



Sendai Framework Hazard Terminology and Classification Review project

Virginia Murray and many others

22nd Science Committee Meeting, Xiamen, China

8 October 2019

Technical Working Group on Sendai Hazard Terminology Review and Classification Outline programme

09.00 – 09.30 **INTRODUCTION to project, purpose and status.**

- VM short presentation on the hazard project using the slides we have used before but tailored to the IRDR programme 15 minutes and Q&A

9.30 – 11.00 **HAZARD LIST & survey**

- VM Brief introduction and sharing of current list
- A-SS – presentation of the ISC survey outputs
- Break out groups – what is missing and what is not needed? 30 minutes

11.20 – 12.30 **Suggested PARAMETERS for hazard inclusion and exclusion –**

- VM - Introduction
- Break out groups – are the parameters appropriate and is there any further information that might be useful here? 30 minutes – report back

13.30 – **REVIEW of TEMPLATES**

- JH – Introduction to templates and review process
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15.00 Revisit the hazards list; outline project report, agree actions



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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

1 Global Outcome

13 Guiding Principles

4 Priorities for Action at all levels

7 Global Targets

7 GLOBAL TARGETS

Reduce

Mortality/
global population

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Affected people/
global population

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Economic loss/
global GDP

2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

**Damage to critical infrastructure
& disruption of basic services**

2030 Values << 2015 Values

Increase

Countries with national
& local DRR strategies
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

**International
cooperation**
to developing countries
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning
systems & disaster risk
information and assessments
2030 Values >> 2015 Values



UNISDR

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Words into Action Guidelines

National Disaster Risk Assessment

Governance System, Methodologies,
and Use of Results

2017

led Hi

edium



SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

LOGIN

MEASURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Sendai Framework Monitor system is now live!

After the adoption of Sendai Framework in 2015, 38 indicators were defined to measure progress in achieving its 7 Global targets. This system is the official tool to report these indicators to both the Sendai Framework and SDG's reporting processes.

UNDRR/ISC Technical Working Group on the Hazard Terminology Review and Classification

A reason for the project

UNDRR Sendai Framework Monitor review meeting November 2018

- UN member states invited to report back to SFM
- Reporting was discussed and all hazard approach considered
- At the closing panel the need for review of the all hazard approach was suggested



CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

For decision

Meeting of the 2019/2020 Bureau
Geneva (Switzerland), 16-17 October 2019

Item 4 (d) of the Provisional
Agenda

**MEASURING HAZARDOUS EVENTS AND DISASTERS –
PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER WORK**

Prepared by the Task Force and the Secretariat

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- A. Implementation guidelines**
- B. Statistical operationalization of terms, definitions and classifications used in disaster risk management**
 - develop a single internationally agreed hazard classification, following the principles of a statistical classification;**
- C. Set of core statistics and indicators**
- D. Establishing a community of practice, exchange of experience and knowledge**



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- To strengthen technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess disaster risks, vulnerabilities and exposure to **all hazards**; *(paragraph 24 j)*





General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2016

Original: English

https://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf

Seventy-first session

Agenda item 19 (c)

Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction

Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly in its resolution [69/284](#) for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, coherent with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, and the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”.

United Nations



General Assembly



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



WHO WE ARE

WHAT WE DO

WHERE WE WORK

WHO WE WORK WITH

HOME

WHAT WE DO

WE INFORM

TERMINOLOGY

Terminology

Hazard

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Note by the Secretary-General

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<https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-h>

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Hazard

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Annotations: Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin. **Natural hazards** are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena. **Anthropogenic hazards**, or human-induced hazards, are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation. Several hazards are **socionatural**, in that they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation and climate change.

Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability. Biological hazards are also defined by their infectiousness or toxicity, or other characteristics of the pathogen such as dose-response, incubation period, case fatality rate and estimation of the pathogen for transmission.

Multi-hazard means (1) the selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) the specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.

Hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and listed in alphabetical order) biological, environmental, geological, hydrometeorological and technological processes and phenomena.

Biological hazards are of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including pathogenic microorganisms, toxins and bioactive substances. Examples are bacteria, viruses or parasites, as well as venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents.

