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# Characteristics of Asia's Natural Catastrophe Risks

presented by

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### Contents

- Cost of Natural Catastrophes
- Emerging Risks of Asia MegaCities
  - Exposure Growth
    - Industry Clusters
    - Population Increase
    - Urban Expansion
  - Dynamics of Urban Infrastructure Risk

Meinong, Taiwan Earthquake (M<sub>L</sub>6.4) -

2016.02.06

Scienc Park / TSMC & UMC



**Building / Infrastructure** 



Transportation System





### Typhoon Megi, Taiwan - 2016.09.27

- Evacuvation: 14,000 people
- Blackout: 5 mil households
- Agriculture: NT\$3.4b (USD 107m)
- Schools: 814 campuses, NT\$ 160m (USD 5m)



Infrastructure



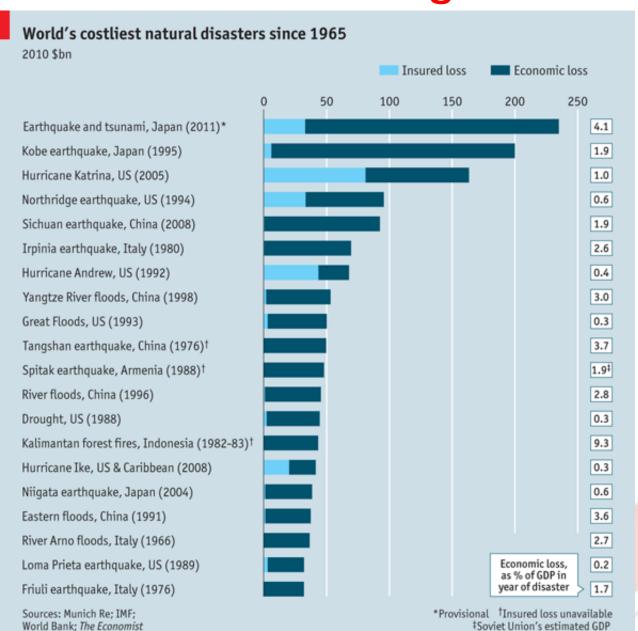
Transportation System





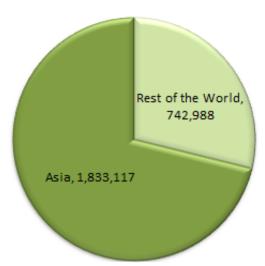


### **Natural Disasters: Counting the Cost**



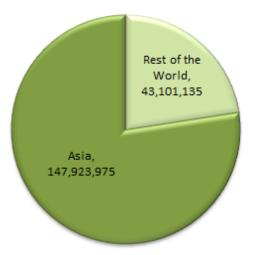
## Earthquake Loss of Asia (1960-2016)

### **Number Killed**



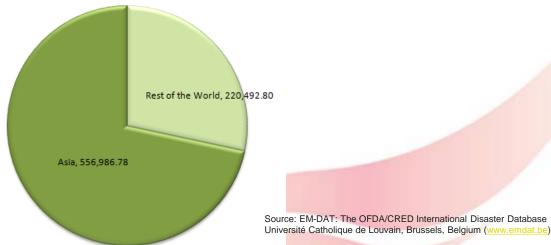
Total = 2,576,105

### **Number Affected**



Total = 191,025,110

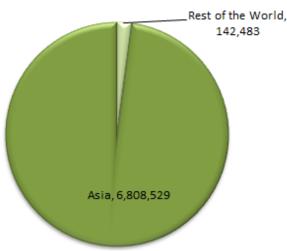
Estimated Damage (USD \$ 1,000,000)



Total= 777,479.58

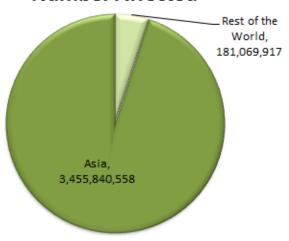
## Flood Loss of Asia (1960-2016)

#### **Number Killed**



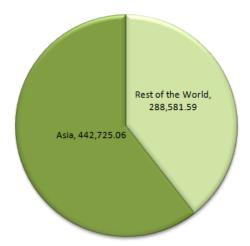
Total =6,951,012

#### Number Affected



Total = 3,636,910,475

#### Estimated Damage (USD \$ 1,000,000)



Total= 731,306.65



Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium (www.emdat.be)

