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Understanding and Managing Cascading Disasters A Framework for Analysis





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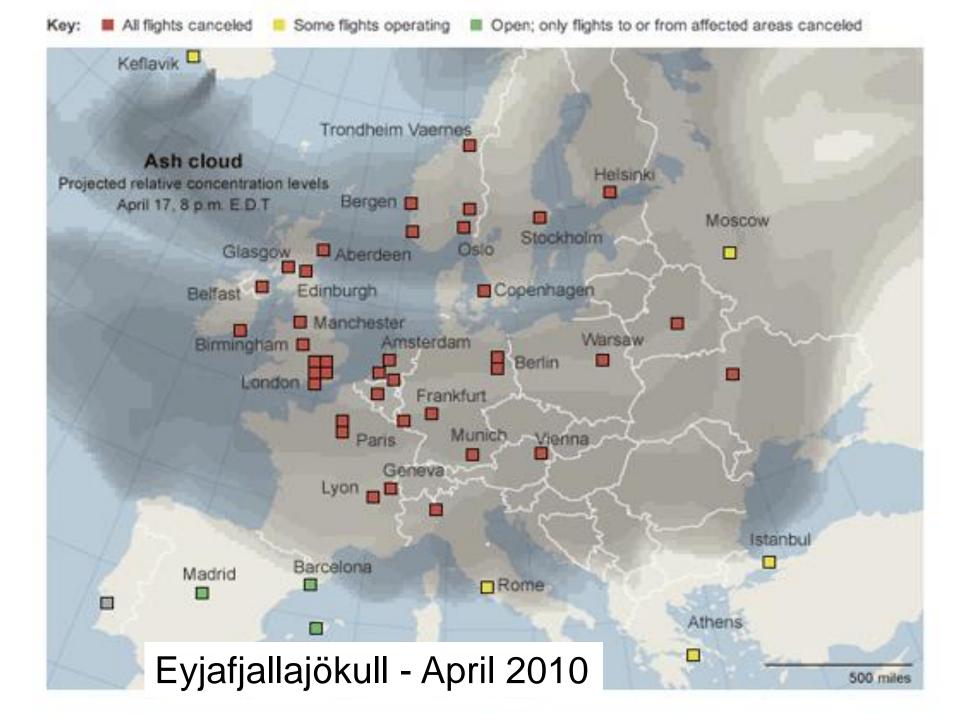


