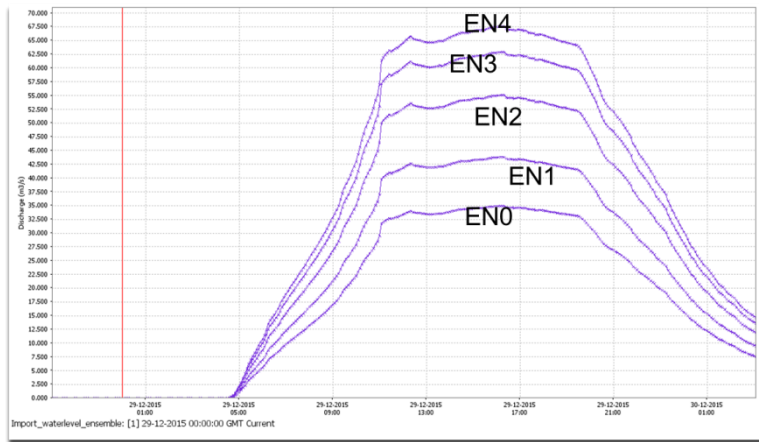
New information: Hindcast for Storm Frank (Dec. 2015)

Probability(water depth > 0.5 m)



How probable is it, that a certain water depth is reached in a given place and a specific time?

