|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Reference* | Global assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction – Annex2: Loss Data and Extensive/Intensive risk analysis |
| United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) |
| UNISDR (2013), Global assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction – Annex2: Loss Data and Extensive/Intensive risk analysis. Retrived from <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2013/en/home/index.html>  |
| *Scope* | The document presents methodology and results of a large scale data collection process on disaster impact and damage, and the subsequent series of modelling exercises coming from the analysis of the disaster loss data in its original form to the final systematic evaluation of the economic impact of disasters. |
| *Impacts* | *Environmental* | *Social* | *Economic* |
|  |  | *✓* |
|  |  | Economic valuation of infrastructure related indicators of damage; economic valuation of Agriculture and Livestock losses; calibration/validation exercise against direct losses reported by the UN-ECLAC and World Bank post-disaster Damage and Loss Assessments (DALA's), as well against losses reported in the international disaster database EMDAT |
|  |  | *Direct - Indirect* |
|  |  | *Tangible*  |
| *Case Studies*  | No  |
| *Uncertainty* | No specific indications about how uncertainty is treated |
| *Climate Change*  | No. The guidance is not specifically aimed at the assessment of climate change patterns. It is specifically focused on risk and impact assessment. |
| *Flood* | The guidance is focused on natural disasters in general, not specifically on flood. |
| *Data need* | As result of the joint effort of many government and international institutions, a growing number of national disaster loss databases have been built over the past years, starting with the pioneer work of Latin American countries which has been more recently followed by Asian and later African countries. While most of these national databases were built in developing countries, a few high income countries have also made efforts to assemble these types of datasets. The original dataset was filtered to leave only records related to physical hazards (weather related and geological) and those compliant with several quality requirements, leaving a total of 272,000 records for analysis. |
| *Comments* |  |