WHO WE WORK WITH

, injury or other environmental

etter-h

terminology relating to disaster
/284 for the development of a set
the Sendai Framework for Disaster
Expert Group on Sustainable
09 UNISDR Terminology on
eneral Assembly on February 2nd,

Hazard

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Annotations: Hazards may be naturally occurring or human-induced. Hazards are predominantly associated with natural hazards, but human-induced hazards, are induced entirely by human activities. Hazards may include the occurrence or risk of a hazard. Hazards are subject to international humanitarian law. Hazards they are associated with a combination of natural hazards, degradation and climate change.

Hazards may be single, sequential or recurrent. Hazards location, intensity or magnitude, frequency, duration, infectiousness or toxicity, or other characteristics. Hazards case fatality rate and estimation of impact.

Multi-hazard means (1) the selection of hazards in contexts where hazardous events may occur, taking into account the potential interactions between hazards.

Hazards include (as mentioned in alphabetical order) biological, environmental and phenomena.

Biological hazards are of organic origin and include microorganisms, toxins and bioactive substances, venomous wildlife and insects, poisons and drugs.

Environmental hazards may include chemical, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation or physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil. However, many of the processes and phenomena that fall into this category may be termed drivers of hazard and risk rather than hazards in themselves, such as soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, salinization and sea-level rise.

Geological or geophysical hazards originate from internal earth processes. Examples are earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses and debris or mud flows. Hydrometeorological factors are important contributors to some of these processes. Tsunamis are difficult to categorize: although they are triggered by undersea earthquakes and other geological events, they essentially become an oceanic process that is manifested as a coastal water-related hazard.

Hydrometeorological hazards are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. Examples are tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes); floods, including flash floods; drought; heatwaves and cold spells; and coastal storm surges. Hydrometeorological conditions may also be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.

Technological hazards originate from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities. Examples include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

http://www.irdrinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/IRDR_DATA-Project-Report-No.-1.pdf

Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary


DATA Project Report No. 1



IRDR Perils Classification and Hazard Glossary 2014

- **Geophysical:** a hazard originating from solid earth. This term is used interchangeably with the term geological hazard.
- **Hydrological:** a hazard caused by the occurrence, movement, and distribution of surface and subsurface freshwater and saltwater.
- **Meteorological:** a hazard caused by short-lived, micro- to meso-scale extreme weather and atmospheric conditions that last from minutes to days.
- **Climatological:** a hazard caused by long-lived, meso- to macro-scale atmospheric processes ranging from intra-seasonal to multi-decadal climate variability.
- **Biological:** a hazard caused by the exposure to living organisms and/or their toxic substances (e.g. venom, mold) or vector-borne diseases that they may carry. Examples are venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants, algae blooms, and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents such as parasites, bacteria, or viruses (e.g., malaria).
- **Extraterrestrial:** a hazard caused by asteroids, meteoroids, and comets as they pass near earth, enter the Earth's atmosphere, and/or strike the Earth, or changes in inter planetary conditions that effect the Earth's magnetosphere, ionosphere, and thermosphere.






Natural hazards



Technological hazards



Disease



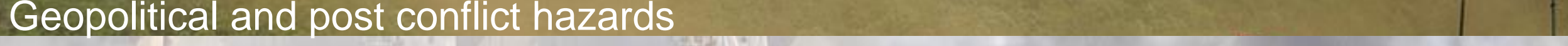
Environmental hazards




Climatic hazards



Humanitarian hazards



Geopolitical and post conflict hazards



Violence and terrorism hazards




Externality, space weather and meteors



Trade Dispute hazards



Financial Shock hazards



Cyber hazards



Transport hazards



And what other hazards should be identified?

