

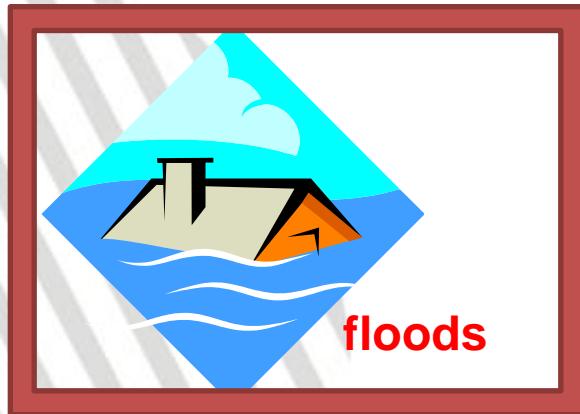


Development of sensitivity of a flood-endangered system in flood risk managemet

**Kształtowanie podatności systemu zagrożonego
powodzią
w zarządzaniu ryzykiem powodziowym**

**Grzegorz Dumieński
Andrzej Tiukało**

Examples of natural hazards occurring in Poland:



fires



severe frosts



heat wave



drought



storms and extreme winds

Overview map areas under development in the project ISOK by individual flood modeling centers

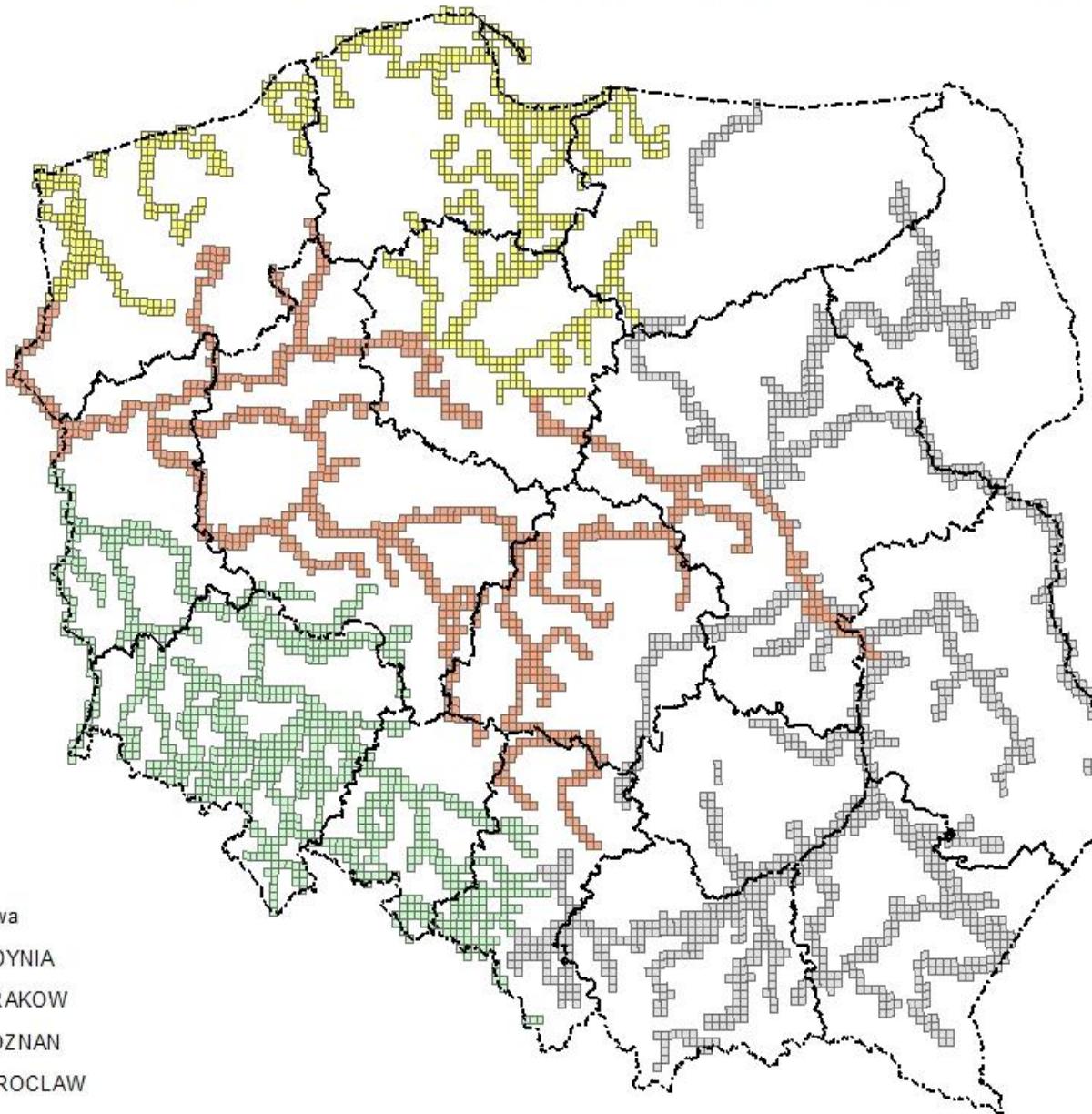
253 the
main river
and water
courses in
Poland with
a total
length
14 481 km

other **586**
rivers and
water
courses with
a total
length

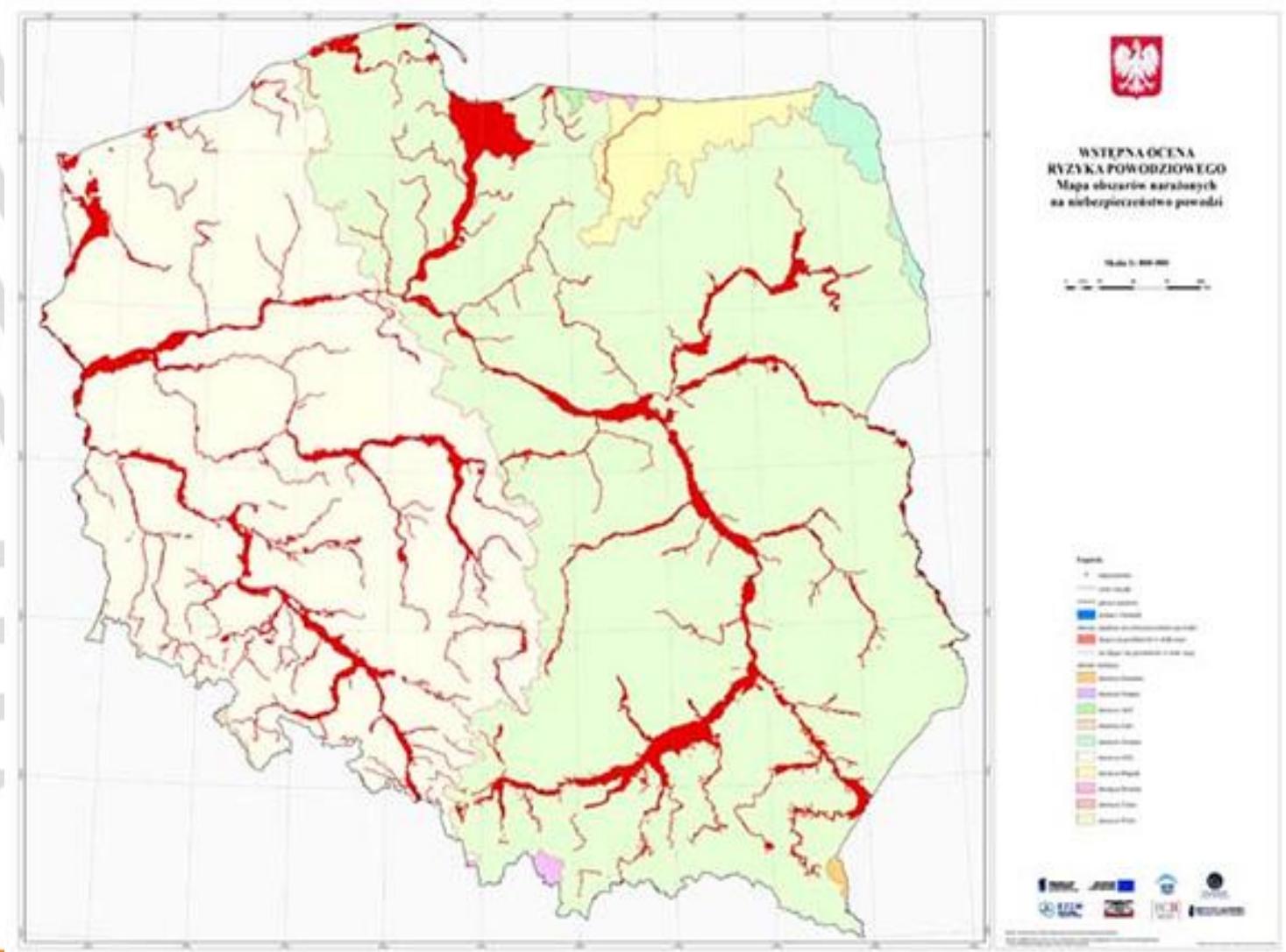
12 680 km
directed to the
II cycle
planning

