



9th International Conference on Urban Drainage Modelling  
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# A resilience measures towards assessed urban flood management – CORFU project

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- Introduction
- Urban systems – scaling and mapping
- The resilience concept
  - Urban flood management and flood resilience
  - Evaluating flood resilience
- Conclusion



# What have past events bring us?

- Undeveloped disaster culture - 'zero myth'
- Traditional flood risk management



# Water in the city?



Thailand – 2003



Switzerland – 2005



USA - 2001



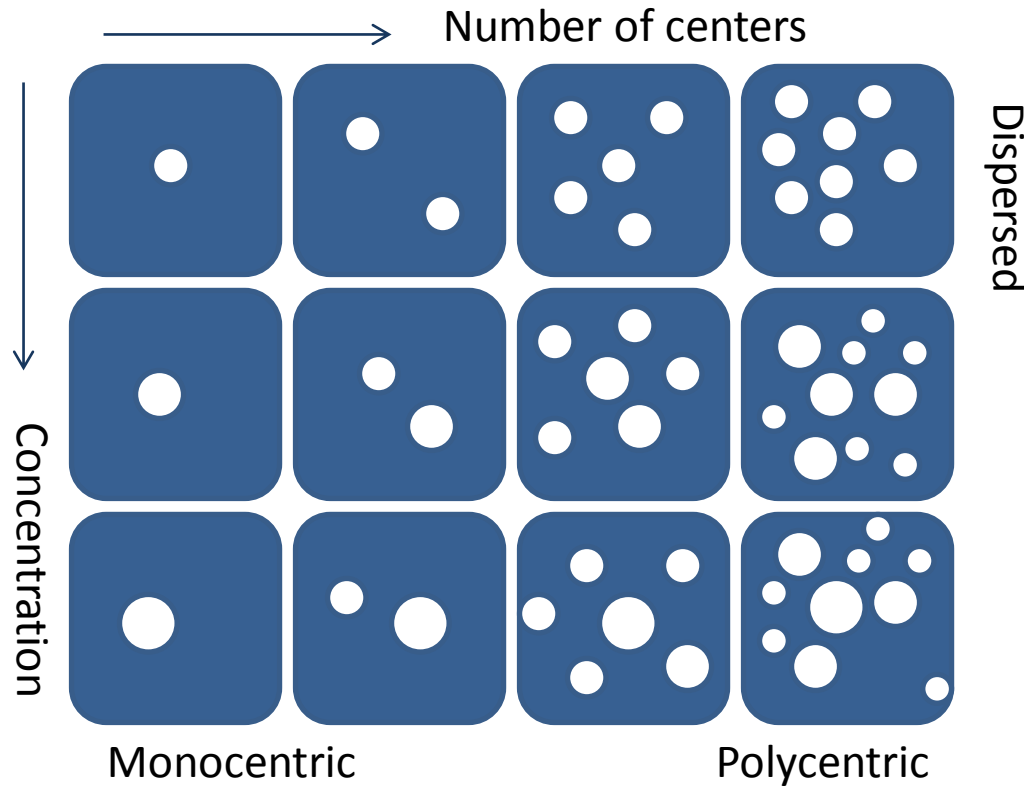
France - 2003



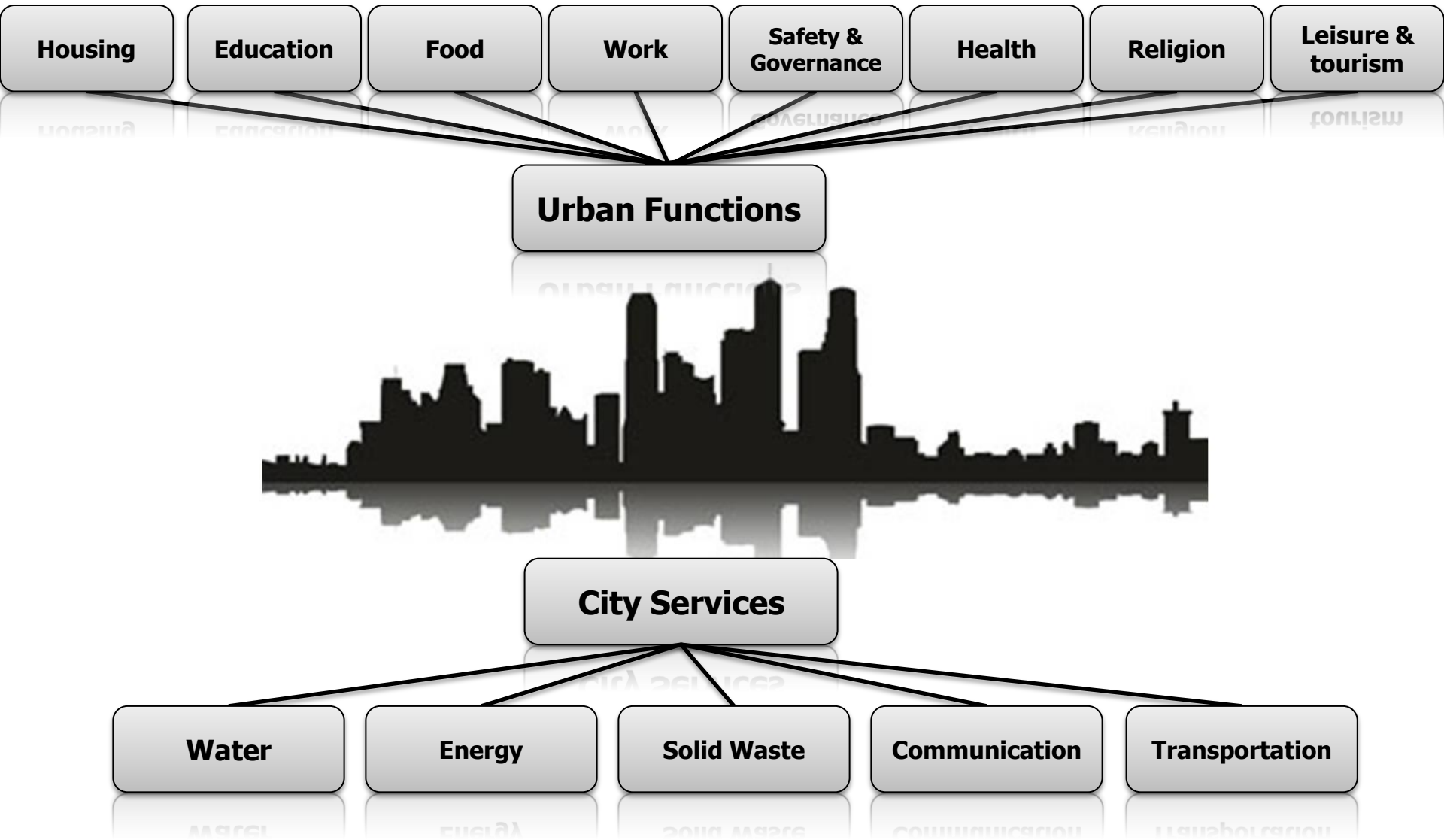
Algeria - 2001

