Flood hazard and exposure in the Congo Basin given initial results from a global flood model

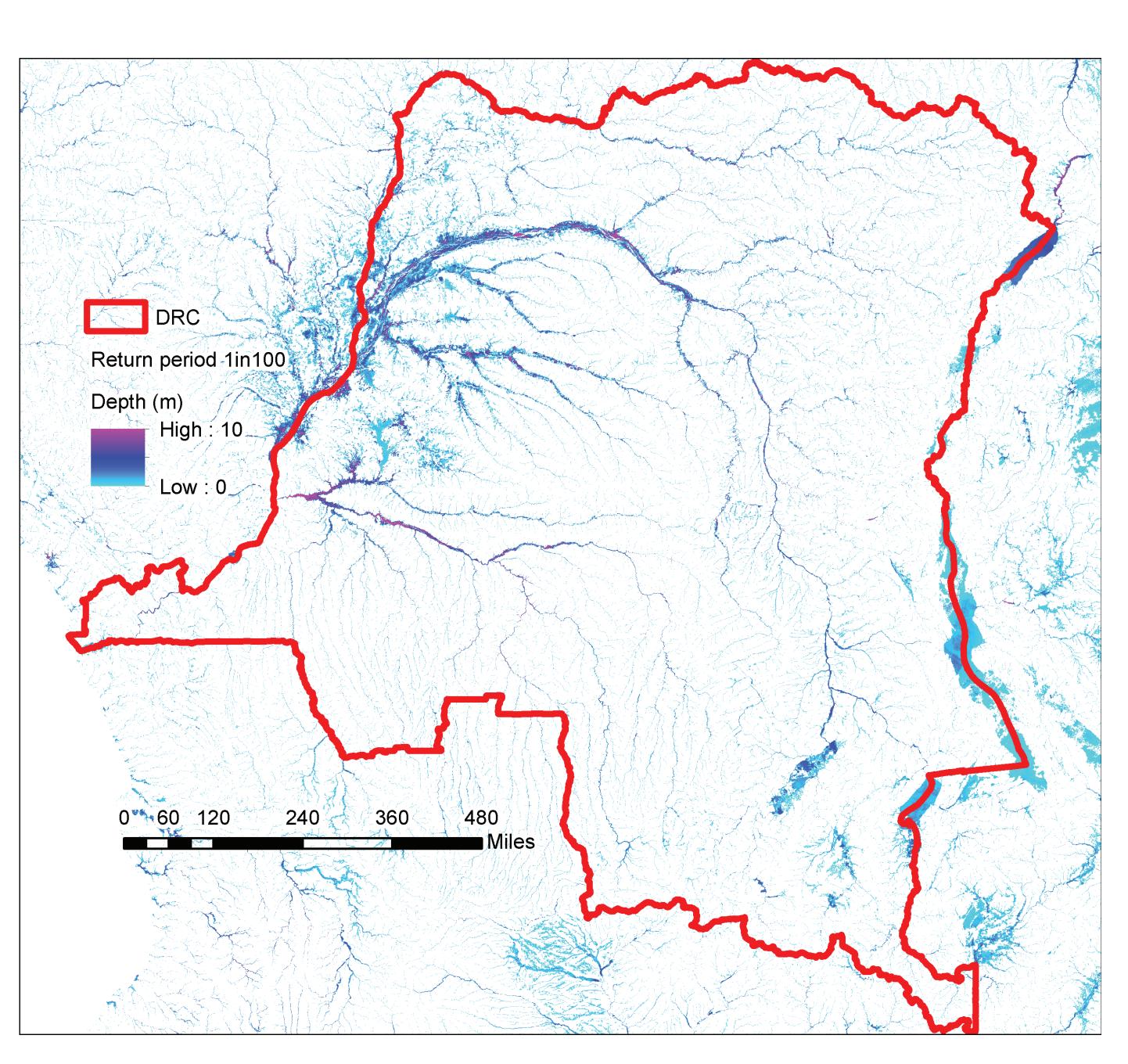