Forecasting of flood risk



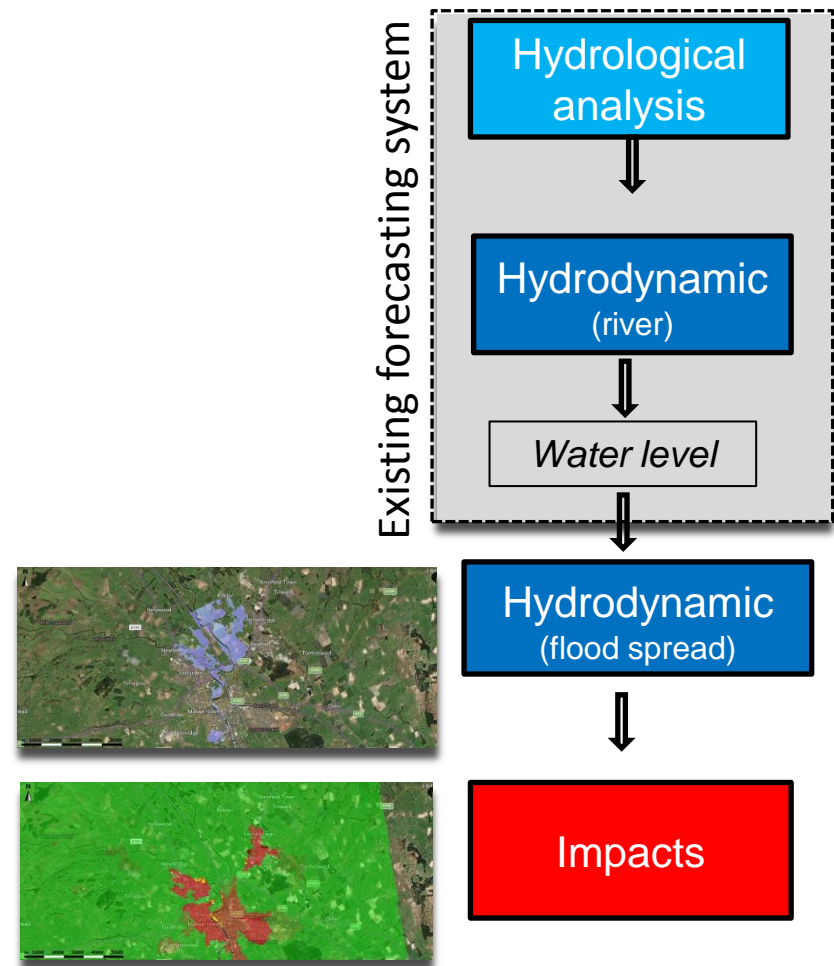
Probability



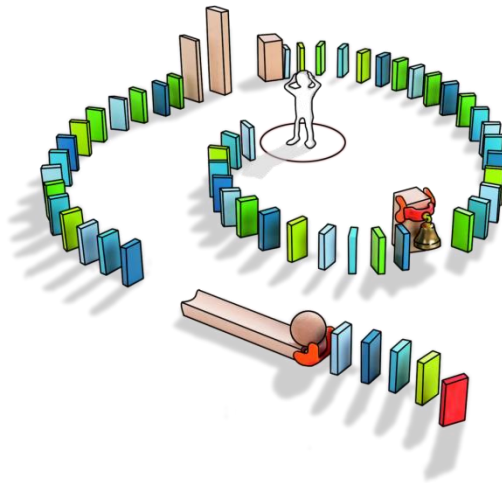
Consequences

Status of the extended forecasting system

- Currently running at a **shadow forecasting** system by Deltares
- **No ensemble** mode
- **24 h forecast** is done every **12 h**
- **Calculation time** extended chain: about **20 min**

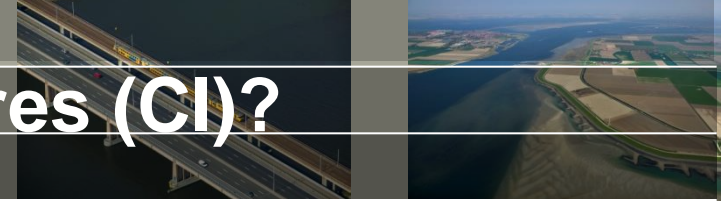


Critical Infrastructures and cascading effects



Relations and Consequences for Life and Environment

What are critical infrastructures (CI)?



“Assets of special importance for the country and its people where **failure** or functional impairment would **lead to** severe supply bottlenecks, **significant disturbance** of public order or other dramatic consequences” (Federal Ministry of the Interior [BMI])



Source: A. Burzel

Sectors of critical infrastructures

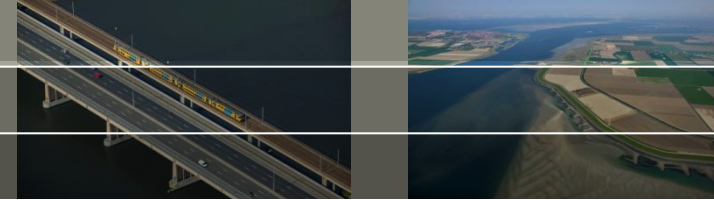
Sectors	Subsectors
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Gas Oil
Information technology and telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telecommunications Information technology
Transport and traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air transport Maritime transport Inland waterways transport Rail transport Road transport Logistics
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical services Pharmaceuticals and vaccines Laboratories
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public water supply Public sewage disposal
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food industry Food trade
Finance and insurance industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banks Stock exchanges Insurance companies Financial service providers
Government and public administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and public administration Parliament Judicial bodies Emergency/rescue services including civil protection
Media and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadcasting (television and radio), print and electronic media Cultural property Structures of symbolic meaning