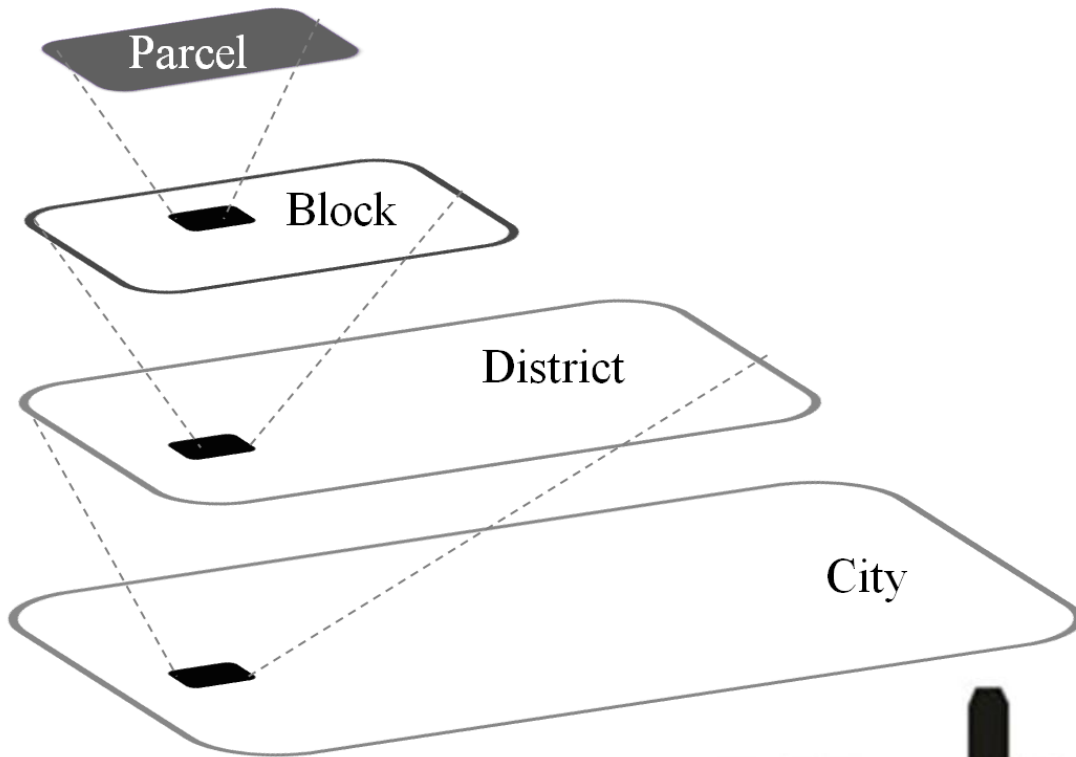


France - 2001



- Different developing modes
- Performing activities
- Mapping the city
  - Urban functions, Services
- Scaling the city
  - City, District, Block, Parcel







# Example – city of Nice, France

**Nice:**  
**Old city, Medecin and Carabacel districts**

Identification of  
location of urban  
functions and its  
transport  
infrastructures

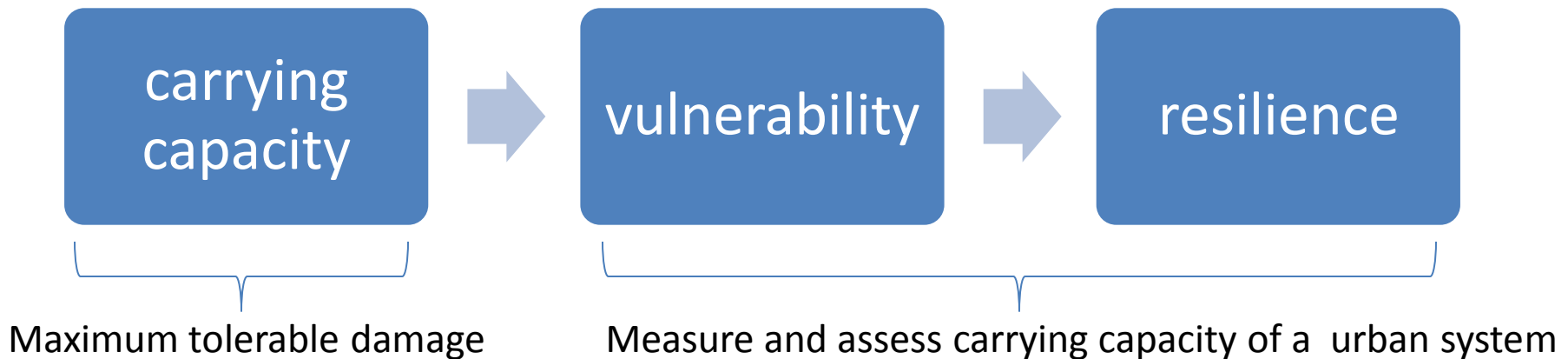
**Legend**

- Governance & Safety
- Health
- Food
- Housing
- Working
- Mix (housing + working)
- Education
- Religion
- Leisure
- Study area boundary
- Building
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Residential road
- Railway
- Tramway
- Waterbody
- R Railway station
- T Tramway station




