

A methodology for flood risk mapping at the local scale for Civil Protection purposes

Lucia Mortara, Luca Ferraris, Marina Morando, Chiara Franciosi, Marta Giambelli and Eva Trasforini

In the DRR context there is an ongoing need to implement effective mitigation strategies able to strengthen resilience at different territorial levels. This study aims to propose a methodology to better understand and analyse the vulnerability and capacity components of risk, in order to improve the Italian Civil Protection (CP) Plans and consequently the public awareness and self-protective response. By characterising the exposed elements with reference to the local context - through the active involvement of population, administrations and stakeholders -, it is possible to obtain a detailed mapping and characterisation of elements to be considered in the definition of risk mitigation strategies, additionally strengthening coordination and collaboration between institutions and citizens and then community resilience.

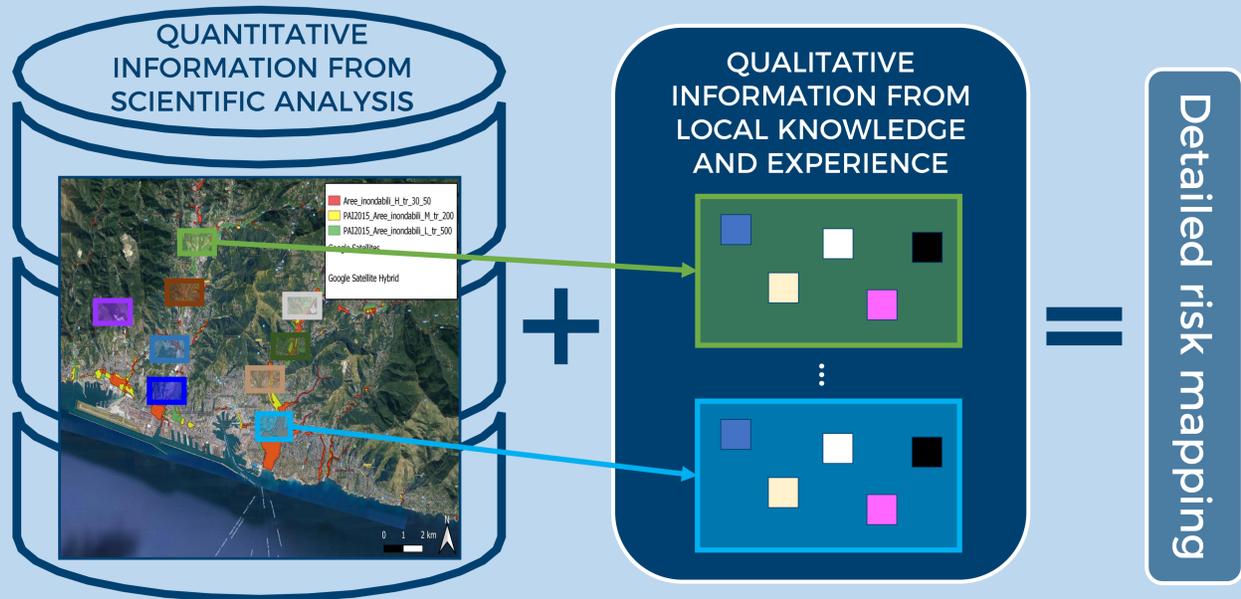


NECESSITY OF STRENGTHENING CIVIL PROTECTION PLANNING → IMPROVING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Taking into account the local features and the Capacity component of risk, it is possible to obtain a more detailed *risk-oriented* territory view, targeted at defining the most suitable emergency management procedures



