

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF
METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES**

CASE STUDIES

Flow Routing/Flood Forecasting – Case Study

| ITEM | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Sector | Water – Emergency Management |
| Sub-sector | Flood and flow forecasting |
| Case Study Name | An innovative flood forecasting system for the Demer basin: A case study |
| Case Study Description | This project involved the development and operation of the new flood forecasting system for the Demer basin in Belgium, which has suffered severe flooding problems for many years. The system takes telemetry data from a large number of hydrological, meteorological, and hydraulic observation sites across the basin, along with radar rainfall forecasts. These data are fed through a network of complex hydrological and hydrodynamic models. |
| Location | Demer River Basin, Belgium |
| Tools employed | A network of complex hydrological and hydrodynamic models |
| Description of application | Scheduled runs of the system take place at frequencies determined by the level of alert; runs are performed on a cluster of server computers, then results are available on client computers in the control room and via remote access. This gives operational basin managers fast, accurate, real-time flood forecasting and flood mapping based on high-resolution digital ground model information, enabling identification of those streets and areas affected by flooding. The basin managers have several options for diverting flood waters in order to avoid or mitigate the effects of flood events in key areas. The forecast results underpin a decision-support system, giving basin managers the information they need to make informed judgements for disseminating flood warnings and altering their management of the river controls. |
| Outcomes of application | Enhanced computer power and modelling capability allow basin managers and engineers to carry out fast and accurate simulation of the key elements of the future behaviour of river, channel and coastal systems. This supports mobilisation of emergency responses and provision of public flood warnings. |
| Cost/Benefits | Flood risk can never be eradicated, but its impacts can be reduced. Timely warnings and effective management of river basins by informed flood risk managers can help prevent some of the physical and psychological impacts of flooding. Resilient flood risk management strategies consider measures to reduce the impacts of flooding (e.g. the use of off-line flood storage reservoirs, man-made breaches in river banks), methods of dissemination of flood warnings, and evacuation procedures. Increases in computer processing power and networking abilities mean that flood forecasting tools are becoming invaluable parts of the decision making process. |
| Characteristics of the Case Study | This complex flood forecasting system consists of a range of elements, supplied by various Belgian and British contractors. |

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| | The first priority was to update existing meteorological and hydrological gauging infrastructure in order to obtain sufficient, high quality telemetry data to underpin the system forecast runs. These data are complemented by rainfall forecasts from two sources, enabling longer lead times with more accurate flood forecasts. |
| Consultation mechanisms | None |
| Structural interface | Direct contact to meteorological service for data/information. |
| Delivery mechanism | Provided in electronic format |
| Feedback mechanism | None |
| Review Mechanism | None |
| Other | |
| Lessons learnt | Looking to the longer term, while we might expect more flooding as our climate changes, it is not a simple matter to predict the extent of flooding. Further, flooding is not just a winter issue. There may be a higher frequency of sudden, intense summer storms, causing urban flooding, as well as a greater risk of sustained winter rain causing river basin flooding. The urban summer flooding is largely an issue for collection systems, while the winter rains give problems for managing river systems. Integration of such models is a key requirement for providing a holistic approach to flood risk management. |
| Best Practise Advice | Good example of current best practise |
| Possible future advances | See above |
| Comments | |
| URL | http://www.wallingfordsoftware.com/files/demer.pdf http://www.catchment.crc.org.au/archive/pubs/1000073.html http://www.catchment.crc.org.au/archive/pubs/1000078.html http://www.springerlink.com/content/p31625111p43138/ |
| Others | |