Source: BMI



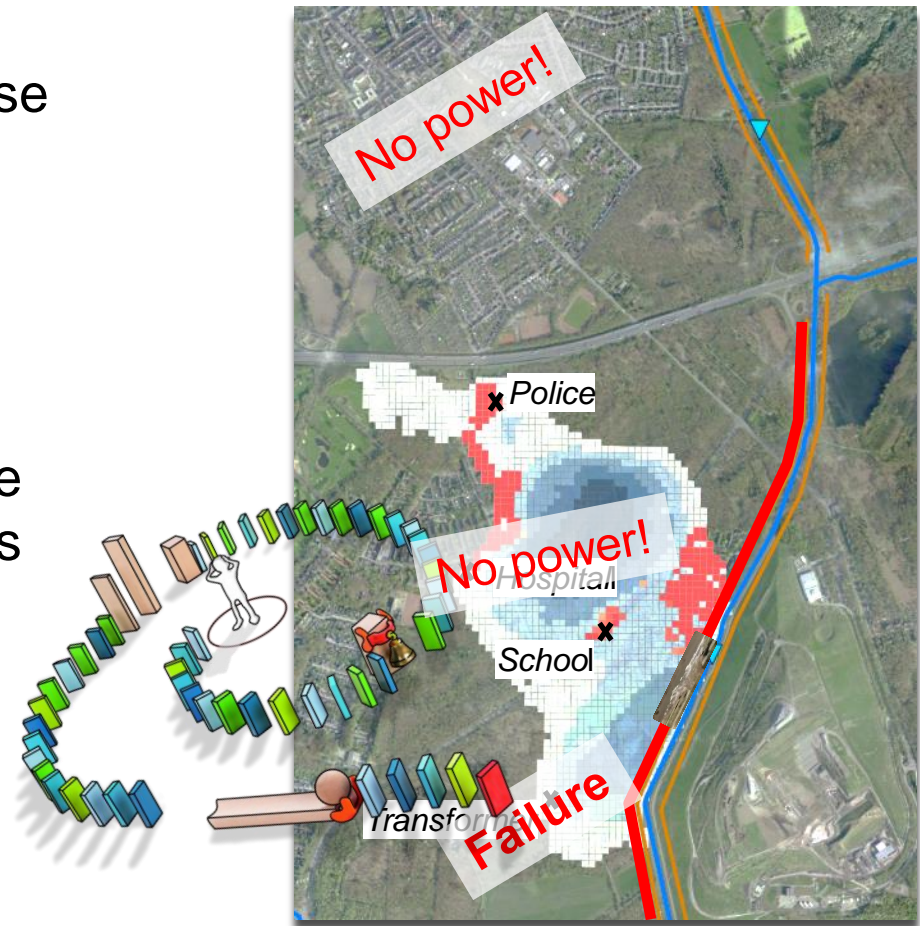
Source: <http://cssd-ngo.org/>

What are cascading effects?



- One failure in a network will cause cascading failure in the network
- Impacts are not restricted to the flooded area
- Failure in one network can cause failure in other networks / sectors

System river, protected area



Critical infrastructures and floods (example)

HOCHWASSER IN NIEDERBAYERN

Tausende Haushalte ohne Strom **2016**

AKTUALISIERT AM 01.06.2016 - 21:38



Source: FAZ

Hochwasser: So stark sind Handy, Festnetz & Internet betroffen

2013

Netzbetreiber versuchen Kunden schnellstmöglich zu helfen

Von Thorsten Neuhezki

Kommentare (7)

A A A

Teilen   

Inhalt:

1. Telekom mit mobiler Technik, Vodafone mit Task Force
2. E-Plus: Wo es geht, wurden Generatoren aufgebaut

Die Hochwassersituation im Osten und Süden Deutschlands macht auch zahlreichen Netzbetreibern zu schaffen. Sie können ihre Kunden nicht mehr

versorgen. Da aber Hilfe in den Regionen auch über Facebook organisiert wird und

Source: <https://www.teltarif.de/hochwasser-flut-telefon-internet-handy-stoerung-ausfall/news/51261.htm>

Hochwasser in England

100.000 Menschen ohne Trinkwasser

2007

In den Hochwassergebieten im Süden und Westen Englands steigt das Wasser weiter. Drei Milliarden Euro Schaden hat die Sintflut bisher angerichtet. Mehr als 100.000 Menschen haben immer noch kein Trinkwasser, die Stromversorgung konnte aber wieder hergestellt werden.

