



Institute of Environmental Studies (IDEA)

National University of Colombia

Disaster Risk Management Task Force (DRM-TF)

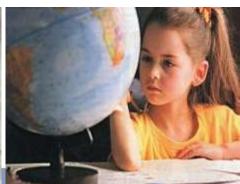
IRDR Center of Excellence in Understanding Risk & Safety ICoE:UR&S









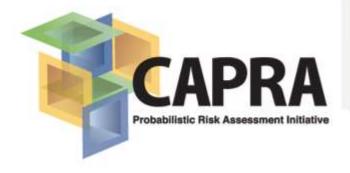




GAR 2015 - WCDRR Why a Global Risk Assessment?



- Measure is essential to decide; what is not dimensioned cannot be administrated
- An operational picture of risk improves risk knowledge and provides an overall risk landscape
- Risk assessment is key to aware but also to concern decisionmakers of their responsibility
- Disaster risk is a contingent liability and therefore a sovereign risk for the society
- ✓ Risk reduction and prevention are duties for risk governance and for the nations' accountability
- Track DRM progress overtime means considering the development transformation trade-offs





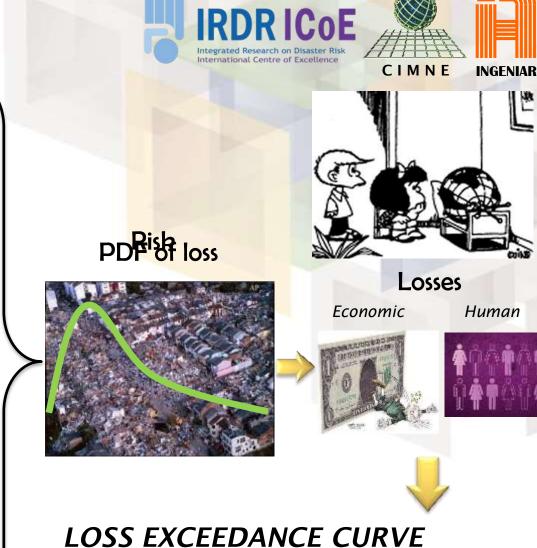
COMPREHENSIVE
APPROACH TO
PROBABILISTIC RISK
ASSESSMENT



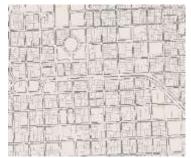


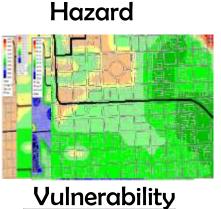


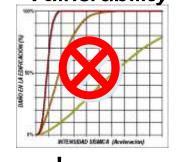
Risk Modelling

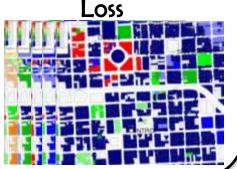












LOSS EXCEEDANCE CURVE PROBABLE MAXIMUM LOSS AVERAGE ANNUAL LOSS



Cyclonic / Seismic Hazard

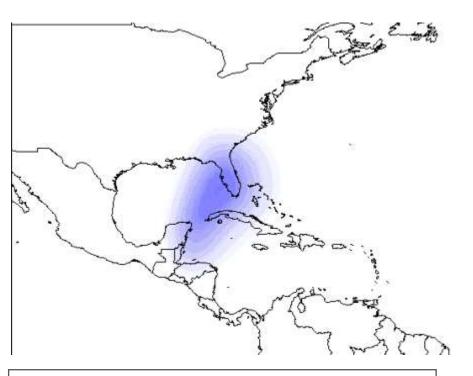






Set of stochastic scenarios

- ✓ Mutually exclusive
- ✓ Collectively exhaustive
- ✓ Admit probabilistic representation



.AME FORMAT





Seismic Hazard Assessment IRDR ICOE Seismic Hazard Maps CIMNE 50 -50 -100 -150 -50 50 100 150 0.2sec, 1,000 años

