# FUTURE EXPOSURE AND RISK TO NATURAL HAZARDS

## Where are we heading?

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Bergamo, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2023



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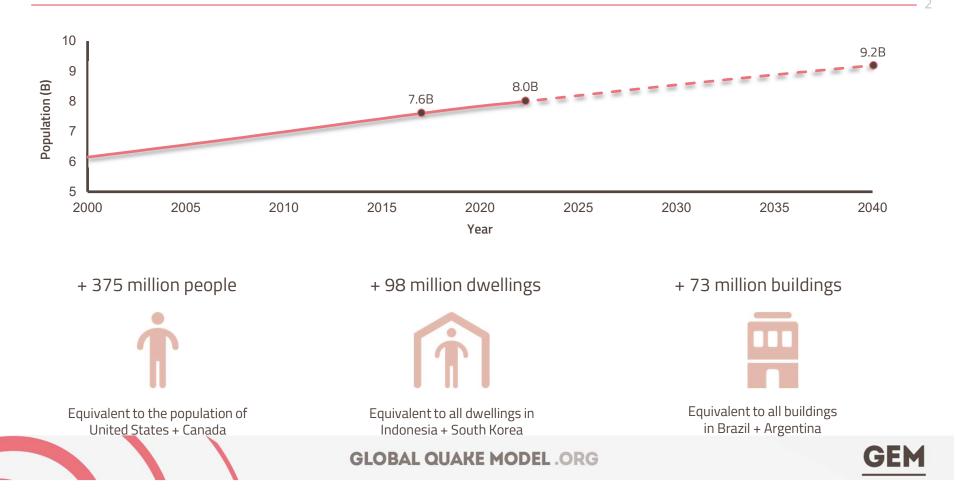


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**GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL** 

## SINCE 2018, A LOT HAS HAPPENED



### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

	Hazards	Main strategy	Time scale
<b>NETHERLANDS</b> government.nl/topics/delta- programme		Safeguard dams, storm surge barriers, floodgates and locks <b>protecting the population</b> from floods and sea level rise	<b>50-year and 100-year</b> term planning
JAPAN bosai-jp.org/en/solution/category	¢ ß 🏚	<b>Minimizing loss of life</b> from earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods and volcanic eruptions	<b>Decades-long</b> plan scale
CUBA Sims and Vogelmann (2002)	¢ <u>*</u> €	<b>Relocating at-risk populations</b> , building resistant housing + infrastructure, developing resilient agricultural systems	<b>50-year and 100-year</b> horizon
BANGLADESH National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh 2023-2050	♦.	Limit saltwater intrusion, build storm shelters, <b>relocate vulnerable populations</b> , enhance early warning systems	<b>30-year</b> horizon
AUSTRALIA dcceew.gov.au/climate- change/policy/environment	<u>**</u>	Prescribed burning, <b>fire-resistant structures</b> , agricultural diversification and comprehensive water conservation strategies	<b>Decades-long</b> plan scale

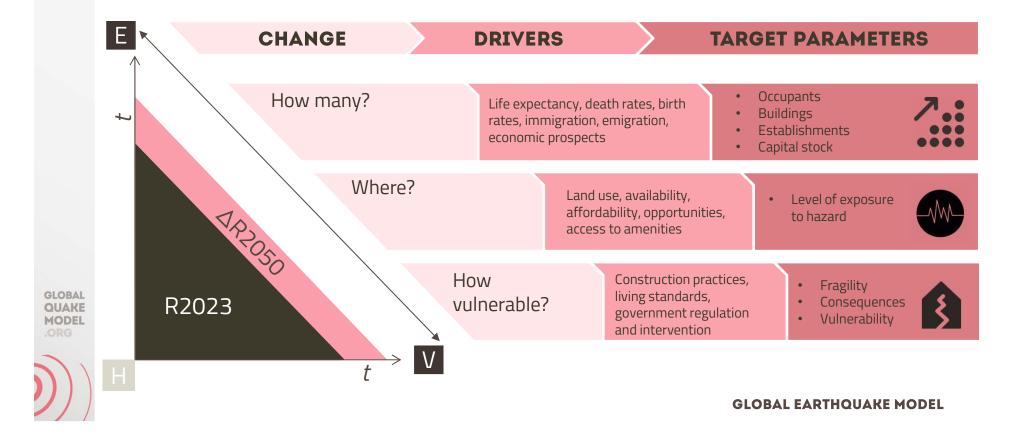
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#### WHAT WE NEED TO ACCOUNT FOR

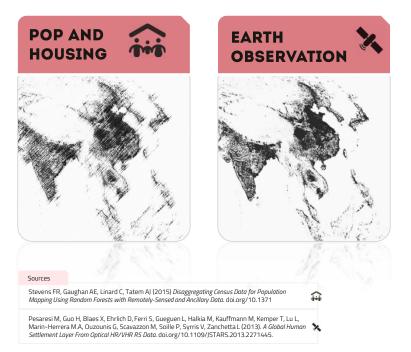


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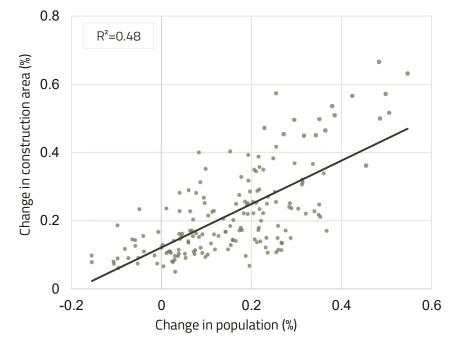
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#### WHAT WE HAVE TRIED SO FAR

Establish a relationship between *population* and *construction* by observing changes at a country level



Calderon A, Silva V (2020) Forecast of Risk within the Context of the SFDRR: Study Cases in Central America and the Caribbean



