

Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment Using Open-Source Data and Tools for Understanding Climate and Disaster Risks

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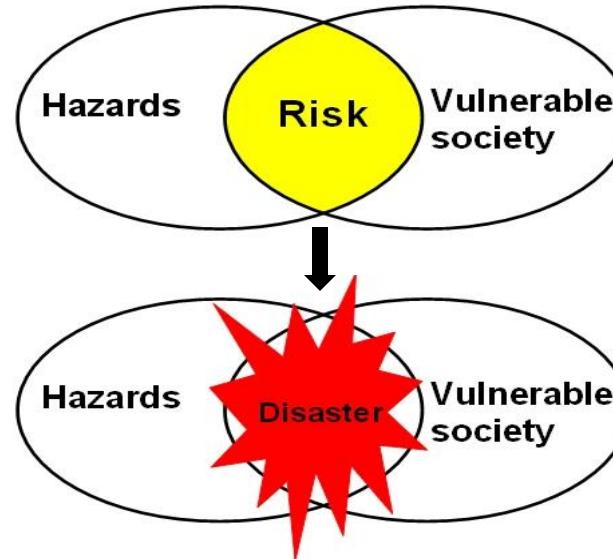
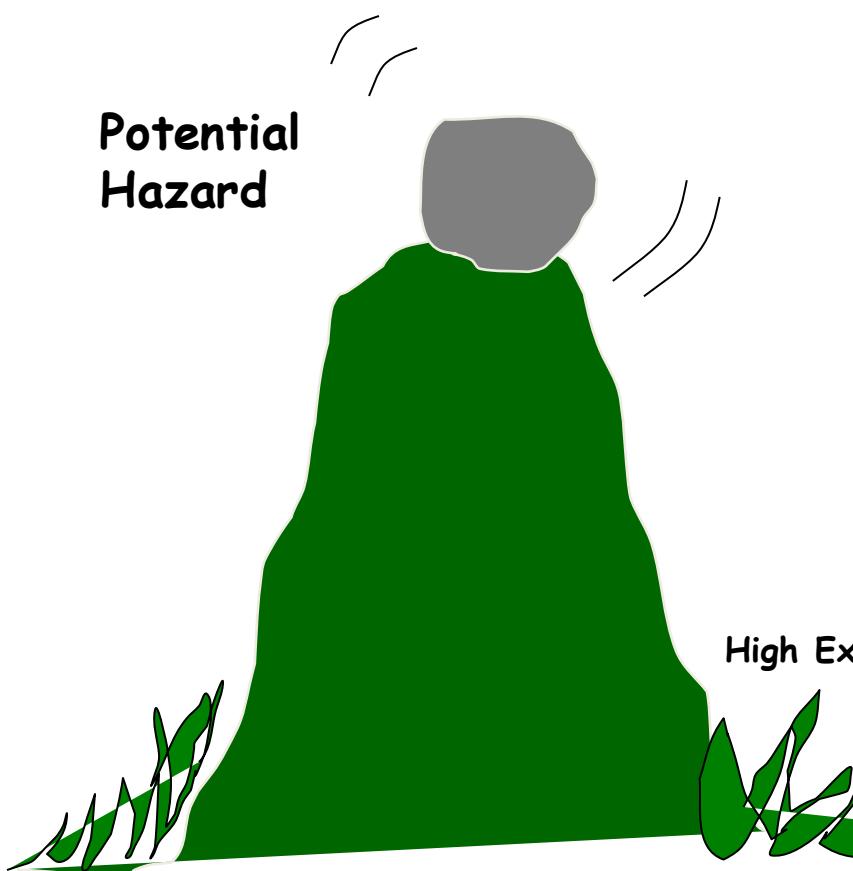


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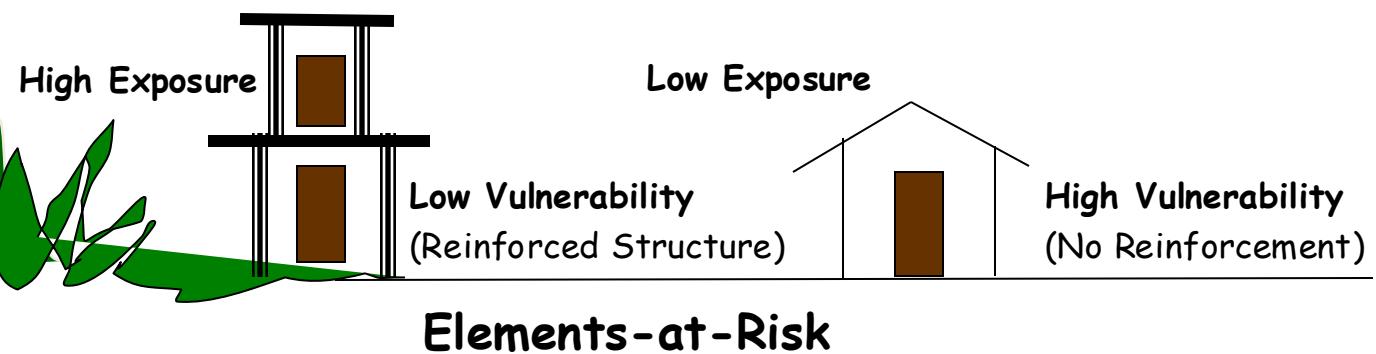


CENTRE FOR
DISASTER RESILIENCE

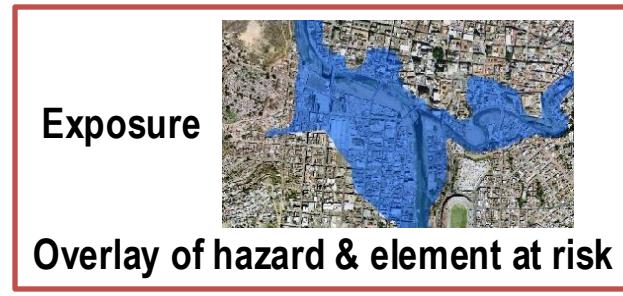
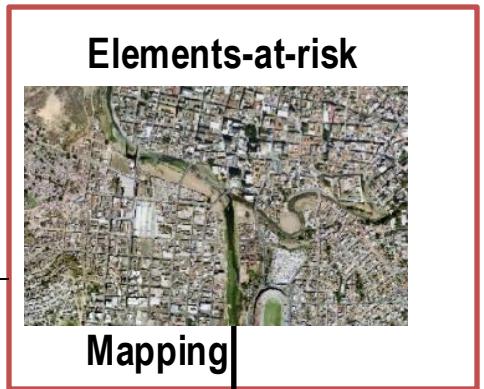
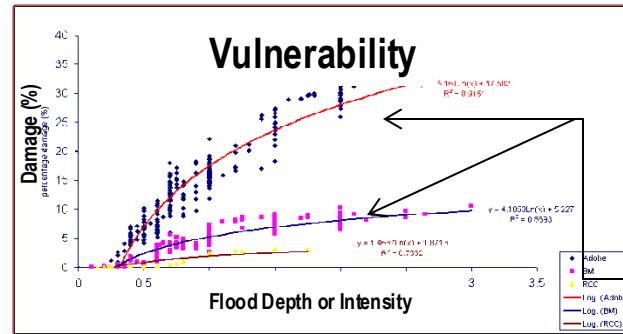
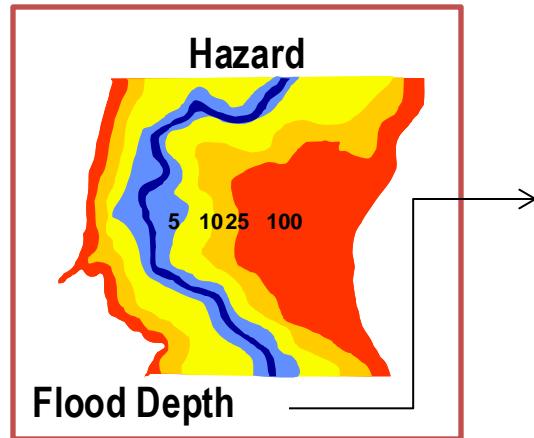
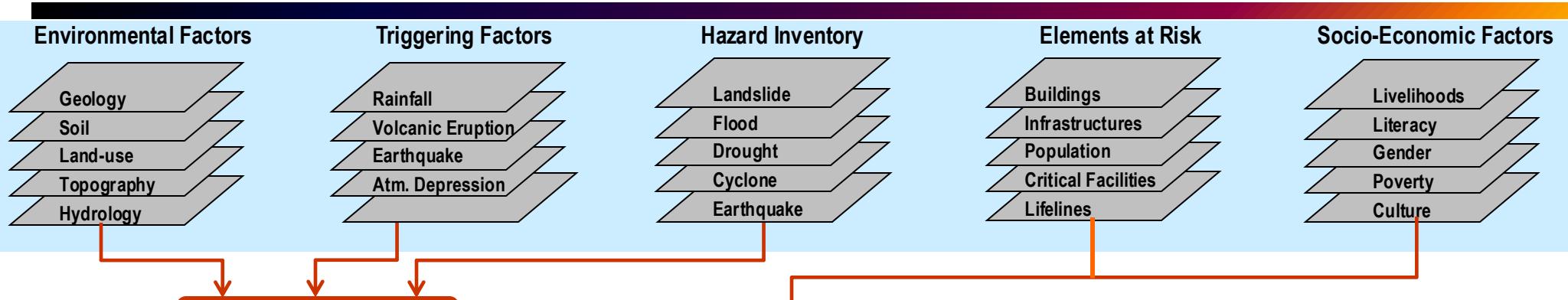
Defining the 'Disaster Risk'



