

---

# ***International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management***

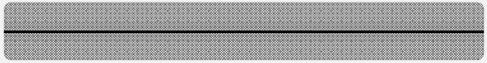
---



***IDRiM Newsletter***

Issue 4, July 2012

---



# Contents

1. IDRIM NEWS.....	2
2. Other NEWS .....	4
3. Conference Announcements.....	9
4. Call for Papers .....	18
5. Internet Resource List .....	20
6. (New) Journals.....	21
7. New Books.....	31
8. Miscellaneous .....	42

---

## 1. IDRIM NEWS

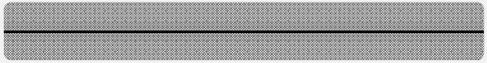
### IDRiM2012 CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN BEIJING

The Third Conference of the International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRiM Society) will be held at Beijing Normal University (BNU) in Beijing, China, on Sept. 7-9, 2012. The theme of the conference is

**“From surprise to rationality: Managing unprecedented large-scale disasters”.**

In recent years, there have been increasing number of large-scale disasters (LSDs) occurring around the world, among which there have been some of the worst cases ever in history, e.g. the “3.11” Tohoku earthquake in Japan. The fact of rising numbers of major natural disasters and increasing losses claimed despite of years of efforts devoted to natural disaster risk reduction has resulted in wide concern about the traditional approaches of coping with natural disasters. Particularly, the frequent arrival of large-scale disasters that exceed local coping capacity urges new paradigms of risk management. The 3rd Conference of the International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management aims to promote focused discussion on the Integrated Risk Governance issues for large-scale disasters. Researchers in the field of disaster risk research are invited to gather in Beijing from developed countries from North America, Europe and East Asia, and from developing countries from Asia, Africa and South America. They shall spend 3 days in intensive discussion on the scientific, technical, economic, financial, and educational issues regarding large-scale disasters. The ultimate purpose is to find new approaches to coping with natural disasters, further filling the gap between science and implementation, and enhancing collective decision-making.

---



The following topics are the main research focus of the conference:

- Theory and methodology of Disaster Risk Science
- Recovery and reconstruction from LSDs: experience gained and lessons learned
- The economic impact and financial management of LSDs
- Monitoring, forecasting and early warning of LSDs
- Risk assessment and modeling for LSDs: complexity and uncertainty
- Risk governance: education, communication and collective decision-making
- Urban and other critical infrastructures risk management against LSDs
- Managing unprecedented extreme events in a changing climate: resilience and adaptation
- Conjoint natural and technological (Natech) disasters

The conference will be enriched by keynote presentations, thoughtful panel discussions and in-depth thematic discussions in special sessions. A young scientist session (Y.S.S.) in the form of poster presentations will also be arranged to encourage young researchers in the field of integrated disaster research.

---

## 2. Other NEWS

### **IPCC releases full report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX)**

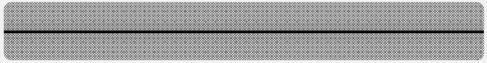
From the Press release: Evidence suggests that climate change has led to changes in climate extremes such as heat waves, record high temperatures and, in many regions, heavy precipitation in the past half century, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change said today. Climate extremes, or even a series of non-extreme events, in combination with social vulnerabilities and exposure to risks can produce climate-related disasters, the IPCC said in its *Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX)*. While some extreme weather and climate events lead to disasters, others do not. Policies to avoid, prepare for, respond to and recover from the risks of disaster can reduce the impact of these events and increase the resilience of people exposed to extreme events, the IPCC shows in the report.

At the same time, as the IPCC notes in the report, limits to resilience are faced when thresholds or tipping points associated with social and/or natural systems are exceeded, posing severe challenges for adaptation. “The main message from the report is that we know enough to make good decisions about managing the risks of climate-related disasters. Sometimes we take advantage of this knowledge, but many times we do not,” said Chris Field, Co-Chair of IPCC’s Working Group II, which together with Working Group I produced the report. “The challenge for the future has one dimension focused on improving the knowledge base and one on empowering good decisions, even for those situations where there is lots of uncertainty,” he said.

The IPCC released the Summary for Policymakers (SPM) of the report in November 2011. The full report released today provides the basis for the key conclusions first presented in the SPM. It offers a greater understanding of the human and economic costs of disasters and the physical and social patterns that cause them. It enables policy-makers to delve into the detailed information behind the findings to examine the material on which the IPCC based its assessments.

The report is the outcome of cross-disciplinary teamwork between scientists studying the physical aspects of climate change, scientists with expertise in impacts, adaptation and vulnerability as well as experts in disaster risk management. “The report integrates these three areas of expertise as an IPCC product which has high policy-relevance to countries and communities across the globe,” said R.K. Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC. “The authors assess scientific and technical information from around the world to

---



provide and communicate knowledge on what we know with confidence, as well as identifying areas on which greater scientific evidence is essential to gain deeper understanding,” he said. The environmental and social factors that influence the risk of disasters vary from region to region, but many of the effective strategies for dealing with disaster risk in a changing climate are similar. “The most effective measures tend to be those that aid sustainable development, provide a diverse portfolio of options, and represent “low regrets” strategies in the sense that they yield benefits across a wide range of climate futures,” said Field.

The SREX has assessed a wealth of new studies, and new global and regional modelling results that were not available at the time of the Fourth Assessment Report in 2007, its last major assessment of climate change science. Some important conclusions delivered by the SREX therefore include:

- Medium confidence in an observed increase in the length or number of warm spells or heat waves in many regions of the globe.
- Likely increase in frequency of heavy precipitation events or increase in proportion of total rainfall from heavy falls over many areas of the globe, in particular in the high latitudes and tropical regions, and in winter in the northern mid-latitudes.
- Medium confidence in projected increase in duration and intensity of droughts in some regions of the world, including southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, central Europe, central North America, Central America and Mexico, northeast Brazil, and southern Africa.

“The SREX provides an unprecedented level of detail regarding observed and expected changes in weather and climate extremes, based on a comprehensive assessment of over 1,000 scientific publications,” said Qin Dahe, Co-Chair of Working Group I.

- While there is high confidence that heatwaves have become more severe in southern Europe and the Mediterranean, the scientists have reported less confidence in changes observed in central and northern Europe.
- Similarly for projected changes in heavy precipitation in Africa, the scientists have assessed with high confidence that heavy precipitation will increase in East Africa, but report low confidence in projected changes in southern Africa and the Sahara.
- The assessment of projected changes in dryness across South America indicates medium confidence that dryness will increase in northeast Brazil, while confidence is low in all other regions of South America.

Increasing exposure of people and economic assets has been the major cause of long-term increases in economic losses from climate-related disasters. Furthermore, the assessment indicates that in many regions of the world, socio-economic factors will be among the main drivers of future increases in related losses. For them the report is a

---

rich source of knowledge. “There are many options currently available that could improve preparation for effective response to extreme climate events and disasters, and enhance recovery from them, said Vicente Barros, the other Co-Chair of Working Group II. “This report identifies lessons learned from extensive experience in disaster risk management and from the growing focus on climate change adaptation.”

The report’s 592 pages cite thousands of scientific studies and have been subjected to three rounds of review by experts and governments to ensure that the findings are firmly based in the underlying scientific and technical information. On publication the IPCC will also release earlier drafts of the report that were subject to formal review, comments by expert and government reviewers on those drafts, and responses by the authors to the comments. The IPCC will also publish some material used by the authors from sources other than peer-reviewed journals. A total of 220 authors from 62 countries worked on the report, for which 18,784 outside expert and government review comments were received in the three rounds of formal review.

**Website:** <http://ipcc-wg2.gov/SREX/>

## **Global Energy Assessment (GEA) Report launched at RIO+20**

From the press release: Access to clean, reliable and affordable energy is one of the major sustainability and human development challenges of the 21st Century. Energy empowers communities, yet reliance on traditional and fossil energy sources has escalated concern about the safety and security of energy supplies in many regions of the world, created enormous inequity, reduced life expectancy, and contributed to many environmental issues, including climate change and ecosystem degradation.

What can be done to help societies continue to develop in a sustainable way and what will be the costs and benefits of achieving this new, clean and equitable energy future?

The key findings of the Global Energy Assessment (GEA) were released on Tuesday June 19th during the RIO+20 Conference on Sustainable Development. The GEA, the most comprehensive and first ever fully integrated global assessment of energy systems, involving many of the world’s leading energy specialists, outlines a range of resources, technologies, policy options and pathways that would facilitate a transformation of energy systems and address these challenges. These necessary changes will require significant investment in new energy infrastructure, major improvements in energy efficiency - particularly in the building and transport sectors - decarbonization of fossil-fuel based energy systems, and investment in the development and use of renewable energy sources.

---

The GEA analysis finds that such a transformation is economically viable and the co-benefits to human health and the environment more than balance the up-front investments needed to bring about this transformation. Additionally these investments would enable the delivery of clean, sustainable energy to the 1.4 billion people living without electricity and the 3 billion without access to modern cooking fuels or devices. This could be achieved without additional increases in greenhouse gas emissions.

The GEA analysis indicates that a rapid transformation to clean energy technologies would require an increase in annual investments from present levels of approximately \$US1.3 trillion to \$US1.7 trillion, about two percent of current world gross domestic product. The difference corresponds roughly to the current energy subsidies that are often impeding the needed transformational change.

