



Building the Flood Early Warning System in Guyana at the National scale, with real-time forecast of inundated areas for selected flood prone communities

Alessandro Masoero¹, Imra Hodzic², Colis Allen³, Andrea Libertino¹, Andrea Giusti², Flavio Pignone¹, Luca dell'Oro², Simone Gabellani¹, Garvin Cummings³

^{1.} *CIMA Research Foundation*

^{2.} *UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT)*

^{3.} *Hydromet Service Guyana*



*EGU General Assembly 2020
6 May 2020*

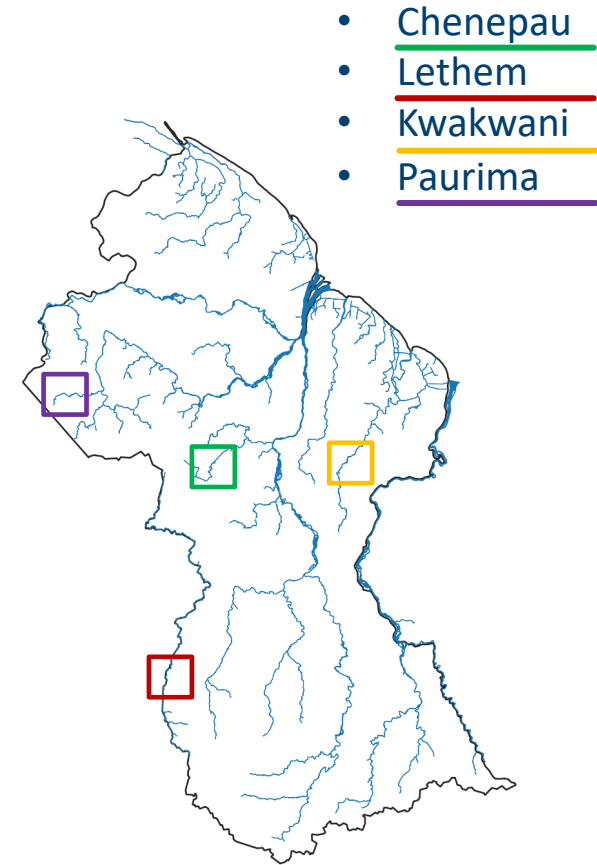


SCIENCE AWARENESS BEHAVIOURS

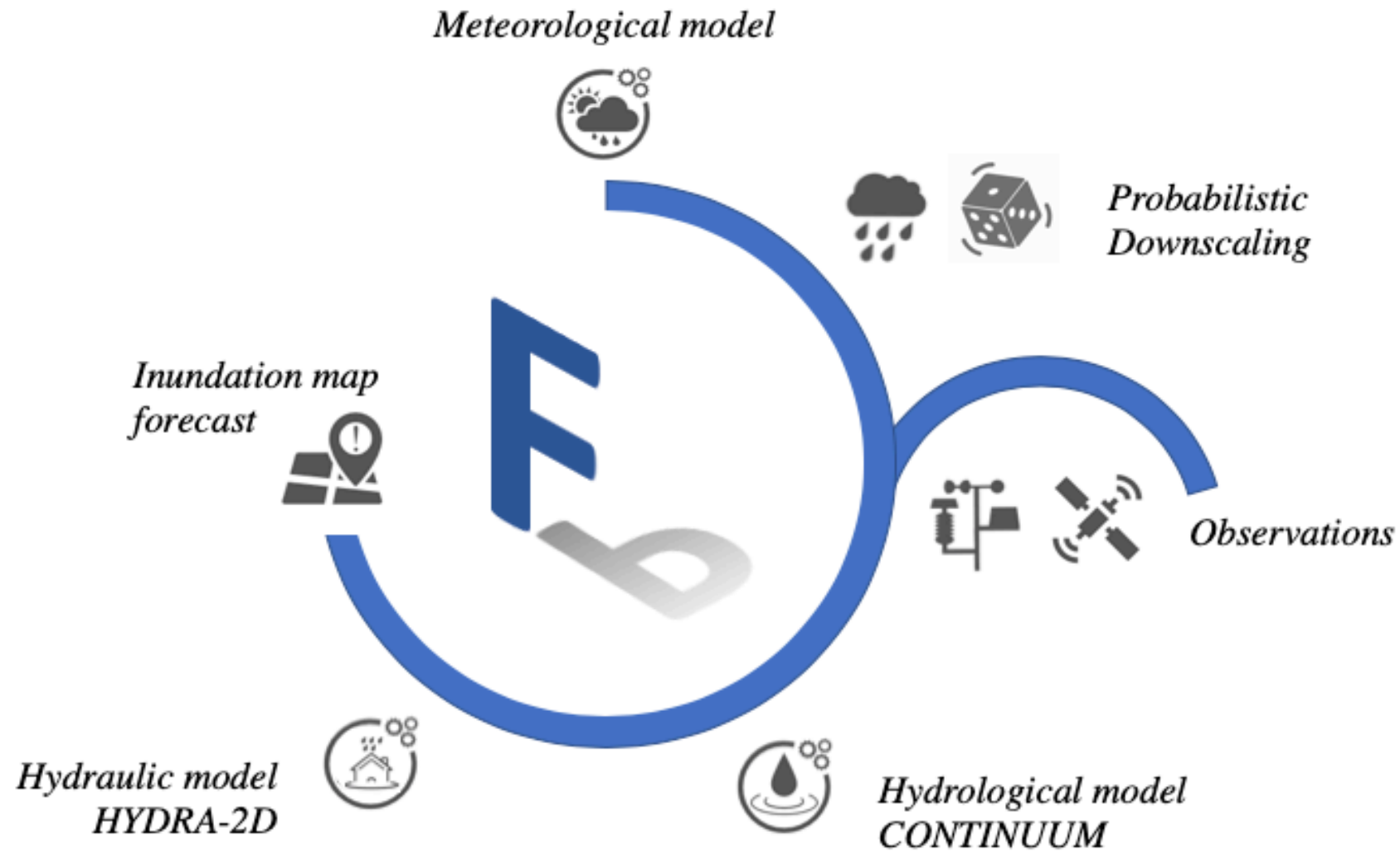
FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

«*Strengthening Disaster Management Capacity of Women in Guyana and Dominica*» Project, founded by JICA, implemented by UNDP Guyana together with UNOSAT and CIMA:

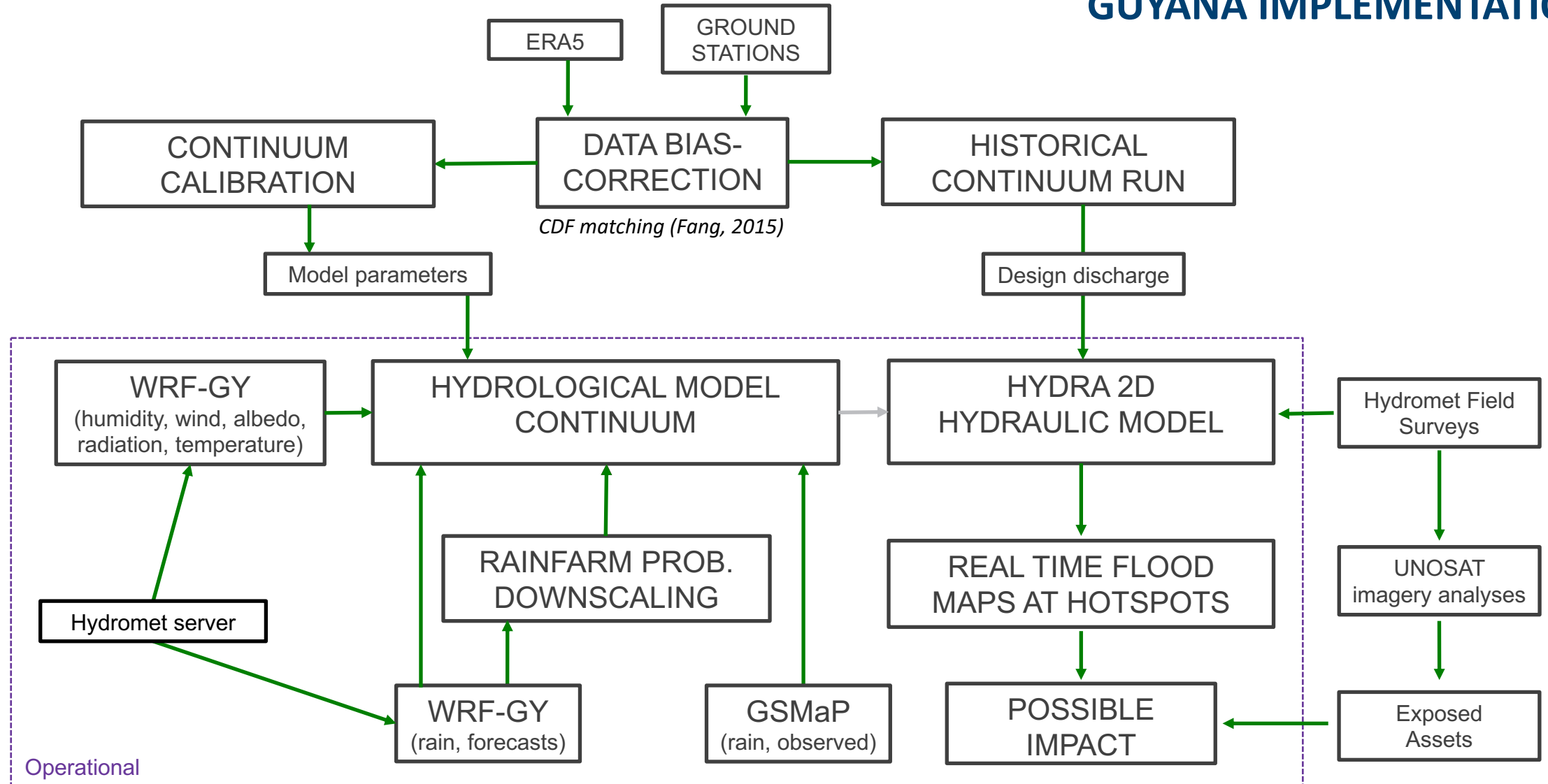
- technical component aimed at implementing an operational flood forecasting modelling chain;
- provide daily forecasts of extreme flood events 1 to seven 7 days in advance, covering the whole Guyana;
- provide inundation forecasts at selected locations;
- river gauge records at few locations.