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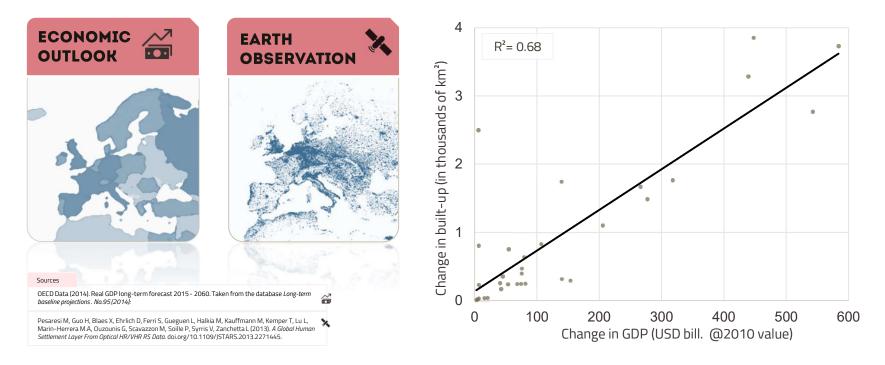


#### WHAT WE HAVE TRIED SO FAR

Establish a relationship between *economic growth* and *construction* by observing changes on a regional scale



World Bank, GEM Foundation (2021) Regional risk assessment of the European Union Member States



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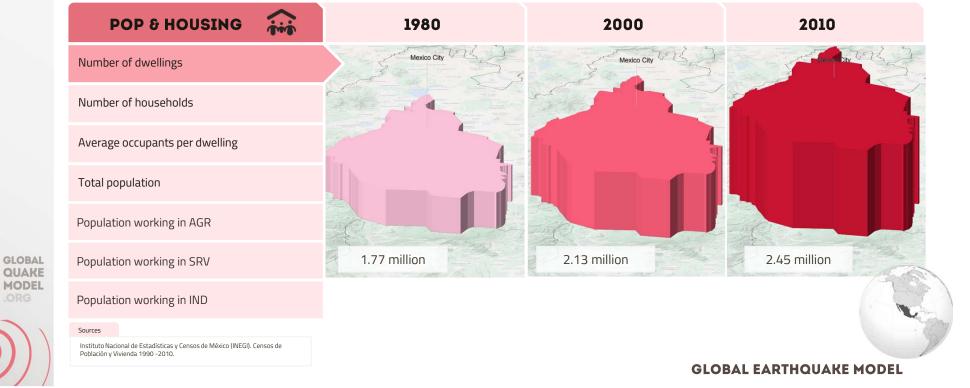


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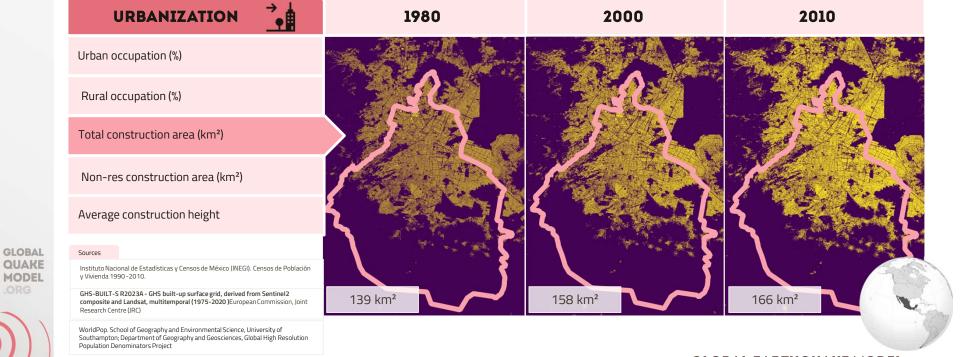
Observing changes in Mexico City administrative region across datasets and time



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Observing changes in Mexico City administrative region across datasets and time



**GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL** 

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MODEL

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Observing changes in Mexico City administrative region across datasets and time 0 **GEOGRAPHICAL** 1980 2000 2010 Location (latitude and longitude) Country Geographical region Economic region Sources World Bank (2023). World Development Indicators – The world by income and region. GLOBAL Upper middle income Lower middle income Upper middle income QUAKE MODEL **GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL** 

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DEVELOPMENT 1980 2000 2010 GINI Index (GI) Human development index (HDI) Gross domestic product (GDP) GDP per capita Sources UNDP, Human Development Report (2021-22) OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index HDI 0.65 HDI 0.71 HDI 0.75 **GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL** 