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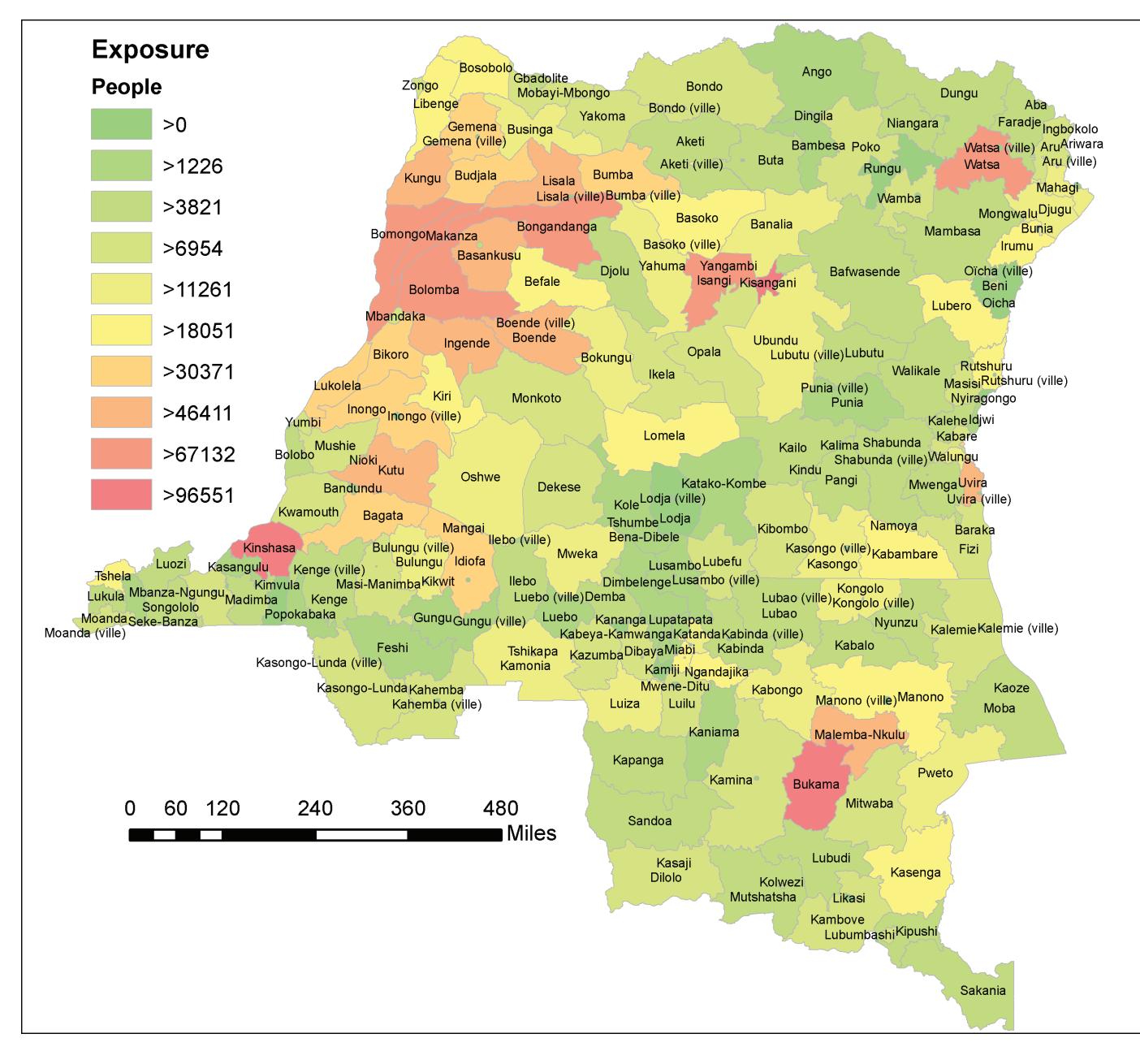