$$Risk = f(Hazard, Exposure, Vulnerability, Capacity)$$



MUNICIPALITY OF SERRA RICCÒ (ITALY) - 7 SCHOOLS

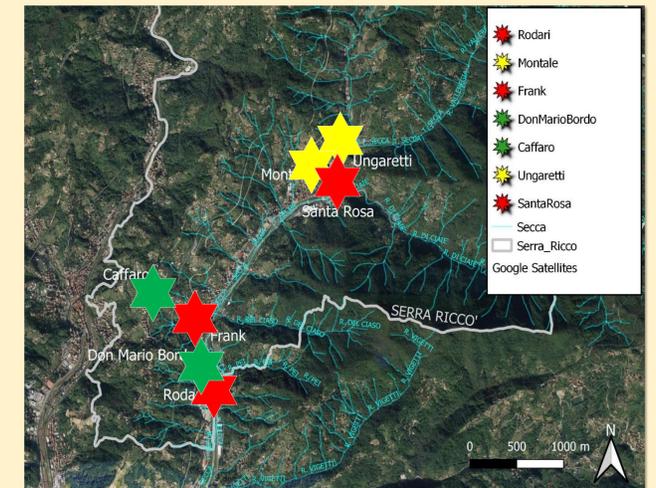
SCENARIO FROM EU FLOODS DIRECTIVE

3 schools associated to risk classes according to EU Floods Directive

SCENARIO APPLYING THE NEW APPROACH

VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY DATA ON POINT-BASED SCALE
CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF CIVIL PROTECTION RISK AND ACTIONS'

7 schools associated to risk classes



ADDED VALUE OF THE NEW APPROACH

- Local scale
- Capacity
- Detail on vulnerability
- 'Hot spots' mapping

PERSPECTIVE

- Several assets to protect
- Replicable methodology
- Territorial context for decision making support

CIVIL PROTECTION PLANS SUITED TO THE TERRITORY AND ITS RESOURCES



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For further information please contact Lucia Mortara - lucia.mortara@cimafoundation.org

APPENDIX

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SCIENCE • AWARENESS • BEHAVIOURS

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CIVIL PROTECTION PLANNING

“Disaster management is the series of intervention operative procedures to cope with any expected calamity in a particular territory, allowing the authorities to prepare and coordinate the relief interventions to protect the population and the heritage in a risk area. [...] Civil Protection Plan is a continually updated document which must take account of the evolution of the territorial layout and of the variations in the expected scenarios.”

(Italian Civil Protection Department)

D. Lgs. 1/2018: ITALIAN CIVIL PROTECTION CODE

Civil protection planning is a **non-structural prevention activity** identifying the potential risk scenarios needed to alert the National Civil Protection Service and aims at:

- The definition of the **operational strategies** and the **intervention model** containing the organization of the structures for conducting, in a coordinated way, civil protection activities and operational response for the management of calamitous events foreseen or in progress, ensuring the effectiveness of the functions to be carried out
- Ensuring the necessary **information network** with the facilities responsible for alerting the National Service
- The coordination of **communication flows**
- The definition of the mechanisms and procedures for the **review and updating of planning activities**, for the organization of **drills** and relative **information spreading to the population**