# ASEAN Needs to Pool Disaster Risk Management Fund

- Natural Disasters eat up a chunk of economic growth in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):
  - In the last 20 years, Average Annual Cost is as high as USD 56 billion, more than doubled for the 3 years from 2011 to 2013.
    - Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011,
    - Thai Floods in 2011, and
    - Typhoon Yolanda in 2013
- A Disaster Risk Management Fund which can strengthen financial resilience would be beneficial for the countries in the region.

by Iwan J. Azis, Office of Regional Economic Integration, ADB, 2014



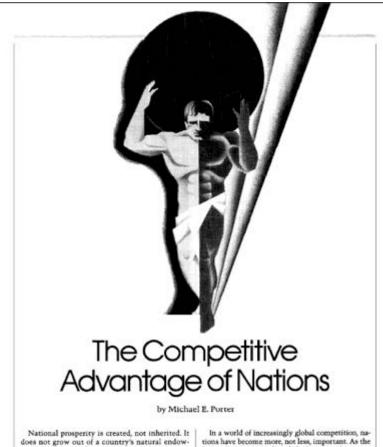
# Why the Focus on Asia?

- Asia has the largest growth of real assets and urban centers on Earth. This has exacerbated the problems of Catastrophe Risks.
- Asia is home to the largest number of 'poor' people of the world. Catastrophe micro-insurance products need to be developed.
- Historically, Asia has suffered the most due to catastrophic events, but has the least amount of safety net or risk transfer mechanisms.
- Climate change issues will potentially impact Asia more than any other continent.
- Catastrophe insurance penetration is extremely low in regions / countries in Asia (e.g. under 0.5% in India, Philippines and China).

### 'Competitive Advantage' of Business Clusters – Michael Porter (1990)

- Professor at Harvard Business School and the leading thinker around international business strategy
- Studied how sectorial 'business clusters' in developed countries had fostered competitive
- The concentration of resources and competence in the cluster reaches a critical threshold such that industries outside will choose to relocate into the cluster to improve their competitiveness.





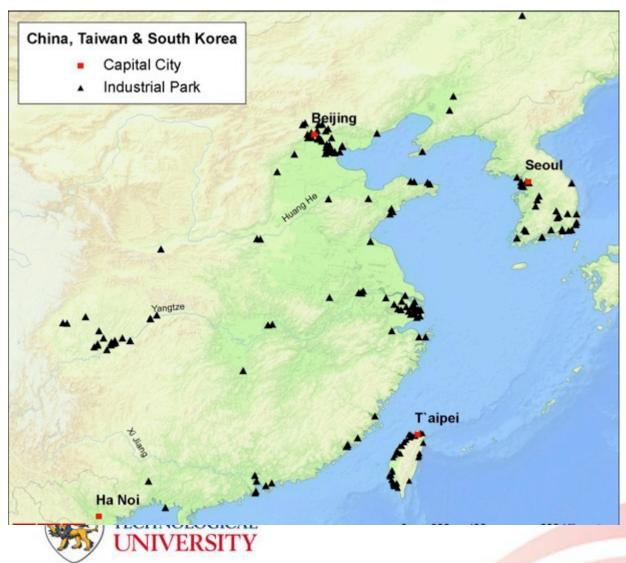
ments, its labor pool, its interest rates, or its currency's value, as classical economics insists.

A nation's competitiveness depends on the capacity of its industry to innovate and upgrade. Companies gain advantage against the world's best competitors because of pressure and challenge. They benefit from having strong domestic rivals, aggressive homebased suppliers, and demanding local customers.

basis of competition has shifted more and more to the creation and assimilation of knowledge, the role of the nation has grown. Competitive advantage is Harvard Basiness School professor Michael E. Porter is the author of Competitive Strategy (Free Press, 1980) and Competitive Advantage (Free Press, 1985) and will publish The Competitive Advantage of Nations (Pree Press)

