

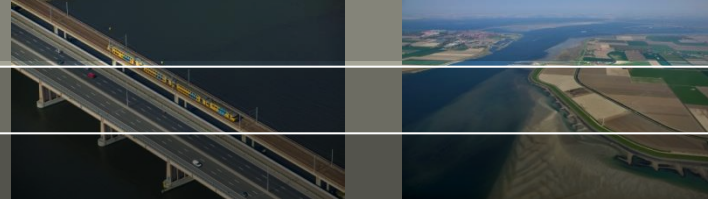


Impact based forecasting: examples from around the globe

Albrecht Weerts & many Deltares coworkers

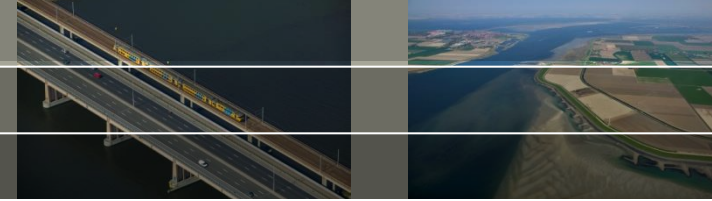
8 november 2017

Introduction



- Brief Introduction Deltares
- Impact based forecasting
- Predictability / Accuracy
- Examples
 - Philippines(storm surge/riverine, typhoon)
 - Scotland (flash flood)
 - Bangladesh (riverine flood)
 - Netherlands (drought)
 - South Korea (Water quality)
 - Curacao (flash flood, Hurricane)
 - Global 2 Local
- Conclusions

Brief introduction to Deltares



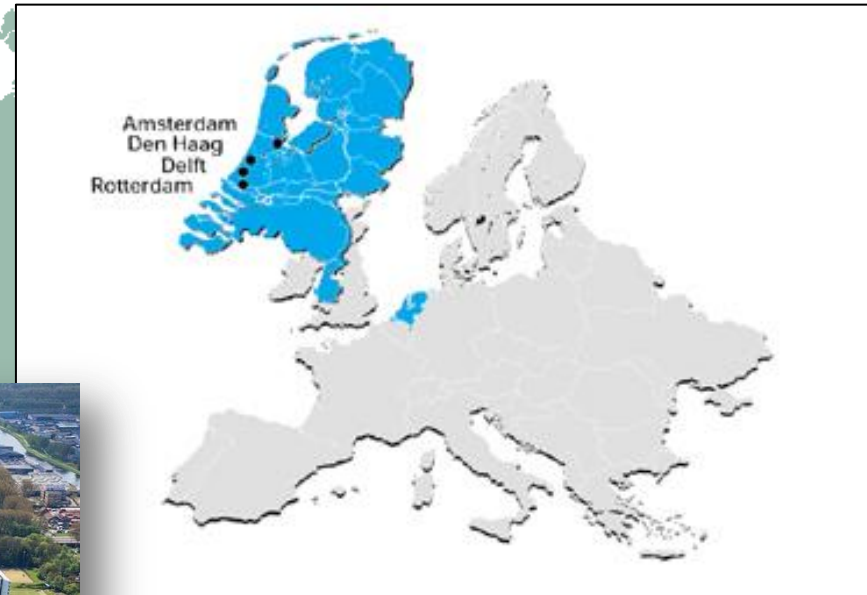
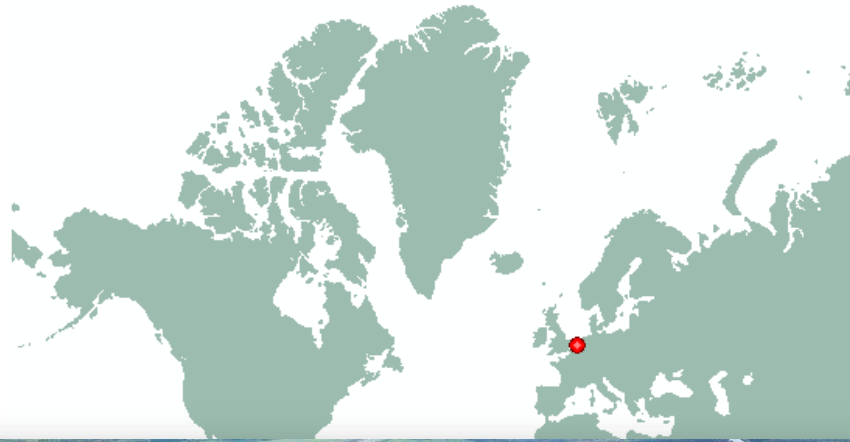
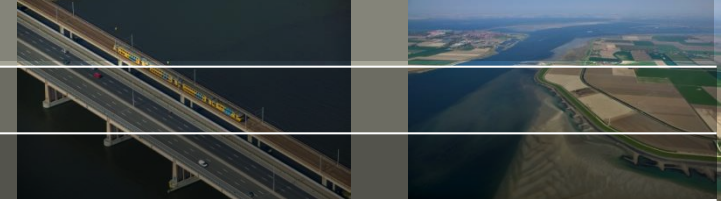
Deltares is an independent institute for applied research in the field of water, subsurface and infrastructure.

- applied research & specialist consultancy
- main focus on deltas, coastal regions and river basins
- extensive hydraulic/geotechnical laboratories and computer modeling facilities
- open-source policy: “dare to share”

- > 800 academic staff
- main office in Delft, The Netherlands
- branch offices in Singapore, USA, Jakarta, Abu Dhabi, Rio de Janeiro



Delft, The Netherlands



8 november 2017

Deltares

Deltares software

Simulation Products



Delft3D Flexible Mesh Suite

The Delft3D Flexible Mesh Suite (Delft3D FM) is the successor of the structured Delft3D 4.01 Suite....



D-Geo Stability

General D-Geo Stability is a slope stability package for soft soils. Previous releases of D-Geo Stability were...



D-Sheet Piling

D-Sheet Piling is a tool used to design retaining walls and horizontally loaded piles. D-Sheet Piling...



XBeach

Deltares, together with UNESCO-IHE and TU Delft have developed the open-source, freeware numerical model XBeach. The...

Solutions



Flood forecasting system (Delft-FEWS)

Delft-FEWS is an open data handling platform initially developed as a flood forecasting and warning system....



Operational Water Quality Management System (Delft-FEWS)

Delft-FEWS is an integration platform designed to provide you with this functionality, which is used in...



iMOD

Key features of iMOD: One expandable data set covering all possible future areas of interest Flow model nesting....



DAM (Dike strength Analysis Module)

DAM (Dike strength Analysis Module) is a software package for the automated calculation of the strength...

Toolboxes



RTC-Tools

Open-source toolbox Deltares offers an open-source toolbox for the real-time control of hydraulic systems: RTC-Tools includes triggers...



OpenDA

A model that conforms to the OpenDA standard can use all the tools that are available...



OpenMI

The objectives of the Association are to promote the development, use, management and maintenance of the...



OpenEarth

As an alternative to these ad-hoc approaches, OpenEarth aims for a more continuous approach to data...

Serious Games and Apps



Port of the Future Serious Game

The Port of the Future Serious Game aims at raising awareness for the current policy-making challenges...



Sustainable Delta game

Given the uncertainties about the future, what constitutes a sustainable water management plan? Water management is...



Climate App

The Climate App has been developed for worldwide application and has been tested in Ho Chi...



Levee Patroller

Game-based learning The game consists of a virtual environment that simulates a range of situations that require...

Web and Touch Table applications



3D interactive modelling using Delft3D Flexible Mesh

For policy makers, decision makers and the general public, the combination of the Touch Table, our...



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

Circle is a touchtable application for working with stakeholders on cascading effects. Deltares developed Circle as...



Guanabara Limpa - public webviewer

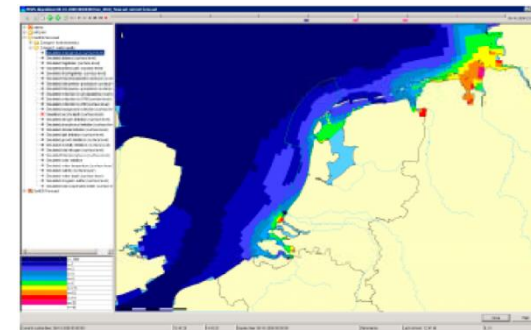
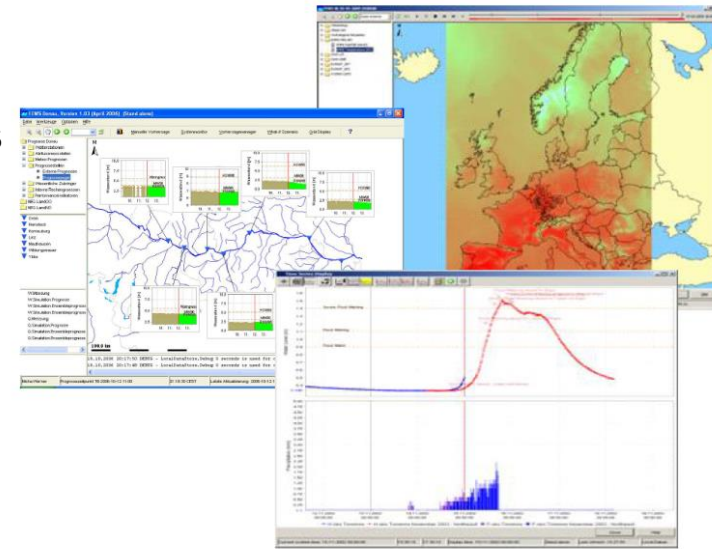
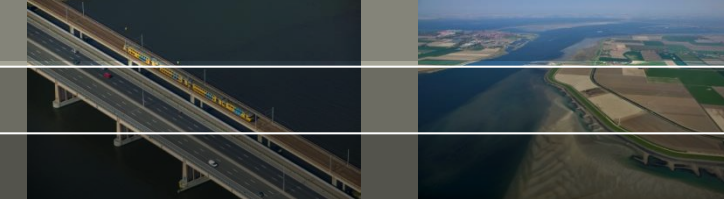
The Guanabara Limpa - webviewer is based the Delta Viewer developed by Deltares. It is an...



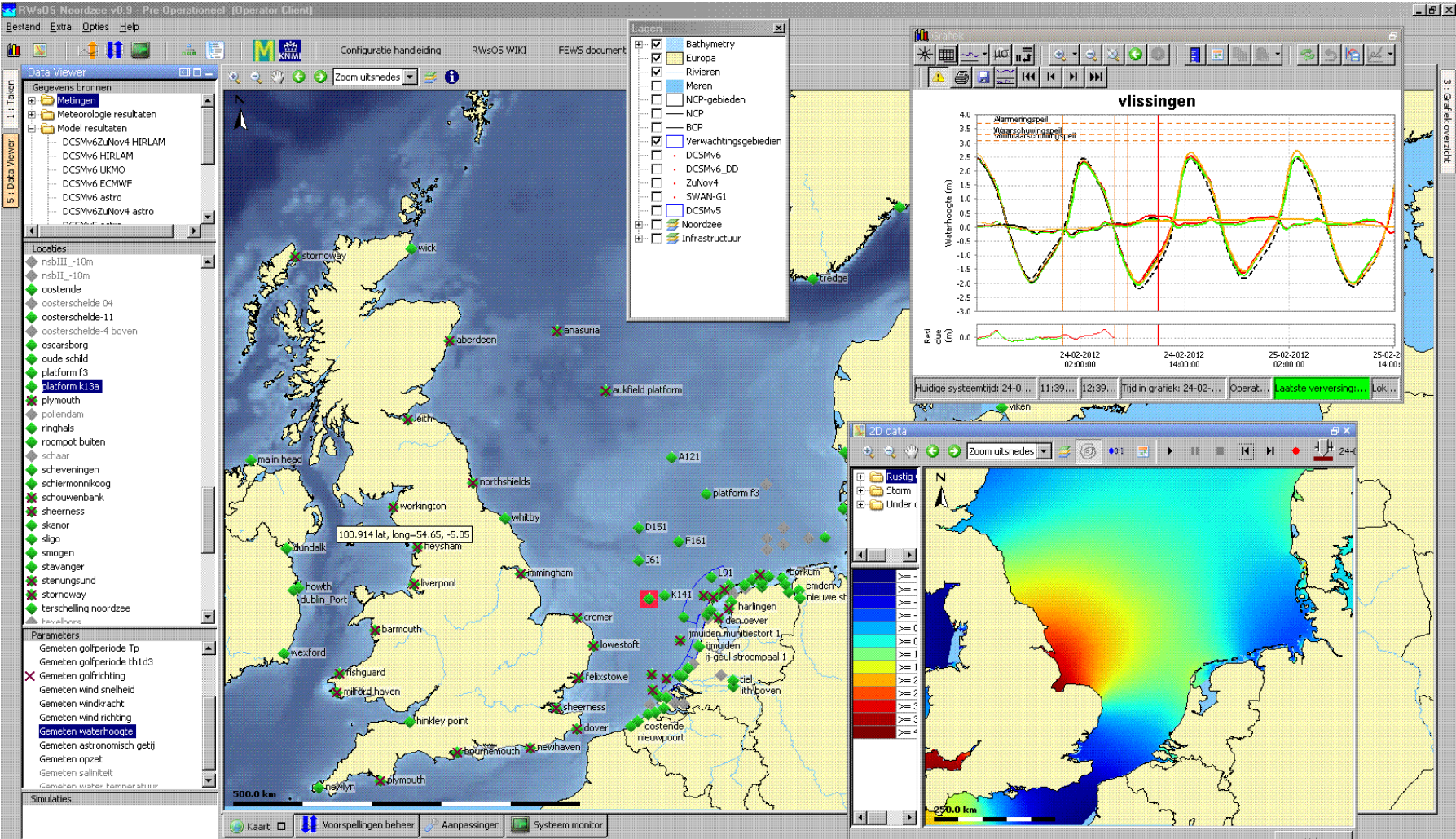
Aqueduct Global Flood Analyzer

The Analyzer enables users to estimate current flood risk for a specific geographic unit, taking into...

- open shell system for managing the forecasting process
- handles all data flows, modelling, archiving and dissemination
- interface to external data sources and models
- modular and highly configurable
- runs stand-alone, or in in a fully automated distributed client-server environment
- forecasting of hydrodynamics, but also water quality parameters, dredging plumes, spills, etc.
- what-if scenarios
- designed for robustness with advanced back-up/shadow functionalities
- worldwide applications by governments and local/regional institutes (NL, UK, US, AUS, UAE, Brazil, Singapore, etc.)
- active international user community with yearly user meetings



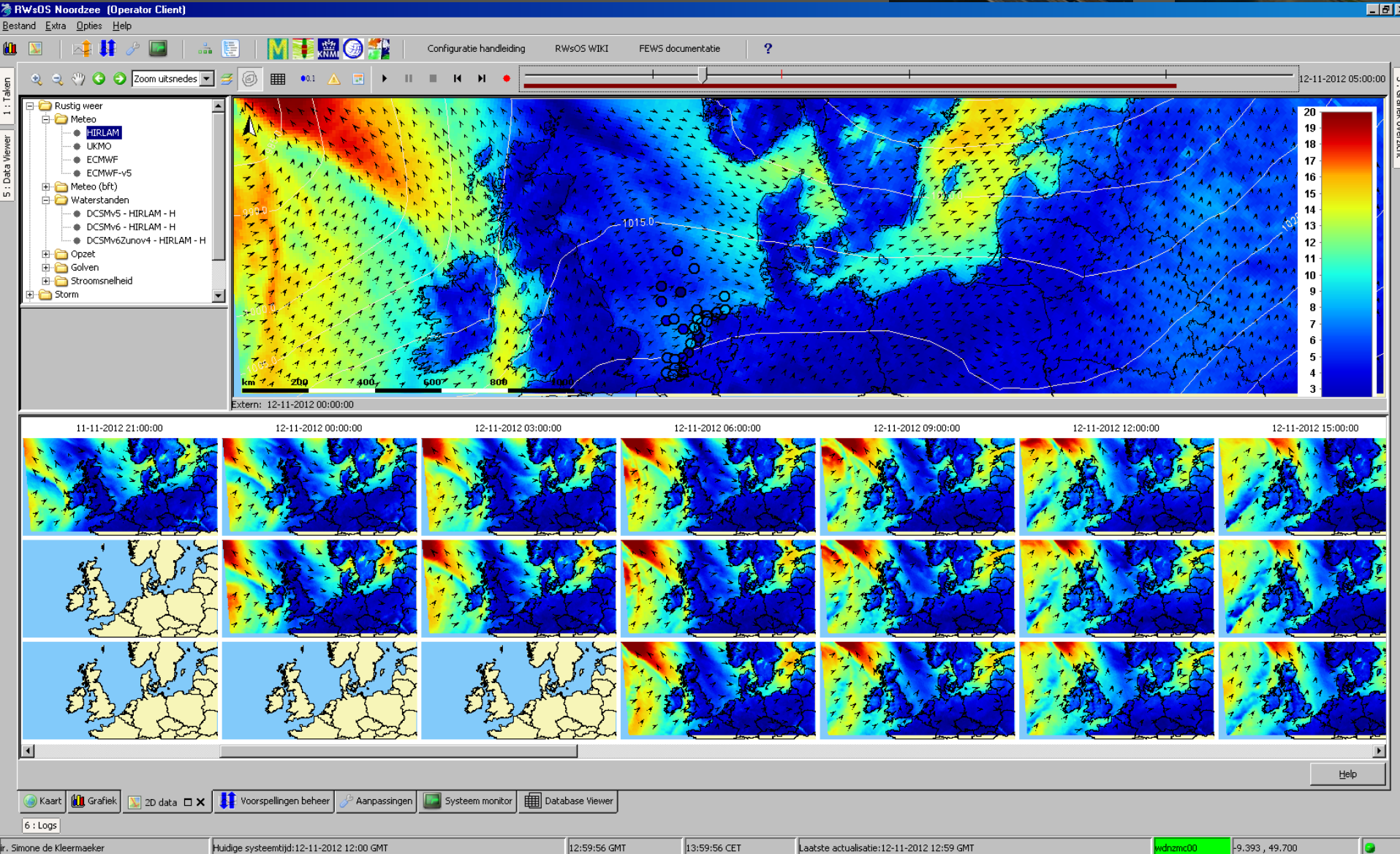
RWsOS North Sea: Storm Surge Forecasting System



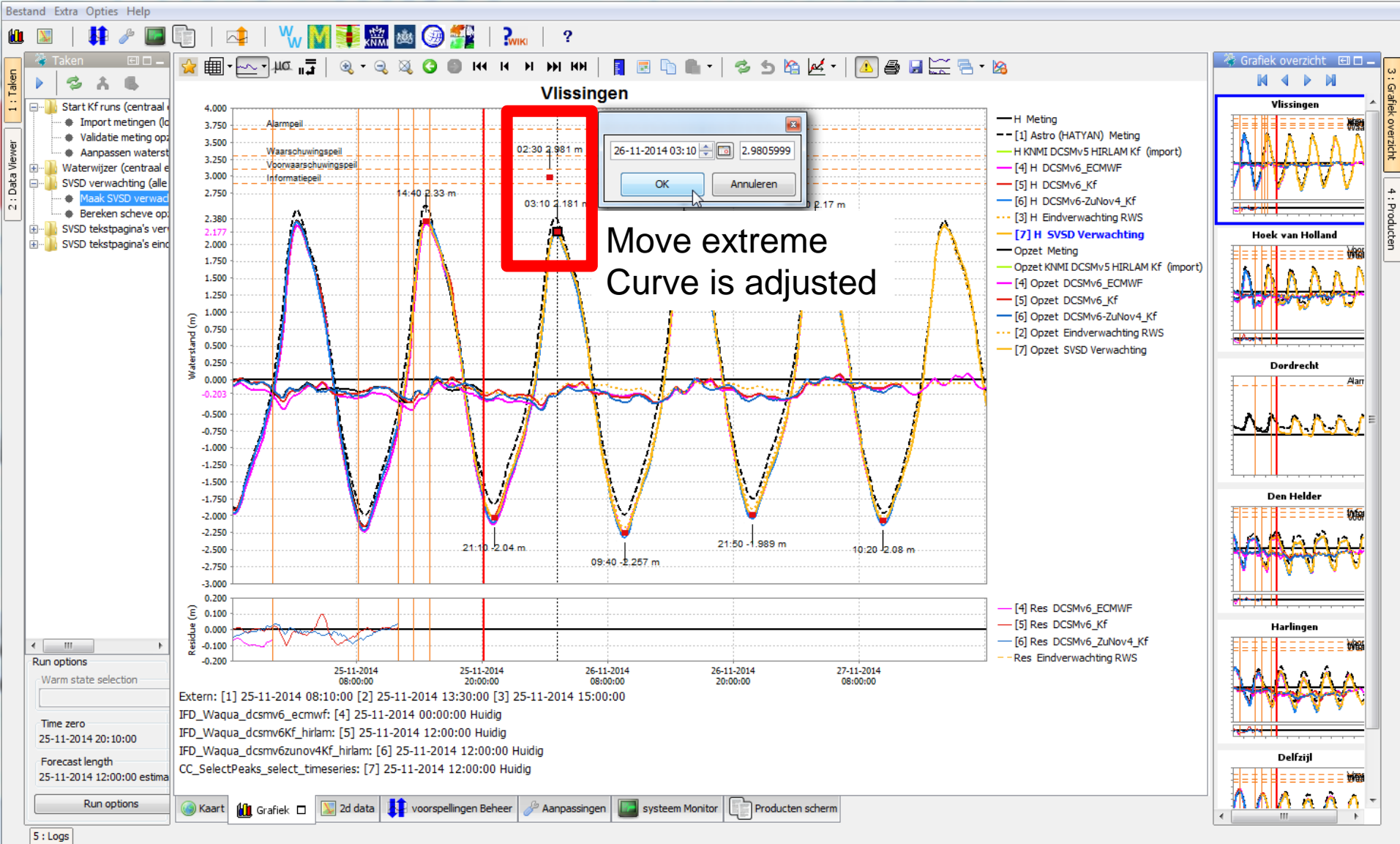
Water-level forecasts at stations along the Dutch coast are provided every 6 h, with a 48-hour lead time. Developed for Rijkswaterstaat.



