

# Conceptualizing an application of sociohydrology to predict the long-term effects of drainage projects on colonia flood risk

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# Outline

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- Introduction
- Methodology
- Implications
- Future Research

Floods are one of the most damaging and common forms of natural disasters.

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# Structural mitigation

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# Structural mitigation

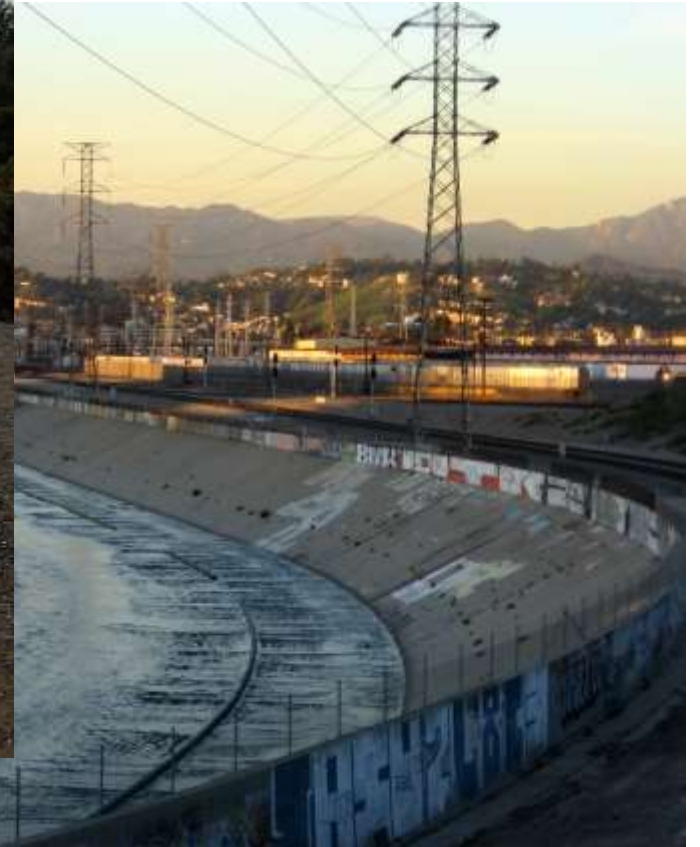
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# Structural mitigation