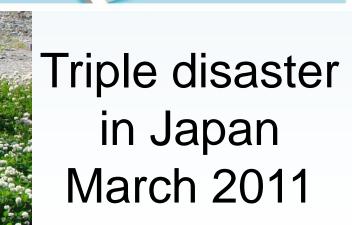
Rigopiano, 18 Jan. 2017

Central Italy, January 2017: Connected Events

Campo Felice, 24 Jan. 2017

Power outage after Superstorm Sandy 2012

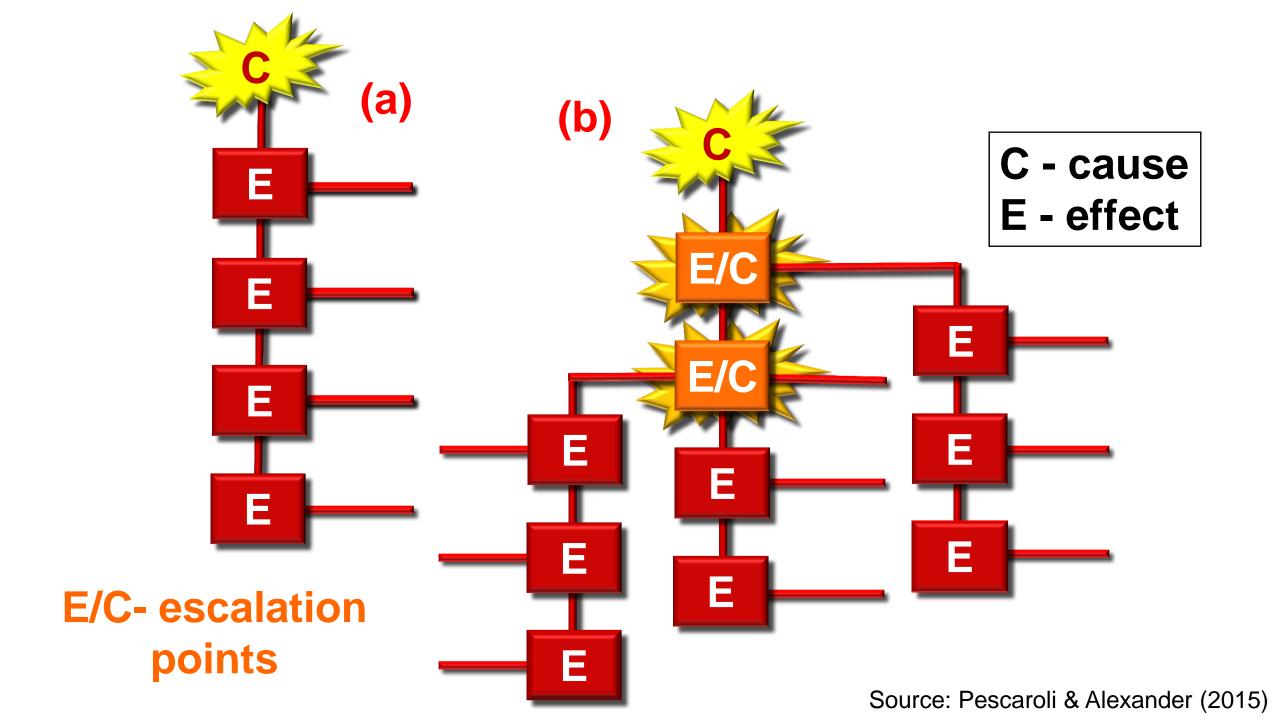


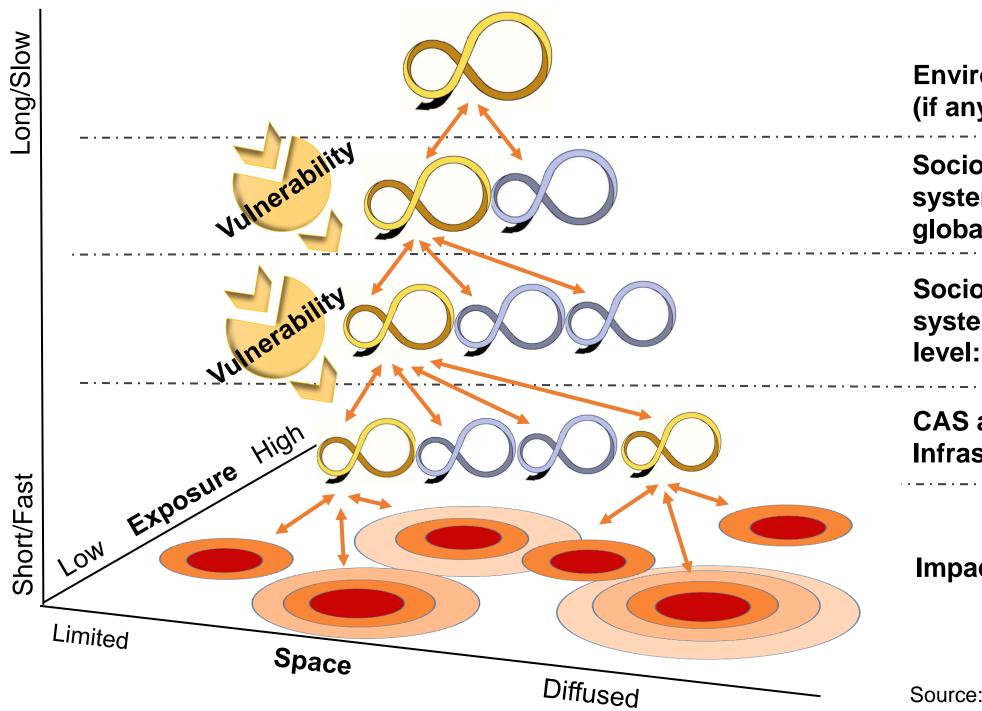


Cascading disasters [crises, emergencies] are negative events that involve:-

- a primary impact (the trigger)
- chains or networks of consequences
- secondary impacts
- complex vulnerabilities interacting
- escalation points
- (usually) complex impacts upon critical infrastructure.







Environmental triggers (if any)

Socio- Technological systems (macro level: e.g. globalization, technologies)

Socio- Technological systems (local/ regional level: e.g. culture, policies)

