

I INTRODUCTION

FLOOD RISK AT BASIN & MICRO SCALE?

Local Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD) of Jambi Province
Local Agency for River Basin Management (BPDAS) of Jambi Province

LIPI

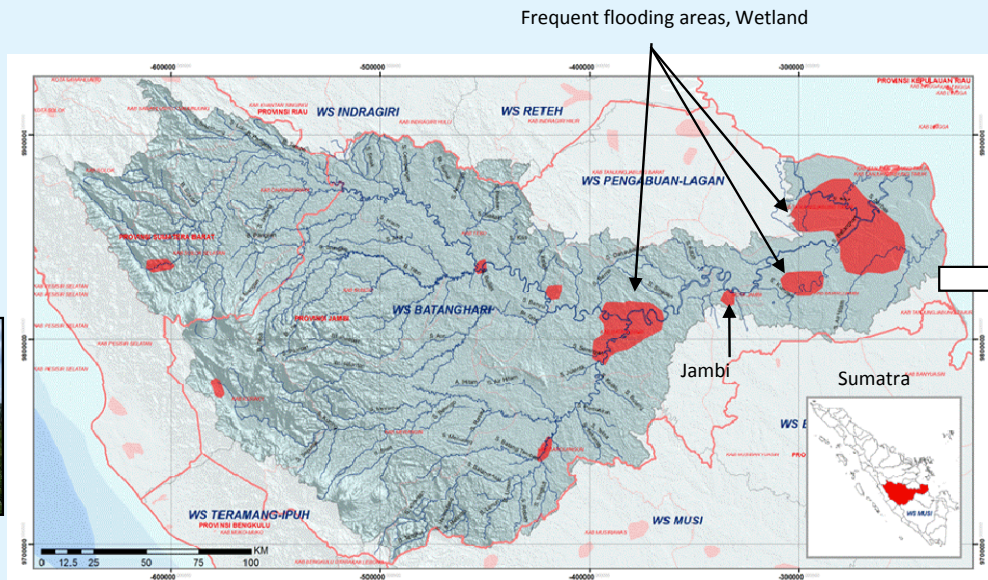


Upstream

Natural Forest



Deforestation Plantation



Downstream

Peatland Area



Requested to make Quantitative Flood Risk Map (in Damage Cost Unit) at Basin Scale and Considering More Physical Process & Climate Change Issue in Delineating the Map

To Produce High Resolution & Precision of Flood Hazard & Risk Map

Meteorology,
Climatology, and
Geophysics Agency



Main Method

Hydrotopographic Data
& River Dimension



Baseline & Projected Climate Data
(1979-2005, 2015-2040, 2075-2100)

Landuse data (*Baseline*,
Planned, Projected)

II METHODOLOGY

*Downscaling
spasial/temporal: Dynamic
atau Stochastic*

Extreme Rainfall
Analysis for t -day
duration

Designed Rainfalls: 1/5,
1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100,
1/200

Hydrological
Model: Rainfall-
Runoff-Inundation
Model

Spatial Information
on Flood Hazard
Dimension
(q , h , A , t)