Source: stern

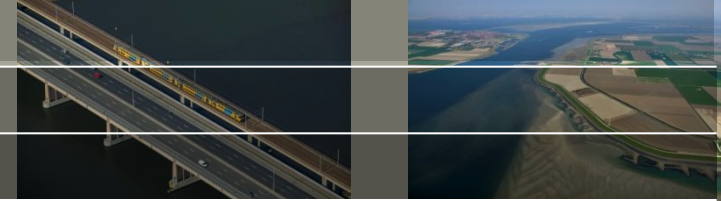


Florida

Nach "Irma": Fast 6 Millionen Haushalte ohne Strom

11.09.2017 12:30 Uhr

2017

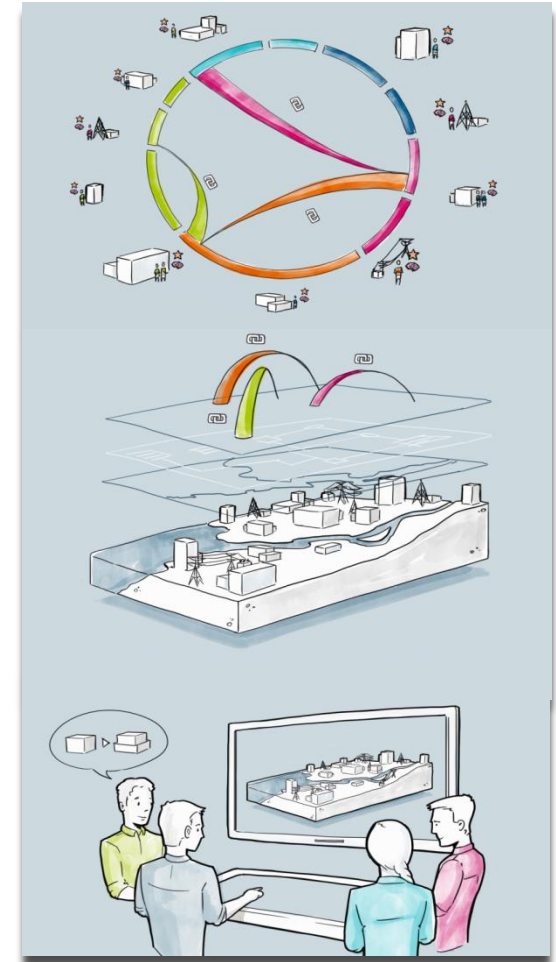


- **How to get the data?**
(often difficult to get it from the operators)
 - Location of CI
 - Connection between nodes
 - Connection between sectors
- **How to model the cascading effects?**



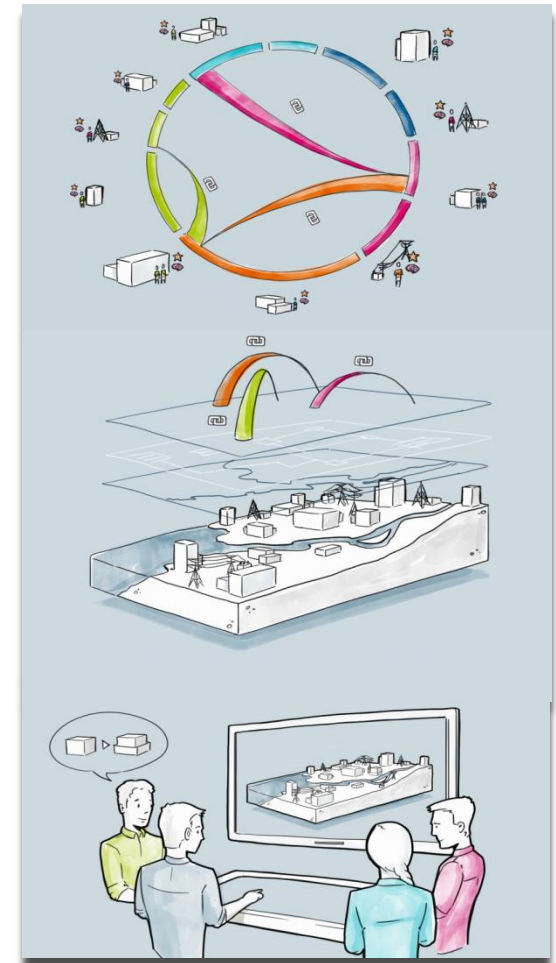
The circle approach

- Gather (open) data on CI and vulnerable objects
- Gather expert knowledge on direct impact, network vulnerability and interdependencies
- Combine (open) data with expert knowledge into cascading effects analyses

