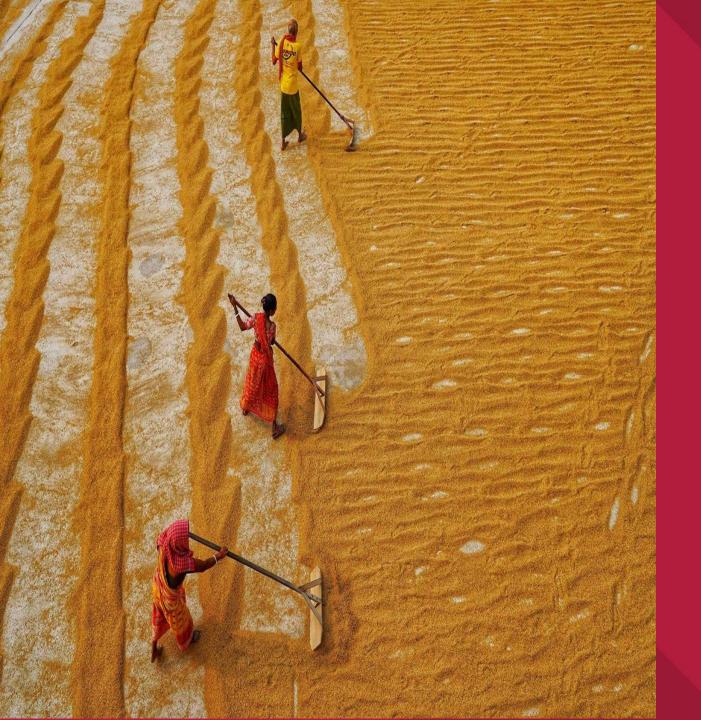
Session 2-1: Introduction to risk analytics principles and approaches



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Introduction to climate and disaster risk analytics principles and approaches

Risk information for supervisors

Supervisors should increase understanding of climate risk and capabilities to

evaluate activities toward climate resilience

IAIS, 2018, Issues paper of climate change risks to the insurance sector

- Solvency, business model viability: e.g., higher claims burden
- Access, affordability: availability, capacity, uninsurable assets
- System-level stability: e.g., stress tests / scenarios (current and future)

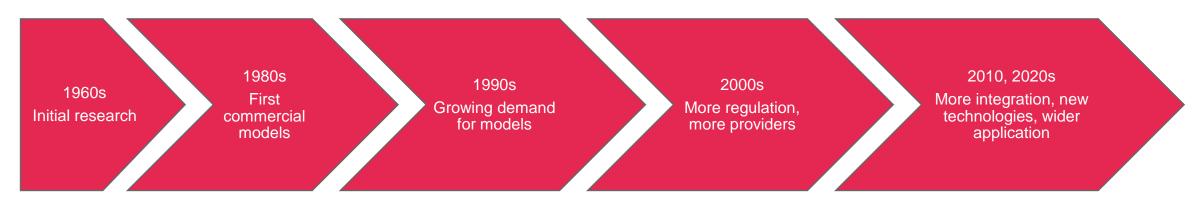


Catastrophe model framework

Historical event information is not always complete.

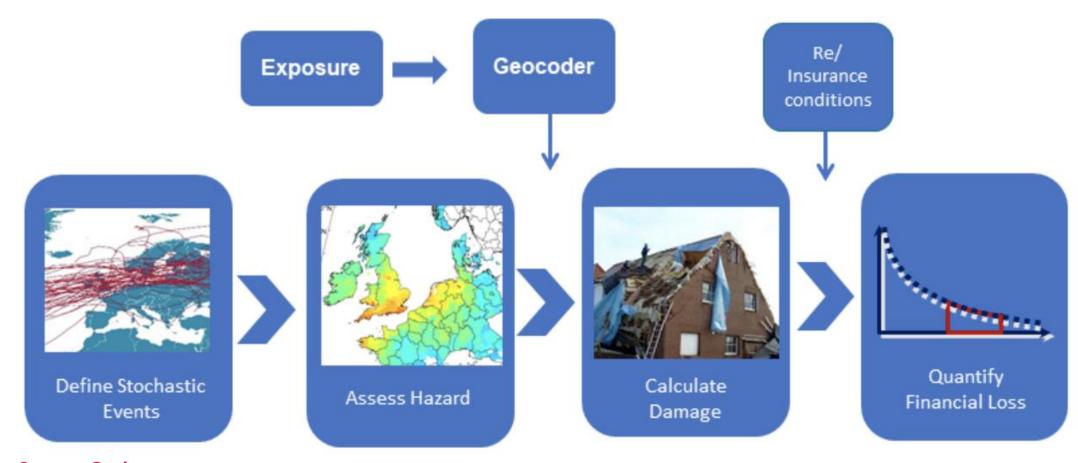
On its own it is not a reliable guide to the future.