Flood Depth & Damage
Inventory Data from
Historical Floods & Field
Survey

Damage Functions

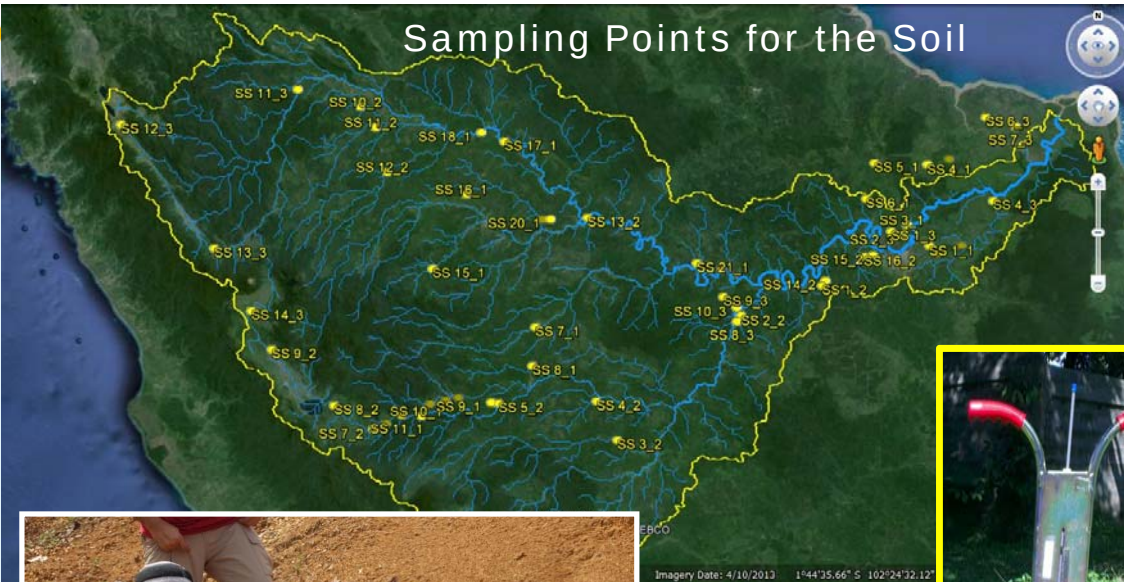
Flood Hazard & Flood Risk Information

II. METHODOLOGY

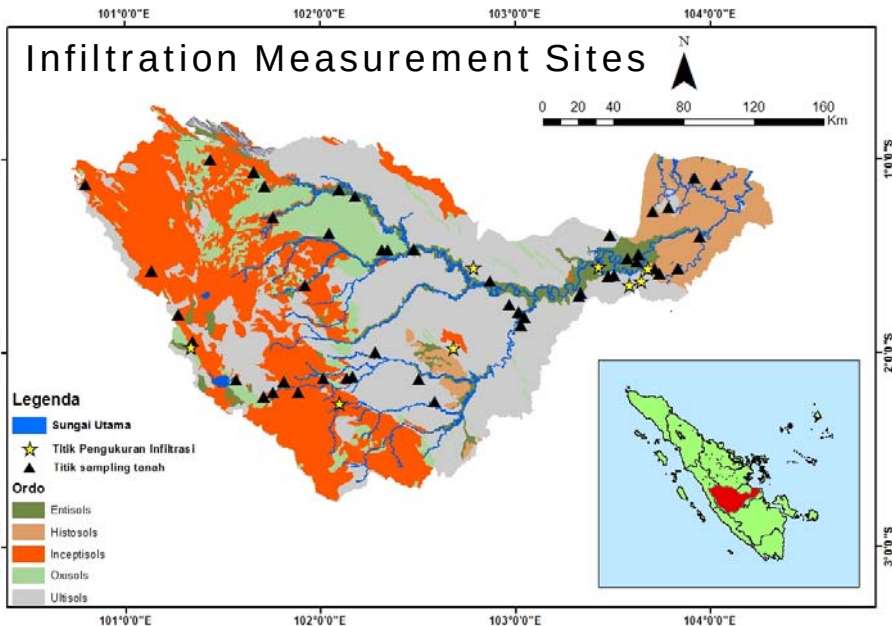
Field Data Collections for Database, Understanding the Process, Hydrologic Modeling



Sampling Points for the Soil



Turf – tec
infiltrometer



Primary Data of Soil Properties

- ✓ Soil Properties Analysis: permeability, texture, organic matter, bulk density, porosity
- ✓ Infiltration measurement

Method

1. Soil permeability, texture, organic matter, bulk density, porosity

- Collection and analysis of soil samples → regression analysis
- Spatial analysis using GIS with 30 m resolution