A major finding of the GEA is that some energy options provide multiple benefits. This is particularly true of energy efficiency, renewables, and the co-production of synthetic transportation fuels, cooking fuels, and electricity with CCS, which offer advantages in terms of supporting all of the goals related to economic growth, jobs, energy security, local and regional environmental benefits, health, and climate change mitigation.

The GEA explores sixty alternative energy transformation pathways and finds that forty-one of these pathways simultaneously satisfy the following goals:

- Universal access to affordable modern energy carriers and end-use conversion (especially electricity and clean cooking) by 2030;
- Enhanced energy security at regional and national levels;
- Climate change mitigation (contain global mean temperature increase to less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with a probability of at least 50%); and
- Improved human and environmental health by controlling household and ambient air pollution, ocean acidification, and deforestation.

The GEA considers all aspects of energy, inclusive of sectors that intersect with the energy system (such as health, water, transport, building, land-use, and forestry) and offers direction for all sectors and regions on how to achieve necessary reforms.

Involving more than 500 scientists, policymakers, industry specialists, and energy experts, from 70 countries, the GEA is unique in that it involves specialists from a broad range of interests and disciplines that intersect with energy (e.g. health, environment, economics, and security).

### **About the Global Energy Assessment**

The Global Energy Assessment (GEA) seeks to examine: the major global challenges and their linkages to energy; the technologies and resources available for providing energy services; future energy systems that address the major challenges; and the policies and other measures to realize sustainable energy futures. Given the linkages

---

between these objectives, the GEA adopts a highly integrated and holistic approach structured into four main Clusters reflecting the following objectives:

**Cluster I:** Major global issues and energy (regional, national and international challenges).

**Cluster II:** Energy resources and technological options (assessment of the components available to build future energy systems).

**Cluster III:** Describing possible sustainable futures.

**Cluster IV:** Realizing energy for sustainable development (assessment of the policies needed to address the challenges).

Coordinated by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) the GEA was led by some of the world's leading energy experts in research, academia, business, industry and policy, representing both the developed and the developing world. GEA is the first ever fully integrated energy assessment analyzing energy challenges, opportunities and strategies, for developing, industrialized and emerging economies. The GEA is supported by national governments, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations System, and the private sector including: IIASA, UNIDO, UNDP, UNF, UNEP, The World Bank, Petrobas, The World Energy Council, First Solar, Climateworks Foundation, The Global Environment Facility (GEF), national governments (Austria, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, USA). A complete list of all supporters is available in the summary documents.

**Reference:** GEA, 2012: *Global Energy Assessment - Toward a Sustainable Future*. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Vienna, Austria and Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA.

**Website:**

Summary: <http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/ENE/GEA/doc/GEA-Summary-web.pdf>

Discount order: [http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/ENE/GEA/orderform\\_discount.pdf](http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/ENE/GEA/orderform_discount.pdf)

---

### 3. Conference Announcements

- **26 -30 August, 2012**

4th International Disaster and Risk Conference IDRC Davos 2012

After three successful IDRC Davos conferences the GRF Davos team is already in the preparation for IDRC Davos 2012, which will take place from 26 to 30 August 2012 in Davos, Switzerland. Risks in a changing and global world are complex and interconnected, even more so in a globalized world consisting of many societies at very different levels of development. The frequency and severity of natural disasters have increased markedly worldwide. Economic losses associated with natural hazards are increasing exponentially in developing countries, where local risk-transfer markets are generally weak. Promoting integrative risk management is more than ever a pressing issue. At IDRC Davos 2012 a multi- and interdisciplinary group of stakeholders will discuss new findings and exchange experiences about the broad spectrum of risks societies are facing today in plenary and parallel sessions, workshops and training courses, and poster exhibitions.

Website: <http://www.idrc.info/>

- **7-9 September, 2012:**

Third Conference of the International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management: From Surprise to Rationality: Managing Unprecedented Large-scale Disasters

The Third Conference of the International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRiM Society) will be held at Beijing Normal University (BNU) in Beijing, China, on Sept. 7-9, 2012. The Theme of the conference is “From surprise to rationality: Managing unprecedented large-scale disasters”. In recent years, there have been increasing number of large-scale disasters (LSDs) occurring around the world, among which there have been some of the worst cases ever in history, e.g. the “3.11” Tohoku earthquake in Japan. The fact of rising numbers of major natural disasters and increasing losses claimed despite of years of efforts devoted to natural disaster risk reduction has resulted in wide concern about the traditional approaches of coping with natural disasters. Particularly, the frequent arrival of large-scale disasters that exceed local coping capacity urges new paradigms of risk management. The 3rd Conference of the International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management aims to promote focused discussion on the Integrated Risk Governance issues for large-scale disasters. Researchers in the field of disaster risk research are invited to gather in Beijing from developed countries from North America, Europe and East Asia, and from developing countries from Asia, Africa and South America. They shall spend 3 days in intensive discussion on the scientific, technical, economic, financial, and educational issues regarding large-scale disasters. The ultimate purpose is to find new approaches to coping with natural disasters, further filling the gap between science and implementation, and enhancing collective decision-

---

making. Contributions on the following conference topics are encouraged: Theory and methodology of Disaster Risk Science, Recovery and reconstruction from LSDs: experience gained and lessons learned, The economic impact and financial management of LSDs, Monitoring, forecasting and early warning of LSDs, Risk assessment and modeling for LSDs: complexity and uncertainty, Risk governance: education, communication and collective decision-making, Urban and other critical infrastructures risk management against LSDs, Managing unprecedented extreme events in a changing climate: resilience and adaptation, Conjoint natural and technological (Natech) disasters. The conference will be enriched by keynote presentations, thoughtful panel discussions and in-depth thematic discussions in special sessions. A young scientist session (Y.S.S.) in the form of poster presentations will also be arranged to encourage young researchers in the field of integrated disaster research.

**Website:** <http://idrim2012.adrem.org.cn/home.htm>

- **19 - 21 September, 2012**

**8th International Conference on Simulation in Risk Analysis and Hazard Mitigation**

Risk Analysis 2012 is the eighth international conference on computer simulation in risk analysis and hazard mitigation. Covering a series of important topics of current research interest and with many practical applications, the conference is concerned with all aspects of risk analysis and hazard mitigation, associated with both natural and anthropogenic hazards. The analysis and management of risk and the mitigation of hazards is of fundamental importance to planners and researchers around the world. We live in an increasingly complex society with the potential for disasters on a worldwide scale. Scientific knowledge is essential to our better understanding of risk. Natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, fires and others have always affected human societies. Man-made hazards, however, played a comparatively small role until the industrial revolution when the risk of catastrophic events started to increase due to the rapid growth of new technologies. The interaction of natural and anthropogenic risks adds to the complexity of the problem. Advances in computational methods and the ability to model systems more precisely now enables hazards to be quantified, their effects to be simulated and risk analysis to be pursued with greater accuracy, providing more effective risk management. These developments are important for all areas of human endeavour and have particular relevance to environmental issues where the risks involved are substantial. Effective risk management and the mitigation of possible hazards have become a high priority of government and a public concern.

**Website:** <http://www.wessex.ac.uk/12-conferences/risk-analysis-2012.html>

---

- **5-6 October, 2012:**

Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change:  
Evidence for Sustainable Development

From climate change to stock market crashes, societies are increasingly confronted with complex, interconnected economic, social and environmental problems. Public and private decisions to meet these challenges affect future generations and – in a globalized world – oftentimes impact on societies abroad. Sustainable development has to take into account these complex, long term and side effects. This is why the evidence base of decision making is of growing importance. Many countries have established institutions such as advisory councils, assessment procedures, evaluation clauses etc., and initiated research programmes to collect evidence and to assess policies regarding their impacts on the various dimensions of sustainable development. This is meant to take possible side effects into account, thereby improving the quality of decision making and contributing to sustainable development. While there has been a strengthening of political commitment to improve the evidence base of public policy, these expectations are often not met in practice. The provision of evidence and knowledge is obviously not a sufficient condition to change policies or behaviour. To be taken into consideration, scientific evidence has to be perceived as relevant and timely. However, there exists neither a single decision maker nor a uniform science: Policy making is a process with many actors and interests involved. Scientific evidence is constantly challenged by competing theories and methods. In such ambiguous situations, problems and policies to address these problems are constantly challenged, reframed and reconsidered. Scientific evidence is used to support political arguments and to legitimize a course of action, but it is also frequently disregarded, side-lined or even discredited if it challenges established practices and vested interests. A direct impact of scientific evidence on political decisions is apparently rare. In many cases, research has a much more indirect and unintended impact on policy through conceptual use, knowledge creep, and ideas that enable policy makers to gradually revise their framings of the policy problem. In such situations, many scientists experience their involvement in the support of decision making as frustrating. Policy makers and society in turn perceive science as a chorus of often contradicting voices, not useful to base decisions on. Against this background, the conference will cover two issues: How can the research process be organised to develop evidence that is considered relevant and timely in the political process to meet the challenges of sustainable development? How can the policy-science interface be organised in a way that such scientific evidence is taken into consideration? The conference aims to bring together scholars from different disciplines and strands of research that produce evidence to support decision making for sustainable development, and those that study the use and application of such evidence. Furthermore, we invite policy makers and practitioners working at the science-policy-interface or dealing with issues of evidence use in policy making to share their experiences.

