

# Identifying Global Natural Disaster Hotspots

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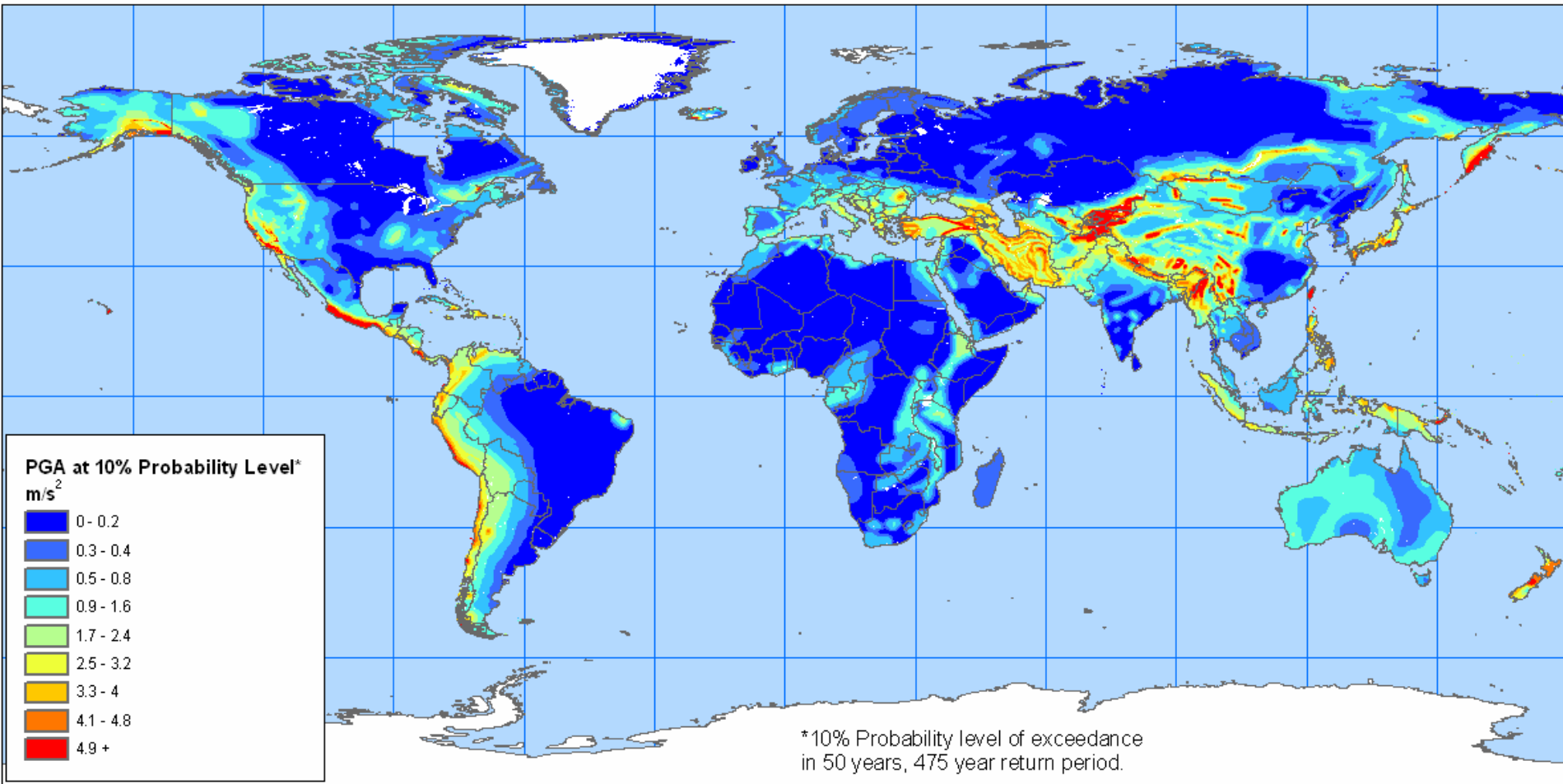
# Abstract

- The World Bank and Columbia University have developed a report on and global database of natural disaster 'hotspots' (areas where the risk of natural disasters are particularly high). The report assesses two outcomes – mortality and economic losses – based on the global distribution of six hazards: earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, floods, drought, and cyclones. The database includes the sub-national geographic distribution of the six hazards, population, and economic productivity, as well as national-level hazard-related mortality and economic impacts. This presentation will describe the layers collected in the database, methods used in the integration of these layers, and summarize the results.

# Data Inputs

- Hazards:
  - Earthquakes
  - Volcanoes
  - Landslides
  - Floods
  - Drought
  - Cyclones
- Exposure
  - Land Area
  - Population
  - Economic Activity
  - Agricultural Activity
  - Transportation Density

# Earthquakes



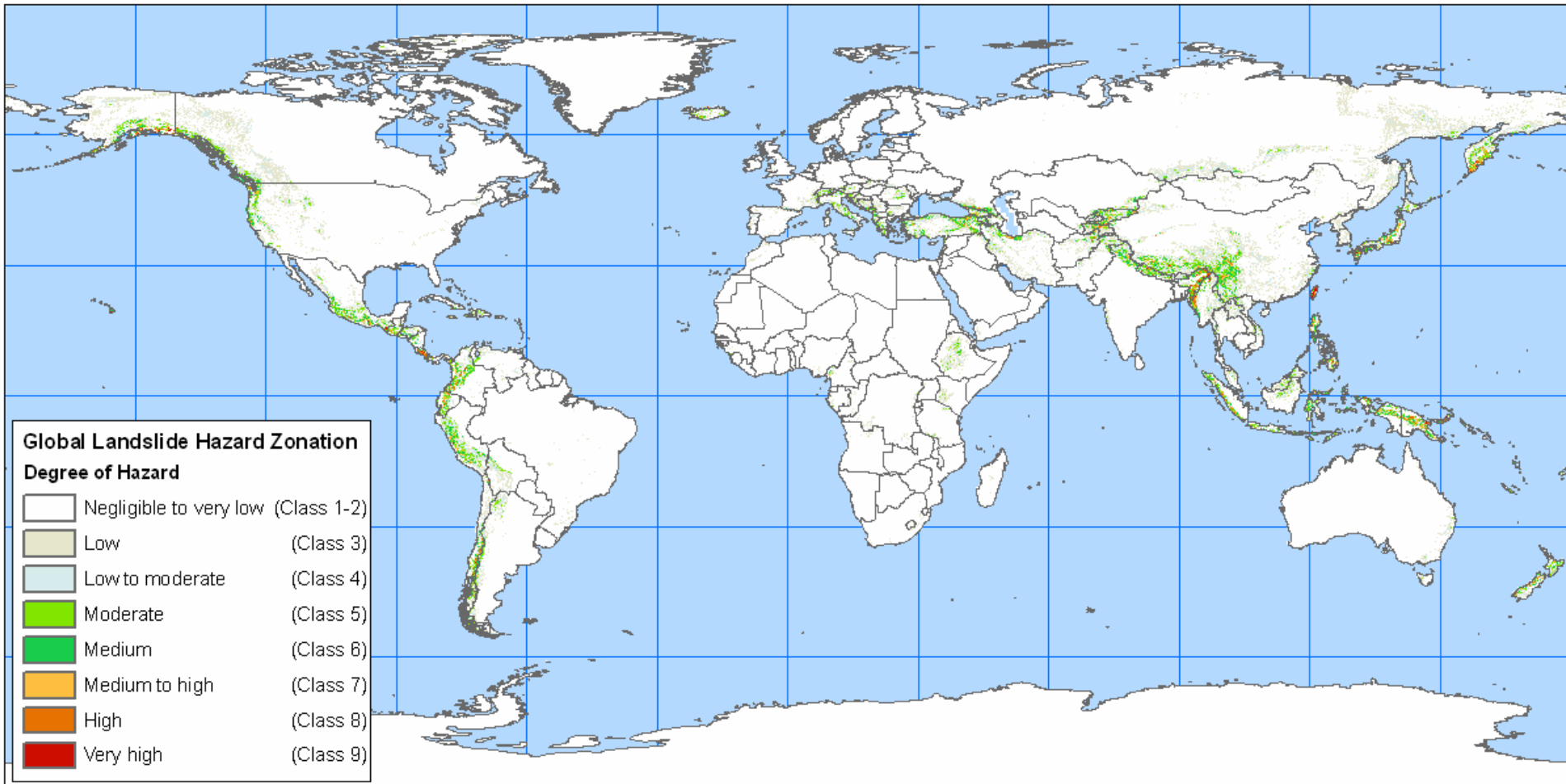
Source: Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program

# Volcanoes



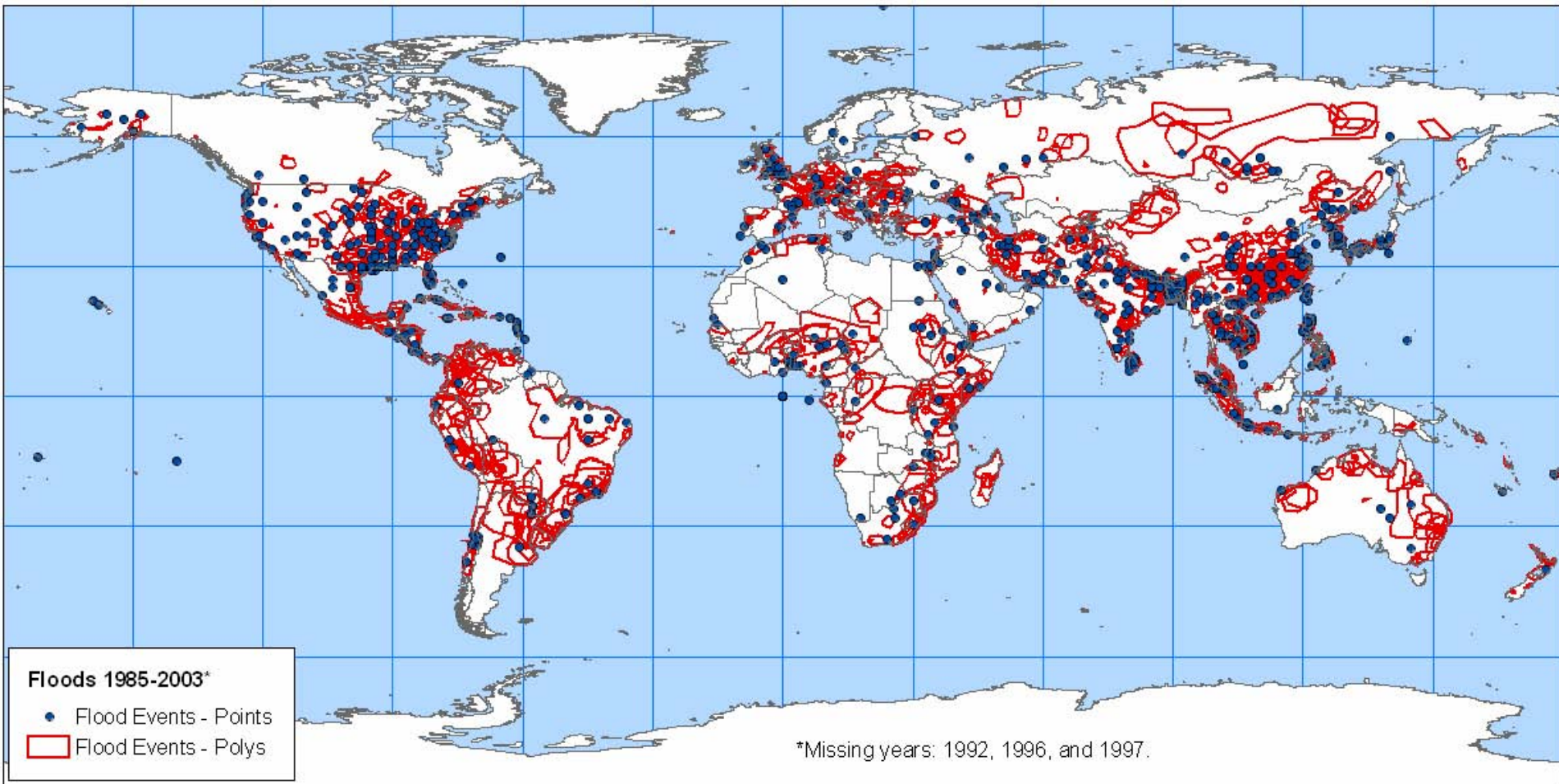
Source: National Geophysical Data Center

