



# China National Flash Flood Disaster Prevention Project

China Institute of Water Resources and  
Hydropower Research (IWHR)

- General Introduction
- Main Achievements of Flash Flood Investigation and Assessment
- Monitoring and Warning System for Flash Flood Prevention
- State-level Monitoring and Warning Platform and its Services
- Community-based Flash Flood Prevention
- Existing Challenges

# 1. General Introduction






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China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research

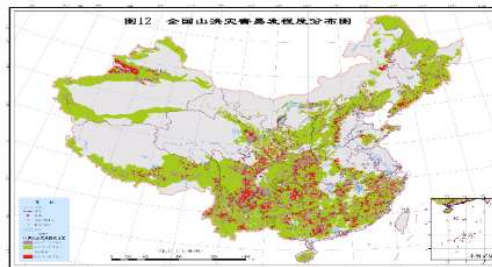
- Flash flood prevention is extremely difficult and the weak aspect in flood control and disaster reduction work in China. Death toll of flash floods take 70% of that caused by all flood disasters.
- In 2010, National Flash Flood Project was launched, 30 billions RMB have been invested in recent 7 years.
- Main contents of the project include:
  - ✓ Flash flood investigation and assessment
  - ✓ Monitoring and warning system
  - ✓ Community-based prevention system



# 1. General Introduction

<b>2005, Shalan Town</b> 	117 death
	105 student death
<b>2006, Hunan Prov.</b> 	346 death
	89 losing
<b>2010, Zhouqu County</b> 	1501 death
	264 losing

## Disaster Events



Densely distributed in all mountain areas, Frequently happened with many disastrous events

In definite season and region

Happen in very short time with catastrophic results

Casualties take 70% of that caused by all flood disasters

Extremely difficult to forecast and prevent

## Characteristics

National Flash Flood Prevention Planning was approved in 2006

General Planning on Medium- and Small sized River Training, rehabilitation of dams with defects, flash flood and geological disaster prevention in 2011

Implementation Plan of National Flash Flood Prevention Project (2013-2015)  
30 Province, 305 cities, 2058 counties

National Flash Flood Prevention Project (2010-2016), Total investment 29 billion RMB

Monitor and Warning  
16.7 billion

Investigation and assessment,  
3.3 billion

Community-based prevention system,  
5.2 billions

Structural measures  
3.9 billions

## Prevention work

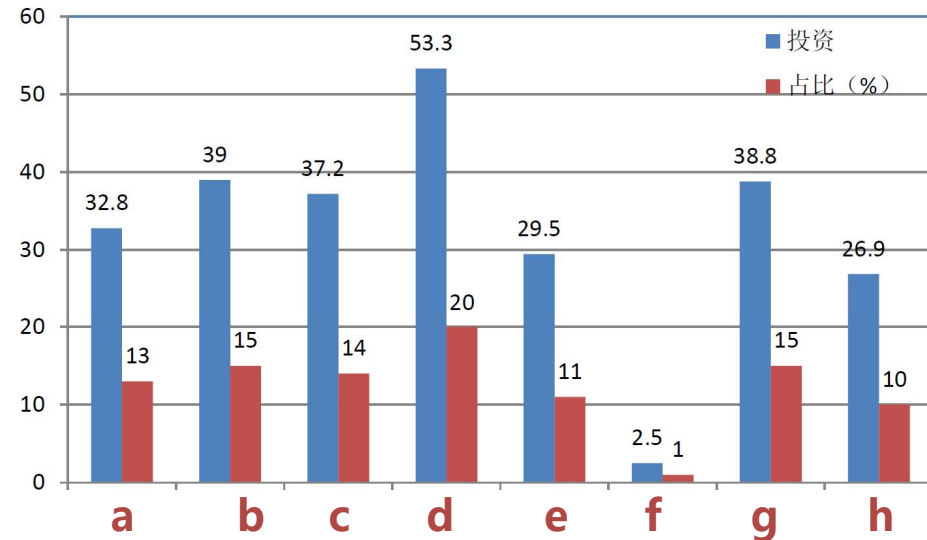
**National Flash Flood Prevention Project is being continued.....**



# 1. General Introduction

## 2010-2015, Project Contents and Investments

	Invest. (billion)	Ratio (%)
Total	26	100
Investigation and assessment (a)	3.28	13
Monitoring (b)	3.9	15
Warning system (c)	3.72	14
Operation platform (d)	5.33	20
Community-based system (e)	2.95	11
Emergency rescuing (f)	0.25	1
Structural measure (g)	3.88	15
Others (h)	2.69	10



- Preliminarily understand the basic situations
- Fundamentally establish monitoring and warning system
- Gradually establish community-based prevention system
- Conduct structural measures for demonstration

## 2. Main Achievements of flash flood investigation and assessment work



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Preliminarily clarify the disastrous areas, population distribution and underlying surface conditions

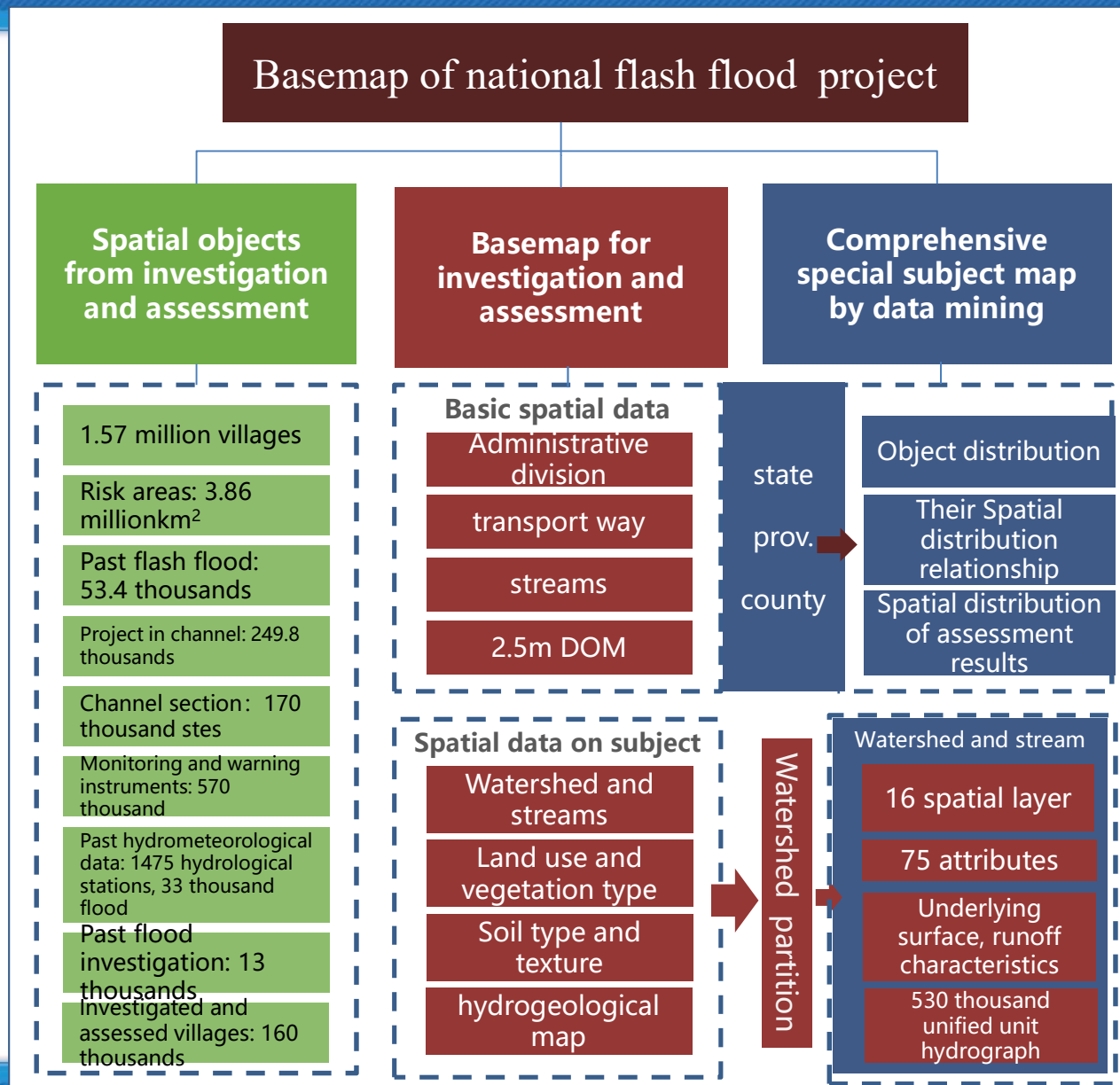
Counties	2138
Administrative areas (million km <sup>2</sup> )	7.55
Towns (thousand)	32
Villages (thousands)	470
Sub-villages (millions)	1.57
Total population (billions)	0.9
Areas with risk (million km <sup>2</sup> )	3.86
Areas with high risk (million km <sup>2</sup> )	1.2
Villages in risk area (millions)	0.197
Sub-village in risk area (millions)	0.564
Enterprise (millions)	0.15
Threatened zone (millions)	0.52
Population in threatened region (millions)	58.36

