Analytics for Decision-making & Preparedness to Catastrophe Events

Antoine Bavandi
Global Head of Public Sector,
Parametric & Climate Resilience Solutions,
Gallagher Re



Strengthening Resilience to Wildfire Events

Leveraging Analytics & the Benefits of Holistic Risk Management Strategies



Understanding Wildfire Impact



Defining Risk Appetite & Policy



Designing Optimal Risk Solutions



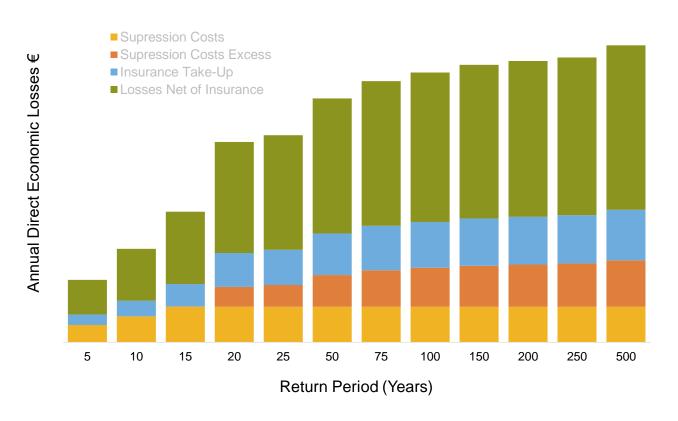
Implementation & Execution Plan



Catastrophe Risk Analytics

Economic Loss Modelling & Validation against Historical Experience

Example of Breakdown Modelled Economic Losses





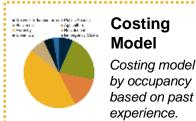
Historical **Footprints** 1975-2020

Used database of historical events provided by AGIF for consistency



Land Cover COS2018

Overlaying of footprints with land use to assess WUI and impacts





Gallagher Re

Real Economy

Agriculture

- Production losses
- Revenue losses
- Unemployment & loss of productivity

Tourism

- Damage to infrastructure
- Revenue losses
- Unemployment

Other Services & Industry

- Damage to physical assets and capital stock
- Impact on food and commodity prices
- Energy and raw materials production/costs
- Unemployment & revenue losses due to disruption

Macro-Financial Sector

Private Finance

- Firms' profitability, credit risk & financing costs
- Banking sector financial stability

Public Finance

- Fiscal revenue
- Sovereign debt

Indirect Economic Impact

- GDP
- Investment
- Unemployment
- Household Consumption
- Ex/Import balance
- Remittances

Anticipating the impact of uncertain extreme events on assets & liabilities

Critical Public Infrastructure and Services

- Roads and public transport
- Electricity distribution facilities
- Telecommunications
- Water treatment facilities, irrigation channels and dams
- Schools and hospitals

Intangible Impact

- Livelihoods (e.g., Health, Education, Financial inclusion)
- Firms (e.g., Data, intellectual property, brand, reputation, relationships)
- Government's implicit responsibility

Exposure at risk



Antoine Bavandi Global Head of Public Sector, Parametric & Climate Resilience Solutions



Agriculture

Production losses

Tourism

Damage to infrastructure

Private Finance

 Firms' profitability, credit risk & financing costs

Indirect Economic Impact

GDP

Other Services & Industry

• Damage to physical assets and capital stock

Public Finance

Sovereign debt





Agriculture

- Production losses
- Revenue losses

Tourism

- Damage to infrastructure
- Revenue losses

Other Services & Industry

- Damage to physical assets and capital stock
- Impact on food and commodity prices
- Energy and raw materials production/costs

Critical Public Infrastructure and Services

- Roads and public transport
- Electricity distribution facilities
- Telecommunications

Private Finance

Firms' profitability, credit risk & financing costs

Indirect Economic Impact

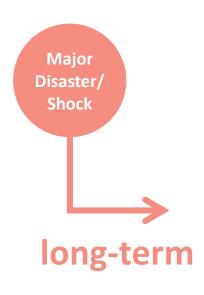
- GDP
- Unemployment

Public Finance

- Fiscal revenue
- Sovereign debt

Remittances





Agriculture

- Production losses
- Revenue losses
- Unemployment & loss of productivity

Tourism

- Damage to infrastructure
- Revenue losses
- Unemployment

Other Services & Industry

- Damage to physical assets and capital stock
- · Impact on food and commodity prices
- Energy and raw materials production/costs
- Unemployment & revenue losses due to disruption

