

# PHASE 5: Risk Assessment

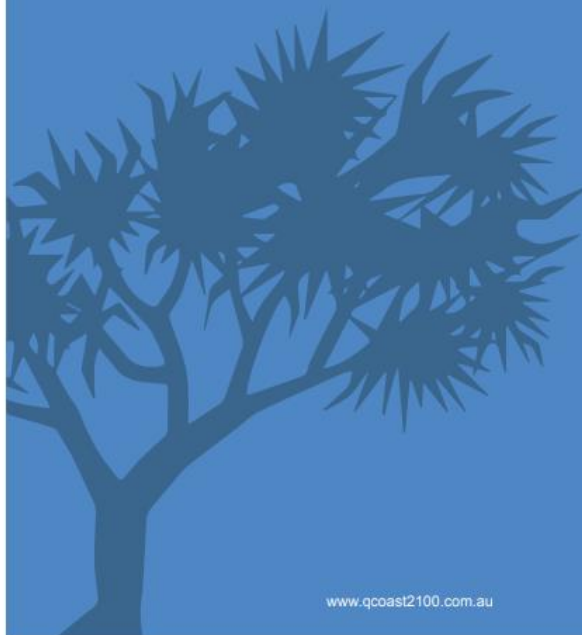
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- 1) QUT
- 2) Green Cross Australia
- 3) Coastal Adaptation Solutions



## **Developing a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy:**

Minimum Standards and Guideline for  
Queensland Local Governments



[www.qcoast2100.com.au](http://www.qcoast2100.com.au)

# Fundamentals

- Many definitions of risk out there
- This causes unnecessary confusion....



# Fundamentals

- THE definition of risk
- $\text{Risk} = \text{LIKELIHOOD} \times \text{CONSEQUENCE}$

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
9001

Fifth edition  
2015-09-15

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Quality management systems —  
Requirements

