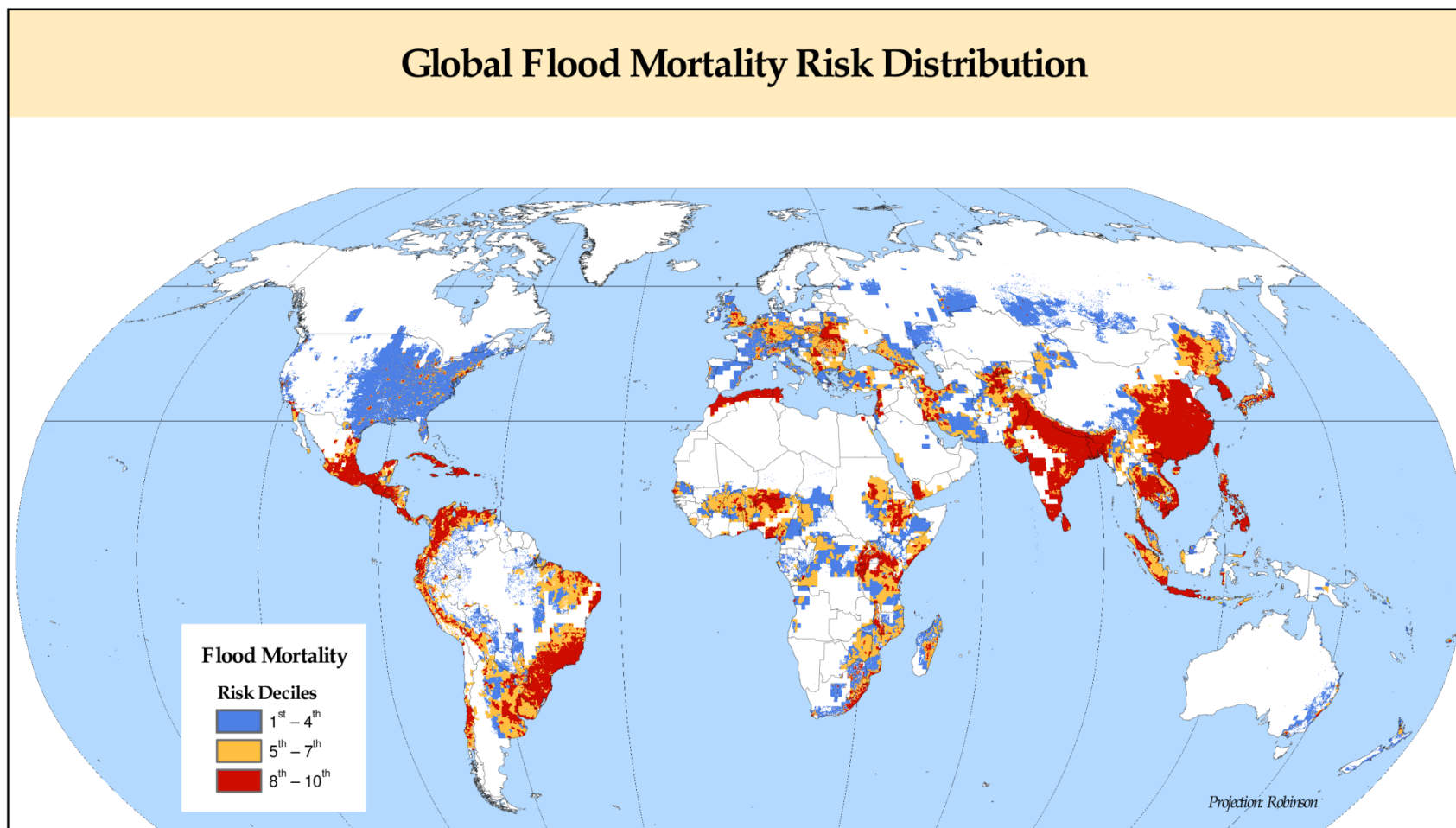


Activité 1 : A partir de documents et de recherches documentaires, expliquer les risques causés par les phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes et les mesures utilisées par l'Homme (compléter le tableau et entourer les zones à risques de la couleur des aléas)