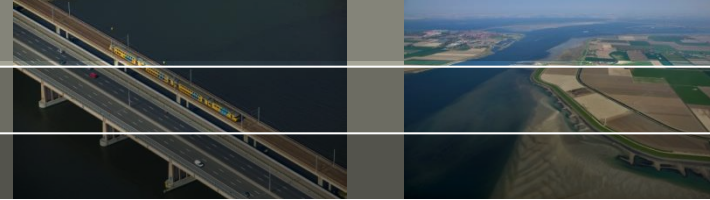
RWOS North Sea - multiple meteo forecasts



RWsOS North Sea – Forecast optimisation

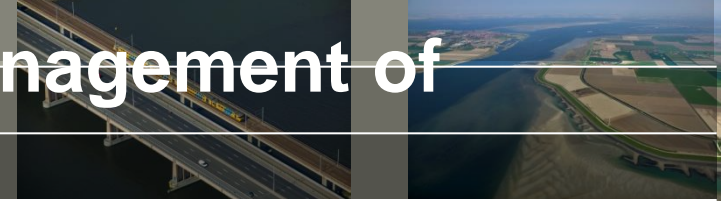


Impact based forecasting

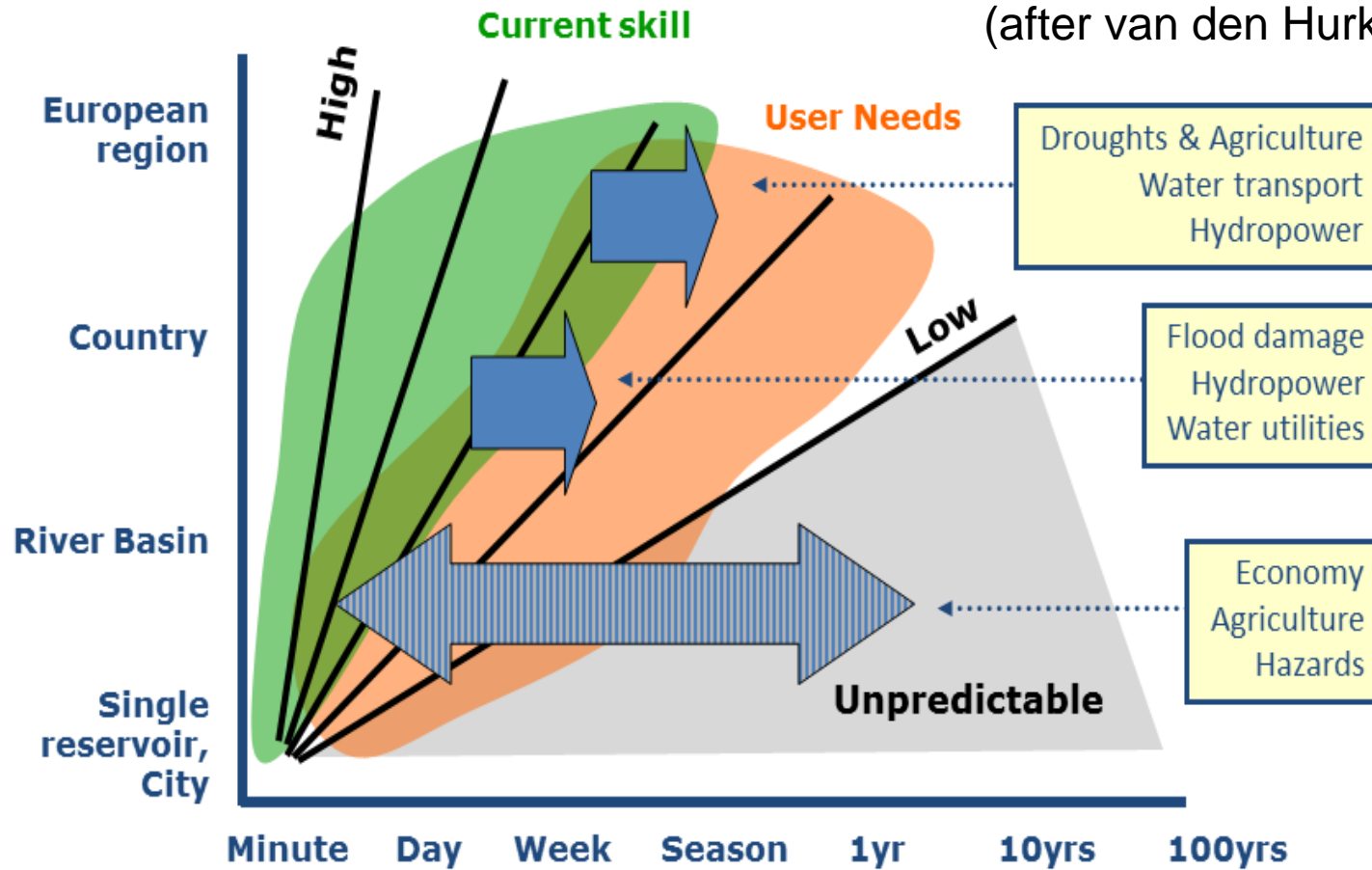


- Definition: Risk = P(Hazard) X Consequences
- Goal: Impact-based forecasting and warning services aim to improve the synergy between stakeholders and citizens that play a role in a (e.g. flood) crisis, by bridging the gaps between the four components for effective early warning system: ‘risk knowledge’, ‘monitoring and warning service’, ‘dissemination and communication’ and ‘response capability ’
- Requirements:
 - Partnership / Engagement of stakeholders / citizens
 - Reliable and skillful hydrometeorological forecasts (and forecasting system)
 - Vulnerability / Exposure information
 - Dissemination (through partnerships, e.g. colour coded messages)
 - Response / Action

Improving Predictability & Management of Extremes



(after van den Hurk et al., 2015)

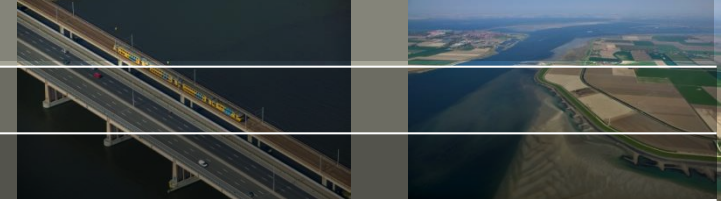


imprex

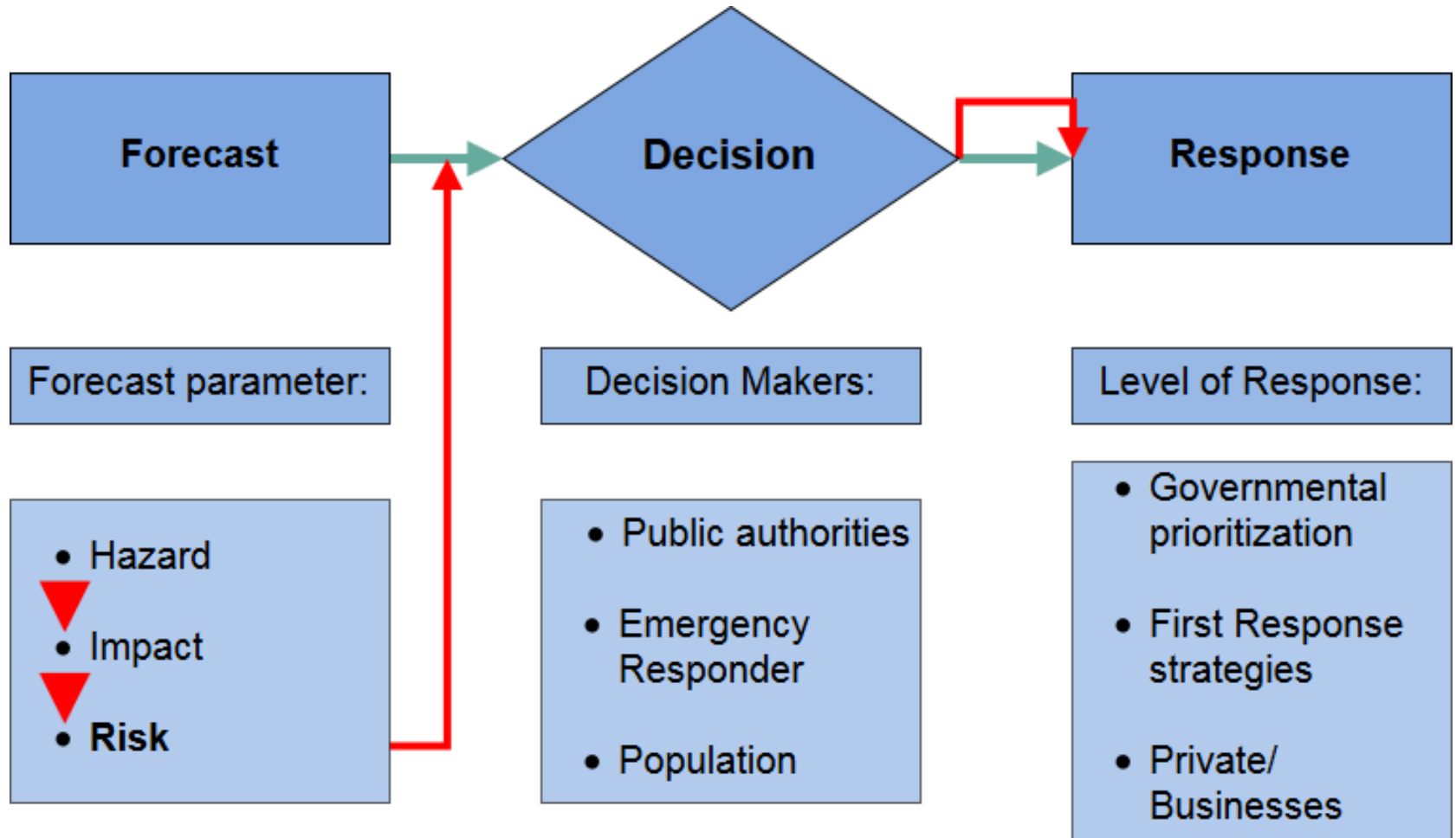
www.imprex.eu

Deltares

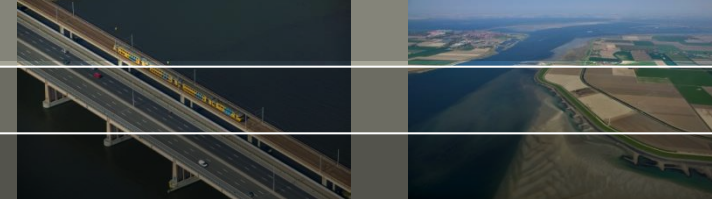
Impact-based forecast



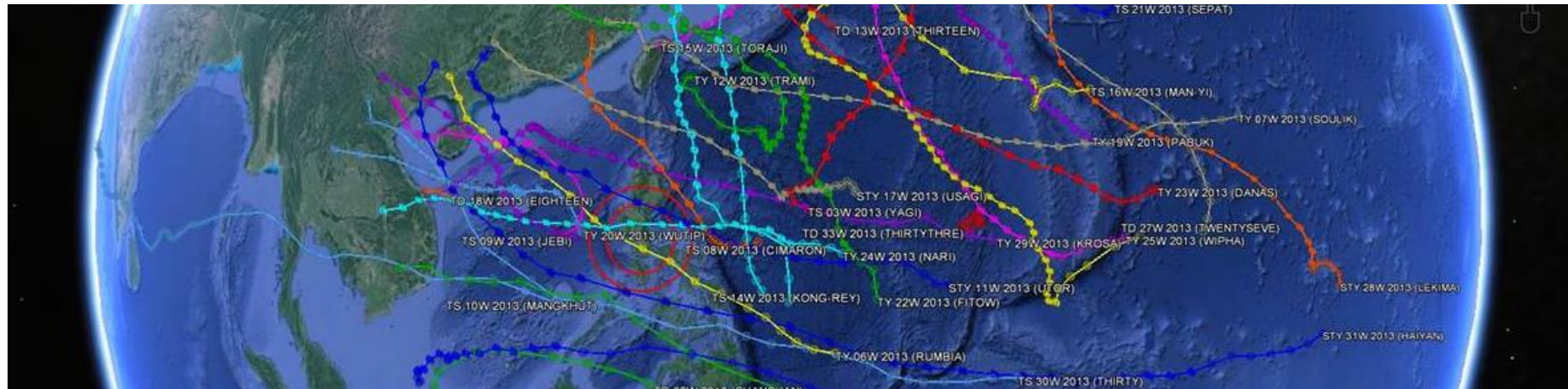
What do we want to do?



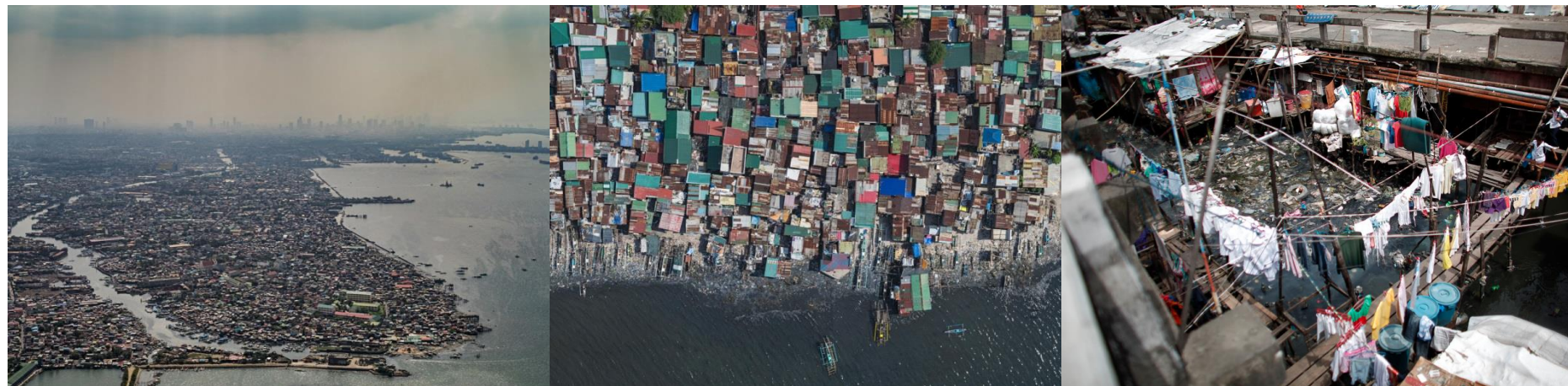
Impact-based forecast



Where is the current area of application?



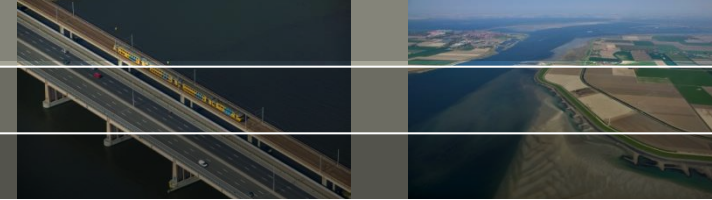
(Google Maps & JTWC)



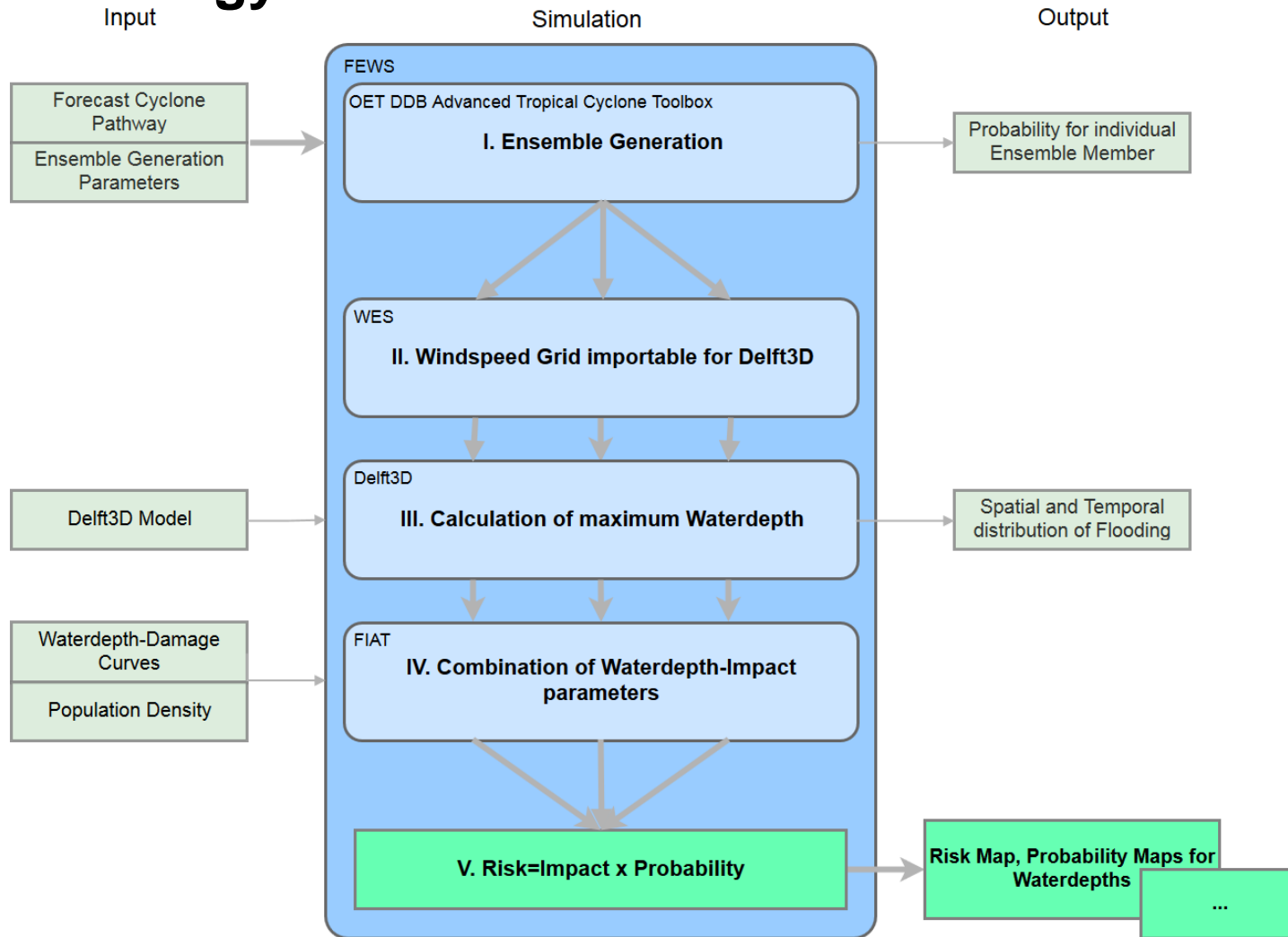
Courtesy: Roman Schotten (supervised by D.Twigt, D.Bachmann, T.Bogaard (Deltares)
T. Heyer (TU Dresden)

8 november 2017

Impact-based Forecast

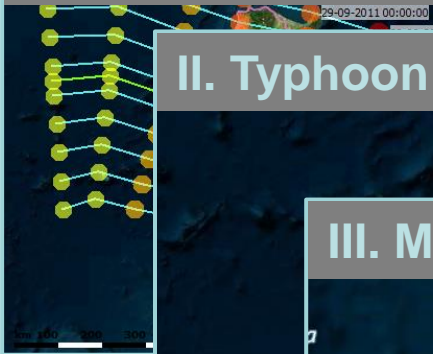


Methodology

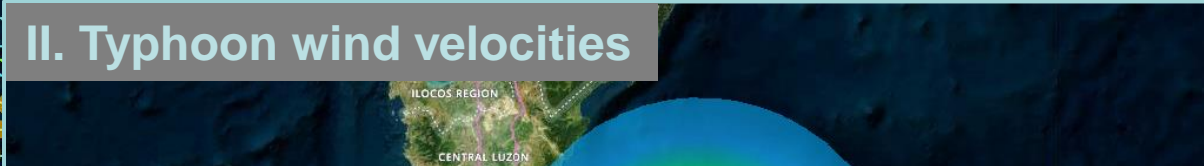


Forecast

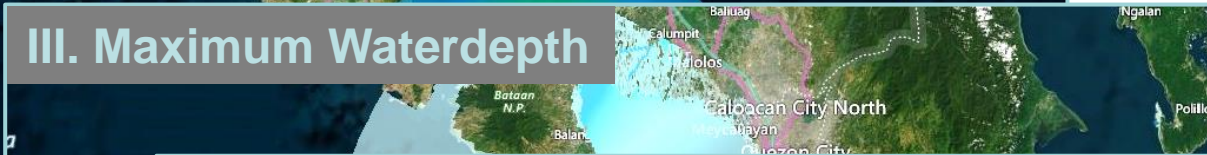
I. Ensemble Generation (including probabilities)