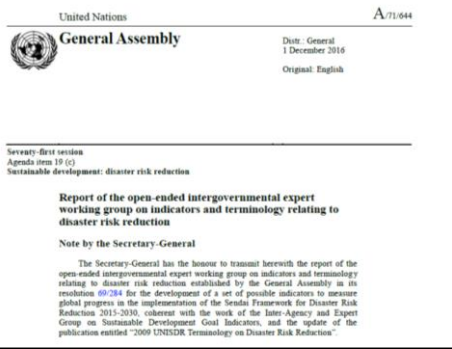
GENERIC GROUPS ¹	1. NATURAL						2. HUMAN-INDUCED ^{2,3}		3. ENVIRONMENTAL
GROUPS	1.2 HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL						2.1 TECHNOLOGICAL	2.2 SOCIETAL	3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION ¹⁷
SUBGROUPS	1.1 GEOPHYSICAL ⁴	1.2.1 HYDROLOGICAL ⁴	1.2.2 METEOROLOGICAL ⁴	1.2.3 CLIMATOLOGICAL ⁴	1.3 BIOLOGICAL ⁵	1.4 EXTRATERRESTRIAL ⁴	Industrial hazards: ⁸ - chemical spill - gas leak - radiation [radiological, nuclear] Structural collapse: - building collapse ^{6,9} - dam/bridge failures Occupational hazards - mining Transportation ^{8,11} - air, road, rail, water, space Explosions Fire ⁸ Air pollution: ⁹ - haze ¹⁰ Infrastructure disruption: - power outage ¹¹ - water supply - solid waste, waste water - telecommunication Cybersecurity Hazardous materials in air, soil, water: ^{12,13} - biological, chemical, radiological Food contamination ⁷	Acts of violence Armed conflicts: ¹⁴ - international - non-international Civil unrest Stampede Terrorism: - chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives ^{15,16} Financial crises: - hyper-inflation - currency crisis	Erosion Deforestation Salinization Sea level rise Desertification Wetland loss/ degradation Glacier retreat/ melting Sand encroachment
MAIN TYPES	Earthquake: - ground-shaking	Flood: - riverine flood - flash flood - coastal flood - ice jam flood	Storm: - extratropical storm - tropical cyclone [cyclonic wind, cyclonic rain, cyclone (storm) surge]	Drought Wild fire: - land fire [e.g. brush, bush, pasture] - forest fire	Airborne diseases Waterborne diseases Vector-borne diseases Foodborne outbreaks ⁷ Insect infestation: ⁴ - grasshopper - locust	Impact: - airburst - meteorite Space weather: - energetic particles - geomagnetic storms - shockwave			
-SUBTYPES	Tsunami								
[SUB-SUBTYPES]	Mass movement (geophysical trigger): - landslide - rock fall - subsidence Liquefaction Volcanic activity: - ash fall - lahar - pyroclastic flow - lava flow	Mass movement (hydro-meteorological trigger): - landslide - avalanche (snow) - mudflow - debris flow Wave action: - rogue wave - seiche	- convective storm [tornado, wind, rain, winter storm, blizzard, derecho, lightning, thunderstorm, hail, sand/dust storm] Extreme temperature: - heatwave - coldwave - severe winter condition [e.g. snow/ice, frost/ freeze, dzud] ⁵ Fog	Glacial lake outburst (flood)	Animal diseases Plant diseases Aeroallergens Antimicrobial resistant microorganisms Animal-human contact - venomous animals [snakes, spiders]				



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- The present Framework will apply to the risk of **small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters** caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multihazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors. *(Paragraph 15)*





Intensive disaster risk

The risk of high-severity, mid-to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards.

Annotation: Intensive disaster risk is mainly a characteristic of large cities or densely populated areas that are not only exposed to intense hazards such as strong earthquakes, active volcanoes, heavy floods, tsunamis or major storms but also have high levels of vulnerability to these hazards.

Extensive disaster risk

The risk of low-severity, high-frequency hazardous events and disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards.

Annotation: Extensive disaster risk is usually high where communities are exposed to, and vulnerable to, recurring localized floods, landslides, storms or drought. Extensive disaster risk is often exacerbated by poverty, urbanization and environmental degradation.

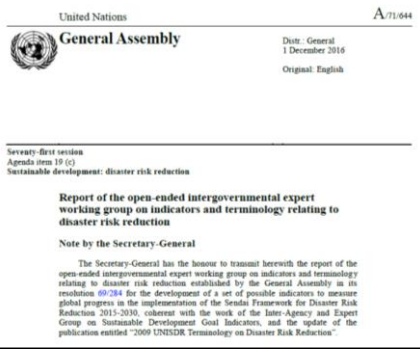
Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction; UN General Assembly February 2017



RISK = f (**HAZARD**, Vulnerability, Exposure, Capacity)



- Birkmann J. (2013) Measuring vulnerability to natural hazards: Towards disaster resilient societies (second edition). United Nations University, Japan, p 46.
- Bollin, C., C. Cárdenas, H. Hahn and K.S. Vatsa (2003) Natural Disaster Network; Disaster Risk Management by Communities and Local Governments, Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank, available at <http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/GTZ%2DStudyFinal.pdf>
- Davidson, R. (1997) An Urban Earthquake Disaster Risk Index, The John A. Blume Earthquake Engineering Center, Department of Civil Engineering, Report No. 121, Stanford: Stanford University.
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Committee on Statistics (2019). Disaster-related Statistics Framework. ESCAP/CST/2018/CRP.2. Available at https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_.2018.CRP_.2_Disaster-related_Statistics_Framework.pdf



Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.