$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} \& \text{Exposure} \times \text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Amount}$$



Spatial Representation of Disaster Risk

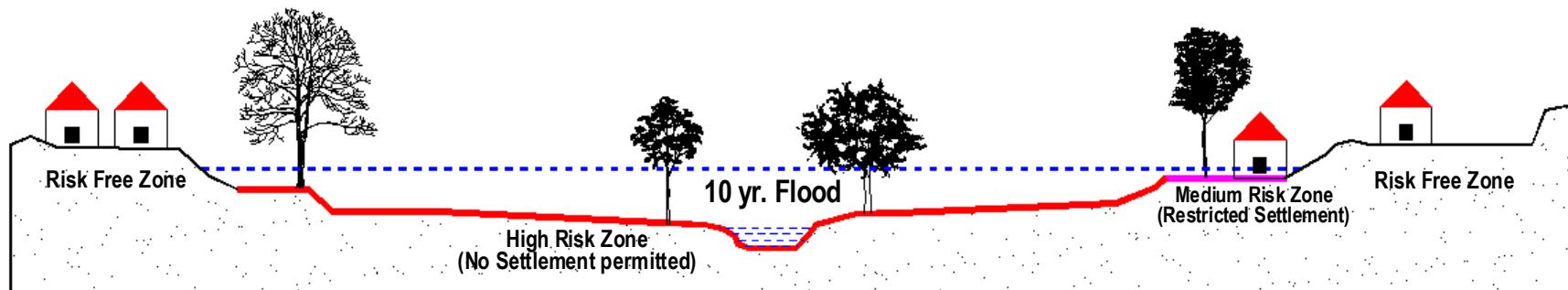


Modeling + GIS

RS + GIS

Quantitative (Absolute) Risk Assessment - Asset

What is the cost for risk zoning and relocation?
What is the insurance premium in different risk zones?



Risk = Hazard	x	Vulnerability	x	Amount (Building/Asset)	(Total Risk)
$\text{Risk}_{Lt} = 0.1$		x 0.5		x 100,000	= 5,000 US\$
$\text{Risk}_{Mid} = 0.1$		x 1.0		x 100,000	= 10,000 US\$
$\text{Risk}_{Rt} = 0.1$		x 0.2		x 100,000	= 2,000 US\$
Risk_{Total}					= 17,000 US\$

