

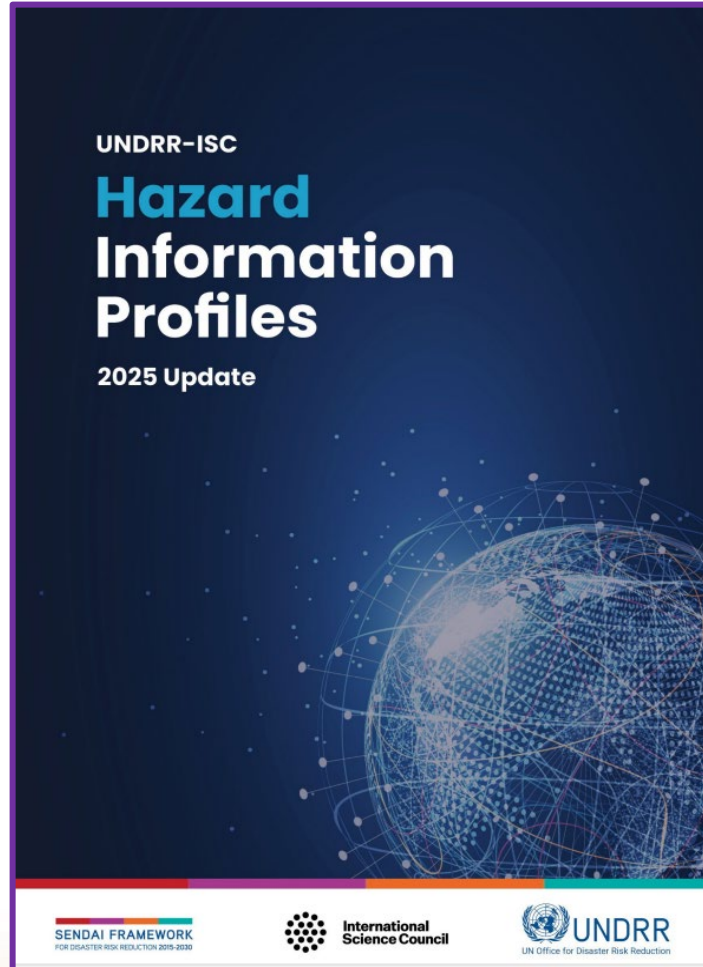
The 2025 Hazard Information Profiles Update

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On behalf of the International Science
Council

15 October 2025 | Beijing | IRDR
Scientific Committee Meeting

The two reports



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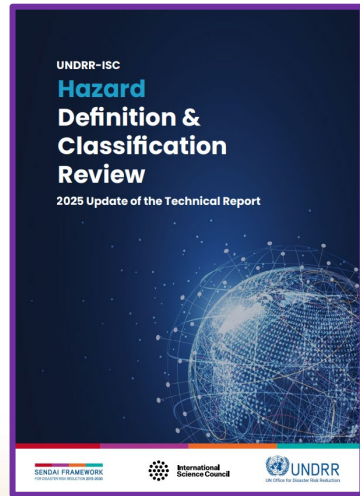
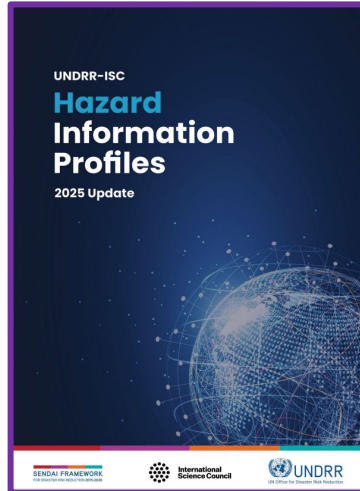
WHY WERE THE HIPS UPDATED?

Why were the HIPs updated?

- Knowledge about hazards is constantly evolving and the HIPs need to reflect this updated information
- Additional information on the multi-hazard context was requested
- Some hazard groups needed to be reorganised to be more 'future proofed'
- Standardised and detailed structure was needed for machine actionability

WHAT'S NEW?

