ELABORATION OF FLOOD RISK MAPS THROUGH A HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC STUDY, CONNECTED TO THE EARLY ALERT SYSTEM, AND THE PRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY MAPS IN THE LICUNGO RIVER BASIN

Project HIP 2018: ECHO/-SF/BUD/2018/91013 Strengthening national, district and local capacities for response to natural disasters, linking early warning with early action and promoting their scalability

Project led by Cruz Roja Española in collaboration with the Red Cross of Mozambique

Cristina Hernanseiz Project Lead HIP CRE Manuel Álvarez, Jerónimo Puertas, Luis Cea, Enrique Peña, Víctor Penas Technical Consultants CRE

A Coruña, Spain, 12/10/2020





# **Project financed by:**

## **European Union Civil Protection ans Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)**



European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

### In collaboration with:





WFP Naciones Unidas Programa Mundial de Alimentos





# Introduction

# **Ecological Threat Register (ETR - Sept. 2020)**





- ✓ The ETR has covered 157 countries.
- ✓ Moçambique appears as the second country with the highest risk of exposure to ecological threath
- ✓ Risk level: 5 (one of the highest scores).
- ✓ Low resilience levels. High fragility. High collapse risk.
- Low level of monitoring and data analysis networks. Fortunalety, worldwide networks, based on remote sensing, are providing very useful data.
- ✓ Among the 12 countries, all in Sub-Saarian Africa, with the highest prevalence of food insecurity.
- High population increase rate (9<sup>th</sup> in the world). Population in 2020: 31 M. Populations estimated in 2050: 65 M. Low control of security of human settlements.





# Introduction

✓ Moçambique: disasters in 1990 – 2019:

Disaster type	N	Nº %	
Floods	40	48.2	
Storms	26	31.3	
Droughts	13	15.7	
Landslides	2	2.4	
Earthquakes	1	1.2	
Fires	1	1.2	
Total	83	100	



EM-DAT

The International Disaster Database Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters - CRED

\* Source: The International Disaster Database https://www.emdat.be/



\* https://www.internal-displacement.org/africa-report

Cruz Roja Española

- ✓ The seventh country in the world with the highest number of displaced people in 2019
- ✓ Some 90% of the global amount of displaced people in Africa from 2009 were caused by floods or storms.



- Strengthening of the capabilities in flood disaster risk management, by producing Flood Risk Maps, and training our technical counterparts in their use and production.
- Identification and dissemination of Evacuation Paths and Shelter Locations in 10 communities of Licungo River Basin.
- Flood Risk Management covers a wide range of activities. This project focus on Raising awareness and preparedness, and in the Emergency response.







- The detection of potential flood areas is essential to be able to develop an Early Warning System. Hazard and Risk maps are very helpful to focus the effort in target communities.
- Communities must be made aware of the risk, and prepared to act efficiently in the case of flooding.
- Evacuation paths and shelter locations must be known by the communities.
- In addition, communities have to be warned in the case of a potential flooding with time enough to go to the shelters. This action is not covered by the project, but it is necessary. An EWS only is useful if it works completely, from the meteorological forecast to the efficient communication to the communities.









# Methodology

✓ Identify flood prone communities



✓ Evaluate flood hazard



### ✓ Propose evacuation roots and safe shelters











# Methodology

 Freely available data. All the data used come from freely available global data bases (ESA, NASA, JAXA satellite missions). Can be complemented with local data



- Free softwares. Iber and Q-GIS. Many online tutorials and courses. Both run in a single PC.
  - Viber QGIS
- Scalable approach. The approach is scalable and can be directly transposed to other catchments







# Input data for hydrological and hydraulic analysis with Iber

- ✓ **Digital terrain model.** Alos Parsal RTC from the ASF (15 30 m)
- ✓ Land cover distribution. Sentinel-2A data from the GlobCover project ESA (20 m)
- ✓ Soil Types. World Harmonized Soil Database from the FAO (30 m)
- ✓ Rainfall. TRMM (25km 3h) and GPM (10km 30min) missions from NASA



### Cada vez mais perto das pessoas

Environmental

Engineering Group UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA



# Input data for hydrological and hydraulic analysis with Iber

✓ Analysis based on the flood of the year 2015 in the Licungo basin

Spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall during the **Chedza Tropical Depression** in the Licungo basin (January 2015)





















# Cada vez mais perto das pessoas

Water and Environmental

Engineering Group UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA Cruz Roja Española