Annotations: The effect of the disaster can be immediate and localized, but is often widespread and could last for a long period of time. The effect may test or exceed the capacity of a community or society to cope using its own resources, and therefore may require assistance from external sources, which could include neighbouring jurisdictions, or those at the national or international levels.

Small-scale disaster: a type of disaster only affecting local communities which require assistance beyond the affected community.

Large-scale disaster: a type of disaster affecting a society which requires national or international assistance.

Frequent and infrequent disasters: depend on the probability of occurrence and the return period of a given hazard and its impacts. The impact of frequent disasters could be cumulative, or become chronic for a community or a society.

A slow-onset disaster is defined as one that emerges gradually over time. Slow-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., drought, desertification, sea-level rise, epidemic disease.

A sudden-onset disaster is one triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly. Sudden-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., earthquake, volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, transport accident.

Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction; UN General Assembly February 2017



UNDRR/ISC Technical Working Group on the Hazard Terminology Review and Classification Global Platform 2019 Co-Chairs Summary

- A critical, fundamental and urgent re-examination of how we deal with risk is needed, The past is not a sufficient indicator for the future. An interconnected approach is required to address systemic risks supported by multi-hazard and multidisciplinary risk assessment. The Global Risk Assessment Framework will facilitate this approach. **Experts from science, the United Nations, and the private sector launched a new technical working group to develop a definitions' list of the Sendai Framework Hazards.** These, amongst others, will contribute to enhancing understanding of risk, inform decision making, and transform behaviour.
(paragraph 14)





UNDRR/ISC Technical Working Group on the Hazard Terminology Review and Classification

Aim of project

- To provide a review of Sendai Framework hazard terminology and classification for partners addressing the all hazards paradigm



UNDRR/ISC Technical Working Group on the Hazard Terminology Review and Classification

Proposed project end users include

- National disaster management agencies, multisectoral emergency/disaster management committees or equivalents
- National statistical offices or equivalents
- Academia, universities, education and training bodies, research institutes
- Private sector such as the insurance industry
- International organizations including NGOs such as the IFRC
- Communities including community groups, civil society organizations and networks

