

An evolution in flood management

Flood Hazard Data: Dottori, Francesco; Alfieri, Lorenzo; Salamon, Peter; Bianchi, Alessandra; Feyen, Luc; Hirpa, Feyera (2016): Flood hazard map of the World - 500-year return period. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset]
PID: http://data.europa.eu/89h/jrc-floods-floodmapgl_rp500y-tif



A willingness to live with floods

- Individual and small communities adapt to nature's rhythm.



A desire to use the floodplain

- Fertile land in the floodplain is drained.
- Permanent communities are established.
- Local uncoordinated dikes are constructed.



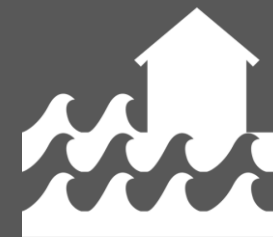
A desire to control and defend

- Large-scale structural approaches (dikes, dams and other controls) are planned and implemented.

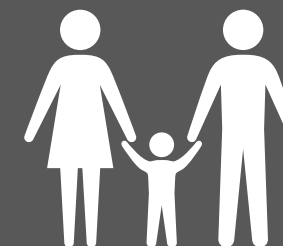
An evolution in flood risk



1975

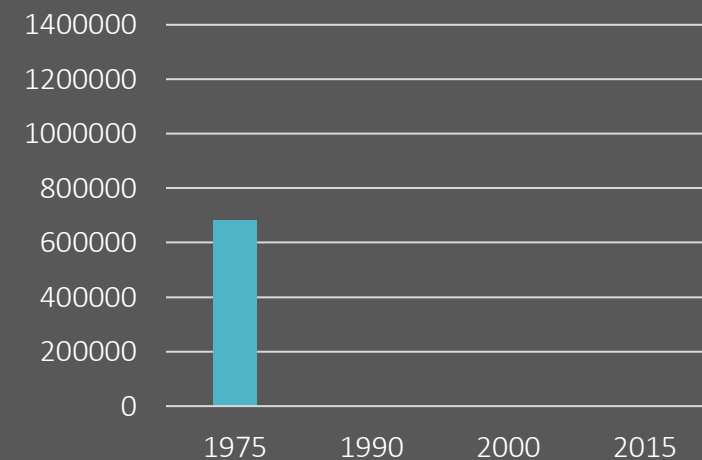


0.2 % AEP Flood

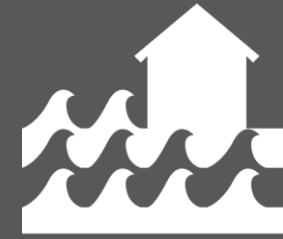


Exposed
Population

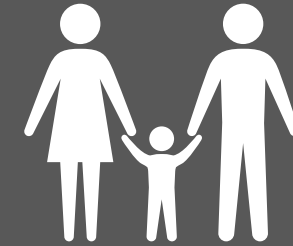
683,000



1990

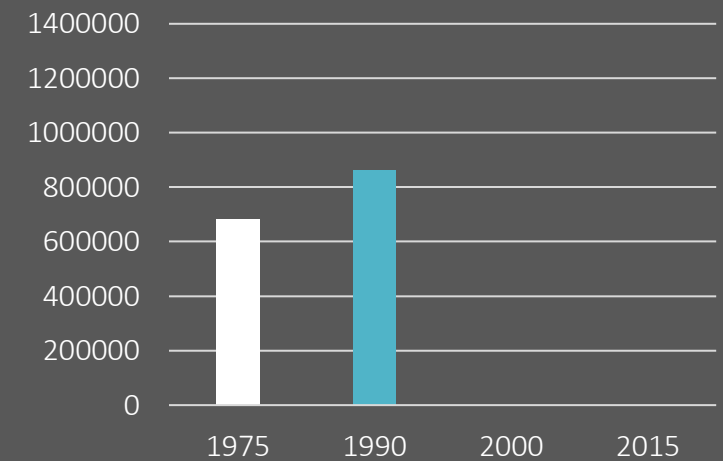


