



POLITECNICO DI MILANO













THE ROLE OF VULNERABILITY FOR FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (FEWSs) EFFECTIVENES

EGU General Assembly 2011, 3-8 April 2011, Vienna Daniela Molinari, Francesco Ballio, Scira Menoni



What are we going to talk about?



AIM: to investigate how vulnerability affects FEWSs' performance and how it can be modelled

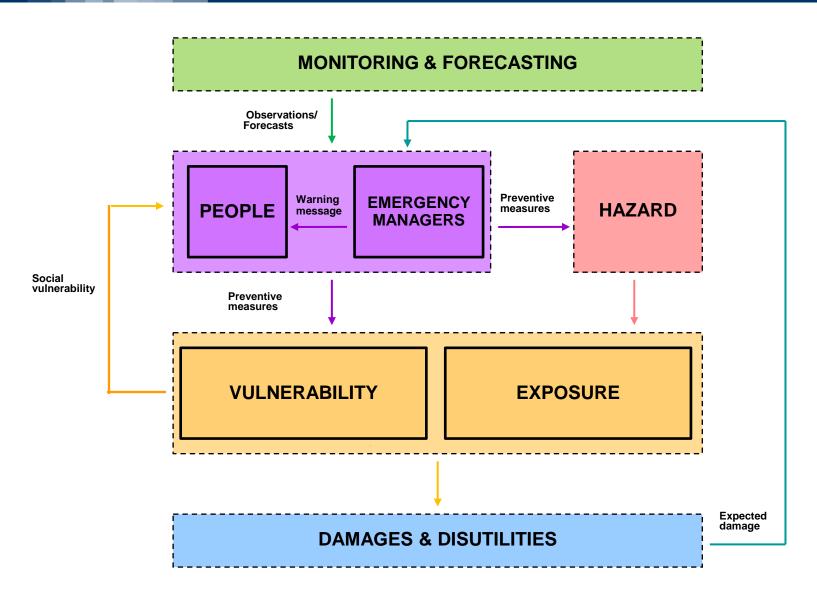
OUTLINE:

- √ To define <u>FEWSs' performance</u>
- √ To identify /discuss <u>vulnerability role</u> for FEWSs' performance
- ✓ To supply a case study to describe how vulnerability can be modelled in FEWSs' performance assessment
- ✓ To discuss present state of the art and needs for future research.