Quantitative Risk Assessment - Probabilistic

Hazard

Return Period

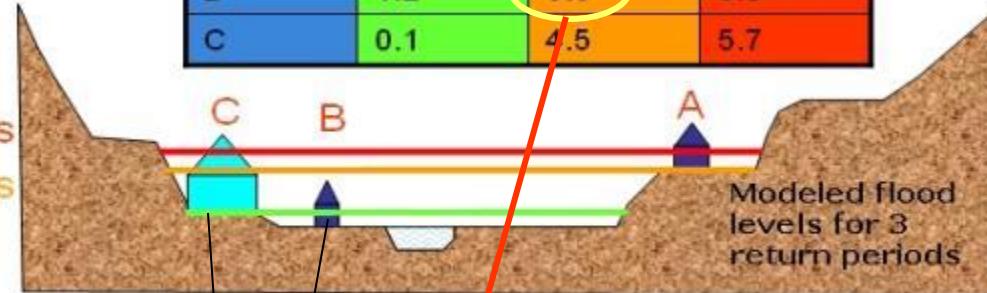
50 years

10 years

2 years

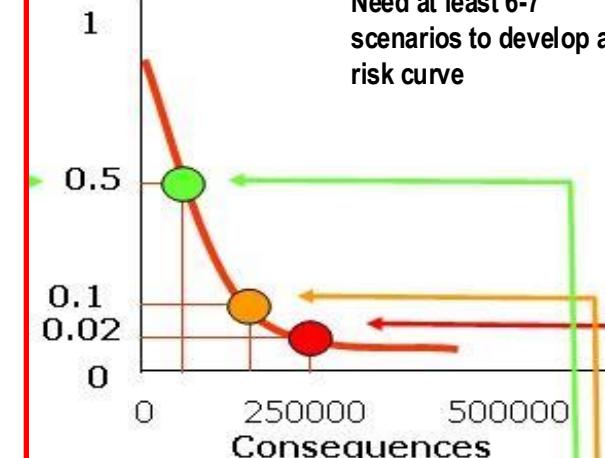
Water depth per return period

House	2 years	10 years	50 years
A	0	0.8	2.0
B	1.2	5.6	6.8
C	0.1	4.5	5.7



Risk curve

Need at least 6-7 scenarios to develop a risk curve



Vulnerability curve

damage

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 meter

Type 1
Type 2

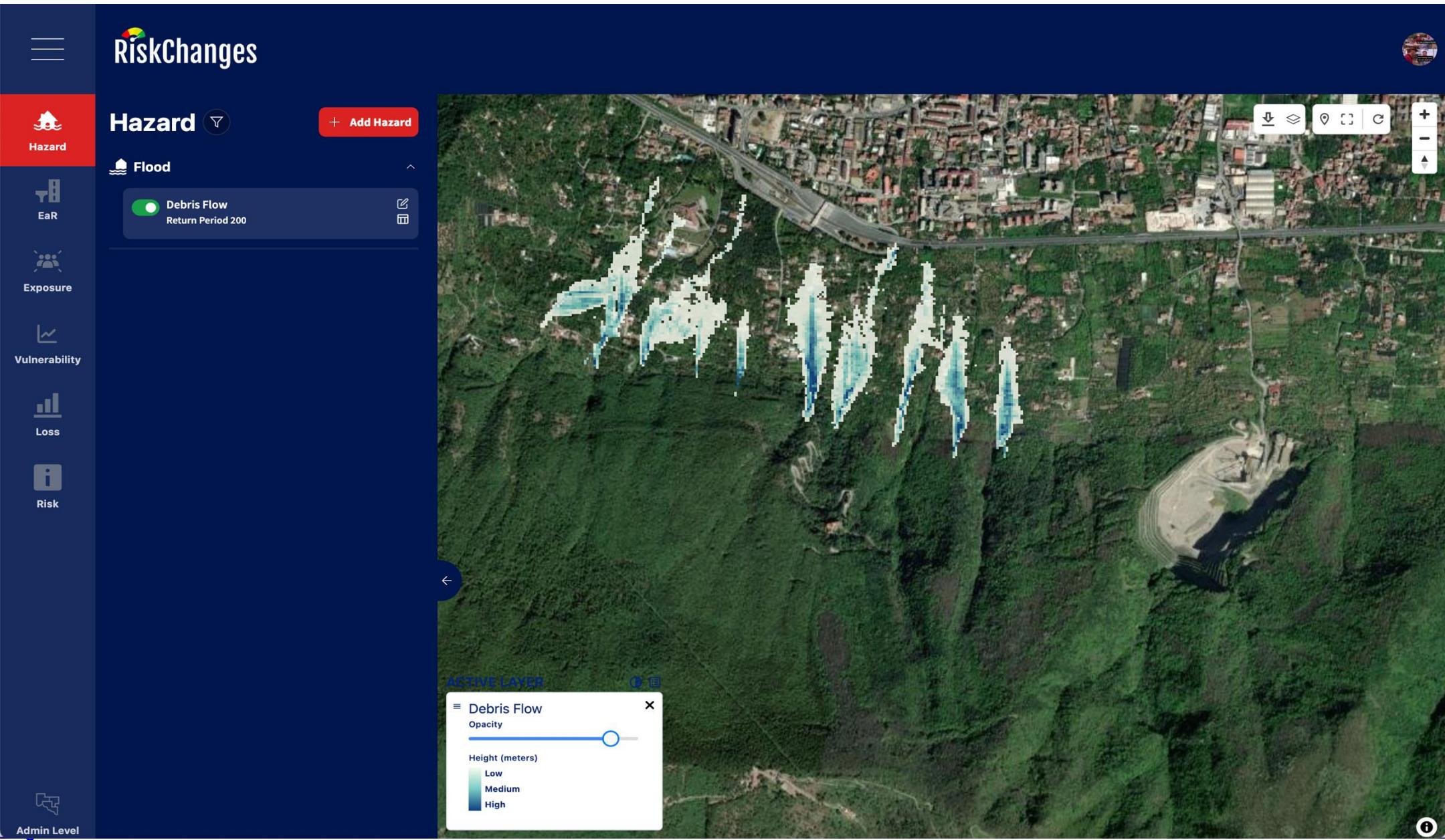
5

Hazard Intensity = Flood depth

	RP	PT	A	V	V*A	ΣV^*A
A	2	0.5	100000	0	0	20000
			50000	0.2	10000	
			200000	0.05	10000	
B	10	0.1	100000	0.1	10000	160000
			50000	1	50000	
			200000	0.5	100000	
C	50	0.02	100000	0.4	40000	250000
			50000	1	50000	
			200000	0.8	160000	

Courtesy: ITC

RiskChanges: www.riskchanges.org - A Case Study on Debris Flow, Flood and Landslide



Risk Reduction Alternative 3 – Relocation

Debrisflow (DF) hazard
Impact pressure (IP)



DF_IP_20_A0

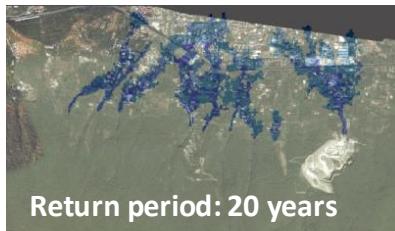


DF_IP_50_A0

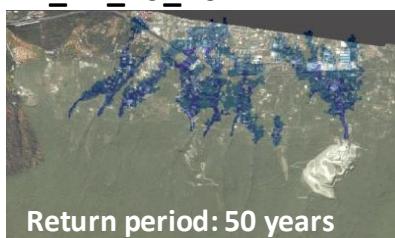


DF_IP_100_A0

Flashflood (FL) hazard
Water depth (DE)



FL_DE_20_A0



FL_DE_50_A0



FL_DE_100_A0

Landslide (LS) hazard
Spatial probability (SP)



LS_SP_20_A0

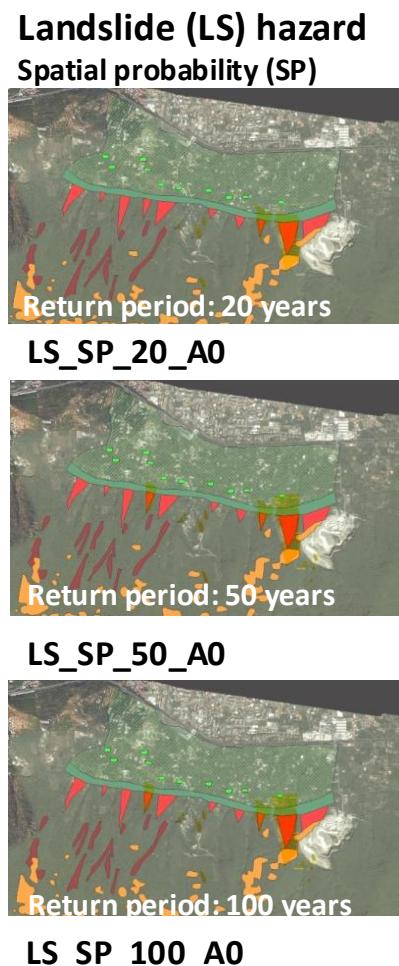
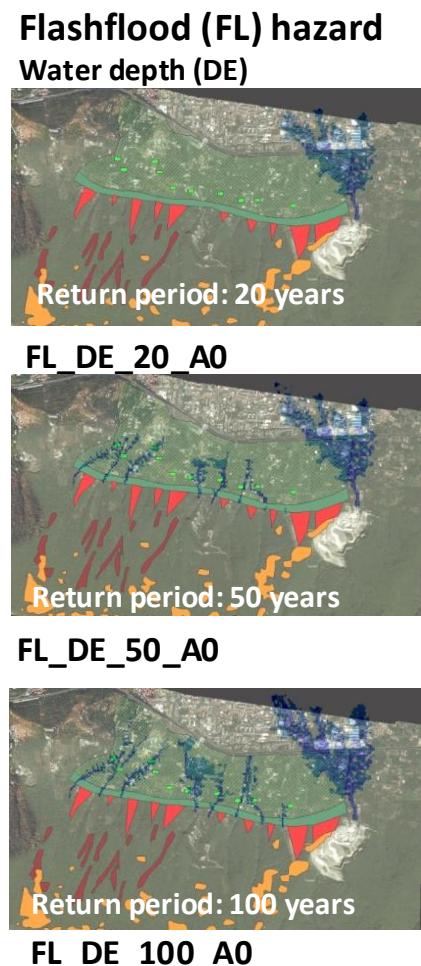
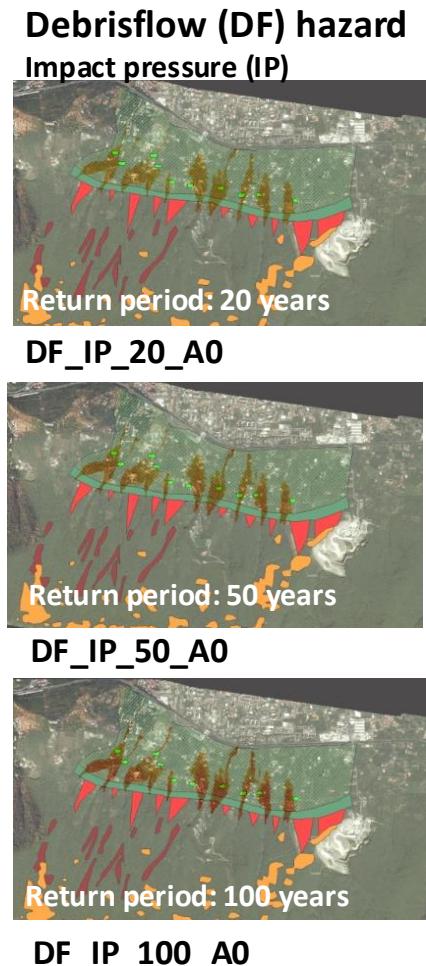


