



Toolkit for Equitable  
Emergency Management

# Appendix J

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## Hazard Identification Template

2025

## Appendix J - Hazard Identification Template

### Section: Hazard Identification

**Project Name:**

**Community:**

**Date:**

**Prepared by:**

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### Purpose

To systematically identify and categorize the hazards specific to the community while integrating an intersectional approach. This section aims to gather comprehensive information on each identified hazard to inform the overall HRVA process, ensuring that the diverse needs and vulnerabilities of all community members are considered.

### Instructions

1. **Identify Potential Hazards:** List all potential hazards that could impact the community. Consider environmental hazards (e.g., floods, earthquakes) and human-made hazards (e.g., industrial accidents, terrorism).
  2. **Gather Data:** Collect data from various sources, including historical records, climate projections, scientific data, and community input, including Indigenous Knowledge.
  3. **Engage Community:** Ensure equitable participation from community members, especially those from marginalized and underrepresented groups.
  4. **Analyze with IGA:** Consider how various social identities influence the vulnerability and impact of each hazard.
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**Hazard Identification Table for (insert Community name)**

Hazard Type	Description/ Location	Source(s) of Information	Historical Occurrences	Future Climate Projections	Community Impact(s)	Contributing Environmental Factors
<i>Flood</i>	<i>Risk of river flooding during heavy rainfall, especially along low-lying areas (Neighborhood XYZ)</i>	<i>Weather Service; conversations with local Nation; municipal records</i>	<i>2010, 2015, 2019</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>High risk in low-lying areas; areas at risk include XYZ neighborhood  Noted specific river behaviour patterns such as ABC</i>	<i>High rainfall; riverbank conditions</i>

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**Quick Reference Checklist**

**Identify Hazards:**

- Conduct an ‘idea storming’ session with community leaders, local authorities, and experts.
- Review historical data, climate projections, and previous HRVAs.
- Engage with community members through surveys or focus groups, ensuring diverse representation.

**Data Collection:**

- Obtain historical records of hazard events and climate projections from government agencies, weather services, and local archives.
- Consult with Indigenous communities to gather traditional knowledge and historical accounts of hazards.
- Use scientific data from geological surveys, meteorological data, and other relevant sources.
- Collect data disaggregated by gender, age, socioeconomic status, etc., where available.

**Community Engagement:**

- Conduct community meetings and focus groups to gather feedback on perceived hazards and their impacts.
- Ensure participation from diverse community members, including marginalized groups.
- Use culturally appropriate methods to engage different social identity groups.

**Analysis with IGA:**

- Assess the frequency and probability of each hazard based on collected data.
- Evaluate the potential impact of each hazard on different community sectors and groups.
- Analyze how intersecting social identities influence vulnerability and impact.

**Documentation:**

- Complete the Hazard Identification Table with detailed information for each identified hazard.
- Ensure all data sources and community feedback are documented and cited.
- Include IGA considerations for each hazard.

**Review and Update:**

Periodically review and update the hazard identification section to reflect new data, community feedback, and changing conditions.

Ensure continuous integration of IGA considerations in the review process.