

# Climate Change Perspectives

Peter Sousounis, PhD



# AIR Has a Long History of Focusing on Climate Change

2009

ABI RESEARCH PAPER NO 19, 2009

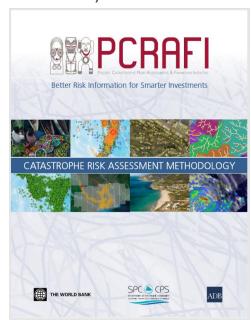
THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Examining the financial implications of climate change using climate models and insurance catastrophe risk models

Report by AIR Worldwide Corp. and the Met Office

Association of British Insurers funds a study to look at climate change impacts to insured losses from UK windstorm, inland flood, and China typhoon

AIR provides climate change conditioned catalogues and loss estimates for a climate change study on the South Pacific funded by The World Bank



Eric Robinson<sup>1</sup>, Michelle Cipullo<sup>1</sup>, Peter Sousounis<sup>1</sup>, Cagdas Kafali<sup>1</sup>, Shane Latchman<sup>2</sup>, Stephanie Higgs<sup>2</sup>, Paul Malsey<sup>1</sup>, and Lorna Mitchell<sup>3</sup>

UK Windstorms and Climate Change

An update to ABI Research Paper No 19, 2009

AIR WORLDWIDE

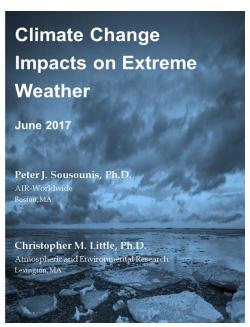
AB

Met Office
31 January 2017

2017

Association of British Insurers funds a follow-up study to look at climate change impacts to insured losses from UK windstorm

AIR and AER release a white paper on climate change impacts on cyclones, storms, floods, and fire



2017

2013



### AIR Climate Change Plans

**Develop** a research network to help guide climate change research to improve the catastrophe models we develop

**Improve** the consideration of climate change in catastrophe models

**Conduct** projects that promote global resilience to climate change

**Formulate** new solutions to help clients understand and manage their climate change risk

**Expand** climate change support to other sectors

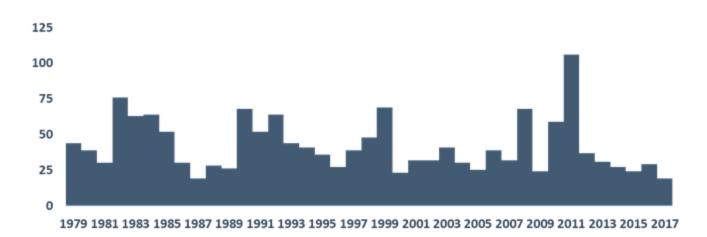
Provide thought leadership



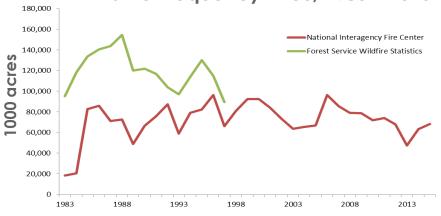
## Frequent Model Updates at AIR Incorporate Climate Change

- AIR models updated frequently
- Climate change continually folded in
- Latest digital terrain models (DTMs)
- Several models based on reanalysis data
- Reanalysis period typically 1979–2018

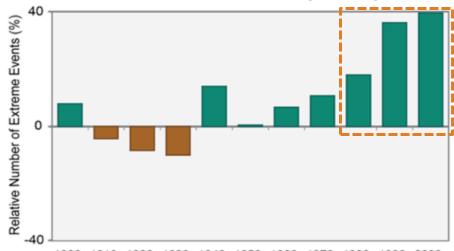
#### Number of US Tornadoes 1979 - 2017 EF3+



#### Wildfire Frequency in US, 1983 - 2015



#### Observed US Trend in Heavy Precipitation



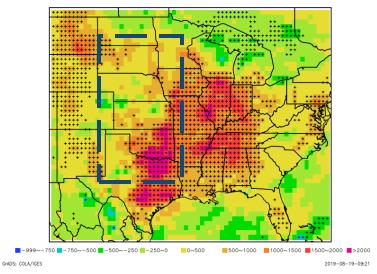
1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s 2000s

