## WCDR, Kobe, 21<sup>th</sup> January 2005

# Swiss National Platform PLANAT

Profile, goals and activities



## Geographical situation of Switzerland

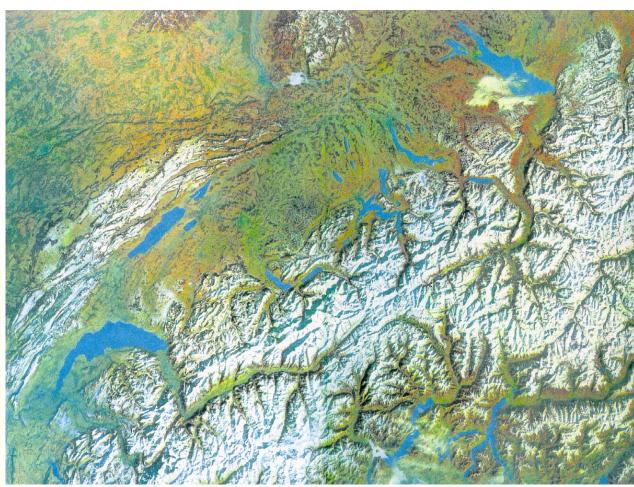


## Geographical situation of Switzerland

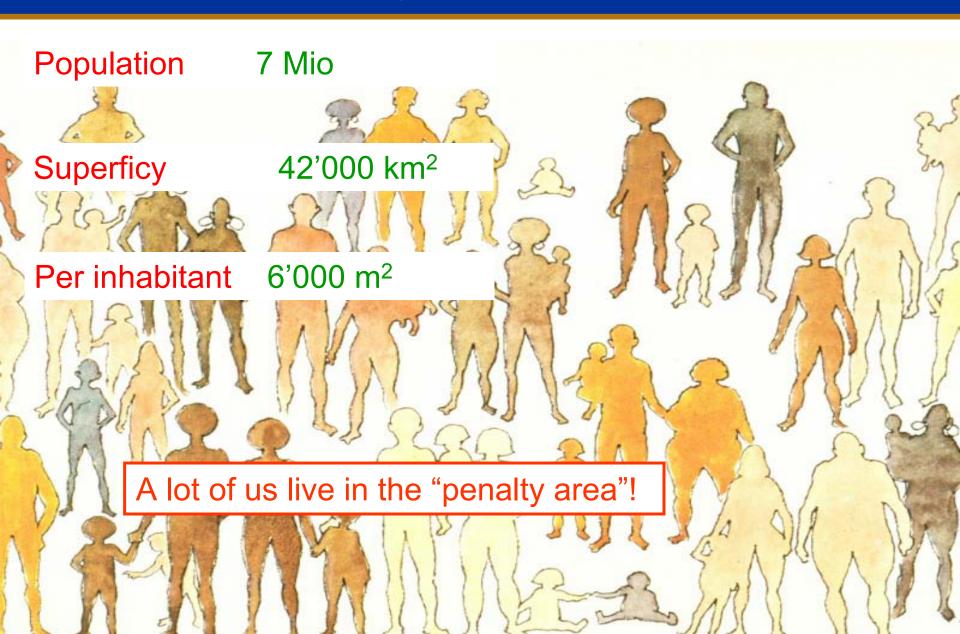
#### A mountainous region







## Our space for living



## Past experiences















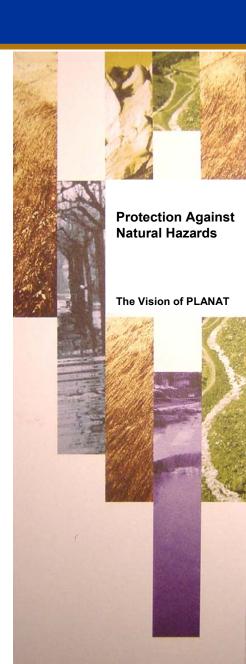
#### A creation through the IDNDR

#### **Swiss Federal Council (FC)**

In an effort to improve protection against natural hazards, the Swiss Federal Council created in 1997 the

National Platform for natural hazards





#### What is PLANAT?

#### National **Pl**atform **Nat**ural Hazards =



- dealing with prevention on a strategic level
- composed of 20 representatives of the
  - federal central government,
  - cantons,
  - research community,
  - professional associations,
  - private sector
  - insurance companies

#### Main objectives

- optimal protection for persons and property
- culture of risk instead of an attitude of defence against hazards
- promotion of an understanding in society of the conditions for sustainable development
- integration of the efforts undertaken in the national and international spheres