Past flash flood events	53433
Investigated past flood	13014
Projects in stream channel	25
Automatic monitoring station	88969
Simple rain gauge	235890
Simple water stage gauge	47087
Wireless alert broadcast	201057
Streams need structural measures	31383
Investigated and assessed villages	157183
Channel section group	171762
Village with rainfall threshold for warning	142026
Village with water stage threshold for warning	33481
Map with threatened zone	102969

## 2. Main Achievements of flash flood investigation and assessment



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Spatial objects :  
**45.76 million**

Watersheds :  
**530 thousand**

Gullies and streams  
**3 millions**

Basemap  
**2168 sets**

Comprehensive  
special subject map  
**29246 sets**

**120 TB**

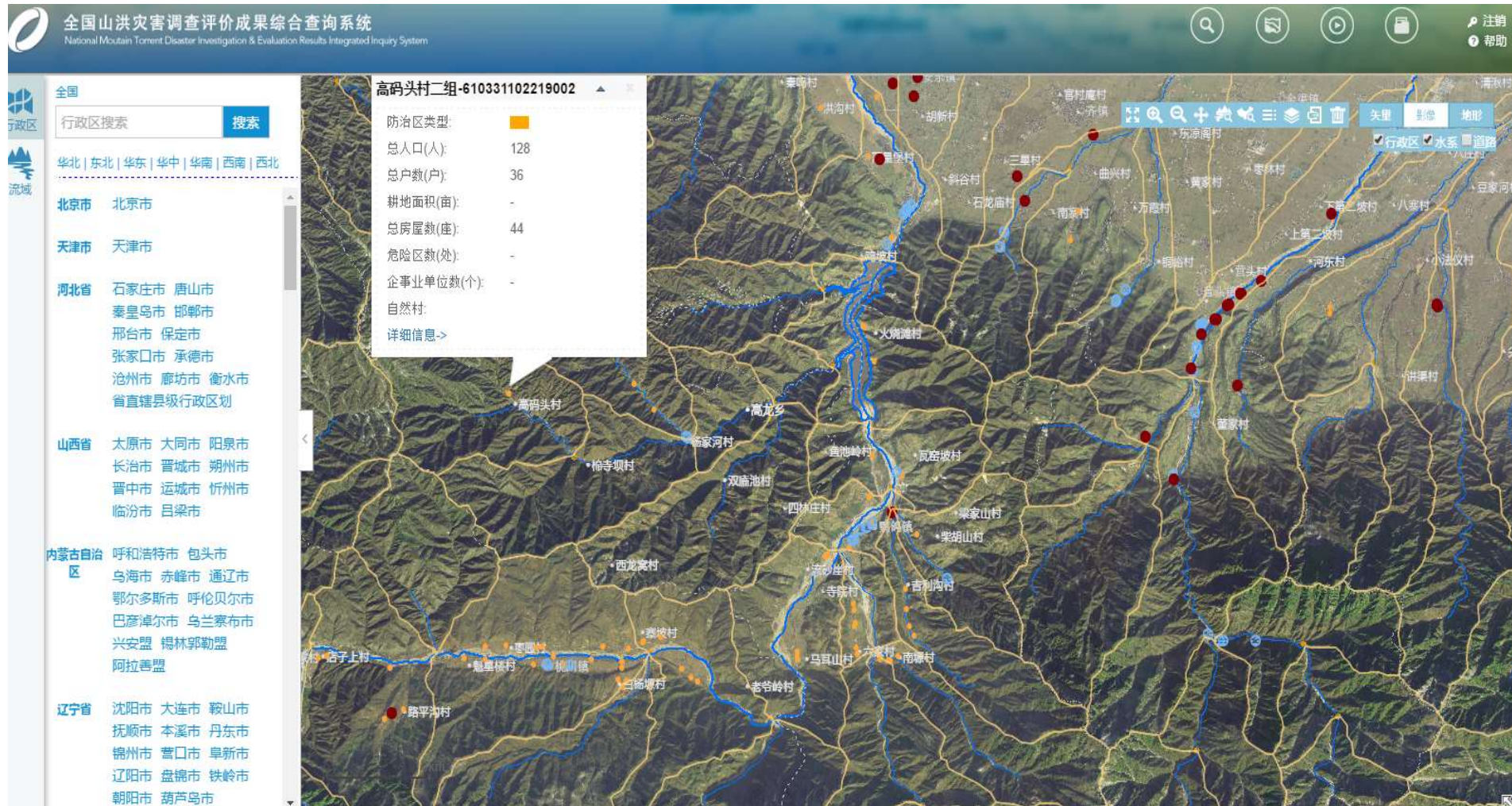


## 2. Main Achievements of flash flood investigation and assessment



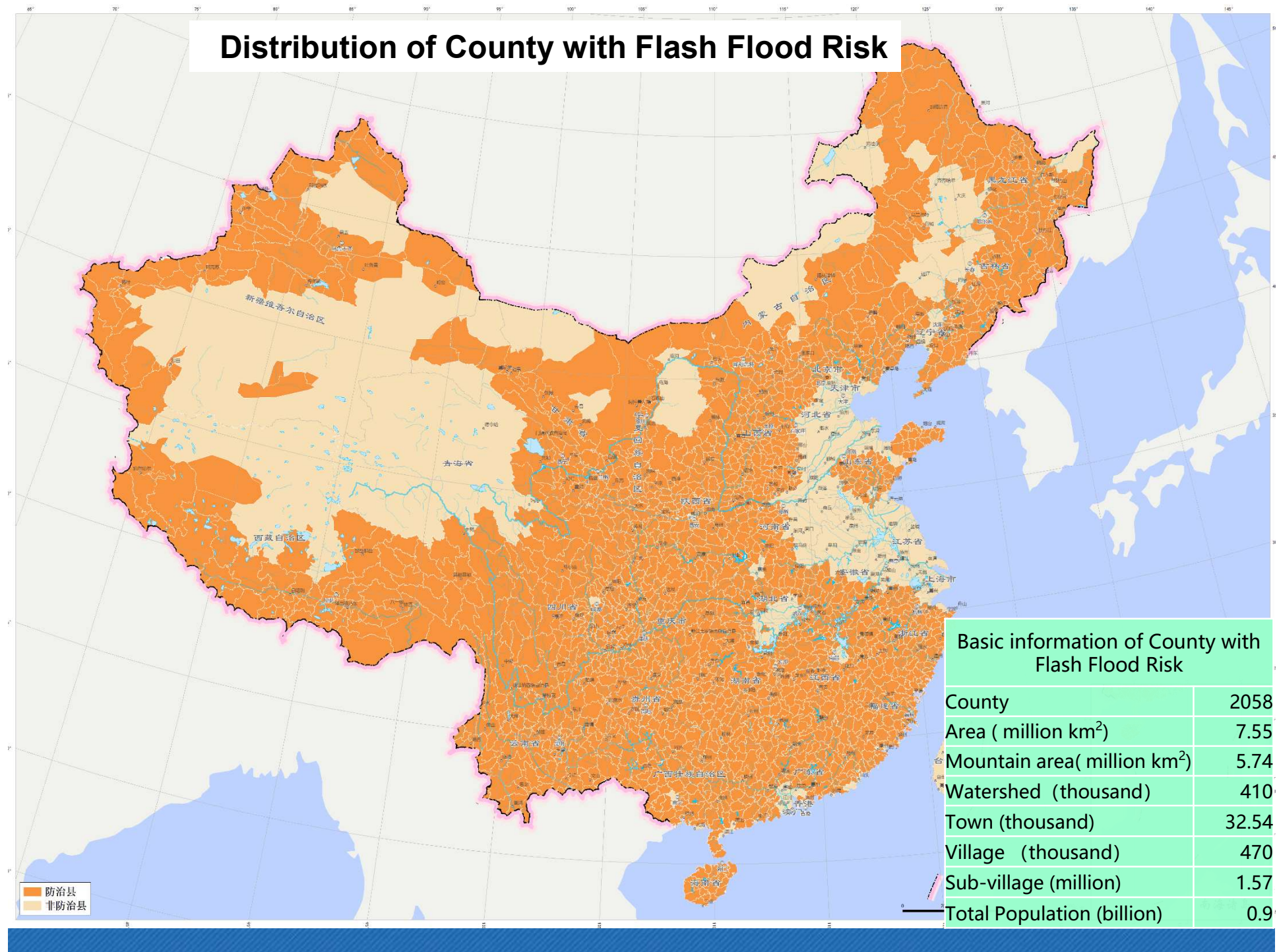
中国水利水电科学研究院  
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### A result inquiry system is developed



