Closing the gap between the hazard and the risk

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Three gaps in current practice

Where are the main challenges in risk management for natural hazards?

- 1. The gap between the hazard and the risk,
- 2. between the risk assessments and the choice of action, and
- 3. between the choice of action and its successful completion.

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Thesis

Greater use of formal methods for uncertainty & risk assessment, and decision making, can reduce the size of these gaps (but not, of course, close them completely).

The hazard and the risk

Distinguish between an individual *hazard event*, and the collection of possible *hazard outcomes* over a specified period.

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Event footprint map



Shows footprint of a specified event (orientation, rate, and duration); e.g. zone inundated by volcanic flows.

The hazard and the risk

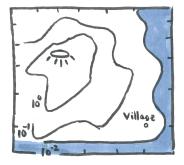
Distinguish between an individual *hazard event*, and the collection of possible *hazard outcomes* over a specified period.

Event footprint map

Probabilistic map, 30 years



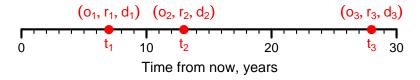
Shows footprint of a specified event (orientation, rate, and duration); e.g. zone inundated by volcanic flows.



Shows the probability of inundation, to occur at any time in a specified interval, such as thirty years.

Hazard events and hazard outcomes

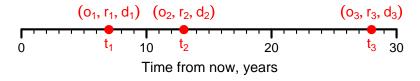
One possible hazard outcome might look like this:



where (o_i, r_i, d_i) are the orientation, rate, and duration of the *i*th event, which occurs at time t_i . Assigning a probability to this outcome, and computing its loss, are both extremely challenging.

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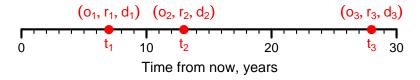
Simplifying choices make this more manageable:

1. The loss from the hazard outcome can be assessed from the losses of the individual events, and

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• Simplifying choices make this more manageable:

- 1. The loss from the hazard outcome can be assessed from the losses of the individual events, and
- 2. Events of type k follow independent homogeneous Poisson processes, each one summarised in terms of an *arrival rate*, λ_k .