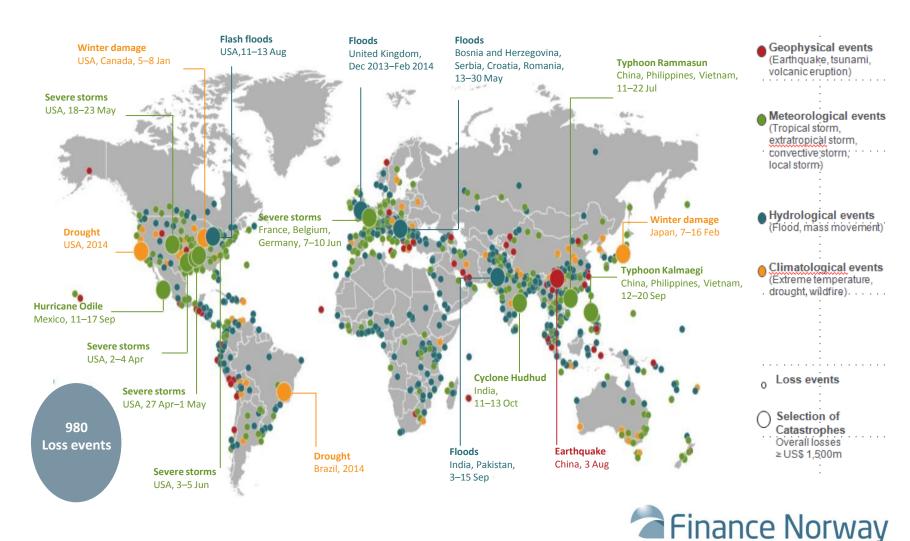


NatCat Service: Loss events worldwide 2014



Cross sector partnerships and the role of the private sector

Governments
Private
Sector
The value of
collaboration

NGOs/
Civil Society
International
Organizations

Financial sector

- Risk management
 - Assessment
 - Quantify
 - Calculate
 - •Risk transfer products
- Collects disaster loss data
- Early warning systems



Reduce risk and increase resilience

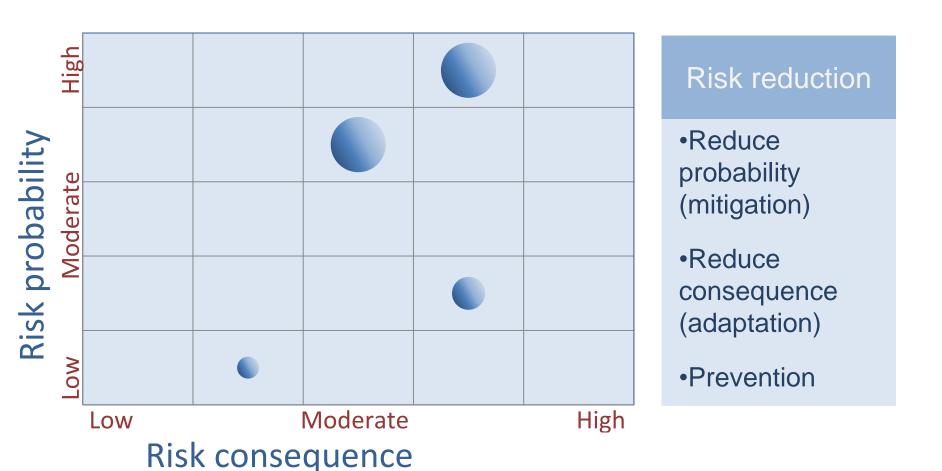
Loss prevention

- Rational investment decisions to reduce risk and increase resilience
- Correlation between low
 GDP and high human
 losses in disasters.
 Prevention failures cost
 myriad lives, usually
 among the poorest





Risk: probability and consequence





The value of prevention



High returns on investment

World Bank 1:4

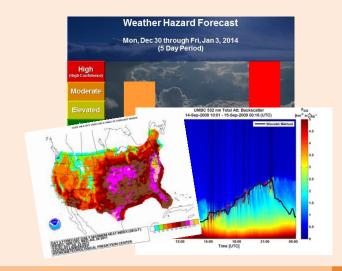
UN

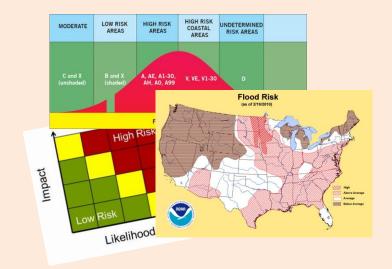
1:7

Cost-benefit analysis:

- Private sector: Improved investments decisions
- Public sector: Better prioritizing
- Stimulates innovation and technological advances







