Public Health England

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UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

CODATA

International Science Council

IRDR
Integrated Research on Disaster Risk

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

TRENDS
Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics

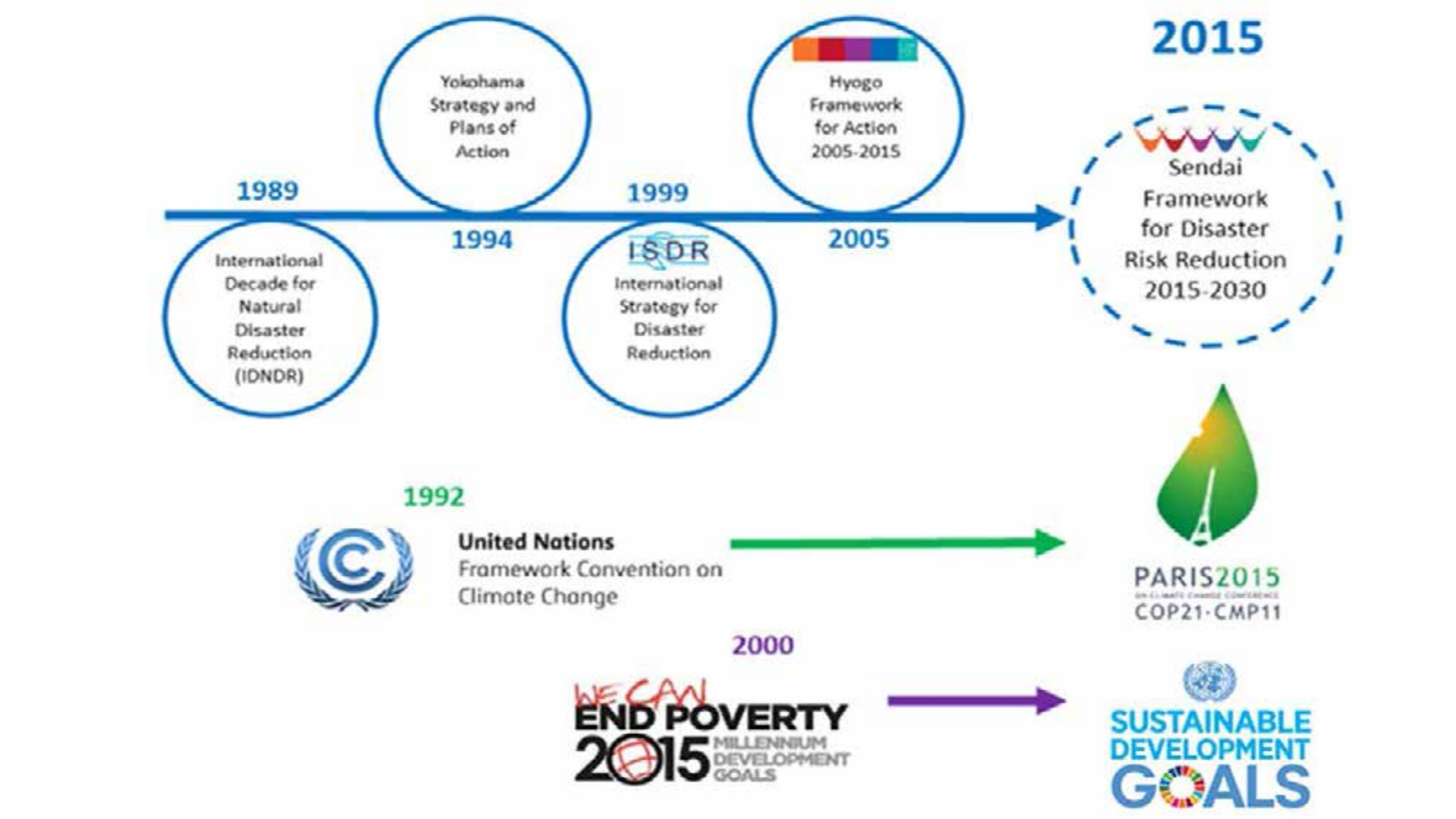
World Health Organization

CODATA Webinar
19 August 2021

The 2015 UN Landmark Agreements – particularly the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – and the value of data in measuring what we need to manage

Professor Virginia Murray
Head of Global Disaster Risk Reduction
Member of CODATA international Science Council Executive Committee
Member of WHO Collaborating Centre for Global Health Security

Kanza Ahmed
Consultant in Global Public Health, Global Disaster Risk Reduction (GDRR) and Global Health Security (GHS),
Public Health England


2015
Yokohama Strategy and Plans of Action
Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
1989
1999
1994
2005
International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)
ISDR
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
1992
United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change
PARIS2015
COP21·CMP11
2000
WE CAN
END POVERTY
2015 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

United Nations

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

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

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SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

MEASURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

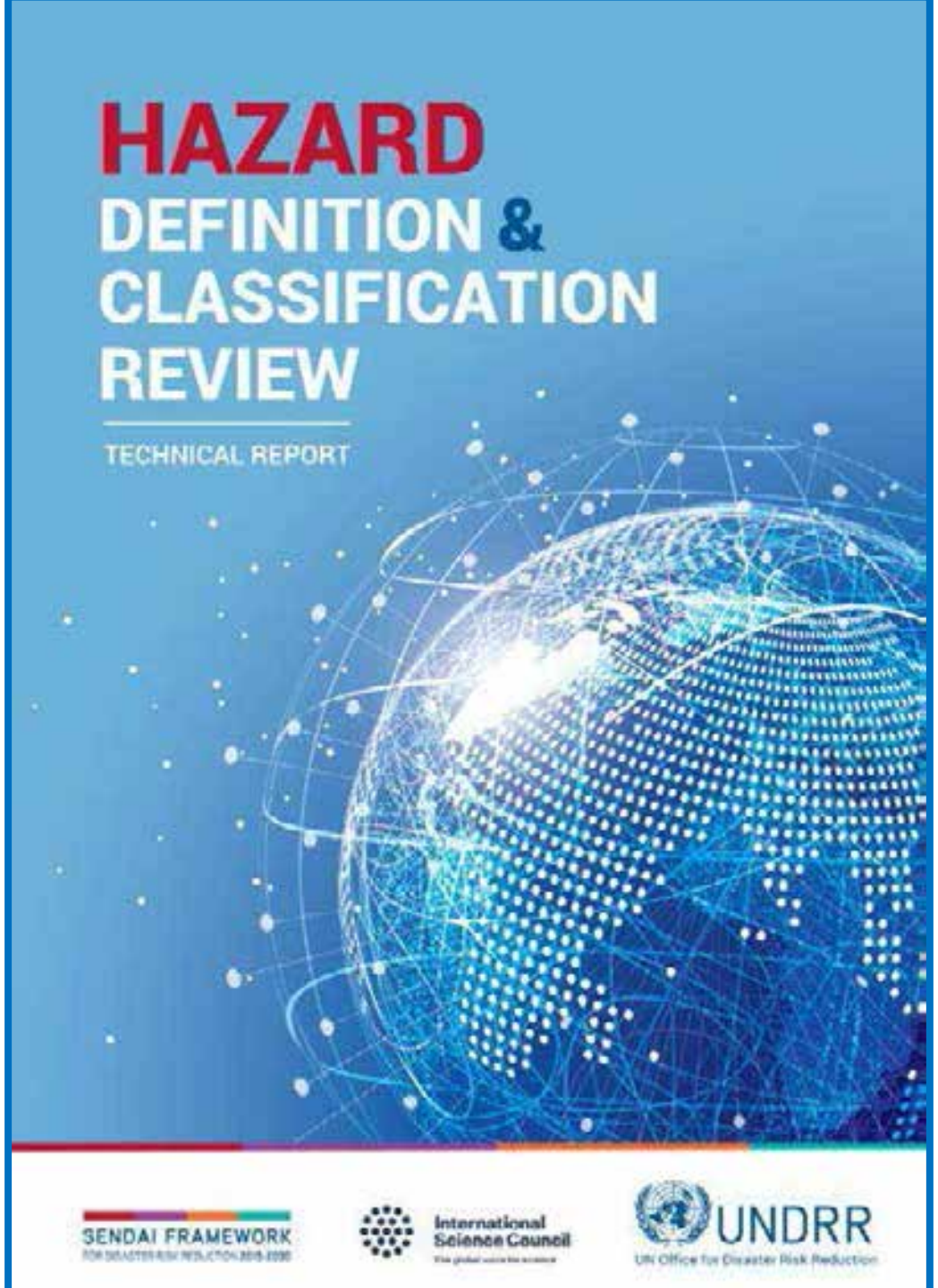
ANNOUNCEMENT

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.

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)*



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UNDRR / ISC Sendai Hazard Definition and Classification Review TECHNICAL REPORT 29 July 2020

https://council.science/publications/hazards/
https://www.undrr.org/publications

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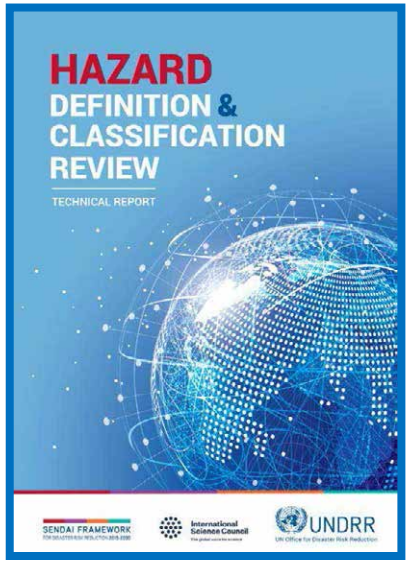
UNDRR/ISC Technical Working Group on the Hazard Terminology Review and Classification

Aim of project

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



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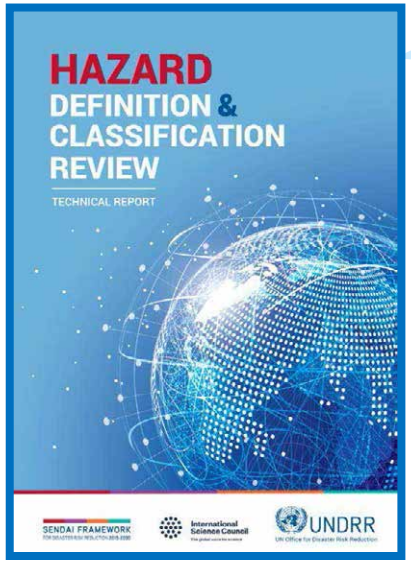

