



ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

HYDROLOGICAL HAZARDS 1.

Flood Exposure - Towards Flood Risk Assessment and Management Plans (Case Study Serbia)

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It is known that the exposure component in the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) cycle has a key role in distinguishing natural hazards and disasters. In this paper we presented the flood exposure distribution in Serbia based on selected indicators (total population, built-up areas, protected areas and mineral resources) and developed methodology. For exposure assessment we have used data of flood-prone areas with an occurrence probability of 1%. The obtained results show that exposure mostly depends on the demographic and economic segment. Also there is unequal spatial exposure distribution, with the highest values in settlements affected by the process of urbanization. Except the scientific results, the contribution of this research is reflected in its social importance. That is the reason why we have used following administrative spatial units and defined flooded parts of them: (1) Water Management units (WMU), which basically follow five large river basins, (2) territory units of Serbia managed by the three Public Water Authorities (PWA), and (3) Municipalities of the Republic of Serbia. Thanks to the assessed exposure, given on the mentioned levels, management authorities are able to focus their activities to flood risk reduction activities, meaning to implement them in flood risk management plans. Having in mind that capacities of some management authorities are limited, these results also indicate the need for revising the management capabilities and undertaking purposeful measures (for example redistribution of duties).