



Swedish Civil
Contingencies
Agency

Floods Directive – 2007/60/EC

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EU Floods Directive - background

- Adoption of the Water Framework Directive – integrated river basin management 2000
- Major flood events, 1997 – 2002 , Elbe 2002
- Intense discussions on flood risk management
- Need for co-operation for on the assessment and management of flood risks within the Community
- Need to take climate change and future flood risk into account



EU Floods Directive - development

- Communication on flood risk management (COM (2004)472 final of 12.7.2004)
- Consultations and Conclusions/opinions by EU institutions 2004/5
- Proposal from the Commission adopted 18.1.2006 (COM(2006) 15 final of 18.1.2006)
- Impact assessment (SEC(2006)5 of 18.1.2006)
- Negotiations started end of january 2006 and ended ~ summer 2007
- Council final vote 18.9.2007
- Floods Directive – entry into force 26.11.2007

Key underlying principles

- Addressing diversity of flood events across Europe, river floods vs Mediterranean flash floods
- Flexibility for planning and action at local/regional/national/sub-basin level whilst ensuring cooperation and coordination across the river basin
- Building on existing experiences, planning and programmes using river basin agreements and civil protection plans



EU Floods Directive – portal paragraph

- Article 1

The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for *human health*, the *environment*, *cultural heritage* and *economic activity* associated with floods in the Community.



EU Floods Directive – three step approach



- Step 1 - Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (22 dec 2011, 2018)
- Step 2 – two types of maps
 - Flood Hazard Maps,
 - Flood Risk Maps,(22 dec 2013, 2019)
- Step 3 – Flood Risk Management Plans (22 dec 2015, 2021)
- Review/update every 6 year thereafter



Three steps

- **Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment**
maps, past floods, future floods, identification of areas with potential significant flood risk)
- **Flood Hazard and Flood Risk Maps**
(areas at risk of flooding, different scenarios, risk identification)
- **Flood Risk Management Plans**
(plans to reduce flood risk, all stages of the flood risk management cycle - prevention, preparedness, early warning, response, recovery and lessons learnt)

EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC

- Other provisions
 - Revision of each step every 6th year
 - Transboundary Co-operation and Co-ordination
 - Public dissemination and engagement
 - Co-ordination with Water Framework Directive
 - Take Climate Change into account
- Common terminology (flood types, types of measures etc)

Co-ordination other legislation

- Water Framework Directive
- Recitals
 - European Union Solidarity Fund
 - Council Decision on Civil Protection Mechanism
- Mapping - Annex FRMP
 - IPPC Directive
- Annex FRMP
 - EIA Directive
 - SEA Directive
 - Seveso Directive
- Implicit
 - Aarhus Convention and related Community legislation on public participation
- Other
 - EPCIP Directive
 - Urban waste water treatment
 - Civil Protection
 - Council Conclusion on Prevention
 - Council Conclusion on Integrated Flood Management



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CC and change in land-use - new consequences



Same place –
new
consequences

- View from Rudsberget
1916 och 2007



By courtesy
of
City of
Karlstad



Legal issues

- **Transposition 26.11.2009**
- **Reporting of Competent Authorities and Unit of Managements 26.5.2010**
- **All MSs have implemented the Floods Directive**
- **The COM is now looking into the transposition**

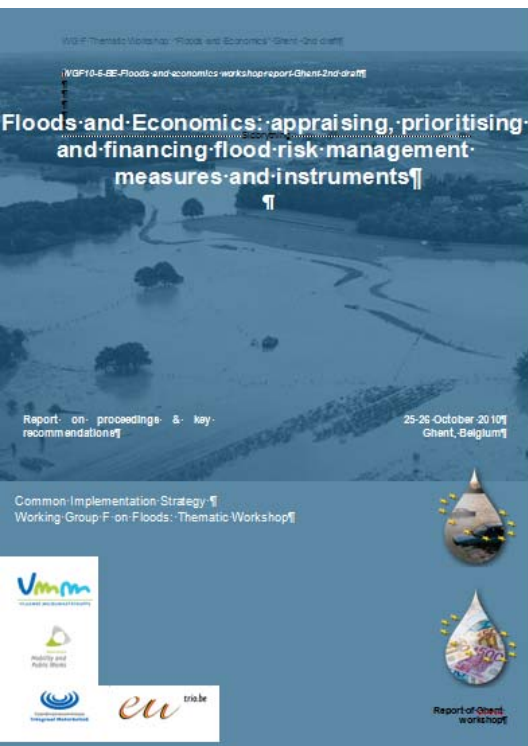
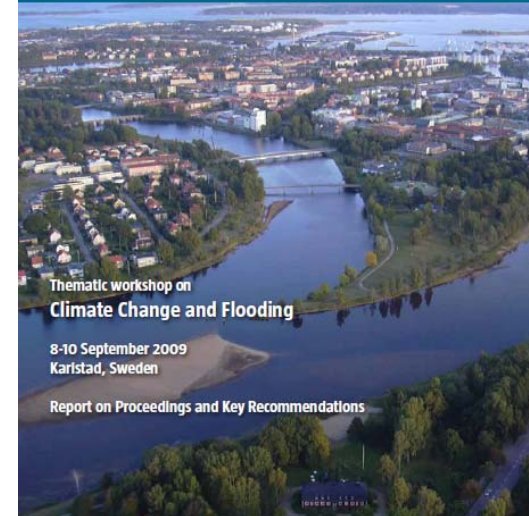