#### Main focuses

**Advising** the Federal Council

**Coordination** in the field of prevention

Assistance in **implementation** 



Information and communication (www.planat.ch)

Promotion of **know-how exchange** at an international level (ISDR, national platforms)

#### Mandate by Swiss government

"A global and interconnected **Strategy** (...) for the improvement of the security in whole Switzerland"

#### Steps:

1st step: Vision

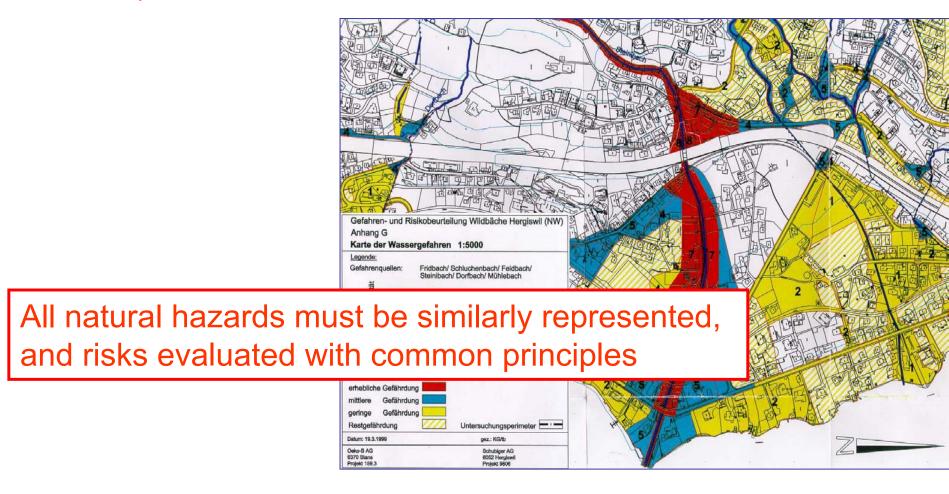
2nd step: Strategy

3rd step: Plan of action

→ 7 measures

1. Balanced protection goals

Comprehensive risk assessment



#### Degree of hazards

#### red zone

high risk for constructions and people inside houses

no new construction allowed

#### blue zone

medium risk

constructions allowed with restrictions

#### **yellow zone**

low risk

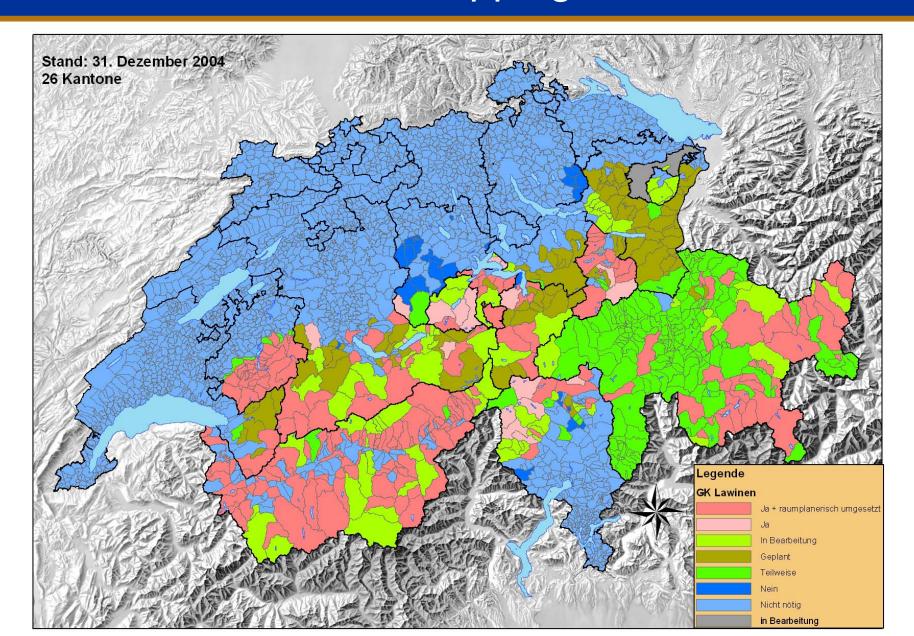
informations for the ground-owners