2. Infiltration measurement

Analysis of infiltration rate using Horton model

$$f_p = f_c + (f_0 - f_c)e^{-kt}$$

f_p = the infiltration capacity (depth/time) at some time t

k = a constant representing the rate of decrease in f capacity

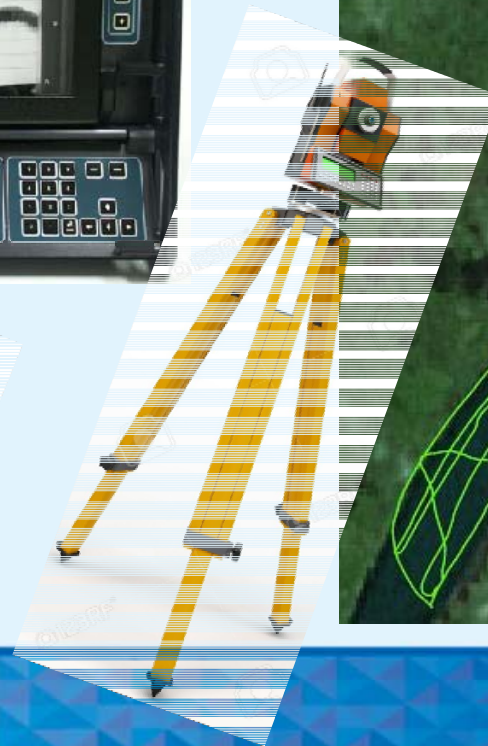
f_c = a final or equilibrium capacity

f_0 = the initial infiltration capacity

II. METHODOLOGY

Field Data Collections for Database & Hydrologic Modeling

Cross Section and River's Bathymetric Measurements



II. METHODOLOGY

Climate Projection Data

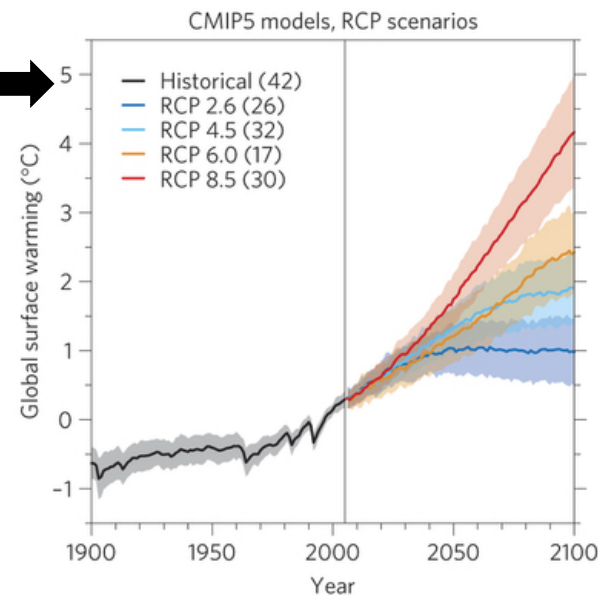
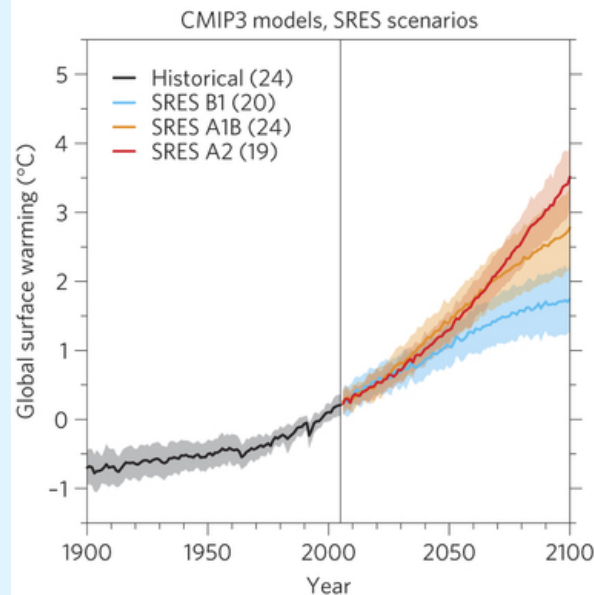


Projected Climate Data
AGCM 20-km with
SRES A1B & RCP 8.5
Scenarios

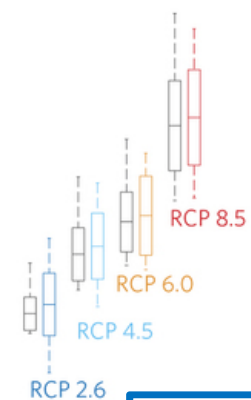
40 Ensemble of GCM
(Downscaled to 90 m) with
RCPs (2.6 - 8.5) Scenario



- **SOUSEI Program (Japan): MRI-AGCM 20-km**
- **SimCLIM (New Zealand): 40 Ensemble GCMs**



Comparison with
emulated CMIP3 RCP



Seasonal &
Extreme Rainfall
Analysis

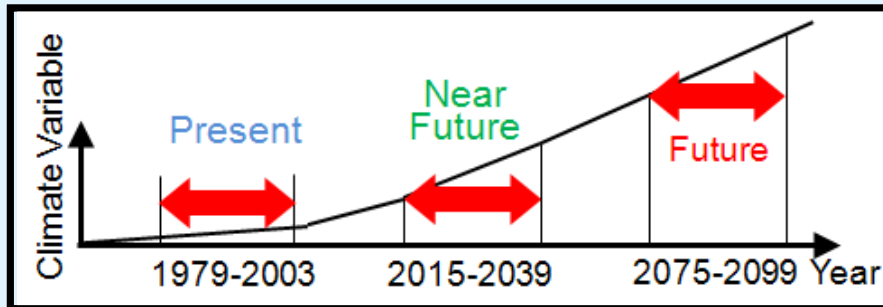
Special Report on Emissions
Scenarios (SRES), AR1-4