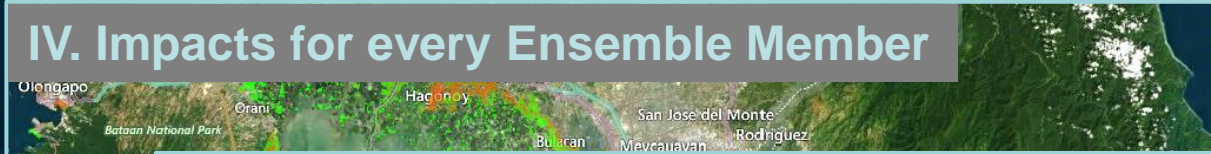
II. Typhoon wind velocities



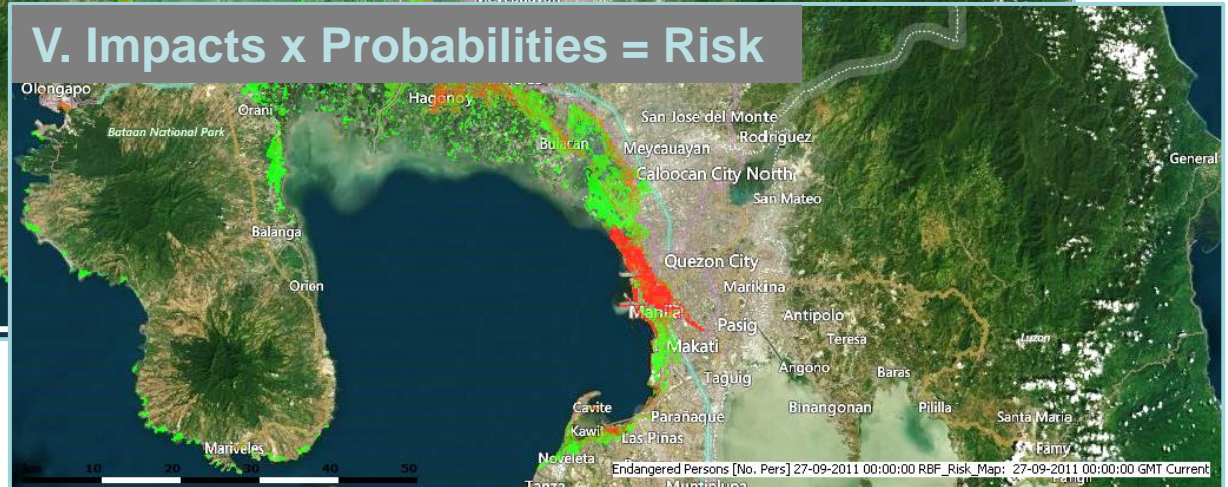
III. Maximum Waterdepth



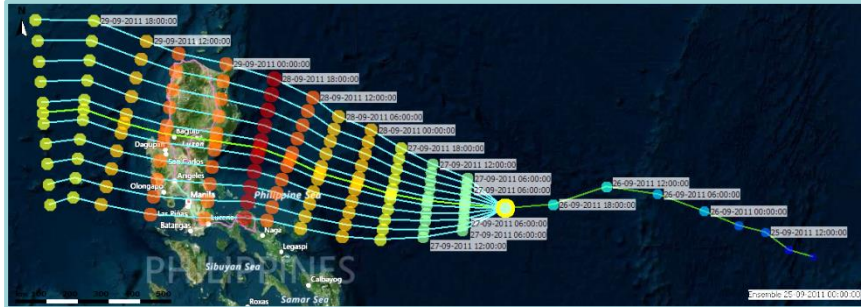
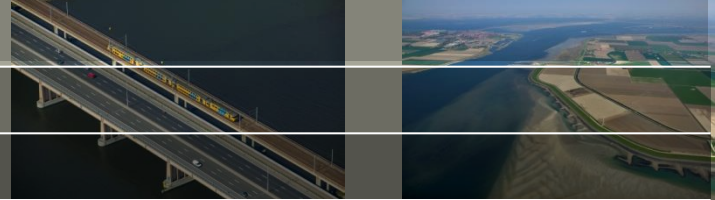
IV. Impacts for every Ensemble Member



V. Impacts x Probabilities = Risk

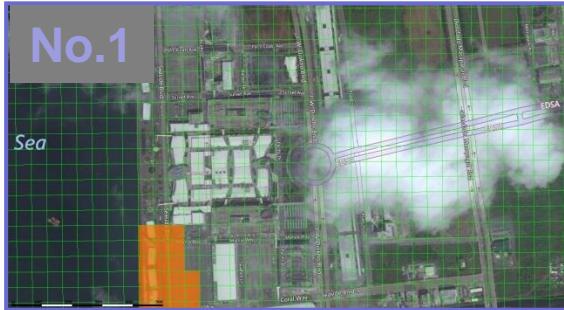


Impact-based Forecast

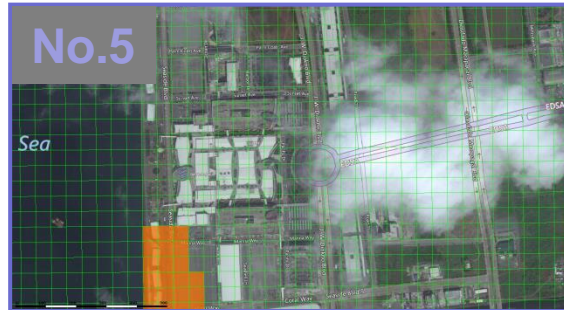


Ensemble No.1
...
Ensemble No.10

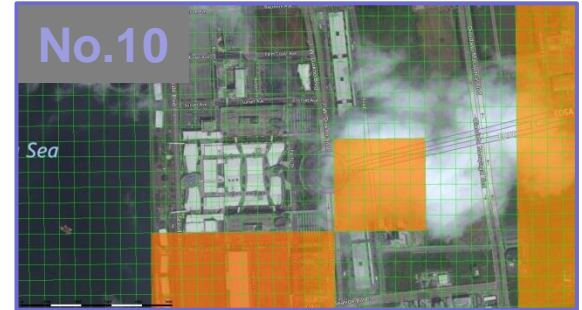
Immobile
Damages



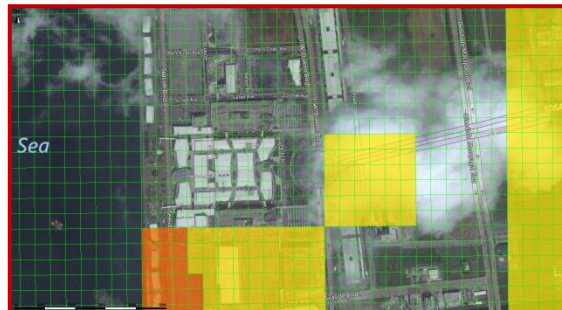
Metro Manila, Mall of Asia, Immobile damages, Ensemble No.1, 00:00 27.09.2011 GMT 00:00 27.09.2011



Metro Manila, Mall of Asia, Immobile damages, Ensemble No. 5, 00:00 27.09.2011 GMT 00:00 27.09.2011

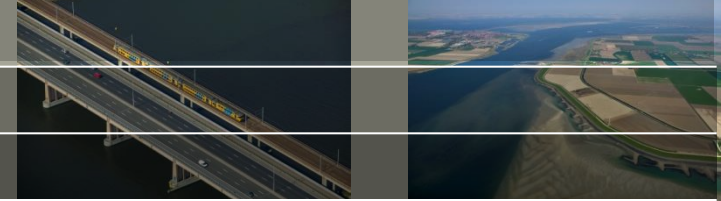


Metro Manila, Mall of Asia, Immobile damages, Ensemble No.10, 00:00 27.09.2011 GMT 00:00 27.09.2011

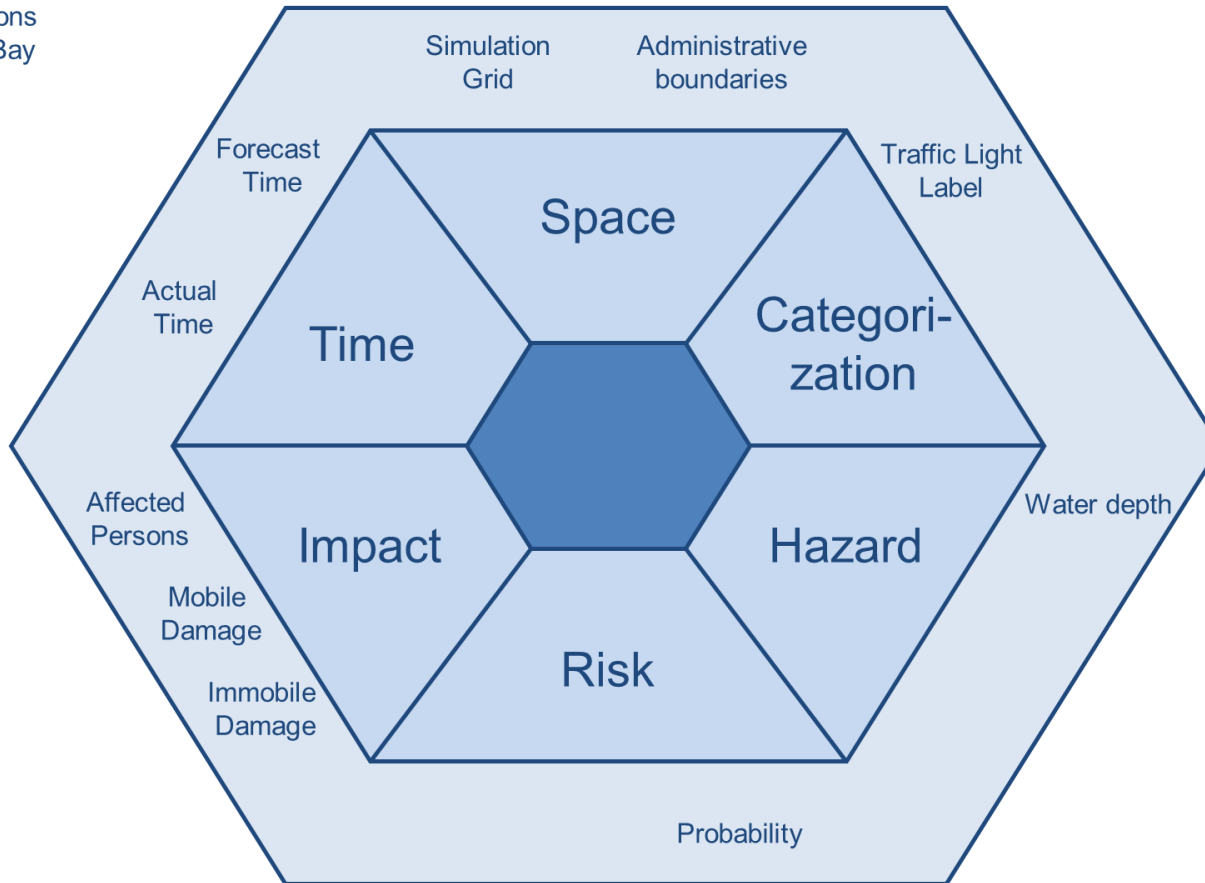


Metro Manila, Mall of Asia, Risk of Immobile damages, 00:00 27.09.2011 GMT 00:00 27.09.2011

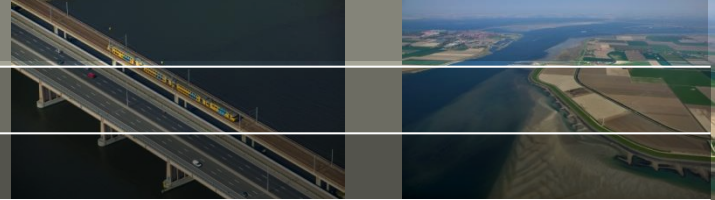
Impact-based Forecast



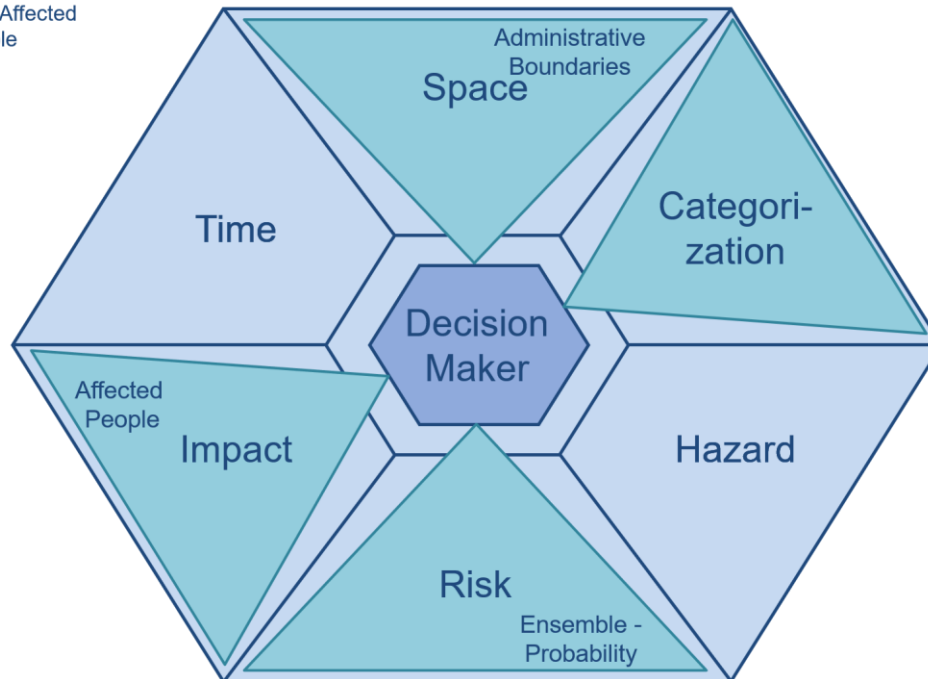
Dimensions
Manila Bay



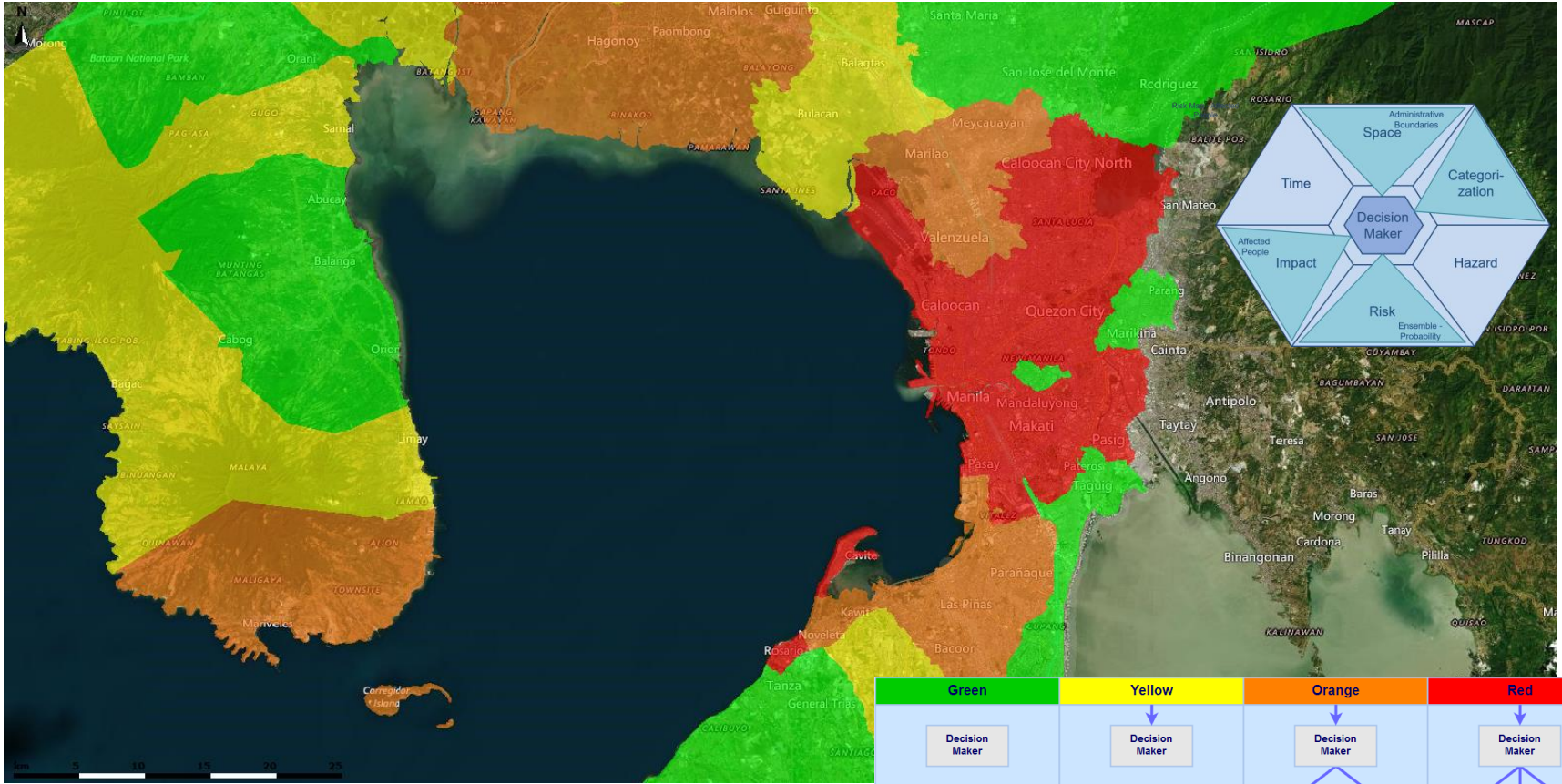
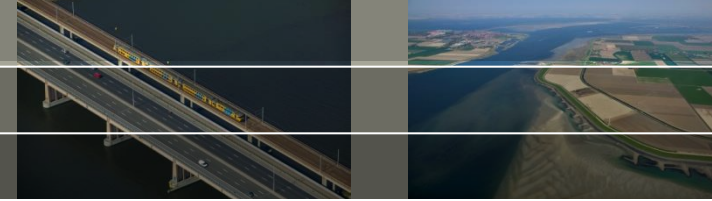
Impact-based Forecast



Risk Map - Affected People

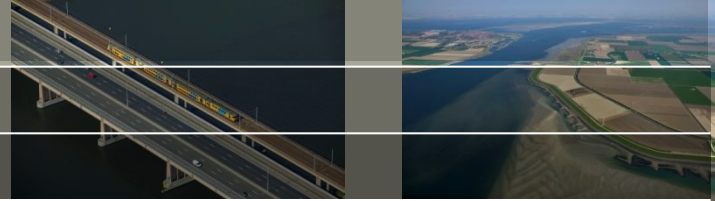


Impact-based Forecast

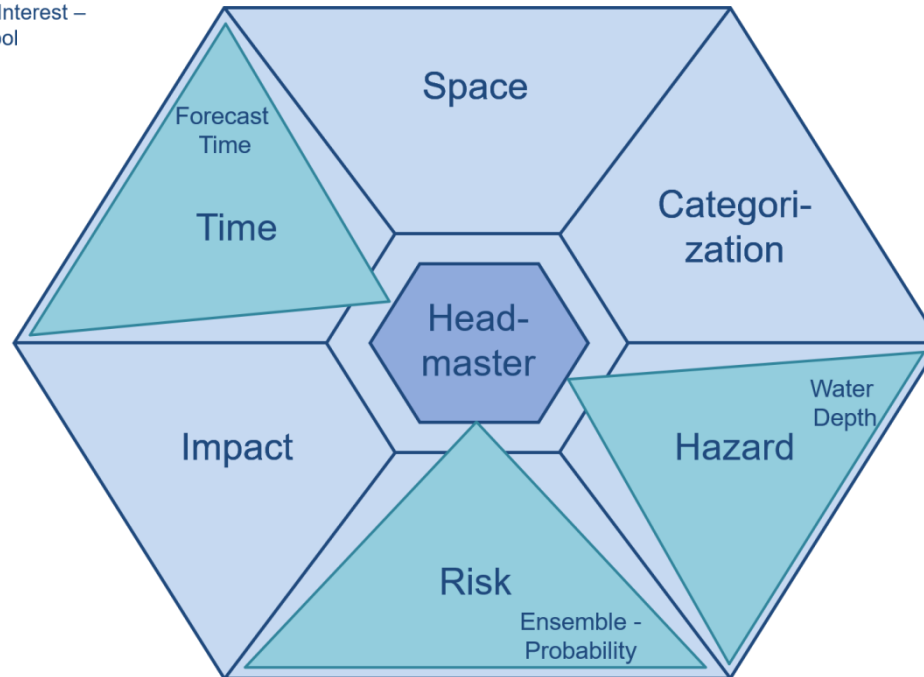


Metro Manila, Mall of Asia, Categorized Risk for the number of Affected people, 27.09.2011 00:00 : 00 GMT

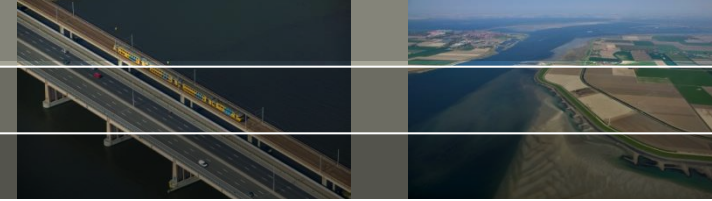
Impact-based Forecast



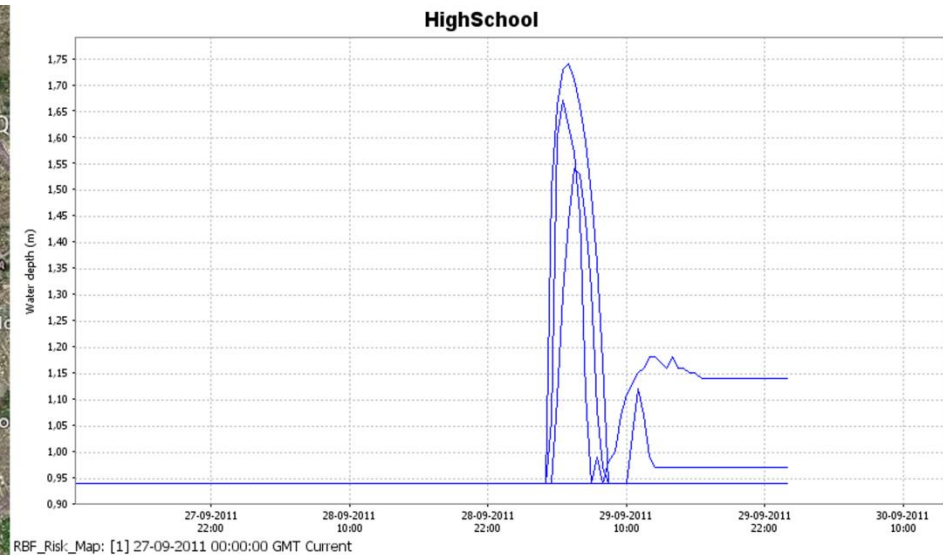
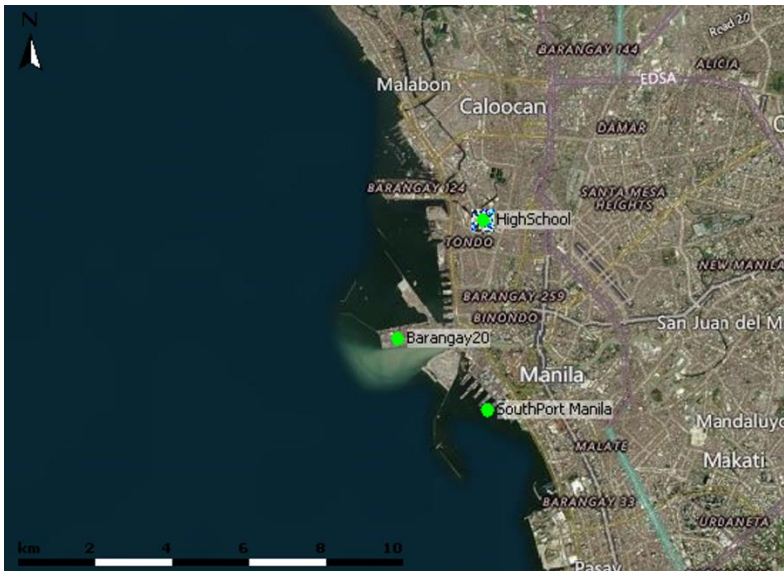
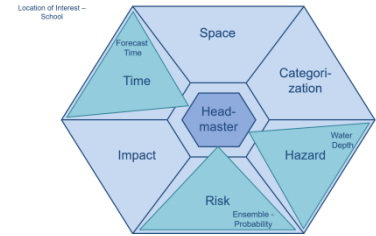
Location of Interest –
School



Impact-based Forecast

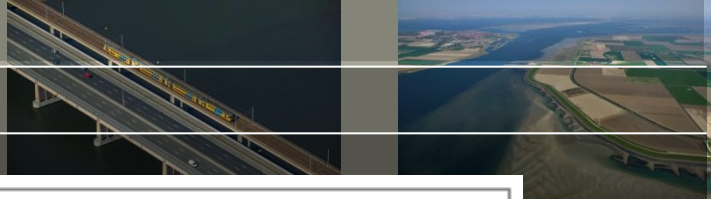


Headmaster



Left: Location of Interest: Immaculate Conception Academy in the Division of Tondo; Right: Water depth for every ensemble member, with peaks for ensemble member 8,9, 10 at 29.09.2011 06:00:00 GMT.

