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## Future flood risk in the Rhine basin

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HydroPredict 2010 20-23 September, Prague



vrije Universiteit amsterdam

## Problem description

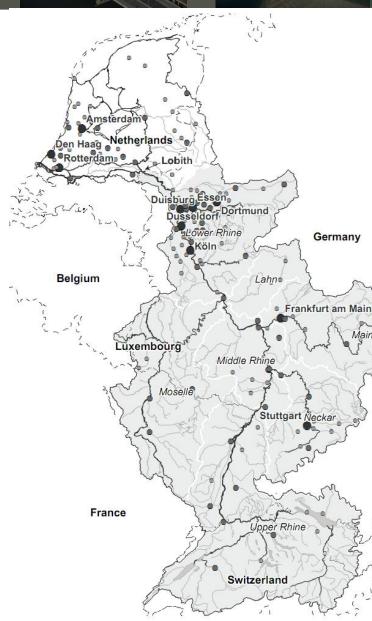
Rhine is a very important traffic route and economically important

- ~10 Million people live in areas at risk from extreme flooding
- Flood events in 1993 and 1995 caused considerable damage / evacuation

Increase in flood risk is expected

- Socio-economic development
- Climate change





Develop a flood risk model for the entire Rhine channel

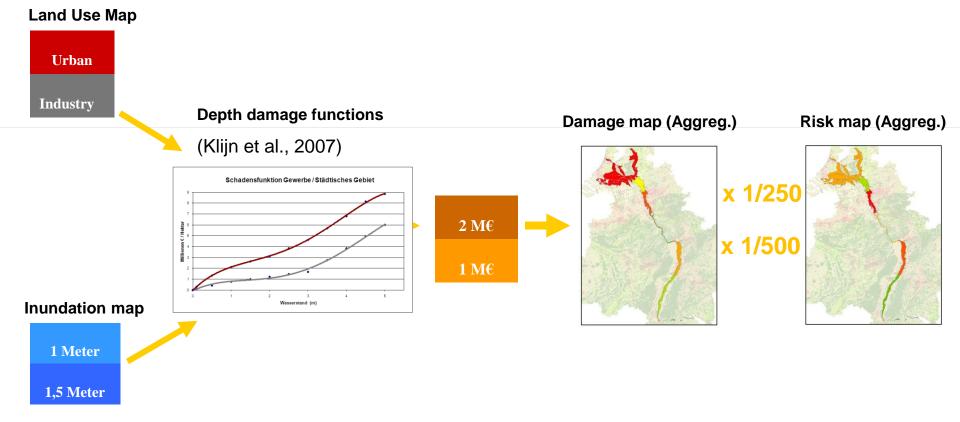
- Estimate potential flood damage on the basis of up-to-date information
- Evaluate current flood risk
  - > Probability x damage
- Estimate the development of potential damage and flood risk in the future
  - > What is the main driving factor

Assess various adaptation strategies





## Method: current potential damage and risk





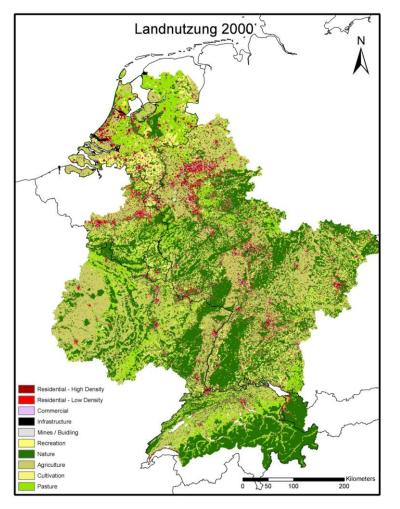


#### Method: maps

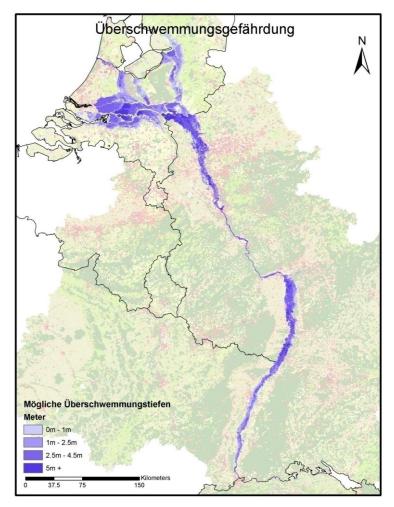
#### CORINE 2000

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#### Rhine Atlas (2001) / 'Risicokaart'