*Systèmes de management de la qualité — Exigences*

# Consequences: Method 1 – Depth of Inundation



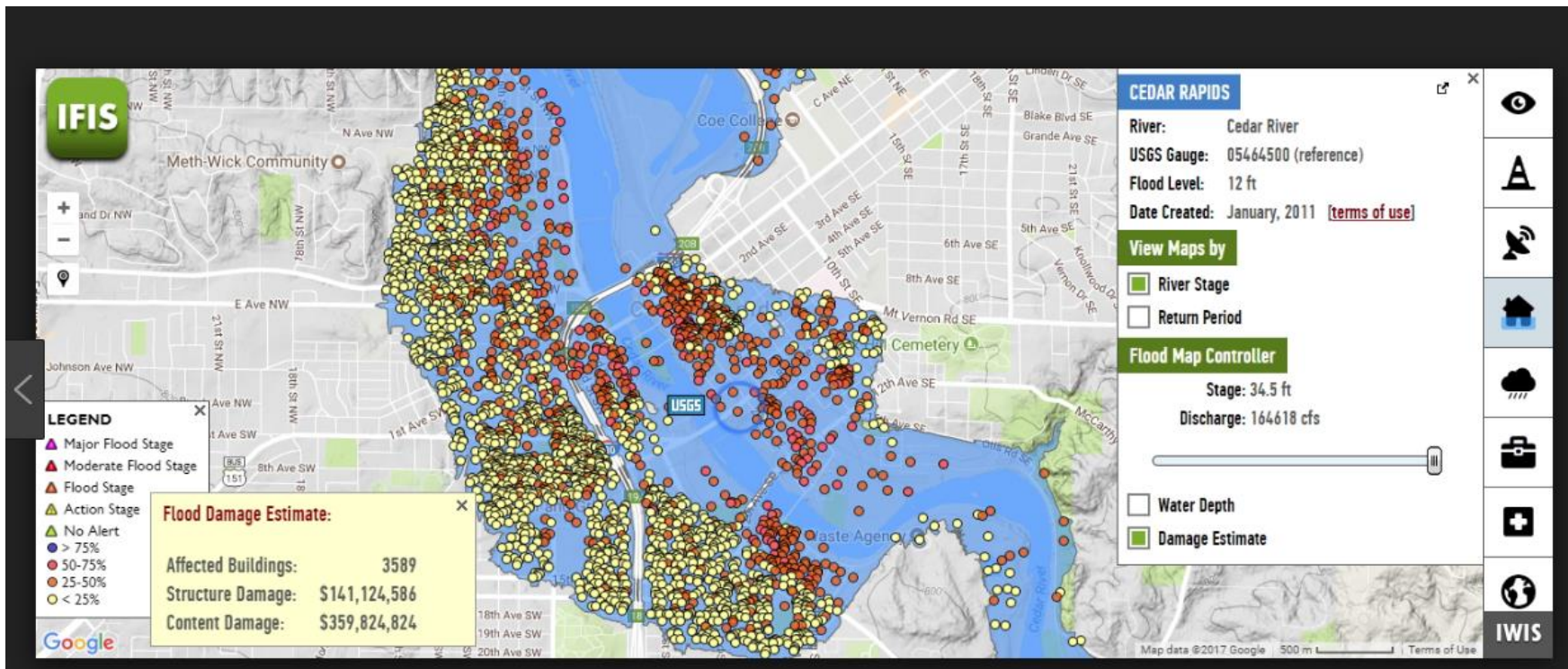


# Consequences: Method 1 – Depth of Inundation

- In this approach the consequences are measured in terms of how deep particular buildings are inundated



# Consequences: Method 2 – Simple Direct Damage Cost



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- In this approach the consequences are measured in terms of the cost of repairing damage to the structure and contents



# Consequences: Method 3 – Simple Ranked By Asset Price



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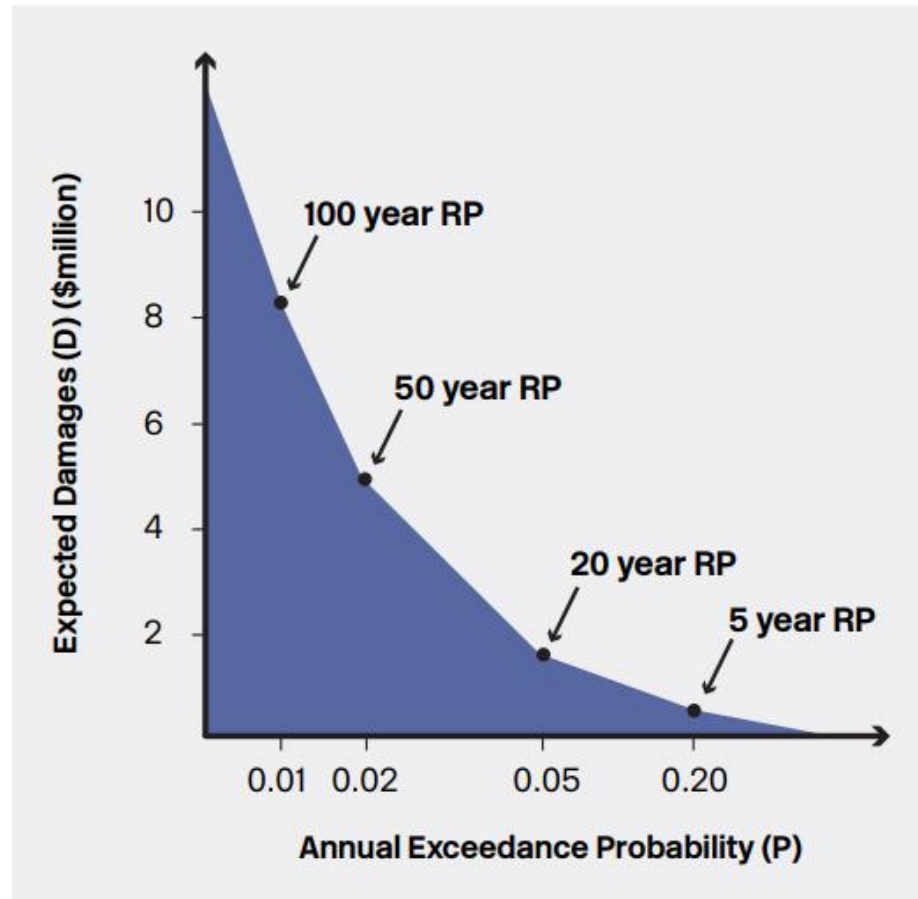
- In this approach the consequences are referenced to the market or replacement price of the asset
- Risk informed prices?

