

Understanding Flood Dynamics in East African Wetlands.

Insights from Observational and Model Comparisons.

13.08.25



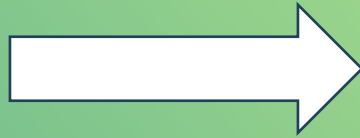
Motivation

- The Sudd is the largest wetland in Africa.
 - Our domain has an area of $\approx 85,000 \text{ Km}^2$
- Since 2019, there's been a large increase in flood extent in the Sudd.
- This has been correlated with an increase in regional methane emissions. (Andy Hardy *et al*, 2023)



Objectives

Compare model output with satellite observations:



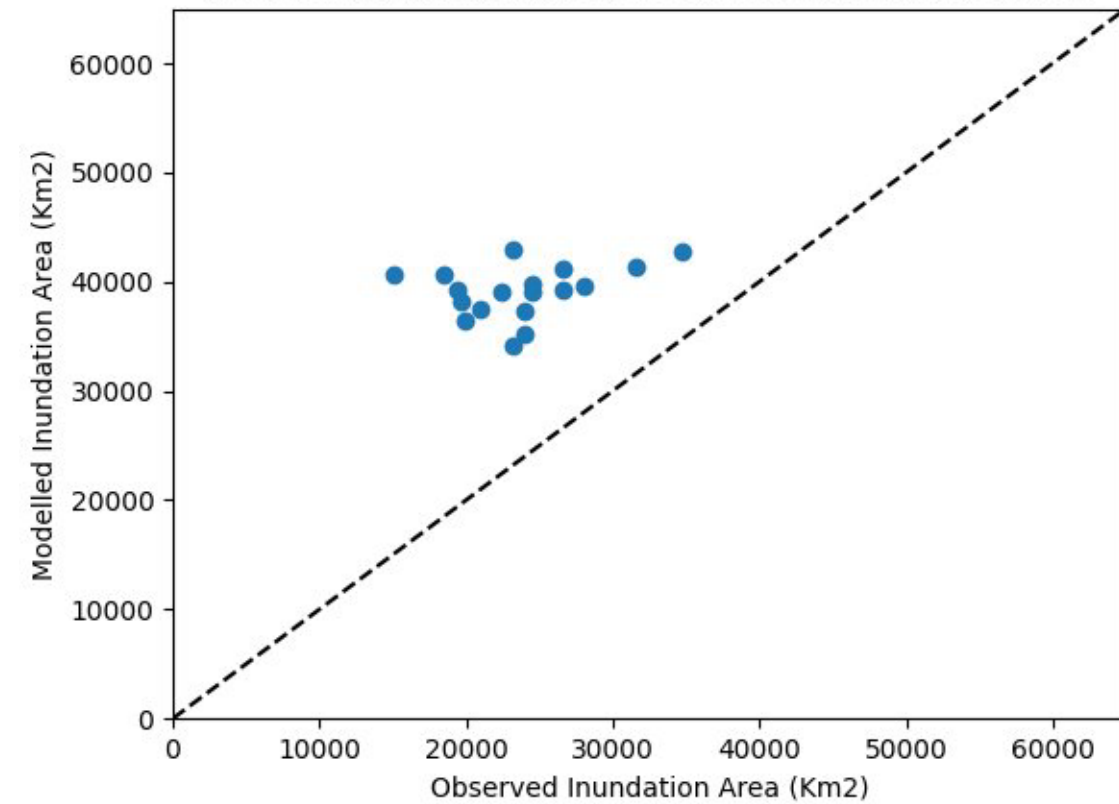
Assess model sensitivity to different metrics & parameters:

- CaMa-Flood (Yamazaki et al 2013,2014) is a river routing and overbank inundation model
- Observed inundation is derived from the difference between land surface temperature and air temperature.
- SPAEF & SPAH4
- KGE
 - Root Mean Squared Error(RMSE)
 - Fractional Skills Score & other binary metrics