Drought



Balans (waterverdelingsnetwerk)

Aanvoer

Vanuit Hoofdwatersysteem:	1779 m ³ /s
Netto Neerslag:	176 m ³ /s
Lozingen:	628 m ³ /s
Aanvoer Totaal:	2583 m³/s

Afvoer

Naar Hoofdwatersysteem:	2535 m ³ /s
Netto Wegzijing:	9 m ³ /s
Onttrekkingen:	39 m ³ /s
Afvoer Totaal:	2583 m³/s

Aanvoer:	2583 m³/s
Afvoer:	2583 m³/s
Bergingsverandering:	0 m³/s

Berekende waterbalans waterverdelingsnetwerk

Gemiddelde van: 22-02-2017 tot 23-02-2017



Agricultural drought
Salt intrusion (low flows river)
Reservoir management



Supporting Partnership meetings

\$EXPLORER_SYSTEMCAPTION\$ (Operator Client)

File Tools Options Help

6 : Data Viewer

Verdringingsreeks (waterverdelingsnetwerk en regionale systemen)

Categorie	Nederland Vraag	ZuidWest Vraag	WestMidden Vraag	Noord Vraag	Twentekanalen Vraag	Gelderland Vraag	ZuidOost Vraag
1.1 Stabiliteit:	4.6 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	4.6 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
1.2 Klink en zetting:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
1.3 Natuur (onomkeerbaar):	26.5 m3/s	0 m3/s	5 m3/s	0 m3/s	1.5 m3/s	0 m3/s	20 m3/s
2.1 Drinkwatervoorziening:	19.2 m3/s	0 m3/s	1.5 m3/s	6 m3/s	0 m3/s	1.5 m3/s	10.2 m3/s
2.2 Energievoorziening:	81.41 m3/s	0 m3/s	29.81 m3/s	1.1 m3/s	0 m3/s	1 m3/s	49.5 m3/s
3.1 Tijdelijke berekening intensieve gewassen:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
3.2 Proceswater:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Scheepvaart:	1 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	1 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Landbouw, overig/niet hoogwaardig:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Natuur (overig):	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Doorspoeling:	41.38 m3/s	6 m3/s	15.9 m3/s	23.38 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	7 m3/s
4 Peilbeheer:	-4.6 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	-4.6 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Proceswater/industrie, overig/niet hoogwaardig:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s

Categorie	Nederland Tekort	ZuidWest Tekort	WestMidden Tekort	Noord Tekort	Twentekanalen Tekort	Gelderland Tekort	ZuidOost Tekort
1.1 Stabiliteit:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
1.2 Klink en zetting:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
1.3 Natuur (onomkeerbaar):	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
2.1 Drinkwatervoorziening:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
2.2 Energievoorziening:	0.14 m3/s	0 m3/s	0.07 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0.07 m3/s	0 m3/s
3.1 Tijdelijke berekening intensieve gewassen:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
3.2 Proceswater:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Scheepvaart:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Landbouw, overig/niet hoogwaardig:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Natuur (overig):	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Doorspoeling:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Peilbeheer:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s
4 Proceswater/industrie, overig/niet hoogwaardig:	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s	0 m3/s

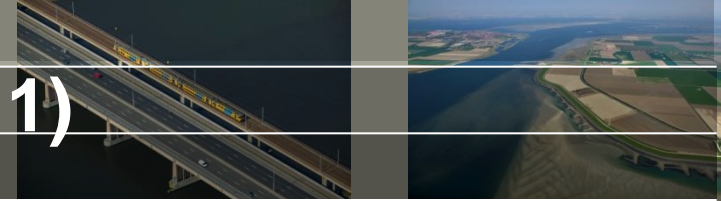
Map Grafieken Ruimtelijke weergave Schematisch overzicht Ruimtelijke weergave 1

Albrecht Weerts Current system time:06-11-2017 23:00 (GMT+1) 22:00:41 GMT 23:00:41 CET WDCWMC00 -208231 , 313594 0.1 MB/s 592 MB

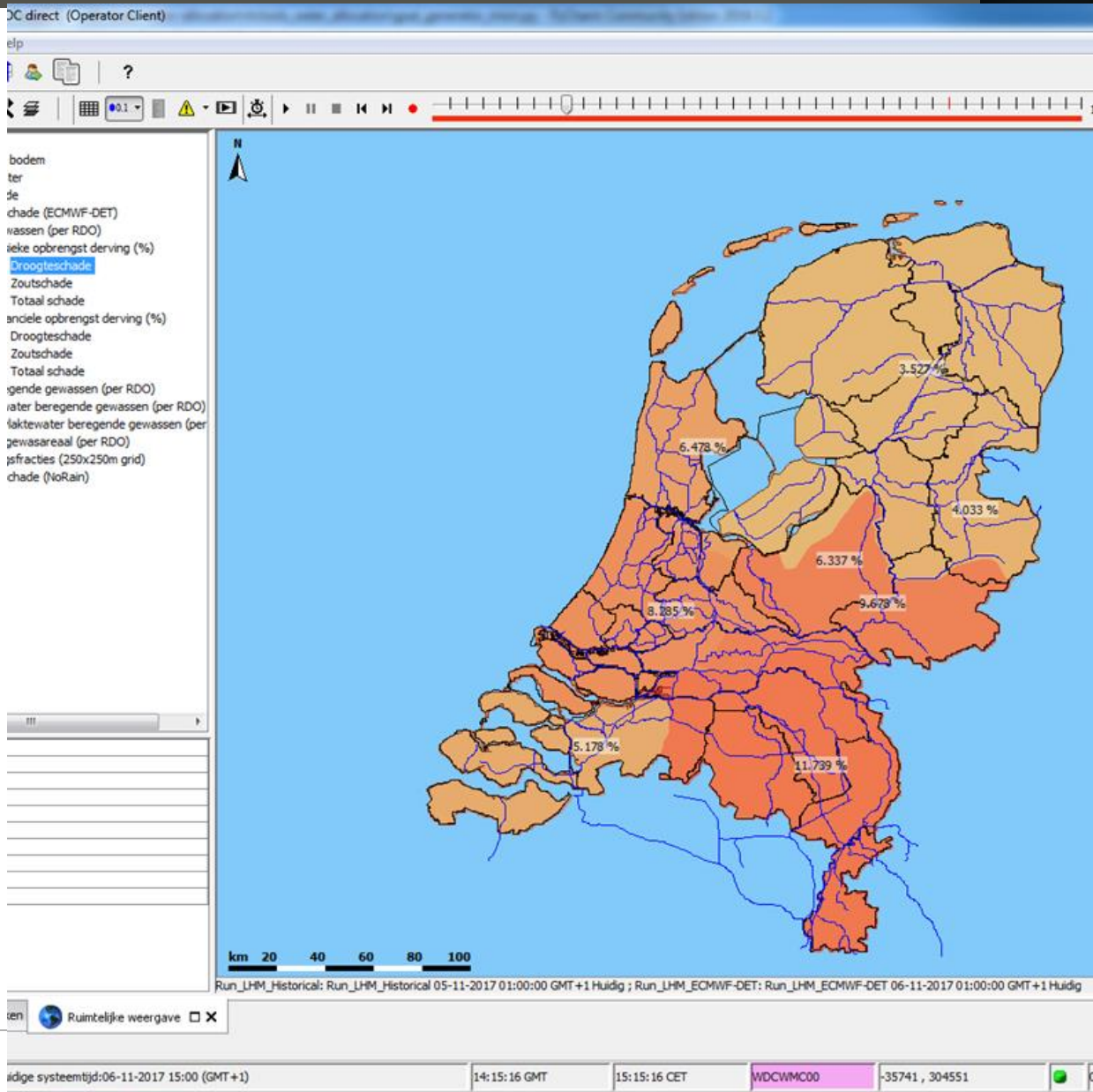
Map Grafieken Ruimtelijke weergave Schematisch overzicht Ruimtelijke weergave 1

Albrecht Weerts Current system time:06-11-2017 23:00 (GMT+1) 22:04:25 GMT 23:04:25 CET WDCWMC00 -208231 , 313594 0.1 MB/s 650 MB

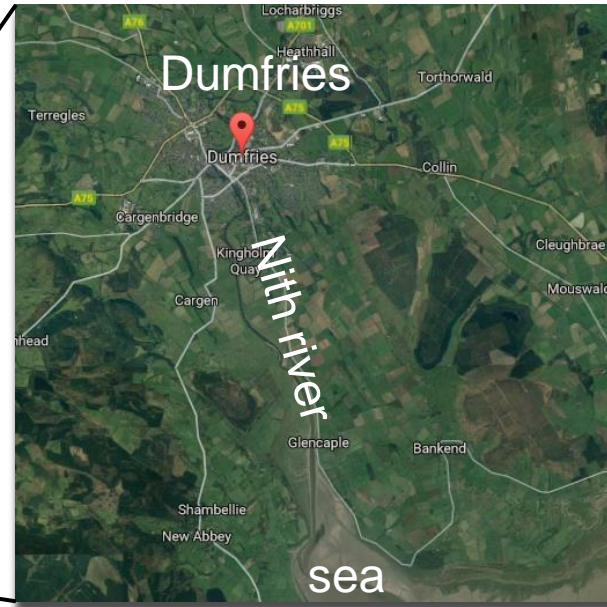
Drought – Levee stability (2011)



Agricultural damage due to drought



Application for Dumfries (Scotland)



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

Whitesands, Buccleuch Street



Challenges for Dumfries (Scotland)

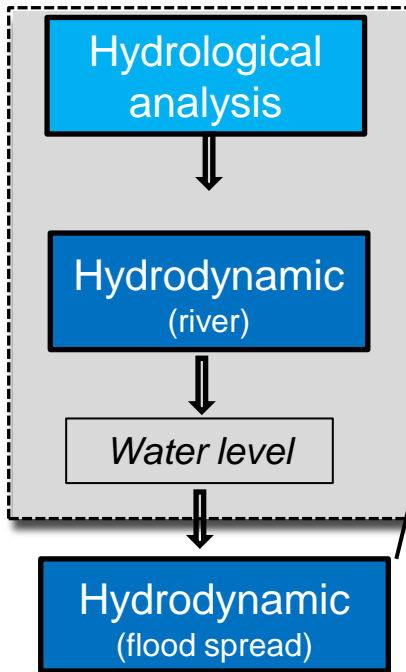
Storm Desmond
5/12/15 – 6/12/15



Storm Frank
30/12/15–31/12/15

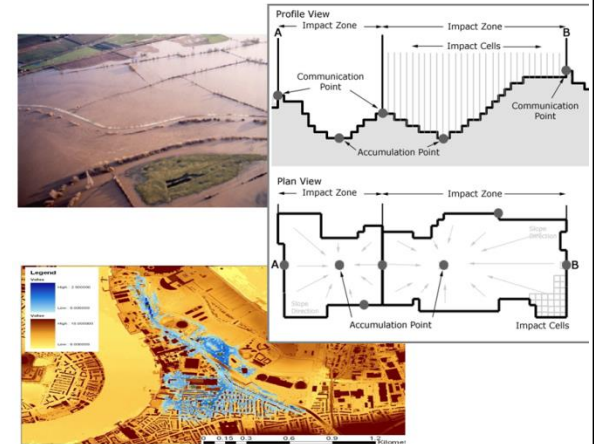


Extend existing forecasting system: flooding

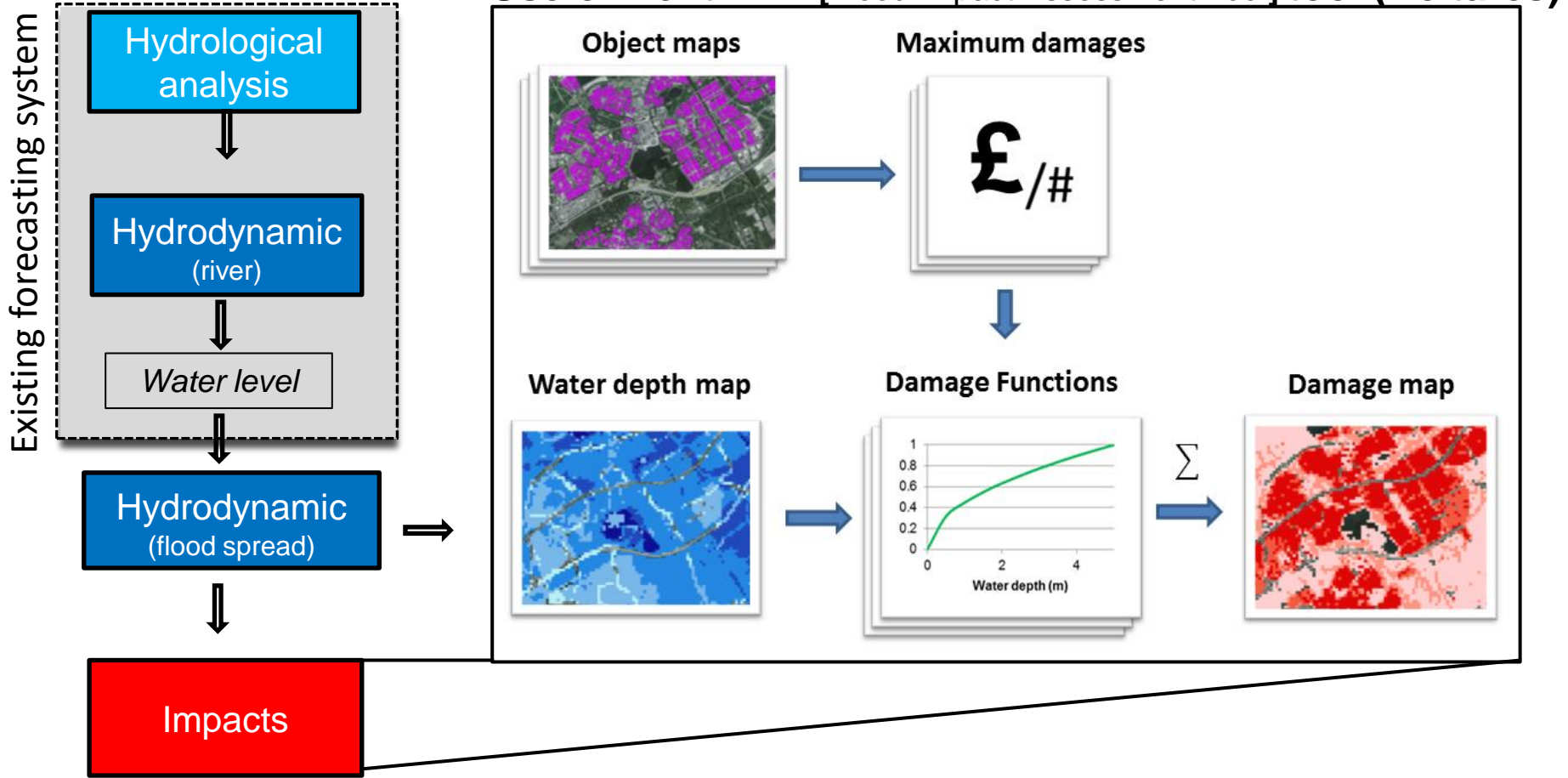


Use of RFSM [Rapid Flood Spread Model] tool (HR Wallingford)

- 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

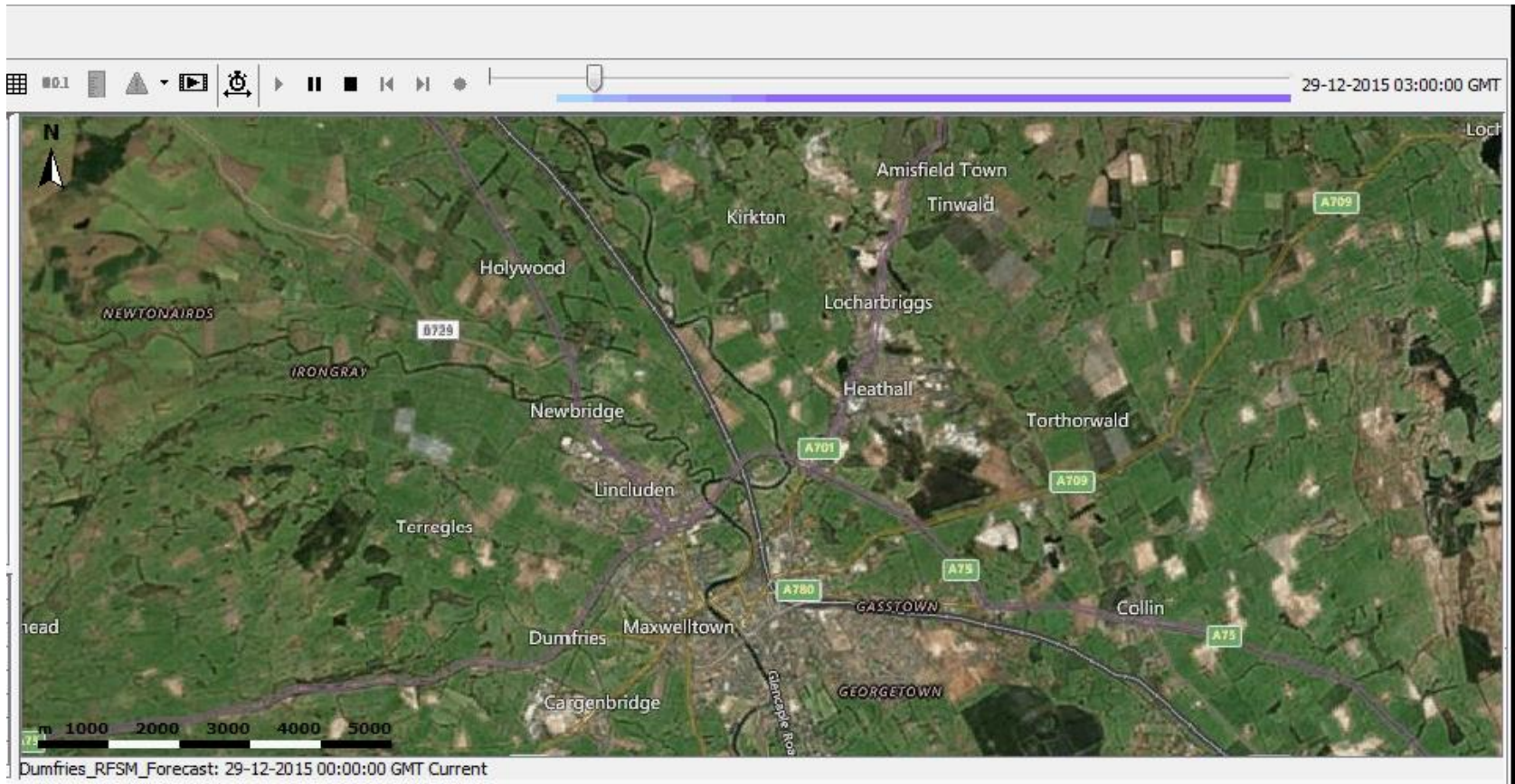


New information: Hindcast for Storm Frank (Dec. 2015)



MOVIE

Flood spreading



How the flood will spread?