Hazard Data and Forecasts

Coordination&

Risk Information

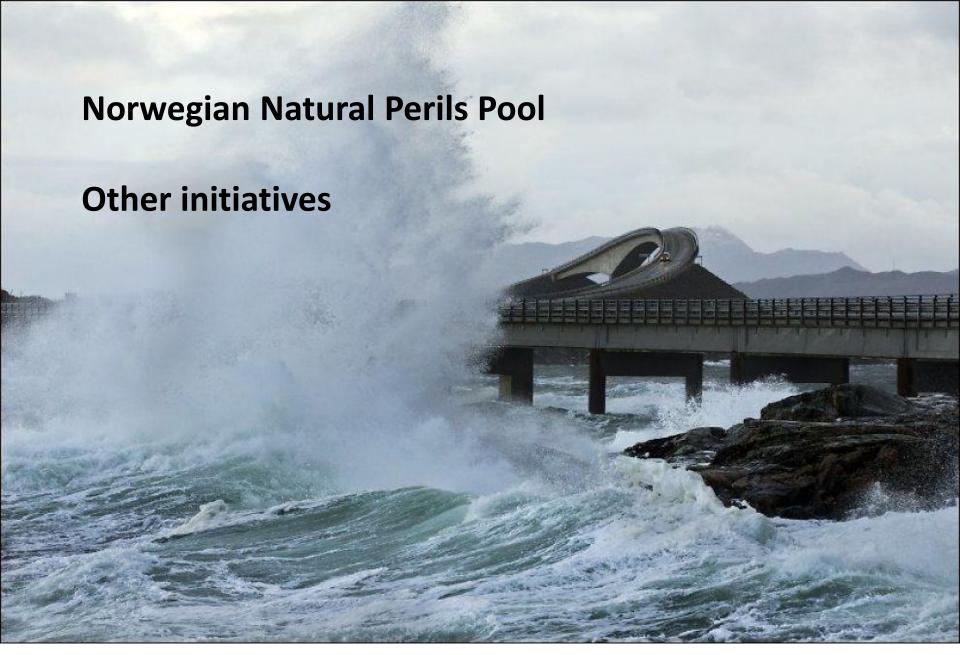
Communication and Dissemination Mechanisms

Collaboration

Preparedness and Early Response









Climate and insurance



The role of insurance?

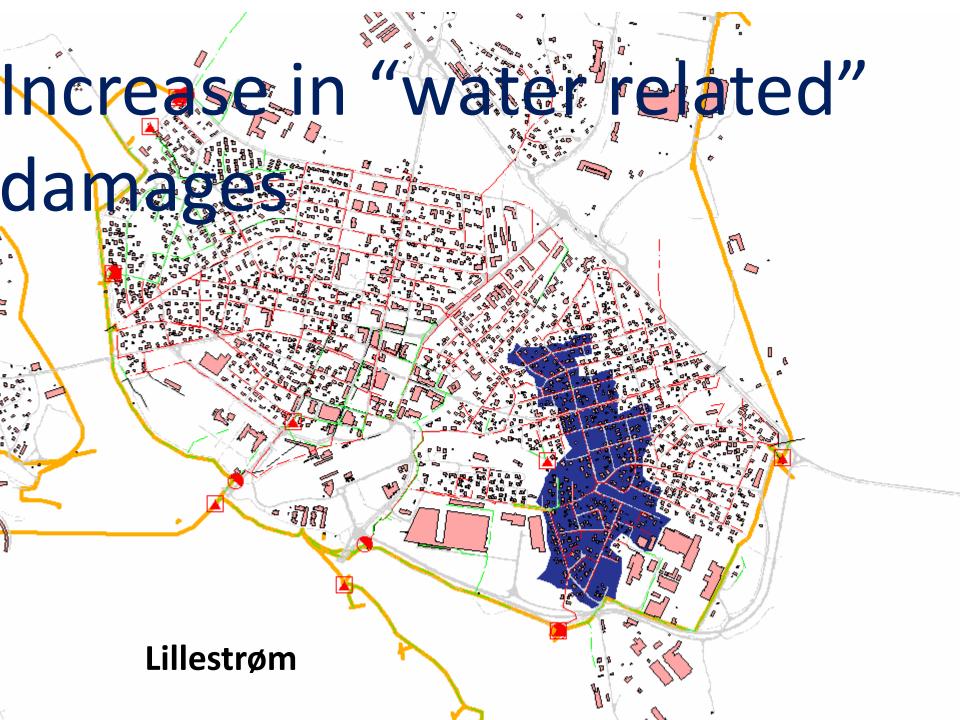
- Risk assessment
- Prevention
- Common initiatives
- Cooperation with authorities
- Collect data



Using claims data

- Heavy increase in "water related" damages and insurance claims
 - Old pipes and more heavy rain (increasing problem all over Europe)
- Frustrated customers repetitive damage (same locations)
- Insurance companies pick up the bill
 - Increase in law suit and conflict between municipalities and insurance
- The Municipalities (Water & sewage services) don't have these loss data, = little/low knowledge about "vulnerable" areas
- Municipalities have tried to get insurance loss data, but insurance companies have said no - needed exemption from data protection law





What "kicked off" the project?