Legenda

- [dashed line] granica województwa
- [yellow box] ramka_arkusza_GDYNIA
- [grey box] ramka_arkusza_KRAKOW
- [orange box] ramka_arkusza_POZNAN
- [green box] ramka_arkusza_WROCLAW



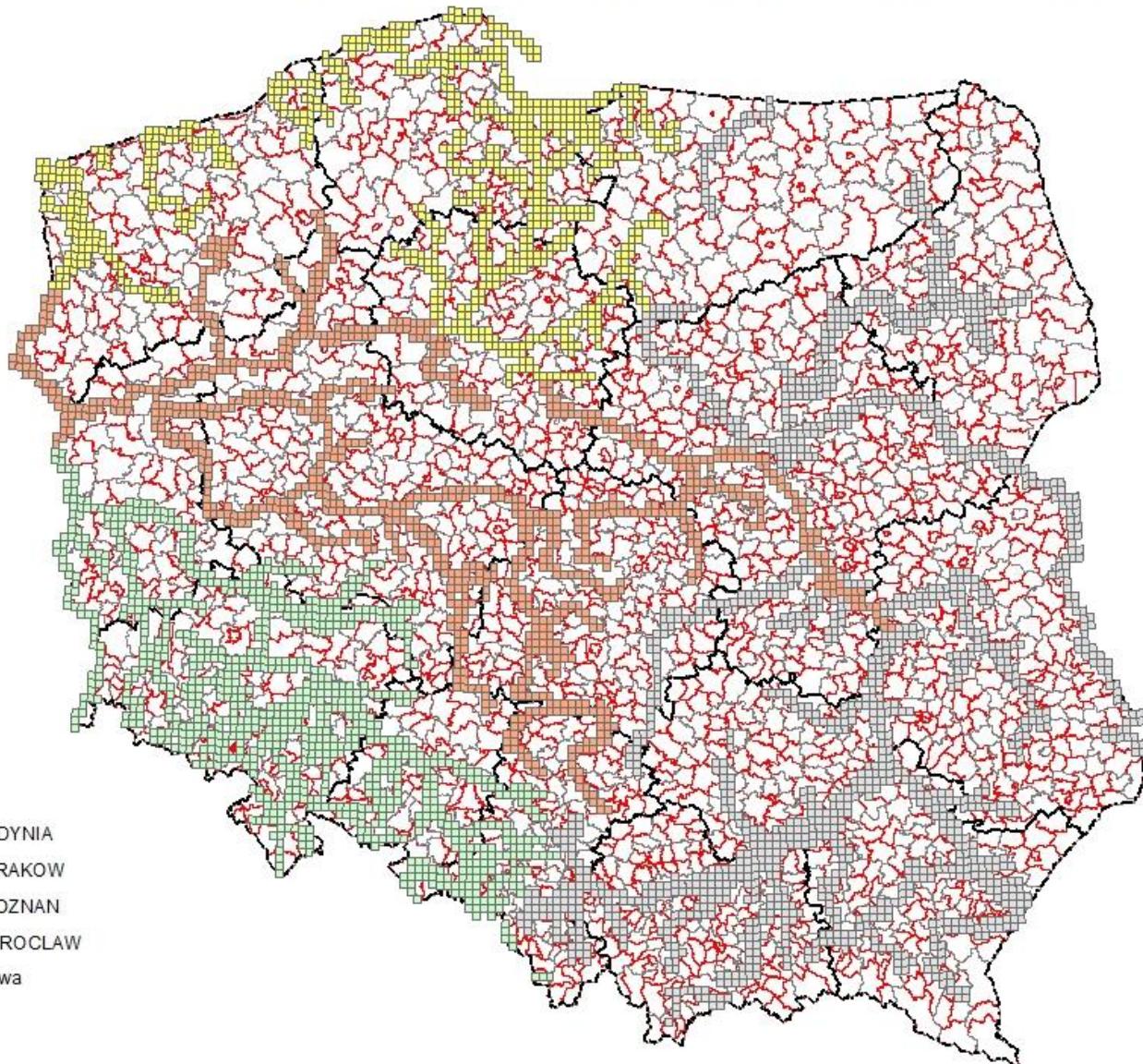
Overview map areas under development in the project ISOK by individual flood modeling centers



Flood hazard maps (MZA = mapy zagrożenia powodziowego) and **Flood risk maps** (MRP = mapy ryzyka powodziowego) presents areas at risk of flooding with particular probability of occurrence (Directive 2007/60/WE):

- (i) Areas in which the probability of flooding occurrence is **low** and equals **0.2%** (i.e. once per 500 years; a so-called 500-year flood).
- (ii) Areas in which the probability of flooding occurrence is **moderate** and equals **1%** (i.e. once per 100 years; a so-called 100-year flood).
- (iii) Areas in which the probability of flooding occurrence is **high** and equals **10%** (i.e. once per 10 years; a so-called 100-year flood).

