

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT | SCOPE & MILESTONES GIZ – CONNECTIVE CITIES | 03/16/2022 Georg Johann

ONNECTIV

OUR MISSION

- ✓ Deliver information in an understandable way
- ✓ Provide practicable solutions
- ✓ Support self-initiative







162 MEMBERS AND 13 COOPERATIONS



Locations of the members, cooperations and International Projects



Flood and flooding precautions



... are a community task

Risk **Building precautions** provisioning Precautionary land use **After-care Rebuilding**/ rehabilitation **Emergency** aid **Disaster response** Management operation **Dealing with an** event

Prevention Precautionary information **Behavioural** precautions Increase in natural water retention **Technical flood** protection

Provision and preparation of disaster response

Sustainability



Our guiding principle of our flood management



QUESTISTIONS



- 1. What is the problem and what are the threats posed by a hazard?
- 2. Who considers this hazard a problem?Legal institutions or governance structures?Why do they consider this hazard of concern?
- 3. What funding sources, resources, and capacity are available?
- 4. What mitigation actions are proposed?
- 5. Is there reliable data and sufficient time to prepare for the next hazard?

FLOOD HAZARD COMMUNICATION



FLOOD HAZARD MAPS: MUST BE PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES



STORM SURGES FROM THE SEA



RIVER FLOODS

Everybody has to know:

- That Flood Hazard Maps are existing
- How to read Flood Hazard Maps
- What the messgage means
- What to do to reduce the own risk

What could happen: Extrem Flood upstream Emscher



616 Mio. €

Damages at houses

18.500 Affected people

only fluvial flood – no pluvial flood

What could happen: Extrem Flood downstream Emscher

2.980 Mio. €

Damages at houses

43.400 Affected people

only fluvial flood - no pluvial flood









LAW: Development planning is a critical factor





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Flood Early Warning System





ADAPTION: Planning measures to reduce flood damage



Risk analysis and evaluation

Hydrological and hydraulic models

Hydrometric data and geodata

Decentral rainwater management as a component of flood provisioning



Roof greening

Water course Drainage for seepage Cleaning bed Street Retention basin system with infiltration ditch for possible seepage Open channel with light contaminant separator and shut-off valve Yard surface with permeable surface Infiltration basin

Retention measueres



Ecological watercourse redesign





Effect of Ecological watercourse redesign on flood behavior



Flood area before and after river redesign



Building precautions



Technical flood protection

- Dikes
 - Earthwork structures with specific characteristics
- Flood control reservoir
 - Earthen dams with retaining structure
 - Curbs floodwater run-off
 - Artificial retention area, aims to cap flood peaks
- Flood protection (HWS) walls
 - Fixed walls made of various materials (concrete, sheet pile walls etc.)
 - Can be washed over
- Partly mobile HWS
 - Stationary fixings
- Mobile HWS
 - Easily moved flood protection systems





Damm – Dam Stauraum – Retention area Gewässeraue – Watercourse meadow





Flood Precautions have their limit



Options & limitations





Dike reinforcement programme





CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL WARNING

- ✓ Flood hazrad is rising
- ✓ Uncertainty of propability of flood event is rising

New or bigger flood protection facilities

- Uncertainty for dimensioning high
- Space available is hard to find
- Planning and construction is expensive and takes a long time

Self-provision

- +Measures are cost-efficient
- +No dependency on superior planning

+Applicable for planned and existing houses



FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT IN TIMES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND URBANISATION





Communication of flood risk to empower citzens' resilience

- behavior
- measures at the own house
- planning of the development
- nature based solutions



RELATIVE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT OPTIONS





Source: Adapted from Ranger and Garbett-Shields 2011

CITIZENS' RESILIENCE IS NOT IN FOCUS TODAY





RISK IN PERSPECTIVE





ANALYSIS OF THE RISK OF PLUVIAL FLOOD: SELF PRECAUTIONS ARE MEASURABLE AND PAY OFF





Q pot. Damage ~ 10.000 €Max. pot. Damage ~ 270.000 €





80 %

damage reduction for the society due to self provision

FIELDS OF APPLICATION





HOW TO EMPOWER CITIZENS' RESILIENCE



FLOODLABEL - CHAIN EFFECTS



EDUCATION

Information and education for the inhabitants: understandable, convincing and applicable

CALL FOR ACTION

Motivation for taking measures by presenting persuasive impactes and advantages: Object protection, value mainatenace

DAMAGE REDUCTION

Guaranteed reduction of the damage potential by application /usage of the Floodlable

RISK REDUCTION

Increased resilience by right behavior and measures



Floodlabel.com is provided to you by the Flood Competence Center (HochwasserKompetenzCentrum e.V.).

Our purpose is to provide advice and training in all matters of flood- and stormwater risk management, as well as the promotion of science, research and education.

Our website provides you with information on flood hazards and property flood protection measures along with an overview of our projects.



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"Sustainable strategies and technologies for flood risk management in arid and semiarid areas"

PARADeS

"Participatory assessment of flood disaster prevention and development of an adapted coping system in Ghana"

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Federal Ministry of Education and Research









Precaution measurements in Ghana







Self-provision against flood increases the resilience of society significantly.

- Self-provision measures are cost-efficient.
- Self-provision pays off!
- The willingness to take precautions has to be activated.

Flood management concept





LET'S EMPOWER CITIZENS' RESILIENCE TOGETHER!

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