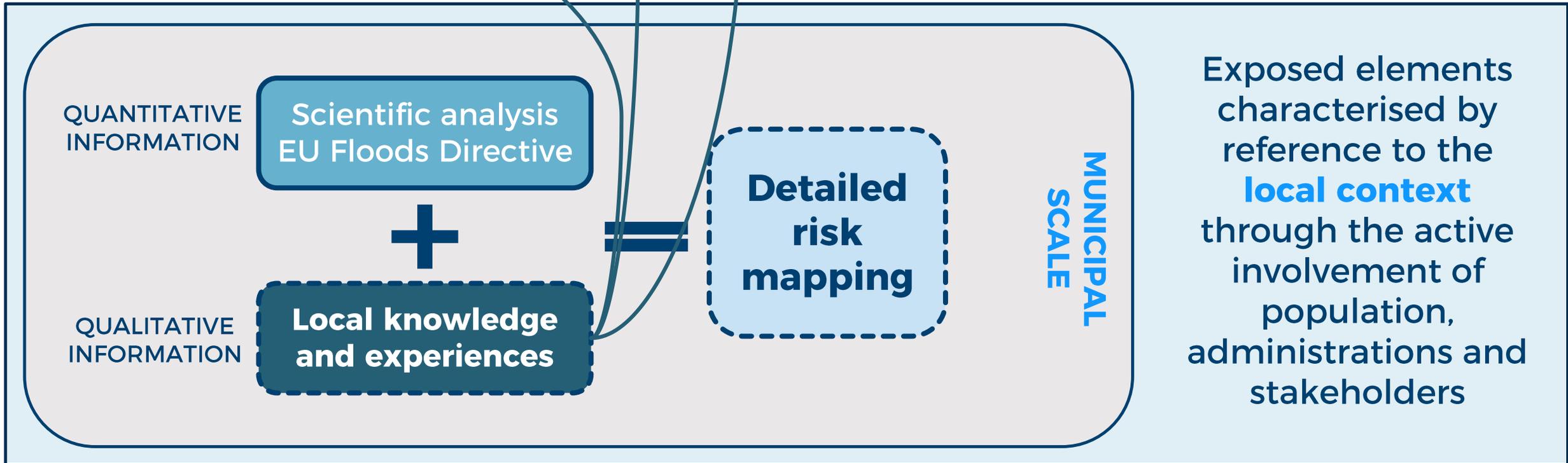


THEORETICAL APPROACH

Risk considered in all its components of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and **capacity**

MULTIDIMENSIONAL VARIABLE → people, culture, procedures
ANTICIPATE, COPING, ADAPT

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Exposure} \times \frac{\text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$



Exposed elements characterised by reference to the **local context** through the active involvement of population, administrations and stakeholders



THE METHODOLOGY

1 EX-ANTE SETTING

Definition of expected outcomes

classes of civil protection risk and actions

Reference scenario

EU Floods Directive 2007/60/CE

2 LOCAL MAPPING WITH PARTICIPATIVE APPROACH

Local hazard “hot-spots” mapping

- Technician knowledge
- PGRA flood hazard maps

Local vulnerability and capacity mapping (element by element)

- Technician, stakeholders and citizens knowledge

3 MODEL APPLICATION

Model implementation with collected information

Vulnerability and capacity functions

- Safe access to building
- Emergency plans
- Safe floors
- Flood-proof systems
- Flood-prone floors
- Moving to safe floors
- Access to safe floors

FLOWCHART

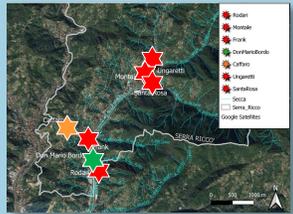
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Classes of CP risk and actions

Outcomes

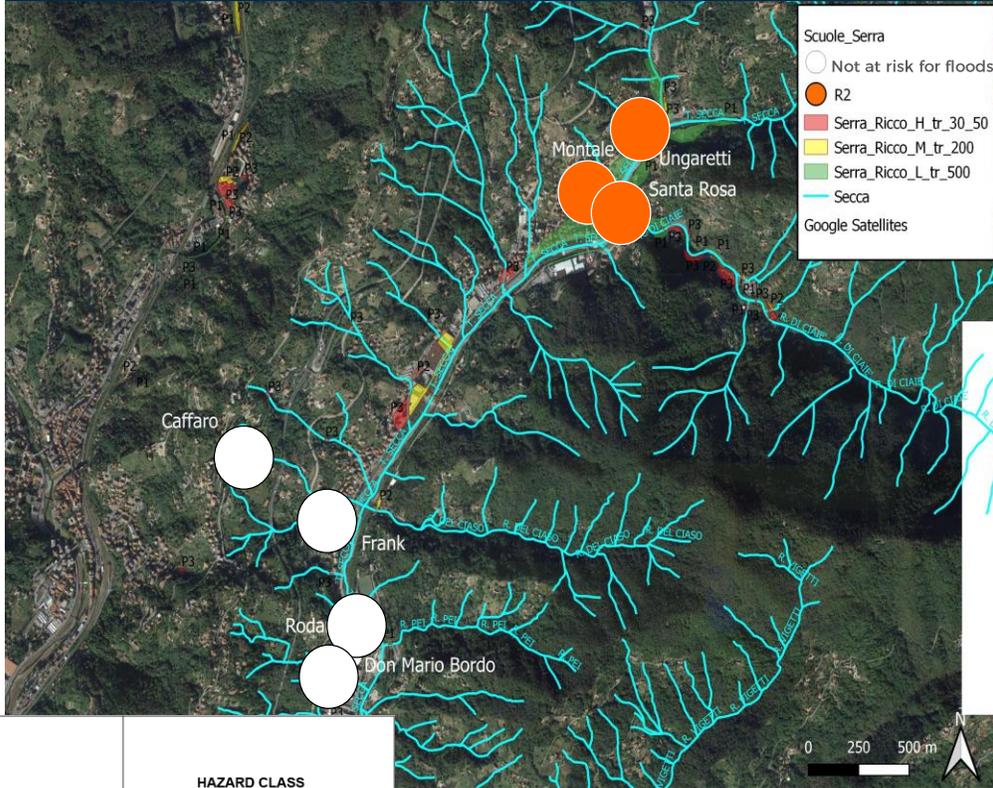
Each exposed element is associated to a class of risk

