

# **Verification of EFAS flood hazard maps**

# EFAS annual meeting 2022

Francesco Dottori (European Commission – Joint Research Centre) 28 September 2022



Emergency Management

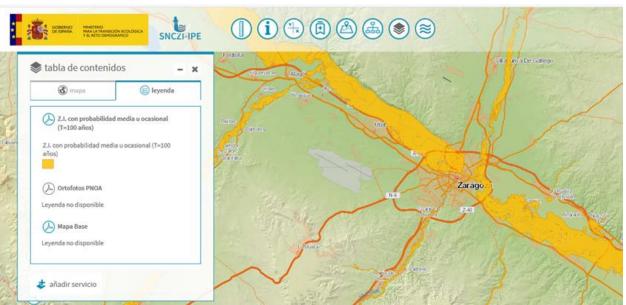
- Why flood hazard maps in EFAS?
- How EFAS flood maps are now
- Skill of EFAS flood maps
  - Continental- vs national-scale maps
- Can we use national flood maps in EFAS?
- Conclusions



#### Why continental flood hazard (FH) maps?

# •The EU Floods Directive requires all Member States to develop flood hazard maps, **but...**





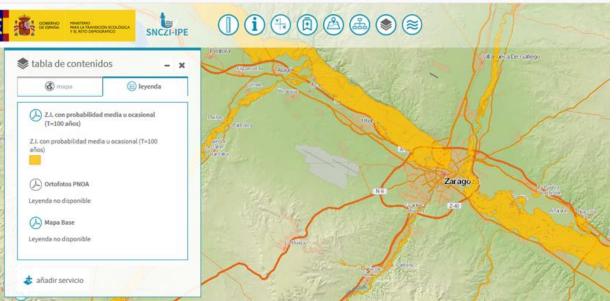


### Why continental river flood hazard (FH) maps?

•The EU Floods Directive requires all Member States to develop flood hazard maps, **but...** 

National FH maps can be (very) different depending on the area
Limited information (models? Data?) and limited accessibility
Non-EU countries might not have national FH maps



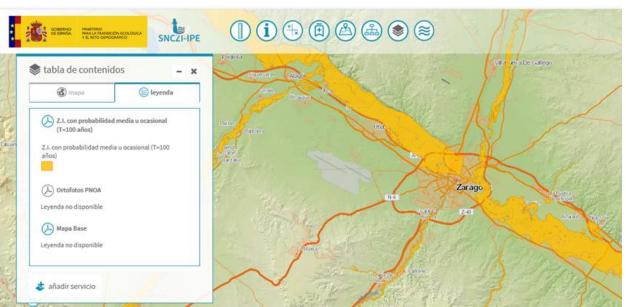




## **EFAS** needs continental scale maps for:

- >impact-based river flood forecasts
- Continental-scale analysis of flood risk (e.g. impacts of climate change)



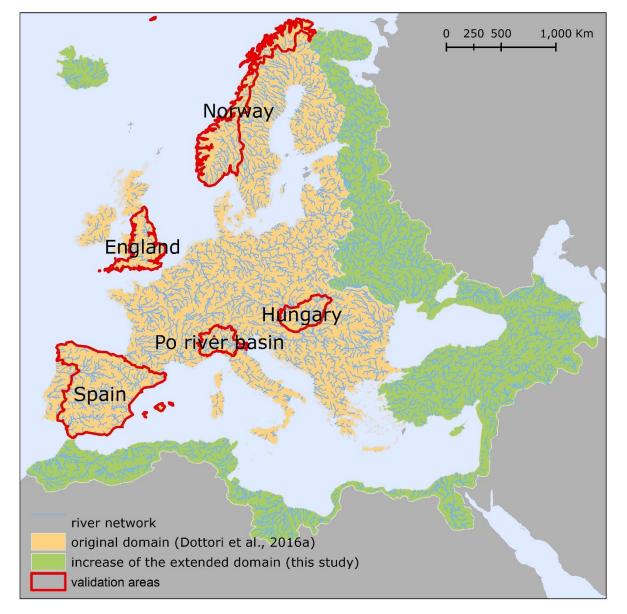




#### The EFAS river flood hazard maps

- Europe + Mediterranean (full EFAS extent)
- ► Based on EFAS climatology
- $\succ$ All rivers with drainage basin >500km<sup>2</sup>
- Flood extent and water depth at 100m resolution
- Six flood scenarios (1-in-10 to 1in-500 years)
- $\succ$  For more details:

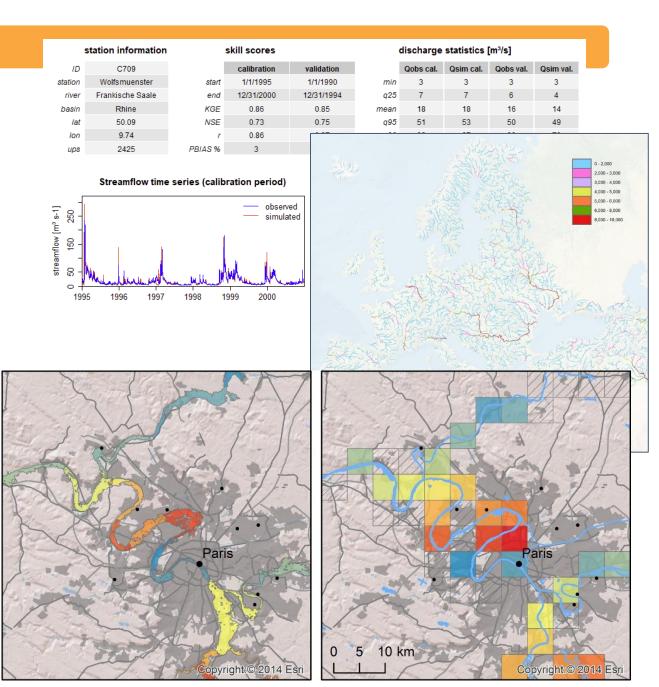
https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/14/154 9/2022/



Procedure

#### Emergency Management

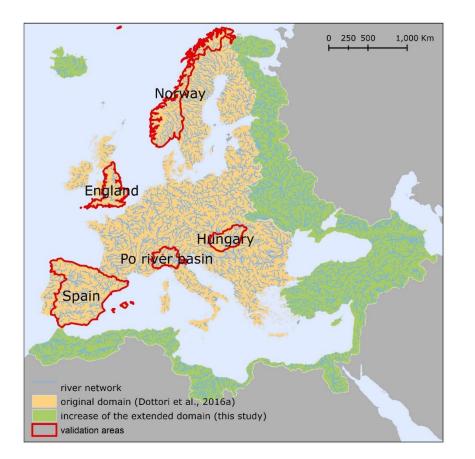
- We use long-term (~30 years) river flow simulations done with the LISFLOOD model
- We identify the magnitude of extreme flood scenarios along the river network (extreme value analysis)
- We simulate flooding processes with 2D hydraulic models to produce a catalogue of local flood maps

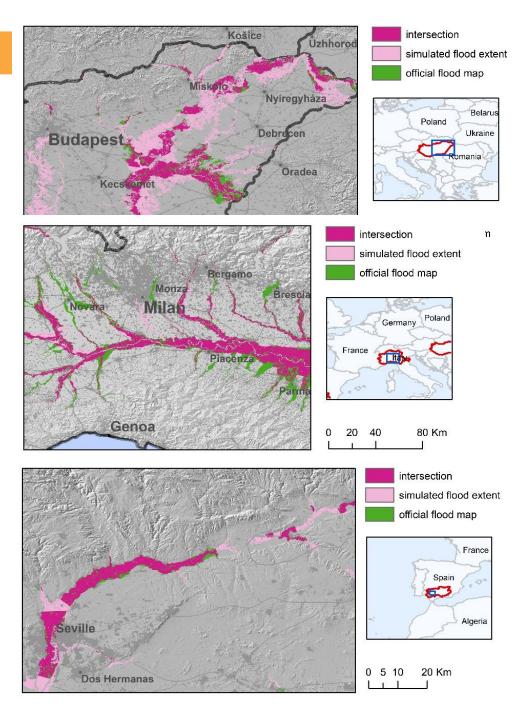




### Validation of modelled maps

Comparison against official hazard maps (those publicly available as geodatasets....)

