

PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE IN A FLOOD PRONE COMMUNITY

A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY OF DES MOINES, IOWA

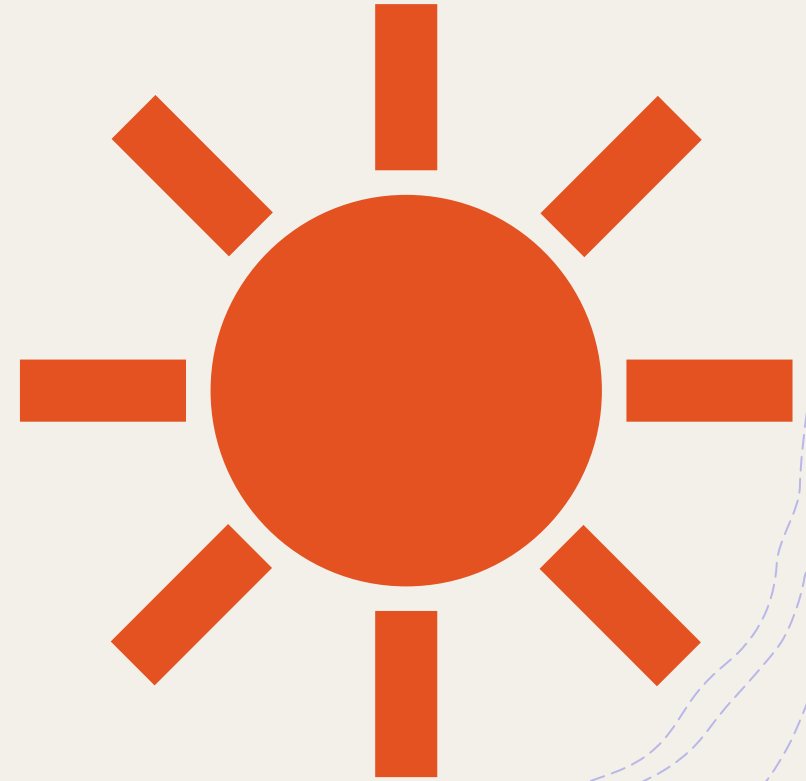


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CRP 552

INTRODUCTION

CLIMATE CHANGE: A long time change in the statistical distribution of weather pattern over periods ranging from decades to million

FLOODING: Is not always directly attributed to a river, stream, or lake overflowing from its banks, it is the combination of excessive rainfall or snowmelt, saturated ground, and inadequate urban drainage.





PETROPOLIS, BRASIL



DES MOINES, IOWA 1993





DES MOINES IOWA 2018

Literature review - Methodology

Author	Units of Analysis	Variable Used	Methods	Source
Fahy et al., 2019	Census block	Sociodemographic variables and environmental hazard potential	Topographic Wetness Index (WTI) and Urban Heat Index (UHI) using GIS	ACS
di Baldassarre et al., 2014	Neighborhood	Socioeconomic variables	Inundation modelling and cluster analysis	Questionnaire and physical observation
Hossain & Meng, 2020	Census block	Demographic data	Spatial clusters analysis	Census data
Niall et al., 2019	Counties	Storm and flood	Multivariate statistical model	Census Data