# Landslides



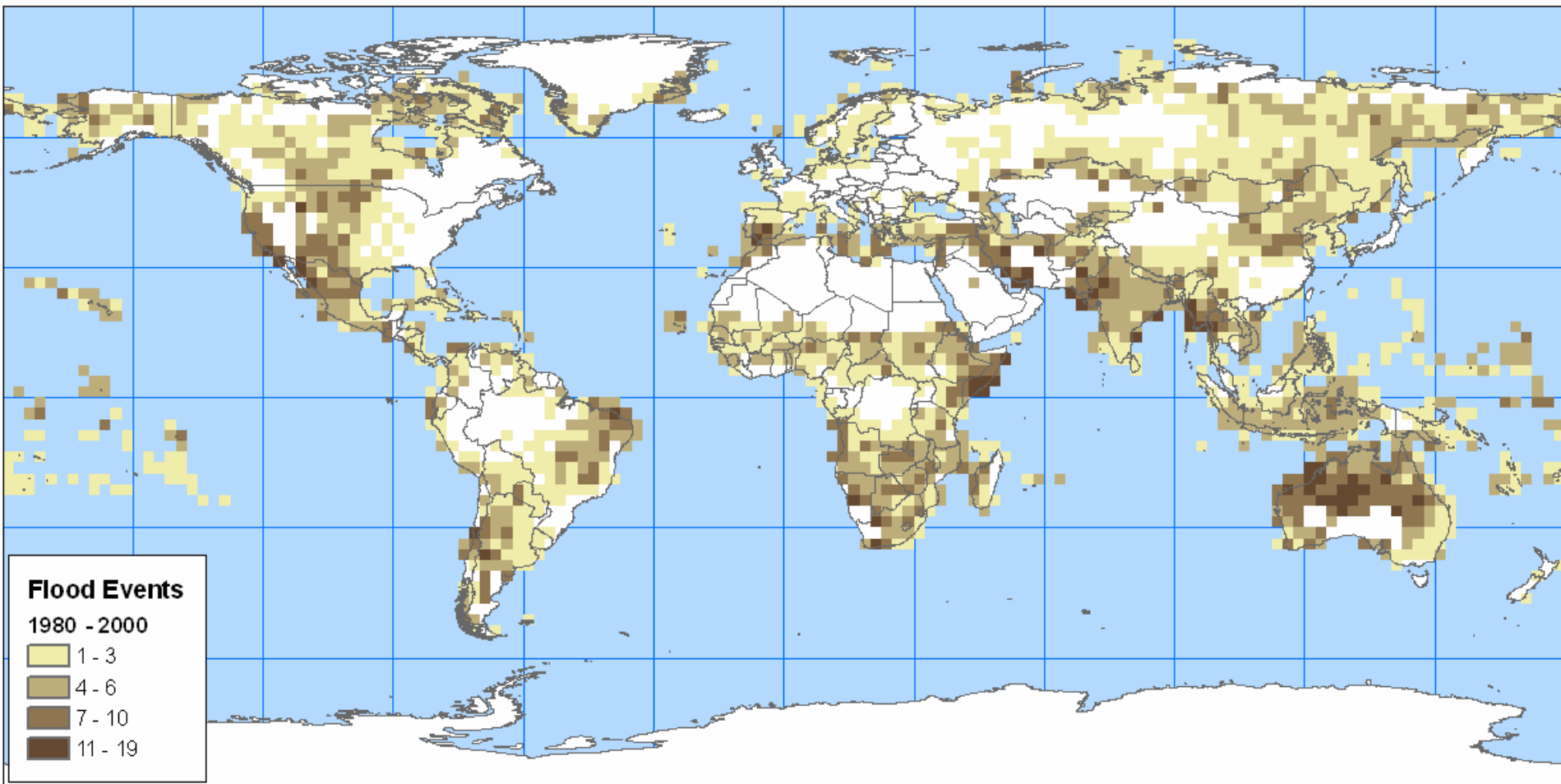
Source: Norwegian Geotechnical Institute