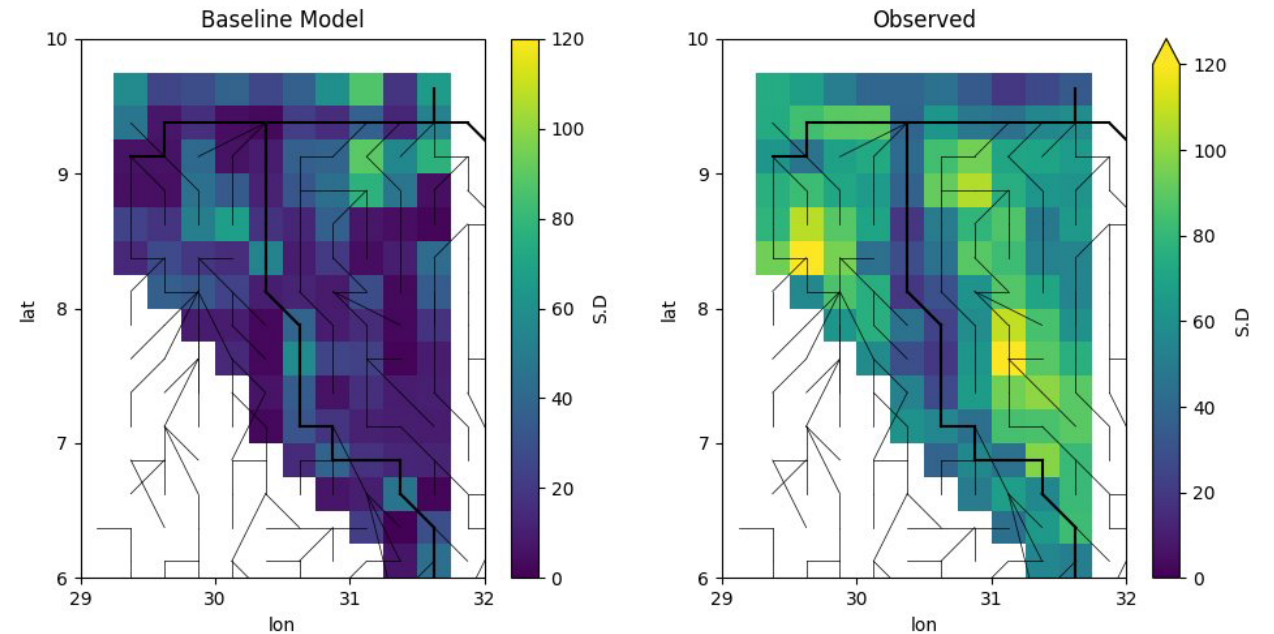
Baseline Model Performance

High Bias

Modelled Inundation Area vs Observed Inundation Area



Low Yearly Variability

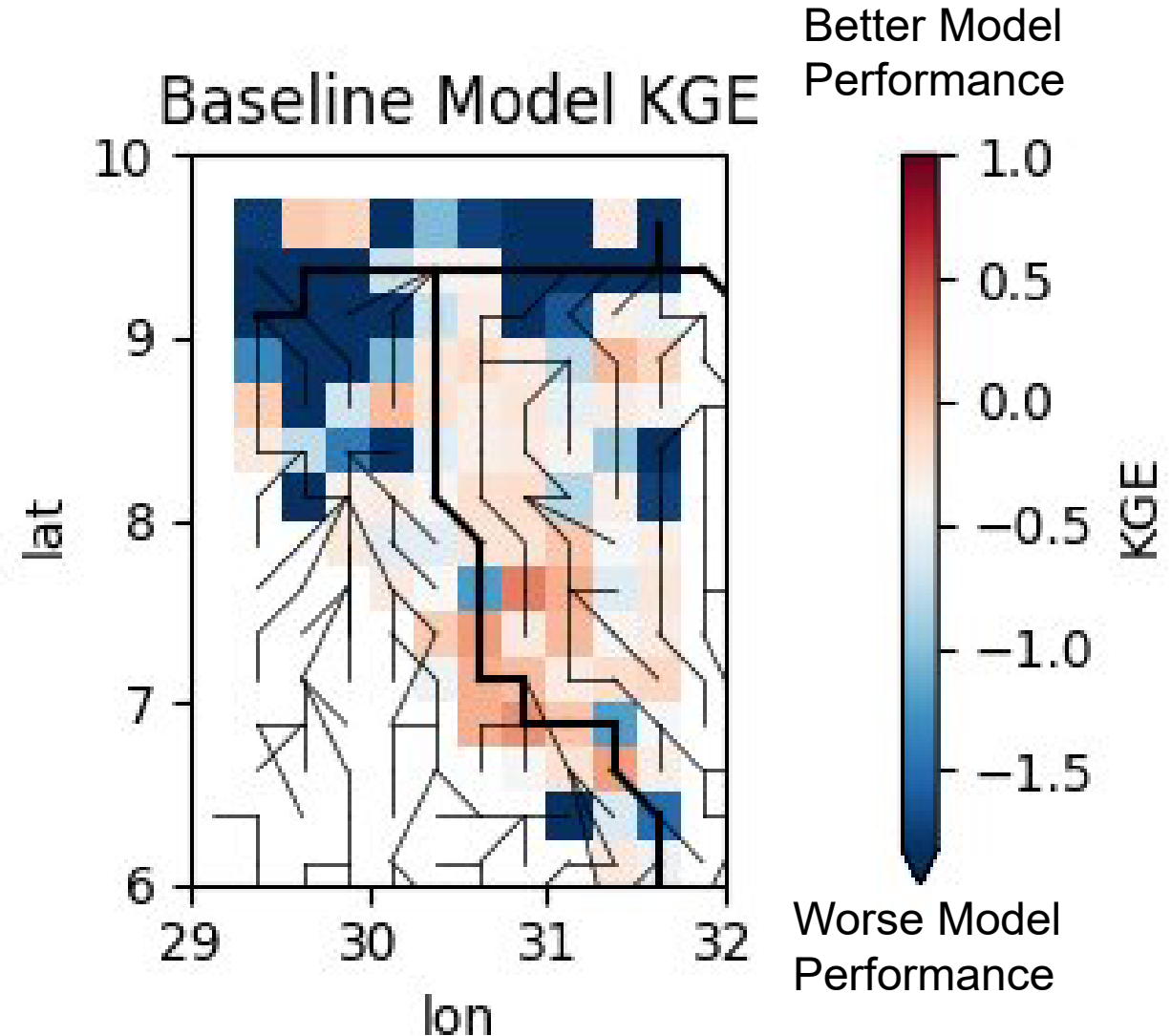


KGE Metric

$$\text{KGE} = 1 - \sqrt{(\alpha - 1)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2 + (\gamma - 1)^2}$$

$$\alpha = \rho(\text{obs}, \text{sim}), \beta = \frac{\sigma_{\text{sim}}}{\sigma_{\text{obs}}}, \gamma = \frac{\mu_{\text{sim}}}{\mu_{\text{obs}}}$$

Compares time series data –
produces spatial output.



