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Steering Committee Intervention in Natural Hazards

Secretariat

Is Switzerland prepared for natural catastrophes?

or how to optimally deliver
multi-hazard information and warning services

23.11.2023, Rüşchlikon, SRILIM Investor Event

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Managing Director, Swiss Steering Committee on Intervention in Natural Hazards LAINAT



Natural hazards in Switzerland

Earthquakes



Dynamic flooding



Static flooding



Drainage



Erosion



Debris flows



Hail



Storms



Landslides



Rockfalls



Avalanches



Forest fires





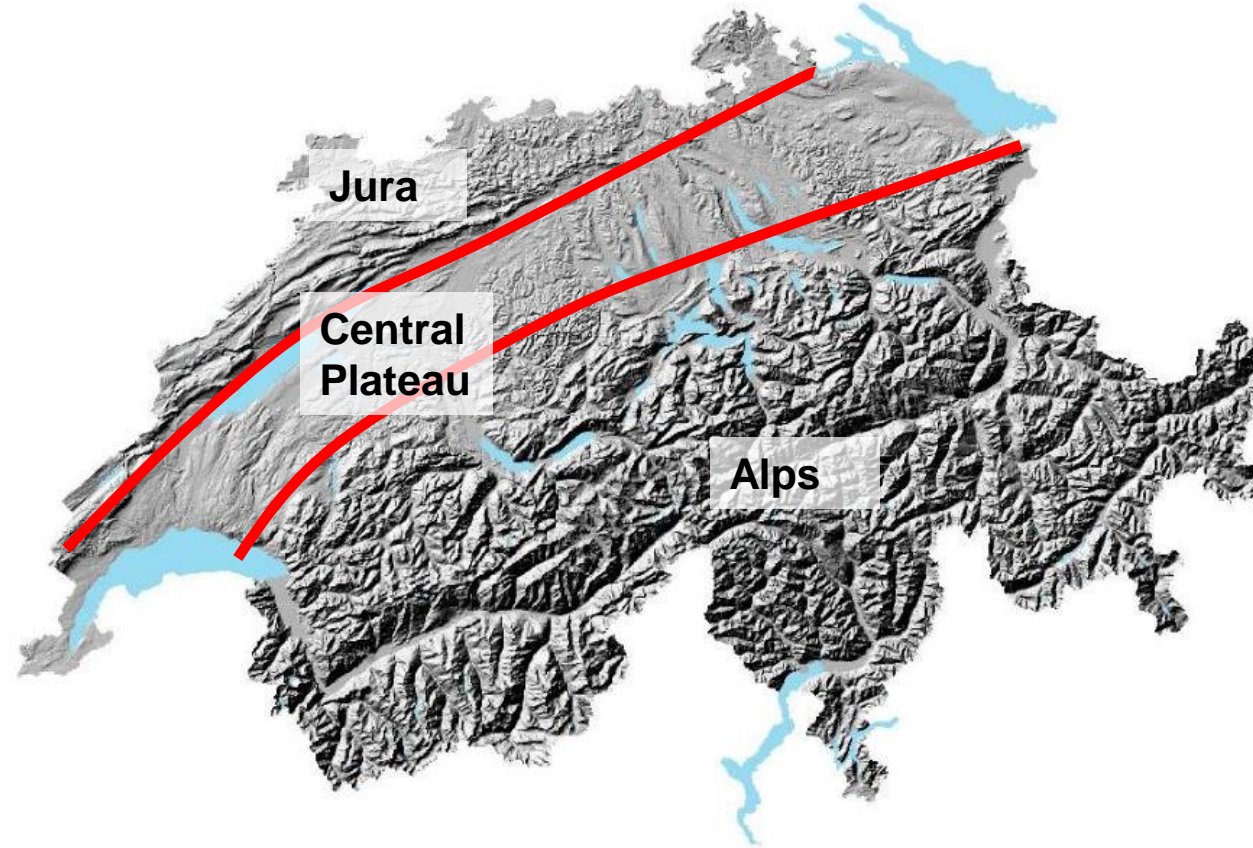
Geographical overview of Switzerland



Jura:
Earthquakes,
floods, rockfalls,
landslides



Central Plateau:
Earthquakes,
floods, landslides,
storms



Area: 41,000 km²,
Inhabitants: 9 Million, 219 inhabitants per km²
Geomorphology: 60% Alps, 30% Plateau, 10% Jura



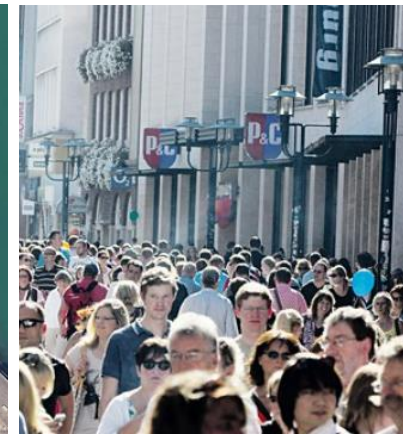
Alps:
Earthquakes,
avalanches, rockfalls,
landslides, debris
flows, floods, storms,
fire

Source: BAFU



Natural hazards and socio-economics in Switzerland

- past 50 years: population almost doubled
- housing, transport **infrastructure grew** rapidly, so did the **damage potential**
- Industries and work places are affected, thus the country's value creation
- Natural hazard mgmt, preparedness is linked with our country's prosperity





#DYK

Potentially, 22% of Swiss population lives, and 32% of workplaces are located, in flood-prone areas