UNDRR-ISC Hazard Information Profiles 2025 update



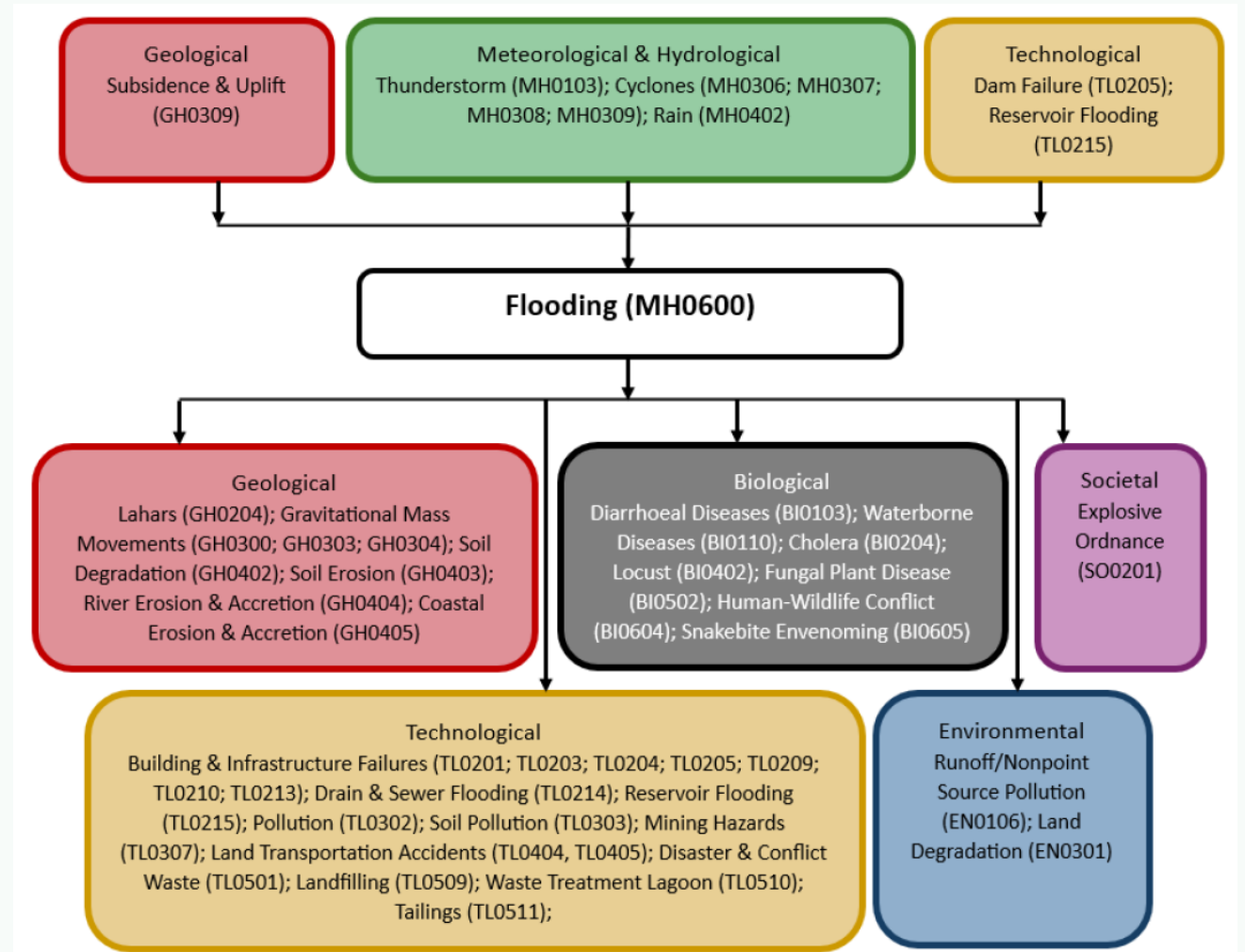
What's New?

- Knowledge update to reflect this new developments on hazard science
- Information on the multi-hazard context was added
- Information on hazard monitoring was added
- New identifiers were established
- Some hazard groups were reorganised and chapeau HIPs created
- Clarified structure and specific coding for machine actionability

What's New?

The multi-hazard context section provides visual information on cascading relationships between hazards.

It is not comprehensive and is completed, when information is available, by text in the dedicated 'hazard drivers' and 'impacts' sections



EXAMPLES OF THE UPDATED HIPS

MH0705 / METEOROI

Tsunami

Definition

Tsunami, a Ja to a series of l such as earth

Reference

IOC, 2019. Tsunan Series, 85. Fourth <https://unesdoc.un.org/385a5d5897f0> Ac

Annotations

Synonyms

Not found.