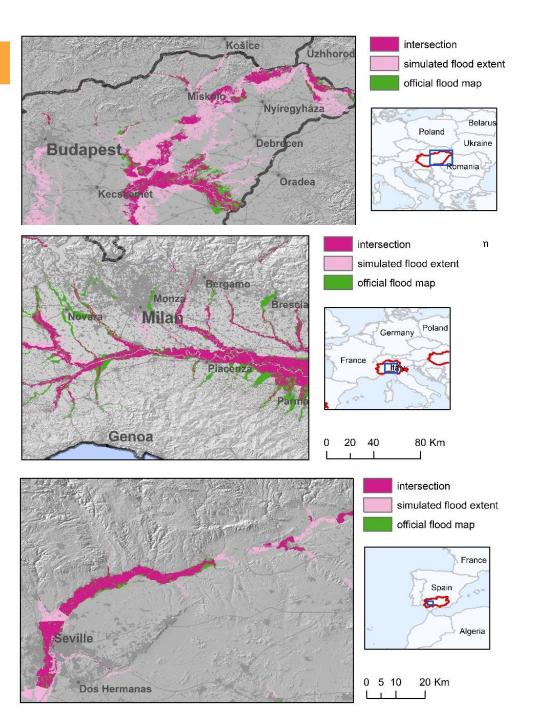






#### Validation of modelled maps

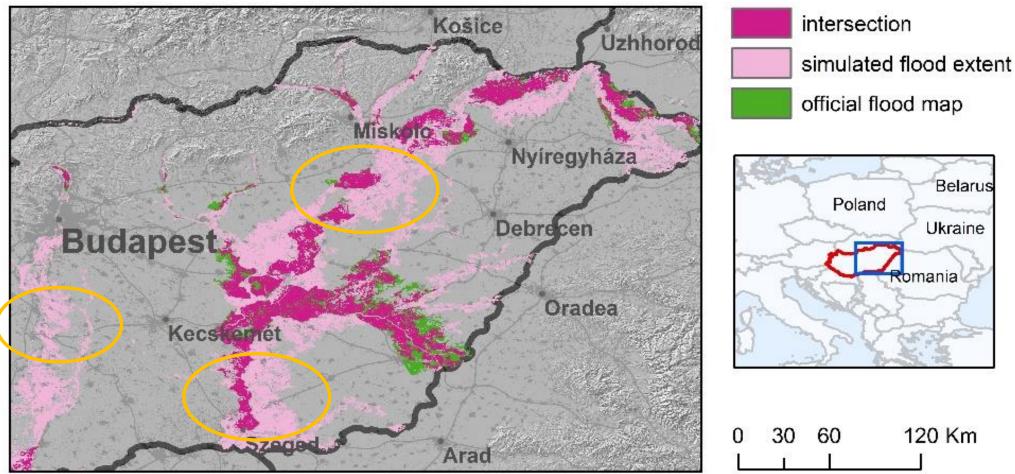
- ➢On average, 2/3 of reference floodprone areas are correctly identified ...
- ... yet modelled maps generally overestimate flood-prone areas
- Low skill especially for flood scenarios with high/medium probability