# Consequences: Method 4 – Full Costs

Table 2: Overview of damage classes with examples. The table is based on Handmer et al. (2002) and Hammond et al. (2014)

	Direct loss	Indirect loss
Tangible	Structural damage Cars Infrastructure Livestock Crops Evacuation and rescue operations Clean up costs	Disruption to transport Business interruption Temporary housing of evacuees Loss of industrial production
Intangible	Lives and injuries Diseases Loss of memorabilia and pets Damage to cultural or heritage sites Ecological damage Inconvenience	Stress and anxiety (PTSD) Disruption of living Loss of community Reduced land values Undermined trust in public authorities

# Consequences: Average Annual Damages



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In this approach the likelihood is also considered



# Scanerio



Does highest risk = highest priority for adaptation?



# Consequences: Political Implications

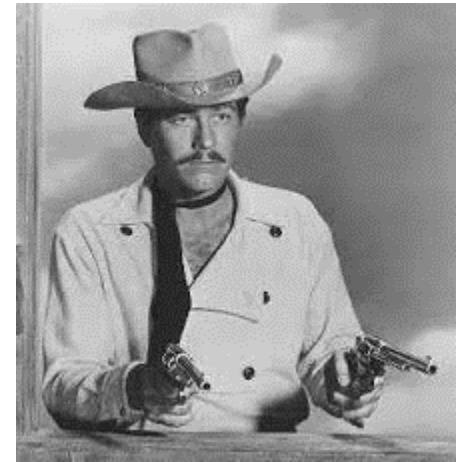
- All of the above approaches consider the buildings/assets and the price/cost/damage to them.
- However, we are not managing buildings, we are managing people



# Consequences: Political Implications

Political risk is determined by how impacted parties perceive the threat NOW

We know that many potentially impacted parties perceive the risk of policy change to be greater than the inundation risk.



# Consequences: Private vs Public

- Need to manage public assets and private assets differently...

# Likelihood

- Risk is inherently forward looking...
- But we use historical information for predictive purposes....



# Likelihood

- What is the engineering approach to assessing likelihood?



# Likelihood: Scenarios

- 1 in 100 etc.
- ARI, AEP, Return Period....

*the likelihood of occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one year; usually as a percentage. For example, if a peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres per second has an AEP of 5%, it means that there is a 55 risk (i.e. a probability of 0.05 or a likelihood of 1 in 20) of a peak discharge of 500 cubic metres per second or larger occurring in any one year. The AEP of a flood event gives no indication of when a flood of that size will occur next."*