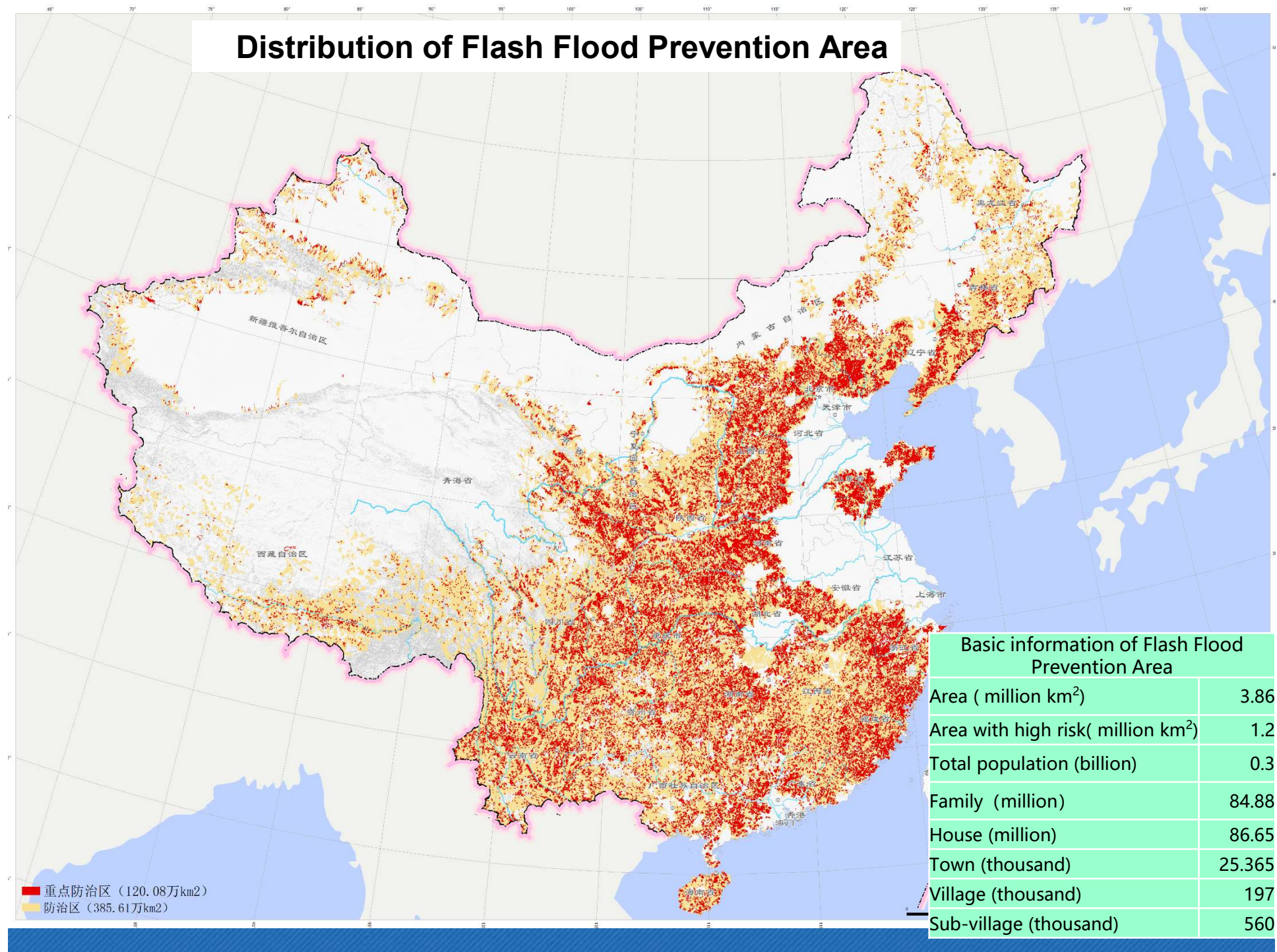


# Distribution of County with Flash Flood Risk





# Distribution of Flash Flood Prevention Area

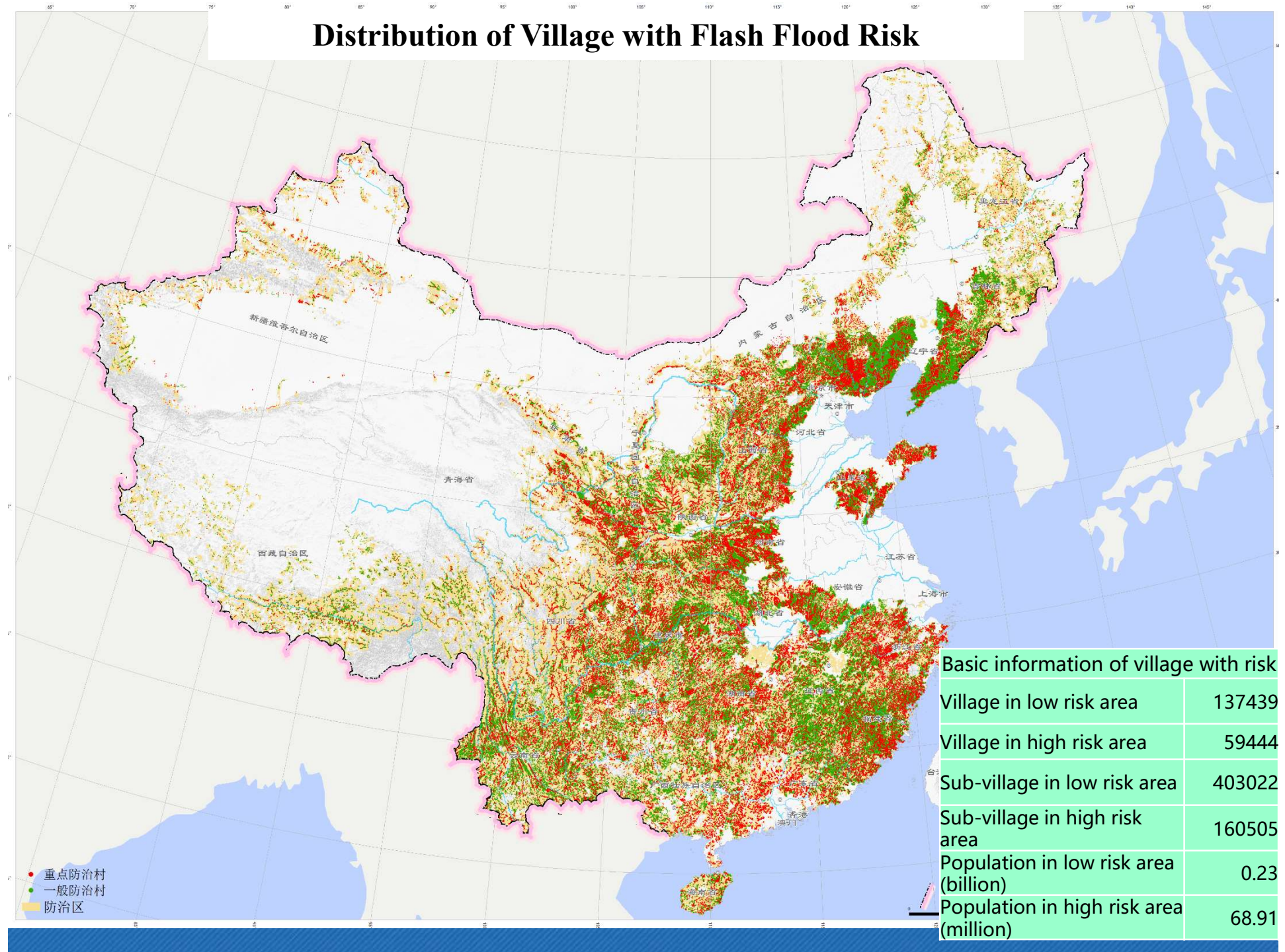


## Basic information of Flash Flood Prevention Area

Area ( million km <sup>2</sup> )	3.86
Area with high risk( million km <sup>2</sup> )	1.2
Total population (billion)	0.3
Family (million)	84.88
House (million)	86.65
Town (thousand)	25.365
Village (thousand)	197
Sub-village (thousand)	560

