







PROTOTYPES OF RISK-BASED FLOOD FORECASTING SYSTEMS IN THE NETHERLANDS AND ITALY

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FloodRisk conference, Lyon

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Multi-layer approach to water safety

Emergency management

Sustainable, flood proof spatial planning and building

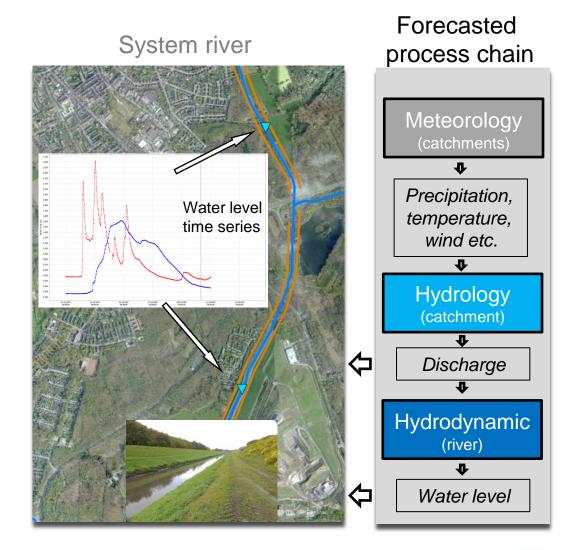
Prevention of flooding







Common practice in operational flood forecast

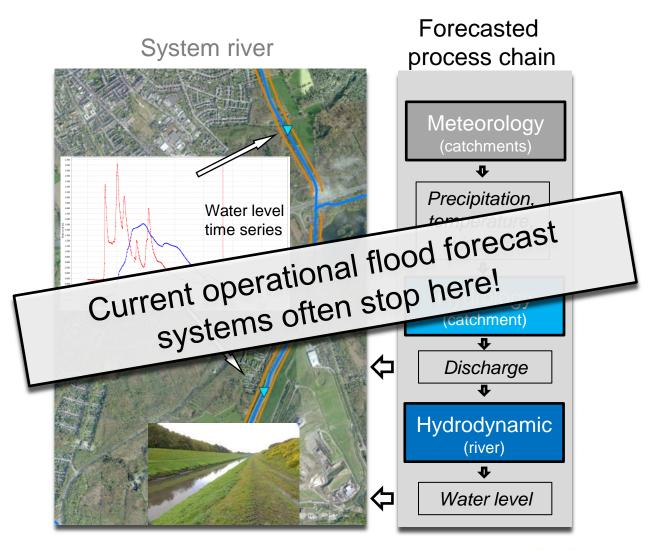








Common practice in operational flood forecast







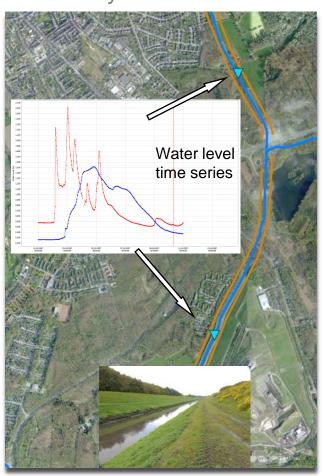


How to make a decision based on water levels?

Crisis

manager

System river



How will my flood defence line perform?



What will be the impacts of flooding?



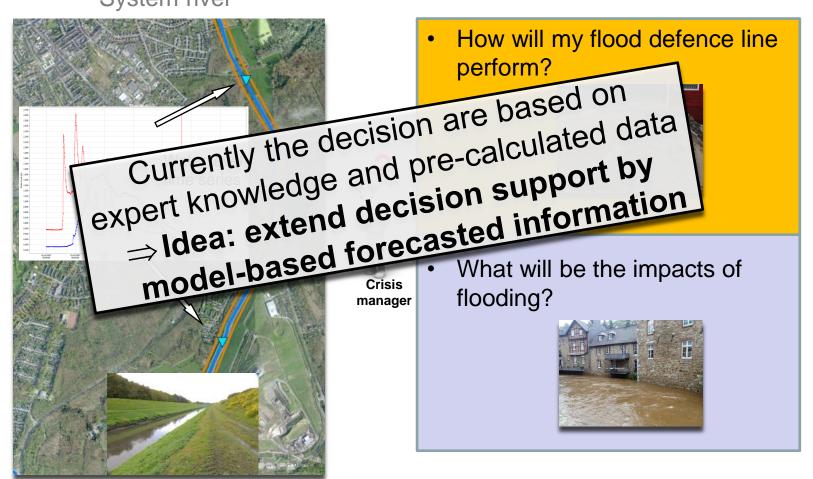






How to make a decision based on water levels?

