

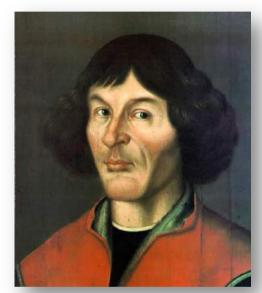
### The Disaster Historian...

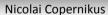


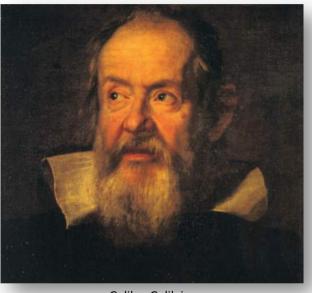




#### The Scientific Revolution



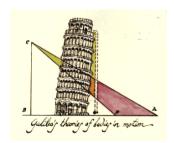




Galileo Galilei

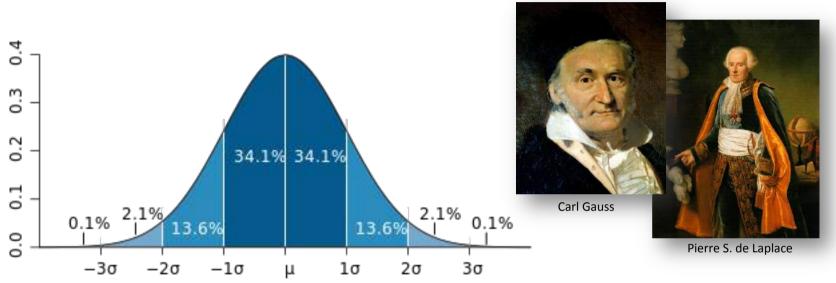


Sir Isaac Newton



1543-1687: Through reduction, approximation and linerarization the great scientific thinkers created a predictable interpretation of the world.

## A nice and predictable world!



"We may regard the present state of the universe as the effect of its past and the cause of its future. An intellect which at a certain moment would know all forces that set nature in motion, and all positions of all items of which nature is composed, if this intellect were also vast enough to submit these data to analysis, it would embrace in a single formula the movements of the greatest bodies of the universe and those of the tiniest atom; for such an intellect nothing would be uncertain and the future just like the past would be present before its eyes." (1814)

Pierre Simon, Marquis de Laplace, French mathematician and astronomer (1749-1827)

## Unfortunately it is quite complex...



#### Complexity is **produced** by:

- A high degree of interconnectedness,
- Lack of ressources/competition,
- Decisions based on local knowledge etc.

#### **Consequenses** of complexity are plenty:

- Unpredictability
- Disproportionate relations between cause and effect (non-linearity)
- Emergent phenomena (undesigned patterns)



# Camelot! It's just a model...





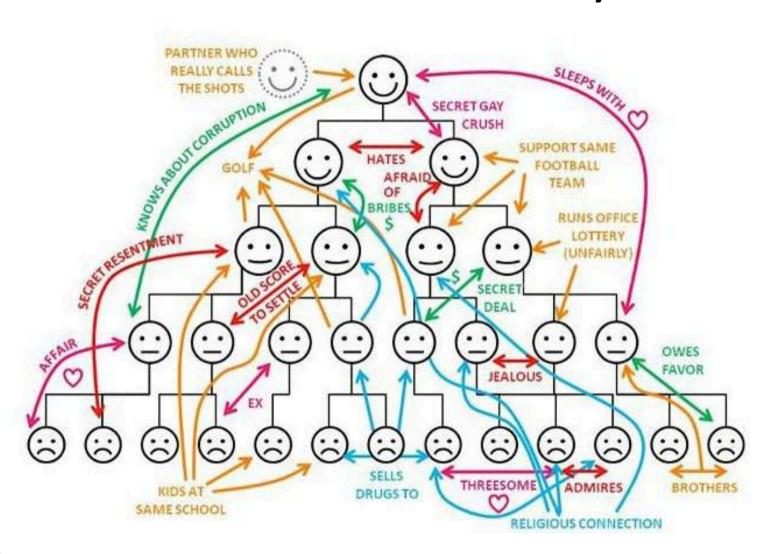
"All models are wrong, but some models are useful."