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WG F Thematic workshops



Common Implementation Strategy
Working Group F on Floods

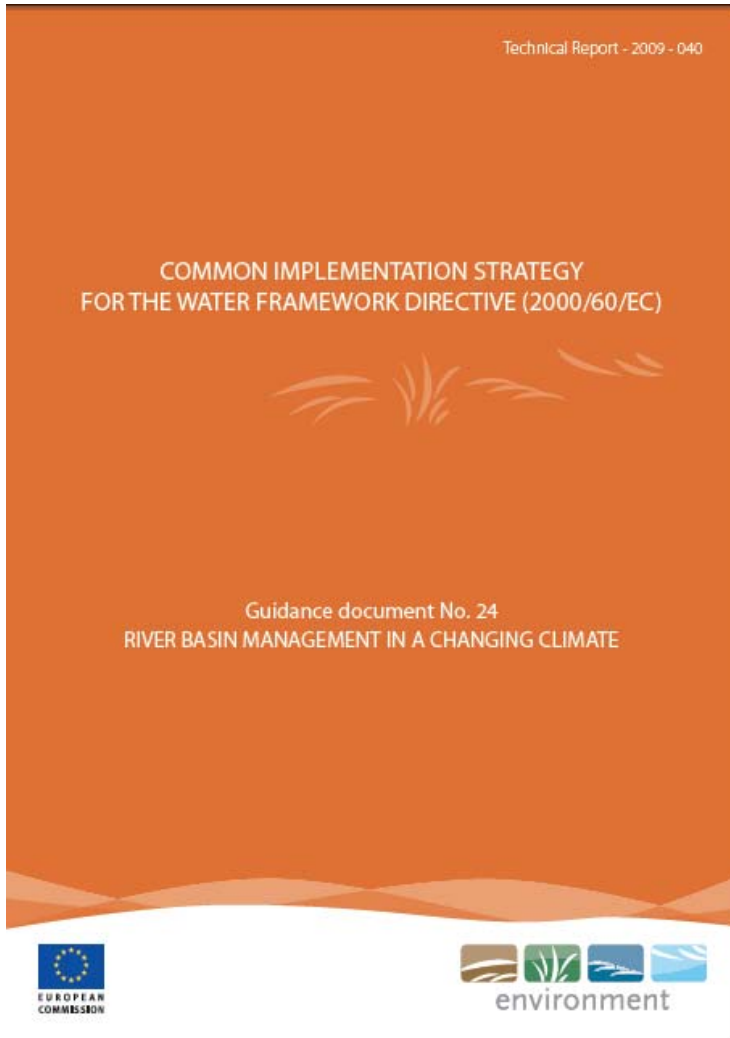


- **Document “Consolidation of outcomes of WG F Thematic workshops”**

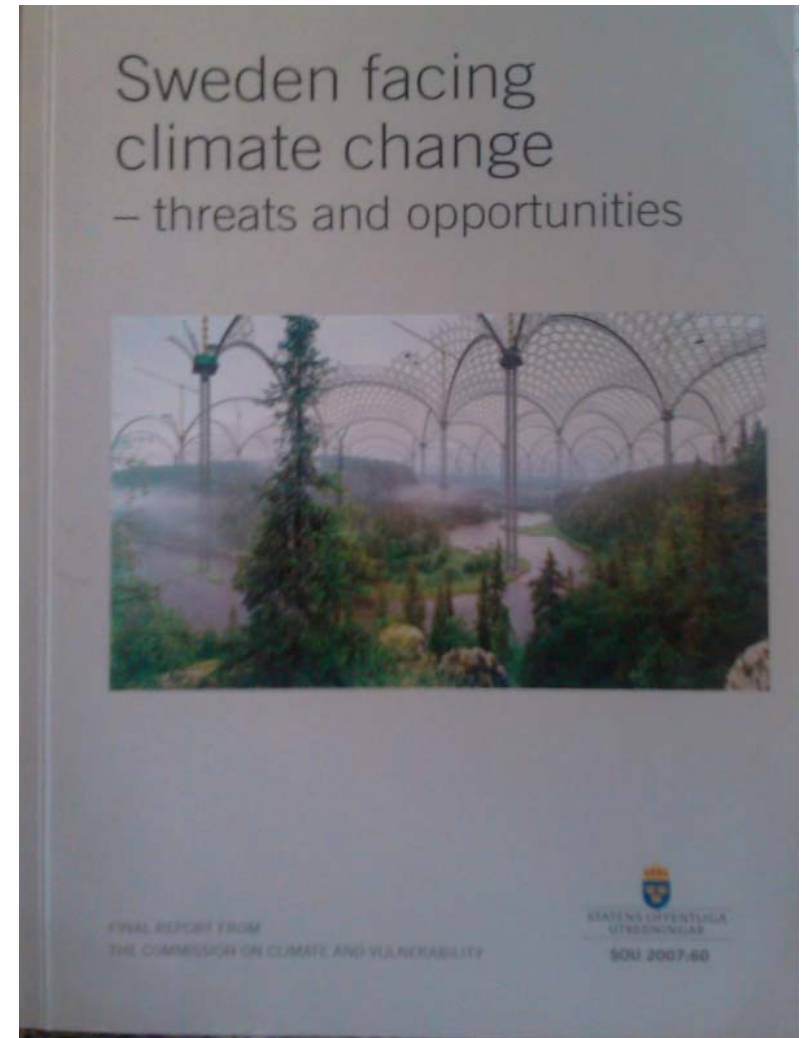
- Questions - open, in-hand, closed