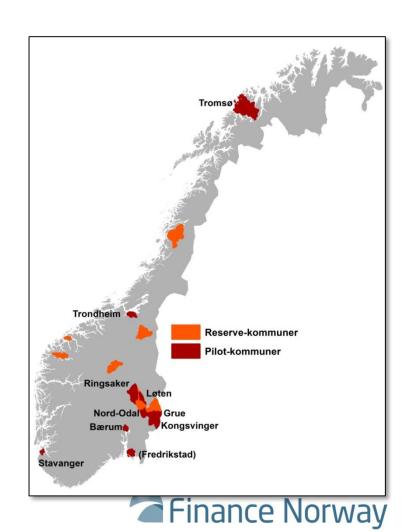


- In order to <u>improve adaptation</u>, and to be able to <u>prioritize</u>, and to take the <u>right</u>, <u>optimal decisions</u>, you need <u>to understand what is at risk and where are the "risk zones" (vulnerable areas).</u>
- The report NOU2010:10 recommended to (and by that challenges the insurance industry):
 - "Establish a database for public use and research using aggregate, anonymised data on climate-related damage from the insurance companies and the Norwegian Natural Perils Pool"».



First public - private - partnership pilot project

- Financed by Finance Norway and the Ministry of Climate and Environment (through the "Cities of the Future" program)
- Red: Ten pilot municipalities (M)
- Orange: "Extra/reserve- municipalities" in case some of the ten pilot M pulled out (= collected insurance data also for these M)
- Research partners:
 - Western Norway Research Institute, and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
- Project period: Sept 2013 to Febr 2015









Norwegian Natural Perils Pool

- Compulsory
- Fixed premium
- Cover 3 events pr year
- One event covers losses up to 1,1 billion euro.
- Reinsured



Norwegian Natural Perils Pool

Replaces loss or damage caused directly by the natural disaster:

- Landslides
- Flooding
- Storm surges
- Earthquake
- Volcanic eruptions



Landslides



Storm surges



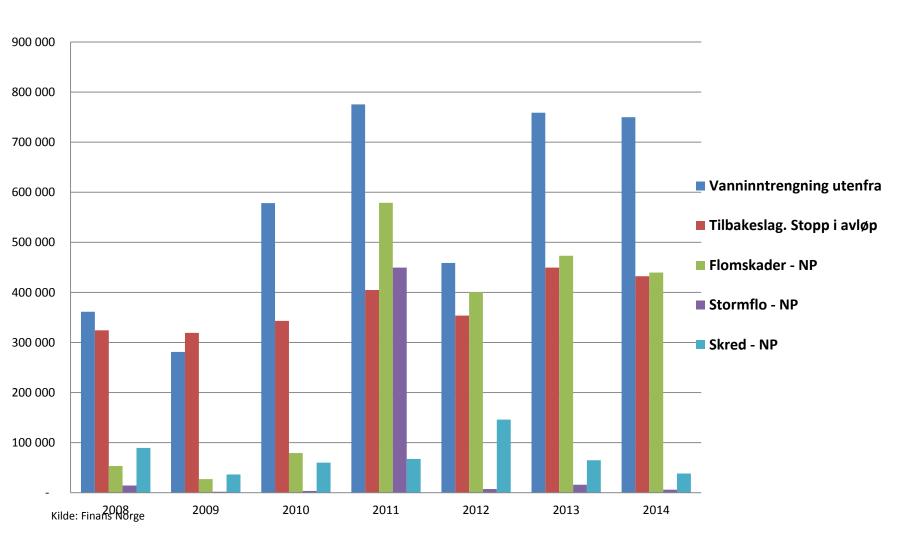


Norwegian Natural Perils Pool

- "Clearing central" of losses against 108 members
- Numbers of committees
- Contact with the governmental system
- Coordinator under big events



Indemnity payments 2008 - 2014

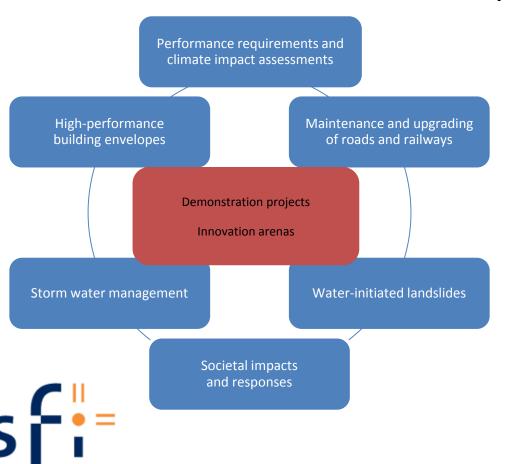




Climate Adaptation of Buildings and Infrastructure

CONSORTIUM AGREEMENT

Klima 2050 | Risk reduction through climate adaptation of buildings and infrastructure



- •Norwegian University of Science and Technology
- •BI Norwegian Business School
- •Norwegian Meteorological Institute
- Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate
- Norwegian Geotechnical Institute
- Governmental bodies
- Construction companies
- Suppliers to construction markets
- Finance Norway
- Hosted by: SINTEF

Finance Norway



The role of insurance?

- Price relative to risk
- Prevention reducing the price
- Recourse claims against municipalities
- Deny insurance



Prevention?

Without preventive measures will the cost of damage to buildings, infrastructure, health and the environment will continue to increase.