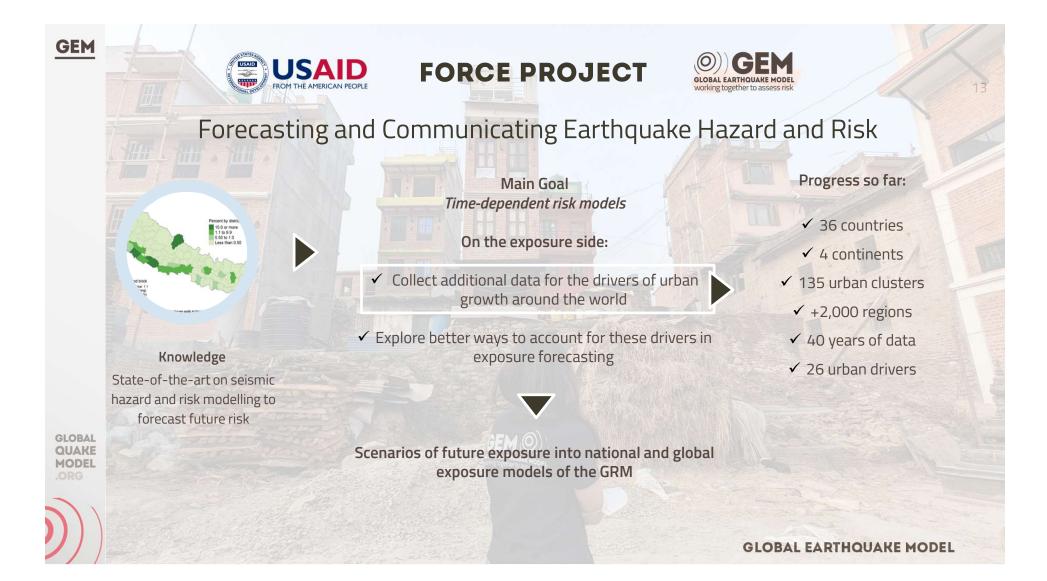
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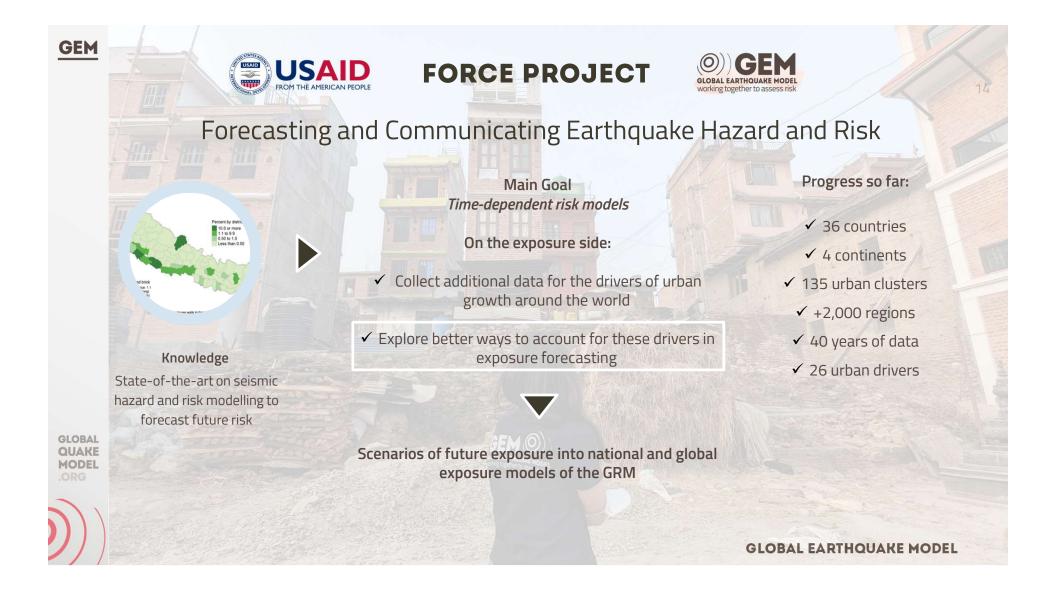
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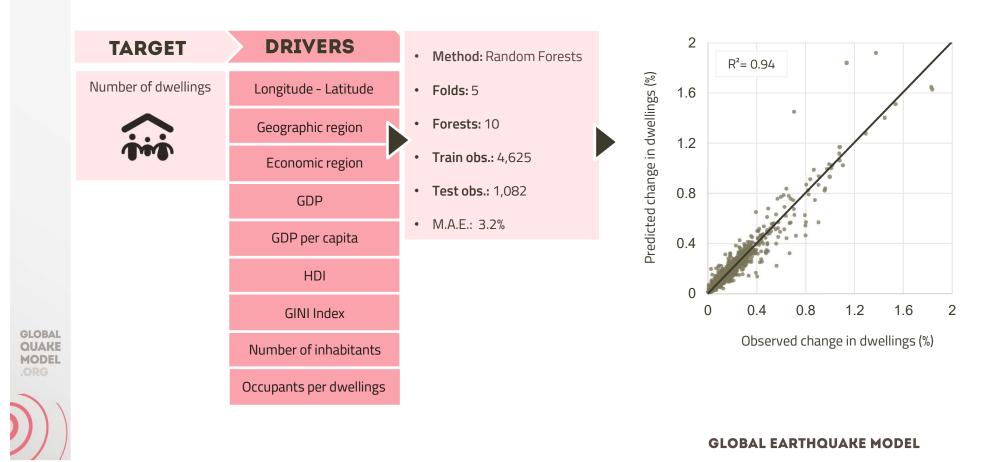
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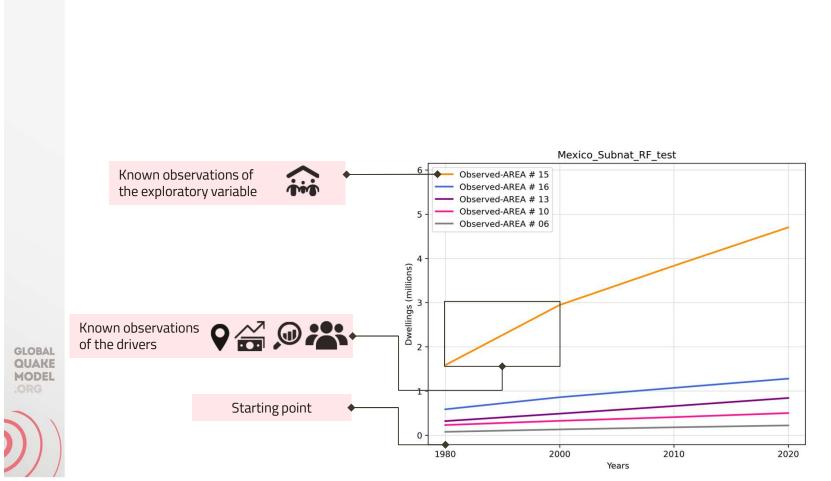




