



ESTIMATING LOSSES DUE TO EARTHQUAKES

Max Wyss

ICES (International Centre for Earth Simulation) Foundation

Nonprofit Organization, Geneva

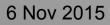
www.icesfoundation.org

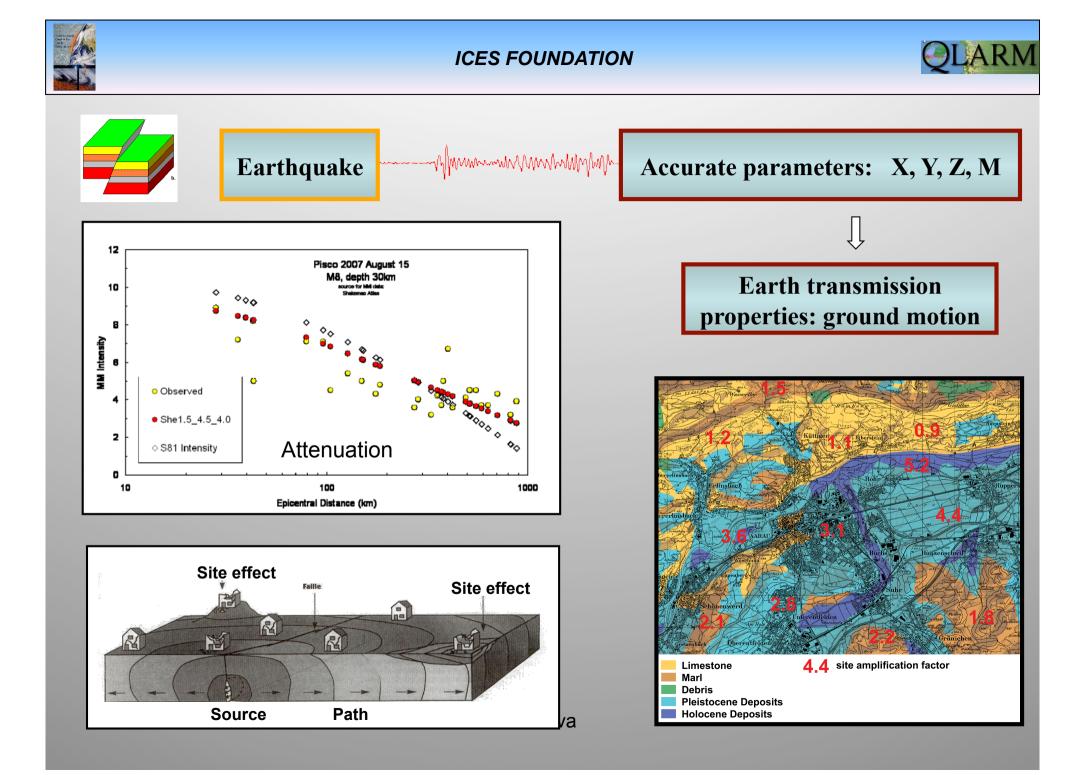
6 Nov 2015

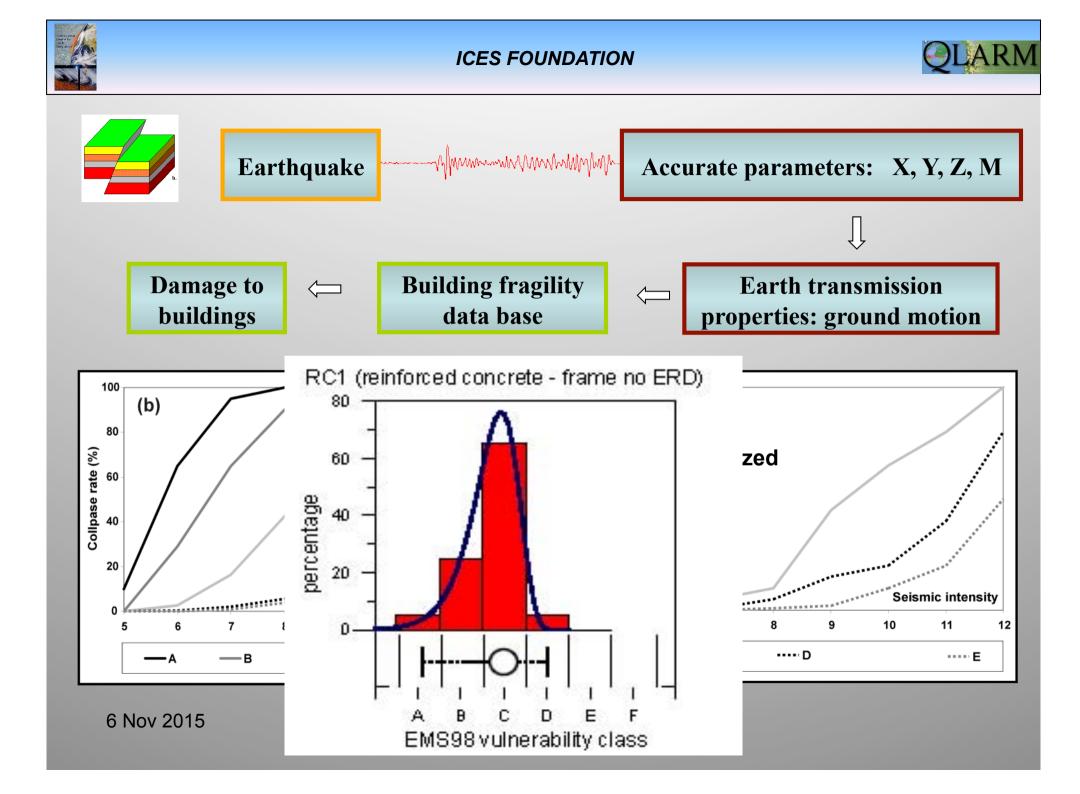


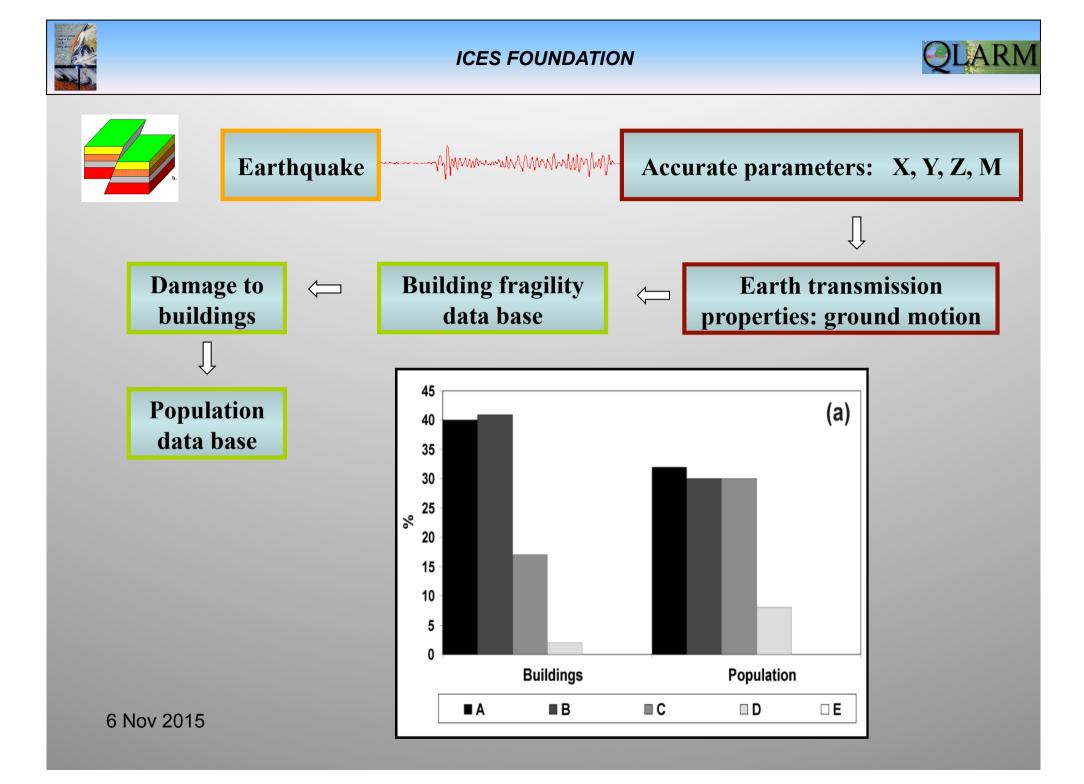


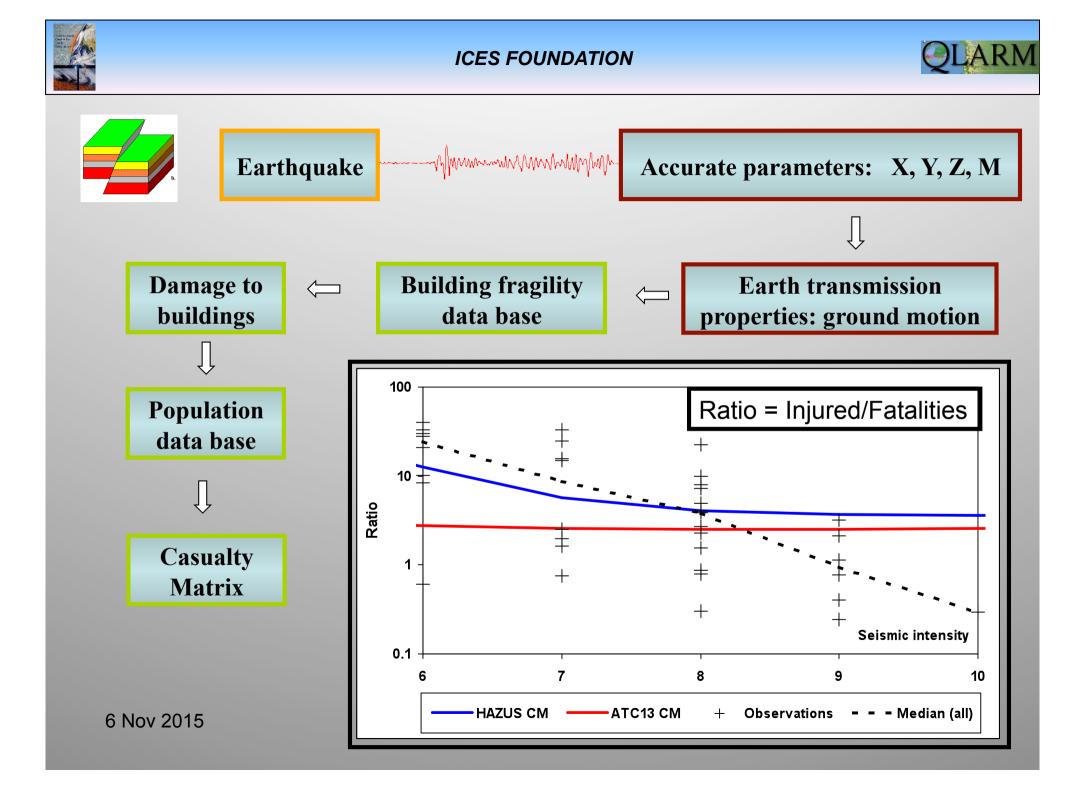