Critical Public Infrastructure and Services

- Roads and public transport
- Electricity distribution facilities
- Telecommunications
- Water treatment facilities, irrigation channels and dams
- Schools and hospitals

Private Finance

- Firms' profitability, credit risk & financing costs
- Banking sector financial stability

Public Finance

- Fiscal revenue
- Sovereign debt

Indirect Economic Impact

- GDP
- Investment
- Unemployment
- Household Consumption
- Ex/Import balance
- Remittances

Intangible impact

- Livelihoods (e.g., Health, Education, Financial inclusion)
- Firms (e.g., Data, intellectual property, brand, reputation, relationships)
- Government's implicit responsibility



Real Economy

Agriculture

- Production losses
- Revenue losses
- Unemployment & loss of productivity

Tourism

- Damage to infrastructure
- Revenue losses
- Unemployment

Other Services & Industry

- Damage to physical assets and capital stock
- Impact on food and commodity prices
- Energy and raw materials production/costs
- Unemployment & revenue losses due to disruption

Critical Public Infrastructure and Services

- Roads and public transport
- Electricity distribution facilities
- Telecommunications
- Water treatment facilities, irrigation channels and dams
- Schools and hospitals

Macro-Financial Sector

Private Finance

- Firms' profitability, credit risk & financing costs
- Banking sector financial stability

Public Finance

- Fiscal revenue
- Sovereign debt

Indirect Economic Impact

- GDP
- Investment
- Unemployment
- Household Consumption
- Ex/Import balance
- Remittances

Actual Impact

spill-over & compounding effects



Intangible Impact

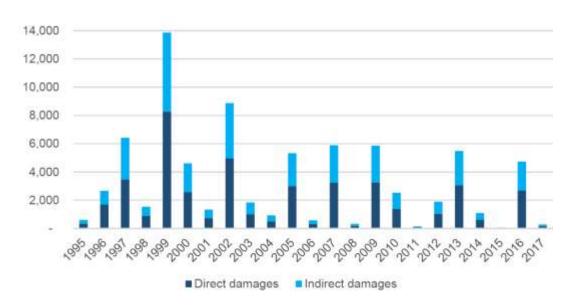
- Livelihoods (e.g., Health, Education, Financial inclusion)
- Firms (e.g., Data, intellectual property, brand, reputation, relationships)
- Government's implicit responsibility



Antoine Bavand
Global Head of Public Sector
Parametric & Climate Resilience Solutions



Transmission Channels & Indirect Impact



Total direct and indirect economic from natural disasters in Europe

(EUR million, 1995-2017, Source: ESPON/EM-DAT)





Step-by-Step Implementation

Example of sequence of actions focusing on risk financing element

risk understanding & conceptual design



political vision & engagement



technical design & financing



nplementing & ________ monitoring

#1 Comprehensive Stock-Taking of Risks & Exposures

Identifying perils, values at risk, vulnerable assets, available financing & governance

Exposure Data Collection & Mapping

Historical loss informatior

Holistic Climate & Systemic Risk Analytics

Assessment of economic and fiscal impact of

Review of Governance & Legal framework

Review of Financial Instruments in place

Review of domestic (re)insurance market

Financial Gan Analysi

Deen-dive into specific risk areas

Benchmark with regional risk and resilience profile

#2 Risk Financing Strategy Design

Laying out vision, objectives, instruments and governance

Narrowing-down the scope: prioritizing assets, sectors, populations, perils to be protected

Defining risk appetite, funding needs, short values long-term objectives. critical beneficiaries

Identifying new risk financing instruments

Highlighting role of insurance

Integrating risk mitigation investments

Identifying dishursement mechanisms

Addressing financial inclusion

Articulating governance structure

Stakeholder consultation

Initiating exchange with institutional donors, development regional partners

Initiating political and legal actions to allow for anticipated scheme implementation

#3 Scheme Design

Structuring public and private risk financing mechanisms in a fully integrated & complementary set-up

Developing a layered risk financing structure matching the frequency and severity of expected disaster events along with associate funding needs

Addressing legal and regulatory aspect

Formalizing governance, roles and responsibilities across various partners

Optimizing the use of each source of funding individually as well as in a mutually-enhancing integrated structure

