



CATALOGUE

ISDR Library for Disaster Reduction
August 2006

Field Library for Disaster Reduction

*An initiative of the United Nations Inter-Agency
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Disaster Reduction (ISDR)*



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Foreword



Salvano Briceño

Director

Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The **Inter-agency Field Library for Disaster Reduction** is an initiative of the library of the ISDR secretariat based in Geneva. This initiative is coordinated by the ISDR secretariat.

The objectives of the **Field Library** are twofold. One is to enhance a larger access to information and knowledge on disaster reduction among various target groups in hazard-prone countries. This is promoted through active partnership among disaster reduction practitioners, researchers, educators, national and local leaders, regional institutions, local communities, libraries, NGOs, UN and other international development agencies. The second objective is to support the on-going efforts in creating a culture of disaster prevention that ultimately will result in more resilient communities to the effects of natural, technological, environmental and biological hazards.

This **Library** focuses initially on addressing the needs of countries most affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004, and is driven by a desire to equip local communities affected by disasters with necessary information and knowledge on disaster risk reduction. This initiative facilitates national Government's efforts to make disaster risk reduction a national and a local priority as agreed by 168 Governments at Kobe, Japan, in January 2005 and reflected in Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. The ISDR secretariat is grateful for the valuable collaboration with WHO, UNDP, IFRC, Provention Consortium, the World Bank, UNEP and FAO for this specific project.

The **concept of the Field Library** was piloted in Indonesia and India, later 2005 with the collaboration of the UNDP's country offices and national Government authorities. As the pilot field library efforts were well received and most appreciated the concept is now being expanded to more recipient countries.

During June 2006, the ISDR secretariat distributed 35 additional libraries to those counties most affected by the tsunami with the financial support received from the UN Humanitarian Flash Appeal for the Indian Ocean Tsunami.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Briceño'.

Salvano Briceño
Director

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The contents of the Inter-agency Field Library for Disaster Reduction is based on solicited free of charge documentation from governments, UN organizations, academic, technical and scientific institutions, experts and individuals. In addition academic literature for national and local leaders on disaster reduction, practitioners, national platforms on disaster reduction, key educational institutions, communities, UN agencies, NGOs has been compiled by the UN/ISDR and financed by the Humanitarian Flash appeal for the Indian Ocean Disaster of 26 December 2004.

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A national exhibition to commemorate 1-year tsunami was held from 26 to 27 December 2005 at National Museum, Jakarta. It was hosted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI). Among the participating partners was Red Cross, Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika, National Coordinating Body for Disaster Management and Refugee (Bakornas PBP), State Ministry for Research and Technology, NGOs, and the United Nations. UN Disaster Reduction Library was exhibited to become a reference point in the field of natural hazards.

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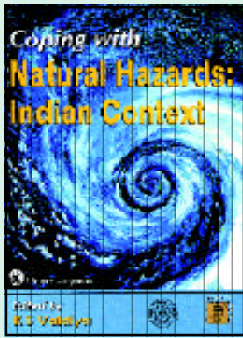
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Lessons save life: Story of Tilly Smith / Produced by the Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)	58
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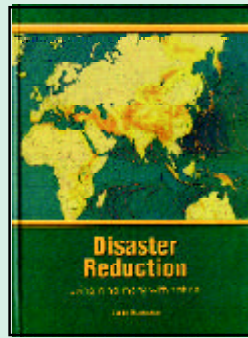
International Workshop on Disaster Risk Mitigation: Potential of Micro Finance for Tsunami Recovery October 2005, New Delhi, India.



Coping with Natural Hazards: Indian Context

Edited by K.S. Valdiya
277 pages
Sangam Books, 2004
ISBN 8125027351

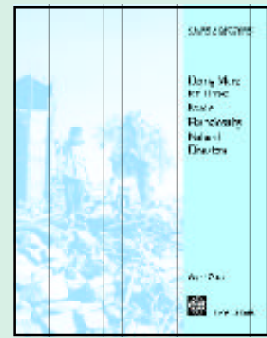
Coping with Natural Hazards: Indian Context embodies a collection of scientific papers, each by an eminent and acknowledged authority, on various natural hazards that have been causing disasters and distresses with increasing severity. These papers were presented and discussed at a national symposium in October 2001 organised at Pune by the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad. In addition to describing causes and effects of various disastrous natural disaster mitigation, public policy for hazard management, and general awareness programmes. An added attraction is a series of recommendations by the participants on hazard preparedness plans, laws relating to strengthening of buildings and infrastructure, and developing early warning systems.



Disaster reduction: Living in harmony with nature

By Julio Kuroiwa, 2004
496 pages
ISBN 9972-9999-0-4

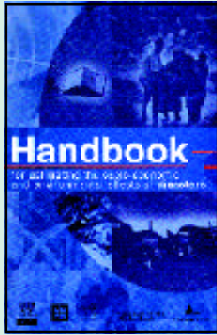
The main focus of the book is on disaster reduction, a subject that is addressed from a multidisciplinary and comprehensive viewpoint. The effect of life-threatening hazards depends on how their magnitude or intrinsic intensity acts on the series of precautionary measures taken to confront them. There is, therefore, a historic process of foresight, strengthening of the social structure, and recognition of the geographic environment, which removes - or at least attenuates - the vulnerability of the human condition. The vulnerability of the human species and its organizations is not necessarily fatal. It is possible to control the extent of the damage that can be caused by a given hazard. The less vulnerable the human group has become, the less serious will be the impact of the threatened hazard once it strikes. Where intense or extreme natural phenomena occur, man can save his life, reduce vulnerability and minimize the element of risk inherent to his constructions by locating his dwelling places in low-hazard areas. This is why we must learn to live in harmony with Nature, listening to her wisdom, and taking care not to destroy the defences she has to offer.



Doing More for Those Made Homeless by Natural Disasters

Disaster Risk Management Working Paper Series No. 1
By Roy Gilbert
World Bank, 2001
41 pages
Available in PDF

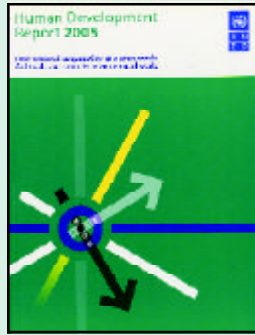
The Bank's Disaster Management Facility (DMF) and the Urban Cluster of the Latin America and Caribbean department (LCSFU) jointly commissioned this study in response to growing borrower demand for Bank assistance with housing reconstruction following natural disasters. The review examines the Bank's experience since 1980 in helping to finance some 37 housing reconstruction projects throughout the world, and suggests how constraints upon housing reconstruction assistance can be overcome, thereby stimulating and guiding further Bank involvement in this field.



Handbook for estimating the socio-economic and environmental effects of disasters (Volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4)

By the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); World Bank
ECLAC, 2003
114-55-60-111 pages
Available in PDF

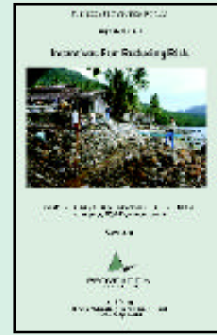
This new version of the ECLAC Handbook describes the methods required to assess the social, economic and environmental effects of disasters, breaking them down into direct damages and indirect losses and into overall and macroeconomic effects. The Handbook focuses on the conceptual and methodological aspects of measuring or estimating the damage caused by disasters to capital stocks and losses in the production flows of goods and services, as well as any temporary effects on the main macroeconomic variables. This new edition also contemplates both damage to and effects on living conditions, economic performance and the environment.



Human Development Report 2005: International cooperation at a crossroads aid, trade and security in an unequal world

By the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2005
388 pages
ISBN 0-19-530511-6
Available in PDF

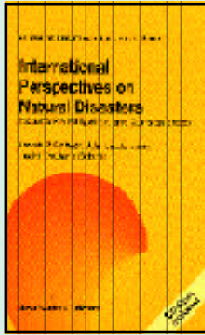
The tsunami that swept across the Indian Ocean left some 300,000 people dead. Millions more were left homeless. Within days of the tsunami, one of the worst natural disasters in recent history had given rise to the world's greatest international relief effort, showing what can be achieved through global solidarity when the international community commits itself to a great endeavour. The 2005 edition of the Human Development Report takes stock of human development, including progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Looking beyond statistics, it highlights the human costs of missed targets and broken promises. Extreme inequality between countries and within countries is identified as one of the main barriers to human development—and as a powerful brake on accelerated progress towards the MDGs. This Report is about the scale of the challenge facing the world at the start of the 10-year countdown to 2015. Its focus is on what governments in rich countries can do to keep their side of the global partnership bargain.



Incentives For Reducing Risk: A reflection on key themes, issues and ideas on risk reduction raised at the 2006 ProVention Forum

By Mark Pelling
Provention Consortium, 2006
26 pages
Available in PDF

The 2006 ProVention Forum focused on the theme of 'Incentives for reducing risk'. The Forum was held in Bangkok and brought together more than 100 partners. The aim of this Forum Report is to highlight the most innovative ideas, the greatest challenges and any emerging trends for disaster risk reduction that came out of the formal workshop discussions and more informal discussions between participants during the meeting. This Executive Summary provides an overview of the main report. It is structured around the six working themes of the Forum and also includes comment on wider discussions from the Forum. Finally, proposals are made for future work that ProVention might consider in coalition building, technical support and learning for action. This report is a summary of the views and dialogue of ProVention partners at the Forum as captured and contextualised by the author independently.



International Perspectives on Natural Disasters, Occurrence, Mitigation, and Consequences

Series Advances in Natural and Technological Hazards Research, Vol. 21
 Edited by Joseph P. Stoltman, John Lidstone and Lisa M. DeChano
 Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2004
 ISBN 1-4020-2850-4

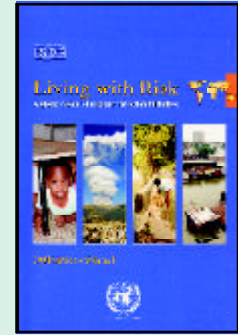
Natural disasters, response, recovery, and mitigation are important topics for policy makers, sustainable development specialists, technical experts and teachers. The occurrences and distributions of natural disaster events and the responses and mitigation practices associated with them are presented in the book. Experts on natural disaster topics and regional experts on natural disasters provide compelling information. A rich background in natural disasters and the places where they frequently occur is presented. The chapter authors' discussions address the physical attributes of natural events and secondly, the role of education and training as mitigation strategies. This second perspective examines mitigation practices. Alternatives beyond disaster response and recovery are being practiced in many places. The role of education and training is highlighted. It is intended that the book be a welcome addition to working in natural disasters policies, education, training, and improving the public understanding of natural disasters and the mitigation of their effects.



Know Risk

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)
 Tudor Rose, 2005
 376 pages
 ISBN 92-1-132024-0

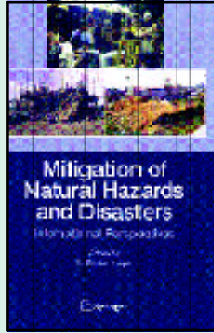
Knowing about risks that lead to disasters, understanding how they affect our livelihoods and environment, and dedicating collective efforts to manage those conditions are crucial to protect our lives, our possessions, our social assets and indeed the land, water and natural resources on which human life depends. This is the world of risk that Know Risk addresses. Know Risk presents a selection of examples and experiences of disaster reduction that responds to the need for identifying good practices and sharing experiences and information, identified by many - Including Governments - during the preparatory process for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR). It highlights efforts and practices being undertaken in disaster reduction through practical examples of the review of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World adopted in 1994, drawn from communities, academic and technical involvements as well as governments at national and more local levels. Know Risk directly complements the ISDR secretariat's flagship publication, Living with Risk: A global review of disaster reduction initiatives.



Living with Risk, A global review of disaster reduction initiatives

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2004
 429 pages (Vol. I), 126 pages (Vol. II)
 ISBN 92-1-101064-0
 Available in PDF

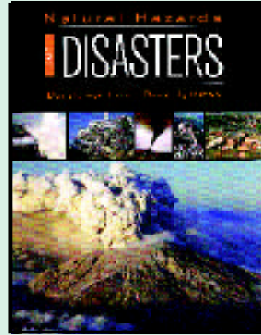
While the world has witnessed a drop in the number of deaths per year due to disasters over the past ten years, more people are being affected and economic costs are escalating more than ever. Earthquakes are inevitable, but death in an earthquake is not. Floods are a fact of life, but they need not wash away health, hope and livelihoods. This book is intended for people who have an interest in and practice disaster risk management and sustainable development. It provides guidance, policy orientation and inspiration, as well as serving as a reference for lessons on how to reduce risk and vulnerability to hazards and to meet the challenges of tomorrow. Natural hazards can affect anyone, anywhere. People are threatened by hazards because of their social, economic and environmental vulnerability, which must be taken into account if sustainable development is to be achieved. Disaster risk reduction therefore concerns everyone, from villagers to heads of state, from bankers and lawyers to farmers and foresters, from meteorologists to media chiefs.



Mitigation of Natural Hazards and Disasters: International Perspectives

Edited by C. Emdad Haque
Springer-Verlag, 2005
239 pages
ISBN 1402031122

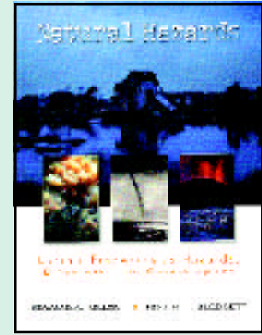
This book examines the aspects of prevention, mitigation, and management of environmental hazards and disasters from an international perspective. In light of the recent debate on climate change and the possible effects of such a change upon increasing frequency and magnitude of extreme environmental events, this publication overviews various policy and response discourses. Several case studies from various countries and world regions depicting recent experience in mitigation policy and program development and implementation and establishing links between vulnerability and mitigation are presented to provide further insights. Written for: Researchers and policy makers in natural hazard studies.



Natural Hazards and Disasters

By Donald W. Hyndman and David Hyndman
Thomson Brooks/Cole, 2005
528 pages
ISBN: 0534997600

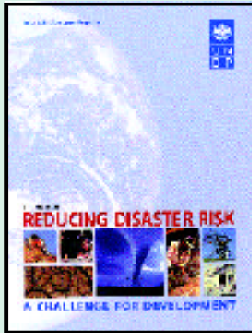
Written by a son-father team of prominent geologists, David and Donald Hyndman, *Natural Hazards And Disasters* emphasizes earth and atmospheric hazards that appear suddenly or rapidly, without significant warning. The text further discusses ways to prevent or mitigate the damage caused by natural hazards, providing students with the latest scientific research related to these topics. "Case in Point" boxes generate discussion of individual cases to natural hazard processes and principles. The authors reinforce the need to become informed citizens and make educated living decisions. Students will find a balanced coverage of North American natural hazards, including earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and volcanic eruptions. These hazards are illustrated using numerous four-color photos and diagrams.



Natural Hazards: Earth's Processes As Hazards, Disasters, And Catastrophes

By Robert Blodgett and Edward A. Keller
Prentice Hall, 2003
350 pages
ISBN 0130309575

For classes in Natural Hazards in the disciplines of Geology, Environmental Science, and Oceanography. A text for non-science majors, this excellent resource for Earth science classes provides information that will better educate students about hazardous Earth processes, equipping them to make important decisions that can affect their lives as well as the environment in general. It includes earthquakes, volcanoes, flooding, landslides, and more. It emphasizes for students the relevance of "real-life" events, making the learning process more interesting. It includes accounts of actual hazards and their results. It includes transparencies, slides, Instructors Manual (with tests), and an Instructors Resource CD. It enables instructors to have strong pedagogical materials that aid in planning their lectures, tests, and assignments.



Reducing Disaster Risk, A Challenge for Development: A Global Report

By the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

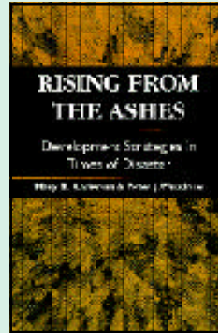
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2004

146 pages

ISBN 92-1-126160-0

Available in PDF

Natural disasters exert an enormous toll on development. In doing so, they pose a significant threat to prospects for achieving the Millennium Development Goals in particular, the overarching target of halving extreme poverty by 2015. Today, 85 percent of the people exposed to earthquakes, tropical cyclones, floods and droughts live in countries having either medium or low human development. This Report is premised on the belief that in many countries the process of development itself has a huge impact — both positive and negative — on disaster risk. It shows how countries that face similar patterns of natural hazards — from floods to droughts — often experience widely differing impacts when disasters occur. While humanitarian action to mitigate the impact of disasters will always be vitally important, the global community is facing a critical challenge: How to better anticipate — and then manage and reduce — disaster risk by integrating the potential threat into its planning and policies. This Report introduces a pioneering Disaster Risk Index (DRI) that measures the relative vulnerability of countries to three key natural hazards — earthquake, tropical cyclone and flood.



Rising from the Ashes: Development Strategies in Time of Disaster

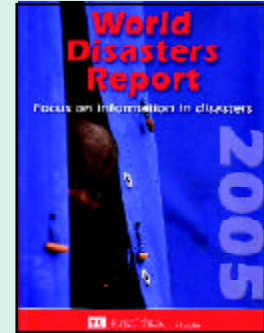
Edited by M.B. Anderson and P.J. Woodrow

Intermediate Technology Publications, 1998

338 pages

ISBN 1555878008

This book combines best practice with a wealth of case study material to show that best practice can really make the difference in the wake of a disaster. The book is essentially in two parts the first of which goes into best practice and how it can be developed and delivered, whilst the second part looks at a wide range of case studies involving these practices. This book provides an excellent introduction to the practicalities of planning for, and delivering, disaster relief services in international contexts. The central theme of this text is concerned with how to reconcile the motivation to offer humanitarian assistance to disaster-affected populations with facilitating sustainable development in these same populations. Although aimed primarily at those directly involved in providing humanitarian aid, this text will also provide valuable insights and information for those formulating policy in relief agencies.



World Disasters Report 2005: Focus on information in disasters

By the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), 2005

251 pages

ISBN 92-9139-109-3

People need information as much as water, food, medicine or shelter. Information can save lives, livelihoods and resources. It may be the only form of disaster preparedness that the most vulnerable can afford. The right kind of information leads to a deeper understanding of needs and ways to respond. The wrong information can lead to inappropriate, even dangerous interventions. Information bestows power. Lack of information can make people victims of disaster. Do aid organizations use information to accumulate power for themselves or to empower others? The report calls on agencies to focus less on gathering information for their own needs and more on exchanging information with the people they seek to support.



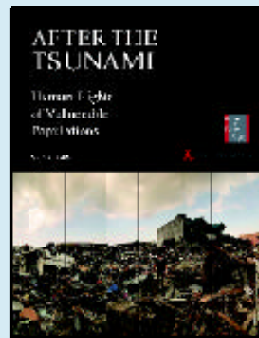
1 Year in Memory of Tsunami: 26 December 2005, Thailand

By the Subcommittee of Public Relations and Images Building
Government of Thailand, 2005
72 pages

The 26 December 2004 tsunami is described as one of the worst natural disasters in the history of mankind. It killed more than 280,000 in the affected countries. In Thailand, six Andaman coastal provinces, namely Phuket, Phang-nga, Krabi, Trang, Satun, and Ranong, were affected, with the death toll rising to about 5,400. More than 50,000 people or 12,000 families were also affected. Thousands of houses and 6,000 fishing vessels were totally or partially destroyed.

While the situation in Thailand was less severe than in many other countries, the catastrophe still cost much in terms of lives and property. The worst of the damage was concentrated in the resort town of Khao Lak in Phang-nga. Khun Poom Jensen, the only son of Princess Ubol Ratana, was found among the dead victims at Khao Lak. The death of Khun Poom was deeply mourned by Thais.

Immediately after the disaster, the Thai Government worked closely with the private sector and non-governmental organizations in providing immediate relief and temporary shelters for displaced victims.



After the Tsunami, Human Rights of Vulnerable Populations

By the East-West Center
University of California, 2005
109 pages
Available in PDF

This book is based on interviews conducted by research teams in March and April 2005 with hundreds of tsunami survivors, government officials, human rights activists, and aid workers in five tsunami-affected countries—India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Thailand. Survivors continue to suffer from inequities in aid distribution and substandard shelter throughout countries affected by the December 2004 tsunami. It also documents numerous violations of human rights in the wake of the tsunami, including arbitrary arrests, recruitment of children into fighting forces, discrimination in aid distribution, enforced relocation, and sexual and gender-based violence. Tsunami survivors reported widespread inequities in aid distribution on the part of some government agencies as a result of favoritism and political influence, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and caste affiliation. Government authorities rarely, if ever, investigated such abuses. Finally, government agencies and aid organizations often failed to consult people in affected communities about aid distribution and reconstruction.

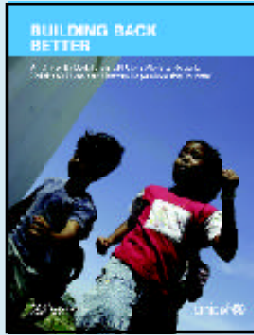


After the Tsunami: Rapid Environmental Assessment

By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2005
140 pages
ISBN 92-807-2565-3
Available in PDF

This report is the product of close cooperation between UNEP and national environmental authorities and experts. It provides a preliminary ground-level look at the tsunami's impact on various sectors of the region's environment. It highlights problems in need of immediate attention, underscoring the strong link between environment and sustainable livelihood and the need for improved early warning and disaster preparedness systems.