The steps in calculating earthquake losses

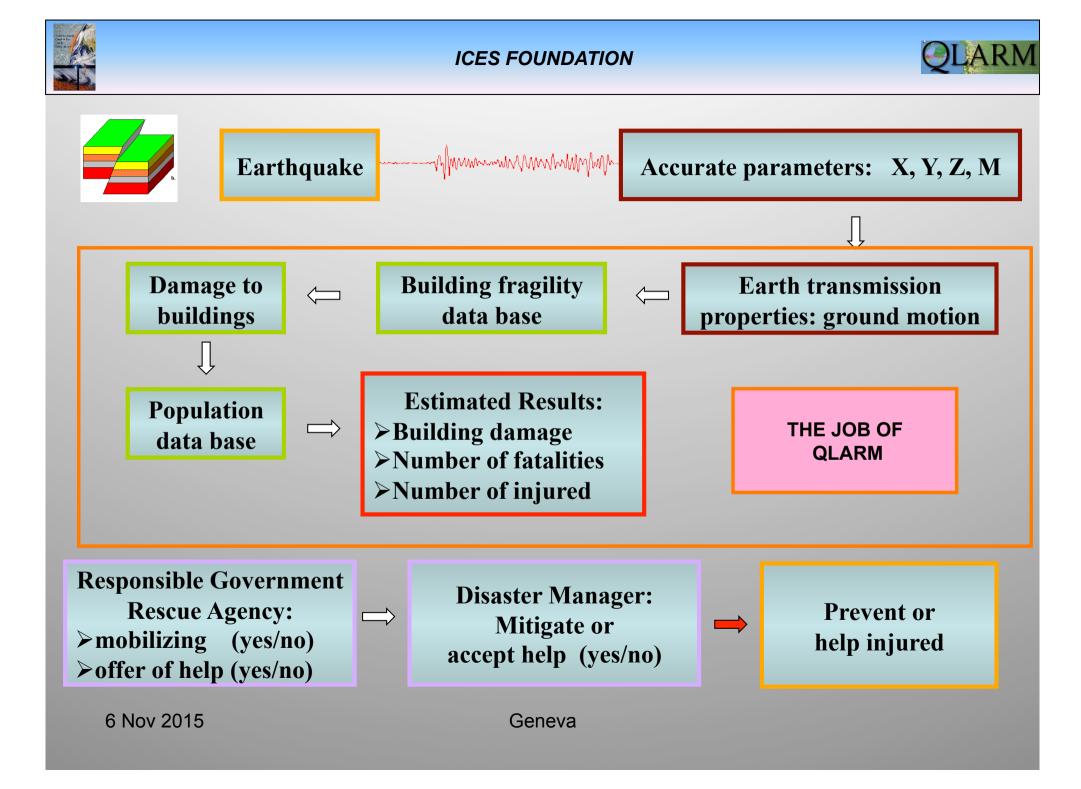
















Real time loss estimates

Map of mean damage expected in settlements (2 million worldwide)

