

<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	Yes for data collection and reporting
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	Gonzalez-Ollauri, A. and Mickovski, S.B., 2017. Plant-Best: A novel plant selection tool for slope protection. <i>Ecological Engineering</i> 106 (2017) 154–173.

### 6.39 Velocity of occurred landslide

**Project Name:** PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

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Velocity of Occurred Landslide	Natural and Climate Hazards
<b>Description and justification</b>	Indicators of Landslide Risk Resilience sub-criterion will assess the site response to landslide phenomena based on susceptibility indicators: slope angle, pore water pressure, groundwater depth, soil properties, land use, land cover.
<b>Definition</b>	Factor having significant relevance in the landslide classification. A velocity range is connected to the different types of landslides, on the basis of observation of either case histories or site observations (Cruden & Varnes, 1996).
<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	Model
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	m/s
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	Geological and geotechnical information, topography (Model/Survey).
<b>Data input type</b>	Quantitative
<b>Data collection frequency</b>	

<b>Level of expertise required</b>	High
<b>Synergies with other indicators</b>	
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	13
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	Cruden D.M., Varnes D.J. (1996). Landslide Types and Processes. Special Report, transportation Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, 247, 36-75.

## 6.40 Erosion risk

**Project Name:** OPERANDUM (Grant Agreement no. 776848)

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<b>Erosion risk (soil loss estimate)</b>	<b>Natural and Climate Hazards</b>
<b>Description and justification</b>	Soil erosion is among the most challenging and continuous environmental problems in the world and can take form of erosion by water (usually surface runoff) or wind. The displaced soil travels away from the point of origin and can create additional risks to life and property. Soil erosion is one of the main and original risks the NBS were employed to mitigate against.
<b>Definition</b>	The likelihood of a site/plot of soil to lose the uppermost layer due to the agents of water, wind, etc. Usually measured as the volume of lost soil per unit of time.
<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	+ : relatively standard methods exist for estimation; databases exist for preliminary assessment. - : lack of data on the erosion risk of man-made or engineered soil surfaces and NBS
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	(Revised) Universal Soil Loss Equation is used to calculate the soil loss per unit of time. The calculation involves consideration of soil type, climatic parameters (rainfall), and methods of soil cultivation (not necessarily NBS).