

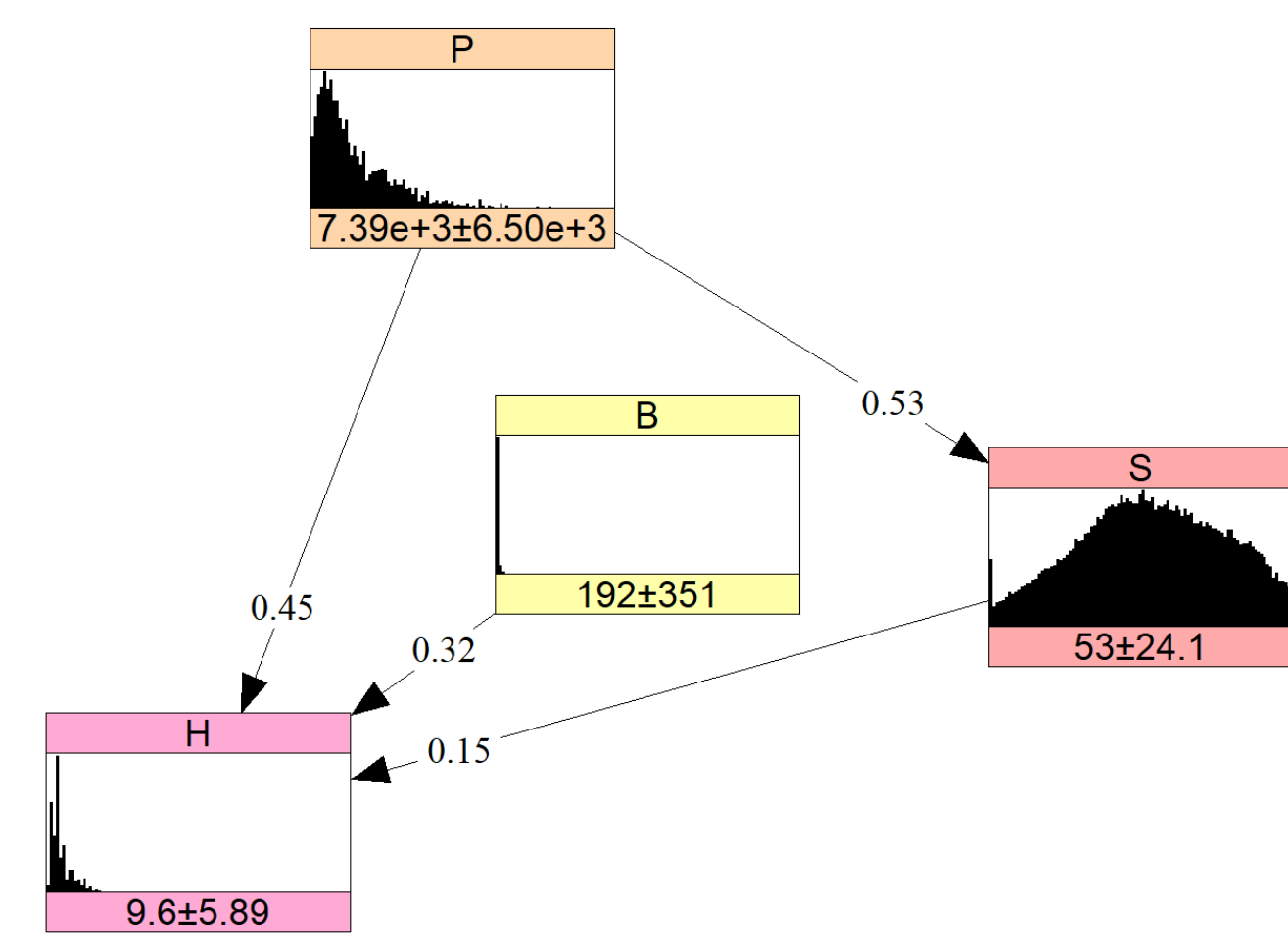
# FLOOD EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY ESTIMATION METHODS FOR RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSETS IN EUROPE