**Website:** <http://www.berlinconference.org/2012/>

---

- **10-12 October, 2012**

Conference hosted by the African Centre for Disaster Studies. Uniting Theory and Practice in Southern Africa. (including Call for Papers)

The African Centre for Disaster Studies at North-West University would like to welcome disaster reduction academics, researchers, practitioners and post-graduate students to the first biennial disaster risk reduction conference of the Southern Africa Society for Disaster Reduction. The conference will take place from 10-12 October 2012 in the beautiful student town of Potchefstroom, North-West Province in South Africa. Potchefstroom, and in particular the North-West University's Sports Village was the base camp of the FIFA Soccer World Cup 2010 champions, Spain! Although the conference has a regional flavour, participants from all regions of the globe are welcome to present papers and/or attend the conference. The conference will be the ideal opportunity for international networking and the sharing of ideas, best practices and leading research in the field of disaster reduction. Aim of the Conference The aim of the conference is threefold. The ACDS will be turning 10 years in 2012 and this 1st International Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held to celebrate the 10 years. Secondly, the aim of the conference is to provide a platform for the presentation, discussion and debate of different academic and professional approaches and research on disaster risk reduction issues. Thirdly, the ACDS plan to establish and launch a disaster risk reduction society for the Southern Africa (SADC region) during the conference. The aim of the society is to bring together practitioners/NGOs in the various fields of DRR and the academic/research domain, and to provide a platform to share knowledge and good practices, engage in mentorships and internships, influence policy and advocacy in the SADC region. Academic and research papers, practitioner reports/ field observations as well as Ph.D. research papers (based on a current Ph.D. title) will be presented. To facilitate a broad disaster risk reduction focus, the papers will cover the following themes: Governance of disaster risk reduction, Urban dimensions of risk; Water as disaster risk; Disaster risk and gender issues; Climate change adaptation; Geo-spatial applications for disaster risk reduction; Risk assessment and early warning; New humanitarian challenges; Disaster response and recovery.

**Website:** <http://acds.co.za/index.php?page=conf2012>

- **20-22 November, 2012:**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> European Conference on Floodrisk Management: Science, Policy and Practice: Closing the Gap

Floods cause distress and damage wherever they happen and flooding from rivers, estuaries and the sea threatens many millions of people in Europe. Insurance losses from flooding have increased significantly since 1990 and flood management in Europe is changing with a move from flood protection and defence to comprehensive flood risk management. FLOOD*risk* 2012 will explore research advances in flood risk analysis and innovations in flood risk management practice. The conference will consider all aspects of flood risk and

---

will cover the causes of floods, their impacts on people, property and the environment, and portfolios of risk management measures. FLOODrisk 2012 is also supported by the Flood Risk Management Research Consortium.

**Website:** <http://www.floodrisk2012.net/index.asp>

- **11-14 December, 2012**  
Extreme Natural Hazards and Their Impacts.

GeoRisk commission has proposed to organize its First Conference at Chapman University during December 11-14, 2012. It is proposed to invite scientists from developing countries and countries which are most vulnerable to various types of natural hazards or faced extreme events in recent years. Oral and Poster papers on various aspects of natural hazards will be presented in four days conference. The proposed conference will help scientists to exchange scientific knowledge about different natural hazards which are occurring different parts of the world with different geological and geophysical environment. Some of Major Recent Earthquake and Tsunami events. Topics include: Recent Volcanic events, Connection between Extreme Climate and Natural Hazards, Early Warning of Natural Hazards, Recent Satellite sensors for Monitoring Natural Hazards, Disasters Management in Developing Countries, Natural Hazards and Infrastructures, Natural Hazards Mitigations

**Website:** <http://www1.chapman.edu/~rsingh/GeoRisk2012/sessions.htm>

- **15-17 January 2013**  
13<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Environmental disasters science, preparedness, and resilience

The Environmental Disasters Conference will address the increasing occurrence of environmental disasters and the science and decision-making needed to more effectively prepare, respond, and make our communities more resilient. The goal of the conference is to develop actionable outcomes that constructively advance decision-making on environmental disasters. It will engage 1,200 leaders from the emergency response, scientific, policy, conservation, and business communities, as well as federal and local government officials, who will work across traditional boundaries to develop strategies and launch new partnerships and initiatives.

- **Cascading Disasters:** As evidenced by the 2011 Japanese earthquake, tsunami, and subsequent damage to the Fukushima nuclear power plant, environmental disasters can be comprised of a series of devastating events with complex interrelationships. Disasters are often sudden events such as storm surges or fires, occurring on top of slow moving events like sea level rise or droughts driven by climate change. The conference will "unfold" the underlying

---

relationships of environmental disasters and develop strategies to address them in more effective, holistic ways.

- **Intersection of the Built and Natural Environment:** As seen along the Gulf Coast of the United States, where and how society builds, and how it manages natural resources like wetlands, can minimize or magnify the impacts of natural disasters. The conference will explore ties between the built and natural environment in responding to environmental disasters.
- **Disasters as Mechanisms of Ecological Change:** Some types of disasters, like severe fires, floods, and droughts, can cause profound and lasting ecological change, particularly when the underlying ecosystem has been stressed by other occurrences such as inadequate fire and flood control systems, deforestation, and a warming climate. The conference will explore the ecological consequences of disasters and their impact on ecosystems and the critical services they provide.

*Cross-cutting*

*themes*

- **Rethinking Recovery and Expanding the Vision of Mitigation:** Benjamin Franklin's observation that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is profound relevant to the consideration of environmental disasters mitigation and recovery. Automatic rebuilding in flood plains and fire zones are common and recurring examples, but there are deeper issues when the act of recovery from a disaster offers unique opportunities to achieve more resilient communities. Actions that reduce the severity of environmental disasters can become "no regrets" mitigation measures resulting in societal benefits even if a disaster never strikes. The conference will challenge participants to rethink and re-envision the concepts of mitigation and recovery and what they mean in terms of practical actions.
- **Human Behavior and its Consequences:** As evidenced by those who chose to leave New Orleans as Hurricane Katrina approached and those who chose to stay, human behavior before, during and after an environmental disaster can make the difference between tragedy and mere inconvenience. How can the public become more prepared before a disaster occurs and be able to make the best decisions? How can they be equipped to help themselves, their friends and families, and their neighbors when disaster strikes? The conference will confront contradictions and trade-offs in human behavior and explore many opportunities to save lives.
- **"No Regrets" Resilience:** The word "resilience" at this conference will capture the ability of a community confronted by environmental disasters to resist damage and to recover rapidly. "No regrets" resilience embodies the concept that there are actions which make a community resilient to environmental disasters and result in positive societal benefits even if a disaster never strikes -- hence, "no regrets."

**Website:** <http://www.environmentaldisasters.net/topics/view/79187/>

---

- **18-20 March 2013**

- European Climate Change Adaptation Conference.

The European Climate Change Adaptation Conference 2013 will bring together scientists and practitioners working on adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The conference will create a European forum bringing together world-class science, with the aim of fostering a creative dialogue with climate adaptation policy makers and practitioners. The theme of the conference is integrating climate into action. Even under the most optimistic greenhouse gas emission reduction scenario we are facing already a certain level of future climate change. The first impacts of climate change are now observable in Europe and internationally. These impacts create new risks and vulnerabilities, while also generating opportunities for some. But while the need to manage climate vulnerabilities and to adapt is now widely understood, questions about whether, how and when to adapt are often hard to answer. New knowledge from science and practice is critical to making judgements, choices and decisions in the context of uncertainties.

**Objectives** Understanding adaptation in action by citizens, business and in policy, • Encourage fruitful interaction between researchers and with practitioners • Highlight the development of (European) research networks on climate adaptation • Identify new needs for research and action

**Topics** Climate vulnerability assessment • Risk assessment • Economics of adaptation • Decision-making under uncertainty • Governance of adaptation • Adaptation strategies and planning • Mainstreaming climate adaptation • Adaptation cases studies: organisational, sectoral and regional • Monitoring and measuring adaptation • Impact and effectiveness studies • Role of tools and knowledge in adaptation • Communicating impacts, vulnerability and adaptation

**Website:** [http://cordis.europa.eu/hamburg/whatsnew-16\\_en.html](http://cordis.europa.eu/hamburg/whatsnew-16_en.html)

- **23-25 April, 2013**

- Environmental Health Risk 2013.

Health problems related to the environment have become a major source of concern all over the world. The health of the population depends upon good quality environmental factors including air, water, soil, food and many others. The aim of society is to establish measures that can eliminate or considerably reduce hazardous factors from the human environment to minimize the associated health risks. The ability to achieve these objectives is in great part dependent on the development of suitable experimental, modelling and interpretive techniques, which allow a balanced assessment of the risk involved as well as suggesting ways in which the situation can be improved. The interaction between

---

environmental risk and health is often complex and can involve a variety of social, occupational and lifestyle factors. This emphasises the importance of considering an interdisciplinary approach. The conference aims to provide a forum for the dissemination and exchange of information on the diverse aspects of the impact of environmental factors on health across different disciplines. Includes a call for paper.