Additional scientific d

A tsunami may also be landslides, and coastal reach enormous dimen waves with a typical pe water, inundating low- cause great damage. T

The Intergovernmental (IOC, 2019):

- Travel time: Time
- Arrival time: Time
- Inundation or Inur perpendicularly to
- Inundation (maxin is measured for
- Inundation area: /
- Inundation height: level at the time o the local topograj
- Inundation line: In dead vegetation is
- Leading wave: Fir sea level, and in c observed.
- Mean height: Ave
- Run-up
- Difference betw the tsunami. In

ET0206 / EXTRATER

Space De

Definition

Space debris elements ther nonfunctional

References

Committee on the l Coordination Com <https://www.iadc-hi.org/> United Nations Offi Committee on the l <https://www.unoosf.org/>

Annotations

Synonyms

Orbital Debris. Space li

Additional scientific

Space debris results fr

- Release durin
- Accidental bre
- Accidental col
- Intentional de long-lived deb
- Post-mission l

Metrics and numeric

No official metrics have national space agencie

In a recent report publi Outer Space Affairs inc remaining in orbit. Of th debris. The total mass the total mass and rock Earth orbit.

The Space Debris Offi on space debris. The C

- 40,500 space
- 1,100,000 spa
- 130 million sp

Space debris also exte anthropogenic origin, s longer working. These puts astronauts and ex

GH0309 / GEOLOGICA

Subsiden

Definition

Subsidence is converse.

References

BGS, 2020. Subsidi www.bgs.ac.uk/geo/

Annotations

Synonyms

Uplift, Subsidence, Grou

Additional scientific d

Subsidence and uplift c such as mining or tunne fluctuations and moistn tend to be regional or glk changes to surface loadi accretion), water loading temporal and spatial sca result from displacement displacements that deve Earth's surface. Surface or more distributed defo

Ground-level rise is com converge (USGS, 2015) relative motion of the cr Earth's surface. Surface although less dramatic, i

Volcanic uplift and subsi unrest at volcanoes, gro centre of uplift to move (calderas show very long years (Acocella, 2019). was observed in the hou retreat of the shoreline (, and 1982-1984 which cu unrest in 1982-1984 (Ac

Erosional/depositional-is (erosion/deposition). Ch to ocean water heights a as well as important sea

In the marine coastal en exacerbate regional sub

EN0402 / ENVIRONME

Sea Leve

Definition

Sea-level char of sea level, br annual, or long change in the i sheets), chang conditions), ch gravitational a 2019).

Reference

IPCC, 2019. Annexi in a Changing Clima Poloczanska, E., Mi (eds)]. Intergovern 19 November 2024.

Annotations

Synonyms

Not identified.

Additional scientific d

Global sea level measur (Rovere et al., 2016). Gl of barystatic sea-level of changes caused by char those due to salinity are redistribution of ocean n

Global mean sea level n

The rate of sea-level risi 3.7 mm [3.2 to 4.2 mm]

The IPCC projects globa likely range; SSP5-8.5) l differ regionally due to fa

Sea-level rise is expecte event could occur annua every five years (Taherk

It is virtually certain that under SSP5-8.5 (IPCC, .

CH0100 / CHEMICAL

Heavy M

Definition

Heavy metals weights or oc the term usec concentration ecosystems v heavy metals significance a mg/kg, and so atmosphere. essential or to depending or importance a actinoids, and can overlap c elements, he contaminants this document 2021a).

Reference

FAO and UNEP, 20 <https://doi.org/10.4>

Annotations

GHS classification



Synonyms

Heavy metals, Metallic

BI0104 / BIOLOGICAL

Foodborn

Definition

Foodborne dis stage of the fo from several fo soil or air, as w encompass a v a).

Reference

WHO, no date a. Fo [topics/foodborne-dis](https://www.who.int/topics/foodborne-dis)

Annotations

Synonyms

Foodborne illnesses. Foo

Additional scientific d

Over 200 diseases are c such as heavy metals. T healthcare systems, lost burden of disease and n

The contamination of fo can result from several f storage and processing

Foodborne disease haz: toxins and other harmful

Foodborne illnesses are entering the body throug cancer (WHO, 2024). M listed below.

• Bacteria:

- Salmonella, Ca that affect milki nausea, vomiti eggs, poultry a

TL0201 / TECHNOLC

Building

Definition

Building colla causing a bui (adapted fron

Reference

US Department of Administration. [ht](https://www.fema.gov/) Accessed 16 Febr

Annotations

Synonyms

Catastrophic building f

Additional scientific

All types of public and earthquakes, explosio damage to the structure in, understood as the g building or a large part (Kokot & Solomos, 201

Six types of progressi collapses. Each type o from the failure of a cor

Progressive structural i initial local failure in a r al., 2007).

Metrics and numeric

The United Nations Ed building codes (UNESC Many countries have st Building Codes and Sw Various other metrics i Seismic vulnerability in

Key relevant UN con

The 1954 Hague Conv in times of peace, requ failure of a structure at

The International Labo

The Sendai Framework prevent new and reduc disruption of basio serv

SO0301 / SOCIETAL / Behavioural

Violence

Definition

Violence is a social phenomenon that involves forceful acts or behaviour that are intended to cause harm. The injury or damage inflicted by violence to an individual or collective group may be physical, psychological, sexual, or deprivation, or combined. Violence is both intentional and forceful (Adapted from Jacqueline, 2013).