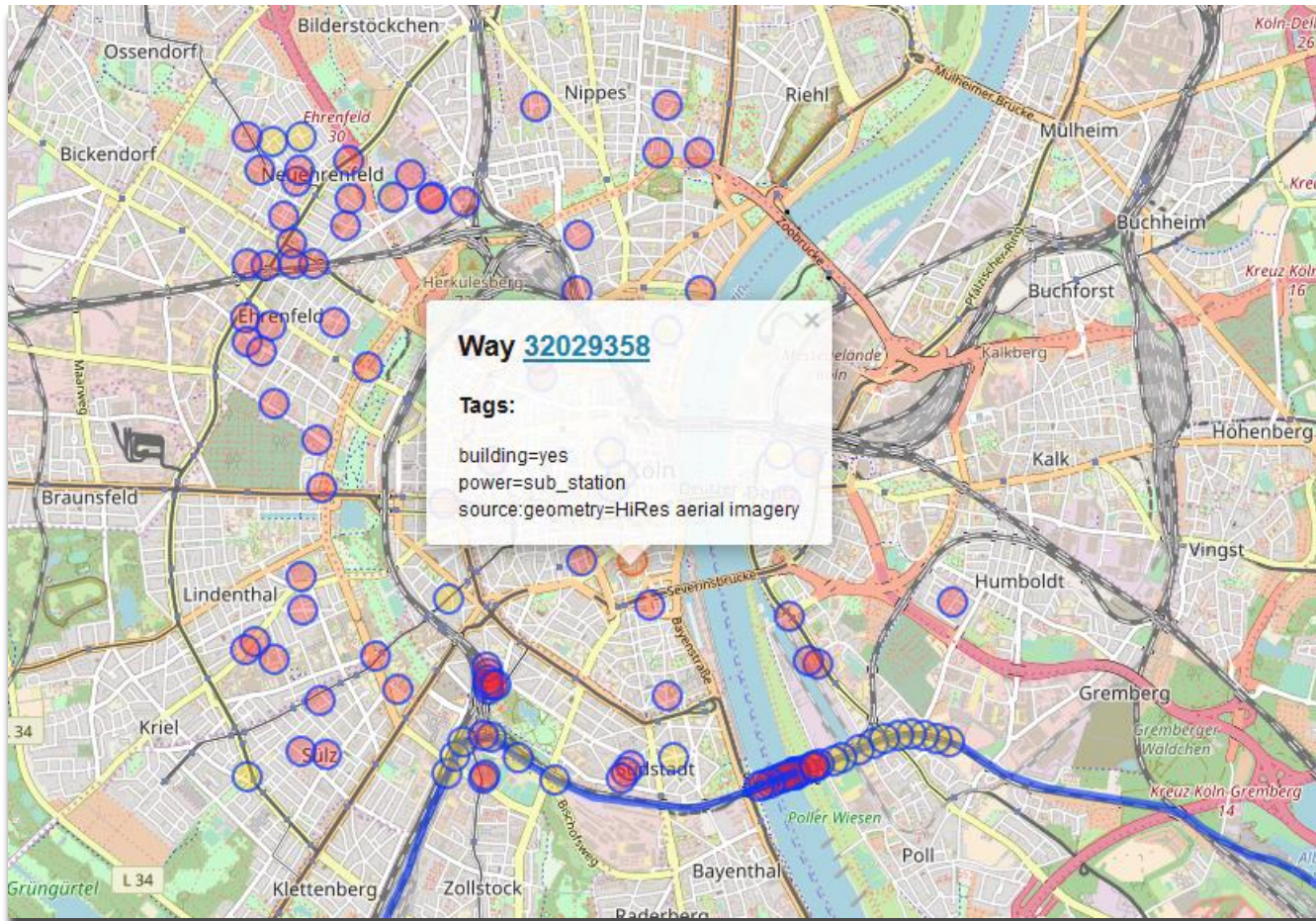


The circle approach

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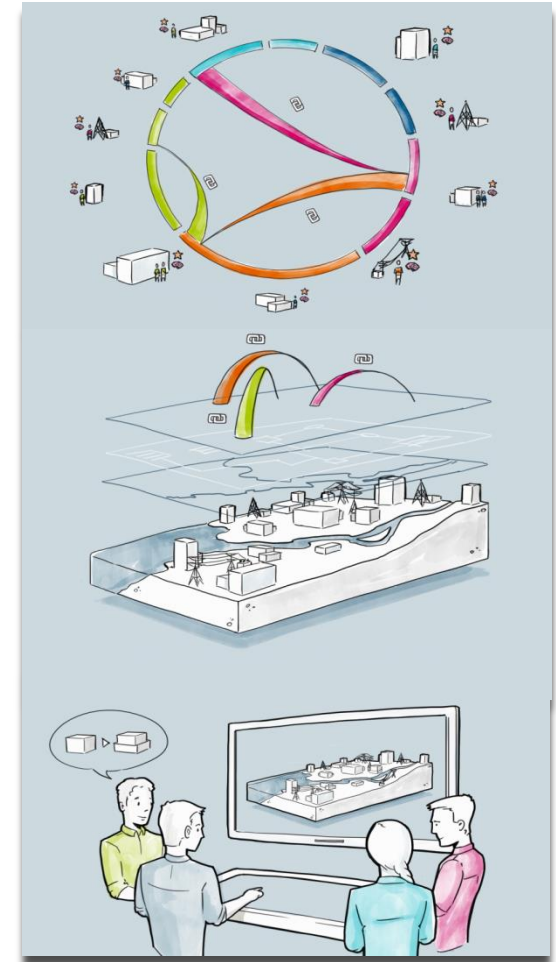