Models give a more complete picture of risk by simulating other plausible events that could occur in the future.





Catastrophe model framework



Source: Oasis



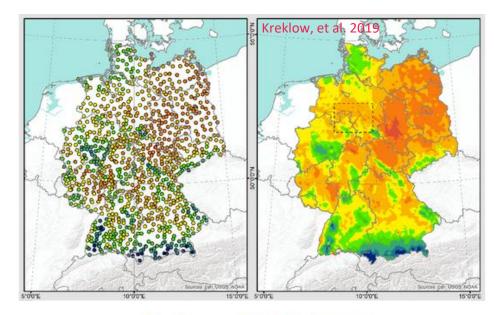
Data quality – hazard

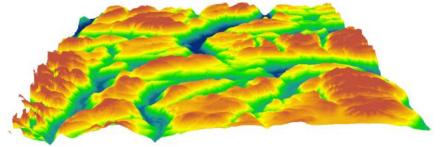
Hazard inputs

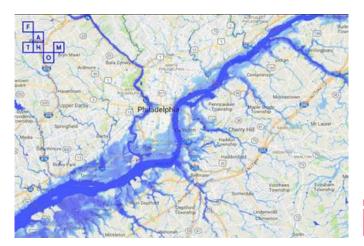
- Observations past events, weather data, climate projection
- Environment features
- Protection standards

Influences

- Event set frequency, correlation
- Event footprint: intensity, extent

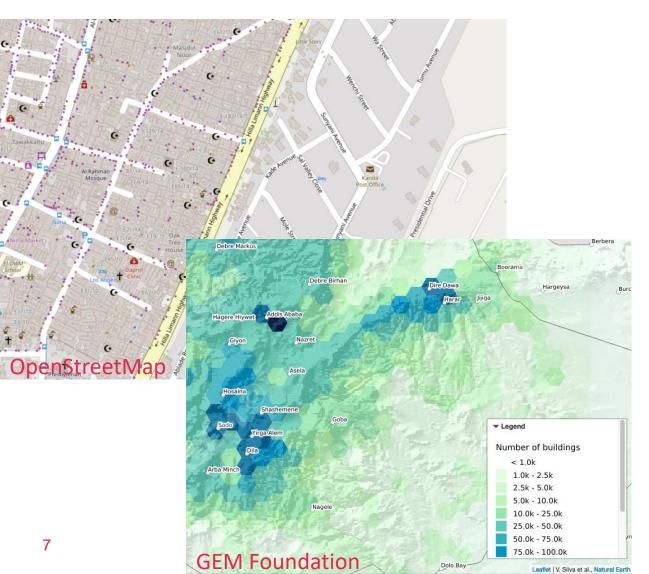








Data quality – exposure



- Location (address, postcode, district, state...)
- Replacement cost / insured value
- Usage (occupancy)
- Construction materials
- Structure type and features
- Number of people, demographics

• Up to date?

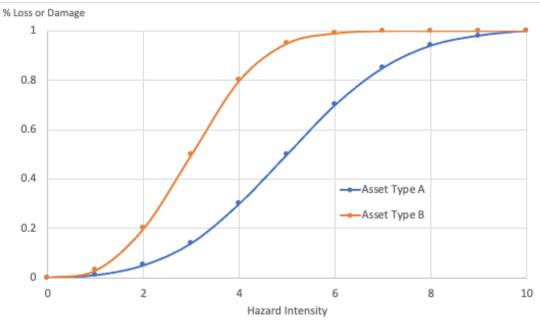


Data quality – vulnerability

- Relationship between hazard intensity and impact
- Cost of damage, fatality or injury rates
- Analytical, empirical, judgement based
- Local information or based on global assumptions?





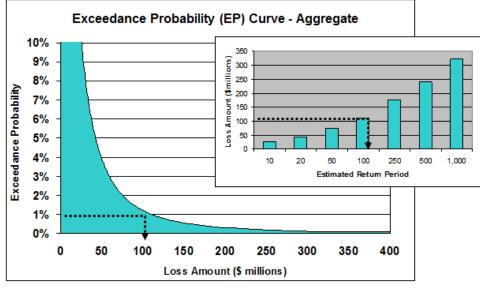




Commonly used risk metrics

- Scenario Loss
- Event Loss Table (ELT) or Year Loss Table (YLT)
 - Annual Average Loss / Annual Expected Loss
 - Exceedance frequency
 - Occurrence Exceedance Probability
 - Aggregate Exceedance Probability
 - Return Period Loss / Probable Maximum Loss
 - Value at Risk

Event	Annual rate	Mean Loss	Standard Deviation
1	0.01	605,000	1,200,000
2	0.05	252,000	900,000
3	0.02	456,000	1,750,000