The earthquake and tsunami of 26 December 2004 devastated coastal communities in 12 countries in the Indian Ocean region, with Aceh Province, Sumatra, Indonesia the hardest hit. This report details the findings of the UNEP Asian Tsunami Disaster Task Force, set up to help national environmental authorities in the affected countries with their assessment and response to the environmental impact of the disaster. It summarises the interim findings from ongoing assessments in Indonesia, the Maldives, the Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Yemen, including evidence of environmental concerns that require immediate action.



Building Back Better: A 12-month update on UNICEF's work to rebuild children's lives and restore hope since the tsunami

By the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2005
17 pages
Available in PDF

The report provides country-by-country breakdowns that include expenditure, plans and challenges, while highlighting children's stories and key partners in relief and recovery.

A unique international relief effort prevented any major outbreaks of disease and has since provided for the general health and well-being of hundreds of thousands of people.

The work is far from over. Almost 12 months later, tens of thousands of families are still in temporary encampments and the process of rebuilding is really just beginning to move from conference rooms and drawing boards to bricks and mortar. Yet every week has brought progress. People have been kept alive and healthy. Families have been reunited. More than 90 per cent of children were back in school within three months. Temporary schools and health centres have been built. And while these basic services have taken shape – often with community consultation – policies and standards are being put in place by national legislatures and local governments.



Children and the Tsunami: Engaging with children in disaster response, recovery and risk reduction, Learning from children's participation in the tsunami response

By Plan, 2005
46 pages
Available in PDF

This study is both an important work and counter-intuitive. When a major natural disaster of the magnitude of the December 2004 Tsunami or the October 2005 Pakistani earthquake strikes, the instinctive reaction of all concerned is to do whatever is necessary to save lives. The focus is on the immediate needs of food, shelter, medical help and the necessary essentials to sustain life; the victims are treated as just that – victims at the receiving end of the assistance pipeline – and they are rarely consulted about their longer term needs in these critical few days and weeks after the disaster. The concerns of children – often nearly half of all those affected – are not fully taken into account. The unintended consequences of such efforts are that we run the risk of creating states of dependency and depression in the very people we are trying to help. This important work makes a plea to all of us who go into disaster situations with the best of intentions – listen to the survivors, especially the children. It is their right to participate in decisions that affect them.

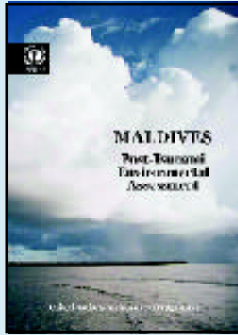


ISDR Biblio 1: Tsunami

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2006
38 pages
Available in PDF

ISDR-BIBLIO is a bibliographic compilation of publications available at the ISDR System Library and related to a specific hazard or aspect of disaster reduction.

The first edition of ISDR-BIBLIO, is on tsunamis literature in commemoration of the devastating earthquake of 26 December 2004 that triggered a giant tsunami throughout the Indian Ocean causing the death of mostly 300,000 people as well as extensive damages. This catalogue lists major academic, technical and scientific publications on tsunami as well as reports produced by United Nations agencies.



Maldives: Post-Tsunami Environmental Assessment

By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2005
100 pages
ISBN 92-807-2579-3
Available in PDF

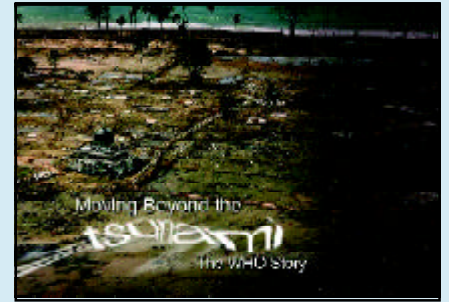
In the immediate aftermath of the enormous devastation and suffering caused by the 26 December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, UNEP established the Asian Tsunami Disaster Task Force. At the request of the governments of affected countries, the Task Force has assessed tsunami-related environmental damage, worked to ensure that environment is a part of national recovery agendas, and mobilised environmental recovery assistance. This report elaborates the findings of the rapid assessment in the Republic of Maldives, based on a detailed expert investigation of the tsunami's environmental impacts.



Master Plan for Tsunami Evacuation

By the Office of Civil Defense Committee Secretariat, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior, Government of Thailand, 2005
72 pages

The increasing number of global major earthquakes at the present time increases the chances of submarine earthquake occurrence, thus contributing to the high risk of tsunami disaster. Such claim was proven convincing when there were several major earthquakes occurring in December 2004. On March 2005 another earthquake occurred off the west coast of Sumatra Island. In promptly response to the forthcoming threat, Thai Meteorological Department (TMD) informed its Southern Meteorological Regional Center to signal tsunami warnings to provincial authorities. At the same time, TMD also disseminated the tsunami warnings through all channels of mass media including radio, TV stations and newspapers. Upon receiving the tsunami warning, provincial authorities then started to evacuate the residents in panic and confusing manners, causing injuries among the evacuees in some areas. On the next day, TMD issued a statement for cancellation of tsunami evacuation and told people that it was safe to return home.



Moving Beyond the Tsunami: The WHO Story

By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2005
143 pages
Available in PDF

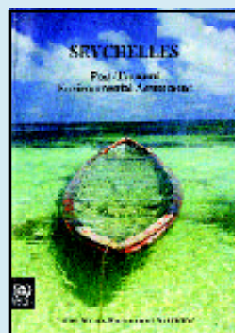
Some dates and events are stamped forever in the world's collective memory. 26 December 2004 is one such date, when hundreds of thousands of people were killed, and millions were affected, by a severe earthquake and tsunami. Among the countries affected were six Member States of WHO's South-East Asia Region. The scale of devastation and the large number of people affected, across so many countries, was unprecedented. The disaster left in its wake formidable public health challenges which needed immediate response. These challenges, however, have been used as opportunities to improve health systems to address the needs of the people in the long term. As we move from the emergency phase to the rehabilitation phase, local health capacity and infrastructure have been fortified, and people trained to serve their communities better. "Moving beyond the Tsunami: The WHO story" narrates how the health needs of the affected people are being met. This book enables us to keep in mind the lessons learnt from the disaster, so that we may serve the people better.



Risk Factors for Mortality and Injury: Post-Tsunami Epidemiological Findings from Tamil Nadu

By the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CREDE), 2006
48 pages
Available in PDF

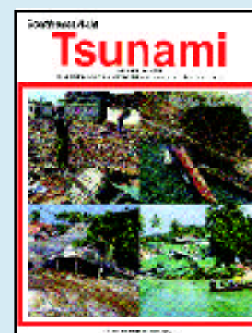
The Indian Ocean Tsunami of 26 December 2004 was a disaster of unprecedented dimensions causing the deaths of over 220,000 people in 12 countries. In the worst affected region of Indonesia, the death toll was more than 165,000 while in India the disaster affected over 2,000 kilometres of coastline and claimed over 16,000 lives. International attention has now been turned to how and why this disaster could have caused such an enormous loss of human life, leading to enquiries into what preventive methods might mitigate the effects of such disasters in the future.



Seychelles: Post-Tsunami Environmental Assessment

By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2005
60 pages
ISBN 92-807-2654-4

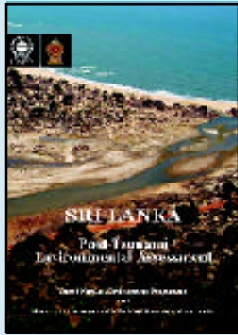
The Seychelles island group was struck by a series of powerful tidal surges, resulting from the tsunami, generated by the earthquake off Indonesia on 26 December 2004. As a direct consequence of these tidal surges two people lost their lives, and hundreds of families suffered damage to their home and livelihoods. The effects of the tsunami were compounded by exceptionally heavy rainfall on 29 December, causing flooding, landslides and tree/rock falls. The Seychelles are globally recognized for the richness of their marine and terrestrial ecosystems, which in turn support the islands' main economic activities; tourism and fishing. There was concern that in addition to its direct impacts on human communities, the tsunami may have caused damage to the islands' environmental values, thereby indirectly affecting livelihoods.



Southeast Asia Tsunami: One of the World's Greatest Natural Disasters in Modern Times

By Robert Shangle
Amer Products Corp, 2005
48 pages, New Paperback Issue
ISBN 1585833207

This book is a photo album that gives an overview of the Indian Ocean disaster of 26 December 2004. It is written for the general public.



Sri Lanka, Post-Tsunami Environmental Assessment

By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2005
84 pages
ISBN 92-807-2653-6
Available in PDF

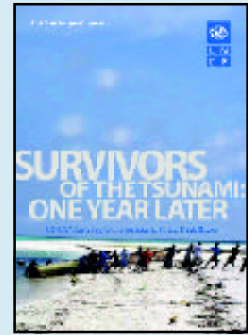
Following the launch of "Rapid Environmental Assessment Report" on 22nd February 2005, where UNEP advised countries hit by the tsunami to rebuild in a manner that preserves natural resources for the benefit of the local communities, a new report was issued in Colombo focusing on Post-tsunami assessments in the Maldives and Sri Lanka. The Maldives report reveals that the Indian Ocean tsunami caused a number of significant impacts on the Maldives environment. The UNEP report concluded that the tsunami generated approximately 290,000 cubic meters of waste on the country's 69 inhabited islands that were severely damaged by the tsunami. The Sri Lanka report, on the other hand, confirms that in those areas with healthy coral reefs and mangroves, the impacts of the devastating events of December 2004 were significantly reduced. Klaus Toepfer, UNEP's Executive Director, said: "The tsunami in the Indian Ocean taught the world some hard, shocking but important lessons which we ignore at our peril".



Status of Coral Reefs in Tsunami Affected Countries: 2005

By the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) and the Australian Government AIMS, 2006
154 pages
Available in PDF

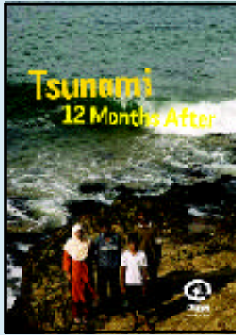
The tsunamis of Sunday 26 December 2004 caught many people unprepared and unaware in Indian Ocean countries. This unexpected event struck without apparent warning on a clear day; many local people and tourists were on the beach and some walked over coral reef flats as the water receded to investigate a hidden realm. Within minutes, a series of massive waves returned to carry them away and invade the land. The tsunamis caused massive destruction to coastal resources and infrastructure. This book focuses on the impacts on the natural coastal resources, especially the coral reefs and associated ecosystems, and the responses by the international community. But we cannot ignore that far more damage was done to the lives of people of the region and the world.



Survivors of the Tsunami, One Year Later: UNDP Assisting Communities to Build Back Better

By the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2006
24 pages
Available in PDF

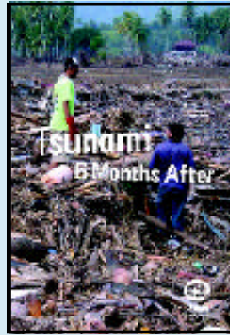
UNDP has published a report on its assistance to the tsunami recovery and reconstruction efforts for the past year. It is meant to provide examples of how UNDP is helping people who survived the tsunami rebuild their lives now, and for the future. Few events send a universal shockwave, as the scenes of devastation caused by last December's Indian Ocean tsunami did. Yet, as silently as the waves that caused the damage blended back into the seas, the legacy of the tsunami has now largely faded from public view. For the people who lived through the tsunami, however, the devastation wrought by the disaster, one year later, is still very much part of their lives. The one-year mark is hardly an endpoint on the road to full recovery, and reconstruction is likely to take several years. As the tsunami itself, the huge outpouring of generosity that it generated, was unprecedented, but there is a need to see whether the funds made available did, in fact, help the people who lived through this nightmare.



Tsunami 12 Months After

By Plan, 2005
40 pages
Available in PDF

Immediately after the tsunami in December 2004, Plan started emergency relief efforts in Sri Lanka, India and Indonesia. As Plan was already operational in these countries, it was able to act quickly, utilising its extensive experience and well-established contacts. In Sri Lanka, Plan focused on the devastated district of Hambantota, where it has worked since 1995. In India, Plan chose to work in Tamil Nadu, one of the hardest-hit areas and an area where Plan had operated in the past. Plan had no history of working in Aceh, Indonesia, but after assessing the situation, activities began in four districts surrounding Banda Aceh. In Thailand, Plan did not get involved in emergency relief because the response from the government and the international community was ample. Instead, Plan took a long-term approach that focused on education and children's psychosocial support in six districts around Phuket.



Tsunami 6 Months After

By Plan, 2005
40 pages
Available in PDF

At the end of December 2004, Plan joined people from neighbouring communities, local governmental and voluntary organisations, and the international community to respond to the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster. It seems appropriate now both to reflect on what has happened since the tsunami struck, and to look at the work in the months and years ahead. The tsunami was an unprecedented disaster, both in terms of its impact and in the scale of local and international responses. Given this, what has Plan been able to achieve or not achieve over the past six months? How did Plan work with people in their struggle to reclaim their normal lives? What children's issues were Plan able to address, and what issues remain?

Tsunami Impact, Tamil Nadu, India

video

Tsunami Impact, Tamil Nadu, India: Impact of Tsunami on the Fisher-Community of Tamil Nadu India

A Documentary by the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization
Produced by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2005
Duration: 7 minutes
Available on CD as DVD file

The Tsunamis caused extensive damage in Southern regions of India and Andaman & Nicobar Islands affecting a total of 2,260 km of coastline. The waves were reported to be as high as 3 -10 meters in southern India and penetrated 300 m to 3 km inland. Tamil Nadu is one of the worst-affected regions. The fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu has suffered major damages. Besides loss of lives and assets such as houses and personal belongings, fishing boats and nets, the fisheries infrastructure (Fishing Harbours and fish Landing Centres) has also suffered heavy damages. This documents shows the day before, the 26 December 2004 waves and their damages in fisher-communities, and the relief and rehabilitation effort after the tsunami.



Tsunami Thailand, One Year Later: National Response and the Contribution of International Partners

By the United Nations Country Team in Thailand
World Bank/UNDP, 2005
122 pages
Available in PDF

The report documents the efforts taken by the Thai Government, public, businesses and civil society in responding to the disaster. Unlike the other affected countries, Thailand did not formally appeal for international support, and the Government led an effective emergency response to the disaster including a massive forensic operation to identify the bodies of thousands of victims, which included Thai citizens and foreign visitors. The basic humanitarian needs of the affected communities were addressed within days. The Government put in place special assistance programs and compensation schemes for the victims. The longer-term recovery of the affected communities and the local economy are now the focus of the national response. International partners are playing a strategic role here, and the World Bank is assisting through three Japanese Social Development Fund grants.



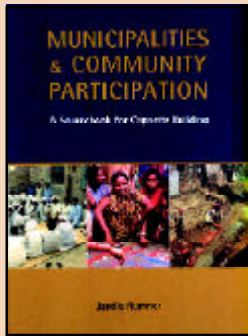
Wave of Destruction: The Stories of Four Families and History's Deadliest Tsunami

By Erich Krauss Rodale Press, 2005
244 pages
ISBN 1594863784

Kraus provides a compelling account of four families in a Thai village devastated by the tsunami of December 26, 2004. The author first describes the harsh everyday existence of these villagers before the tsunami: a life of poverty in which children are sent off to work for abusive bosses, of earning a hazardous living by diving for tin or stealing lobsters from Burmese traps. The villagers Krauss describes are courageous: one woman, Dang, became an activist, fighting the powerful tin-mining company trying to force her from the land. Puek, blinded in an accident, rallied to help his wife, Lek, after the death of their young son. Krauss then details the tragic tsunami and its aftermath. Trying unsuccessfully to save a baby as wave after wave comes over her, one woman knows "she would never sleep another night." A thug hired by the mining company keeps Dang from returning home to seek her family.

Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis implementation

3.1 Community participation

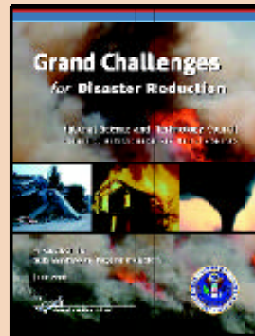


Municipalities and Community Participation: A Sourcebook for Capacity Building

By Janelle Plummer
Earthscan Publications, 2000
160 pages
ISBN 185383744X

Increasingly, governments and donors are advocating the participation of poor communities in the delivery of urban services and infrastructure. Yet local authorities responsible for implementing participatory policies often do not have the skills, organisations or resources needed, or an adequate idea of the capacity required. This sourcebook provides invaluable practical guidance for municipal officials, and others working in urban development and poverty reduction, on the range of issues to be addressed in planning and managing cities with community participation. It explains the key elements of participation, identifies common constraints and opportunities, describes the vehicles for moving participation forward and outlines the capacity building needed for a municipality to achieve participatory goals. This book is a helpful resource for municipal authorities and development professionals interested in incorporating into their work a stable, inclusive, participatory engagement between municipalities and their citizens.

3.2 Policy



Grand Challenges for Disaster Reduction

By the US Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR), 2005
21 pages
Available in PDF

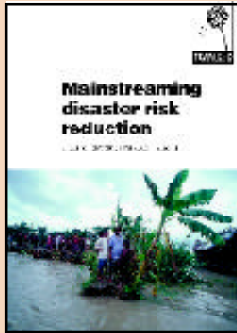
To develop a ten-year strategy for disaster reduction through science and technology, the members of the SDR collaborated with scientists and engineers worldwide to identify a suite of Grand Challenges for disaster reduction. This document presents six Grand Challenges for disaster reduction and provides a framework for prioritizing the related Federal investments in science and technology. Addressing these Grand Challenges will improve America's capacity to prevent and recover from disasters, thus fulfilling our Nation's commitment to reducing the impacts of hazards and enhancing the safety and economic well-being of every individual and community.



Integrating disaster reduction into development: recommendations for policy-makers

By Charlotte Benson and John Twigg
ProVention Consortium, 2004
4 pages
Available in PDF

Disasters are increasingly recognised as a potential threat to sustainable development, poverty reduction initiatives and the achievement of a number of the Millennium Development Goals. Despite this, many development and humanitarian organisations remain reluctant to pursue risk reduction as a key objective, or even to protect their own projects against potential hazards. Ironically, it may not cost a great deal to incorporate appropriate risk management measures into development projects. Moreover, as a new ProVention study concludes, many of the standard tools already used in designing projects could also be used to assess risks emanating from natural hazards and benefits of potential mitigation options. This policy brief outlines recommendations for integrating assessment of natural hazard related risks in project design, appraisal and evaluation.

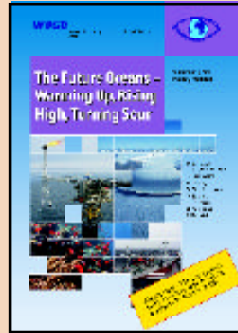


Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction: a tool for development organisations

By Sarah La Trobe and
Professor Ian Davis
Tearfund, 2005
16 pages
Available in PDF

This paper offers a practical tool to help development organisations mainstream disaster risk reduction into their relief and development planning and programming. Performance targets and indicators are presented to help organisations assess, measure and monitor their progress with mainstreaming. The targets/indicators cover six key areas of organisations' work. The paper also identifies a series of factors that influence the pace of mainstreaming. This tool is significant because, while there is increasing recognition among donors and other organisations of the need to mainstream risk reduction, very little work has yet been undertaken to identify how this could be done.

The tool represents an initial attempt which should be considered as 'a work in progress'. In this context, the authors invite comment from relevant organisations and, especially, feedback from those which have tried to use it.

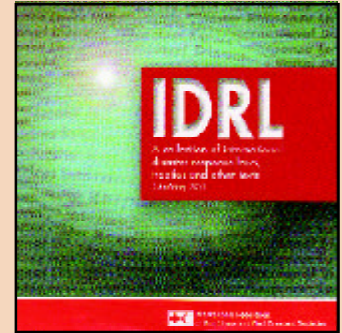


The Future Oceans – Warming Up, Rising High, Turning Sour

By the German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU), 2006
4 pages
Available in PDF

Latest research findings show that failure to check mankind's emissions of carbon dioxide will have severe consequences for the world's oceans. The marine environment is doubly affected: continuing warming and ongoing acidification both pose threats. In combination with over-fishing, these two threats are further jeopardizing already weakened fish stocks. Sea-level rise is exposing coastal regions to mounting flood and hurricane risks. To keep the adverse effects on human society and ecosystems within manageable limits, it will be essential to adopt new coastal protection approaches, designate marine protected areas and agree on ways to deal with refugees from endangered coastal areas. All such measures, however, can only succeed if global warming and ocean acidification are combated vigorously. Ambitious climate protection is therefore a key precondition to successful marine conservation and coastal protection.