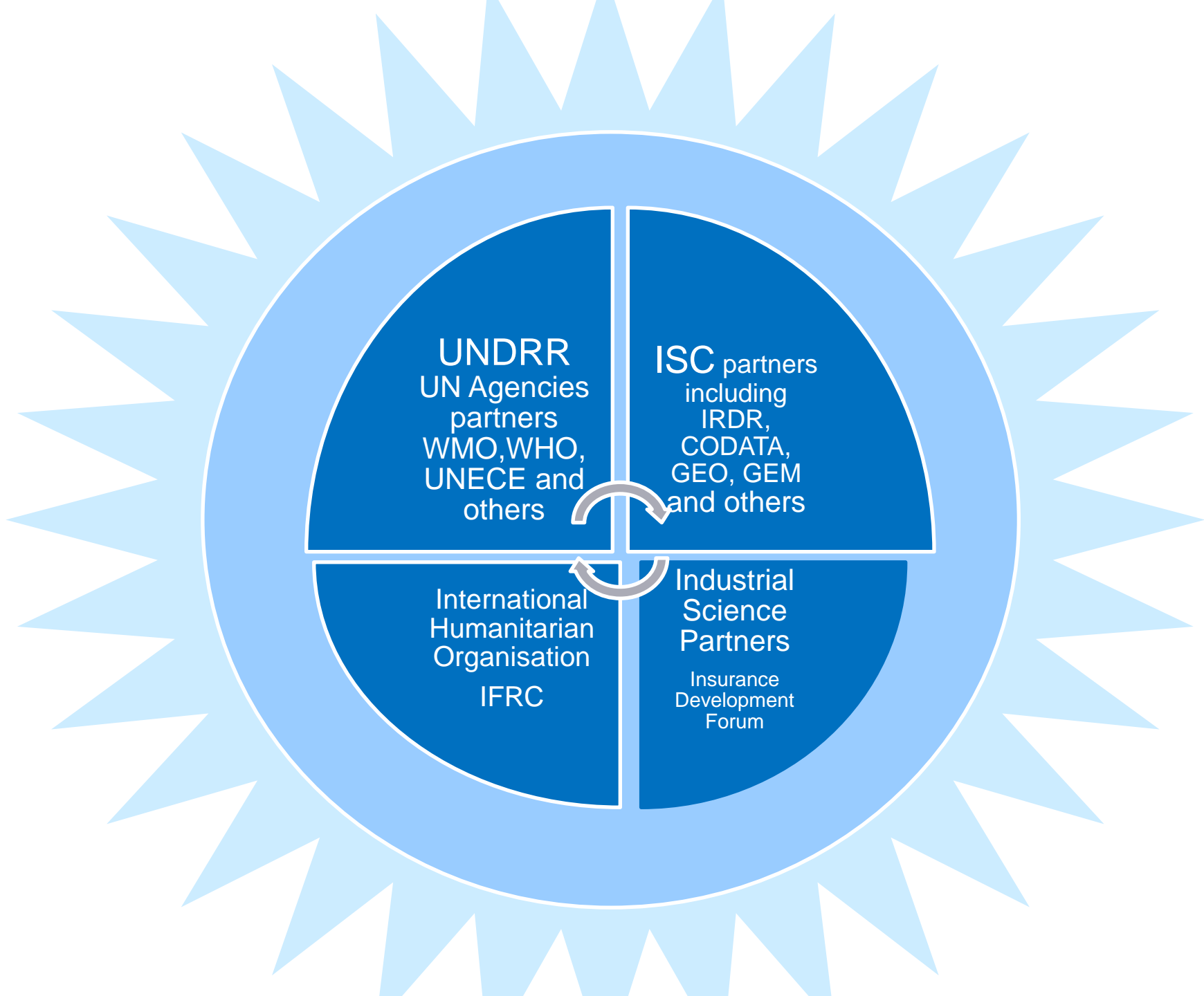




UNDRR/ISC Technical Working Group on the Hazard Terminology Review and Classification **Summary of process**

- Launched at the Science and Policy Forum of Global Platform May 2019
- Task Team consisting of UN agencies (including WMO and WHO) and scientific community representatives, and input from the insurance industry and international humanitarian organisations
- Report for UN Disaster Risk Reduction and International Science Council by early 2020





UNDRR/ISC Technical Working Group on the Hazard Terminology Review and Classification

Task Team

Virginia Murray IRDR and PHE

Jonathan Abrahams, WHO

Michael Nagy, UNECE

Pascale Peduzzi, UNEP

Jack Radisch, OECD

Peter Kearns, OECD

Wirya Khim, FAO

Lucille Angles, UNESCO

Katie Peters, ODI

Aslam Perwaiz, APSTAAG

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Chadi Abdallah, MENA STAG

Urbano Fra Paleo, E-STAG

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Simon Cox, CODATA

Simon Hodson, CODATA

Markus Reichstein, Risk KAN

James Norris, GEO

Alonso Brenes Torres, IRDR

John Schneider, GEM

Adam Smith, North American STAG

Djillali Benouar, STAG Afro

Qunli Han, IRDR

Claire Souch, IDF

Nick Moody, IDF

James Douris, WMO



Seventy-first session
Agenda item 19 (2)
Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction

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Tests whether to include a hazard

- Does it fulfill the definition of a hazard as per the UN General Assembly adopted Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group?
- Is there internationally agreed UN agency definition? if no – is there a generally accepted scientific definition from an authoritative source?.
- (Is the hazard measurable? Are there internationally agreed standards?)



Hazard

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- (Is the hazard measurable? Are there internationally agreed standards?)
- *What else should be used as inclusion/exclusion criteria?*



Primary definition

Brief Definition of hazard: this should be no more than 3 lines/2 sentences.
This should be sourced from the highest possible authority and be applicable to all parties and is preferably a simple UN definition but also recognised as the highest level that UN member states can use and apply.

REFERENCE/ hyperlink/Web site

Scientific definition

Expanded scientific definition that is preferably measurable, modellable and statistically relevant

REFERENCE/ hyperlink/Web site

Metrics, numerical limits or defined guidelines

Any globally agreed metrics, numerical limits or guidelines defined
Should be globally agreed as a recognised standard, if it is only at a regional level than state this as a reference.