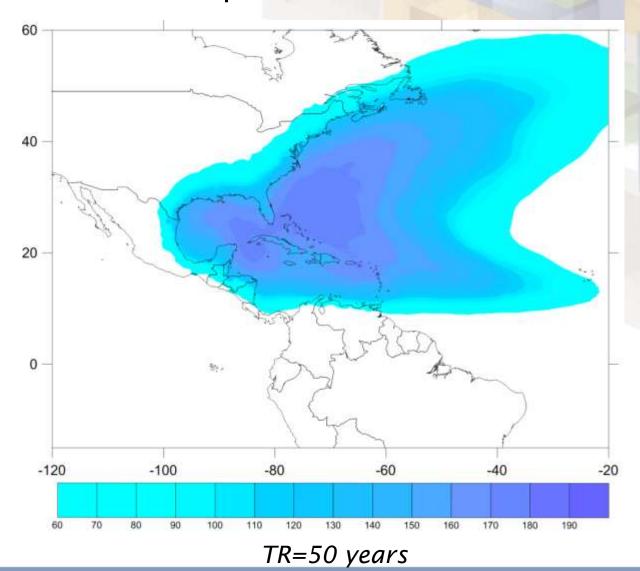
Cyclonic Wind Hazard







Cyclonic Wind Hazard Maps



Global Exposure Database







Definition and parameters

- ✓ Building classes according to WHE and WAPMERR
- ✓ Vulnerability functions for different quality structural design levels
- ✓ Vulnerability assignment to building classes in accordance with:
 - ✓ Country development level
 - ✓ City complexity level
 - ✓ Regional hazard level
 - ✓ Construction class



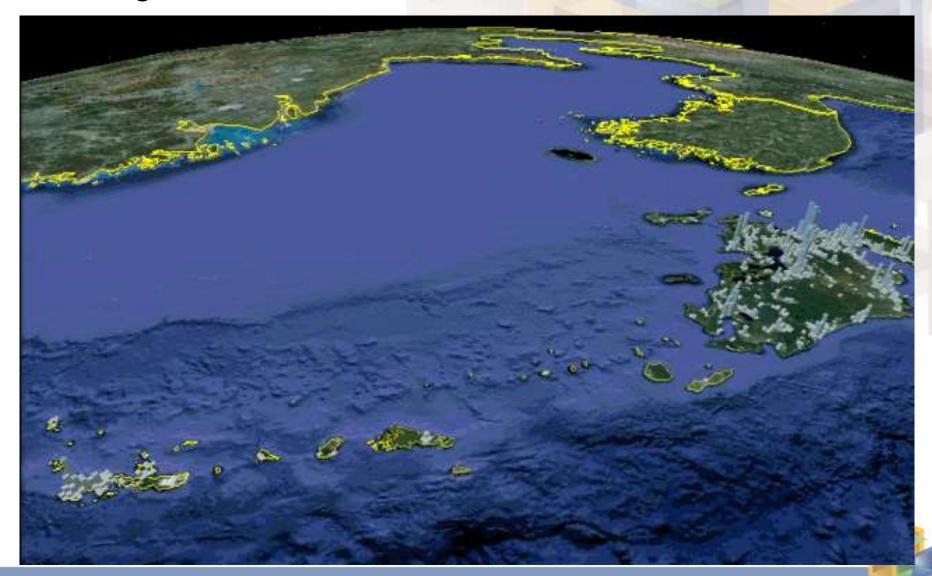
Global Exposure Database







5x5 km grids & 1x1 km in the coast



Vulnerability

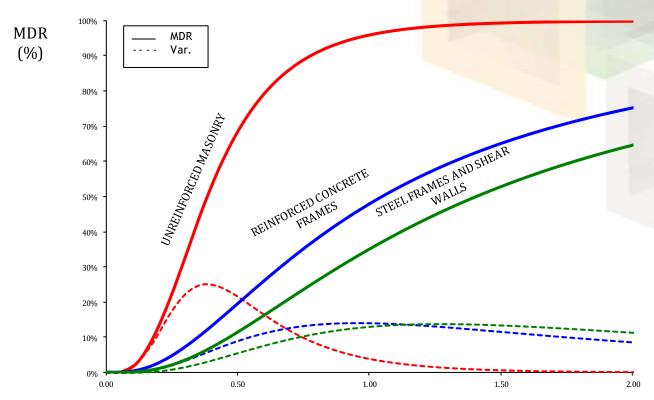






Vulnerability functions for earthquakes

SEISMIC DESIGN LEVEL: M



Spectral Acceleration, Sa (g)