# Floods



Source: Dartmouth Flood Observatory

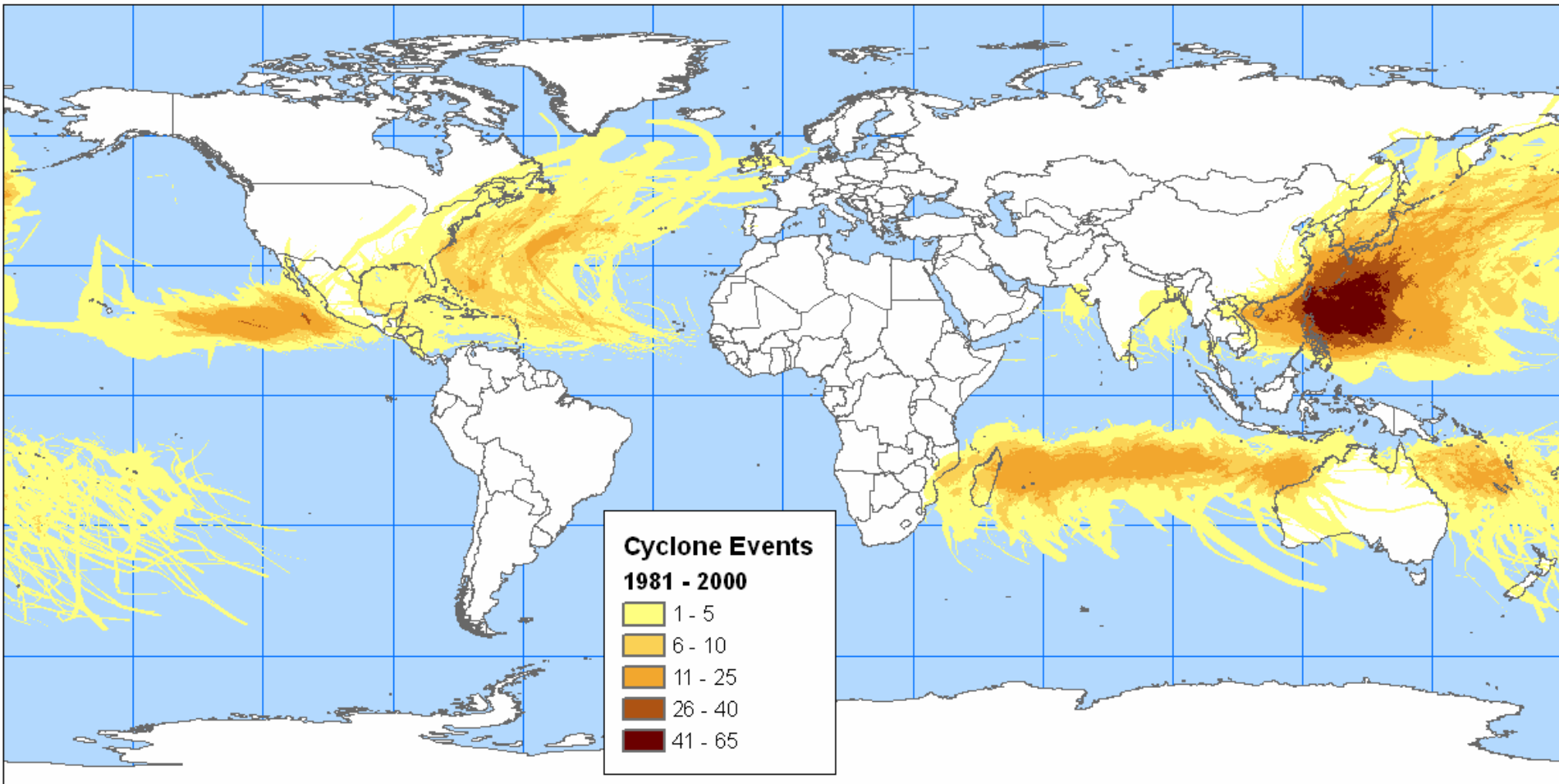
# Drought



Source: International Research Institute for Climate Prediction

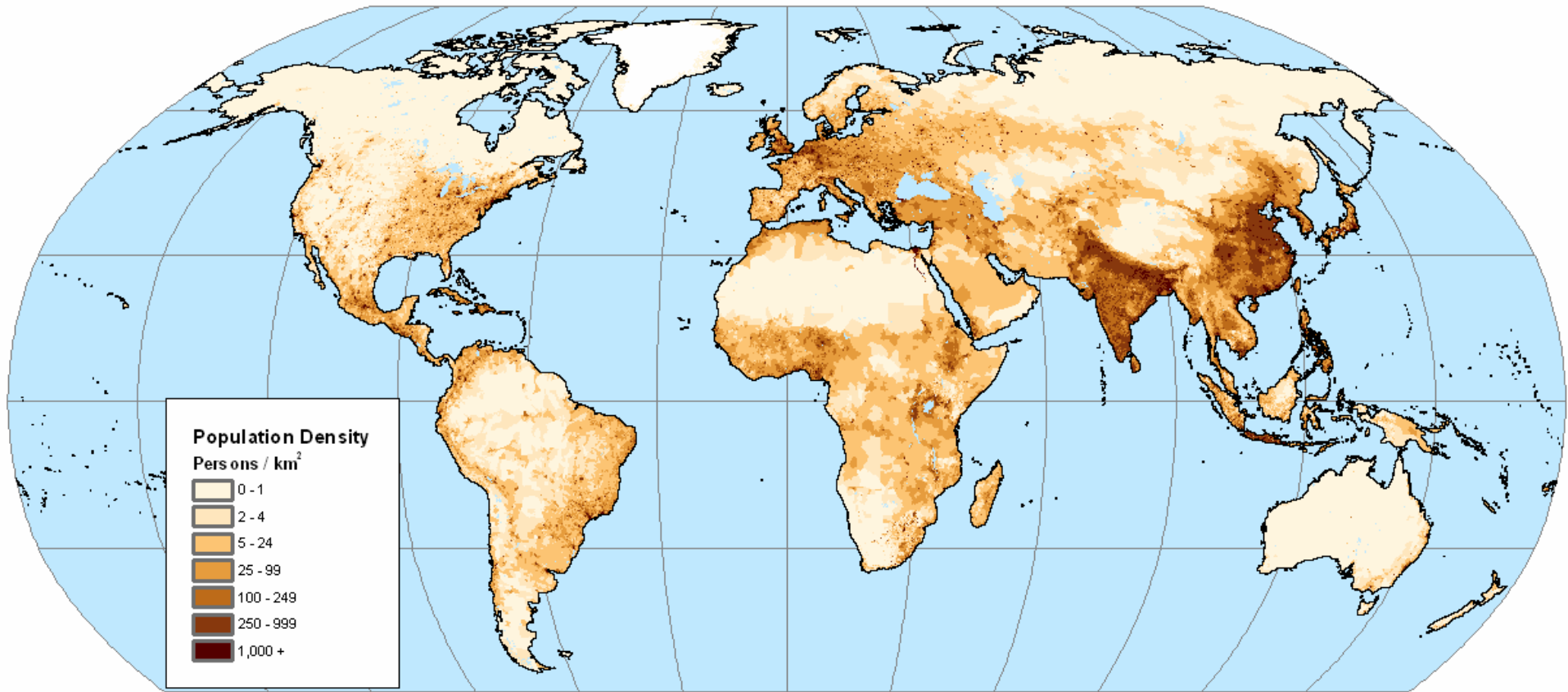


# Cyclones



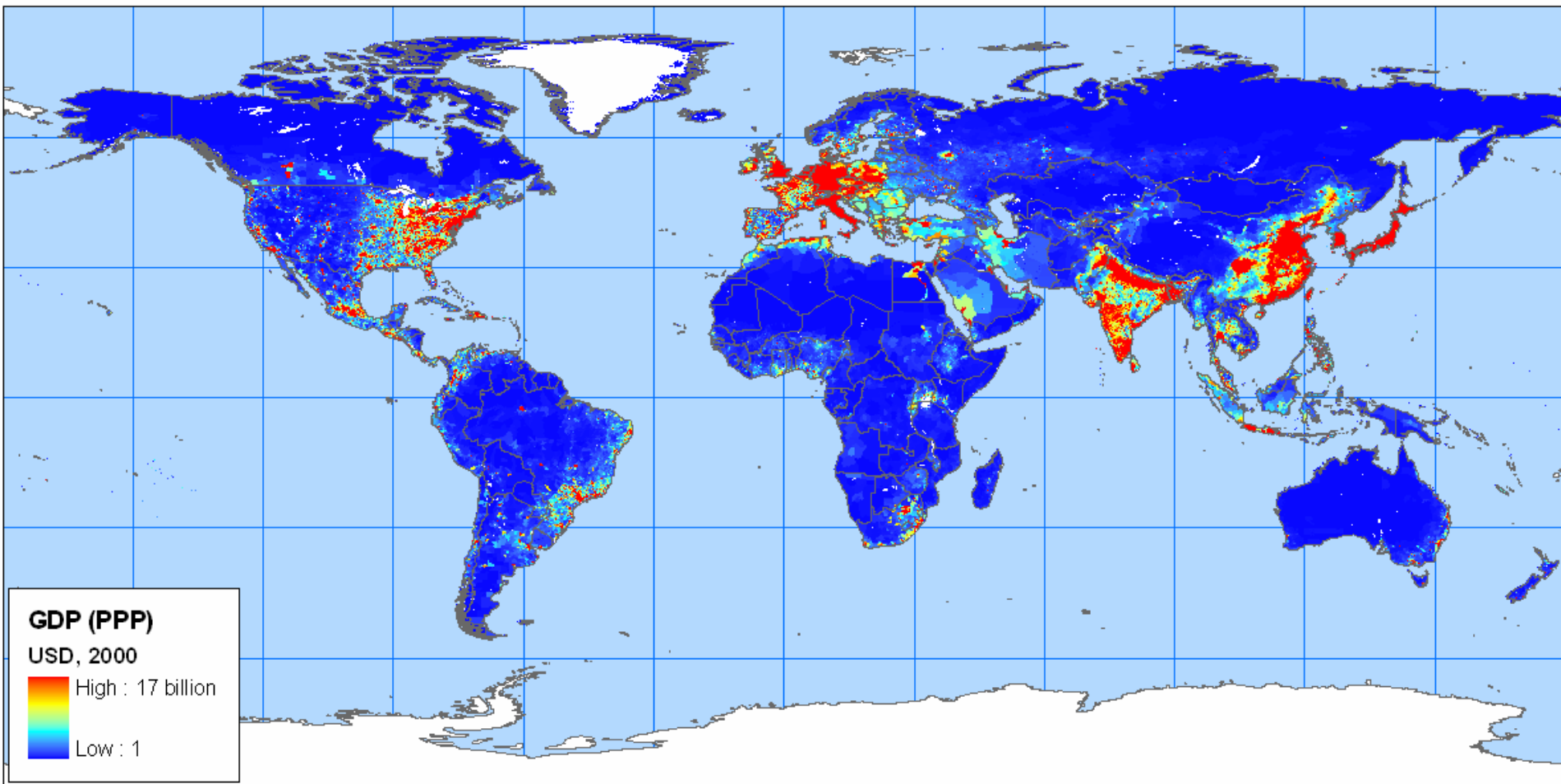
Source: UNEP/GRID PreView Project

# Population



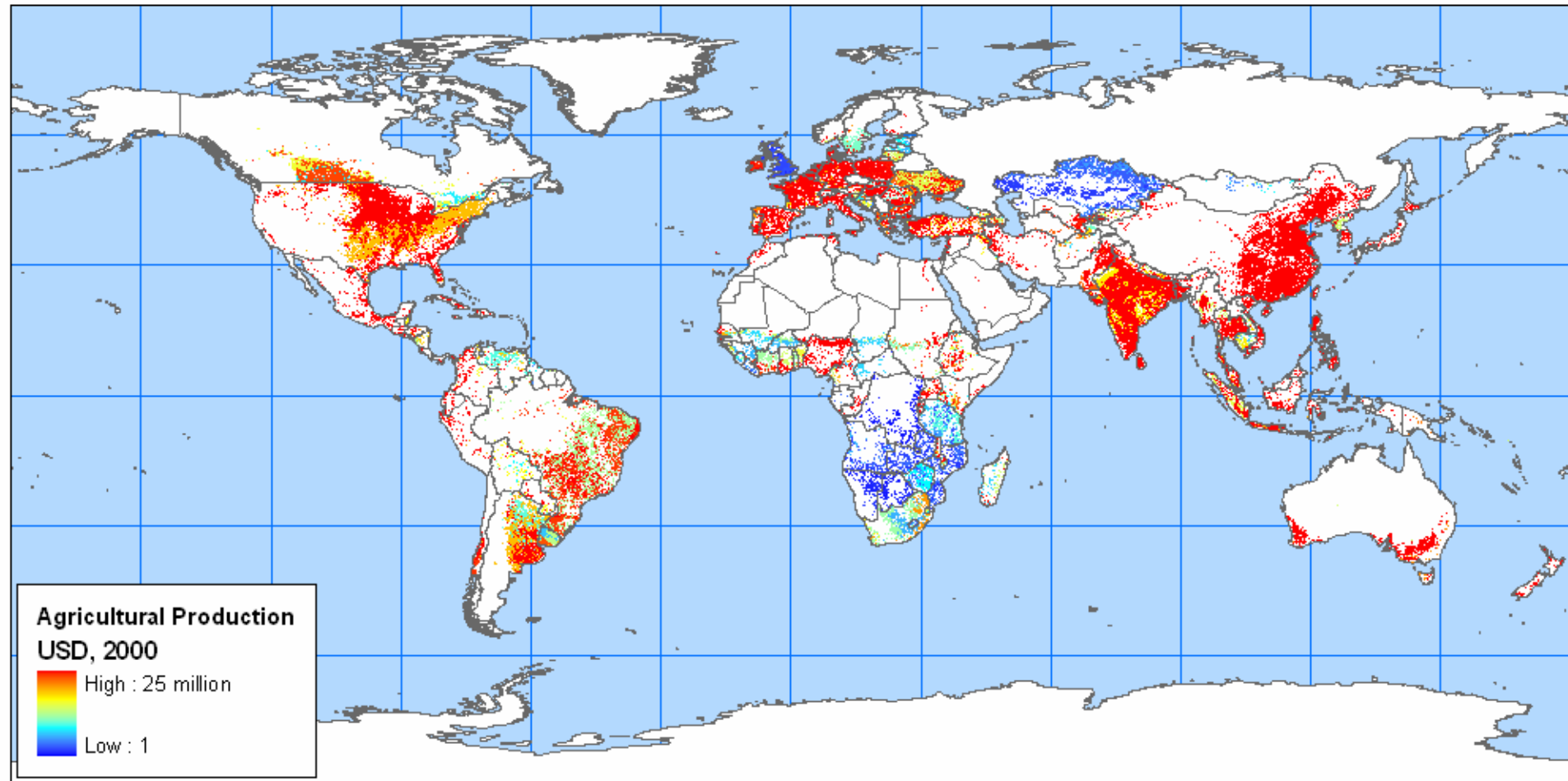
Source: CIESIN's Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC)