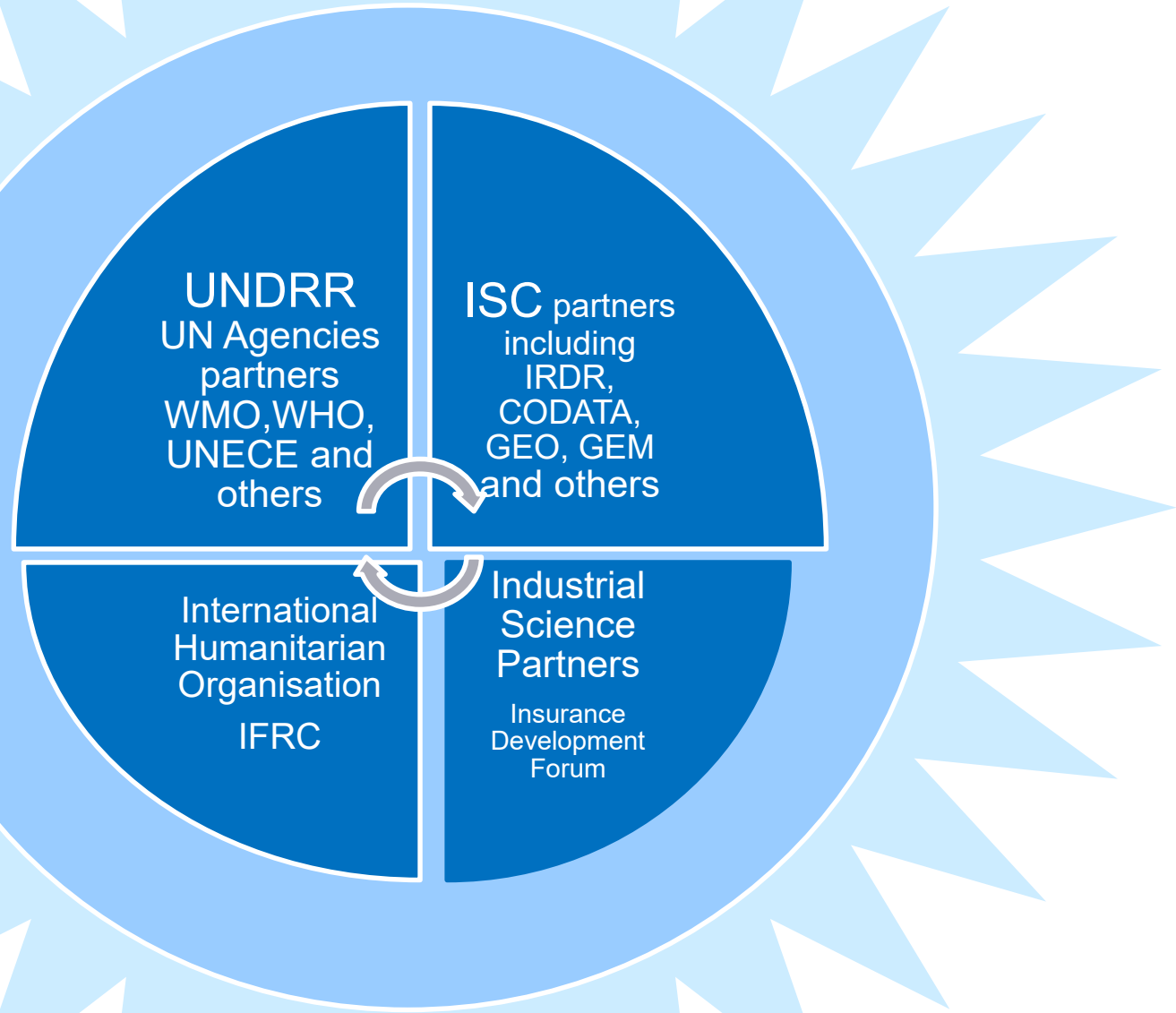

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The Hazard Review and Classification project: the process

Expanded scope of hazards of the Sendai Framework

UNGA definition of hazard as a process, phenomenom, or human activity that may cause harm or damage

The data sources:

- Scientific hazard glossaries
- IRDR Peril Classification
- UN glossaries
- Sendai Monitor hazard list
- Survey of scientists on hazards relevant for Sendai
- Consultations of expert communities within the UN and scientific community

Inclusion criteria:

1. The hazard has the potential to impact on a community
2. Proactive and reactive measures are available
3. The hazard has measurable spatial and temporal components

Hazard list:

302 hazards across these hazard types: hydromet, extraterrestrial, geological, environmental, biological, chemical, technological and societal.

Recommendations:

1. Regular review and update
2. Facilitate the development of a multi-hazard information system
3. Standardise definitions across users and sectors
4. Engage policy-makers and scientists in evidence-based national risk assessment processes, disaster risk reduction and risk informed sustainable development.
5. Conduct further work to operationalise parameters for exposure, vulnerability and capacity, building on the UNGA definitions
6. Address cascading and complex hazards and risks

Dialogue towards a more holistic and consistent approach to hazards identification and definition

United Nations A/71/644

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 A/71/644

General Assembly

Distr.: General
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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.

disaster risk reduction

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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.

, injury or other
environmental

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 natu
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contexts where hazardous events
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alphabetical order) biological, envi
and phenomena.

Biological hazards are of organic
microorganisms, toxins and bioact
venomous wildlife and insects, poi

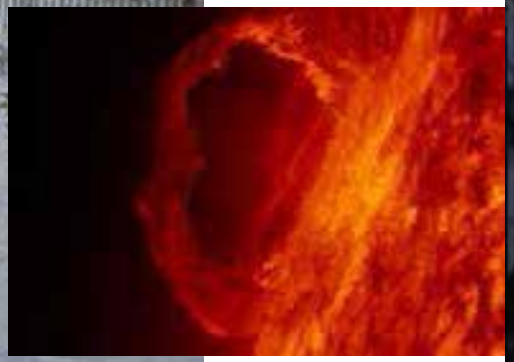
Environmental hazards may include chemical, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation or physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil. However, many of the processes and phenomena that fall into this category may be termed drivers of hazard and risk 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.

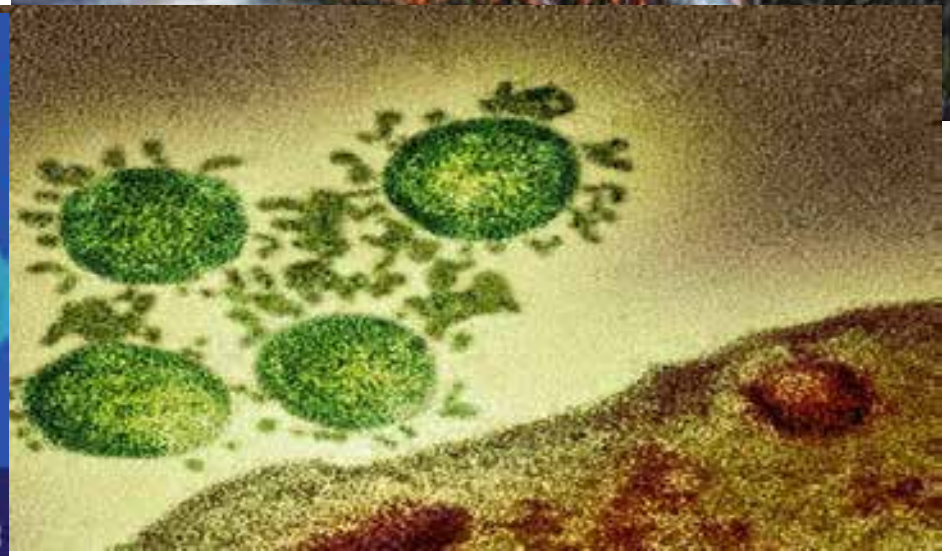
Hydrometeorological hazards are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. Examples are tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes); floods, including flash floods; drought; heatwaves and cold spells; and coastal storm surges. Hydrometeorological conditions may also be a factor 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.