OSM-data “power” for Cologne



The circle approach

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Expert knowledge and stakeholder engagement



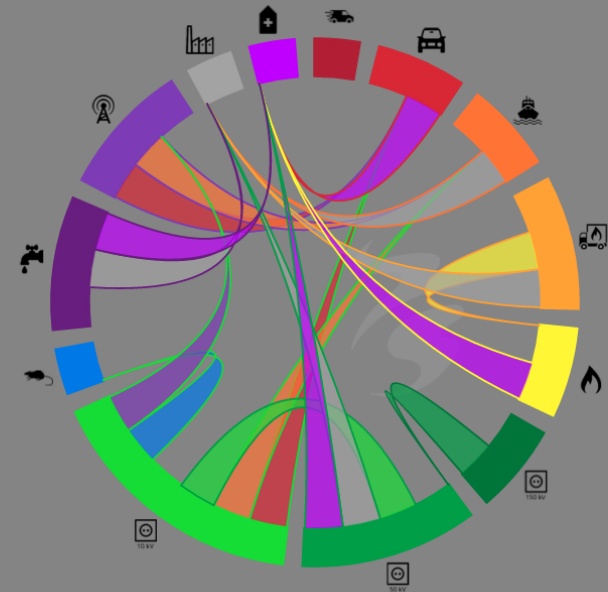
Workshop

- Raising Awareness
- Share information



Circle - Critical Infrastructure: Relations and Consequences for Life and Environment

Highways
Main roads
Waterways
Gas transport
Gas urban network
Electricity high voltage
Electricity mid voltage
Electricity low voltage
Wastewater pumps
Freshwater extraction
Radio mast
Industry
Hospital



