

| | |
|--|---|
| Number | EXP6 |
| Indicator name | Frequency of river floods, when the river has overflowed its banks in the last 5 years. |
| Area | E |
| Indicator definition | Number of episodes when river overflowed its banks over the past 5 years. In the case of the presence of more monitored flows in the city/city district/municipality territory, the indicator counts cases of overflowing of all rivers flows in the city/city district/municipality. |
| Indicator unit | number |
| Key words | Flood, river overflow |
| Reason for tracking and usability | The indicator responds to the further negative impact of expected climate change, namely increased rainfall or prolonged heavy rains higher in the basin and subsequent increase in the level of the river when it overflows its banks. The indicator shall be monitored to record the frequency of this phenomenon and to prevent event occurrence and follow-up. |
| Completeness, representativeness, validity | The indicator only monitors the frequency of the phenomenon when the main or secondary flow overflows its banks. However, it does not monitor the intensity of the phenomenon. Therefore, for a more objective presentation, it is advisable to supplement the indicator of maximum flow rates, the amount of damage or the area affected by the overflow. The indicator does not have limits. |
| Description of data processing | Data from water-meter stations where flow-through is recorded are analysed. |
| Data source | Data sources are data from long-term functioning hydrological stations of official institutions. |
| Tracking frequency | Yearly |

Urban influence

The indicator is not influenced by the city/city district/municipality.

Presentation method

The results will be presented in a single Klimasken framework on a five-step scale according to specified intervals:

Responsibility

Klimasken processor, city/city district/municipality