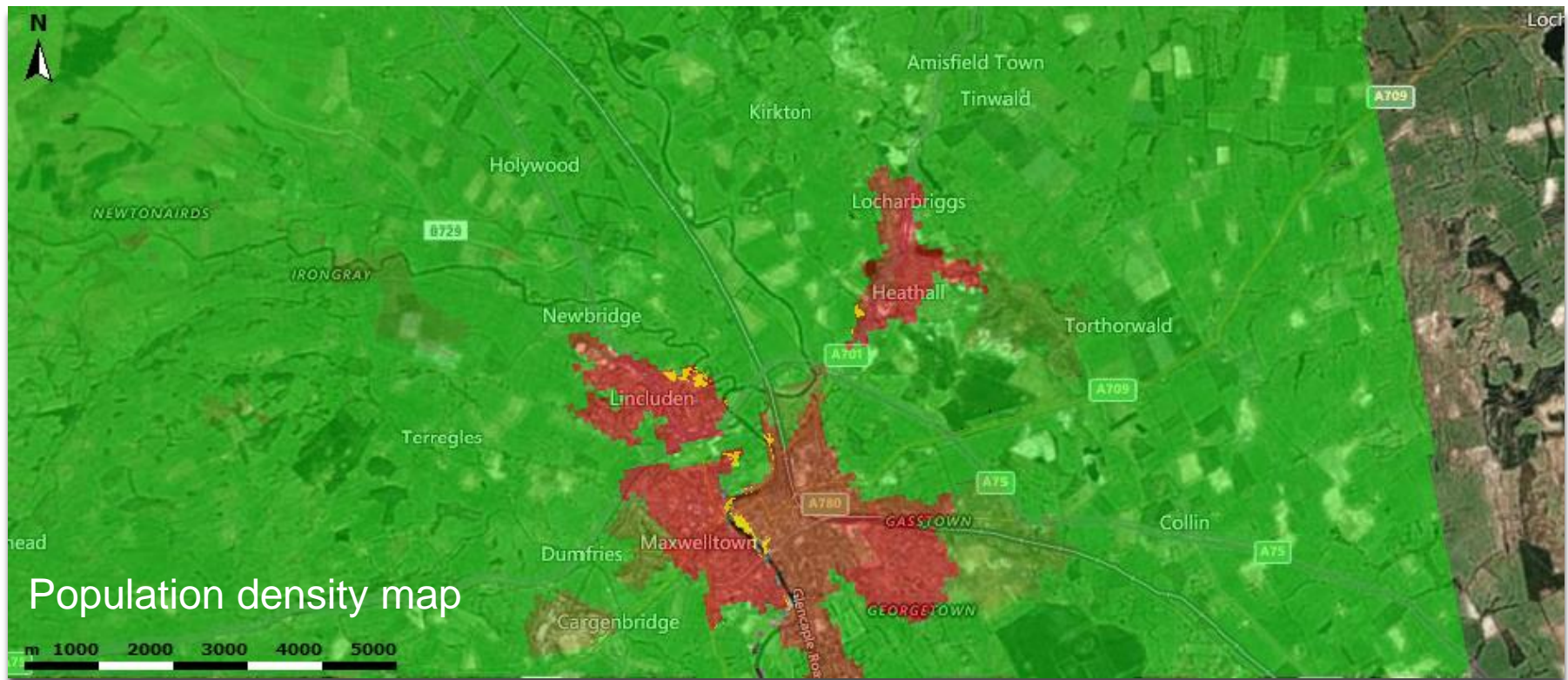
New information: Hindcast for Storm Frank (Dec. 2015)

Arrival time



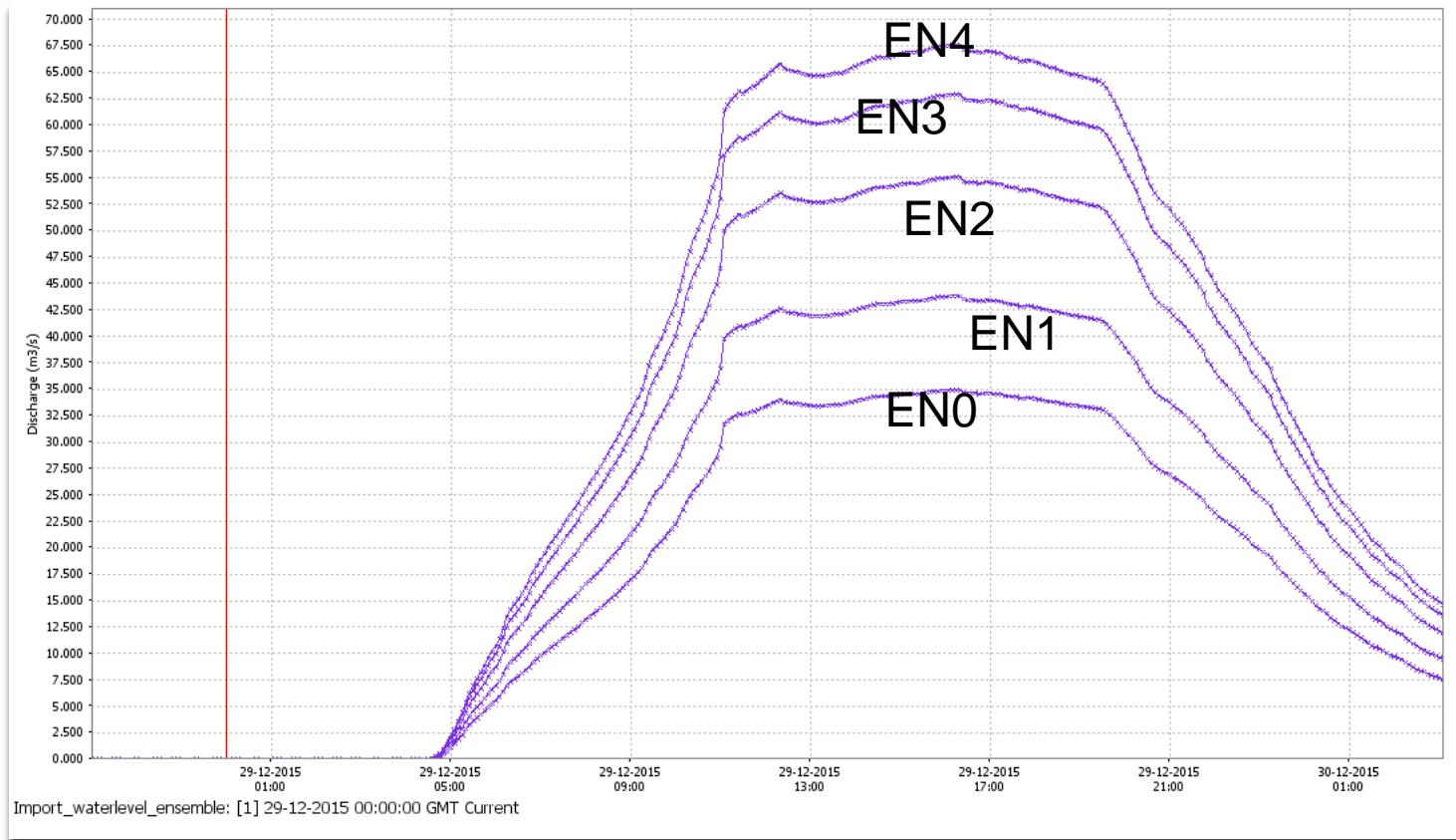
When and where a certain water depth will be reached?

Impacts to people (affected people)



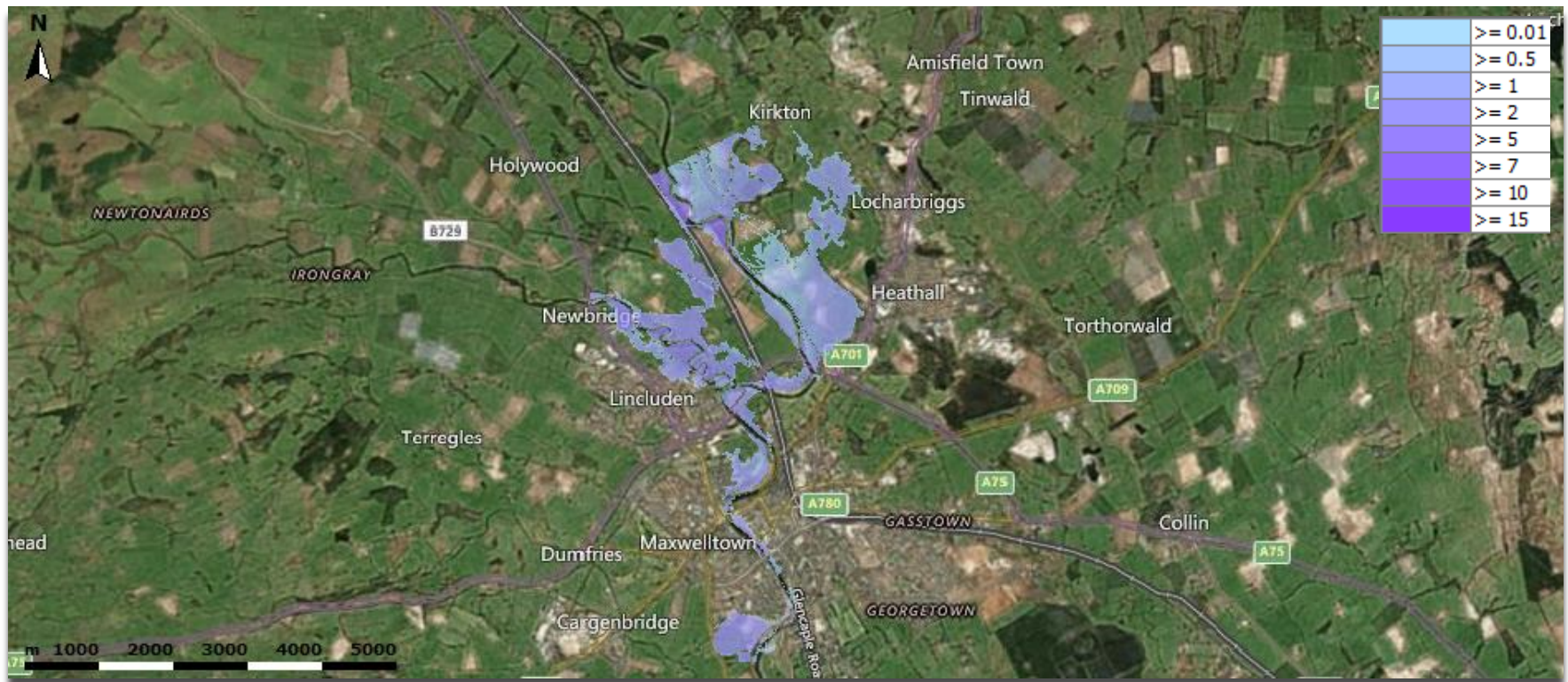
Where and how much affected people can be expected (yellow areas)?

Use of ensemble forecast including uncertainties



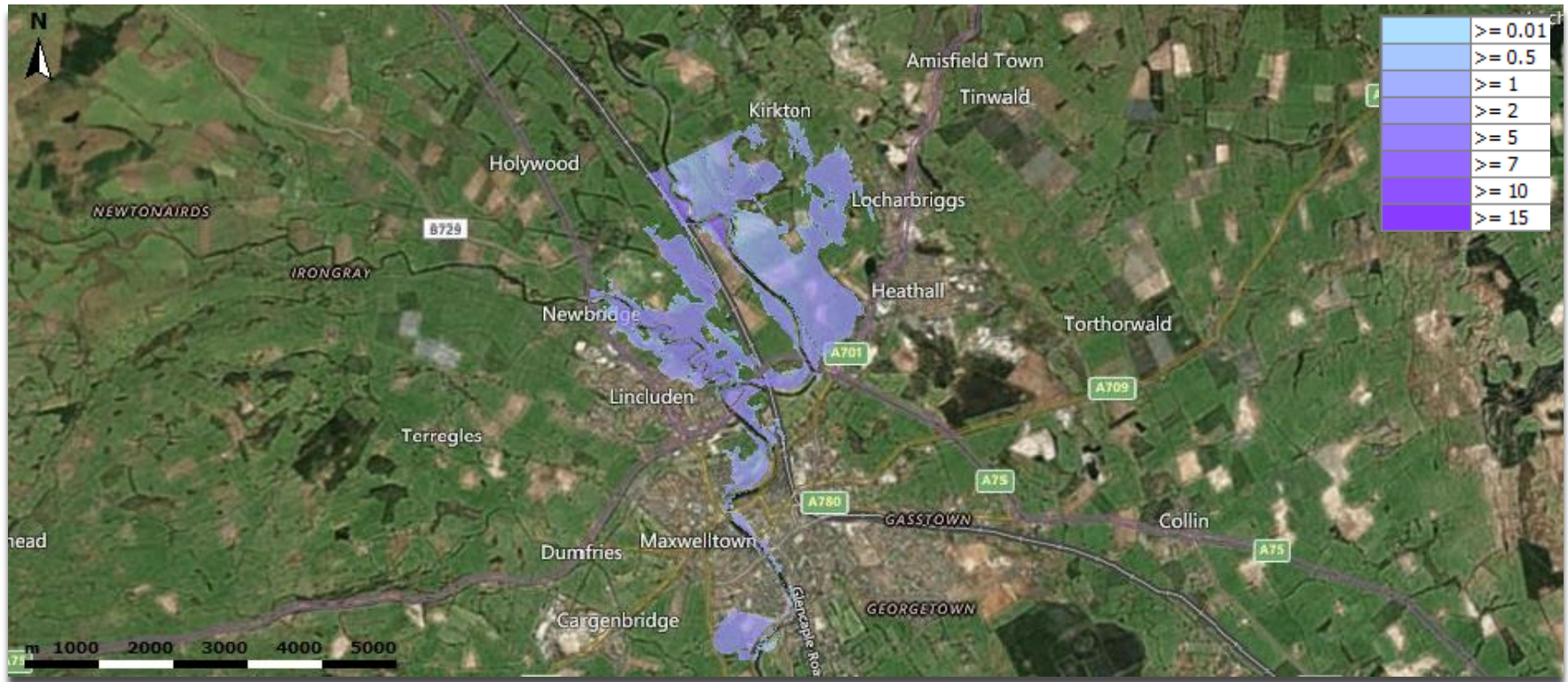
New information: Hindcast for Storm Frank (Dec. 2015)

Maximum water depth EN1



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

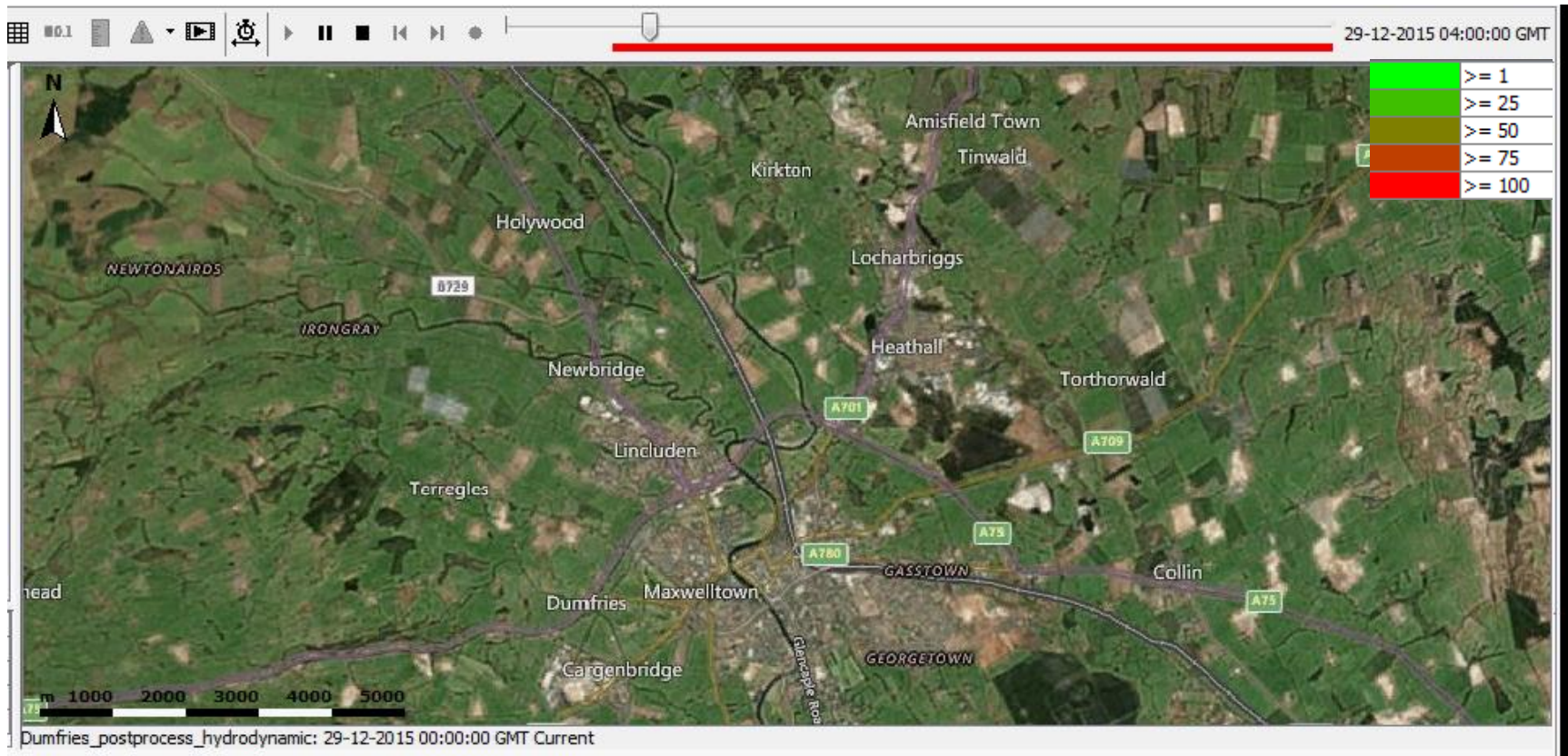
Maximum water depth EN4



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

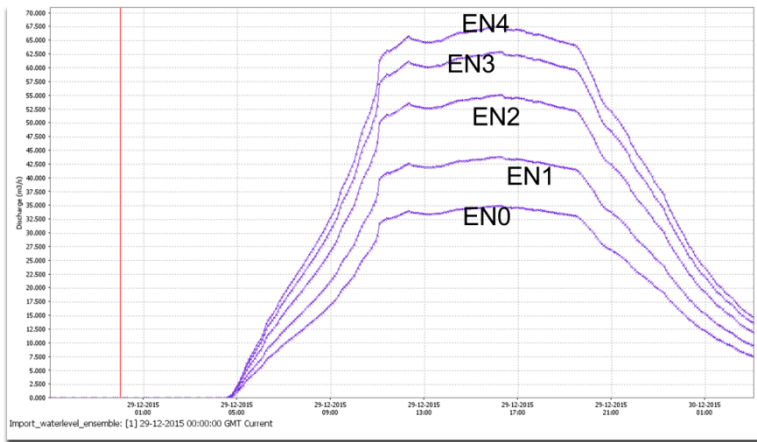
MOVIE

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



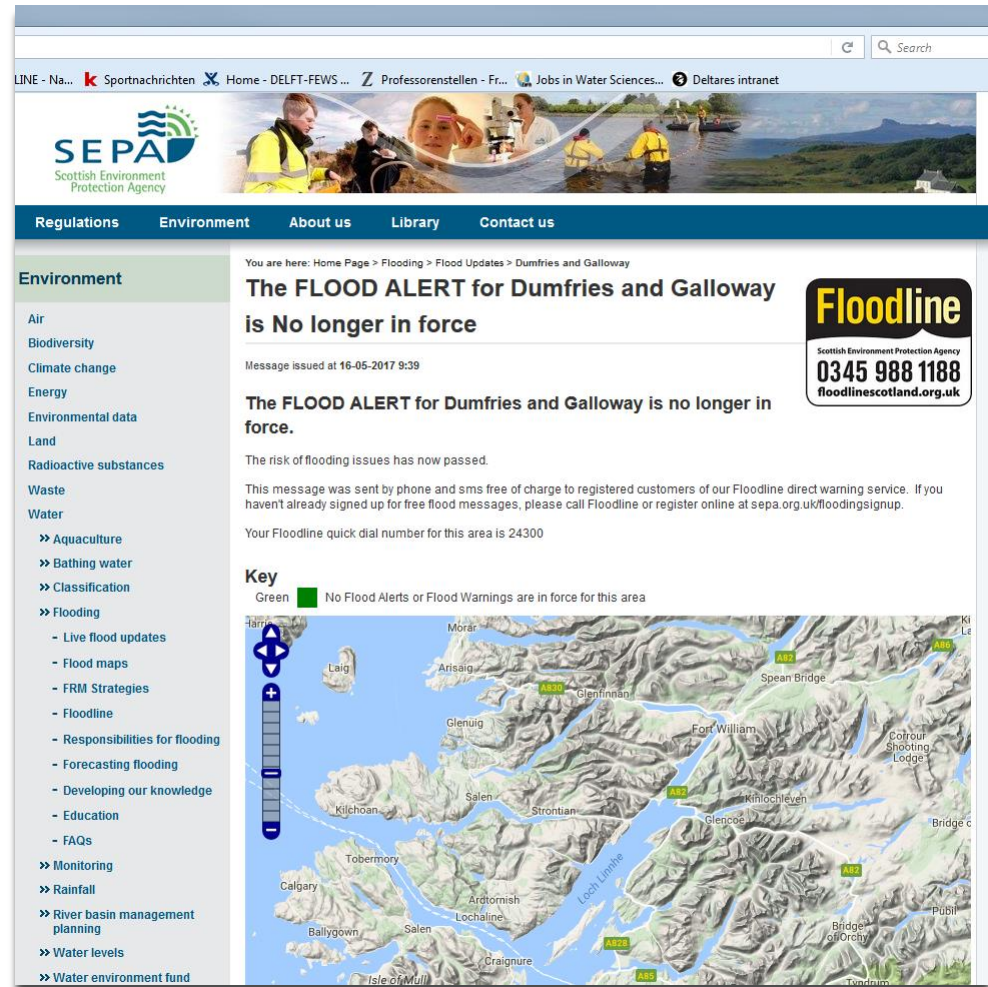
Probability



Consequences

Working of the extended forecasting system

Warning was launched at 15th of May 2017 for Dumfries based on traditional system



The screenshot shows the SEPA website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Regulations', 'Environment', 'About us', 'Library', and 'Contact us'. The main content area features a large banner image of people in a boat on a river. Below the banner, a message is displayed: 'The FLOOD ALERT for Dumfries and Galloway is No longer in force'. The message is dated 16-05-2017 9:39. A 'Floodline' logo is visible on the right side of the message, with the contact number 0345 988 1188 and the website floodlinescotland.org.uk. A key indicates that a green square means 'No Flood Alerts or Flood Warnings are in force for this area'. Below the key is a map of the Dumfries and Galloway region, showing various locations and roads. The map is mostly green, indicating that no flood alerts are in force.