Vulnerability

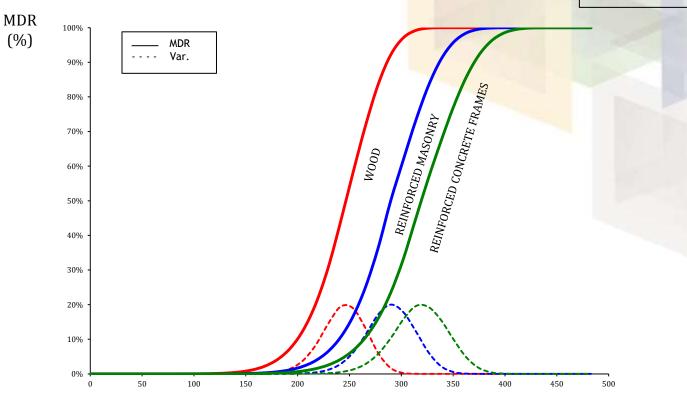






Vulnerability functions for wind

QUALITY LEVEL: M



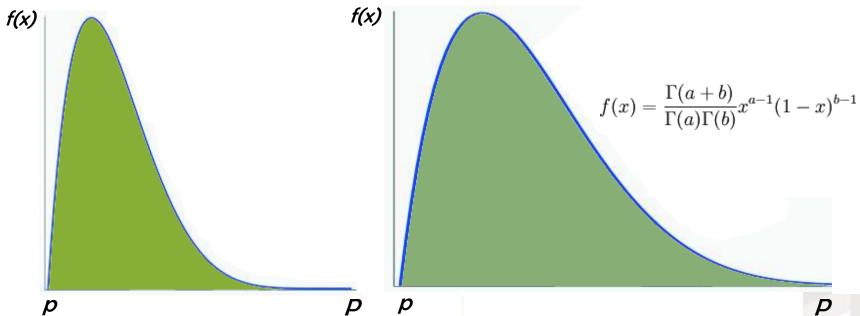
Wind Speed (kph)



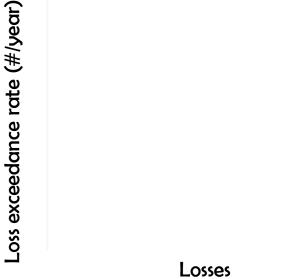
$$f(l \mid Event \mid i) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(l \mid Sa) f(Sa \mid Event \mid i) dSa$$
Vulnerability Hazard







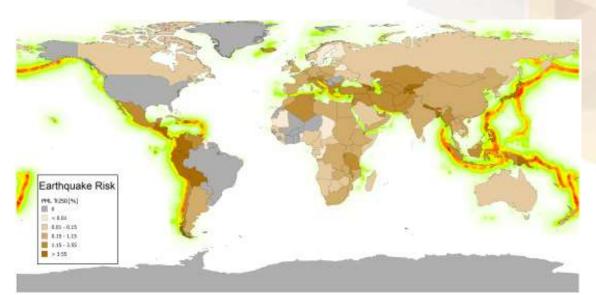
$$v(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{Events} \Pr(l \ge L \mid Event \ i) \cdot F_A(Event \ i)$$