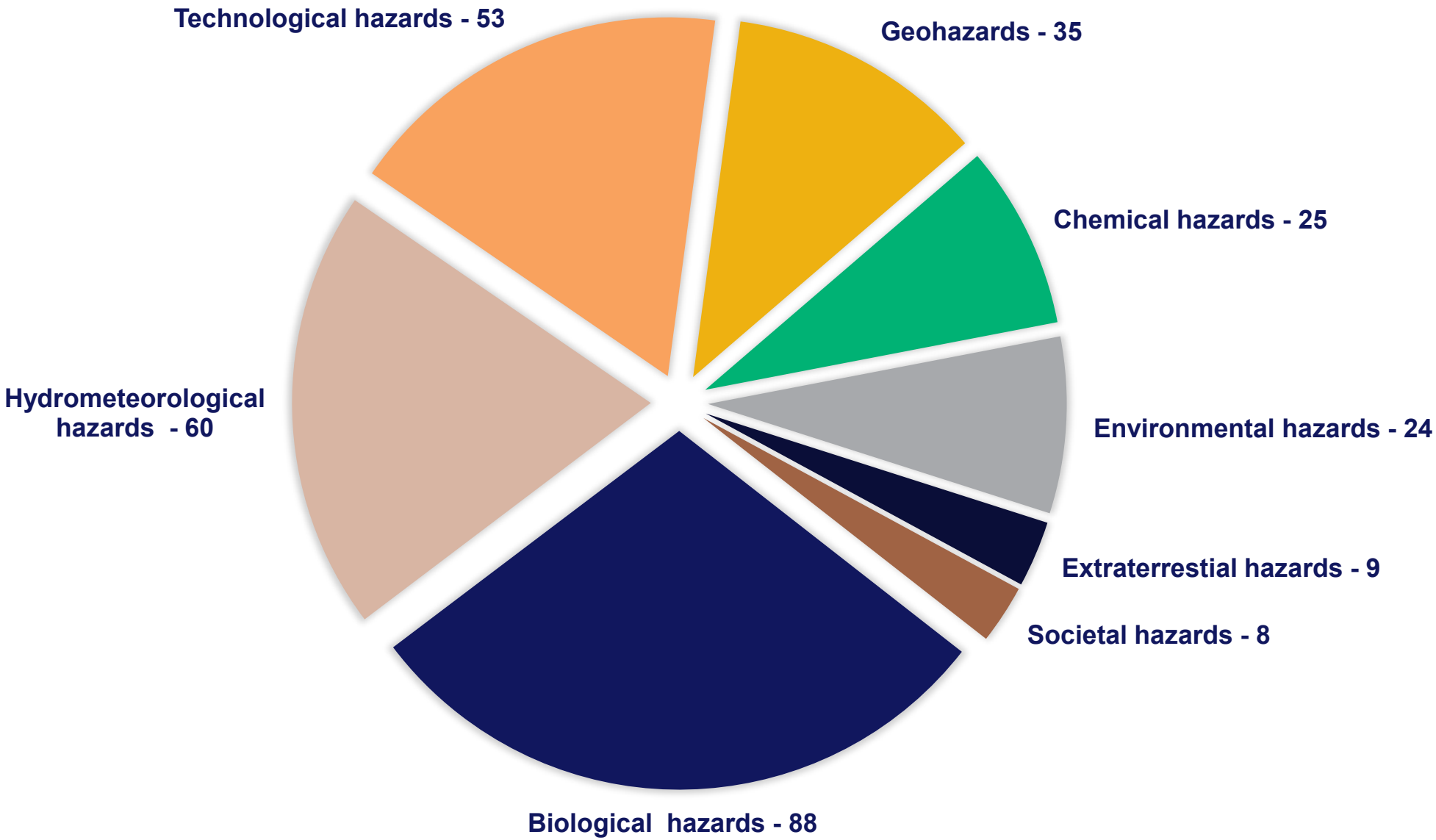

25




#BanLeadPaint
LEAD IS TOXIC
In adults
In pregnant women
There is no safe level of lead exposure
World Health Organization



In total 302 hazards are currently included in the Hazard List



Number	HAZARD

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

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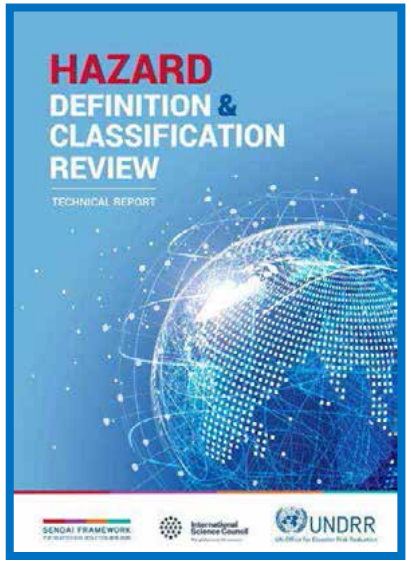
Recommendations

1. Regular review and update
2. Facilitate the development of a multi-hazard information system
3. Engaging with users and sectors for greater alignment and consistency of hazard definitions
4. Use this hazard list to actively engage policymakers and scientists in evidence-based national risk assessment processes, disaster risk reduction and risk-informed sustainable development, and other actions aimed at managing risks of emergencies and disasters
5. Conduct further work to operationalise parameters for exposure, vulnerability and capacity, building on the UNGA definitions
6. Address cascading and complex hazards and risks



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Co-facilitators

Irina Zodrow, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Anne-Sophie Stevance, International Science Council

Project support team

Project support lead:

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- Maddie Weir, Public Health England (September 2020 onwards}

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Olga Shashkina-Pescaroli, supported by International Science Council, (September – December 2019)
Zhenya Tsoy, International Science Council
Robert Verrecchia, Public Health England (April- September 2019)
Sarah Walker, Public Health England (April - August 2019)
Natalie Wright, Public Health England (September 2019 – March 2020)
Library services Claire Allen, Evidence Aid . Anne Brice, Public Health England, Caroline De Brún, Public Health England, Mike Clark, Queens University, Belfast, Emma Farrow, Public Health England, Benjamin Heaven Taylor, Evidence Aid, Lidia Mayner, Flinders University, Australia

Review of the technical report

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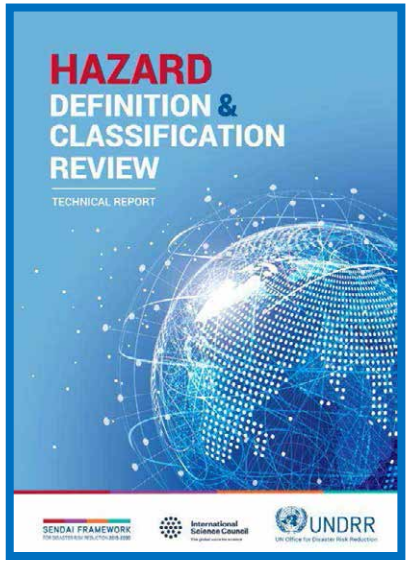
Andrew Hancock, Chair, UN Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications
Willi Harz, Federal Statistical Office of Germany
Alik Ismail-Zadeh, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany
David Johnston, Massey University, New Zealand
Coleen Vogel, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
UNDRR Asia Pacific Science Technology and Academia Advisory Group

Thanks to Advisory Group Over 400 colleagues volunteered to join the UNDRR/ISC Sendai Hazard Definition and Classification Review Advisory Group and have been very engaged, committed and supportive of the work – we thank them for their support.



