International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management

IDRiM Newsletter
Issue 22, October 2021
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1. IDRiM NEWS

**IDRiM 2021 Conference Information**

The 11th Conference of the International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRiM 2021) was successfully held on 22-24 September. This year’s conference was entitled “Reviewing the Effectiveness of Integrated Disaster Risk Management Initiatives: IDRiM Saga From 2001 to 2021.” We had hoped that in 2021 we would be able to meet face-to-face. However, given the current world situation regarding the Covid-19 pandemic, we decided to hold IDRiM2021 fully online.

IDRiM2021 celebrated 20 years since our founding members first discussed integrated disaster risk management at the first IIASA-DPRI Annual Forum on Integrated Disaster Risk Management in 2001, and 12 years since the official establishment of the International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRiM) in 2009. Since 2009, we have hosted IDRiM conferences annually in various countries around the world (including Austria, Italy, China, United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, India, Iran, Iceland, Australia, France and Japan) showcasing research and implementation cases studies, and promoting early-career scientists’ work through the Young Scientist Sessions.

IDRiM2020 (now IDRiM 2021) was postponed by one year due to the extraordinary suffering and disruption to our daily lives caused by the Covid-19 pandemic; another type of disaster which continues to challenge our entire world. The interconnectedness of our social, economic, environmental and infrastructure systems has become starkly clear, and so have the disparities and inequalities among different social groups. The past two years thus become even more symbolic as they have highlighted the need for integrated approaches for tackling disaster risks, and their ripple effects through these interconnected systems.

The aim of this year’s conference was to provide an opportunity to review past and present IDRiM contributions to disaster risk reduction (DRR), and to discuss how we may address future challenges. Thus, we started the conference with a keynote plenary session by two of our founding members, Prof. Norio Okada and Dr. Joanne Linnerooth-Bayer, entitled, “20 Years of Integrated Disaster Research: Past Achievements and Future Directions”, which set the stage for active discussion during the panel session that followed.

The second keynote plenary session, which included Dr. Qudsia Huda, from the World Health Organization (WHO), Dr. Stephane Hallegatte, from the World Bank (WB), and Dr. Stefan Hochrainer-Stigler, from the International Institute for Applied Systems.
Analysis (IIASA), addressed issues related with health emergencies, economic impacts of disasters, the interdependency of risks, respectively. Altogether, the program included 10 keynote presentations by prominent speakers and past conference awardees, three plenary panel discussions, 35 parallel sessions, and 4-parallel early-career scientists (YSS) sessions. More than 258 people from 34 countries participated in the conference this year. You can find a summary of the conference on the next page.

One of the highlights of the conference this year was the presentation and comprehensive discussion panel session concerning the final draft of the IDRiM Society’s strategic plan, which was the result of two years of discussion and development by the Strategic Planning Committee. The strategic plan was developed based on surveys distributed among the members of the IDRiM Society and through SWOT analysis among committee members. The Strategic Planning Committee is revising the plan based on comments received and will make the plan available for comments by the members before its final approval by the Board of Directors.

The QR code for the IDRiM2021 website can be found below:

![QR Code](https://example.com/qr-code)

At the end of the conference, the IDRiM 2022 Conference venue was announced. The next conference will be held in Cluj, Romania, hosted by Prof. Alexandru Ozunu.
IDRiM2021
The 11th International Conference of the International Society for the Integrated Disaster Risk Management
22 – 24 September, 2021
Reviewing the Effectiveness of Integrated Disaster Risk Management Initiatives: IDRiM Saga from 2001 to 2021

- **Number of participants**: 258
- **Number of states/regions**: 34

- **Sessions**:
  - 10 Keynote speakers
  - 20 regular sessions
  - 103 regular presentations
  - 15 special sessions
  - 4 Young Scientist Sessions including 35 presentations

- **IDRiM Awards**:
  - Research Award – Stephane Hallegatte, The World Bank, USA
  - Implementation Science Award – Fumihiko Inagaki, “Hito-Furusato Kaigi” Support Center, Japan
  - Service Award – Dimitrios Tzioutzios, DPRI, Kyoto University

- **YSS Awards**:
  - Gold prize – Tyanita Wardhani, Kyoto University
  - Silver prize – Takashi Sugiyama, Kyoto University
  - Bronze prize – Huan Liu, Kyoto University

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**Call for Papers**

“Reviewing the Effectiveness of Integrated Disaster Risk Management Initiatives”