Source:  
Background map, Bing 2010  
City of Nice

- System from an ecological point of view doesn't need to define the conditions which will provide some functionality and structure
- Driving approach to improve sustainability of urban systems to flooding processes (resilience concept)
- Resilience of physical and social components of urban system
- How to describe and assess flood risk in urban systems (city)?



- Not a general definition for resilience
- Resilience of urban systems – to what? Up to what level?
- It can be defined by identifying what system attributes are to be resilient, and to what kind of disturbances.

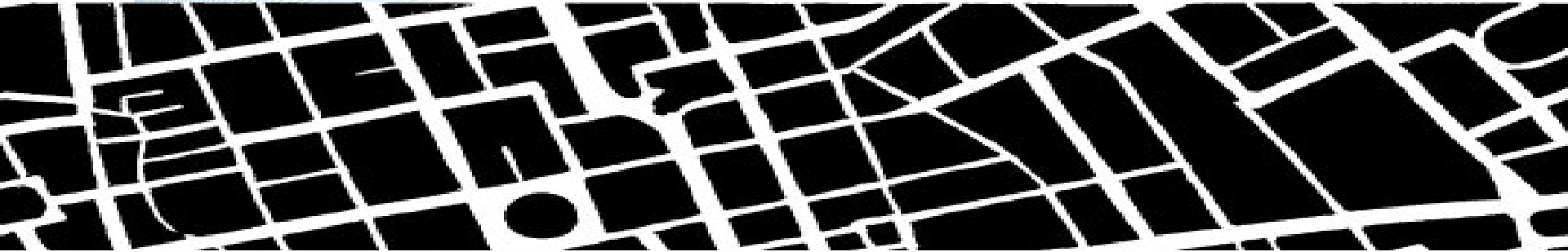
## 3 Directions for preventing an urban system to become unstable