4 CIVIL PROTECTION PLANNING APPLICATION



Look at the overall situation on the territory to prioritise intervention and manage the outflow of municipal resources in the most efficient way, in order to define Civil Protection Plans procedures

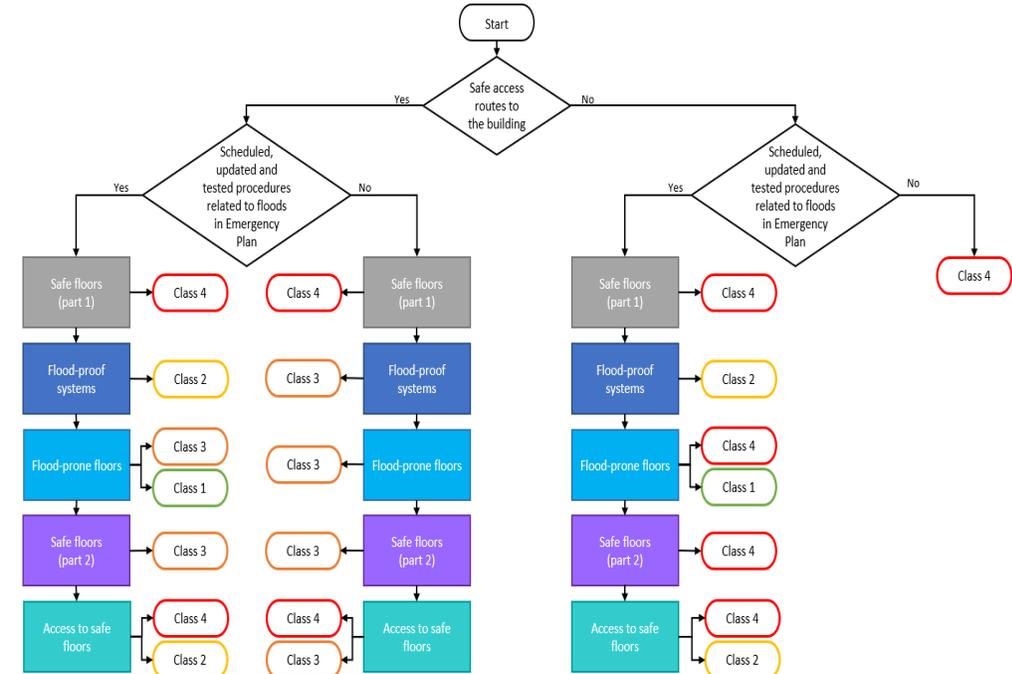
Level of risk according to EU Floods Directive



