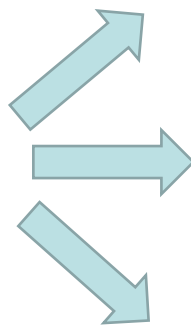


Output 1



Output 1.1: Inventory of initiatives on assessments

Output 1.2: Users Guide on what information is available on risk assessments

Output 1.3: Suggestions for scope of improvement
 • Of existing initiatives
 • What further work is required



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Output 1.1: Inventory on initiatives on Assessment

The inventory should contain:

1. Listing of all initiatives
2. Provide brief description on each
3. Link to references
4. No analysis on the initiative
5. Could be made online

S. No.	Name of Assessment	Implementing Organization	Brief description	Focus		Target audience	Outputs	Reference
				Hazard	Vulnerability			
Risk Assessment								
1	Global Risk Index (GRI) and Vulnerability Index/Trend per Year (GVAWI)	UNEP, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It focuses the measurement and comparison of relative levels of disaster risk across different countries. It does not measure risk to physical infrastructure and to the economy but only one aspect of risk to human development, namely the risk of mortality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards Earthquake Flood Cyclone 	Relative vulnerability of a given country to a given hazard was calculated by dividing the number of people killed by the number exposed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country risk report: Reducing Disaster Risk Challenge Online tool computing the Country Profile and GRI analysis tool 	www.grid.unep.ch/about/tauto/rlwearing/GRI/	
2	Natural Disaster Mitigation & Global Risk Analysis	The World Bank, Hazard Management Unit, Volume I, 2005; Volume II, 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Disaster Mitigation presents a global view of major natural disaster risk hotspots - areas of relatively high risk of loss from one or more natural hazards. Data on the identified hazards are combined with state-of-the-art data on the sub-national distribution of population and economic output and spatial disaster losses to identify areas of relatively high risk from one or more hazards. Risk of mortality and economic loss are the selected disaster outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards Earthquake Volcano Landslide Flood Drought Cyclone 	High spatially sub-national population distribution, economic output, and disaster losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development agencies Policy makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability of National Disaster Hotspots of Asia and the Pacific (2006) Volume I: Natural disaster hotspots (2006) 	www.jdeo.csi.cimba.edu.au/01/nr/reports/ho_tpoft/



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Output 1.2: Users Guide on what information is available on hazard, vulnerability and risk

Type of User	Example of Type of information user might look for	Guidance on where to find the information
User A (Looking for information)	What is the hazard classification for river floods in South Asia?	e.g. Natural and Conflict Related Hazards in Asia-Pacific
	What is the population exposure to earthquakes for Central Asian Region?	e.g. Central Asian Risk Assessment
	How many people might be affected in approaching cyclone?	e.g. Natural hazard and vulnerability atlas
	Tsunami Hazard map for Asia-Pacific	e.g. Global Assessment Report
User B (Looking for tools which could be used)	How to undertake an assessment to understand the risk from climate change at a city level	e.g. Climate Resilient Cities
User C (Looking for references on data sets)	What is the global data set used for tropical cyclone	e.g.

Example: What kind of information is available from Global Risk Data Platform

Graphs

- Mortality risk index for each country [total and relative death)
- Economical Risk Index (ERI) for each country [total and relative GDP affected)
- Vulnerability for tropical cyclones for each country [killed per year/exposed per year]
- Percentage of people exposed per physical exposure and GNI
- Percentage of economy exposed per economical exposure and GNI classes

Maps

- Events 1975-2008
- Frequency: Average number of events per year per pixel (for the period 1977-2006).
- Sum of winds: Average annual amount of wind triggered by tropical cyclones. This takes both intensity and frequency in consideration (for the period 1977-2006).
- Intensity: Maximum intensity recorded in each pixel (for the period 1977-2006).
- Human: Intersection between hazard probability at a given severity and population distribution model (Landsan).
- Economical: Intersection between hazard probability at a given severity and Gross Domestic Product distribution model.
- risk based on both expected annual losses per pixel. (10 classes)

Example: What kind of information is available from PDC Atlas

- Current hazards
- Recent earthquake
- Recent volcano
- Cyclone (Current Position, Forecast position, previous position, potential track 3 day, potential track -5 day)
- Active wind
- Forecast wind
- Estimate wind damage (Not active)
- Historical hazards
- Risk maps (tectonic, storm earthquake, volcano)
- Base maps
 - Demography (Cities and Population density)
 - Boundaries (Country boundary, Administrative boundary, Latitude/Longitude, shoreline)
 - Hydrography (Drainage, River and Lakes)
 - Imagery/Elevation (Land cover, Topography and Shaded Relief image representing a cloud-free view of the Earth)
-

Output 1.3: Suggestions for tool developers on scope of improvement which would increase usage of the current products

Example: Developing a Regional Risk Profile

Regional Risk Profile Geographically (Should we undertake assessments at regional or sub-regional level)

Coverage of hazards (Which all hazards should we emphasize more in particular sub-regions)

Indicators for vulnerability (Which indicators of vulnerability needs more attention for improvement)

Thematically (Linkage with assessments on impact from the climate change)



Should this be done initiative by initiative?



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What further work is required which would help in assessing risk

Disaster Risk Information System

- Information products
 - Tools
 - Databases
-
- Do we scope this out?
 - Do we develop this?