**Website:** <http://www.wessex.ac.uk/13-conferences/environmental-health-risk-2013.html>

- **9-11 July, 2013**  
Disaster Management

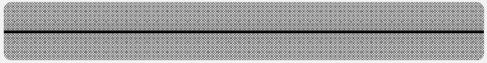
The third International Conference on Disaster Management is being reconvened following the success of the first two meetings, held at the Wessex Institute of Technology in the New Forest, UK, in 2009 and at the University of Central Florida in Orlando, USA, in 2011. The world is facing an increasing number of natural disasters affecting millions of people, destroying property and resulting in loss of human life. These include major floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis and many others. Today we are facing unparalleled threats from human-made disasters that can be attributed to the failure of industrial and energy installations as well as deliberate sabotage from terrorists and vandalism during virulent political upheavals. Added to this is the ever present threat from natural causes ranging from biological pandemics to earthquakes and tsunamis. All these events pose unprecedented risks to human health on a world scale which requires a massive effort by the international community. Because of this, the conference also focuses on current global health risks, and how best to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters in order to reduce human health impacts. The proceedings will help participants to understand the nature of global risks, learn risk management strategies to prepare for disruptive events, and identify the best prevention methods in disaster management and public health. It will provide a forum for the exchange of information between leading academics and partners in disaster management.

**Website:** <http://www.wessex.ac.uk/13-conferences/disaster-management-2013.html>

- **17-19 September, 2013**  
Safety and Security Engineering

This fifth Conference on Safety and Security Engineering follows the success of the first four meetings held in Rome in 2005, Malta in 2007, Rome in 2009 and Antwerp in 2011. The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of the most recent academic and industrial

---



developments in theoretical and practical aspects of safety and security engineering. Safety and security engineering, due to its special nature, is an interdisciplinary area of research and applications that brings together in a systematic view, many disciplines of engineering, from the traditional to the most technologically advanced. The conference covers areas such as crisis management, security engineering, natural disasters and emergencies, terrorism, IT security, man-made hazards, risk management, control, protection and mitigation issues, and many others. The meeting aims to attract papers in all related fields, in addition to those listed under the conference topics, as well as case studies describing practical experiences. Due to the multitude and variety of topics included, the list is only indicative of the themes of the expected papers. Authors are encouraged to submit abstracts in all areas of safety and security, with particular attention to integrated and interdisciplinary aspects.

**Website:** <http://www.wessex.ac.uk/13-conferences/safe-2013.html>

---

## 4. Call for Papers

- **International Journal of Integrated Disaster Risk Management:** A call for papers for the IDRIIM Society's new International Journal of Integrated Disaster Risk Management is now open. Papers should be submitted electronically via the online Editorial Management System at

<http://idrimjournal.com/index.php/idrim>

- **Special Issue "Risk Management: Challenges Responses to Climate Change": A special issue of *Challenges* (ISSN 2078-1547)**

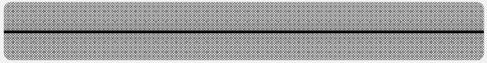
Within minutes of the March 2011 earthquake in Japan, news media provided unprecedented coverage of an unfolding natural catastrophe. Events such as this place natural disasters firmly in the public eye but only for a short time. It falls to the research community to learn the lessons offered by these events and turn them into opportunities for developing more effective risk management and mitigation strategies and identifying the factors that contribute to the vulnerability and resilience of communities and response and recovery agencies. Disasters such as the Japanese tsunami also highlight the ever-present need for systematic, rigorous research into the risk posed by natural hazards and how these risks can be managed. Of course it is vital to ensure that the findings from such research endeavours are disseminated to those who can use the findings. This means that journals that disseminate these lessons are important resilience and adaptive resources for all those involved in risk and disaster management. Journals such as *Challenges* provide outlets for scholarly and professional debate on the causes and consequences of disasters and how their effects may be mitigated and managed. This special edition of *Challenges* will give voice to research into the causes of human and societal losses and ensure that the lessons learned from such disasters can be readily disseminated to the humanitarian, academic and political arenas where that knowledge can provide the evidence base necessary to inform effective risk management intervention.

[http://www.mdpi.com/journal/challenges/special\\_issues/challenges\\_responses/](http://www.mdpi.com/journal/challenges/special_issues/challenges_responses/)

- **Special Issue: Risk Reduction and Extreme Events. The Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance – Issues and Practice.**

The World Bank Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Program and the Geneva Association invite you to submit contributions to a special issue of *The Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance - Issues and Practice* on "Risk Reduction and Extreme Events," guest edited by the World Bank DRFI Program. The special issue on "Risk Reduction and Extreme Events" will be the July 2013

---



edition. We encourage both practitioners and academics to submit contributions related to the following areas: "Development of disaster risk information systems (e.g., hazard and vulnerability databases, risk modeling and mapping, etc.) at sub-national, national, and regional levels and their application for improving mitigation and preparedness efforts, including financial preparedness. "Policy strategies for risk mitigation and preparedness (including financial preparedness) for extreme events, such as economic and legal rationales for these policies and their efficacy and enforceability at different levels of governance. "Implementation of risk mitigation and preparedness (including financial preparedness) strategies for developing and developed countries, including regional approaches."The role of risk financing and insurance strategies and instruments in disaster risk reduction, including issues of insurability, incentives promoting or detracting risk reduction, cost efficiency, and public and private roles and responsibilities. "Comparison of costs and benefits of different disaster risk financing and insurance instruments, including cost efficiency, time efficiency for payout following a disaster, indemnification of expected losses, etc. "Disaster risk management: comparison of roles and responsibilities of different international institutions, public, private, and nongovernmental. Suggestions for other topics will be considered by the editors. All contributions will go through a refereeing process. The deadline for submissions is November 1, 2012. Papers should be submitted electronically via the website of The Geneva Papers

<http://gpp.msubmit.net/cgi-bin/main.plex>

---

## 5. Internet Resource List

- Disaster Reduction Hyper base: Web based facility to compile appropriate disaster reduction technologies and knowledge.  
Website:  
<http://drh.edm.bosai.go.jp/>
- MCEER: Collection of disaster management resources, including international, federal, state, local and non-profit organizations:  
Website:  
[http://mceer.buffalo.edu/infoservice/reference\\_services/disasterManagementResources.asp](http://mceer.buffalo.edu/infoservice/reference_services/disasterManagementResources.asp)
- Staffordshire Raynet: Disaster and Emergency Management on the Internet. Long list of websites for various disasters and databases.  
Website:  
<http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/por/disaster.htm>
- Internet Resources for Disaster Studies: University of Delaware Library  
Website:  
<http://www2.lib.udel.edu/subj/disasters/internet.htm>
- FEMA” Federal Emergency Management Agency: Focus is on the US  
Website:  
<http://www.fema.gov/index.shtm>
- Disaster Handbook: University of Florida.  
Website:  
<http://disaster.ifas.ufl.edu/links.htm>
- Disaster Management: Royal Roads University.  
Website:  
<http://libguides.royalroads.ca/content.php?pid=64941&sid=480216>
- Natural Hazards and Disaster Information Resources: University of Colorado at Boulder (including newsletter).  
Website:  
<http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/resources/>

---

## 6. (New) Journals

- **International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction**

- **Objective:** The International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction (IJDRR) is the journal for researchers, policymakers and practitioners across diverse disciplines: Earth Sciences in its entirety; Environmental Sciences; Civil Engineering; Urban Studies; Geography; and Sociology. The International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction (IJDRR) publishes fundamental and applied research, critical reviews, policy papers and case studies focusing on multidisciplinary research aiming to reduce the impact of natural and technological disasters. The International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction (IJDRR) stimulates exchange of ideas and knowledge transfer on disaster research, mitigation and risk reduction at all geographic scales: local, national and international. Key topics: Multifaceted disaster and cascade disasters . The spatial and temporal monitoring, analysis and zoning of regional hazard risk. The development of disaster risk reduction strategies and techniques. Discussion and development of effective warning and educational systems for risk resilience at all levels. Climate Change and its implications in sudden disasters . The journal particularly encourages papers which approach risk from a multidisciplinary perspective.
- **Website:**  
[http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws\\_home/727506/description#description](http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/727506/description#description)

- **Journal of Integrated Disaster Risk Management, IDRIM Journal:**

- **Objective:** The main objective of IDRiM is to provide an integrated and implementable approach to the growing demand for disaster risk reduction and management by offering reliable, affordable and effective solutions for minimizing the loss of life, property damage, and social and economic disruption. IDRiM also explores implementation science for disaster reduction. IDRiM intends to provide a set of solutions for the all types of: environmental and natural hazards (earthquakes, flood, drought, windstorms, landslides, etc.) and man-made hazards. It also includes the development of methods and tools for modeling and assessment of disaster risks, hazard zonation and hazard mapping; geotechnical zonation, vulnerability analysis, strengthening design of structures, disaster risk evaluation and mapping; and various types of risk management methods such as

---

innovative risk transfer, risk reduction policy; socio-economic studies, human and economic loss estimation, practical loss-control measures, catastrophic risk insurance, public awareness, programming; and solutions for risk reduction in buildings, lifelines, infrastructures, industry, oil-chemical facilities, offshore structures and urban system. IDRiM also covers the governance of disaster risks, design of institutional schemes, participatory approach, etc.