LS_SP_50_A0

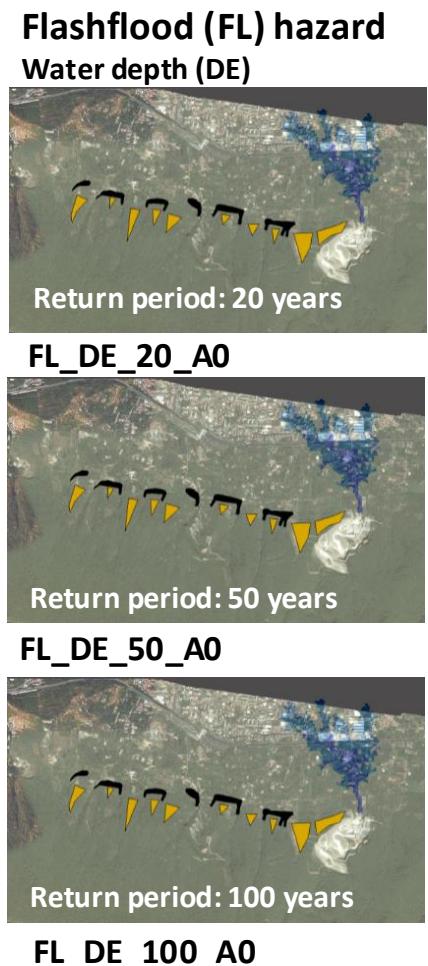
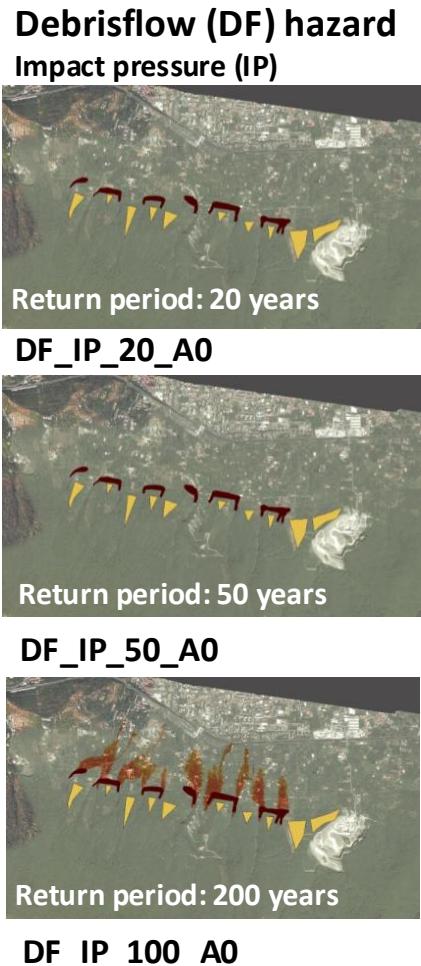


LS Since relocation doesn't affect the hazard the same hazard maps for the current situation are used for alternative 3: Relation

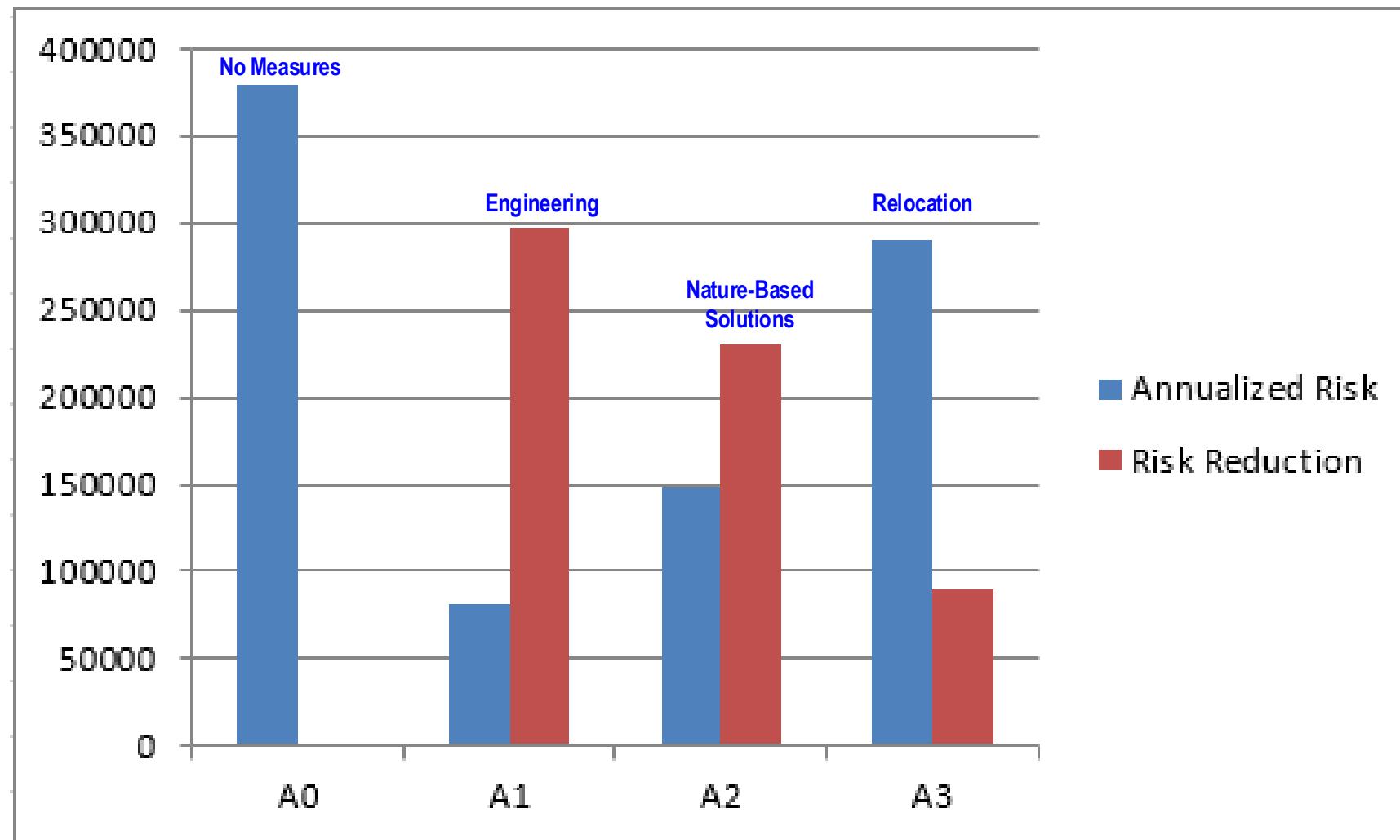
Risk Reduction Alternative 2 – Nature Based Solutions