3.3 Legislation



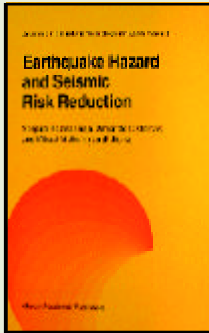
IDRL: A collection of international disaster response laws, treaties and other texts

By the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Available in CD-ROM and
www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/idrl

The International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) Project was initiated by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in response to the growing concern within the international community as to the adequacy of existing legal mechanisms to facilitate humanitarian activities in response to natural and technological disasters. The IDRL Project aims to reduce the vulnerability and suffering of people affected by disasters through the promotion and development of international disaster response law mechanisms to better facilitate the provision of expedient and effective international humanitarian assistance. The Project also aims to facilitate a greater awareness, understanding and implementation of the various existing legal instruments applicable in times of natural disaster through the compilation and publication of these laws under the framework of international disaster response laws.

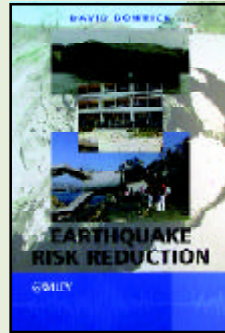
The CD ROM contains information about the IDRL Project, as well as a searchable database containing the references and where possible the full texts of the collected documents.

4.1 Hazards 4.1.A. Geological hazards



Earthquake Hazard and Seismic Risk
By Mikeal Melkumyan and
Serguei Balassanian, edited by
Sergie Balassanian
Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2000
446 pages
ISBN 0792363906

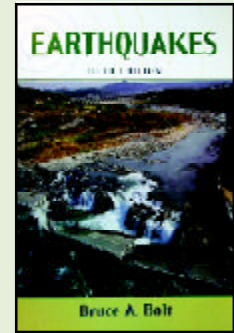
This volume contains selected and rigorously scrutinized presentations made at the Second International Conference on Earthquake Hazard and Seismic Risk Reduction held in Yerevan, Armenia, on 14-21 September 1998. The 46 contributions from authors from over 20 countries provide an overview of the achievements and experiences of different countries in disaster reduction since 1988. These contributions are presented in the volume in three parts, namely Disaster Reduction, Earthquake Hazards, and Earthquake Engineering. This book will help to shape the direction that international disaster prevention will take by identifying crucial program functions and essential institutional responsibilities in the field of disaster reduction after the IDNDR.
Audience: This volume contains valuable information for seismologists, geophysicists, earth scientists, engineers, architects, and psychologists interested in earthquake hazard and seismic risk research. It is also useful for authorities responsible for public safety and natural hazards mitigation plans, and for insurance companies.



Earthquake Risk Reduction
By David J. Dowrick
Wiley, 2003
520 pages
ISBN 0-471-49688-X

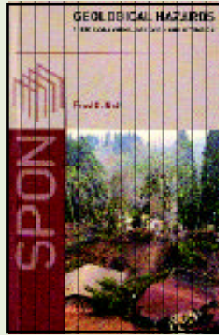
Encompassing theory and field experience, this book covers all the main subject areas in earthquake risk reduction, ranging from geology, seismology, structural and soil dynamics to hazard and risk assessment, risk management and planning, engineering and the architectural design of new structures and equipment. Earthquake Risk Reduction

- outlines individual national weaknesses that contribute to earthquake risk to people and property;
- calculates the seismic response of soils and structures;
- evaluates the effectiveness of given designs and construction procedures for reducing casualties and financial losses;
- provides guidance on the key issue of choice of structural form;
- presents earthquake resistant designs methods for the four main structural materials - steel, concrete, reinforced masonry and timber - as well as for services equipment, plant and non-structural architectural components;
- contains a chapter devoted to problems involved in improving (retrofitting) the existing built environment.



Earthquakes
By Bruce Bolt
W. H. Freeman, 1999
320 pages
ISBN 071673396X

One of the world's most respected seismologists provides a brief overview of the history of earthquakes and seismology, including topics such as geologic faults, intensity patterns, plate tectonics, side effects of earthquakes (such as tsunamis), and protection of people and property. The book contains descriptions of the 1995 Sakhalin and 1997 Assisi earthquakes, and more recent earthquakes such as Northridge, California (1994), Kobe, Japan (1995), Chi Chi, Taiwan (1999), and Denali, Alaska (2003). The sequence of chapters has been reorganized to better facilitate learning the broad concepts before the details, and new exercises and Web references have been added that give students the opportunity to think and use data the way field seismologists do.



Geological Hazards: Their Assessment, Avoidance and Mitigation

By Fred Bell
Spon Press, 1999
648 pages
ISBN 0419169709

Natural hazards cost the global economy over \$50,000 million per year. Two thirds of this is spent on damage repair, the remainder represents the cost of predicting, preventing and mitigating against disasters. Man-made hazards such as groundwater pollution, subsidence and soil erosion add to this figure. Geological Hazards is the first book to consider both natural and man-made disasters in a single volume. All major geological hazards are examined, including: volcanic activity, earthquakes, mass movements, soil creep, landslides, problem soils such as quicksands and expansive clays, river, marine, wind action and control, soil erosion and desertification, waste and its disposal, landfill and gas formation, contaminated land, groundwater pollution, subsidence, abandoned mine workings and shafts.

Geological Hazards presents a state-of-the-art survey for students on civil engineering and physical geography courses, as well as researchers and practicing civil engineers. It examines methods of assessing, evaluating and combating hazards, both natural and man-made.



Perspectives on Tsunami Hazard Reduction: Observation, Theory and Planning

Series Advances in Natural and Technological Hazards Research, Vol. 9
By Gerald Hebenstreit
Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997
218 pages
ISBN 0-7923-4811-7

Tsunamis remain an ever-present threat to lives and property along the coasts of most of the world's oceans. This volume highlights critical advances in key areas of tsunami hazard reduction. One group of papers describes observational aspects of tsunami research, including reconstruction of events during specific tsunamis, and advanced techniques for measurements and for improving our overall knowledge of tsunami events. Another section applies numerical and observational methods to understanding tsunami generation and propagation and the prediction of tsunami effects in coastal zones. A final part examines the evolving efforts to provide rapid, accurate, and comprehensive warnings to coastal populations. This emphasises the interdisciplinary nature of tsunami research and its ultimate focus: reducing coastal hazards.

Audience: This book will be of interest to researchers and graduate students involved in natural hazards research, physical oceanography, seismology, environmental impact assessment and risk assessment.

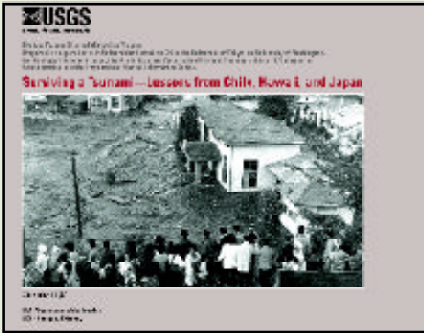


South Asia Earthquake 2005: Learning from previous earthquake relief operations

By the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP) and the ProVenton Consortium, 2005
13 pages
Available in PDF

This briefing paper provides a synthesis of key lessons learned from relief responses to past earthquakes. The main intended audiences are operational decision-makers and relief programme managers working in the South Asia earthquake relief operation. As agency personnel have expressed a need for clear and concise guidance, this paper aims to provide this, rather than detailed context on earthquakes or the affected region.

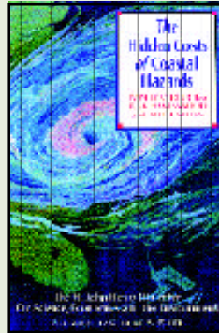
The current South Asia earthquake presents unique challenges, particularly of scale and logistics, but there are generic lessons to be learned from previous earthquakes, particularly those in Afghanistan in 1998, Turkey in 1999, Gujarat in 2001 and Bam in 2003. This paper aims to provide a distillation of this learning.



Surviving a Tsunami - Lessons from Chile, Hawaii, and Japan

Compiled by Brian F. Atwater, Marco Cisternas V., Joanne Bourgeois, Walter C. Dudley, James W. Hendley II, and Peter H. Stauffer
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), revised and reprinted 2005
24 pages
Available in PDF

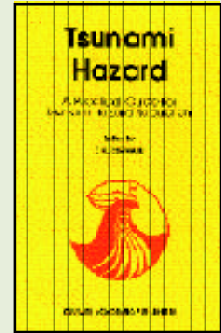
This book contains true stories that illustrate how to survive—and how not to survive—a tsunami. It is meant for people who live, work, or play along coasts that tsunamis may strike. Such coasts surround most of the Pacific Ocean but also include some coastal areas of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. As happened in Sumatra in 2004, tsunamis can reach heights of 50 feet, not just on the coast but miles inland as well. The stories in this book were selected from interviews with people who survived a Pacific Ocean tsunami in 1960. Many of these people contended with the waves near their source, along the coast of Chile. Others faced the tsunami many hours later in Hawaii and Japan. Most of the interviews were done decades later in the 1980's and 1990's.



The Hidden Costs Of Coastal Hazards: Implications for risk assessment and mitigation

By Gilbert F. White
Island Press, 1999
252 pages
ISBN 1559637560

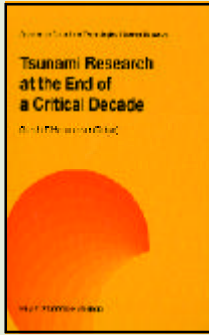
Society has limited hazard mitigation dollars to invest. Which actions will be most cost effective, considering the true range of impacts and costs incurred? In 1997, the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment began a two-year study with a panel of experts to help develop new strategies to identify and reduce the costs of weather-related hazards associated with rapidly increasing coastal development activities. The book presents the panel's findings, offering the first in-depth study that considers the costs of coastal hazards to natural resources, social institutions, business, and the built environment. It provides for the first time information on the full range of economic costs caused by a major coastal hazard event. This book takes a structured approach to the problem of coastal hazards, offering a new framework for community-based hazard mitigation along with specific recommendations for implementation. Decisionmakers both policymakers and planners—who are interested in coastal hazard issues will find the book a unique source of new information and insight.



Tsunami Hazard: A Practical Guide for Tsunami Hazard Reduction

Edited by E.N. Bernard
Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1991
228 pages
ISBN 0792311744

The more practical application of science to the reduction of the tsunami hazard is emphasized in this guide: observations, physical processes, and hazard mitigation. Several papers illustrate techniques for collecting historical data to evaluate tsunami risk for threatened areas. Other papers demonstrate the use of these data in designing appropriate hazard system (including real-time warnings). This resource serves as ready reference on tsunami research applied to hazard reduction for scientists, emergency preparedness operators, educators, and policymakers and other professionals concerned with natural hazards.

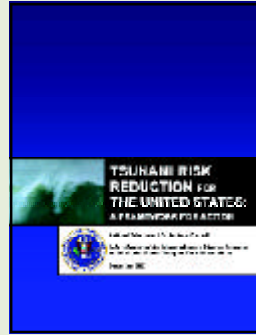


Tsunami Research at the End of a Critical Decade

Series Advances in Natural and Technological Hazards Research, Vol. 18
Edited by Gerald T. Hebenstreit
Springer, 2002
304 pages
ISBN 1-4020-0203-3

This book presents a unique look at the state of tsunami research at the end of the 20th century. It displays recent progress both in data recovery and reconstructions of historical tsunamis and in detail examination of recent disasters. It shows the tsunami community using both traditional methods of data gathering - searching archives and attempting to simulate past events - and integrating modern technologies - side-scan sonar, GPS, global communications, supercomputers - in the quest to understand tsunamis and improve mankind's ability to mitigate the disastrous consequences of these unpredictable and unstoppable events. It chronicles recent advances in mitigation efforts while illuminating the continuing need for increased efforts.

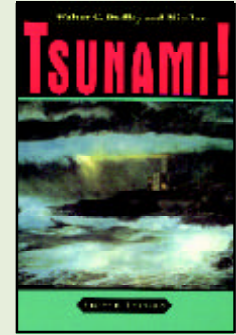
Audience: This book will be of interest to researchers and graduate students involved in natural hazards research, physical oceanography, seismology, environmental impact assessment and risk assessment.



Tsunami Risk Reduction for the United States: A Framework for Action

By the US Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR) and the United States Group on Earth Observations, 2005
27 pages
Available in PDF

Tsunamis are low probability but high impact events, and the Indian Ocean tsunami of December 26, 2004 demonstrated international vulnerability. Over the past year investments in tsunami detection and warning have made individuals safer in their homes and places of work. Working with our national and international partners, we also produced the national plan for tsunami risk reduction to provide a framework for ongoing federal investment in activities that will continue to reduce risks to life and property.

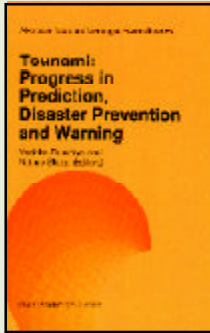


Tsunami!

By Walter C. Dudley and Min Lee
University of Hawaii Press, 1998
362 pages, 2nd edition
ISBN 0-8248-1969-1

This new edition retains a mix of personalized information, scientific data, and history told in a style that satisfies both technical and lay readers. The first edition of *Tsunami!*, published in 1988, provided readers with a complete examination of the tsunami phenomenon in Hawai'i. This second edition adds many eyewitness accounts of the tsunamis of 1946 and 1960 and expands its coverage to include major tsunamis in the Mediterranean and off the coasts of Japan, Chile, Indonesia, Fiji, Alaska, California, Newfoundland, and the Caribbean, as well as the 1998 devastation in Papua New Guinea. Dramatic photographs and accounts of experiencing a tsunami firsthand are placed within the framework of the how and why of tsunamis, our scientific understanding of these phenomena, and the current status of the Tsunami Warning System, which is widely used to forecast and measure tsunamis and prepare coastal areas for potentially deadly tsunami strikes.

Progress in such preparations on the U.S. West Coast is reported.



Tsunami: Progress in Prediction, Disaster Prevention and Warning
Series Advances in Natural and Technological Hazards Research, Vol. 4
Edited by Yoshito Tsuchiya and Nobuo Shuto
Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1995
368 pages
ISBN 0-7923-3483-3

The Sixteenth International Tsunami Symposium, TSUNAMI '93, drew more than 150 scientists, engineers and specialists in tsunami research and disaster mitigation from 13 countries. The leading contributions to the symposium, selected after a rigorous reviewing process, are presented here under three broad headings:

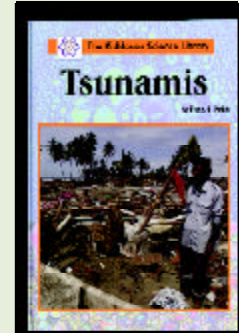
- Tsunami generation, propagation and inundation: their prediction and simulation.
- Tsunami disasters: their prevention and mitigation.
- Tsunami observations, and warning systems and plans for improvement.

Audience: Scientists, engineers and graduate students interested in the prediction of earthquakes and tsunamis, tsunami disasters and their prevention and mitigation. Professionals in the field of coastal management and protection.



Tsunami: the Great Waves
By the U.S. Department of Commerce; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); National Weather Service (NWS); Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC); International Tsunami Information Center (ITIC)IOC, Revised 2005
12 pages
Available in PDF

This 12-page glossy brochure provides information on what a tsunami is, how fast and how big they can be, what causes them, and describes programs undertaken to mitigate this hazard, including the development of tsunami warning centers, research programmes, and safety rules describing what to do when a tsunami attack your coastline. Tsunami The Great Waves in English (4th edition) was last updated and revised in June, 2005. It was designed and published by the International Tsunami Information Centre, with support from the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Programme, the USA (National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration), and France (Laboratoire de Geophysique).



Tsunamis
By Peggy J. Parks
KidHaven Press, 2005
48 pages
ISBN 0-7377-3380-2

This book examines tsunamis, explaining what they are, what causes them, how scientists study them and the destruction they leave in their wake.

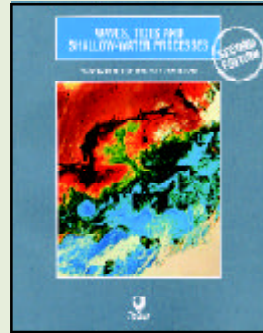


Tsunamis, Case Studies and Recent Developments

Series Advances in Natural and Technological Hazards Research, Vol. 23
Edited by Kenji Satake
Springer, 2005
VIII-343 pages
ISBN 1-4020-3326-5

Twenty papers comprise a timely review of state-of-the-art tsunami research. Various approaches are taken to study tsunamis: field-surveys of recent tsunamis; analysis of tide-gauge records; numerical simulations of tsunami generation and propagation, tank experiments, and geological studies of tsunami deposits. The papers are also divided into two parts: case studies and recent developments.

The first part reports on tsunamis generated by volcanic eruptions and earthquakes around the Pacific Ocean with summaries of post-tsunami surveys in the last decade. The second part reports recent developments in numerical computations, monitoring, and assessments of coastal hazards.

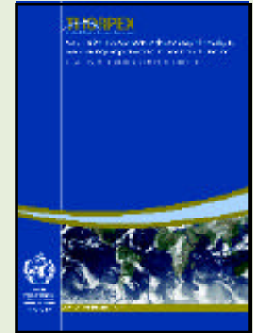


Waves, Tides and Shallow-Water Processes

By Evelyn Brown
The Open University, 2005
227 pages
ISBN 0750642815

This book begins by describing waves, their measurement and characteristics, their behaviour in shallow water, and unusual waves. Next, the book considers mainly theoretical aspects of sediment movement and deposition by currents, before discussing wave action in the littoral zone, tidal current action on tidal flats and in estuaries, and the interaction of waves, tides and river flow in deltas. Finally, shelf-sea processes are examined, including an outline of their mineral resources. This Volume belongs to a series on oceanography. It begins by describing the characteristics of waves and tides, and their behaviour in shallow-water. After outlining the sources of sediment supply to the oceans, it considers some theoretical aspects of sediment movement and deposition by currents. After looking at wave action in the littoral zone, it explores the interplay of tidal currents, river flow and wave action in estuaries and deltas. The final Chapter provides an overview of shelf processes.

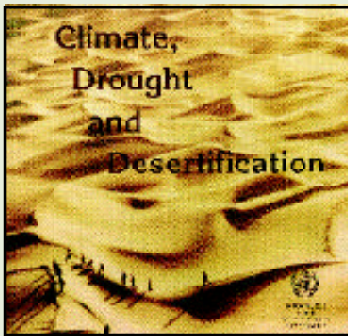
4.1.B. Hydrometeorological hazards



Accelerating improvements in the accuracy of one-day to two-week high-impact weather forecasts for the benefit of society, the economy and the environment

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2005
14 pages
ISBN 92-63-10978-8
Available in PDF

THORPEX is a key research meteorological component of the WMO Natural Disaster Reduction and Mitigation Programme. It will contribute to WMO's goal to halve the number of deaths due to natural disasters of meteorological, hydrological and climatic origin over the next 15 years. Among the greatest research challenges of the twenty-first century are the reduction and mitigation of natural disasters and the adverse effects of weather, and realization of societal, economic and environmental benefits of improved weather forecasts. THORPEX is already addressing these challenges by aiming to extend the range of skilful weather forecasts up to 14 days, to develop user-specific products ready for use in decision-making support tools, and to assess the value of these products when applied in societal, economic and environmental activities.



Climate, drought and desertification
By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 1997
12 pages
ISBN 92-63-10869-2

Desertification directly affects more than 250 million people in more than 100 countries. This brochure describes the contributions WMO is making to fighting drought and desertification.



Drought, A Global Assessment Volume I and Volume II
Edited by Donald A. Wilhite
Routledge, 2000
xxvi + 396 pages (Vol. I),
xii + 304 pages (Vol. II)
ISBN 0-415-16833-3

Drought is the most complex of all natural hazards. Resulting in serious economic, social and environmental costs and losses in both developed and developing countries, drought has severely affected most countries in recent years, and on multiple occasions in many cases. Drought risks are escalating in response to many factors, including the increasing and shifting population that leads to expanding pressure on water and other natural resources. The overview chapters and case studies included in this book provide information to scientists, policy makers, and planners that, if implemented, can reduce the devastation of drought through improved prediction and monitoring techniques, mitigation programs and policies, and contingency planning. The completion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction provided a unique opportunity to implement this new paradigm for drought management in the 21st Century. The goals of this book is to provide the scientific and policy community with information in the form of new technologies and methodologies, as well as lessons learned.



Floods Volume I and Volume II
Edited by D.J. Parker
Routledge, 2000
xxix + 431 pages (Vol. I),
xiv + 317 pages (Vol. II)
ISBN 0-415-17238-1

More than fifty leading international researchers have contributed their knowledge and experience to Floods, the third title in the Routledge Hazards and Disasters Series. It is a massive publication bringing together a vast corpus of current information on the practical management of flood hazards and the research from which improved strategies to reduce disaster potential may be designed. It covers a wide range of relevant disciplines and areas of the world where flooding remains a major concern. The reader's task is facilitated by the editor's introduction to each part, together with the "conclusions" ending most chapters. A quick look at the main features is thus possible pending more detailed study. As with previous volumes in this series, the production is of high quality and attractively bound. An interesting and practical innovation is the inclusion of an appendix to Volume II containing references to relevant flood hazards and disaster websites.