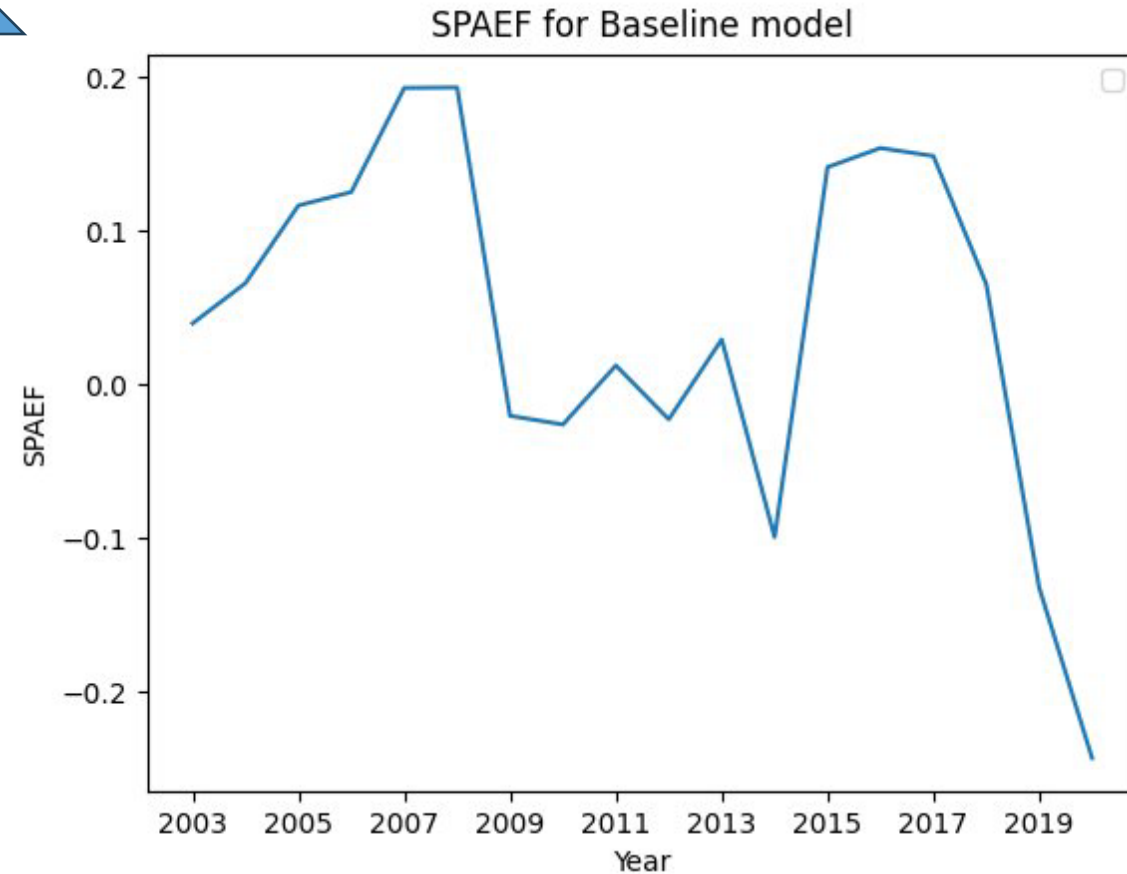
SPAEF Metric

$$\text{SPAEF} = 1 - \sqrt{(\alpha - 1)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2 + (\gamma - 1)^2}$$

$$\alpha = \rho(\text{obs}, \text{sim}), \beta = \frac{\sigma_{\text{sim}}}{\mu_{\text{sim}}} \div \frac{\sigma_{\text{obs}}}{\mu_{\text{obs}}}, \gamma = \text{histogram overlap}$$

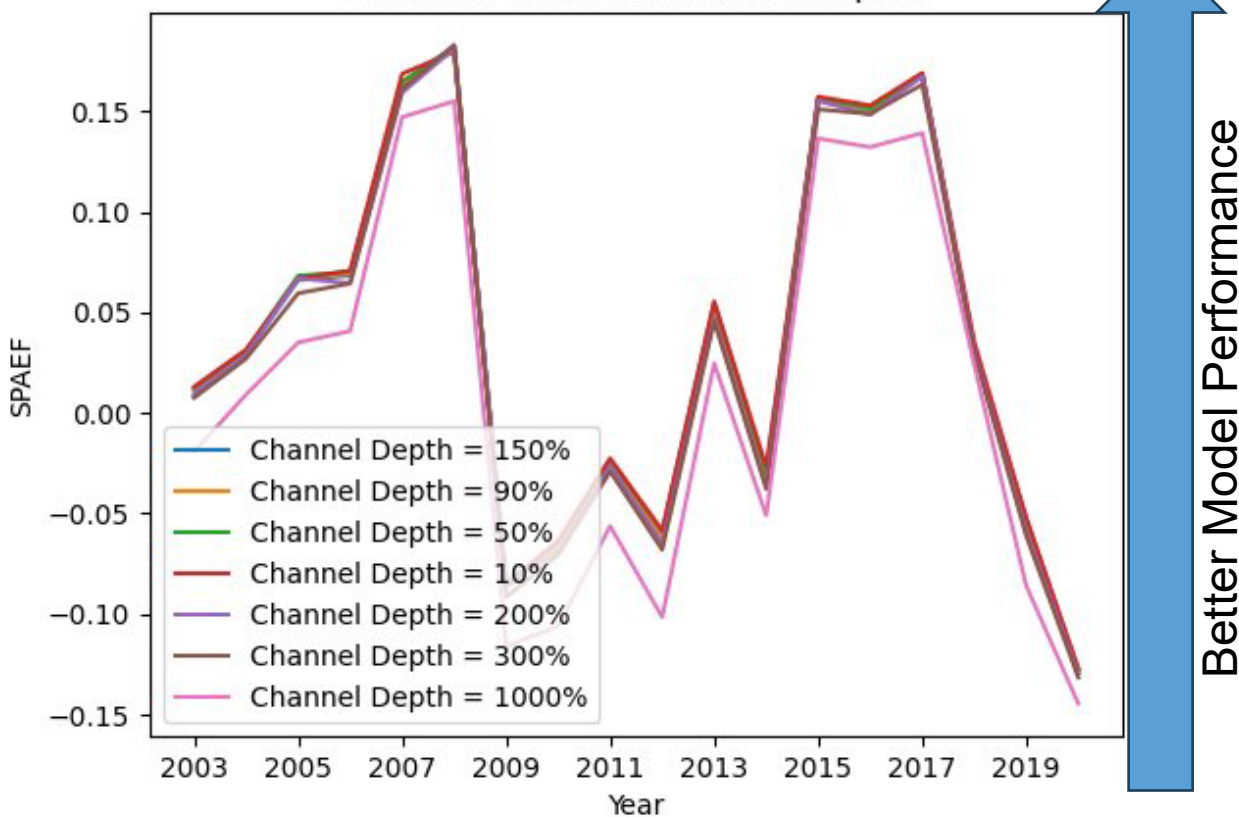
Compares spatial data –
produces a timeseries.