# Economic Activity



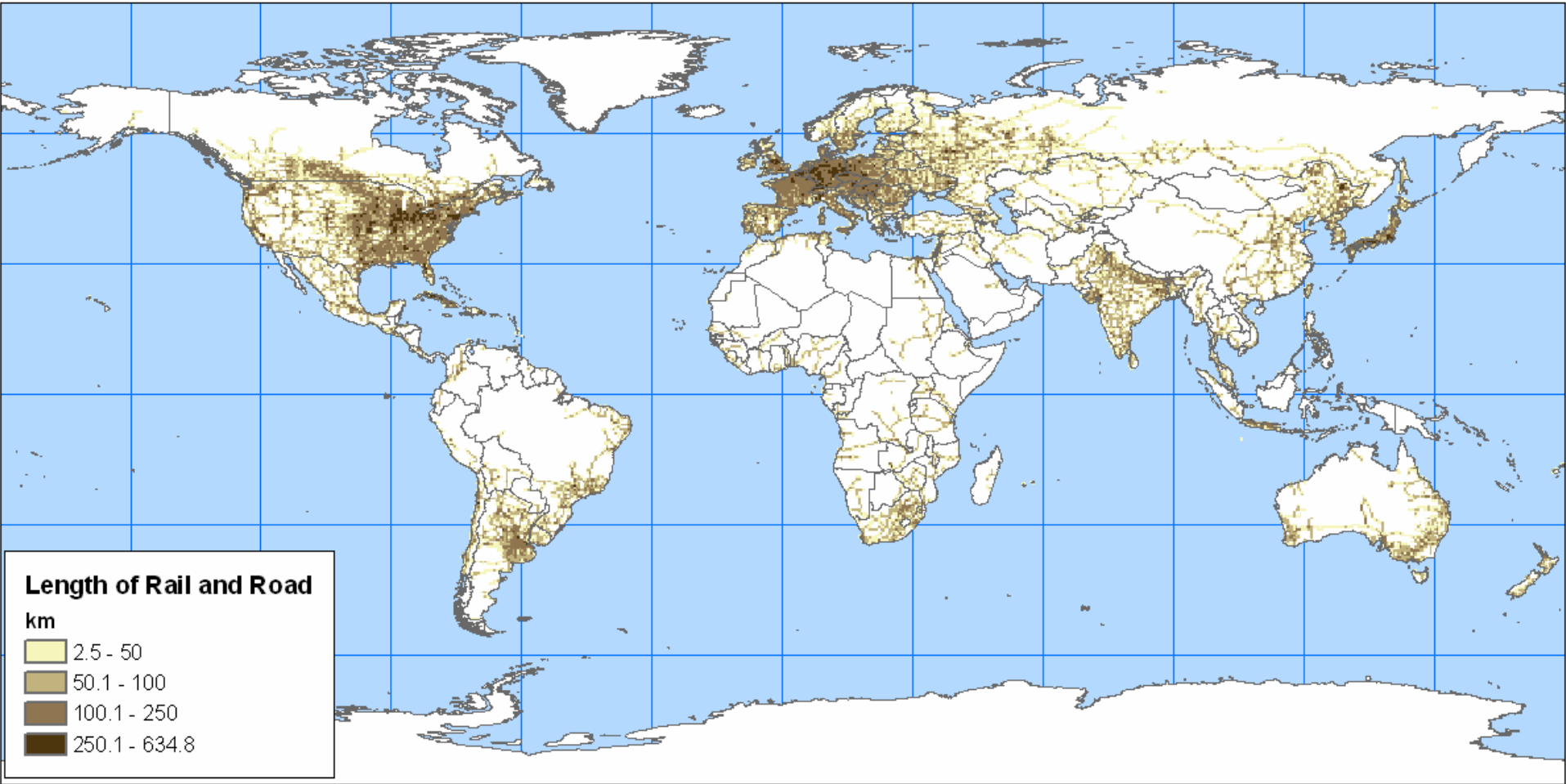
Source: The Earth Institute at Columbia University and The World Bank

# Agricultural Activity



Source: The Earth Institute at Columbia University and The World Bank

# Transportation Density

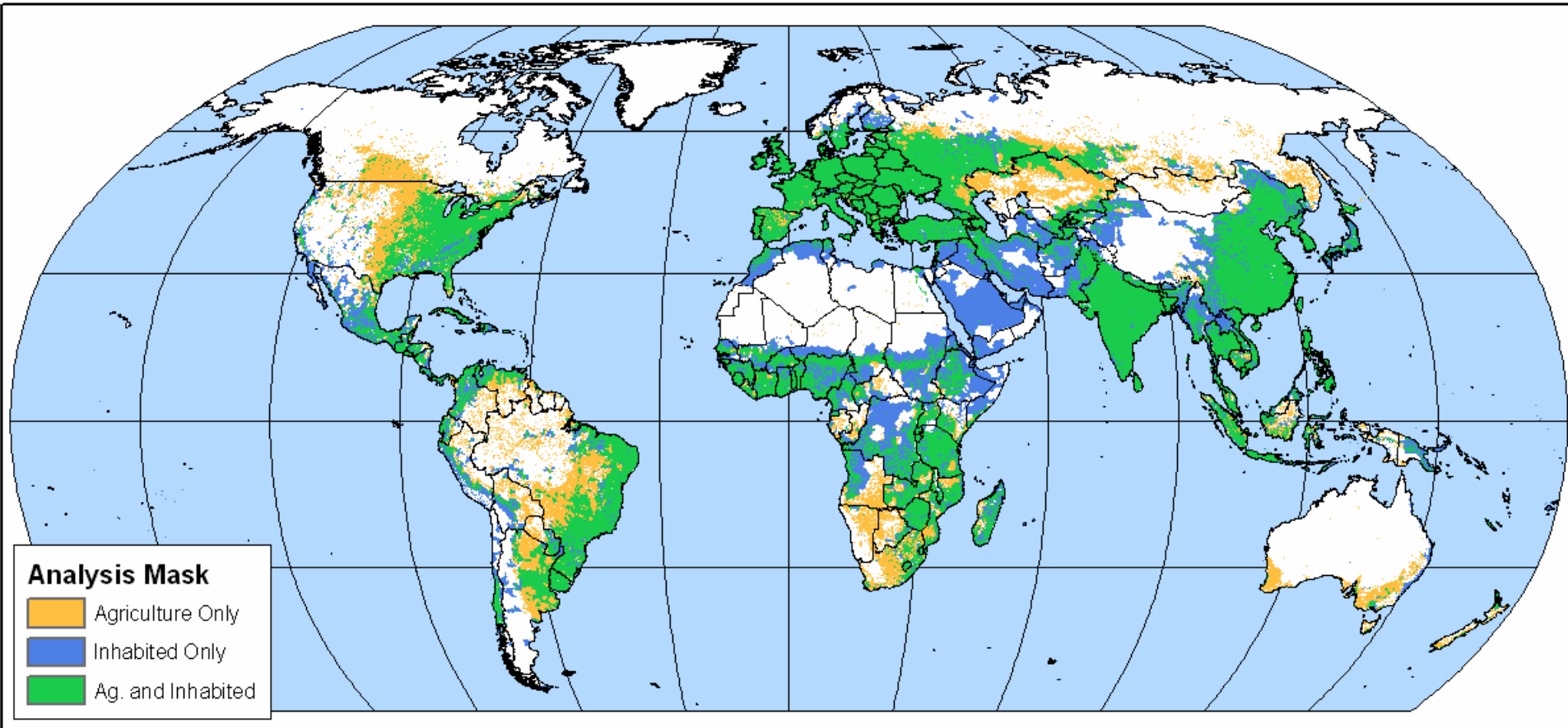


Source: VMAP Level 0

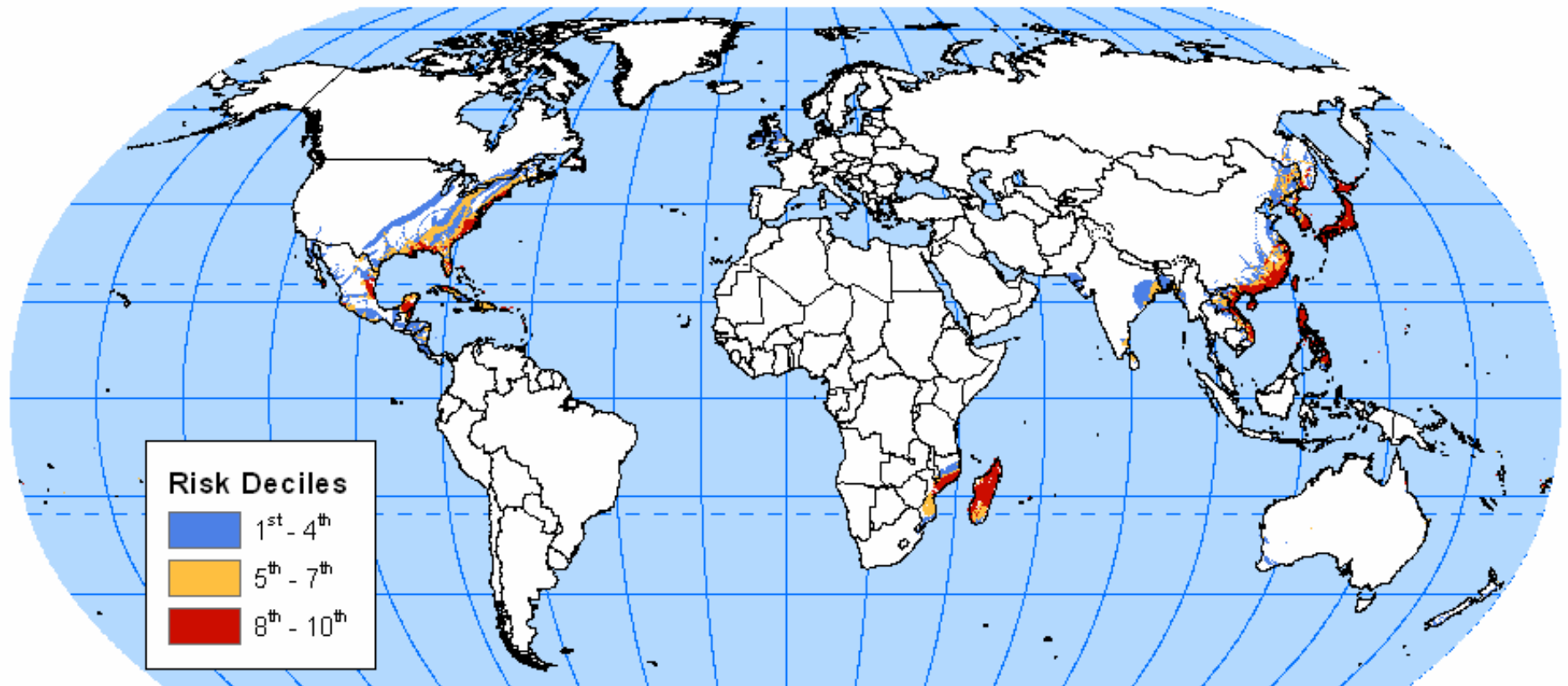
# Input Data Transformations

- Hazard data:
  - Vector data were gridded as count surfaces
  - Raster data were resampled to a common resolution (2.5 arc-minutes)
  - Masked to include only inhabited or agricultural areas
  - Sliced into deciles (SLICE function in GRID with equal area option)
- Exposure data:
  - Resampled to common resolution (2.5 arc-minutes)