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# Non-structural mitigation

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# Non-structural mitigation





# What is sociohydrology?

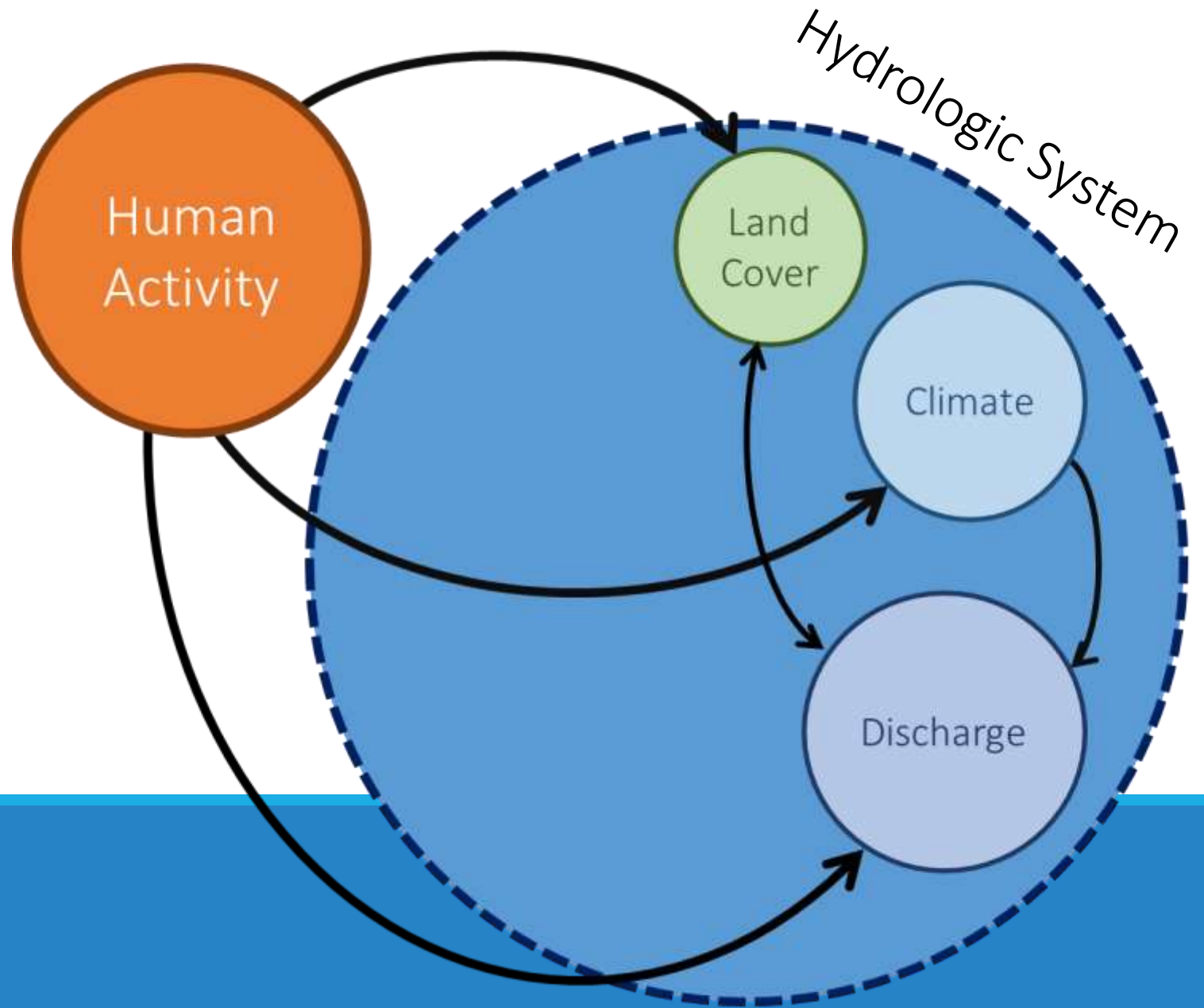
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*“The science of people and water, a new science that is aimed at understanding the dynamics and co-evolution of coupled human-water systems.”*

(Sivapalan et al, 2012)

