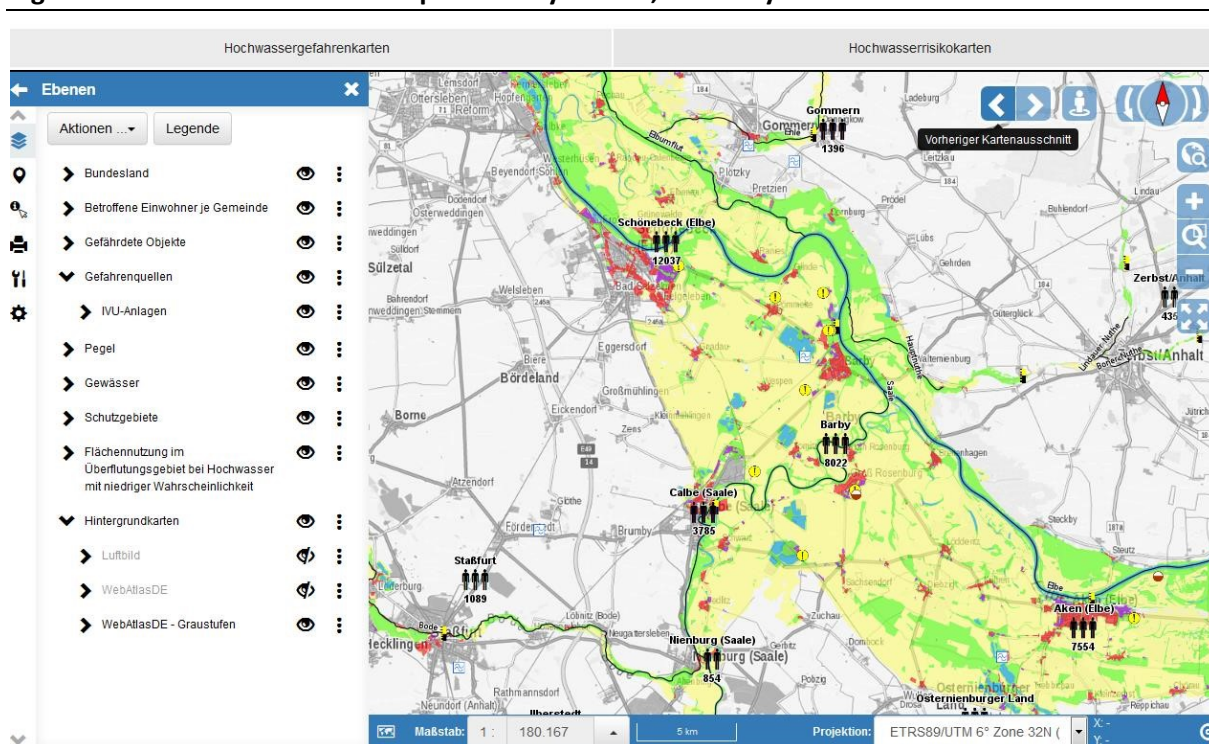


1.4 Interactive Flood Risk Map (Germany)

OECD GP Activity	UN SF Activity	UN SD Goals / Targets
1. Natural hazards identification and communication, NH (early) warning systems	4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response	3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries ... for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Classification according to OECD Guiding Principles, UN Sendai Framework Priorities/Activities, and UN SDGs and Targets

Figure 1: Interactive flood risk map of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany



Source: © Land Sachsen-Anhalt

Short Facts:

Governance approach: Hazard communication
Source: Ministry for the Environment, Agriculture and Energy, State of Saxony-Anhalt (Ministerium für Umwelt, Landwirtschaft und Energie des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt)
Entry into force:
Targeted Stakeholders: The public
Scope of applicability: National, regional

Natural Hazard(s) Considered:

- Flood
- Climate change:** Not included

Description

The Ministry for the Environment, Agriculture and Energy in the State of Saxony-Anhalt runs an interactive flood map that depicts high, medium and low-probability risks. Probability in this instance refers to the frequency of occurrence: high probability implies a flood of magnitude occurring every ten years, medium every hundred years, and low every two hundred years. The lower the probability, the more extreme the event can be expected to be – and the more dangerous for residents due to the expected severe damage and risk of fatality.

In addition to information about population, conservation areas and land use, the map also provides the location of risk sources like installations that fall under the EU-directive for Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) (Now industrial emission directive (2010/75/EU)). The map also depicts areas in need of special protection, like swimming waters or UNESCO heritage sites. To obtain a better overview, the user can activate or deactivate different sections to display the information they want to see.

The data used comes from WebAtlasDE, a service of the German Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BGK), and other public authorities.

Link/Contact:

<https://www.geofachdatenserver.de/de/hochwasserrisikokarte-hq200.html>

Comments by the UN/OECD Natech-Steering Group:

The system considers riverine flood risks and may not take other type of floods like floods due to heavy (local) precipitation into account. The addition of data on endangered persons and on the location of hazardous installations offers authorities and the public the chance to learn about possible risks at locations they are interested in, but do not present areas with risks due to Natechs. A detailed evaluation of flood risks – one that considers the layout and quality of flood of protection systems – may be required for decisions on the siting of new installations.

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