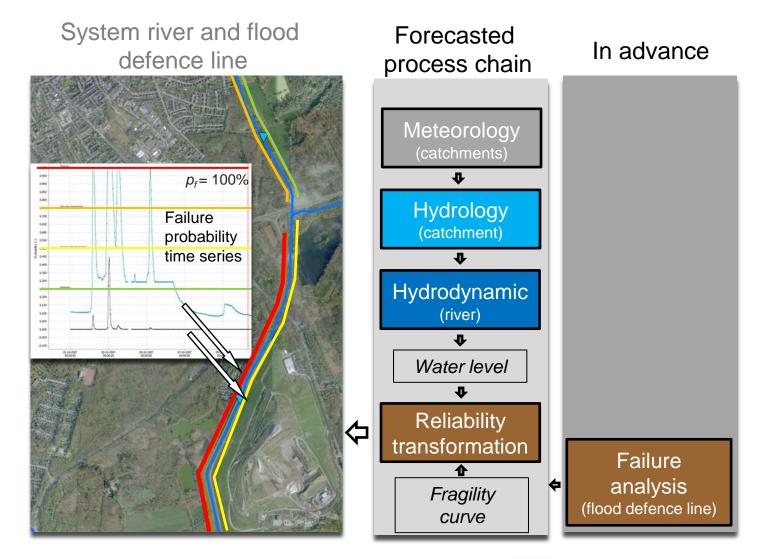
System river







Extension: workflow 1



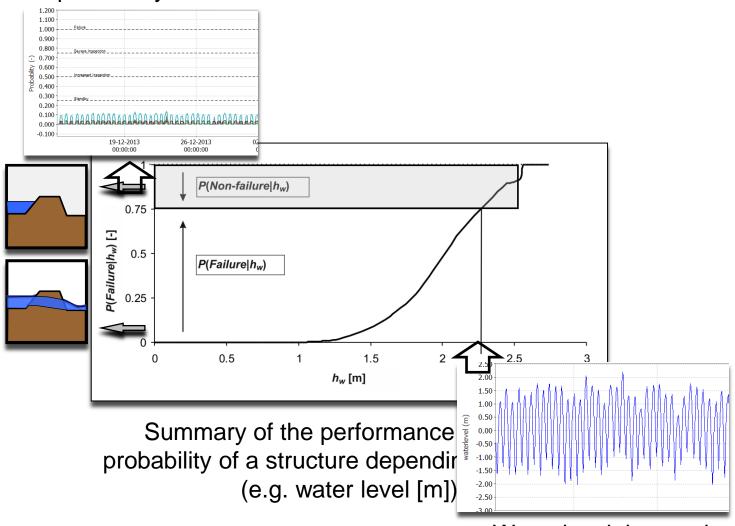






Fragility curve (FRC)/Reliability transformation

Failure probability time series

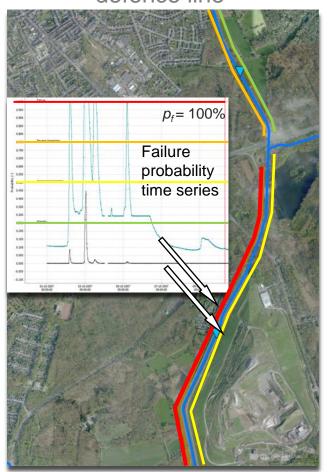






Decision support: workflow 1

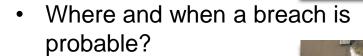
System river and flood defence line



Where is my weak section given the hydraulic load?