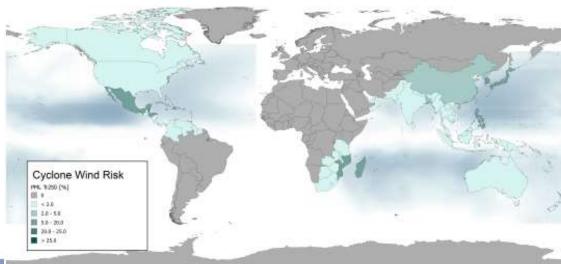




Risk Maps and Rankings

Using AAL and PML results











Risk Indicators

AAL/PC (EQ & W) by region

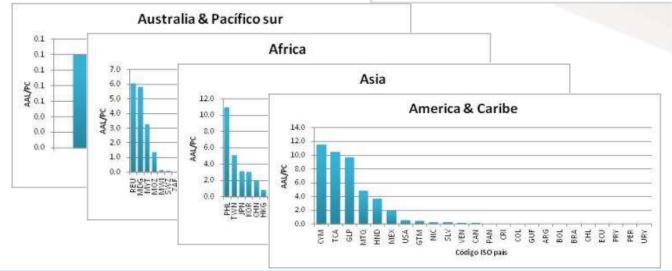




Earthquake



Cyclone Wind





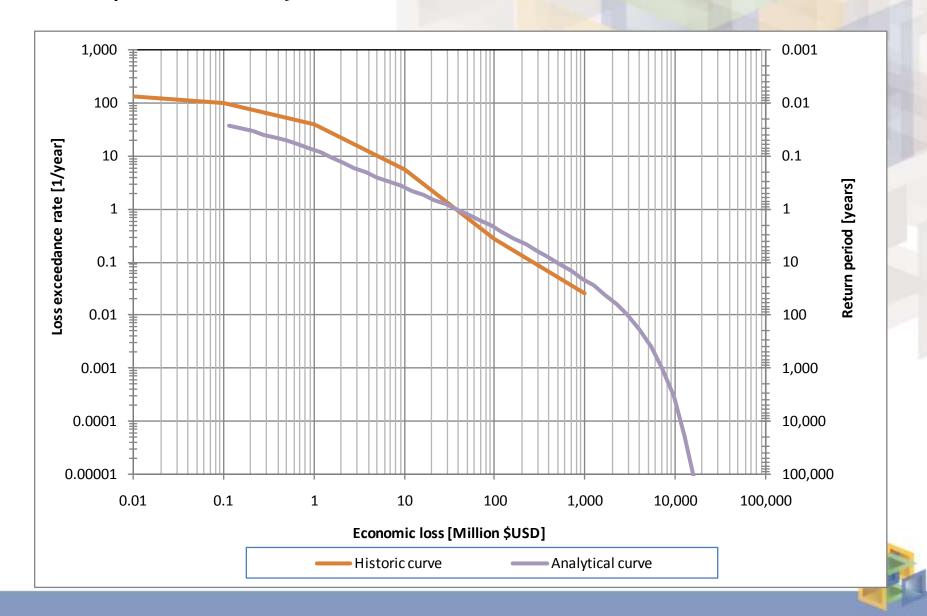
Extensive and Intensive Risk Assessment

Proposal of a "Hybrid" Loss Exceedance Curve



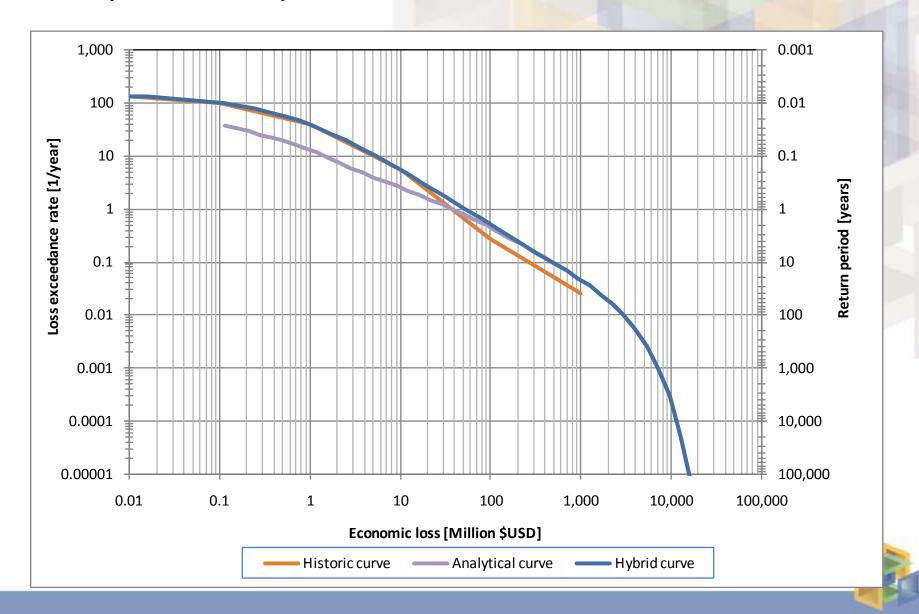
Extensive and Intensive Risk Assessment

Proposal of a "Hybrid" Loss Exceedance Curve



Extensive and Intensive Risk Assessment

Proposal of a "Hybrid" Loss Exceedance Curve



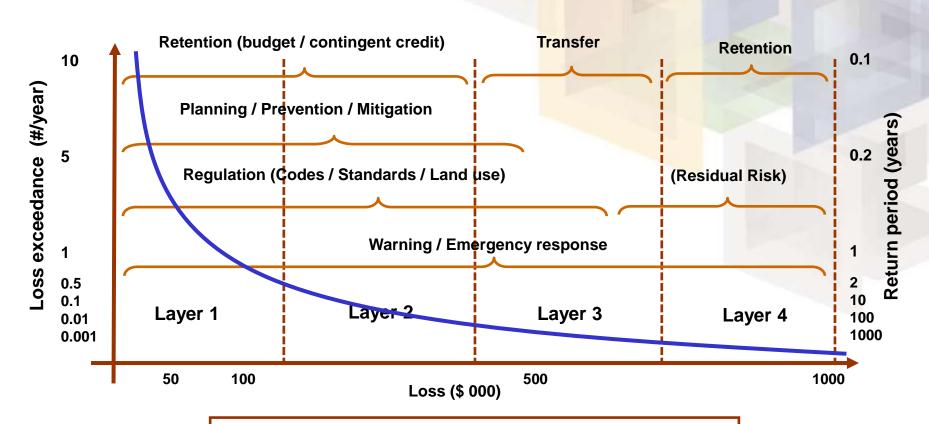
Loss Exceedance Curve







Governments need to define a risk reduction/financing strategy



- 1 = High probability & low/moderate losses
- 2 = Medium probability & moderate/high losses
- 3 = Low probability & high losses
- 4 = Very low probability & very high losses

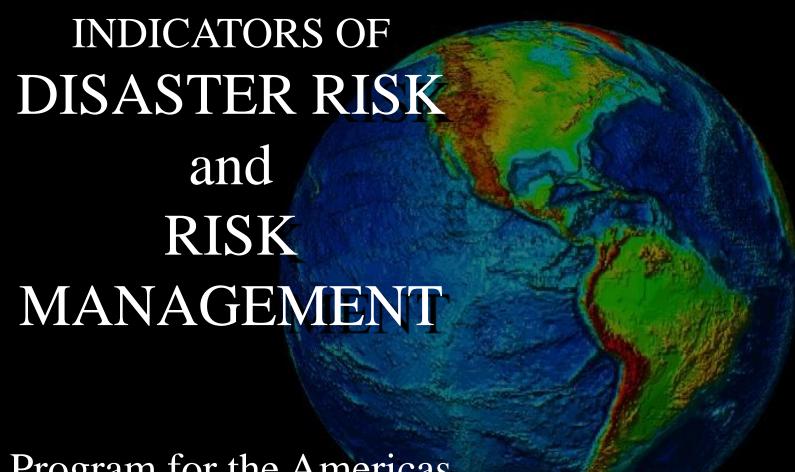


Regarding the GAR's GRM:



- A fully probabilistic earthquake risk assessment has been conducted at global level. Results are useful for comparisons and rankings among countries