NEW APPROACH



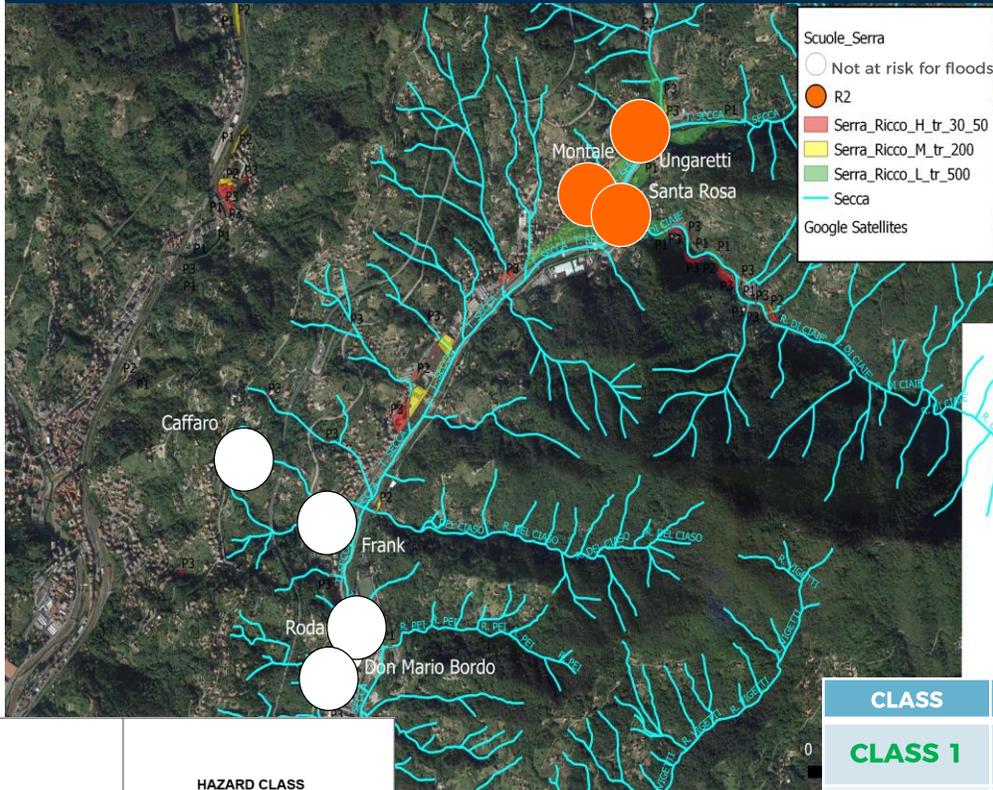
- Local scale
- Capacity C
- Detail on V
- 'Hot-spots' mapping