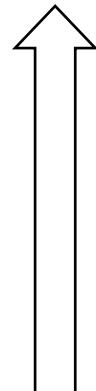
Overview map areas under development in the project ISOK by individual flood modeling centers





in accordance with the Law on State administrative division of community is the basic administrative unit

territorial units	the number of elements
voivodships	16
subregions	66
counties	314
communities	2479

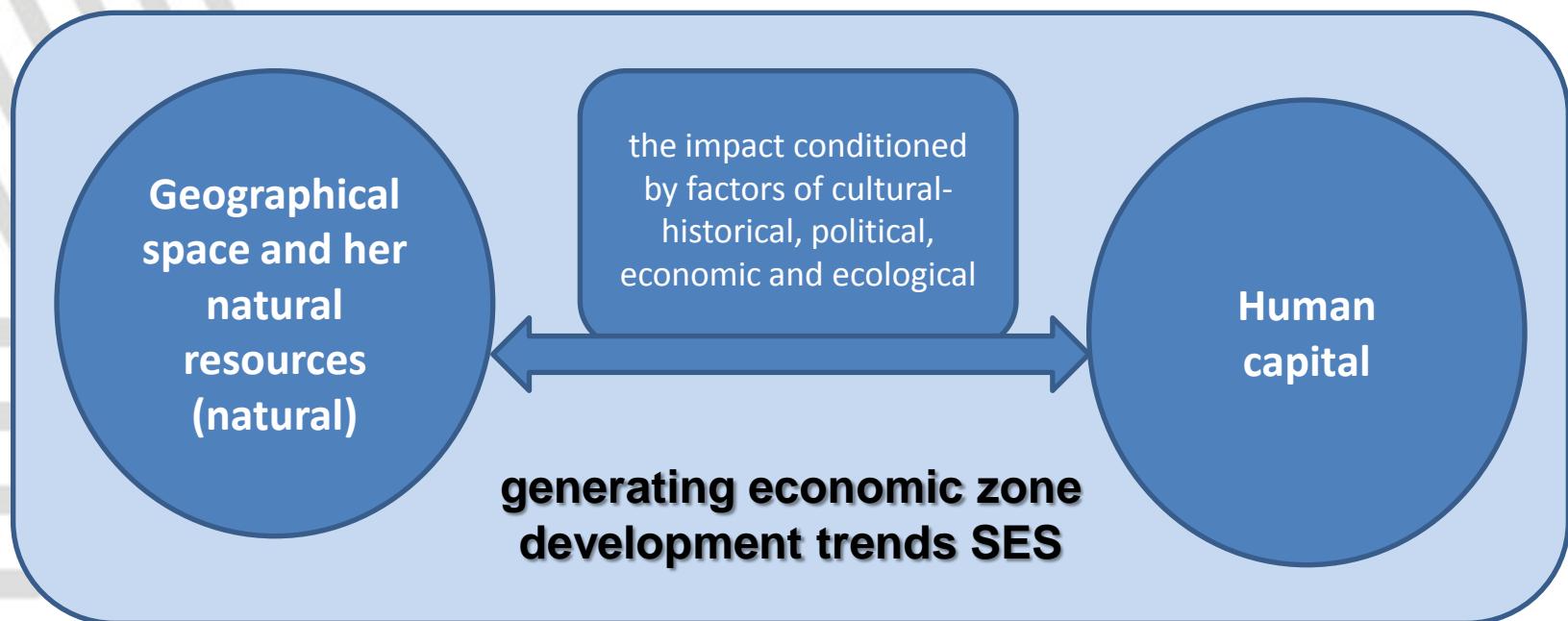


[1] Ustawa z 5 czerwca 1998 r. o wprowadzeniu zasadniczego trójstopniowego podziału terytorialnego państwa (Dz. U. z 1998 r., nr 96, poz. 1547 z późn. zm).

	Q 10% (high)	Q 1% (moderate)	Q 0,2% (low)
The number of communities affected by flood water at a given probability Q	1287	1301	1307

The concept of social-ecological system (SES = social-ecological system)

- defined over 40 years ago (Crawford Stanley Holling 1973)



Currently sensitivity/susceptibility is shaped by Ordinance of the Minister of the Environment, Minister of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy, Minister of Administration and Digitisation and the Minister of the Interior dated 21st December 2012 concerning development of flood hazard maps and flood risk maps [Dz.U.2013 poz. 104]

water depth h [m]	value of the loss function f(h) [%]		
	residential areas	industrial areas	communi- cation areas
$\leq 0,5$	20	20	5
$0,5 < h \leq 2$	35	40	10
$2 < h \leq 4$	60	60	10
> 4	95	80	10

województwo	wartość majątku wg klas użytkowania terenu					
	zabudowa mieszkaniowa [zl/m ²]	tereny przemysłowe [zl/m ²]	tereny komunikacyjne [zl/m ²]	lasy [zl/ha]	tereny rekreacyjno-wypoczynkowe [zl/m ²]	użytki rolne [zl/ha]
						grunty orne
dolnośląskie	422,24	473,44				
kujawsko-pomorskie	332,72	461,52				
lubelskie	164,54	508,97				
lubuskie	276,30	639,37				
lódzkie	290,94	829,2				
małopolskie	364,09	606,64				
mazowieckie	509,63	943,83				
opolskie	265,87	474,32				
podkarpackie	201,25	641,34				
podlaskie	162,79	509,85				
pomorskie	399,89	595,82				
śląskie	559,03	549,65				
świętokrzyskie	201,10	537,68				
warmińsko-mazurskie	203,39	504,73				
wielkopolskie	360,56	702,5				
zachodniopomorskie	309,83	326,21				
	436	80	5,1	1428	674	

The size of the potential flood losses in communities

[mln zł]



losses in communities [mln zł]	number of communities	color on the map	the level of threat
below 1 mln zł	586		very low
<1 – 5) mln	294		low
<5 – 15) mln	181		moderate
<15 – 30> mln	87		high
above 30 mln zł	153		very high
<u>amount:</u> 1301			

The spatial distribution of losses in communities [mln zł] after the passage of the probability of occurrence flooding Q1%