Decade

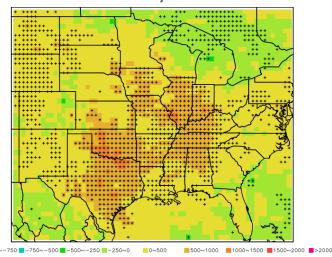


#### Severe Storm Environment Is Becoming More Favorable in the US

Significant Hail Parameter (SHiP) Max Value Trends Mar-May 1979-2018

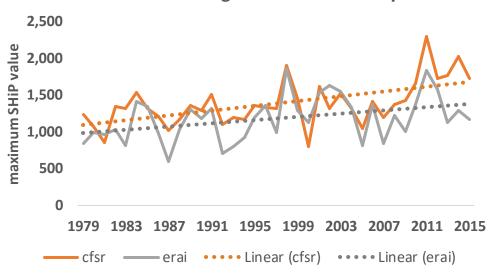


Significant Tornado Parameter (STP) Max Value Trends Mar-May 1979-2018

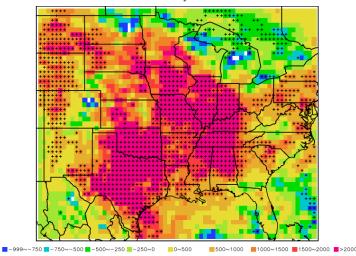


GrADS: COLA/IGES Note: plotted values scaled by 10.

#### **Great Plains Avg Max SHiP Mar-May**



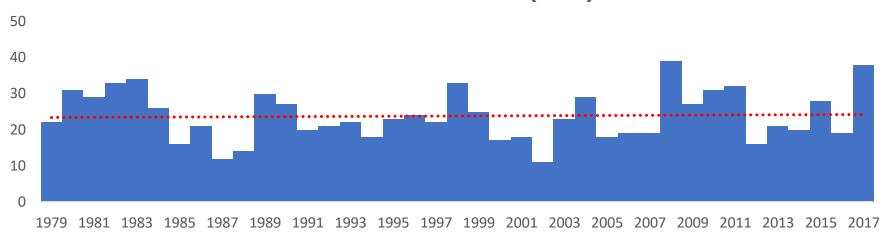
Energy Helicity Index (EHI) Max Value Trends Mar-May 1979-2018