#### **yellow / white zone**

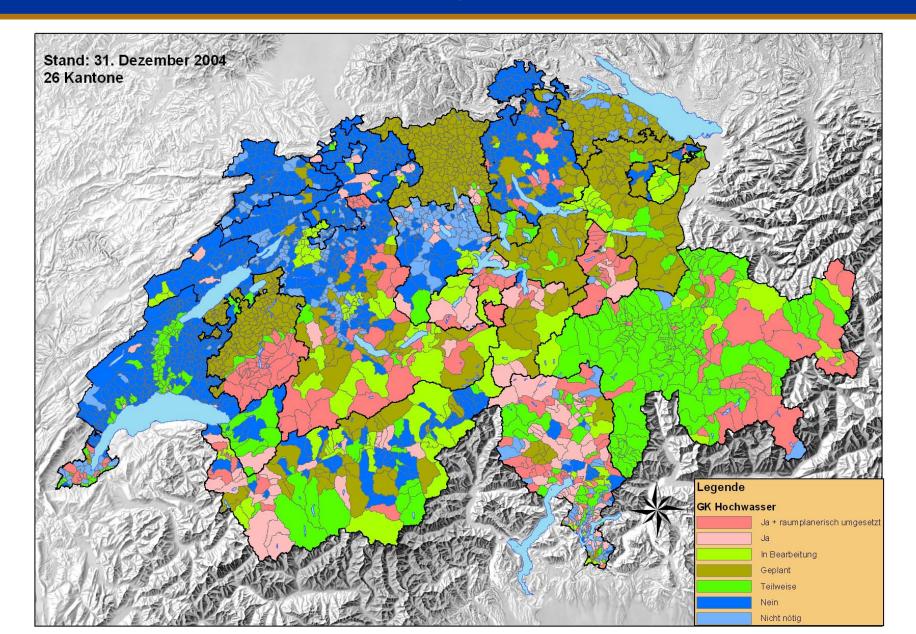
residual risk

 paying attention in case of special objects / planning of emergencies

## Status of avalanche mapping



## Status of flood mapping



## 2. Balance of measures and improved processes in the risk cycle

- avoiding risk
  land use measures
- limiting risk
   constructive, land use and
   organisational measures.
   Emergency planning
- transfering risk insurance, ...
- accepting riskself-responsibility



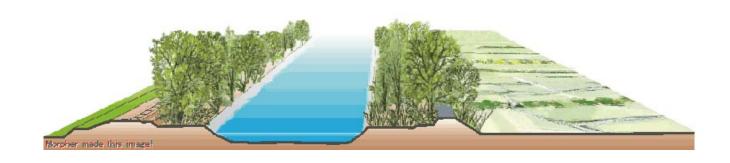
#### 3. Management of residual risk

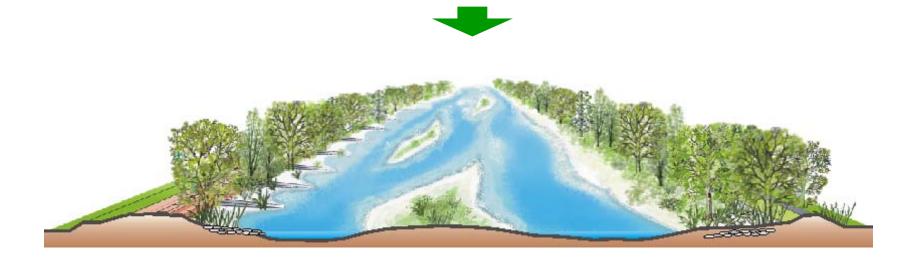
Abolute safety does not exist



#### 4. Involving nature in protection planning

Promotion/encouragement biological measures





5. Initiating necessary research and realization works

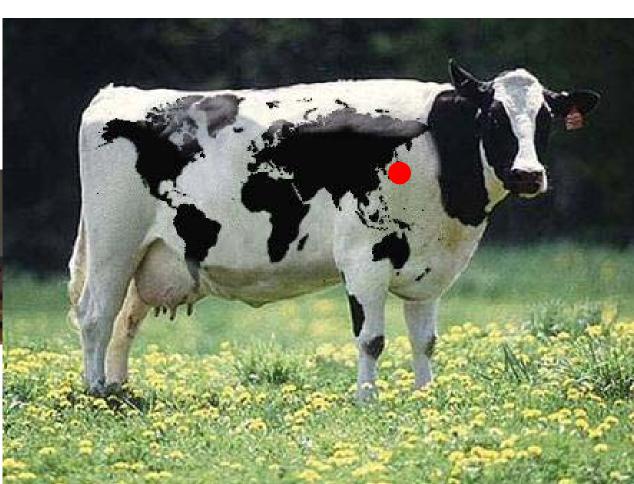
Strengthening of practice-oriented formation and postformation