Representative Concentration
Pathway Scenarios (RCPs), AR5

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II. METHODOLOGY

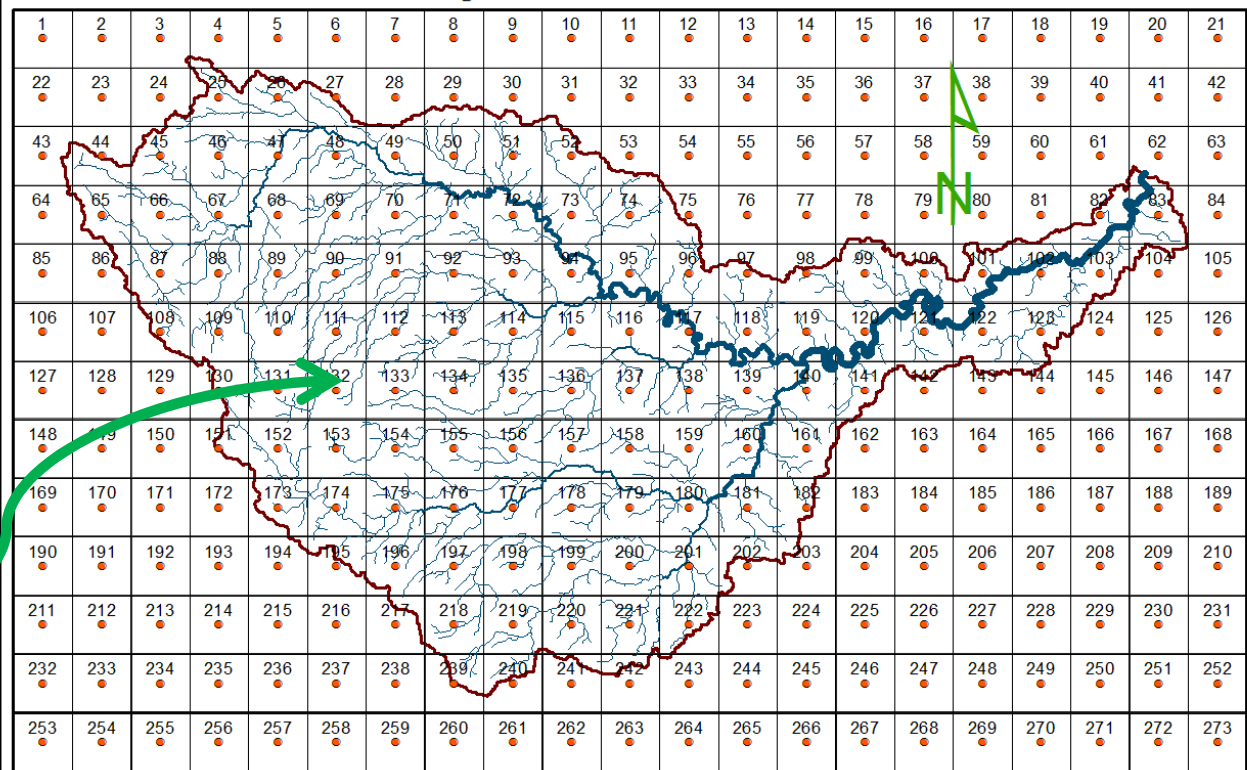
Climate Projection Data



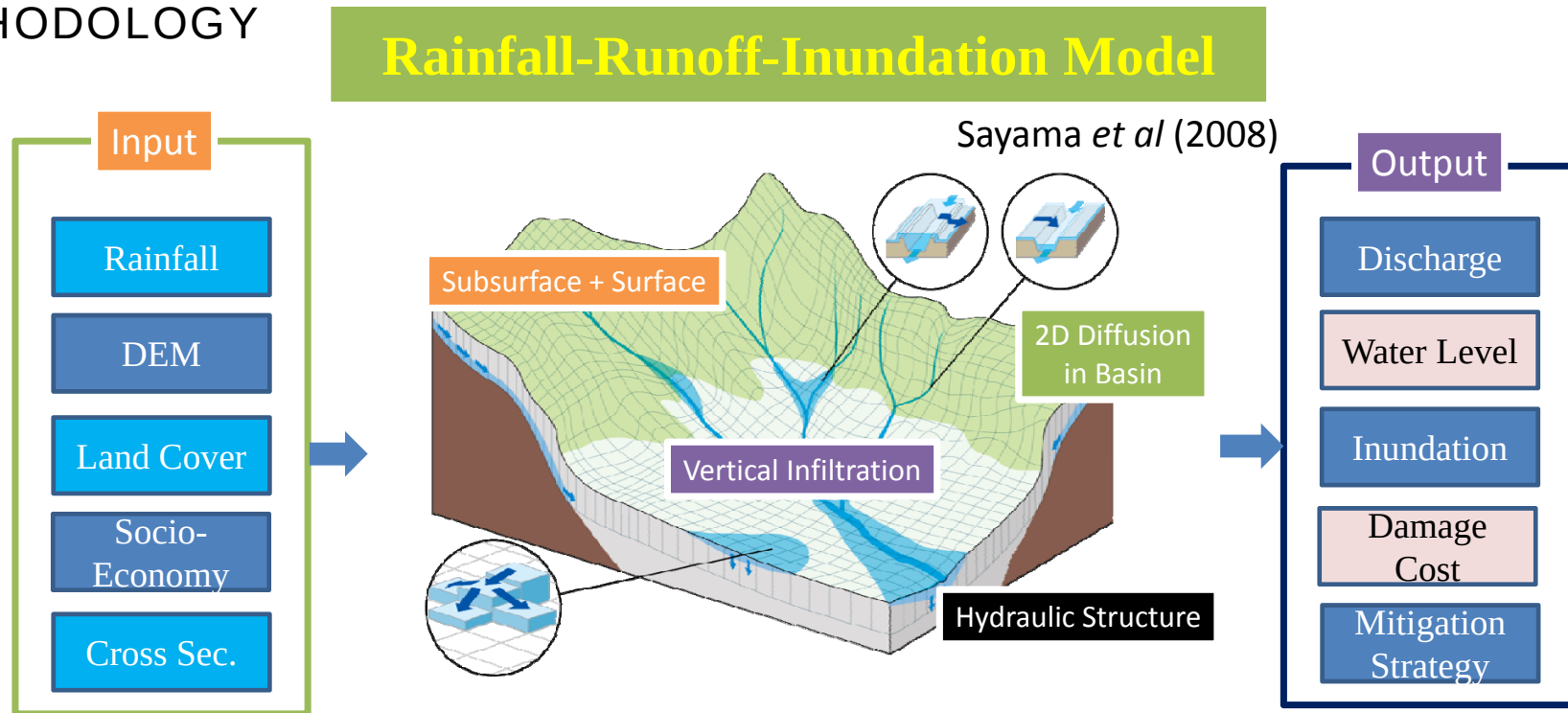
MRI-AGCM 20-km Products
(hour/day/month/year):

1. Rainfall
2. Air Temperature
3. Wind
4. Relative Humidity

Grid Nodes of AGCM 20-km for the Batanghari River Catchment



II. METHODOLOGY



Shallow water equations
for typical 2D inundation

Mass balance equation