Designing disbursement mechanism & claims
management platform

Integrating early warning systems and risk mitigation canabilities

Anticipating other implementation requirements (e.g., insurance modellin beneficiary registry)

Capacity transfer and training

#4 Funds Mobilization

Securing public and private finance supporting strategic vision

Securing and consolidating government's funds for emergency and reconstruction through dedicated channels

Complying with and applying to premium
(co)financing grants from institutional donor

Creating funding mechanisms within publi finance (e.g., tax) or domestic insurance premiums

Defining communication strategy

#5 Scheme Operationalization

Implementing risk financing & insurance instruments in a cost-efficient & sustainable manner

Coordinating preparedness across key pub

Preparing and securing financial instrument

allowing for public mechanism effectivenes

Activating communication campaign

#6 Monitoring & Evaluation

Ensuring efficiency and transparency of scheme over time

Defining efficiency and performance metric

Optimizing risk financing structure through data collection, exposure and risk understanding

pernonstrating transparency and emiciency or scheme to stakeholders and partners to maintain long-term sponsorship



Antoine Bavano
Global Head of Public Sector
Parametric & Climate Resilience Solution

Defining Risk Appetite & Policy

Laying out envelope of events, geographies, beneficiaries to be addressed, in the short and longer term

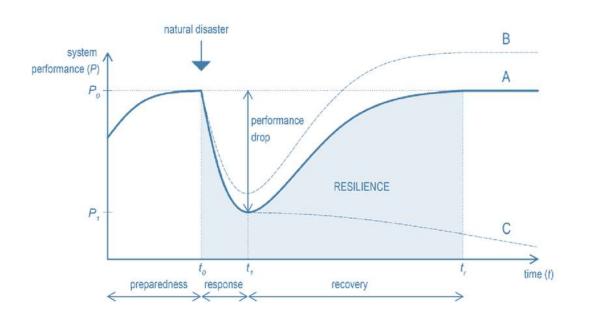
A political, technical, financial and operational process which can be structured into a holistic risk management strategy





Comprehensive Risk Financing Strategies

Anticipating uncertain extreme events through robust emergency response funding





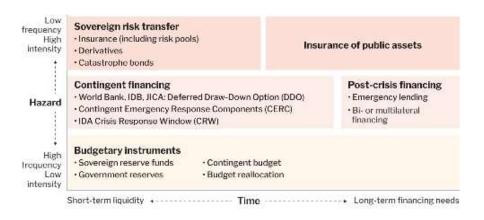


By mobilizing financing before disasters strike (e.g., insurance schemes), the net impact on governments, businesses and livelihoods is reduced significantly



Resilience through public-private partnerships

Leveraging public and private markets' expertise & financing for optimal risk management at scale



Lessons for bringing risk pools to scale

Political commitment

is both a precondition for successful catastrophe risk pools and a byproduct of collaboration. Pools require strong political commitment from the participating countries as well as development partners' support, especially during the design and preparation stage. The development and implementation of the pools also facilitate regional policy dialogue and improve collaboration between participating countries and development partners.

Sound operational design

maximizes impact and

generates public goods.

Pools can encourage the

participating countries to

response plans to ensure

timely, transparent, and

following disasters. The

of public goods such as

data infrastructure, risk

models, and improved

institutional capacity.

creation of risk pools has

efficient use of funds

develop pre-agreed disaster

allows catastrophe risk pools to provide access to cost-effective insurance as part of a strategic approach to financial protection. Pools can offer cost-effective insurance solutions in various ways, including through risk diversification, joint reserves and facilitated also driven the development access to international markets. The benefits of pools can be enhanced by combining different financial instruments to address different needs. The participating countries are encouraged to shift toward proactive risk management by up-front premium payment.

Financial sustainability



Adaptation & Resilience:

Multiple Levers to optimise response

Combining risk reduction, mitigation, transfer and climate adaptation investments for most efficient preparedness framework

Combining whole range of risk management solutions

to maximize response to most extreme fire events:

- Advanced Exposure & Vulnerability Mapping
- Wildfire suppression
- Ecological Forestry
- Early Warning System
- Fuel Reduction
- Community-led initiatives
- Private Insurance
- Rapid response mechanisms
- Ex-ante Financing
- Monitoring & Evaluation



