

**Título: Methodology and applications for the benefit cost analysis of the seismic risk reduction of building portfolios at broad scale**

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**RESUMEN**

This article presents a methodology for an estimate of the benefit cost ratio of the seismic risk reduction of buildings portfolio at broad scale, for a World region, allowing comparing the results obtained for the countries belonging to that region. This methodology encompasses: i) the generation of a set of random seismic events and the evaluation of the spectral accelerations at the buildings location; ii) the estimation of the buildings built area, the economic value, as well as the classification in structural typologies; iii) the development of vulnerability curves for each typology; iv) the estimation of the annual average loss of the buildings portfolio in the current conditions as well as in the case of a hypothetical structural intervention. The benefit cost ratio is obtained by comparing the annual average loss with the reinforcement costs. This methodology has been applied to the portfolio of public schools of fourteen countries of Latin America and The Caribbean, for evaluating the feasibility of the seismic risk reduction at a national scale.

**Methodology and applications for the Benefit Cost Analysis of the seismic risk reduction of building portfolios at broad scale**

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**Abstract**

This article presents a methodology for an estimate of the benefit cost ratio of the seismic risk reduction of building portfolios at broad scale, for a World region, allowing comparing the results obtained for the countries belonging to that region. This methodology encompasses: i) the generation of a set of random seismic events and the evaluation of the spectral accelerations at the buildings location; ii) the estimation of the buildings built area, the economic value, as well as the classification in structural typologies; iii) the development of vulnerability curves for each typology; iv) the estimation of the annual average loss of the buildings portfolio in the current conditions as well as in the case of a hypothetical structural intervention. The benefit cost ratio is obtained by comparing the annual average loss with the reinforcement costs. This methodology has been applied to the portfolio of public schools of fourteen countries of Latin America and The Caribbean, for evaluating the feasibility of the seismic risk reduction at a national scale.

**Keywords:** Seismic risk; Benefit Cost Analysis; Retrofitting of schools

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**COMPONENTES DE LA EVALUACIÓN**

<b>AMENAZA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tipo de amenaza: sismo</li> <li>2. Métricas de intensidad: Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA)</li> <li>3. Escala/resolución: Supranacional</li> <li>4. Resultados: Mapas de amenaza sísmica.</li> <li>5. Localización: Latinoamérica</li> <li>6. Metodología: CRISIS 2007 (Ordaz et al. 2007) con apoyo de información de ERN-AL (2009), AIS (1996), Estevez y Schubert (1993), entre otros.</li> <li>7. Períodos de retorno (años): 475 años</li> </ol>
<b>VULNERABILIDAD</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tipo de vulnerabilidad: Física</li> <li>2. Metodología: Analítica. Espectros de capacidad. Curvas de fragilidad. Curvas de pérdida. Miranda (1999), Ordaz (2000)</li> <li>3. Tipología estructural: Adobe, mampostería reforzada / no reforzada / confinada, madera, pórticos en concreto</li> <li>4. Representación: Función de vulnerabilidad; PGA vs. Valor esperado de la pérdida.</li> </ol>
<b>EXPOSICIÓN</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tipo exposición: Edificaciones</li> <li>2. Portafolios: Centro educativos</li> <li>3. Localización geográfica: Latinoamérica</li> <li>4. Valor de reposición total: US\$ 11,327 Millones - Para Colombia</li> <li>5. Área expuesta (m<sup>2</sup>): 20,710 * 10<sup>3</sup></li> </ol>
<b>RESULTADOS DE RIESGO</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modelo utilizado: Comprehensive Approach for Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA)</li> <li>2. Métricas de riesgo: Pérdida Anual Esperada (PAE)</li> <li>3. PAE: 8.4 % Estado Actual. 1.3 % Estado reforzado</li> <li>4. PML: -</li> <li>5. Representación del riesgo: Curva de excedencia de pérdidas, Mapas de pérdida anual esperada</li> </ol>