

Hazards Reduction Strategy In Iran Based On International Law And Relations

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Abstract

During 1998 to 2017, more than 445000000 people were exposed to natural hazards in the world, which impose more than \$ 2,900 billion in economic damage, and lost of 1330000 people. More than 67 percent of the dead and 45 percent of the economic damage are related to the two major earthquake and flood hazards that Iran as the tenth country of the earthquake has suffered from earthquake and flooding. Unfortunately, in Iran, the approach of the practical and useful strategy to reduce the hazards is not defined, therefore, we have increased the vulnerability of the community and increased the physical and psychological costs of natural hazards. Therefore, efforts to reduce the effects of hazards are a necessity. This paper, in terms of the purpose of the applied research, with the aim of determining the approach and formulating a national strategy to reduce hazards in Iran. Different strategies in the world based on international law and international relations have been defined to reduce the hazards. Due to the nature of the current natural hazards in Iran and the existing international capacities, the reform, strengthening, localization, establishment, and application of some laws, the establishment of the National Assembly of the Hazards Reduction for the coordination between operational organizations and policy centers and research centers at the level of the Ministry or the Vice Presidency, the national approval of the scientific, technical, financial, administrative and administrative capacities of hazard management to address identified hazards at national levels, and implement national and local strategies and plans to reduce the hazards in the intervals at different times. Hence, it can have a significant impact on Iran as a fundamental strategy of Iran.

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Introduction

hazard is a knowledge of human being, since humans have always had to know ways to maintain their health and environment. [1] The hazard is synonymous with the risk ratio. The synonym of the threat ratio is also introduced. At the same time, a comprehensive definition of hazard is that it is a serious harm to the event, phenomenon, process, state or activity that may be for a person, a population, a society, and the environment. Therefore, the hazard, is not the crisis, catastrophe, disaster and Unexpected. [2]

It is very important to consider risk factors to understand that hazards are not (natural). Risk-taking is a function of hazard (e.g. storm, earthquake, flood or fire), i.e. exposing individuals and assets to risk and vulnerability conditions of the community or property. Social and environmental development patterns can increase exposure and vulnerability, resulting in increased risk. [3]

As regards human rights, the Islamic Declaration of Human Rights states: "For the fulfillment of what has come down to the eternal Islamic religion, including the safeguarding of religion, life, wisdom and honor, property, generation, and other privileges such as comprehensive and moderate in kidney Positions and sentences. This law combines spirituality and matter and harmonizes wisdom and heart and creates balance of rights and duties between the individual's reverence and the general interest and establishes the criteria for the appointment among the parties concerned until neither the uprising No harm" .

Occurrence of hazards is one of the most serious threats to human rights and, in many cases, destroys them. In order to assess the impact of human rights threats, it is essential to focus on two pivotal human rights instruments, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The two documents separate the rights set forth in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights into two distinct groups of civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. [4]

Without humanitarian assistance and international cooperation, the talk of reducing human suffering from natural hazards will remain mere words. For a long time, United Nations Member States have urgently urged international emergency relief efforts to save lives. Preservation of property and the environment, are known as an international problem. But despite this recognition, it must be acknowledged that international efforts to deal with natural hazards are very small compared to global natural hazards, and in this context the role of international law is also in terms of The theoretical (principles and rules of binding) and practical (territory and implementation) have been very poor. To achieve this, issues should be addressed in three dimensions: the role of law and international relations in relation to the responsibility of governments in protecting human rights in natural hazards, the role of law and international relations to deal with natural hazards, the role of law and international relations Natural hazards are reviewed.

Materials and methods

The research methodology relates to the way in which the research is planned and implemented, which means choosing the appropriate method and finding out how it is applied in the area under study. [5] Accordingly, this paper is intended as a part of applied research with the aim of determining the framing and formulation of a national strategy to reduce the hazards in Iran. The qualitative research methodology is descriptive and analytical in terms of its nature. For this purpose, the resources of the library Documents and documents have been used. First, the concepts of hazards, rights and international relations have been investigated as key concepts of this paper and, at the end, a strategy is proposed to reduce the hazards of applying international law and international relations.