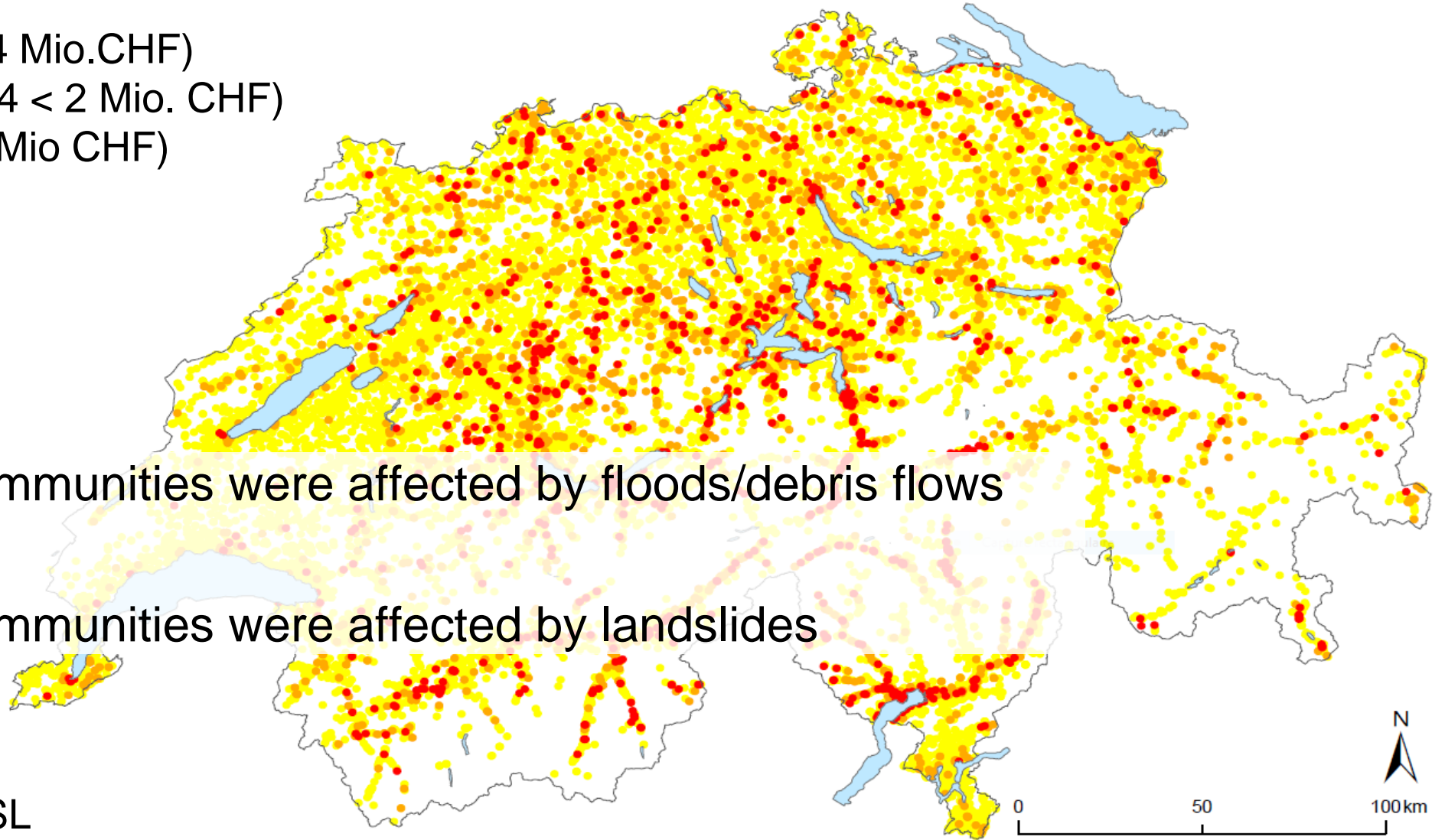


Damage events 1972 – 2021 (inflation-adjusted)

- Low (< 0.4 Mio.CHF)
- Middle (0.4 < 2 Mio. CHF)
- High (> 2 Mio CHF)