Document 1 : Carte des risques d'inondations dans le monde



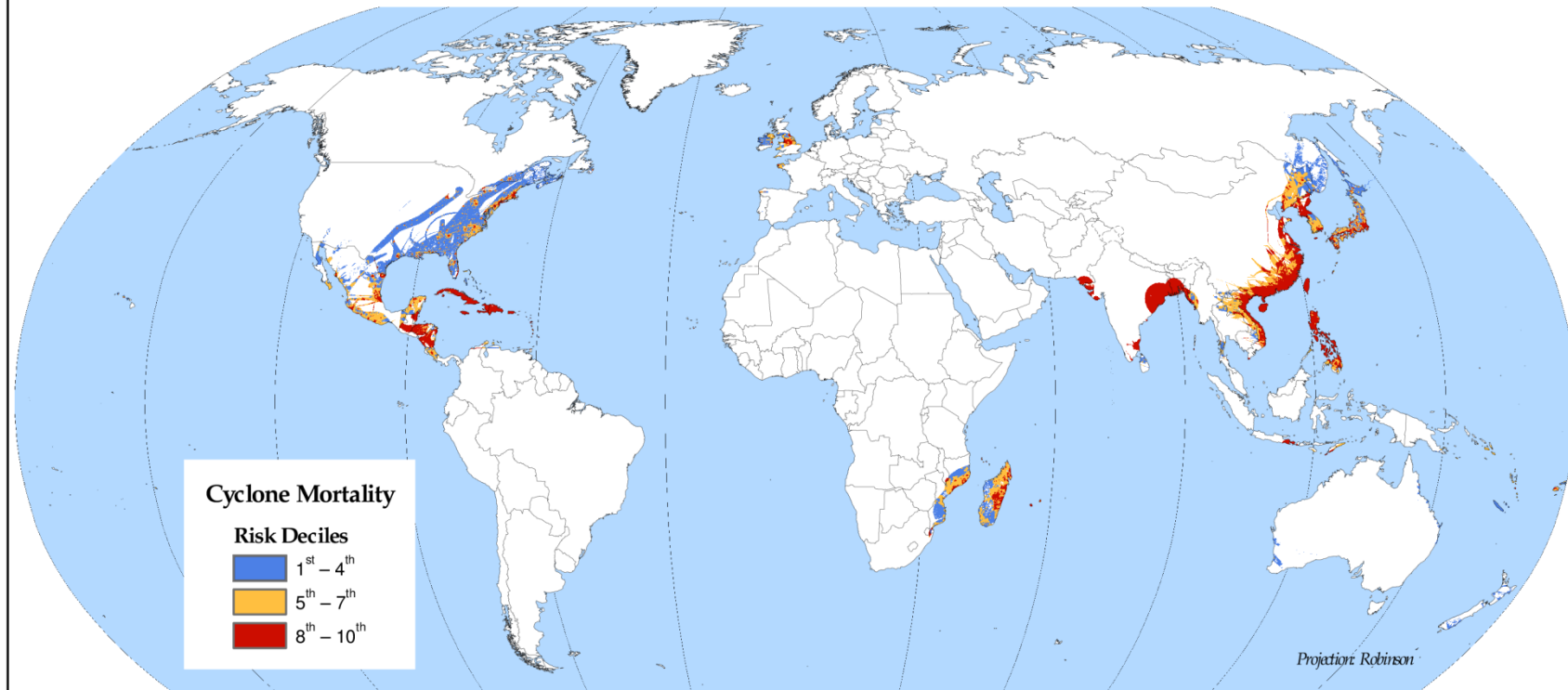
Mortality risk is found by weighting the value of population exposure to floods for each grid cell by a vulnerability coefficient to obtain an estimate of risk. The vulnerability weights are based on historical losses in previous disasters. The mortality weights are applied to population exposure to obtain mortality risks. The weights are an aggregate index relative to losses within each region and country wealth class (classifications based on 2000 GDP) over the 20-year period from 1981 – 2000.

Source:

Dilley, Maxx, Robert S. Chen, Uwe Deichmann, Arthur L. Lerner-Lam, and Margaret Arnold. 2005. *Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Copyright 2005 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank and Columbia University.