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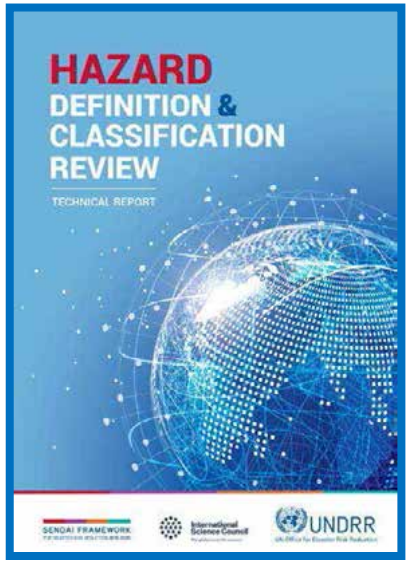

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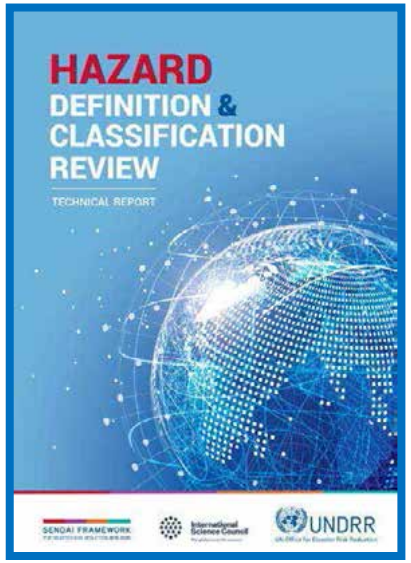

Review of the HIPs

Review coordinator: Anda Popovici, International Science Council

Reviewers: Kathryn Alberti, World Health Organization, Javed Ali, Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS), Trevor Allen, Geoscience Australia, Craig Arthur, Geoscience Australia, Barbara Bannister, Honorary Consultant, Royal Free Hospital, Tom Beer, Safe System Solutions, Australia, Lynette Bettio, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Alex Blackburn, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Peter Bridgewater, University of Canberra, Francesca Cenni, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Jean-Luc Chotte, Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD), Raffaello Cioni, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Emanuela Corsini, Università degli Studi di Milano, Fuqiang Ciu, World Health Organization, Kim Currie, University of Otago, Maral Dadvar, Stuttgart Media University, John Henderson Duffus, The Edinburgh Centre for Toxicology, Alexandra Fleischmann, World Health Organization, Kaushal Raj Gnyawali, Himalayan Risk Research Institute, Bernd Grambow, IMT Atlantique, Dave Griggs, Monash University, Martin Guard, UN Environment Programme, Santosh Gurung, World Health Organization, Michael Hapgood, RAL Space, David Heymann, Chatham House, Stefan Hoyer, World Health Organization, Qudsia Huda, World Health Organization, Salmaan Inayat-Hussain, Petroliam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS), Yvan Hutin, World Health Organization, Hélène Jacot des Combes, National Disaster Management Office of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Gary Jones, UNAIDS, René Kastner, Disaster Competence Network Austria, Hannes Kern, IRIS - Industrial Risk and Safety Solutions, Hwirin Kim, World Meteorological Organization, Paul Kovacs, ICLR – The Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction, Mike Long, University College Dublin, Melanie Marti, World Health Organization, Holly Michael, University of Delaware, Margaret Montgomery, World Health Organization, Osvaldo Moraes, Centro Nacional de Monitoramento e Alertas de Desastres Naturais (CEMADEN), Brazil, Brayton Noll, University of Twente, Elizabeth Mumford, World Health Organization, David Olson, World Health Organization, Peter Olumese, World Health Organization, Orhan Osmani, International Telecommunication Union, Ursula Oswald Spring, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ana Ake Patolo, Tonga National Emergency Management Office, Edmund Penning-Rowsell, Middlesex University, Laura Elizabeth Peters, Oregon State University, Ingrid Rabe, World Health Organization, Christian Resch, Disaster Competence Network Austria, Olivier Ronveaux, World Health Organization, Cathy Roth, DFID, Linda Rowan, UNAVCO, Rita Der Sarkissian, Lebanon National Council for Scientific Research, Michael Schwenk, In den Kreuzäckern; IUPAC, Jane Sexton, Geoscience Australia, Jana Sillmann, CICERO Center for International Climate Research, Devendra Narain Singh, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Anthony Solomon, World Health Organization, Christoph Steffen, World Health Organization, Val Swail, Emeritus Scientist, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Kuniyoshi Takeuchi, University of Yamanashi, Graham Tallis, World Health Organization, Norbert Tchouaffé, University of Dschang, Cameroon, Ian Thomson, British Geological Survey, Richard Thornton, Bushfire and Natural Hazards CRC, Martin Le Tissier, University College Cork, Andrea Vacca, University of Cagliari, Daniel Vallero, Duke Civil and Environmental Engineering, Raman Velayudhan, World Health Organization, Martin Visbeck, GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, Emilia Wahlstrom, UN Environment Programme, Susan Wang, World Health Organization, Abel Wilson Walekhwa, Africa Youth Advisory Board for Disaster Risk Reduction, Soichiro Yasukawa, UNESCO Disaster Risk Reduction, Wenqing Zhang, World Health Organization

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In 2015 the United Nations adopted three landmark agreements: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030; the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

The UNDRR/ISC Sendai Hazard Definition and Classification Review Technical Report supports all three by providing a common set of hazard definitions for monitoring and reviewing implementation which calls for "a data revolution, rigorous accountability mechanisms and renewed global partnerships".

https://council.science/publications/hazards/
https://www.undrr.org/publications

United Nations E/CN.3/2021/21

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
16 December 2020

Original: English

Statistical Commission
Fifty-second session
2 - 5 March 2021
Item 4(d) of the provisional agenda*
Items for information: Disaster-related statistics

Report of the Core Group of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related statistics

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2020/211 and past practices, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit the report of the Core Group of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related statistic, representing the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The report informs the Commission of the establishment and terms of reference of the IAEG. The IAEG was progressed in response to Commission decision 50/116, which requested consideration of a formal mechanism under the purview of the Commission to advance a common statistical framework on disaster-related statistics involving a network across the expert communities to sustain cooperation, coordination and fundraising for enhancing statistics related to hazardous events and disasters. The Commission is invited to take note of the report.

At its forty-ninth session, the Statistical Commission, in its decision 49/113, welcomed a greater focus on disaster-related statistics, given the importance of the Sendai Framework, and decided to include an agenda topic on **disaster-related statistics** for its fiftieth session.