- **Website:** <http://idrimjournal.com/index.php/idrim>

- **Georisk: Assessment and Management of Risk for Engineered Systems and Geohazards:**

- **Objective:** Georisk covers many diversified but interlinked areas of active research and practice, such as geohazards (earthquakes, landslides, avalanches, rockfalls, tsunamis, etc.), safety of engineered systems (dams, buildings, offshore structures, lifelines, etc.), environmental risk, seismic risk, reliability-based design and code calibration, geostatistics, decision analyses, structural reliability, maintenance and life cycle performance, risk and vulnerability, hazard mapping, loss assessment (economic, social, environmental, etc.), GIS databases, remote sensing, and many other related disciplines. The underlying theme is that uncertainties associated with geomaterials (soils, rocks), geologic processes, and possible subsequent treatments, are usually large and complex and these uncertainties play an indispensable role in the risk assessment and management of engineered and natural systems. Significant theoretical and practical challenges remain on quantifying these uncertainties and developing defensible risk management methodologies that are acceptable to decision makers and stakeholders. All published research articles in this journal have undergone rigorous peer review, based on initial editor screening and anonymous refereeing by independent expert referees.

- **Website:** <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/journal.asp?issn=17499518&linktype=1>

- **Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability:**

- **Objective:** The Current Opinion journals were developed out of the recognition that it is increasingly difficult for specialists to keep up to date with the expanding volume of information published in their subject. In Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, we help the reader by providing in a systematic manner: 1. The views of experts on current advances in environmental sustainability in a clear and readable form. 2. Evaluations of the most interesting papers, annotated

---

by experts, from the great wealth of original publications. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability aims to address all the economic, social, technological and institutional aspects related to the challenge of environmental sustainability by focussing on integration across academic disciplines and insights with implications for societal practices and processes. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability aims to stimulate scientifically grounded, interdisciplinary, multi-scale debate and exchange of ideas. It will contain polished, concise and timely reviews and opinions. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability(COSUST) will serve as an invaluable source of information for researchers, lecturers, teachers, professionals, policy makers and students.

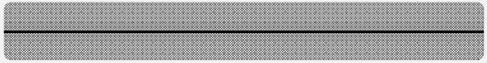
The subject of environmental sustainability is divided into 6 themed sections, each of which is reviewed once a year: (1) Climate (covering climate change, climate risk management, and adaptation) (2) Human settlements and habitat (covering cities, urbanization, transport) (3) Energy systems (covering renewable energy, energy efficiency, bioenergy) (4) Terrestrials systems (food systems, biodiversity, and ecosystem services) (5) Carbon and Nitrogen cycles (6) Aquatic systems (covering marine and fresh water, isheries, currents, etc.) The common denominators across these sections, to assure a cross cutting approach are: (a) interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary; (b) quantitative; (c) multi-scale (regional vs. global; space vs. time); (d) focus on integrated assessment; (e) governance, ethics, behaviour, education, and policy tools..

- **Website:**[http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws\\_home/718675/description#description](http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/718675/description#description)

- **International Journal of Risk Management (IJRM):**

- **Objective:** The International Journal of Risk Management (IJRM) is a refereed international journal whose focus is on exchanging information on risk related theory and its applications, including project risk management, supply chain risk management, risk attitude and behavior, and risk management in finance, accounting, engineering, marketing, auditing, law, procurement and contracting, business and economics, etc. The objective is to provide an international forum for researchers and practitioners across the many relevant disciplines and industries to discuss some related problems and learn from each other's work. The readership includes professionals, academics, researchers, and managers.
- **Website:** <http://www.serialspublications.com/journals1.asp?jid=583>

---



- **International Journal of Safety and Security Engineering:**

- **Objective:** The International Journal of Safety and Security Engineering aims to provide a forum for publication of papers on the most recent developments in the theoretical and practical aspects of these important fields. Safety and Security Engineering, due to its special nature, is an interdisciplinary area of research and applications that brings together in a systematic way many disciplines of engineering, from the traditional to the most technologically advanced. The Journal covers areas such as crisis management; security engineering; natural disasters and emergencies; terrorism; IT security; man-made hazards; risk management; control; protection and mitigation issues. The Journal aims to attract papers in all related fields, in addition to those listed under the List of Topics, as well as case studies describing practical experiences. The study of multifactor risk impact will be given special emphasis. Due to the multitude and variety of topics included, the List is only indicative of the themes of the expected papers. Authors are encouraged to submit papers in all areas of Safety and Security, with particular attention to integrated and interdisciplinary aspects.
- **Website:** <http://journals.witpress.com/jsse.asp>

- **Global Environmental Change:**

- **Objective:** *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions* is an international, interdisciplinary journal spanning the social and natural sciences. It publishes high-quality original theoretical and applied research and review articles across the entire field of global environmental change. Areas include biodiversity and ecosystem services, water resources, climate change, international agreements, North-South relations, land use and cover change, institutions and governance. The journal interprets global environmental change to mean the outcome of processes that are manifest in localities, but with consequences at multiple spatial, temporal and socio-political scales. The journal addresses issues of public policy, economics, equity, risk, and resilience, science policy, international development, and health and well-being.
- **Website:** [http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws\\_home/30425/description#description](http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/30425/description#description)

---

- **Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management:**

- **Objective:** JHSEM is the primary source of new, peer-reviewed research and information in the fields of homeland security and emergency management. JHSEM features original, innovative, and timely articles and other information on research and practice from a broad array of professions including: emergency management, engineering, political science, public policy, decision science, and health and medicine. The electronic nature of the journal allows timeliness and responsiveness unparalleled among academic publications. JHSEM publishes peer-reviewed articles, news and communiqués from researchers and practitioners, and book/media reviews. The lead editor is Irmak Renda-Tanali at the Graduate School of Management & Technology, University of Maryland University College; Maryland. Authors have included prominent researchers from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Harvard University, Carnegie Mellon University, the Environmental Protection Agency, George Mason University, George Washington University, RAND, and Vanderbilt University.
- **Website:** <http://www.bepress.com/jhsem/about.html>

- **Journal of Emergency Management:**

- **Objective:** *Journal of Emergency Management* is a professional, bi-monthly journal with a simple but urgent goal: to better equip all those responsible for emergency preparedness and response to deal effectively with everything from acts of terror, fires, floods, and weather emergencies to gas explosions and catastrophic accidents on land, in the air, or at sea. With a well-focused game plan carried out by an unbeatable team of emergency preparedness and response experts, *Journal of Emergency Management* is already being hailed as long overdue and a "must have" for anyone responsible for the safety and well-being of both personnel and property. With each issue of *Journal of Emergency Management* look for in-depth articles on topics as wide ranging as: Meeting the challenge of the shadowy world of terrorism, Emergency response and disaster management, Severe weather, flood and hurricane case studies, Emergency preparedness and response legislation, Public buildings recovery planning, Information analysis and infrastructure protection, Evacuation procedures for the visually impaired, Emergency wireless messaging
- **Website:** <http://www.pnpco.com/pn06001.html>

---

• **International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment:**

- **Objective:** *The International journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment* aims at developing the skills and knowledge of the built environment professions and will strengthen their capacity in strategic and practical aspects of disaster prevention, mitigation, response and reconstruction to mitigate the effects of disasters nationally and internationally. The journal publishes original and refereed material that contributes to the advancement of the research and practice and provides contributing authors with an opportunity to disseminate their research and experience to a broad audience. *International journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment* promotes research and scholarly activity that examines the role of building and construction to anticipate and respond to unexpected events that damage or destroy the built environment (for example, an infrastructure project – from earthquakes, flooding and climate change to terrorist attacks) and reflects construction's ongoing responsibility toward built environment's users. Accordingly, the journal is designed for researchers and academics, policy makers and other professionals working with, or who anticipate having, disaster prevention, mitigation, response and reconstruction responsibilities, and who wish to improve their working knowledge of both theory and practice. The journal focuses on basic and applied research, practical developments, case studies, editorials, book reviews, information on forthcoming events in the field, and field reports. In keeping with the journal's international scope, articles are particularly welcome with details of: overall leadership in research, education, planning, design and implementation for infrastructure renewal and reconstruction projects in developing countries; and, details of innovative and socially responsible projects inspired via internal synergies that lead to rapid development and improved quality of life. *International journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment* helps to communicate new practical ideas, applications and development details of education and training, and thus build capacity for self-sufficiency. The journal reports research that assists capacity-building for reconstruction, renewal and development of sustainable infrastructure, supports proactive and fruitful collaborations and networking among various stakeholders, and helps develop appropriate policy development and plans for implementation. Regular special issues on a range of multidisciplinary subjects keeps readers abreast of topical subjects.
- **Website:** <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=IJDRBE>

---

- **Regional Environmental Change:**

- **Objective:** Environmental changes of many kinds are accelerating worldwide, posing significant challenges for humanity. Solutions are needed at the regional level, where physical features of the landscape, biological systems, and human institutions interact. The goal of *Regional Environmental Change* is to publish scientific research and opinion papers that improve our understanding of the extent of these changes, their causes, their impacts on people, and the options for society to respond. "Regional" refers to the full range of scales between local and global, including regions defined by natural criteria, such as watersheds and ecosystems, and those defined by human activities, such as urban areas and their hinterlands. We encourage submissions on interdisciplinary research across the natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, and on more focused studies that contribute towards the solutions to complex environmental problems. Topics addressed include (i) the regional manifestations of global change, especially the vulnerability of regions and sectors; (ii) the adaptation of social-ecological systems to environmental change in the context of sustainable development; and (iii) trans-boundary and cross-jurisdictional issues, legislative and governance frameworks, and the broad range of policy and management issues associated with building, maintaining and restoring robust social-ecological systems at regional scales. The primary format of contributions are research articles, presenting new evidence from analyses of empirical data or else more theoretical investigations of regional environmental change. In addition to research articles, we also publish editorials, short communications, invited mini-reviews on topics of strong current interest, as well as special features that provide multifaceted discussion of complex topics or particular regions.
- **Website:** <http://www.springer.com/environment/global+change++climate+change/journal/10113>