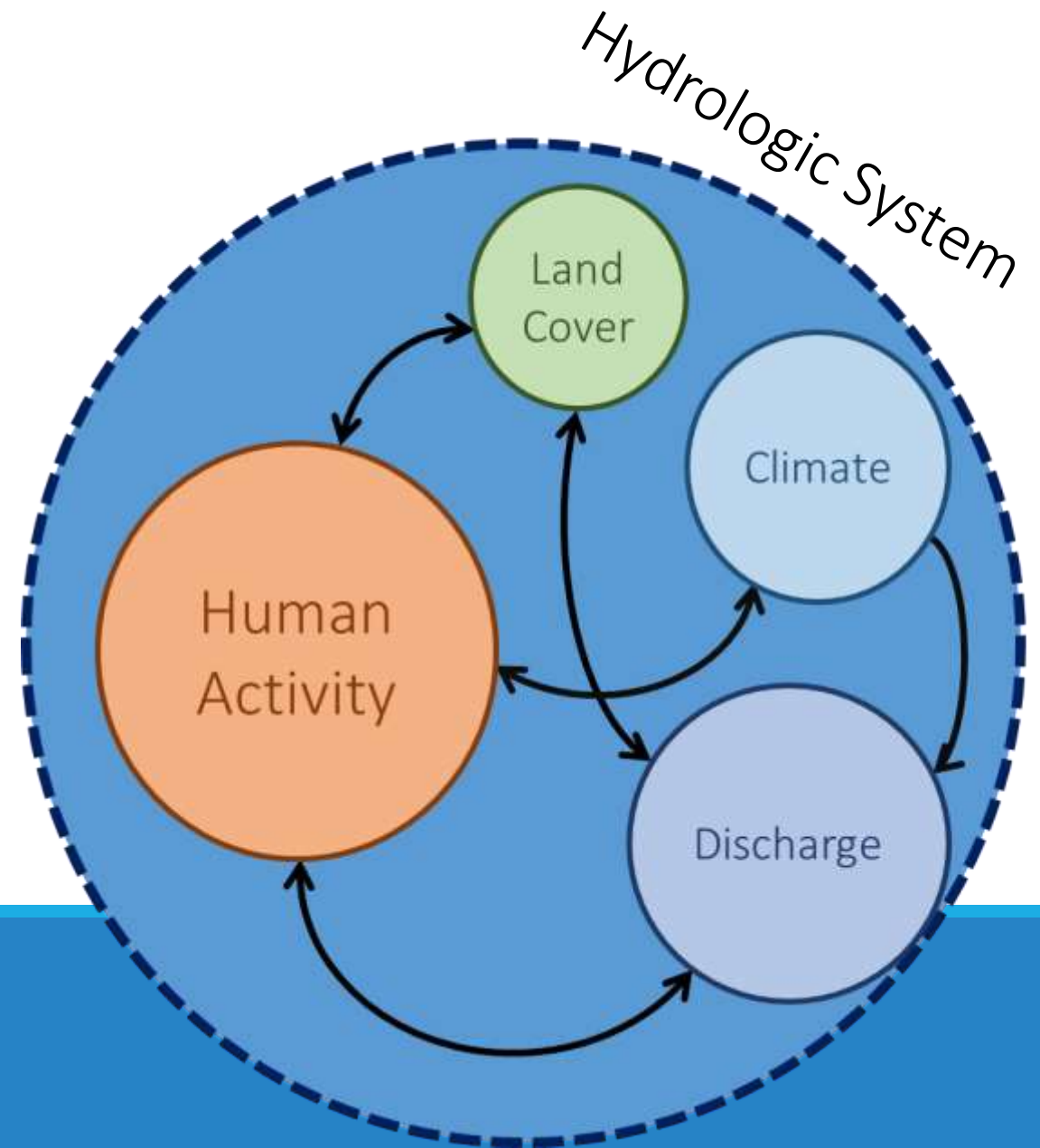
# Traditional hydrology

Human activity drives the system.



# Sociohydrology

Human activity works within the system.