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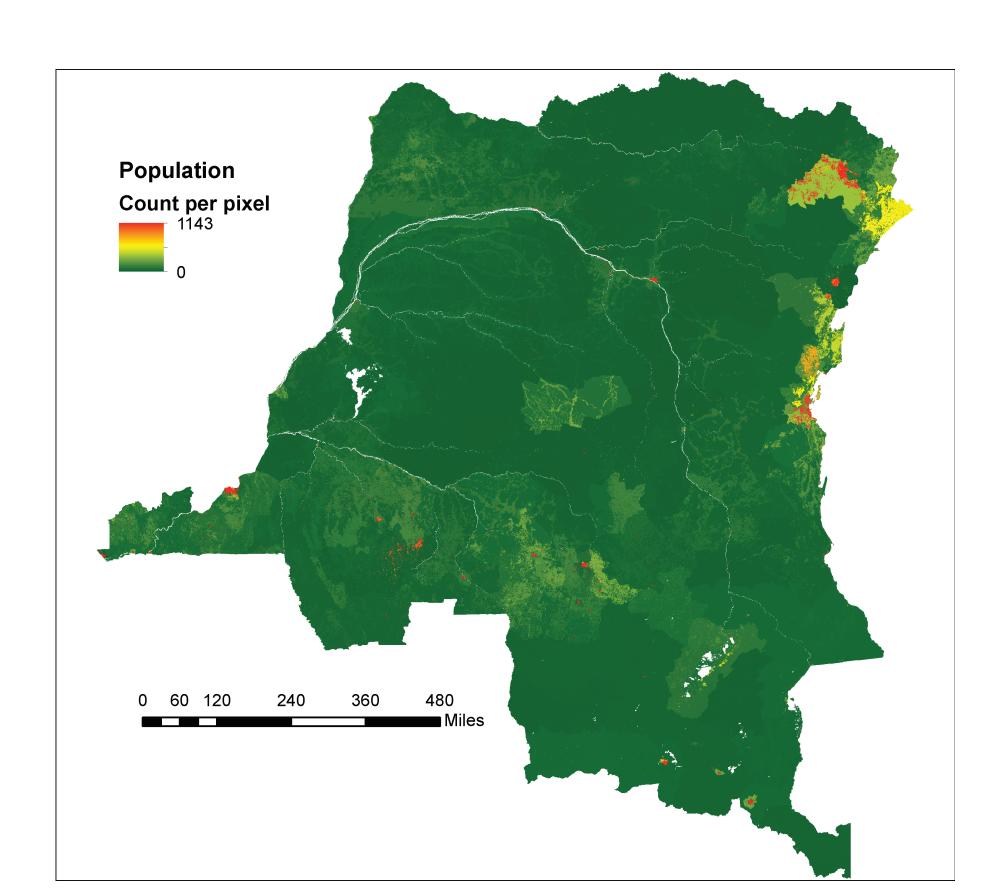
4. Fathom Ltd, Engin Shed, Bristol, UK