Better Model Performance

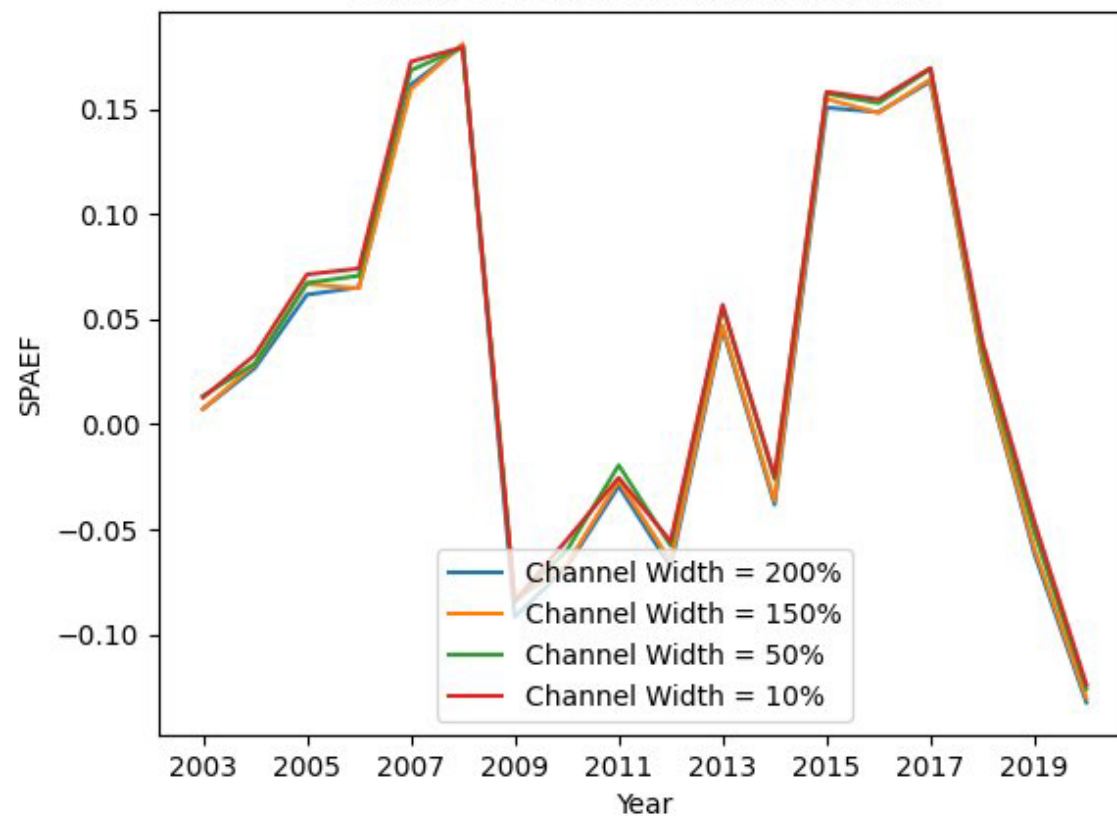


Changing Channel Depth/Width

SPAEF for Different Channel Depths



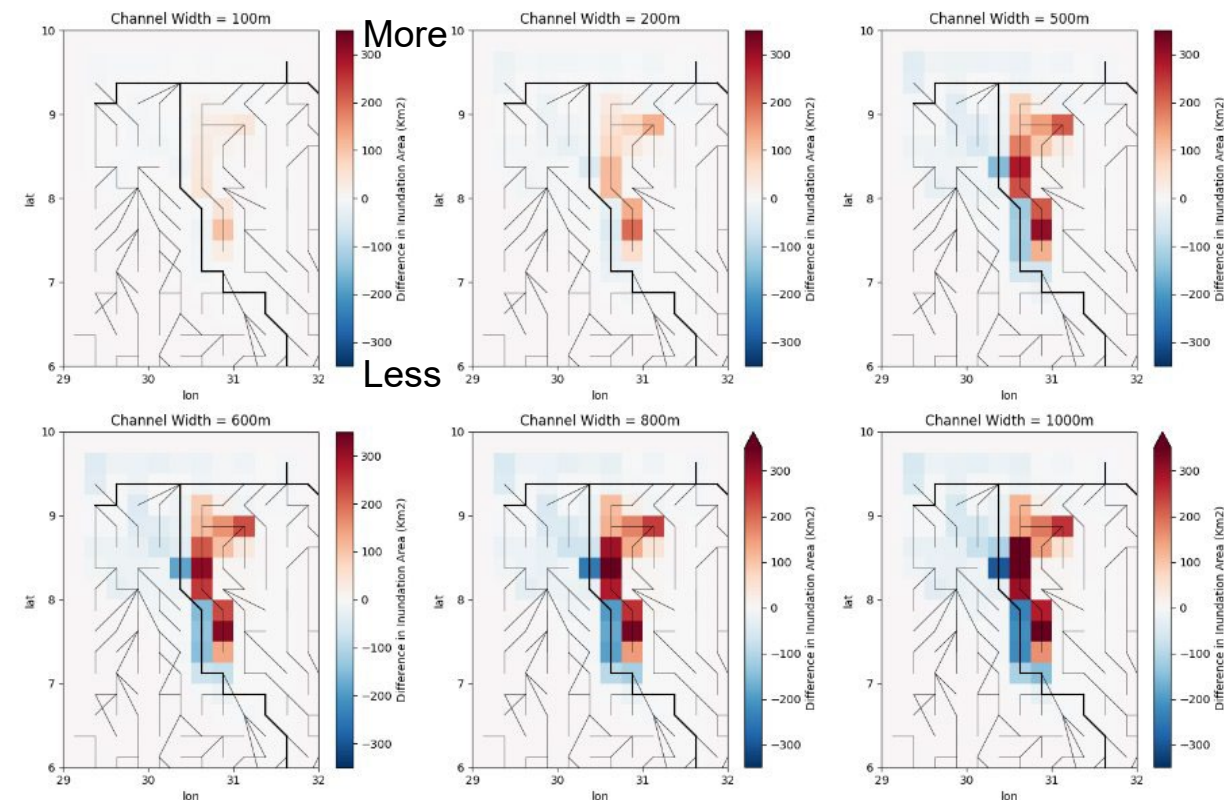
SPAEF for Different Channel Widths



Changing Bifurcation Parameters

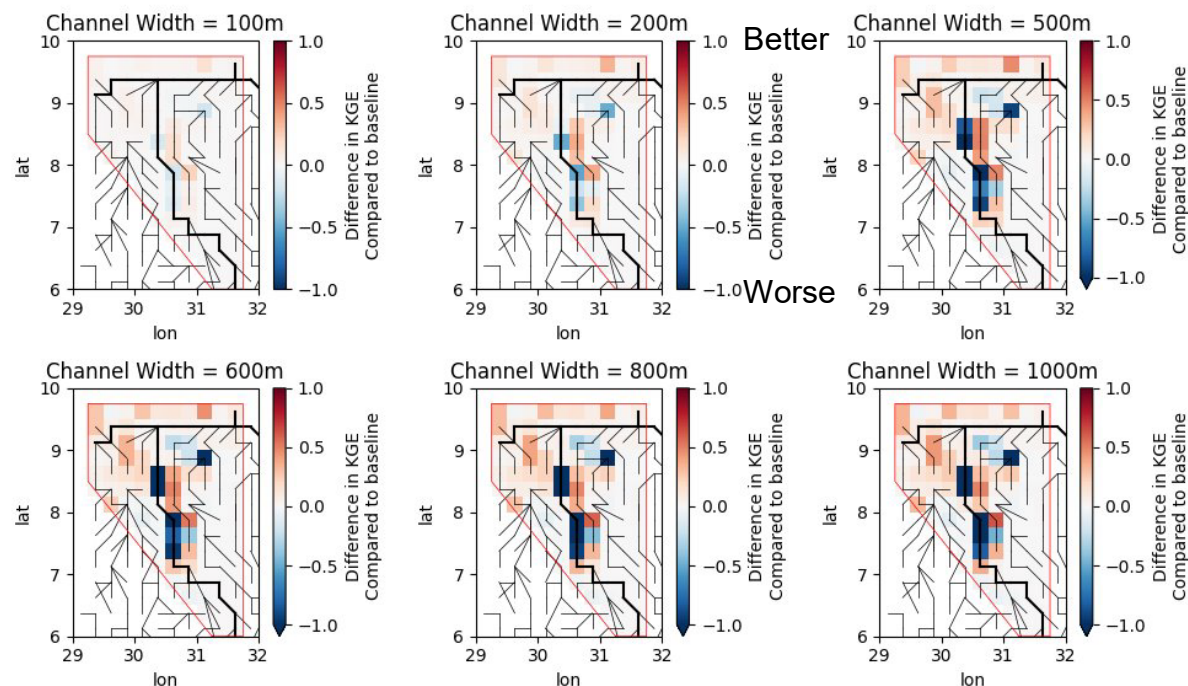
- In wetlands, flow is not constrained to the main channel.
- We can represent this with bifurcations – manually adding connections in.
- We've changed the width of one connection here.