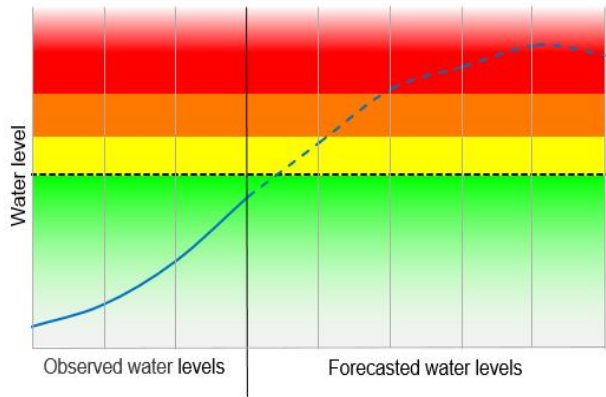
Working of the extended forecasting system

- Shadow system **predicted** also flooding, but **no damages** (15th)
- Predicted flooding in natural areas close to the river
- 12 h later forecast (16th) predicted no flooding
- **no flooding occurred**

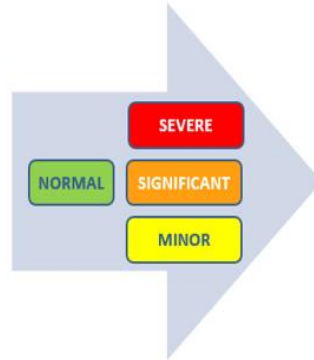


Bangladesh - case study IBF messages

Impact-based thresholds

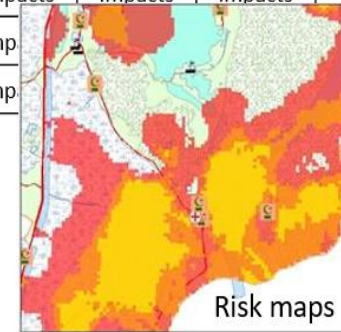


Warning Message

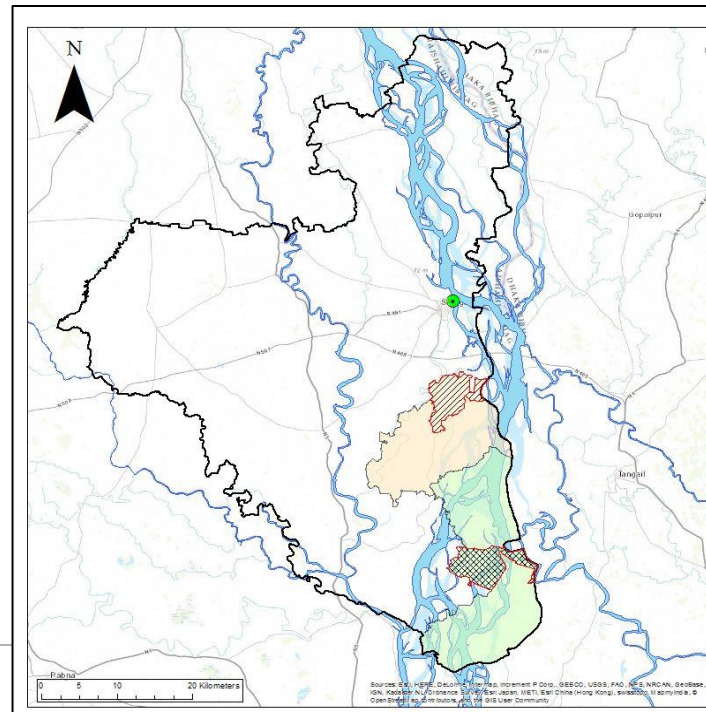


Guidance Information

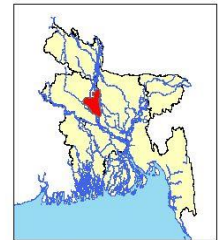
Sector	MINOR	SIGNIFICANT	SEVERE
Farming	impacts	Impacts	impacts
Households	Imp		
[...]	imp		



Sai et al., 2017: Towards impact-based flood forecasting and warning in Bangladesh: a case study at the local level in Sirajganj district



Case Study Locations

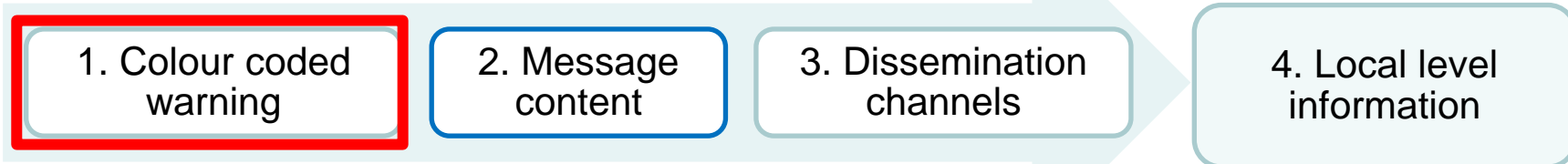


Legend

- Sirajganj city
- / / / / Rajapur Union
- X X X X Ghorjan Union
- Belkuchi Upazila
- Chauhali Upazila
- Sirajganj District
- Water Bodies

Impact based warning message

FGDs



Example 1
NORMAL
MINOR RISK
SIGNIFICANT RISK
SEVERE RISK

Example 2
NORMAL
MINOR RISK
SIGNIFICANT RISK
SEVERE RISK

‘Which colour sequence expresses flood severity the best?’

Discussion Group	Example 1	Example 2
Rajapur farmers	13	0
Rajapur teacher	4	0
Rajapur UDMC	6	0
Rajapur dissemination volunteers	6	0
Ghorjan dissemination volunteers	6	0
Ghorjan farmers	5	0
TOTAL	40	0

Impact based warning message

FGDs and SSIs

1. Colour coded warning

2. Message content

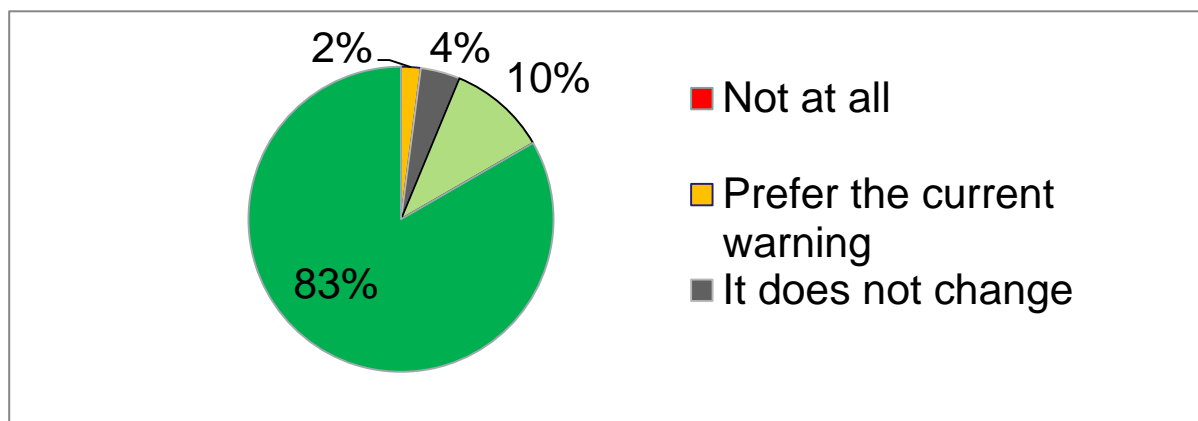
3. Dissemination channels

4. Local level information

“Welcome to the FFWC of BWDB. Today Friday 29th July 2016. As per the observations of 6 AM this morning Jamuna river at Sirajganj is flowing 15 cm below Danger Level. According to the latest flood forecast water may rise 30 centimetres in Rajapur union in next 5 days.

Rajapur union: yellow warning, flood similar to 2015 event

‘Does this warning invite you to take actions?’



Impact based warning message

FGDs

1. Colour coded warning

2. Message content

3. Dissemination channels

4. Local level information

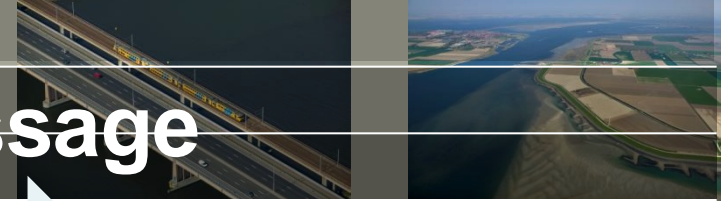
- Warning dissemination channels = f(site, technologies, resources)
 - Internet ☹️
 - TV/Radio on common places 😊
 - Mobile phones and volunteers local dissemination ☺️



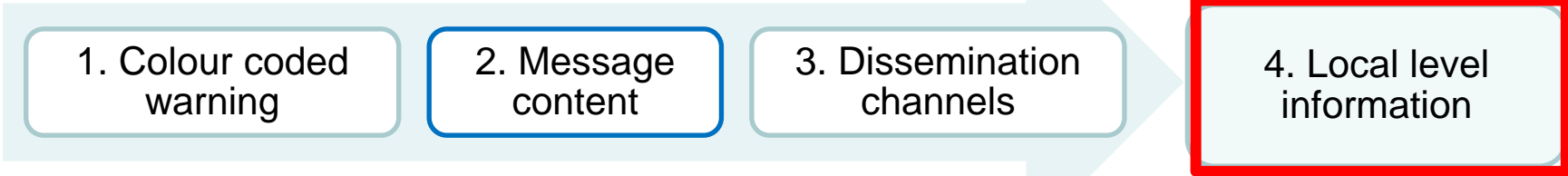
Cordaid, 2016



Impact based warning message



FGDs and SSIs



- Colour coded warnings related to further consultable information

		Mitigation	
		Minor	
Water level at Sirajganj in mPWD	WL < 13.82 Duration: 1-2 weeks		
Agriculture	Preventive harvesting, build small embankments, move animals to safer places, pond netting		
Education	Bring food and water, dry clothes for children		
Infrastructure	Minor roads reinforcement		
Households	Raise everything to higher/safe places,		

Warnings at Ghorjan union	
Significant	Severe
13.83 < WL < 14.54 Duration: 3-4 weeks	WL > 14.54 Duration: >5 weeks
Loss of crop 60%-80% Loss of cattle, poultry and fish	Loss of crop 80%-100%, Loss of cattle, poultry and fish
Water supply cut-off, waterborne diseases, lack of water, difficulties to reach health centres	School closure (month or more)
Many roads inundated and soil erosion	Many roads inundated and soil erosion
Households inundated, no drinking water; children disease, dry wood for cooking, electricity cut-off, labour, roads inundated, snake bites	Households inundated, No drinking water; Children disease, Food scarcity (1 meal per day), No dry wood for cooking, Waterborne disease, Soil erosion, Day labour, Electricity cut-off, Snake bites

EXAMPLE OF CONSULTABLE INFORMATION

Warning Exposure

- YELLOW WARNING
- ORANGE WARNING
- RED WARNING

Legend

- Bazar
- Community Clinic
- Hospital
- Mosque
- School/Madrasa
- Union Council
- Borrow Pit
- Box Culvert
- Education Area
- Homestead
- Khal
- Low Land
- Paddy Land
- Vegetation Land
- Water bodies
- Road (Pucka)

Impact based warning message (FGDs)

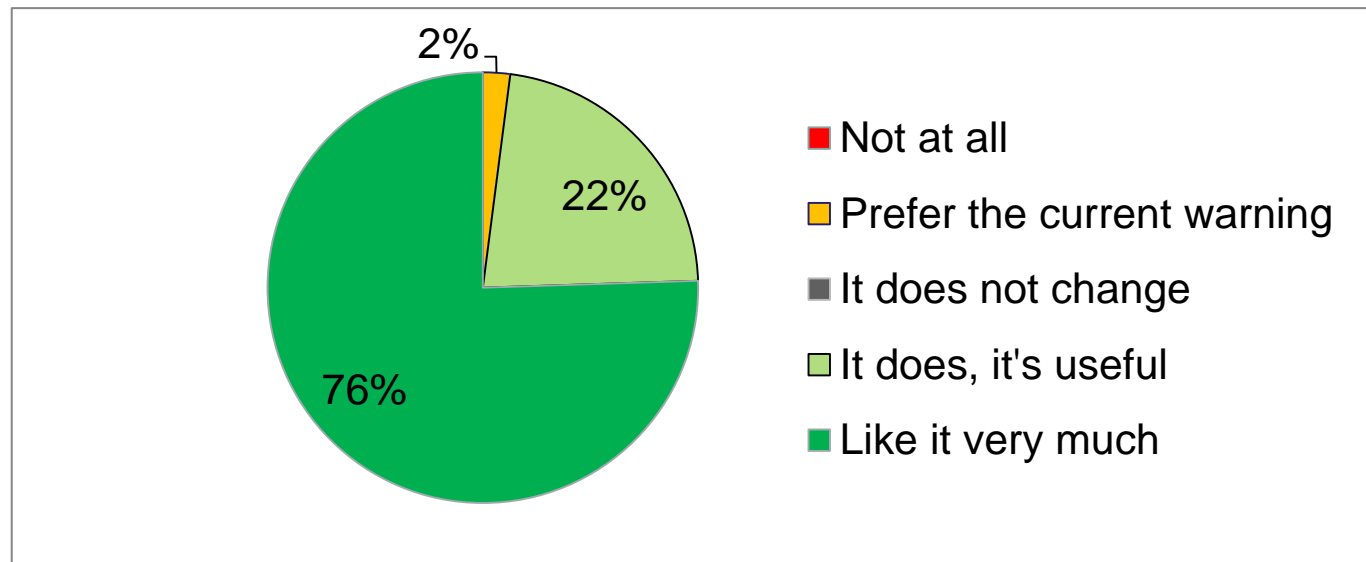
1. Colour coded warning

2. Message content

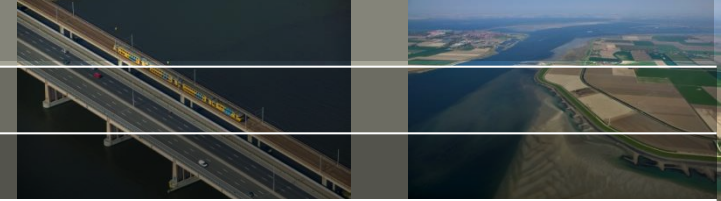
3. Dissemination channels

4. Local level information

‘when receiving colour code warning would you consult these information?’

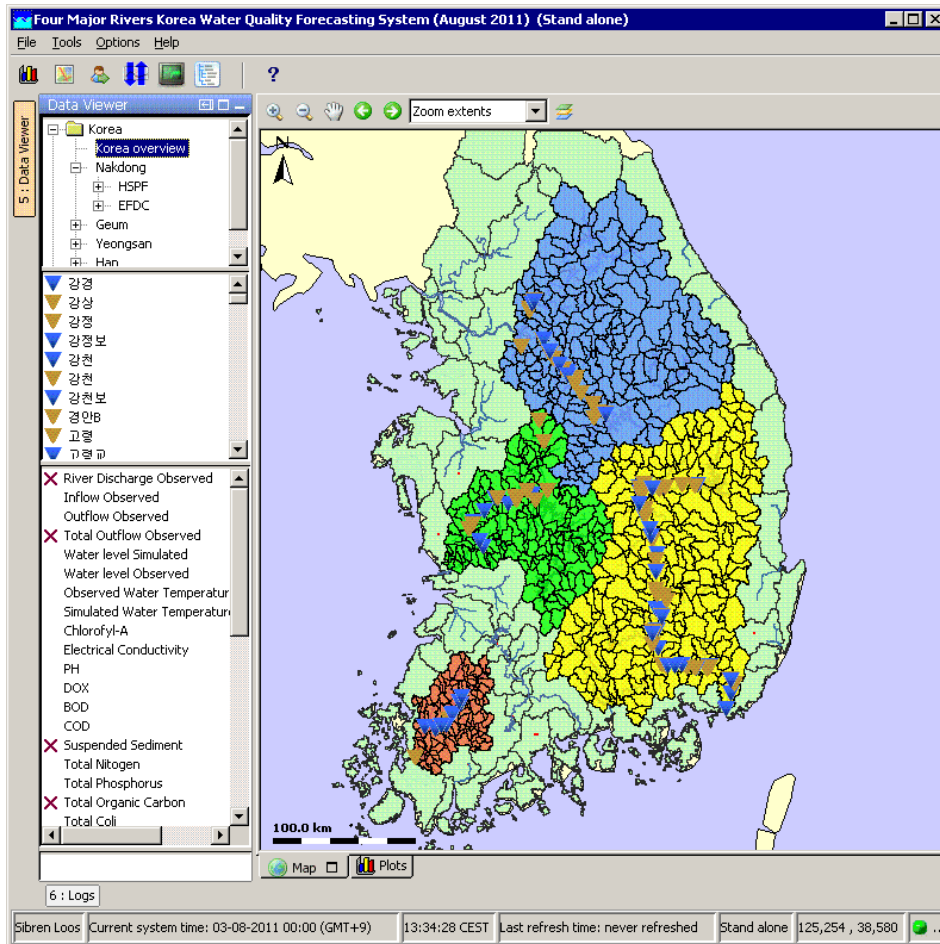


Water Quality (Algae)



Chilgok Weir, Nakdong river, South Korea (Photo NIER)

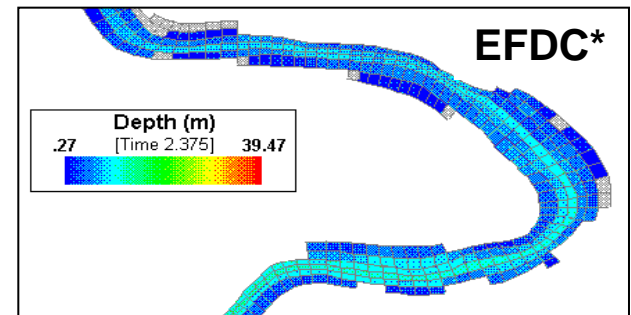
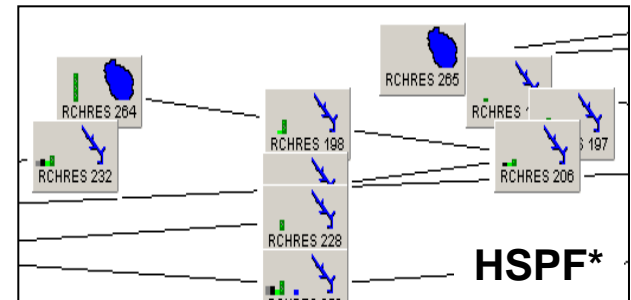
FEWS-NIER: Water quality forecasting 4 major rivers



In an operational system forecasts are scheduled automatically ...