Model for the schools of Serra Riccò

		HAZARD CLASS		
		P3 (H)	P2 (M)	P1 (L)
DAMAGE CLASS	D4	R4	R4	R2
	D3	R4	R3	R2
	D2	R3	R2	R1
	D1	R1	R1	R1

Level of risk according to EU Floods Directive

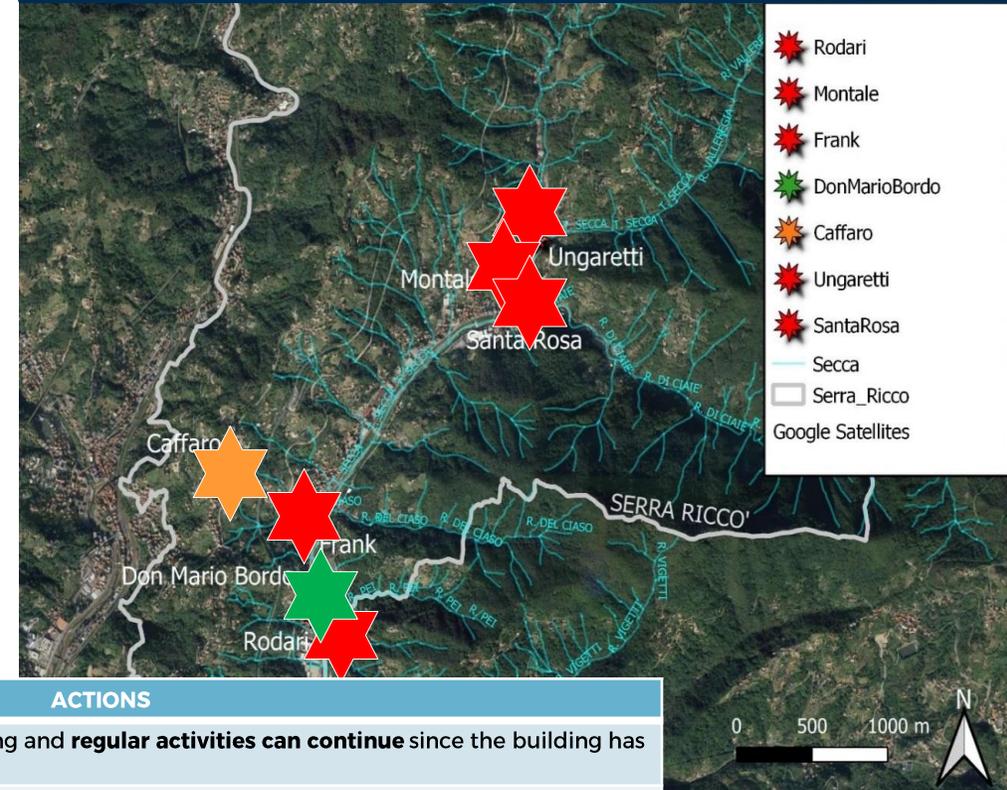


NEW APPROACH



- Local scale
- Capacity C
- Detail on V
- 'Hot-spots' mapping

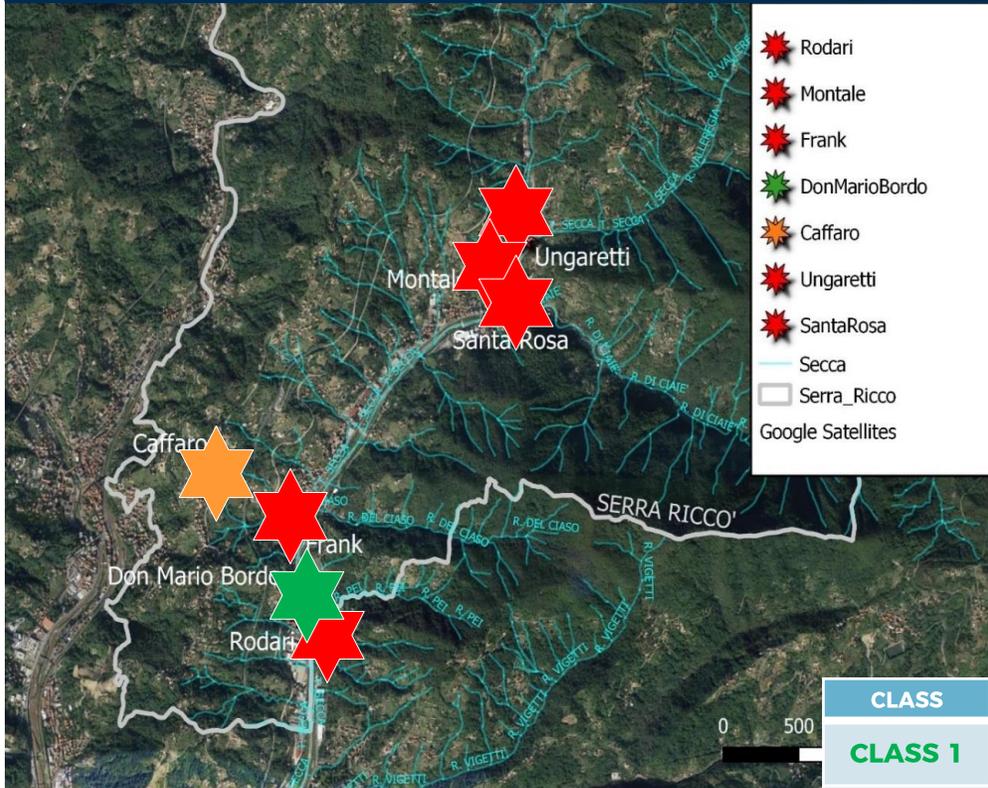
Level of risk related to the local context for CP purposes