In conjunction with the 2021 International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRiM) conference, IDRiM Journal invites submissions of research papers (~8,000 words), technical notes (~4,000 words), and thematic summaries (~2,000 words) addressing the conference theme: “Reviewing the Effectiveness of Integrated Disaster Risk Management Initiatives. Since 2009, the IDRiM conference has been conducted annually in countries around the world to showcase research, discuss case studies, and address urgent problems within the field. This special issue looks back to move forward, inviting contributions that not only advance the state of the art in integrated disaster risk management research and effectiveness, but also summarize, synthesize, and assess facets of the field in order to set future priorities in areas including, but not limited to:
Understanding hazards and risks
Managing Risks
Sustainable Development
Addressing interconnections, chain effects/cascading events
Globalization and ripple effects of disasters
Addressing issues related to aging and shrinking populations
Promoting intergenerational discussion and collaboration
Implementation science
Resilience and Sustainability
Disaster Education
Population and development in Asia and Africa
Human behavior, risk perception, and DRR
Technological hazards triggered by natural hazards
Disaster risk governance
Systemic risks
Pandemics / Covid-19

Submission Guidelines
New for this Special Issue, and in conjunction with IDRIM Journal’s recent request for Scopus indexing consideration, the guest editors are soliciting three types of submissions:

Research Papers
8,000-10,000 (max.) words. Please follow the IDRIM Journal website’s instructions for authors. Special Issue submissions should include the words: “IDRIM 2021 Special Issue: Research Paper” on the cover page of the manuscript.

Technical Notes
Up to 4,000 words. Technical Notes present in-progress research in ways that are less comprehensive than full research papers. At a minimum, Technical Notes should present original research; partial or preliminary results of research activities; discussion of techniques to accomplish research objectives, and next steps. To submit a Technical Note, please follow the IDRIM Journal website’s instructions for authors. Special Issue submissions should include the words: “IDRIM 2021 Special Issue: Technical Note” on the cover page of the manuscript.

Technical Summaries
Up to 2,000 words. The Special Issue provides an opportunity for researchers to present a thematic summary or synthesis of one or more IDRIM 2021 conference panels and papers. Thematic summaries are intended to highlight significant questions and innovations raised during the conference about a particular area of integrated disaster risk management. Thematic summaries should (a) be derived from IDRIM 2021 conference participation, notes, and post-conference interactions and exchanges, (b) present an informed and balanced discussion of a particular theme, and (c) contribute to reviewing the effectiveness of integrated disaster risk management research and/or initiatives. To submit a Thematic Summary, please follow the IDRIM Journal website’s instructions for authors. Special Issue submissions should include the words: “IDRIM 2021 Special Issue: Thematic Summary” on the cover page of the manuscript. Manuscripts submitted for the Special Issue will receive a minimum of two peer reviews from the Special Issue guest editors. Special Issue manuscripts will be accepted and reviewed on a rolling basis until December 1, 2021. The Special Issue is expected to be published in June 2022 but accepted manuscripts will be published online on a rolling basis before the full Special Issue edition of IDRIM Journal is released.

General questions about the Special Issue can be directed to Dr Hamilton Bean (hamilton.bean@ucdenver.edu).
2. Other NEWS

WORLD DISASTERS REPORT 2020
COME HEAT OR HIGH WATER

From the press release:
Source: https://reliefweb.int/report.world/world-disasters-report-2020-come-heat-or-high-water-tackling-humanitarian-impacts

“Global efforts to tackle climate change are currently failing to protect the people who are most at risk, according to new analysis by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). IFRC’s World Disasters Report 2020: Come Heat or High Water shows that the countries most affected by climate-related disasters receive only a fraction of the funding that is available for climate change adaptation and thus struggle to protect people from the aggravating effects of climate change.

IFRC’s Secretary General Jagan Chapagain said: “Our first responsibility is to protect communities that are most exposed and vulnerable to climate risks. However, our research demonstrates that the world is collectively failing to do this. There is a clear disconnection between where the climate risk is greatest and where climate adaptation funding goes. This disconnection could very well cost lives.”

The failure to protect the people most vulnerable to climate change is especially alarming given the steady increase in the number of climate and weather-related disasters. According to the World Disasters Report, the average number of climate and weather-related disasters per decade has increased nearly 35 per cent since the 1990s.

Over the past decade, 83 per cent of all disasters were caused by extreme weather and climate-related events such as floods, storms, and heatwaves. Together, these disasters killed more than 410,000 people and affected a staggering 1.7 billion people. The World Disasters Report also argues that the massive stimulus packages that are currently being developed around the world in response to the COVID-19 pandemic are an opportunity to address and reduce climate vulnerability. A recovery that protects people and the planet would not only help to reduce today’s risks but would also make communities safer and more resilient to future disasters.

Smart financing – with a focus on early warning and anticipatory action to reduce risks and prevent disasters before they happen – and risk reduction measures would both play a major role in protecting the most exposed communities. Mr Chapagain said: “Climate adaptation work can’t take a back seat while the world is preoccupied with the pandemic: the two crises have to be tackled together.” These disasters are already on the doorstep in every country around the world. We must significantly scale up
investment in climate smart actions that strengthens risk reduction and preparedness, alongside climate-smart laws and policies.