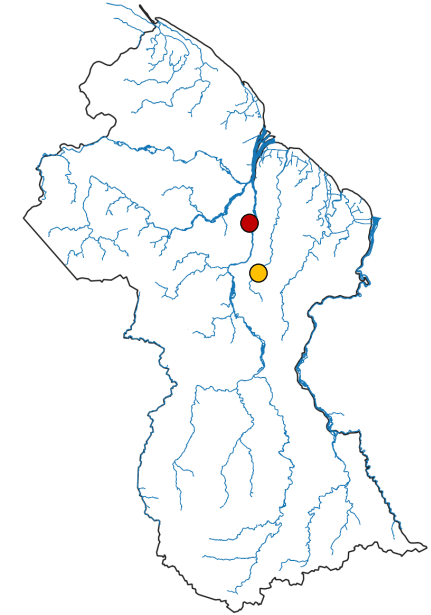
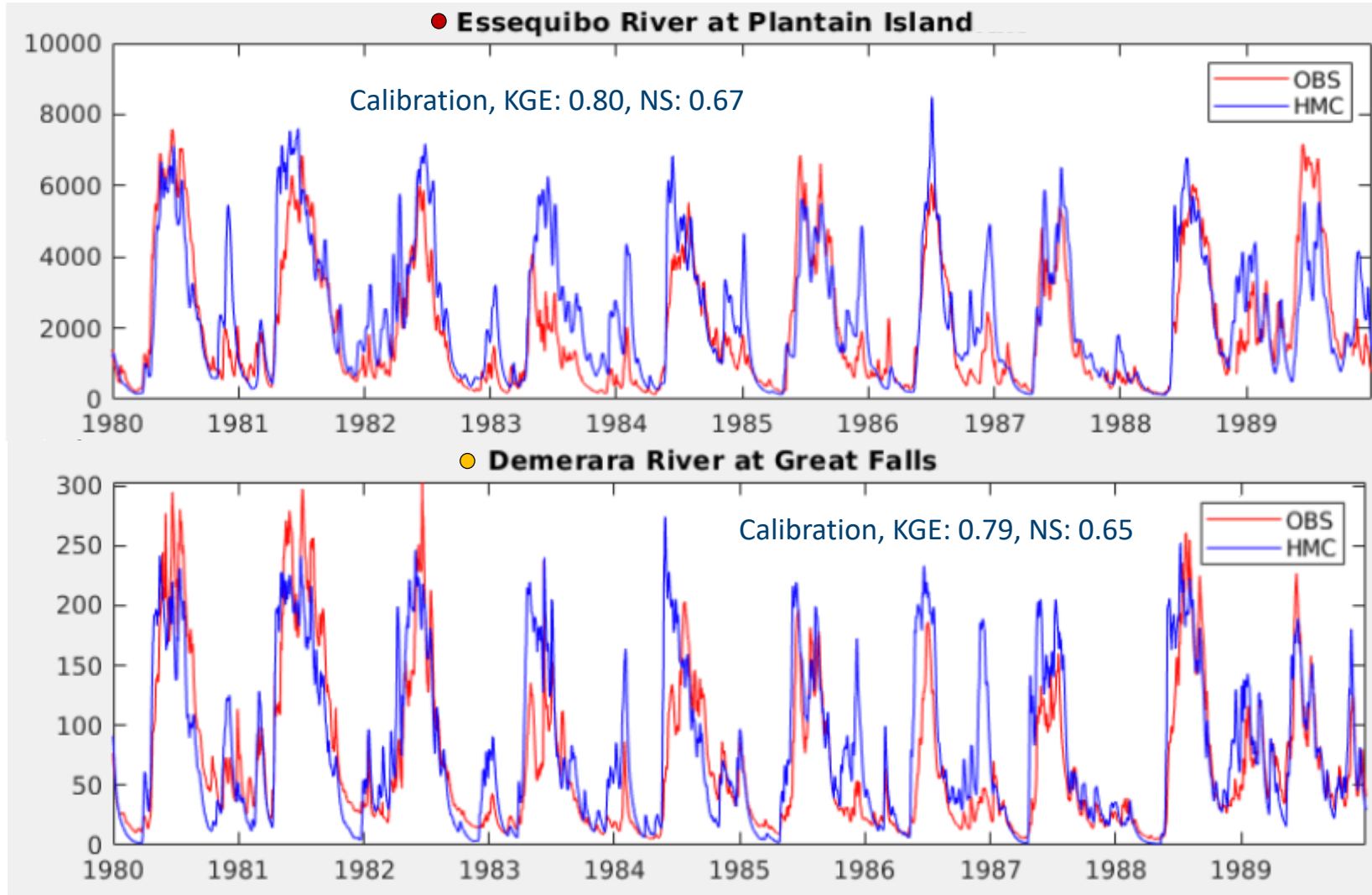
FLOODPROOFS, Flood Forecasting Chain



GUYANA IMPLEMENTATION



CONTINUUM, Hydrological Results

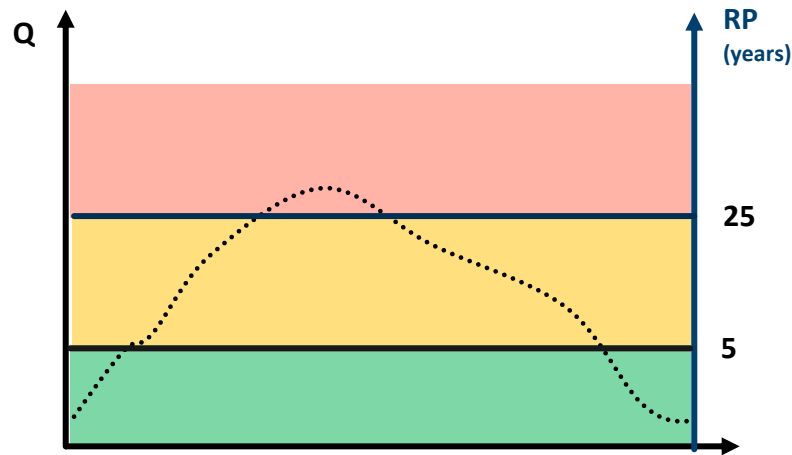


Continuum (Silvestro *et al.* 2013, 2015): distributed hydrological model, solving both mass and energy balances. Routing in channels with possible overflow according to width and depth (Andreadis *et al.*, 2015)