#### **HOW TO USE THIS FOR EXPOSURE FORECASTING?**

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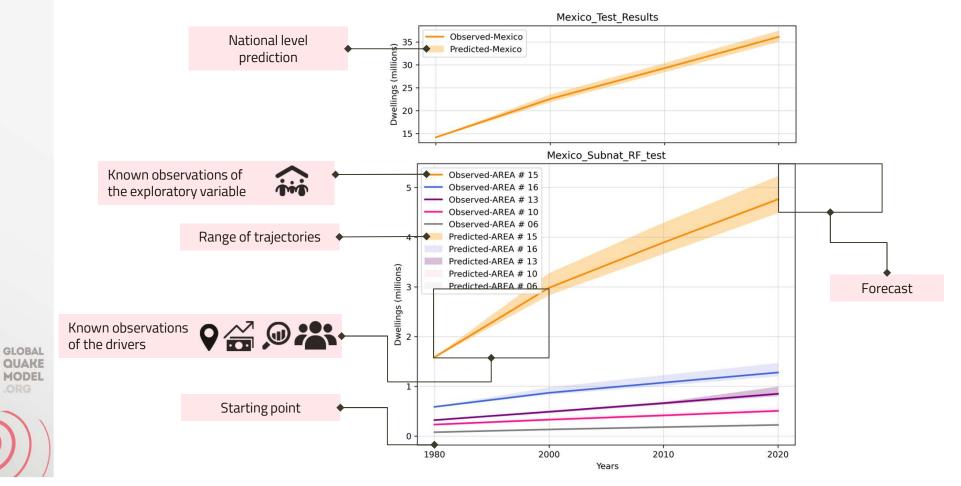




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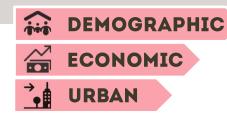
#### **HOW TO USE THIS FOR EXPOSURE FORECASTING?**



## A FORECAST REQUIRES A NARRATIVE FOR THE FUTURE

There are frameworks already in place that facilitate **the integrated analysis of future development** (on the front of climate change):

The Shared Socio-Economic Pathways (SSPs) cover global development in different dimensions, including:



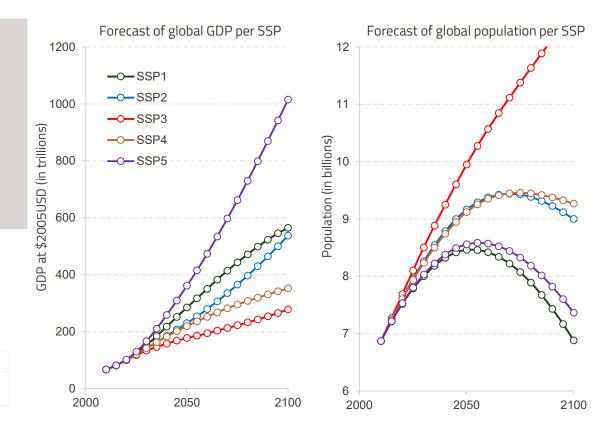
SSP Public Database (Version 2.0) https://tntcat.iiasa.ac.at/SspDb

Keywan et al. The Shared Socioeconomic Pathways and their energy, land use, and greenhouse gas emissions implications: An overview, Global Environmental Change, Volume 42, Pages 153-168, 2017, ISSN 0959-3780, DOI:110.1016/j.gloenvcha.2016.05.009



Sources





## **PROPOSING NARRATIVES FOR FUTURE VULNERABILITY**

	<b>POLICIES</b> Scenarios	IMPLEMENTATION Scenarios	
<b>A. Business as usual</b> <i>Current code and seismic p</i> <i>standard available for all r</i>		<b>1. Business as usual</b> Implementation of construction standards in new construction is the same as observed in 2023	
<b>B. Safer standards</b> <i>A modern building code w</i> <i>for all new construction by</i>	ith safer standards available 2030	<b>2. Better implementation of current standards</b> Construction standards become widely adopted and informality is reduced by 50% by 2050	
SSP1	SSP2 S	SP3 SSP4 SSP5	
SHARE	D SOCIOECONOI	AIC PATHWAYS 🍻 🕁 📑	

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#### WHERE ARE WE HEADED: SOUTH-EAST ASIA

All countries undergo the following two scenarios:

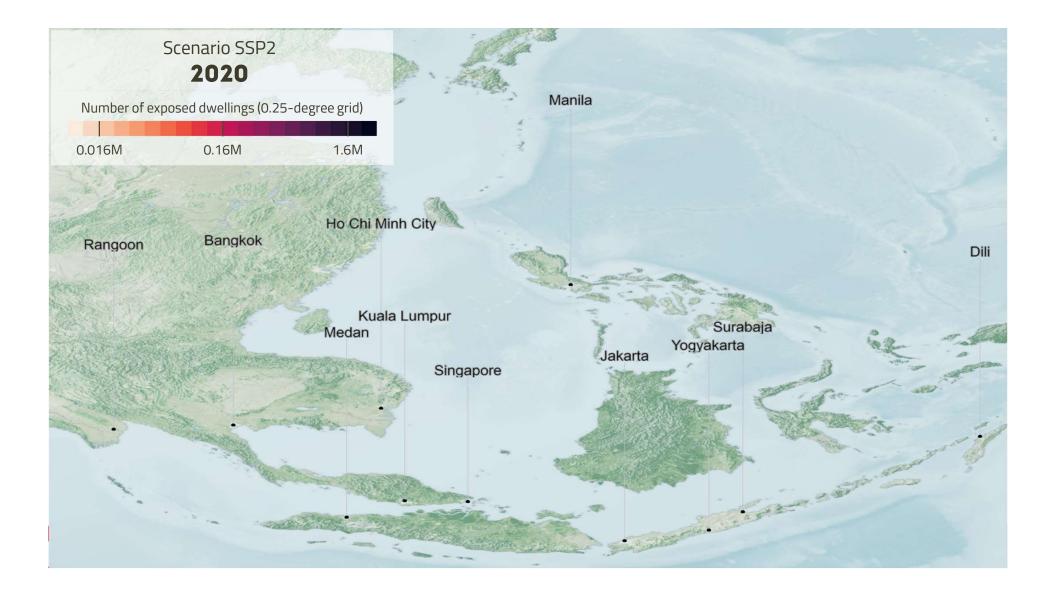
SSP2	(A.1)	
Demographic growth: mean fertility, life expectancy estimates Development: historical GDP, HDI trends	Policying: business as usual Implementation: same as observed in 2023	
SSP2	(A.2)	