#### Validation of modelled maps – Hungary (100y)

Manager

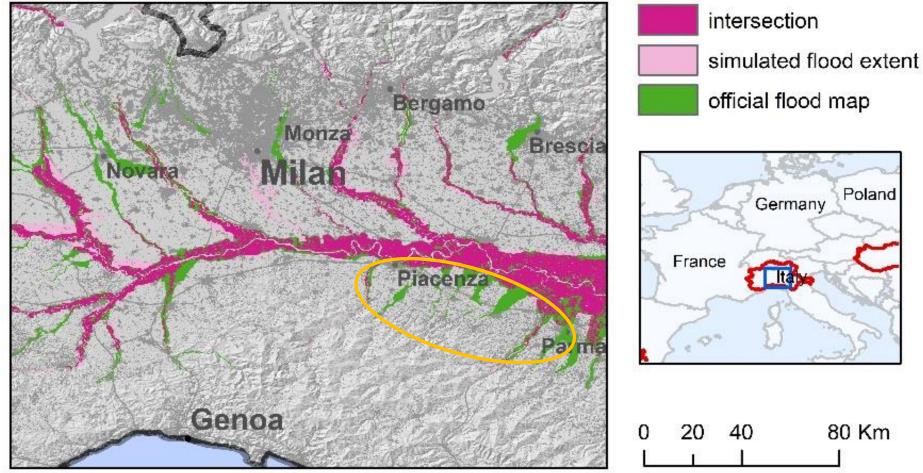


Overestimations caused by data limitations (flood) defences, topography, river channels)



#### Validation of modelled maps – Po River (500y)

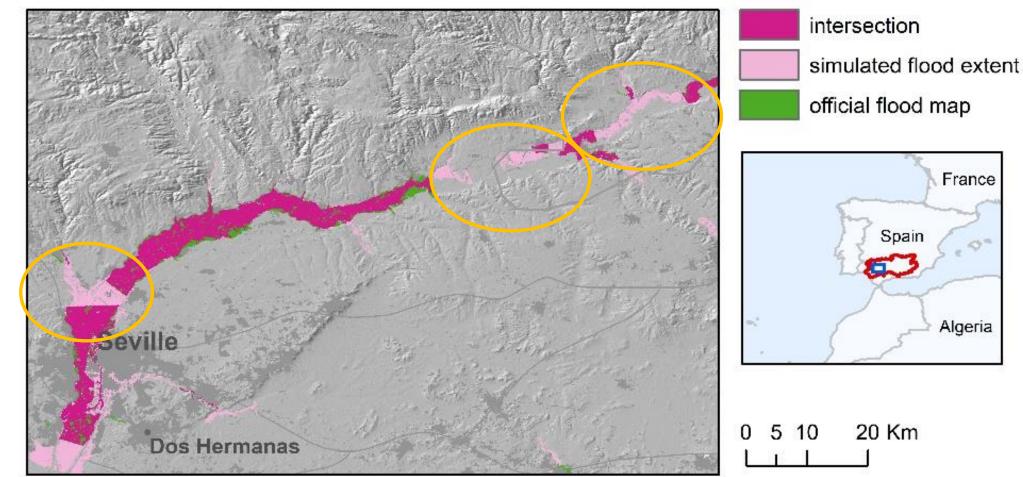




Performance improving for lower-probability floods (> 1-in-100-year)



#### Validation of modelled maps – Spain (100y)



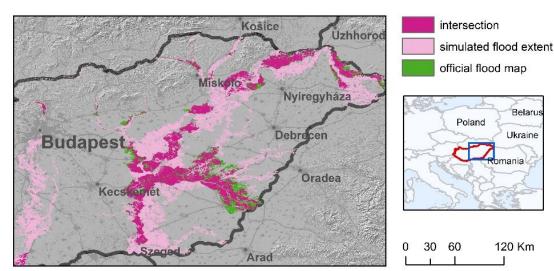
In some cases, continental maps can complement national and local maps



#### **Conclusions about validation**

EFAS flood hazard maps have important limitations:

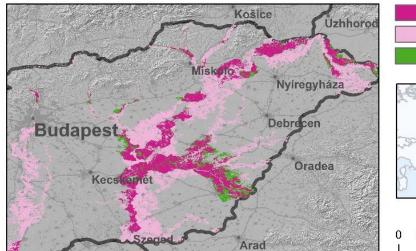
- variable quality compared to national maps
- not (yet) available for minor river network
- foreseen improvements (improved DEM, hydro data etc.) can't fix all problems





#### **Conclusions about validation**

- EFAS flood hazard maps have important limitations:
  - variable quality compared to national maps
  - not (yet) available for minor river network
  - foreseen improvements (improved DEM, hydro data etc.) can't fix all problems