an average of about

12,3 mln zł

potential

flooding losses

in communities



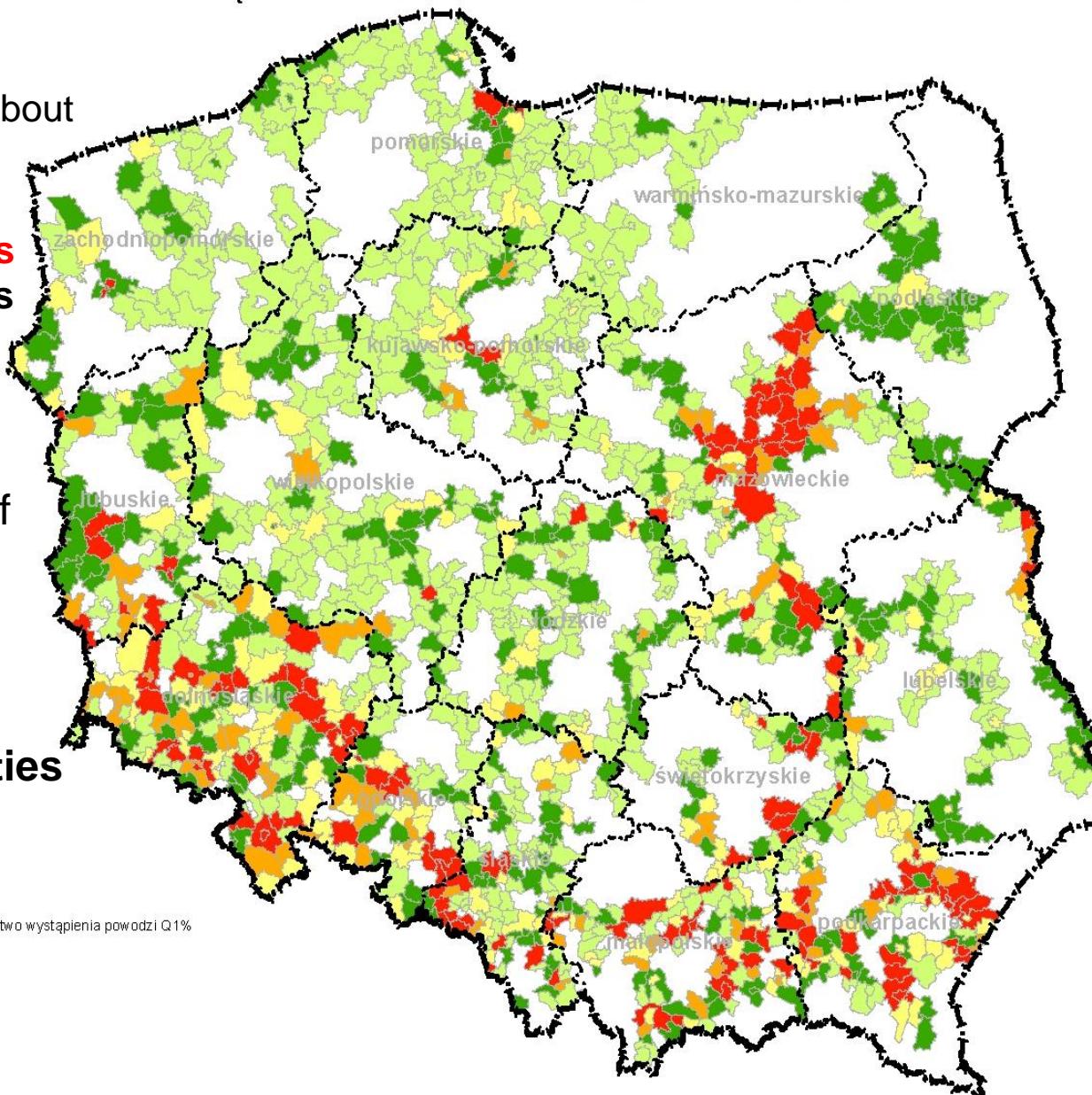
an average of
about

9 mln zł

actual flood

losses

in communities



Legenda

--- granica województwa

— granica państwa

gminy narażone na niebezpieczeństwo wystąpienia powodzi Q1%

straty w gminach [mln zł]

ponizej 1

< 1 - 5)

< 5 - 15)

< 15 - 30 >

powyżej 30



nr	community	count	voivodship	losses in community [mln zł]
1	Lubomia	wodzisławski	śląskie	318,17
2	Wyszków	wyszkowski	mazowieckie	279,81
3	Kędzierzyn-Koźle	kędzierzyńsko-kozielski	opolskie	254,95
4	Warszawa (m)	Warszawa	mazowieckie	200,25
5	Sandomierz (g.m.)	sandomierski	świętokrzyskie	199,27
6	Kuźnia Raciborska	raciborski	śląskie	192,16
7	Połaniec	staszowski	świętokrzyskie	183,02
8	Kozienice	kozieniecki	mazowieckie	179,45
9	Legnica (m)	Legnica	dolnośląskie	178,25
10	Rząśnik	wyszkowski	mazowieckie	172,13
11	Maciejowice	garwoliński	mazowieckie	164,30
12	Cisek	kędzierzyńsko-kozielski	opolskie	159,37
13	Gorzyce	wodzisławski	śląskie	151,72
14	Kłodzko (g.w)	kłodzki	dolnośląskie	149,78
15	Trzebownisko	rzeszowski	podkarpackie	149,42
16	Rytwiany	staszowski	świętokrzyskie	144,39
17	Dąbrówka	wolomiński	mazowieckie	141,51
18	Tryńcza	przeworski	podkarpackie	131,41
19	Jelenia Góra (m)	Jelenia Góra	dolnośląskie	129,78
20	Żyraków	dębicki	podkarpackie	128,06
21	Pilzno	dębicki	podkarpackie	124,93
22	Prochowice	legnicki	dolnośląskie	121,67
23	Wiązownica	jarosławski	podkarpackie	117,75
24	Bialobrzegi	łańcucki	podkarpackie	114,59
25	Kraków	Kraków	małopolskie	110,51
26	Gdów	wielicki	małopolskie	109,84
27	Jarosław (g.m.)	jarosławski	podkarpackie	107,49
28	Obryte	pultuski	mazowieckie	105,80
29	Lelis	ostrołęcki	mazowieckie	105,23
30	Stargard Szczeciński (g.m.)	stargardzki	zachodniopomorskie	104,35
31	Lewin Brzeski (g.m-w)	brzeski	opolskie	104,31
32	Joniec	płoński	mazowieckie	104,20
33	Przemyśl (m)	Przemyśl	podkarpackie	104,17

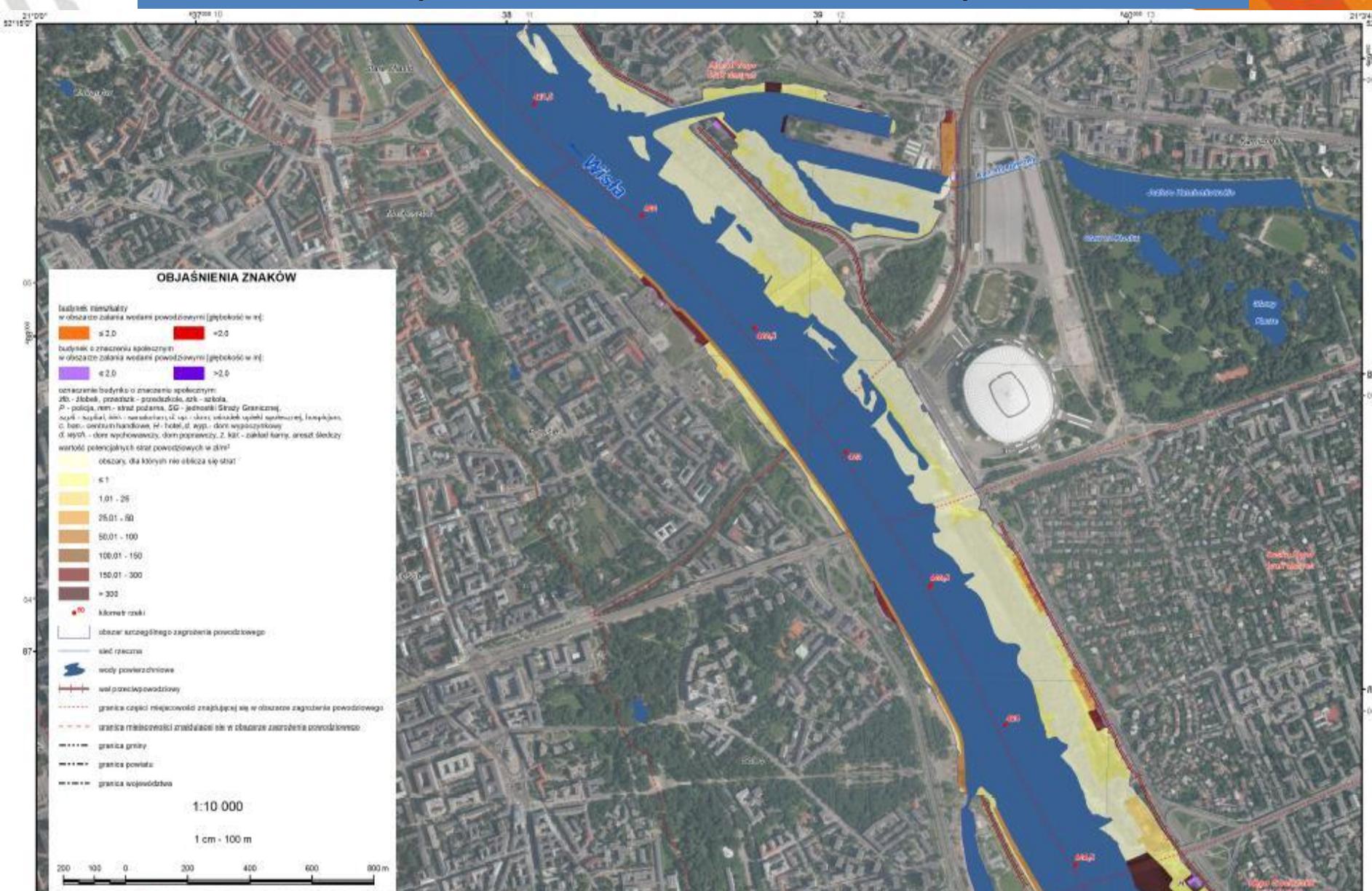
Table: Summary of communities for which flood losses are greater than 100 million zł [Source: own].