- Risk had been estimated mainly based on historical records. The GAR's Global Risk Model takes into account events that have not yet occurred
- Countries must carry-out risk assessments with higher resolution at sub-national and local level when the required information is available
- ✓ From global to local: the same "arithmetic" can be used for any resolution level.





Program for the Americas
IDB – IDEA



DDI : DISASTER DEFICIT INDEX

LDI : LOCAL DISASTER INDEX

PVI : PREVALENT VULNERABILITY INDEX

RMI : RISK MANAGEMENT INDEX

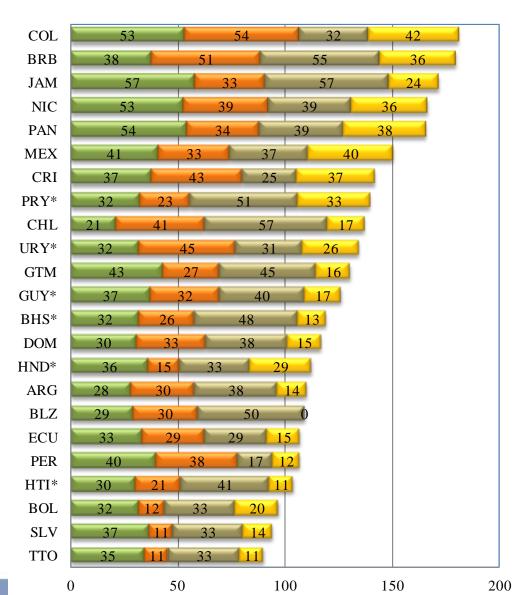
RISK MANAGEMENT INDEX







- RMI -





FP





National and Local Initiatives



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OF MANIZALES

Risk knowledge and information systems (5 projects)

Instrumentation, monitoring and early warning systems (6 projects)

Using risk for planning and awarness (5 projects)







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