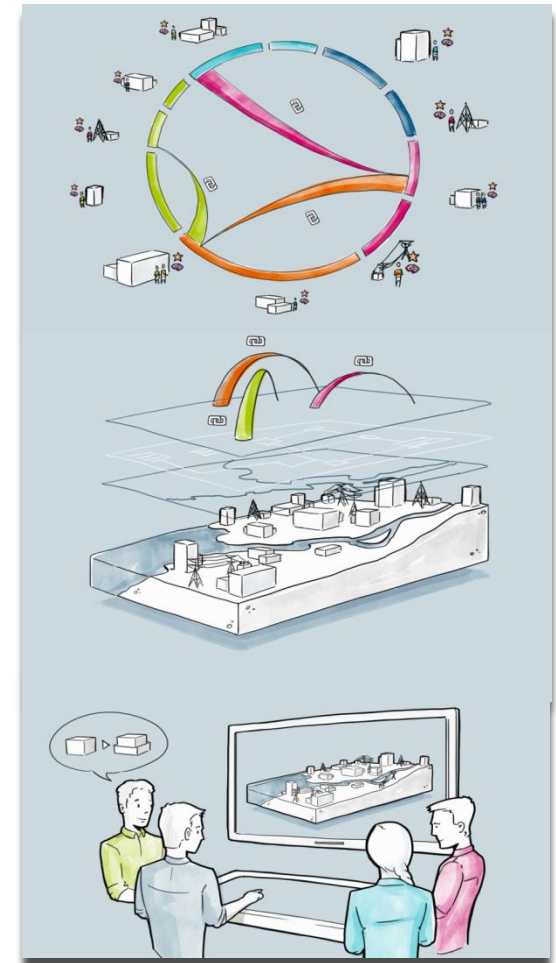
Deltares
Enabling Delta Life

Result

Connection between
the sectors for a region

The circle approach

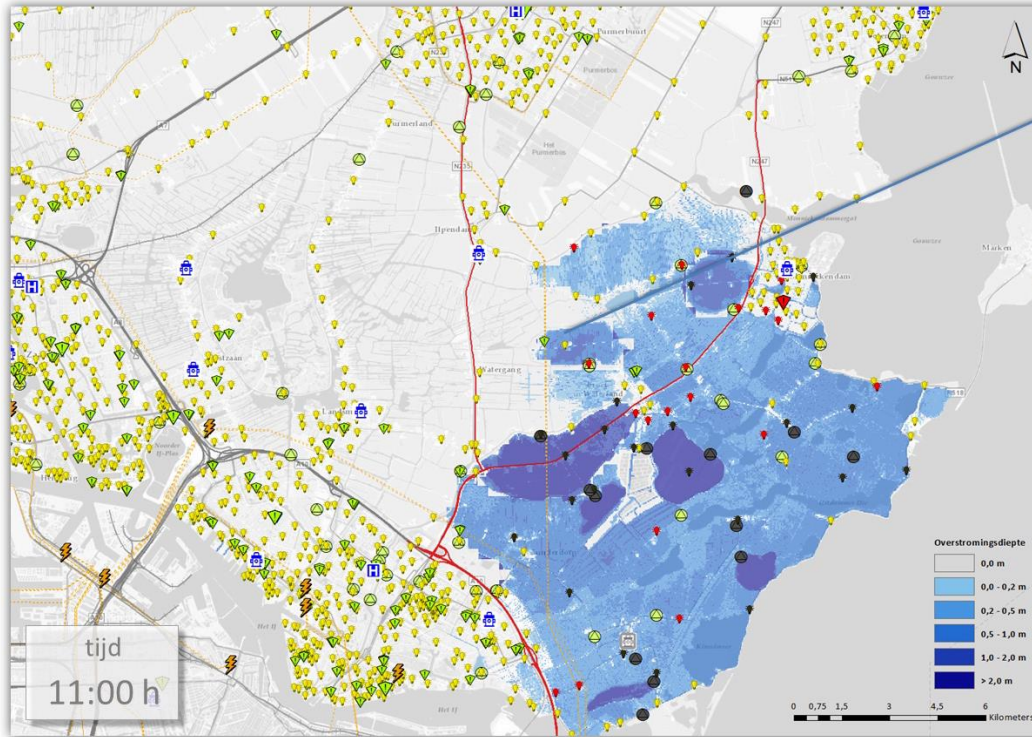
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- Gather expert knowledge on direct impact, network vulnerability and interdependencies
- **Combine (open) data with expert knowledge into cascading effects analyses**



Modelling of cascading effects (example)



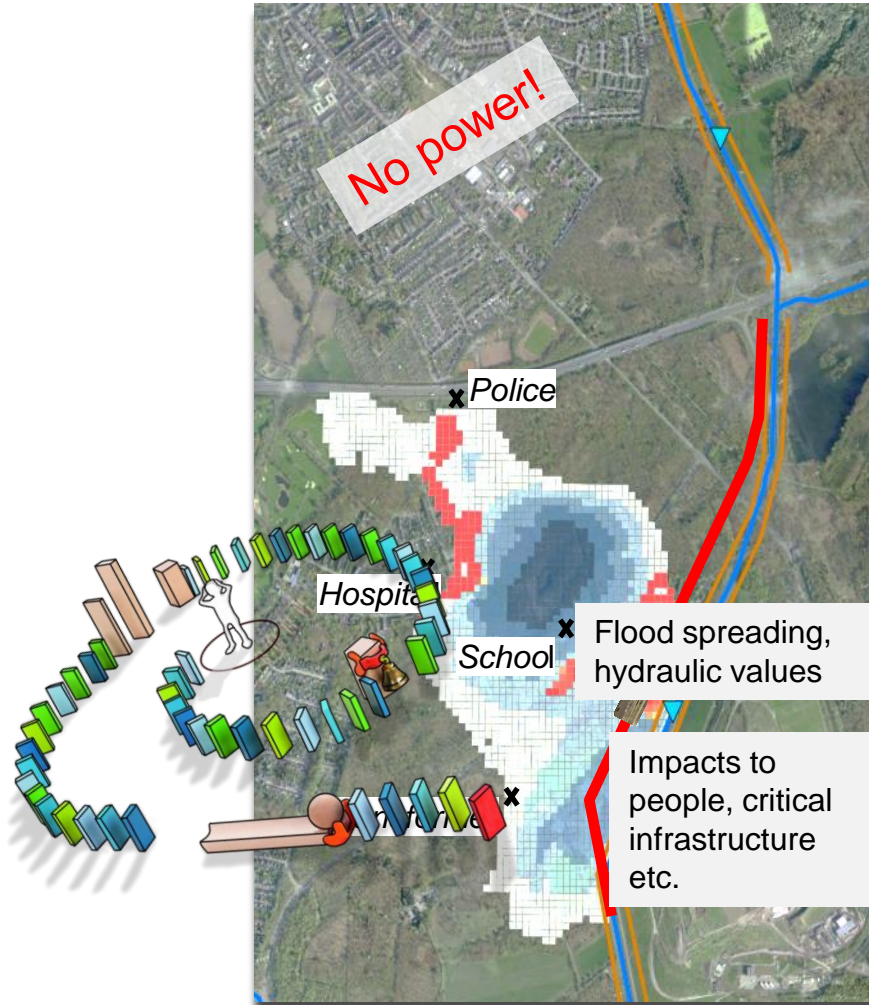
Circle case study - Cascading-effects in Waterland 1916 – 2016