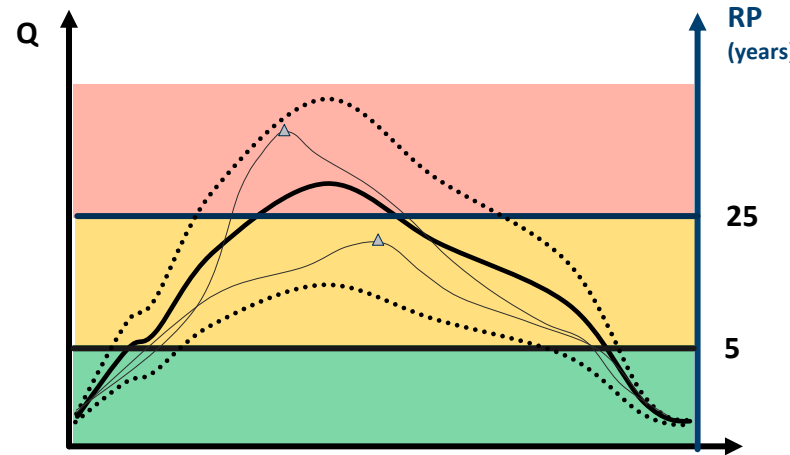
PROBABILISTIC Hydrological Forecasts

RAINFARM Downscaling (*Rebora et al., 2006*) – several equiprobable rainfall fields

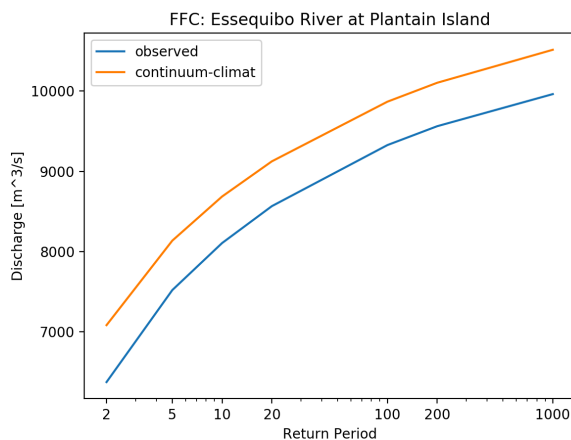
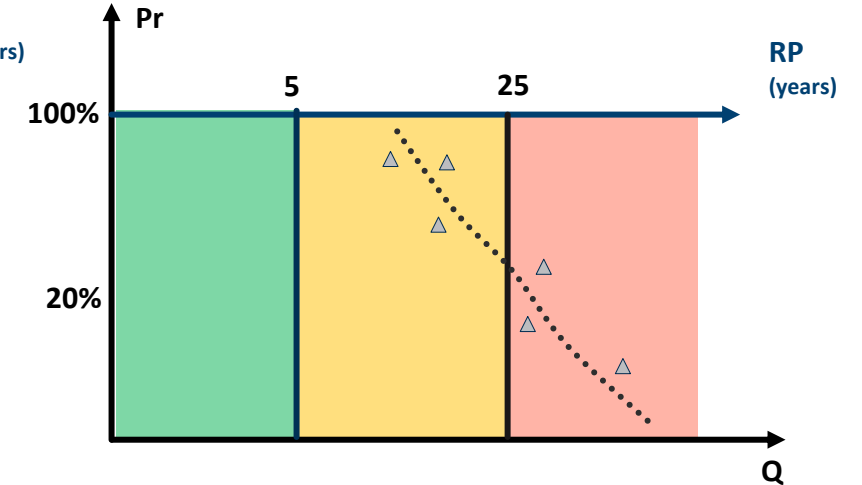
Single hydrograph