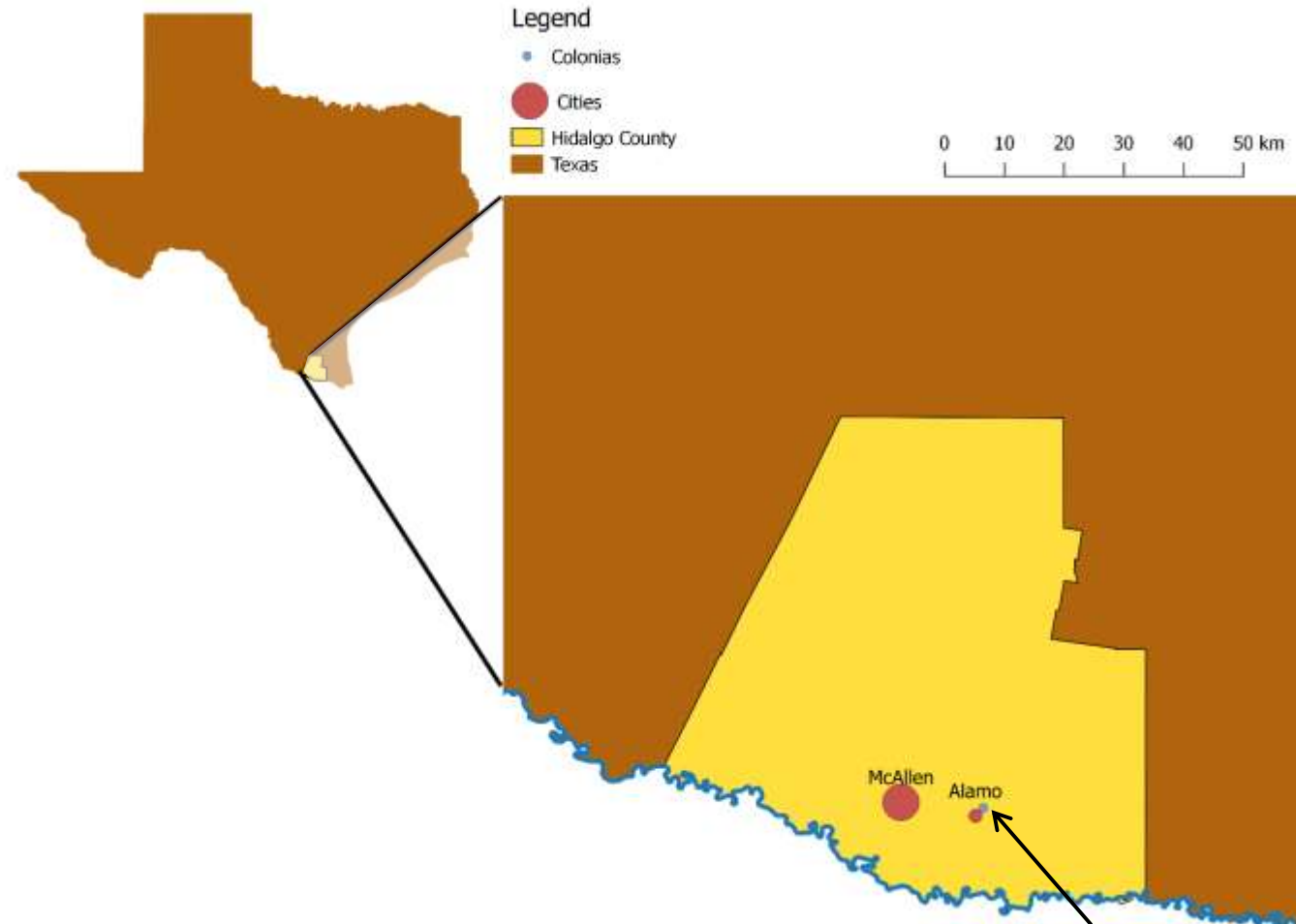
# Research objectives

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1. Examine flood risk in colonias within Hidalgo County, Texas, and the potential impacts the Alberta Drainage Project
2. Create paired hydrologic/hydraulic flood models with systems dynamics methodology
3. Analyze how potential policies could influence long-term risk

# Study area

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# Alamo Drainage Project

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- Community-led effort
- Expands Alamo's flood drainage infrastructure
- 6 colonias, ~1000 residents, affected
- Construction began May 2016