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} = r$$

Momentum equations

$$\frac{\partial q_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v q_x}{\partial y} = -gh \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\tau_x}{\rho_w}$$

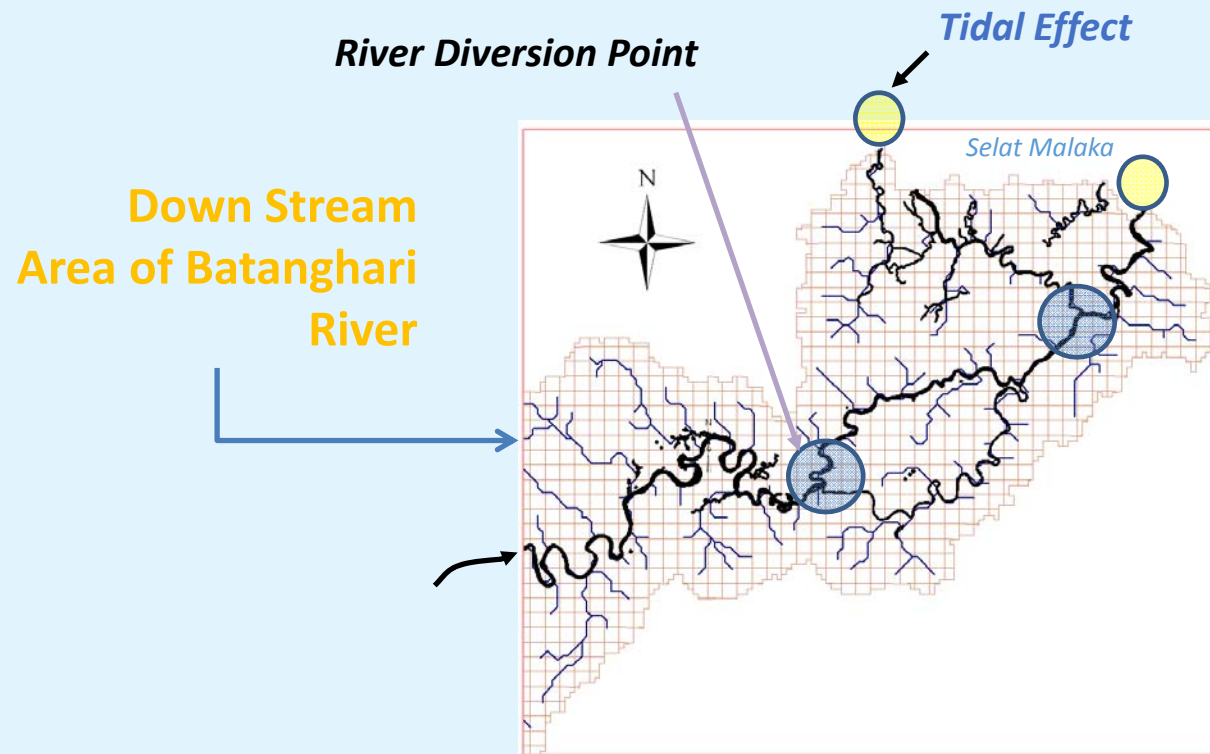
$$\frac{\partial q_y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u q_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v q_y}{\partial y} = -gh \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\tau_y}{\rho_w}$$