- Questions into research



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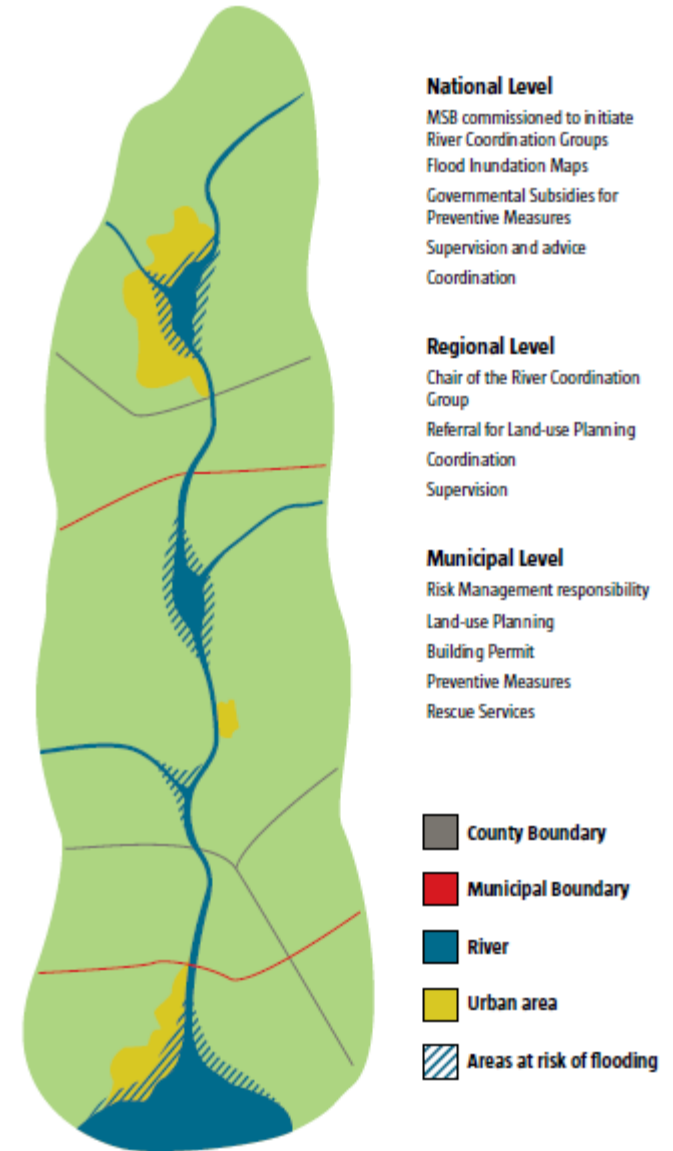
Guidance at EU level



Swedish Governmental
Commission

River basin co-ordination in Sweden

- Swedish River Co-ordination groups since 1995
- Risk management – lead from the local level
- Bottum-up approach