George E.P. Box, statistician (1919-2013)

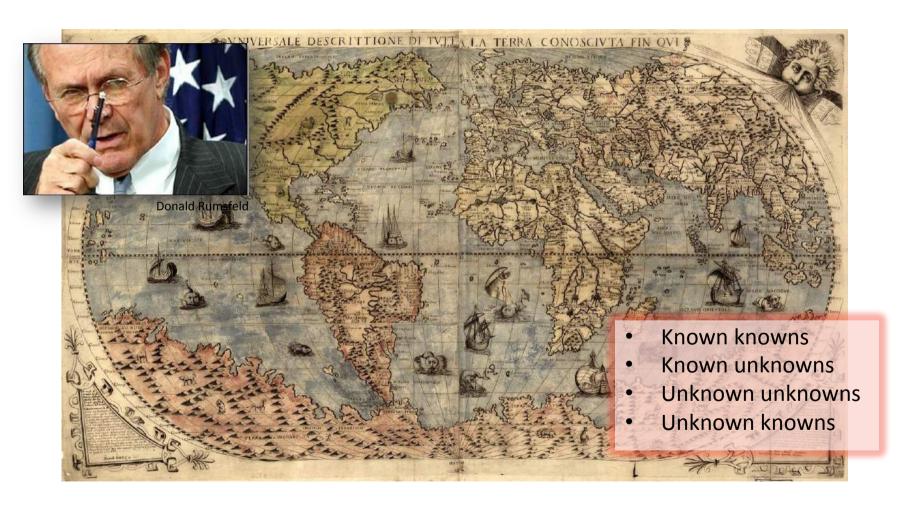
### How we think the world is



## How the world really is



## The map and the territory



## What is a(t) risk?

Risk = Impact x Probability

Risk = The probability of loss

Risk = Vulnerability x Hazard

Risk = (Vulnerability x Hazard) / Capacity

Risk = (Vulnerability x Hazard) - Resilience



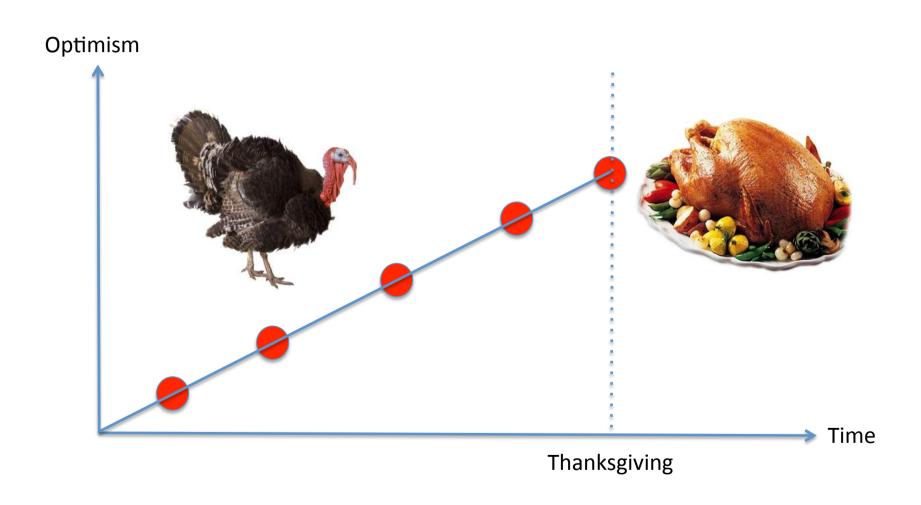


Probability

5	5	10	15	20	25
4	4	8	12	16	20
3	3	6	9	12	15
2	2	4	6	8	10
1	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5

**Impact** 

# The Turkey Fallacy

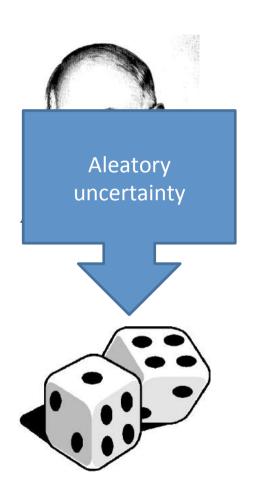


## The Well from Hell



Time

## Uncertainty and risk



"The practical difference between the two categories, risk and uncertainty, is that in the former the distribution of the outcome in a group of instances is known (either through calculation *a priori* or from

Epistemic uncertainty

e), while eneral the ation de nk Knig

"Risk is the effect of uncertainty on objects" ISO 31.000 (2009)





#### Black Swans and Perfect Storms



Black Swans: Unforeseen largeimpact events that in hindsight look like something we should have been able to predict (epistemic uncertainties)



Perfect storms: Unforeseen catastrophic combinations of calculable, predictable events (aleatory uncertainties)

#### Two worlds

#### The Old World:

- Predictable
- Analysis
- Control
- Hierarchy
- Stability
- Robustness

#### The New World:

- Unpredictable
- Experiment
- Coordination
- Network
- Fleksibility
- Resilience

#### Welcome to the New World!

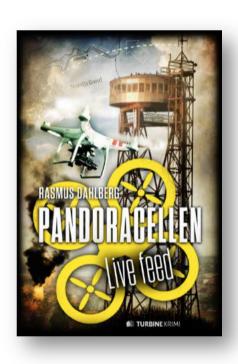
- You are already behind
- You'll never have complete knowledge
- Old solutions do not work anymore
- The future can't be predicted
- The world will only become *more* complex

... have a nice day ©

#### Contact info







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