Adjusting the thresholds of a system in respect to changes in response to flood waves

Defining the level to which system is capable of self organizing

Define the level to which system is able to build and increase capacity for learning and adaptation



Energy grid / smart grid → Convergence/ Resilience

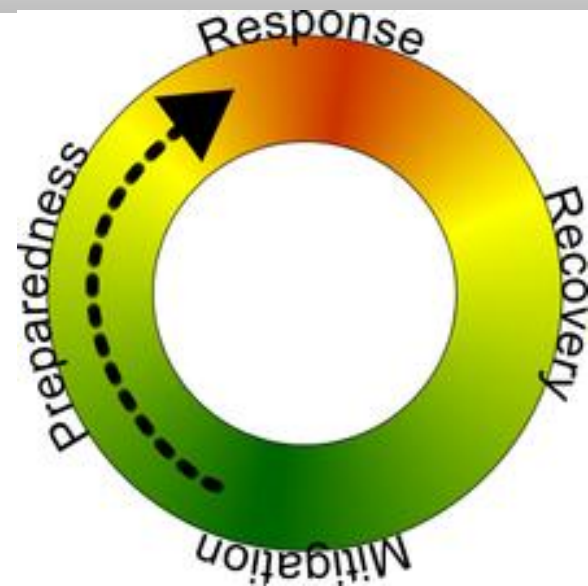
Water grid / water cell → Convergence/ Resilience

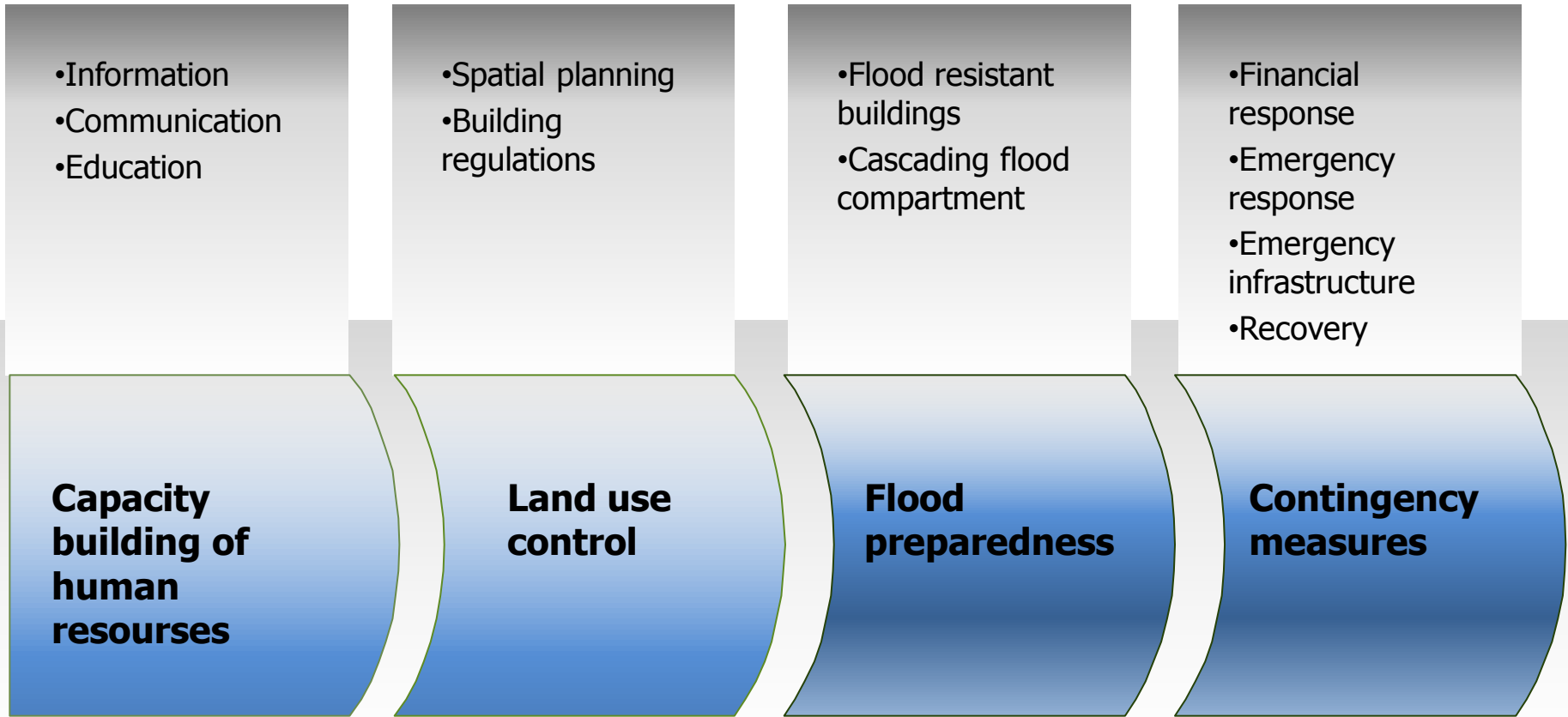
Risk management → Convergence/ Resilience