# Analysis Mask

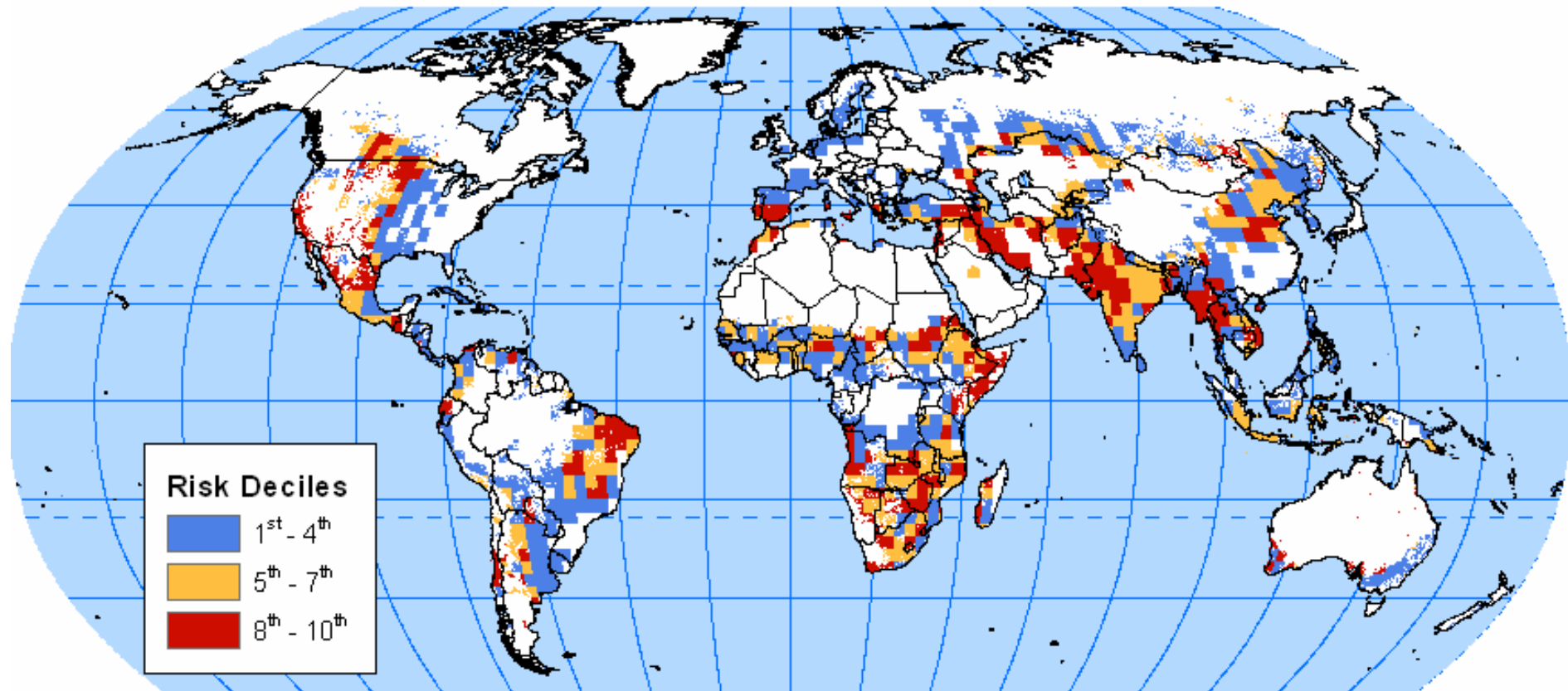


# Cyclone Deciles

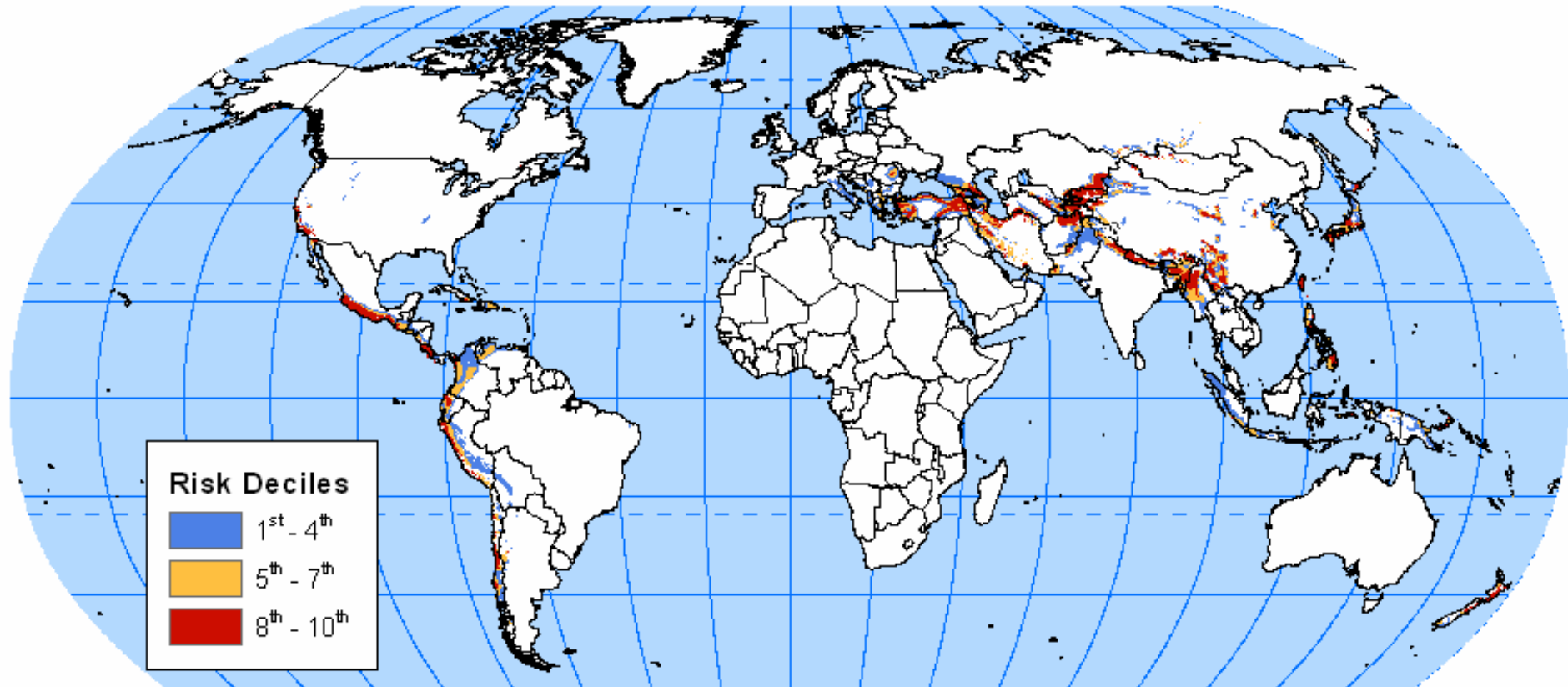




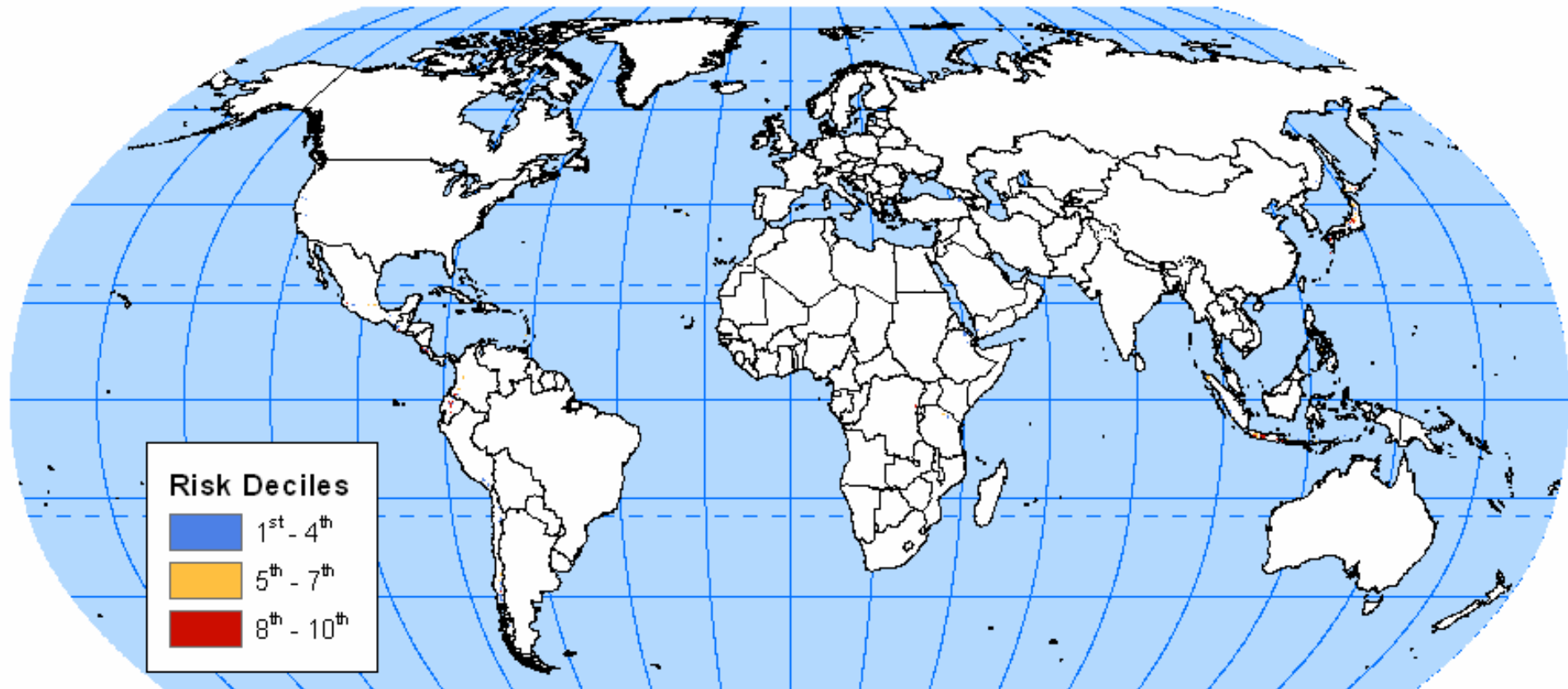
# Drought Deciles



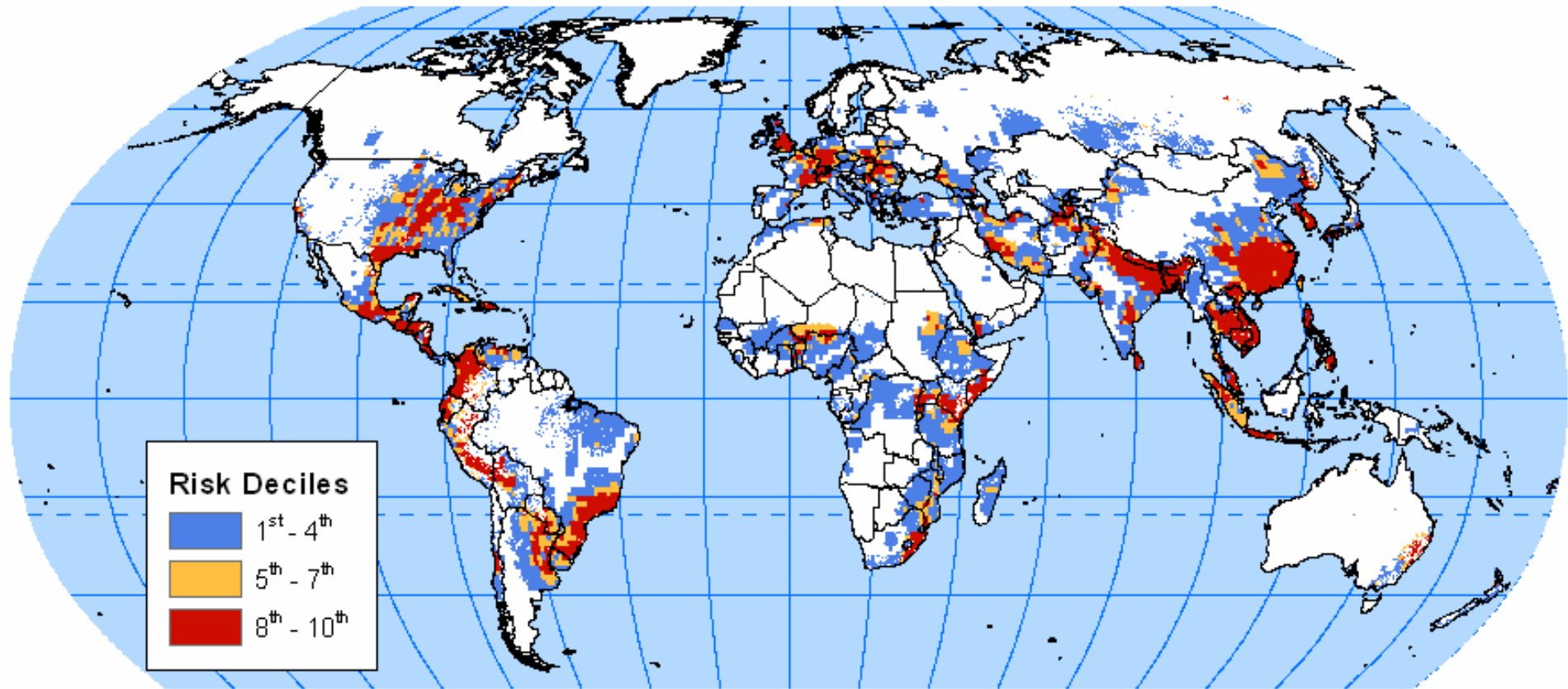
# Earthquake Deciles



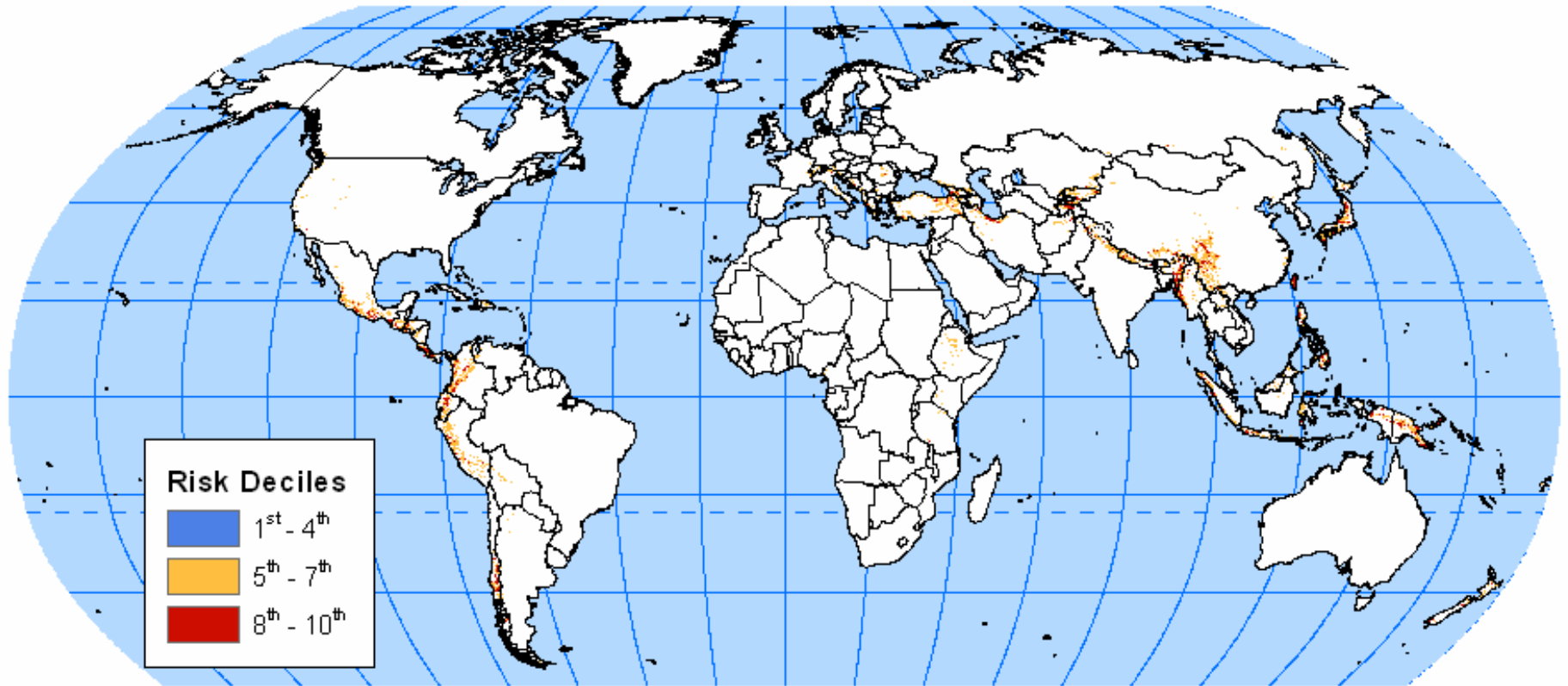
# Volcano Deciles



# Flood Deciles



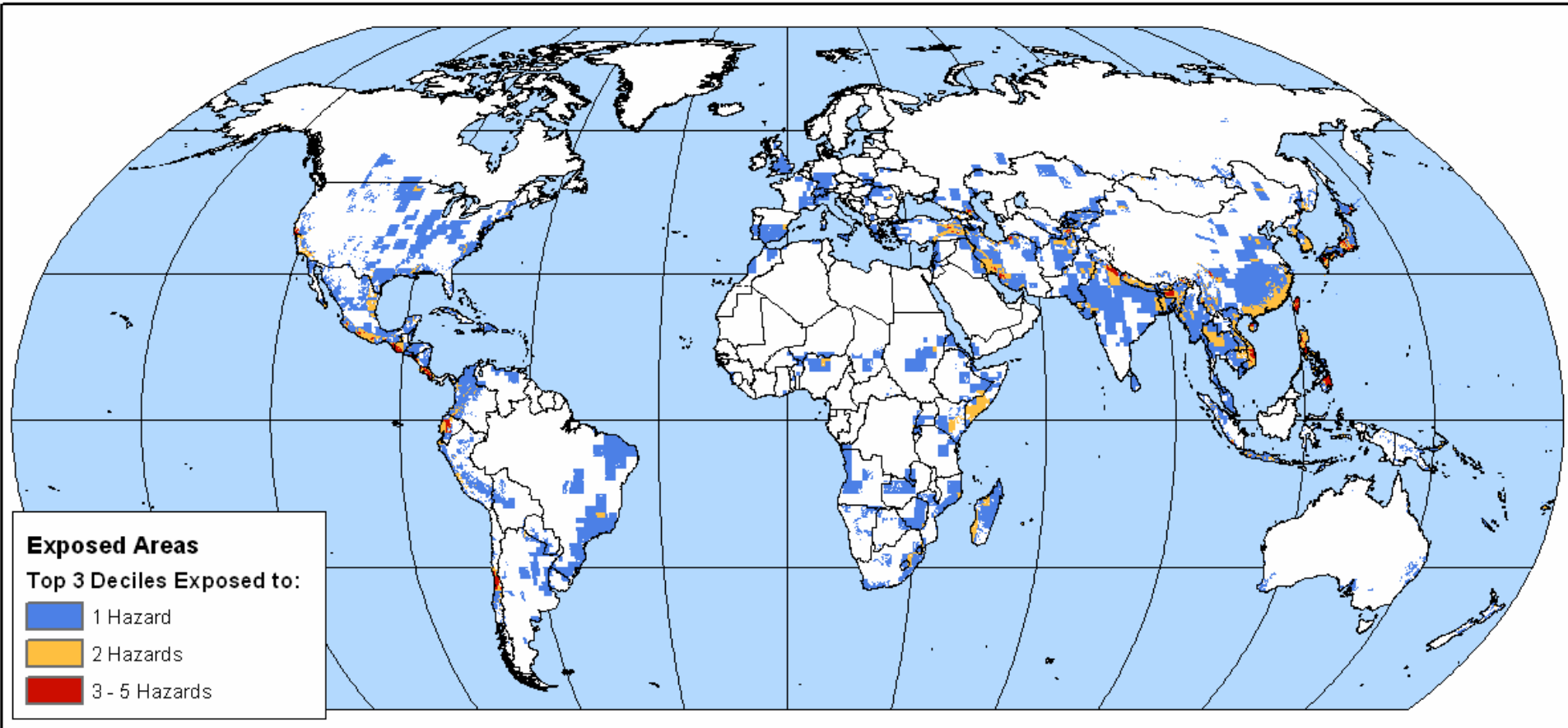