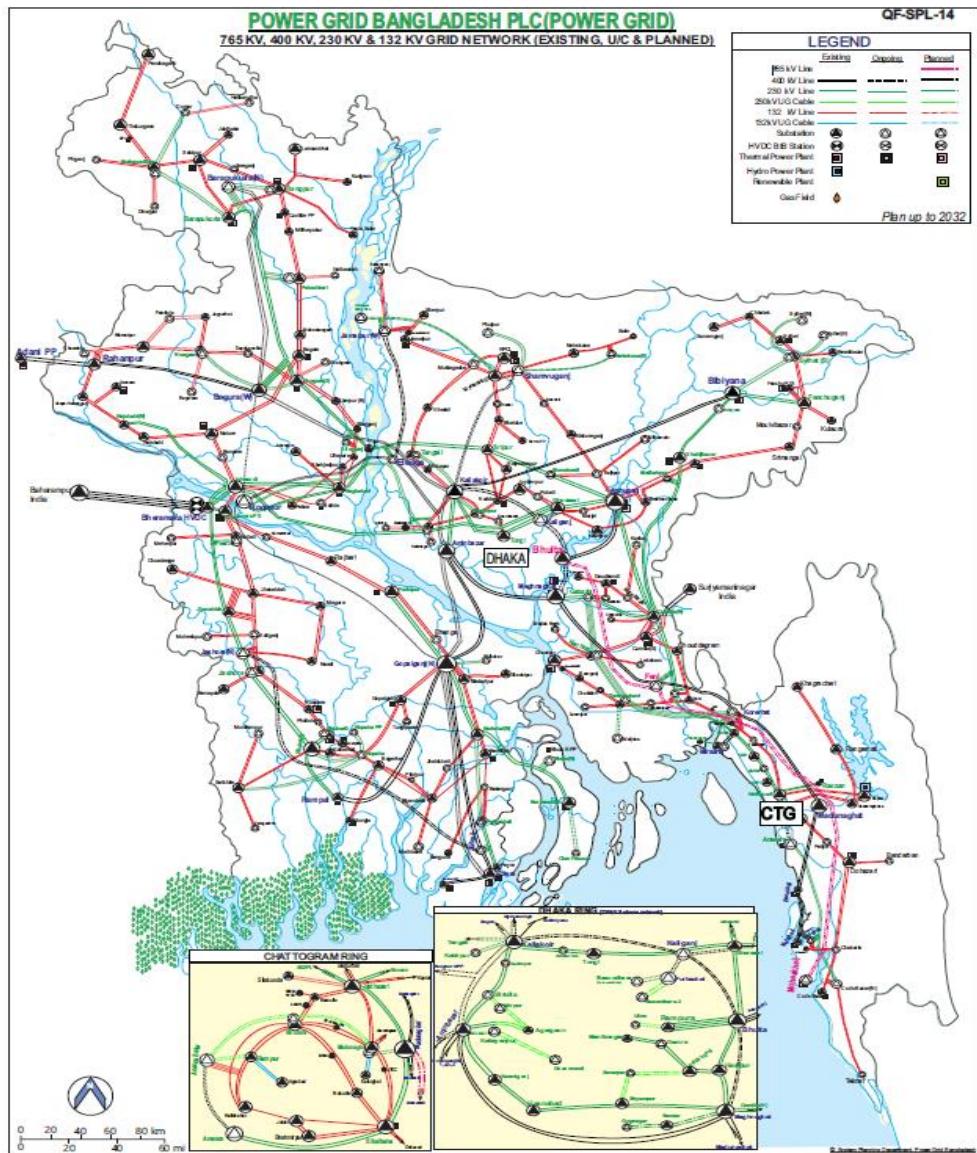
Risk Reduction Alternative 1 – Engineering Measures



Risk Reduction from the Three Alternatives



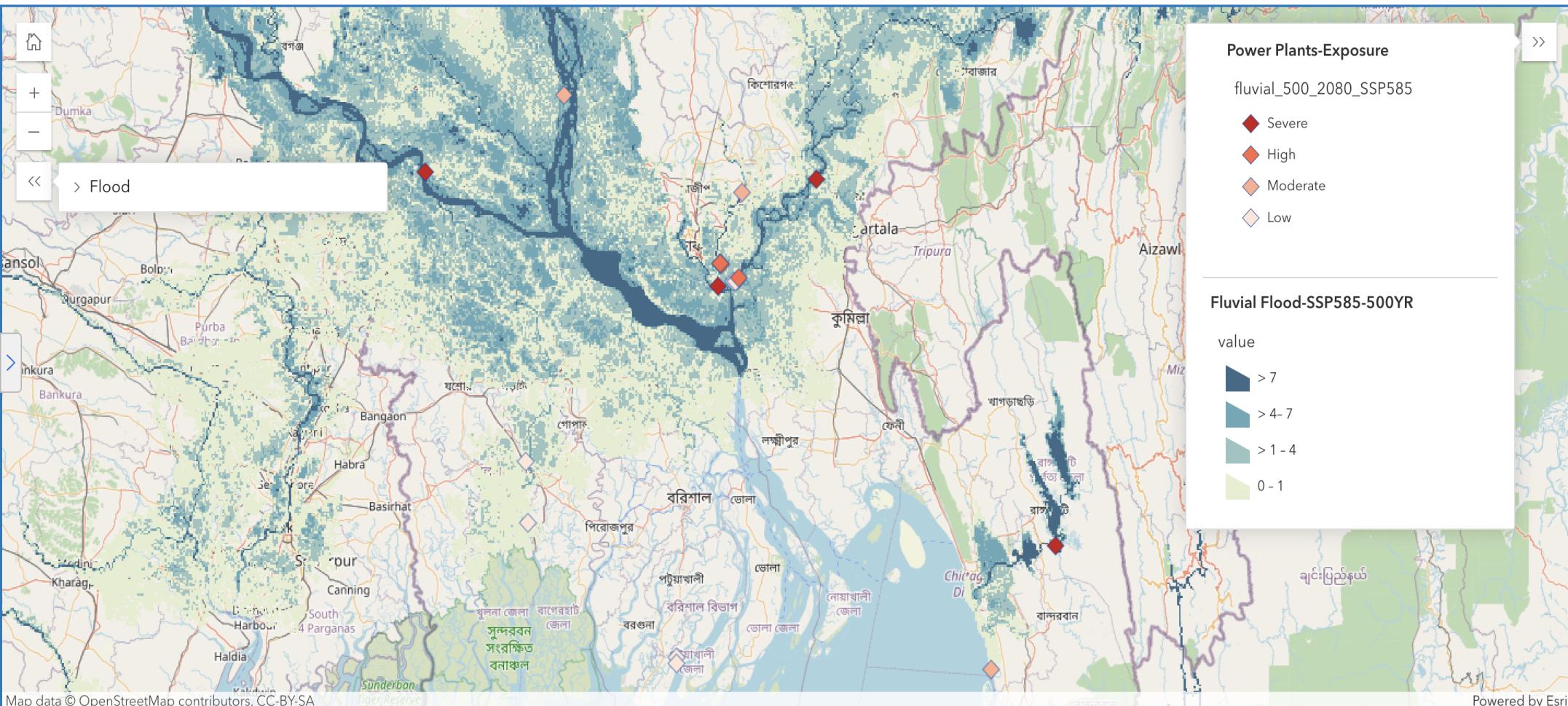
Analysis of Impacts of Climate Change in Power Sector in Bangladesh