Dominik Paprotny<sup>1</sup>, Heidi Kreibich<sup>1</sup>, Oswaldo Morales-Nápoles<sup>2</sup>, Dennis Wagenaar<sup>3</sup>, Attilio Castellarin<sup>4</sup>, Francesca Carisi<sup>4</sup>,  
Xavier Bertin<sup>5</sup>, Paweł Terefenko<sup>6</sup>, Bruno Merz<sup>1,7</sup>, and Kai Schröter<sup>1</sup>

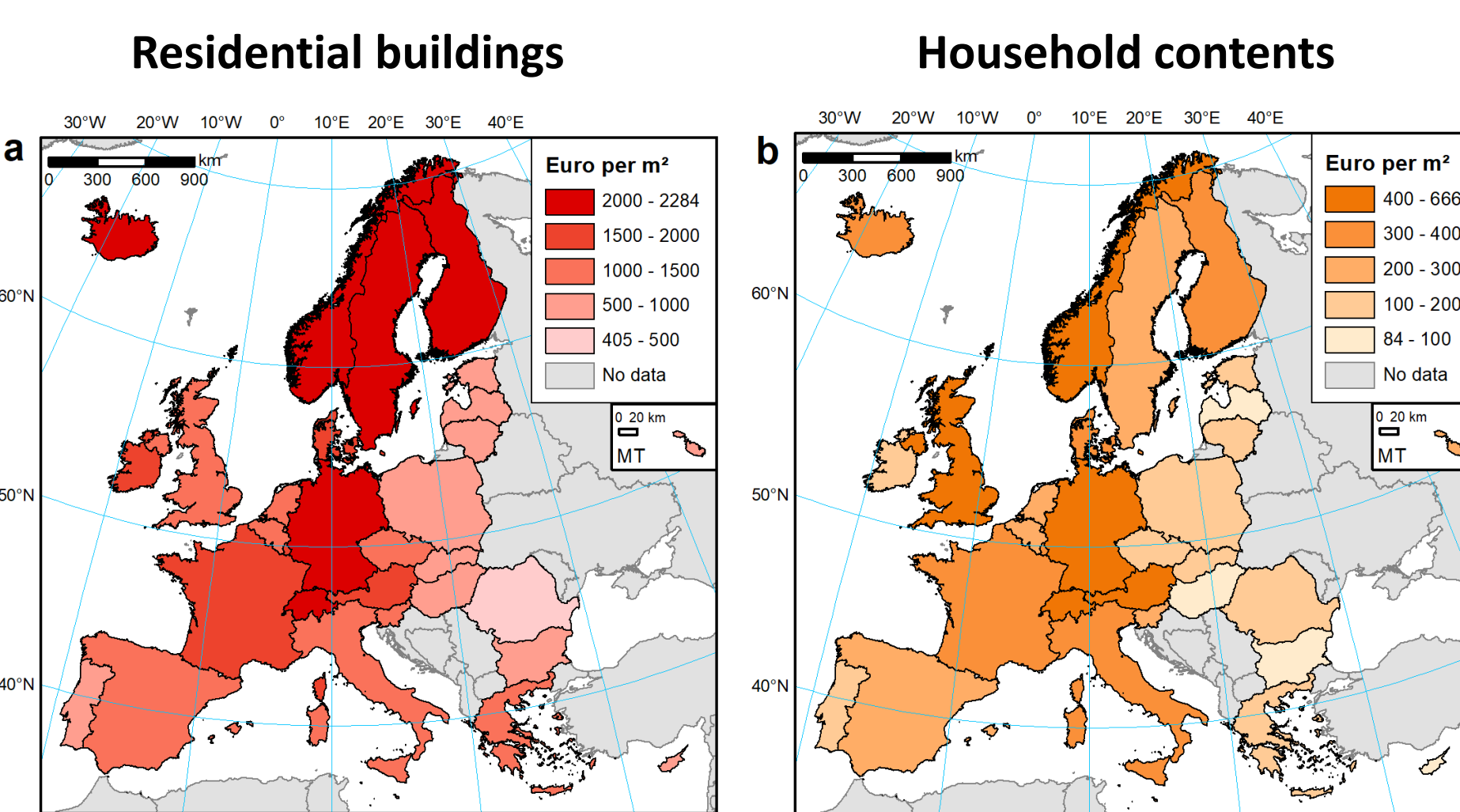
1) Helmholtz Centre Potsdam, GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences; 2) Delft University of Technology; 3) Deltares;  
4) University of Bologna; 5) UMR 7266 LIENSs CNRS-La Rochelle Université; 6) University of Szczecin; 7) University of Potsdam

