



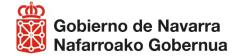


## Local flood risk management plans

(Navarre - Spain)

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Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX)
Technical Support Instrument (TSI)
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### **Local flood risk management plans**

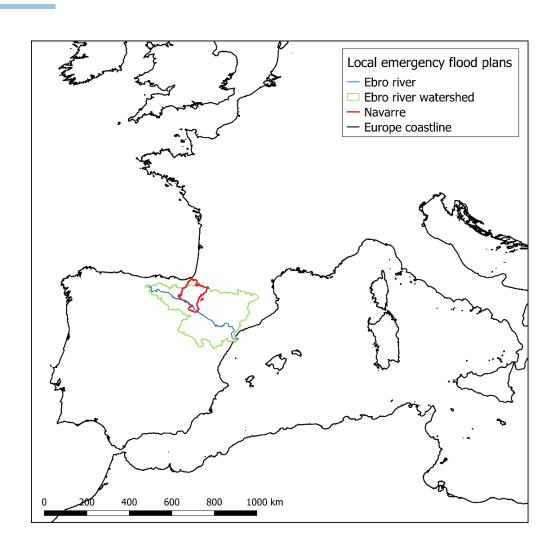
- 1) Flood events in recent years in Navarre.
- 2) Directive 2007/60/EC
- 3) Regional Flood Risk Management Plan.
- 4) Local plans managed by municipalities.
- 5) Web and App-based management of flood emergency local plans.
- 6) Local politicians, local workers and population involvement.



### 1. Flood risk in Navarre in recent years

### **General hydrography & climate**

- Navarre: ≈ 680,000 inhabitants.
- № 90% of the area: Ebro catchment / 10% Cantabrian catchment.
- Main river: Ebro defines Navarrese southern border.
- Large climatic variability:
  - Annual rainfall: from 2500 (north) to < 500 mm/year (south)</li>
  - Southern part: characterised by intense Mediterranean climate.







### 1. Flood risk in Navarre in recent years

2013 (Arga)



**2014 (Baztan)** 



2015 (Ebro)



**2019 (Cidacos)** 



**2021 (Arga)** 



2023 (Zia)





Almost every year, issues in some part of the region.

### Legislation

- Note that is a price in the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 of the Council of 23 of the 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks.
- № Real Decreto 903/2010. de Evaluación y Gestión de Riesgos de Inundación [Spain]

\*Currently third cycle.

M Ch. II. PRELIMINARY FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

2012 + 6 years  $\rightarrow$  2018  $\rightarrow$  2024

Art. 5.
Potential
Significant
flood risk
areas.

 $2013 + 6 \text{ years} \rightarrow 2019 \rightarrow 2025$ 

Management Plans

 $2015 + 6 \text{ years} \rightarrow 2021 \rightarrow 2027$ 





### 3. Navarre's Regional Flood Risk Management Plan

### **Managed by Civil Protection Service of the GN**

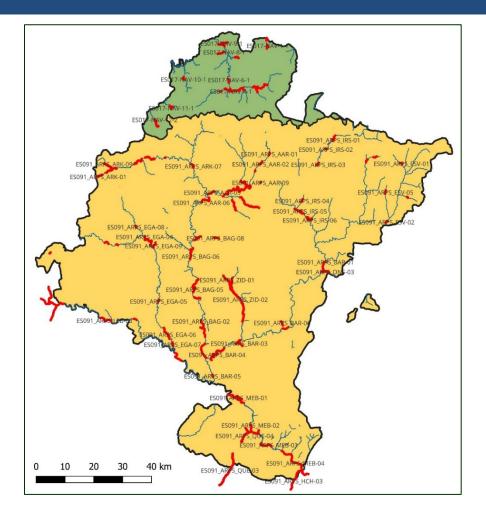


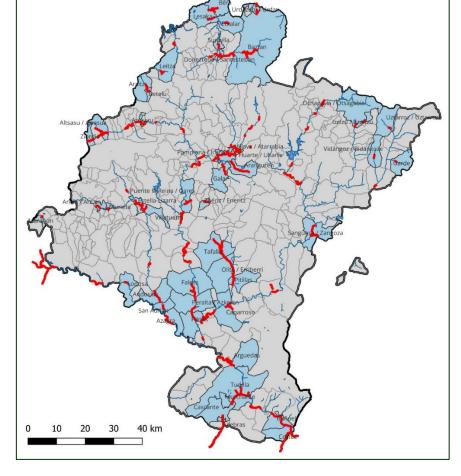
- Defines that:
  - 50 municipalities have the obligation of having local flood risk management plan.
  - 5 municipalities have the recommendation of having their local plan.
- Defines the structure of the local plans (4 documents).



