

# MAPPING URBAN FIRE RISK

## CITY OF SANTA FE, ARGENTINA

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### INTRODUCTION

- Santa Fe (Fig. 1) currently lacks specific protocols designed to address urban fire risk (hereinafter referred to as UFR).
- Local authorities face significant challenges, including: (i) densely populated areas with narrow streets, (ii) the use of substandard construction materials, (iii) non-compliant electrical and gas installations, (iv) aging residential buildings in the city center, (v) illegal burning of grasslands and garbage in the street, and (vi) facilities handling hazardous substances located within residential areas.
- This study aims to **develop the first UFR mapping model of Santa Fe, Argentina**, integrating expert knowledge.

### STUDY AREA

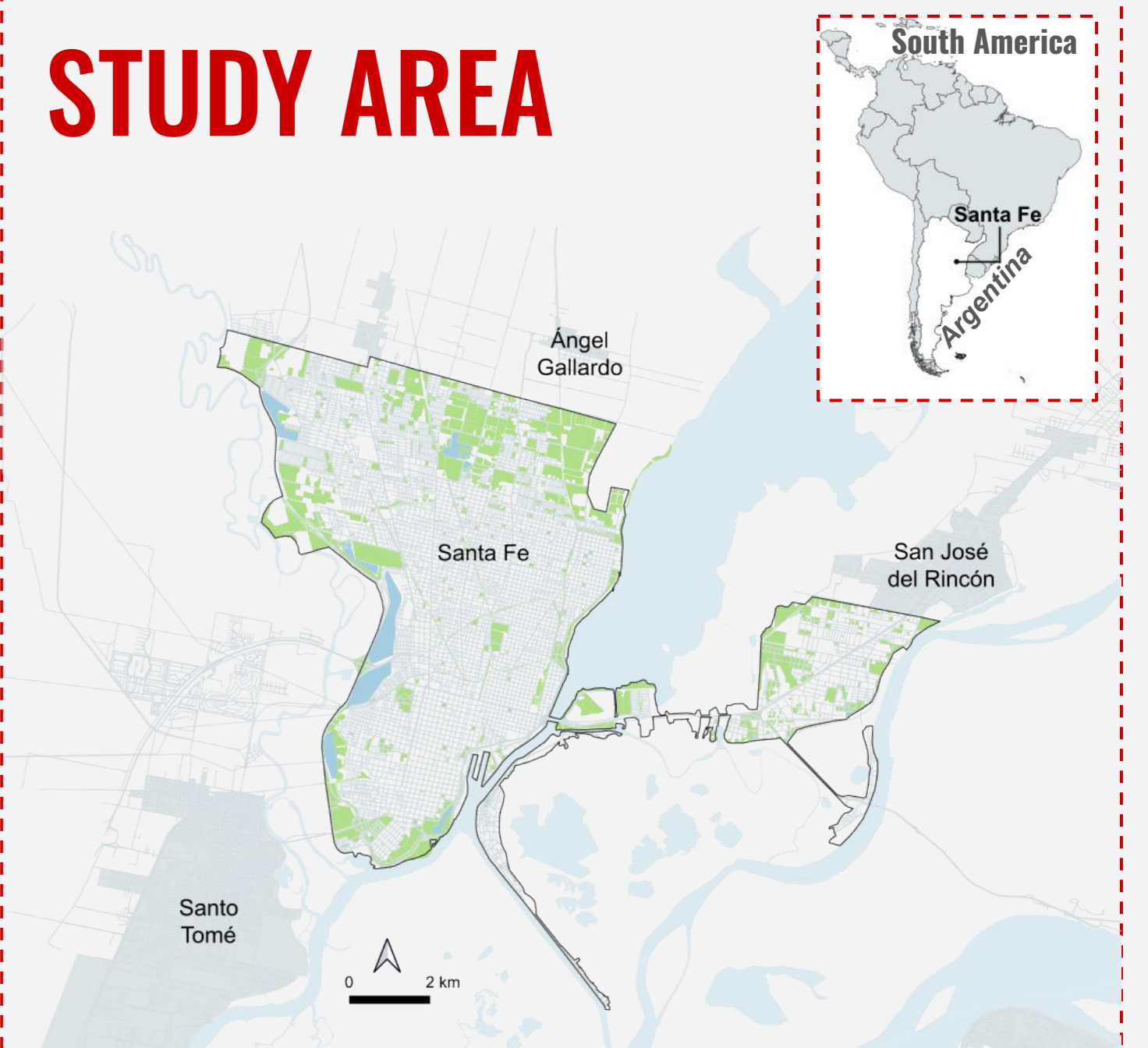
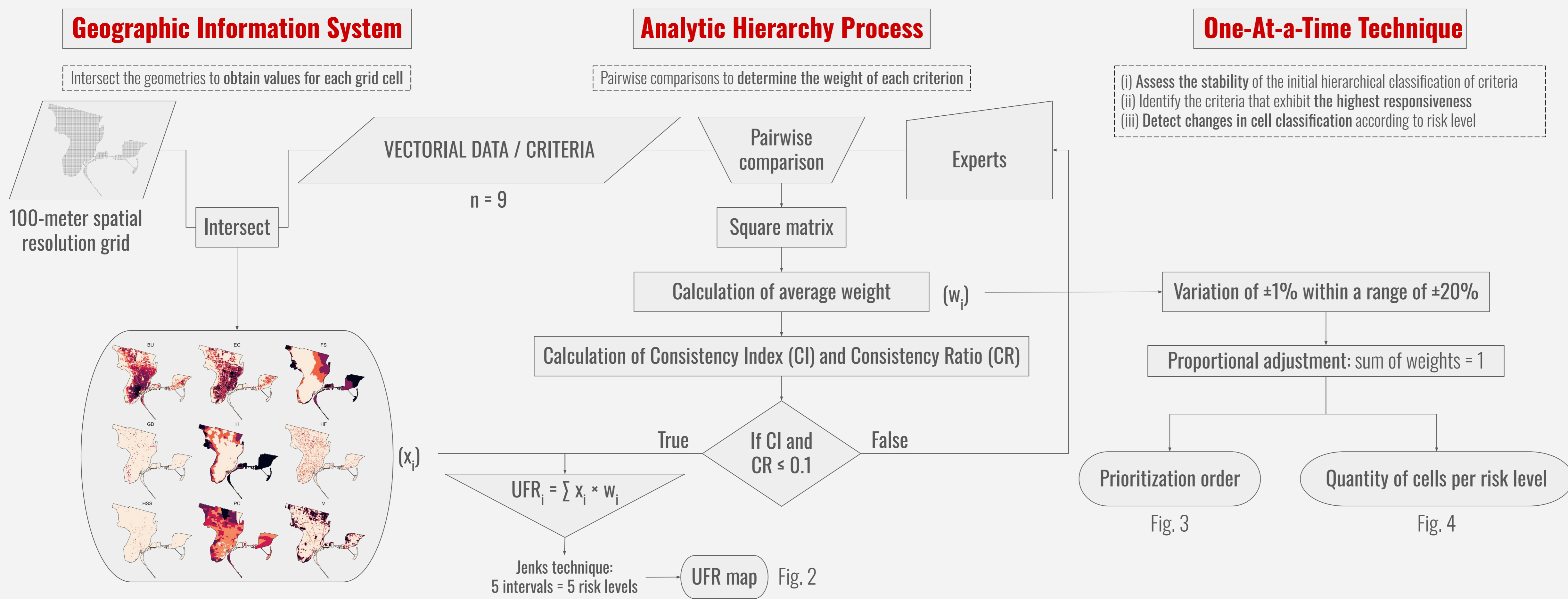