Examples of flood risk maps - negative consequences for the population and the potential flood losses

1) Probability Q10% (high)

(The National Stadium in Warsaw)

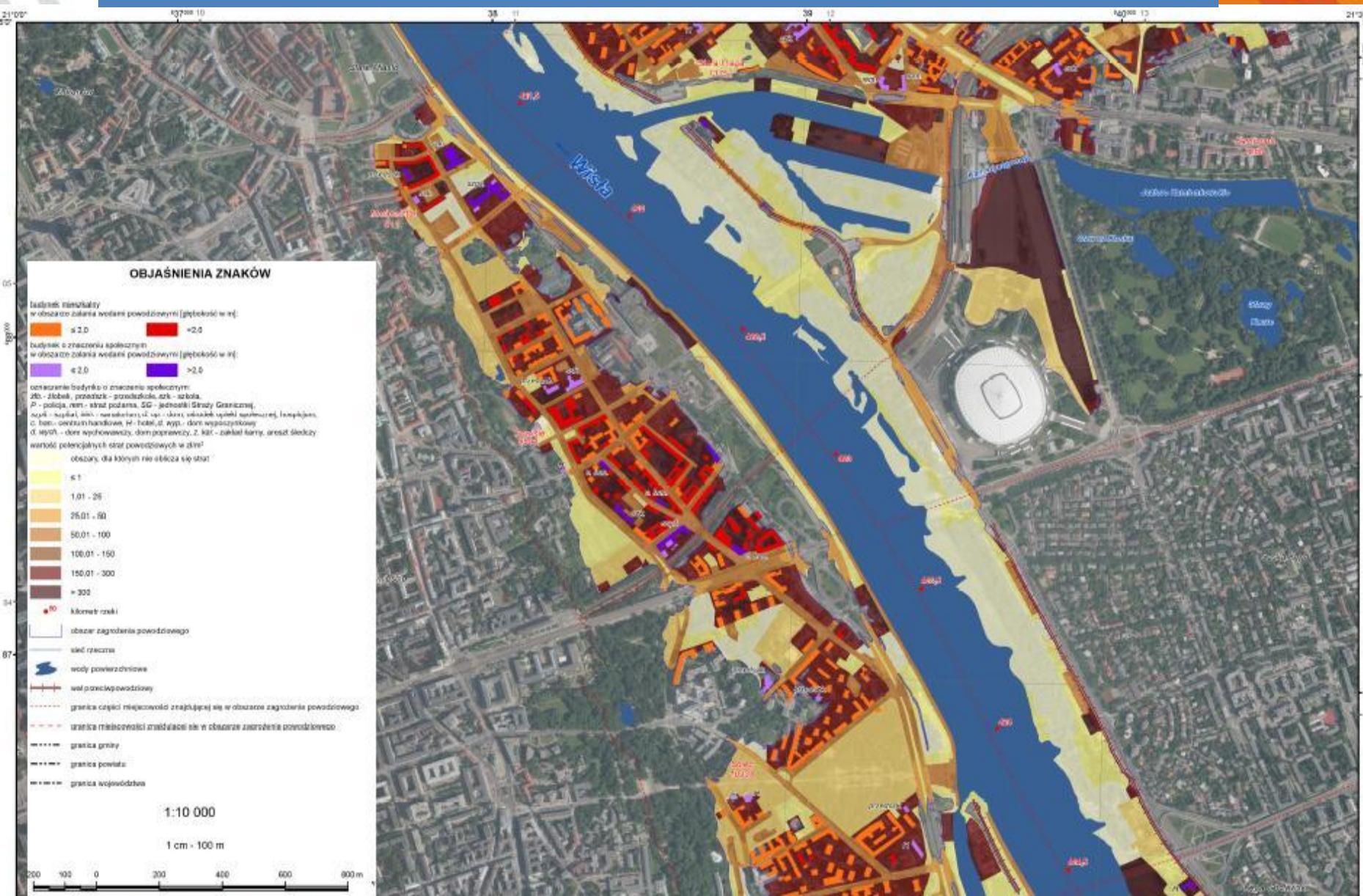


2) Probability Q1% (moderate) (The National Stadium in Warsaw)