- Imports
- Preprocessing Data
- Running a model:

catchment model (upstream reaches)

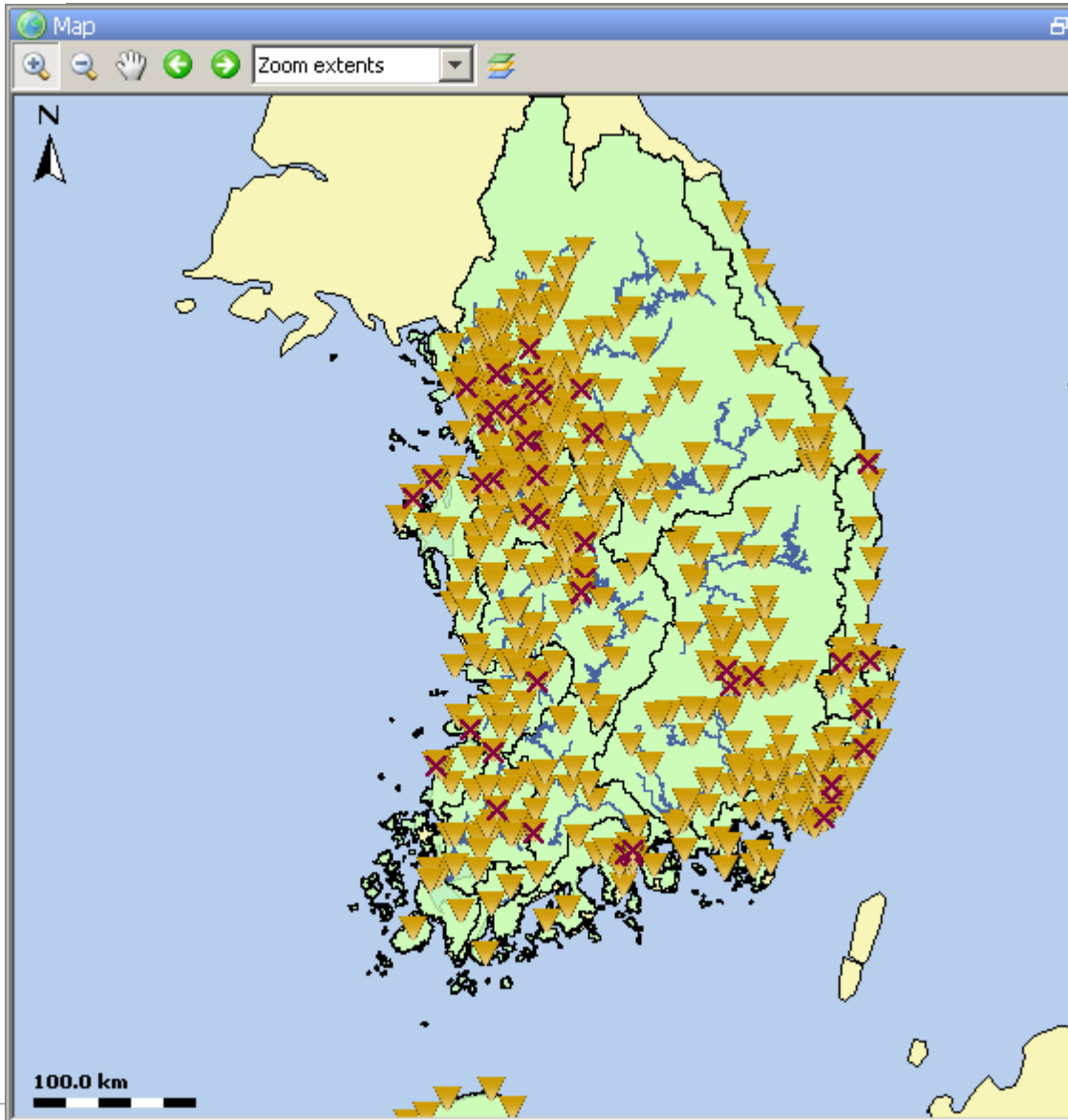


3D hydrodynamic model (mainstream)

* EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

Deltares

Import observations from various sources



METEO



- Precipitation
- Temperature
- Wind, Pressure
- Radiation, Cloud Cover
- Relative Humidity
- Forecasts

WATER QUANTITY

- Discharge
- Water Level

WATER QUALITY

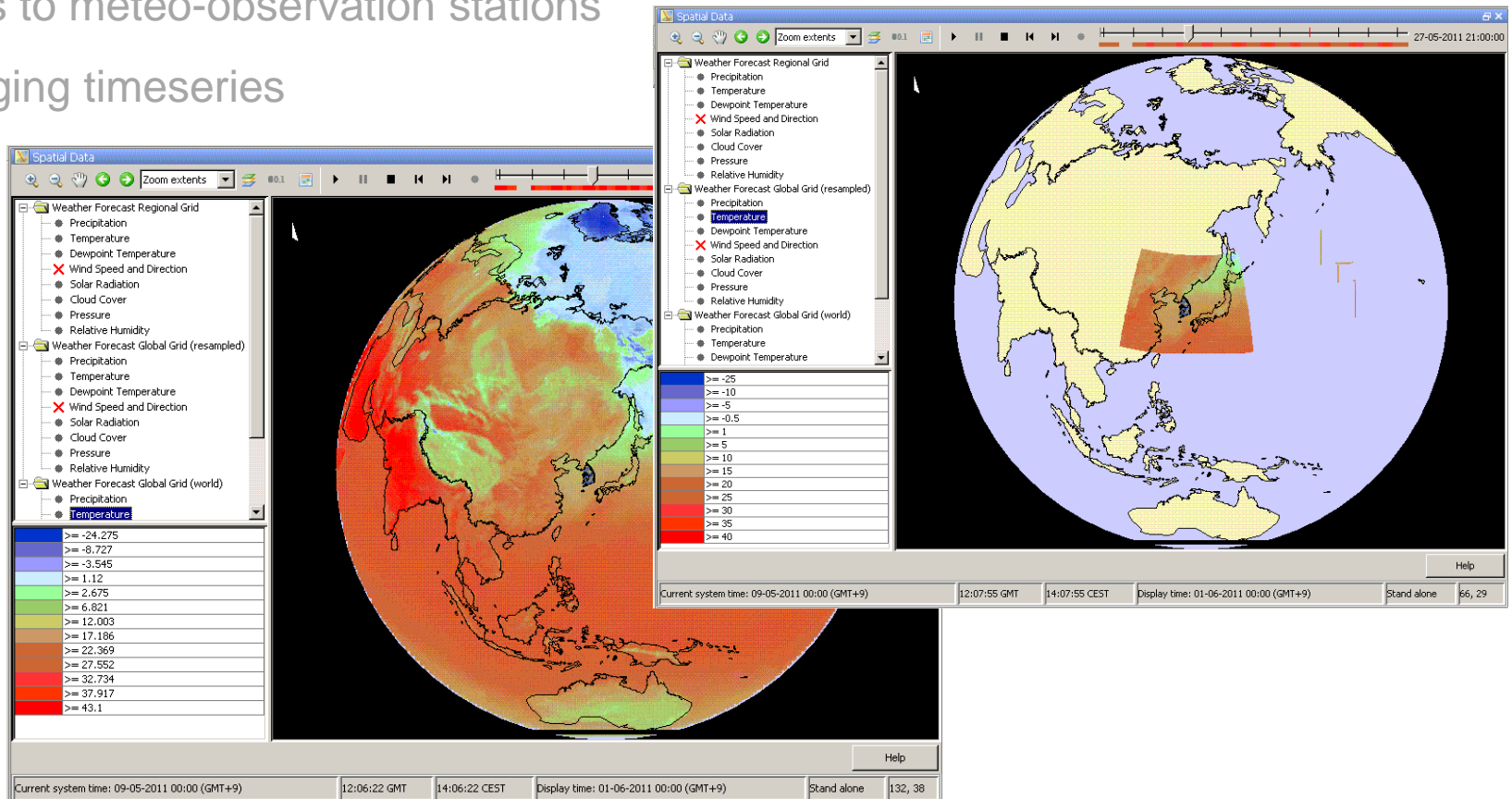
- Discharge
- Nitrogen
- Phosphorus
- Suspended sediment
- BOD, COD, PH

Preprocessing (resampling, interpolation, merge, functions)

Resampling Global grids to the area of application

Spatial interpolation (closest distance) of grids to meteo-observation stations

Merging timeseries

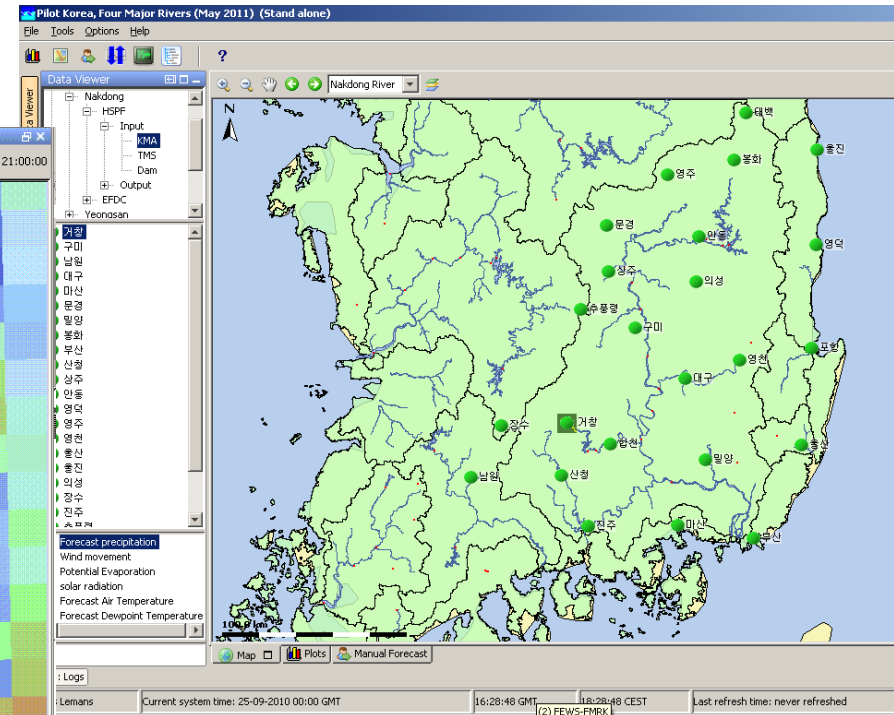
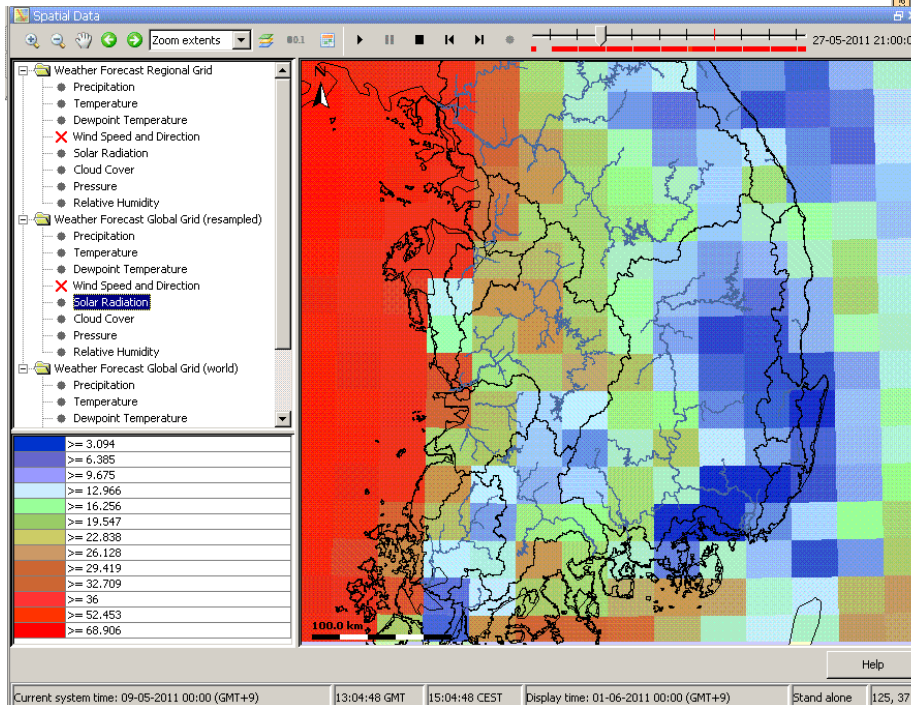


Preprocessing (resampling, interpolation, merge, functions)

Resampling Global grids to the area of application

Spatial interpolation (closest distance) of grids to meteo-observation stations

Merging timeseries



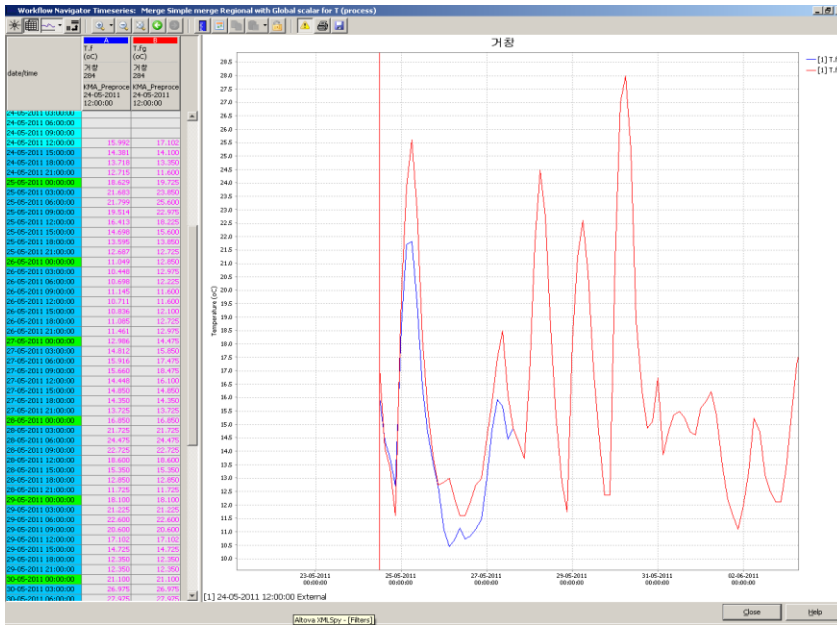
Preprocessing (resampling, interpolation, merge, functions)

Resampling Global grids to the area of application

Spatial interpolation (closest distance) of grids to meteo-observation stations

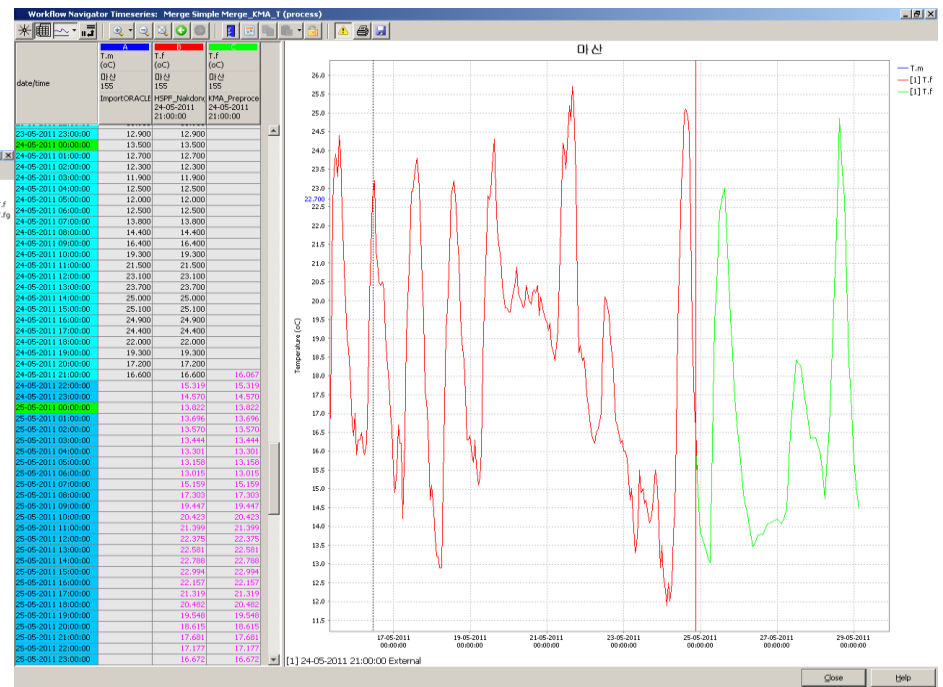
Merging timeseries

Hierarchy regional (*blue*) and global (*red*) datasets

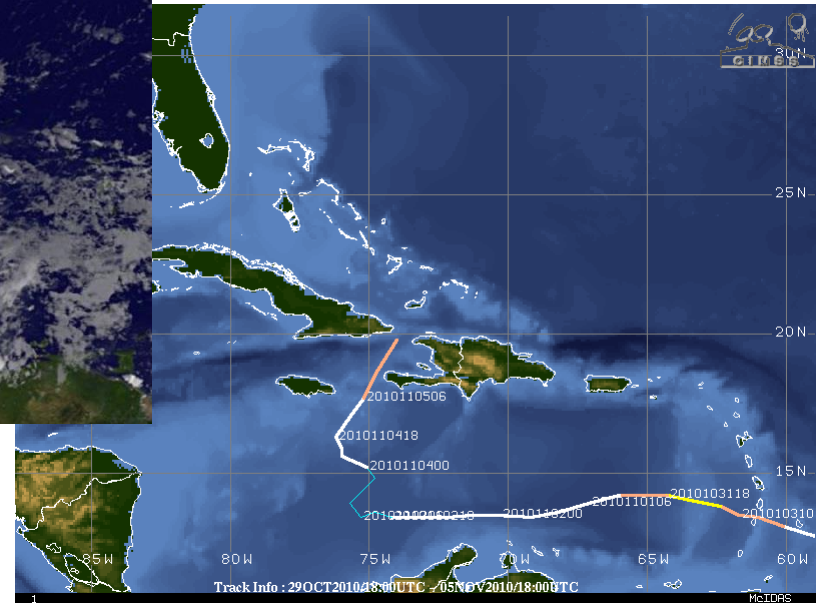
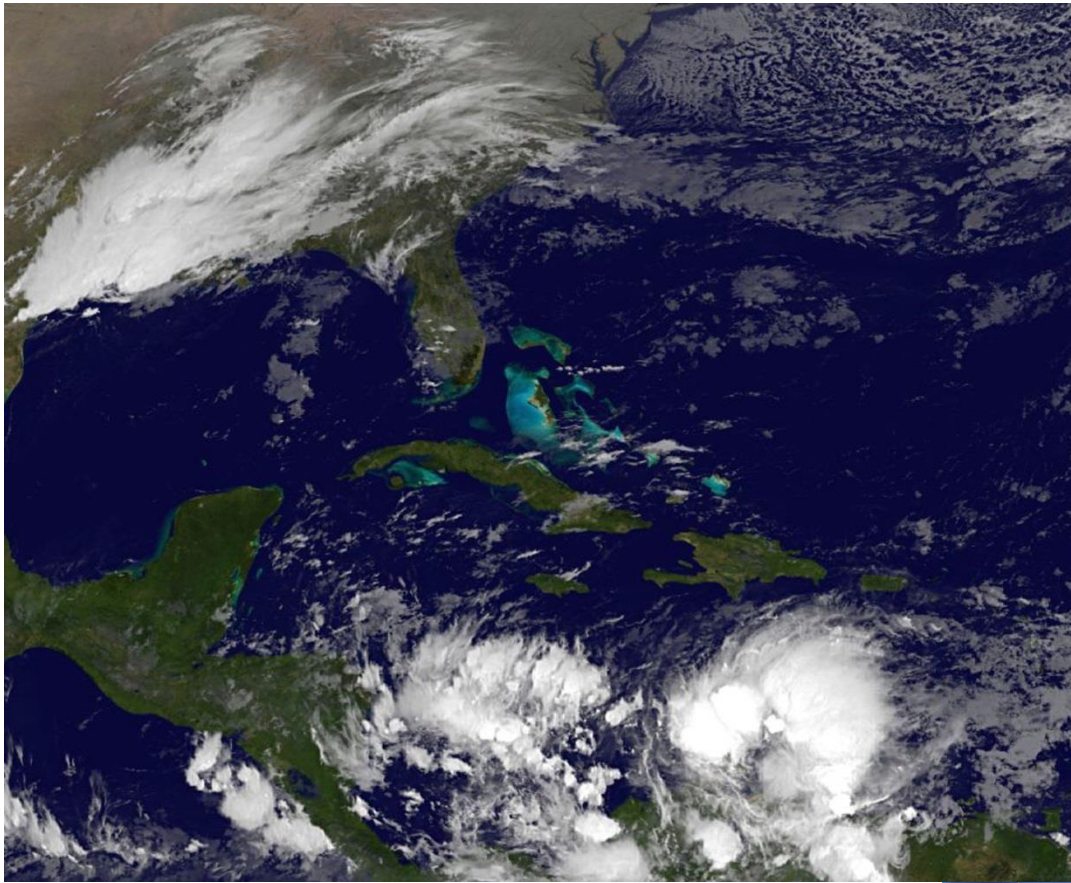