Guidelines for Reducing Flood Losses

By the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA); UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR); US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA NOAA)
United Nations
79 pages
Available in PDF

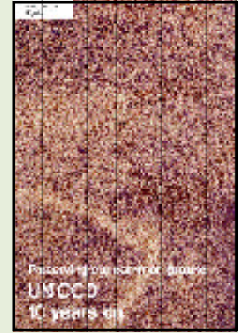
Floods have the greatest damage potential of all natural disasters worldwide and affect the greatest number of people. On a global basis, there is evidence that the number of people affected and economic damages resulting from flooding are on the rise at an alarming rate. Society must move from the current paradigm of post-disaster response. Plans and efforts must be undertaken to break the current event-disaster cycle. More than ever, there is the need for decision makers to adopt holistic approaches for flood disaster management. It is recognized that comprehensive assessments of risks from natural hazards such as flooding, mud/land slides, and extreme wind and rain are necessary for society to better understand the risks which they face daily. Assessment of risk and the involvement of the community in the decision making, planning and implementation process can help lead to sustainable solutions. Solutions must reflect the human dimension and must also consider the impacts of changing land use on flooding, erosion, and landslides.



Integrated Flood Management

[Information kit]
Includes **Integrated Flood Management: Concept Paper**
By the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM), 2004
28 pages
Available in PDF

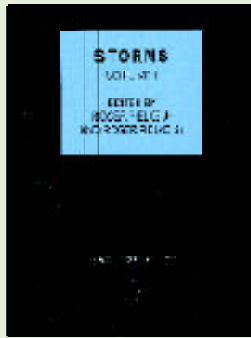
Integrated Flood Management (IFM) integrates land and water resources development in a river basin, within the context of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), with a view to maximizing the efficient use of flood plains and minimizing loss to life. Thus, occasional flood losses can be accepted in favour of a long-term increase in the efficient use of flood plains. Integrated Water Resources Management, which, as defined by the Global Water Partnership (GWP), is "a process which promotes the coordinated management and development of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems", is based on the recognition that a single intervention has implications for the system as a whole. More positively, integrating management means multiple benefits may be achieved from a single intervention.



Preserving our common ground: UNCCD Ten years on

By the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 2004
20 pages
ISBN 92-95043-00-6
Available in PDF

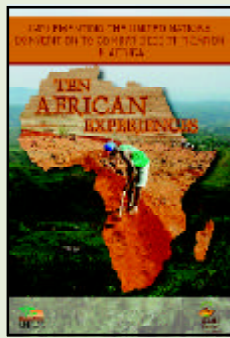
June 17, 2004 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. To commemorate this special anniversary, the secretariat has produced a publication highlighting the unique aspects and work of the Convention since its inception. Titled "Preserving our common ground: UNCCD Ten years on", this publication encompasses a range of articles representing themes strategic to the UNCCD process. The main article, "Securing a global common good", exemplifies the Convention as a potential tool yet to be fully utilized to address acute social, economic and political issues intrinsically linked to the effects of desertification and drought. Insight is also provided on the many organs vital to the Convention's efficacy such as the UNCCD Secretariat, the Global Environment Facility and the Global Mechanism.



Storms Volume I and Volume II

Edited by Roger Pielke Jr and Roger Pielke Sr
Routledge, 2000
xxviii+563 pages (Vol. I),
xvii+345 pages (Vol. II)
ISBN 0-415-17239-X

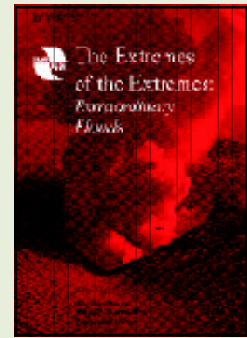
Storms is the second of the seven titles planned under the Routledge Hazards and Disasters Series. This two-volume work, marking the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), summarizes the current state of knowledge in combating storm-related losses, and charts the way forward in the post-IDNDR years. Some idea of this publication's scope may be gained by saying that its 908 pages are divided into five parts with a total of 47 chapters; there are some 500 figures, 81 plates and 64 tables. Seventy-four leading authorities have contributed their knowledge and experience. A comprehensive review of such a wide-ranging collection of information would call for far greater space than is available here. All in all the two volumes of Storms present an up to date collection of information available nowhere else without a vast amount of research through the world of scientific and technical literature.



Ten African Experiences

By the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 2006
38 pages
ISBN 92-95043-12-X
Available in PDF

It has since been established beyond any doubt that combating desertification and land degradation is an important, if not vital, part of sustainable development strategies in countries affected by this scourge. African countries have been implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on the ground for the last 10 years and are well aware of the need to take a holistic approach to desertification. The approaches used must reflect local populations' needs and the UNCCD's guiding principles and, ultimately, must help eradicate poverty. Any sustainable response to land degradation must address the issue's socio-economic, political, institutional, technical and scientific aspects. African countries, that are hardest hit by this phenomenon, have committed themselves resolutely to this long-term battle and, at the same time, are intensifying efforts to preserve natural resources and alleviate poverty. As the international community celebrates the International Year of Deserts and Desertification (IYDD) in 2006, it is the ideal time to look at some exercises conducted in Africa as part of the implementation of the UNCCD.



The Extremes of the Extremes: Extraordinary Floods

Edited by Árni Snorasson, Helga P. Finnsdóttir and Marshall E. Moss
International Association of Hydrological Sciences, 2002
394-xiv pages
ISBN 1-901502-66-X

Extreme floods are among the most destructive forces of nature; there is a perception that they are occurring with higher frequency now than in the past. This is a cause for international concern and calls for an understanding of the circumstances that might generate such disastrous events. The main focus of the papers included in this volume is the geophysical processes related to floods, but the statistical and mathematical aspects of flood analysis and forecasting are also addressed, and the issues of flooding and flood abatement are put into economic, social and ethical perspective. The 60 papers in this volume have been grouped under the following themes:

- Physical processes related to floods interplay of snow and ice with rain and temperature
- Prehistoric and historic floods catastrophic floods
- Floods: case studies
- Geomorphological and environmental questions related to floods focusing on glacial floods
- Statistical analysis and forecasting of floods extreme value analysis
- Predictability and abatement of floods



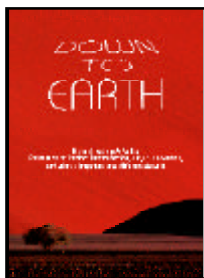
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification: In those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

By the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

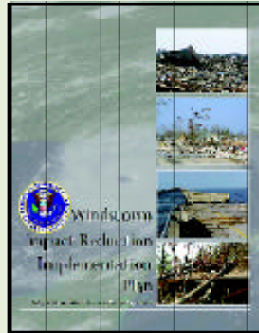
76 pages – 15 fact sheets –
26 and 36 pages fascicules

“...‘desertification’ means land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities; ‘combating desertification’ includes activities which are part of the integrated development of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas for sustainable development...” Includes:

- Down to Earth
- Available in PDF



- There is no rug big enough to sweep the desert under
- Available in PDF



Windstorm Impact Reduction Implementation Plan

By the National Science and Technology Council, USA, 2006

29 pages
Available in PDF

The tragedy caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in August and September 2005, the unprecedented hurricane season of 2004 in which five hurricanes made landfall in Florida, and the May 1999 outbreak of damaging tornados in Oklahoma underscore the significant and growing risks to our society due to wind hazards. The Public Law 108-360, known as the National Windstorm Reduction Act of 2004 increased national attention on wind hazard reduction efforts, which will require significantly improved cooperation and coordination between Federal agencies, improved coordination with states and local governments and increased, focused Federal investment to reduce wind hazards.

In accordance with the legislation, a coordinated Federal effort, in cooperation with other levels of government, academia, and the private sector, will improve the understanding of windstorms and their impact, and develop and encourage implementation of cost-effective mitigation measures to reduce those impacts while promoting community resilience.



WMO at a glance

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2006

19 pages
ISBN 92-63-10990-7
Available in PDF

National Meteorological and Hydrological Services work 24 hours a day, all year round, to improve the quality of life of all people. Their early and reliable warnings of the occurrence of severe weather and climate events allow decisionmakers, communities and individuals to be better prepared. They thus help save life and property, protect resources and the environment and avoid socioeconomic setbacks. Weather, climate and water have a major impact on socio-economic development. Accurate observations and predictions and the free and timely exchange of information about weather, climate and water, therefore, are of vital importance. WMO is committed to ensuring that all nations are able to take full advantage of meteorological and hydrological information and products for the safety and well-being of their people and for their sustainable development.

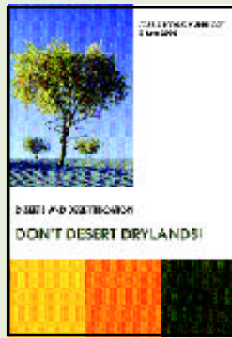
4.1.C. Environmental hazards



**WMO Bulletin, Vol. 55 (1), January 2006:
Preventing and Mitigating natural
disasters**

By the World Meteorological Organization
(WMO), 2006
68 pages, includes a CD-ROM
Available in PDF

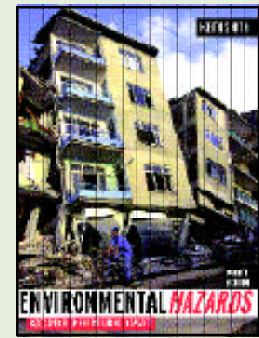
WMO and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of its 187 Members are at the forefront of disaster mitigation through the operation of a system for monitoring and predicting the weather and for disseminating the forecasts and warnings of weather and related phenomena. They give decision-makers, partners and individuals the information they need for awareness building, planning, preparedness and, when necessary, for recovery and rehabilitation efforts.



**World Environment Day, 5 June 2006:
Desert and Desertification, Don't Desert
Drylands!**

By the United Nations Environment
Programme (UNEP), 2006
48 pages
Available in PDF

The World Environment Day theme selected for 2006 is Deserts and Desertification and the slogan is Don't Desert Drylands! The slogan emphasizes the importance of protecting drylands, which cover more than 40% of the planet's surface. This ecosystem is home to one-third of the world's people who are more vulnerable members of society. The day's agenda is to give a human face to environmental issues; empower people to become active agents of sustainable and equitable development; promote an understanding that communities are pivotal to changing attitudes towards environmental issues; and advocate partnership which will ensure all nations and peoples enjoy a safer and more prosperous future. World Environment Day is a people's event with colourful activities such as street rallies, bicycle parades, green concerts, essays and poster competitions in schools, tree planting, as well as recycling and clean-up campaigns.

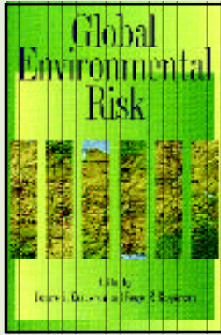


**Environmental Hazards: Assessing Risk
and Reducing Disasters**

By Keith Smith
Routledge, an imprint of Taylor & Francis
Books Ltd, 2004
324 pages
ISBN 0415318041

Environmental Hazards provides a lucid comprehensive introduction to both the theory and practice of hazards and their mitigation, drawing on interdisciplinary insights. It is essential reading for students of geography, environmental science, earth science and geology. The fourth edition of Environmental Hazards continues to blend physical and social sciences to provide a thoroughly balanced, contemporary introduction to hazards analysis and mitigation strategies. It covers all the major rapid-onset events, whether natural, human or technological in origin which directly threaten humans and what they value. The revised edition includes increased coverage of Biophysical and Technological Hazards. Additional material has also been added on vulnerability, asteroids, wildfires and disaster mitigation success. Boxed features have been introduced to define key terms, and outline the science underpinning discussions. Case studies have also been updated and replaced throughout. Annotated further reading and a gazetteer of useful websites are also provided.

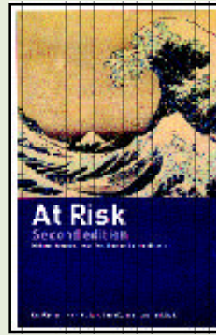
4.2 Vulnerability

**Global Environmental Risk**

Edited by Jeanne X. Kasperson and
Roger E. Kasperson
Earthscan Publications, 2001
512 pages
ISBN 1853838012

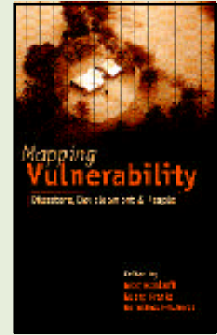
The dangers of environmental change for people and what they value is what makes environmental issues so important for our future. This volume presents a comprehensive analysis of environmental risks. Contributors assess the identification and causes of risks, who and what is vulnerable to them, their regional distribution and the policies and measures for mitigating them.

Despite international initiatives such as the Earth Summit in 1992 and ongoing efforts to implement the Kyoto Protocol, human activities continue to register a destructive toll on the planetary environment. At root, research on global environmental risk seeks new pathways for reversing unsustainable trends, curtailing ongoing destructive activities, and creating a life-sustaining planet. This book takes stock of the distinctive challenges posed by global environmental risks, the capacity of knowledge systems to identify and characterize such risks, and the competence of human society to manage the unprecedented complexity. Particular attention trains on engaging, in ways conducive to enhancing social learning and adaptation, the large uncertainties inherent in these risks.

**At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability, and Disasters**

By Ben Wisner, Piers Blaikie, Ian Davis and
Terry Cannon
Routledge, 2003
464 pages
ISBN 0415252164
Available in PDF

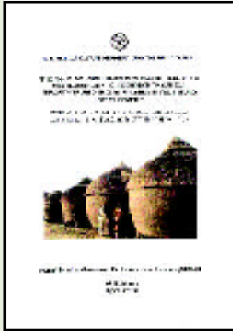
Presently in its second edition, "At Risk" stands as a primary text in risk and vulnerability studies. The authors focus on the political and economic causes of disaster, arguing that vulnerability is at the foundation of risks and recovery practices. Through focusing on natural hazards, such as floods, earthquakes, and volcanoes, "At Risk" demonstrates how social groups with little economic or political power are the most at risk during times of disaster. The author's "Pressure and Release" model for risk and hazard progression is an interesting addition to disaster scholarship.

**Mapping Vulnerability: Disasters, Development and People**

Edited by Greg Bankoff, George Frerks and
Dorothea Hilhorst
Earthscan Publications, 2004
256 pages
ISBN 1853839647

Raging floods, massive storms and cataclysmic earthquakes: every year up to 340 million people are affected by these and other disasters, which cause loss of life and damage to personal property, agriculture and infrastructure. So what can be done? The key to understanding the causes of disasters and mitigating their impacts is the concept of 'vulnerability'. Mapping Vulnerability analyses 'vulnerability' as a concept central to the way we understand disasters and their magnitude and impact. Written and edited by a distinguished group of disaster scholars and practitioners, this book is a counterbalance to those technocratic approaches that limit themselves to simply looking at disasters as natural phenomena. Through the notion of vulnerability, the authors stress the importance of social processes and human-environmental interactions as causal agents in the making of disasters. They critically examine what renders communities unsafe – a condition, they argue, that depends primarily on the relative position of advantage or disadvantage that a particular group occupies within a society's social order.

4.3 Early warning



The role of local institutions in reducing vulnerability to recurrent natural disasters and in sustainable livelihoods development: Consolidated report on case studies and Workshop findings and recommendations
By Federica Battista and Stephan Baas
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2004
71 pages, Available in Word Document

Global data indicates that in the last decade natural disasters occurred more frequently than in the past and were more destructive. While recognizing that assistance in the response phase of a natural disaster remains important and needs to be enhanced at all levels, there is an increased recognition that the ultimate aim of natural disaster management strategies should be to reduce the vulnerability of local communities (and countries) to natural hazards, through the implementation of more effective prevention and preparedness measures, and integration of risk management into long-term development planning.



Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks in Environmental and Human Security
By Hans Günter Brauch UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), 2005
100 pages
ISBN 3-9810200-4-9
Available in PDF

The present issue is an adequate start to underline the above outlined aims. The author analyses and summarises the drivers and components of the unfolding process of defining and conceptualising human security in the environmental context. Next to the intellectual and scientific dimension, this publication analyses also the intergovernmental and political evolution of the environmental aspects of the human security concept. This fascinating narrative is an essential background reading for those interested in the details, intricacies, but also conceptual problems of the "securisation" of the environment.



Coping strategies and early warning systems of tribal people in India in the face of natural disasters: Case studies in Mayurbhanj, Orissa and Durgapur, Rajasthan, India
Edited by D. Sharma
International Labour Office (ILO), 2001
ISBN 92-2-113207-2
Executive summary available in PDF

Tribal regions, especially those subject to recurring natural hazards, call for a convergence of efforts on the part of government, non-government, private sector and the tribal people themselves. While immediate preparedness and relief measures that would mitigate the effects through strengthening the coping capacity and self reliance of tribal people. However, it needs to be stressed that self-reliance of the community by no means absolves the Government of its responsibility. A synergy needs to be developed between the State and the people, building effective partnerships for development.



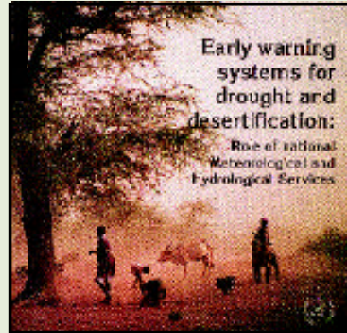
Early warning systems

By the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Ad Hoc Panel; Committee on Science and Technology (CST)
UNCCD, 2003
152 pages
Available in PDF

The Conference of the Parties by its decision 14/COP.5 requested the Secretariat of the Convention to seek the necessary resources to publish and distribute in a suitable form, as widely as possible, the report together with the background papers reviewed by the reappointed ad hoc panel on early warning systems.

This booklet represents the reprints of the report of the ad hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems to the Conference of Parties, COP.4 and COP.5. These documents are available in all six United Nations languages on the website <http://www.unccd.int>.

This document will be useful to all those who are in one way or another involved in early warning systems in those countries which are severely affected by drought and desertification.



Early warning systems for drought and desertification: Role of national Meteorological and Hydrological Services

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 1999
12 pages
ISBN 92-63-10906-0

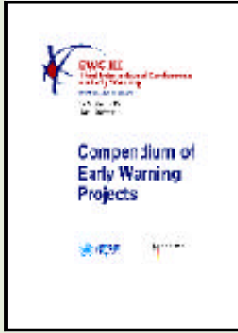
This brochure describes the growing menace of drought and desertification. It highlights the importance of early warning systems, giving guiding principles for effective early warning. Some systems in use by national Meteorological and Hydrological Services are described.



Early Warning Systems for Drought Preparedness and Drought Management: Proceedings of an Expert Group Meeting held September 5-7, 2000, in Lisbon, Portugal

Edited by Donald A. Wilhite, M.V.K. Sivakumar and Deborah A. Wood
World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2000
185 pages, Available in PDF

Effective drought early warning systems are an integral part of efforts worldwide to improve drought preparedness. Timely and reliable data and information must be the cornerstone of effective drought policies and plans. In pursuit of the goal of improving the effectiveness of drought early warning systems, participants of the experts meeting were asked to address three fundamental questions: What is your assessment of the current status of drought early warning systems? What are the shortcomings, limitations, and needs for drought early warning systems? How can drought early warning systems be improved to better support drought preparedness and mitigation efforts at the local, national, and international level? Comprehensive early warning systems should be the foundation on which national drought policies and plans are constructed.



EWC III, Third International Conference on Early Warning, 27-29 March 2006, Bonn, Germany: Compendium of Early Warning Projects

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2006
45 pages
Available in PDF

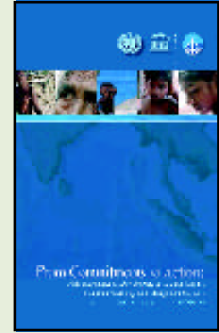
This compendium of proposals for early warning system projects has been assembled as part of the preparations for the 3rd International Conference on Early Warning, Bonn, Germany, 27-29 March 2006. Containing over one hundred individual projects, it represents a rich vein of initiative, expertise and capacity to secure early warning systems to save lives and to protect livelihoods and property throughout the world. Governments and donors are strongly encouraged to study these proposals and to work with the submitting organizations to turn them into reality. The proposals cover all the main hazard types, all regions of the world, and span from technical systems to community-based action. Some are brand new initiatives, while others are adaptations of existing projects. The submitters include government bodies, non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions and private companies. All project proposals have been accompanied by a written endorsement from an appropriate government department or international authority.



EWC III, Third International Conference on Early Warning, 27-29 March 2006, Bonn, Germany: Information Kit

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2006
25 pages
Available in PDF

The EWC III follows two previous conferences hosted by Germany in 1998 and 2003, that firmly established the importance of early warning as a core component of any effective prevention strategy, and prescribed the way ahead for the international community. More recently, at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005, top policy makers and experts agreed on the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. This task has never seemed more urgent than now, against the backdrop of the Indian Ocean tsunami, hurricane Katrina, the Pakistan earthquake and a string of other dramatic natural events causing disaster in many parts of the world. True to its motto 'from concept to action,' this Third International Conference on Early Warning aims to serve as a catalyst for the conceptualization, funding and implementation of concrete early warning projects, with a view to putting into practice the Hyogo Framework for Action.

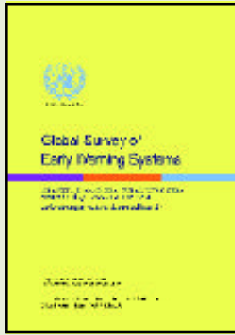


From Commitments to Action: Advancements in Developing an Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System

By Evan Schneider
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), 2006
30 pages
Available in PDF

This brochure will guide you through our advances so far in implementing a complete end-to-end Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in the Indian Ocean. The success and efficiency of such a system will always depend in the end on the good governance of each country and on long-term support from national authorities. National centres must move away from their present minimal configuration to develop their own national detection networks, their own risk-assessment and preparedness procedures, and their own national educational or awareness plans.