Difference in inundation compared to baseline model



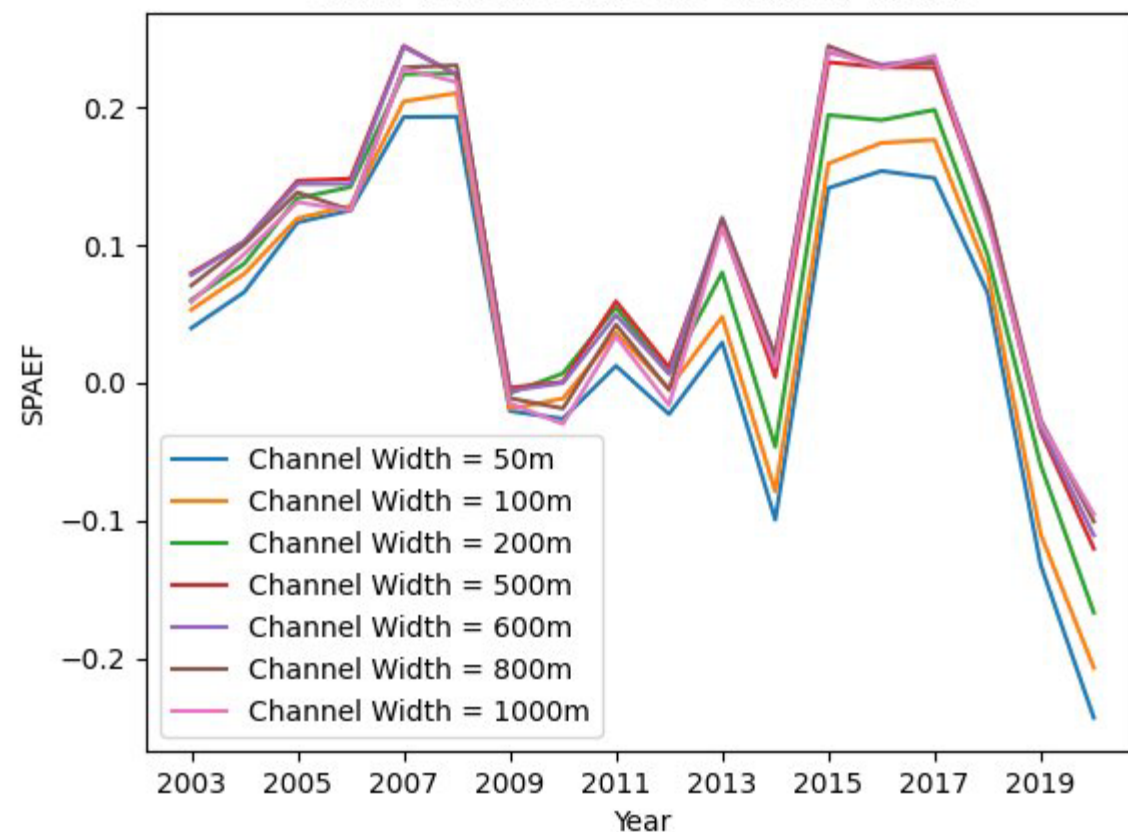
Metric Scores

Difference from baseline KGE



Better Model Performance

SPAEF for Different Side Channel Widths



Summary

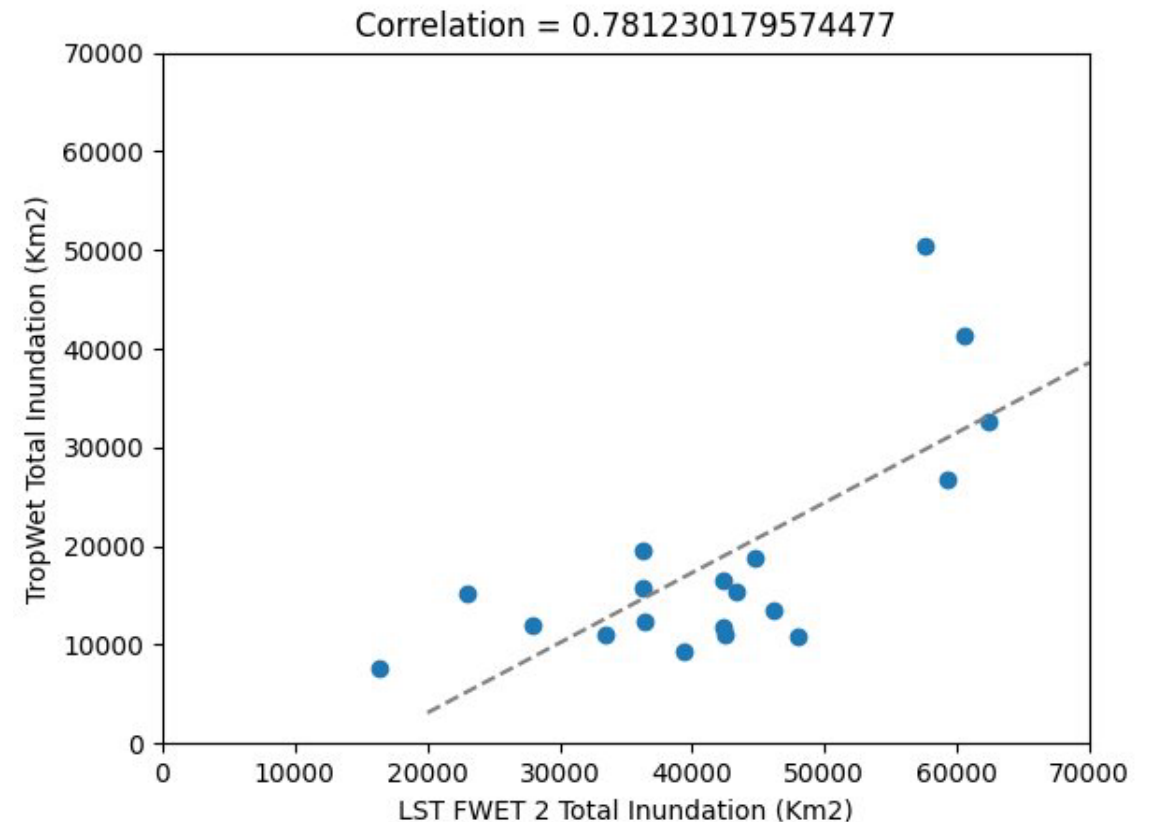
- Different metrics reveal different information.
- The model shows higher sensitivity to bifurcation parameters than to the Nile depth/width.
- The Sudd is a complicated system – it will take time to optimise the model.
- I recommend that future work looks at sensitivity within specific areas of the domain.

Bifurcation KGE Components

Comparing Different Observations.

- TropWet = 7 categories – Based on optical data from LandSat.
- Land Surface Temperature taken from MODIS Aqua.
- So far, we have been using land surface temperature – air temperature $\leq -2k$.

Comparison between (inundated water + open water + inundated vegetation) and Land surface Temperature