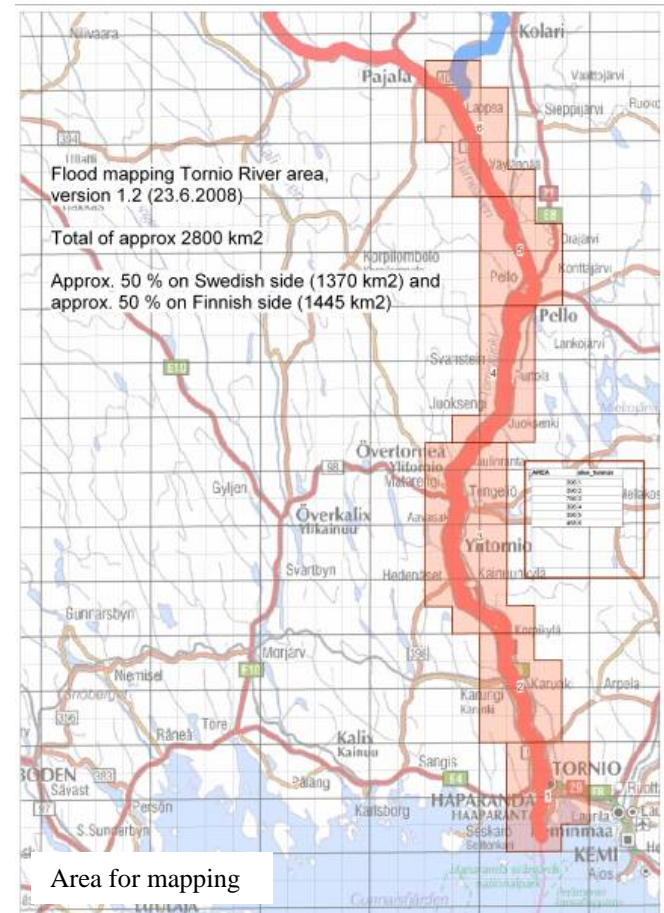




Cross-border co-operation, Finland and Sweden



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Swedish National Land Survey



Organisation and Interreg IVA North-project

- ELY-Centre Rovaniemi, Finland - lead partner
- Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, MSB
- Lantmäteriet, The Swedish Mapping, Cadastre and Land Registration Authority
- National Land Survey in Finland
- Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
- SYKE, Finland
- County Administrative Board in North Botnia, Sweden
- **Project- work packages**
 - Digital Elevation Model
 - Flood Hazard Maps
 - Improvement of hydrological prognosis and ice-jam prognosis system
 - Education
 - Dissemination of information

EXAMPLE

Transboundary APSFR



- Transboundary APSFR is any area (in the transboundary reach of a river) which has been assigned as transboundary APSFR by at least one country (orange on top of red) and this assignment was discussed at the bilateral level.
- If the transboundary character of an APSFR is regarded as not yet agreed by one country, this will be shown on the map (purple on top of orange)
- For a river crossing a border, the area of common interest will be assigned as transboundary APSFR. The extent of this area of common interest has to be agreed by the neighboring countries.



Berlin workshop nov 2010

- Requirements for co-ordination of transboundary flood risk management planning
- Revised definitions of terms and general agreement
 - Information
 - Co-ordination
 - Harmonisation
- Interpretation might differ

Requirements for the Coordination of Transboundary Flood Risk Management Planning

Second Federal Government / Länder
Workshop on the Implementation of the
Flood Risk Management Directive (Directive
2007/60/EC)

Berlin, 16-17 November 2010

Workshop Report

Aspects of INTERNATIONAL information, coordination and harmonisation	Information		Coordination		Harmonisation	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Level of operation (A / B)						
Preliminary assessment and potentially significant risk areas (Articles 4 + 5)						
<u>Methodology</u>						
Selection of past events	■	■				
Significance criteria	■		●	●	●	
Impacts on protected interests	■	●	●			
Types of floods, response to heavy rainfall/flash flooding	■					
Result from watercourse reaches, watercourse networks (Art. 5)	■		■	■		
Depiction, documentation, map (Art. 5)	■		■		●	
Reporting (part A, part B)	■		■	■	●	
<u>Data</u>						
Definition of sources, accuracy	■	■	●			
<u>Other</u>						
Long-term developments (climate change)	■	■				



Why a flood module?

- Globally one of the main natural disasters
- Several countries in Europe have during the recent years suffered from severe floods
- More requests for flood combat assistance



What is the EFRC?

- Module developed through cooperation between:
 - MSB, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
 - CMC, Crisis Management Centre, Finland
 - The project is co-financed by European Commission
- Project time initially 2 years
- Started on the 1:st of January 2010
- Module ready for deployment
1:st of November 2010
Personnel pool





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Training of the EFRC at Barents Rescue, sept 2011



- Assessment and safety unit
- Barrier unit