- **Natural Hazards Review:**

- **Objective:** The *Natural Hazards Review* stands on the realization that natural disaster losses result from interactions between the physical world, the constructed environment, and the character of the societies and people who occupy them. The journal is dedicated to bringing together the physical, social, and behavioral sciences; engineering; and the regulatory and policy environments to provide a forum for cutting edge, holistic, and cross-disciplinary approaches to natural hazards loss and cost reduction. The journal offers a means for researchers and practitioners working together to publish the results of

---

truly interdisciplinary and partnered approaches to loss reduction and long-term disaster resiliency. Engineering topics covered include the characterization of hazard forces and the planning, design, construction, maintenance, performance and use of structures in the physical environment. Social and behavioral sciences topics addressed include a range of issues related to hazard mitigation and human response as well as significant issues related to the built environment such as land use, building standards, and the role of financial markets and insurance. The specific physical science topics covered include those pertinent to understanding the hazardous character of the world and the performance of the structures that we build to accommodate our way of life. More importantly, the journal features papers co-authored by people from a variety of specializations who bring a cross-disciplinary perspective to the complex factors that contribute to disasters in today's-and especially tomorrow's-world.

- **Website:** <http://ascelibrary.org/nho/>

- **Journal of Risk Analysis and Crisis Response**

- **Objective:** The *Journal of Risk Analysis and Crisis Response* (JRACR) strives to promote a higher level of methodology and practice in risk analysis and crisis response, in order to provide an international forum for the sharing of theory and applications of RA and CR and for the exchange of research findings and case studies which serve to bridge the latest RA and CR developments. At the same time, JRACR also aims to provide knowledgeable and reasonable suggestions for populations, decision-makers and governments worldwide, so that risk prevention and crisis response ability may be enhanced to change the world into a much safer and more harmonious environment. The journal will be peer-reviewed and publish both high-quality theoretical and practical papers in the broad ranges of risk analysis and crisis response.
- **Website:** <http://www.atlantis-press.com/publications/jracr/index.html>

---

## Address list of already listed journals in back issues:

- **Environmental Hazards:**  
<http://www.earthscan.co.uk/?tabid=37213>
- **International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management (IJCCSM):**  
[www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=ijccsm](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=ijccsm)
- **Journal of Natural Disaster Science:**  
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jsnds/contents/jnds/about.html>
- **Disasters:**  
<http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=0361-3666&site=1>
- **Environmental Hazards:** <http://www.earthscan.co.uk/?tabid=37213>
- **Natural Hazards:**  
[www.springer.com/earth+sciences+and+geography/hydrogeology/journal/11069](http://www.springer.com/earth+sciences+and+geography/hydrogeology/journal/11069)
- **Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Environmental Change**  
<http://www.springer.com/earth+sciences+and+geography/meteorology+%26+climatology/journal/11027>
- **Extremes**  
<http://www.springer.com/statistics/journal/10687>
- **International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment**  
<http://www.disaster-resilience.salford.ac.uk/international-journal-of-disaster-resilience>
- **Journal of Disaster Research**  
[http://www.fujipress.jp/JDR/JDR\\_about.html](http://www.fujipress.jp/JDR/JDR_about.html)
- **Asian Journal of Environment and Disaster Management (AJEDM)**  
<http://rpsonline.com.sg/journals/101-ajedm/ajedm.html>
- **International Journal of Disaster Risk Science**  
<http://www.ijdrs.org>
- **Disaster Advances**  
<http://www.disasterjournal.net/>
- **International Journal of Mass Emergencies & Disasters**  
<http://www.ijmed.org/>

- 
- **International Journal of Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity**  
<http://www.sersc.org/journals/IJDRBC/>
  - **Disaster Prevention and Management**  
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=dpm>
  - **Risk Analysis**  
<http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0272-4332&site=1>
  - **Journal of Risk Research**  
<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/journal.asp?issn=13669877&linktype=1>
  - **International Journal of Risk Assessment and Management (IJRAM)**  
<http://www.inderscience.com/browse/index.php?journalID=24>

---

## 7. New Books

### **Integrated Risk Governance: Science Plan and Case Studies of Large Scale Disasters**

**Authors :** Peijun Shi, Carlo Jaeger, Qian Ye (Editor)

**Year:** 2012

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 3642316409

**Content:** Integrated Risk Governance: Science Plan and Case Studies of Large-scale Disasters" is the first book in the IHDP-Integrated Risk Governance Project Series. It consists of two parts: Part I: Integrated Risk Governance Project Science Plan, which outlines the challenge, research programme, outcomes, and implementation strategy of the IRG Project; and Part II: Case Studies of Large-scale Disasters, which includes case analyses of experience, lessons learned and recommendations on various large-scale disasters around the world, such as the Tangshan and Wenchuan earthquakes and the great ice storm in China, European heat waves, and Hurricane Katrina in the USA. The community model of integrated natural disaster risk governance and paradigm of catastrophe risk governance in China are also presented.

### **Risk Assessment Tools, Techniques, and Their Applications**

**Authors :** Lee T. Ostrom and Cheryl Wilhelmsen (Editor)

**Year:** 2012

**Publisher:** Wiley

**ISBN:** 047089203X

**Content** All the tools needed to perform a thorough risk assessment—whether you're working in insurance, forensics, engineering, or public safety. Risk analysis is the method of analyzing the dangers to individuals, businesses, and government agencies posed by potential natural and man-made hazards. The central task of the risk assessor is predicting the success of a project. This includes isolating the entire spectrum of adverse events that can derail a project or threaten the health and safety of individuals, organizations, and the environment. Designed as a practical, in-the-field toolkit, Risk Assessment details every aspect of how a risk assessment is performed, showing the proper tool to be used at various steps in the process, as well as locating the tool that best fits the risk assessment task at hand. Examining not only the very nature of risks and consequences, with fascinating historical examples, the book progresses from simple to more complex risk assessment techniques used by the authors in their daily work, all presented in a form that can be readily adapted to any number of real-life situations: Ecological Risk Assessment, Task Analysis Techniques, Preliminary Hazards Analysis, Failure Mode and Effects Analysis, Human Reliability Analysis, Critical Incident Technique, With numerous industry-specific case studies, as well as additional case studies for risk assessments for a restaurant and a process plant, the book provides readers with complete

---

examples of how each of the techniques can be used in a variety of real-world situations. Including downloadable worksheets and other useful assessment materials, as well as guidance on using PRA software, this unparalleled reference offers all the tools and techniques needed to conduct a thorough and accurate assessment of risk.

**Disaster Management : International Lessons in Risk Reduction, Response and Recovery**

**Authors :** Alejandro Lopez-Carresi (Author) and Ben Wisner (Editor)

**Year:** 2012

**Publisher:** Earthscan

**ISBN:** 1849713472

**Content:** There is a perennial gap between theory and practice, between academia and active professionals in the field. In disaster management this gap means that valuable lessons are not learned and people die or suffer as a result. This book opens a dialogue between theory and practice. It offers vital lessons to practitioners from scholarship on natural hazards, disaster risk management and reduction and developments studies, opening up new insights in accessible language with practical applications. It also offers to academics the insights of the enormous experience practitioners have accumulated, highlighting gaps in research and challenging assumptions and theories against the reality of experience. The book covers issues in all phases of the disaster cycle: preparedness, prevention, response and recovery. It also addresses cross-cutting issues including political, economic and social factors that influence differential vulnerability, and key areas of practice such as vulnerability mapping, early warning, infrastructure protection, emergency management, reconstruction, health care and education, and gender issues. The team of international authors combine their years of experience in research and the field to offer vital lessons for practitioners, academics and students alike.

**Encyclopedia of Natural hazards (Encyclopedia of Earth Sciences Series)**

**Authors :** Peter Bobrowsky (Editor)

**Year:** 2012

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 9400702639

**Content:** Few subjects have caught the attention of the entire world as much as those dealing with natural hazards. The human losses (some 225,000 people) associated with the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the economic costs (exceeding 100 billion USD) of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the collective social impacts of tragedies experienced during the 2008 Sichuan, China earthquake and landslides, all provide repetitive reminders that we are all but temporary guests occupying a very dynamic planet. Few subjects share the true interdisciplinary dependency that characterizes the field of natural hazards. From geology and geophysics, to engineering and emergency response, to social psychology and economics, the study of natural hazards draws input from an

---

impressive suite of unique and previously independent specializations. Natural hazards provide a common platform to reduce disciplinary boundaries and facilitate a beneficial synergy in the provision of timely and useful information on the critical subject matter. As social norms change regarding the concept of acceptable risk and human migration leads to an explosion in the number of megacities, coastal over-crowding and unmanaged habitation in precarious environments such as mountainous slopes, the vulnerability of people to natural hazards increases dramatically. Coupled with the concerns of changing climates, the subject of natural hazards remains on the forefront of issues that affect all people, nations and environments. In the first two months of 2010 alone a magnitude 7 earthquake near Port au Prince, Haiti killed an estimated 230,000 people, exposed the inadequacies of their infrastructure and emergency response capacity and virtually crippled an entire nation; whereas in contrast a month later a significantly larger magnitude 8.8 earthquake off the coast of Chile provided a sober lesson that those areas with a long history of exposure to natural hazards are indeed much more capable to cope with the consequences of unexpected events. The Encyclopedia of Natural Hazards effectively captures and integrates contributions from an international portfolio of specialists whose range of expertise address some 330 topics pertinent to the field of natural hazards. Disciplinary barriers are overcome in this comprehensive treatment of the subject matter. Clear illustrations and colour images enhance the primary aim to communicate and educate. The inclusion of a series of “classic case study” events interspersed throughout the volume provides tangible examples linking concepts, issues and solutions.