4 out 5 communities were affected by floods/debris flows

2 out 5 communities were affected by landslides

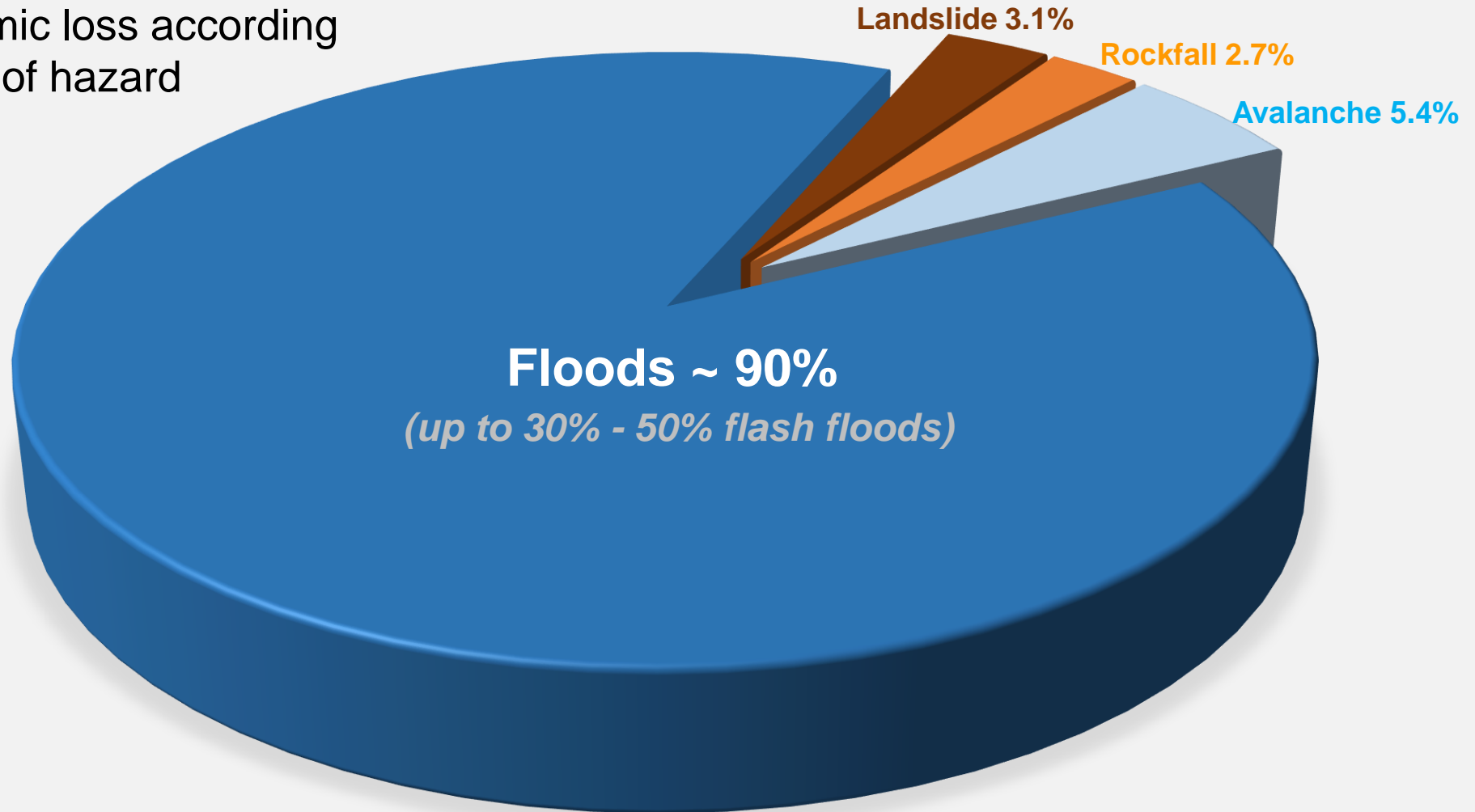


Source: WSL



Swiss loss statistics: gravitational natural hazards

Economic loss according to type of hazard



Source: calculated from SVV and VKF



Challenges: Increasing damage potential by urbanisation

1910: CHF 300'000.-



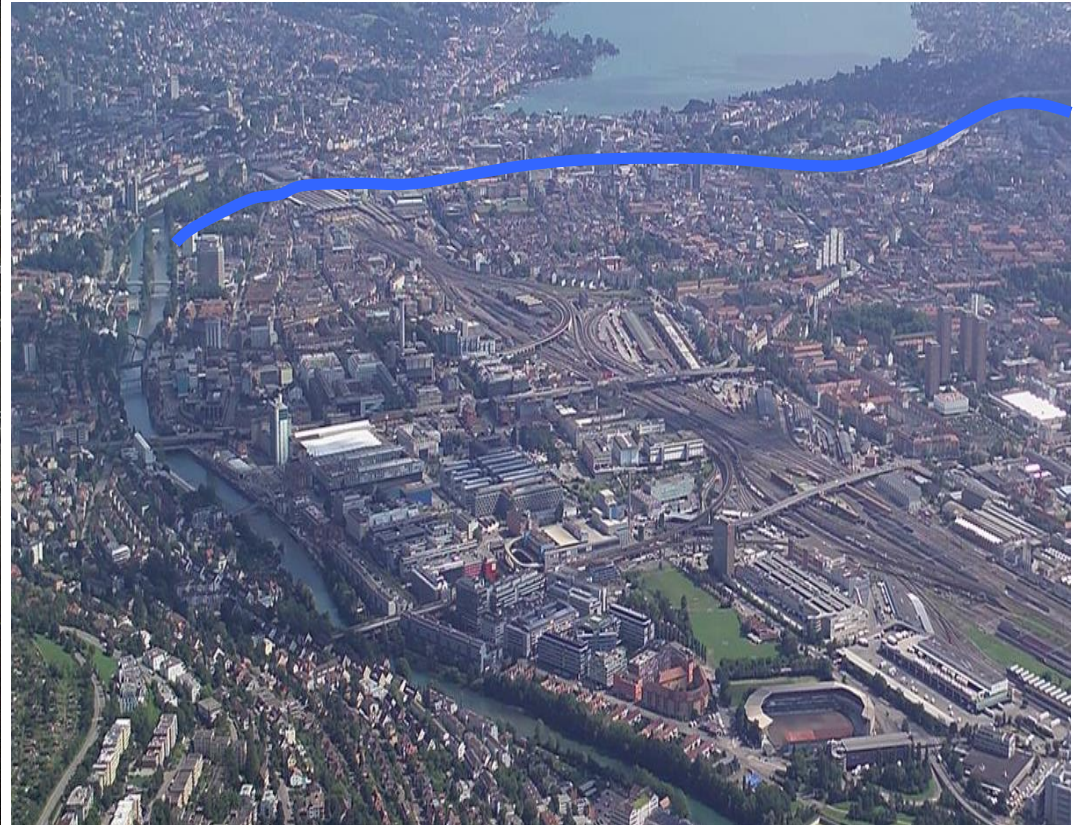
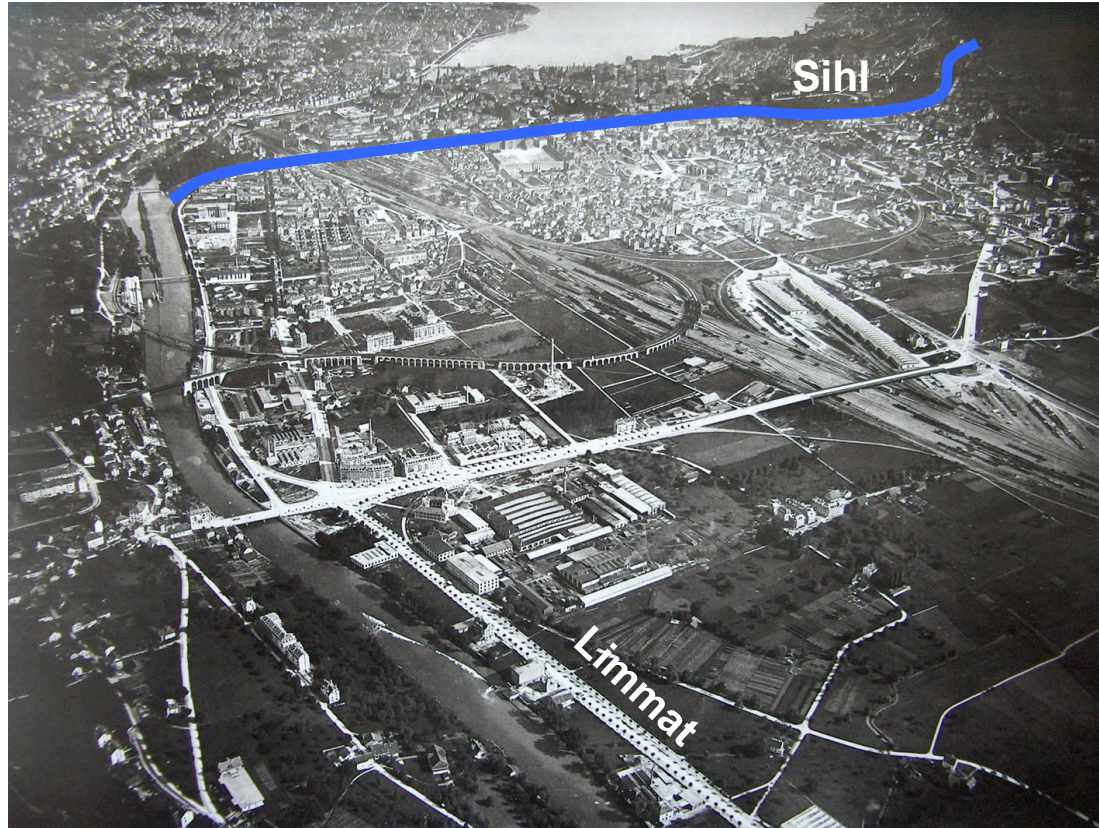
Today: CHF 100 Mio → factor 300



