#### World Bank Technical Deep Dive (TDD) on Seismic Risk and Resilience

March 12-16, 2018

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Tokyo Development Learning Center 1. Who is here at this Technical Deep Dive (TDD) on Seismic Risk and Resilience?



"A moderate M5.8 earthquake damaged concrete supports of a critical water supply pipeline serving nearly 1 million Yangon residents. These supports are not in good condition and more extensive damages to these supports will compromise the integrity of the water supply My

Myanmar (6.8 - 2016, 5.8 - 2017)

# Exposure to Earthquakes and Tsunamis

## More than **1.3 million people** are exposed to earthquakes of intensity VI+ each year in our 11 countries.

Earthquake and Tsunami A	nnual Average Ex				
Country	Earthquake (Scale of 0-10)	Tsunami (Scale of 0-10)	Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VI	Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VIII	Annual Expected Exposed People to Tsunamis
Nepal	9.9	-	59,595	41,262	-
Japan	9.4	10.0	207,695	113,310	36,837
Philippines	9.4	9.1	155,287	90,565	3,150
Ecuador	9.4	9.0	33,015	12,481	931
Myanmar	9.3	8.5	105,139	27,385	1,125
Peru	9.2	9.1	52,408	25,386	1,599
Bangladesh	8.7	8.5	266,067	25,242	2,110
Indonesia	8.4	9.6	428,042	7,304	10,468
India	7.9	8.3	819,762	84,880	4,018
Kenya	4.2	5.6	29,409	-	33
Malawi	4.0	-	15.143	-	
Total	9.2	8.0	1,307,247	342,935	56,221
Source: INFORM Index (http://www.inform-index.org/)					

### Seismic Risk Assessment

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Many noted limited use and challenges so

Bangladesh

Indonesia

**Myanmar** 

**Philippines** 

Kenya

Nepal

How can challenges be overcome?

#### 71%

of participants noted

they had a seismic

risk assessment for

their city/country.

#### **Current / Planned Uses:**

- Urban / Land-Use Planning
  - Targeting Bldg
     Regulation/Retrofit
     Emergency Preparedness
     and Response
    - Critical Infrastructure

Reach out to the teams here: what works for communicating risk?

Learn from the Japanese and international examples.

## Seismic Monitoring and Alert Systems

How effective were the systems in the last earthquake?



Not Effective Partially Effective Effective



of participants noted they had a <u>seismic</u> <u>risk monitoring and</u> <u>alert</u> in their city/country.

### Seismic and Tsunami Preparedness

~40%

of participants have

seismic

preparedness

training for residents

and communities.

Drills took place in our countries on: 13-Oct-07 26-Apr-17 10-Nov-17 29-Dec-17 1-Jan-18 15-Jan-18 28-Jan-18 18-Feb-18

Japan's National Disaster Prevention Day is **September 1**<sup>st</sup>.



GFDR

# Resilient Infrastructure and Building Regulation

## ~100%

of participants partially integrate

resilience into planning, design,

construction, operation, and

maintenance of infrastructure (e.g.,

roads, rails, ports, water supply,

sanitation, power plants) and

• building stock

Nevertheless, Challenges Still Prevent Greater Integration of Resilience:

- Priority / Planning
- Lack of Enforcement
- Policy / Technical Standards
- Cost / Budget
- Data / Information (e.g., historical)
- Capacity / Knowledge (e.g., lack of qualified professionals)
- Agency Coordination

2. How will this TDD in Japan advance our approaches to Seismic Risk and Resilience?

# We Are Already **Investing Together** in Seismic Resilience

## US\$2.5 billion

in World Bank-

supported projects in

your countries to

address seismic risk

Bangladesh	Multipurpose Disaster Shelter Project (P146464)     Bangladesh Urban Resilience Project (P149493)     Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project (P150220)		
Ecuador	ECUADOR RISK MITIGATION AND EMERGENCY RECOVERY PROJECT (P157324)		
India	Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project (P146653)     Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project - (P164058)		
Indonesia	• DRM Program - (P156711)		
Kenya	• Kenya CAT DDO - (P161562)		
Malawi	• Malawi CAT-DDO - (P165056)		
Myanmar	Myanmar SEA DRM Project (P160931)		
Nepal	MDTF funding for EHRP (P162067)     Nepal EHRP Additional Financing (P163593)     Earthquake Housing Reconst Project - (P155969)		
Peru	IMPROVING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN PERU (P165816)		
Philippines	Reducing Vulnerability to Natural Disaster (P148631)     Second Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a CAT-DDO (P155656)		

## 3 Objectives for this TDD

This TDD should help you identify, prepare, and then implement investments in seismic resilience.



### 1. What are the Facts to Make the Case?

Confirming the importance, economic arguments, and feasibility of investing in seismic resilience.

## 2. What are the Investment Options to Plan and Design?

Opening the range of interventions and investments available to take on seismic risk.

### 3. What are the Technical Details to Implement?

Connecting the expertise, solutions, and technical and policy details that can support and enhance interventions and investments.

### Focus Areas of this TDD



## **Development Support** for Seismic Resilience

Seismic Risk Identification Monitorina. Preparedness, and Response **Building Regulation** and Retrofitting Resilient Infrastructure **Risk Financing and** Insurance

Capacity Development

Micro-zonation
Platforms / tools for exposure and vulnerability data

Institutional strengthening
 Preparedness drills

Accurate and timely early warning systems.

Strengthen building regulation framework
Construction works and targeted retrofitting
Mainstream seismic resilience across sectors

Design Standards
Asset Management & BCP
Risk-Informed Financing/PPP

Support Gov's to understand / manage contingent liability
Insurance Market Development
Risk Pooling and Transfer (e.g., CCRIF, PCRAFI, CAT Bonds)

•Japan has world-leading expertise and training on seismology and seismic engineering



In World Bank projects in support of seismic resilience (2005-2017)

#### \$1.36 billion

World Bank issued sustainable development bonds in Feb 2018 providing earthquake protection to Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru (CAT Bond)



**Financing Engaged:** Investment Project, Development Policy, Cat Deferred Drawdown (CAT DDO), P4R, Treasury Operations, Technical Assistance (TA)





March 12 ► March 16, 2018

Tokyo, Sendai, and Kobe

- <u>Focus Area 1:</u> Seismic Risk Identification
- <u>Focus Area 2:</u> Seismic Risk Monitoring and Alert for Preparedness
- Focus Area 3: Seismic Risk Communication for Preparedness
- <u>Focus Area 4:</u> Seismic Risk Management Applications in Infrastructure
- <u>Focus Area 5:</u> Seismic Risk Reduction in the Built Environment

#### Areas identified for support after the TDD

#### **Overall Strategy**

#### **Risk Identification**

#### **Monitoring and Alert**

#### **Communication for Preparedness**

#### **Resilient Infrastructure**

#### **Built Environment**





Identification

2. Seismic Risk Monitoring and Alert 3. Seismic Risk Communication for Preparedness 4. Seismic Risk Management Applications in Infrastructure

5. Seismic Risk Reduction in the Built Environment

## This TDD is just the beginning

What resources are available to keep supporting you?

During this week, please look for the support you need:

- 1. Expert Consultation / Deployment
- 2. Technical Assistance
- 3. Knowledge Notes and Technical Publications
- 4. Additional Support from Partner Institutions

You will see many things. Ask questions: •Are TORs, case studies, etc. available? •If not, can they be translated? •Is there an expert who can help? Use the Parking Lot questions board.







Autional Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience









#### Thank You and Welcome to the World Bank Technical Deep Dive (TDD) on Seismic Risk and Resilience



Tokyo Development Learning Center