**Integrated Catastrophe Risk Modelling: Supporting Policy Processes (Advances in Natural and Technological Hazards Research)**

**Authors :** A. Amendola, T. Ermolieva, J. Linnerooth-bayer, R. Mechler (Editors)

**Year:** 2012

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 978-94-007-2225-5

**Content:** Efficient and equitable policies for managing disaster risks and adapting to global environmental change are critically dependent on development of robust options supported by integrated modeling. The book is based on research and state-of-the art models developed at IIASA (International Institute for applied Systems Analysis) and within its cooperation network. It addresses the methodological complexities of assessing disaster risks, which call for stochastic simulation, optimization methods and economic modeling. Furthermore, it describes policy frameworks for integrated disaster risk management, including stakeholder participation facilitated by user-interactive decision-support tools. Applications and results are presented for a number of case studies at different problem scales and in different socio-economic contexts, and their implications for loss sharing policies and economic development are discussed. Among others, the book presents studies for insurance policies for earthquakes in the Tuscany region in Italy and flood risk in the Tisza river basin in Hungary. Further, it investigates the economic impact of natural disasters on

---

development and possible financial coping strategies; and applications are shown for selected South Asian countries. The book is addressed both to researchers and to organizations involved with catastrophe risk management and risk mitigation policies.

### **Extreme Environmental Events: Complexity in Forecasting and Early Warning**

**Authors :** Robert A. Meyers (Editor)

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 978-1441976963

**Content:** *Extreme Environmental Events* is an authoritative single source for understanding and applying the basic tenets of complexity and systems theory, as well as the tools and measures for analyzing complex systems, to the prediction, monitoring, and evaluation of major natural phenomena affecting life on earth. These phenomena are often highly destructive, and include earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, climate change, and weather. Early warning, damage, and the immediate response of human populations to these phenomena are also covered from the point of view of complexity and nonlinear systems. In 61 authoritative, state-of-the-art articles, world experts in each field apply such tools and concepts as fractals, cellular automata, solitons game theory, network theory, and statistical physics to an understanding of these complex geophysical phenomena.

### **Dynamics of Disaster: Lessons on Risk, Response and Recovery**

**Authors :** Rachel A Dowty et al. (Editor)

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Earthscan Publications Ltd

**ISBN:** 978-1849711432

**Content:** Disasters are the result of complex interactions between social and natural forces, acting at multiple scales from the individual and community to the organizational, national and international level. Effective disaster planning, response and recovery require an understanding of these interacting forces, and the role of power, knowledge and organizations. This book sheds new light on these dynamics, and gives disaster scholars and practitioners new and valuable lessons for management and planning in practice. The authors draw on methods across the social sciences to examine disaster response and recovery as viewed by those in positions of authority (Part I) and the recipients of operations (Part II). These first two sections examine cases from Hurricane Katrina, while Part III compares this to other international disasters to draw out general lessons and practical applications for disaster planning in any context. The authors also offer guidance for shaping institutional structures to better meet the needs of communities and residents.

---

### **Calculating Catastrophe**

**Authors :** Gordon Woo

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Imperial College Press

**ISBN:** 978-1848167384

**Content:** This book explains the underlying quantitative basis for understanding catastrophe phenomena, both natural and man-made. The catastrophes covered range from geological, meteorological and hydrological hazards to political violence, industrial, ecological and financial risk.

### **Global Aerospace Monitoring and Disaster Management**

**Authors :** Anatoly N., Menshikov, Valery A., Urlichich, Yuri M.

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 978-3-7091-0809-3

**Content:** In this book, space systems are situated in the global processes of the 21st century's information society and the role that space information systems could play in risk management is determined; methods of detecting and forecasting of both natural disasters and technogenic catastrophes and existing global and regional monitoring systems are described; and the IGMASS is introduced with its architecture and design concept and social and economic aspects and estimates of its creation, development, and utilization. Finally, results of the international symposium held in Limassol, Cyprus, in November 2009 in preparation of the IGMASS project's submission to the United Nations are discussed.

### **The Wenchuan Earthquake of 2008**

**Authors :** Chen, Yong, Booth, David C.

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 978-3-642-21158-4

**Content:** "The Wenchuan Earthquake of 2008: An anatomy of disaster" gives a detailed account of the damage, seismology and tectonics of the event and discusses earthquake prediction, seismic hazard and risk management, the creation and implementation of building codes, and new practices used in rescue, relief and reconstruction. It will be of significant interest to researchers and practitioners engaged in seismology, geophysics, engineering, the social sciences, and disaster management and recovery. It also offers a valuable new and uniquely Chinese perspective with many insights for future mitigation of earthquake risk.

---

### **Coping with Climate Change: Principles and Asian Context**

**Authors:** Chandrappa, Ramesha, Gupta, Sushil, Kulshrestha, Umesh Chandra

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 978-3-642-19673-7

**Content:** The Environmental and climatic issues varies from continent to continent and is unique to Asia. Understanding the issues does need lot of research and study material which students may not be able to gather due to shortage of time and resources. Hence an effort is made by authors gathering there experience and academic input from renowned universities of world. Climate change is real and coping with it is major concern in coming days. Most of the books written and sold in the past need updating and customizing. The general description of climate change and world will not help the professionals and students. It needs to seen area wise as a professional will work in specific geographic area. Hence an effort is made to collect data from Asia which host most populated countries along with ecological hot

### **In Extremes: Disruptive Events and Trends in Climate and Hydrology**

**Authors :** V. Pisarenko, M. Rodkin

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 978-3-642-14862-0

**Content:** The book addresses a weakness of current methodologies used in extreme value assessment, i.e. the assumption of stationarity, which is not given in reality. With respect to this issue a lot of new developed technologies are presented, i.e. influence of trends vs. internal correlations, quantitative uncertainty assessments, etc. The book not only focuses on artificial time series data, but has a close link to empirical measurements, in order to make the suggested methodologies applicable for practitioners in water management and meteorology.

### **Post-Disaster Reconstruction of the Built Environment: Rebuilding for Resilience**

**Authors :** Dilanthi Amaratunga, Richard Haigh

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Wiley

**ISBN:** 978-1-4443-3356-5

**Content:** The construction industry is typically engaged in a range of critical activities after a disaster: providing temporary shelter after the disaster; restoration of permanent shelter and public services such as hospitals, schools, water supply, power, communications, and environmental infrastructure. This book identifies the challenges that face the industry and highlight best practices to enable the construction industry to address those problems which make an effective response to these unexpected events difficult. Written by an international team of experts, this book will help researchers and advanced students of construction understand the problems faced by communities and the

---

construction industry when faced with a natural or man made disaster, and identify the planning and management processes required by the industry to mount an effective response.

### **Environmental Hazards and Disasters: Contexts, Perspectives and Management**

**Authors:** Bimal Kanti Paul

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** John Wiley and Sons Ltd

**ISBN:** 9780470660027

**Content:** Environmental Hazards and Disasters: Contexts, Perspectives and Management focuses on manifested threats to humans and their welfare as a result of natural disasters. The book uses an integrative approach to address socio-cultural, political and physical components of the disaster process. Human and social vulnerability as well as risk to environmental hazards are explored within the comprehensive context of diverse natural hazards and disasters. In addition to scientific explanations of disastrous occurrences, people and governments of hazard-prone countries often have their own interpretations for why natural disasters occur. In such interpretations they often either blame others, in order to conceal their inability to protect themselves, or they blame themselves, attributing the events to either real or imagined misdeeds. The book contains a chapter devoted to the neglected topic of such reactions and explanations. Includes chapters on key topics such as the application of GIS in hazard studies; resiliency; disasters and poverty; climate change and sustainability and development. This book is designed as a the primary text for an interdisciplinary course on hazards for upper-level undergraduate and Graduate students. Although not targeted for an introductory hazards course, students in such a course may find it very useful as well. Additionally, emergency managers, planners, and both public and private organizations involved in disaster response, and mitigation could benefit from this book along with hazard researchers. It not only includes traditional and popular hazard topics (e.g., disaster cycles, disaster relief, and risk and vulnerability), it also includes neglected topics, such as the positive impacts of disasters, disaster myths and different accounts of disasters, and disasters and gender.