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## Exposure



### Standard exposure values per floor space area

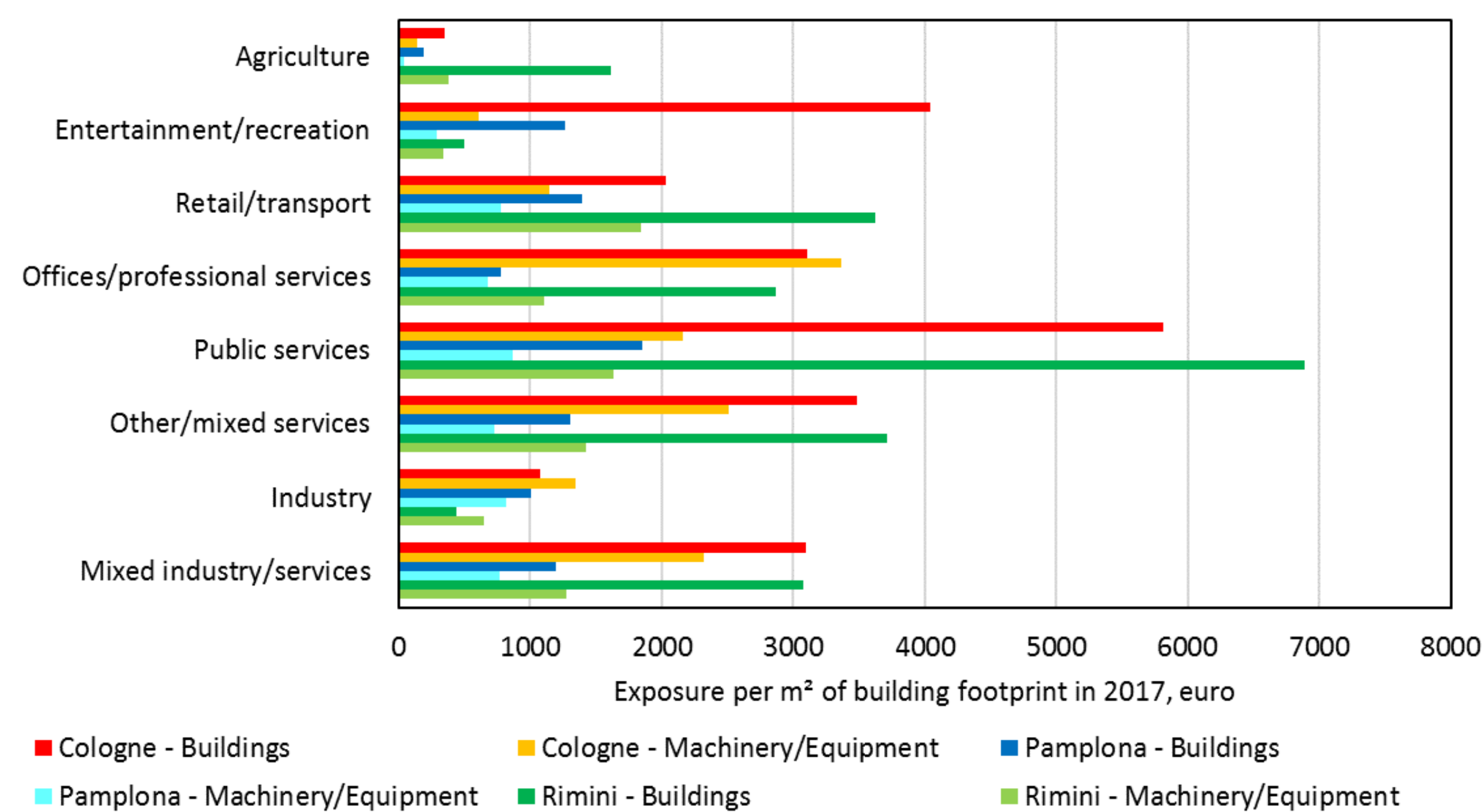


Published paper: <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-20-323-2020>