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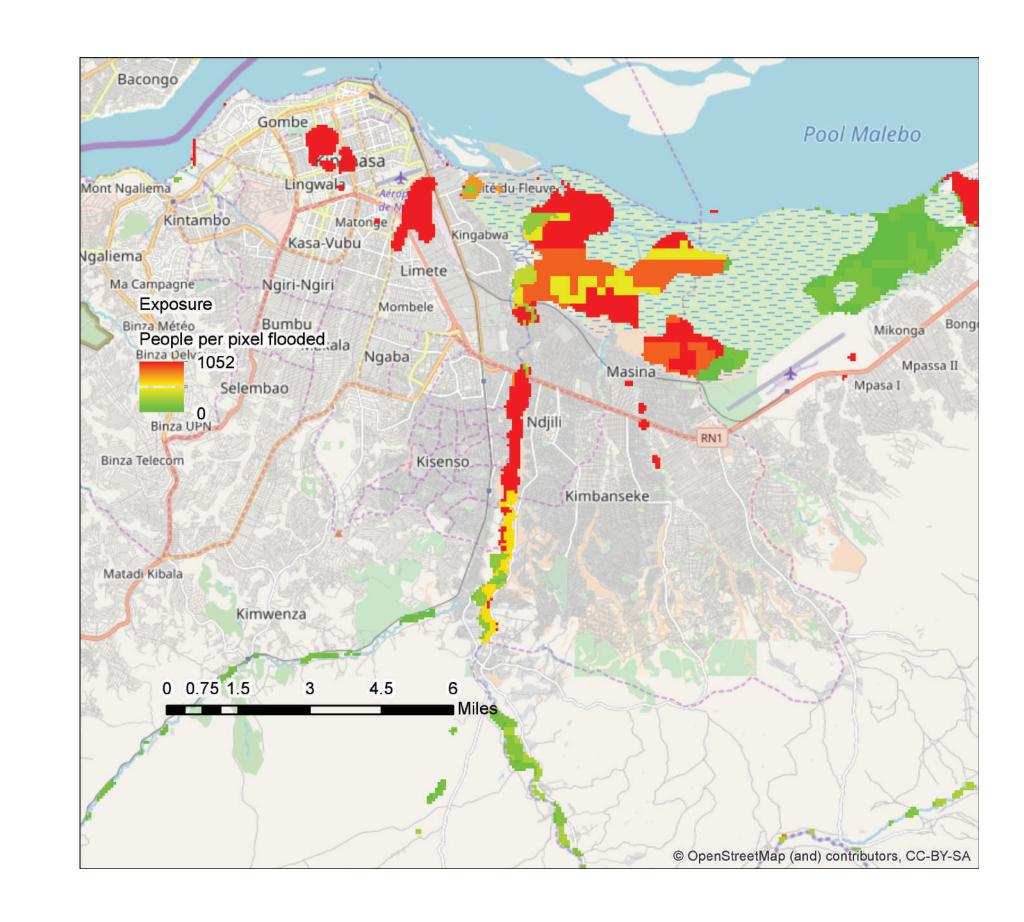