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52nd-session/documents/2021-21-DisasterStats-EE.pdf

First Meeting of Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics (IAEG-DRS)

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES 25 May 2021 - 26 May 2021 | Online

ORGANIZER(S)

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

EVENT LANGUAGE(S)

English

****Closed meeting for members only****

Objectives of the First Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics (IAEG-DRS) are as follows:

- To cultivate a common understanding of the objectives, functions and deliverables of the IAEG.
- To review past efforts on disaster-related statistics which form the starting point for the work of the IAEG-DRS to advance a common statistical framework on disaster-related statistics.
- To have an initial consultation on an indicative list of potential candidate topics for a research agenda of the common statistical framework.
- To review the preparations for the First Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster related Statistics taking place on 7, 8 and 10 June 2021.

P.N. While the IAEG-DRS meeting is restricted to the members of the IAEG on Disaster-related Statistics, the Expert Forum is a separate event targeted towards the global community of practice with registration open to anyone interested in this area of work. The weblink for registration for the Expert Forum is also being shared for your information, which is as follows: https://indico.un.org/event/35867

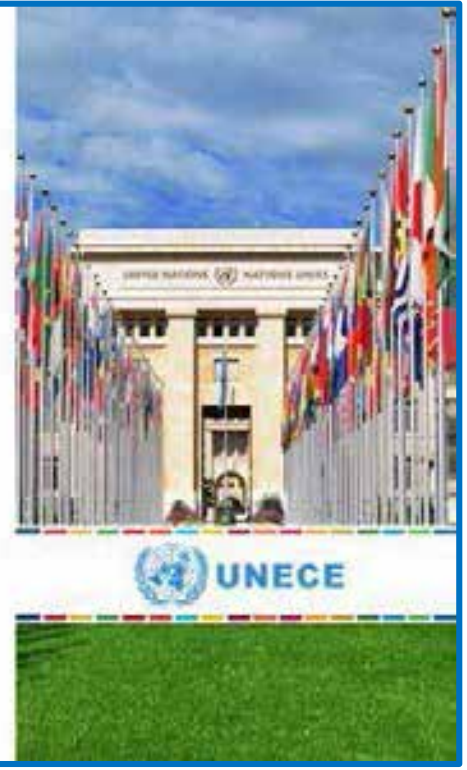

UNECE
COVID-19 Response
https://unece.org/statistics/events/first-expert-forum-producers-and-users-disaster-related-statistics-online
First Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics, online

CES Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters

A guide on the roles of the National Statistical System and the official statistics in providing information on hazardous events and disasters to support disaster management and risk reduction efforts

Angela Ferruzza (Italian Statistical Institute)
Michael Nagy (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)

First Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics (6fdrs)
7, 8 and 10 June 2021



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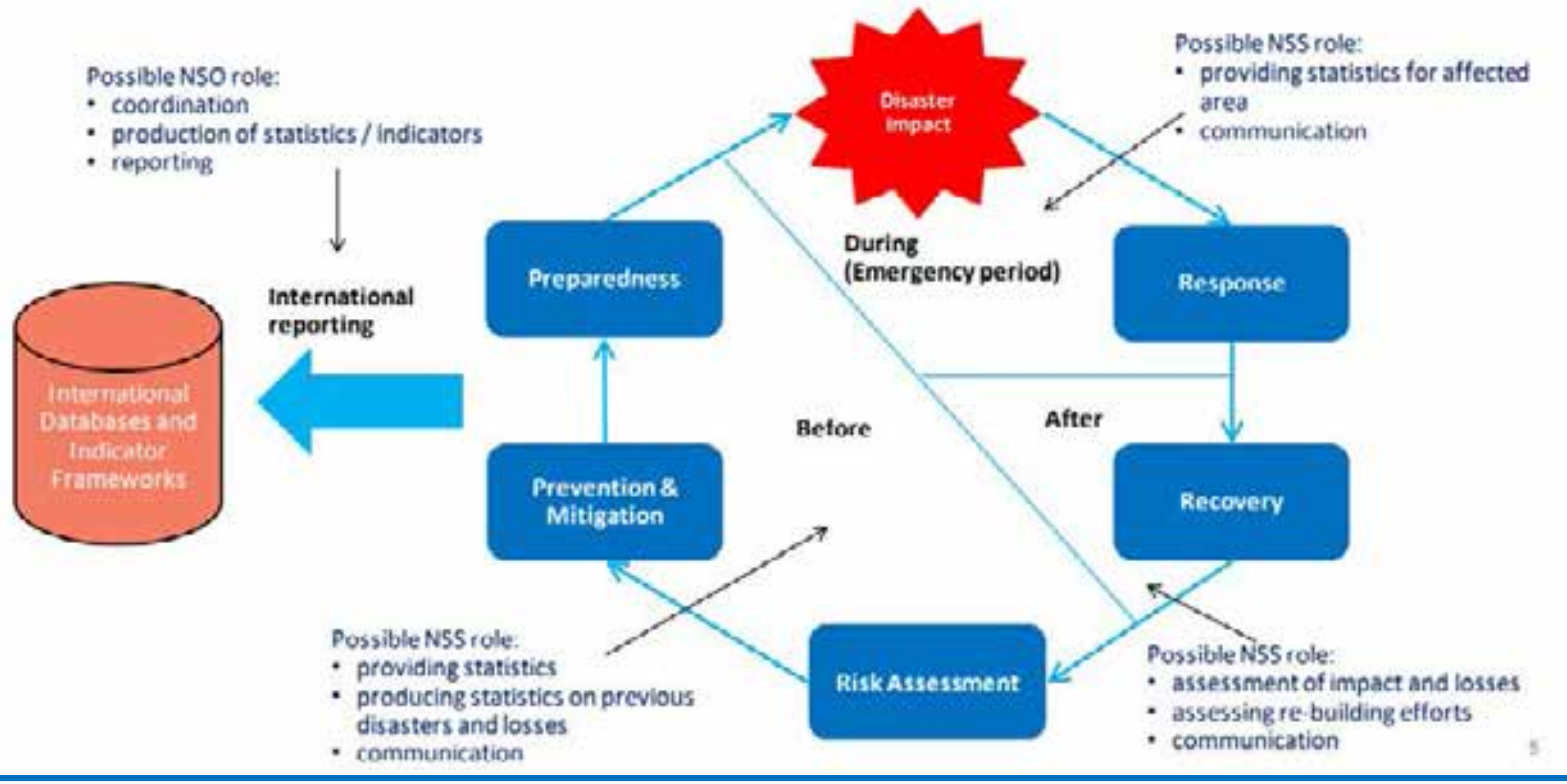
First Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics (online)
7, 8 and 10 June 2021