6. Strengthening international cooperation

Promotion of international exchange of experience





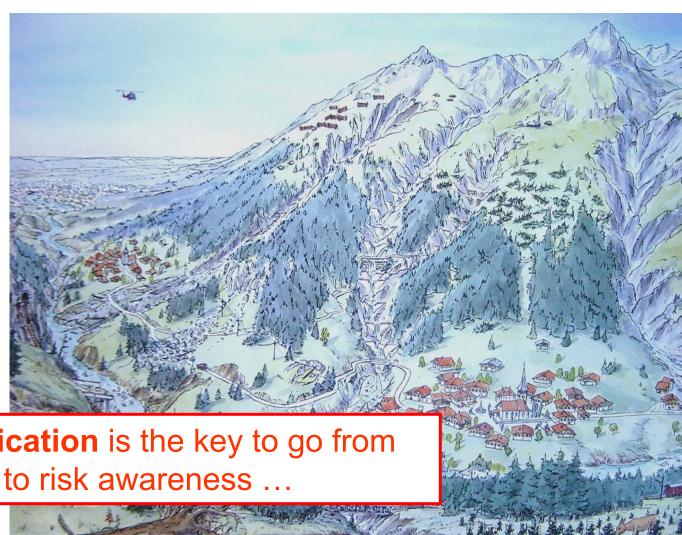
7. Reviewing the strategy

Periodical reassessment of the risk potentials



#### Communication

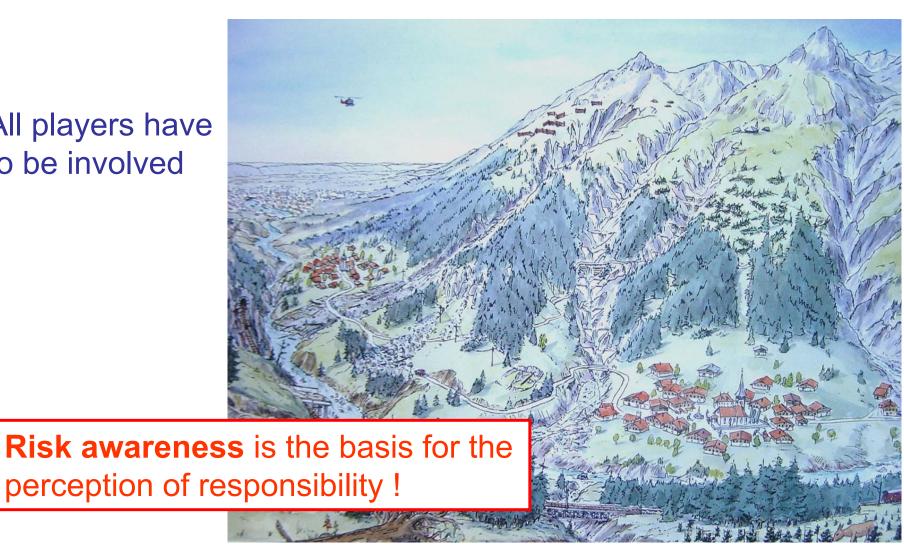
All players have to be involved



Risk communication is the key to go from risk perception to risk awareness ...

#### Communication

All players have to be involved



#### www.planat.ch

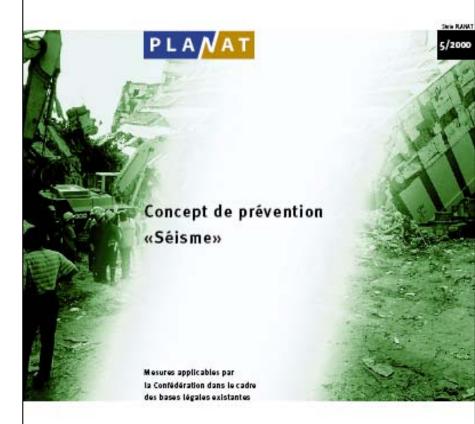


#### **Publications**

#### A few examples:

Concept of prevention
 « earthquakes » (2000)

 Measures to apply by the government in the framework of the existing legislation



#### **Publications**

Publication of the
 « Strategy » report available.
 Executive summary in
 English as well.

• Promotion of the awareness of the population and authorities.



## Road to the "culture of risks"

