

## Summary of Earth Observation methods used in Pilot project on climate change: Building the link between Flood Risk Management planning and climate change assessment in the Sava River Basin

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<b>Organisation Name</b>	International Sava River Basin Commission
<b>Project Name</b>	Pilot project on climate change: Building the link between Flood Risk Management planning and climate change assessment in the Sava River Basin
<b>Concept &amp; Method</b>	Flood vulnerability assessment in the Sava River Basin
<b>Short description</b>	Generally, the vulnerability assessment, among other things, is also related to the awareness and preparedness before and during the floods, as well as resilience capacity during and after the floods. The vulnerability assessment defines the relation between flood characteristics and damage. This relation is different for different types of humans and goods, depending on their characteristics. It is suggested that SRB countries should develop the reference damage functions established theoretically or empirically based on flood damage data or for example loss of life or injury functions for people exposed to floodwaters. The proposed vulnerability assessment is reached as combination of existing legislation in Slovenia and good practice in other SRB riparian countries and it has three classes: high, moderate and low. <b><i>The methodology is primarily developed as compromised solution for transboundary areas.</i></b>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.savacommission.org/project_detail/17/1_Document_A4">http://www.savacommission.org/project_detail/17/1 Document A4</a>

<b>Organisation Name</b>	International Sava River Basin Commission
<b>Project Name</b>	Pilot project on climate change: Building the link between Flood Risk Management planning and climate change assessment in the Sava River Basin
<b>Concept &amp; Method</b>	Flood hazard and risk assessment in the Sava River Basin
<b>Short description</b>	<p>Hazard assessment should involve collection and analysing data and information to assess the hazard and to determine critical elements in the hazard assessment steps. Selection of flood event (e.g. <math>Q_{100}</math>) and computation of different parameters like depth and velocity provides a tool for analysing hazard. The areal boundaries of the selected flood event are fluvial water levels that will come from the hydrodynamic modelling. This forms the input to the hazard assessment step. There is different information, which should be shown in hazard maps, like extent of potential flood areas, water depth etc. Hazard maps show the danger of flooding as result of the coincidence of probability and intensity. The hazard is suggested to be classified into three classes: high, moderate and low.</p> <p>The proposed flood risk assessment methodology defines spatial distribution of risk flood by overlaying vulnerability maps and flood hazard maps. Resulting polygons are to be classified following proposed flood risk chart. In order to keep classification scheme simple and flexible, the risk is also classified into three classes: high, moderate and low.</p> <p><b><i>Both methodologies are primarily developed as compromised solution for transboundary areas.</i></b></p>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.savacommission.org/project_detail/17/1 Document A6">http://www.savacommission.org/project_detail/17/1 Document A6</a>