II. METHODOLOGY

Rainfall-Runoff-Inundation Model

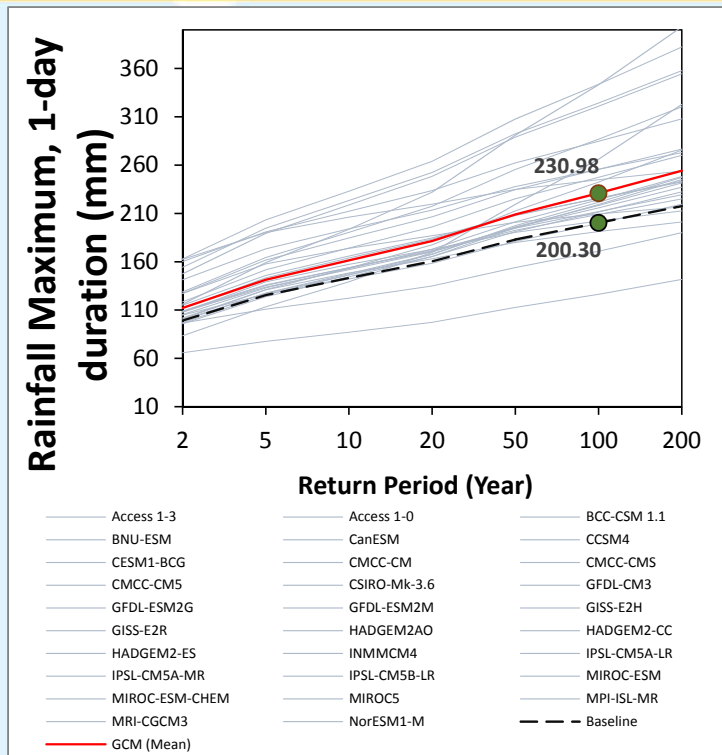


Considers Coastal Tidal Wave, River Diversion, and Embankment