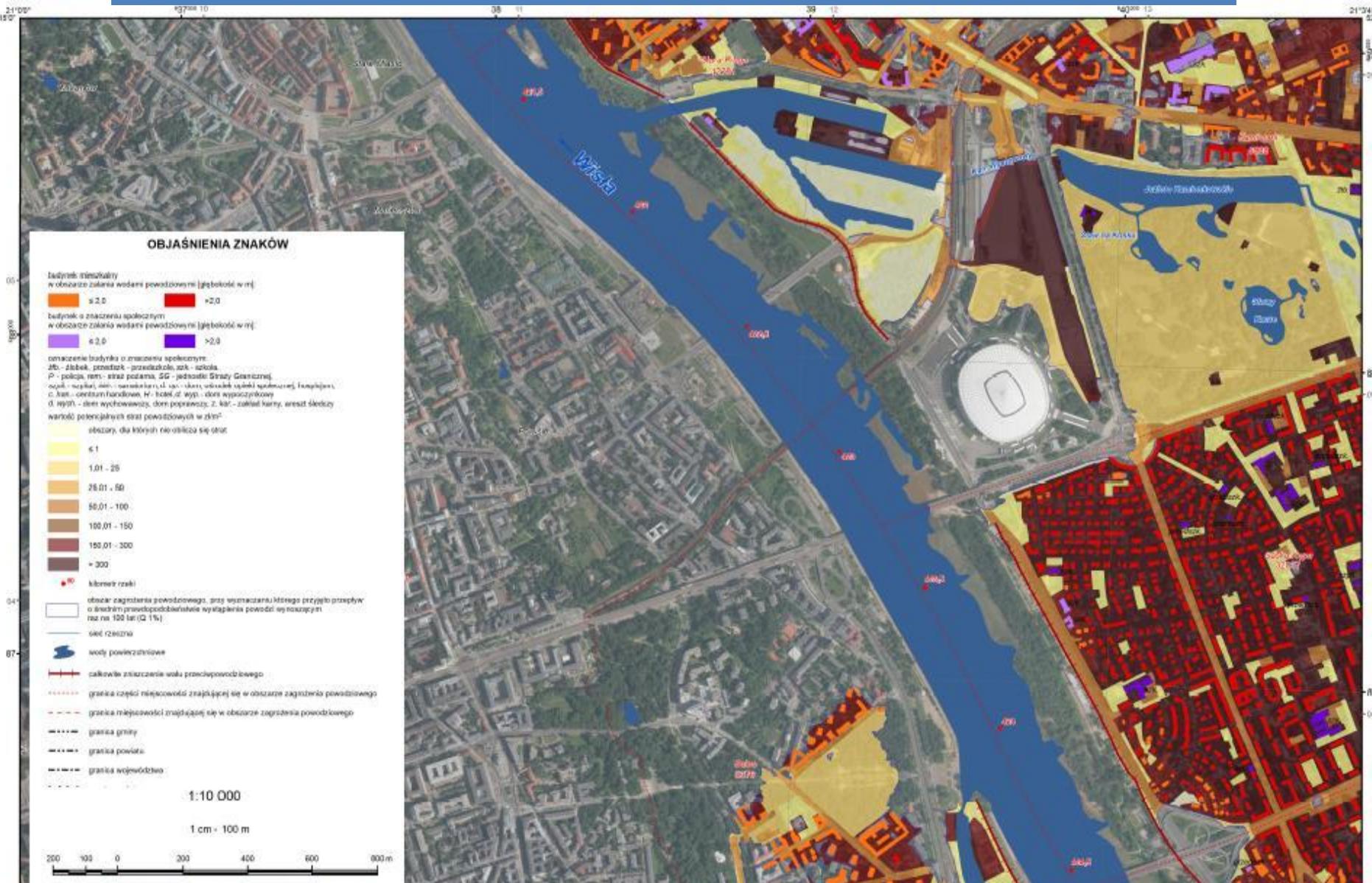


3) Probability Q0.2% (low)

(The National Stadium in Warsaw)



4) Destruction or damage to the embankment (The National Stadium in Warsaw)

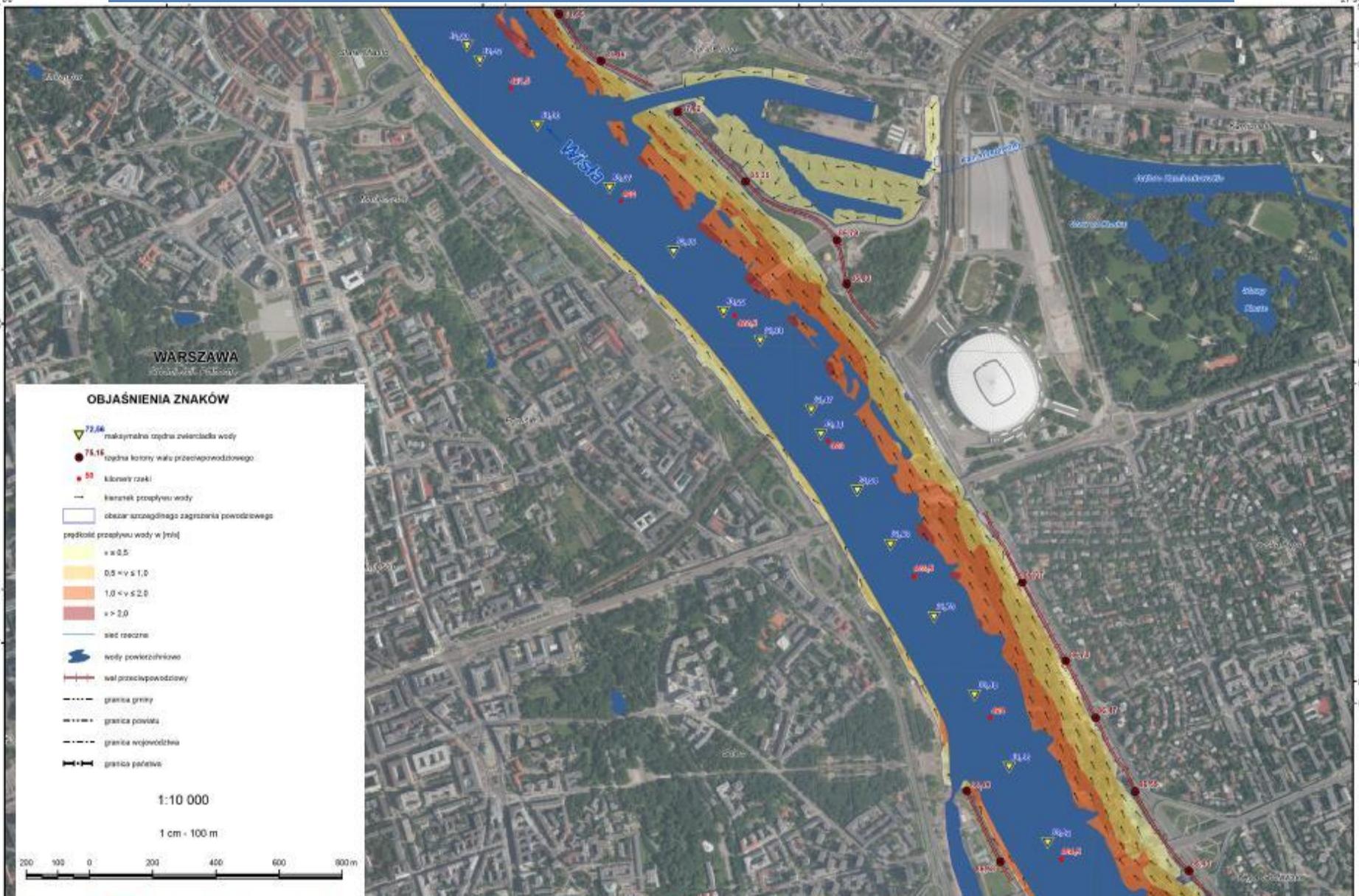




Examples of flood hazard maps, along
with the speed of water flow and
water flow directions