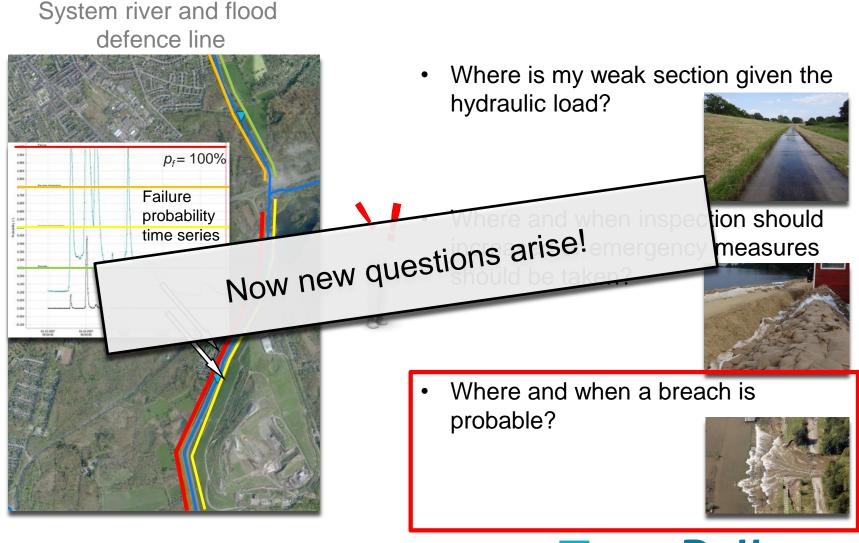
Where and when inspection should increased or emergency measures should be taken?







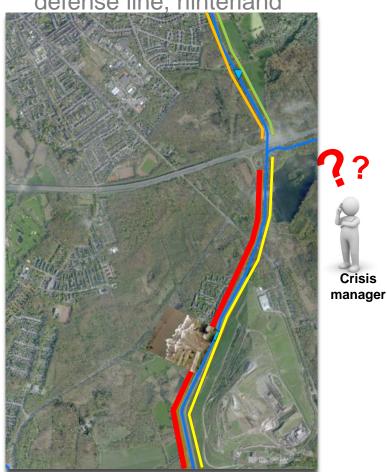
Decision support: workflow 1





What happens if a breach occurs?

System river, flood defense line, hinterland



How fast, how much and where the water will flow?

How relevant is the protection task of this section?

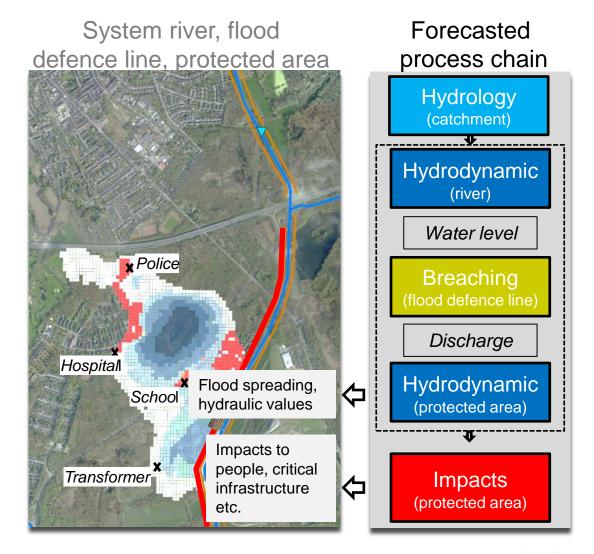
When and which emergency measures should be triggered?





Crisis

Extension: workflow 2

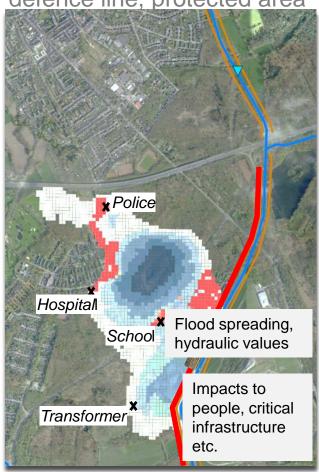






Decision support: workflow 2

System river, flood defence line, protected area



How fast, how much and where the water will flow?