4.4 Earth Observation



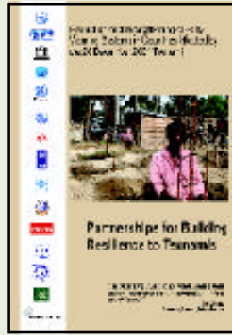
Global Survey of Early Warning Systems: An assessment of capacities, gaps and opportunities toward building a comprehensive global early warning system for all natural hazards

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)

United Nations, 2006

49 pages, Available in PDF

If an effective tsunami early warning system had been in place in the Indian Ocean region on 26 December 2004, thousands of lives would have been saved. The same stark lesson can be drawn from other disasters that have killed tens of thousands of people in the past few years. Effective early warning systems not only save lives but also help protect livelihoods and national development gains. Over the last thirty years, deaths from disasters have been declining, in part thanks to the role of early warning systems and associated preparedness and response systems. To be effective, early warning systems must be people-centred and must integrate four elements – (i) a knowledge of the risks faced; (ii) a technical monitoring and warning service; (iii) the dissemination of meaningful warnings to those at risk; and (iv) public awareness and preparedness to act. Failure in any one of these elements can mean failure of the whole early warning system.



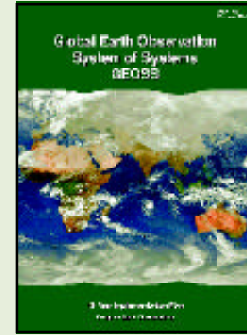
Partnerships for Building Resilience to Tsunamis: Evaluation and strengthening of early warning systems in countries affected by the 26 December 2004 tsunami

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2006

4 pages

Available in PDF

Progress as of March 2006: This initiative has provided an overall integrated framework for strengthening an early warning system in the Indian Ocean. Its key components include core system implementation, integrated risk management, public awareness and education, community-based approaches, as well as partnership building and coordination. This initiative has strengthened coordination of joint efforts of many UN agencies, regional and national organizations, research institutes and local communities. Moreover, it is contributing to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The new brochure provides an overview of the achievements made in the four core elements of the tsunami early warning initiative, (i) tsunami warning core system, (ii) integrated risk management, (iii) community-level approaches, and (iv) public awareness and education.



Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS): 10-Year Implementation Plan Reference Document

By the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) ESA Publications Division, 2005

209 pages, includes a CD-ROM
ISBN 92-9092-495-0

Understanding the Earth system – its weather, climate, oceans, atmosphere, water, land, geodynamics, natural resources, ecosystems, and natural and human-induced hazards – is crucial to enhancing human health, safety and welfare, alleviating human suffering including poverty, protecting the global environment, reducing disaster losses, and achieving sustainable development. Observations of the Earth system constitute critical input for advancing this understanding. The purpose of this Plan is to summarize the essential steps to be undertaken, over the next decade, by a global community of nations and intergovernmental, international, and regional organizations, to put in place a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). Interested countries and organizations have collaborated to develop this Plan to ensure comprehensive and sustained Earth observations.

4.5 Risk assessment



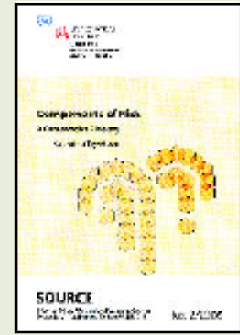
World Meteorological Organization, Integrated Global Observing System (WMO-IGOS): a core component of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)
By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
8 pages
Available in PDF

WMO Members operate the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WMO-IGOS), which includes complex networks in space, atmosphere, land and oceans. An effectively integrated WMO-IGOS will be a core component of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). The integrated global observing and processing systems respond effectively to user requirements. Maintaining and enhancing the WMO-IGOS and developing the Future WMO Information System will help nations meet societal needs. WMOIGOS records a wide variety of geophysical phenomena. This processing system allows the integration of multiple parameters whatever the platform. Further research and development are needed, however, to transform more observational data into useful decision-making tools for societal needs.



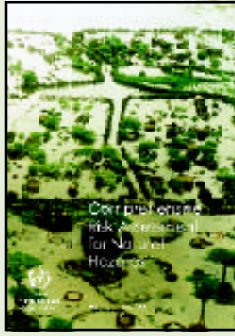
Africa's Crises, Recent analysis of armed conflicts and natural disasters in Africa: Working Paper No. 5
By P. Dunne and G. Mhone
International Labour Office (ILO), 2003
161 pages
ISBN 92-2-113516-0
Available in PDF

This paper considers the socio-economic aspects of crisis brought about through armed conflict, covering the general issues and then presenting two case studies of countries that have experienced rather different but equally terrible conflicts in recent times, Mozambique and Rwanda. These countries provide a valuable comparison. Mozambique is a country with more than a decade of peace that has followed a narrow definition of the World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF) model until relatively recently. The ILO has played an important role in a number of developments and has taken the initiative in offering assistance after the 2000 floods, in addition to being involved in the post-conflict reconstruction. Rwanda is a country that still has security problems and is attempting to recover from a genocidal civil war.



Components of Risk: A Comparative Glossary
By Katharina Thywissen
UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), 2006
48 pages
ISBN 3-9810582-0-8

As far as the scientific objective to facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration is concerned, this comparative glossary serves the function of a dictionary cum mini encyclopaedia. This publication is not only a useful reference before or even during an interdisciplinary meeting, but could also facilitate the reading of proceedings and books authored by experts of different professional backgrounds. Beyond its most likely frequent use in scholarly circles, this comparative glossary is a very valuable contribution to the ongoing international professional debate and efforts towards improved disaster reduction. A year after the Hyogo Framework for Action, approved by the World Conference of Disaster Reduction in Kobe in January 2005, this publication is a timely contribution of UNU to the implementation of this international plan of action.



Comprehensive Risk Assessment for Natural Hazards

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 1999, reprinted 2006
92 pages
Available in PDF

The primary aim of this report is not to propose the development of new methodologies and technologies. The emphasis is rather on identifying and presenting the various existing technologies used to assess the risks for natural disasters of different origins and to encourage their application, as appropriate, to particular circumstances around the world. A very important aspect of this report is the promotion of comprehensive or joint assessment of risk from a variety of possible natural activities that could occur in a region. At the same time, it does identify gaps where there is a need for enhanced research and development. By presenting the technologies within one volume, it is possible to compare them, for the specialists from one discipline to learn from the practices of the other disciplines, and for the specialists to explore possibilities for joint or combined assessments in some regions.



Guidelines for Risk Analysis: A Basis for Disaster Risk Management

By A. Kohler, S. Jülich and L. Bloemertz
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), 2004
31 pages
Available in PDF

The approaches, concepts, methods and terminology for disaster risk management and risk analysis found in the reports and other literature are very diverse, in some cases contradictory, mostly lacking in precision and often very academic in their presentation. In the case of risk analysis in particular there are virtually no documents with clear presentations at the level of concrete implementation. The present guidelines on risk analysis were developed for this reason, and to meet the needs of the projects of (German) development cooperation. The guidelines are intended to be useful and applicable in the case of not only emergency aid and humanitarian aid, which generally have a planning horizon of 6–12 months, but also the other components of “development-oriented emergency aid (DEA)”, such as reconstruction measures and food security programmes in the context of disasters. They are also intended to be useful for Technical Cooperation (TC) projects which are being implemented in regions threatened by natural hazards or which contain components of disaster risk management.



Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis

By Maxx Dille, Robert S. Chen, Uwe Deichmann, Arthur L. Lerner-Lam and Margaret Arnold
World Bank, 2005
29 pages
Synthesis Report available in PDF

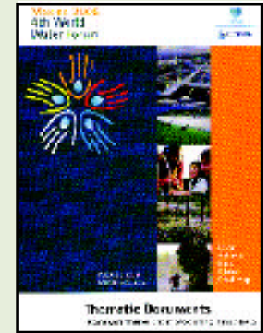
Earthquakes, floods, drought, and other natural hazards cause tens of thousands of deaths, hundreds of thousands of injuries, and billions of dollars in economic losses each year around the world. Many billions of dollars in humanitarian assistance, emergency loans, and development aid are expended annually. Yet efforts to reduce the risks of natural hazards remain largely uncoordinated across different hazard types and do not necessarily focus on areas at highest risk of disaster. Natural Disaster Hotspots presents a global view of major natural disaster risk hotspots' areas at relatively high risk of loss from one or more natural hazards. It summarizes the results of an interdisciplinary analysis of the location and characteristics of hotspots for six natural hazards: earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, floods, drought, and cyclones. Data on these hazards are combined with state-of-the-art data on the subnational distribution of population and economic output and past disaster losses to identify areas at relatively high risk from one or more hazards.



4.6 Data



4.7 Water



Synthesis Report: 'Measuring Mitigation': Methodologies for assessing natural hazard risks and the net benefits of mitigation
By Charlotte Benson and John Twigg
ProVention Consortium, 2004
36 pages
Available in PDF

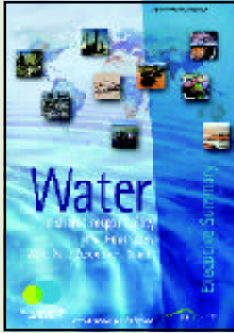
Thirty Years of Natural Disasters 1974-2003: The Numbers
By Debarati Guha-Sapir, David Hargitt and Philippe Hoyois
Presses universitaires de Louvain, 2004
188 pages
ISBN 293034471
Available in PDF

Mexico 2006, 4th World Water Forum, Local Actions for a Global Challenge, Mexico City, 16-22 March, 2006: Thematic Documents, Framework Themes and Cross-cutting Perspectives
By the World Water Council (WWC); Comision Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA)
Faircount Ltd, 2006
351 pages
ISBN 968-817-747-4

This working paper synthesises the findings of Phase 1 of a ProVention study on 'Measuring Mitigation: Methodologies for assessing natural hazard risks and the net benefits of mitigation' (Benson and Twigg 2004).
The study shows that many of the standard tools used in designing development projects can be used or readily adapted to assess risks from natural hazards and the potential benefits of mitigation options. However at present, hazards and related vulnerability are rarely considered in designing and appraising development projects, even in high-risk areas. Another key finding is that monitoring and evaluation is still relatively neglected in disaster reduction work. The report makes a number of recommendations to practitioners and policy makers that will help them to improve their approach to appraisal and evaluation. As the human and financial costs of disasters rise, there are increasing demands for evidence that mitigation 'pays'. Until this proof exists, however, many aid agencies remain reluctant to pursue risk reduction as a key objective, or even to protect their own projects against potential hazards.

Over the last 30 years, 6,367 natural disasters killed more than 2 million people. A cumulative total of 5.1 billion individuals were affected, of which 182 million were left homeless. These same disasters caused US\$1.4 trillion worth of damages. Data on natural disasters and their impact on populations and economies play an essential role in understanding the factors that increase human vulnerability and the importance of disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention.
The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters is based at the School of Public Health of the Université catholique de Louvain in Brussels, Belgium. For over 30 years, the centre has been involved in multidisciplinary research, training and information dissemination on disasters and conflicts, with a special focus on public health and socio-economic impacts.

The main theme of the 4th World Water Forum is Local Actions for a Global Challenge. The organizers of the 4th Forum share the belief that, regardless of their root causes, water related problems have their greatest impacts at the local level. As a result, local actions are key for generating concrete results that, when amalgamated across sectors and regions, will move us closer to meeting the water-related targets set by the Millennium Development Goals, the WSSD Implementation Plan and Local Agenda 21. Approaching water issues from a local perspective embraces the strong conviction that contemporary societies harbor a tremendous potential for addressing them, provided they are capable and willing to enable local action. Thus, the preparatory process and the activities of the 4th World Water Forum will seek to harness the practical, intellectual, financial, and political means to support local action on a global scale. The aim is to reach commitments to remove the barriers for local action and create opportunities for its thriving.



Water, a shared responsibility: The United Nations World Water Development Report 2

By the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

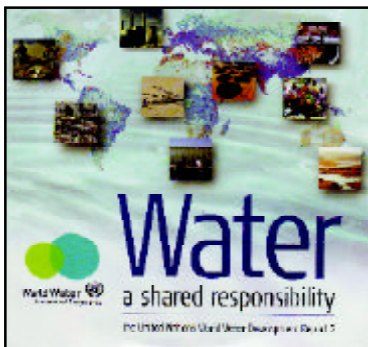
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 2006
52 pages

ISBN 92-3-104007-3

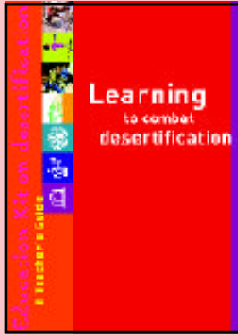
Available in CD-ROM and PDF

For some, the water crisis means having to walk long distances every day to fetch enough drinking water – clean or unclean – just to get by. For others, it means suffering from avoidable malnutrition or disease caused by drought, flood or inadequate sanitation. Still others experience it as a lack of funds, institutions or knowledge to solve local problems of water use and allocation. Bearing in mind users needs, the 2006 Report aims to be practical in orientation, offers best practices as well as in-depth theoretical and analytic analyses to help stimulate ideas and actions for better stewardship in the water sector. The use of hundreds of maps, tables, figures, boxed examples, indicators and case studies illustrate that only our global cooperation will help to ensure an integrated, equitable and sustainable management of the world's most precious resource – water.

The CD-ROM:



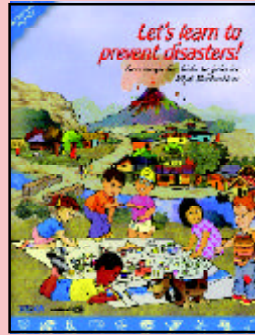
5.1 Education



Education Kit on Combating Desertification

Publication co-ordinators: Thomas Schaaf (UNESCO) and Rajeb Boulharouf (UNCCD)
UNESCO Publishing, 2003
98-100 pages
ISBN 92-3-103892-3
Available in PDF

Combating desertification both preserves the natural heritage of the world's drylands and contributes to the eradication of poverty, so that the development of today's world does not harm future generations. This education kit comprises a teacher's guide, a series of case studies, an illustrated children's book and a poster. This kit is principally targeted at teachers and pupils at the top end of primary school and the beginning of secondary school in countries affected by desertification. It has been conceived to enhance the school programme. Teachers can easily incorporate elements of the kit into existing lesson plans. The Education Kit on Combating Desertification includes: two books (98 and 100 pp.) illustrated with photos and maps + 3 copies of an illustrated children's book + 1 poster presented in a slipcase 30 × 21.5cm.

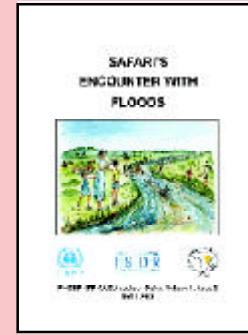


"Let's learn to prevent disasters!" educational kit & Riskland game

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
223 pages, includes a plate, the rules of the game and playing cards
Available in PDF

UN/ISDR and UNICEF have together produced an educational kit for children called "Let's learn to prevent disasters!". It includes the board game "Riskland" whereby players learn about what they can do to reduce disaster impacts by answering questions and advancing along the board's winding path. This booklet aims to provide the educational community and children with an innovative and interactive tool for risk management. Every decade, disasters cause the death of a million people and leave several millions more homeless. Economic losses caused by natural disasters have tripled in the past 30 years. Working together continually as a community can help reduce the impact of disasters. Children play a very important role in doing this. How? By:

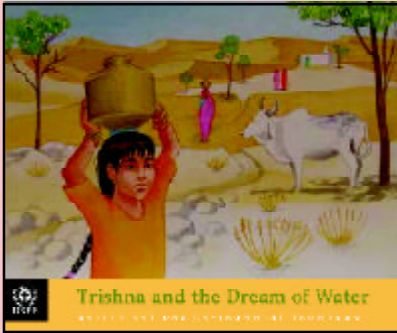
- Carrying out school activities about this issue with the participation of the community.
- Teaching their families and community about natural hazards and encouraging them to take preventive measures.
- Helping to establish a real and long-lasting "culture of prevention", both through action and new attitudes.



Safari's encounter with floods

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2004
24 pages
Available in PDF

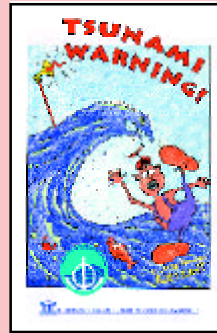
The story of a young African boy called Safari, who learns about why floods occur, and what can be done to prevent them.



Trishna and the Dream of Water

By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2006
30 pages
ISBN: 92-807-2723-0
Available in PDF

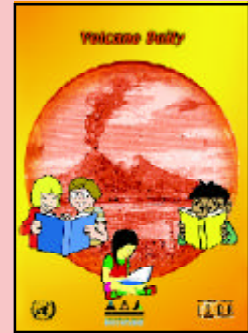
Trishna and the Dream of Water is part of the Tunza Environmental Series for Children sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme. Trishna is a child character who seeks solutions to manage water against desertification, an environmental problem that tangibly affects his community.



Tsunami Warning!

By George Pararas-Carayannis, Patricia Wilson, Patricia, and Richard Sillcox, with illustrations by Joe Hunt
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC); International Tsunami Information Center (ITIC), 1991, reprinted 2005, 29 pages, Available in PDF

This children's booklet with cartoon-like illustrations describes what happens when an Alaskan earthquake causes a tsunami warning and evacuations to be issued in Alaska and in Hawaii. The International Coordinating Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, at its Thirteenth Session in Ensenada, Mexico (September 1991), encouraged the preparation of a book designed to inform young persons about tsunamis, the dangers which they present, and what should be done to save lives and property.

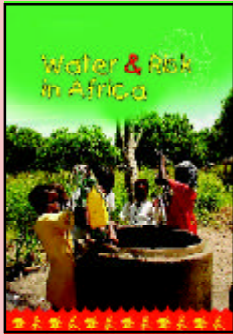


Volcano Daily

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2002
19 pages
Available in PDF

Volcano Daily is intended to make young people around the world aware of the dangers that volcanoes represent and, in particular, all the measures that can be undertaken to prevent and protect against volcanic disaster. People have always known that volcanoes can sometimes be deadly and destructive, but they also know what benefits volcanoes can bring. The people living at the foot of some volcanoes do very well out of the fertile soil. Of course a volcano can be dangerous, but if we humans are reasonable and do not settle just anywhere, too close to craters or in the middle of areas that are directly threatened, we can minimize the risks. And by getting to know volcanoes better we can tell in advance what might happen and how to react in the event of an eruption.

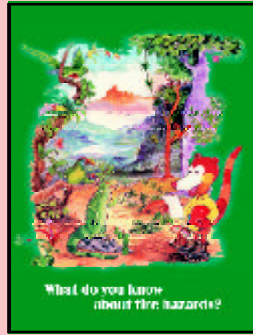
5.2 Public awareness



Water and Risk in Africa: A school's Guide

Published by the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Africa (UN/ISDR Africa), 2004
28 pages
Available in PDF

Water and Risk... These two words may look strange one next to the other. Indeed, water is generally helpful. But it is also true that water can be harmful: too little water is risk of drought, too much water is risk of flood, water - too scarce - is risk of conflict, water - impure - is risk of disease. Worse, these risks can lead to disasters. They can destroy property and ... life. Yet, this should not always be the case. There is much we can do. Each of us, teachers and students, we can take action. In fact, we should take action because when it is a matter of life and death, we should not expect others to do it for us. It is in the light of the above concern that the present booklet entitled Water and Risk in Africa - A School's Guide has been produced. This booklet seeks to help you to know more about risks and disasters related to water, and also about what to do to protect lives and property. It seeks to help you, as a teacher, to help your students to be risk aware and learn to protect their own lives and property. Still better, it also seeks to help you, as a school student, to help your family, your relatives and your friends to protect their own lives and property.



What do you know about fire hazards?

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) with the assistance of the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC), 2000
11 pages
Available in PDF

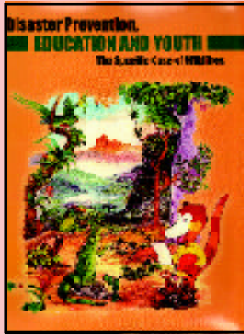
The most common natural cause of wildfires is lightning. However, most wildfires are caused directly or indirectly by people, for example fires can escape when farmers burn the land to make it more fertile (these are referred to as uncontrolled or escaped landuse fires) or by children playing with matches. Fires can also start when people are careless in using cigarettes, when cooking in the woods or in using campfires. Sometimes, people even start fires intentionally. Fire can be a useful tool for human beings as long as it is under control, but if it gets out of control it can become dangerous both for people and nature.



Disaster risk reduction begins at school: 2006-2007 World Disaster Reduction Campaign

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2006
25 pages
Available in PDF

When a natural hazard strikes, children are among the most vulnerable population group, especially those attending school in times of disaster. Disasters such as the October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan, where over 16,000 children died in schools that collapsed, or the recent mudslide on Leyte Island in the Philippines, where more than 200 school children were buried alive, are just a few tragic examples of why more needs to be done to protect our children before disasters strikes. To inform and insure the future of our communities, the UN/ISDR secretariat and its partners have made disaster risk education and safer school facilities the two key themes of the 2006-2007 World Disaster Reduction Campaign. The campaign, entitled "Disaster risk reduction begins at school", aims to inform and mobilize Governments, communities and individuals to ensure that disaster risk reduction is fully integrated into school curricula in high risk countries and that school buildings are built or retrofitted to withstand natural hazards.