Spaghetti plot



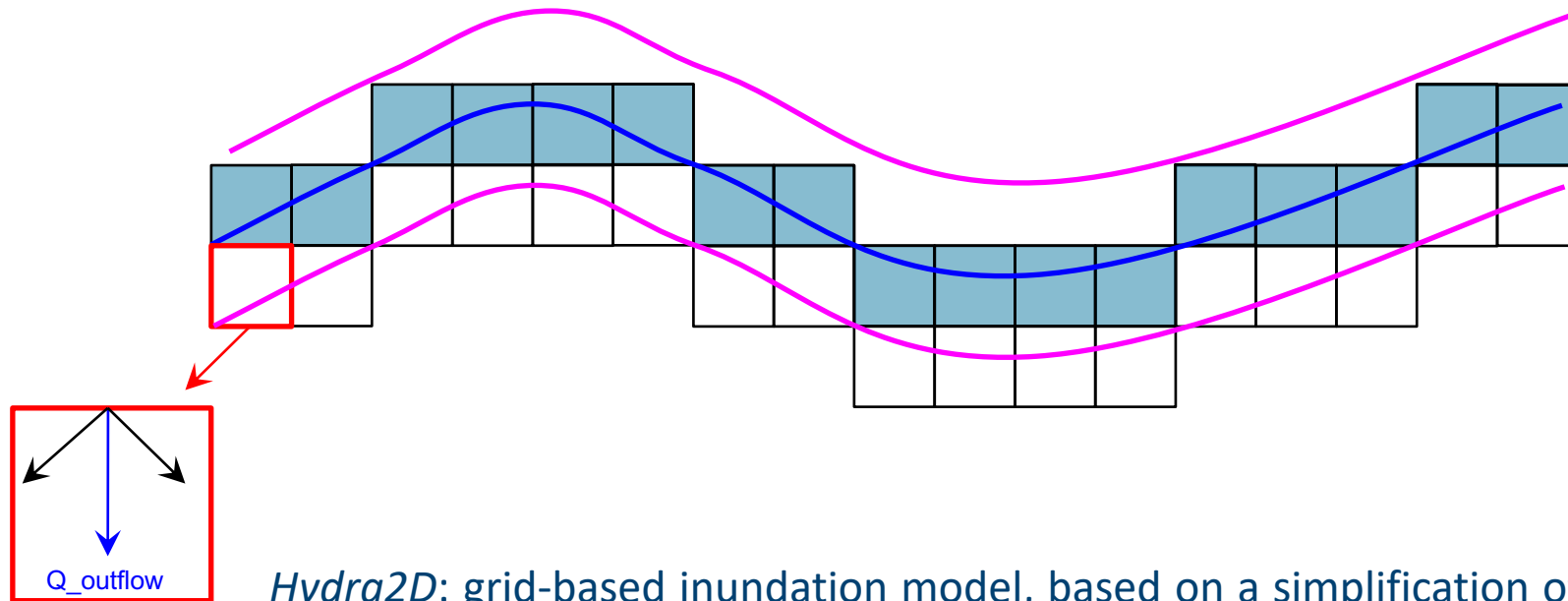
Probabilistic plot



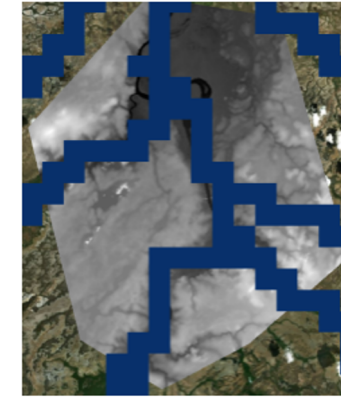
Model estimate of flood discharges occurrence frequency at each location. Hence, operational forecasts can be compared with relevant model statistics to assess predicted event severity.

COUPLING Hydro-Hydra models

The right and left outflows (Continuum) generate linear inputs for the bidimensional flood propagation model (Hydra2D). In each cell the Q_{outflow} is divided in 2 components inputs of the hydro-dynamic model: q_x and q_y



Hydra2D: grid-based inundation model, based on a simplification of shallow water equations (local inertial approximation).