# Conceptualization : What do we need?

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## SYSTEMS MODEL

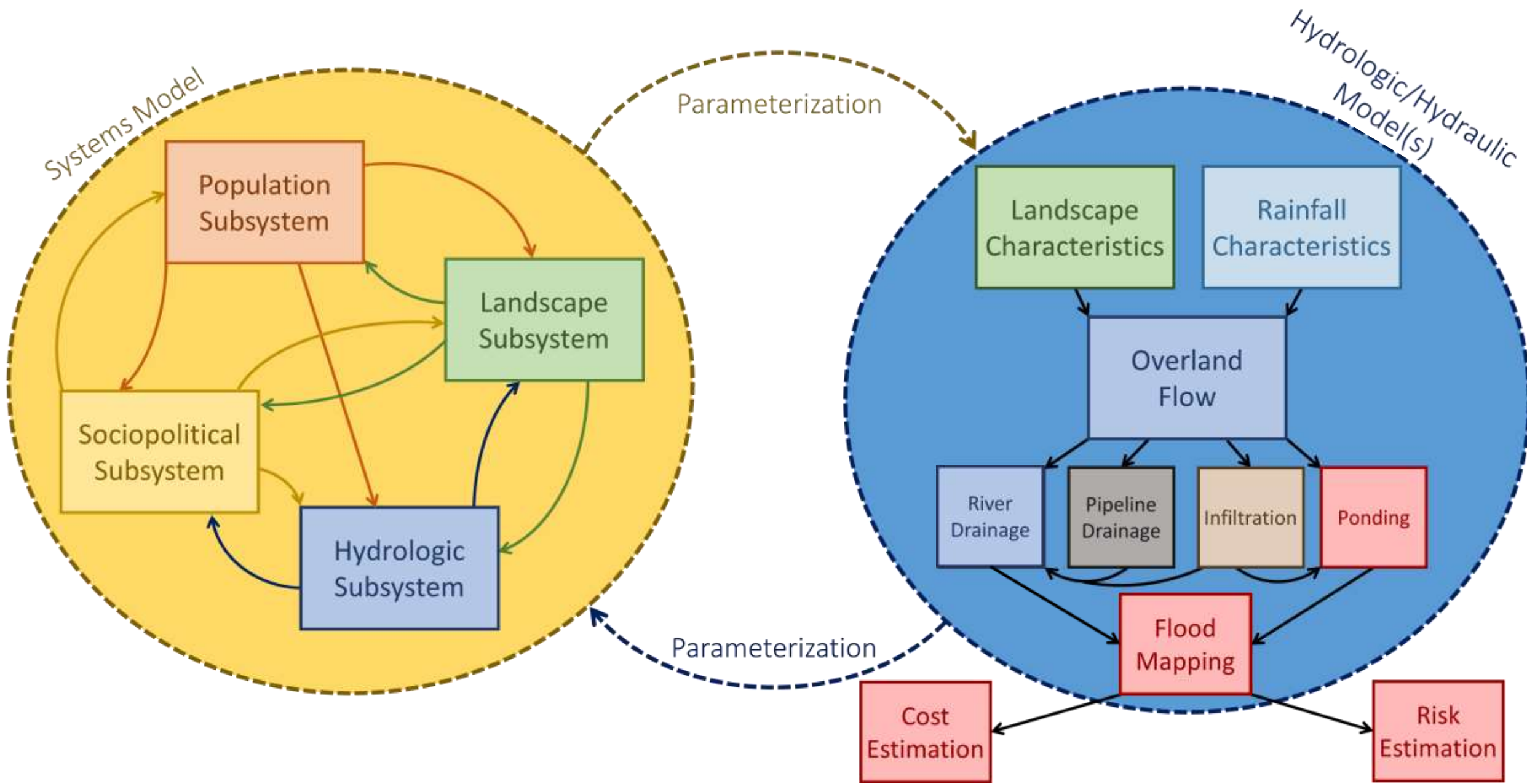
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**Simplified** hydrologic processes  
**Simplified** landscape characteristics  
  
**Human population** characteristics  
**Sociopolitical** characteristics

## HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC MODEL(S)

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**Detailed** hydrologic processes  
**Detailed** landscape characteristics  
  
Detailed **infrastructure** schematics  
Detailed **topography** and maps



# Implications

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- Assist local leaders with policy-making decisions
- Maximize the drainage project's long-term socioeconomic utility
- Improve understanding of the indirect and long-term effects of infrastructure projects
- Direct sustainable development



# Going forward...

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- **Next step:** complete base models
- **Challenges:**
  - Must sufficiently capture human behavior without overwhelming complexity
  - Must efficiently incorporate sociopolitical parameters into the hydrologic/hydraulic model(s)

# References

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