Estimate of number of fatalities

Estimate of number of injured

Map of shaking intensity

List of nearby airports with shaking intensity

Missing

Provided

Schools and hospitals

Critical facilities

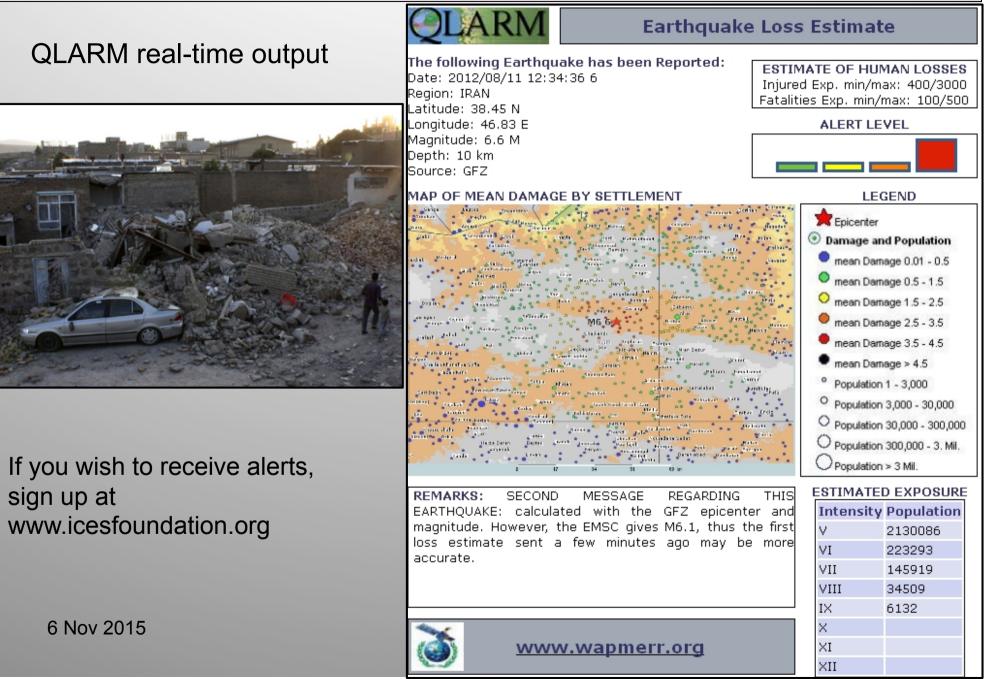
\$ Losses

6 Nov 2015



ICES FOUNDATION









CONCLUSIONS REAL-TIME ALERTS

Usually we estimate fatalities correctly within a factor of 2 in 30 minutes

Error sources are omnipresent and errors do happen





Scenario loss estimates

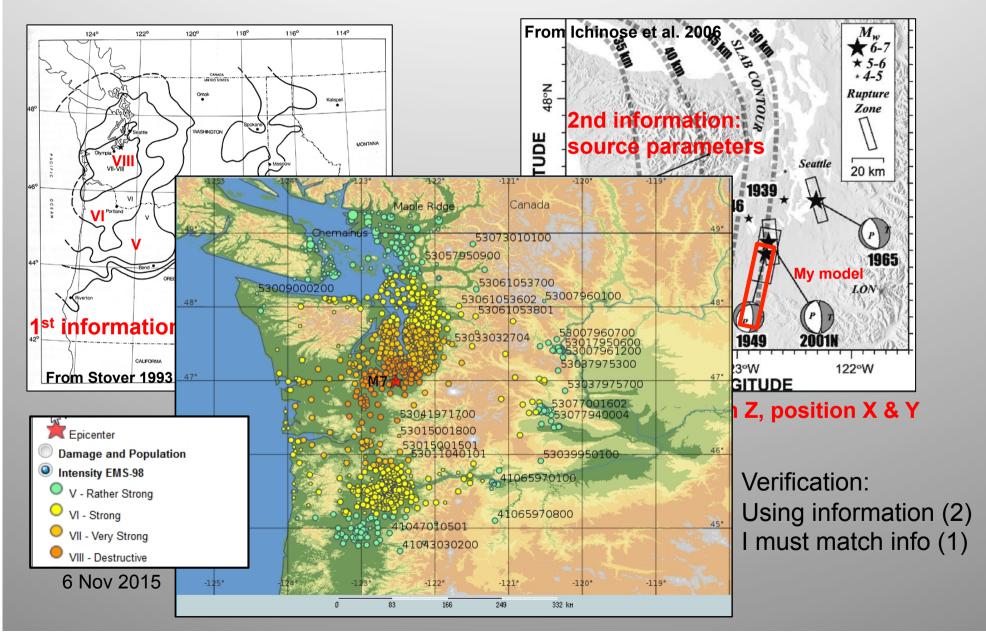
6 Nov 2015





Verifying QLARM for a country

Example: Cascadia earthquake 1949 M7

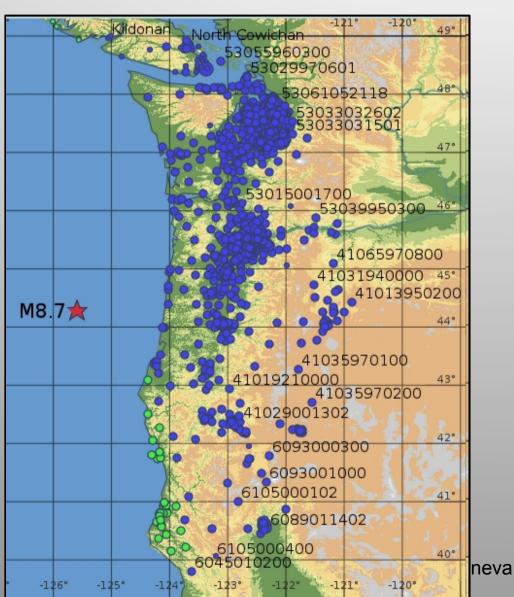


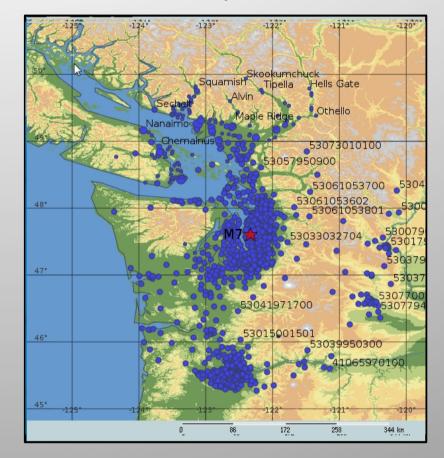




Deterministic Loss Scenarios

Examples: Cascadia





Hypothetical intensity calculationsDamage is moderate,\$ losses substantialHuman losses minor



Expected Deaths due to Hypothetical Earthquakes in the Himalaya (Wyss, March, 2005)

	Location.	Lat. (deg.)	Lon. (deg.)	Depth (km)	М	Expected Deaths (thousand)	Number Injured (thousand)	No Settle I ≥ 7	No Settle $I \ge 5$
1	Assam	27.8	92.3	25	8.1	24 - 49	52 - 99	160	1900
2	Bhutan	27.3	89.5	25	8.1	76 - 151	163 - 274	270	2500
3	Katmandu	28.1	84.2	25	8.1	21 -42	45 - 86	330	2600