Project design

Research Question

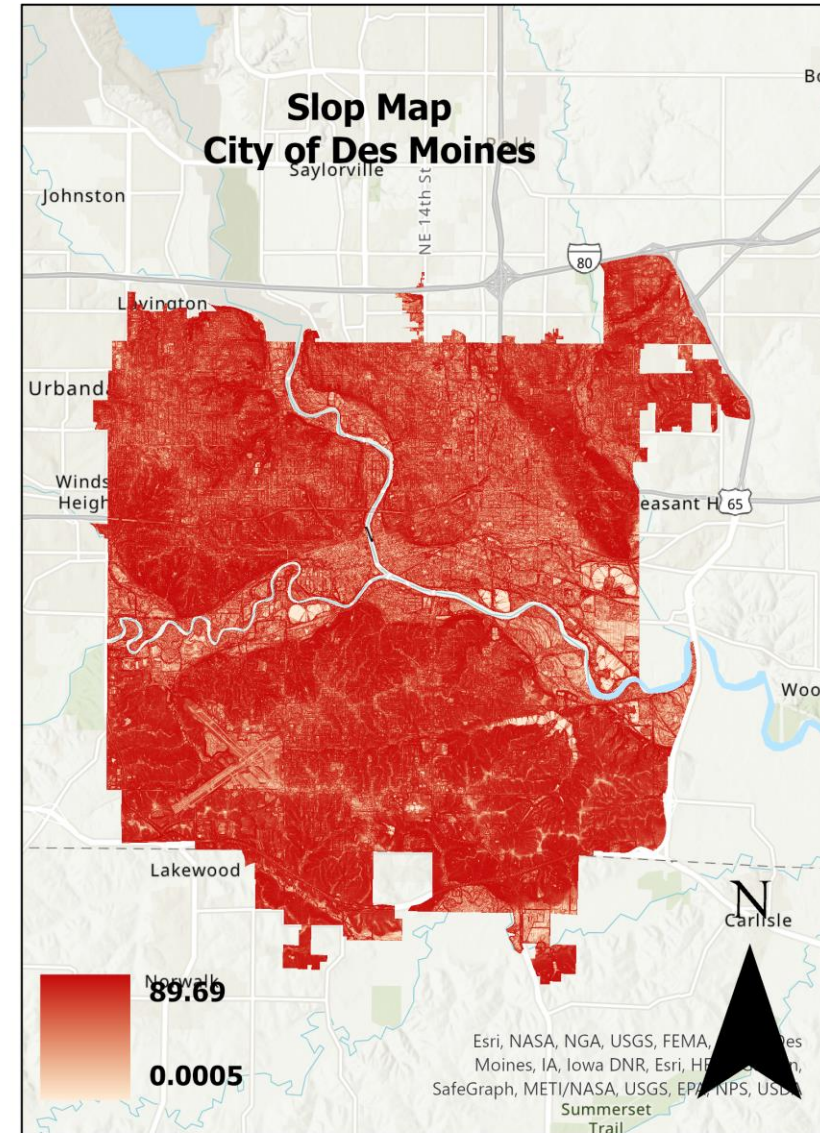
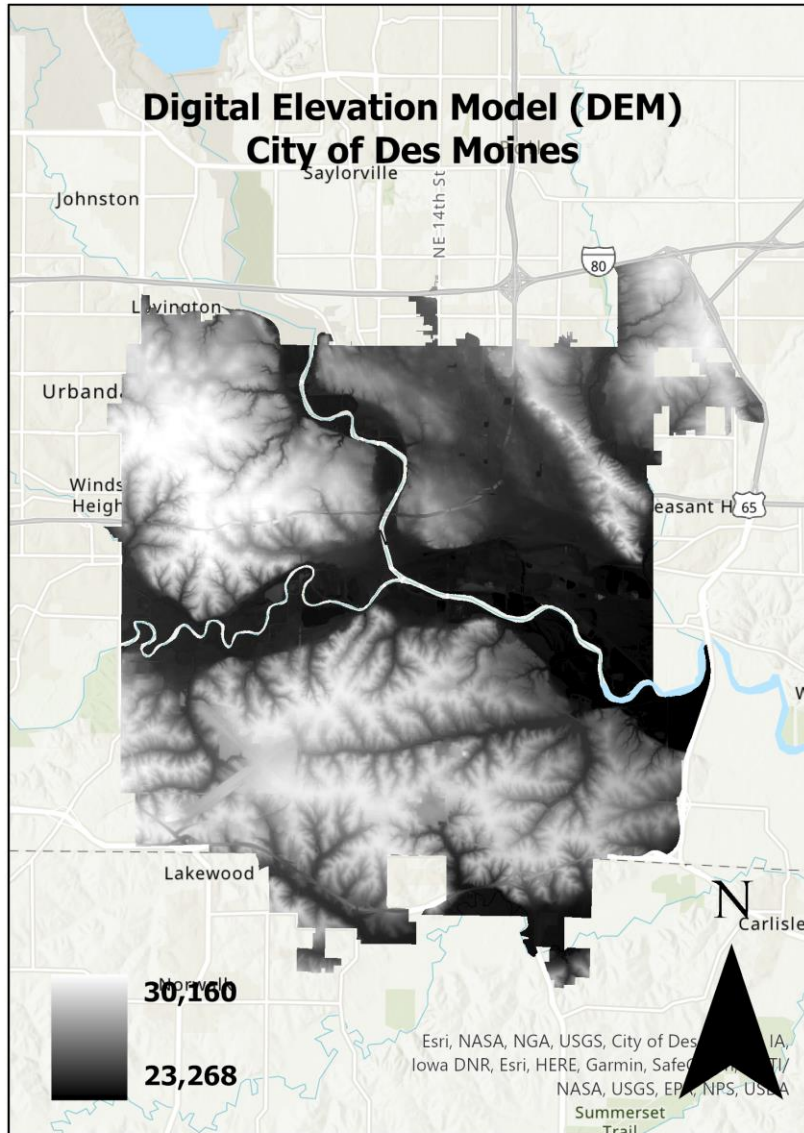
What areas are more vulnerable to flooding in the city of Des Moines?

Objectives

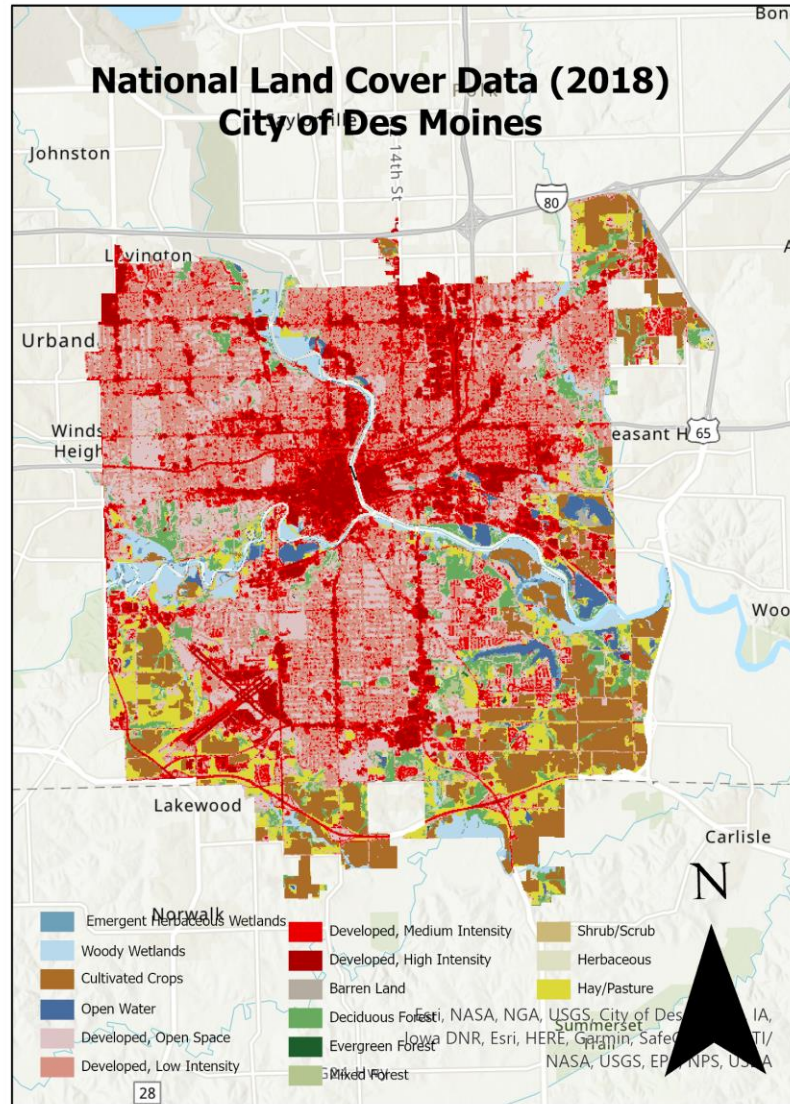
- i. Identify areas that are susceptible to river overflow and accumulation points
- ii. Identify areas with low terrain
- iii. Identify areas with a high sum of annual precipitation
- iv. Identify the residential landuse