Discus and Results

Governments have as much influence and power. As much as they can, they can carry out their will at the national, regional and international levels. As simple as they can, they can just as well put their own words. [1] The vulnerability of Iran's land to earthquake hazards, floods, landslides, and other natural hazards has led to the importance of risk management in the country. hazards management includes actions in four phases: preparedness, prevention, accountability, and recovery. Each of these steps involves a variety of actions. Compliance with this process and doing it right and during the necessary steps in each of these steps will enhance safety and reduce damages in critical situations. A review of Iran's overall policy on "preventing and reducing the risks of natural hazards" shows that these policies have been developed and adjusted to take into account this logical and empirical hazards management process to secure the country and assure residents of different parts of the country.

In the meantime, the most important issue is the existence of a potential risk factor for each region, which can be released at any moment. Therefore, from the perspective of safety, the best and most appropriate action is the separation of humans from the danger zone, because it cannot be limited or completely controlled by hazard. Different countries have different patterns to deal with natural and man-made hazards, and these countries have tried to define a comprehensive hazards management plan, adequate hazards management strategies and tools and equipment, and appropriate organization. Therefore, in order to cope with and respond to potential hazards and the need for a prompt, correct and effective decision, a set of measures and plans is needed before, during and after the hazards. These programs, within the context of macro policies and the optimal hazards management perspective, by systematically observing hazards and analyzing them, seek the means by which they can prevent the occurrence of hazards or, if they do, reduce their effects. Making preparations for coping, emergency relief and emergency recovery.

In the three articles of civil law provided by the Iranian Vice President of Legal Affairs in December 2013, many cases regarding the rights of the people have been raised regarding the requirements of the executive authority to address the rights of the people, and in addition, in accordance with the duties and plans of the Expediency Council, From all potential in the country to deal with possible incidents and anticipate plans and actions in this regard, the general policy of the system on "prevention and reduction of the risks of natural hazards and unexpected events" in 2005 by the leader Iran was introduced to implement and apply to the country's major programs and policies. Which includes leadership communication policies to reduce hazards in four categories of preparedness, prevention, accountability, and recovery. Unfortunately, despite the policy of notification by the Supreme Leader, the existing laws and regulations regarding the reduction of hazards and financial resources are unfortunately still in difficulty in preparedness, prevention, accountability, and recovery the effects of the hazards.

Following all the issues raised in both Iran and other countries, various governmental and non-governmental organizations and organizations have focused on reducing the negative effects of hazards that have been emphasized in the framework of the hyogo and Sendy work on the use of their capacity and their potential to mitigate the hazards. Therefore, the compilation of an appropriate strategy to utilize all international and national capacities in the field of hazards reduction in Iran is necessary in order to be able to achieve further international co-ordination in the future in order to reduce the hazards in Iran.

Conclusion

In order to create the coherence and effectiveness of the different organs associated with hazards management, the establishment of the National Hazard Communication Council for the coordination of operational organizations, policy centers and research centers at the level of the ministry or vice president is necessary to enable the organization to make a national The scientific, technical, financial, administrative and managerial capacities of hazard management to address identified hazards at the national level and the reversibility of existing and new critical infrastructure, such as water, transport and telecommunications infrastructures Educational centers, hospitals and other health facilities for the purpose of ensure the safety, efficiency and effectiveness of time and after-accident to provide vital and life-saving services and fix their deficiencies in an effective timetable, and by establishing scientific, technical, and regulatory committees for strategic policies of the Assembly National Reductions of Global hazards and Recommendations, including the goals of the Document of Japan, have been followed up, and national and local strategies and plans have reduced the hazards in different time frames with specific goals, indicators and timeframes, To create a new hazard, reduce the existing natural

hazards, and strengthen the economic, social, health and environmental reciprocity to definition and implementation.

Keywords: strategy, Natural hazard Reduction, International Law, International Organizations, International relation, Iran.

Evaluation of Urban Flood Risk Potential with Secure Urban Development Attitude (Case Study: Gonbad-e-Kavoos)

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Abstract

Flooding can be the result of severe rainfalls, melting snow or ice, or damaging dams. The Gonbad-e-Kavoos city has been threatened by urban floods over the past few years, in particular the floods of 1991, 2000 and 2001.