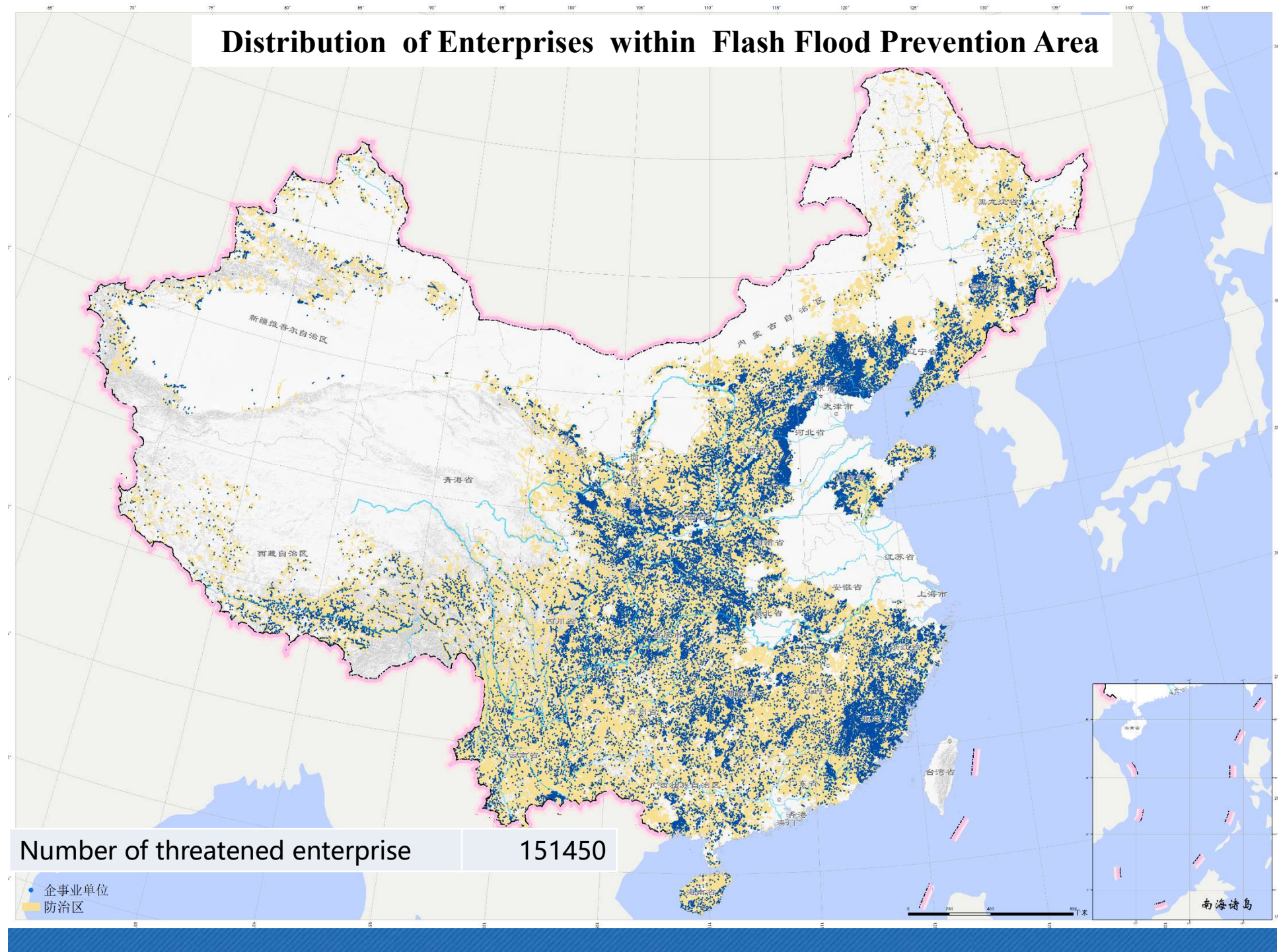


## Distribution of Village with Flash Flood Risk





## Distribution of Enterprises within Flash Flood Prevention Area





## Past Flash Flood Disaster Events (B.C. 586-A.D. 1911)



Period	Dynasty	Times /county	Period	Dynasty	Times /county
B.C.770- B.C.221	Warring state period	4	A.D.581- 618	Sui Dynasty	2
B.C.206- A.D.8	Western Han Dynasty	3	A.D.618- 907	Tang Dynasty	32
A.D.9-23	Xin Dynasty	1	A.D.907- 979	Five Dynasties	1
A.D.25-220	Eastern Han Dynasty	8	A.D.960- 1127	Northern Song or Earlier Song Dynasty	29
A.D.220- 280	Three Kingdoms	4	A.D.1127- 1279	Southern Song Dynasty	28
A.D. 265- 316	Western Jin Dynasty	5	A.D.1206- 1368	Yuan dynasty	36
A.D.317- 420	Eastern Jin Dynasty	3	A.D.1368- 1644	Ming Dynasty	534
A.D.420- 581	Northern and Southern Dynasties	8	A.D.1616- 1911	Qing dynasty	4614

# Past Flash Flood Disaster Events (1911-1949)

省名	县次	省名	县次
北京	25	湖南	112
天津	9	广东	44
河北	18	广西	33
山西	36	海南	9
内蒙古	14	四川	163
辽宁	12	重庆	49
吉林	12	贵州	49
黑龙江	7	云南	161
浙江	39	西藏	0
安徽	3	陕西	37
福建	18	甘肃	63
江西	61	青海	0
山东	5	宁夏	47
河南	64	新疆	34
湖北	85	总计	1209

● 历史山洪灾害  
■ 山丘区





# Historical Flash Flood Disaster Events (1949-2015)

- 发生时间
- 2010-2015年
  - ▲ 2000-2009年
  - 2000年以前
- 死亡人口
- >100人
  - 30-99人
  - 10-29人
  - 3-9人
  - 1-2人
  - 无人员伤亡
- 百年一遇6h(mm)
- <50
  - 50-100
  - 100-150
  - 150-200
  - >200
- 防治区



历史山洪灾害统计表 (次)

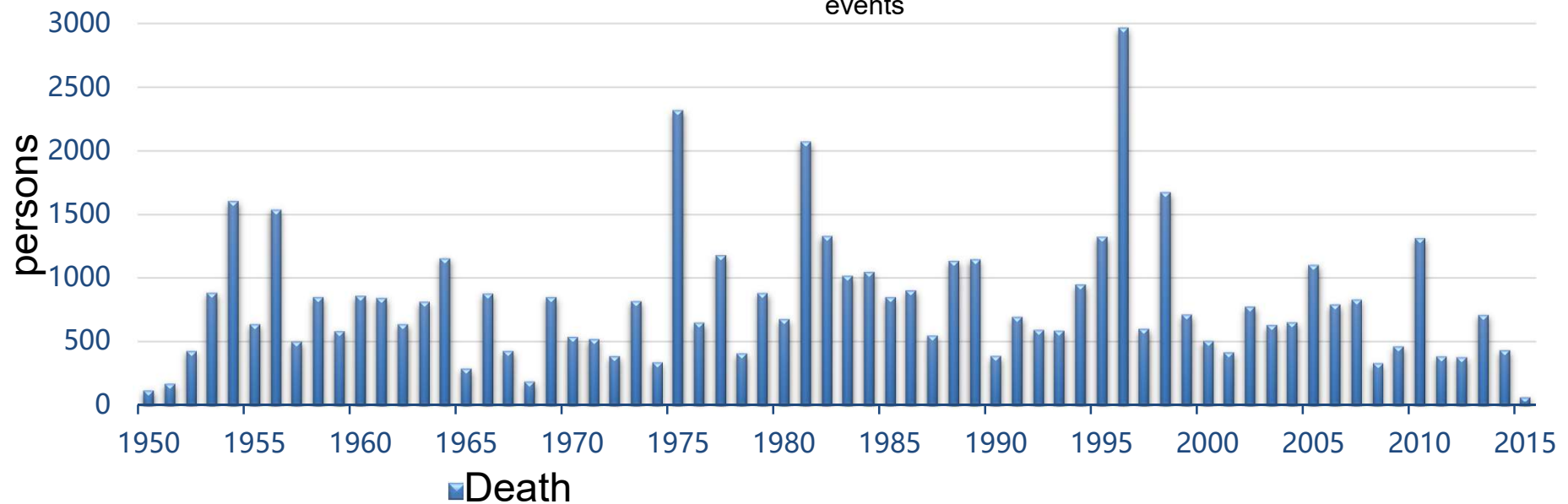
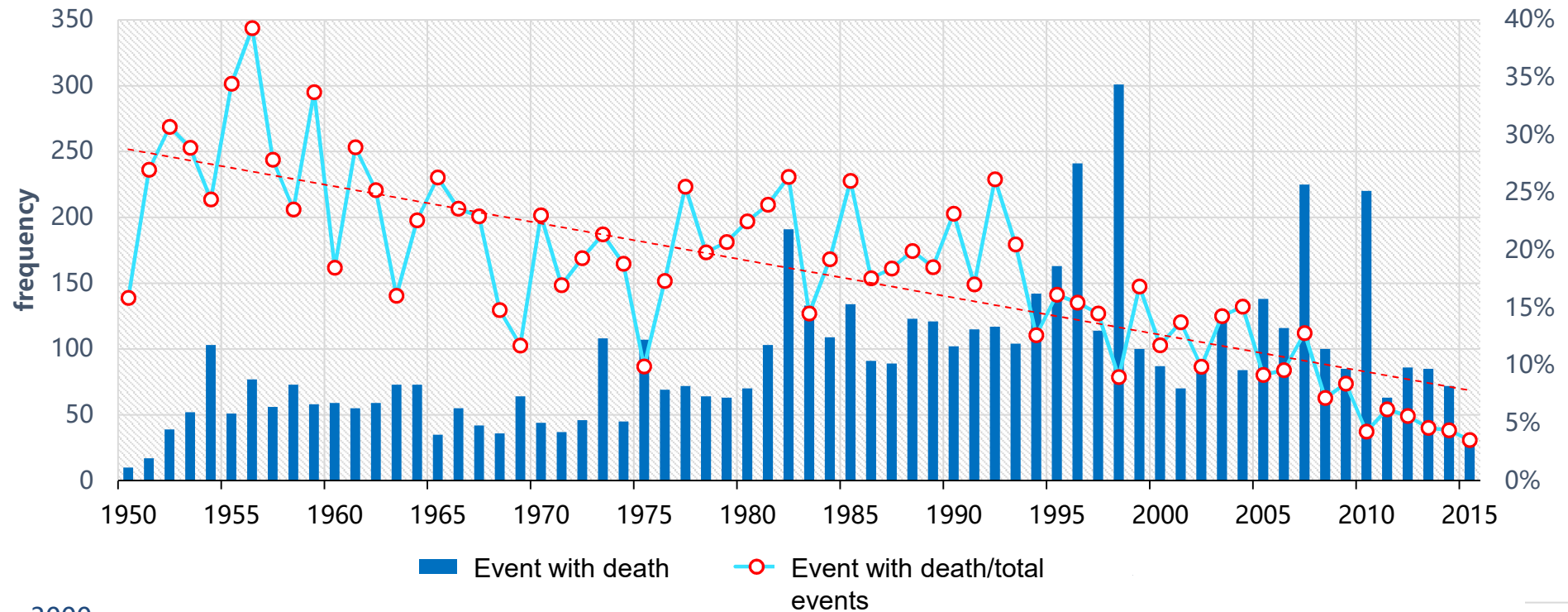
死亡人数	>100人	30-99人	10-29人	3-9人	1-2人	无人员伤亡
2000年以前	55	258	690	1644	1898	20285
2000-2009年	4	13	86	346	632	9370
2010-2015年	0	12	32	145	355	11535