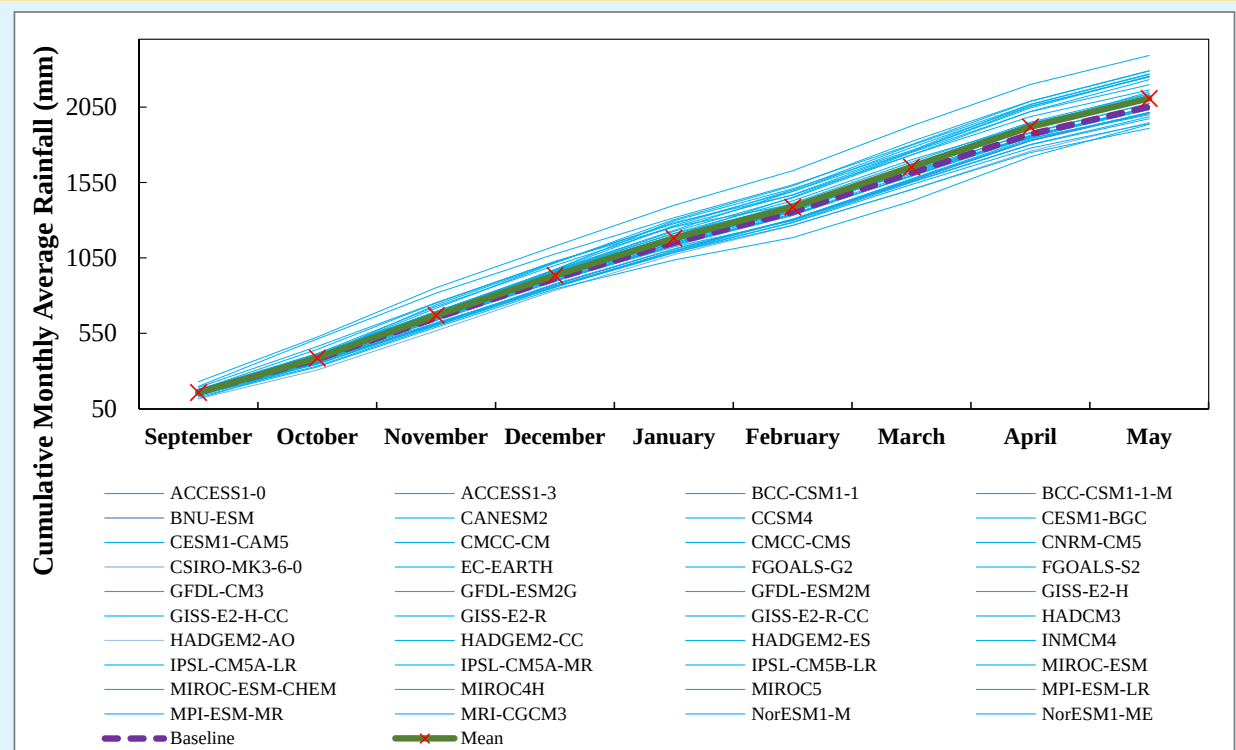


III. PRIMARY RESULTS

Extreme Rainfall Projection



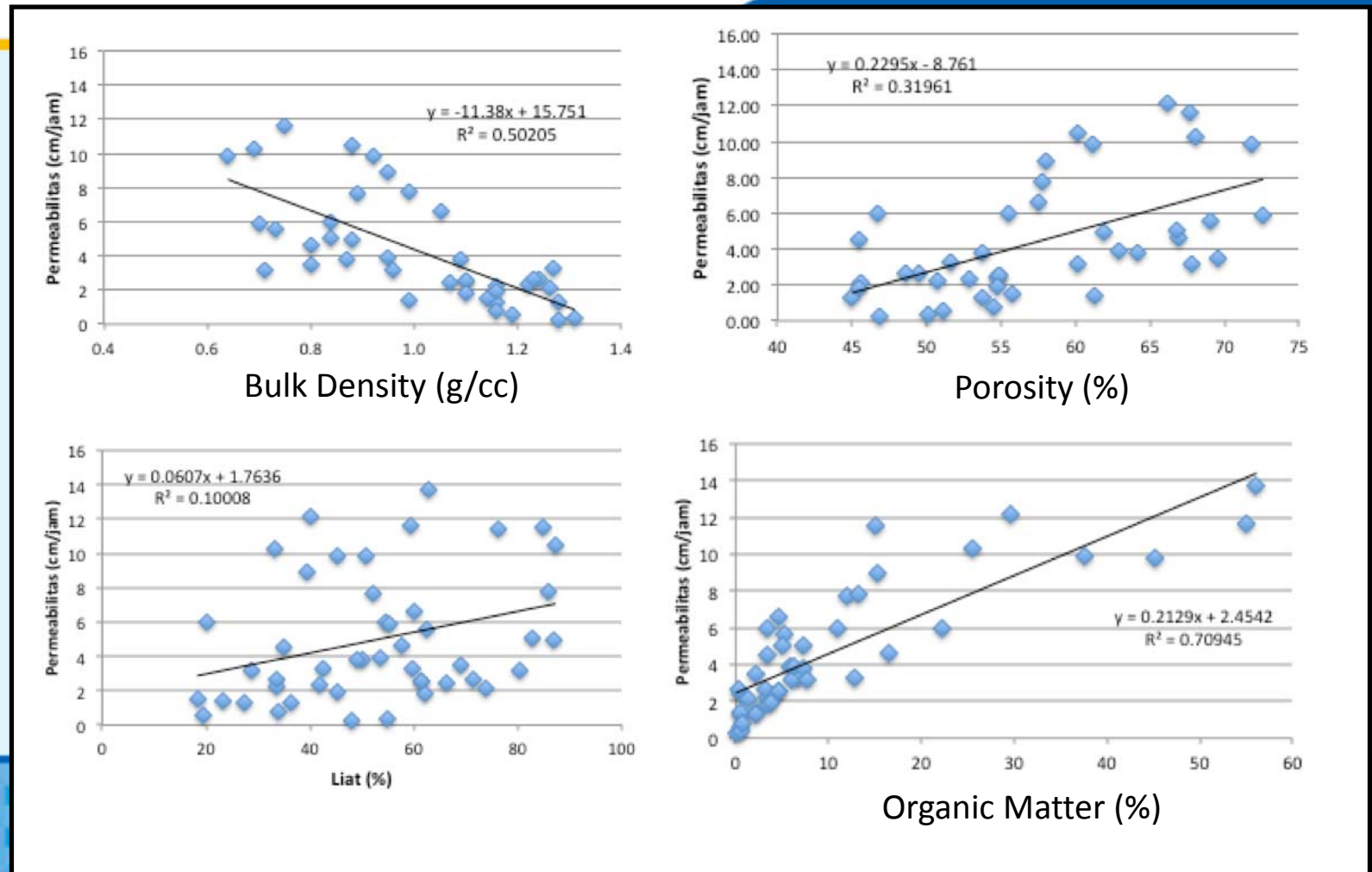
Projection of Seasonal Rainfall (Rainy)