Due to the lack of attention to the safety of the city after these hazards caused that this study has examined the potential of urban flood damage. Using a hierarchical analysis of AHP method and completing a questionnaire in an expert community of 35 people, we examined the flood risk factors in urban development. The results and its adaptation to the recent floods indicate the vulnerability of the city due to the several factors of external flood risk. For reducing these elements and Secure Urban Development, performing related studies and comprehensive planning by the relevant executive agencies on the agenda is necessary

Introduction

Climate change causes flood. When the flood enters the urban areas, it causes damage and sometimes the death of people, because when the city during its growth and development raises natural hydrologic spaces. When cities are exposed to floods or planning on flood plains, requires policies or programs for tackling floods. In the first step, programming for exposed city, flood facing and governing the adverse economic and social consequences requires the understanding the flood regime of the basins as well as a range of urban lands adjacent to each river that is in the potential risk of flooding. Thus for promoting city and lowering spaces safety, a model of urban development is needed.

Materials and Methods

The type of study and methodology is to examine hypotheses or answer questions, descriptive, empirical, content analysis, documentary and historical. The research methodology is descriptive and analytical based on field and library studies and map analysis which is a type of applied research. In this research, in order to assess the urban flood risk potential with and taking into account the factors involved in urban development in the form of studying the

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role of different organizations performance and the production of flood zoning map in a hierarchical analysis method, in a 35-member specialist community was subjected to a pair comparison. A hierarchical analysis process can be considered when decision-making practice has multiple decision options.

Discus and Results

After analyzing the hierarchical analysis process among the three main criteria, the study and planning of the executive unit with a total inconsistency rate of 0.08 with a maximum weight of 0.75, has the most important role in the issue of flood risk reduction. Additionally by selecting 9 parameters of flood criteria in formation of vegetation cover, land use, elevation from the sea, slope, soil type, drainage density, river flood plain, rainfall and distance from the river, zoning map of hazard potentiality has been prepared and based on that, the city of Gonbad is located in high risk areas of the flood. Visiting the field and its adaptation to the flood of March 2019 of Gonbad city, confirming the compliance with the map of the potential hazard which has been produced. It considers the need of improving the city's safety in relation to the risk of flood.

Conclusion

Therefore, due to the flood potentiality of the study area and the results obtained, it can be said that the studies and planning have been done so far - related to flood risk- are insufficient. The need for integrated environmental studies and programing with integrated management in the form of urban development plans are necessary. It is the duty of the government to work hard on planning and implementing comprehensive flood management, attracting people's participation with preventing unnecessary losses in cities in preserving the lives and properties of their inhabitants. Implementing these issues require a change of approach and attitude in the government and the other Forces. Renewed attitude of the High Council for Urban Architecture of Iran in the recent approvals dated 11.5.2109, confirming the results of the research and changing the government's approach in this regard.

Keyword: Flood, Gonbad-e-Kavoos, Analytical Hierarchy, Operational Systems, Secure Urban Development.

Prosecuting The Offenders On Monsanto's Public Opinion Court

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Abstract

The right to health is one of the corollaries of fundamental human rights. Victims of violation of this right, in the assumption that they commit ordinary legal persons who are immune from prosecution in domestic and international courts, try to inform citizens of their victimization through a symbolic trial in the community court. Through awareness-raising, they will be effective in preventing crime. Therefore, one of the reasons for such tribunals is the increasing spread of risks against humanity, against the environment and against human health. Because of the difficulty of coping with such wide-ranging threats, courts with a global dimension and symbolically sympathizing with the sensitization of public opinion, political actors makes the idea of the formation of a symbolic court of public opinion to counter the effects of war crimes for the first time around fifty years ago was raised by philosophers and evolved over the years, which ultimately served to serve public health goals.

The present paper uses descriptive and analytical research and relying on library resources to explain the human risks associated with the products of a multinational corporation. According to the findings of the research, in the most recent event, an example of the threat to the right to health is first in the form of a symbolic court Reviewed and commented, and subsequently resulted in the actual condemnation of the harmful agent in the California court. In Iran, propaganda and the introduction of unauthorized and harmful products and services in the mass media, domestic and international, and virtual spaces are prohibited, and sixth-grade imprisonment or penal punishment and deprivation of occupational and social activities are punishable. Among the links between hazard knowledge and the orientation of this paper, one can observe behavioral risk-taking. One of the basic questions in this area is what should be done to reduce environmental hazards? One of the most effective means of helping public opinion is to sensitize the level of risk; relying on the broad functions of public opinion courts can be a new direction in the implementation of knowledge of hazards and the identification of environmental hazards and environmental hazards to people, political actors and decision-makers. Also, to act as an effective legal tool in order to achieve its major support goals and ensure the safety of human life and the environment as an effective legal tool.