References

Jacquette, D., 2013. Violence as intentionally inflicting forceful harm. *Revue internationale de philosophie*, (3), pp.293-322.

Annotations

Synonyms

Not identified.

Additional scientific description

The World Health Organization categorizes violence as: self-directed, interpersonal and collective. All three categories of violence can have a societal impact whether directly or indirectly (WHO, 2002). According to Galtung (1969, 1996), violence can also be direct, structural, and cultural. There are several forms and typologies of violence. These are characterized here on the basis of the motives, target groups and tactics of violence:

Violence can either be targeted or indiscriminate, motivated by certain aims, including political, religious, social, economic, ethnic, racial, or gender-based, or unintentional and can be initiated with the aim to directly or indirectly inflict harm, injury or death (Krug et al., 2002). Violence has been explicitly identified as a significant public health problem (Rutherford et al., 2007).

Motives: Political violence is defined as hostile, aggressive or violent acts motivated by political objectives or a desire to directly or indirectly affect political change or change in governance. As a phenomenon, political violence may include a range of political acts from riots, coups, rebellions, uprisings and terrorism to violent acts committed by state and non-state actors, including pogroms, ethnic cleansing, and genocide (Kalyvas, 2013; Balcells, 2015). However, everyone has the right to peaceful assembly, as enshrined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Art. 20(1)) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Art. 21), which imposes a corresponding obligation on States parties to respect and ensure its exercise, without discrimination (General Comment No. 37 (2020)).

While radicalization, by definition, does not involve the use of violence, it refers to a process, often a multidimensional, complex and long-term process, by which individuals are introduced to extremist ideologies that motivate them to defy and challenge the status quo. This often leads to the eventual adoption of violence. Violent extremism refers to "the willingness to use or support the use of violence" or terror as an appropriate means to achieve ideological, social or political objectives (Elshimi, 2018; Mansour-Ille, 2019).

Religious violence refers to violent acts committed by either state or non-state actors and motivated by religious convictions, ideologies or belief systems. Religious violence is closely associated with radicalism and religious extremism and refers to acts ranging from inciting violence against particular religious groups, discrimination or segregating certain religious groups, persecution, genocide, random physical aggression, gang or mob violence and defaming or injuring verbal abuse or violence (Clarke, 2011).

Ethnic or racial violence refers to violence between different groups of people on the basis of ethnic or racial differences or differences in culture, religion or language motivated by ethnic or racial diversity. Violent acts motivated by ethnic or racial differences take many forms, ranging from segregation and institutionalized discrimination to genocide, ethnic cleansing,

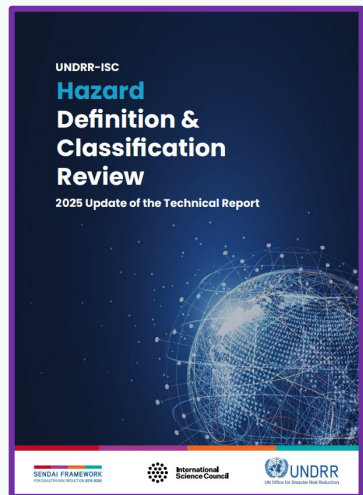
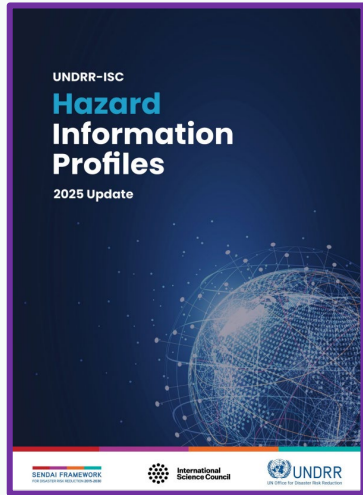
CONCLUSIONS – NEXT STEPS

Conclusions

- The update involved more than 200 authors and 130 reviewers
- Users were involved in the update and review processes

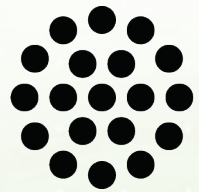
Next Steps

- Next update cycle to be organised in a couple of years
- Development of machine actionability
- Extension of the work to the other components of risk



All this work would not have been possible without the **invaluable commitment and contributions** to the UNDRR-ISC HIPs by:

- Steering Group members,
- Technological Group members,
- User, Multi-Hazard Context and Machine Actionability Group members,
- Additional Contributors to the HIPs, and
- Reviewers of the HIPs



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