AD10

PROPORTION OF THE NUMBER OF CRITICAL OBJECTS LOCATED IN THE FLOOD AREA OF RIVER FLOODS Q100 FROM THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CRITICAL OBJECTS

Number	AD10
Indicator name	Proportion of the number of critical objects located in the flood area of river floods Q100 from the total number of critical objects
Area	A
Indicator definition	Proportion of the number of critical infrastructure objects in the risk area located in the Q100 floodplain (flooded area during a flood with a probability of recurrence once every hundred years) of the total number of these objects. Critical objects include: - Energy facilities - power stations, substations, transformers, gas network facilities, heating plants - Telecommunication objects - Transport constructions - important transport communications and transport hubs (especially motorways, expressways and 1st and 2nd class roads) - Medical facilities - hospitals, clinics, medical centres - drinking water supply infrastructure - Public administration facilities: fire stations, police stations - Other: service stations, landfills, sewage treatment plants
Indicator unit	%
Key words	critical infrastructure facilities, technical infrastructure, Q100, river flood
Reason for tracking and usability	Damage to any building poses potential socio-economic damage, but also endangers human lives. However, some types of buildings are of special importance from the point of view of flood protection due to the nature of the construction or the function of the building or operation in it. Critical infrastructure facilities are those parts of the infrastructure the disruption or destruction of which, according to sectoral and cross-cutting criteria, would have serious adverse consequences for the implementation of the city's economic and social function and thus for the quality of life of the population. property as well as the environment, while being particularly vulnerable to river floods, heavy rainfall and their impacts.

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Completeness, representativeness, validity	The indicator completely represents the given area. The indicator has no major limits.
Description of data processing	Penetration of maps of flooded area Q100 and CI objects – suitable to create a map and analysis in GIS
Data source	Objects of Critical Infrastructure (CI) – Spatial plan of the city, map layers of the city; map of the flood area – Territorial plan of the city, resp. flood risk maps SVP, š.p. (Slovak Water Management Company – Flood risk maps and flood risk maps of watercourses in Slovakia, https://mpompr.svp.sk/).
Tracking frequency	Depending on changes in the physical structure of the area (new flood control measures, etc.) and the expansion of the built-up area of the city – 1 x 2 years (or according to the frequency of monitoring Klimasken).
Urban influence	The city/city district/municipality cannot do much about the implementation of flood control measures on watercourses, but can initiate, support or call the administrator of the watercourse – Slovak Water Management Company. On the other hand, the city/city district/municipality can through the zoning plan or through its generally binding regulation (GBR) restrict or prohibit the construction of critical facilities in areas at risk of river floods. The city/city district/municipality can also implement flood protection measures outside the watercourse, which can help protect critical infrastructure from river floods.
Presentation method	The results will be presented in a uniform Klimasken framework through a five-point scale:
Responsibility	Processor Klimasken, city/city district/municipality