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Considering the historical record and the evolution of the idea of the Public Opinion Tribunal, it is well-documented that the use of the capacity of such courts can be an effective and effective instrument for maintaining and safeguarding health for all.

Keywords: public opinion court, right to health, Monsanto, de-mining, possible risks.

Application of Morphotectonic Indices in Landslide Hazard Evaluation of Lorestan Railway

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Abstract

Landslides are among the natural hazards that cause the greatest damage to vital transportation networks, including rail lines, and after the events such as the departure of the train from the rails and the destruction of the infrastructure, they have the most financial losses dedicated. This factor has always caused the problem of the operation of the rail transport system and reduced the reliability of its customers. Therefore, the identification of predisposing factors, and areas with potential landslide hazard can help to secure and reduce the risks posed by this phenomenon. In addition to lithology, morphology and climatic conditions, the tectonic activity and seismicity are considered as one of the most important triggering factors of landslides. In this regard, a large number of studies were conducted around the world indicated that landslides occur frequently in tectonically active areas. In fact, many geomorphologic landforms are very sensitive to active tectonic movements and change concurrent with them. Thus, recognizing the tectonic characteristics of a region contributes to a better understanding of geomorphic processes. The Lorestan Railway is part of the north-south railway of Iran that is 215 km long. It extends from the Momenabad Station in Markazi province to the Tang-e-Haft Station in Khuzestan province and goes across high Zagros Mountains located in the geographical coordinates of 48° 15' to 49° 05' E, and the latitudes of 32° 25' to 33° 30' N. This region has specific characteristics in terms of slope instability and related geomorphological phenomena due to local and regional characteristic of the active Zagros orogenic belt.

Materials and Method

The data of this research included topographic maps with 1: 25000 scale received from the National Cartographic Center, 30 meters' digital elevation model (DEM) achieved from USGS, geological map of 1: 1000000 scale of

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Lorestan province, field survey from the studied area in 2019, and 35 samples have been taken. The research methodology includes tectonic indicators that show the region's activity in terms of tectonics and the correlation between the occurrence of landslide phenomena, and tectonic activity. The tectonic indices used include the hypersonic and integral hysterometric (HI) curves, drainage asymmetry (AF), topographic symmetry (T), stream length gradient (SL), valley floor width-valley height ratio (VF) The V ratio index and basin shape index (BS) are calculated for each sub-basin. The classification of the indices was also carried out according to Hamdoni et al. Classification. The land status of the region was determined using the tectonic activity (Iat) partial evaluation index. Then, the indices were standardized by Z-score method due to lack of homogeneity in the scale. A quantitative relationship between observed slides and tectonic indices in sub-basins was calculated by analysis of variance.

Discussion

The activity of the sub-basins was tectonically investigated using the Iat index. According to the classification of Hamdoni et al., the study area, were divided into three tectonic activity classes (3-2-1). The number 1 represents the highest neo-tectonic activity, and the number 2 is neo-tectonic, semi-active and moderate, and the number 3 is low and inactive. According to the results obtained from this indicator, in basin number 12, 3, 1 the tectonic activity is high and in the rest of the basins, tectonic activity is high to moderate. In the basins above the 3rd index, field observations with slip samples are not found. According to field observations, more than 80 percent of the total landslide in the region between the Dorood to Tang-7 stations lies in the range of tectonic activity to a large extent, which indicates the effect of land-based construction on the frequency of landslides in the area. Most field observations have been observed around railways in basins 12 and 5, while field observations are considered in basins 12.3 and 5, which can be concluded that the construction of railroad slopes and slopes of the Slide potential range in Basin 5 has increased and the condition of crossing the railways of Basin 3 is more appropriate. The basin covers 12 major parts of the Cham - sengr station - the country and the basin - covering a large part of the Qaron-Bizeh stations that are also involved with the flood issue every year. Variance analysis was used to establish a quantitative relationship between the observed landslides and tectonic indices in the sub basins. Due to the lack of homogeneity of the indices in the number range, the Z scale was standardized and to establish a relationship between indices and perceptions you know, its linear regression model was calculated.