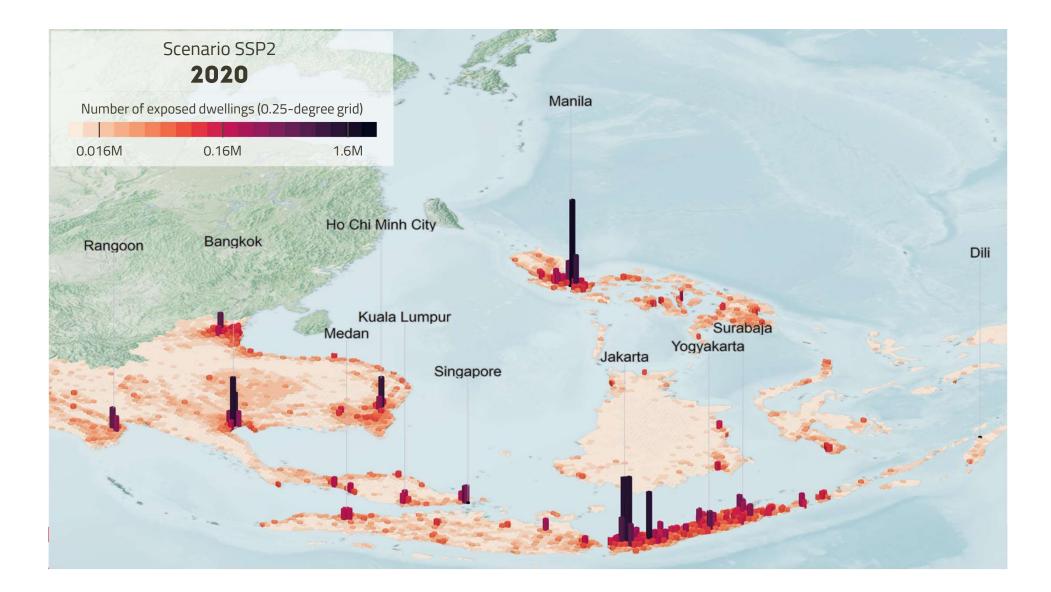


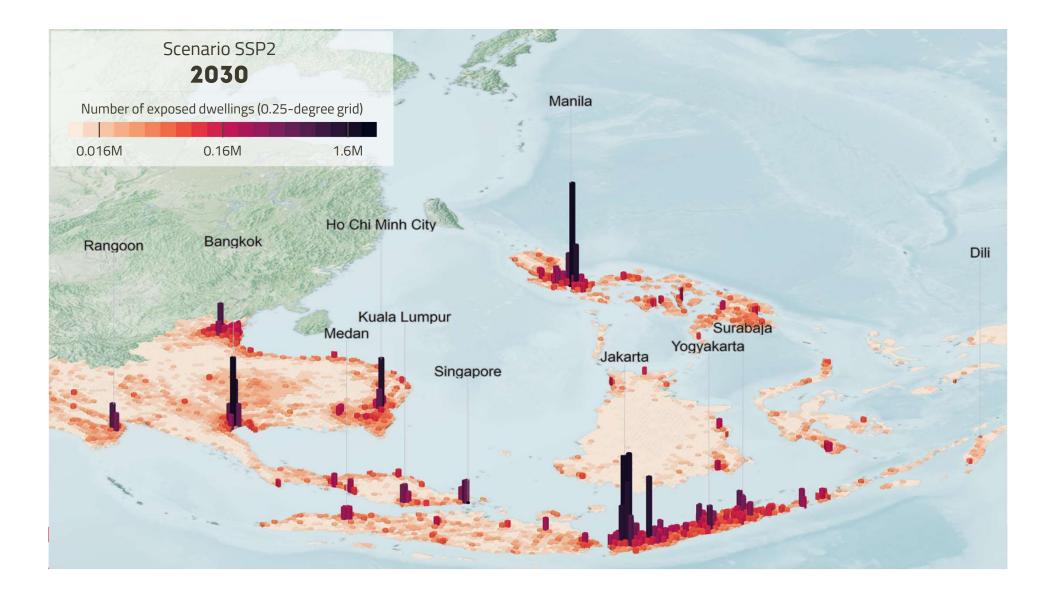
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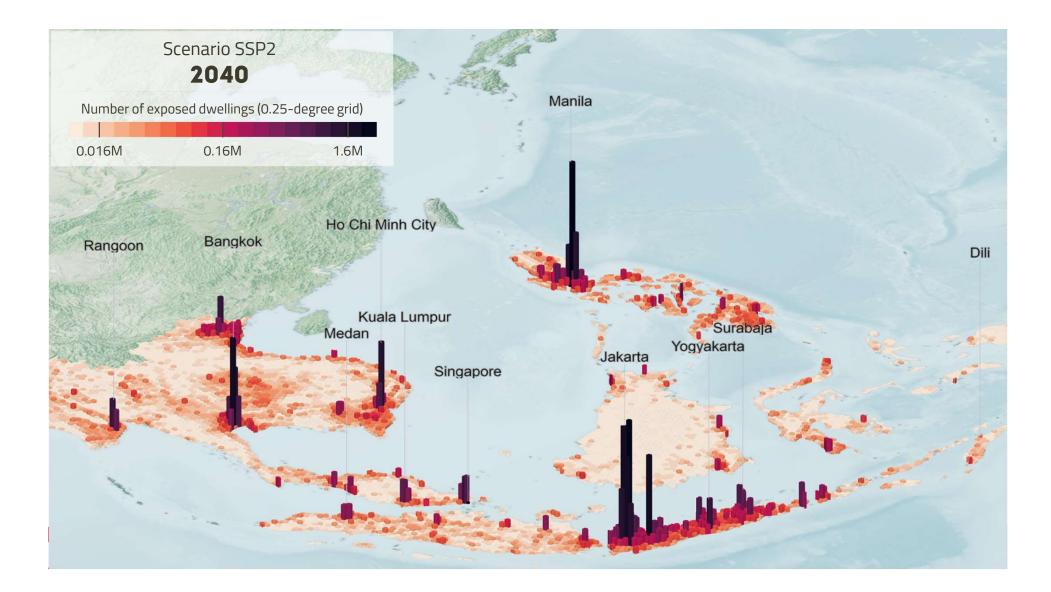


