

A global multi-hazard risk analysis of road and railway infrastructure assets

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Outline

- Motivation
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion Points

Link to Paper

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-10442-3





Importance of Transport

- SDG9
- Sendai, SDG11,
- Significant investments Fiji 30% of public spending on transport

Low income countries

- Need to spend 0.5 3.3% of GDP annually on transportation (US\$157bn – US\$1tn) + 1 – 2% for maintenance
- Investment needs are the highest, but risk assessments are scarce and disasters impacts on the economy are typically underestimated

Existing global studies

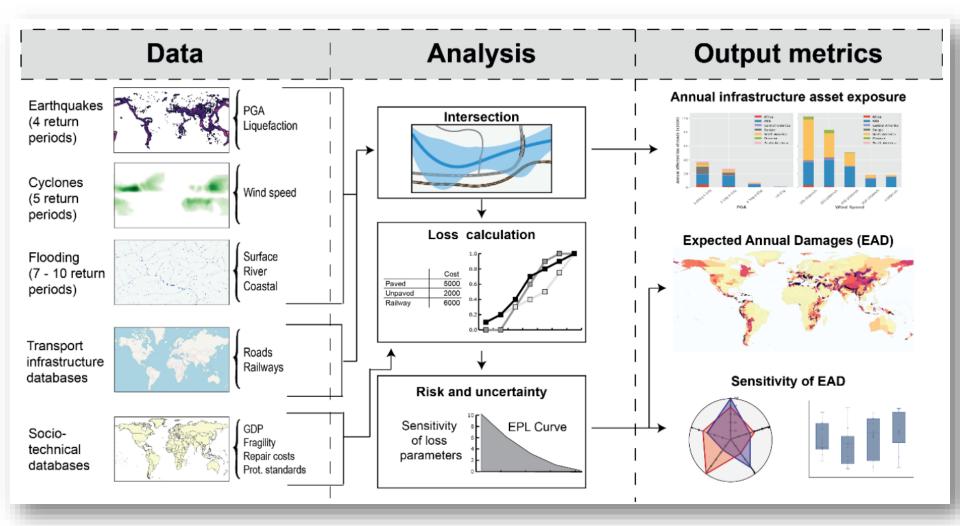
- single aspects (buildings, pop exposed,...)
- single hazards (flood risk)







Methodology



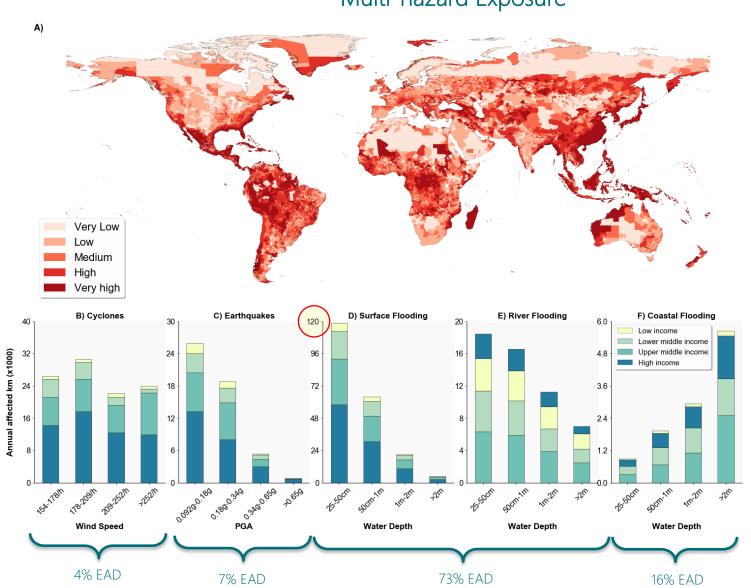






Results 1

Multi-hazard Exposure



46,566 regions

>50 million km

27% exposed ≥ 1 hazard (250yr)