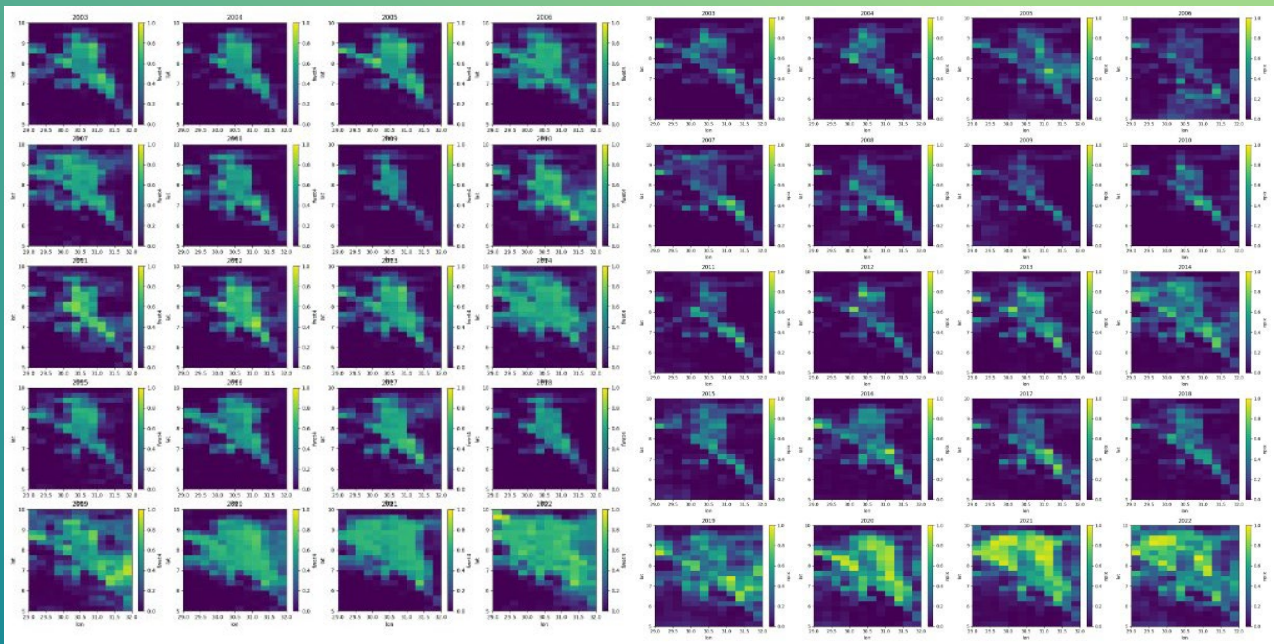


Increasing Land Surface Temperature Threshold.