DATA DESCRIPTION

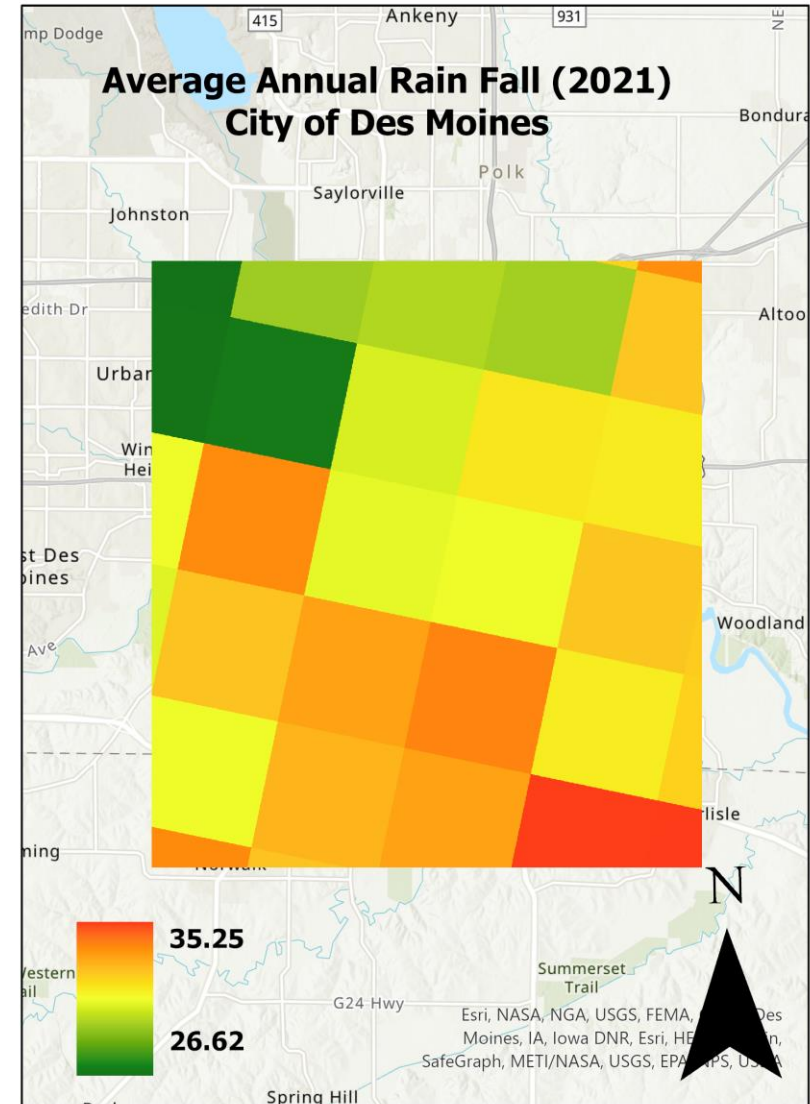
FILE NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
NLCD2018	Raster	USGS National land cover date (2018)	USGS
DEM	Raster	Digital elevation model (2008)	ISU GIS Facility
LNDCover	Raster	City of Des Moines land cover (2018)	City of Des Moines GIS data
Rain	Vector	Average annual rainfall (2021)	USGS
Roads	Vector	Road in bounding area	City of Des Moines GIS data