Source: BAFU



Challenges: Increasing damage potential by urbanisation



Source: Spelterini 1906, AWEL Kt. ZH



#DYK

The city of Zurich holds a damage potential of CHF 6.7 billion



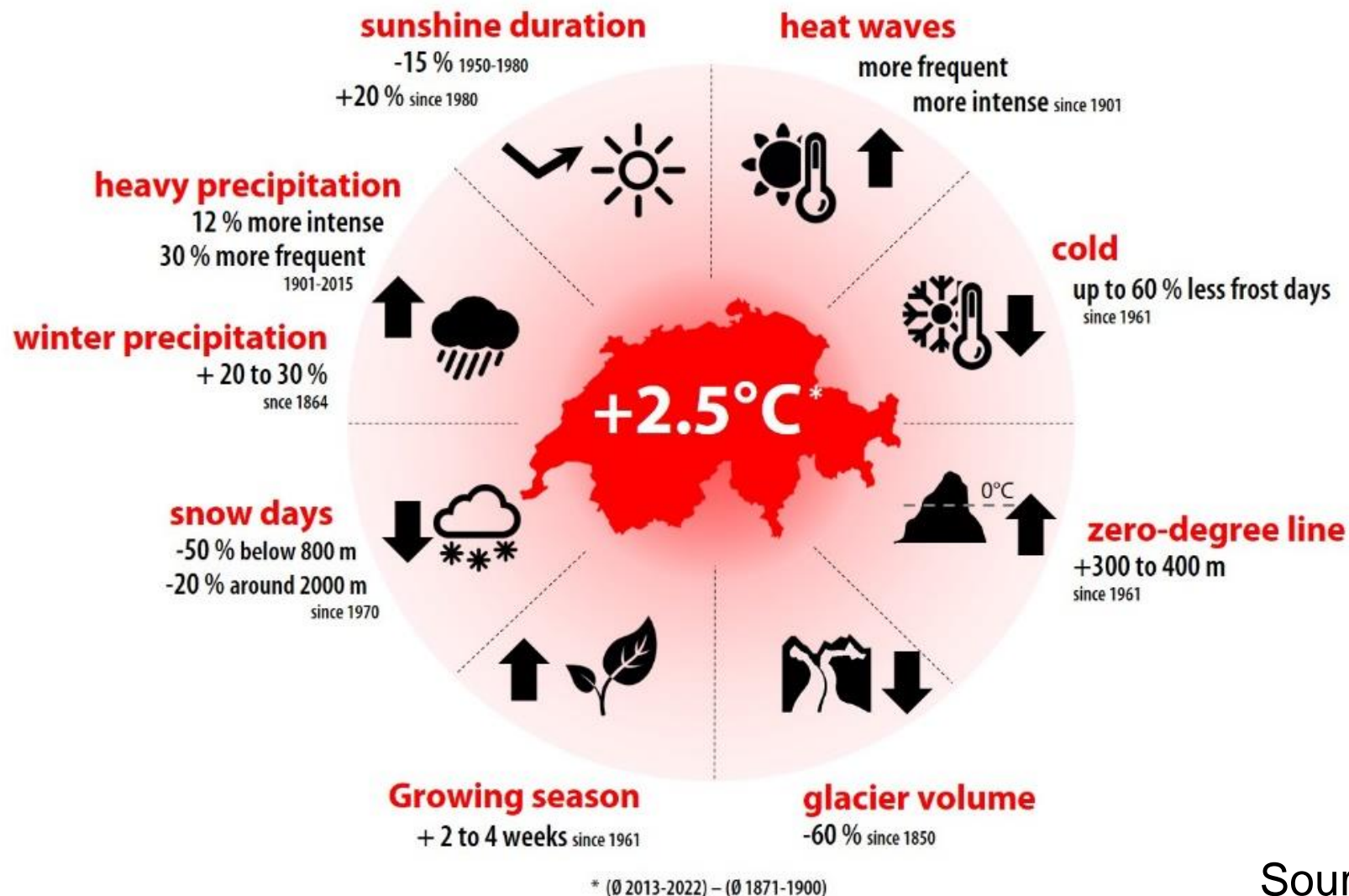
Challenges: climate change and the climate signal

- Higher frequencies: not just value concentration, but visible climate signals
- while summers become drier, precipitation to become stronger, more intense
- More surface runoff, more droughts, less snow days, thawing of permafrost
- Apparent trend to increased variability