1. Power demand expected to grow by 5.7% per annum through 2050
2. Generation capacity required to serve the demand 110.8 GW, Existing capacity = 27.7GW
3. Transmission Network - Mostly comprising of 132kV, 230 kV and 400 kV network,

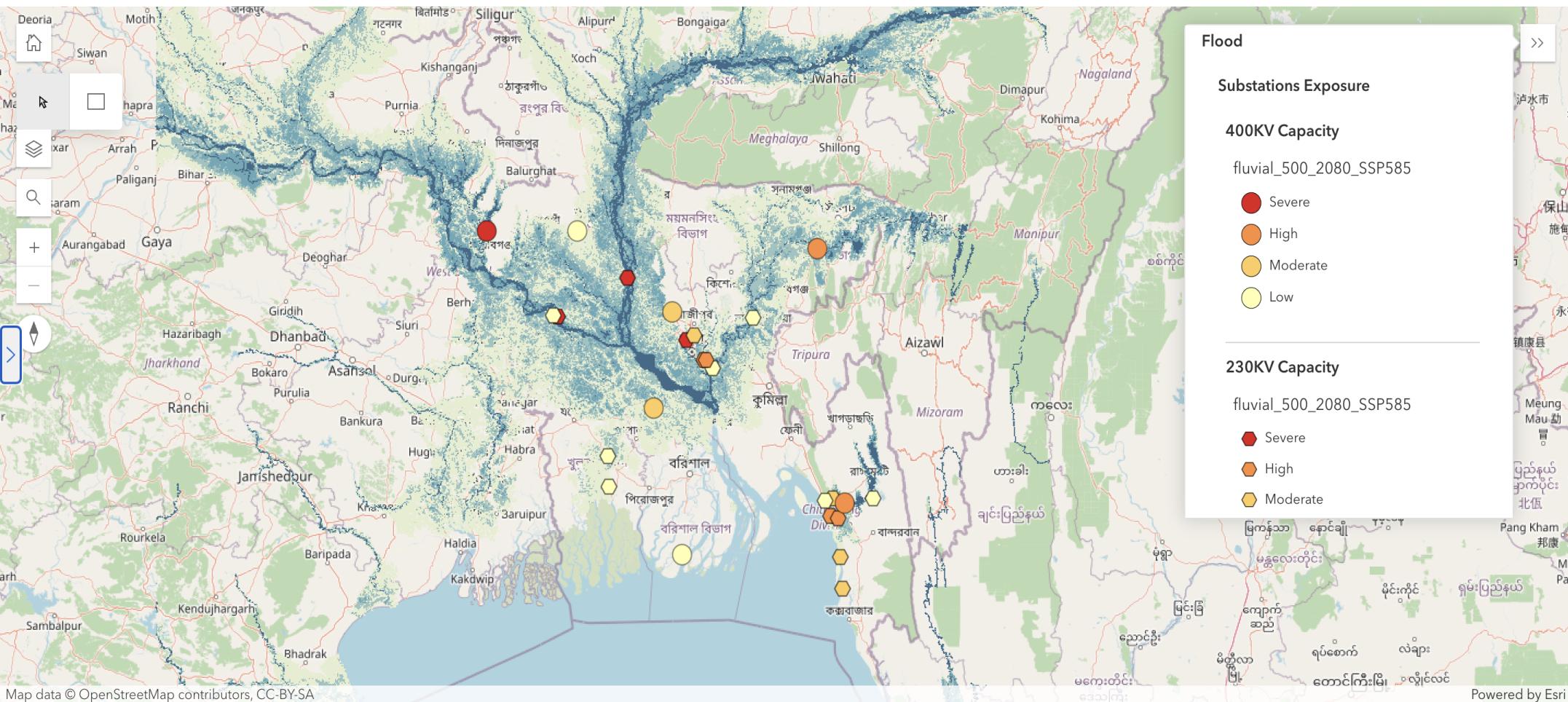
Exposure of Power Plants to 500 yr Riverine Flood for SSP 5-8.5

PowerPlants Exposure to Riverine Flood



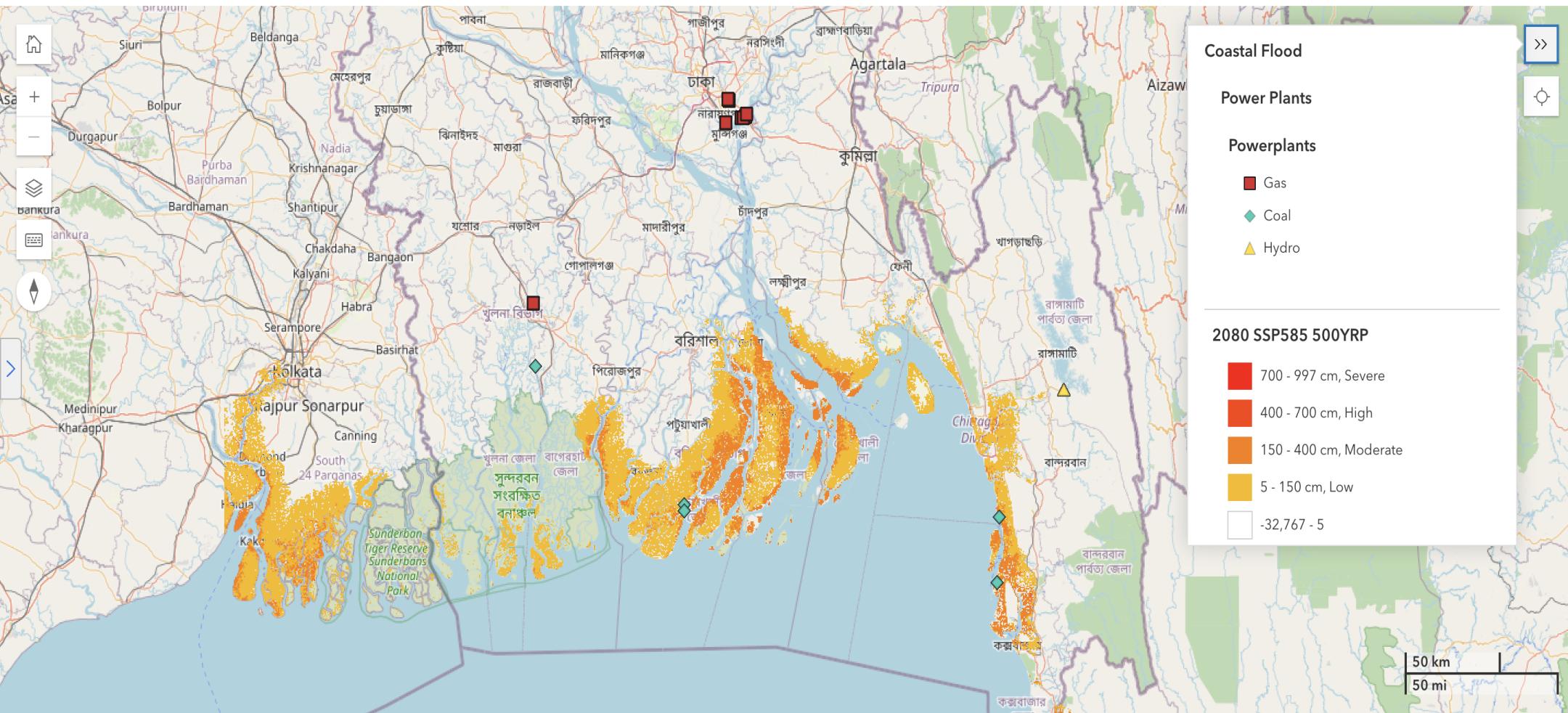
Exposure of Sub-Stations to 500 yr Riverine Flood for SSP 5-8.5