Result

The results of this study showed that the studied area is young in terms of neotectonics activity, but the activity level is not the same in all places, so that

basins number 12, 3 and 1 have the highest tectonic activity, and basins number 13, 11, 10 and 9 have relatively less activity. The maximum landslide occurrence has been observed around railways in the 12th and 5th basins, but field surveys have shown more specimens in the 12.3 and 5 basins, which may have increased rail slots and slopes in the basin area 5. And the railways in the basin 3 have better conditions. In general, based on the morphological indices, field evidence and the regression model of the slide and tectonic relationship, it is suggested that sufficient attention be paid to the slopes and ditches.

Keywords: Tectonic, Morpho-Tectonic indices, Lorestan region railway, landslide.

Security Vulnerability Analysis, Security of Transmission Lines in Zanjan

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Abstract

Bad weather conditions may endanger the power transmission in the transmission network due to cascading failures. Removing these crashes makes it difficult and even impossible to use these lines. The purpose of the analysis is to identify vulnerabilities, find weak infrastructures or critical situations so that decision makers can take possible measures to reduce weaknesses and critical situations; accordingly, vulnerability measures should be developed to help decision makers. The overall vulnerability index is an essential factor in the comparison of the different types of network transmission vulnerabilities or adverse weather events. The more important thing is that the weak areas in the network should be identified in order to take measures to reduce the vulnerability. As a result, this model considers the vulnerability of location-time correlations of difficult climatic conditions and integrates existing concepts into a single framework. The main purpose of this paper is to discuss the vulnerability of power transmission lines to atmospheric hazards; current methods do not take into account spatial correlations - when weather conditions and electrical models of power systems are not considered. They either concentrate on simulating power systems regardless of difficult weather conditions, or focus on forecasted power line overheads without considering the consequences of power outages. Therefore, in this research, the core of the vulnerability assessment is done with the requirement analysis to adapt vulnerability indicators. Finally, measures can be taken to reduce vulnerability.

Keywords: vulnerability, power transmission lines, CMC, weather conditions, Zanjan.

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Unplanned Development of Tourism and its Impact on the Environment of the Lakes (Case Sample: Gahar Lake, Lorestan)

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Abstract

Ecotourism is a considerable economic opportunity for the regions. Gahar Lake and Oshtorankh with special biodiversity is one of the glacial traces of Iran and one of the major areas of Lorestan ecotourism. The low thresholds for vulnerability, poor environmental conditions, lake tourism and the belief in the role of risk management in spatial development planning are the necessities of this research. This research was conducted by analyzing the state of failure and its effects on the environment (EFMEA). Its aim is to identify, rank and compare the most important environmental risks, and the risks, which is resulted from the tourism in the region.

This research can lead to the reduction or elimination of human and natural damaging effects and contribute to the development of spatial development in this environment. For this purpose, the most important risks of the region were first identified, and they were based on the three variables; "probability and severity of the occurrence and dimension of the effect", and the numerical values of each risk were determined. Based on the range of changes, the grades were ranked in five categories. The results showed that among the environmental risks of the region, there are three risks that are at the priority or infinite risks with an average of 86.7. They are "injuries due to the number of tourists, motorcycle traffic, and forage growth".

In tourism-related risks, the "large number of tourists, the seasonal limitations of the tourism, and the type of traffic and walking route" are three items with an average of 86.7 in the first place. Therefore, based on the need for mutual action, these risks require immediate action, quick corrective actions, and prohibitions. From the set of priority risks of grade one, the risk of "a large number of tourists" is among both "environmental risks" and "tourism risks", therefore; as the most important threat to the area, it needs planning and controlling and immediate action.

Introduction

Tourism as the most extensive service industry in the world has a special place

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in the economic, cultural, social and political spheres [9]. Tourism development is sustainable, which is not destructive and continues indefinitely [14].

Oshtorankoooh as an ecotourism zone of Lorestan is one of the areas "under management for the protection of habitats and species" [5]. Unfortunately, today, environmental conditions, relations and political-administrative conflicts over the interests of tourism in Oshtrankoooh and Gahar Lake between neighboring cities have imposed new risks and conditions on the lake and the environment. [13].

The current state of the conservation and management of the Gahar Lake is alarming, and the lake is on an upward trend in the pathway of premature aging. Therefore, the vulnerability of the lake is high and needs to be reviewed and appropriate policies [12]

Due to natural and climatic constraints, the lake tourism season is limited to May, September, and October [10]. To avoid threats and reduce damage, tourism risk management in Lake Ghahr is absolutely vital.

