



Contributions and limits of the existing databases in order to evaluate the flood risk in France.

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The study of territories risk (hazard and vulnerability) implies to know and locate precisely the stakes present on a territory. The need - raised by many authors - to introduce the GIS in order to evaluate the risk, requires to exceed the simple use of geo data, in order to introduce the inherent complexity of characterization of risks according to a territory. The study must integrate data of hydrology relating to the risk, and aspects of vulnerability integrating the capacities of resistance and fragility of the territories. Our research task proposes to analyze in the case of France the various data bases which allow to identify and position as well as possible the stakes registered in a perimeter subjected to the risk flood as in the zone of influence. The results coming from the consultation of more than 50 data bases (public or private) showing the extent, the richness and the evolutionarity of the field of the geomatic. The selection, the control of the interdependances effects between data and creation of relations between these database in the beginning dissociated are carried out according to their adequacy, of their quality and the lawful context. This methodology of creation of a tool for "territorial Diagnostic" has a main aim to quantify the risk in report/ratio with the stakes, it applies on the scale of the agglomeration (the illustrations will be provided on the zone of study of Orleans with different scénarii from raw). Compared to the methods only based on the modes of occupation of the ground, this complementary step is essential to treat in a coherent and organized way a unit of impact data, in particular according to their adequacy, of their quality and the lawful context. At the operational level, the SIG must be the common support of the determination of the risk (vulnerability of the territories, but also of the networks, determination of the stakes, determination of the

risk...). This common base shared and enriched in data by the many actors working around the problems of the flood risk is in a participative step.