7.5% exposed to 100-yr flood

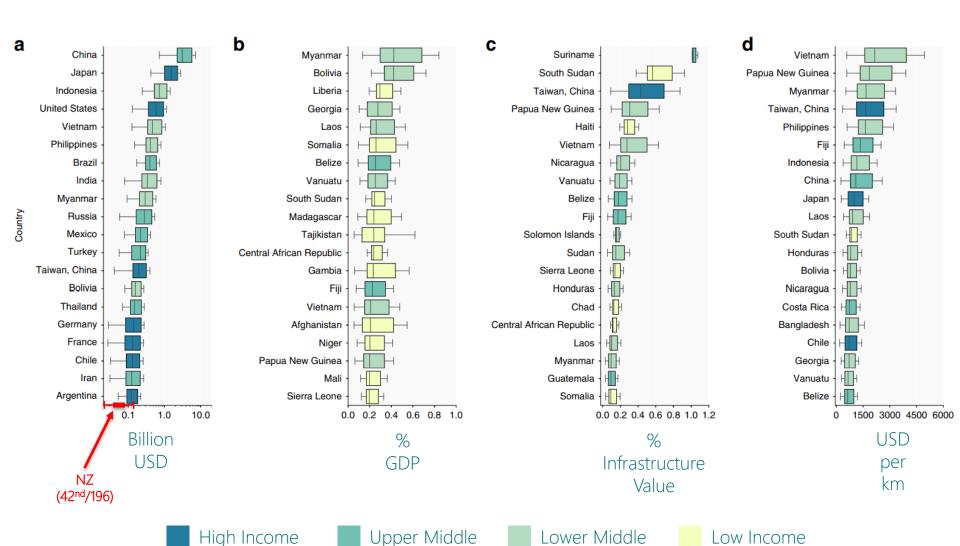
0.5% of global assets exposed p.a. (3.1-22 billion USD)





Results 2

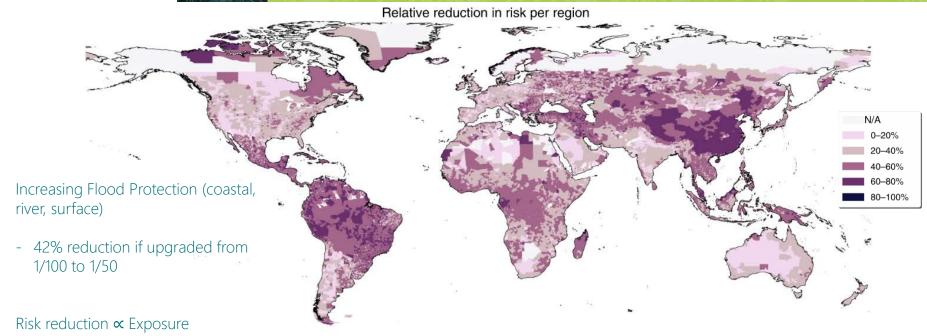
Expected Annual Damage

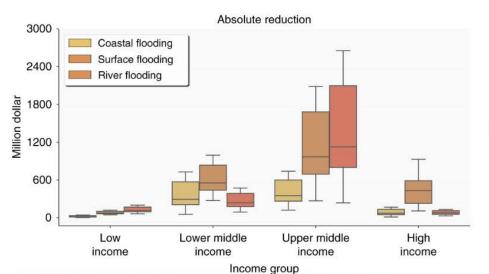


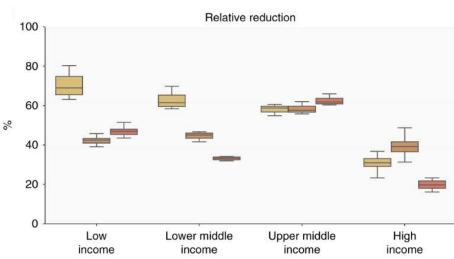




Results 3







Income group





- Importance of targeting exposed roads for maximum BCR
 - 2% spending of road value on drainage → positive BCR for 60% of exposed roads (even better if targeted further)
 - Low-regrets options
 - Local hazard maps
- Sensitivity
 - Roads: fragility and repair costs
 - Bridges: reconstruction costs
 - Location specific costs and fragility?
- EAD (3.1-22 billion) is small = 0.2-1.5% of maintenance
 - prioritise regular maintenance over resilience building?





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