### 2. Directive 2007/60/EC

### 3. Regional Plan





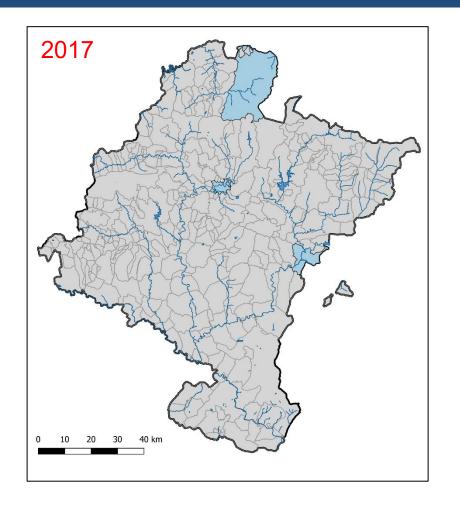
 81 Potential Significant flood risk areas.

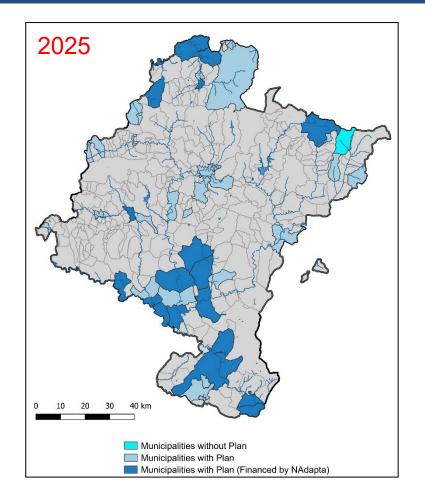
- 50 Municipalities obligation
  - 62% of population





### 4. Local management plans – Life IP NAdapta project





- From 5 to 49 municipalities with plan (just one left)
- 19 with financial support of Nadapta Life project.





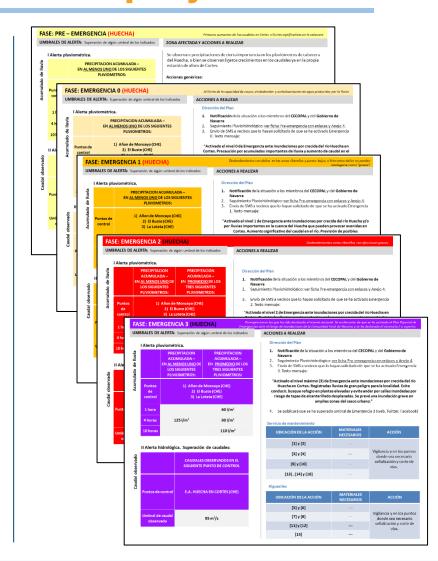




### 4. Local management plans

### Managed by: majors, local police and municipality workers.

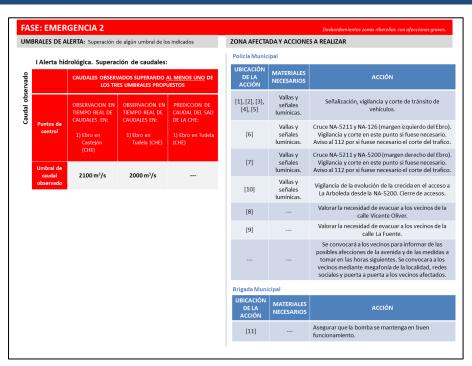
- Document I: Fundaments.
- Maria Document II: Risk analysis.
- Nocument III: Structure and organization. ≥
- Document IV:
  - Pre-emergency level + 4 emergency levels.
  - Streamflow and/or accumulated rainfall thresholds are defined.
  - Actions to be done in each emergency level.
  - Each action is assigned to a responsible group.

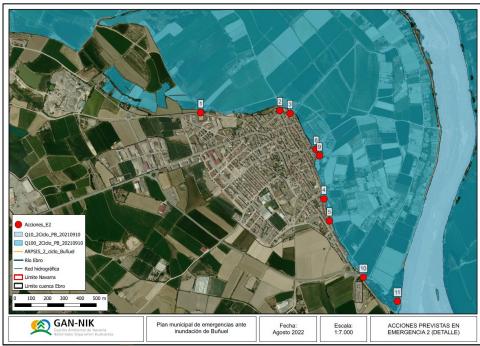






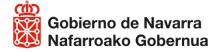
### 4. Local management plans





### **№** For each emergency level:

- Define actions to be done organized by Action Group (mayors, local police, etc.) -.
- Prepare the text to be communicated to population.
- Maps indicating the locations of the actions to be done.





### 4. Local management plans





We visited
with local
authorities and
workers →
every location
that is included
in the
emergency
plans.









### 4. Local plans – Example in Mediterranean Climate conditions







Olite-Erriberri (4,000 inhabitants)

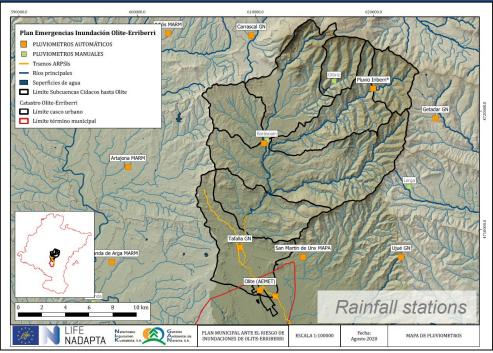
- Mediterranean climate specifics:
  - Convective event.
  - 08 July 2019.
  - ~200 l/m² in 5 hours.
  - Municipalities of Tafalla and Olite (central Navarre).