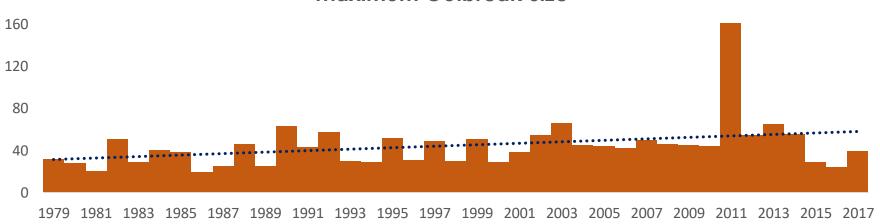


# Some US Tornado Features Are Showing Trends

#### Number of Outbreaks $(n \ge 6)$



#### Maximum Outbreak Size





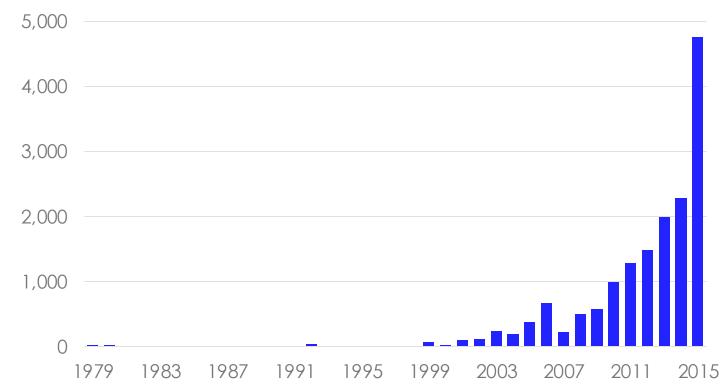
©2019 AIR Worldwide

# Severe Weather Reports Reflect Population Bias and Climate Factors

#### Wind

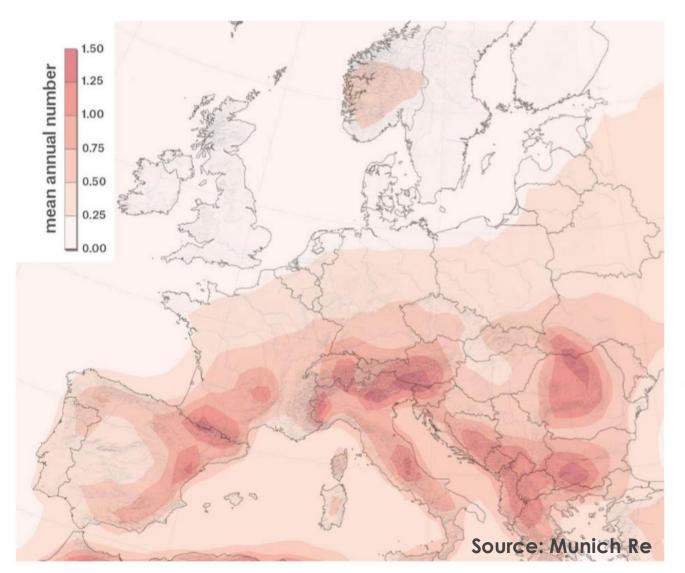


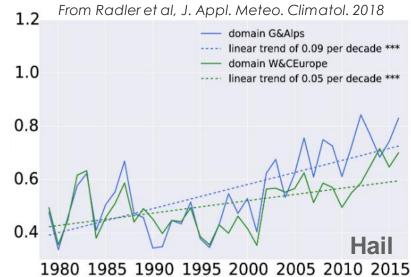
# Number of Convective Wind Events/Year in Europe 1979–2015

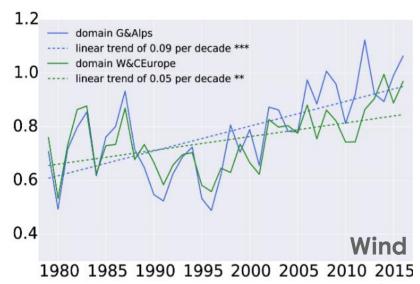




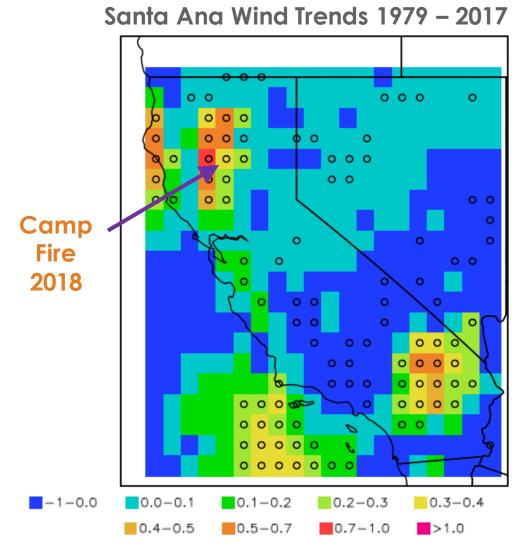
#### Climate Change Is Affecting European Severe Storms, Too