New urban environments based on urban cells  
integrating services (specific scale)

# Urban flood management and flood resilience

- Measures taken to :
  - increase capacity building of human resources,
  - better land use management,
  - increased flood preparedness and
  - emergency measures that are taken during mostly usually and after flood event





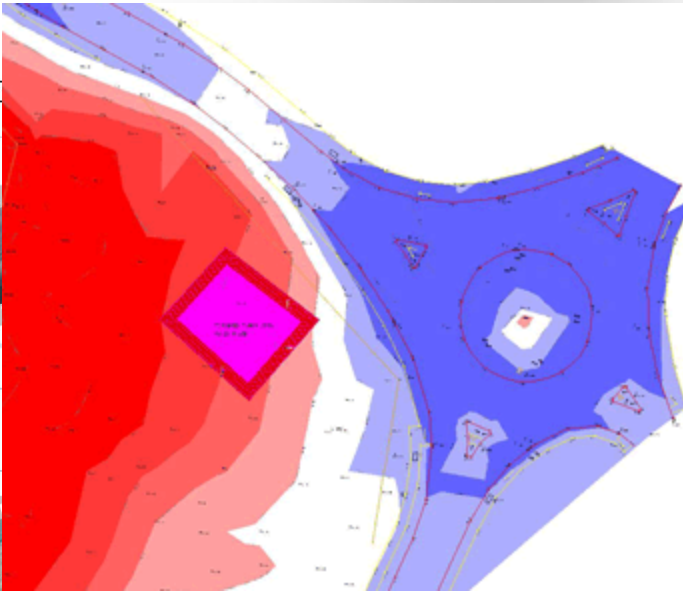
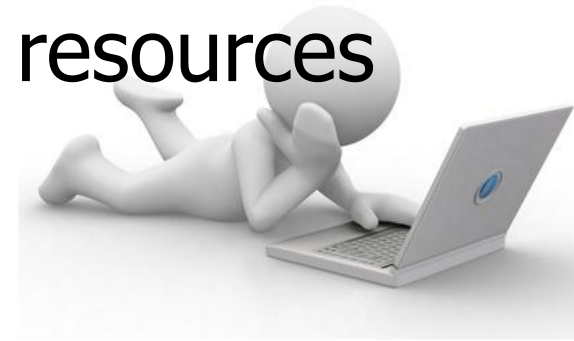
# Capacity building of human resources