*Hydrological scale
(1.5 km, MERIT-DEM,
Yamazaki 2017 et al.)*



*Hydraulic scale
(12m, TANDEM-X)*

PROBABILISTIC inundation maps

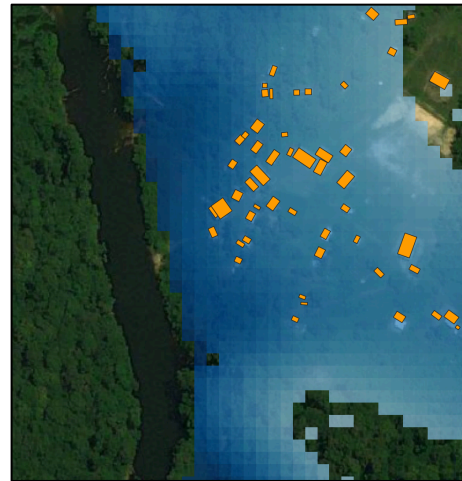
RAINFARM Downscaling – several equiprobable rainfall fields

Single inundation maps

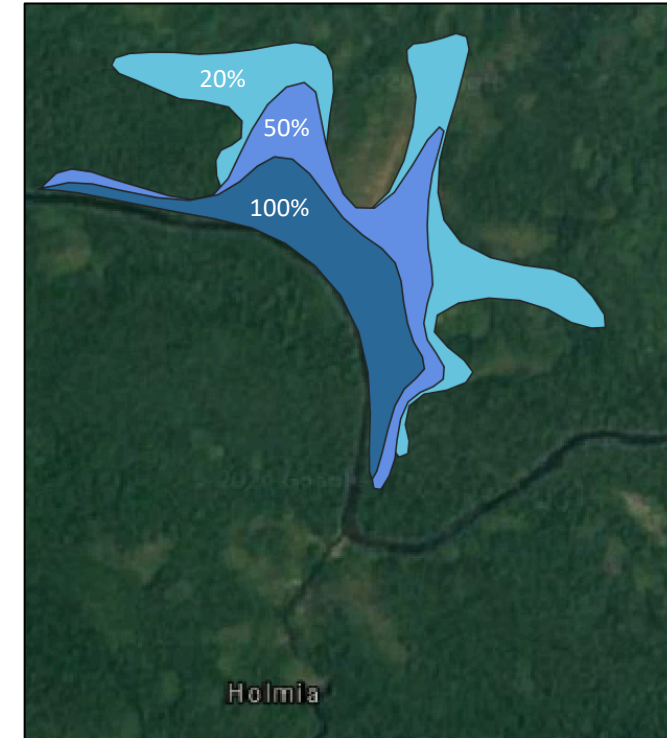
Chenepau
RP 50 years



Exposed assets
(buildings)