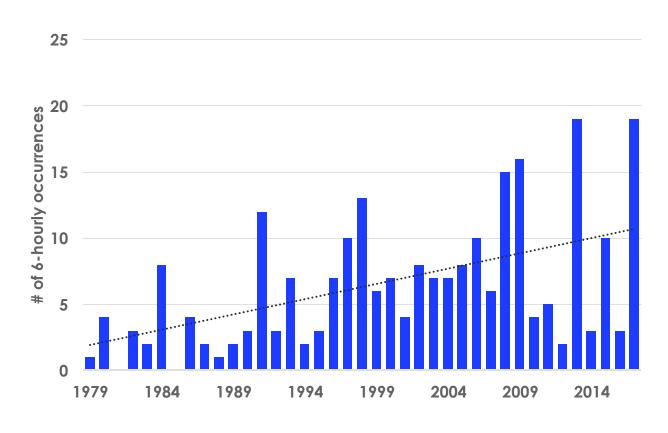




## Trends Also Exist for Some Aspects of US Wildfire

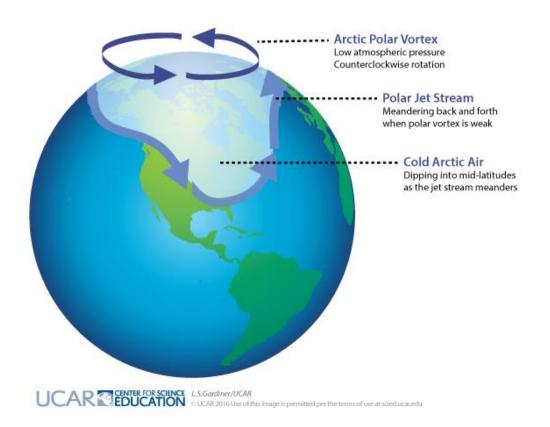


#### Autumn Diablo counts, Butte CA

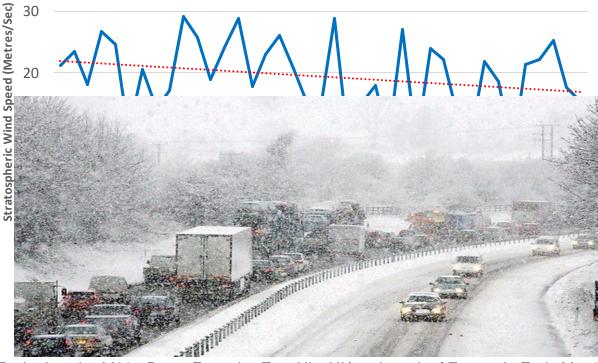




### Trends Also Found for Polar Vortex Strength



#### Polar Vortex Strength (1979–2018)

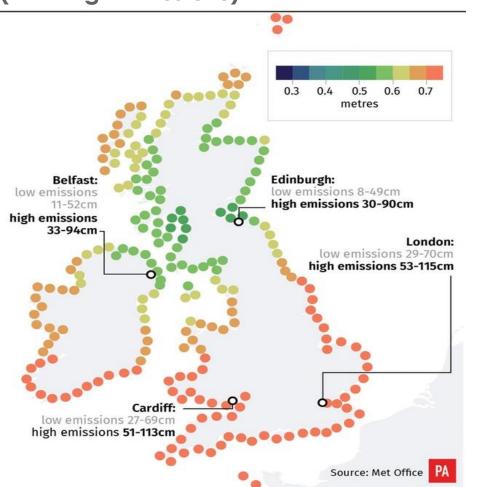


Parked on the M80 - Beast From the East Hits UK and much of Europe in Early Mar 2018

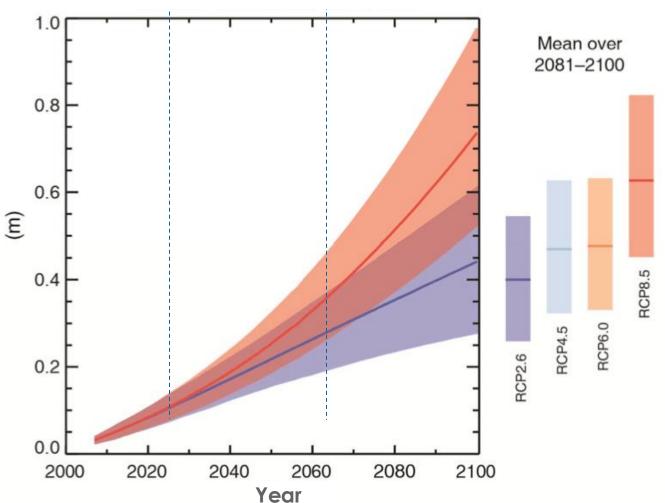


#### Sea Level Rise Will Continue

Projections for Rising Sea Levels by 2100 (with High Emissions)

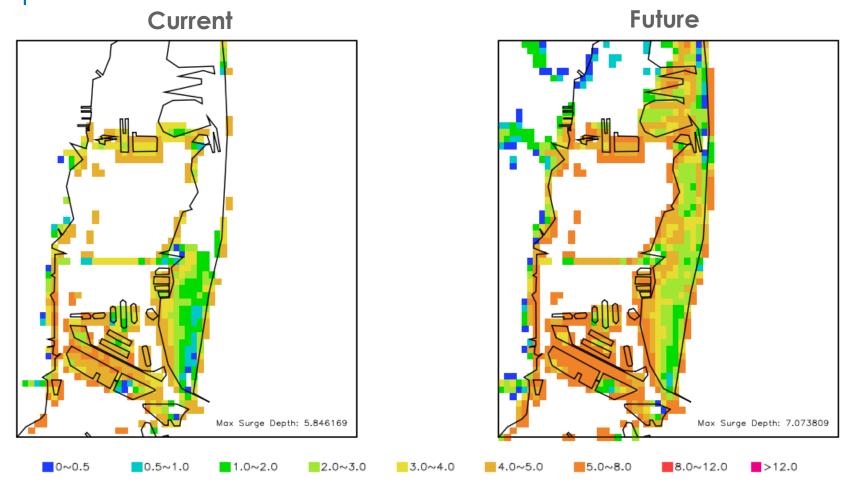


#### Global Mean Sea Level Rise





# Ongoing Study Is Helping Local Government Prepare for Future Catastrophes



Storm surge inundation height from an event in the AIR US hurricane model with current sea level (left) and from an additional 11 inches of sea level rise (right)