CAS and Critical Infrastructure

Impact and feedback

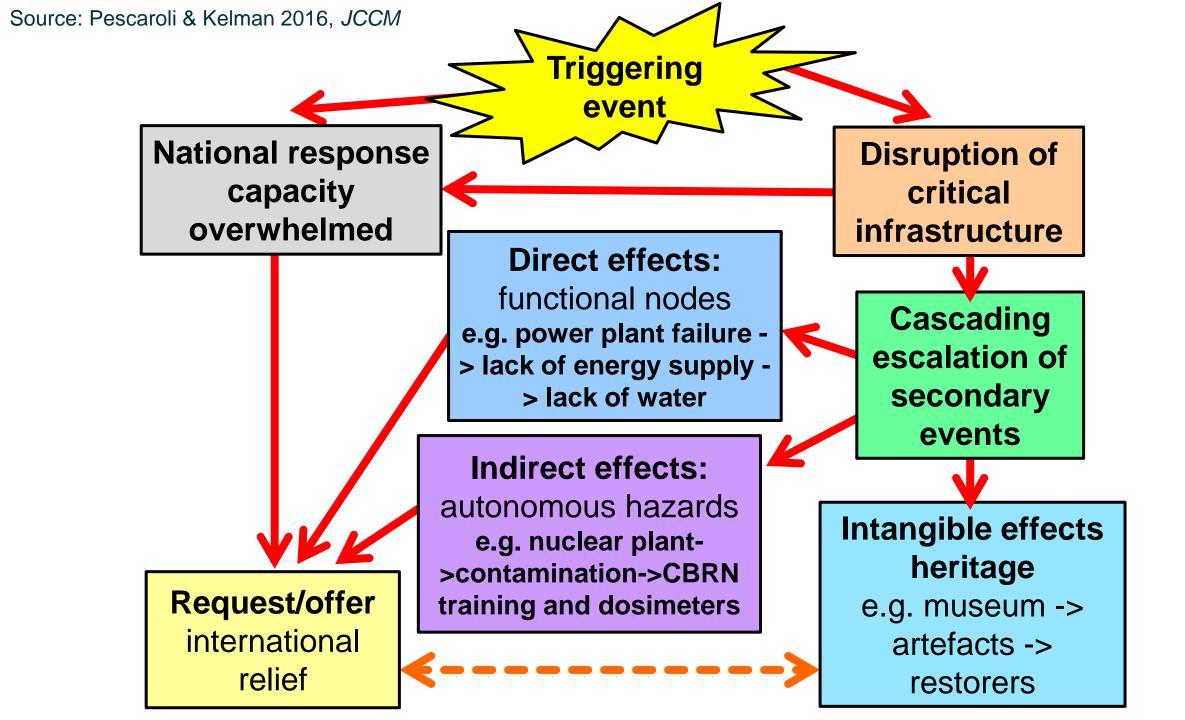
Source: Pescaroli & Alexander (2016)

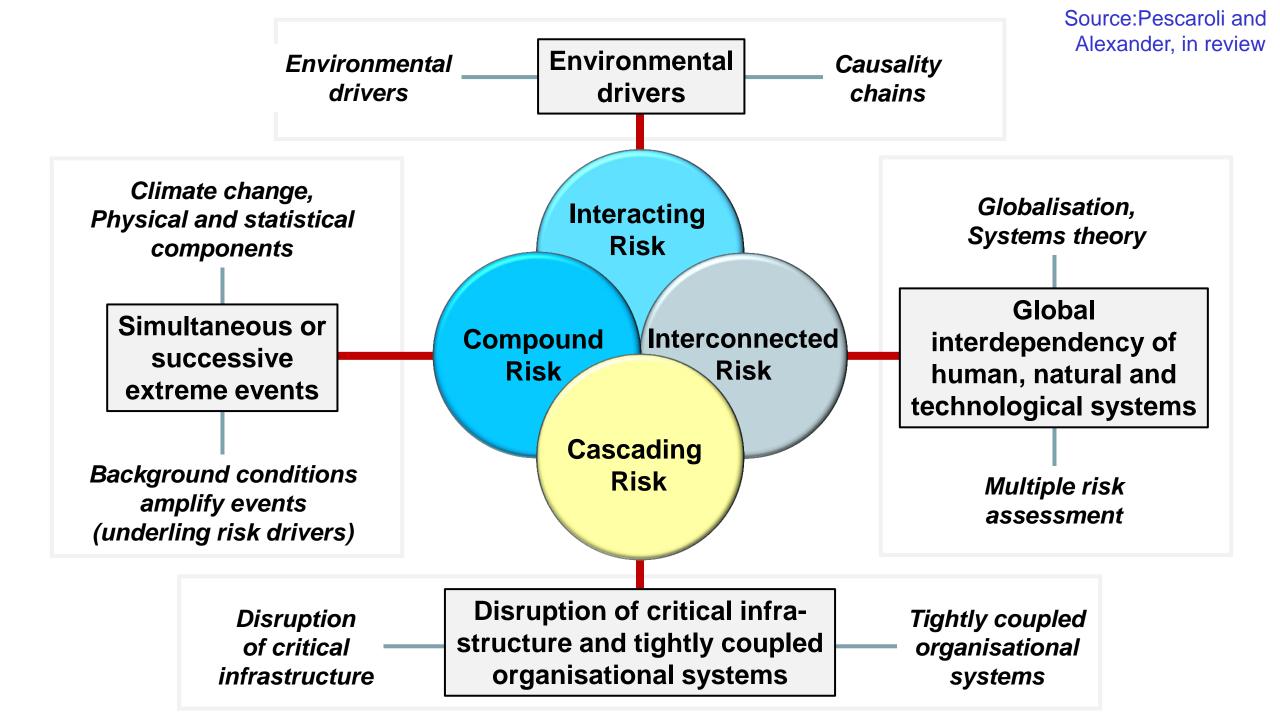
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Balancing vulnerability and resilience

- current knowledge about the concepts of vulnerability, threat and risk
- current knowledge about the concept of resilience
- human organisation in crisis situations
- gap analysis and resilience matrix
- interactions between resilience and vulnerability: theoretical model.