FEWSs performance as potential damage reduction

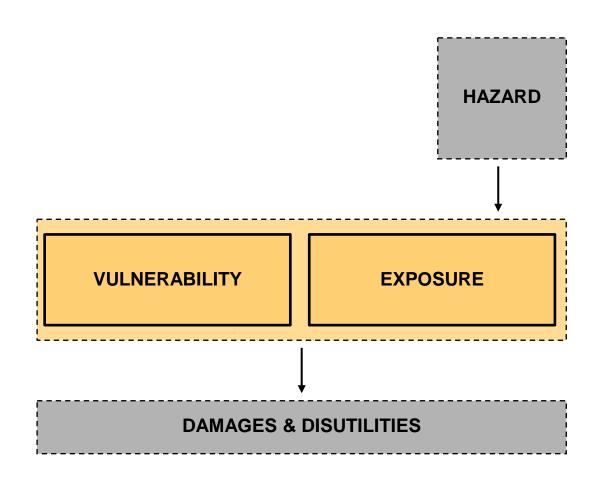






Vulnerability's role to define potential damage

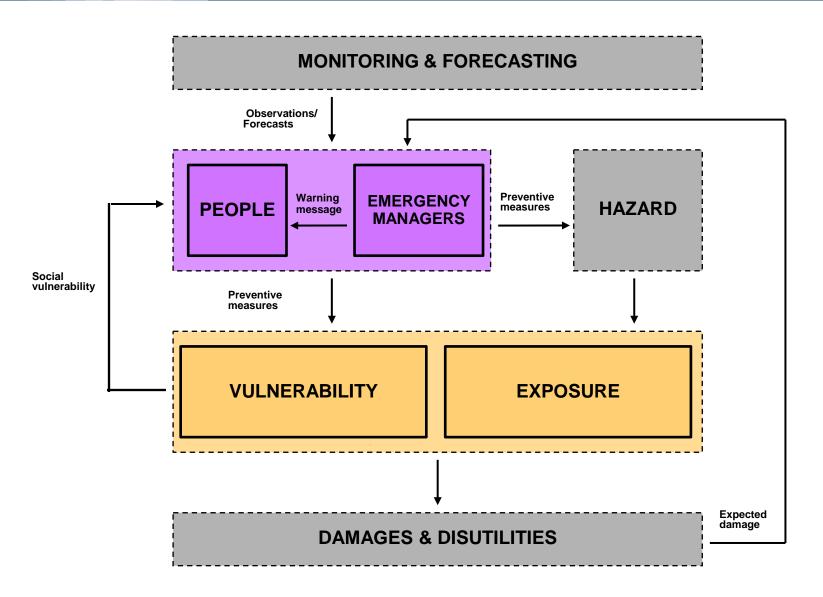






Vulnerability's role to define actual damage

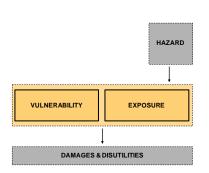


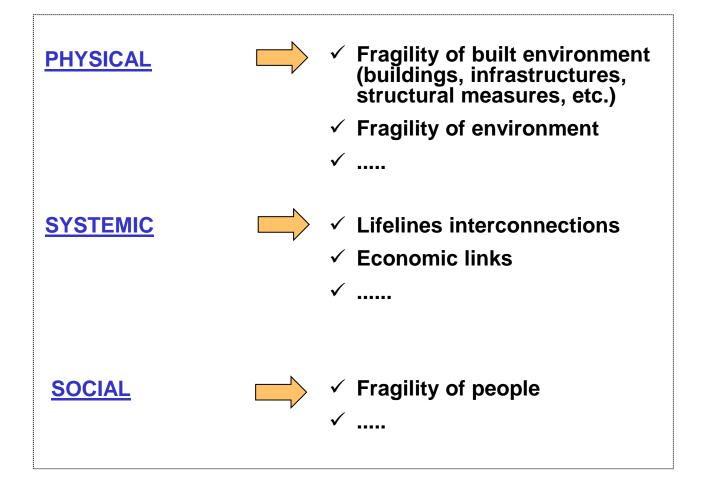




Potential damage: vulnerability factors



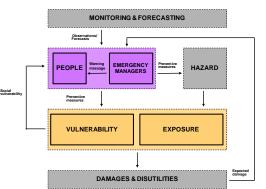


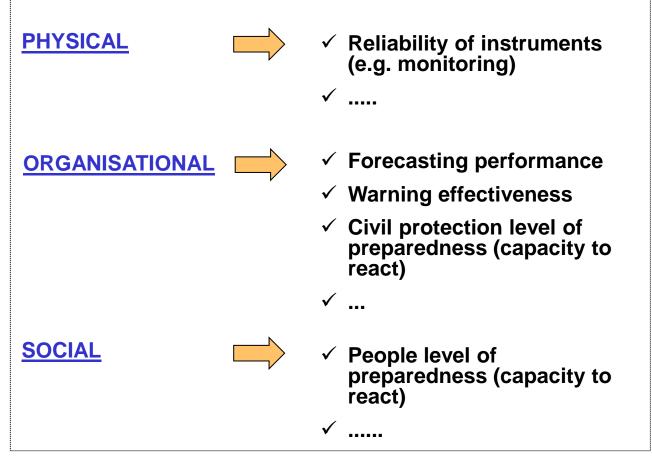




Actual damage: vulnerability factors









AFFECTING CAPACITY to REACT → POTENTIAL DAMAGE REDUCTION



Modelling vulnerability: the case of Sondrio



AIM: to evaluate FEWS's capacity to reduce potential damage

STEPS

- 1. Evaluation of potential damage
- 2. Evaluation of actual damage

Assumptions

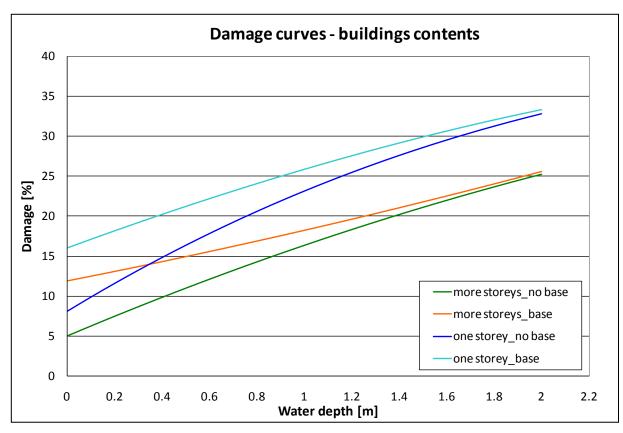
- ✓ Economic approach → intangibles are not evaluated
- ✓ Damage assessment limited to → Buildings
 - → Lifelines (i.e. roads & railways)
 - → Emergency costs
- ✓ Damage assessment limited to → Direct damages
- ✓ Back analysis → Damage evaluation regards 36 past events



Potential damage assessment: vulnerability modelling



Vulnerability of built environment → DEPTH-DAMAGE CURVES



Source: USACE (USA)

VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Vulnerability of buildings

- Number of storeys
- Presence of basement
- Type of use

Vulnerability of lifelines

- Service supplied



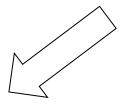


WARNING OUTCOMES		Observed	
		Flood	No flood