0.2 % AEP Flood

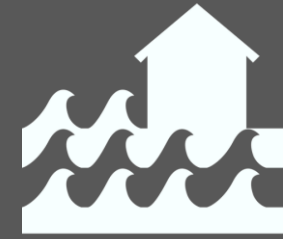


Exposed
Population

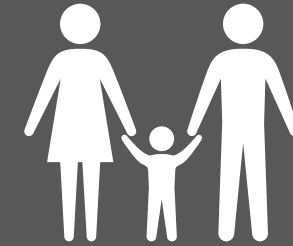
864,000



2000

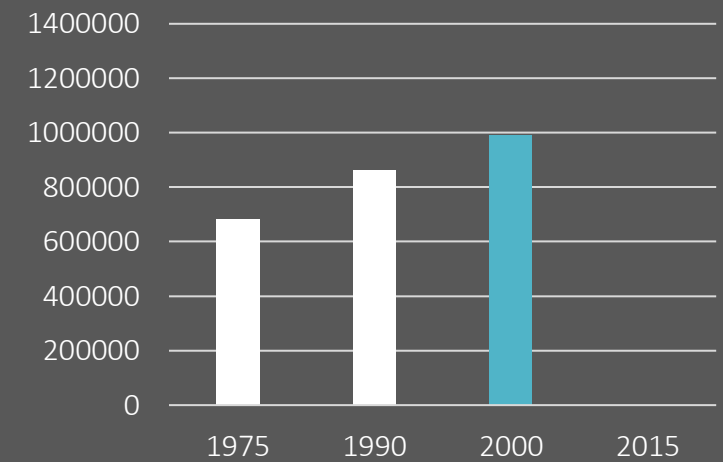


0.2 % AEP Flood

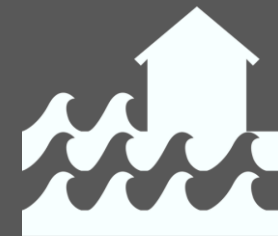


Exposed
Population

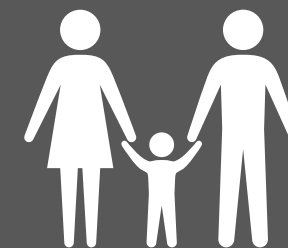
991,000



2015

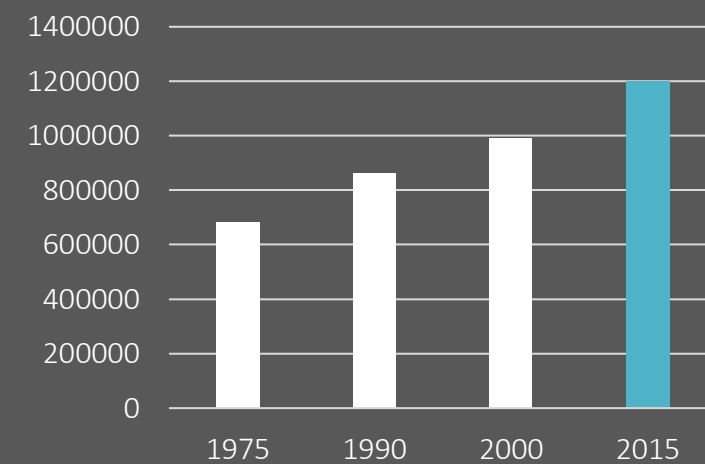


0.2 % AEP Flood

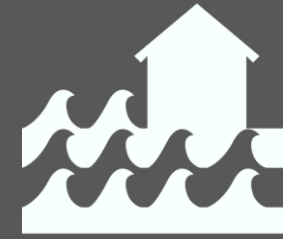
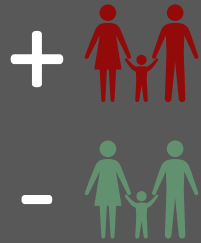


Exposed
Population

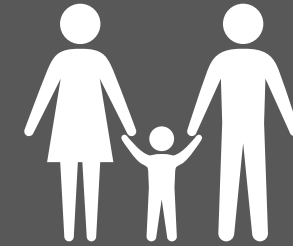
1,200,000



1975 to 2015

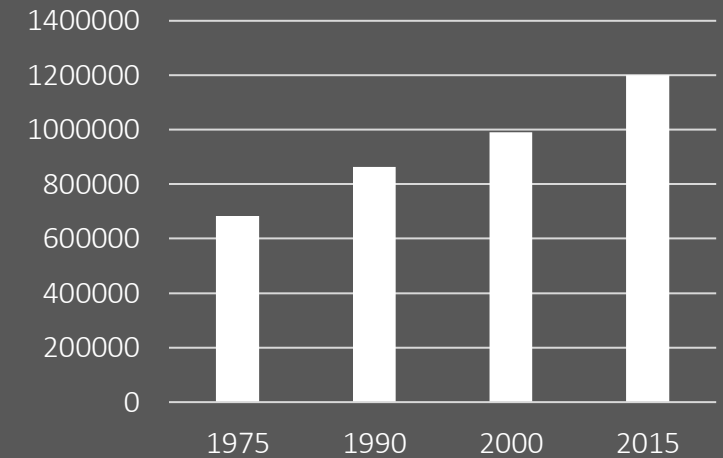


0.2 % AEP Flood



Exposed
Population

+517,000



Precipitation Change

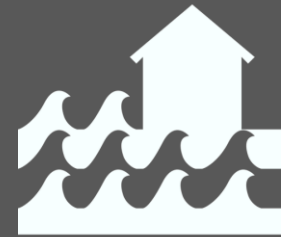
Increase in precipitation
(current and future)



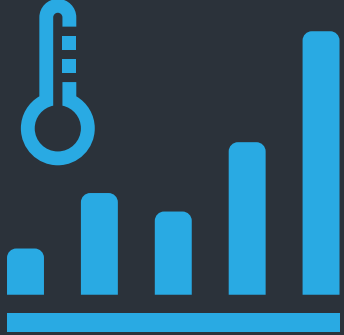
Precipitation: Absolute difference between current (1981-2010) and future (2071-2100, RCP 8.5) total annual precipitation. Data from ClimateBC (Wang, T. et al., 2012).



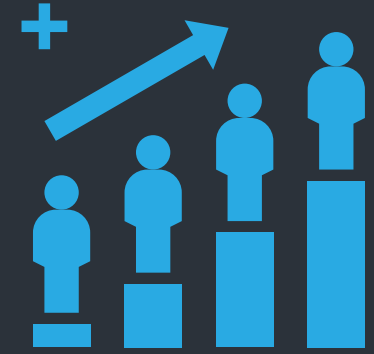
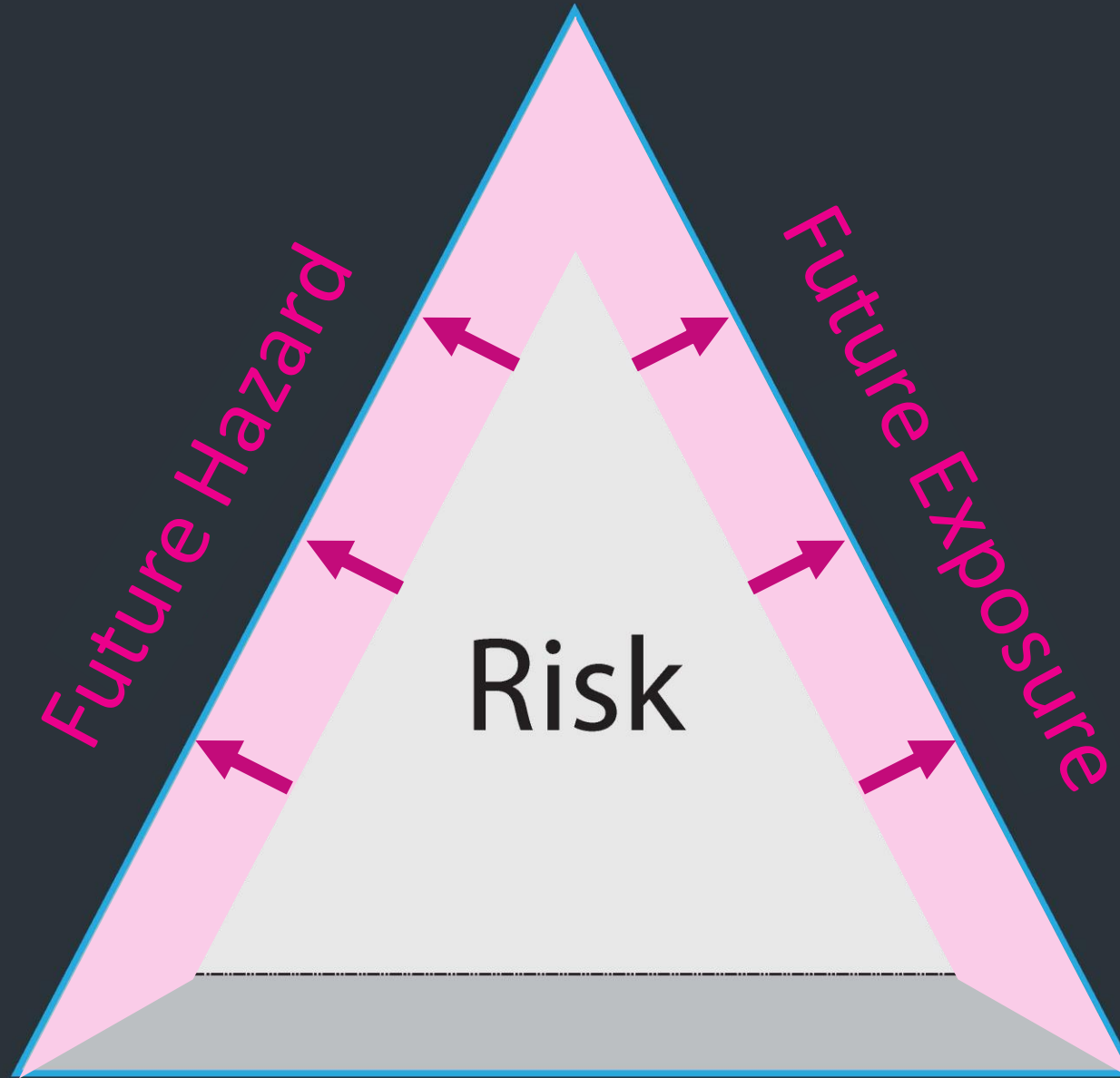
Climate Change