REFERENCE/ hyperlink/Web site

Any essential annotations

Such as 'drivers' to cause the hazard and any secondary hazards which may be caused by this hazard (if applicable)

REFERENCE/ hyperlink/Web site

Ownership of Definition(s)

UN or Scientific Agency or Organisation who holds the updating responsibility for the Primary Definition

Name of Contributor/s to hazard definition and dates, updating using version control

UNDRR/International Science Council Sendai Hazards Terminology and Classification project

- **Hazard terminology** is a scientific contribution to assist possible end users such as UN member states NDMA and NOS to enhance completeness of reporting for the Sendai Framework Monitor and implementing the Sendai Global Targets
- The Sendai Framework provides an agreed method to enhance capabilities **to plan and prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters in partnership**
- **Offers an opportunity to engage at a global level with stakeholders on guidance and policy issues that could impact national to local community preparedness**



UNDRR/ISC Technical Working Group on the Hazard Terminology Review and Classification

Acknowledgements include

- UNDRR: Ricardo Mena, Irina Zodrow, Marc Gordon and others
- ISC: Heide Hackman, Anne-Sophie Stevance, Alison Merton and others
- STAG: Rajib Shaw and others
- IRDR: John Handmer, Qunli Han and Fang Lian and others
- Public Health England: Lucy Fagan, Natalie Wright, Sarah Wallace, Robert Verrecchia, Callum Chapman, Kiran Attridge, Sonny Greenley, Victoria Hollertz, Helen Wallace, Neil Squires, Duncan Selby, Tina Endricks, Mark Salter, Fernando Gouvaeres, and many others
- Flinders University, Australia: Lidia Mayner
- Consultants: Olga Shashkina-Pescaroli, Rajinder Sagoo,





UNDRR/International Science Council Sendai Hazards Terminology and Classification project

Discussion



Technical Working Group on Sendai Hazard Terminology Review and Classification Outline programme

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Technical Working Group on Sendai Hazard Terminology Review and Classification **Current Hazard List**

Methods

- Review IRDR Perils Classification and Hazard Glossary 2014 and other hazard glossaries such as national risk registers where available and results of SFM
- Review Scientific Glossaries and develop table of those identified
- Review UN Agency glossaries and develop table of those identified
- Collated on an excel spread sheet and refine via collaboration and review including task team review
- Link hazards to those agencies most likely to lead on definitions by checking with science partners and a wide range of agencies



Technical Working Group on Sendai Hazard Terminology Review and Classification **Current Hazard List**

Methods

- All hazards agreed to be part of a ‘flat’ list in 1-2 July – arranged alphabetically
- Complexity drove the need for clustering – not a classification yet
- Current survey list starts with those hazards UN member states are most likely to report on by natural, biological, technological, societal and environmental degradation





Technical Working Group on Sendai Hazard Terminology Review and Classification **Current Hazard List**

Methods

Meteorological and hydrological

Extraterrestrial

Geophysical

Environmental

Chemical

Biological

Infectious Disease

Radiation

Technological

Transportation

Societal

Other





UNDRR/International Science Council Sendai Hazards Terminology and Classification project