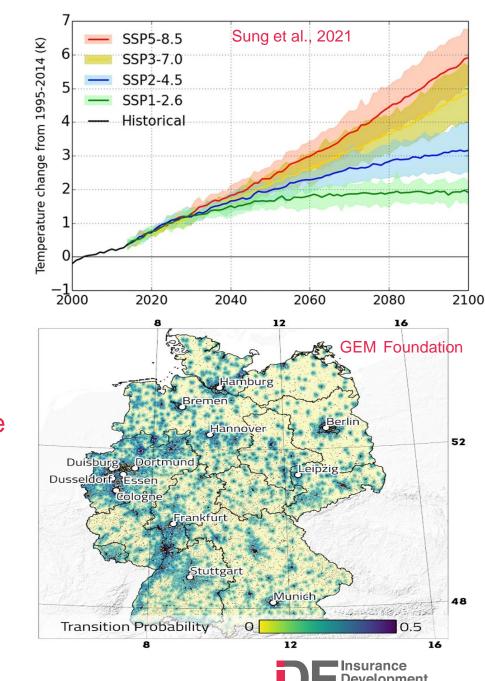


Source: Verisk



Projecting future risk

- Climate change
 - Scenarios / emission pathways
 - Frequency / severity of events adjusted
 - Non-linear change in loss estimates
- Socio-economic change
 - Location, types of future development, population, value
- Compare current loss vs. 2040, 2060...
 - Large uncertainty projections are indicative
 - Several projections and climate models



Challenges in modelling

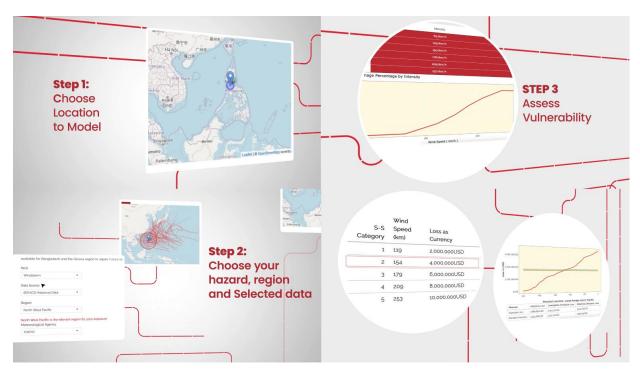
- Quality of information to validate and improve models
- Understanding and communicating uncertainty
- Understanding what is not included in models
- Access to models

Open modelling and collaboration can address some of these

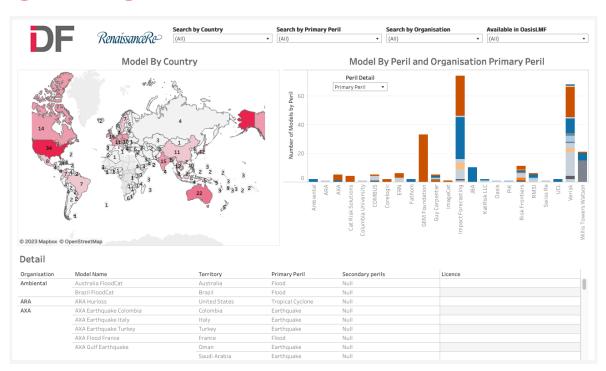


Further open resources

insdevforum.org/rmsg-tools







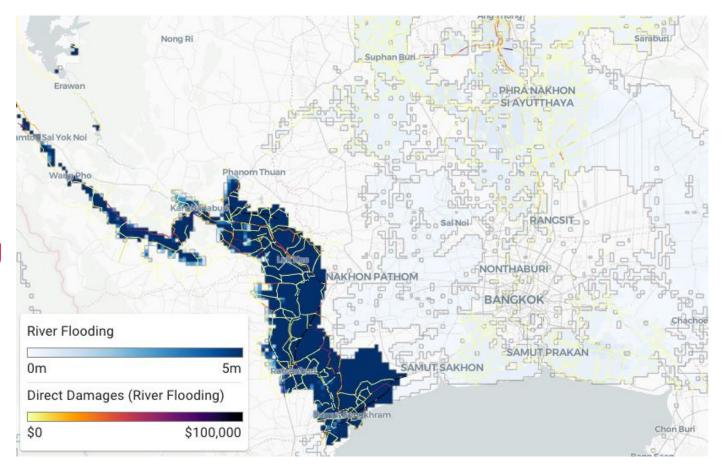
CatRiskTools – find available catastrophe models for your country



Further open resources

Resilient Planet Data Hub resilient-planet-data.org/

Global Risk Viewer global.infrastructureresilience.org





Further open resources

World Bank (DRF) Analytics Tools financialprotectionforum.org/disaster-risk-financing-drf-analytics-tools