## Global Cyclone Mortality Risk Distribution



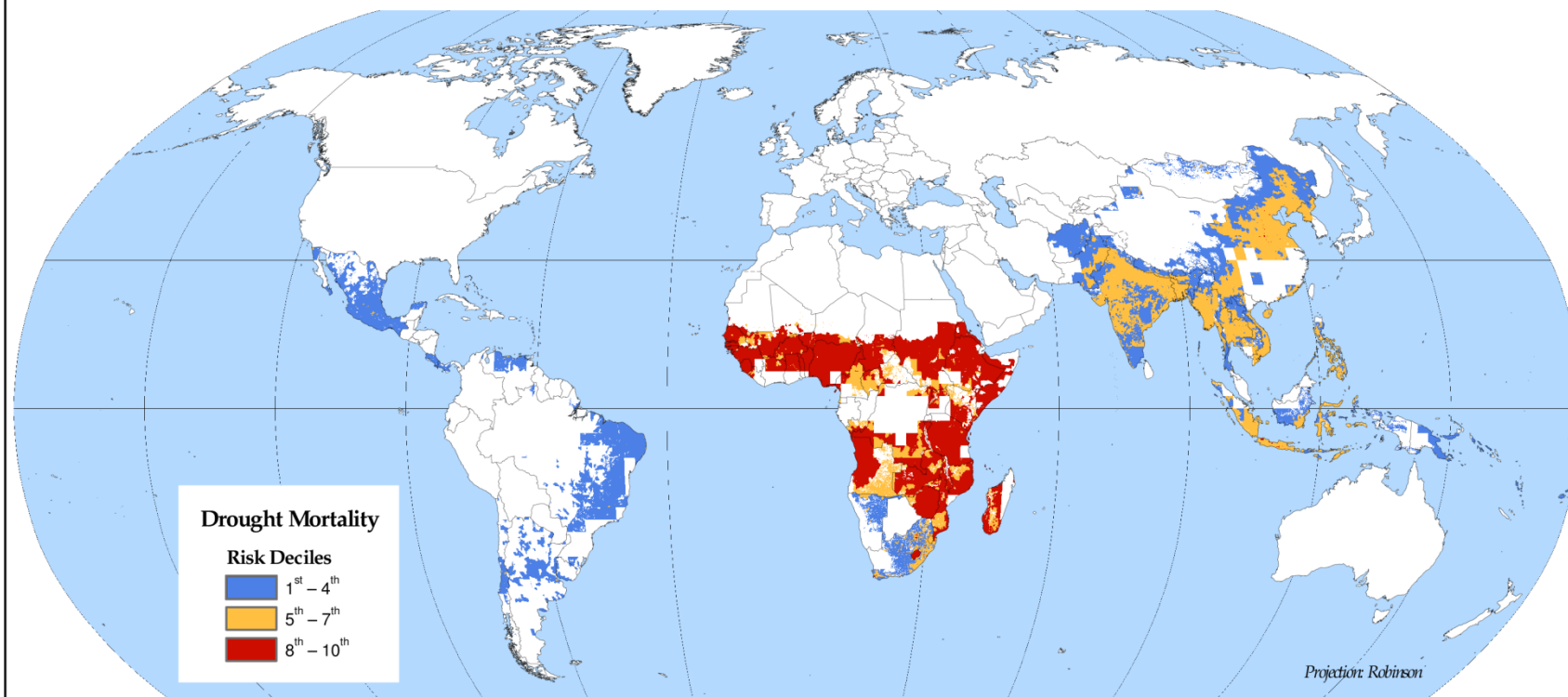
Mortality risk is found by weighting the value of population exposure to cyclones for each grid cell by a vulnerability coefficient to obtain an estimate of risk. The vulnerability weights are based on historical losses in previous disasters. The mortality weights are applied to population exposure to obtain mortality risks. The weights are an aggregate index relative to losses within each region and country wealth class (classifications based on 2000 GDP) over the 20-year period from 1981 – 2000.

Source:

Dilley, Maxx, Robert S. Chen, Uwe Deichmann, Arthur L. Lerner-Lam, and Margaret Arnold. 2005. *Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Copyright 2005 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank and Columbia University.

## Global Drought Mortality Risk Distribution



Mortality risk is found by weighting the value of population exposure to drought for each grid cell by a vulnerability coefficient to obtain an estimate of risk. The vulnerability weights are based on historical losses in previous disasters. The mortality weights are applied to population exposure to obtain mortality risks. The weights are an aggregate index relative to losses within each region and country wealth class (classifications based on 2000 GDP) over the 20-year period from 1981 - 2000.

Source:

Dilley, Maxx, Robert S. Chen, Uwe Deichmann, Arthur L. Lerner-Lam, and Margaret Arnold. 2005. *Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Copyright 2005 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank and Columbia University.

Document 4 : Site internet traitant du risque cyclonique

<http://www.georisques.gouv.fr/articles/le-risque-cyclonique>

Document 5 : Site traitant du risque d'inondation

<http://www.georisques.gouv.fr/articles/le-risque-inondation>

Document 6 : Site traitant du risque de sécheresse

<http://www.drome.gouv.fr/gestion-de-la-secheresse-r1489.html>

D'après <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/ndh/maps/gallery/search?facets=theme:sustainability>

<http://www.risquesmajeurs.fr/le-risque-cyclonique>

<http://www.risquesmajeurs.fr/le-risque-inondation>

<http://www.drome.gouv.fr/secheresse-restriction-des-usages-de-l-eau-arrete-a5331.html>