National Land Cover Data (2018) City of Des Moines



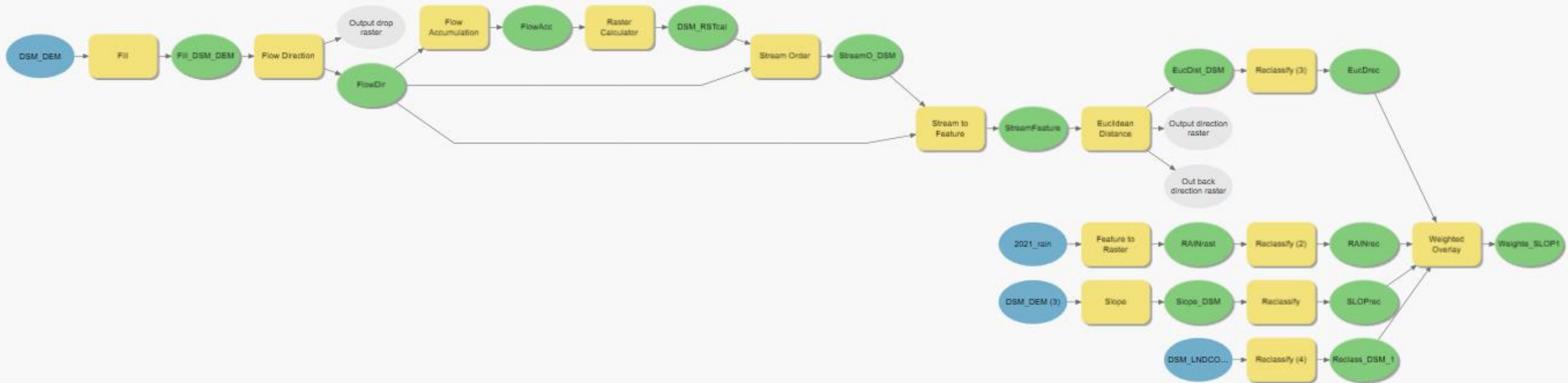
Average Annual Rain Fall (2021) City of Des Moines



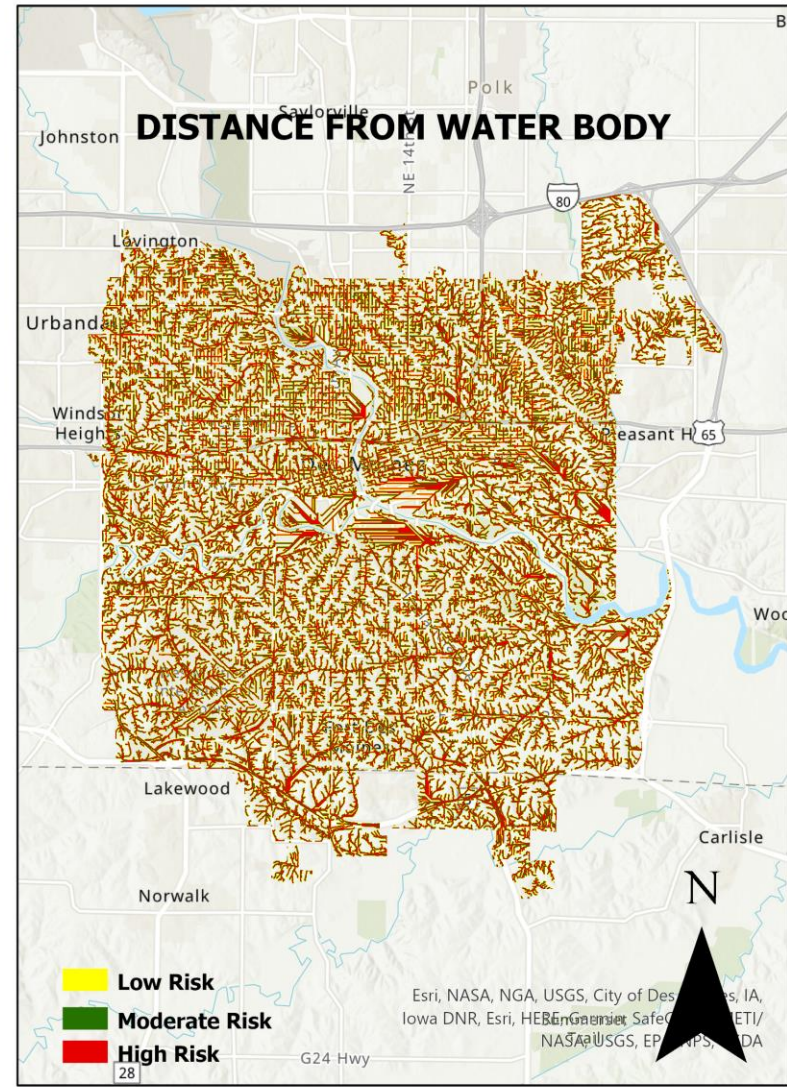
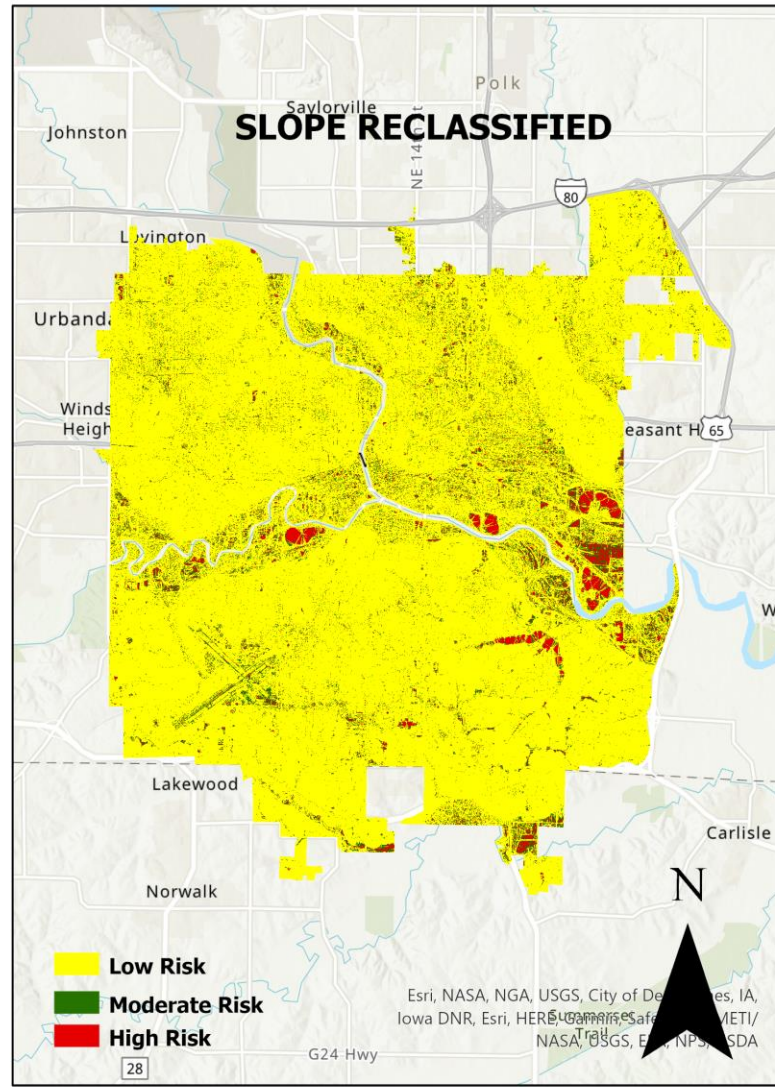
Suitability Scale for weighted overlay