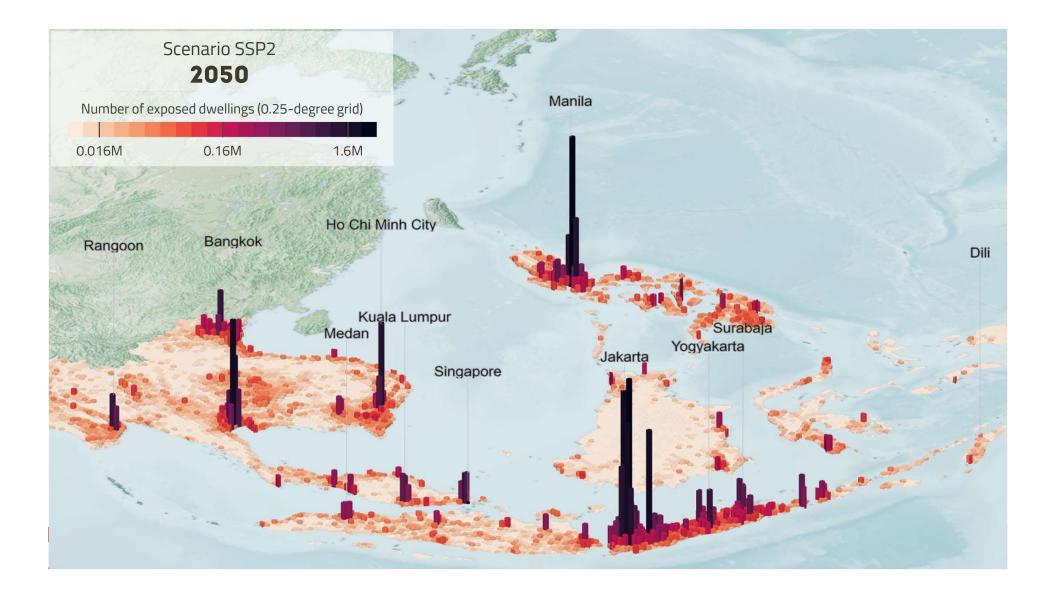
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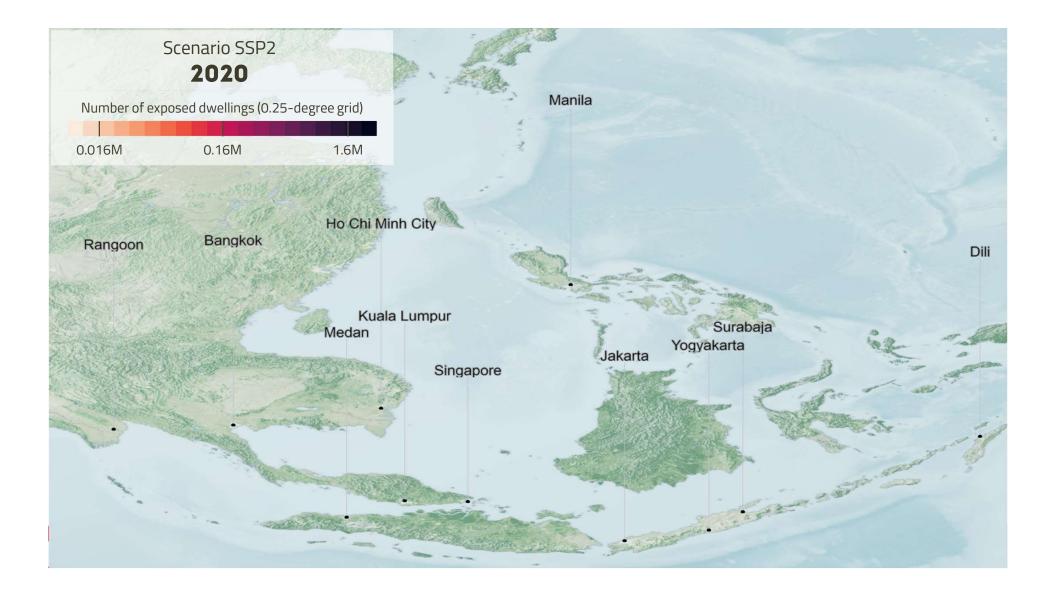