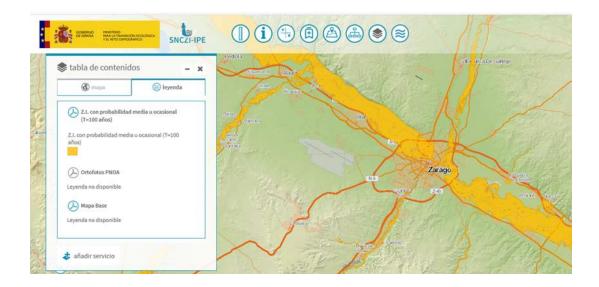


intersection simulated flood extent official flood map



Can we replace/complement JRC flood maps with national flood hazard (and risk) maps?

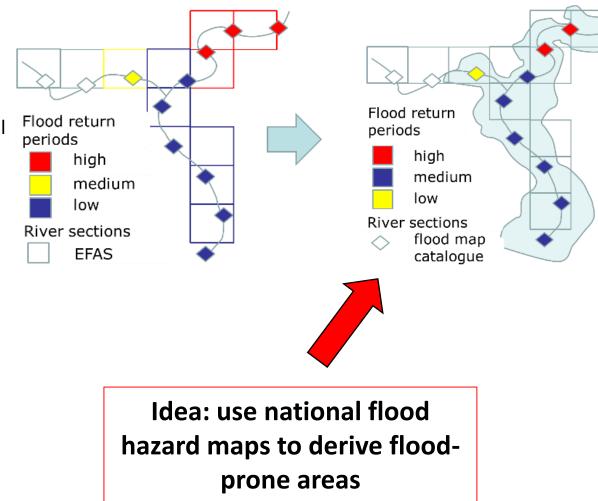
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#### Flow forecast

Identify river reaches potentially affected and local flood magnitude for any event forecasted by EFAS



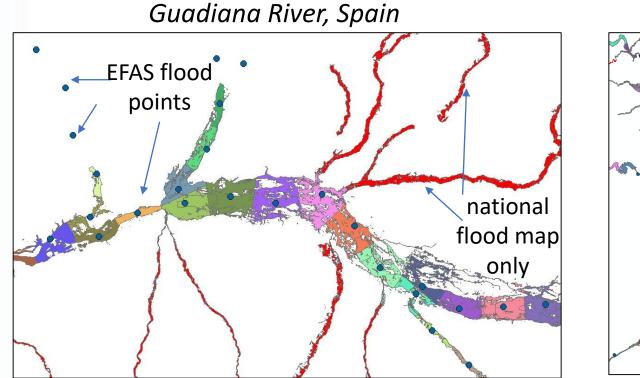
#### Rapid flood mapping

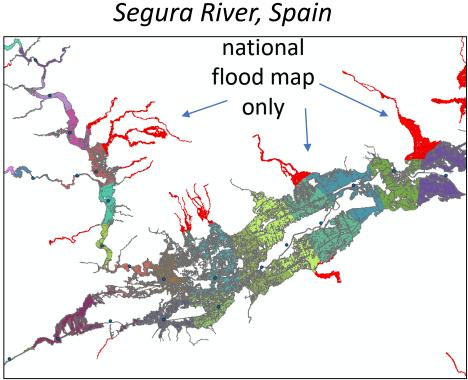
Calculate flood-prone areas (using catalogues of flood maps and protection levels) and derive forecast-based inundation maps



# **Preliminary tests in Spain**

- We used 1-in-100-year official flood extent maps (publicly available)
- Split national maps into local maps linked with EFAS grid points (buffer around each point)
- Flood depth maps also available for further testing







Pros

- National flood maps have higher resolution and accuracy
- More consistency with national risk assessments under the Floods Directive

# Cons

- Limited access to geodata of national maps (only pdfs, only flood extent...)
- Maps available in most countries only for 3 return periods/probabilities
- Limited access to documentation (input data, modelling...)
- Large variability between countries need to align EFAS and national network



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Using national flood maps is possible... but we need help from local partners!!! On-demand mapping Rapid Mapping Risk and Recov





Exposure Mapping



# Further information emergency.copernicus.eu www.efas.eu

# Queries info@efas.eu



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