# AIR Is Delivering Climate Change Scenarios for Stress Testing per PRA Guidelines

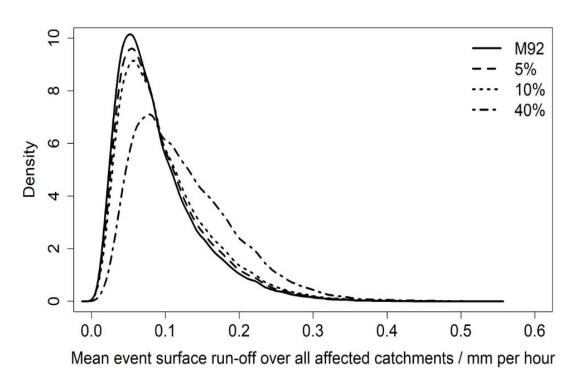
Sector	Assumptions	Physical Risks		
		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
US Hurricane Exposed LoBs: Hurricane	% increase in frequency of major hurricanes	• 5%	• 20%	• 60%
	Uniformincrease in wind speed of major hurricanes	• 3%	• 7%	• 15%
	% increase in surface runoff resulting from increased tropical cyclone-induced precipitation (cumecs)	5%	10%	40%
	Increase in cm in average storm tide sea-levels for US mainland coastline between Texas and North Carolina; figures exclude wave setup and runup	●10 cm	• 40 cm	• 80 cm
UK Weather Exposed LoBs: Flood, Freeze, and Subsidence	% increase in surface runoff resulting from increased precipitation (cumecs)	• 5%	• 10%	• 40%
	Uniformincrease in cmin average storm tide sea-levels for UK mainland coastline	• 2 cm	• 10 cm	• 50 cm
	Increase in frequency of subsidence-related property claims using the worst year on record as a benchmark	3%	7%	15%
	Increase in frequency of freeze-related property claims using the worst year on record as a benchmark	5%	20%	40%

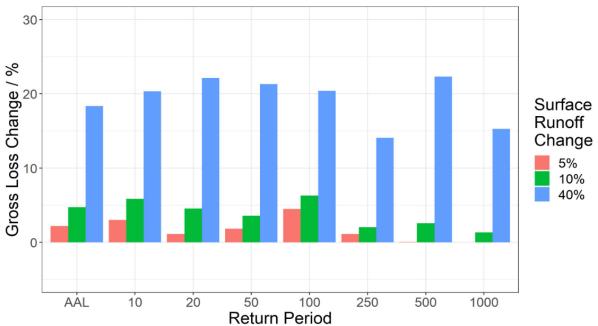
AIR currently addressing



# AIR Is Delivering Climate Change Scenarios for Stress Testing per PRA Guidelines

- Prudential Regulation Authority recently defined climate change scenarios
- Changes in AAL and 1-in-100 year loss
- Results to be delivered to PRA by end of Oct 2019





# Expanding Climate Change Support to Other Sectors

Casualty



Life and Health

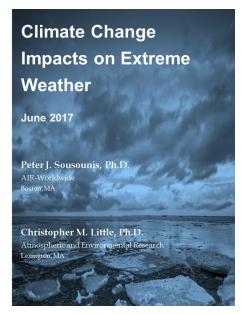


Corporation

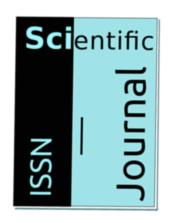




# AIR Is Explaining Climate Change in Many Different Ways



White Papers



**AIR Climate Change Publications** 









**Panel Discussions** 



## Summary



Completed multiple climate change initiatives and more are coming down the pipeline



Ongoing efforts to ensure current models reflect the current climate



Building our global resilience practice in areas related to climate change



Formulating ideas for additional solutions to help clients with climate change risk



Continuing to provide thought leadership in the arena of climate change



# Questions?