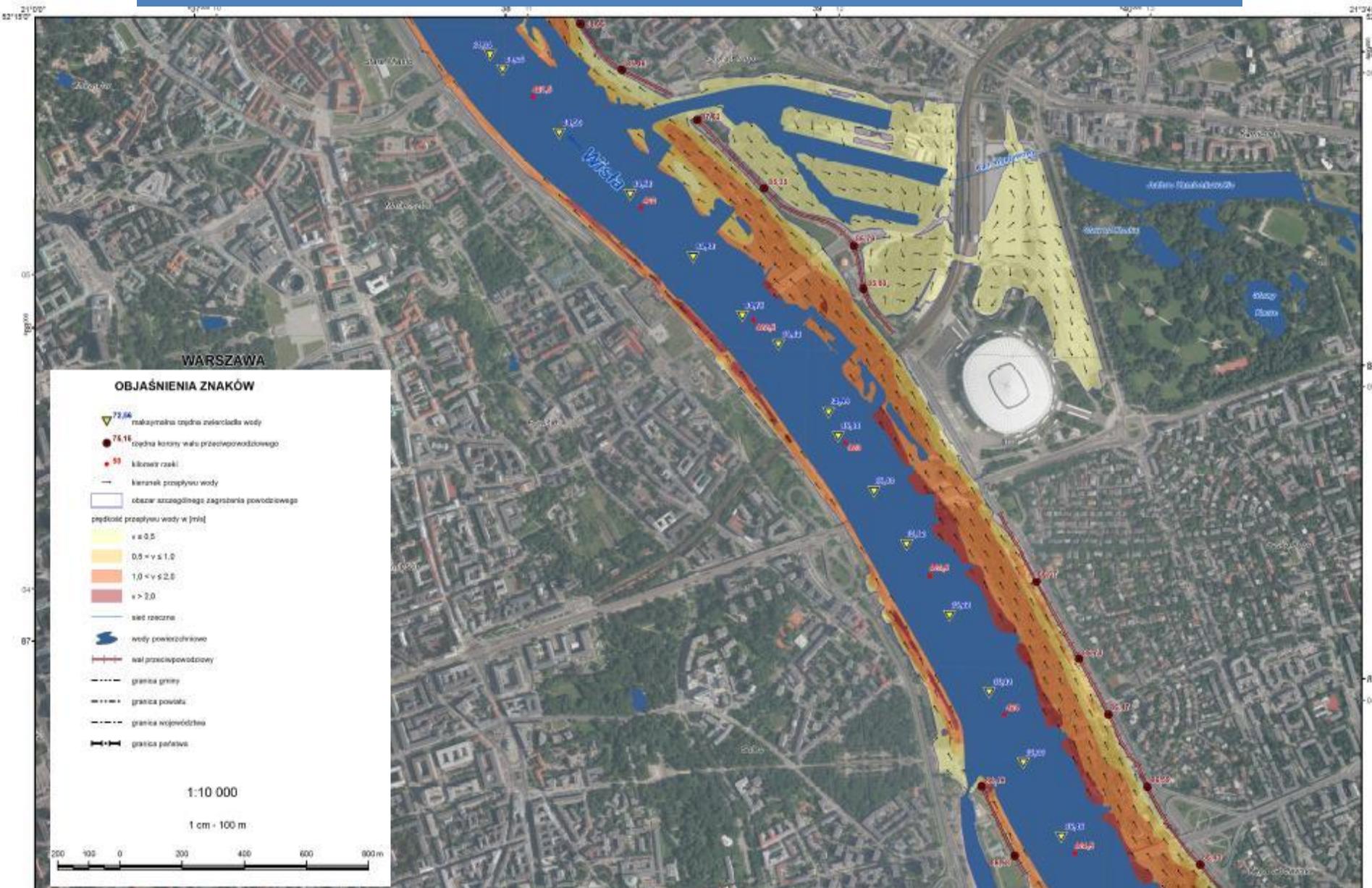
1) Probability Q10% (high)

(The National Stadium in Warsaw)



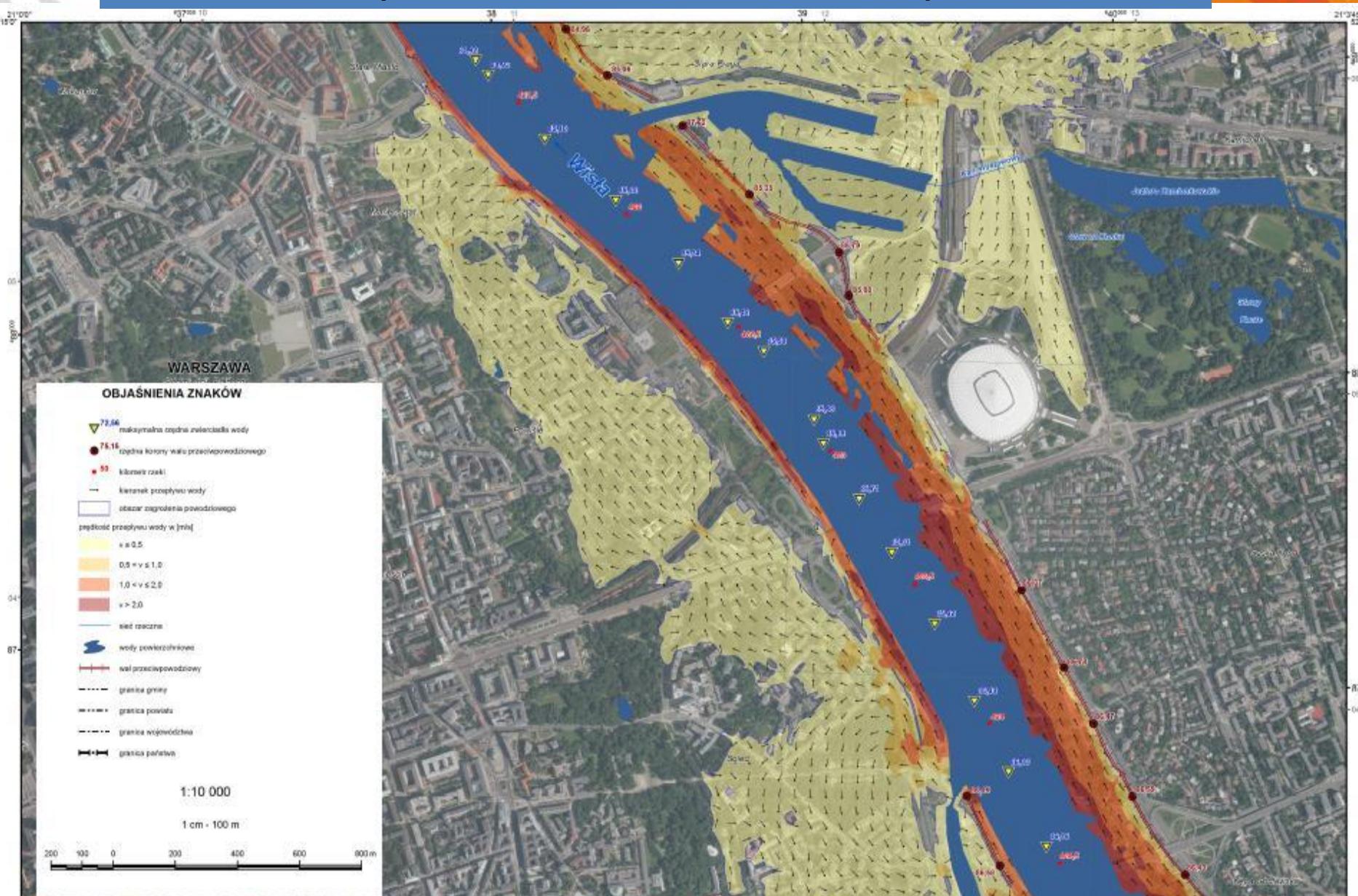
2) Probability Q1% (moderate)

(The National Stadium in Warsaw)