Substations Exposed to River Flood



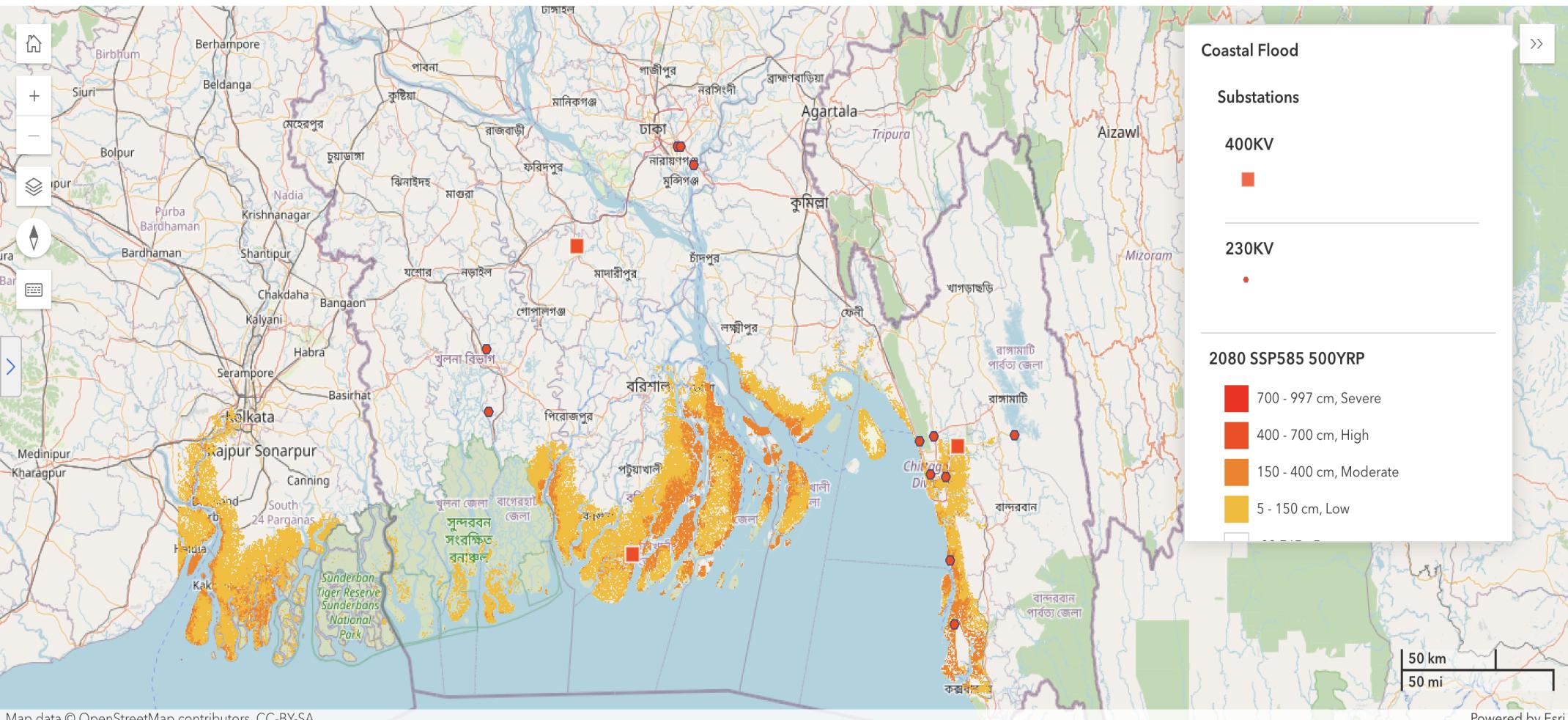
Exposure of Power Plants to 500 yr Coastal Flood for SSP 5-8.5

Powerplants Coastal Flood Exposure



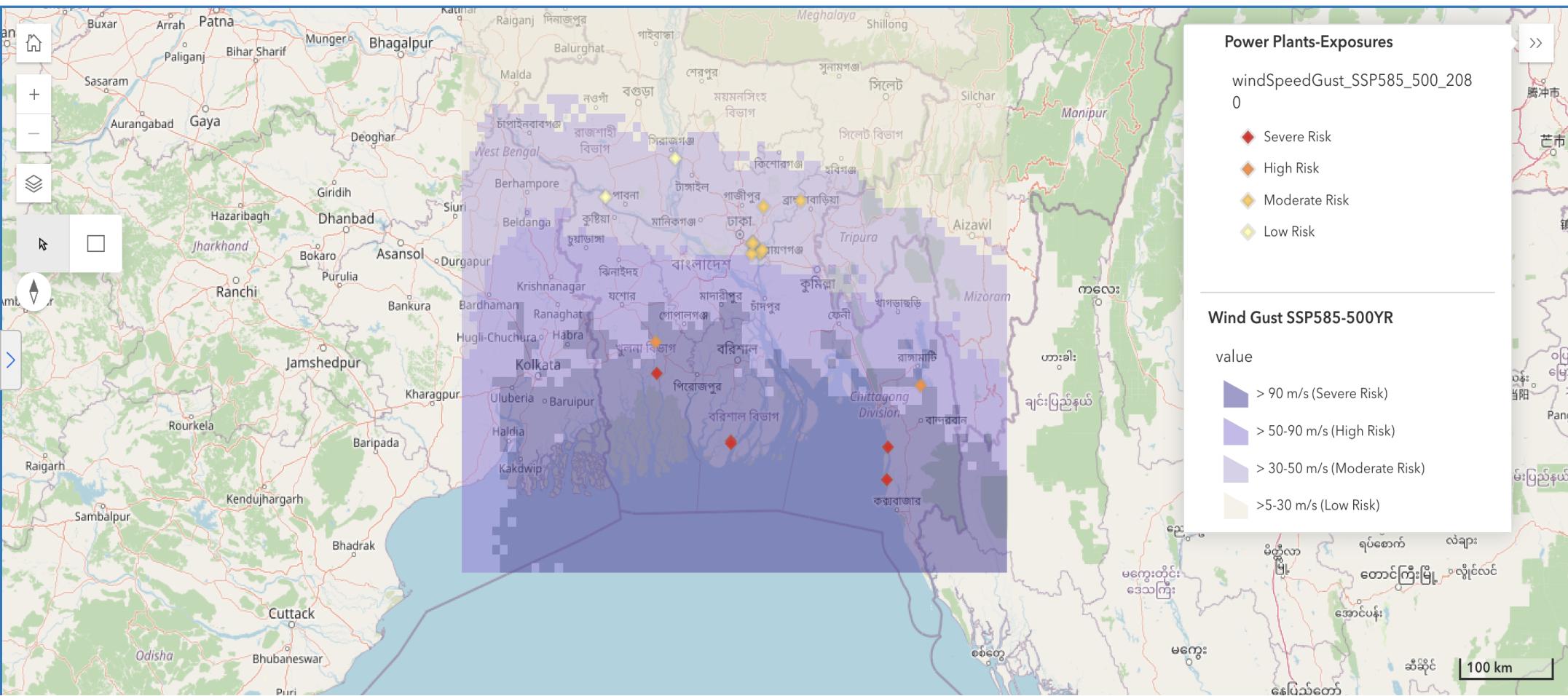
Exposure of Sub-Stations to 500 yr Coastal Flood for SSP 5-8.5