Dataset: <http://doi.org/10.5880/GFZ.4.4.2020.003>

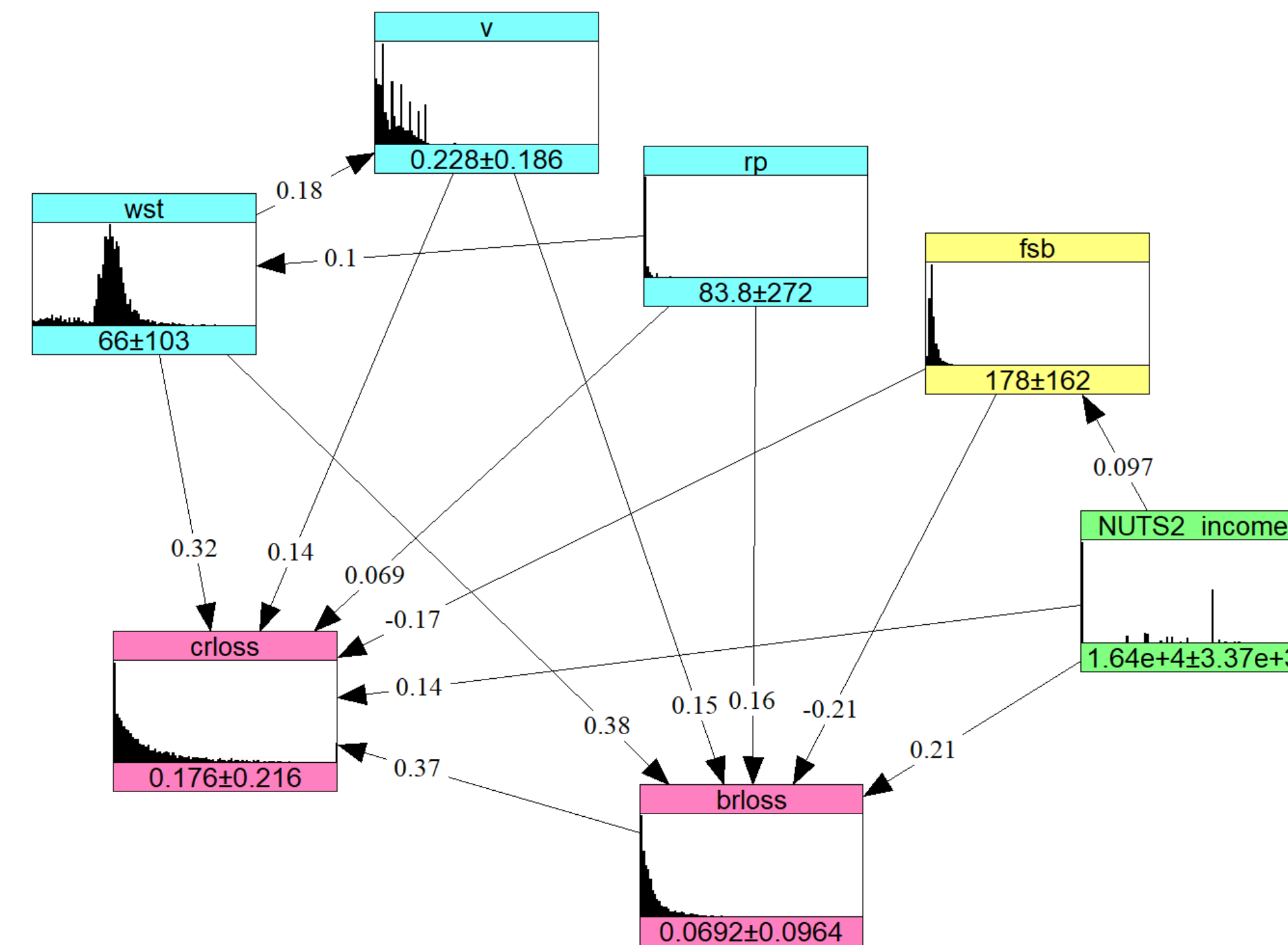
- Commercial assets in the country by sector are disaggregated by regional gross value added and footprint area of buildings with a particular function (based on OpenStreetMap)