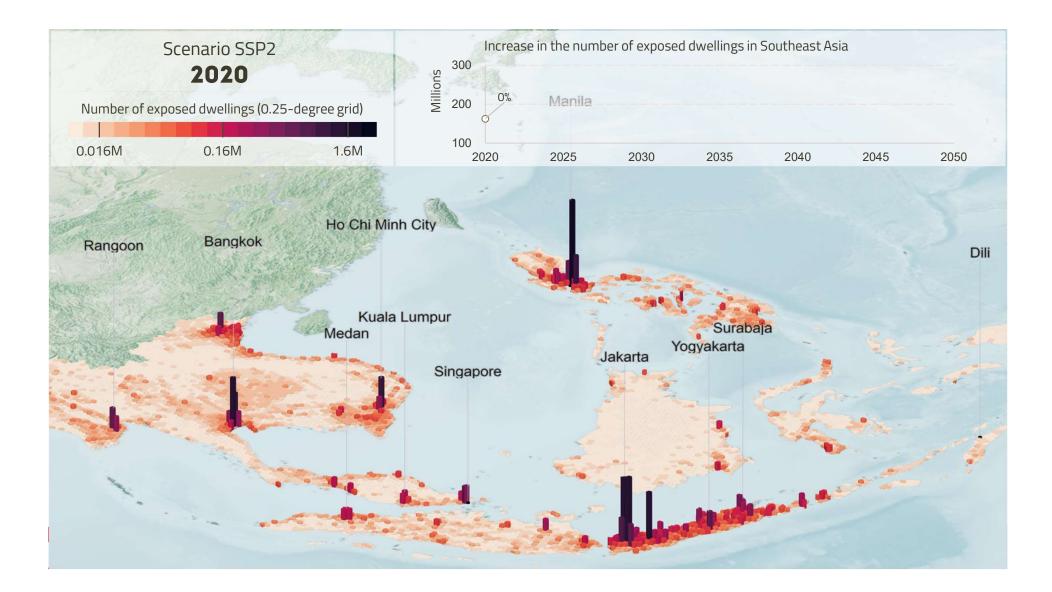


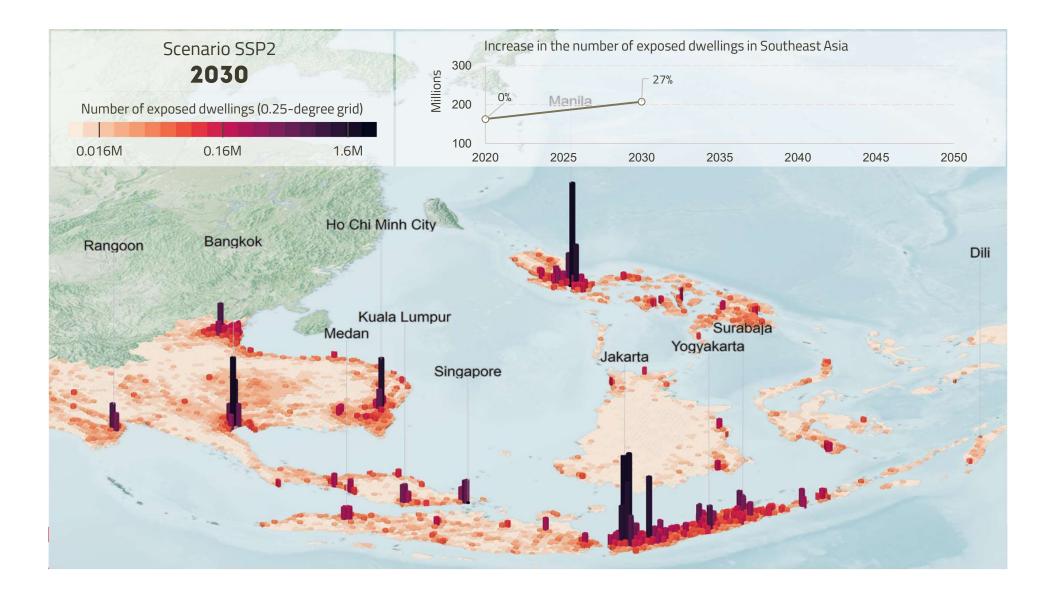


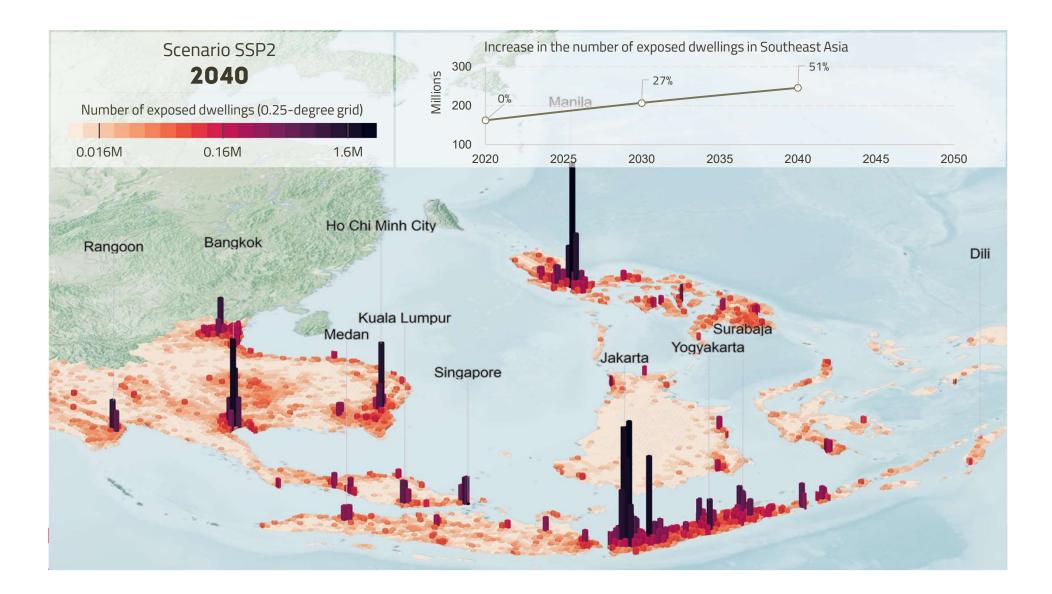


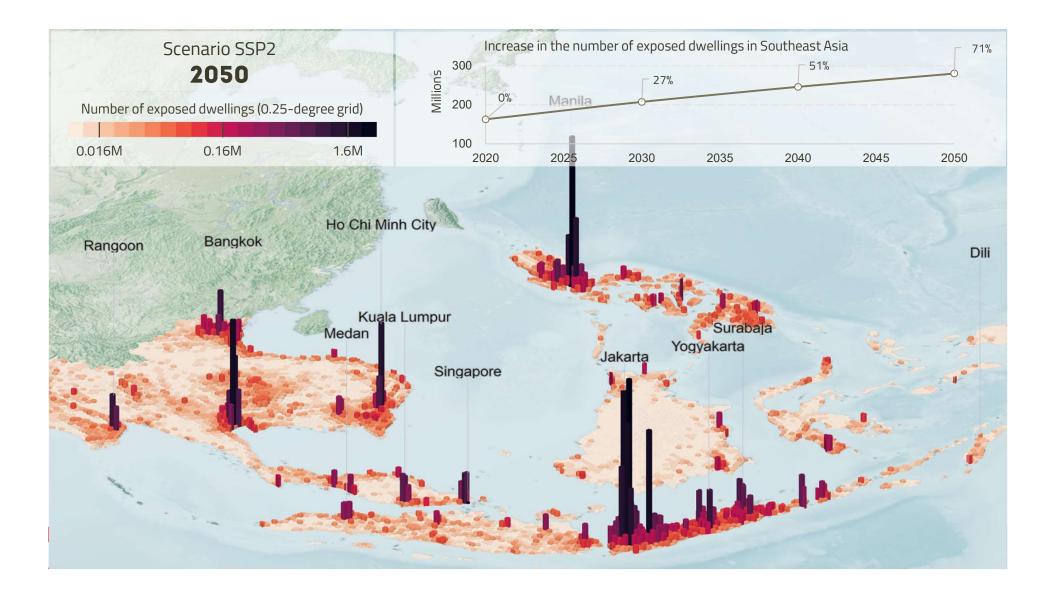


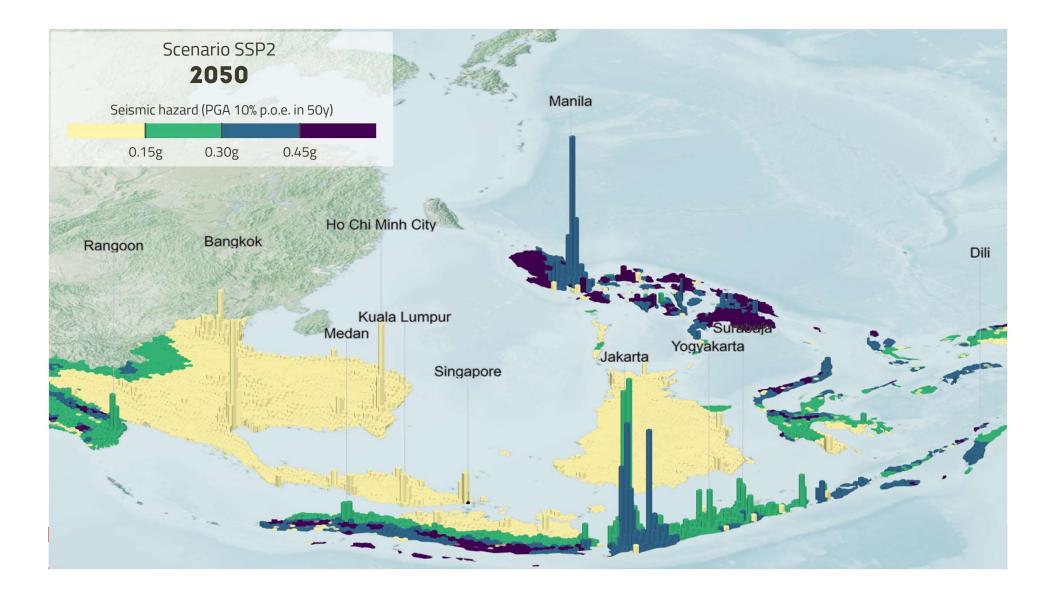