Fig. 1. Location map of the City of Santa Fe

### METHODOLOGY

An R script was developed to automate the data processing and analysis workflow



### VECTORIAL DATA / CRITERIA

- BU: Building footprint (m<sup>2</sup>)
- EC: Electrical cable in public spaces (m)
- FS: Distance to fire station (min)
- GD: Garbage dump (Qty)
- H: Distance to hydrant (min)
- HF: Historical fire (Qty)
- HSS: Hazardous substances supplier (Qty)
- PC: Population census (Qty)
- V: Vegetation (m<sup>2</sup>)

### RESULTS

CI: 0.0772  
CR: 0.0533

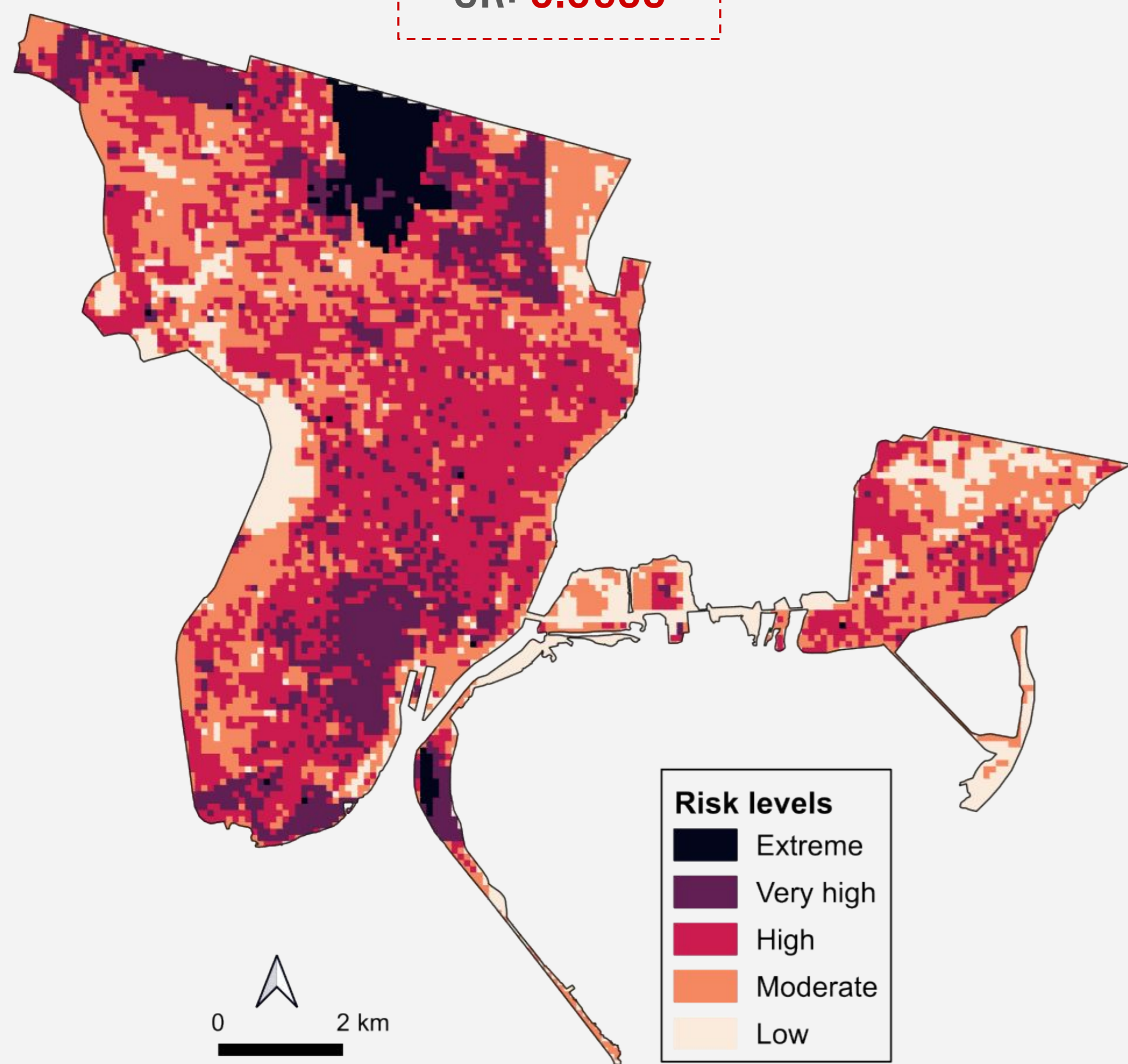


Fig. 2. Spatial distribution of the five levels of fire risk in the City of Santa Fe