# Landslide Deciles



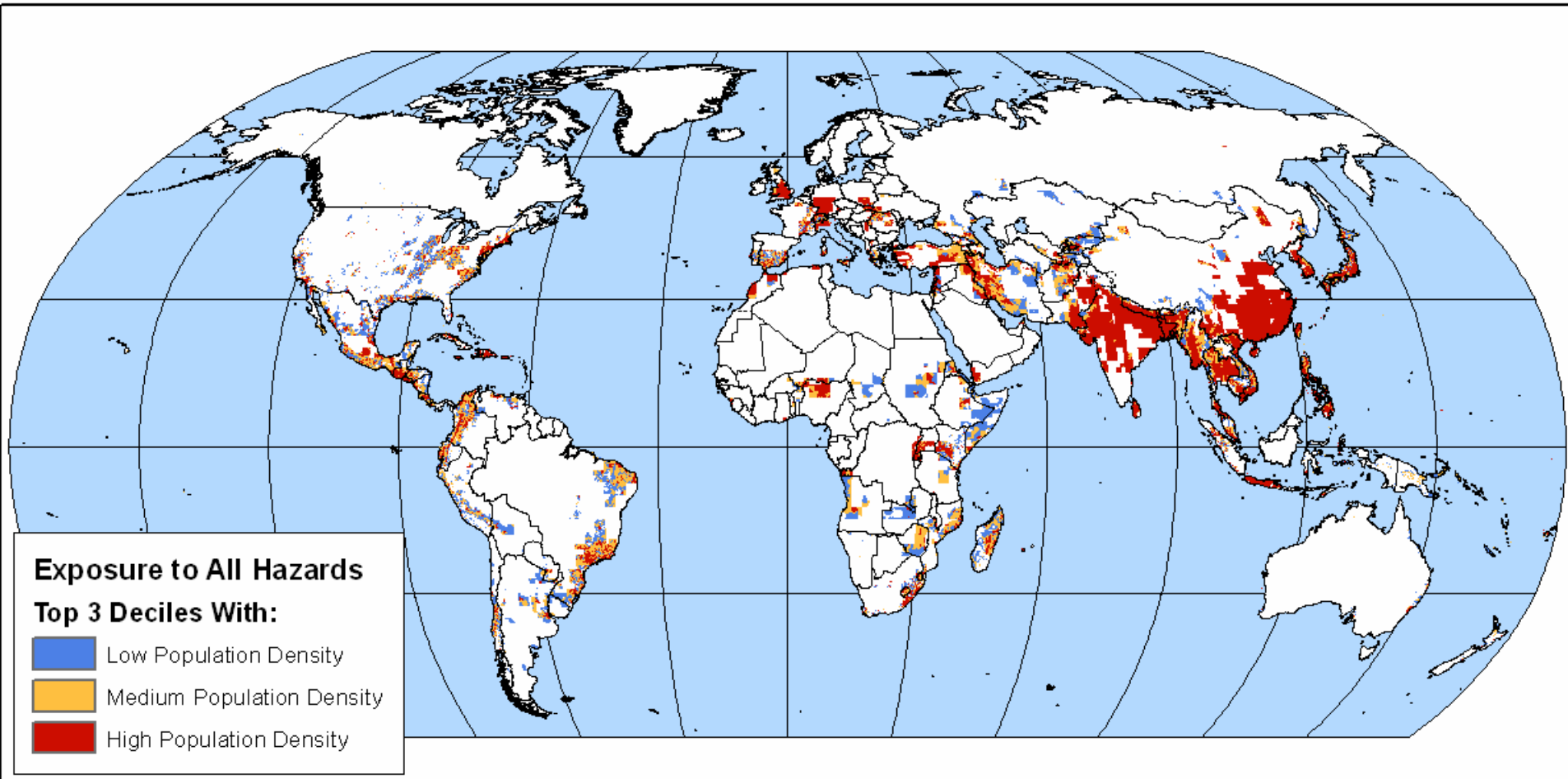
# Identifying Multihazard Areas

- All 6 hazard deciles were combined (COMBINE function in GRID).
- Only the top 3 deciles (extremes) were kept.
- Exposure values were calculated using the ZONALSTATS functions (number of persons, GDP value, Agricultural GDP value, land area, and linear km of road and rail exposed to each hazard).