Magnitude classification of cascading incidents, crises and disasters

Level 0 - Simple incident or major incident. No significant cascades or escalation points.

Level 1 - Major incident of limited complexity.

Simple, short cascades as secondary effects of the starting impact.

Level 2 - Major incident or small disaster, some complex consequences. Limited cascade chains propagate to tertiary levels.

Level 3 - Disaster, with complex consequences. Significant cascade chains with at least one escalation point.

Level 4 - Disaster, with substantially complex consequences.

Easily identifiable cascades with escalation points.

Level 5 - Catastrophe, with overwhelmingly complex consequences. Major initial impact sets off long causal chains of cascading consequences, some of which through escalation points generate secondary causal chains.



Improving strategic level awareness of cascading risk

- from theory to practice: collaboration with London Resilience
- objectives: coordination of prevention; management and recovery of disruption
- two key areas: critical infrastructure interdependencies and power failures
- use of ANYTOWN model

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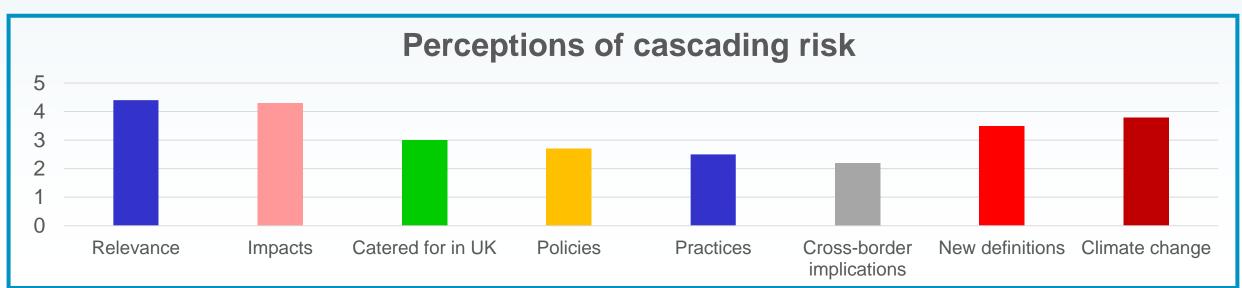
Aims of the study

- to support the actions of policy makers with better data
- to identify gaps and priorities
- to verify whether cascading risks and critical infrastructure interdependencies are sufficiently well addressed in multi-agency planning
- to increase awareness among senior stakeholders.



Preliminary results of a questionnaire survey (n=54)

- risk of cascading events perceived to be high
- could be connected to climate change
- · cascading events involve significant risk of loss of life
- not sufficiently prioritised in policy and practice
- good levels of trust in contingency planning
- need to define thresholds ('tipping points') for decision making.



Mitigation

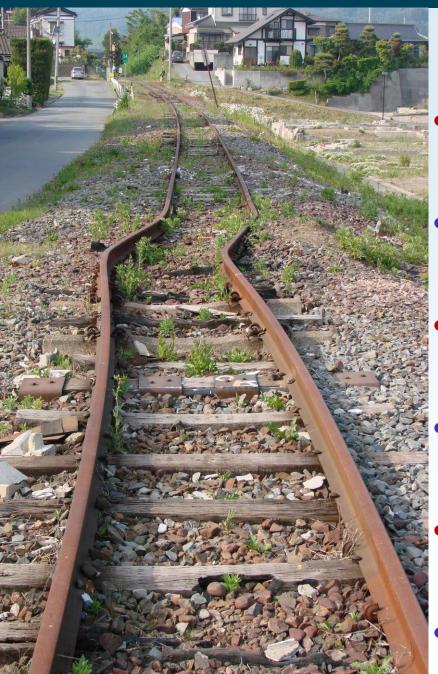
- mitigation needs integration of maps and strong inter-modal cooperation
- big questions remain about major issues (e.g. energy supply failure)
- some scepticism encountered about decision support systems (DSS)

Training

- training levels are better than expected, but need to be improved
- the best tools may be guidelines and table-top exercises.







Conclusions

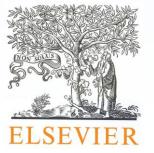
- society is complex: all disasters of a certain size will involve cascades
- more investigation of operational components is needed
- in preparation: operational guidelines on cascading effects of power failures
- we need to understand how people behave in cascading crises
- inter-institutional dialogue needs to be increased
- we need to investigate more case studies.







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Thank you for listening!

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