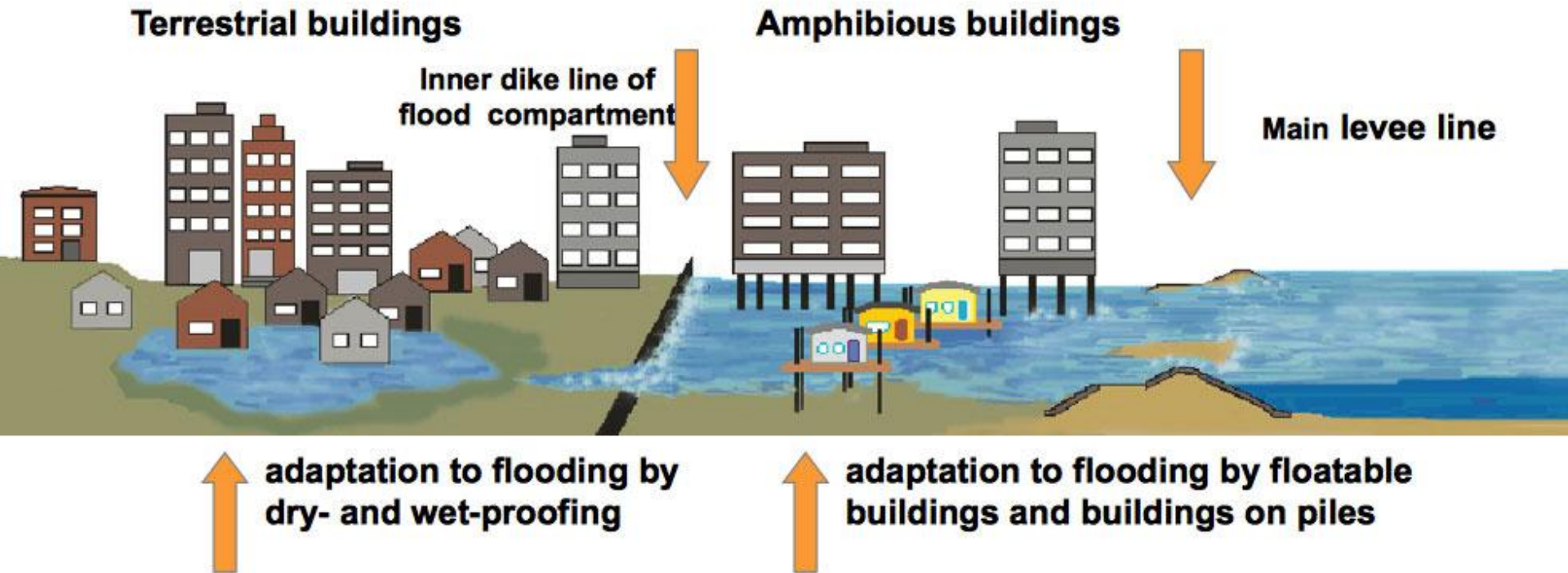
## Information

- Inundation maps
- Flood risk maps
- Info material

## Education – communication

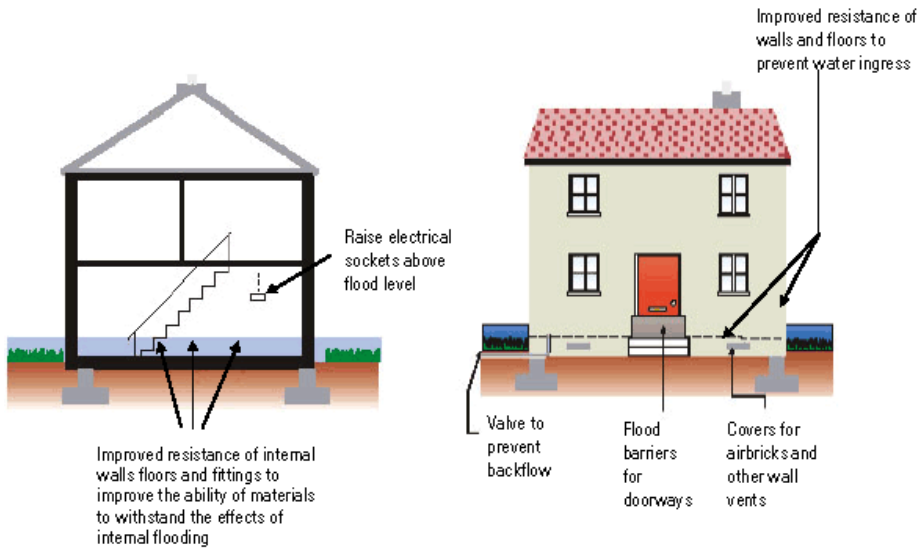
- Face-to-face learning
- Web-based learning
- Training
- Collaborative platforms