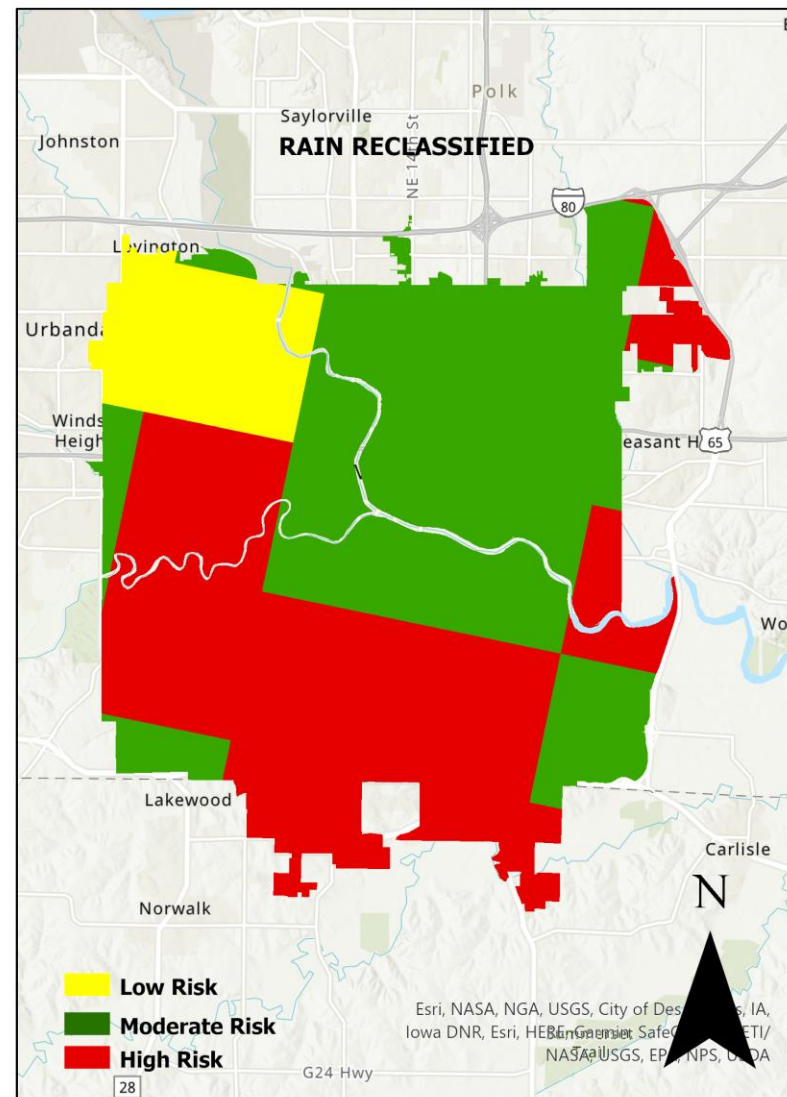
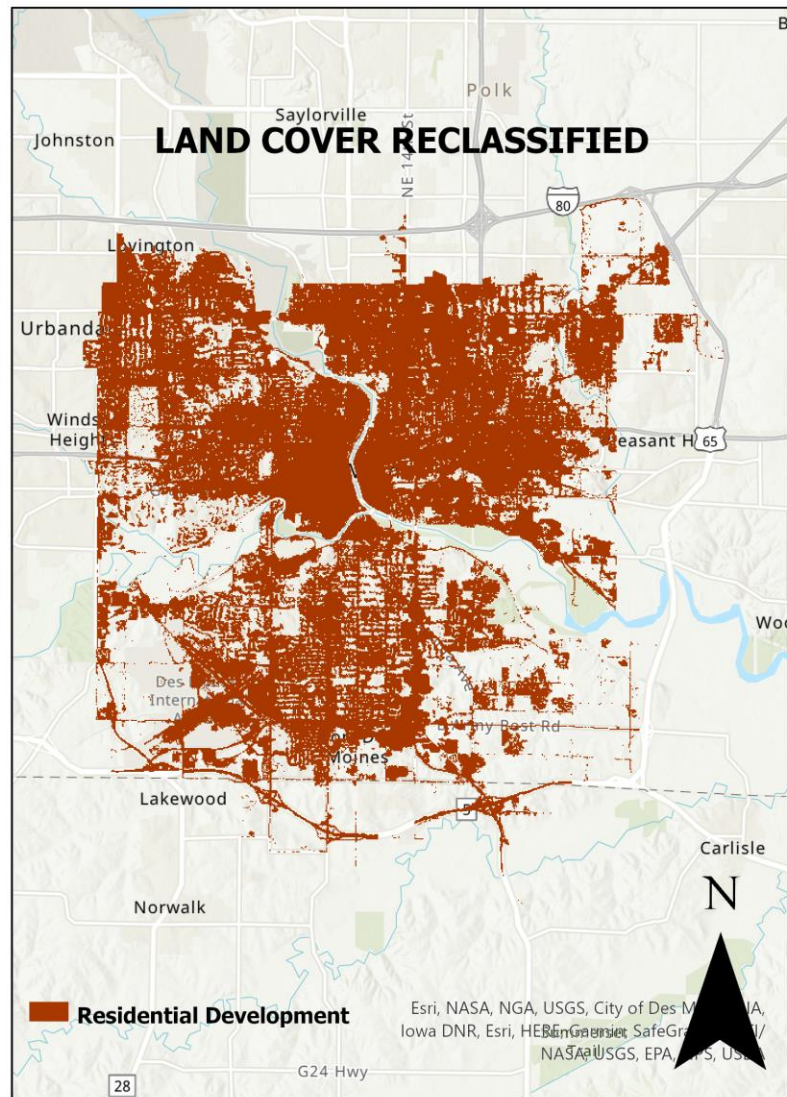
Spatial Layer	Attribute	Name	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Rain	Value	Rain	26.62 - 27.86	27.86 – 31.00	31.00 – 33.40
Slope	Value	Slope	0 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 90
Euclidean distance	Value	Euclidean distance	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30
NLCD2018	Value	NLCD2018	Open water, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed forest, Woody wet land, and Herbaceous wetland.	Barren land, Shrub, Herbaceous, Pasture, and Cultivated crops.	Developed low intensity, Developed medium intensity and Developed high intensity.