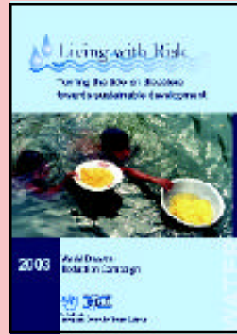
Disaster Prevention, Education and Youth, The specific case of wildfires, 2000 United Nations World Disaster Reduction Campaign: Information Kit

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2000

24 pages

Available in PDF

The protection of the environment has become a recurrent theme these days, and young people are the first ones to express strong interest in ecology and the protection of earth. It is therefore important for future generations, as the leaders of tomorrow, to learn about the long-term aspects of such a protection, and to provide them with the necessary early education for a better understanding of both natural hazards and the way to prevent their disastrous impact on societies. The devastating impact of wild fires in the United States, the Mediterranean Basin, the Russian Federation and in South East Asia has demonstrated that some climatic variabilities have exacerbated the threat of forest fires, which has become predominant in most parts of the world and endangers millions of lives as well as the natural ecosystem. Let's ensure a smooth continuity between generations through a fruitful exchange and sharing of knowledge and experience on disasters in order to perpetuate an acceptable quality of life for all, in particular for all communities at threat from disasters.



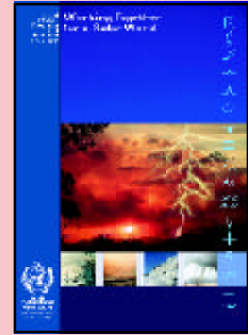
Living with Risk, Turning the tide on disasters towards sustainable development: 2003 World Disaster Reduction Campaign

By the UN Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2003

44 pages

Available in PDF

In keeping with the International Year of Freshwater, ISDR's 2003 World Disaster Reduction Campaign looks at how we can cope with water-related hazards. Hydrometeorological hazards (such as floods, droughts, landslides, tropical cyclones, hurricanes and typhoons) are noticeably on the rise, affecting more communities than ever due to human activities that increase vulnerability and change the natural balance of ecosystems. This is why disaster reduction needs to be successfully incorporated into the broader goals of sustainable development to enable the building of disaster resilient communities. While the statistics on the impacts of disasters are sobering enough to make us appreciate the extent of their impacts - including shocking death counts, costs and figures based on economic, social, property losses - it seems that few of us have actually taken steps to act upon this knowledge to adequately protect ourselves against the risk of disaster.



Working Together for a Safer World

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2004

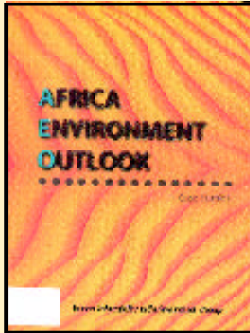
27 pages

ISBN 92-63-10976-1

Available in PDF

Natural disaster risk reduction is at the core of the mission of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of its 187 Members. WMO, through its scientific and technical programmes, its network of Global Meteorological Centres and Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres, and the NMHSs provides scientific and technical services for observing, detecting, monitoring, predicting and early warnings of a wide range of weather-, climate- and water-related hazards. Through a coordinated approach and in working with its partners, WMO addresses the information needs and requirements of the disaster risk management community, effectively and in a timely fashion.

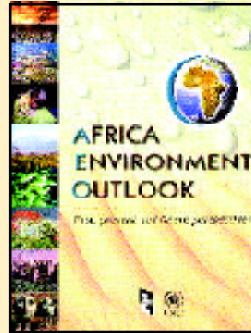
6.1 Environment



Africa Environment Outlook, Case Studies: Human Vulnerability to Environmental Change

By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2004
188 pages
ISBN 92-807-2365-0

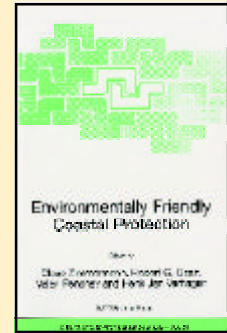
This book has focused, for the most part, on sub-regional levels of environmental activities in Africa. But in order to improve human security, it is necessary to understand the lives and livelihoods of people operating in local environments, for ultimately this is where the process of sustainable use must operate. If we fail to understand environmental sustainability at this level, these communities will suffer the brunt of insecurity and poverty, and their problems will become the most difficult to remedy. It is the knowledge, skills and coping capabilities of resource users, and the pressures, impacts and responses at this level that should be scrutinized, and form the basis for any new strategies needed to improve vulnerability. It is hoped that these case studies and the ways in which it affects people in specific situations, will help in ongoing debate and discussions surrounding human vulnerability and its relationship to environments and natural resources.



Africa Environment Outlook: Past, present and future perspectives

By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2002
448 pages
ISBN 92-807-2101-1

Africa Environment Outlook is the first comprehensive integrated report on the African environment. It brings together information and insight that is usually dispersed across disciplines and institutions. It is a tool to aid communication between science and policy. Africa Environment Outlook aims to provide comprehensive, credible environmental information in a way that is relevant to policy making. The structure, which combines comprehensive environmental information with policy analysis, within an overall context of socio-economic conditions and development imperatives, is thus ideally suited to this purpose. It provides recommendations for international cooperation and action and thus can be used by subregional organizations and national environment departments in developing national policies and international agreements.



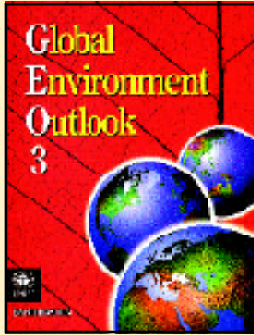
Environmentally Friendly Coastal Protection: Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Environmentally Friendly Coastal Protection Structures, Varna, Bulgaria, 25-27 May 2004

Edited by C. Zimmermann, R.G. Dean, V. Penchev and H.J. Verhagen
Springer, 2005
276 pages, ISBN 1-4020-3299-4

Coast lines have been and still are the centre lines of civilization around the world with still increasing pressure from both sides, the hinterland and the sea, with all its foreseeable and unforeseeable impacts given by nature or mankind. While response of nature to such impacts is flexible in the way that all morphological changes with all the consequences are tolerated as part of the system, man cannot tolerate short-term or long-term changes without being threatened in its physical and economical existence. The objectives of this Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) on Environmentally Friendly Coastal Structures were:

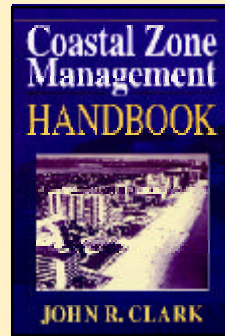
- to contribute to the critical assessment of existing knowledge in the field of coastal and environmental protection;
- to identify directions for future research in that area;
- to promote close working relationships between scientists from different countries and with different professional experience.

6.2 Ecosystems

**Global Environment Outlook 3 (GEO-3)**

By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2002
416 pages
Available in PDF

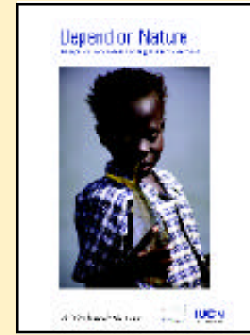
GEO-3 is published 10 years after the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 and in time for its successor, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. It sets an action-oriented environmental agenda for the future. Continuing the global and regional focus of the series, it complements the detailed assessment of the state of the global environment set out in GEO-2000. GEO-3 examines environmental trends over the past 30 years to provide an integrated explanation of the developments that have occurred. It not only examines the state of the environment over that period, but also the full range of social, economic, political and cultural drivers that have brought about change. Highlighting human vulnerability to environmental deterioration, it assesses effects of the spectrum of policy measures adopted. From this retrospective analysis, GEO-3 then projects future outcomes. It develops a range of scenarios for the next 30 years, from 2002-2032, with detailed exploration of the policies and instruments available at all levels for improving environmental conditions.

**Coastal Zone Management Handbook**

By John R. Clark
CRC-Press, 1995
694 pages
ISBN 1566700922

In addition to coverage of general concepts, the book describes the strategic basis for coastal management, provides tools for planning activities, and presents projects from around the globe. This handbook comprises the first complete manual on coastal resource planning and management technology. Written by an international consultant, this handbook reflects a global perspective on the natural resources, sensitivities, economics, development, productivity, and diversity of coastal zones. Coastal Zone Management Handbook is made up of four sections such as:

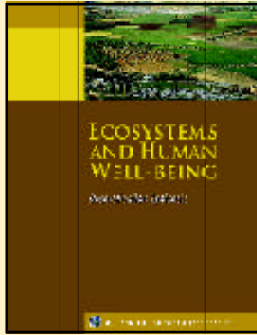
- Management Strategies - a description of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) system, standardized in 1989, which balances conflicting needs, maximizes resource benefits, and protects coastal environments. Concepts, problems, and solutions are described, and potential legal and administrative approaches are discussed.
- Management Methods - a presentation of specific management approaches. This section describes techniques, includes planning instructions, and proposes specific management objectives.

**Depend on Nature: Ecosystem Services supporting Human Livelihoods**

By the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 2005
37 pages
ISBN 2-8317-0887-7
Available in PDF

Human wellbeing depends on the capacity of the earth's natural systems to provide ecosystem goods and services. We rely on ecosystem services to provide the basics of life – food, water, shelter, clothing and clean air – and to regulate our climate, to pollinate our crops and to inspire our societies and cultures. Yet, at the same time, the biological diversity that delivers these services is being lost. The recently released Millennium Ecosystem Assessment chillingly concludes that, unless we take action to mitigate the decline in ecosystem services, the costs to society will be substantial. The necessary actions are feasible, provided they are backed up by political will and targeted financing. IUCN contends that investments in biodiversity conservation will help maintain the flow of ecosystem services and, in turn, will yield both immediate and long-term dividends to human wellbeing.

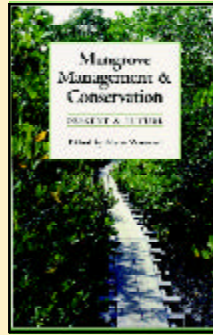
6.3 Climate change



Ecosystem And Human Well-being: Desertification Synthesis

By the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
World Resources Institute, 2005
26 pages
ISBN 1-56973-590-5
Available in PDF

The Desertification Synthesis, based on a sound summary of scientific evidence, states that desertification must imperatively be addressed to meet the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations. Desertification must be fought at all levels, but this battle must ultimately be won at the local level. There is evidence that success is possible. All the while, this report makes it now clearer that this phenomenon is embedded in a global chain of causality and that its impact is felt far beyond the boundaries of affected areas. Desertification contributes significantly to climate change and biodiversity loss. Diverse views exist on the complex relationship between climatic and anthropogenic causal factors of desertification. Work remains to be done in order to enhance the knowledge base that should produce policy-relevant findings and facilitate informed decision-making.



Mangrove Management and Conservation: Present and Future

Edited by Marta Vannucci
United Nations University Press, 2003
260 pages
ISBN 9280810847

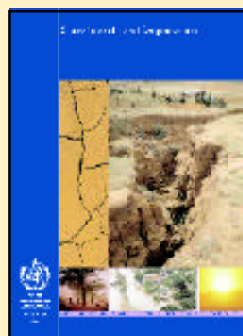
A long-term management plan for the sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems is urgently needed. Monitoring, research, and evaluation are vital components of a successful conservation strategy for natural, managed, and man-made mangrove forests. Mangrove Management and Conservation presents the highlights of a workshop organized by the United Nations University (Tokyo), the International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (Japan), and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere programme (MAB), in March 2000. The expert contributors to this volume outline the key areas for future focus in the stewardship of this vital ecosystem, including appropriate legislation, community participation and empowerment, management agreements between communities, governments and NGOs, and local responsibility for supervision and enforcement of rules and regulations. An Action Plan for the worldwide conservation and use of mangroves concludes the volume.



Africa - Up in Smoke?: The second report from the Working Group on Climate Change and Development

Edited by Mary Murphy
New Economics Foundation (NEF), 2005
40 pages
ISBN 1-904882-00-5
Available in PDF

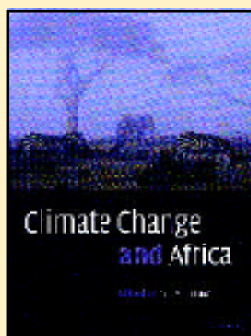
Africa - Up in Smoke?, the second report from the coalition of the UK's top environment and development groups, the Working Group on Climate Change and Development says that efforts to alleviate poverty in Africa will ultimately fail unless urgent action is taken to halt dangerous climate change. The report says that G8 nations have failed to 'join-the-dots' between climate change and Africa. Unless addressed, this could condemn generations in the world's poorest nations. The G8 summit can choose to act now, or see human development gains go up in smoke, the coalition warns.



Climate and Land Degradation

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2005
32 pages
ISBN 92-63-10989-3
Available in PDF

Over 250 million people are directly affected by desertification. In addition, some one billion people in over 100 countries are at risk. These people include many of the world's poorest, most marginalized, and politically weak citizens. Hence combating desertification is an urgent priority in global efforts to ensure food security and the livelihoods of millions of people who inhabit the drylands of the world.



Climate Change and Africa

Edited by Pak Sum Low
Cambridge University Press, 2005
369 pages
ISBN 0521836344

At the beginning of the 21st century, no environmental issue is of such truly global magnitude as the issue of climate change. The poorer, developing countries are the least equipped to adapt to the potential effects of climate change, although most of them have played an insignificant role in causing it. African countries are amongst the poorest of the developing countries. This book presents the issues of most relevance to Africa, such as past and present climate, desertification, biomass burning and its implications for atmospheric chemistry and climate, energy generation, sea-level rise, ENSO-induced drought and flood, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, capacity-building, and sustainable development. It provides a comprehensive and up-to-date review of these and many other issues, with chapters by the leading experts from a range of disciplines. Climate Change and Africa will prove to be an invaluable reference for all researchers and policy makers with an interest in climate change and Africa.



Global Climate Change and Coral Reefs, Implications for People and Reefs: Report of the UN EP-IOC-ASPEI-UCN Global Task Team on the Implications of Climate Change on Coral Reefs

By Clive R. Wilkinson and Robert W. Buddemeier
World Conservation Union (IUCN), 1994
134 pages
ISBN 2-8317-0204-6, Available in PDF

This Report is an assessment of the potential and expected effects of global climate change on coral reef ecosystems and the peoples associated with them. This was the task of the UNEP-IOC-ASPEI-IUCN Global Task Team on the Implications of Climate Change on Coral Reefs, which was formed and supported by a cooperative effort of the participating agencies. After a general Introduction (Chapter 1), the Report covers how coral reef ecosystems interact with their environment, emphasizing potential impacts of global climate change (Chapter 2). Then follows discussions of how humans currently use coral reefs and the consequences of that use (Chapter 3), and what is climate and climate change (Chapter 4). The predicted effects of climate change on human use of reefs and consequences of inaction (Chapter 5) are followed by the management and policy requirements to implement sustainable use and preservation of reefs (Chapter 6). A final section (Chapter 7) presents the Report's conclusions.



Reefs at Risk: Coral reefs, human use and global climate change, A programme of action

By the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 1993
24 pages

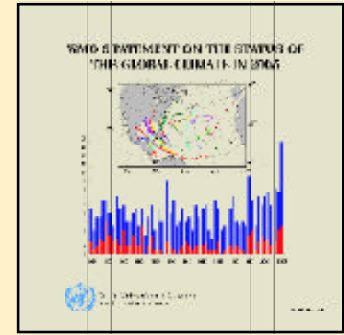
For once, the popular mythology contains some truth. Coral reefs can be likened to tropical forests in certain important ways. Both reefs and jungles are biologically diverse in comparison with other ecosystems. Reefs are an essential supplier of protein to subsistence communities; a valuable currency earner for low-income countries through exploitation of their resources and through tourism; a protector of land; and a naturalist's paradise. Unfortunately, the analogy is equally apt with respect to the dark side of the picture: though we have barely tapped coral reefs for the knowledge to be gained or the natural products of interest to society, reefs are coming under increasing threat, almost exclusively because of human activities.



Vulnerability of Infrastructure to Climate Variability: How does this affect infrastructure lending policies?

By Paul Freeman and Koko Warner
World Bank, 2001
42 pages
Available in PDF

Report Commissioned by the Disaster Management Facility of The World Bank and the ProVention Consortium Economic development is frequently disrupted by weather-related natural disasters. These extreme events can cause sharp increases in poverty and slow the pace of human development. This paper explores issues related to the vulnerability of infrastructure to weather-related natural events. It explores whether different types of critical infrastructure face different risks from changes in climate variability, and the impact of disasters on the poor. The paper emphasises coping strategies to deal with increased vulnerability as it relates to infrastructure. Two main themes are developed here. First, how to incorporate increased vulnerability as a component of the planning process for infrastructure projects and second, how to increase the coping skills to deal with increasing risk.



WMO Statement on the Status of the Global Climate in 2005

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2006
11 pages
ISBN 92-63-10998-2
Available in PDF

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), through the Commission for Climatology and in cooperation with its Members, has issued annual statements on the status of the global climate for the past 12 years. The statement for 2005 describes extreme weather and climate events and provides a historical perspective on the variability and trends of surface temperatures that have occurred since the nineteenth century.

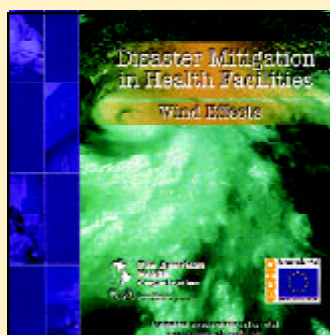
6.4 Nutrition

**Rice is Life: International Year of Rice 2004 and its implementation**

By the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2005
152 pages
ISBN 92-5-105364-2

The United Nations General Assembly declared during its 57th session the International Year of Rice 2004: never before had a single crop achieved such recognition from the global community. The first part of this book presents the International Year of Rice and hundreds of events that took place worldwide in 2004 to implement the Year with the enthusiastic and extensive participation of people from rural and urban areas, developed and developing countries, and of governments and non-governmental organizations. The second part of the book offer an opportunity to expand the understanding of the importance of rice in our planet by describing the Facets of Rice is Life - rice production and hunger reduction; rice and human nutrition; rice as a symbol of cultural identity and global unity; rice and environment; rice and agricultural biodiversity; and labour, gender and livelihood in rice. The last part of the book focuses on the importance of rice and, indeed, of agriculture, in and beyond the new millennium.

6.5 Health

**Disaster Mitigation in Health Facilities- Wind Effects**

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)
Available in CD-Rom
<http://www.disaster-info.net/viento/>

This CD-ROM focuses on reducing the vulnerability of structural elements in hospitals and health facilities and non-structural elements (windows, shelving, etc.) and those special functions such as communication networks.

**Management of Dead Bodies After Disasters: A Field Manual for First Responders**

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), 2006
47 pages
ISBN 92 75 12630 5
Available in PDF

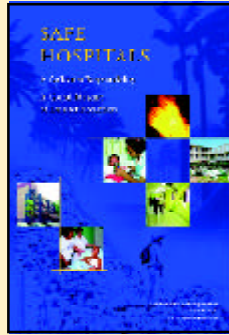
Management of the dead is one of the most difficult aspects of disaster response. It has profound and long-lasting consequences for survivors and communities. Globally, disasters claim thousands of lives each year. However, care of the deceased is often overlooked in disaster planning and the absence of guidance for first responders has recently been highlighted following several large disasters. This Field Manual for First Responders presents simple recommendations for non-specialists to manage the recovery, basic identification, storage and disposal of dead bodies following disasters. It also makes suggestions about providing support to family members and communicating with the public and the media. This manual will be useful during the immediate response to a disaster and where forensic response is unavailable. Furthermore, it will be useful for those preparing mass fatality disaster plans. The recommendations are relevant for local, regional and national authorities as well as for non-governmental organizations.



Natural Disaster Mitigation in Drinking Water and Sewerage Systems: Guidelines for Vulnerability Analysis

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), 1998
90 pages
Available in PDF and CD-Rom

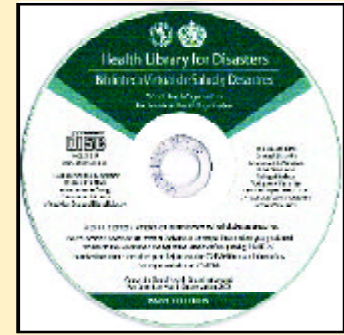
Vulnerability analysis-the topic of this publication-provides a simple approach for assessing the vulnerability of system components to the impact of hazards in a particular area. The outcome of the analysis will define the necessary mitigation measures and emergency response procedures should a disaster occur. These guidelines are meant to be used as an analytical tool by engineering and technical personnel working with drinking water and sewerage services to diagnose the behavior of these systems in the event of a natural disaster.