Crisis manager

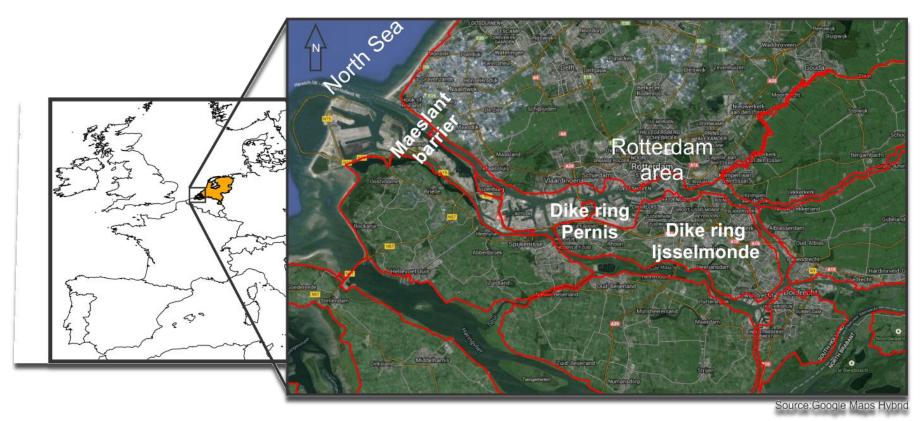
How relevant is the protection task of this section?

When and which emergency measures should be triggered?





The Rotterdam area

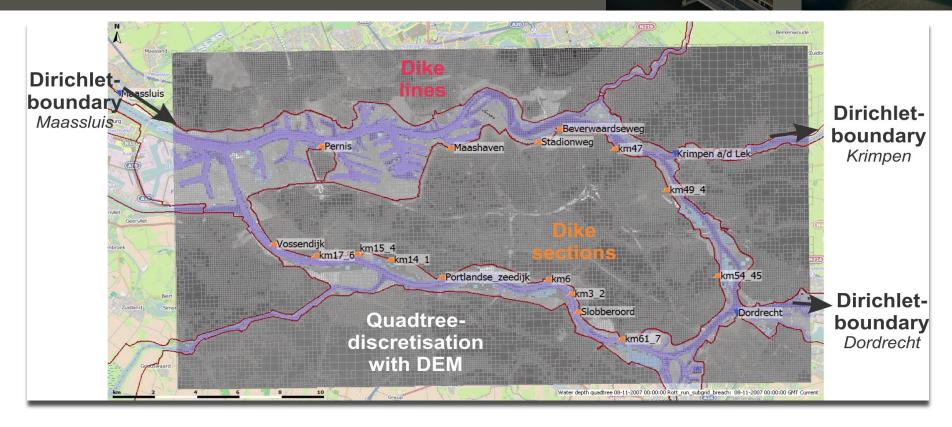


- Western part of the Netherland at the delta of Rhine and Maas rivers to the North Sea
- Highly populated area (ca. 1.3 million people)
- High flood protection standards





Test case Rotterdam (with manipulated input data)



- Dike ring Pernis and Ijsselmode
- Reliability analysis: 15 dike section with fragility curve
- 2d-Hydrodynamic analysis: Subgrid/3di-model