#### Comunidade Samora Machel





### Some of the damage caused in the Samora Machel community







### Satellite images before and after the January 2015 flood

#### 27/02/2014

#### 17/01/2015













# **Thematic maps**



 Each settlement has its own folder with its own thematic maps







### Types of maps

### Folder:

02\_MAPAS\_JPG\_ SAMORA\_ MACHEL\_MOCUBA

### **Content:**

- 01\_MAPA\_ORTOFOTO\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg
- C2\_MAPA\_ZONA\_INUNDÁVEL\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg
- 03\_MAPA\_DENSIDADE\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg
- Samora\_PROPOSTA\_ROTAS DE EVACUAÇÃO\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg
- 04\_B\_MAPA\_PROPOSTA\_ROTAS DE EVACUAÇÃO\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg
- SAMORA\_PROPOSTA\_ROTAS DE EVACUAÇÃO\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg
- S\_MAPA\_PROPOSTA\_UBICAÇÃO\_SINAIS\_ DE\_EVACUAÇÃO\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg
- SAMORA\_PROPOSTA\_UBICAÇÃO\_SINAIS\_ZPI\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg

26/09/2020 13:02	Imagen JPEG	3,716 KB
28/09/2020 12:57	Imagen JPEG	3,144 KB
26/09/2020 16:32	Imagen JPEG	2,826 KB
24/09/2020 18:24	Imagen JPEG	3,563 KB
24/09/2020 18:27	Imagen JPEG	3,505 KB
30/09/2020 12:42	Imagen JPEG	2,898 KB
24/09/2020 18:19	Imagen JPEG	3,557 KB
24/09/2020 18:16	Imagen JPEG	3,632 KB







### 01 - Background map based on orthophotos

- ✓ Identify the most relevant infrastructures (churches, mosques, health centers, schools) and complete it with simple schematic symbols
- ✓ The location of houses, roads, bridges, graveyards, water wells was digitalised and used to evaluate the number of homes and people affected by a flood and to design safe evacuation routes



![](_page_18_Picture_7.jpeg)

### 02 - Map of the flood extension (January 2015)

The includes the area of maximum hydrodynamic risk or serious damage. (if: h > 1 m or v > 1 m/s or vh > 0.5 m2/s).

💟 02\_MAPA\_ZONA\_INUNDÁVEL\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg

![](_page_19_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_8.jpeg)

### 03 - Map of density of houses (houses/km<sup>2</sup>)

Allows the identification of the areas with the highest concentration of population
In general, the highest density of houses occurs in the safest zones, while the most exposed areas have a lower concentration of people

![](_page_20_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_6.jpeg)

### 04 - Map of the proposed evacuation routes

![](_page_21_Figure_2.jpeg)

Rotas em direção ao abrigo coletivo escola secundaria Samora Machel

Rota	L, m	V, km/h	T, min
R01	1177.7	5	14
R02	1256.0	5	15
R03	1236.0	5	15
R04	1124.6	5	13
R05	1153.2	5	14
R06	1238.1	5	15
R07	1074.0	5	13
R08	1139.3	5	14
R09	1047.4	5	13
R10	1109.8	5	13
R11	1386.4	5	17
R12	1330.4	5	16

L: Length of route,

V: Average speed of a person's displacement T: Travel time

![](_page_21_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_9.jpeg)

# 05 - Map with the proposed location of the flood signs showing the evacuation routes and the collective shelters

✓ This is just a proposal to help the technicians to find the most appropriate location

S\_MAPA\_PROPOSTA\_UBICAÇÃO\_SINAIS\_ DE\_EVACUAÇÃO\_SAMORA\_MACHEL.jpg

![](_page_22_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_8.jpeg)

# 06 - Map with the proposed location of the flood signs to delimitate the flood risk areas

✓ We propose to locate these flood signs in the limits of the flood risk area

![](_page_23_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_8.jpeg)

### **Collective shelter**

![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

### **Flood hazard area**

![](_page_24_Picture_4.jpeg)

### 2015 flood level

![](_page_24_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_12.jpeg)

# **Risk Maps training with CLGRC technicians**

At the beginning of October 2020 the technicians of the CLGRC of the 10 communities concerned by this project were trained, with a series of online meetings

![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_3.jpeg)

In the coming weeks, the technicians will be working within the communities on the location and placement of the flood signs

![](_page_25_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_7.jpeg)

Despite COVID-19, we will continue to work on flood risk management in the vulnerable communities of the Licungo River basin.

Let's be optimistic !

![](_page_26_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_5.jpeg)

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