

# Implementation of the Flood Directive in Romania

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### Floods in Romania 2002-2012



- 183 fatalities biggest no. in UE
- -68000 evacuated people third place in UE
- -107.95 mil Euro from EU Solidarity Fund four place in UE
- Total cost of flood impact 6300 mil. Euro seven place UE
- -43,900 houses damaged <u>biggest no. in UE</u>





Figure 3-1: Total extrapolated costs per Member State, from largest to smallest costs

Damages 2002-2012 according to the European study: about 4.1 billion euros Damages 2005 - 2015 according to the Romanian synthesis reports: about 13.5 billion lei ~ 3 billion euros

Annual Average Damages (AAD): 300-400 mil Euro Avoided AAD - 1-1,5 bil Euro



#### 1. History of flood-related actions in Romania



#### The main types of floods in Romania (fluvial, pluvial, coastal)







Fluvial: Siret river, new Movileni reservoir, first flood 2014







Effects of a flash-flood in the Nehoiu subbasin, Carpathian sector of Buzau river basin

#### Effects of floods





Effects of the flood in May, 2005 breaking a bridge over Bâsca Chiojdului River, Buzau R.B.





Putna river floods, outside Subcarpathians, during the July 2005 event

Brief History of water planning and strategies in Romania



# Implementation of the Flood Directive in Romania

- With the support and cooperation at the European level (Working Group Floods)
- Coordinated at the Danube River Basin level (within ICPDR Flood Expert Group)
- Coordinated at the bilateral level with the neighbouring countries
- Developed at the national level

### Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

- Information obtained from the archives of different institutions;
- SPOT images acquired by MMP (at the level of 2007)
- Documentation and reports elaborated within the project
  Contributions to the development of the flood risk management
  strategy PHARE 2005/017-690.01.01
- Results of DANUBE FLOODRISK (South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme) project.
- The specialty literature (egg. Floods of 1970 and their impact on agriculture in the western part of RS Romania, Water Cadastre, etc.).

#### Criteria used for Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment



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Floods for which criteria from hazard point of view were established

- floods produced on large hydrological areals ;
- local floods;
- floods caused by natural blockages (ice jam, grease ice etc.);
- floods caused by artificial blockages (accidental or controled dike/dam breach, blockages at bridges and foot bridges)

## Criteria for identification of significant floods from the hazard point of view

- a) Peak discharge recorded >  $Q_{max10\%}$ ;  $Q_{max10\%}$  represents the peak flow with the probability >10%;
- b) Peak discharge recorded >Q<sub>FQ</sub>; Q<sub>FQ</sub> represents the actual discharge corresponding to flood quota;
- c) floods produced at hydrometric stations with catchment areas greater than 100 km<sup>2</sup> and/or which are located in areas where relatively large floods could produce;
- d) floods produced especialy on the main river and important tributaries, at a larger number of hydrometric stations
- e) big floods, produced on the tributaries of the main river;



Inventory of affected areas by significant floods

375 areas with significant flood risk on inland rivers and 24 on the Danube



## Areas of potentially significant flood risk (APSFR)

- It was based on the <u>significant past floods</u>, where the selection criteria of events have already been applied
- ✓ If there was a potential flood-prone area, but there were no known historical events (particularly spatial covering), a specific GIS procedure was used to assess these areas
- ✓ Such areas were the ones embankment rivers
- ✓ <u>Existing projects</u> developed for flood strategies were used
- ✓ To apply selection criteria to APSFR areas, some <u>socio-economic indicators</u> were used:
  - ✓ localities
  - ✓ network of roads and railways
  - ✓ industrial areas
  - ✓ protected areas
  - ✓ flood defense infrastructure, etc.



#### **SCENARIOS**

#### INTERNAL RIVERS (Scenarios 0.1%, 1%, 10%)

- result of the Programme National Plan for floods prevention, protection and mitigation (P.P.D.E.I.) - financed through state budget and Environmental SOP (covers ~70 % of reported APSFR) – NIHWM scientific coordination.
- 343 river courses => 16.400 km covered by FHRM

#### **DANUBE RIVER (Scenarios 0.1%, 1%, 10%)**

- result of the Danubefloodrisk project (South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme - 2009 – 2011).
- 1074 km river length covered by FHRM

#### Improvements in knowledge



#### Flood Hazard Risk Maps

ADMINISTRATIA NAŢIONALA "APELE ROMÂNE" STITUTU NAŢIONAL DE HIDROLOGIE ȘI GOGPOĂRIRE A APELO Şes Buurgis Peleti 17. Buurgis, col 15365, ROMÂNA Tal: 4621-315115 Faci 4621-315115 E-adremitikansis



#### Increased information and awareness



FLOOD HAZARD MAPS - PORTAL

### Floods Hazard Risk Maps knowledge and awareness



Almost 4 % (~ **818.000 inhabitants**) of total population of Romania is situated in flooded area.

Potentially affected population is distributed in **3547 localities** scattered throughout the country.



Distribution of localities at the level of the 41 counties

#### Flood Risk Management Program

Establishment of an unitary content plan

Setting flood risk management objectives and associated quantifiable indicators

Developing a catalog of potential measures at national level

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Identification of indicators to assess progress of implementation of the proposed measures

Defining criteria for major integrated projects Framework - Methodology for Flood Risk Management Plans Development at the level of River Basin Administrations

November 2015

### Coordination with the Water Framework Directive

- Increasing awareness concerning ecological aspects in relation between WFD and FD;
- First time when in approved FRMP's was included wetlands and nature based solution; (previous "Scheme don't include such aspects; only water quality aspects related with WWTP and IPPC)
- -In the Technical Committee for approval of investments was involved at RWNA level biologists and chemists from RBMP Department;
- -Improvement of stakeholder consultation, but still is needed to create additionally mechanisms and platforms;

#### TYPES OF MEASURES CONSIDERED

Green Roofs







**Rainwater Harvesting** 

Permeable Paving

### TYPES OF MEASURES CONSIDERED

Floodplain reconnection and restoration

#### **Re-meandering**

Wetland restoration and creation







#### Impact of the Flood Directive

- Increase in knoweledge about flood risk and flood hazard
- Better coordination at the basin and naltional level
- Starting working with nature
- Increased local authorities and public involvement
- Modernizing the forecast and assessment system

## Challenges ahead

- Climate change
- Implementation of the Program of measures
- Increase resilience
- Land planning

## Thank for your kind attention!