Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Switzerland's approach and implementation in the integral risk management



SBI Workshop 10-12 October 2011, Lima, Peru

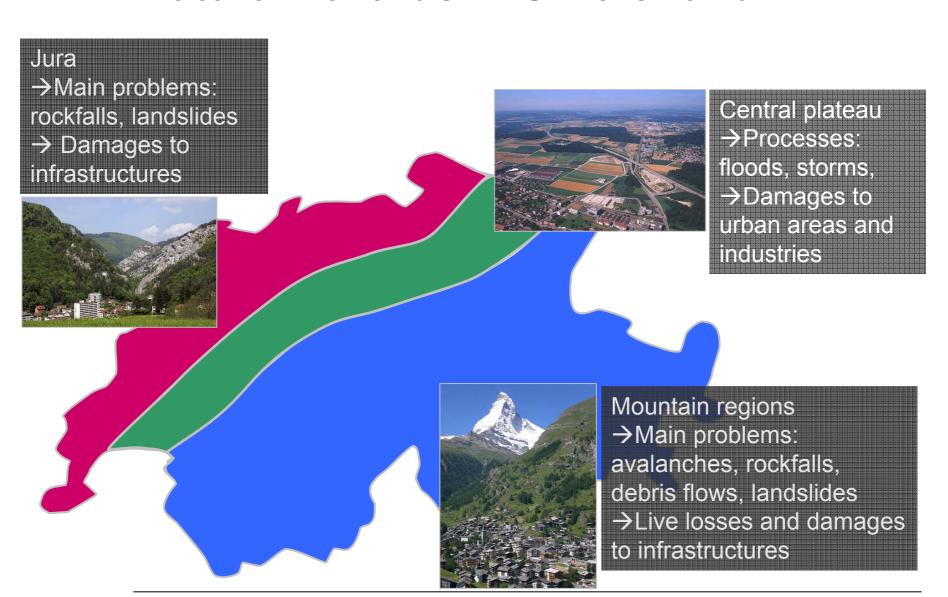
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- Overview situation in Switzerland
- Integral risk management cycle
- Assessing hazards and risks
- Protection measures
- Land use planning
- Residual risks, warning, alert and intervention
- Role of insurance in the IRM
- Swiss climate change adaptation strategy

Natural hazards in Switzerland



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Implementation Integrated risk management

Comprehensive risk assessments:

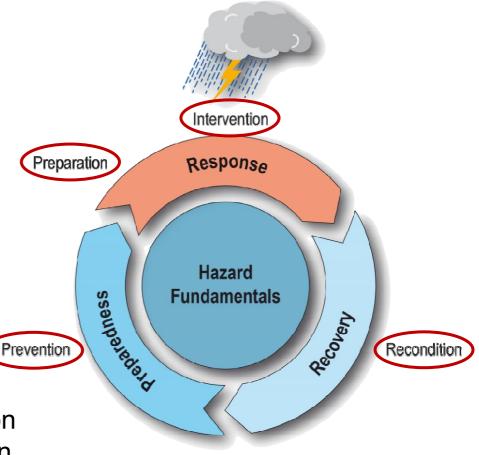
All hazards

Sustainable approach:
 Cost-effective, ecologically sound and society approved

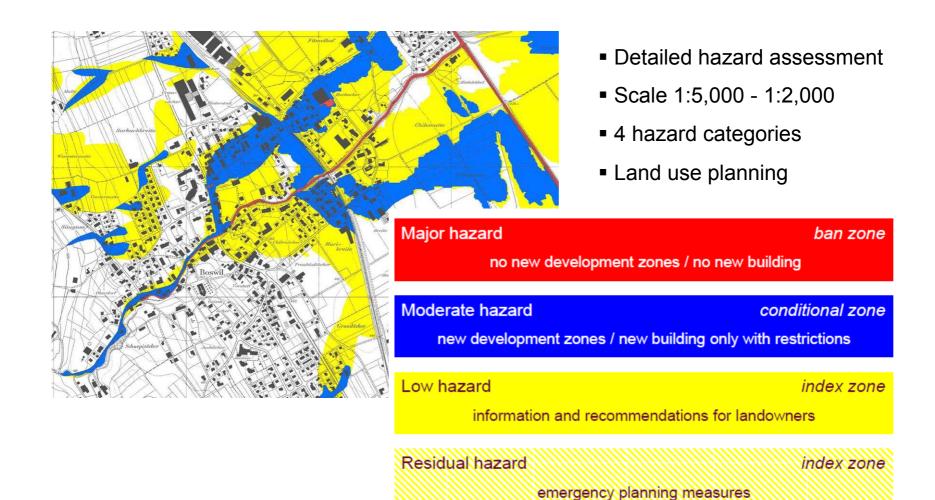
Vulnerability reduction:

Increase of resilience for people, assets, infrastructures and services

→ Consider climate change: Harmonization of risk reduction and climate change adaptation



Hazard assessment

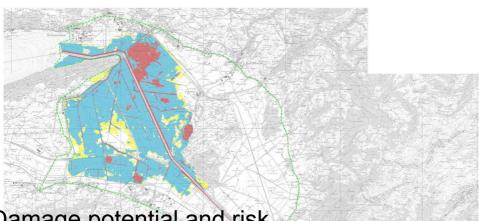


Consequences for building and zoning regulations

Risk assessment

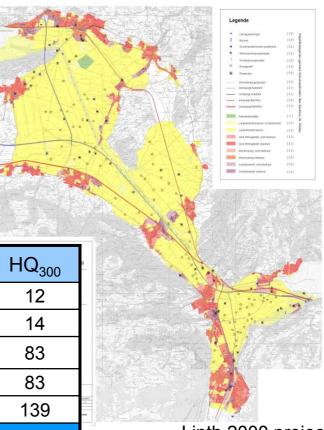
Hazard map (and intensity maps if available)





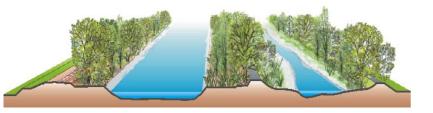
Damage potential and risk

Object category	HQ ₃₀	HQ ₁₀₀	HQ ₃₀₀
Agricultural land	8	11	12
Transport routes	1	9	14
Housing and development zones	19	60	83
Trade and industry	18	70	83
Special risks	19	129	139
Damage potential (CHF million)	65	279	331
Risk (CHF million p.a.)	1.5 – 3.0 million		



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Protection measures



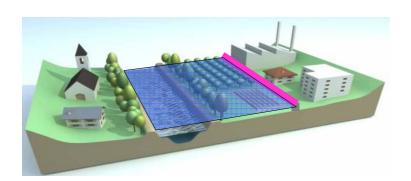
Improve discharge capacity
Higher protection objectives
Hydrological changes due to CC



Reinforce dykesHigher protection objectivesNot adaptable to hydrological changes



Channel widening
 Higher protection objectives and river rehabilitation
 Resilient to hydrological changes



Keep flood areas freeReduce future lossesAdapted to hydrological changes

Land use planning

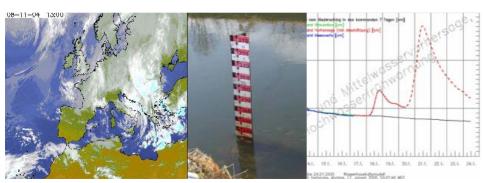


- Leave space free of construction for extreme events
- Analyse events before reconstruction
- Implement hazard maps in municipal planning
- → Prevention in land use planning is more effective and sustainable



Reduce residual risk

Warnings and alerts





Evacuation



Damage mitigation



Role of insurance

Awareness raising

Insurers and government coordinate to make risk data available.

Enabling conditions and regulation

Through legislation, financial oversight and monitoring, government can provide incentives for insurance to promote risk-reducing activities.

- Direct financing of risk reduction measures
 Insurers can invest (voluntarily) directly in risk reduction measures to avoid large compensation claims.
- Risk reduction as a prerequisite for coverage
 Insurers can require that policy holders undertake specific disaster risk reduction measures (after 2 events).

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Swiss CC adaptation strategy Strengthening of DRR measures

- Implement DRR strategy as an integral component of sustainable development. Evaluate implementation.
- Monitor natural hazards and events, and their long term evolution.
- Strengthen international (bilateral and multilateral) cooperation.









Thank you very much for your attention