The Role of the National Statistical System (chapter 5)

Potential contributions at each phase of DRM (simplified, aligned with ESCAP DRSF)



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I. A. Policy Context

National and international applications for harmonized national disaster-related statistics

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP

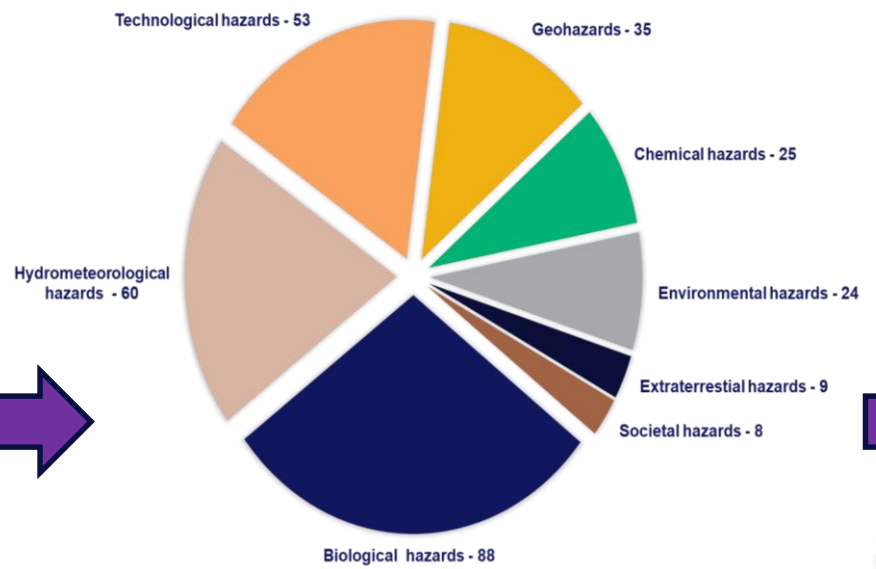
Proposed way forward

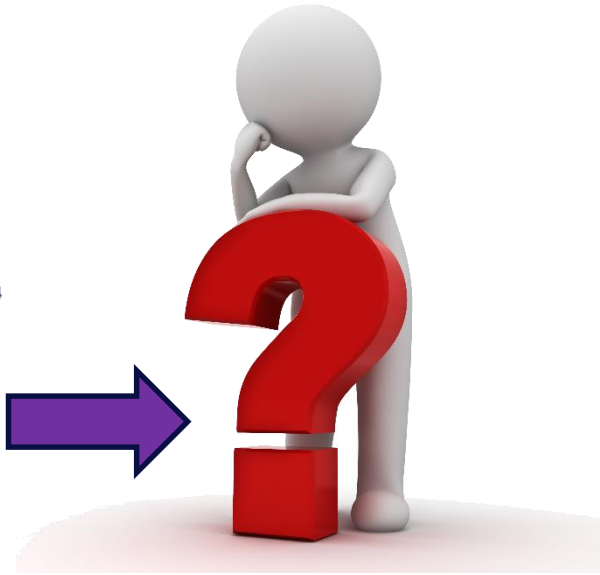
UNECE is currently suggesting a statistical review and pilot of the UNDRR/ISC Hazard Definition and Classification Review Technical Report – in part to determine the usefulness of the definitions for statistical reporting in particular relating to

- Engaging with users and sectors for greater alignment and consistency of hazard definitions
- Use this hazard list to actively engage policymakers and scientists in evidence-based national risk assessment processes, disaster risk reduction and risk-informed sustainable development, and other actions aimed at managing risks of emergencies and disasters

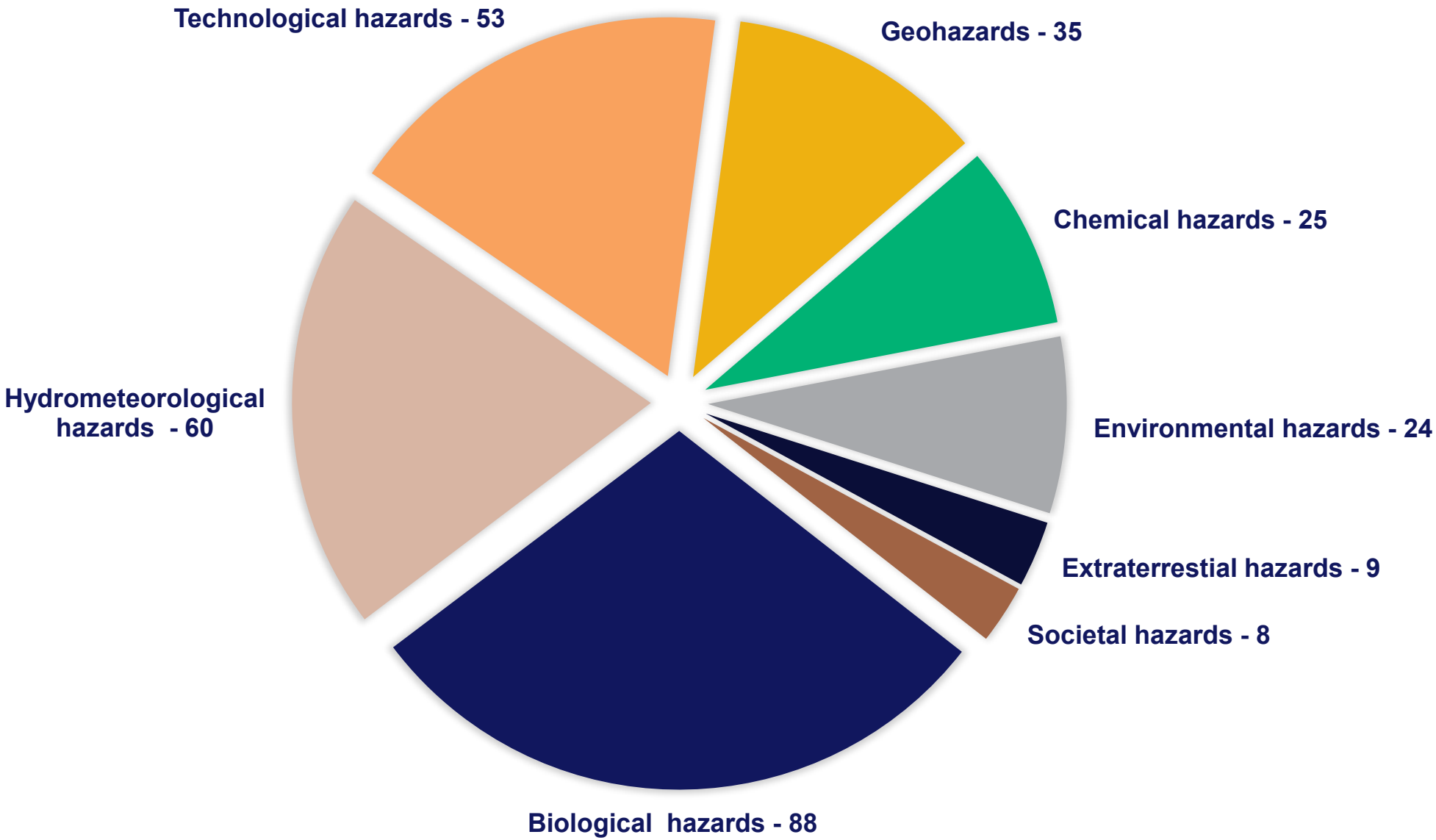
Proposal to set up a series of small pilots –- to assess opportunities and challenges (volunteers welcome)

