

# Co-evolutions Between Mega-cities' Development and the Vulnerability to Floods: Lessons from the Yangtze and the Yellow River

# Context

- Territories stressed by floods
- More and more urbanized world
- Insights from China and two watersheds (among the world's biggest)
- A multitude of megacities and dams are observed (used for protection or electricity generation)

# Context

## ○ Watersheds characteristics

|                         | Huang He<br>(Yellow River) | Yangtse   |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) | 944,970                    | 1,722,193 |
| Population (millions)   | 189                        | 420       |
| Observed cities         | 9                          | 7         |
| Number of dams          | 10                         | 89        |

Sources: WWF, World Resource Institute (2003).

# Issue

- **Watersheds are socio-ecological systems:**  
human-beings and the environment interact (co-evolution)  
(Gunderson & Holling 2002; Kallis & Norgaard 2010)
- **Thus, natural disasters and urbanisation co-evolve**  
(Pelling 2003; Adger 2006)
- **Observations:**
  - Population distribution disparities
  - Widespread high density areas
  - Downstream dams for protection, and upstream dams for hydropower
- **How are people affected by floods?**

# Issues

- Evaluation of megacities' vulnerability to floods
- Variations on the profile of risk is observed on:
  - number of floods
  - type of impacts (deaths, affected, damages)
- What are linkages between megacities' structural characteristics and their vulnerability to floods?

# Issue

| Cities           | River basin  | Flood number | Death (ppl/flood.) | Affected (100k/flood) | Damages (10k\$/flood) |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Baotou           | Yellow River | 6            | 132.33             | 50.10                 | 36.63                 |
| Hohhot           | Yellow River | 6            | 132.33             | 50.10                 | 36.63                 |
| Jinan, Shandong  | Yellow River | 12           | 129.33             | 152.99                | 77.99                 |
| Lanzhou          | Yellow River | 14           | 154.50             | 124.87                | 52.33                 |
| Luoyang          | Yellow River | 12           | 271.08             | 316.95                | 183.65                |
| Taiyuan, Shanxi  | Yellow River | 7            | 621.29             | 372.28                | 241.90                |
| Xi'an, Shaanxi   | Yellow River | 14           | 163.93             | 130.79                | 96.48                 |
| Xining           | Yellow River | 3            | 192.33             | 86.33                 | 35.45                 |
| Yinchuan         | Yellow River | 5            | 115.60             | 51.80                 | 21.27                 |
| Changsha, Hunan  | Yangtse      | 39           | 425.00             | 347.29                | 239.08                |
| Chengdu          | Yangtse      | 32           | 607.81             | 341.14                | 232.59                |
| Chongqing        | Yangtse      | 32           | 607.81             | 341.14                | 232.59                |
| Hefei            | Yangtse      | 16           | 210.38             | 225.03                | 133.20                |
| Nanchang         | Yangtse      | 30           | 567.23             | 418.69                | 377.15                |
| Nanjing, Jiangsu | Yangtse      | 12           | 500.25             | 626.22                | 362.16                |
| Wuhan            | Yangtse      | 31           | 639.48             | 409.80                | 289.12                |

Source: Bolognesi, 2015.

# Results

- **Base map shows land use**
- **Observations:**
  - Land use is non homogeneous within territory (infra and inter basins)
  - High density areas match with agricultural regions
- **The relation of human with its territories is an explanatory factor of vulnerability to floods**

# Results

- **Three explanatory factors** (Bolognesi 2015)
  - **Maturity** : city's development stage given national development (small dynamic cities, large stagnant cities, etc. within a given country)
  - **Anthropization** : intensity of human land use and land transformation (natural area, agricultural area, etc.)
  - **Centrality** : weight of the city in the country as a whole



# Results

## ○ Factors values (Bolognesi 2014)

| Cities           | Maturity | Anthropization | Centrality |
|------------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| Baotou           | -0.69    | 0.54           | -1.12      |
| Hohhot           | -1.34    | 0.50           | -1.20      |
| Jinan, Shandong  | -0.69    | 0.54           | -1.12      |
| Lanzhou          | -0.69    | 0.54           | -1.12      |
| Luoyang          | -1.02    | 0.52           | -1.16      |
| Taiyuan, Shanxi  | -1.02    | 0.52           | -1.16      |
| Xi'an, Shaanxi   | -0.69    | 0.54           | -1.12      |
| Xining           | -1.34    | 0.50           | -1.20      |
| Yinchuan         | -1.34    | 0.50           | -1.20      |
| Changsha, Hunan  | -0.58    | 0.93           | -0.98      |
| Chengdu          | -0.58    | 0.93           | -0.98      |
| Chongqing        | -0.59    | 0.96           | -0.64      |
| Hefei            | -0.58    | 0.93           | -0.98      |
| Nanchang         | -0.58    | 0.93           | -0.98      |
| Nanjing, Jiangsu | -0.90    | 0.91           | -1.02      |
| Wuhan            | -0.59    | 0.96           | -0.64      |

# Discussion

- **Diversity in type of impact**
  - Each factor interacts on its own way with the variables of intensity of flood impact
  - There is no correlation between the variables of intensity of impacts
- **Public policies have to be put in their context**
  - Take into account the geographic and socio-economic territories
- **Three characteristics to compare megacities worldwide**

# References

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