CLASS	ACTIONS
CLASS 1	All people must remain inside the building and regular activities can continue since the building has no flood-prone floors
CLASS 2	All people must remain inside the building and everyone must go to the upper floors , potential emerging issues can be solved with only internal resources
CLASS 3	All people must remain inside the building and everyone must go to the upper floors , but to do it and to solve possible emerging issues some help from outside is necessary
CLASS 4	No one must be inside the building since it is not a safe place

RISK CLASS	HAZARD CLASS			
	P3 (H)	P2 (M)	P1 (L)	
DAMAGE CLASS	D4	R4	R4	R2
	D3	R4	R3	R2
	D2	R3	R2	R1
	D1	R1	R1	R1

Level of risk related to the local context for CP purposes

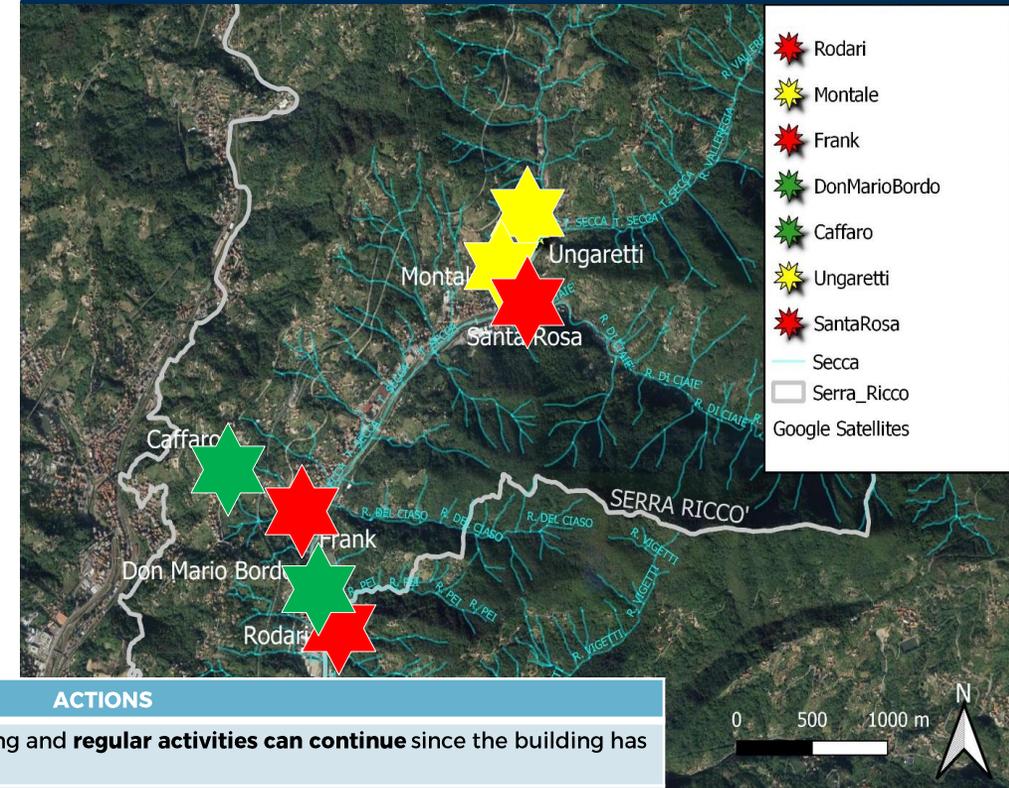


INCREASING CAPACITY



Each exposed element has an internal updated Emergency Plan and procedures has been tested through drills

Potential level of risk



CLASS	ACTIONS
CLASS 1	All people must remain inside the building and regular activities can continue since the building has no flood-prone floors
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FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

- SEVERAL ASSETS TO PROTECT (industries, facilities, housing, infrastructures) → VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY VARIABLES
- REPLICABLE METHODOLOGY ON DIFFERENT EXPOSED ELEMENTS CATEGORIES
- REPRESENTATION OF THE TERRITORIAL CONTEXT FOR DECISION MAKING SUPPORT → EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND MANAGEMENT



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SUITED TO THE TERRITORY AND ITS RESOURCES



INCREASING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



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