

## “How to identify the most vulnerable areas in the country”

Tuesday, August 26

Author: **GEOTEST**

Time	Content
10:30 – 10:35	<b>General introduction</b>
10:35 – 10:55	<p><b>Brief Introduction to the application of the risk concept:</b></p> <p>The risk concept manual (project name RIKO) represents the basis for practical application and conversion of the risk concept in accordance with the PLANAT- Strategy and is thereby to uniform the dealing with natural hazards in Switzerland. It is based on existing methods and supplements with considerations, which were made to handle other hazards (e.g. ammunition storage). The manual focuses on the evaluation of safety aspects.</p> <p>Concerning the thematic depth the guideline aims at providing the basis for a risk-based measure planning on the highest level of detail in Switzerland. The guideline addresses the gravitational processes floods, avalanches, debris flow, landslides and rock fall but considers the application of the risk concept also for storms, hail, extreme temperatures and earthquakes.</p> <p>The manual is composed of two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part A shows the basic ideas of the risk concept, by which all natural hazards are to be judged. The general parts of risk analysis, risk evaluation, measure planning and measure evaluation are presented for all mentioned natural hazard processes.</li> <li>• Part B illustrates the application of the risk concept for the processes avalanches, floods, debris flow, rock fall and landslides and suggests also how the risk concept could be applied for storms, hail, extreme temperatures and earthquake.</li> </ul>
10:55 – 11:00	<b>Discussion</b>
11:00 – 11:20	<p><b>Presentation: RiskPlan 2:</b></p> <p>Today's society, which is characterized by concentrations of mobility, communication and material assets, is exposed to numerous hazards. These hazards arise from the influences of the modern world and changes caused by human activity and intervention, which can give rise to extensive vulnerabilities and are inevitably associated with an increase in risk. The determination of risks is a complex process, in particular because it necessitates working with scenarios, which, in turn involves the use of assumptions and estimates. <b>RiskPlan</b> provides a tool to assess different risks in an area and their reduction by the implementation of protective measures.</p> <p>The Federal Office of Civil Protection and the Federal Office for the Environment developed this tool in cooperation with experts from the research and the private sector with the aim of promoting risk-based planning and decision-making and to improve the understanding of the need for a dialogue about risk.</p>

11:20 – 11:30	<b>Discussion</b>
11:30 – 11:40	<b>General introduction to the incident in Klosters 2005:</b> Information to the event in Klosters, August 2005 (Event documentation, hazard map and a documentation of the losses)
11:45 – 12:30	<b>Exercise with RiskPlan 2, linked to the event in Klosters 2005:</b> Application of the RiskPlan software tool
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:00	<b>Driving to Klosters - Monbiel</b>
14:00 – 14:15	<b>Terrain overview:</b> Stop 1: Monbiel
14:15 – 14:30	<b>Drive to Stop 2</b>
14:30 – 14:45	<b>Counter measures: Retention area:</b> Stop 2: Check of the results from the RiskPlan exercise
14:45 – 15:15	<b>March from Aeuja (bridge) to the nursing home:</b> Counter measures, potential loss; Check of the results from the RiskPlan exercise
15:15 – 15:40	<b>Driving back to Davos</b>