There is a signal that the monthly rainfall amount will increase during rainy season for the future climate condition

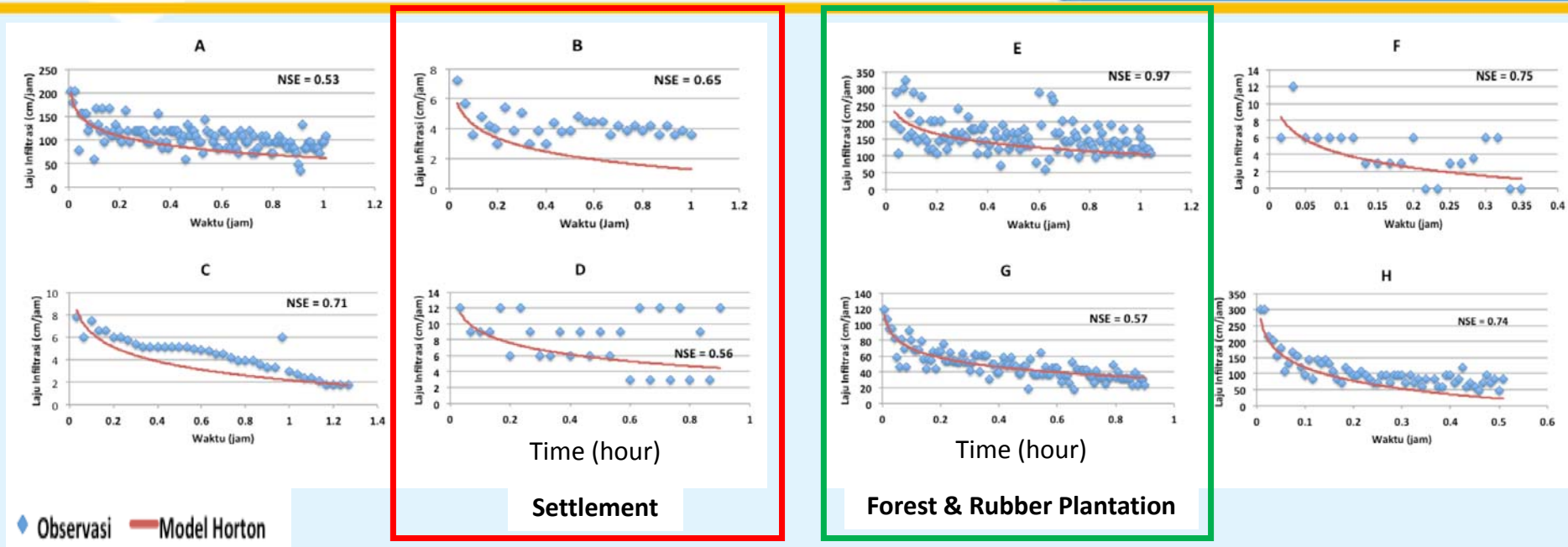
III. PRIMARY RESULTS

The relationship between permeability (cm / hour) and other soil properties



III. PRIMARY RESULTS

Infiltration Rate (mm/hour)



Landuse information: **A (mixed garden), B and D (settlement), C (shrub), E (city forest), F (bare land), G and H (rubber plantation)**

- NSE efficiency test results ranged from 0.53 – 0.97
- Infiltration rate highly influenced by soil types and land uses

III. PRIMARY RESULTS

Landuse Changes

The primary data used in this study was Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper (TM), Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper + (ETM+) and Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) with spatial resolution of 30 m. The satellite data was collected from year 1990, 1997, 2005 and 2015.



No	Land Use	Description
1	Water body	River and lakes
2	Settlement	Residential area, industrial area, transportation and facilities
3	Agricultural land	Paddy field, dry land plantation includes rubber and oil palm plantation
4	Bush	Bush, shrub
5	Openland	Open land, abandoned land which exposed soil
6	Forest	National parks, mangrove forest, mixed forest