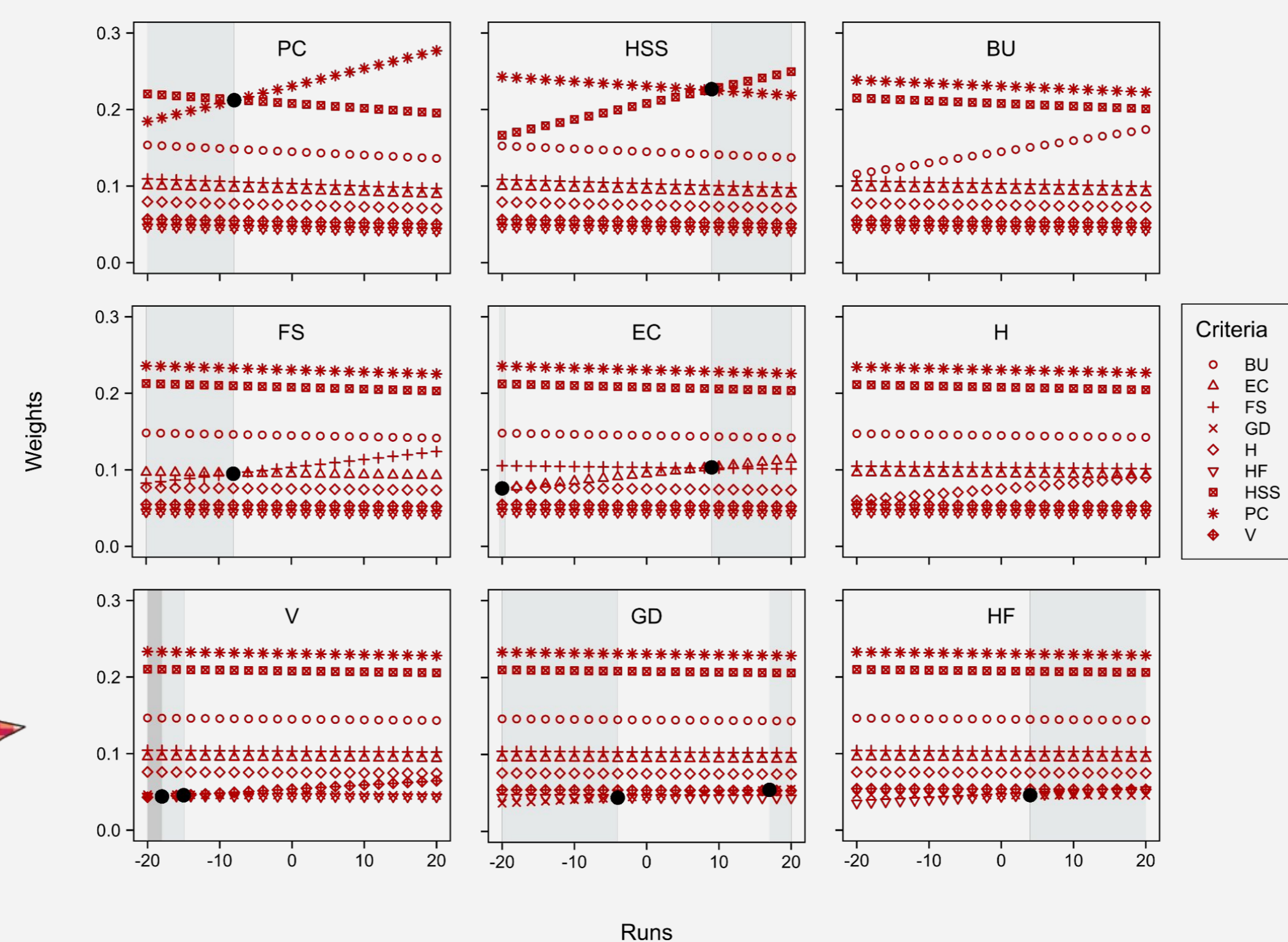


Fig. 3. Changes in prioritization criteria order

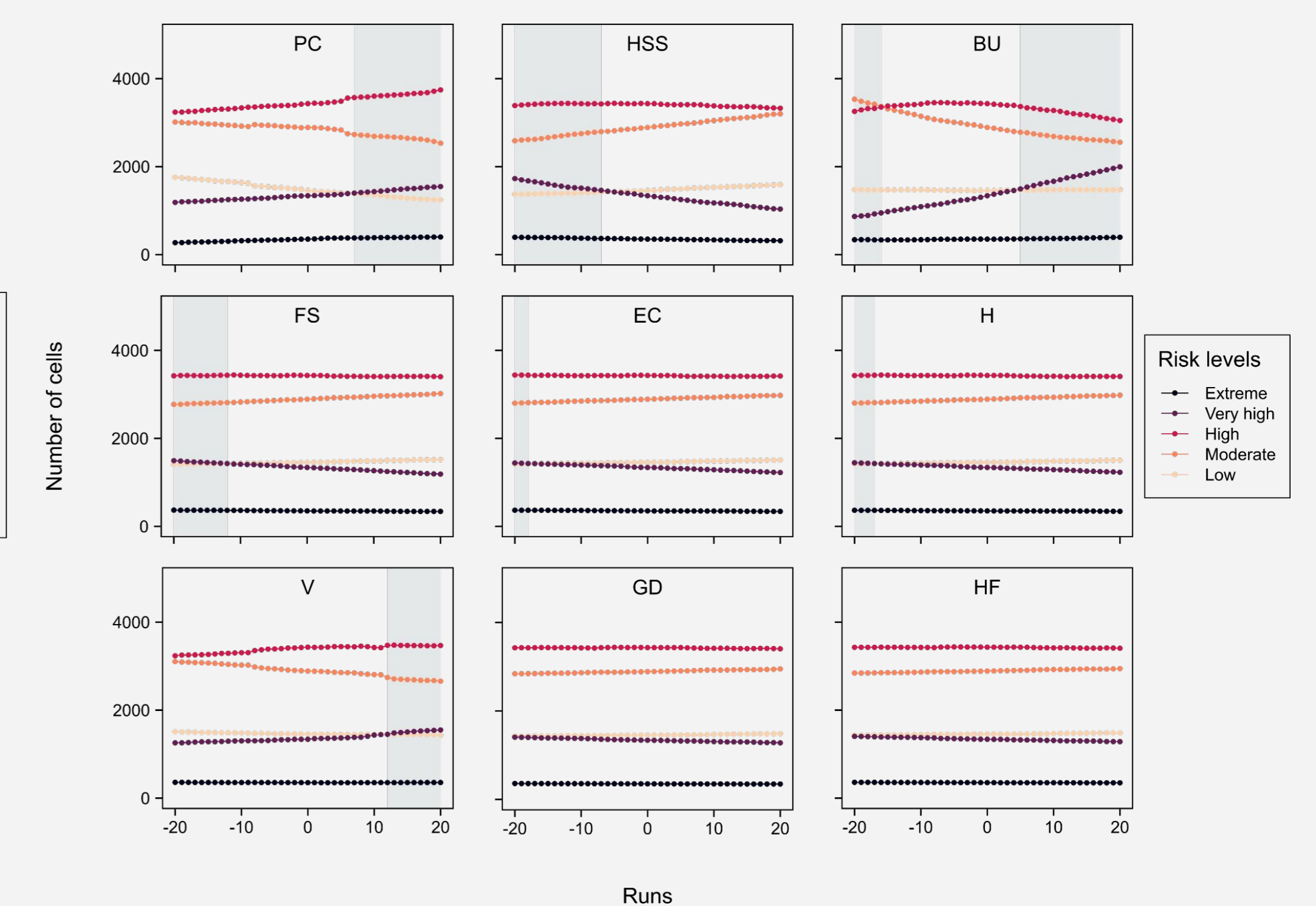


Fig. 4. Changes in the quantity of cells per risk level

- Underpopulated areas are characterized by a **low-risk level**
- 36.39% of the city is classified as **high risk**
- The city center exhibits a **very high-risk level**
- Two major neighborhoods are categorized as **extreme risk**

- Contribution to fire risk: PC (23.1%), HSS (20.8%), BU (14.5%), FS (10.3%), EC (9.5%), H (7.5%), V (5.4%), GD (4.6%), and HF (4.4%)
- EC, GD, and V are highly sensitive to both positive and negative variations in their weights
- BU and H maintain stable positions in the classification despite variations in their weights

- **Low-risk level:** ↘ cells if ↗ weight of PC and V
- **Moderate-risk level:** ↘ cells if ↗ weight of PC, BU, and V
- **High-risk level:** ↗ cells if ↗ weight of PC and V
- **Very high-risk level:** ↗ cells if ↗ weight of PC, BU, and V
- **Extreme-risk level:** ↗ cells if ↗ weight of PC

### CONCLUSIONS

Recommendations: (i) Evaluate and anticipate potential future changes in UFR zoning, (ii) reverse the trend of a large portion of the city currently classified as high-risk areas, and (iii) implement stricter regulations based on key criteria to effectively reduce substantial threats to public security.

Santa Fe needs a comprehensive strategy that integrates both authorities and the community, aimed at increasing community resilience and adapting infrastructural systems in response to demographic growth and rising extreme temperatures, which may exacerbate the UFR.

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