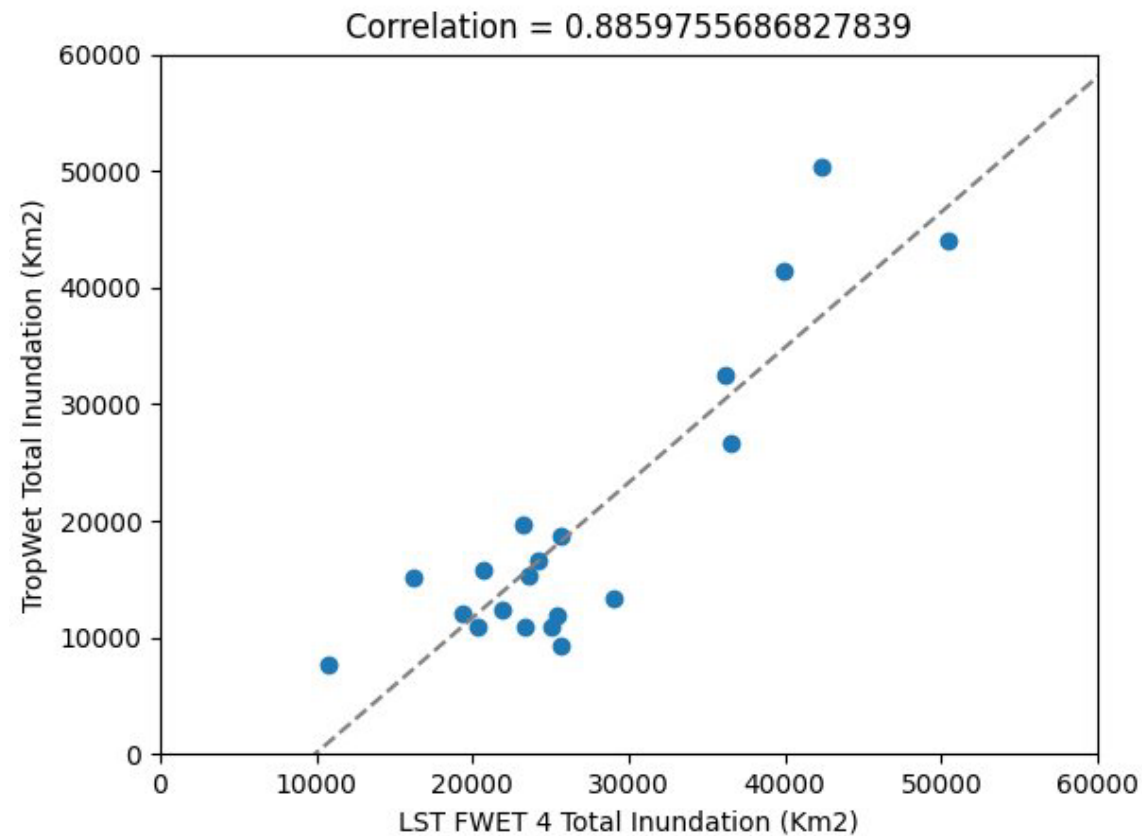
Land Surface Temp – Air Temp <= -4K

Land Surface Temperature

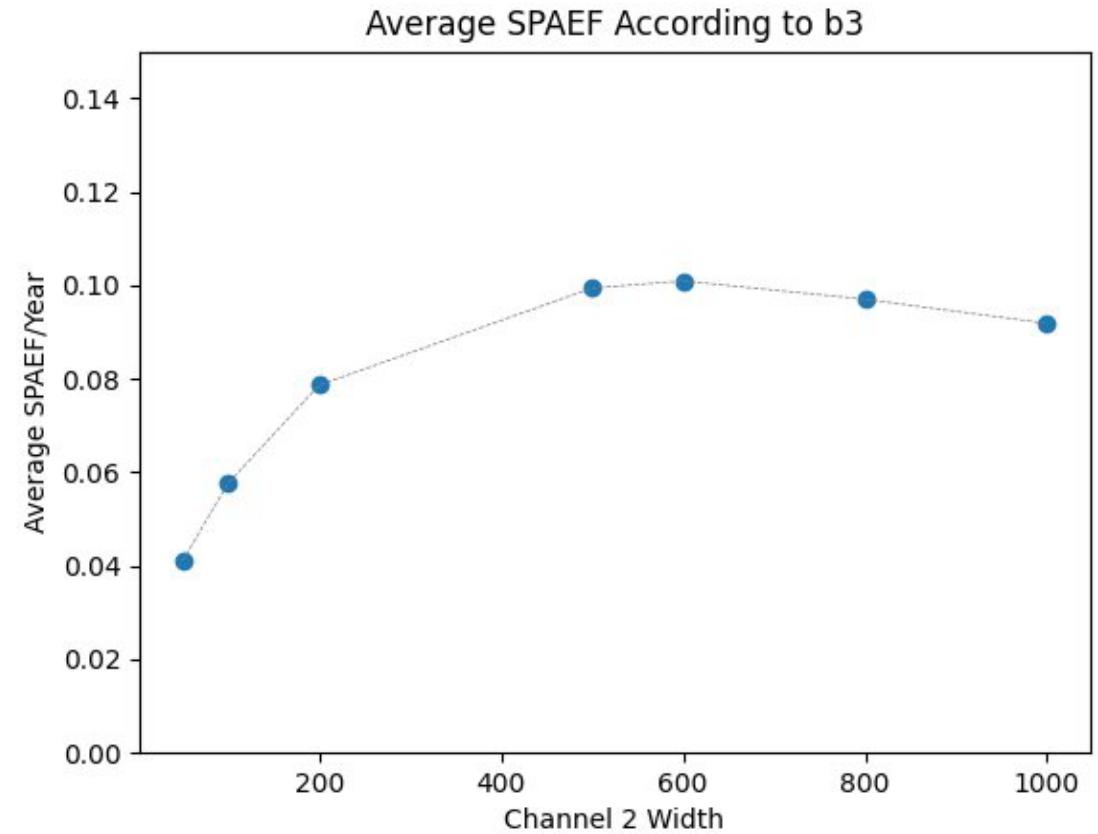
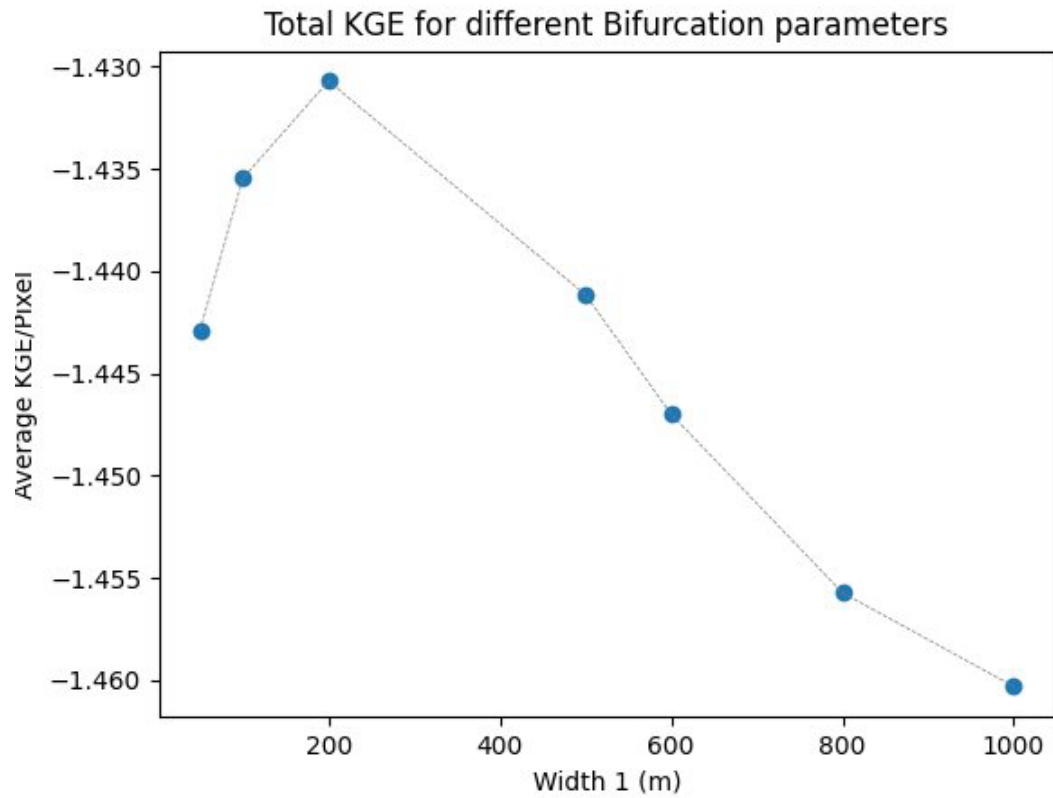