The Journey So Far…and What Next?

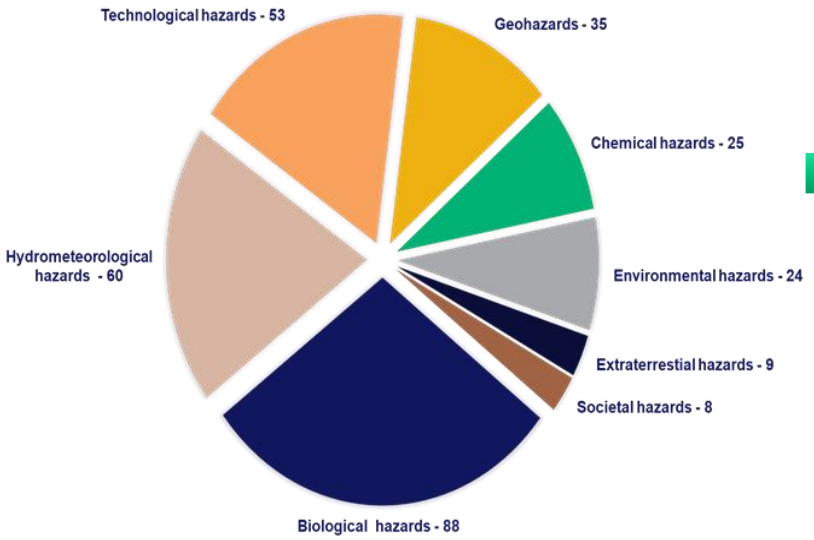




In total 302 hazards are currently included in the Hazard List



Translating definitions into practical measurements



UNECE

COMMITTEE ON DATA
CODATA
INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE COUNCIL

United Nations
Statistical Commission

You cannot manage what you cannot measure

First Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics, online

Statistics ▷ | Environment ▷

07 - 10 June 2021

The importance of setting up mechanisms to ensure collaboration and coordination of work on disaster-related statistics across disciplines and organizations has been recognized on national and international level, including the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) and the Conference of European Statisticians (CES).

https://unece.org/statistics/events/first-expert-forum-producers-and-users-disaster-related-statistics-online

Key Themes Arising

Data standards

and classifications including data harmonisation and quality

Clearer understanding of wider impacts

(e.g.: social/economic/political) on data

Stronger leadership and governance

for use of the "right" information in disaster risk management and how to keep the trust in official information, specifically in emergency situations

Communication

to policymakers and the wider public and communication between statisticians and health experts

Generalisability

Methodology to enable successful transfer of international learning to a national level

Partnerships and data ecosystems

How to make Statisticians and Health- CC experts speak together in countries, coordinate their communication, streamline their information flows?

The power of a statistical approach

What Next?

Page Edit

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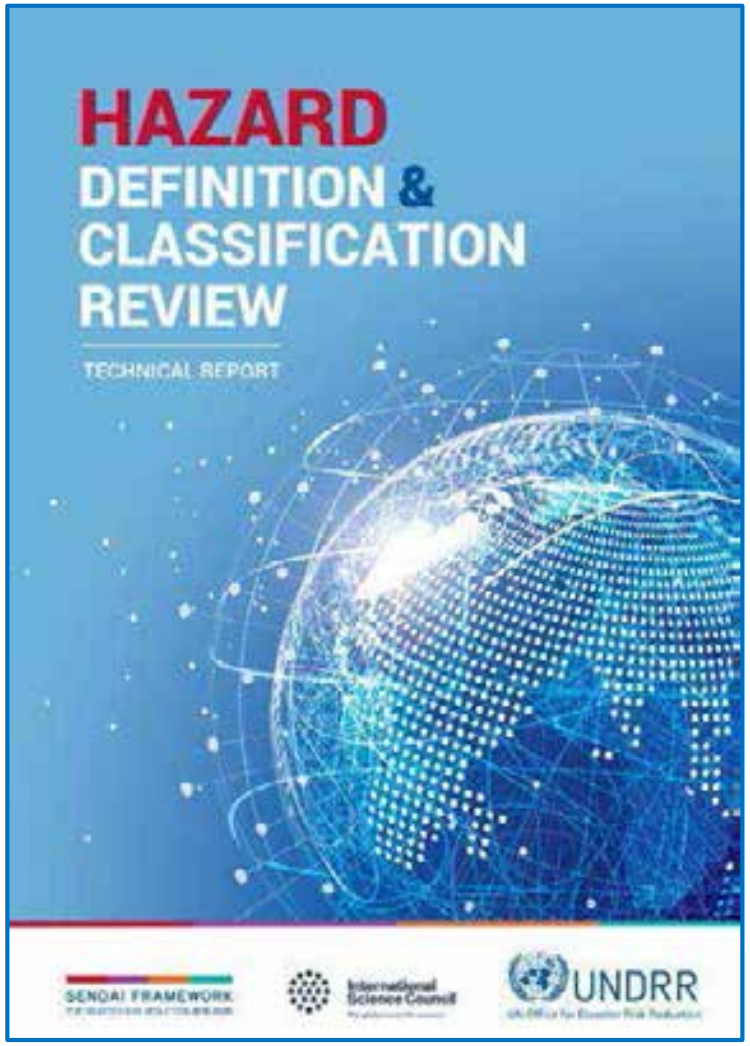
High/Middle/Low income countries

Evaluate current surveillance/data sources – identify gaps/opportunities.

Systematic review of statistical definitions for hazards – what exists

Team to support

Disaster Related Statistics



The 2015 UN Landmark Agreements – particularly the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – and the value of data in measuring what we need to manage

Any Questions?