Flood Hazard
will INCREASE
overall



Climate
Change



Development

Vulnerability



An evolution
in flood risk
science and
practice

Detailed Building Damages

IBI

SCP

Lower Mainland Flood Risk Assessment

↑

?

↗

Select Geography

- ☒ Census Subdivision
- ☐ Census Tract
- ☐ Dissemination Area

Select Scenario

- ☒ Freshet - 0.2% AEP (500-y...
- ☐ Freshet - 0.5% AEP (200-y...
- ☐ Freshet - Estimated Annu...
- ☐ Winter - 0.2% AEP (500-y...
- ☐ Winter - 0.5% AEP (200-y...
- ☐ Winter - Estimated Annu...
- ☐ Combined - 0.2% AEP (50...
- ☐ Combined - 0.5% AEP (20...
- ☐ Combined - Estimated An...

Please Note

Map navigation options available on hover including pan

Click selected geography a second time to show all again

Default weighting is from advisory group workshop

Tangible Direct Damage25%

Community Impacts10%

Lifeline Disruptions31%

Social Vulnerability15%

Environment19%

Weigting Categories

Select Value2

Reset

Default

Agricultural6

Non-Resi..6

Public6

Residenti..7

Archaeolog..2

Heritage2

Communit..3

Education and Culture3

Electrical S..6

Road Netwo6

Trips6

Emergency7

Health Servi6

Financial Ca3

Social Servi..3

Shelter3

Exposed Population6

Sensitiv..6

Hazardou7

Sewage6

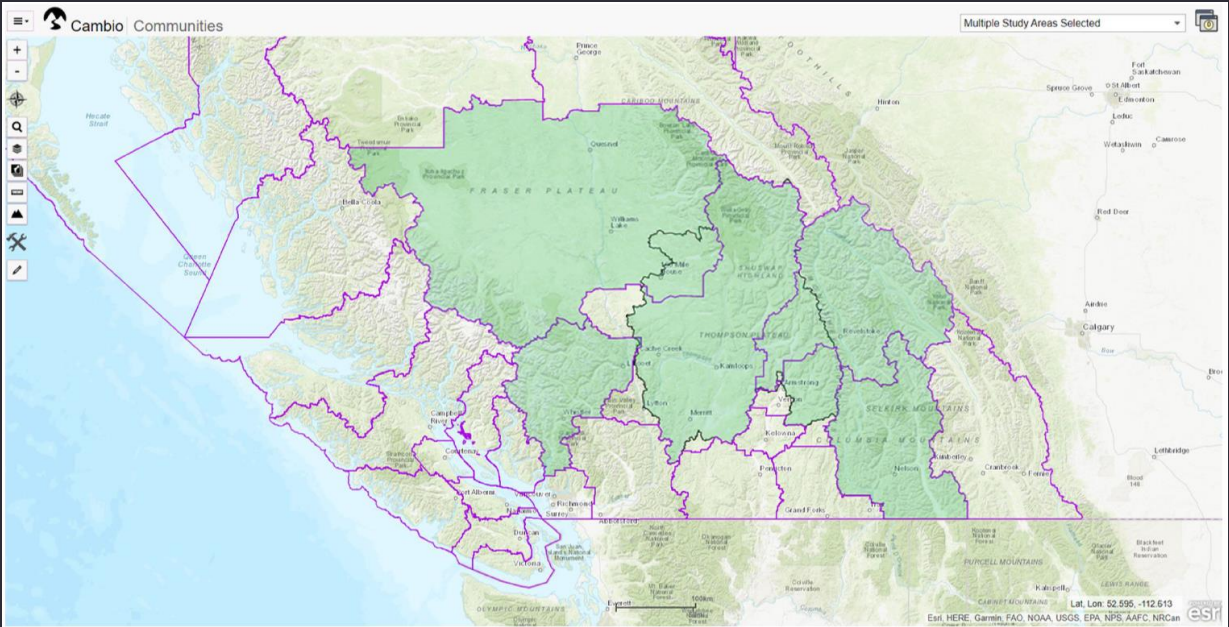
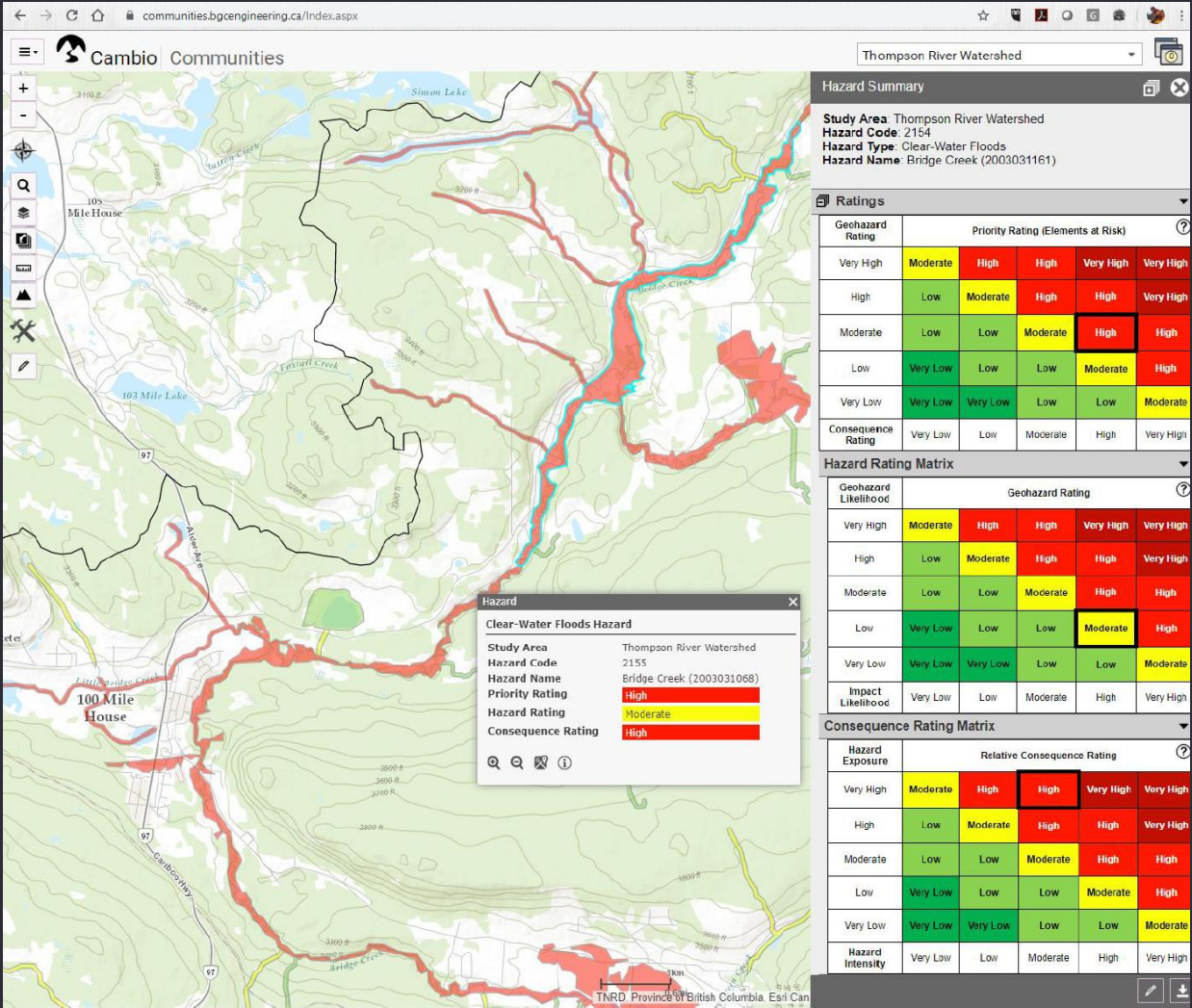
0.00

81.72

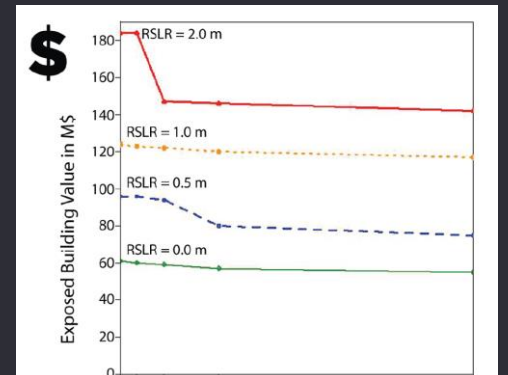
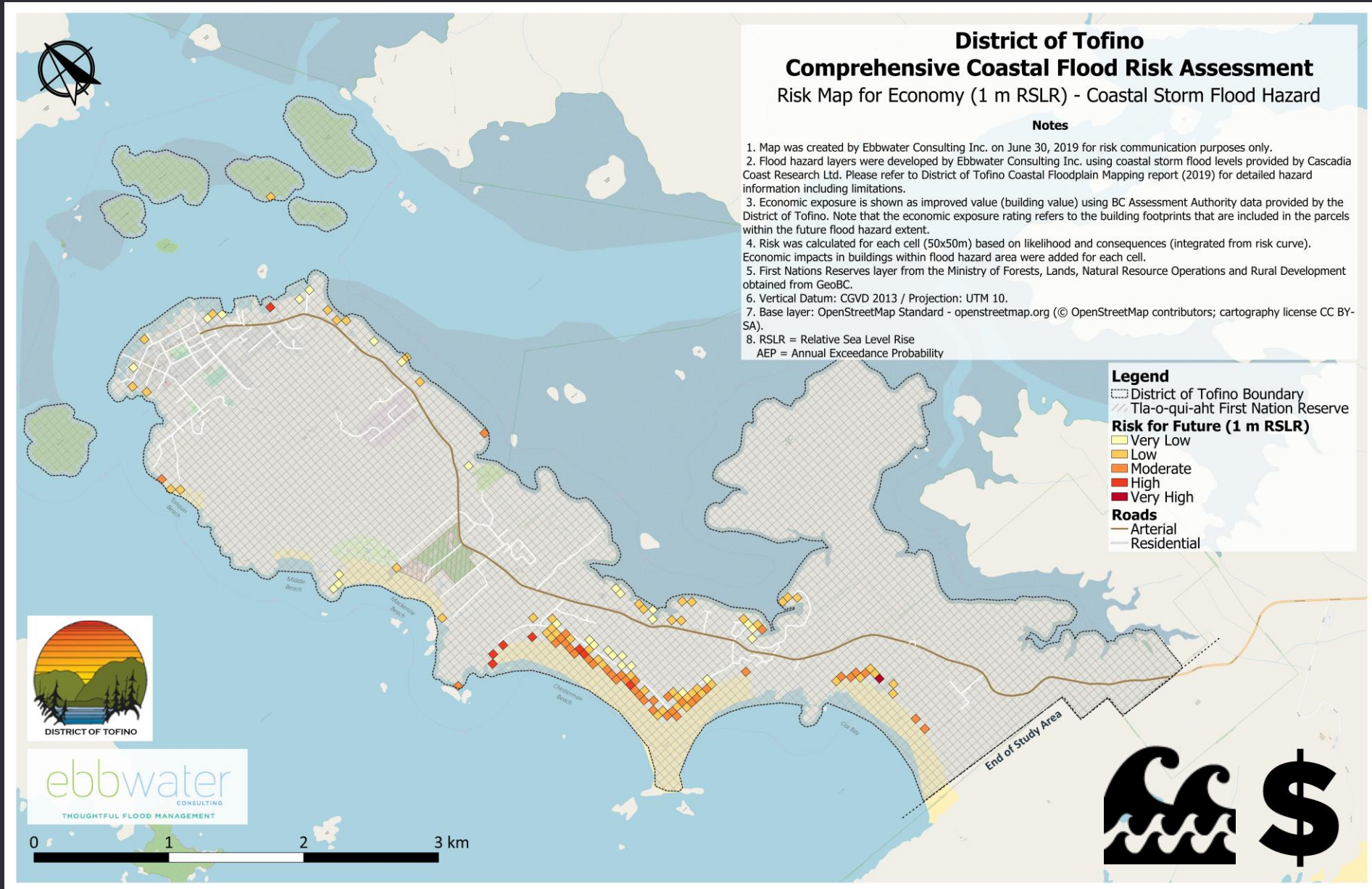
Ranking