Forecasted	Flood	Forecasted Event	False Warning
	No flood	Missed Event	Calm





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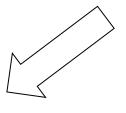


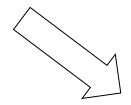
DAMACE		Observed	
DAMAGE		Flood	No flood
Foreseted	Flood	+	0
Forecasted	No flood	++	0





WARNING OUTCOMES		Observed	
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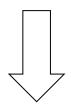
DAMAGE		Observed	
DAMAGE		Flood	No flood
Egrapated	Flood	+	0
Forecasted	No flood	++	0

WARNING &		Observed	
EMERGENCY	COSTS	Flood	No flood
Forecasted	Flood	E+W	W
	No flood	E	0





WARNING OUTCOMES		Observed	
		Flood	No flood
Forecasted	Flood	Forecasted Event	False Warning
	No flood	Missed Event	Calm



WARNING OUTCOMES		Observed		
		Flood		No flood
Forecasted	Flood		0.22	80.0
	No flood		0.25	0.44



Actual damage assessment: vulnerability modelling



Level of preparedness – mitigation measures

Mitigation Action (Contingency plan)

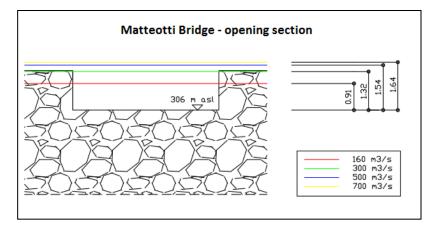
- Levees temporary rising/reinforcement
 Bridges gates
- Individual actions (e.g. lift contents, turn off gas, etc)

FIXED PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL DAMAGES

Vulnerability factors:

- Lead time
- People experience

HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS (i.e. weir outflow)

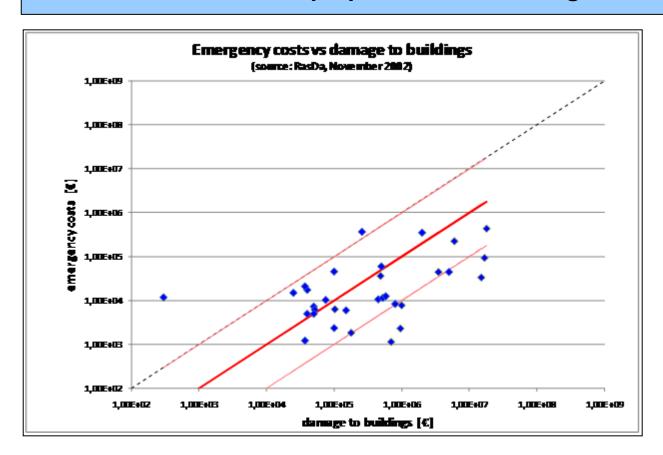




Actual damage assessment: vulnerability modelling



Level of preparedness -warning costs



ANALYSIS OF LOCAL DATA

Vulnerability factors:

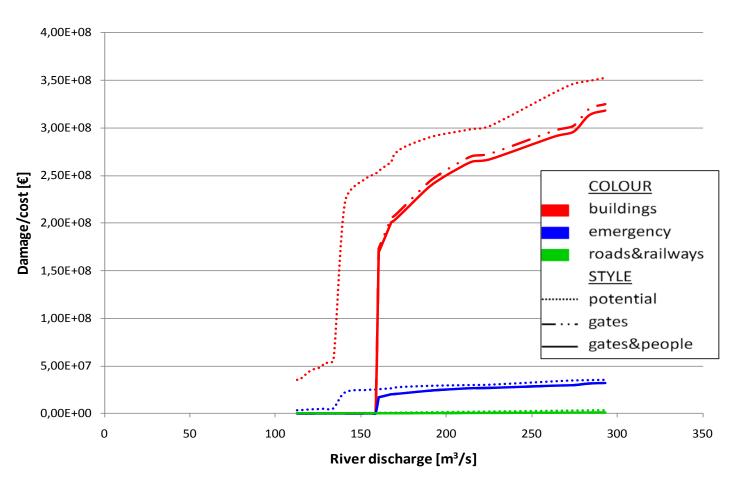
socio/political context



FEWSs performance assessment: results



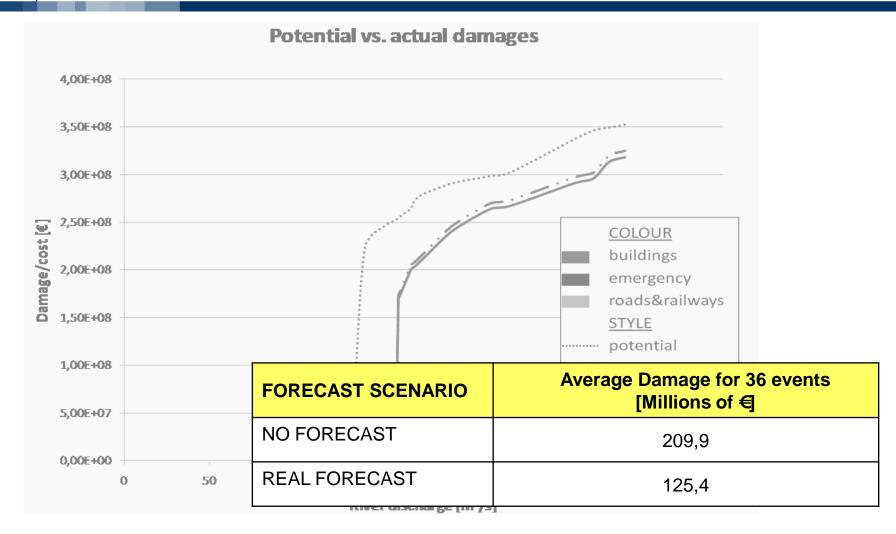
Potential vs. actual damages





FEWSs performance assessment: results









Vulnerability plays a crucial role affecting both POTENTIAL and ACTUAL DAMAGES



Vulnerability should be included in FEWSs assessments

There is a need to improve current VULNEARBILITY MODELS

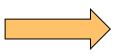


All relevant vulnerability factors must be taken into account





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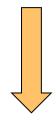


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All relevant vulnerability factors must be taken into account



Molinari D., Handmer J., A behavioral model for quantifying flood warning effectiveness, *Journal of flood risk management* (on line first)







Thanks for your attention!

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