### Commercial exposure in SaferPlaces case studies

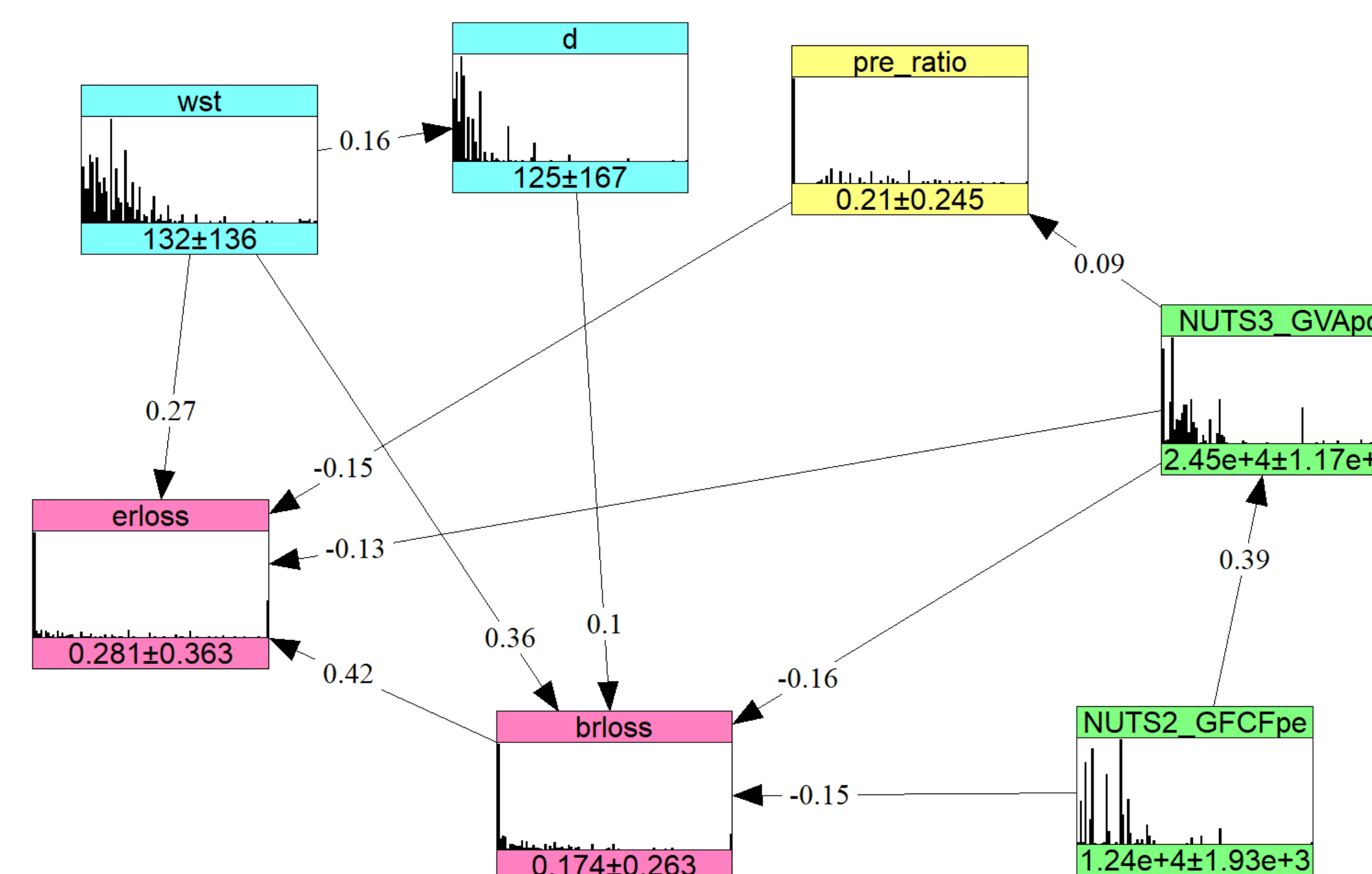


## Vulnerability

- A Bayesian Network (BN)-based damage model based on post-disaster surveys from Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.
- Separate estimates for building structure (brloss) and contents (crloss)
- Five predictors: water depth (wst), velocity (v), return period (rp), floor space area of building (fsb), regional income level (NUTS2\_income)