Ra..	ID	Census Subdivi..	Weighted Total
1	CSD42	Richmond	81.72
2	CSD103	Chilliwack	63.60
3	CSD50	Surrey	21.14
4	CSD3	Kent	16.29
5	CSD62	Maple Ridge	14.47
6	CSD102	Delta	14.20
7	CSD94	Pitt Meadows	13.23
8	CSD134	Fraser Valley G	13.05
9	CSD9	New Westminst..	11.13
10	CSD58	Langley	7.82

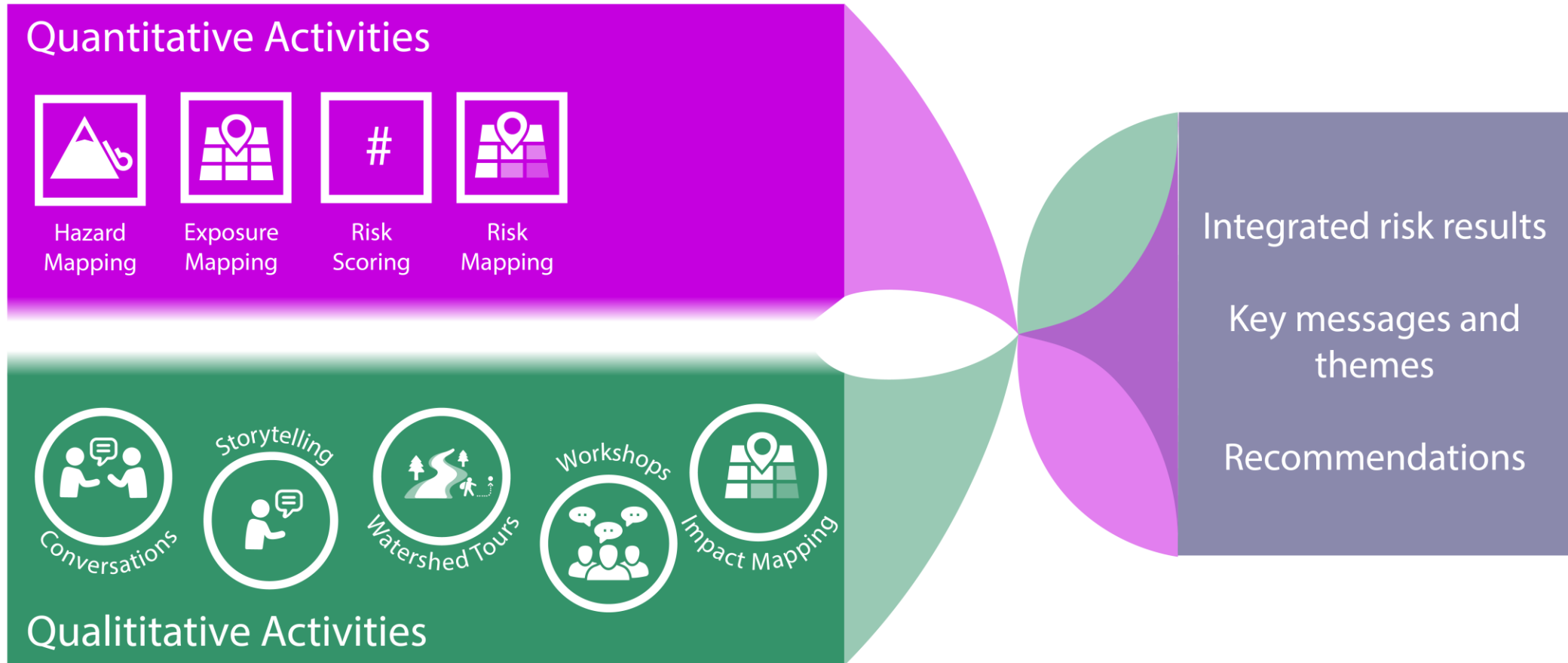
Efficient Large-Scale Risk



Detailed Fully Probabilistic Risk



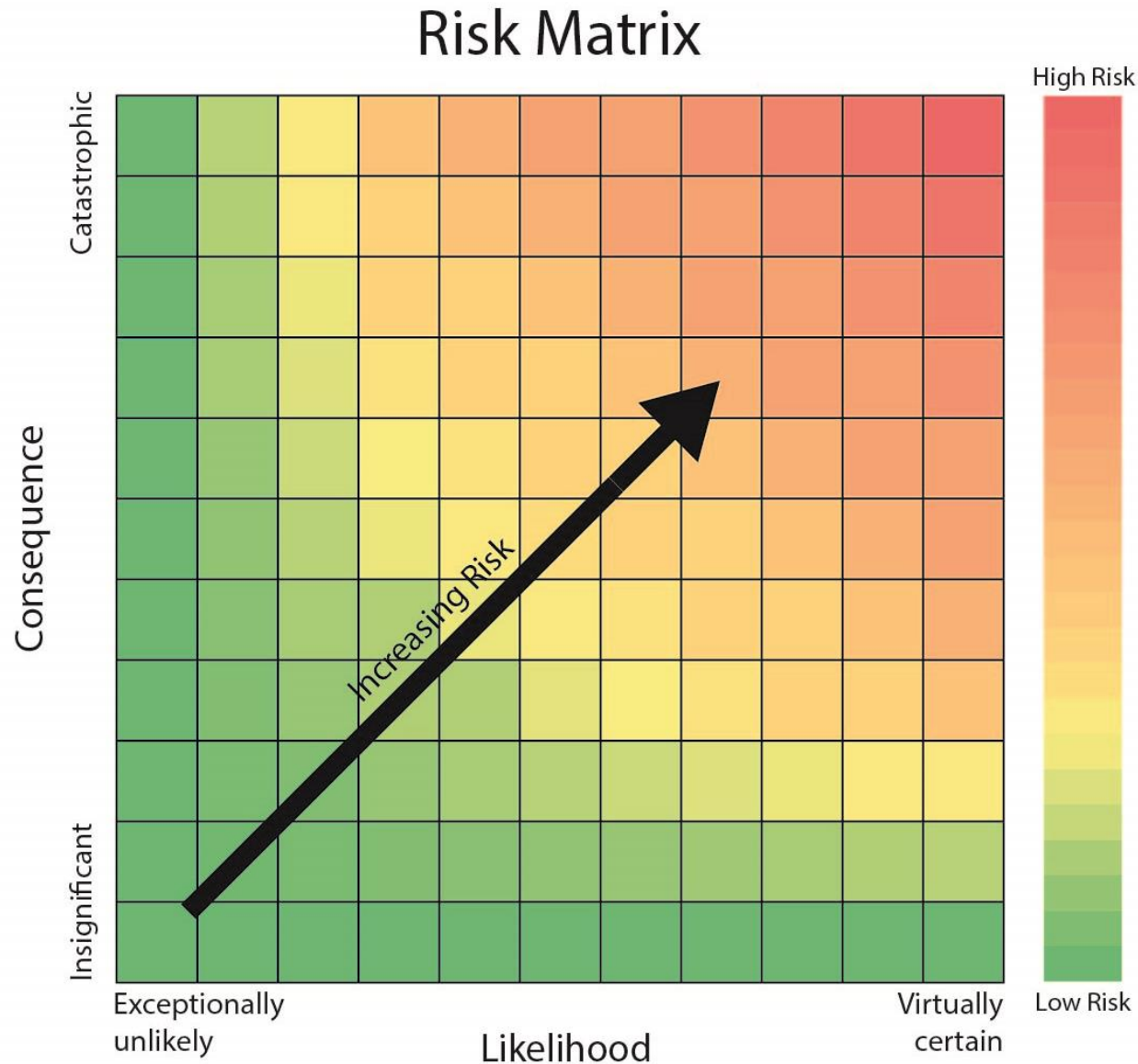
Weaving of Quantitative and Qualitative Risk



Learning

Weaving

Synthesizing



And yet...we are
paralyzed on
action

It's too scary
It's too uncertain
It's too complex
It's too much

We can continue to evolve



A desire to reduce flood damages

- A recognition that engineering alone has limitations.
- Effort is devoted to increasing resilience of communities.



A desire to manage risks effectively

- A recognition that budgets are limited and not all problems are equal.