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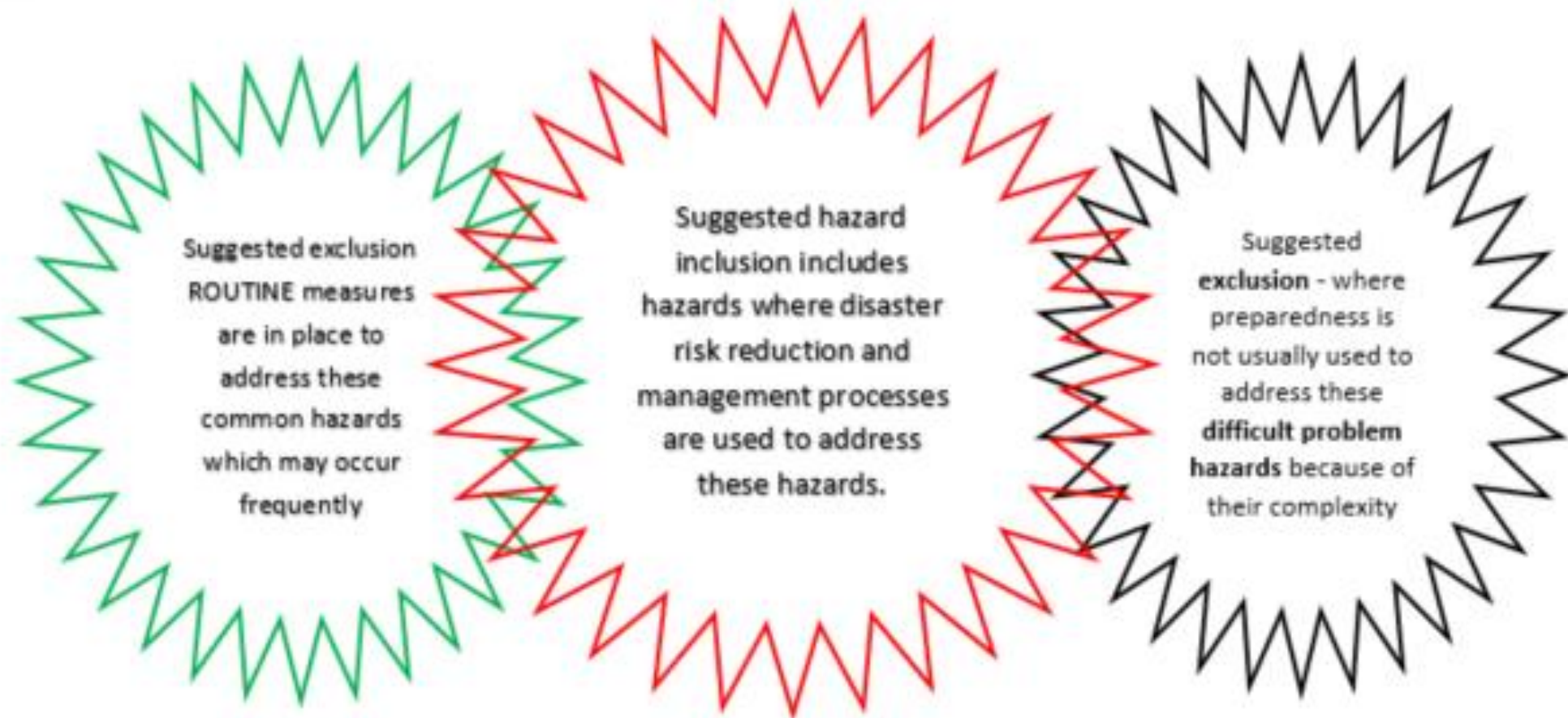
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Considerations for setting the parameters for the hazard terminology review – version 18 - 6 October 2019





UNDRR/International Science Council Sendai Hazards Terminology and Classification project

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Primary definition

Brief Definition of hazard: this should be no more than 3 lines/2 sentences.
This should be sourced from the highest possible authority and be applicable to all parties and is preferably a simple UN definition but also recognised as the highest level that UN member states can use and apply.

REFERENCE/ hyperlink/Web site

Scientific definition

Expanded scientific definition that is preferably measurable, modellable and statistically relevant

REFERENCE/ hyperlink/Web site

Metrics, numerical limits or defined guidelines

Any globally agreed metrics, numerical limits or guidelines defined
Should be globally agreed as a recognised standard, if it is only at a regional level than state this as a reference.

REFERENCE/ hyperlink/Web site

Any essential annotations

Such as 'drivers' to cause the hazard and any secondary hazards which may be caused by this hazard (if applicable)

REFERENCE/ hyperlink/Web site

Ownership of Definition(s)

UN or Scientific Agency or Organisation who holds the updating responsibility for the Primary Definition

Name of Contributor/s to hazard definition and dates, updating using version control



UNDRR/International Science Council Sendai Hazards Terminology and Classification project

Discussion



Technical Working Group on Sendai Hazard Terminology Review and Classification Outline programme

09.00 – 09.30 INTRODUCTION to project, purpose and status.

- VM short presentation on the hazard project using the slides we have used before but tailored to the IRDR programme 15 minutes and Q&A

9.30 – 11.00 HAZARD LIST & survey

- VM Brief introduction and sharing of current list
- A-SS – presentation of the ISC survey outputs
- Break out groups – what is missing and what is not needed? 30 minutes

11.20 – 12.30 Suggested PARAMETERS for hazard inclusion and exclusion –

- VM - Introduction
- Break out groups – are the parameters appropriate and is there any further information that might be useful here? 30 minutes – report back

13.30 – **REVIEW of TEMPLATES**

- JH – Introduction to templates and review process
- Break out groups – review of templates

15.00 Revisit the hazards list; outline project report, agree actions