Investigated events

53433

# Historical Flash Flood Disaster Events

利水电科学研究院





## Distribution of Automatic Monitoring Stations

Shared stations	88969
Automatic rainfall gauge	53937
Automatic water stage gauge	21022

• 自动监测站

■ 防治区

Automatic rain gauge density: 71km<sup>2</sup>/station, in high risk region: 50km<sup>2</sup>/station

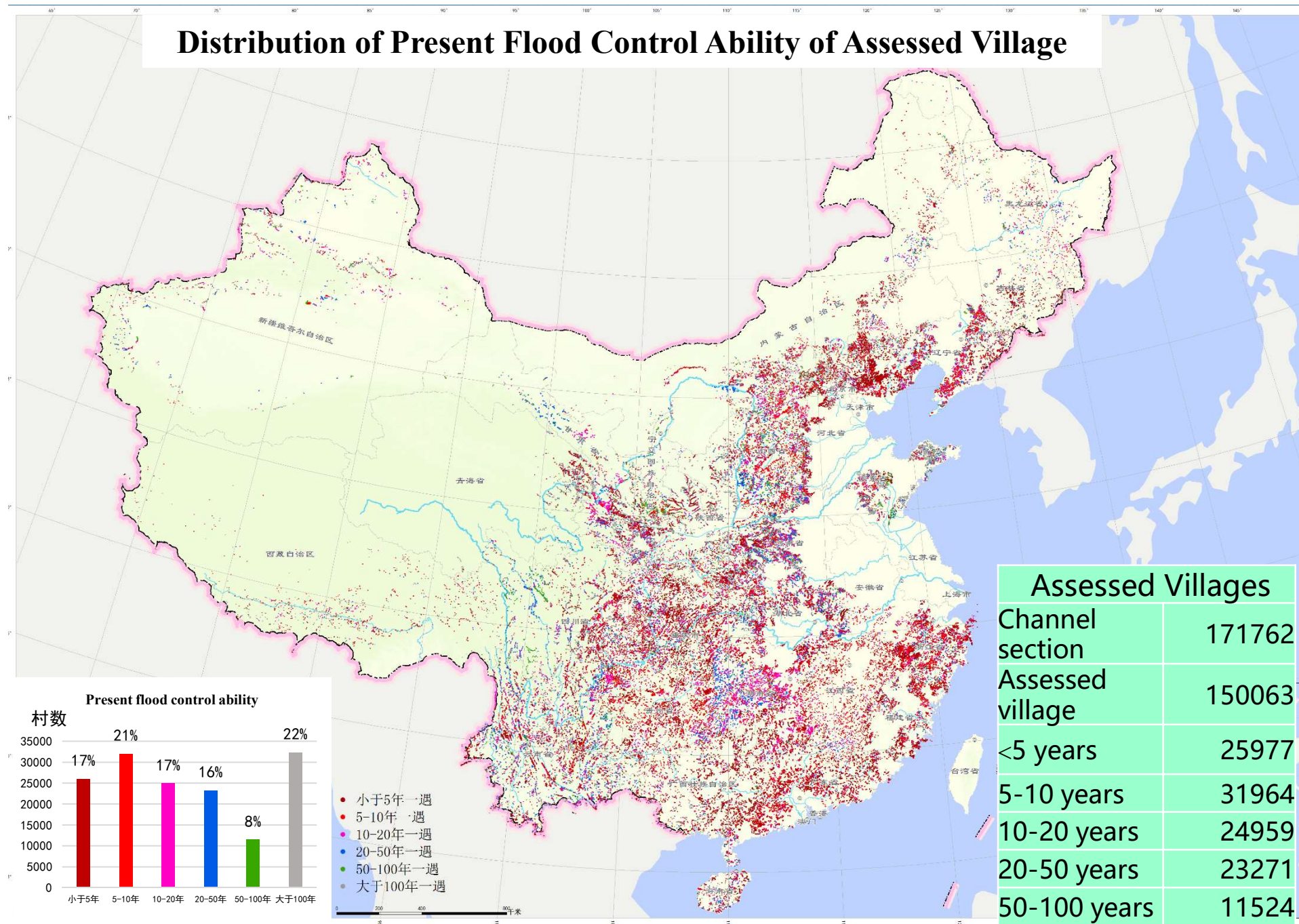
南海诸岛

Automatic rain gauge  
density: 71km<sup>2</sup>/station, in  
high risk region:  
50km<sup>2</sup>/station

## 南海诸岛



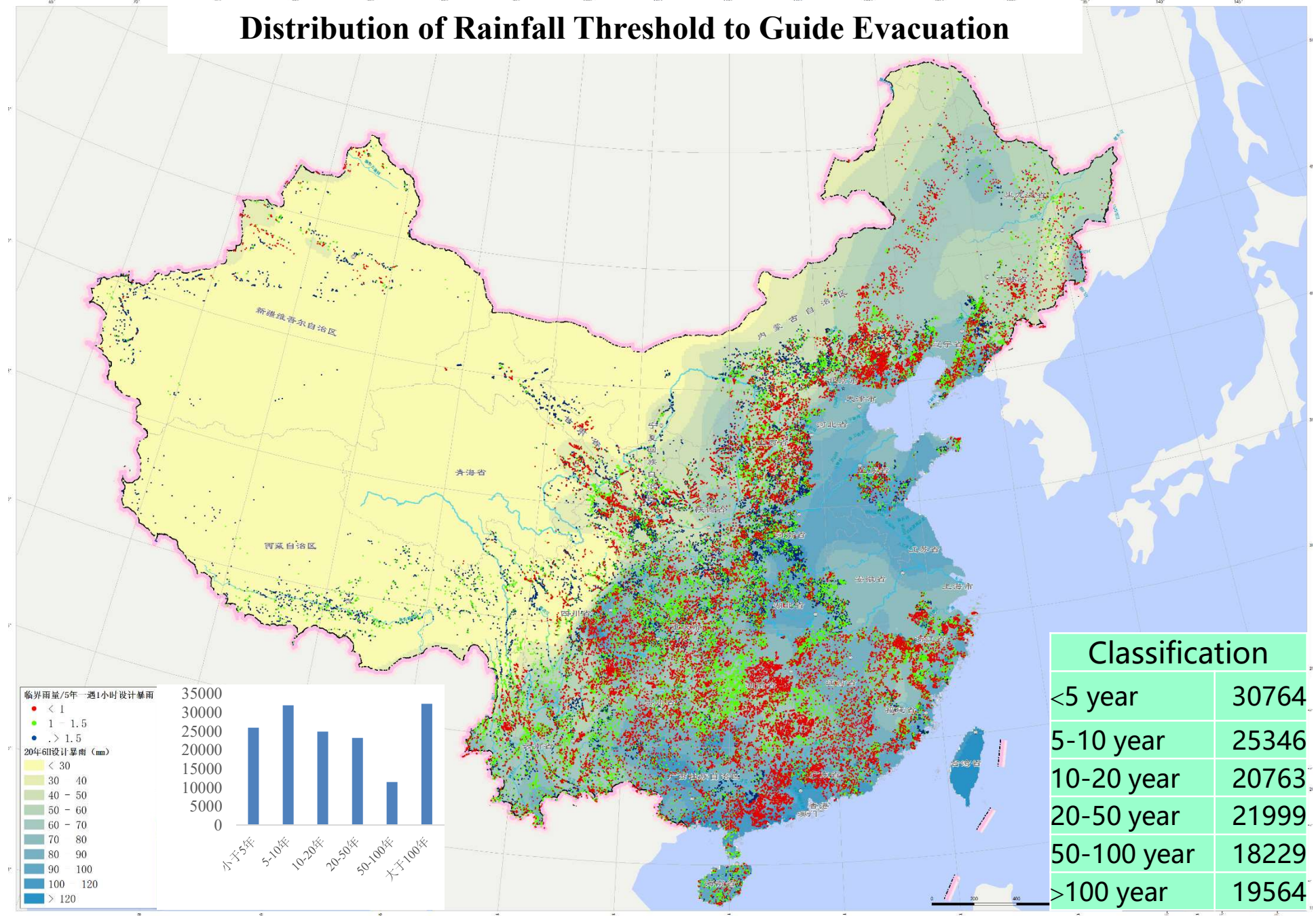
# Distribution of Present Flood Control Ability of Assessed Village



Assessed Villages	
Channel section	171762
Assessed village	150063
<5 years	25977
5-10 years	31964
10-20 years	24959
20-50 years	23271
50-100 years	11524
>100 years	32368



# Distribution of Rainfall Threshold to Guide Evacuation





### 3. Monitoring and Warning System for Flash Flood Prevention



Automatic Monitoring (46000 Rain gauge and 20000 stage gauge)

Monitoring and warning information management system at state, province and city level



County-level monitoring and warning operation platform



Alert system



Warning message transfer, evacuation

- Monitoring and warning operating platforms are established in 2058 counties, 30 provinces, 305 cities and the state, extended to 18924 towns.
- The State flood control and drought command system is expanded. Local flood prevention decision-making and command ability are greatly improved.