- Risk management is seen as a means to target limited resources.



A desire to promote opportunities and manage risks adaptively

- Adaptive management used to work with uncertainties in future climate change, demographics and funding.

Concept from Sayers et al. 2014



We can take
baby steps...

Indicators (and
measuring them) are
a good start.

2015

Prioritize Risk Reduction

By considering
risk reduction
potential
AND
Avoiding
increased
exposure



0.2 % AEP Flood

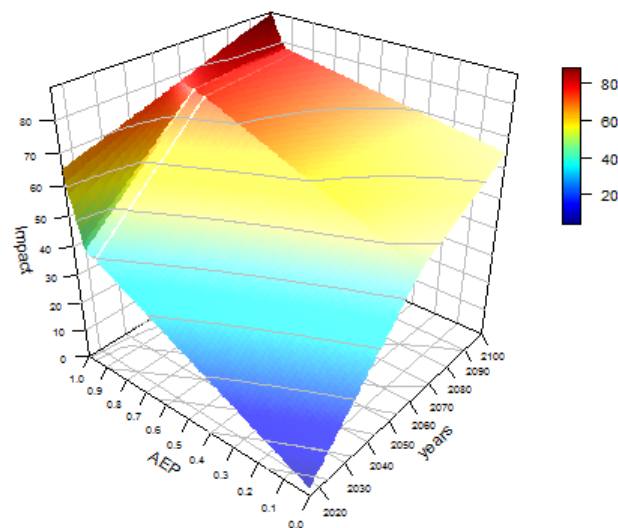


Exposed Population

Population Layer: Corbane, Christina; Florczyk, Aneta; Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis; Syrris, Vasileios (2018): GHS built-up grid, derived from Landsat, multitemporal (1975-1990-2000-2014), R2018A. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) doi:10.2905/jrc-ghsl-10007 PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/jrc-ghsl-10007>