# Likelihood: Scenarios

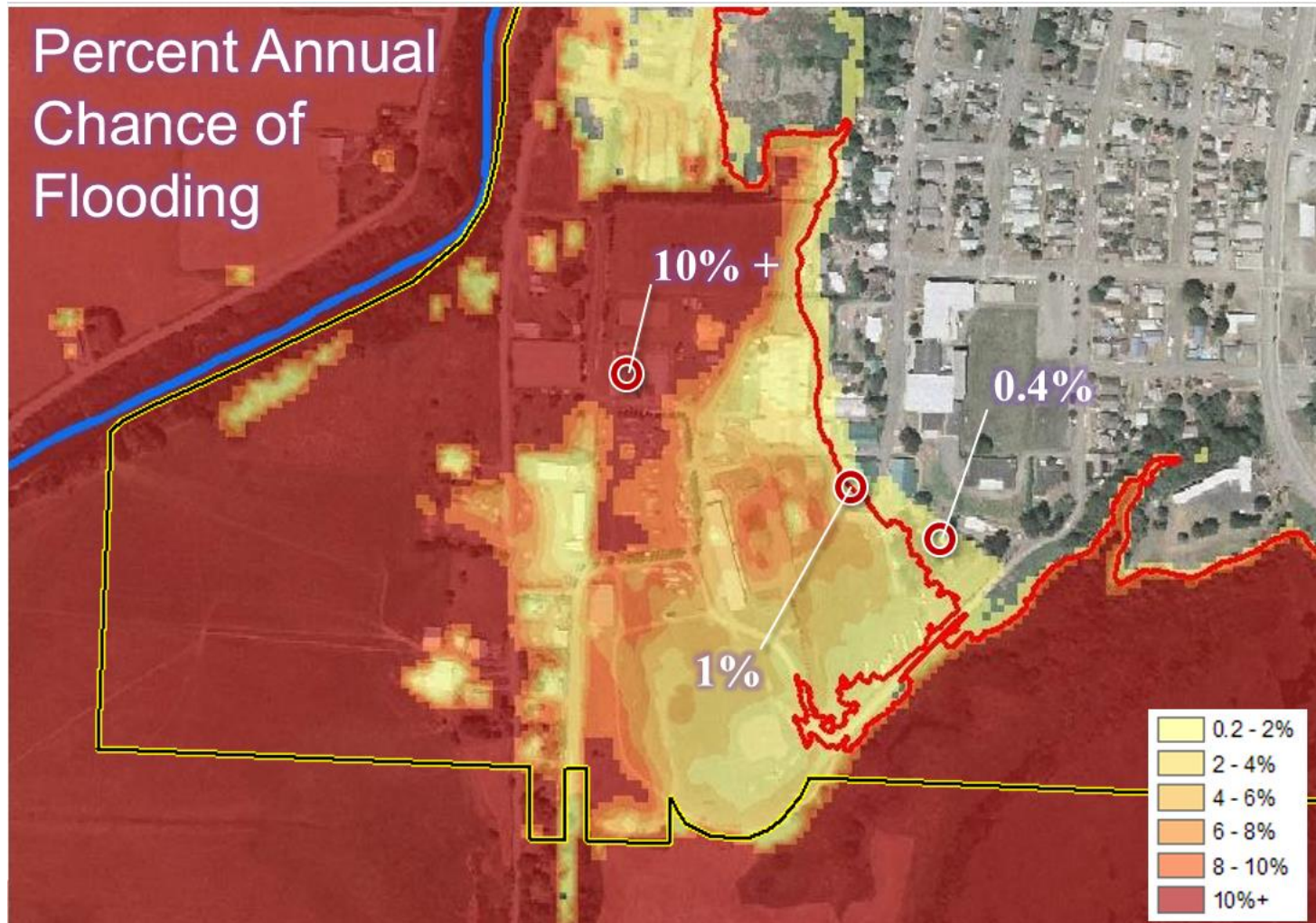
$$AEP = 1 - \exp\left(\frac{-1}{ARI}\right)$$

which results in the following conversion table:

ARI (years)	AEP
1	0.632
2	0.393
5	0.181
10	0.095
20	0.049
50	0.020
100	0.010

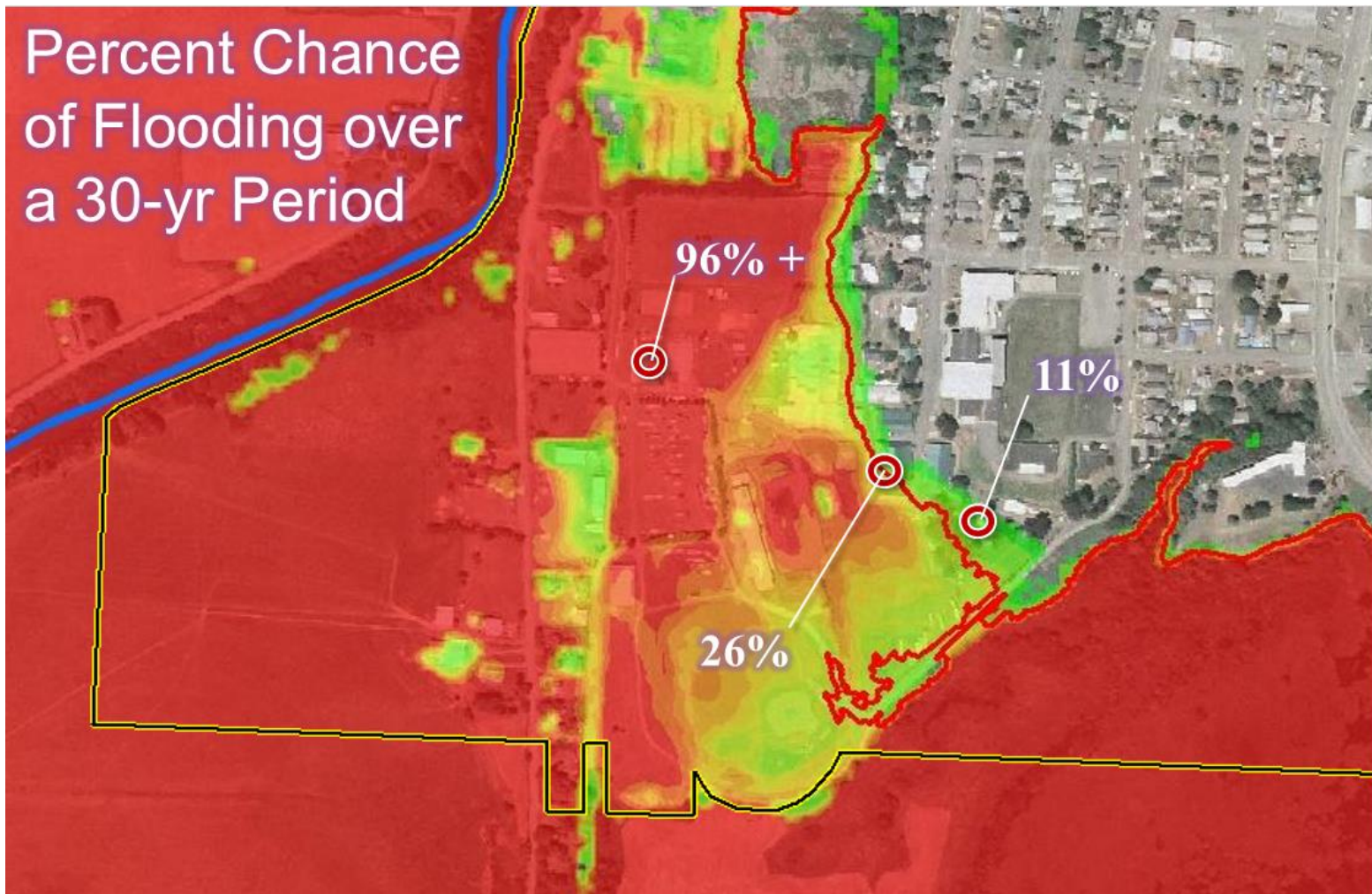
ARIs of greater than 10 years are very closely approximated by the reciprocal of the AEP.

# Likelihood: Scenarios





# Likelihood: Scenarios

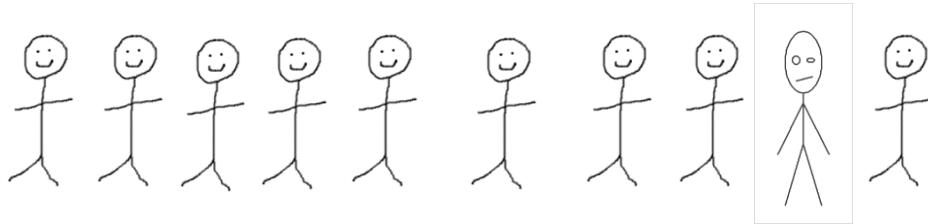




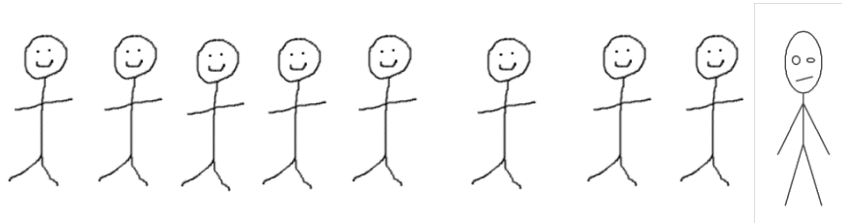
# Likelihood: Challenges

- Flood Frequency Analyses based on historical data) often short time series).
- Uncertainty in future climate regimes
- General lack of understanding on probability...

# Likelihood: Perspectives- Ensemble



# Likelihood: Perspectives- Temporal



Year 1

Year ?

# Key Messages

- Understand the methods being applied
- Foresee the response
- Be clear on the roles of local/State Government.