# Multihazard Areas



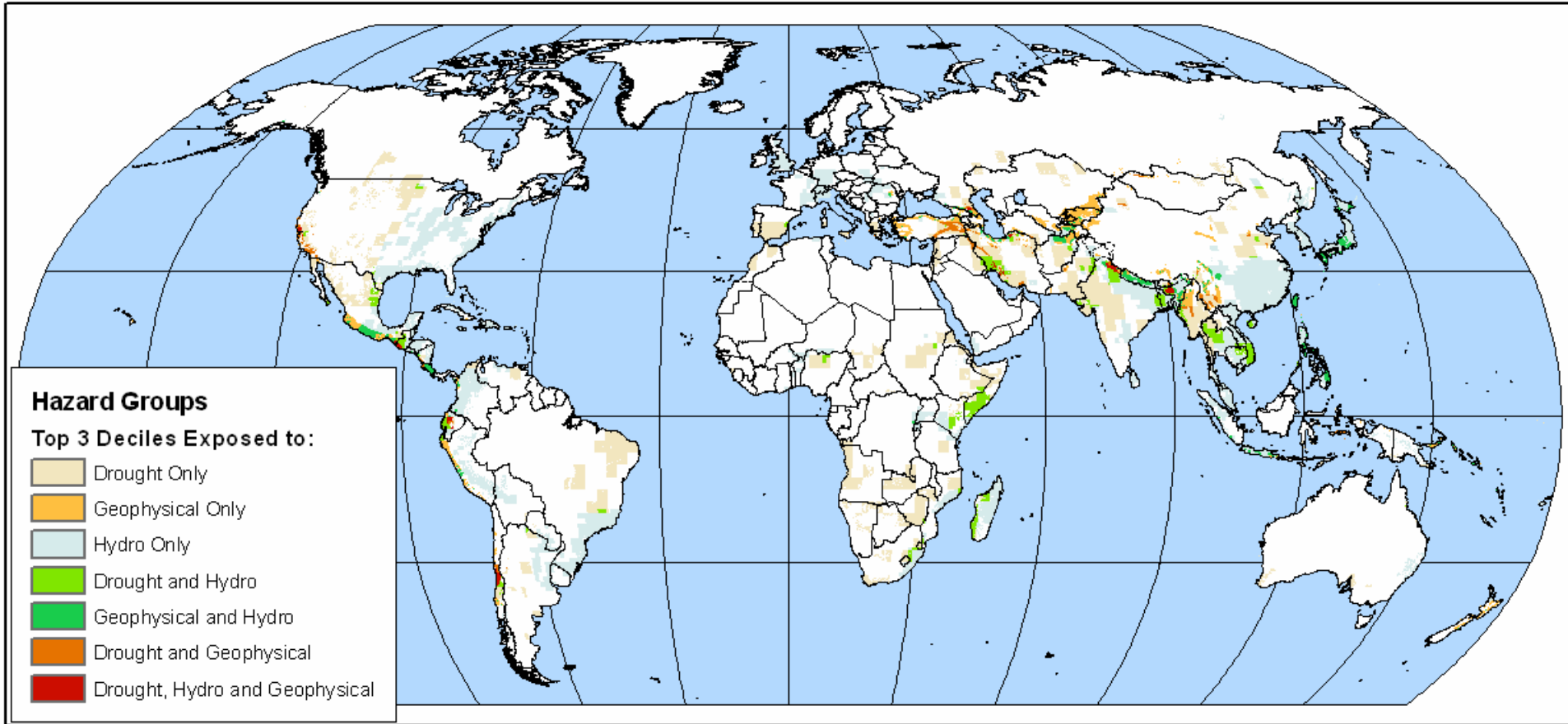
# Population Exposure



Low: 5-14.49, med: 14.5-51.49, high: 51.5 + persons per km<sup>2</sup>



# Hazard Groups

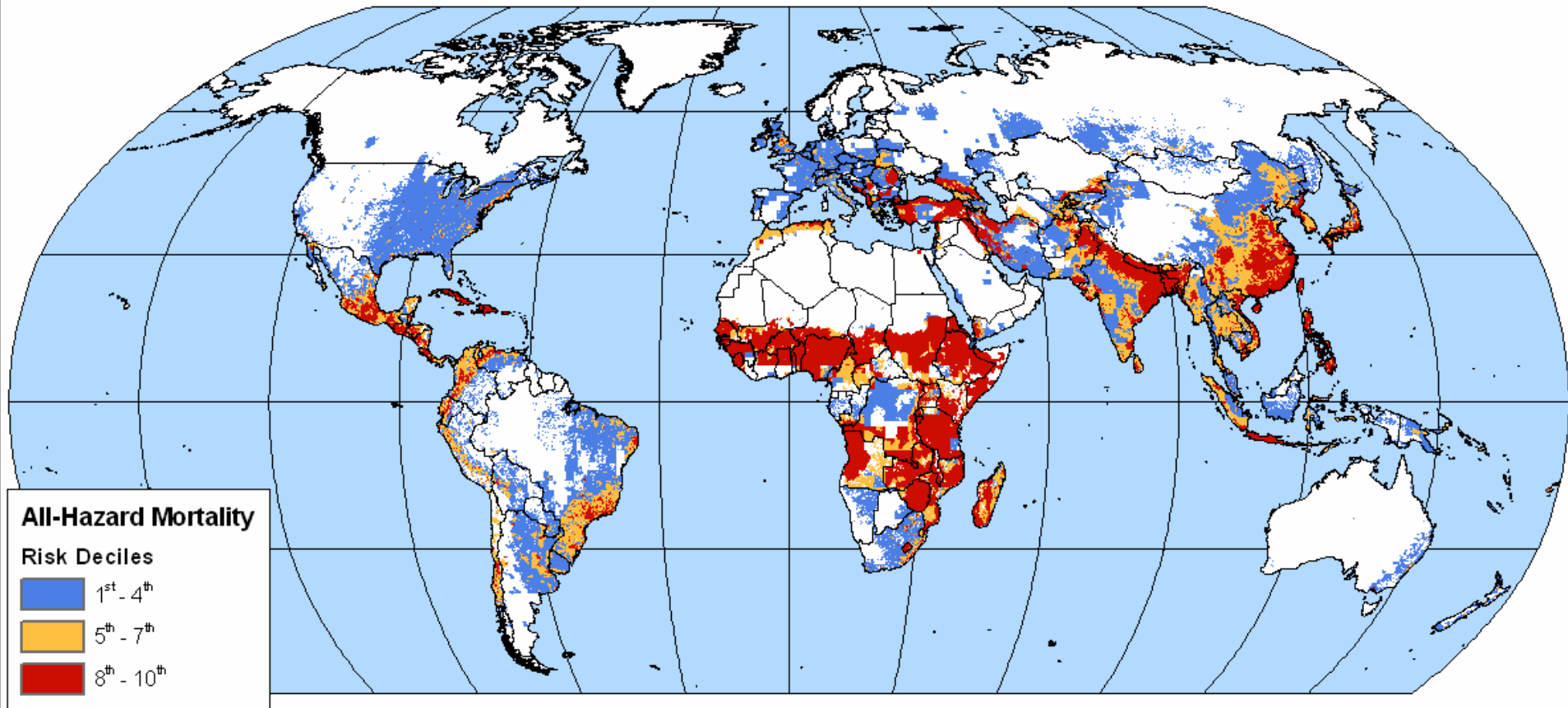


Geophysical includes volcano and earthquake hazards;  
hydro includes cyclone, flood, and landslide hazards.