Evaluate Mitigation Measures with Risk

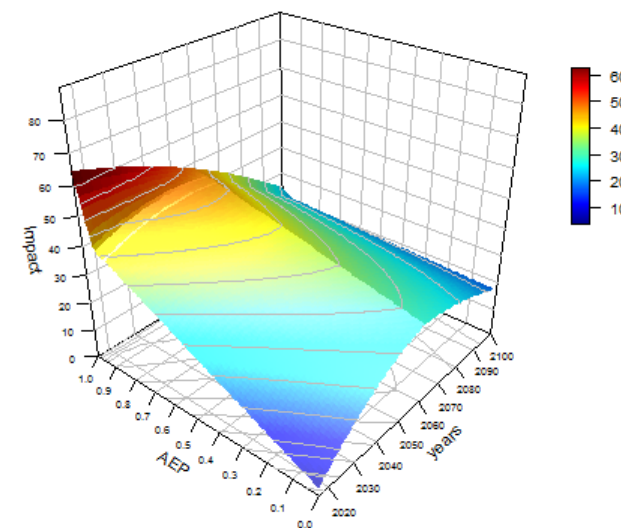
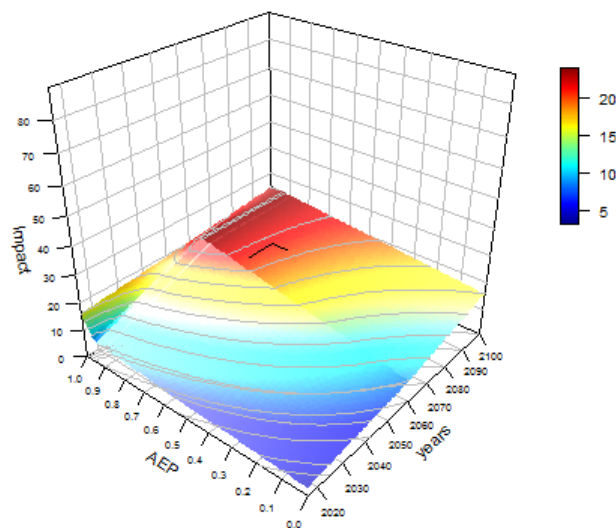
Baseline

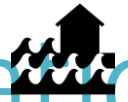


Protect



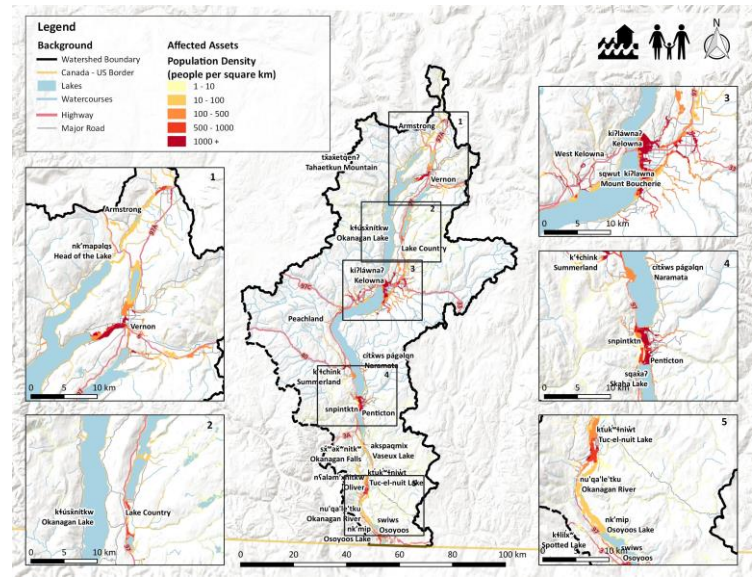
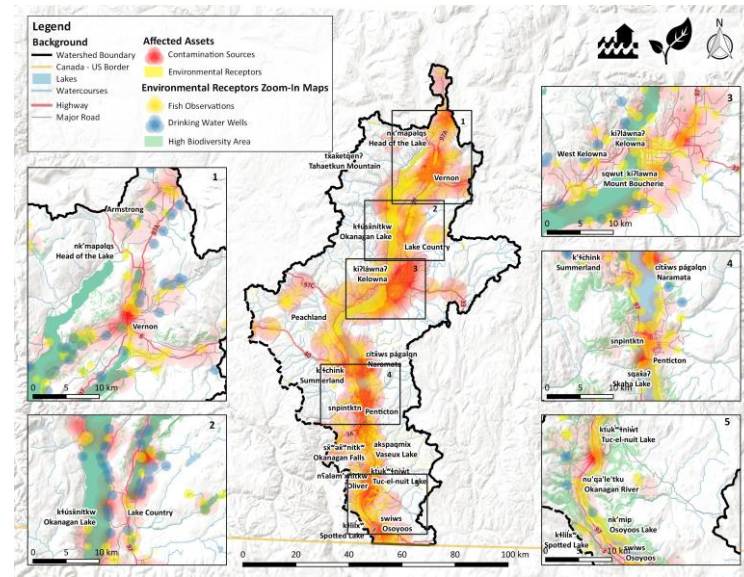
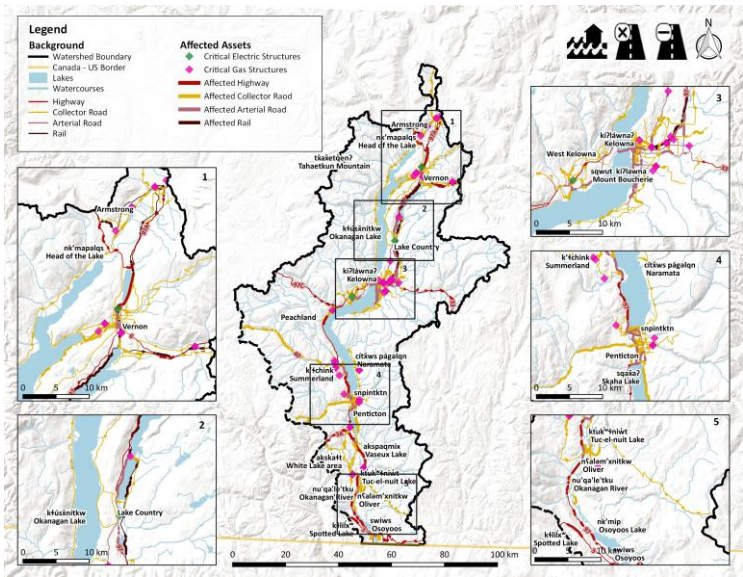
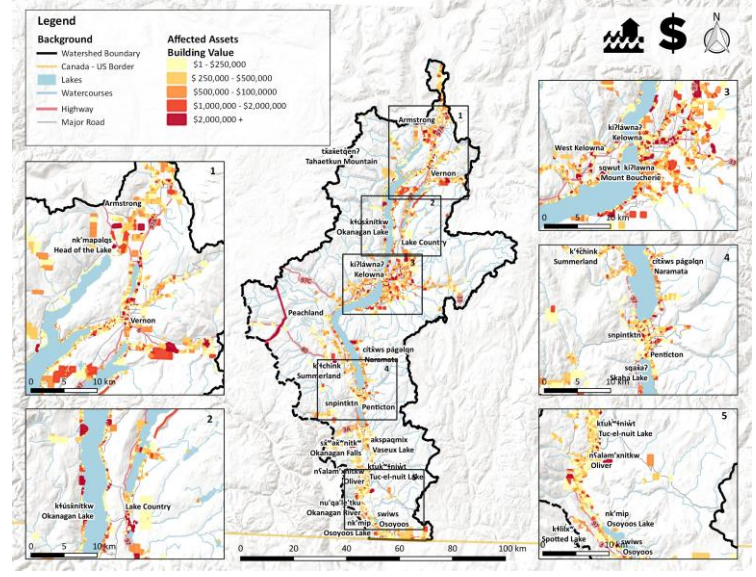
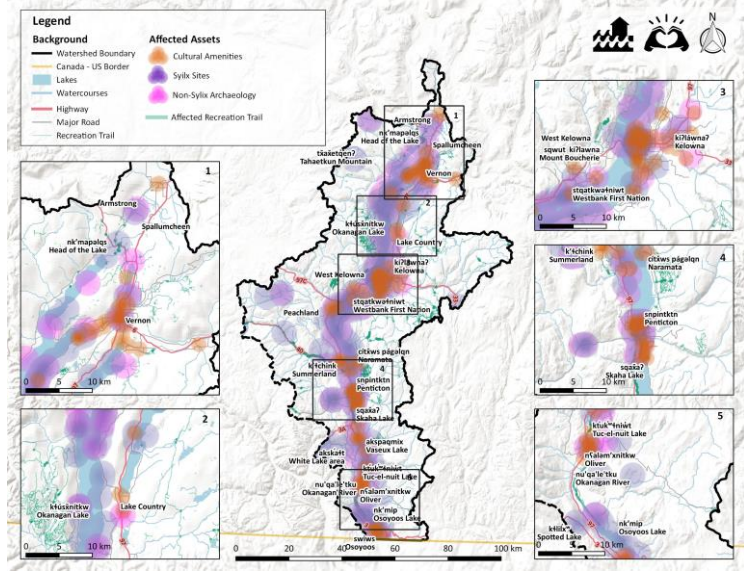
Adapt