The aim of this study was to identify the factors threatening the Lake Ghahar, and to distinguish between these factors and the environmental and tourism risks. By rating these factors, the most important risks in each region were determined and ranked. It will also provide a rational basis for sustainable development for spatial development planning in the tourism sector.

Research method and analysis

Gahar lake is located in north east of Lorestan and southern Oshtorankoooh. This range in Zagros is part of the fault-elevation wall [6]. According to the reason for the formation of the Gahar lake landslide, in other words, Gahar is a fault lake [7], investigations also consider this lake glacial [20, 21]. Gahar Lake is located in the catchment area of the Dez, with a length of 1800 and an average width of 500 meters [10]. In this research, topographic, geological maps and 7-band of the ETM + Landsat 7 satellite with a 30 meter spatial resolution were used. The information obtained from these documents was evaluated in field works, then by using purposeful and systematic sampling, 12 experts familiar with the environment and subject were used. So the required data and regional risks were listed.

Data analysis was performed by analyzing the failure modes and its effects on the environment (EFMEA). Based on this method, the risks are based on the three criteria of "severity, likelihood and extent of effect" in the distribution tables so that based on the product of the above three criteria, each of the risks is considered as a numerical value as a threat factor.

Discuss

The risks and damages of the region were categorized by experts as follows:

The tourist risks		Environmental risks	
Human	A lot of tourists in ...	Human	Number of tourists
	Restriction of health facilities		Construction operations
	The cost of lake tourism		Road construction
	Construction operations		Waste (environmental health)
	Road construction		Motorcycle on the road
	Road safety and danger		Nomadic livestock
	Waste and environmental health conditions		Destruction of vegetation
	Lack of local markets		Hunt and remove the wow
Natural	Physical Environment and Natural Form	Natural	Climate change
	distance		Erosion
	Restricting the season of tourism		Growth of the reeds
Combined	drowning in the lake		The decay of trees ...
	Type of walking and ...		Melting down the second lake
	The difficulty of the direction.		
	A lot of tourists in ...		
	Restrictions on health facilities		
The cost of lake tourism			

In order to rank the risks in terms of three criteria of severity, the likelihood of the occurrence and extent of the effect on the basis of the tables of each risk in each criterion is obtained from 1 to 5 degrees. The numerical product of the three above criteria determines the final score of each risk. The values of each of the risks were calculated according to their valuation. Risk classification and final valuation (RPN) risk were determined to determine the level, priority and actions required. Because the maximum score in each of the three criteria (severity, probability and magnitude of the effect) is 5, the maximum possible number for each risk is 125. The results of the tables show that in both groups the environmental risks and risks from tourism, the risk of "number of tourists" with the highest score of 100, and the "tourism cost of the lake" with the lowest value of 8. By reducing the number 8 out of 100, the range of changes is 92, and the number of classes is determined in five categories [1]. The categories, limits, priority numbers and risks in each category represent the limits of the risks. These limits include the following categories: risk-free (priority 5), low risk (priority 4), medium risk (priority 3), high risk (priority 2), infinite risk (priority 1).

Results

In environmental risk, three cases, "the number of tourists, motorcycle traffic and the growth of reeds," with an average of 86.8 are the most important risks and are in the top priority (H1). Therefore, in accordance with the need for mutual action, these risks require immediate action and rapid corrective actions. "Road construction, degradation of vegetation, illegal hunting and climate change" with a mean score of 60 are ranked second (H2) environmental risks of the region and require corrective action and control.

In tourism-related risks, the three risks; the number of tourists, the season's tourism season, and the type of traffic and the pedestrian route "are ranked one (H1).

The end result is that

In the first priority risks (H1), "a large number of tourists in the tourist season" both in the "environmental risks" group and in "tourism risks" is the most important threat to the region.

The results of fieldwork and analysis of this paper are as follows:

- There are 12 environmental risks and 14 tourism-related risks in the Gahar Lake, which could be a source of threat and damage to the lake.

- The most important environmental risks: "the number of tourists, motorcycle traffic and growth of reeds," and the most important tourist risks, "the large number of tourists, the season of tourism, and the type of traffic and walking paths."

- From the priority risks of a "large number of tourists" in the two groups, the "environmental risks and tourism-related risks" are similar and common. Therefore, this risk is considered to be the most significant threat to Gahar lake, and more than ever, it requires immediate, control and planning.

Keywords: Gahar Lake, Oshtorankoo, Risk Assessment, Tourism, (EFMEA).