Safe Hospitals: A Collective Responsibility, A Global Measure of Disaster Reduction

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), 2005
31 pages
Available in PDF

Protecting critical health facilities, particularly hospitals, from the avoidable consequences of disasters, is not only essential to meeting the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations, but also a social and political necessity in its own right. According to the publication, the vulnerability of a hospital is more than a medical issue. Other factors must be taken into account: public health, socio-political significance, and the economic aspects. It is possible to reduce the vulnerability of a hospital by raising the levels of life, investment and operational protection not only in existing facilities, but in the plans for new installations as well. It has been proved time and again that disaster mitigation measures pay off when health facilities are able to withstand the effects of devastating disasters and continue to offer their services. Although the financial investment can be high (and it is not always possible to protect an installation against all kinds of disasters), the cost of ignoring the risks can be much higher, not only in terms of money, but more importantly on the loss of human life.

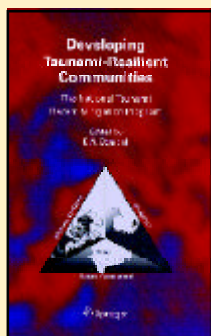


Virtual Health Library for Disasters

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)
Available in CD-Rom
<http://www.helid.desastres.net/>

The Virtual Health Library for Disasters incorporates the works of many new partner organizations and consequently offers a much broader variety of information. The Virtual Health Library for Disasters is now truly a global collection. It is the result of a process of consultation and exchange among the disaster and emergency programs of WHO and PAHO, all WHO technical divisions, other United Nations agencies such as UNHCR, UNICEF, the ISDR, the International Committee for the Red Cross, Project SPHERE, NGOs such as OXFAM and national organizations such as Costa Rica's National Emergency Commission. Thanks to support from these organizations, the new Virtual Disaster Library contains more than 400 scientific and technical documents including the most important works published by these agencies on disasters and emergencies. It also has an easy-to-use powerful and improved search engine that allows searching by topics, country, keyword, title, publisher or any other word.

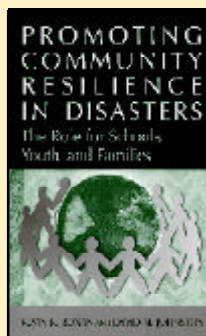
6.6 Resilience

**Developing Tsunami-Resilient Communities**

Edited by E.N. Bernard, The National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program
Springer, 2005
VI-186 pages
ISBN 1-4020-3353-2

Tsunamis remain an ever-present threat to lives and property along the coasts of most of the world's oceans. Because of the geographical extent of U.S. coastlines, an earthquake in Alaska can generate a local tsunami for Alaskans and, hours later, a distant tsunami for communities in Hawaii and along the Pacific Coast. This volume chronicles the development and accomplishments of a joint State/Federal partnership that was forged to reduce tsunami hazards along U.S. coastlines – the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program. By integrating hazard assessment, warning guidance, and mitigation activities, the program has created a roadmap and a set of tools to develop communities more resilient to local and distant tsunamis. Among the set of tools are tsunami forecasting, educational experiments, early alerting systems, and design guidance for tsunami-resilient communities.

Written for: coastal community planners, emergency managers, natural hazard policy makers, partnership builders, researchers in oceanography, seismology, and social science, educators, and other researchers/practitioners on natural hazard impacts and risk assessment.

**Promoting Community Resilience in Disasters: The Role for Schools, Youth, and Families**

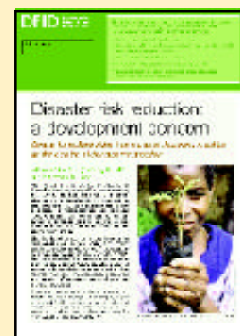
By Kevin Ronan and David Moore Johnston
Springer, 2005
XII-212 pages
ISBN 0-387-23820-4

When large-scale disasters occur, they typically strike without warning—regardless of whether the cause is natural, such as a tsunami or earthquake, or human-made, such as a terrorist attack. And immediately following a hazardous event or mass violence, two of the most vulnerable groups at risk are a community's children and their family members.

Promoting Community Resilience in Disasters offers both clinicians and researchers guidance on hazard preparation efforts as well as early response and intervention practices. It emphasizes an evidence- and prevention-based approach that is geared toward readiness, response, and recovery phases of natural and human-made disasters.

Promoting Community Resilience in Disasters is written for: emergency managers, emergency planners, school personnel, mental health personnel.

6.7 Poverty

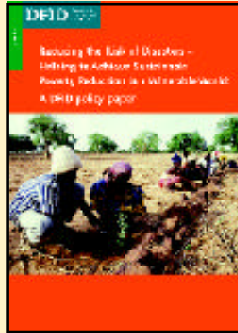
**Disaster risk reduction: a development concern, A scoping study on links between disaster risk reduction, poverty and development**

By the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID)
Overseas Development Group, 2004
65 pages
ISBN 1-86192-676-6
Available in PDF

This Scoping Study is part of DFID's strategic effort to assess the significance of disaster risk in its development work. It aims to explore evidence on linkages between poverty alleviation, development and disaster risk reduction, and to establish why disaster risk reduction is often not part of development policy and planning. It is aimed primarily at development professionals within DFID and other bilateral donor agencies, and is intended to contribute to the development of a disaster reduction strategy for DFID in the near future.

There is convincing evidence that the number and seriousness of disasters is increasing, and that poor countries and poor communities are disproportionately affected. The recorded number of disasters, the number of people they affect and the property losses they cause have risen dramatically each decade since reliable records began in 1960. This conclusion remains valid even though reporting of disasters is incomplete, definitions are inconsistent and the data must be treated with caution.

6.8 Recovery



Reducing the Risk of Disasters – Helping to Achieve Sustainable Poverty Reduction in a Vulnerable World: A DFID policy paper

By the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) Overseas Development Group, 2006
30 pages
ISBN 1-86192-751-7
Available in PDF

It summarises DFID's policy on disaster risk reduction as it applies to natural and technological disasters. 2004 and 2005 saw some of the worst disasters in living memory: from the Asian Tsunami, to droughts in Africa, the hurricanes which devastated America's Gulf coast and Central America, and the Pakistan earthquake. These disasters claimed hundreds of thousands of lives, ruined millions of livelihoods and caused billions of pounds worth of damage. But many of the lives lost could have been saved had simple measures been in place, such as better constructed houses, schools and hospitals and effective early warning systems that could be used by local communities. The number and frequency of disasters is growing. According to Munich Re, one of the world's largest reinsurance companies, the 1990s saw economic losses from disasters total over US\$608 billion – greater than losses over the four previous decades combined. The number of disasters will increase as climate change and global warming generate more severe weather-related events. It is the poorest who are worst affected and suffer most.



15 Steps for Aquaculture Farm Rehabilitation in Aceh, Indonesia

By P.A. Padiyar, M.J. Phillips, R.P. Subasinghe, S. Raharjoh, Hasanuddin and J. Sammut
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2005
31 pages
Available in PDF

This document contents: Components in commercial coastal aquaculture; Pre-tsunami aquaculture problems; Key points for successful aquaculture rehabilitation post-tsunami; The "15 Steps" for rehabilitation of aquaculture in Aceh; Draft environmental principles for rehabilitation of tambaks.



Boat Building in the Tsunami affected areas of Aceh and Nias

By Mike Savins and Robert Lee
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2005
27 pages
Available in PDF

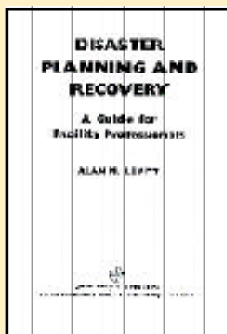
This document is a short pictorial for boat builders and donors as to the boat building situation in NAD. The intent of this paper is to demonstrate the concerns arising from poor quality boat building for safety of fishers. Further, it is to provide a few guidelines for better boat building for the future.



Demand Driven Approaches to Livelihood Support in Post-War Contexts

By Piet Goovaerts, Martin Gasser and Aliza Belman Inbal
International Labour Office (ILO), World Bank, 2005
41 pages
Available in PDF

In exploring potential applications of demand-driven, community-led approaches to livelihood support in post-war contexts, the study is based on the premise that demand-driven methods may be uniquely suited to meeting challenges to livelihood support, and economic revitalization posed by post-war environments. It includes an analysis of contextual factors in conflict-affected communities; a brief description of what demand-driven approaches entail; likely benefits of, and challenges to applying these approaches; and, operational principles and recommendations for action.



Disaster Planning and Recovery: A Guide for Facility Professionals

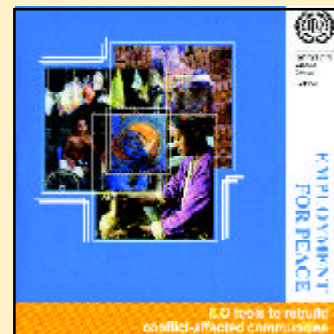
By Alan M. Levitt
Wiley, 1997
432 pages
ISBN 0471142050

The only complete, hands-on guide to disaster planning, *Disaster Planning and Recovery* provides proven strategies, tools, and techniques for helping your company plan for, cope with, and recover from cataclysmic events. You'll find out how to:

- Create an effective plan in advance, reduce the likelihood of disasters and maintain functioning when disaster strikes,
- Mobilize staff safely and efficiently during an emergency,
- Reduce costs of and recovery time following an out-of-course event,
- Work effectively with key departments,
- Minimize stress on staff members,
- And much more.

Earthquakes, floods, fires, tornadoes ... there isn't much you can do to stop them from happening, but there are steps you can take to prevent natural and man-made disasters from turning into business disasters. And that is what this book is all about: minimizing the damage done to your business by cataclysmic external events.

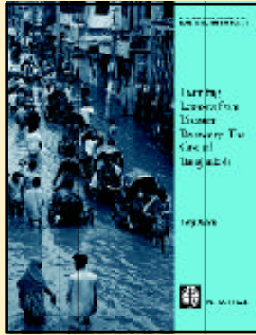
It is an indispensable resource for facility professionals, human resources managers, building owners and managers, architects, designers, and planners.



Employment for Peace: ILO tools to rebuild conflict-affected communities

By the International Labour Office (ILO)
Available in CD-ROM

This ILO CD-ROM included in the UNHCR Handbook for Self-reliance, is a comprehensive manual on promoting self-reliance among refugees.



Learning lessons from disaster recovery: the case of Bangladesh

Disaster Risk Management series, no. 11
By Tony Beck
The World Bank, 2005
32 pages
Available in PDF

This report summarizes the findings of a country case study on Bangladesh, which is part of a ProVention Consortium initiative aimed at learning lessons from recovery efforts following major natural disasters. The activity was managed by the Bank, and benefited from the guidance and conceptual inputs of a number of ProVention partners. A particular focus of this study has been on the recovery of poorer households, as these households are usually most in need of external support following major natural disasters. This report focuses on lessons from the recovery period following the 1998 floods. Bangladesh is a country highly vulnerable to a number of hazards, including cyclones, droughts, flooding and earthquakes. Furthermore, the report also highlights the severe flooding experienced during the 2004 monsoon season, and the December 26, 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean that also affected Bangladesh's coastline.



Notes on good practice for the reconstruction of traditional wooden fishing vessels

By the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2005
22 pages

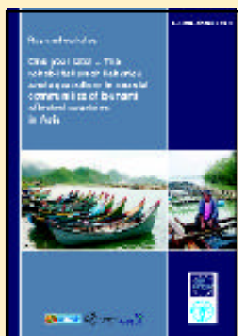
This document aims to describe good practice for the reconstruction of traditional wooden, open or decked fishing vessels up to 12 m in length in Aceh. It is an interim measure applicable to boats constructed as part of the rehabilitation and reconstruction work following the Tsunami of December 2004. The construction details described here will in general not meet accepted international standards for wooden vessels. However, indications are given on good and bad practices and these should help improve overall standards of vessels construction thereby improving safety at sea, reducing vessels maintenance and increasing vessel longevity. This document does not aim cover standards for stability, safety at sea or equipment to be carried.



Regional strategic framework for rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in tsunami affected countries in Asia

By the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2005
22 pages
Available in PDF

The paper presented here has been developed in support of recovery and rehabilitation efforts following the earthquake and subsequent tsunami waves that originated off the west coast of northern Sumatra on the 26 December 2004 and that caused extensive damage to coastal communities in the region. Estimates of the human cost are just under 300 000 killed (or still missing) with a negative impact on the livelihoods of around five million people. The total cost of recovery for the affected areas could be over \$ 11.5 billion USD. Importantly, the majority of those affected in the coastal communities had livelihoods based on agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries, or were employed in associated enterprises. In response to the disaster, a consortium (CONSRN) of key regional agencies was formed with the objective of supporting coordination and harmonization of rehabilitation efforts in fisheries and aquaculture. In particular, it was agreed that activities were to focus on collating and disseminating information, carrying out assessments and supporting partners and governments to build a common vision for post-tsunami rehabilitation of the sector.



Regional workshop: One year later – The rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in coastal communities of tsunami affected countries in Asia

By the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2006

33 pages

Available in PDF

Following the disaster caused by the tsunami waves following the earthquake on 26 December 2004, regional fishery organizations in the region quickly joined together to form a Consortium to Restore Shattered Livelihoods in Tsunami-devastated Nations (CONSRN). CONSRN organized a regional workshop on the rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in coastal communities of tsunami affected countries in Asia that was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 29 February to 1 March 2005. The workshop developed and adopted a Regional Strategic Framework for the rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in tsunami affected countries in Asia.

This document presents a report of the meeting including a review of progress against the activities recommended in the Regional Strategic Framework, summary of country strategies, and recommendations for future work for the affected countries and CONSRN partners. The recommendations for action in tsunami rehabilitation emphasized the need for coordination and the importance of capacity building within communities, particularly in enabling them to access and manage the financial resources they need to effectively rebuild their livelihoods. The meeting also stressed the importance of ensuring that rehabilitation within the fishery sector was undertaken with due care and consideration of the fisheries resources and the livelihoods of those who depend upon them.



Surviving Disasters and Supporting Recovery: A Guidebook for Microfinance Institutions

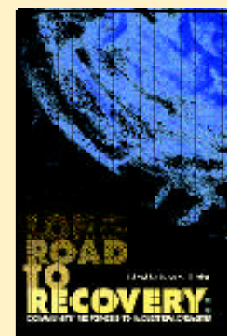
Disaster Risk Management Working Paper Series No. 10

By Eileen Miamidian, Margaret Arnold, Kiendel Burritt and Marc Jacquand
World Bank / UNCDF, 2005

51 pages

Available in PDF

This guide was published as a collaborative effort of ProVention, the World Bank's Hazard Management Unit, and the UN Capital Development Fund. It provides practical guidance on how to reduce the vulnerability of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) to disaster impacts as well as to more effectively support the recovery of their clients in the aftermath of a natural disaster. Organised as a series of exercises and references to tools to assist MFIs to plan and implement a disaster management strategy, the guidebook outlines specific methods for the assessment of risk, institutional and client preparedness, and emergency response and recovery for MFIs and their clients. To help MFIs implement disaster management strategies, it provides references to web-based tools and guidelines.



The Long Road To Recovery: Community Responses to Industrial Disaster

Edited by James K. Mitchell

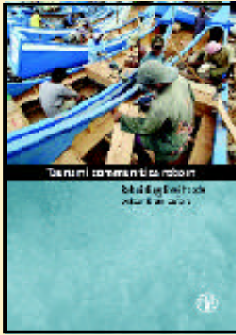
United Nations University Press, 1996

314 pages

ISBN 92-808-0926-1

The seven case-studies selected cover a variety of geographical locations in both industrialized and developing countries. The hazards analysed fall into the category of disaster "surprises," and range from industrial accidents to those caused by war. The book focuses on the relatively neglected issue of long-term recovery from industrial disasters. It calls for a new system for conceptualizing and managing industrial hazards and disasters. This book is about community responses to types of industrial disasters that, going far beyond the routine, constitute "surprise" disasters. Straining against the limits of society's capacity to adjust, these disasters are producing unprecedented consequences, and they are emerging faster and lasting longer than ever before. This conclusion is the result of long-term case-studies of seven highly publicized industrial disasters that occurred in different parts of the world in the years between 1949 and 1989.

6.9 Insurance



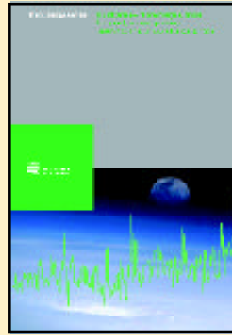
Tsunami communities reborn: Rebuilding livelihoods better than before

By the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2005
12 pages
Available in PDF

For the fishers and farmers working along the Indian Ocean, extreme weather has long been an adversary. During the monsoon, roads become flooded and impassable, and seaside communities are isolated from markets for their products. Deep-sea fishers brave storms in fragile craft to bring home their catch, and rice farmers suffer through seasons without rain. Drinking water is often scarce. None of these hardships prepared poor fishers and farmers for the devastation wrought when a massive tsunami crashed without warning onto the shores of 12 Indian Ocean nations on 26 December 2004, ripping through towns and villages, killing 200 000 people and leaving nearly one million homeless.

In the year after the carnage, however, significant progress has been made in feeding and housing survivors and clearing debris from fishponds and fields to allow farmers to resume work. Much remains to be done as emphasis shifts from relief to reconstruction and development.

This booklet profiles the rebuilding of livelihoods in fisheries and agriculture in Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. In interviews with the men building new fishing boats and the women planting new trees in the orchards where their loved ones died, a story of rebirth and hope emerges, with the generosity of both the national and international public playing a major role.



Hurricanes – More intense, more frequent, more expensive: Insurance in a time of changing risks

By the Munich Re Group, 2006
39 pages
Available in PDF

This publication on the 2005 hurricane season is a joint product of Munich Re and American Re.

In 2005, the hurricanes in the Atlantic broke all meteorological and monetary records – one more reason to examine the risk in even greater detail in the future.

The current situation is marked by a significant increase in the annual average market loss and changes in the return periods of accumulation losses. The loss amounts in conjunction with wind and water as catastrophe elements are also reaching new dimensions. For the purposes of this publication, we have collected and evaluated information derived from scientific sources and insurance practice.

So far, hardly any loss models have factored in these changes. The challenge of adjusting to changes in the risk situation, however, is something the insurance industry must accept.



Invest to prevent disaster: The potential benefits and limitations of micro-insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for developing countries

By the ProVention Consortium, 2005
4 pages
Available in PDF

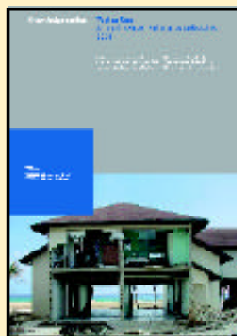
A viewpoint on the potential benefits and limitations of micro-insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for developing countries was published by IIASA & the ProVention Consortium for International Day for Disaster Reduction on 12 October 2005. As the international community places more emphasis on disaster prevention, there is growing interest in the potential of risk transfer as part of an effective disaster risk management strategy. Insurance, in particular, is an established instrument for transferring natural disaster risks by providing indemnification against losses from a disaster event in exchange for a premium payment. Whereas in high-income countries about a third of natural disaster losses are insured, there is almost no catastrophe insurance in developing countries. Instead of insurance, households and business typically rely on family and public support. If this support is not forthcoming, there can be substantial socioeconomic consequences due to long delays in disaster reconstruction and recovery.



Megacities – Megarisks: Trends and challenges for insurance and risk management

By the Munich Re Group, 2005
79 pages
Available in PDF

Megacities, i.e. conurbations with ten million or more inhabitants, are exposed not only to natural hazards but also and above all to technological risks, environmental hazards, and terrorist attacks. Such agglomerations are highly complex major risks, which present the inhabitants, politicians and the insurance industry with huge challenges. Big cities fascinate us. It is that fascination which has always drawn people to cities. What is more, the bigger the city, the stronger its attraction seems to be. The trend towards urbanisation constantly accelerated last century. Whereas in 1950 only about 30% of the world's population lived in cities, today the figure stands at around 50%. And by 2030, the United Nations expects more than 60% of people to be living in cities. Owing to the high concentration of people, values and infrastructure in a very confined area, the loss potentials in megacities are very much higher than in rural areas. Consequently, even small occurrences can cause severe losses. For example, the failure of a central commuter train line during the morning rush hour in a major city like Tokyo, London or New York can very quickly lead to tremendous chaos and enormous production losses.



Topics Geo Annual Review: Natural catastrophes 2004

By the Munich Re Group, 2005
56 pages
Available in PDF

Shortly before the end of 2004, South Asia was hit by one of the most devastating natural catastrophes of recent decades. An earthquake off the west coast of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean triggered a tsunami (a series of seismic sea waves) which was so strong that it caused devastation on sections of coast thousands of kilometres away. By and large, however, 2004 was dominated by extreme atmospheric events and weather-related natural catastrophes, both in terms of the number of events and the monetary losses they generated. The past year thus confirmed the fear that as long been expressed by Munich Re: global warming – very probably triggered by human activity – is leading not only to an increase in the frequency and intensity of exceptional weather events but also to new kinds of weather risks and greater loss potentials. The gigantic catastrophes of the past year are an emphatic confirmation that the insurance industry must be prepared for new loss dimensions from natural catastrophes.