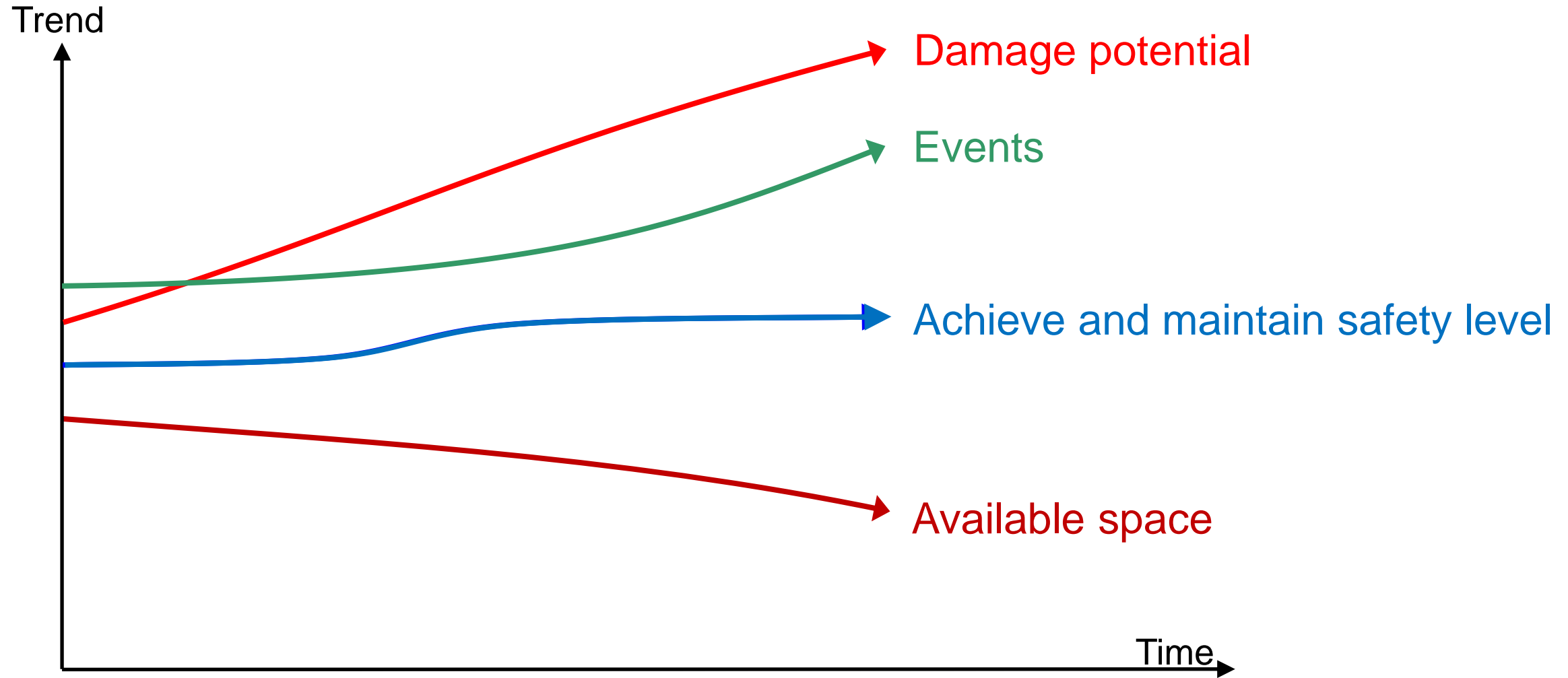
Challenges: climate change



Source: BAFU, MeteoSwiss



General trends



Source: BAFU



Current example: Spitze Stei in Kandersteg BE





Current example: rockslide of Brienz GR





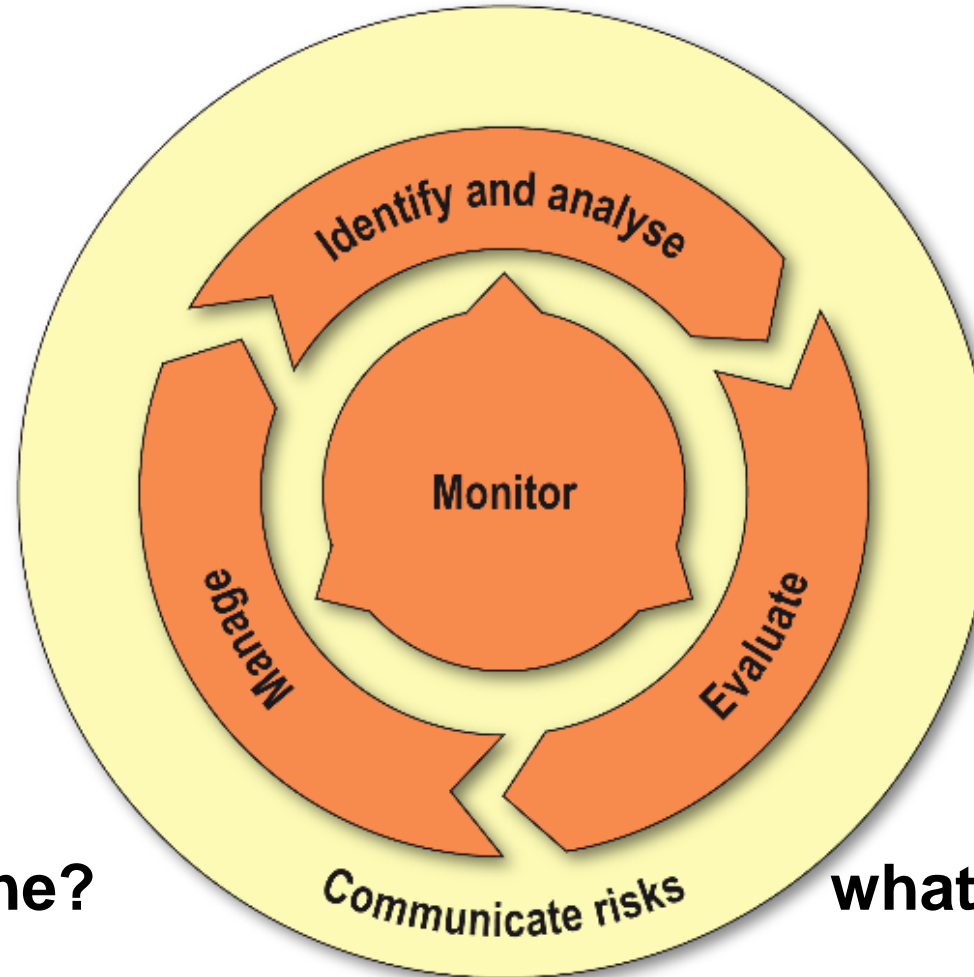
#DYK

The rockslide of Brienz GR is *not*
caused by climate change



Integral Risk Management IRM

what can happen?

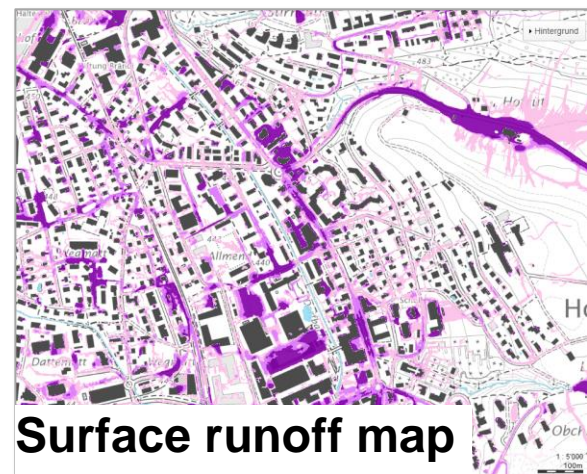
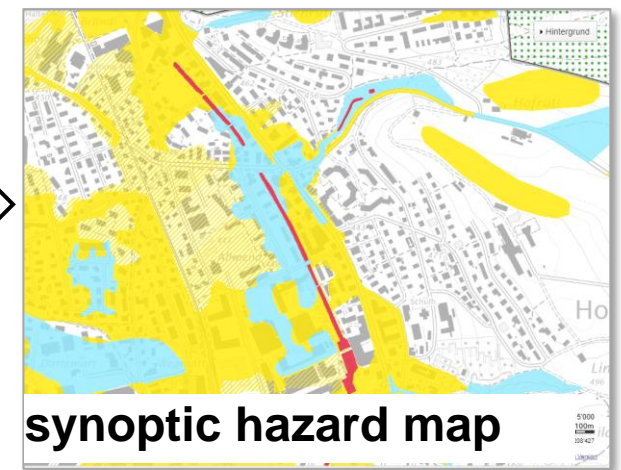
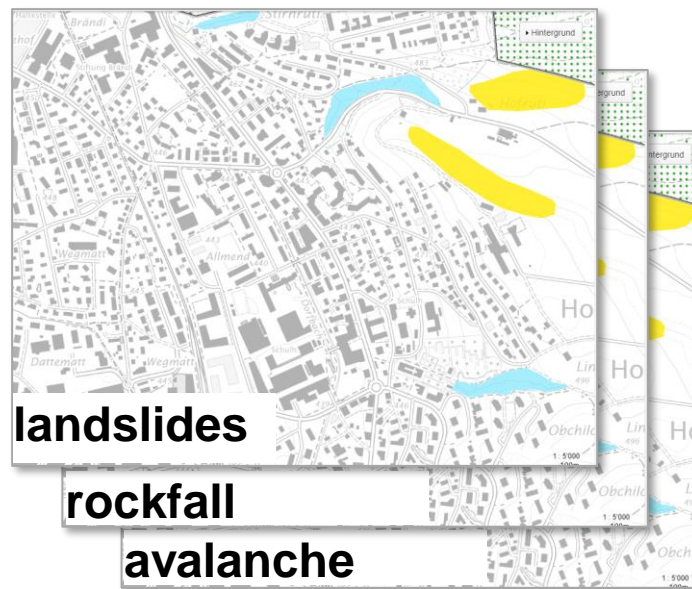
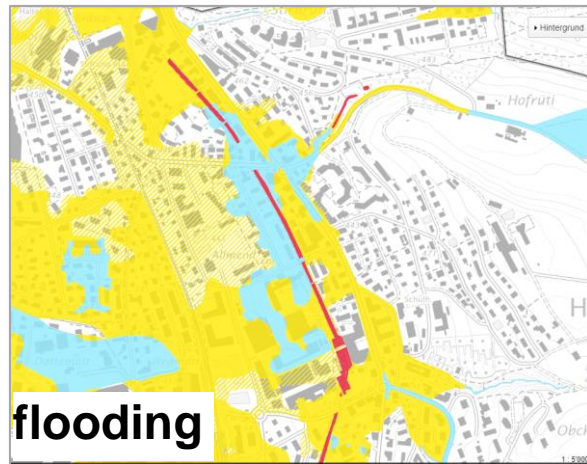


what has to be done?

what is allowed to happen?



hazard maps: an instrument for “what can happen”





