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Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences
Discussions

Interactive comment on "Open space suitability analysis for emergency shelter after an earthquake" *by* J. Anhorn and B. Khazai

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On behalf of my co-author, I wish to thank Referee #1 for the interesting remarks, the words of appreciation for our work and the suggestions aiming at improving this research article.

The paper describes a new methodology to do a suitability analysis of open spaces providing as much details as possible to be replicated. I agree with the referee, that a detailed sensitivity analysis would be a benefit if implemented on the ground. I definitely like to see this method and any improved version used in more case studies. As the referee points out, such an endeavour is limited due to the large amount of data that is needed to perform the analysis. With no doubt remote sensing data as well as VGI

data from e.g. OpenStreetMaps can be utilized. Taubenböck (2008) and Taubenböck & Struntz (2013) provide a conceptual framework for some of the pertinent questions of earthquake risk reduction using remote sensing. Thus high resolution satellite imagery together with improved semi-automatic (object-oriented) feature extraction tools offer wide applications.

The correct number under section 5 should be indeed 342300. The complete sentence reads: "324300 persons were estimated seeking public shelter within KMC using 9m^2 covered living space per person as a standard."

Additional literature:

Taubenböck, H., Post, J., Roth, A., Zosseder, K., Strunz, G. and Dech, S.: A conceptual vulnerability and risk framework as outline to identify capabilities of remote sensing, NHESS, 8(3), 409–420, doi:10.5194/nhess-8-409-2008, 2008.

Taubenböck, H. & Strunz, G.: Widening a narrow road: remote sensing contributing to the multifaceted problem of earthquake risk reduction, Nat Hazards, 68(1), 1–5, doi:10.1007/s11069-013-0604-3, 2013.

Interactive comment on Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., 2, 4263, 2014.