TropWet



Correlation between the TropWet and the new threshold.

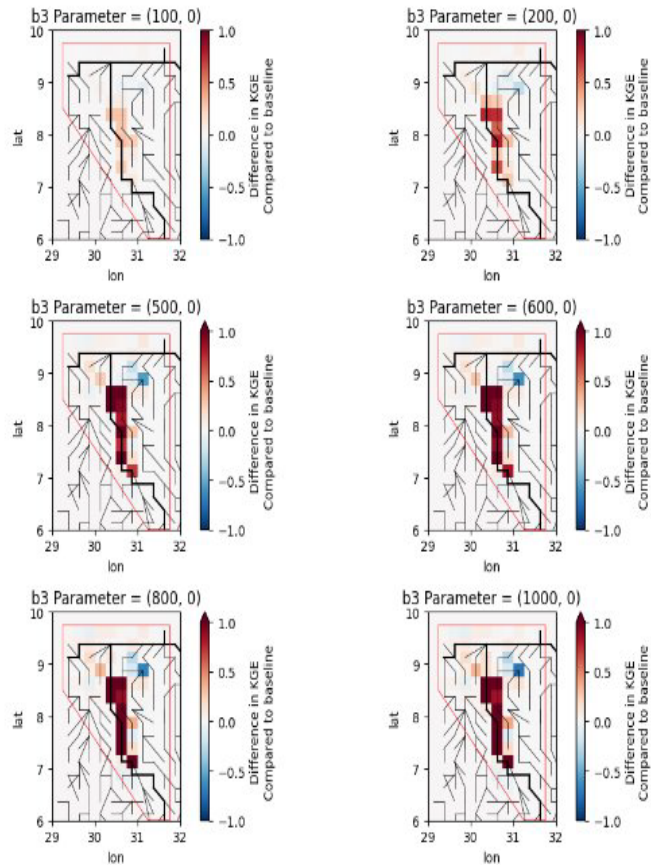


Total KGE/SPAEF



Difference in B3 KGE Components (1 Channel)

Ratio of S.D.



Bias