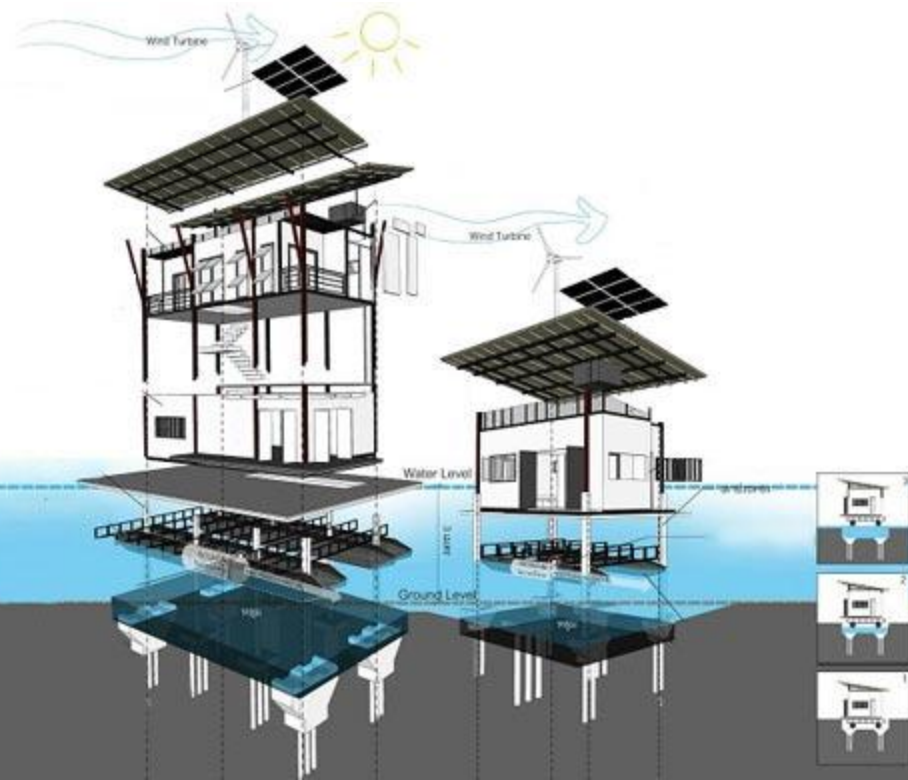




# Flood preparedness



Flood Resistant home by Dion Seminara



# Contingency measures







- Defining an index – Flood Resilience Index (FRI)

## Natural dimension

*Topography  
flood intensity  
flood frequency  
natural environment  
Degradation*

## Physical dimension

*Land use  
Urban functions  
and services,  
Warning system  
and evacuation,  
History  
Location  
Accessibility*

## Social dimension

*Population  
Health status  
Education and  
awareness  
Social capital  
Knowledge and  
awareness*

## Economic dimension

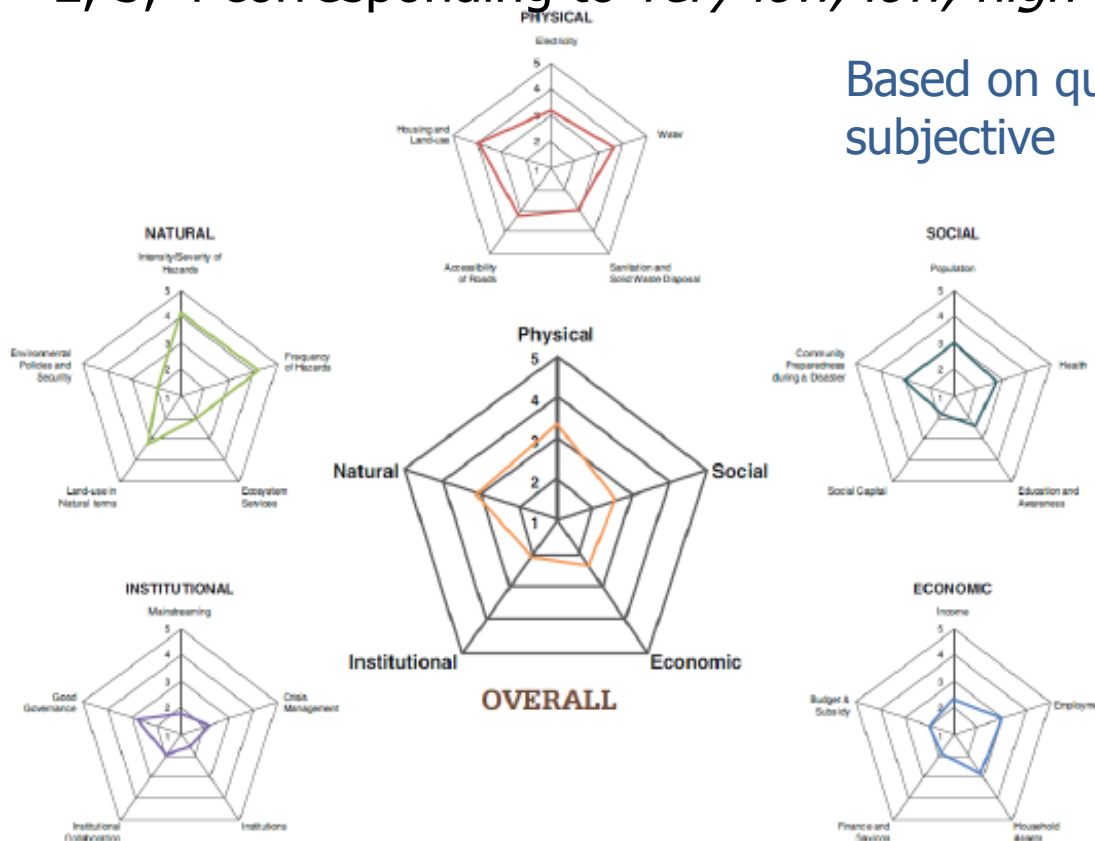
*Income,  
Employment  
Households  
Assets  
Access to  
financial service  
Savings and  
insurance,  
Budget and  
subsidy*