What has to be done? Four types of measures

Planning



- land use planning
- land use restrictions
- object protection

Organizational



- forecasts
- early warning
- preparedness, emerg. planning

Techn./structural



- avalanche barriers
- flood prot. dams
- rockfall prot. nets

Bio-engineering



- bank protection
- protection forests



#DYK

Almost 50% of Swiss forest is protection forest



What has to be done? Four types of measures

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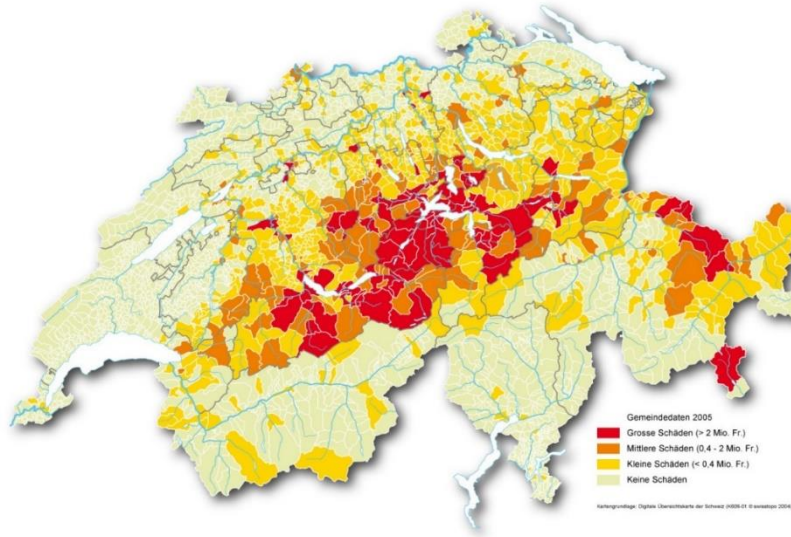
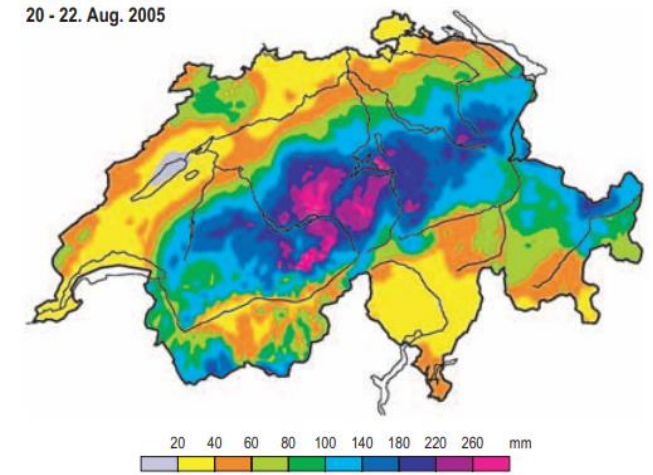
Various disasters in recent times (e.g. 1987, 1999)



Sources:
BAFU, WSL



Turning point: national floods of 2005





#DYK

The 2005 event led to 6 fatalities and damages > CHF 3 billion. Analysis showed that proper warning systems could have saved ~20% of the costs



OWARNA «Optimization of Warnings and Alerting»

- Federal Council adopts resolution **OWARNA 2007** → **strong political basis**
- **fostering cooperation** among Swiss Federal Dept., joint Crisis Committee
- **increased investments** in forecasting, transfer knowledge to the local level
- starting point for developments of **operational data** and **warning platforms**
- **founding of Steering Committee on Intervention in Natural Hazards LAINAT**



LAINAT: Steering Committee on Intervention in Natural Hazards

- **coordination body** for natural hazard warnings on the **Swiss Federal level**
- **streamlines warning activities** and **warning product development**
- strong **political linkage** to ministries; legal basis **Civil protection Act, Art.3**





LAINAT: Steering Committee on Intervention in Natural Hazards

LAINAT Partner

BAFU



WSL - SLF



SED



BABS



MeteoSchweiz



swisstopo





Today: existing warnings for natural hazard processes

- **floods** (rivers, ~~surface runoff~~)
- **severe weather** (wind, storms, rain, snow, slippery roads, frost, heat)
- **snow avalanches**
- **forest fire**
- **earthquakes** (only ex post information)
- In progress: **drought, mass movements**



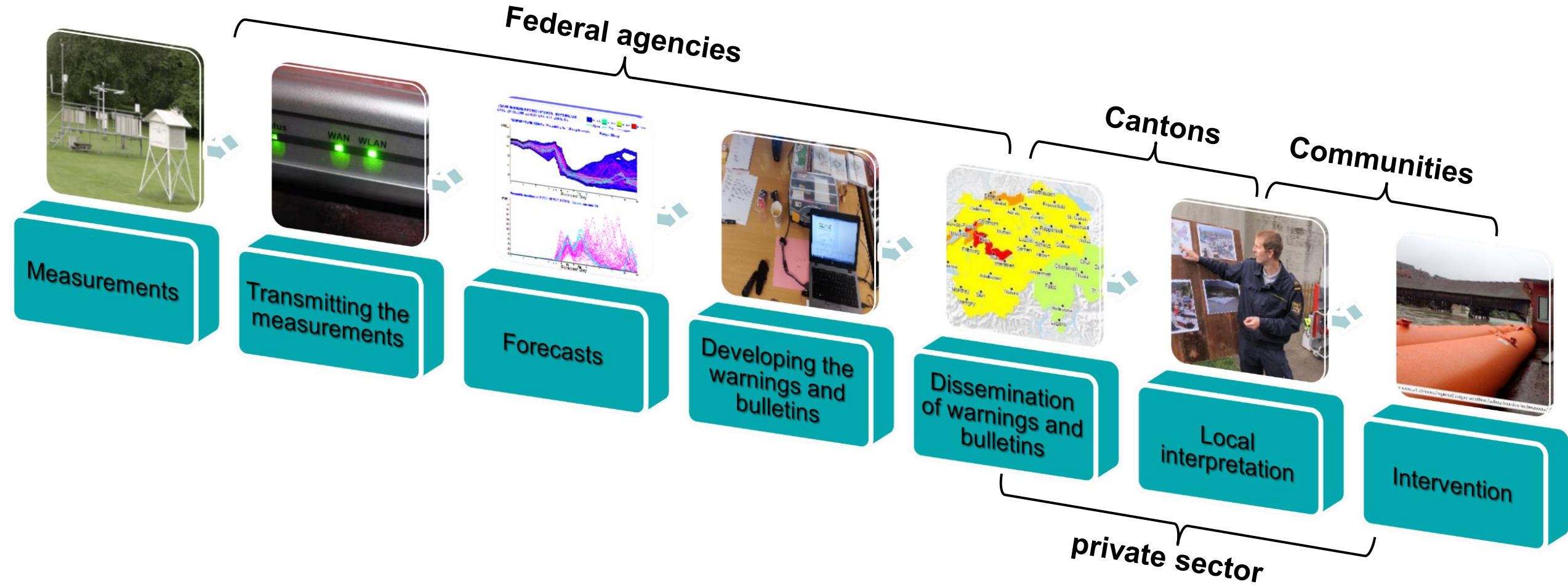
#DYK

The faster the onset of a natural hazard process, the less effective are warnings. Lead time is too short.