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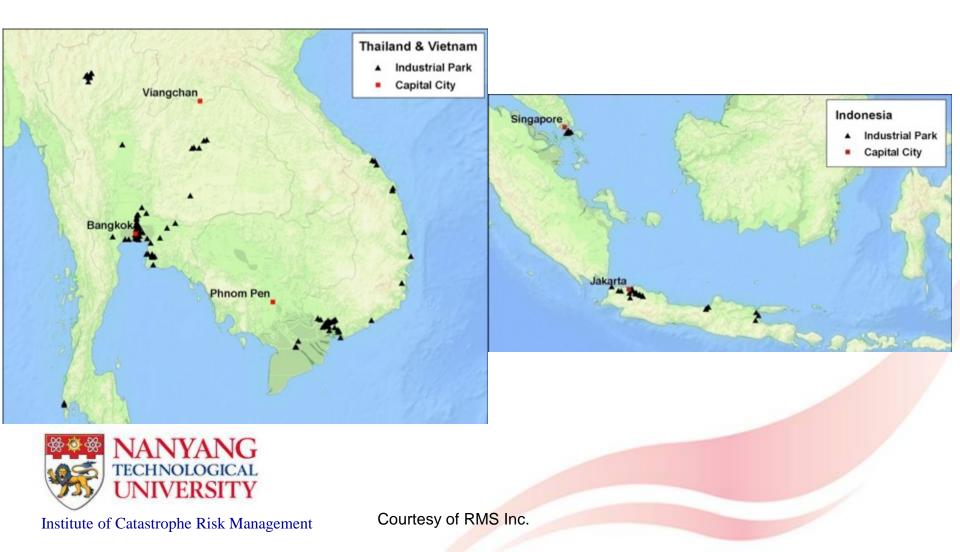
# **Industrial Clusters in East Asia and Northeast Asia**



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### and ... in Southeast Asia



# 2011 Thai Floods – an unprecedented flood event?

Return period estimated to be 100+ year by the Danish Hydrological Institute



Has this happened before?

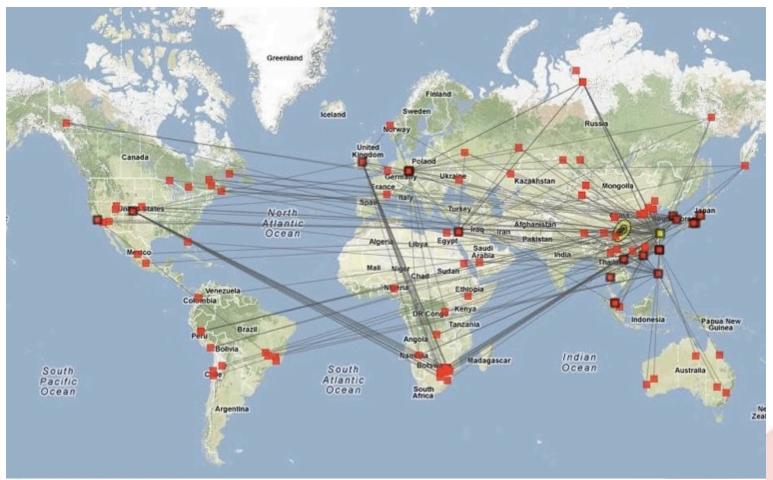


October 13, 1942 at Sanam Luang

Courtesy of RMS Inc.

**TECHNOLOGICAL** 

# **System Shock – Network Topography** of a Consumer Electronic Device







## Singapore's Waterfront Skyline

(circa 2010)



- Classic Change in Exposure due to Urbanization;
- Code for Earthquake Resistant Design of Buildings against earthquakes

## GDP Growth of Shenzhen (深圳)

- When set up as a new city in 1979, GDP of Shenzhen was US\$30 million.
- □ 深圳1979年建市,当时GDP US\$30 millions。



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年份 (Year)

## Asia Urbanization Driving Growth ....

# There will be a major shift in urban economic weight from the United States and Western Europe toward Asia

Top 25 cities by GDP, 2007 and 20251

- Dropout—included in 2007 but not in 2025
- Top 25 in both 2007 and 2025
- Newcomer—absent in 2007 but included in 2025



Predicted real exchange rate.