# Disaster Risk: Mortality

- Hazard-specific regional mortality rates (per 100,000 persons) were derived from EM-DAT.
- These rates were applied on a per-hazard basis to the population of grid cells in exposed areas to produce single-hazard mortality layers.
- The single-hazard results were summed to estimate mortality from all 6 hazards.

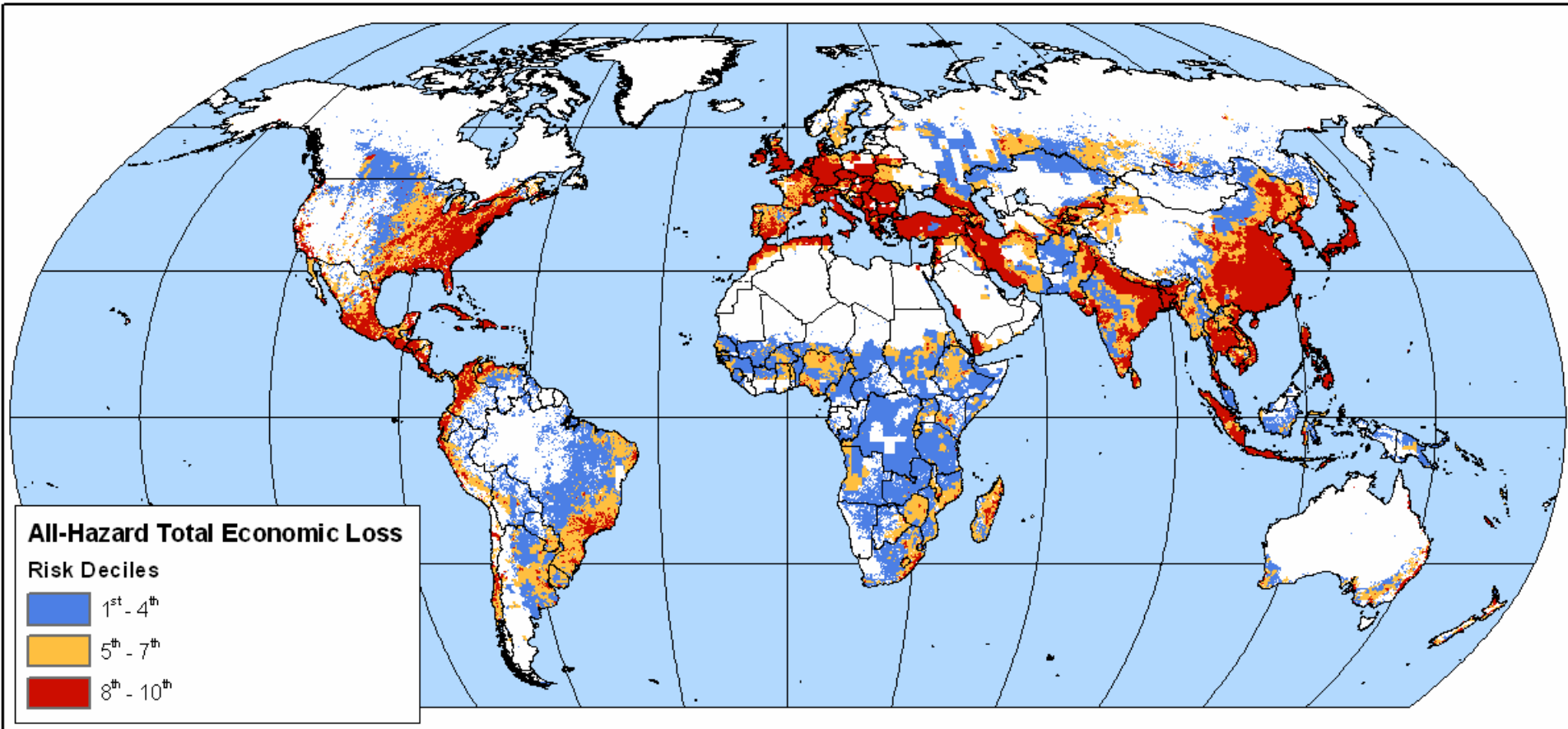
# Disaster Risk: Mortality



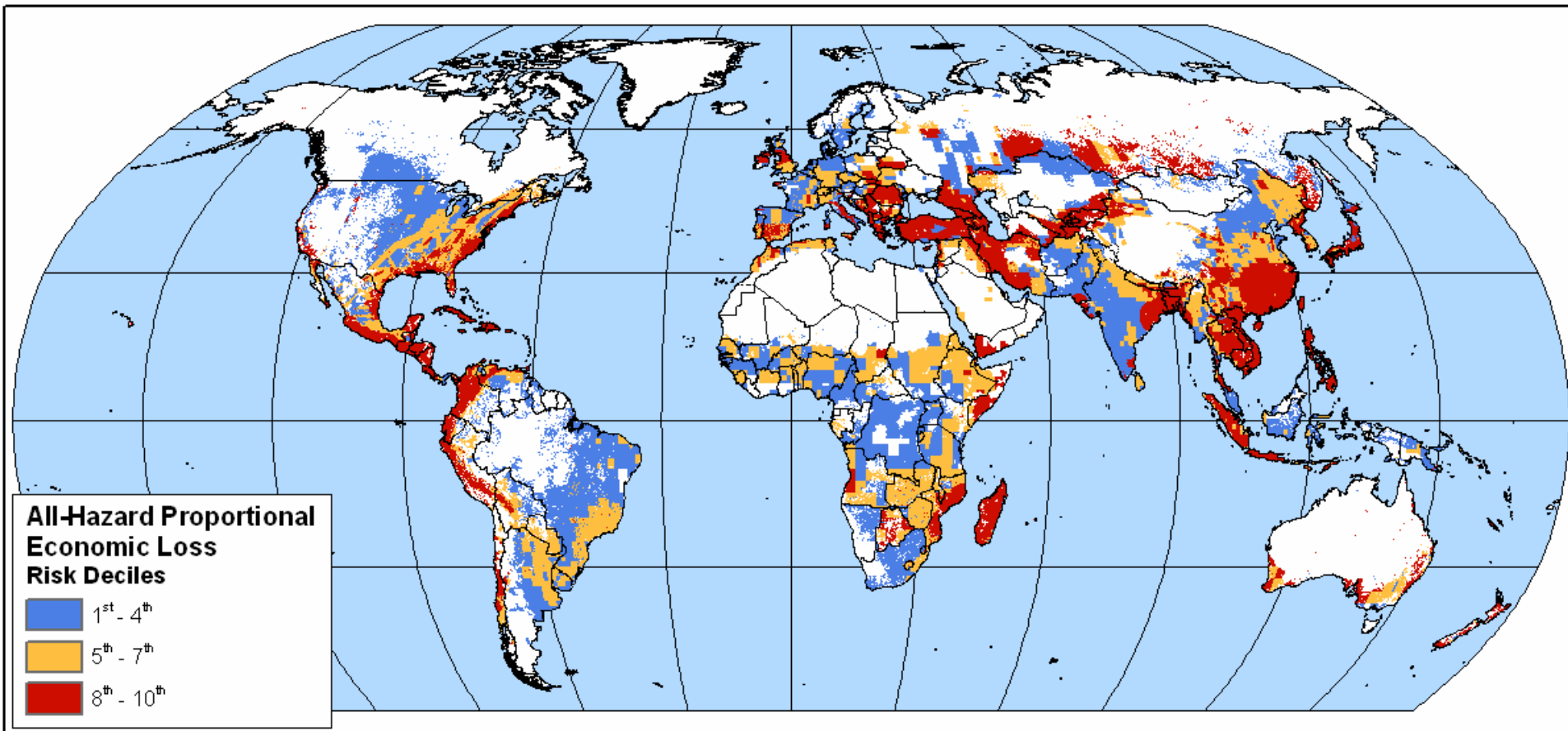
# Disaster Risk: Economic Losses

- Hazard-specific economic loss rates were derived from EM-DAT.
- These rates were applied on a per-hazard basis to the GDP of grid cells in exposed areas to produce single-hazard economic loss layers.
- The single-hazard results were summed to estimate economic loss from all 6 hazards.

# Economic Loss Data



# Proportional Economic Loss



# For More Information and Data Access:

Center for Hazards & Risk Research  
at Columbia University

[http://www.ideo.columbia.edu/chrr/research/hotspots/  
hotspotsdata@ciesin.columbia.edu](http://www.ideo.columbia.edu/chrr/research/hotspots/hotspotsdata@ciesin.columbia.edu)

For the Full Hotspots Report:

[http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product?item\\_id=4302005](http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product?item_id=4302005)

# Data Sources

- Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program: Earthquakes
  - <http://www.seismo.ethz.ch/GSHAP/>
- National Geophysical Data Center: Volcanoes
  - <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/seg/hazard/volcano.shtml>
- Norwegian Geotechnical Institute: Landslides
  - <http://www.ngi.no/english/default.asp>
- Dartmouth Flood Observatory: Floods
  - <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~floods/>
- International Research Institute for Climate Prediction: Drought
  - <http://iri.columbia.edu/>
- UNEP/GRID PreView Project: Cyclones
  - <http://www.grid.unep.ch/activities/earlywarning/preview/>



# Data Sources

- CIESIN: Population and Land Area
  - <http://beta.sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw/index.jsp>
- Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters: EM-DAT
  - <http://www.em-dat.net/>
- National Geospatial Intelligence Agency: VMAP Level 0
  - [http://geoengine.nima.mil/geospatial/SW\\_TOOLS/NIMAMUSE/webinter/rast\\_roam.html](http://geoengine.nima.mil/geospatial/SW_TOOLS/NIMAMUSE/webinter/rast_roam.html)
- Earth Institute and World Bank: GDP and Agricultural Productivity data
  - <http://www.ideo.columbia.edu/chrr/research/hotspots/>

# Acknowledgements

The Identification of Global Natural Disaster Risk Hotspots (Hotspots) project was implemented under the umbrella of the ProVention Consortium by World Bank staff from the Hazard Management Unit (HMU) and the Development Economics Research Group (DECRCG) and Columbia University staff from the Center for Hazards and Risk Research (CHRR), the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction (IRI), and the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO).

The project has also benefited greatly from close collaboration with the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), and other individuals and groups.

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# References

- Dilley, M., R. Chen, U. Deichmann, A. Lerner-Lam, and M. Arnold, with J. Agwe, P. Buys, O. Kjekstad, B. Lyon and G. Yetman, 2005.  
**Disaster Risk Management Series No. 5: Natural Disaster Hotspots, A Global Risk Analysis.** The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- PreView: Project of Risk Evaluation, Vulnerability, Information & Early Warning
  - <http://www.grid.unep.ch/activities/earlywarning/preview/>