3 Exposed population 100 year return period

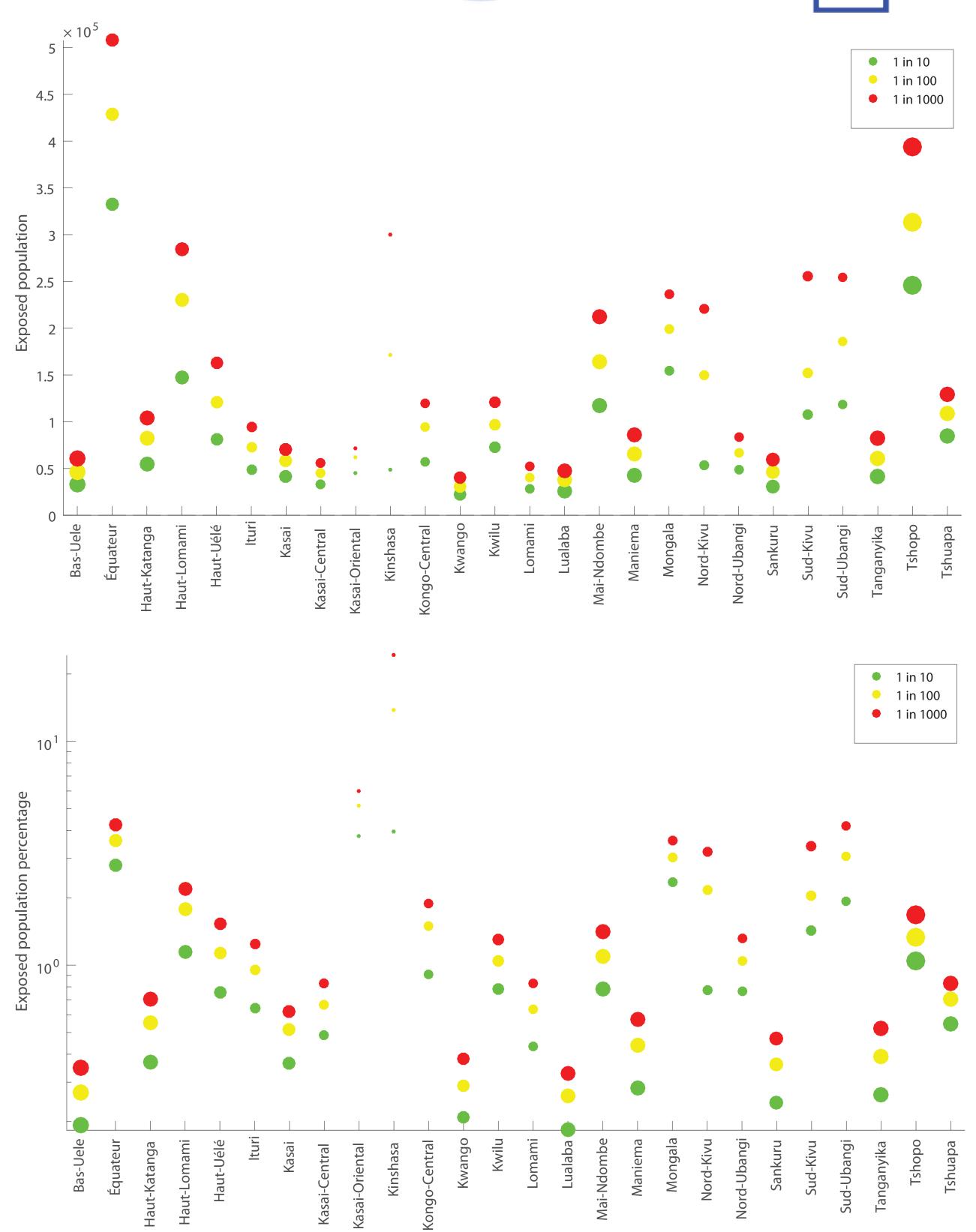


1 Flood inundation simulations





6 Kinshasa Exposure



CRuHN

4 Exposure by province a) population and b) % population. Dot size ~ area

Exposure estimates were made from 90 m resolution simulations of inundation depth at 10 return periods (Sampson et al., 2015; Fathom Ltd) combined with Woldpop estimates of population per pixel at 100 m resolution (Tatem, 2017).

Results highlight potential locations at risk of flooding in detail. However, some obvious overestimates are seen where Woldpop blurs the edges of urban areas onto the floodplain (Fig 6) and where low return periods cause extensive urban flooding.

These issues will be investigated further via the NERC SHEAR funded HYFLOOD project, that will seek to integrate the latest global flood modelling methods and exposure data with the remotely sensed surface water record within an uncertainty analysis framework (Pianosi 2015).

References
Sampson, C. C., A. M. Smith, P. D. Bates, J. C. Neal, L. Alfieri, and J. E. Freer (2015), A high-resolution global flood hazard model, Water Resour. Res., 51, 7358–7381, doi:10.1002/2015WR016954.
Andrew J. Tatem. WorldPop, open data for spatial demography. Scientific Data 4, Article number: 170004 (2017) doi:10.1038/sdata.2017.4
Pianosi, F., Sarrazin, F. & Wagener, T. 2015. A Matlab Toolbox for Global Sensitivity Analysis. Environmental Modelling & Software, 70, 80-85. doi:10.1016/j.envsoft.2015.04.009

2 Woldpop population