Substations Coastal Flood Exposure



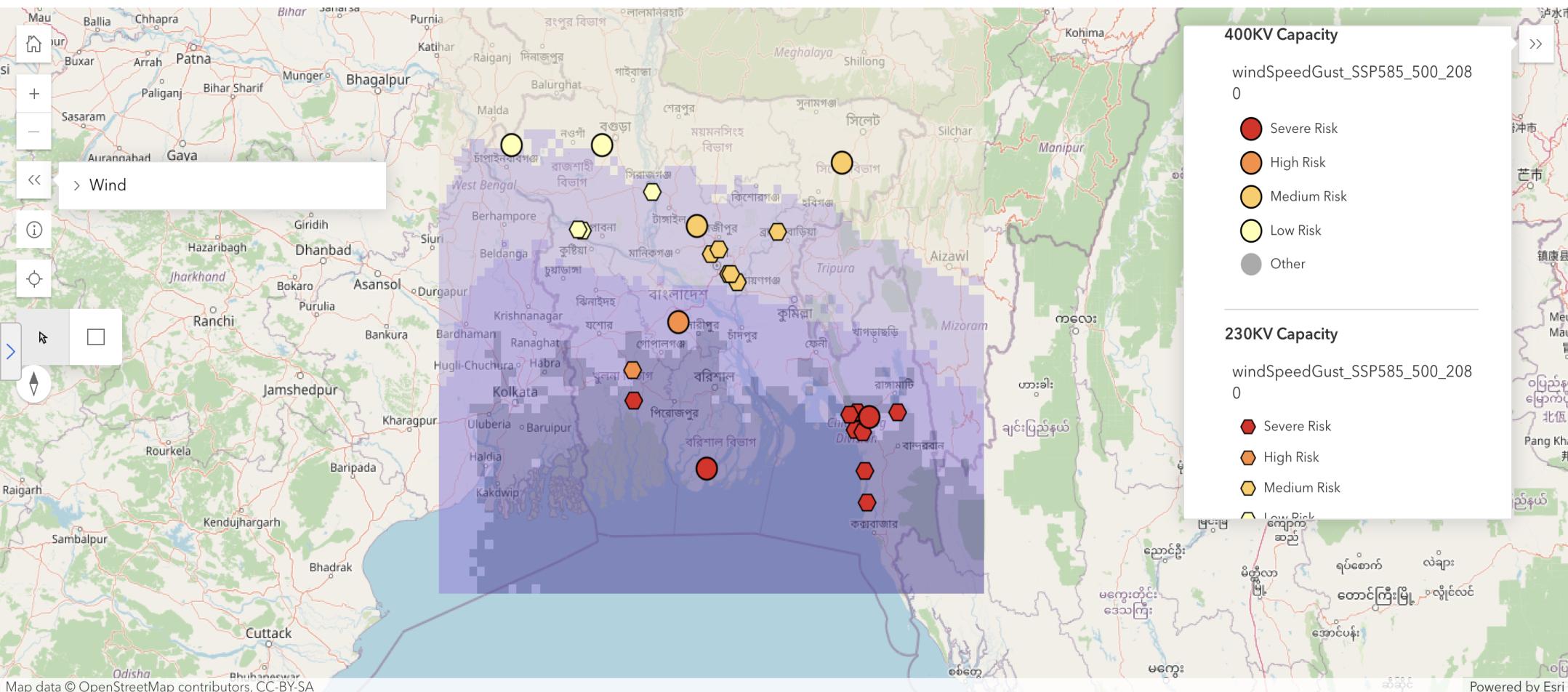
Exposure of Power Plants to 500 yr Wind Gust for SSP 5-8.5

Power Plants Exposure to Wind Gust



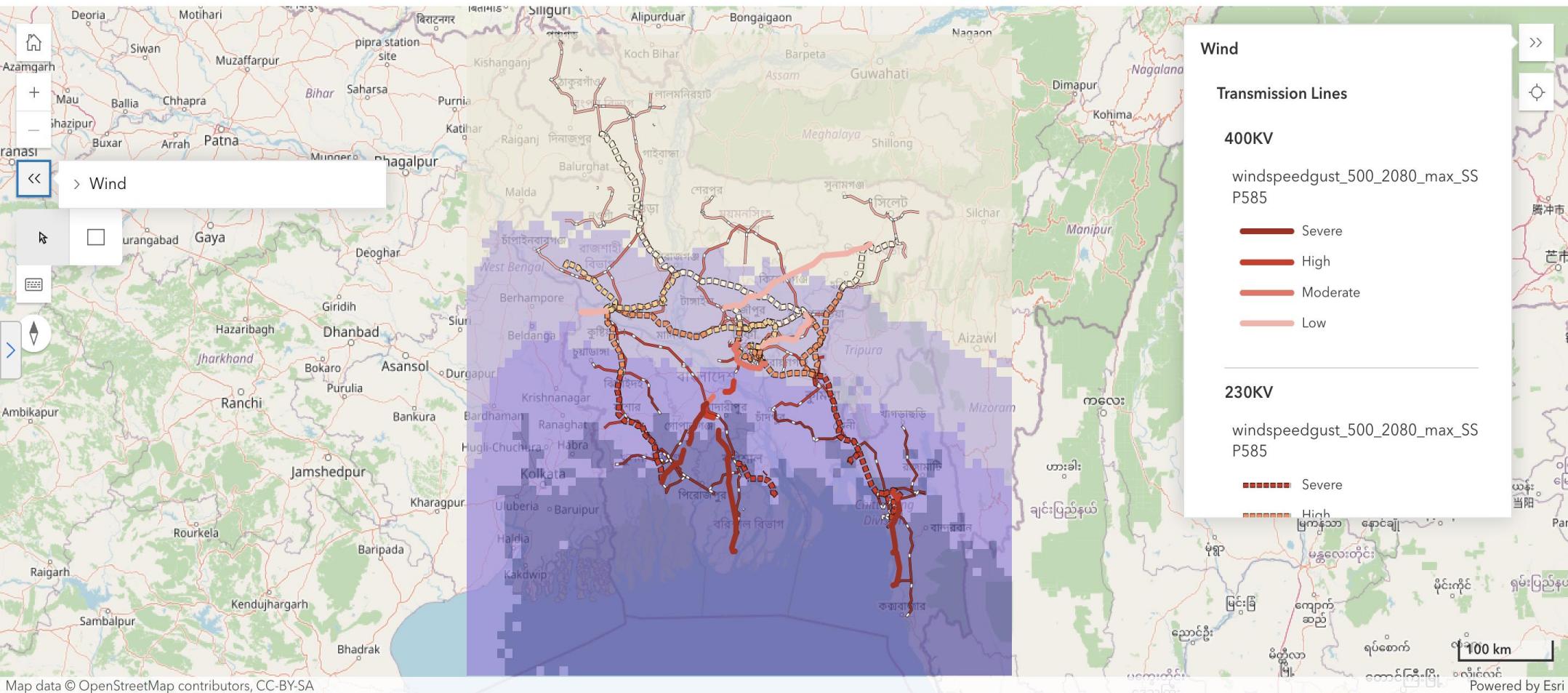
Exposure of Sub-Stations to 500 yr Wind Gust for SSP 5-8.5

Substations Exposure to Wind Gust



Exposure of Transmission Lines to 500 yr Wind Gust for SSP 5-8.5

Transmission Lines Exposure to Wind Gust



Thank you for your kind attention