Implementation of well-practiced emergency planning may then be much more effective



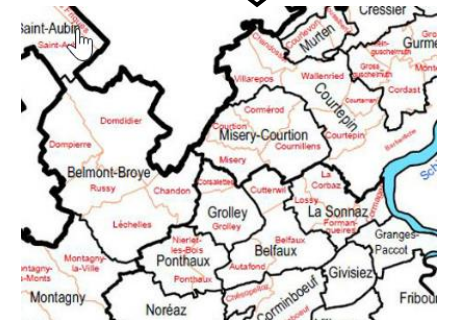
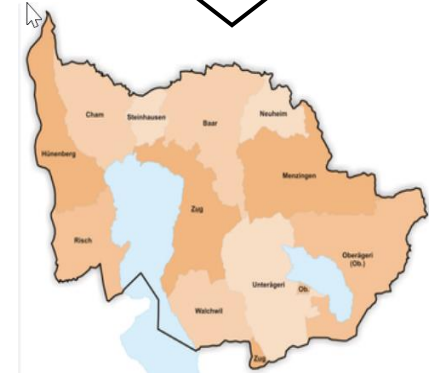
The warning chain in the Swiss Federal system





The warning chain and responsibilities

- **Federation:** issues nationwide information and warnings
- **Cantons:** (re-)issue, enrich warnings, take counter-measures
- **Communes:** receive warnings, take counter-measures

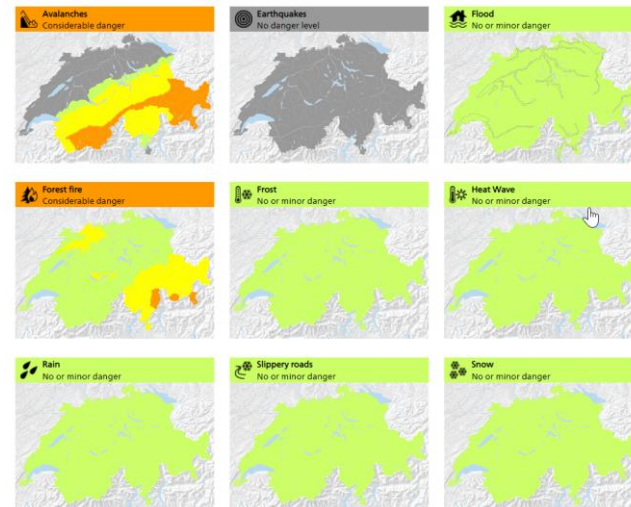
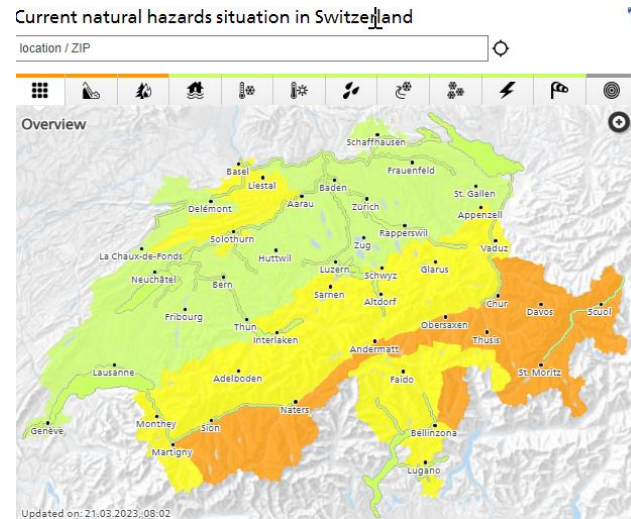


Public Natural Hazard Portal NHP

www.natural-hazards.ch

A public platform for **natural hazard warnings for the Swiss population**




- Information and warnings, real-time, 24/7, multi-lingual, embeddability
- Multi-hazard warning maps and single-hazard warning maps
- Behavioural recommendations, bulletins, press releases



► General recommendations before a flood

▼ General recommendations during a flood

By behaving appropriately during a flood, you can protect people and property and avoid injury and losses. Action you can take:

-  Stay calm, exercise good judgment and, as far as possible, act independently. Do not expose yourself to unnecessary danger; leave the endangered area immediately.
-  When danger of flooding exists, do not enter basements or underground car parks, and do not drive a vehicle or ride a bicycle on flooded roads.
-  Do not drive a vehicle or ride a bicycle on flooded roads.

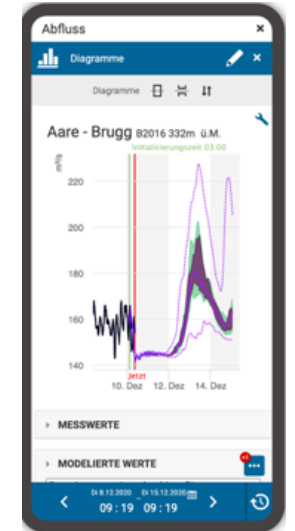
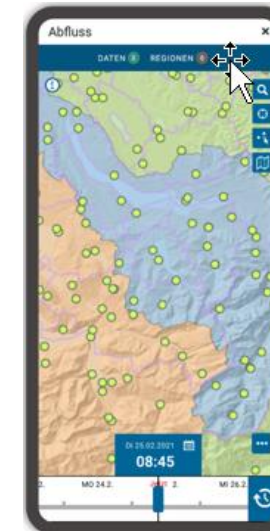
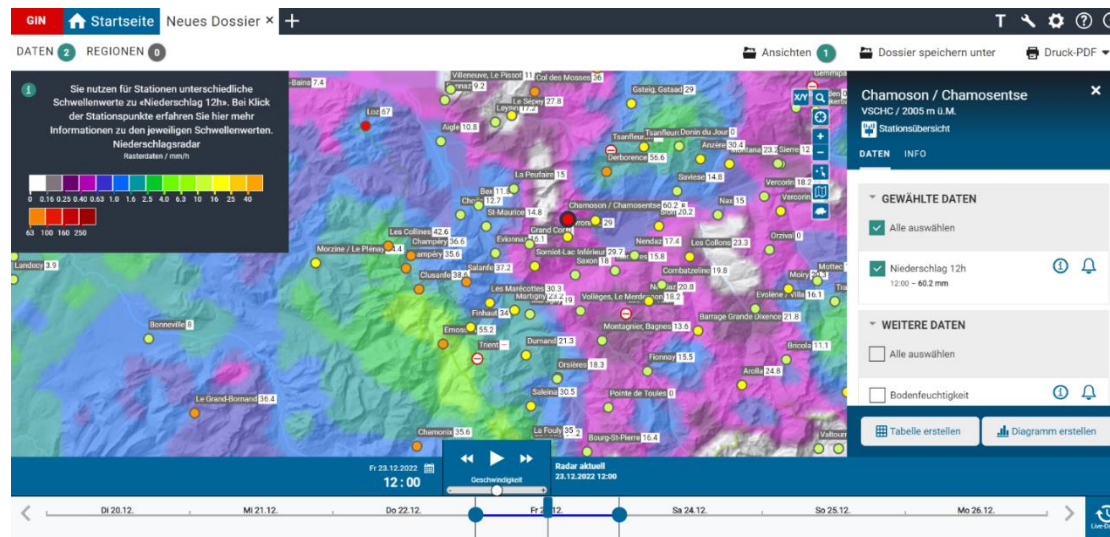