### **Crisis Information Management: Communication and Technologies**

**Authors:**Christine Hagar

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Woodhead Publishing Ltd

**ISBN:** 9781843346470

**Content:** This book explores the management of information in crises, particularly the interconnectedness of information, people, and technologies during crises. Events, such as the Haiti earthquake, Hurricane Katrina and 9/11, have demonstrated that there is a great need to understand how individuals, government, and non-government agencies organize, manage, access, communicate, and disseminate information within communities during crisis

---

situations. Information management problems and information technology failures have been cited as significant factors in the failed responses to many crises. This edited book brings together papers written by researchers, academics, and practitioners from a variety of information perspectives in crisis response and management (e.g., information science, information management, information systems, and librarians).

### **The Causes and Behavioral Consequences of Disasters**

**Authors:**

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 9781461403166

**Content:** "The Causes and Behavioral Consequences of Disasters" brings a public health perspective to the literature, reflecting the increasing importance of the field in both disaster preparedness and disaster response. Arguing that a disaster is not only the event but its aftermath as well, the authors apply salient local content to the study of scenarios ranging from the Cuzco, Peru, earthquake of 1950 to the Columbine school shooting, the Oklahoma City bombing, and 9/11. These case studies form the basis for models of vulnerabilities to disasters and population behavior following disasters, illustrating how careful pre-event planning and coordinated post-event response strategies can minimize the initial damage and negative aftereffects. "The Causes and Behavioral Consequences of Disasters" will further professional discussion and understanding among a wide range of professionals and students across public health, mental health, education, health administration and policy, social work, and the social sciences.

### **Forecasting, Warning and Responding to Transnational Risks**

**Authors:** Chiara De Franco, Christoph O. Meyer

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Palgrave Macmillan

**ISBN:** 9780230297845

**Content:** What does it take to recognize and prevent impending harm, which has transnational causes and consequences? How can we handle the risks related to financial instability, terrorism, pandemics, air pollution, flooding, and climate change? The book brings together scholars and senior practitioners from different areas to conceptualize and empirically study the interlinked problems of forecasting, warning and mobilizing preventive action. Contributors comment on key generic problems such as uncertainty, silo-mentality, spotting weak-signals, cultures of blame, conflicts of interest and divergent risk perceptions, but are also sensitive to differences between actors and types of risk. The overall thrust is to challenge both technocratic and popularized accounts of the warning-response problem. Successful prevention or mitigation involves difficult cognitive, normative and political judgements. Whilst these difficulties cannot be eliminated, contributors suggest ways in which organizations, journalists, scientists and decision-makers can at least mitigate them.

---

## **Disaster Education**

**Authors:** Rajib Shaw, Koichi Shiwaku, Yukiko Takeuchi

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Emerald Group Publishing Limited

**ISBN:** 9780857247377

**Content:** Education is the key to risk reduction, be it environmental management or disaster risk reduction, and is a process which needs to be embedded at different levels of management and practices to collectively reduce the risk. While school education forms the foundations of the knowledge cycle, for effective knowledge use, it is necessary to link school and community education. Education is linked to enhanced awareness and a key reflection of education is seen in terms of actions. Divided into four sections this book begins with an informative introduction to the subject of disaster risk reduction education and proceeds to highlight key places of education such as family, community, school, and higher education. It then examines approaches, methods and tools before providing a future perspective and pointing to the way ahead. This is the first book of its kind on disaster risk reduction education. A ready reference for practitioners in the field, this book describes and demonstrates different aspects of education in an easy-to-understand form with current academic research and practical field experiences included throughout.

## **The Economic Impacts of Natural Disasters**

**Authors:** Debarati Guha-Sapir, Indhira Santos, Alexandre Borde

**Year:** 2011

**Publisher:** Earthscan Ltd

**ISBN:** 9781844077694

**Content:** Research on the economics of natural disasters has not kept up with the tremendous impacts of these phenomena on people's lives. However, large scale events such as Hurricane Katrina, the Tsunami in Asia and the more recent 2008 hurricane in Myanmar and earthquake in Sichuan, China, have sparked new interest in the field. This book brings together the work of academic researchers and practitioners covering methodological aspects of measuring natural disasters as well as relevant macro and microeconomic theory and evidence, trying to put forward a research agenda and policy options for the next decade. The book has two parts. Part I first provides an overview of the general trends in natural disasters and their effects, and later focuses on a critical analysis of different methodologies to assess the economic impact of natural disasters, as well as on the ex-ante and ex-post mechanisms to deal with the effects of disasters and the relationship between extreme natural events and climate change. Part II covers six case studies from both the developed and the developing world, and from three different continents: Bangladesh, Vietnam, India, Nicaragua, Japan and the Netherlands. Using both country-level data and household surveys, these case studies analyse and quantify the impact of natural hazards - hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, among other types of disasters - on household welfare and macroeconomic performance. This is an indispensable

---

volume for researchers, academics and policy professionals addressing the short and long term economic effects of natural disasters.

**List of already listed new books in back issues:**

**Heavy-Tailed Distributions in Disaster Analysis**

**Authors:** V. Pisarenko, M. Rodkin

**Year:** 2010

**Publisher:** Springer, New York

**ISBN:** 978-9048191703

**When the Planet Rages: Natural Disasters, Global Warming and the Future of the Earth**

**Authors:** Charles Offices, Jake Page

**Year:** 2010

**Publisher:** Oxford University Press

**ISBN:** 978-0195377019

**Early Warning for Geological Disasters**

**Authors:** Friedemann Wenzel, Jochen Zschau (editor)

**Year:** 2010

**Publisher:** Springer, Berlin

**ISBN:** 978-3642122323

**Natural Hazards, UnNatural Disasters**

**Authors:** World Bank, United Nations

**Year:** 2010

**Publisher:** Word Bank

**ASIN:** 978-0739124161

**Mitigation of Natural Hazards and Disasters: International Perspectives**

**Authors:** C. Emdad Haque (editor)

**Year:** 2010

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN-10:** 9048167965

**Systems Approach to Management of Disasters: Methods and Applications**

**Authors:** Slobodan P. Simonovi

**Year:** 2010

**Publisher:** Wiley

**ISBN-10:** 978-0739124161

---

**Extreme Events in Nature and Society**

Authors: Sergio Albeverio, Volker Jentsch, Holger Kantz

Year: 2010

Publisher: Springer

ISBN: 3642066798

**Natural and Anthropogenic Disasters: Vulnerability, Preparedness and Mitigation**

Authors: M.K. Jha (editor)

Year: 2010

Publisher: Springer

ISBN: 9048124972

**Natural Disasters as Interactive Components of Global-Ecodynamics**

Authors: Kirill Ya Kondratyev, Vladimir F. Krapivin, Costas A. Varostos

Year: 2010

Publisher: Springer

ISBN: 3642068448

**Catalogue of Risks: Natural, Technical, Social and Health Risks**

Authors: Dirk Proske

Year: 2010

Publisher: Springer

ISBN: 3642098487

**In Extremis: Disruptive Events and Trends in Climate and Hydrology**

Authors: Jürgen Kropp, Hans-Joachim Schellnhuber (editor)

Year: 2010

Publisher: Springer

ISBN: 364214862X

**Natural Disasters and Sustainable Development**

Authors : Riccardo Casale, Claudio Margottini (editor)

Year: 2010

Publisher: Springer

ISBN: 3642075800

**Assessing Vulnerability to Global Environmental Change: Making Research Useful for Adaptation Decision Making and Policy [Paperback]**

Authors : Anthony G. Patt et al. (editor)

Year: 2010

Publisher: Springer

ISBN: 1849711542

---

## 8. Miscellaneous

### Other Newsletters:

- **Disaster Research:** DISASTER RESEARCH (DR) is a moderated newsletter for creators and users of information about hazards and disasters.  
Website: <http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/dr/currentdr.html>
- **Emergency Manager's Weekly Report:**  
Website:  
<http://www.6pinternational.com/news.php?category=Emergency%20Managers%20Weekly%20Report&>
- **KatNet-Newsletter:** (mostly in German language)  
Website: <http://www.katastrophennetz.de/>
- **EM-DAT: International Disaster Database Newsletter (CRED)**  
Website: <http://www.emdat.be/publications>
- **DSCRN: Disaster and Social Crisis Research Network Newsletter**  
Website: <http://www.dscrn.org/cms/index.php?page=newsletter>
- **International Institute for Sustainable Development Newsletter: IISD Reporting Services.**  
Website: Climate Change: <http://climate-l.iisd.org/about-the-climate-l-mailing-list/>  
General Information: <http://www.iisd.ca/>
- **Society of Risk Analysis Newsletter:**  
Website: <http://www.sra.org/newsletter.php>
- **ULC Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction Newsletter:**  
Website: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/rdr/irdr/newsletter/>

---

## **Newsletter Committee:**

### **Head:**

#### **Stefan Hochrainer-Stigler**

IIASA- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria

Email: hochrain@iiasa.ac.at

#### **Muneta Yokomatsu**

Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems,

Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University

E-mail: yoko@drs.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp

#### **Ana Maria Cruz**

Consultant, Natech Risk Management

Bordeaux, France

E-mail: cruzanamaria2000@yahoo.com

#### **Wei Xu**

Beijing Normal University ( BNU)

Beijing, China

E-mail: xuwei@bnu.edu.cn

## **IDRiM Society**

Secretariat

Kyoto University

Gokasyo Uji, Kyoto, Japan

Tel: +81-774-38-4043

FAX :+81-774-38-4636

Email: society@idrim.org