## Alert facilities



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Simple rainfall gauge and warning devices: 296320 sets, Simple water stage gauge: 64078 sets, Wireless alert broadcast 245743 sets, Manual operated alert devices: 394520 sets, Gong: 760837 sets.

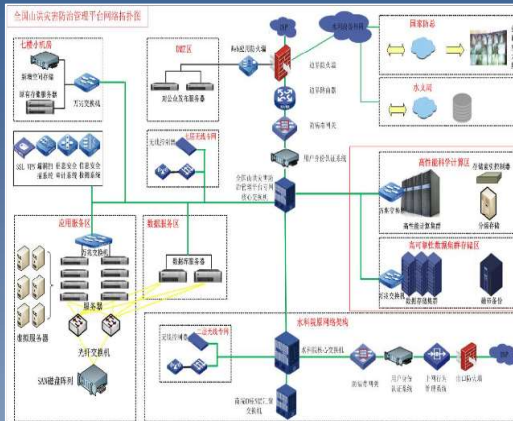


# 4. State-level Monitoring and Warning Platform and its Services



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## Hardware and Network

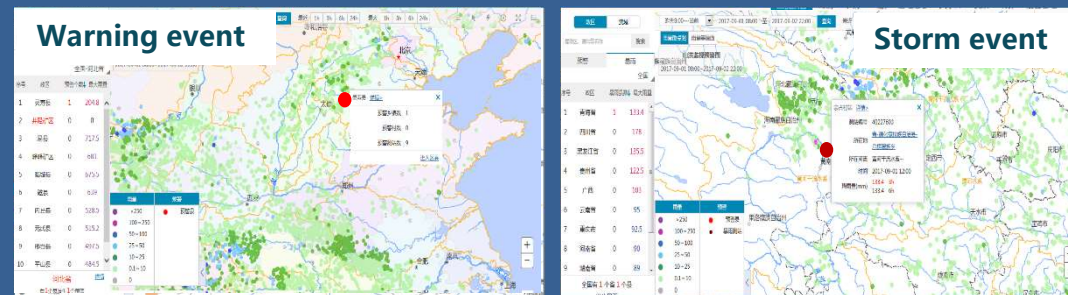


- High-performance computer cluster. Flop operating speed 12.9 trillion times/s
- High-reliability storage cluster, capacity 668TB
- Special Network connection with water, weather, satellite sectors

## Application Software



Four typical level, to supply information service in different scale



Two type of events, to drive around central tasks



Two Principle path, to organize disaster prevention information



# National Flash Flood Monitoring and Warning Information Management System



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## ◆Nation-wide Precipitation distribution

— point precipitation, isosurface

—1h/3h/6h/24h point precipitation, isosurface and point rainfall frequency

## ◆Dynamically displayed

Point precipitation

Isosurface

Point rainfall frequency

**Point precipitation display of 70 thousand rainfall monitoring station**





# Information Inquiry on Mobile Devices

Mobile device

Flash flood (Android、iOS)

Information receiving

Compression of multi-media data

service

Mobile System for  
National Flash Flood Monitoring and  
Warning Information Management

山洪预警移动查询系统



山洪摘要



雨情信息



水情信息



气象信息

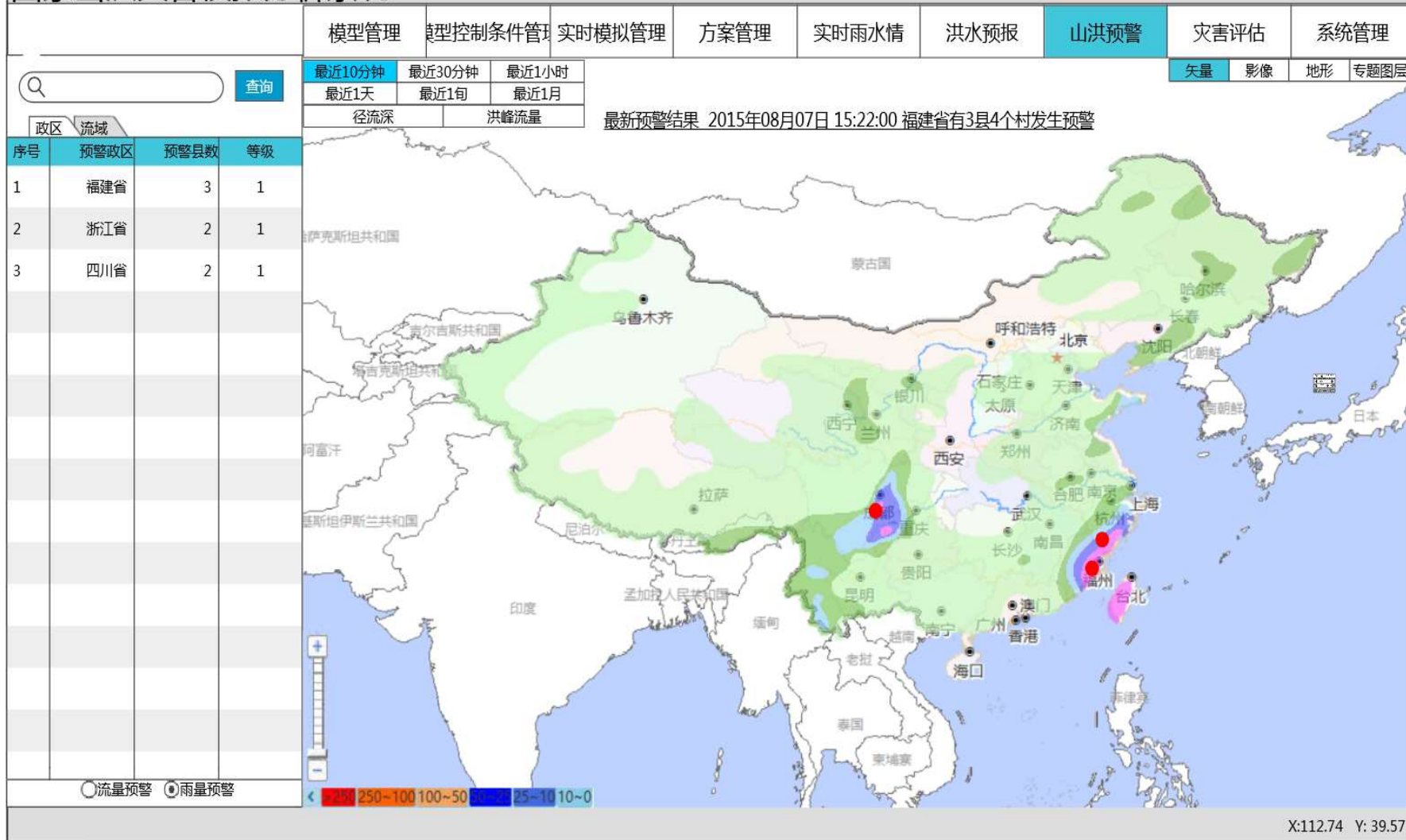


# National Flash Flood Simulation System



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## 国家山洪灾害模拟分析系统





# Rainfall character analysis

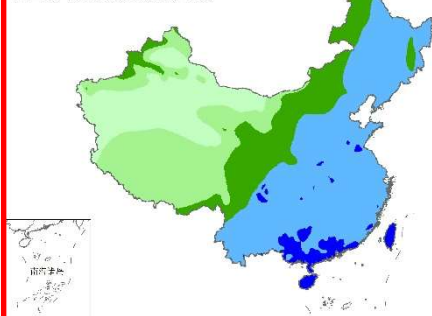


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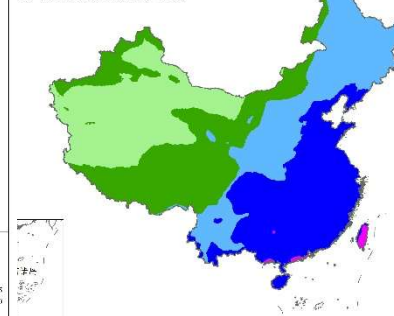
## Types of designed rainfall in 6h of each provinces



