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| *Reference* | PREEMPT Guidance Document | | | |
| Policy Relevant Assessment of socio-economic effects of droughts and floods (PREEMPT) | | | |
| PREEMPT (2013). Guidance Document  PREEMPT (2013). Guidance Document – Summary for Policy Makers | | | |
| *Scope* | This Guidance document is dedicated to the risk management practitioners and authorities. It aims at explaining the importance of an comprehensive and purpose-fitting assessment of natural hazard losses, especially those related to drought spells and flood events. It offers an overview and practical guidance for the choice and application of the impact and risk assessment methods and tools. Where an quantitative assessment is limited by lack of readily available data, it shows how useful insights and lessons learned may be gained to inform risk analysis and management decisions. Although the document has been written in a way accessible also for non-experts in the field, it presumes a basic understanding of natural processes leading to floods and droughts, as well as socio-economic drivers of risk. | | | |
| *Impacts* | *Environmental* | *Social* | *Economic* |
| *✓* | *✓* | *✓* |
| Environmental impact is qualitatively assessed. Environmental vulnerability is analysed: as a semi-quantitative assessment, the drivers of vulnerability are classified as high, medium or low considering the importance on the final impact analysed. | Vulnerability is conveyed as a function of exposure, system's sensitivity and capacity to response/adaptive capacity. As a semi-quantitative assessment, the drivers of vulnerability are classified as high, medium or low considering the importance on the final impact analysed. | Direct Economic losses are estimated through the collection of actual data or assessed using geo-referenced tools and damage functions.  The indirect impact assessment methods include micro- and macroeconomic models of stock and flows: econometric models, coupled hydro-economic methods, Input Output models and Computable Generable Equilibrium. |
| *Direct - Indirect* | *Direct - Indirect* | *Direct - Indirect* |
| *Tangible* | *Tangible* | *Tangible* |
| *Case Studies* | Case studies in Europe: Po River Basin in Italy; Ebro River Basin in Spain; Scheldt River Basin in Belgium; and Weser River Basin in Germany. | | |
| *Uncertainty* | A qualitative description of the sources of uncertainty for the application of the different methodologies described is reported. | | |
| *Climate Change* | No. The guidance is not specifically aimed at the assessment of climate change patterns. It is specifically focused on drought and flood impact assessment. | | |
| *Flood* | The guidance is focused on drought and flood impact assessment. Four of the eight case studies are represented by flood events. | | |
| *Data need* | An extensive analysis of data requirement and existing databases is provided. | | |
| *Comments* | This document has been produced as an output of the PREEMPT – Policy relevant assessment of socioeconomic effects of droughts and floods - project. The project has received funding from the European Commission, DG Humanitarian and Aid and Civil Protection – ECHO [grant agreement 070401/2010/579119/SUB/C4] | | |