Probabilistic inundation maps

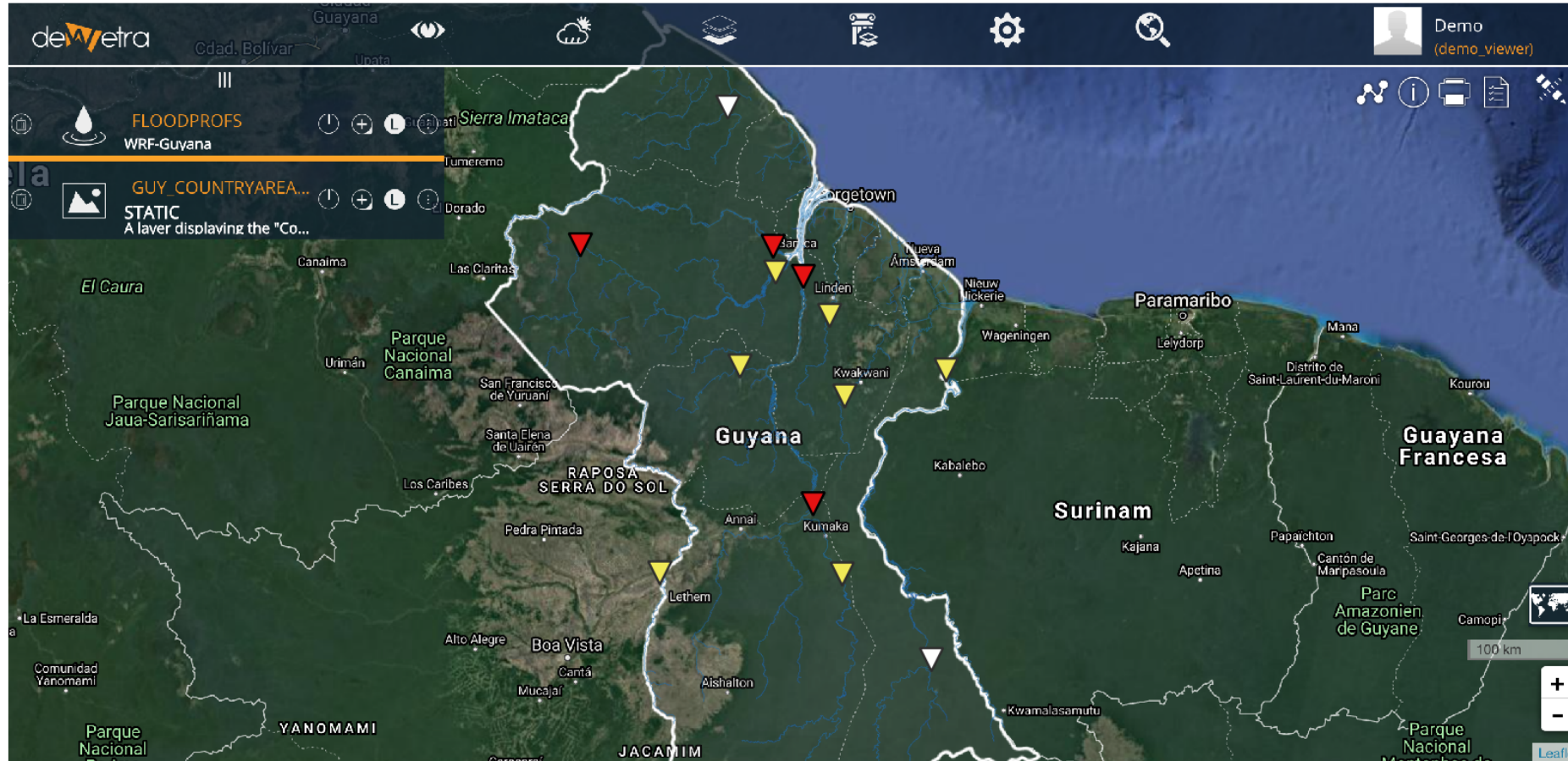


Water depth
above 50 cm

Multiple hydra2D
simulations (fast)

Severe water depth identified according to local knowledge, damage to buildings/crops

Dewetra Platform of the *Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology* (CIMH)



Direct and rapid access to last forecast and monitoring data

Bibliography

- Andreadis, K. A., Schumann, G. J.-P., and Pavelsky, T. (2013), A simple global river bankfull width and depth database, Water Resour. Res., 49, 7164–7168, doi:10.1002/wrcr.20440.
- Fang, G., Yang, J., Chen, Y.N. and Zammit, C., 2015. Comparing bias correction methods in downscaling meteorological variables for a hydrologic impact study in an arid area in China. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 19(6), pp.2547-2559.
- Pagliara et al. 2011. “Dewetra, Coping with Emergencies” Proceedings of the 8th International ISCRAM Conference – Lisbon, Portugal, May 2011
- Rebora N., Ferraris L, von Hardenberg J, Provenzale A. RainFARM: Rainfall Downscaling by a Filtered Autoregressive Model. Journal of Hydrometeorology 7(4): 724–738, 2006.
- Silvestro, F., Gabellani, S., Delogu, F., Rudari, R., and Boni, G.: Exploiting remote sensing land surface temperature in distributed hydrological modelling: the example of the Continuum model, Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 17, 39–62, [https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-17-39-](https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-17-39-2013) 2013, 2013
- Silvestro, F., Gabellani, S., Delogu, F., Rudari, R., Laiolo, P., Boni, G., 2015. Uncertainty reduction and parameter estimation of a distributed hydrological model with ground and remote-sensing data. Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci. 19, 1727–1751. [http:// dx.doi.org/10.5194/hess-19-1727-2015](http://dx.doi.org/10.5194/hess-19-1727-2015)
- Yamazaki, D., Ikeshima, D., Tawatari, R., Yamaguchi, T., O'Loughlin, F., Neal, J. C., Sampson, C. C., Kanae, S., and Bates, P. D. (2017), A high-accuracy map of global terrain elevations, Geophys. Res. Lett., 44, 5844– 5853, doi:10.1002/2017GL072874.

Flood-PROOFS codes are freely available and users can get them from the GitHub repository [<https://github.com/c-hydro>].

alessandro.masoero@cimafoundation.org



SCIENCE AWARENESS BEHAVIOURS

www.cimafoundation.org