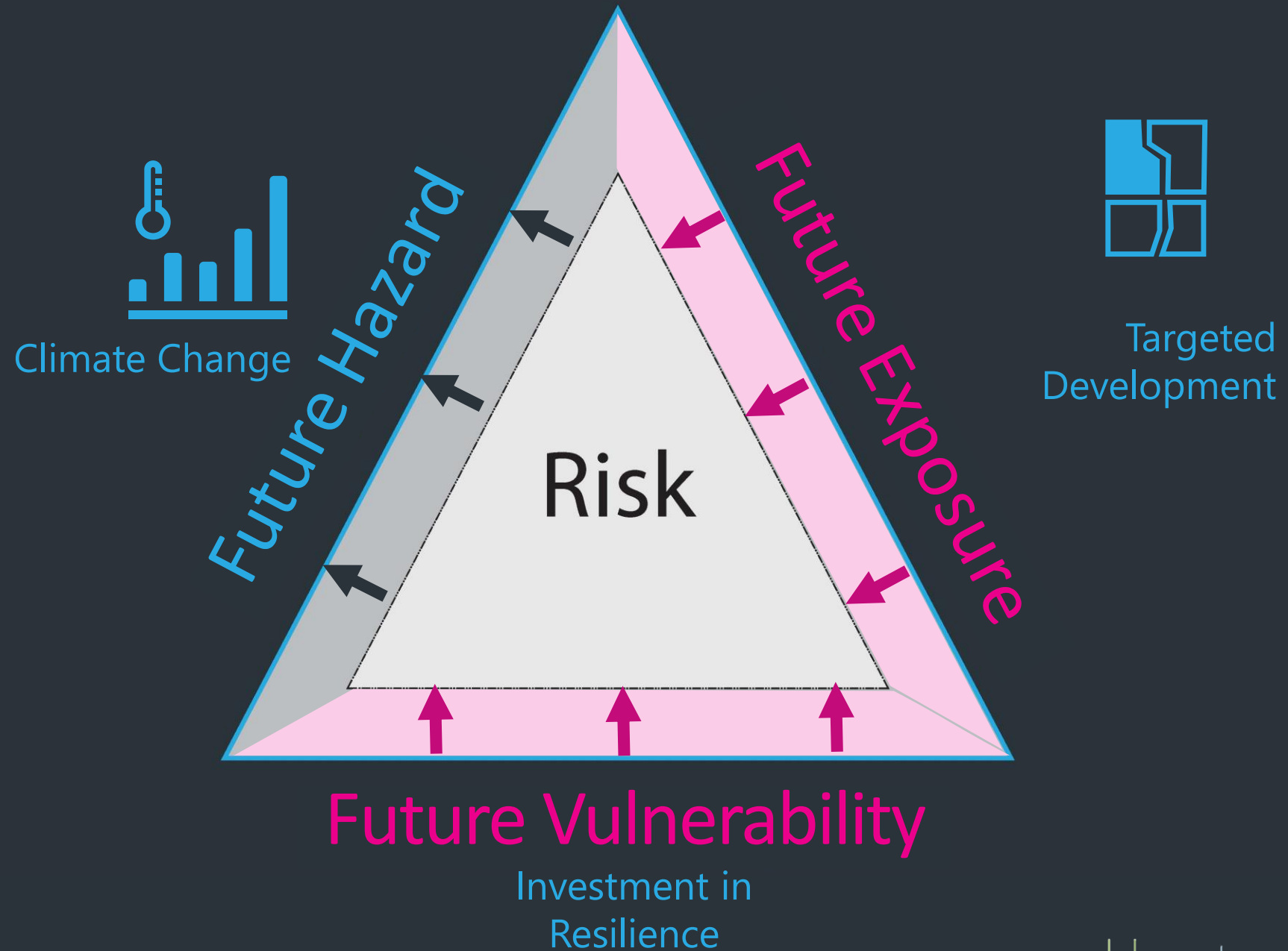


Evaluate Mitigation Measures with Risk

Qual. Quant.		Risk Summary – Flood		
Watershed	Scenario	Extreme	High	Medium
	High			
	Moderate			
	Low			
	High			
	Moderate			
	Low			



Our current
risk is
human-
caused...and
so with a bit
of humility
can be
human-
solved



Thank you

14 September 2020

Understanding Risk BC

Tamsin Lyle, P.Eng | Principal | Ebbwater Consulting Inc.