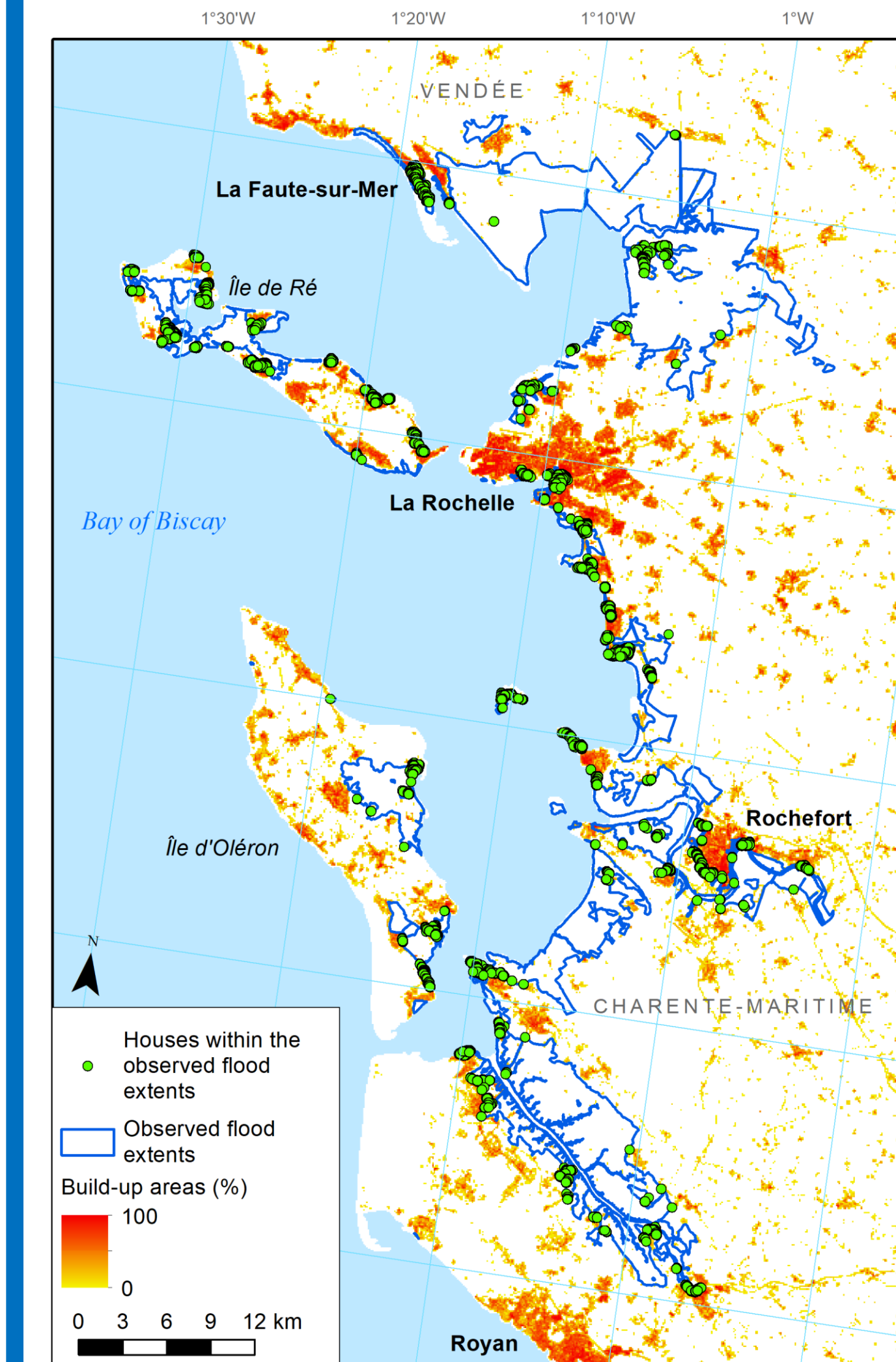


- A BN-based damage model based on post-disaster surveys from Germany
- Separate estimates for building structure (brloss) and equipment/machinery (erloss)
- Five predictors: water depth (wst), inundation duration (d), precautionary measures index (pre\_ratio), regional GVA per capita (NUTS3\_GVApc), regional GFCF per employee (NUTS2\_GFCFpe)