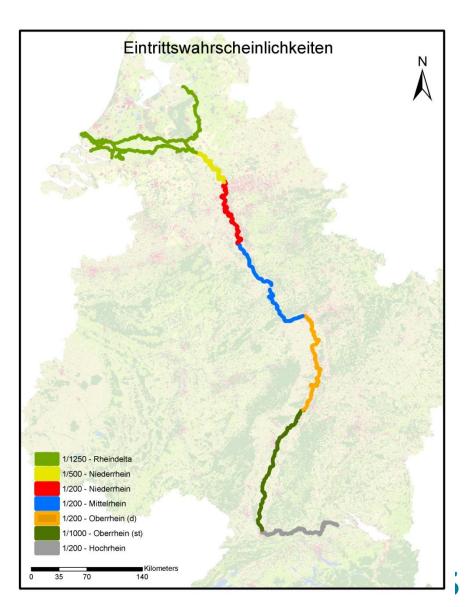
## Method: flooding probabilities

Safety levels:

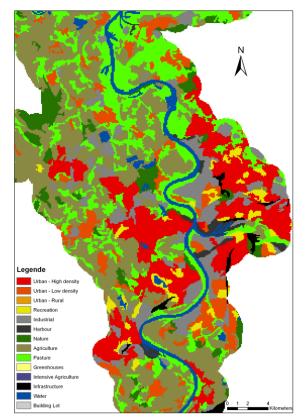
- Dutch delta: design standard
- Other sections: based on a report by ICPR and expert judgement (interviews)

	Return periods
Alpine	1/200
Upper Rhine	1/1000
Upper Rhine	1/200
Middle Rhine	1/200
Lower Rhine	1/200
Lower Rhine	1/500
Rhine delta	1/1250

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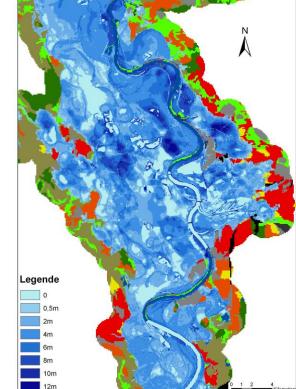


