

Demands for the Future

All the affected countries will in future have to react to the ever more frequent occurrence of damage due to natural disasters. The following **demands** must, at least, be taken into account:

- | **Integral management of natural hazards**
Risks must be reduced in the cooperation of spatial planning, technical and organisational measures.
- | **Improvement of hazard assessment**
Hazard maps are a necessary precondition for both preventive measures and disaster action plans.
- | **Taking hazard maps into account**
Spatially-relevant planning must take into account hazard maps showing areas threatened by debris flow, avalanches, mass movements and flooding during spatially-relevant planning.
- | **Risk-appropriate land use**
The areas in the threatened areas should be used in accordance with the risks.
- | **Improvement of flood retention**
Preservation of the natural flood plains, as well as the reactivation of lost flood plains.
- | **Controlled flood alleviation**
The controlled local overflow of dykes reduces the extent of the damage.
- | **Support for local protection measures**
Damage can be reduced through farsighted building protection.
- | **Constant checking of hazardous situations**
Climate change demands constant adaptation and revision of regional development plans.

- | **Allowing for changed natural processes**
The new conditions resulting from climate change must be taken into account in devising protection measures.
- | **Improvement of prediction capability**
Through improved prediction capability, advance warning periods (e.g. for evacuation) can be lengthened.
- | **Preservation and improvement of protective forests**
Healthy protective forests help to prevent the occurrence of natural disasters.
- | **Crisis management**
A clear definition of procedures and responsibilities in a crisis situation. Task forces should be given access to all the latest predictions and analyses.
- | **Improvement of risk awareness and risk acceptance**
Making awareness and acceptance of risks a subject of discussion through focusing public attention on the major natural hazards.
- | **Exchange of valuable experience**
Regular, cross-border exchange of knowledge and experience saves valuable time in a crisis.

Info acc. to the "Photos & Diagrams" overview

16_33	Diagram	Preventive hazard assessment, shown in this diagram of Bavaria's avalanche cadastre, are a precondition of risk-appropriate land use, Bavarian State Office of Water Management
16_34	Photo	Local protective measures reduce damage in places where large-scale protective structures are technically or economically not possible, Siems & Klein, Vienna
16_35	Diagram	Integral risk management. Catchment area specific, interdisciplinary planning, together with preventive, long-term effective measures, are a help in case of disaster, PLANAT, Switzerland
16_36	Photo	In a crisis, everything has to function properly - like this mobile drinking water treatment plant at Vorderberg, Carinthia. Responsibilities must be delegated in advance, State Office of the Government of Carinthia
16_37	Diagram	Hazard maps offer a basis for protective structures and space planning. Red zones must be kept completely free of high-value land use investments due to their high risk situation, State Office of the Government of Carinthia