4	W. Nepal	28.7	81.8	25	8.1	11 - 22	24 - 53	370	2800
5	Garhwal	29.7	79.6	25	8.1	58 - 115	125 - 230	380	3000
6	Dehra Dun	30.7	77.7	25	8.1	96 - 199	210 -433	450	3300
7	Kashmir	33.0	75.0	25	8.1	67 - 137	146 - 293	550	4000

Reported Fatalities due to M7.6 Kashmir Earthquake of October 2005: 85,000

Reported Fatalities due to M7.8 Gorkha Earthquake of April 2015: 10,000





DSIRABLE INITIATIVES

There are many known ways to improve the estimates:

- Location and type of schools
- Location and type of health facilities
- Location and type of critical facilities
- Location and number of seasonal tourists
- Open Street Map crowdsourcing: location, type number of buildings
- Tandem InSAR satellites: Building heights to within ± 3 m
- Adding values of dwellings, office and industrial buildings for *\$ loss estimates*
- Add soil conditions for estimating amplification
- Refining housing properties (especially regional variations)
- Updating world population
- Calculating losses due to tsunami (large separate project, but exists)
- Calculating losses due to flooding
- Calculating losses due to forest fires
- Landslides





Thank you for your attention

If you wish to receive alerts, sign up at www.icesfoundation.org