METHODOLOGY

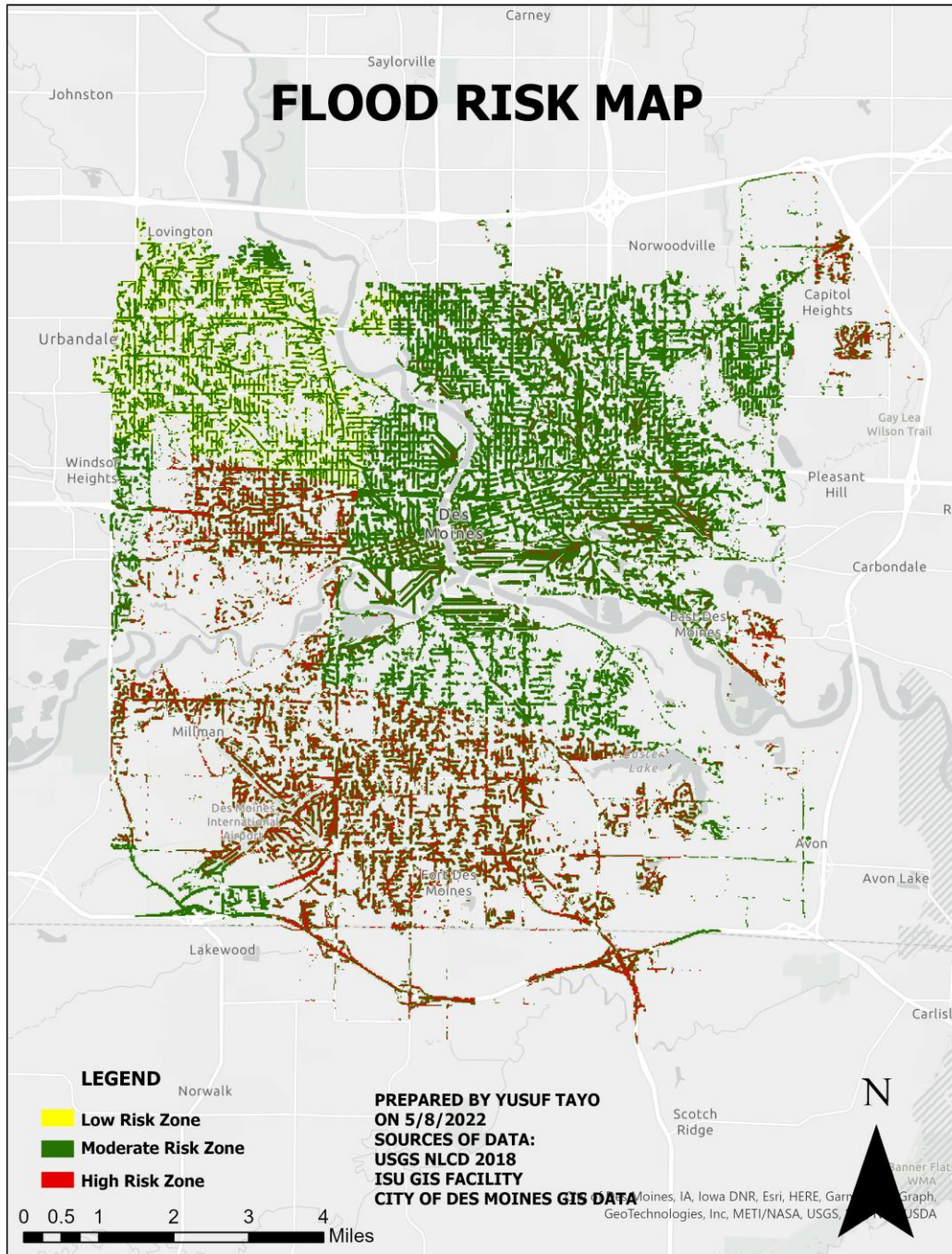


MODEL BUILDER

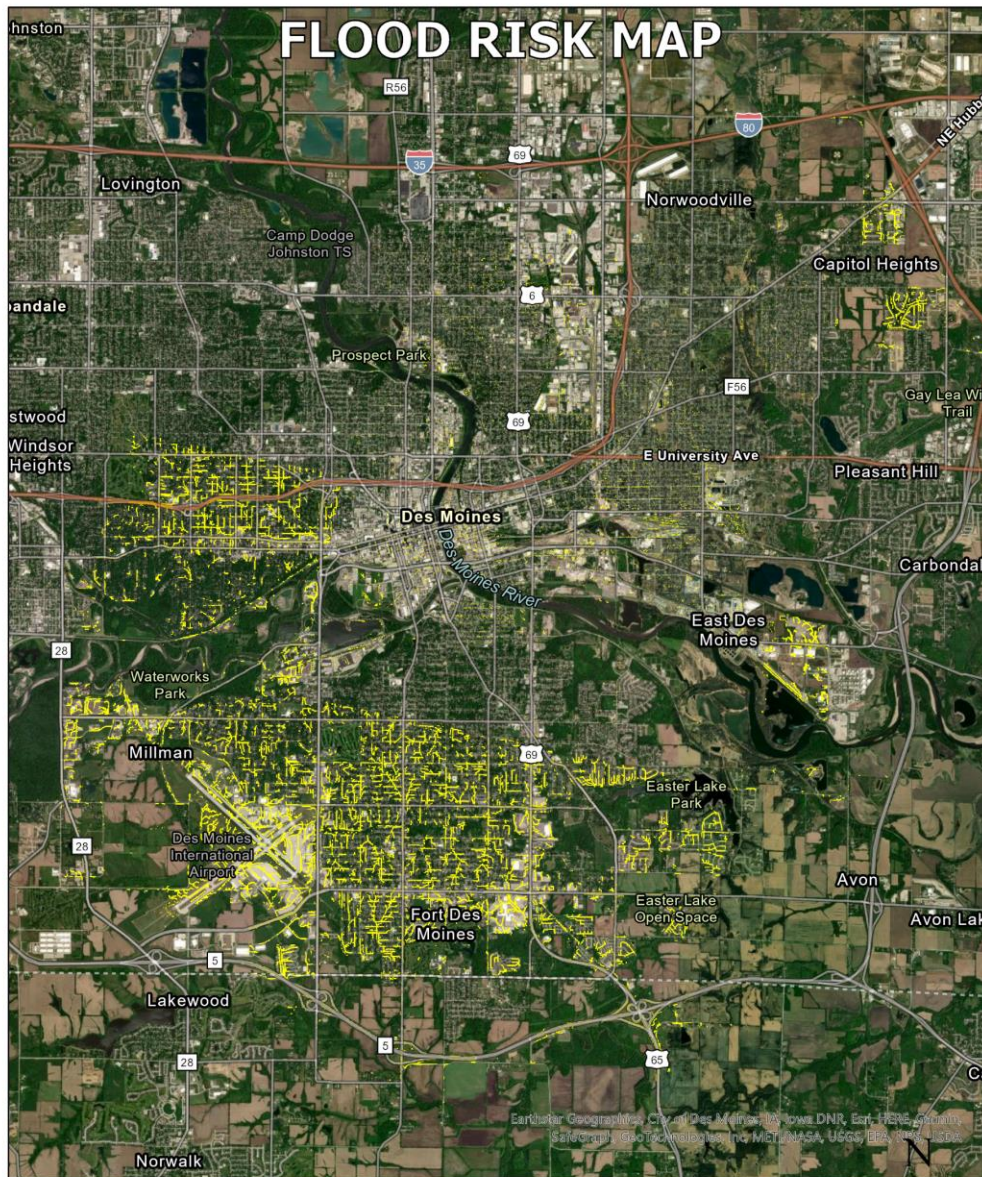




FLOOD RISK MAP



FLOOD RISK MAP



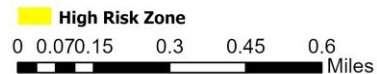
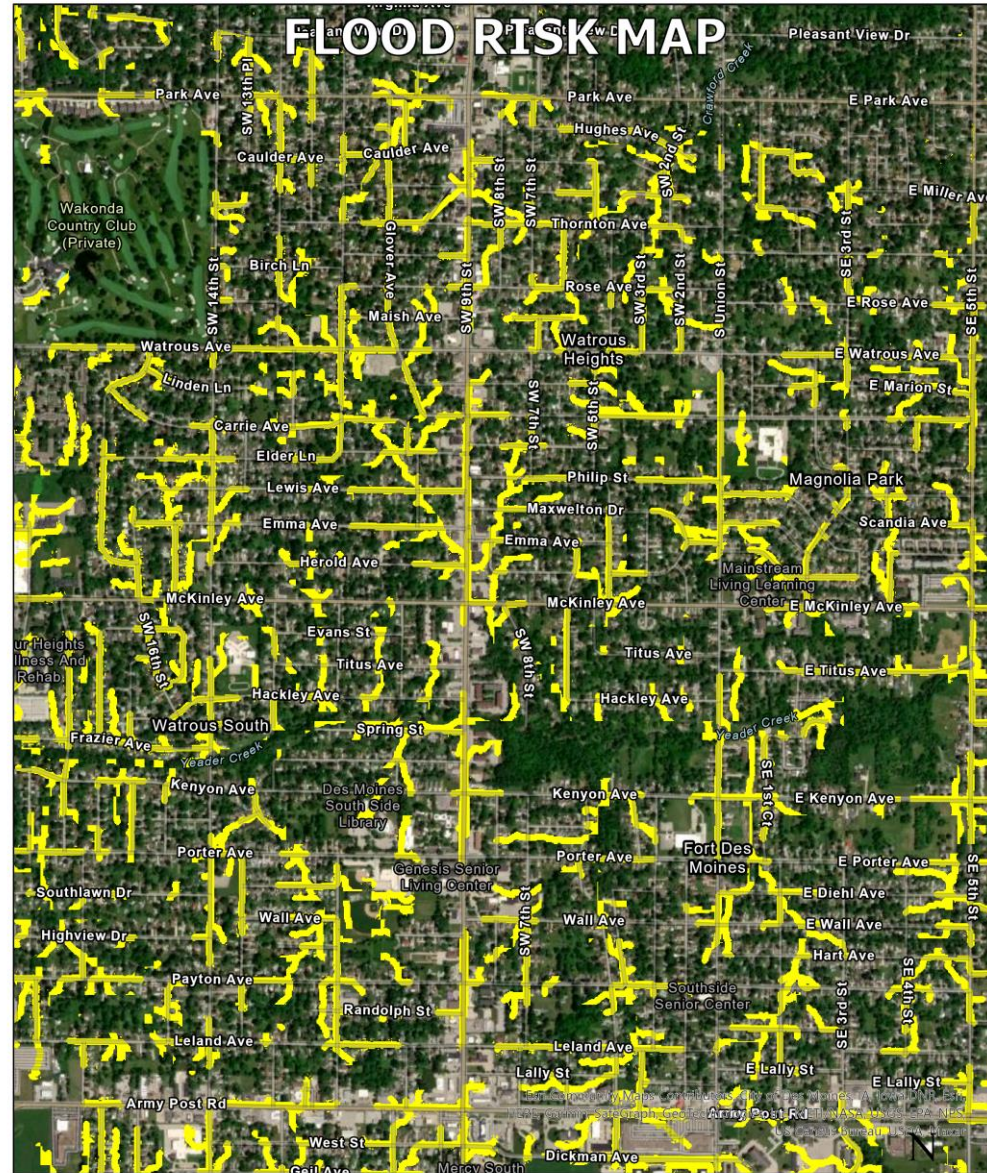
High Risk Zone

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Sources: USGS, ISU GIS Facility,
City of Des Moines GIS data



FLOOD RISK MAP



Sources: USGS, ISU GIS Facility,
City of Des Moines GIS data



Limitation

- ❑ Analysis was not detail enough
- ❑ Methodology not applicable in the global south as the focus of environmental disaster is different
- ❑ No suitable zoning plan to further classify the land uses affected

Conclusion

- Most residential neighborhoods south of the city are largely prone to flooding.
- It will be encouraged that further intense research should be carried out to identify the extent of damages, the population affected, and the demography as part of the effort to mitigate the effect of climate change
- The methodology can be adapted to another region with similar characteristics and challenges.



Recommendation

- ✓ The city of Des Moines should work on policies that will restrict and redirect development in flood-prone areas.
- ✓ The climate action and adaptation plan should prioritize the flood-prone areas, mostly in the south of the city.
- ✓ The analysis revealed that development cut across some flood paths. As such, building on flood paths should be demolished to allow proper drainage.
- ✓ The proposed plan should accommodate policy for insurgency pending the full implementation of the plan.

Reference

Fahy, B., Brenneman, E., Chang, H., & Shandas, V. (2019, March 21). Spatial analysis of urban flooding and extreme heat hazard potential in Portland, OR. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. Retrieved May 9, 2022, from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420918310446>

di Baldassarre, G., Yan, K., Ferdous, M. D. R., & Brandimarte, L. (2014, September 16). The interplay between human population dynamics and flooding in Bangladesh: A spatial analysis. *Proceedings of IAHS*. Retrieved May 9, 2022, from <https://piahs.copernicus.org/articles/364/188/2014/>

Hossain, M. K., & Meng, Q. (2020, November 3). A multi-decadal spatial analysis of demographic vulnerability to urban flood: A case study of Birmingham City, USA. *MDPI*. Retrieved May 9, 2022, from <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/21/9139>

Niall, Q., Paul, D. B., Jeff, N., & Andy, S. (2019, February 13). The spatial dependence of flood hazard and risk. *wiley online library*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 9, 2022, from <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2018WR024205>