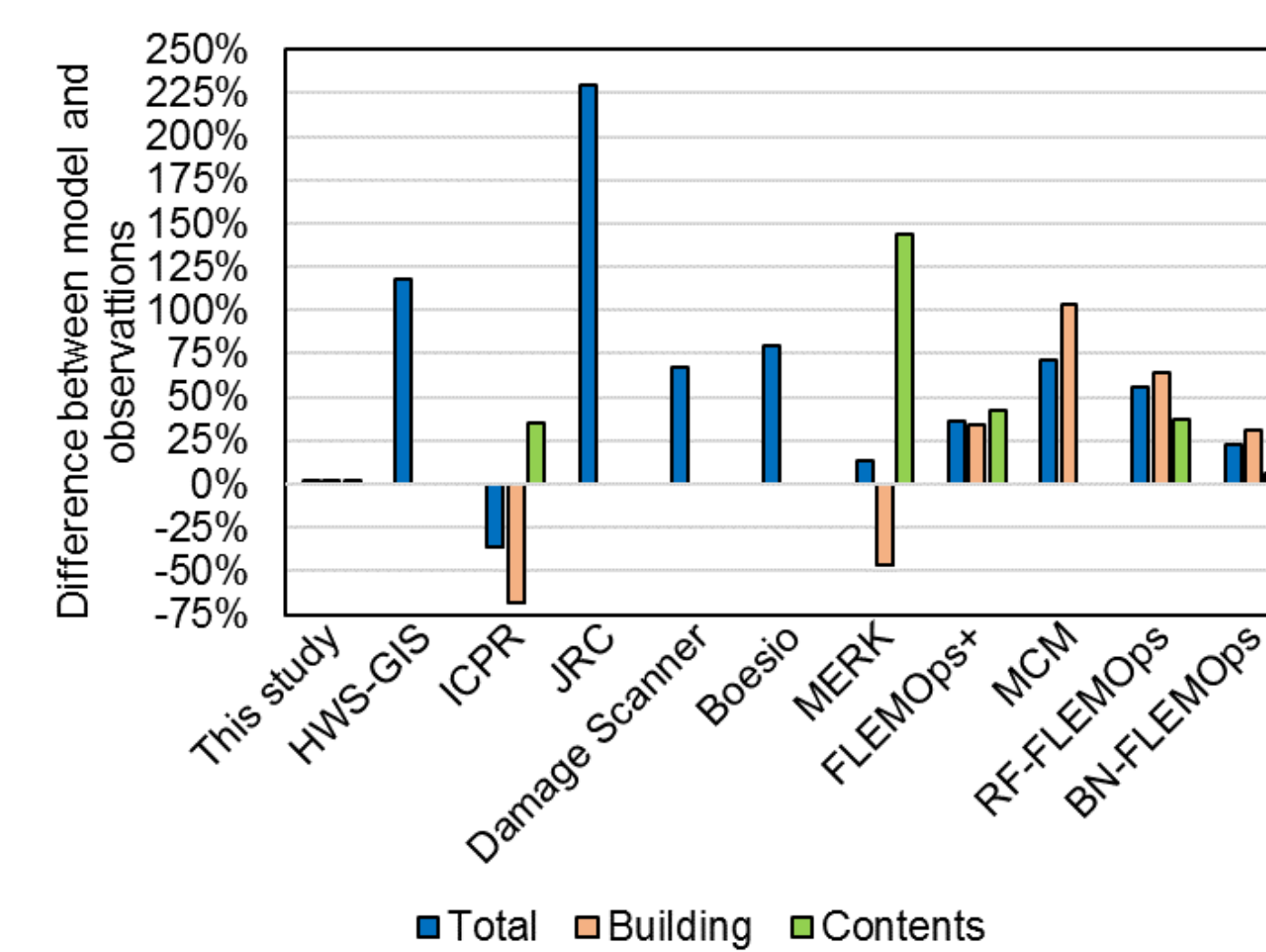


## Damages

- Validated for case study of 2010 coastal flood in France (Xynthia)