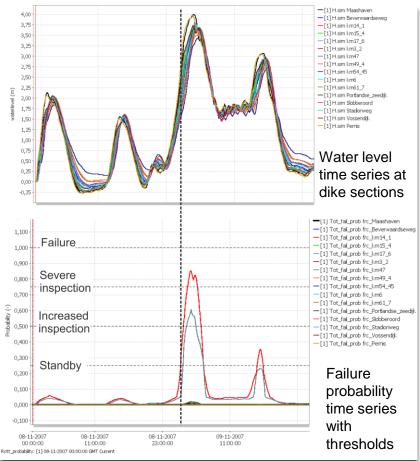




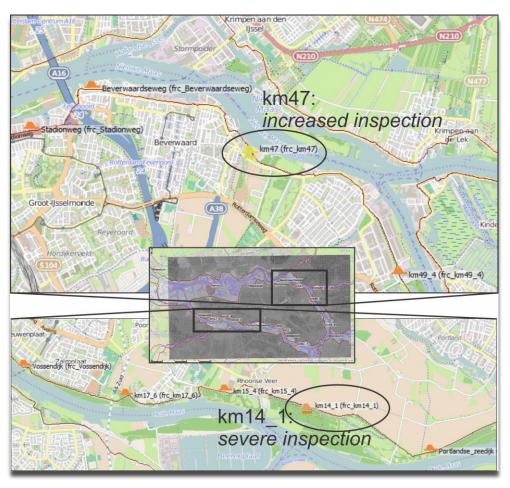


Forecast Workflow 1: Where and when failure?

When?



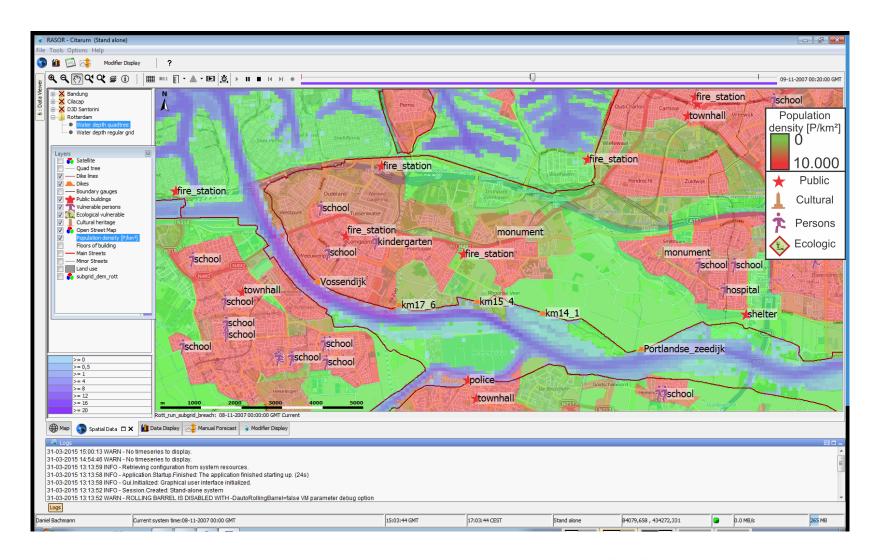
Where?







Forecast Workflow 2: What happens when?

