Outcomes of the 2015 Meetings of the WMO DRR Focal Points of Regional Associations, Technical Commissions and Technical Programmes (DRR FP RA-TC-TP) & WMO DRR User-Interface Expert Advisory Group on Hazard and Risk Analysis (UI-EAG HRA)

Session 2: Background

UI-EAG MHEWS, 19-21 April 2016, Geneva
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WMO OMM
World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale
DRR FP RA-TC-TP Meeting  
(3-5 November 2015)  
Key Outcomes

• The DRR FP RA-TC-TP will be one of the main governance mechanisms for the DRR Programme and serve as mechanism for inter-commission/-programme coordination and engagement for implementation of the WMO DRR Roadmap & DRR Work Plan 2016-17

• DRR FP RA-TC-TP will seek direction from and provide recommendations to the EC WG DRR

• FP RA-TC-TP would ensure coordination within and across RAs, TCs, and TPs as well as related WMO initiatives (such as WIGOS and WIS);

• The four UI-EAGs will serve as a user interface mechanism that will develop user requirements and advice to the relevant DRR activities and projects of WMO and report to the DRR FP RA-TC-TP;

• Meeting recommended that PRA and PTC provide guidance to work of the DRR FP RA-TC-TP
WMO Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Governance and Implementation Mechanisms

**Strategic direction**

- Congress
  - Implement decisions of Congress, coordinates the programmes, examines the utilization of budgetary resources, considers and takes action on recommendations of regional associations (RAs) and technical commissions (TCs) and guides their work programmes.

**Operational oversight, guidance on implementation of the DRR Programme**

- Executive Council (EC)
- EC Working Group on DRR (EC WG DRR)
- DRR Focal Points of RAs, TCs & TPs (DRR FP RA-TC-TP)

**Coordination with RAs, TCs, and technical programmes (TPs) and specific DRR Programme governance**

- PTC/PRA (Presidents of TCs and RAs)
- Ad-hoc Task Teams (TTs)
  - User-Interface Expert Advisory Groups (UI-EAGs)
    - EAG – HRA (Expert Advisory Group on Hazard and Risk Analysis)
    - EAG – MHEWS (Expert Advisory Group on Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems)
    - EAG – DRF (Expert Advisory Group on Disaster Risk Financing)

**Secretariat:** DRR Services Division, Steering Committee on Disaster Reduction, internal TTs, etc.
Key Outcomes

DRR UI-EAG HRA recommended that:

- IRDR “Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary” be used as basis for WMO cataloguing system with some caveats:
  - Hydrological, meteorological and climatological families should be collapsed into a single “hydrometeorological” family. (Initial priority should be on hydrometeorological family, but further consideration should be given to biological, geophysical and extra-terrestrial events in future.)
  - As recommended by IRDR there should be no pre-determined association of perils with main events.
  - Further refinement and checking of classification scheme should be carried out via task team including consideration of:
    - Addition of specific perils, such as:
      - Water deficits - Urban floods
      - Pluvial flooding - Backwater flooding
      - Ground water flooding - Dam breaks
      - Water infrastructure failure
    - Allowing attribution of individual perils to more than one main event, eg flash flood peril linked to both Flood and Tropical Cyclone main events.

- A common set of broad definitions of hazards/perils listed in IRDR glossary be developed, encompassing and consistent with more specific NMHS definitions and thresholds, with assistance of WMO Technical Commissions.

- A minimum set of variables/data types relevant to extreme event analysis be prescribed, within context of user requirements, and stored permanently in WMO extreme event catalogue.

- WMO extreme event cataloguing system include a unique identifier for every extreme hydrometeorological event, noting that:
  - It is not necessary for WMO cataloging system to use same identifier as used in loss/damage databases.
  - Form of ID can be simple, since all other event information should be included in standardized data fields.
  - Unique ID would be assigned to hydrometeorological hazard phenomenon, which can then be mapped onto national/regional records of impact/warning events, provided those records properly identify time and location.

- Support should be provided to Members for archiving their existing hazard related information / data as a first step in development of catalogue related to extreme weather and climate events.
WMO DRR UI-EAG HRA Key Outcomes (ctd)

DRR UI-EAG HRA recommendations (ctd):

• Issuance of warnings of hydrometeorological hazards by NMHSs be used as trigger for storing hazard event data, together with post-impact review and assessment procedures, to ensure that all extreme events are captured for the WMO extreme event catalogue.

• Regional collation and aggregation of event records from NMHSs be carried by a central or regional office (such as WMO RCC or RSMC) to mine/search records made over period, and link them together in terms of underlying phenomenon or ‘event’, through an ID number, to create central global set of extreme hydrometeorological ‘events’.

• WMO work with other international agencies to assist NMHSs in identifying potential partner agencies with loss/damage data expertise and holdings.

• With regard to cataloguing of extreme events, meeting noted challenges related to establishment of system such as the identification of users’ needs, standardization of hazard definitions, governance, promotion and maintenance of standards, hazard & impact indices, assistance to Members through NMHSs for operational implementation including impact-based forecasting and risk-based warning. Meeting reaffirmed outcomes of 2013 meeting.

• Meeting emphasized that significant work being done and accomplished by various WMO TCs, RAs and Members, such as role played by PWS-ET Impact Team and work done in assessing socio-economic benefits of meteorological services. PTC to coordinate these processes. Recognized significant resources required to develop necessary manuals, guidelines, standards, underpinning training, workshops to establish extreme event catalogue.

• Meeting identified opportunities to collaborate with loss/damage data custodians such as Munich Re by establishing data sharing arrangements.