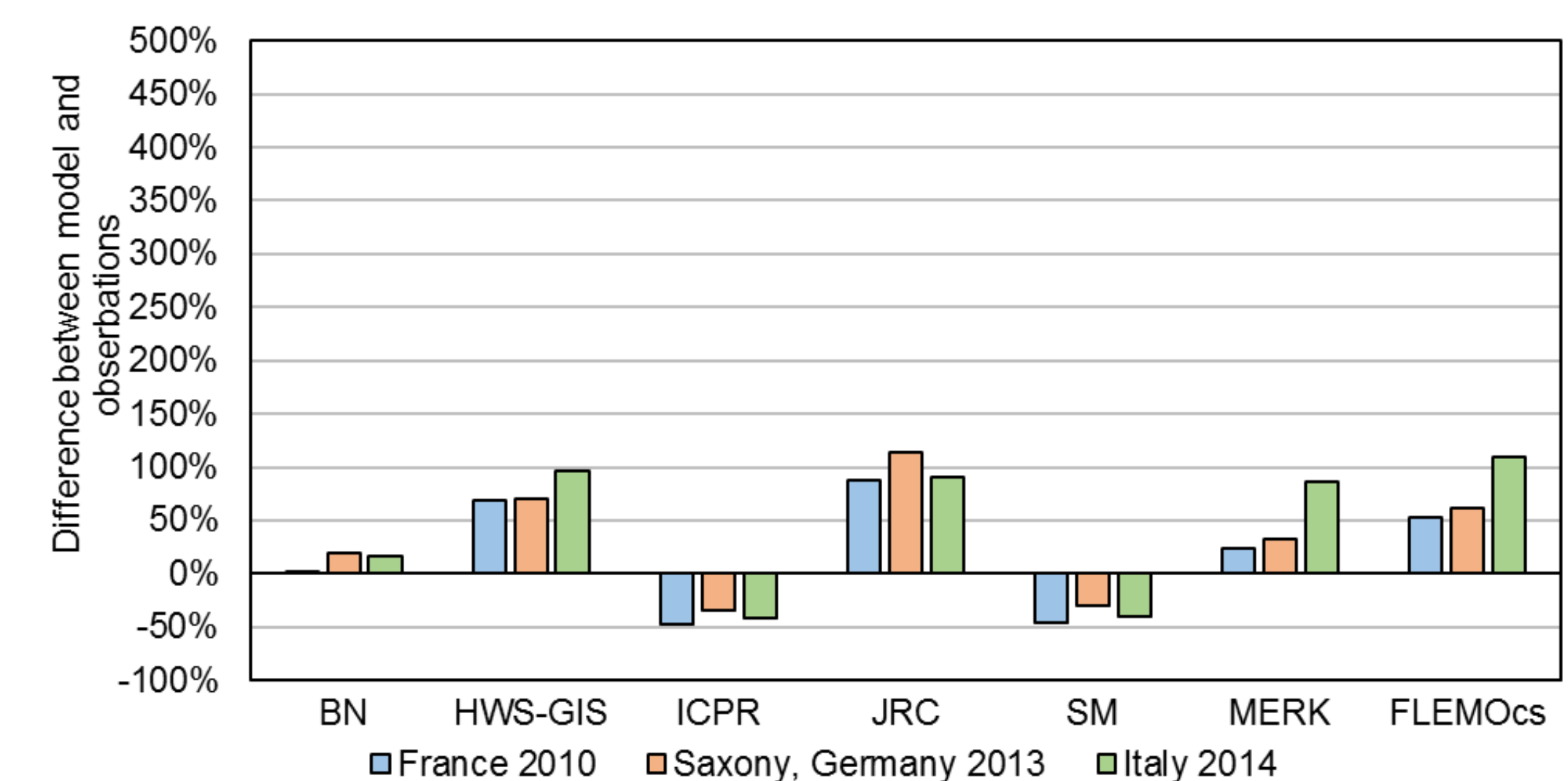


- Compared with 10 alternative models.



- Using our exposure estimates for both sectors resulted in better performance of most flood models than JRC exposure estimates

- Validated for three case studies of past floods in France, Saxony (Germany) and Italy
- Compared with six alternative models.



- Damage modeling and validation for both sectors for SaferPlaces case studies: Cologne, Pamplona & Rimini is in progress



Contact: [paprotny@gfz-potsdam.de](mailto:paprotny@gfz-potsdam.de)