Joint Information Platform Natural Hazard GIN

www.gin.admin.ch

A data and information distribution channel for authorities

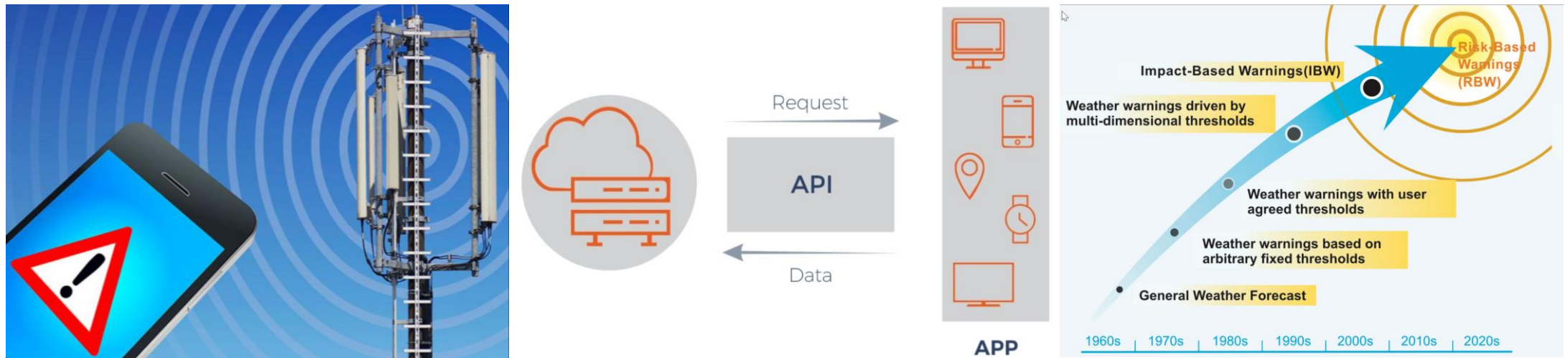
- data provided by LAINAT-partners; real-time sensor-/model data
- users from Federation, Cantons, municipalities; password-protected
- desktop and mobile access, customizable warning push notifications





Challenges in the Swiss warning context

- Communication: penetration of warnings and Cell Broadcasting
- Standardization: Use of Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)
- Dissemination: delivery and visualization of warnings via central APIs
- Impact: impact-bases warnings (considering exposure and vulnerability)





#DYK

In May 2022, the federal Council adopted the financing for drought warnings, to be delivered operationally by 2025



International roles

- Swiss Consultative Group Disaster Risk Reduction DRR (DEZA/SDC)
- WMO Standing Committee DRR, Early Warning for All initiative
- UNDRR and UN Sendai Framework, Swiss Reporting of Target G
- **Switzerland is well-aligned with its warning systems and concepts**



**Early
Warnings
for All**

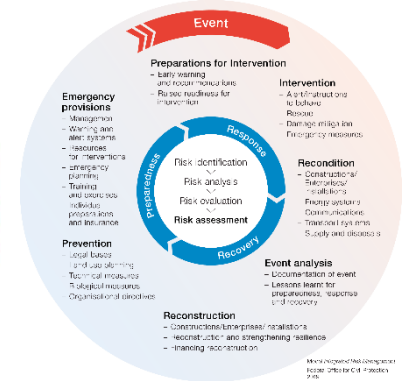
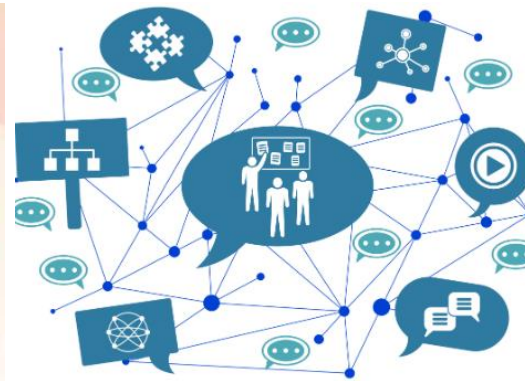




Conclusions: is Switzerland prepared?

YES

- we deliver effective **multi-hazard, cross-sectoral** warnings
- we foster organizational **frameworks for collaboration** among stakeholders
- we ensure involvement of all actors in **data collection, forecasting and early warning**, speak as **one single voice** («whole-of-government service»)
- we are **proactive** and refine warning **products, optimized** for different users

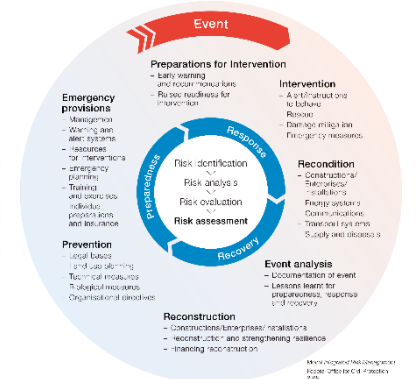
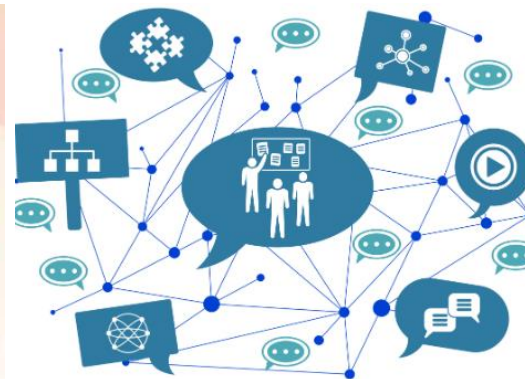




Conclusions: is Switzerland prepared?

BUT

- we have to **avoid new risks** and deal with **residual risks**
- we have to acknowledge intertwined, compound, cascading multi-hazards that may intensify with **climate change**
- we must keep pace with **new technologies**, increasing **societal demands**
- we have to ensure (existing) **business continuity**





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Secretariat

Thank you for your attention

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References, further reading (selection)

- Websites Federal Offices: [Mit Warnungen vor Überschwemmungen schützen \(admin.ch\)](#); [Gefahren - MeteoSchweiz \(admin.ch\)](#); [Warnung bei Naturgefahren \(admin.ch\)](#); [SED | Earthquake Early Warning \(ethz.ch\)](#); [White Risk](#)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC. Newsletter N°1/2023 – Digitalization in CC, DRR and Environment [Interview_LAINAT.pdf \(weaver.ch\)](#), accessed November 2023.
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