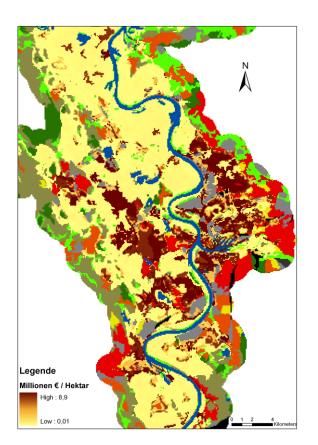
#### **Results**



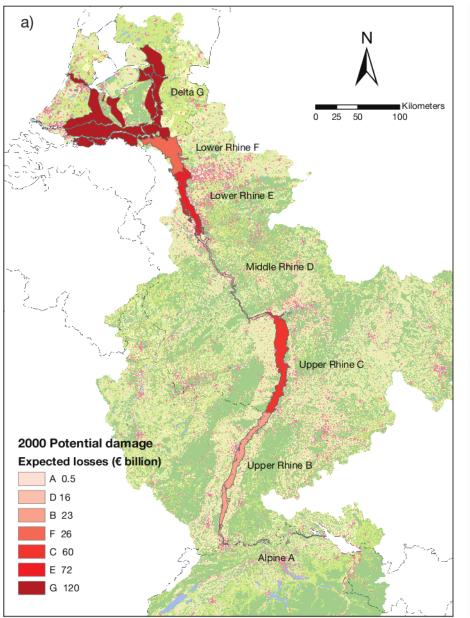
#### Rhine at Duisburg

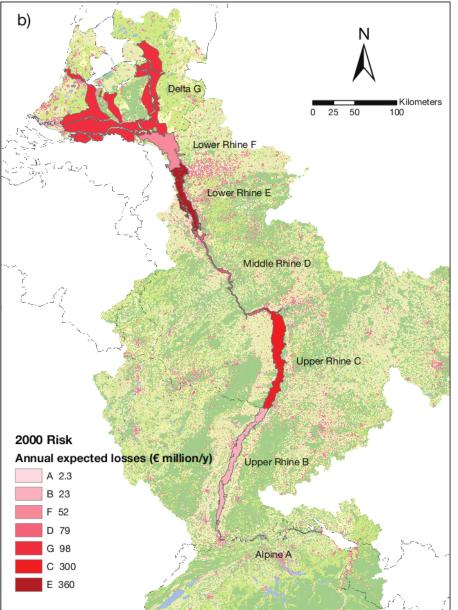
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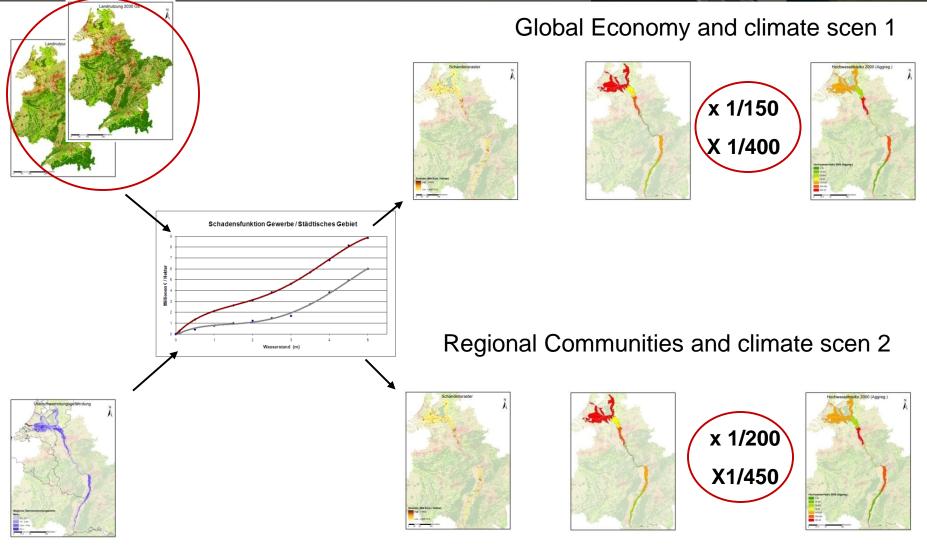


#### **Results: aggregated**





## Method: future flood risk in 20309





#### Method: socio-economic scenarios

#### **Global Economy** Strong population and economic growth Claims GE EURURALIS. International economic integration "...Land Use Scanner" Strong role of the individual Suitability Maps Private interests Flood zones Nature areas " claims RC - EURUPALIE **EURUR** LIS **Retention areas Distance Maps Regional Communities** DEM

(Rietveld & Hilferink, 1999; Loonen and Koomen, 2008)

# Deltares

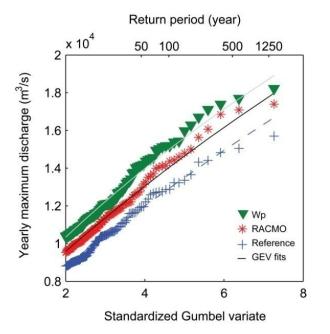
- Low economic and population growth National / regional focus Strong role of governments
- **Environmental regulations**

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#### Method: climate change scenarios

- Taken from Te Linde et al., 2010
- Long time series (weather generator)
- 'Low' scenario and 'high' scenario

# Assumption: no dike raise



For every section:

p Ref	p Scen1	p Scen2
0.050	0.062	0.0129
1/200	1/160	1/77

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	Refe	rence situ	uation	RA	CMO and	RC	V	Vp and G	E
Region	p	EUR bln	EUR mln/yr	p	EUR bln	EUR mln/yr	p	EUR bln	EUR mln/yr
Alpine A	0.0050	0.5	2.3	0.0072	0.4	2.9	0.0157	0.5	8.1
Upper Rhine B	0.0010	23	23	0.0014	23	33	0.0038	27	110
Upper Rhine C	0.0050	60	300	0.0062	64	400	0.0129	75	970
Middle Rhine D	0.0050	16	79	0.0063	13	82	0.0125	19	2
Lower Rhine E	0.0050	72	360	0.0075	81	600	0.0125	91	1100
Lower Rhine F	0.0020	26	52	0.0031	31	95	0.0062	38	240
Delta	0.0008	120	98	0.0015	131	200	0.0023	150	340
Total		230	920		340	1400		400	3000