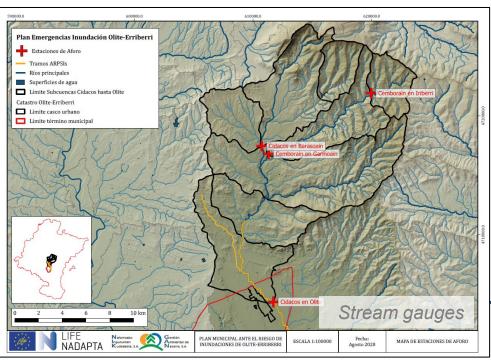


Tafalla (11,000 inhabitants)









# 4. Local plans – Example in Mediterranean Climate conditions

### Mediterranean climate specifics:

- Developed local plans for both municipalities.
- 4 rainfall observing stations in a 250 km<sup>2</sup> catchment (well spatially distributed).
- 3 stream gauges in the catchment.
- All 7 devices providing 10 or 15 minutes basis real-time data.





### 4. Local plans – Example in Mediterranean Climate conditions

RESUMEN DE UMBRALES DE ALERTA PARA LAS FASES DE EMERGENCIA	CRITERIO PLUVIOMÉTRICO			CRITERIOS HIDROLÓGICOS	
	Criterio pluviométrico: Lluvias importantes en la cabecera del Cidacos.  Acumulado de lluvia (l/m²):  1) Getadar (GN)  2) Iriberri (GN))  3) Zidacos en Garinoain (CHE- A086)  4) Tafalla (GN)  Superior a alguno de los 3 umbrales siguientes:			Suma de los caudales aforados en:     Cemborain en Garinoain (A078) +     Zidacos en Barasoain (A086)	Caudal observado en el Cidacos en Olite (AN 327)
	1 hora	3 horas	8 horas		
	1/m <sup>2</sup>			m³/s	
PRE- EMERGENCIA	30	40	50	30	50
EMERGENCIA 0	40	50	70	50	100
EMERGENCIA 1				75	150
EMERGENCIA 2	Valor medio de 4 pluviómetros			125	200
	40	60	80	123	200
EMERGENCIA 3	Valor medio de 4 pluviómetros			200	300
	60	90	110	200	300
VUELTA A LA NORMALIDAD					30

### Mediterranean climate specifics:

- Plans based on both rainfall and streamflow observations.
- Some emergency levels have to be activated based on single point observations.
- High damage levels (E2 and E3)
  have to be activated based on
  average rainfall over the
  catchment → reduce
  uncertainty.



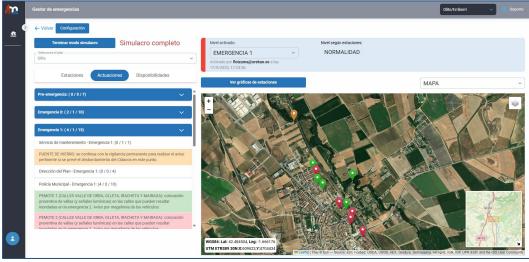


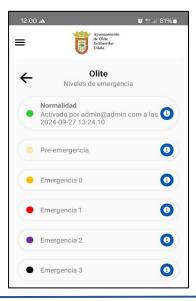
### 5. Web and App-based management of local emergency plans

- Both Web-based tool and App work fully synchronised.
- Receive real-time streamflow and rainfall data.
- Emergency level activation.
- Actions monitored and checked.
- GIS map.

Web-based

App







From both devices local authorities can send: Warning SMS alerts to the population.

### 6. Local politicians, local workers and population involvement.

### 6.1. Training sessions on the use of the computer tool



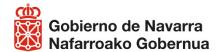


- Politicians
- Local workers
- Local policemen





Estella-Lizarra 16/10/2019. Falces 27/11/2019. Funes 12/12/2019. Arguedas 05/10/2021.





### 6. Local politicians, local workers and population involvement.

### 6.2 Dissemination sessions: plans explained to local population



Falces 11/12/2019. Tafalla 07/07/2021



Leaflets were distributed to the population (sometimes to each home).





### 6. Local politicians, local workers and population involvement.

### 6.3. Evaluation meetings after flood events





Bertiz 21/01/2022. Funes 11/02/2022

- December 2021: 20 mayors (7 + 13) and workers from different municipalities were gathered together.
- Evaluated: plans performance and accuracy.
- Local authorities shared their experiences while managing their plans.





#### **Conclusions**

- Note: Almost all municipalities with obligation (50) already have a plan. ■
- Some of them already doing annual maintenance and update meetings.
- Local knowledge transferred into a consistent and operative structure.
- Helped to **improve coordination**:
  - local and regional level administrations.
  - Government's Civil Protection and Environmental services.
- Improved self-protection awareness of local population.



#### Further information:

https://climateadapt.eea.europa.eu/en/mission/solut ions/mission-stories/strengtheningflood-resilience-navarra-story43

### Thank you!