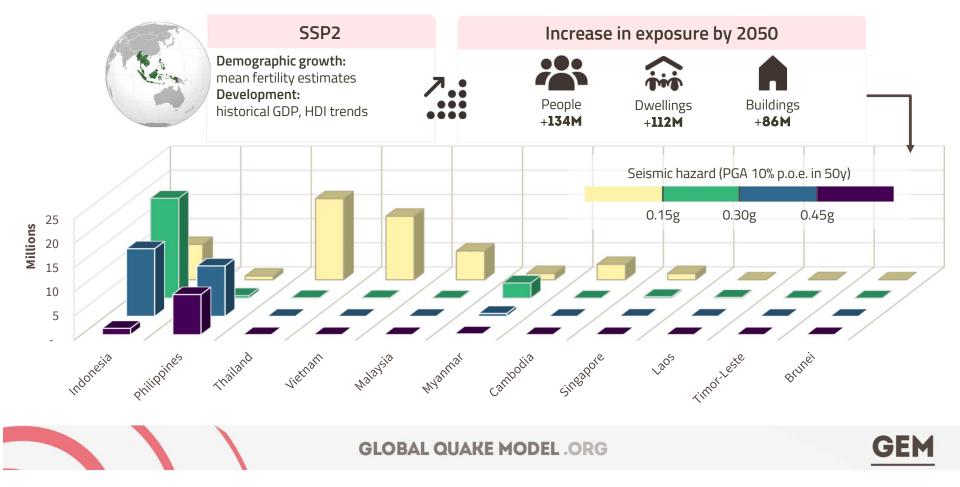




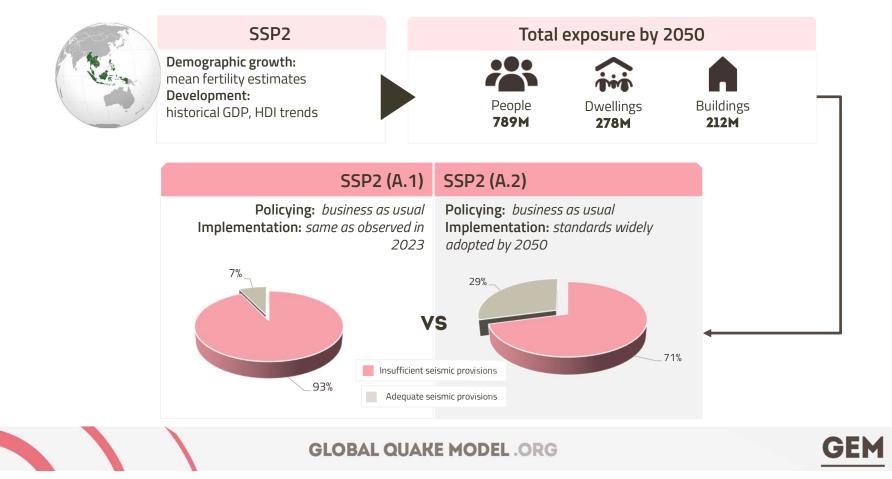




#### WHERE ARE WE HEADED: SOUTH-EAST ASIA



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#### **FUTURE WORK**