## Institutional dimension

*Internal  
institutions and  
development  
plan  
Effectiveness of  
internal  
institutions,  
External  
institutions and  
networks  
Institutional  
collaboration and  
coordination*

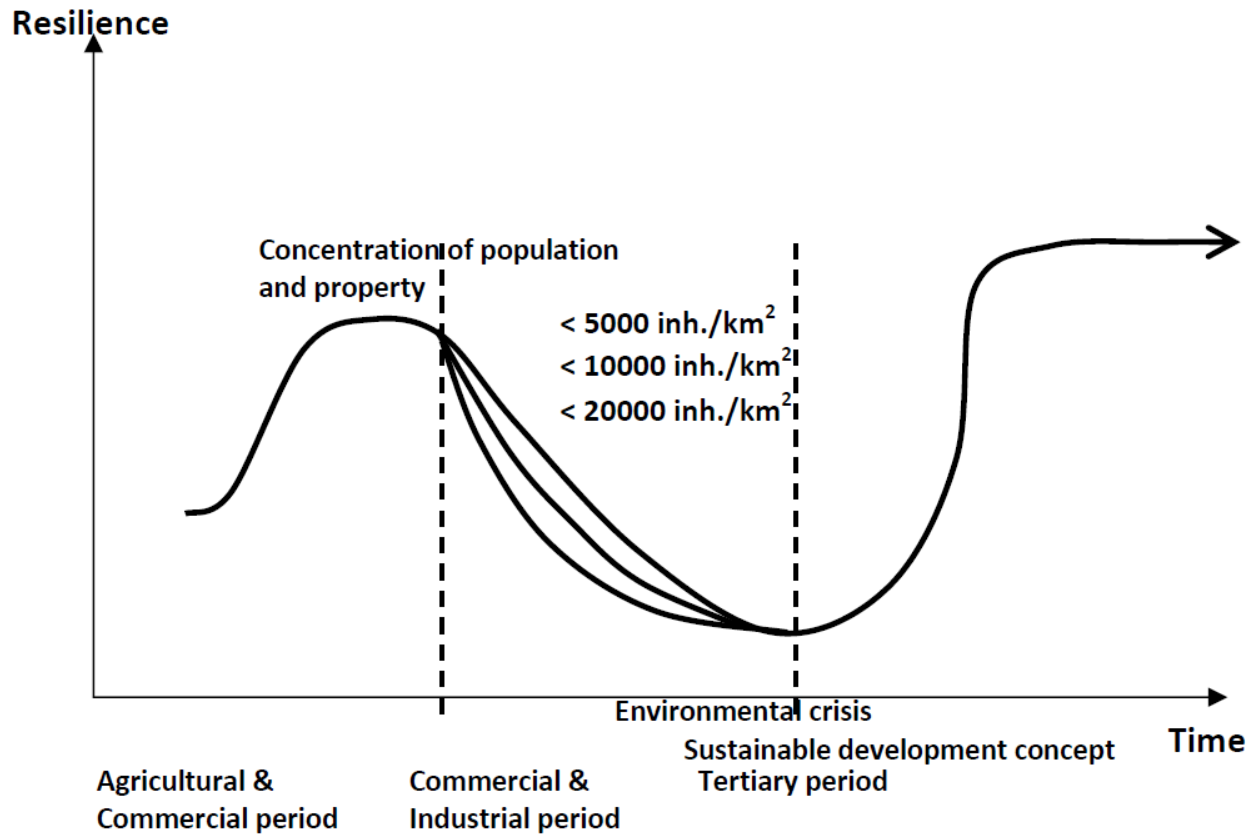
- This data template is created based on several dimensions and its variables. It is in a form of a questionnaire survey
- The calculated averaged WMI of one dimension is the Flood Resilience Index (FRI) for that dimension. Rating scales have assigned numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 corresponding to *very low, low, high and very high respectively*.

Based on qualitative assessment and it's subjective



Sample for presentation of FRI in radar chart form (Rajib Shaw and IEDM Team (2009))

- FRM strategies are based on concept 'living with floods'
- Urban community are moving to a risk culture



- Necessary to analyze flooding processes in the context of urban spatial development
- The dynamic characteristic of resilience challenges the urban flood management
- Bring urban water management to the minds of citizens, talk to the stakeholders. They will define the most reasonable systems if they understand the challenge....
- Necessity for enrolment of new building procedures, emergency protocols for inhabitants, special medical services during and after disaster etc is significant.



- Research on the CORFU (Collaborative research on flood resilience in urban areas) project 23 was funded by the European Commission through Framework Programme 7, Grant Number 24 244047



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Thanks for your attention!

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