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute Cityscope 1.0



# Learning from Tohoku Earthquake, Japan – *Multiple Hazards*

• Earthquake(s)



 Fires following earthquake



Tsunami ensuing

 Nuclear Power Reactor Incidents induced





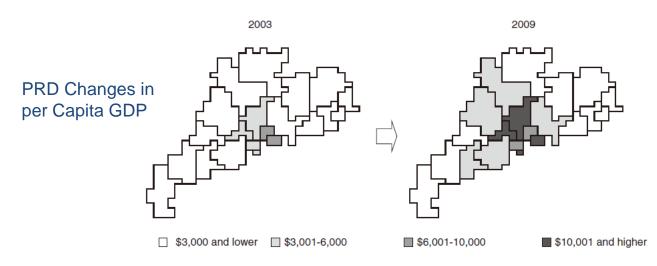
# Pearl River Delta (PRD): Regional Risk Assessment Programme

- Risk Assessment of Earthquake, Flood and Wind Related Hazards
  - One of China's fastest growing region with Mega Cities
  - To establish a Regional R&D programme collaborating with universities in China and Hong Kong



# Pearl River Delta (PRD): Regional Risk Assessment Programme

- PRD Area: 41,698 km sq. (0.43% of China's area)
- PRD is one of the most vibrant economic regions. In 2010,
  - Real GDP of the PRD grew by an average of 12.2%
  - 4.2% of China's total population
  - 9.4% of China's GDP
  - 10.3% of China's gross industrial output
  - 27.4% of China's total export



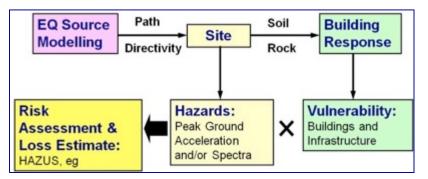


# Framework for Seismic Risk Assessment – challenges for PRD Region

 Evolving nature of catastrophe risk management for a region of megacities with rapid economic growth, e.g. Pearl River Delta (PRD) region in Sothern China

Most catastrophe risk models to date are for a single peril-based

catastrophes, ie localized systems.



- The Challenges ahead:
  - Spatial Effects: network of cities interacting as a complex dynamic system → Socio-Economic Dimension of Catastrophes
  - Temporal Effects: rapid economic growth and urbanization of megacities → Future Loss from Catastrophes





## Characterisitics of Catastrophe Risks in Asia

- EscalatingEconomicExposures –Coastal Megaciteis
- Increasing Losses –
  Intensified Hazards
- Low Insurance
   Penetrations –
   Wider Protection
   Gaps, thus Higher
   Burden on
   Taxpayers

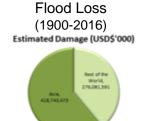


Top 10 Coastal Megacities exposed to flooding in 2070, OECD Graphic, Straits Times

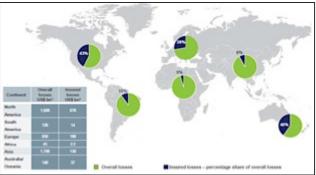
Earthquake Loss
(1900-2016)
Estimated Damage (USD\$'000)

Best of the World, 219,971,800

Total = 776,899,147



Total = 704,822,064



Insurance Penetration (1980-2014), NatCatService, Munich Re





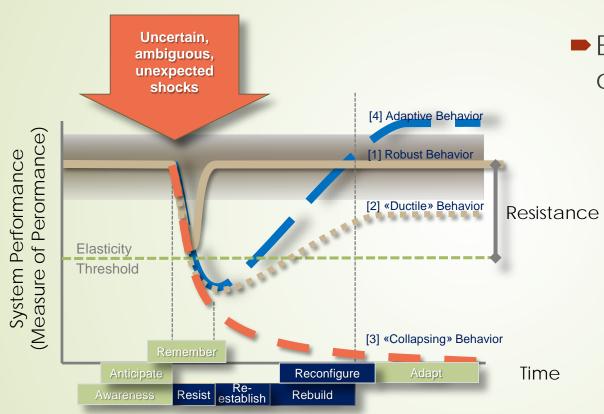


### Thank You!

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## Resilience



- Exacerbated by coupling in particular
  - "Bouncing back cycle" of biophysical systems
  - Distributed cognitive processes of acquiring knowledge, understanding and initiating actions through senses, experience and thought, aka "people"