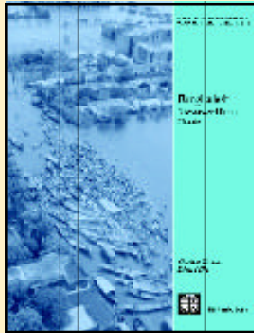
Topics Geo Annual Review: Natural catastrophes 2005

By the Munich Re Group, 2006
52 pages
Available in PDF

The year 2005 was marked by weather-related natural catastrophes. Roughly half of all the loss events recorded were windstorms, with costs to be borne by the world's economies exceeding US\$ 185bn. Munich Re has long been warning that increasing global warming will be accompanied by extraordinary weather related natural catastrophes and explaining why there is a likelihood of greater loss potentials. The company's fears were confirmed in 2005. In this issue:

- Hurricane season – Time to rethink
- The Kashmir quake
- The climate conference in Montreal
- Climate review 2005

6.10 Finance



Bangladesh: Disasters and Public Finance

Disaster Risk Management Working Paper Series No. 6
By Charlotte Benson and Edward Clay
World Bank, 2002
128 pages
Available in PDF

As part of its efforts to promote disaster prevention and mitigation as an integral part of development activities, the World Bank's Disaster Management Facility undertook a study on the economic and financial consequences of natural disasters. The study entails a state-of-the art review and three country case studies. The first case study was conducted on Dominica, a small island economy. The second study on disasters and public finances in Bangladesh is reported in this document. The third case study focuses on a drought- sensitive southern African economy. A final synthesis report draws together new evidence with that from the researchers' previous studies and other relevant literature.



Understanding the Economic and Financial Impacts of Natural Disasters

Disaster Risk Management, Working Paper Series No. 4
By Charlotte Benson and Edward J. Clay
World Bank, 2004
134 pages
Available in PDF

The study examines the short- and long-term economic, and financial impacts of natural disasters. It relies in part, on in-depth case studies of overall sensitivity to natural hazards in the small island economy of Dominica; public finance consequences of disasters in Bangladesh; and, the economic consequences of climatic variability, and the use of climatic forecasting in Malawi and southern Africa. Policy implications are drawn, and, where appropriate, recommendations are made. Finally, directions for future research, and cooperation are outlined. Major natural disasters can, and do have severe negative short-run economic impacts, and also appear to have adverse longer-term consequences for economic growth, development, and poverty reduction. But negative impacts are not inevitable. Vulnerability to natural hazards is determined by a complex, dynamic set of influences that include the country's economic structure, stage of development, and prevailing economic and policy conditions.

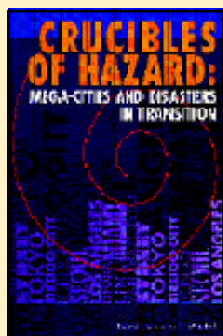
6.11 Urban



Building Safer Cities - The Future of Disaster Risk

Disaster Risk Management Working Paper Series No. 3
Edited by Alcira Kreimer, Margaret Arnold and Anne Carlin
World Bank, 2003
324 pages
Available in PDF

By 2050, the world population is expected to grow by 3 billion people. Most of this growth will take place in developing countries - and within these countries, in cities and towns - more than doubling urban populations. Large numbers of people will be concentrated in megacities and on fragile lands, making reduction of vulnerability to disasters in metropolitan areas a critical challenge facing development. Disaster impacts are increasing in severity. Moreover, a number of ongoing trends have the potential to cause even more severe and broader disaster impacts than ever before. These include increased environmental degradation, the impacts of climate change, population growth in cities, and globalisation. The papers in this publication were prepared as background materials for the conference on The Future of Disaster Risk: Building Safer Cities held at the World Bank from December 4 to December 6, 2002.

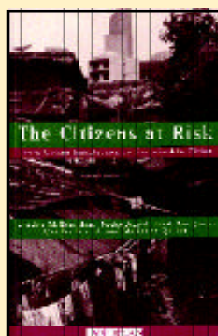


Crucibles of Hazards: Mega-cities and disasters in transition

Edited by James K. Mitchell
United Nations University Press, 1999
535 pages
ISBN 92-808-0987-3

New amalgams of hazard are being created in metropolitan areas with overlapping natural, technological, biological, and social risks, exposing more people and places to environmental hazards. Safety gaps are widening among differentially vulnerable populations and neighbourhoods at risk. Public policies and hazard response measures are increasingly being tested beyond their capacities, with tragic consequences.

In addition to tracing hazard trends and arguing in support of management reforms that can be implemented quickly, Crucibles of Hazard directs attention to long-term issues of safety and security that must be resolved to sustain urban areas. Opportunities for such innovative policy-making include: capitalizing on the role of hazards as agents of urban diversification; broadening the scope for employing hazard-based contingency planning models in other urban governance contexts; and mobilizing hazard myths and metaphors as unifying sources of inspiration for diverse and sometimes fractious metropolitan constituencies.



The Citizens at Risk: From Urban Sanitation to Sustainable Cities

By Gordon McGranahan, Pedro Jacobi, Jacob Songsor, Charles Surjadi and Marianne Kjellen
Earthscan Publications, 200
1240 pages
ISBN 1853835617

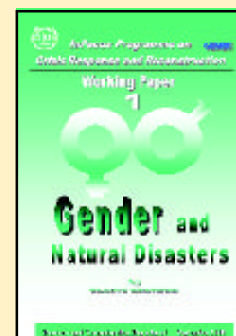
Local environments such as cities and neighbourhoods are becoming a focal point for those concerned with environmental justice and sustainability. The Citizens at Risk takes up this emerging agenda and analyses the key issues in a refreshingly simple yet sophisticated style.

It analyzes how environmental and health risks arise in cities, who has to bear them and why, focusing on cities in Asia, Africa and South America. On the basis of this understanding it explains how conditions can be improved for those living in these rapidly growing cities and argues that environmental justice provides a more meaningful measure and goal for urban environmental improvement than "sustainable development."

Taking a comparative look at cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the book examines:

- the changing nature of urban environmental risks
- the rules governing the distribution of such risks and their differential impact
- how the risks arise and who is responsible.

6.12 Gender

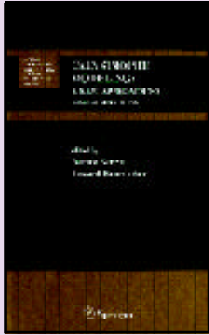


Gender and Natural Disasters: Working Paper 1

By Elaine Enarson
International Labour Office (ILO), 2000
73 pages
ISBN No. 92-2-112260-3
Available in PDF

This paper provides a valuable analysis of the gender facets of natural disasters including the gendered economic impacts in the form of: loss of assets and entitlements; increase in women workload and care-giving functions, deterioration in working conditions, and women rather slow recovery from economic losses. Some impacts of disasters on men are also highlighted. Also of significance is the fact that the data assembled in the document cover both developing and developed countries. Action proposals are made on how the identified critical gender aspects can be taken into account in crisis response and reconstruction.

7.1 Disaster management



Catastrophe Modeling: A New Approach To Managing Risk

By Patricia Grossi and
Howard C. Kunreuther
Springer, 2005
245 pages
ISBN 0-387-24105-1

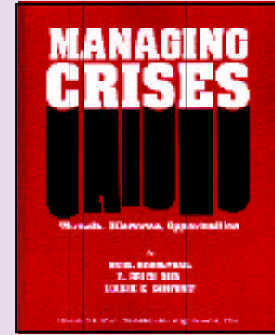
This book is the first that systematically analyzes how catastrophe models can be used for assessing and managing risks of extreme events. It focuses on natural disaster risk, but also discusses the management of terrorism risk. A unique feature of this book is the involvement of three leading catastrophe modeling firms, AIR Worldwide, EQECAT, and Risk Management Solutions, who examine the role of catastrophe modeling in rate setting, portfolio management and risk financing. Using data from three model cities (Oakland, CA, Long Beach, CA and Miami/Dade County, FLA), experts from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania examine the role of catastrophe modeling to develop risk management strategies for reducing and spreading the losses from future disasters. Given the uncertainties associated with terrorism the book points out the opportunities for utilizing catastrophe models to set insurance rates and to examine public-private partnerships for providing financial assistance in the event of a terrorist attack.



Catastrophes and Development, Integrating Natural Catastrophes into Development Planning

Disaster Risk Management Working Paper Series No. 4
By Paul K. Freeman, Leslie A. Martin, Reinhard Mechler and Koko Warner, with Peter Hausmann
World Bank, 2002
73 pages, Available in PDF

Often perceived as 'acts of God', natural catastrophes have frequently been overlooked in policy planning. On an aggregate level, the consequence of this limited planning is a serious challenge to socioeconomic development as scarce funds are diverted from longer-term development objectives to short-term emergency relief and reconstruction needs. This working paper aims to present an original approach to estimating the macroeconomic and poverty impacts of catastrophes for planning purposes. By incorporating disasters as a component of macroeconomic projections, effective planning options at the country and international level can be more fully explored. In a series of three country exercises this study incorporates the probability of loss from natural disasters into a flexible macroeconomic modeling platform. In doing so, it first estimates annual expected losses due to natural catastrophes for each country.



Managing Crisis, Threats, Dilemmas, Opportunities

By Uriel Rosenthal, R. Arjen Boin and Louise K. Comfort
Charles C. Thomas, 2001
354 pages
ISBN 0398072248

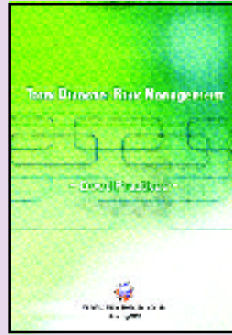
In this book, the editors expand the knowledge of crisis management, focusing on case studies of high profile events that have occurred in recent history. The text aims at theoretical development through empirical case studies, explores the many decisional dilemmas that confront crisis managers, elaborates on the long term dimensions of crisis and crisis management and particularly the development of national traumas and focuses to future scenarios such as speculative informational technology disasters, potentially devastating viral epidemics, etc. Summarizing the research findings of the past decade, the authors describe patterns in the paths towards crisis, the dilemmas and coping mechanisms that emerge during the thick of a crisis, and, very importantly, the pathways that lead away from crises.



Managing Disaster Risk in Emerging Economies

Disaster risk management series no. 2
By Alcira Kreimer and Margaret Arnold
World Bank, 2000
212 pages
Available in PDF

This book presents papers on several events organised by the World Bank's Disaster Management Fund (DMF). Part I of this book on risk identification contains chapters on the economic impacts on natural disasters in developing countries, including flooding, with the example of Buenos Aires; and time scales of climate and disaster. Part II explores aspects of reducing disaster risk, such as the relationship of infrastructure, natural disasters, and poverty; flooding issues in the United States, incentives for risk management and mitigation concerning cultural heritage; issues related to single-family housing, women, and children; and climate change from a development perspective. Part III looks at strategies for developing countries to more effectively share and transfer disaster risk from the angles of risk and insurance by the poor in developing countries; financing disaster mitigation for the poor; moral dimensions of risk transfer and reduction strategies; incentives for mitigation investment and risk management to encourage public-private partnerships; and linking catastrophe insurance and mitigating disaster losses.



Total Disaster Risk management: Good Practices 2006 Supplement

By the Asian Disaster Reduction Center,
2006
33 pages

Natural disasters are undeniably increasing due to such factors as urbanization, population growth, destruction of the natural environment and climate change, and the Asian region accounts for nearly 90% of the world's affected population. Catastrophic natural disasters not only cause huge losses of human life, but also can result in enormous economic losses that exceed the GDP of the affected countries and inhibit the achievement of sustainable development. Human suffering is more acute in developing countries, especially those that are severely impoverished. Moreover, disasters often stem from the most unexpected and highly vulnerable elements of a society, that is, from vulnerabilities that societies tend to overlook. To address the risks that arise from these often misunderstood vulnerabilities, it is essential to conduct comprehensive, holistic and integrated disaster reduction activities in an efficient and effective manner.

7.2 Preparedness



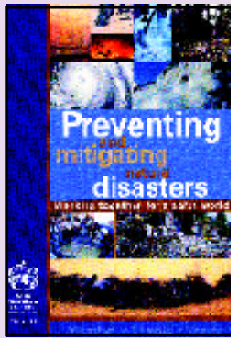
Good Practice Review 9: Disaster Risk Reduction, Mitigation and preparedness in development and emergency programming

By John Twigg; Humanitarian Practice Network
Overseas Development Institute (ODI), 2004
380 pages
ISBN 0-85003-694-1
Summary available in PDF

It is easy to be intimidated by the scale and extent of the problem, and the variety of counter-risk approaches that can be taken. But lasting protection against disasters will not be reached overnight. It is a long-term goal to be attained through a continuous process of improvement. Community resilience to hazards can be built up incrementally over time, as long as the basic approach is sound. This Good Practice Review aims to help project planners and managers to:

- appreciate the significance of hazards (primarily natural hazards) and the risks associated with them;
- appreciate the need for risk management in project planning and implementation, and the value of such efforts;
- recognise the main issues that must be understood and addressed when carrying out risk reduction or disaster mitigation and preparedness initiatives; and
- understand – at least in broad terms – how to address these issues in practice, throughout the project cycle.

7.3 Response / Emergency management



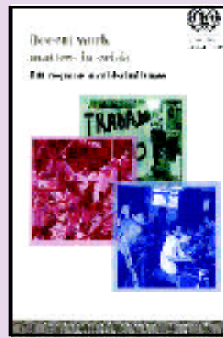
Preventing and mitigating natural disasters: Working together for a safer world

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2006
34 pages
ISBN 92-63-10993-1

Every day, we hear and read of death, injury and destruction caused by, or related to, weather, climate and water events. In this day and age, with advances in technology, computer capability and communication—especially the tools developed for watching, understanding, predicting and communicating the world's weather and associated early warnings—how and why does this still happen? Is there something more that can be done?

At the highest levels of government, there have been repeated calls to address natural disasters that hamper sustainable development and accentuate poverty among the most vulnerable nations and sectors of society.

This year, WMO would like to propose a different story from the ones so often making the headlines—one in which the human element takes centre stage. It is a story of confidence, planning, empowerment, positive action and hope. It is reflected in this booklet, dedicated to make disaster mitigation a reality.



Decent Work matters in crisis: ILO response to crisis challenges

Compiled by Loretta de Luca
International Labour Office (ILO), 2003
22 factsheets

This package of 22 factsheets shows how ILO builds its work in crisis contexts around and through decent work. These factsheets comprise an explanation of the theme, an overview of the ILO approach and work on it, along with concrete examples illustrating a given methodology, results, etc., key lessons learned from that work, a presentation of recent publications and tools, additional ILO readings and contacts in the ILO for further information. Being more detailed than customarily, these factsheets can be used for advocacy, but also for training purposes and as general information and guidance on the themes covered.



Guidelines for emergency assessment

By the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), 2005
99 pages
Available in PDF

Assessment is a vital element of the programme-planning process. Assessment provides the information on which decisions will be made. Whilst good information does not guarantee a good programme, poor information almost certainly guarantees a bad one. The use of a standard methodology means that information can be compared with data collected during previous assessments. The guidelines are designed for use by anyone undertaking an assessment:

- All members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
- Generalists – no specific technical knowledge is required to use them. A team of generalists, using these guidelines, can split up and cover a large area in a short space of time. The guidelines will help them to gather information about the overall situation and about key sectors (health, water, sanitation, etc.).

videos

Everybody's business Film on the Hyogo Framework for Action

Produced by the Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2005
Duration: 10 minutes
<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/mediaroom/video/hf-everybody-business.wmv>
Available on CD as Video file

Every year more than 200 million people are affected by drought, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, wildfires and other disasters associated with natural hazards. Growing populations, environmental degradation and global warming are making the impacts worse, creating greater disasters and making the need to find better ways to protect people more urgent. In January 2005, a month after the Indian Ocean tsunami, the worlds' 168 governments adopted a ten-year plan to make the worldplanet safer from future disasters. The Hyogo Framework for Action sets out ways to make nations and communities more resilient, and better able to cope with such continuous setbacks to their development.

At it's heart is collaboration: disasters affect everyone, and are therefore everybody's business. Disaster reduction is part of everyday's decisions- choices on how we do agriculture, build health centers, educate our children, plan our cities- can either make us more vulnerable or more resilient.

Lessons save life: Story of Tilly Smith

Produced by the Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2005
Duration: 5 minutes
<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/mediaroom/video/tilly-tsunami-hr.wmv>
Available on CD as Video file

Tilly Smith, an eleven year old schoolgirl was on holiday in Thailand with her family when the tsunami hit in December 2004. She recognized the signs of the receding sea and warned her parents of the impending tsunami, which led to hotel guests being rapidly cleared from the beach and saved the life of dozens of people. Tilly's story highlights the critical importance of basic education in preventing the tragic impacts of natural disasters.

Preventing and mitigating natural disasters

Produced by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2006
Duration: 20 minutes
Available in DVD

A video of the Secretary-General delivering a message on the occasion of World Meteorological Day 2006, whose theme was "Mitigating and preventing natural disasters".

videos

The Other Side of Paradise

Produced by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Duration: 12 minutes

Available in DVD

The WMO film *The Other Side of Paradise* was chosen as an exhibit in *Stories from the Field*, the First United Nations Documentary Film Festival. The Festival featured film screenings, panel discussions with the filmmakers and award presentations. *The Other Side of Paradise* was conceived and created by WMO as a contribution to the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Development States (Mauritius, January 2005), where it was premiered. It was also shown at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan, January 2005).

The power of knowledge

Story of a little boy from Semilieu, Indonesia

Produced by the Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2005

Duration: 3 minutes

Available on CD as Video file

When the Indian Ocean Tsunami hit in December 2004 over 250,000 people were killed throughout Asia, but on one small island, just 40km from the epicenter of the earthquake, almost the entire population survived, thanks to the people's inherited knowledge of tsunamis, handed down from each generation to the next. The 26th December 2004 looked like just another normal day on Simeulue. Eleven year old Anto Suryanto and his friends were on the beach playing football when the island was hit by a major earthquake. Anto tells his story and how traditional knowledge saved his life.

cd-roms

Disaster risk reduction 1994-2004: A set of 3 CD-ROMs presented on the occasion of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, 18-22 January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan

Compiled by the Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2005

This CD set represents the first compilation of disaster risk reduction documentation and information (in full text) derived from a range of ISDR partners around the world.

Comprising reviews and reports prepared and collected in the context of the review of the Yokohama Strategy, it presents guidelines, tools, articles and case studies to promote and support the application of disaster risk reduction.

CD-1: Review of the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World, 1994-2004
Country information on disaster risk reduction

CD-2: A selection of literature on disaster risk reduction, governance and disaster preparedness and emergency management

CD-3: Knowledge management, risk identification and risk management applications

Inter-Agency Field Library for Disaster Reduction: An initiative of the United Nations Inter-Agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

Compiled by the Inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2006

This CDROM contains 105 documents in PDF version and 4 videos compiled by the UN/ISDR to complement the catalogue. These documents/publications/reports are also listed in the catalogue with a summary. In case the publication is not available in hard copy the user can find in this CDROM the PDF version, when made available by the author/organization.

United Nations Documents Related to Disaster Reduction

Compiled by the Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2002

While the information herewith relates principally to the institutional aspects of ISDR, we have attempted to include a selection of documents reflecting a broader scope of the subject. It is hoped this publication will serve as a comprehensive reference to all those interested and involved in disaster reduction. This CD contains volume 1 (1987-1999) and volume 2 (2000-2002) of the series on UN relevant official documents on disaster reduction and related subjects, including UN General Assembly resolutions and reports of the UN Secretary-General.

ANNEXES

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 - 3.1. Community participation
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- Box 400 4. Hyogo Framework for Action priority 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
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 - 4.1.C. Environmental hazards
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Box 500
2. 1 Year in Memory of Tsunami: 26 December 2005, Thailand / By the Subcommittee of Public Relations and Images Building, Government of Thailand
Box 200
3. 15 Steps for Aquaculture Farm Rehabilitation in Aceh, Indonesia / By P.A. Padiyar, M.J. Phillips, R.P. Subasinghe, S. Raharjoh, Hasanuddin and J. Sammut, United Nation Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Available in PDF
Box 600
4. Accelerating improvements in the accuracy of one-day to two-week high-impact weather forecasts for the benefit of society, the economy and the environment / By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Available in PDF
Box 400
5. Africa - Up in Smoke?: The second report from the Working Group on Climate Change and Development / Edited by Mary Murphy, New Economics Foundation (NEF). Available in PDF
Box 600
6. Africa Environment Outlook, Case Studies: Human Vulnerability to Environmental Change / By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Box 600
7. Africa Environment Outlook: Past, present and future perspectives / By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Box 600
8. Africa's Crises, Recent analysis of armed conflicts and natural disasters in Africa: Working Paper No. 5 / By P. Dunne and G. Mhone, International Labour Office (ILO). Available in PDF
Box 400
9. After the Tsunami, Human Rights of Vulnerable Populations / By the East-West Center, University of California. Available in PDF
Box 200
10. After the Tsunami: Rapid Environmental Assessment / By the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Available in PDF
Box 200
11. At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability, and Disasters / By Ben Wisner, Piers Blaikie, Ian Davis and Terry Cannon. Available in PDF
Box 400
12. Bangladesh: Disasters and Public Finance / By Charlotte Benson and Edward Clay, World Bank. Available in PDF
Box 600
13. Boat Building in the Tsunami affected areas of Aceh and Nias / By Mike Savins and Robert Lee, United Nation Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Available in PDF
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