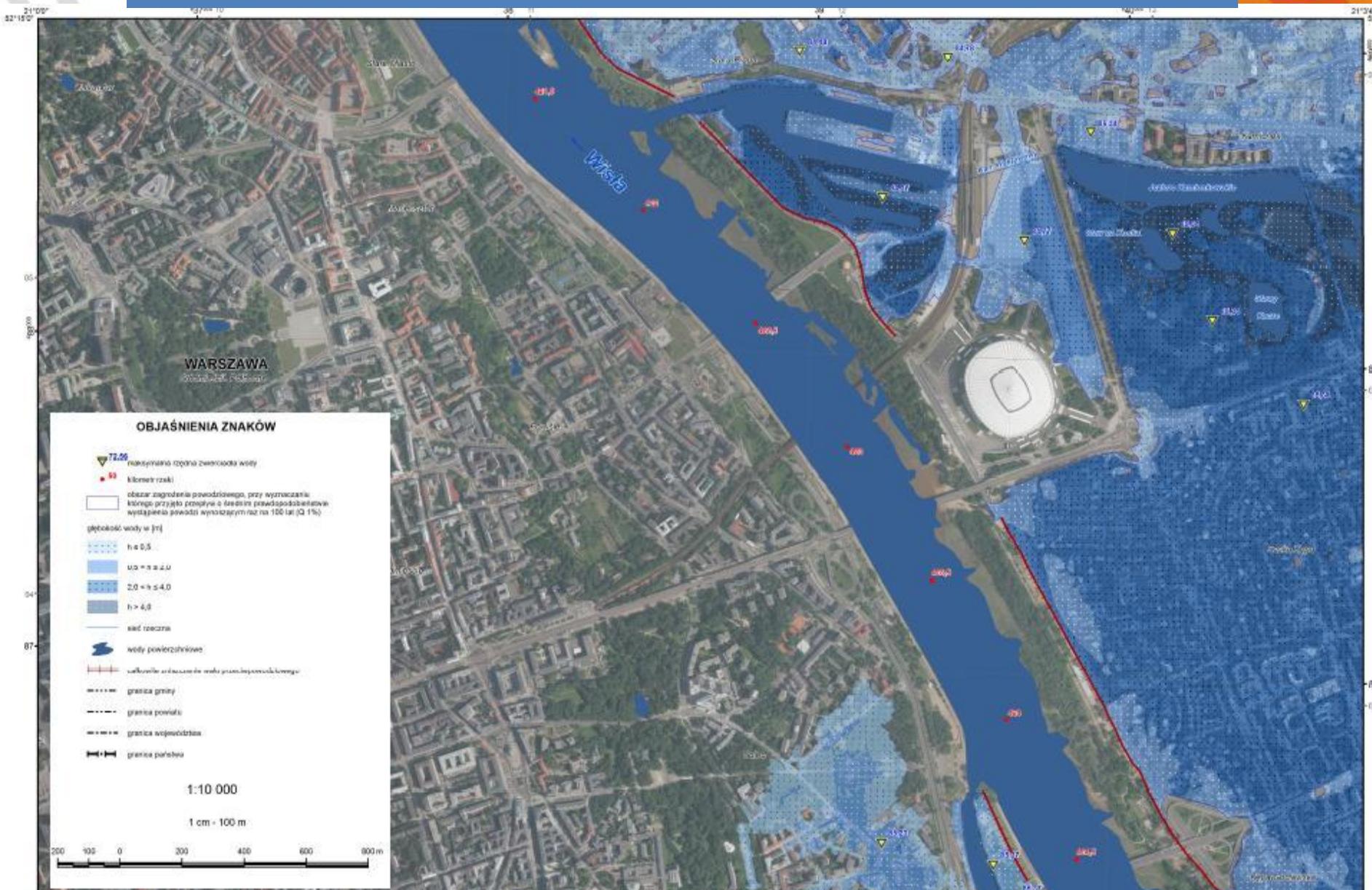


3) Probability Q0.2% (low)

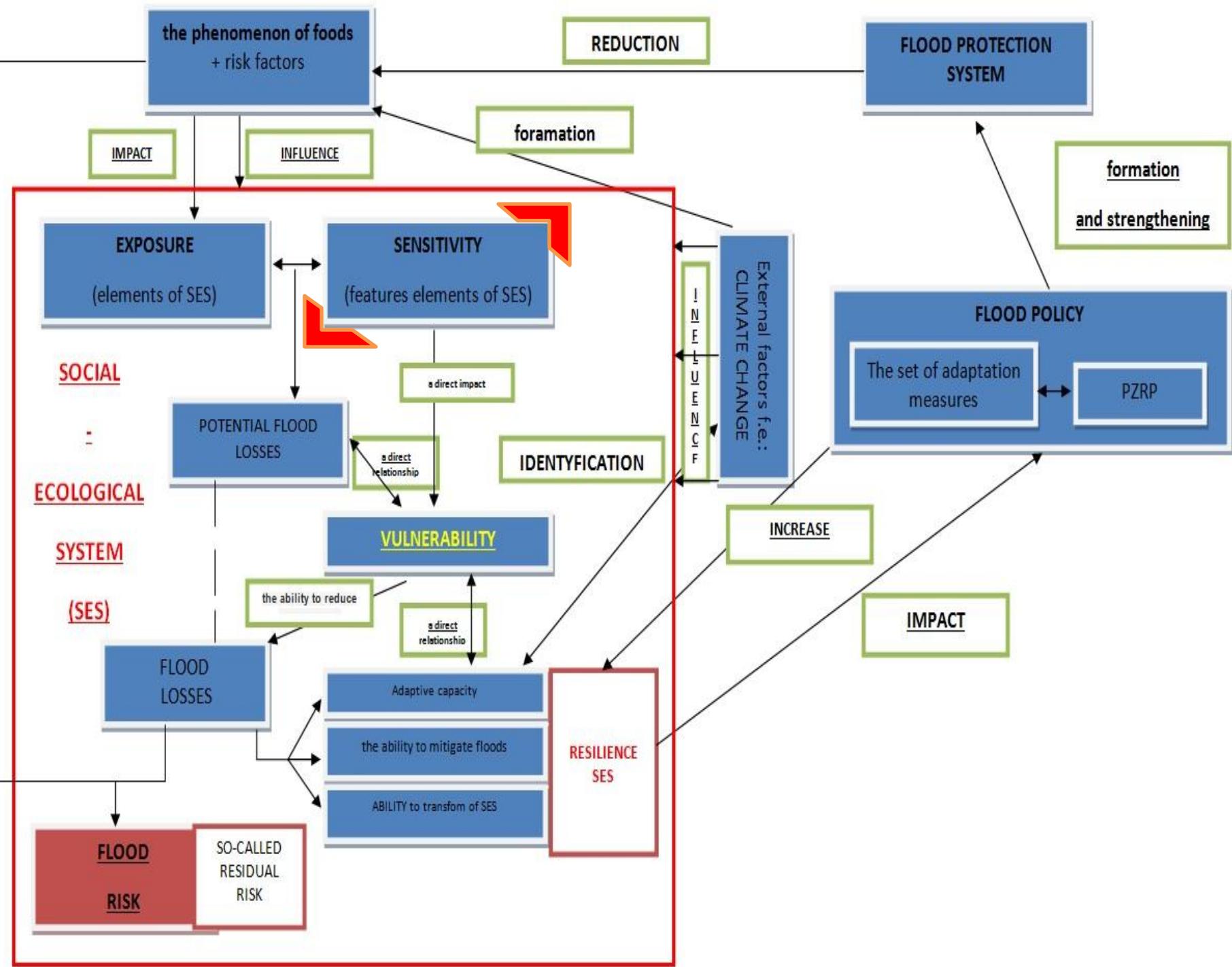
(The National Stadium in Warsaw)



4) Destruction or damage to the embankment (The National Stadium in Warsaw)



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Conclusions:

- Sensitivity/ susceptibility is a very important element's of the flood protection system
- Sensitivity/susceptibility constitutes those features and circumstances of the system or its elements which make the system at risk of the adverse effects (losses), and their extent depends on the features of the system's elements
- No loss coefficients or indexation of rates defining potential losses from the moment of publication of the ordinance



Conclusions:

- The results, on the one hand, in the lack of a full image of flood losses in Poland; on the other hand, it transfers the burden to evaluate the losses in the ecosystem into intermediate costs.



Thanks for your attention😊

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