#### **Results: driving factor**

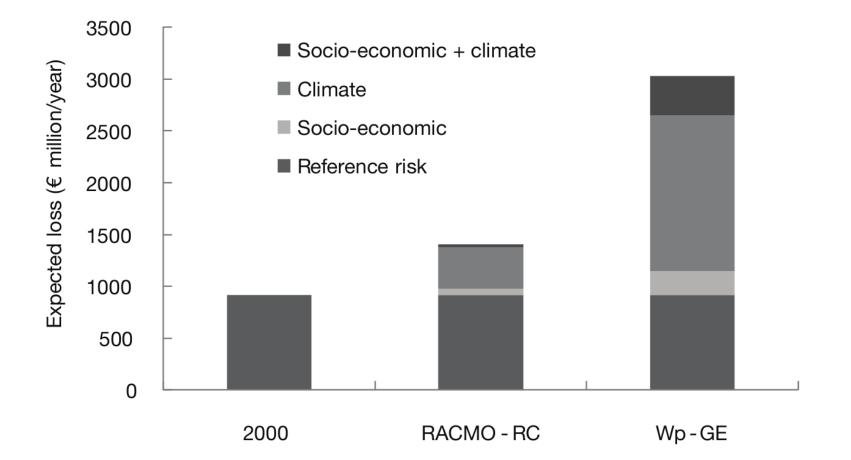
Basin-wide expected losses (risk) in MEur/year

		Socio-economic scenario				
		Reference	RC	GE		
Climate scenario	Reference	920	980 (6.5%)	1200 (25%)		
	RACMO	1300 (43%)	1400 (53%)	1600 (79%)		
	Wp	2400 (160%)	2600 (180%)	3000 (230%)		





#### <u>Results</u>

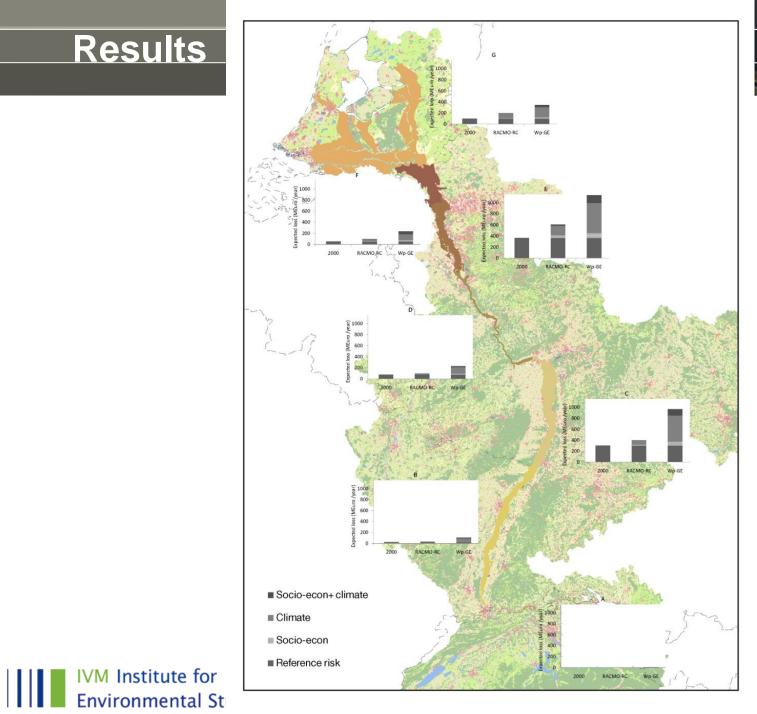






#### **Results**

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## **Conclusions and recommendations**

- Highest potential damage NL: 120 BEuro
- Highest flood risk in Nordrhein Westfalen: 360 MEuro / yr
- 2000 2030: 53 230 % increase in basin-wide flood risk
- ~ three quarters climate change
- Probability of extremes is very uncertain, impact of climate change even more

 $\rightarrow$  damage reduction seems robust adaptation measure

- Method needs improvement:
  - Inundation simulation
  - Damage estimates
  - Estimates of safety levels

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#### Thank you

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For more information: <u>www.deltares.nl</u> <u>www.ivm.vu.nl</u> <u>www.climateresearchnetherlands.nl</u> ALL DARKS



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