6.5 Riverine Flood Preparedness – dry provision (Germany)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OECD GP Activity</th>
<th>UN SF Activity</th>
<th>UN SD Goals / Targets</th>
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<td>6. Natech risk in emergency planning, preparedness, and response</td>
<td>4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response</td>
<td>Non-specific targets relevant for Natech Risk Management (3.8, 6.3, 9.4, 11.5, 11.8, 12.4)</td>
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Classification according to OECD Guiding Principles, UN Sendai Framework Priorities/Activities, and UN SDGs and Targets

Figure 1: Flood protection wall

Source: © Karl-Erich Köppke

Figure 2: Storage of parts for mobile protection

Source: © Karl-Erich Köppke

Short Facts:

**Governance approach:** Preparedness  
**Source:** Ing.-Büro Prof. Dr. Köppke GmbH  
**Entry into force:**  
**Targeted Stakeholders:** Operators, authorities, assessors/safety experts  
**Scope of applicability:** Enterprises, sites

**Natural Hazard(s) Considered:**  
- Flood  
- Climate change: Could be included
A lot of chemical companies are located alongside large rivers due to their water requirements and are therefore constantly exposed to the risk of floods. Numerous measures have been taken to prevent the flooding of these sites. These include not only fixed protective walls, but also mobile walls for port areas. Flood pumps and sewer closures have also been installed. In addition to these technical measures, emergency preparedness drills take place annually.

At the production site, a control centre collects and evaluates all information on incidents at the site in order to provide the necessary safety measures as required. The basis for this is an alarm and emergency plan for the entire site. The plan includes all measures required for flood protection, such as the construction of a mobile protective wall or the use of the fire brigade. The control centre coordinates the communication with the authorities and the managers of the installations. Preparedness measures include:

1. An alarm and emergency plan including the general arrangements, the provision of technical equipment, the precise attribution of responsibilities, the channels of communication etc.,
2. Technical measures for flood protection (flood protection walls, pumps for drainage of water etc.),
3. Drills for flood protection.

Comments by the UN/OECD Natech-Steering Group:
The emergency plan requires sufficient time, which is provided by an early warning system.