Serial

observed (*red*) and forecasted (*green*) datasets

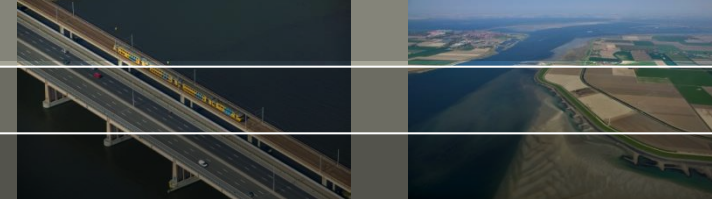


Example Flash Flood Forecasting Curacao

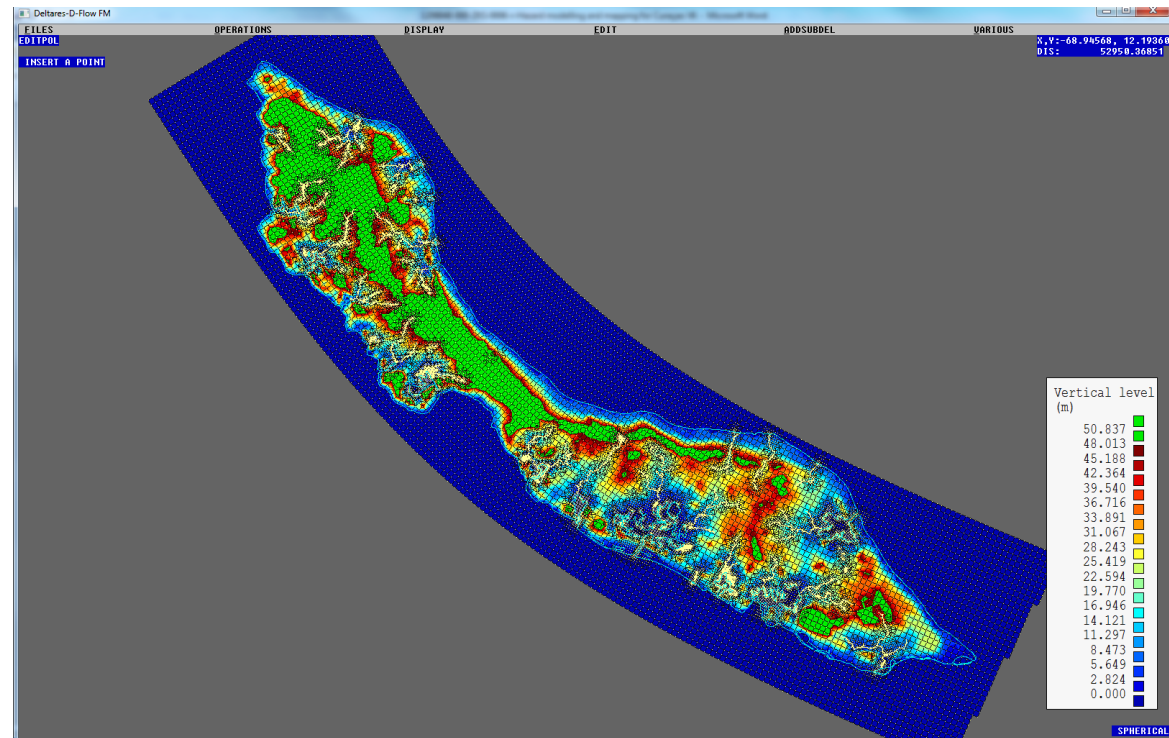


Courtesy: Hessel Winsemius, Jaap Schellekens

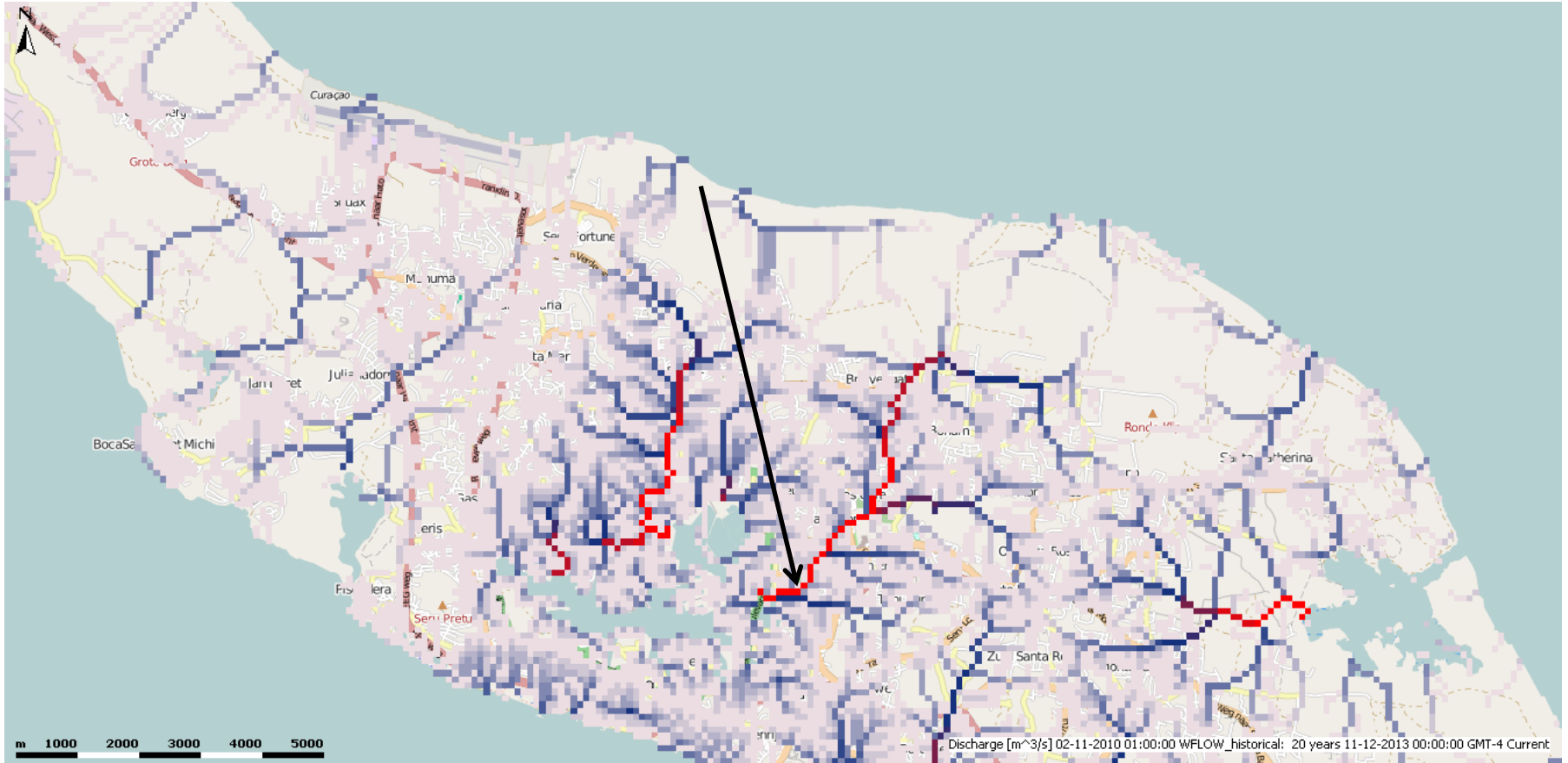
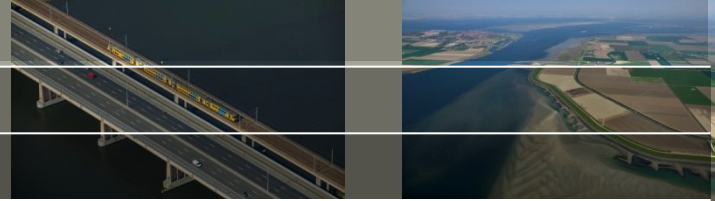
D3D-FM



- Full Hydraulic calculation on a flexible mesh
- 2D mesh setup using DEM
- 1D included to represent Rooien (subgrid)
- Use Height Above Nearest drain to estimate flood prone areas and refine mesh there



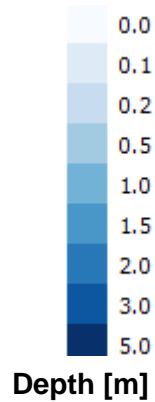
Hydrology – discharge rooien



Hazard map Curacao (Tomas event)

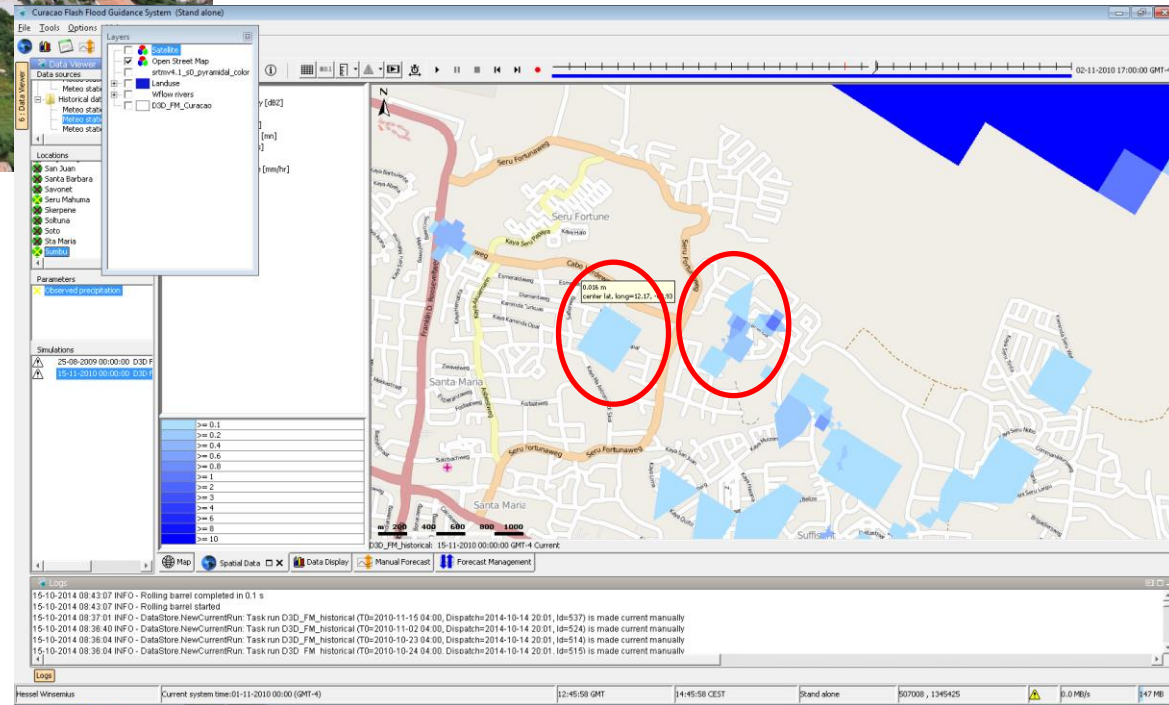
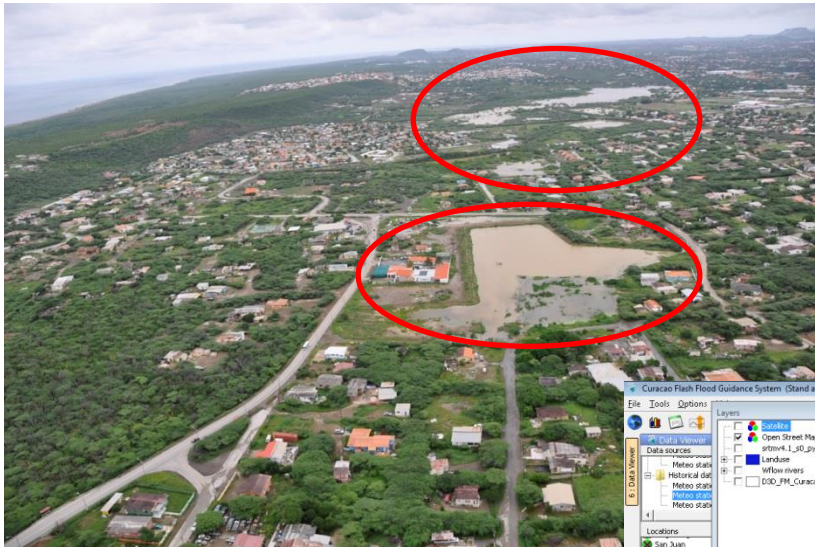
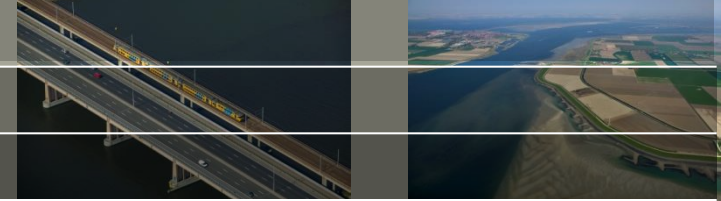


Hazard map further downscaled

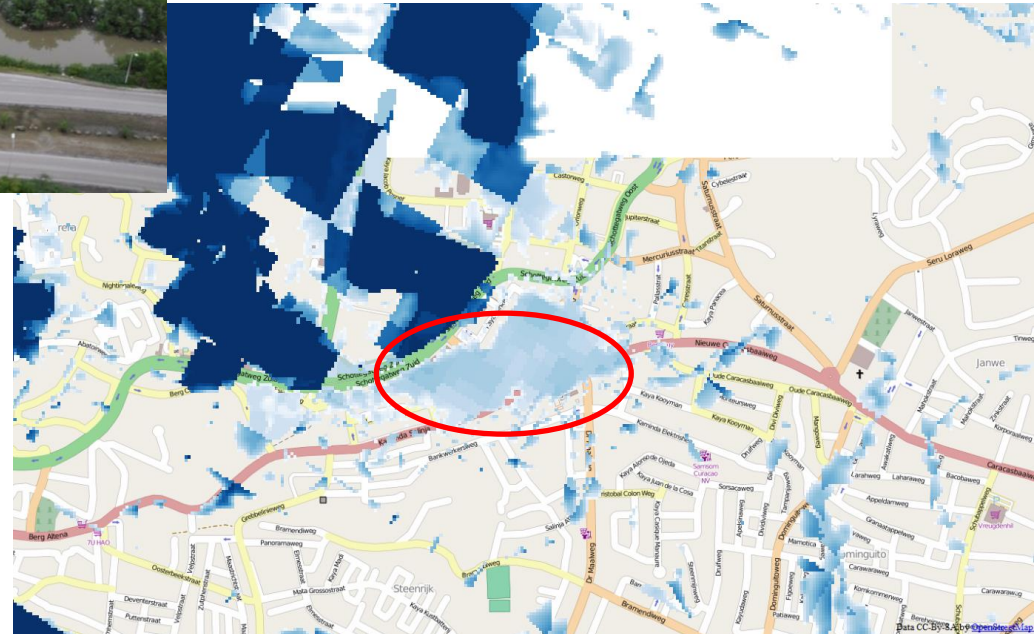
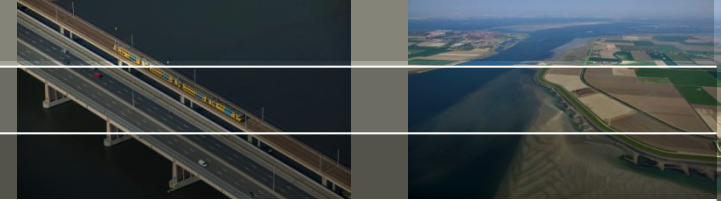


**This map shows the most probable locations of flooding
within the Delft3D-FM grid cells**

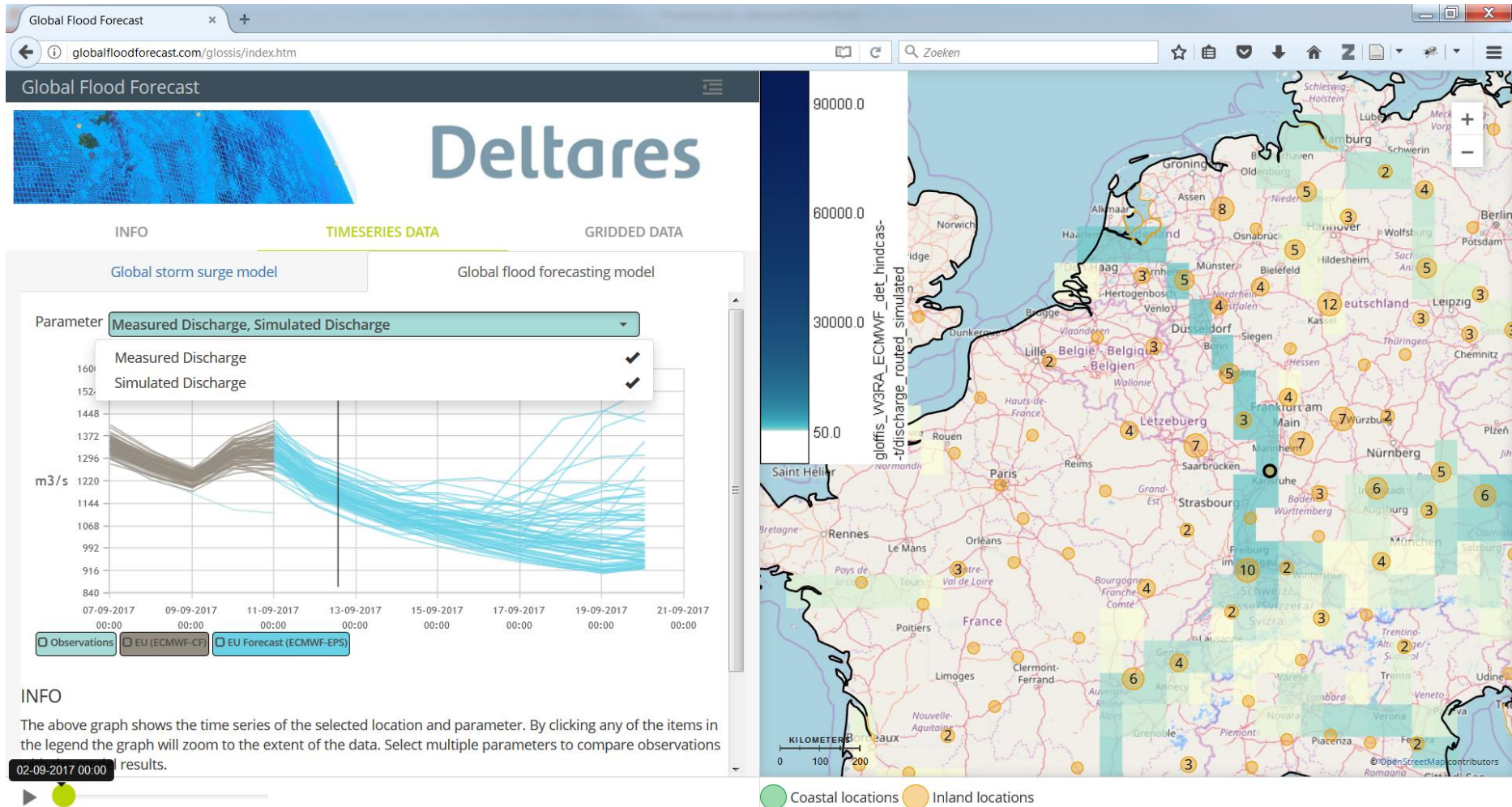
Validation – Seru Fortuna

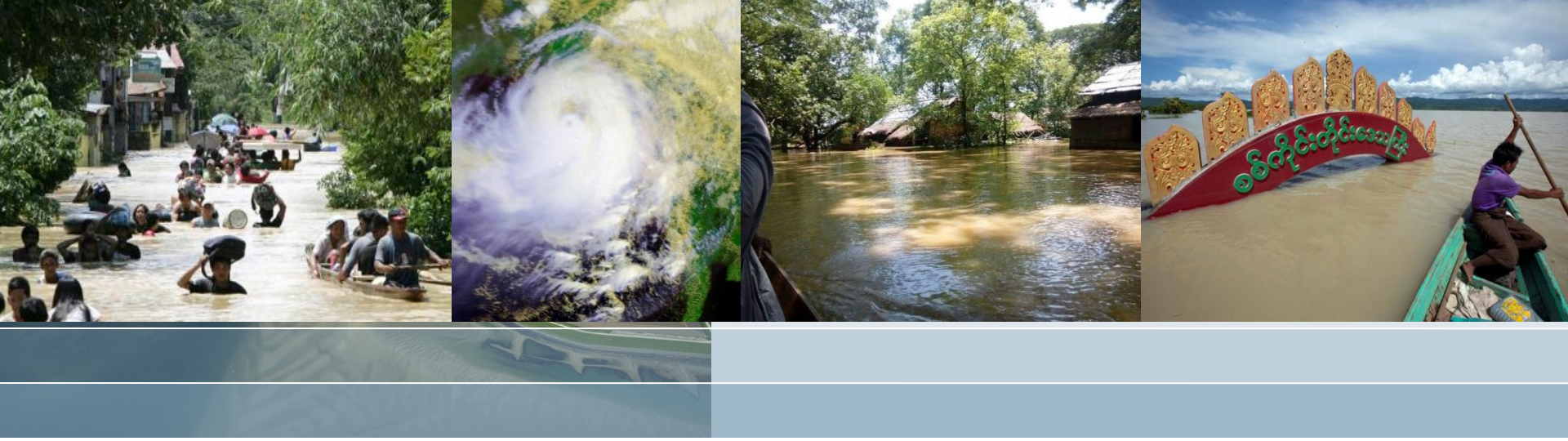


Validation - Salina



From global to local (www.globalfloodforecast.com)



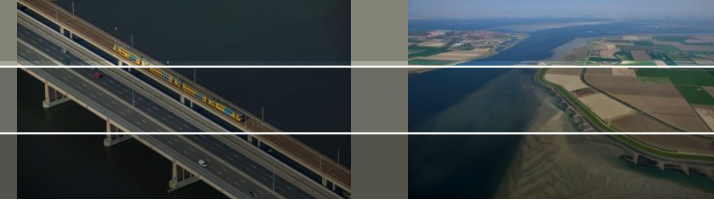


South-East Asia Flood Monitoring and Risk Assessment for Regional Disaster Risk Financing Mechanism

Joost Beckers, Deltares
 Roberto Rudari, CIMA
 Andrew Eddy, Athena Global
 Paul Maisey, UK Met Office



Background

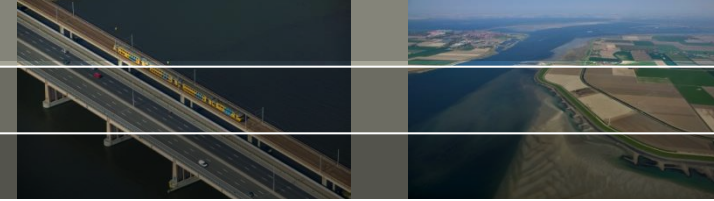


Lower Mekong Region (LMR) is subject to frequent floods

The World Bank wants to help Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar increase their financial resilience against flood events, through the development of tools to improve understanding of risks and eventually support rapid response financing in the wake of a natural disaster.



Objectives



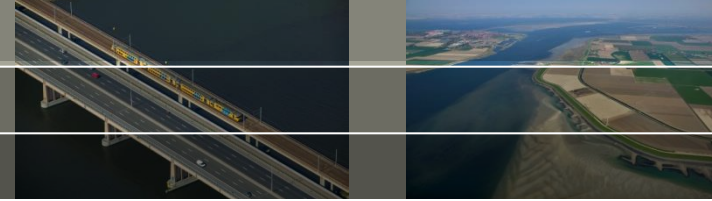
Develop a tool for **rapid assessment of flood impact**

- **Near real time** = in the immediate wake of the event (within 48 hours)
- Impact = **people affected and fatalities**

Secondary objectives:

- Calculate **risk profiles** = average annual loss, loss exceedance curves
- Further development of the tool to produce **direct economic damage** using exposure maps and vulnerability curves.

Conclusions



- **Technical point of view:**
 - Given reliable, accurate and skillful hydrometeorological forecasts impact based forecasting taking into account vulnerability and exposure is possible;
 - This can be done based on online modelling chain (examples Philippines/Scotland/Korea) or based on offline analysis (example Bangladesh)
- **Added value:**
 - More relevant information for first responders, crisis managers and the public etc.
 - Supports the development and adaptation of emergency measures in real-time;
- **Organizational point of view:**
 - Major challenge is to organize the technical side (but doable)
 - Local Capacity (training), Support & Maintenance
 - Another major challenge is bringing different stakeholders, citizens etc together