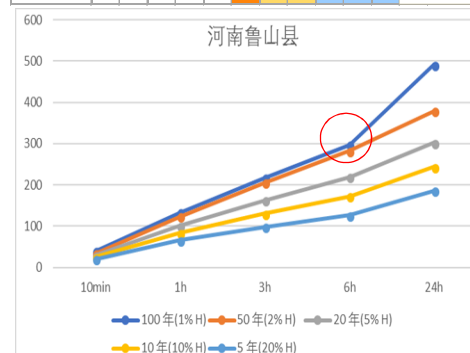
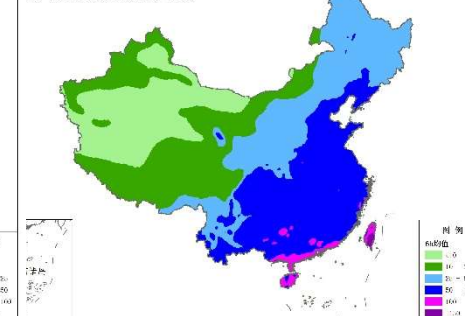
全国1小时均值设计暴雨分布图



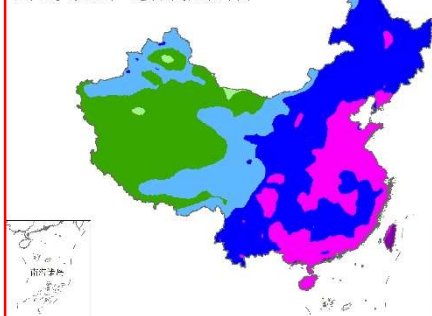
3小时均值设计暴雨分布图



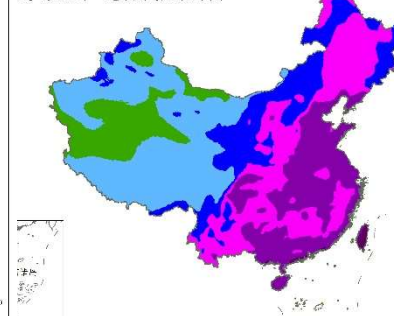
6小时均值设计暴雨分布图



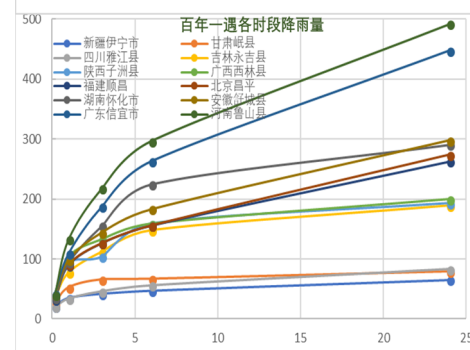
全国1小时100年一遇设计暴雨分布图



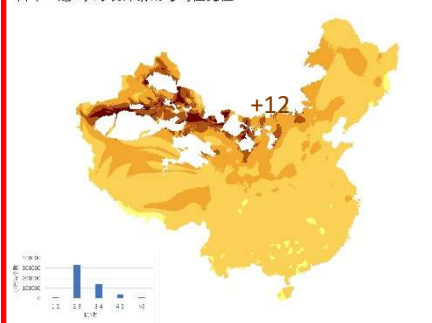
3小时100年一遇设计暴雨分布图



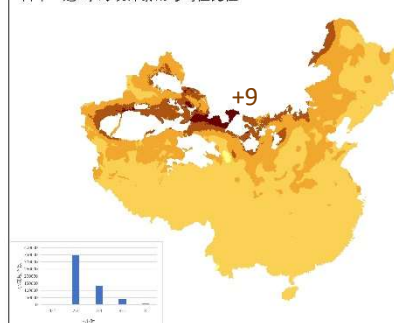
6小时100年一遇设计暴雨分布图



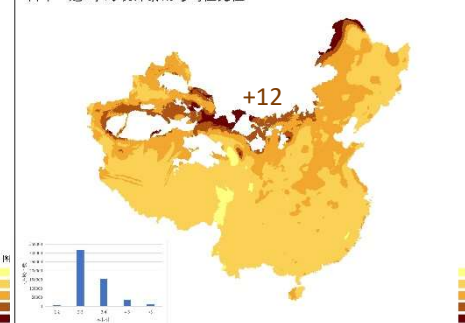
百年一遇1小时设计暴雨与均值比值



百年一遇3小时设计暴雨与均值比值

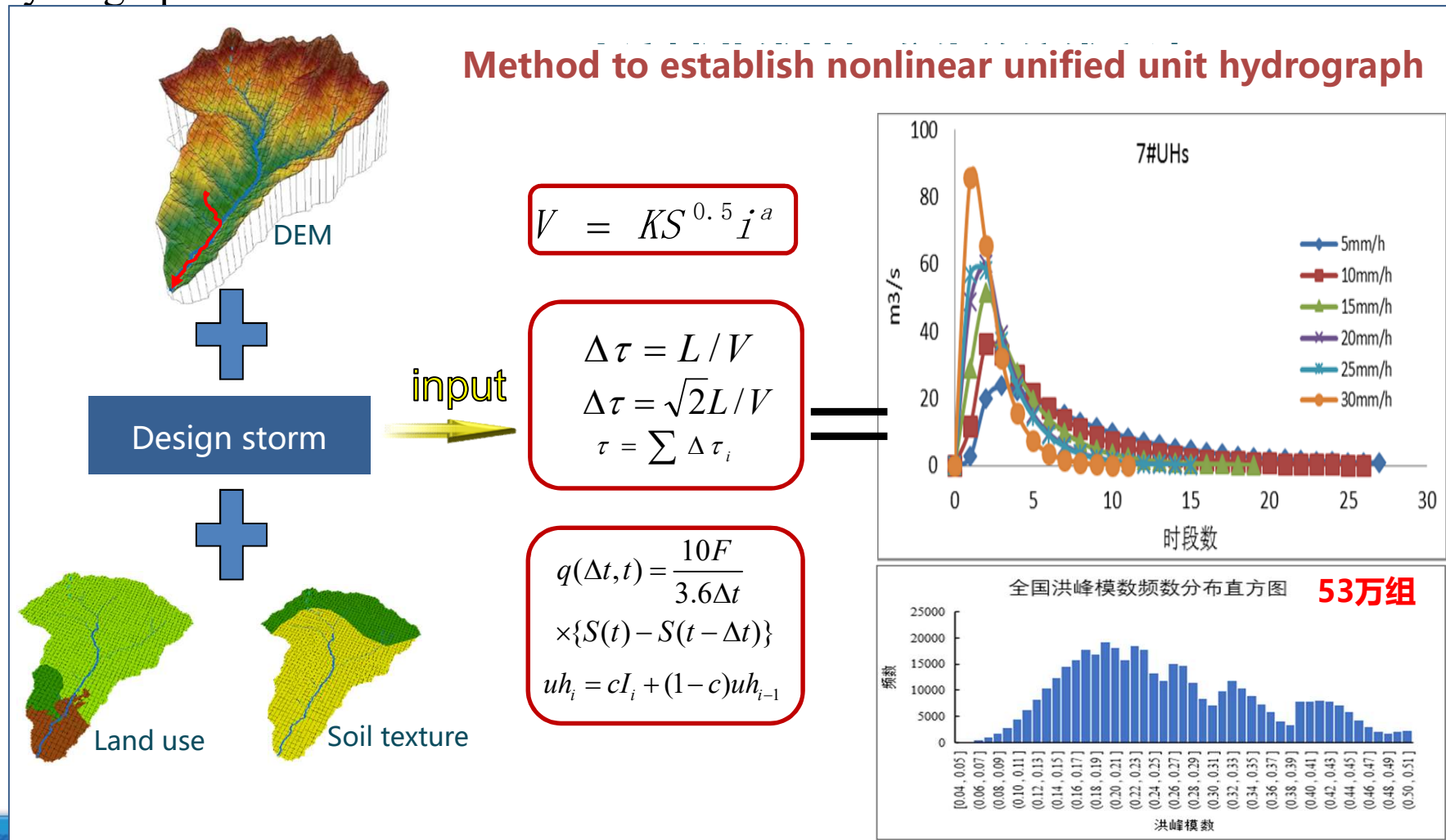


百年一遇6小时设计暴雨与均值比值



# Runoff generation and confluence characteristics

Methods are put forward to extract runoff generation and confluence parameters by synthesizing rainfall and underlying surface condition. Nonlinear unified unit hydrographs of watersheds were established.