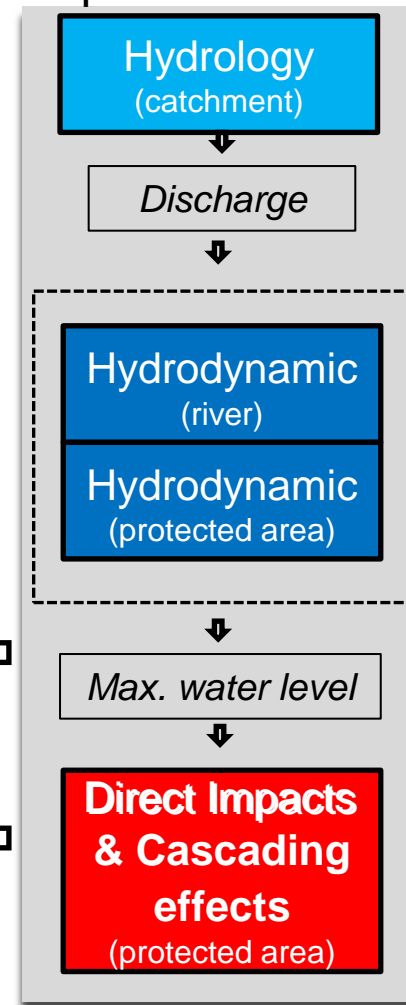
Telecommunication towers fail. Nearby radio-controlled pumps cannot be operated any longer.

Impact-based forecasting and Critical infrastructure: A vision

System river, protected area

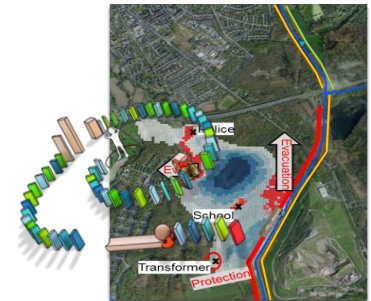
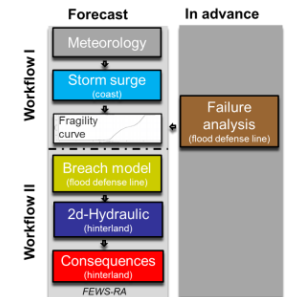


Forecasted
process chain



Conclusions

- **Technical point of view:** it is possible to provide information beyond water levels or discharges in flood forecasting systems like:
 - Flood spreading
 - Impacts
 - Cascading effects
- **Added value:**
 - Further Information for first responders, crisis managers and the public
 - Supports the development and adaptation of emergency measures in real-time
- **Organizational point of view:**
 - Major challenge is bringing different organization together (e.g. forecasters and crisis managers)





Thank you for your attention!

Impact-based flood forecasting
www.deltares.nl/impact-based-forecasting
www.researchgate.net/project/Towards-risk-based-flood-forecasting

CI and cascading effects
www.deltares.nl/circle

Bachmann D.

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