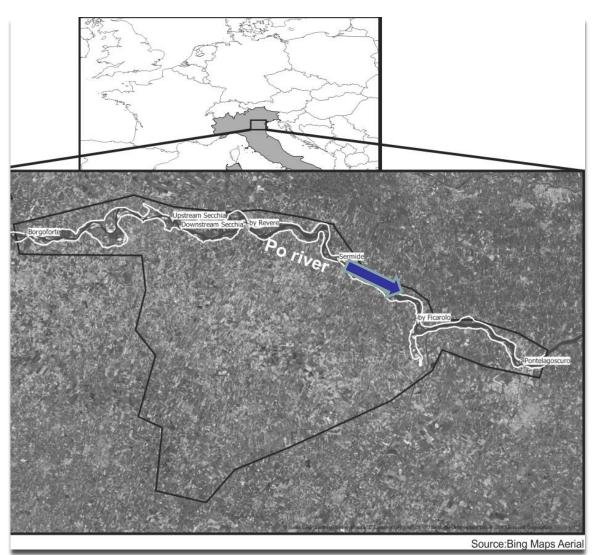








The Po area



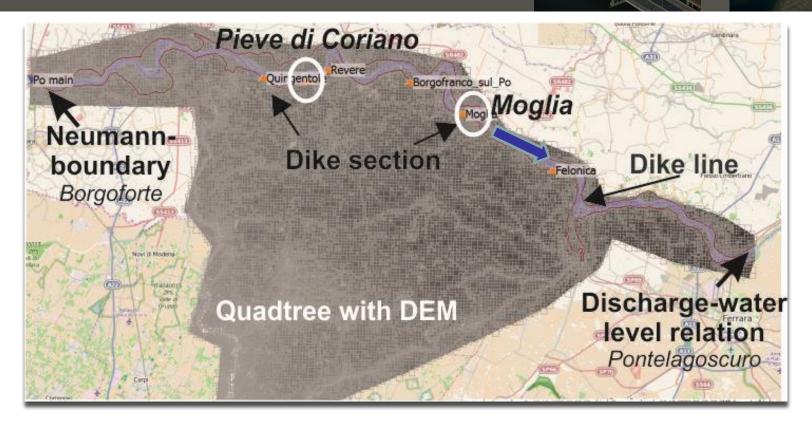
- North eastern part of Italy
- Agricultural land use is predominant
- Flood protection by dikes







Test case Po area



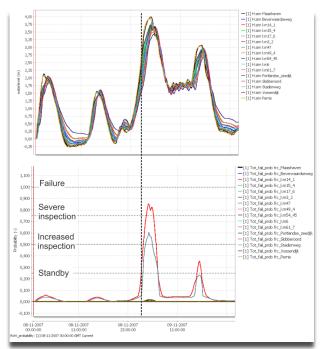
- Reliability analysis (expert judgement): 6 dike section with fragility curve
- 2d-Hydrodynamic analysis: Subgrid/3di-model







Forecasted results of workflow 1 and 2



19/10/2000 20:00 19/10/2000 22:00 20/10/2000 16:00 20/10/2000 06:00

Forecasted flood spreading

Forecasted failure probability of dike sections

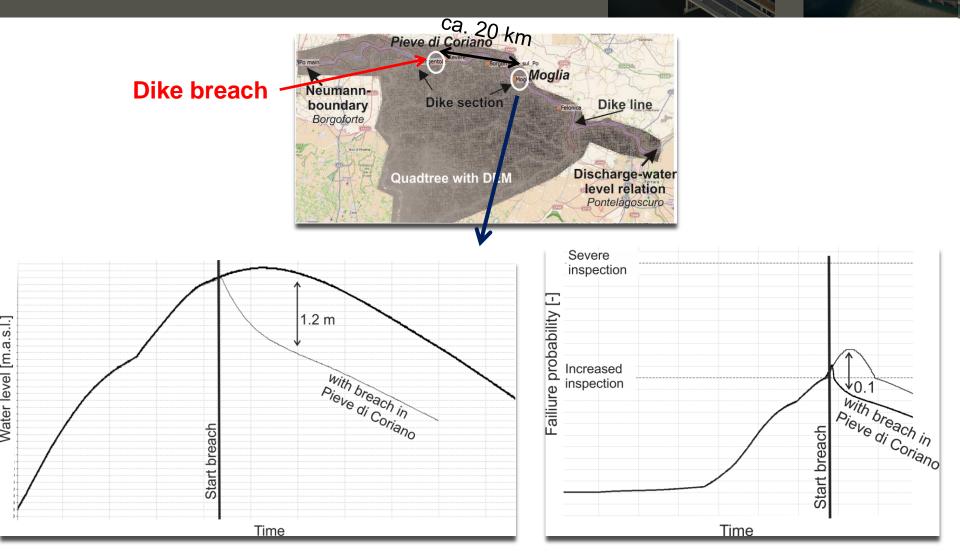
=> Results similar to the Rotterdam test case







Forecast: Water level and failure probability reduction



Water level reduction due to dike failure

Failure probability reduction due to dike failure



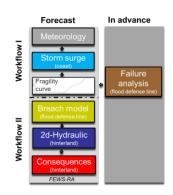


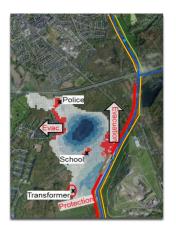


Conclusion

- **Technical point of view:** it is possible to provide information beyond water levels or discharges in flood forecasting systems like:
 - Weak spots in the flood defense section
 - Flood spreading
 - **Impacts**
- **Added value**: 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)

















PROTOTYPE

Thank you for your attention! Welcome at our stand!

LANDS

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