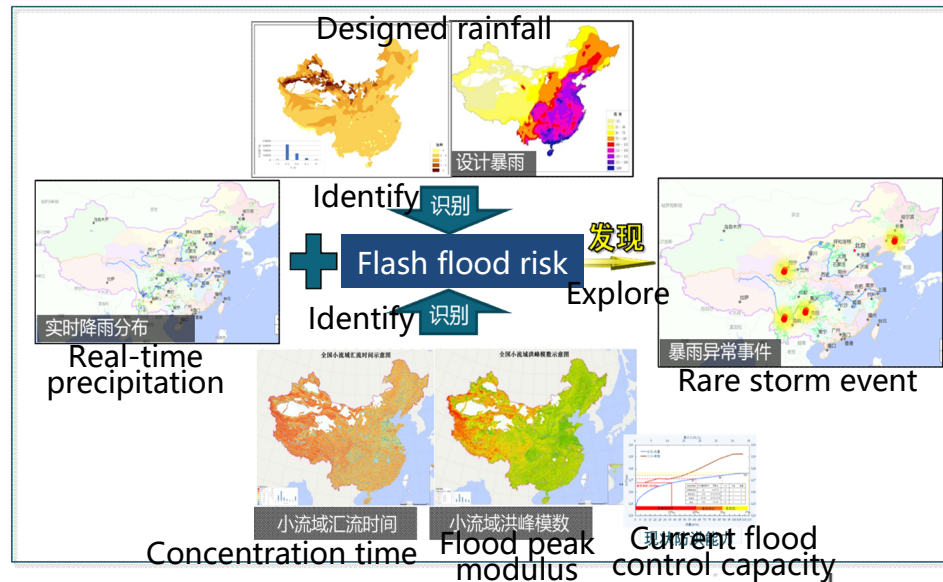




# Flash flood risk identification



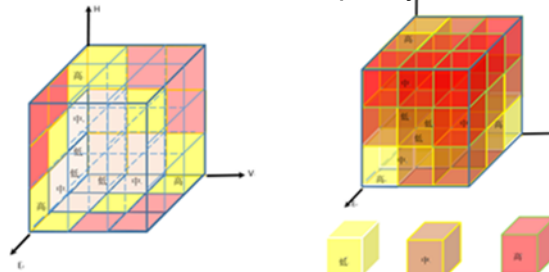
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$$H = \sum_{i=1}^m W_i H_i = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \left( \sum_{k=1}^m w_{ik} H_{ik} \right)^{\omega}$$

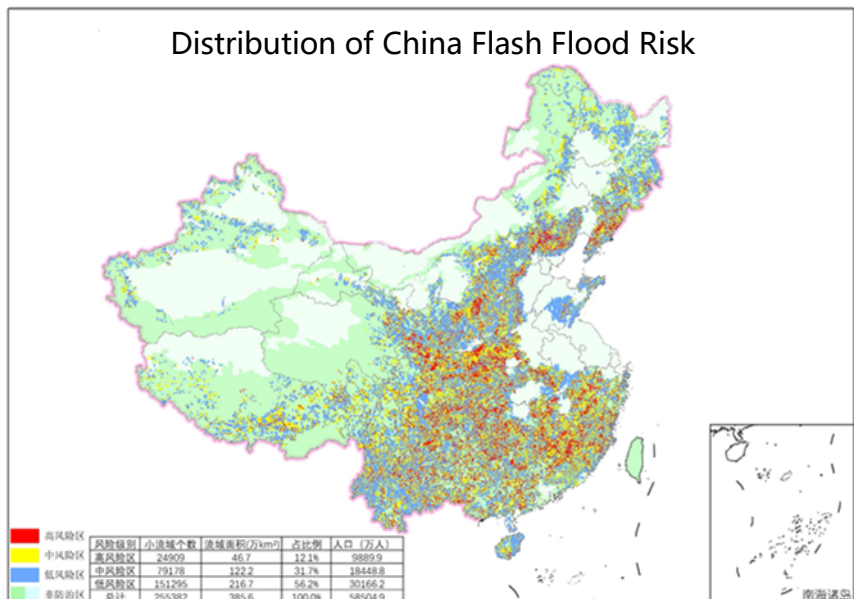
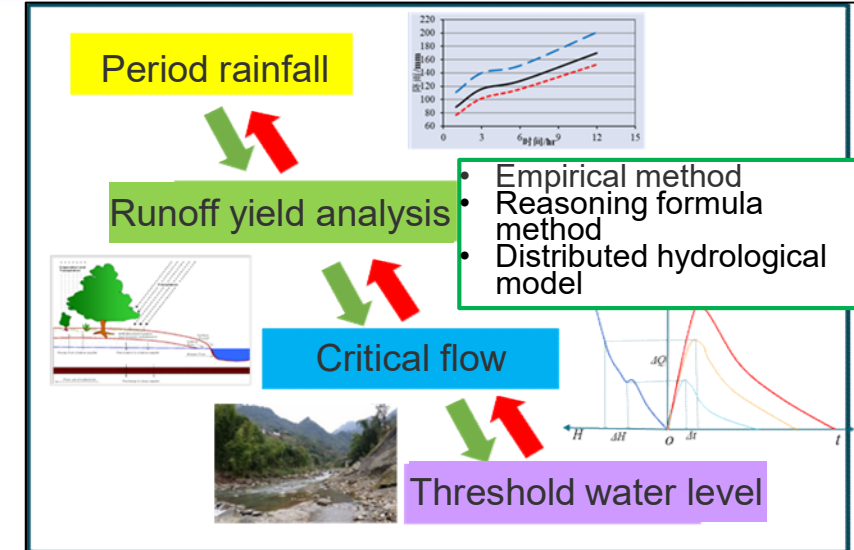
$$E = \sum_{j=1}^n W_j E_j = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \left( \sum_{k=1}^n w_{jk} E_{jk} \right)^{\omega}$$

$$V = \sum_{k=1}^l W_k V_k = \sum_{k=1}^l w_k \left( \sum_{k=1}^l w_{kk} V_{kk} \right)^{\omega}$$



	High risk	Middle risk	Low risk
Area (10 <sup>4</sup> km <sup>2</sup> )	47	122	216
Frequency (10 <sup>-4</sup> km <sup>2</sup> )	190	119	98

Testify: 53000 historical flash flood



## 5. Community-based Flash Flood Prevention



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Preparedness Plan at county, town, village level. Alert plates.  
Propaganda board. Notice card, training and drills

One responsibility system

One preparedness plan

One simple rain gauge with alert devices

One set alert devices

One training per year

One drill

One temporal residence for each threatened zone

One propaganda board

One set alert plates

One must-know card

### 大南沟村山洪灾害防御 工作组成员名单

山洪灾害危险区警示牌

危险区名称: 小山乡龙桥村

小山乡龙桥村转移示意图

山洪灾害防御明白卡 (存档页)

群策群防众志成城

制定预案落实责任 水库塘坝加强防范 检测设施妥善管理 自然生态人人保护

山洪灾害防御明白卡 (村民页)

以人文本 防御山洪

发生暴雨提高警惕 及时预警迅速传递 组织转移紧张有序 山洪围困理性求救

户主姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 电话: \_\_\_\_\_

家庭人口: \_\_\_\_\_

居住地点: \_\_\_\_\_

安置地点: \_\_\_\_\_

防汛负责人: \_\_\_\_\_ 电话: \_\_\_\_\_

观测员: \_\_\_\_\_

预警员: \_\_\_\_\_

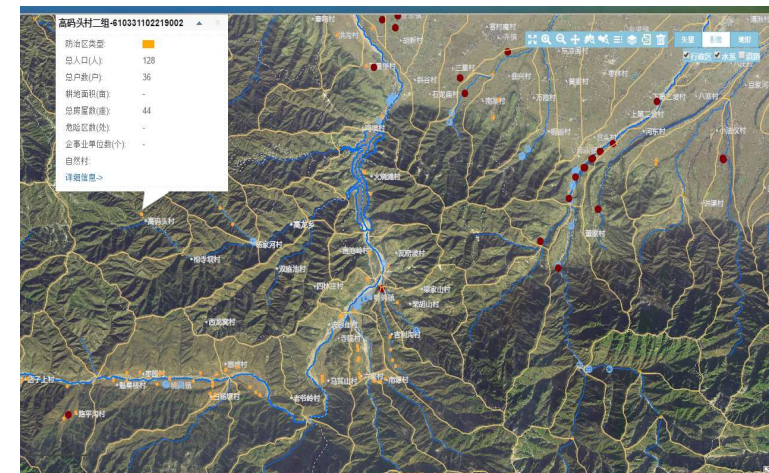
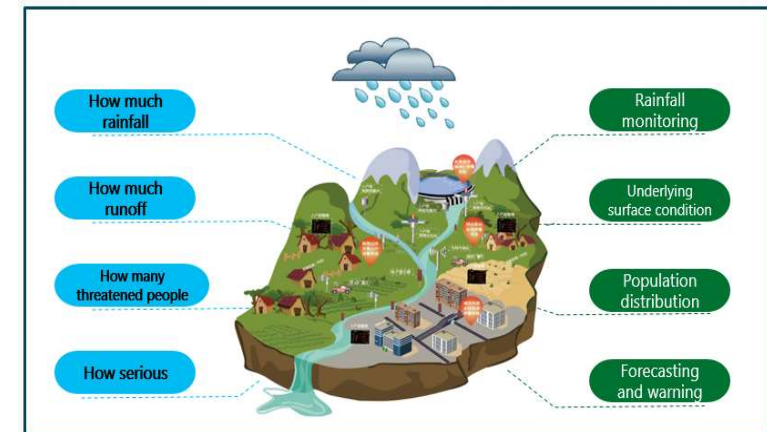
转移责任人: \_\_\_\_\_

10 "one item" activities for each village



## 6. Exiting Challenges

- Warning accuracy: the enhancement of rainstorm analysis theory and technology, the rapid acquisition of real-time data, the improvement of calculation method, and the adjustment of monitoring facilities;
- Warning efficiency: the extension of warning lead-time, the improvement of warning method, and more accurate Radar, satellite and weather forecast data
- Risk and disaster: to better handle relationship between human and water.
- Warning message delivery: to better organize among government, associations and local communities





# Thanks !