“With challenges like these, international solidarity is not only a moral responsibility, but also the smart thing to do. Investing in resilience in the most vulnerable places is more cost-effective than to accept continued increases in the cost of humanitarian response, and contributes to a safer, more prosperous and sustainable world for everyone.”

**Website:** https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/world-disaster-report-2020
From the press release:

“Preparing for complex, overlapping crises key to building resilience for countries in Asia and the Pacific […]”

“Notwithstanding the progress made by many countries in devising more robust systems of early warning and responsive protection - with far fewer people dying as a result of natural disasters - the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that almost without exception, countries around the world are still ill-prepared to deal with multiple overlapping crises, which often cascade, with one triggering another,” said Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ESCAP. “Tropical cyclones, for example, can lead to floods, which lead to disease, which exacerbates poverty.”

Since the start of the pandemic, the region has been hit by multiple natural and biological disasters. At the same time, climate change has continued to warm the world, exacerbating the impacts of many of these disasters. The Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2021, shows that the pandemic, combined with the persistent reality of climate change, has reshaped and expanded the disaster “riskscape” in Asia and the Pacific. The triple threat of disease, disaster and climate change is causing not only considerable human hardship but also significant economic losses. Currently, the annual average disaster-related losses are $780 billion. This could nearly double, to around $1.4 trillion, in a worst-case climate scenario. Choosing a proactive strategy of adapting to natural and other biological hazards would be far more cost-effective at an annual cost of $270 billion […]”

“The Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2021 addresses the complexity of these converging and cascading risks by analysing natural and biological hazards simultaneously. It presents the impacts of these risks on populations and infrastructure under current, moderate and worst-case climate change scenarios. The Report estimates that annual economic losses arising from such cascading risks could almost double under the worst-case climate change scenario.

The Report emphasises that in an increasingly risky world all these hazards need to be considered not just as individual threats, but also in relation to the larger systems that they are likely to disrupt. Hence, with the help of advanced technologies, policymakers must consider more complex and varied future scenarios. Finally, the Report makes the case for more purposeful and systemic national action plans. It also highlights areas
where subregional cooperation can be strengthened and serve as building blocks of a regional strategy for disaster, climate and health resilience.” (Source: https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/asia-pacific-disaster-report-2021)

Website: https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/asia-pacific-disaster-report-2021
World Risk Report 2021
Published (including the WorldRiskIndex)

From the press release:
Source: https://socialprotection.org/fr/discover/publications/world-risk-report-2021

“The year 2021 has again been heavily impacted by the Corona pandemic. In addition, climate-related extreme weather events have kept us busy in many parts of the world, including heat waves, forest fires and floods. To safeguard against existential risks, social security systems are of great importance for disaster preparedness. The consequences of the Corona pandemic and climate change have made this even more clear in the last two years. The report addresses different forms of social security systems and highlights their social relevance in the context of crises and disasters.”

Website: https://socialprotection.org/discover/publications/world-risk-report-2021
"Scientists are observing changes in the Earth's climate in every region and across the whole climate system, according to the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report, released today. Many of the changes observed in the climate are unprecedented in thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of years, and some of the changes already set in motion—such as continued sea level rise—are irreversible over hundreds to thousands of years.

However, strong and sustained reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases would limit climate change. While benefits for air quality would come quickly, it could take 20-30 years to see global temperatures stabilize, according to the IPCC Working Group I report, Climate Change 2021: the Physical Science Basis, approved on Friday by 195 member governments of the IPCC, through a virtual approval session that was held over two weeks starting on July 26.

The Working Group I report is the first instalment of the IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), which will be completed in 2022.

“This report reflects extraordinary efforts under exceptional circumstances,” said Hoesung Lee, Chair of the IPCC. “The innovations in this report, and advances in climate science that it reflects, provide an invaluable input into climate negotiations and decision-making.”

Faster warming

The report provides new estimates of the chances of crossing the global warming level of 1.5°C in the next decades, and finds that unless there are immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to close to 1.5°C or even 2°C will be beyond reach.

The report shows that emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities are responsible for approximately 1.1°C of warming since 1850-1900, and finds that averaged over the next 20 years, global temperature is expected to reach or exceed 1.5°C of warming. This assessment is based on improved observational datasets to assess historical warming, as well progress in scientific understanding of the response of the climate system to human-caused greenhouse gas emissions.
“This report is a reality check,” said IPCC Working Group I Co-Chair Valérie Masson-Delmotte. “We now have a much clearer picture of the past, present and future climate, which is essential for understanding where we are headed, what can be done, and how we can prepare.”

**Every region facing increasing changes**

Many characteristics of climate change directly depend on the level of global warming, but what people experience is often very different to the global average. For example, warming over land is larger than the global average, and it is more than twice as high in the Arctic. “Climate change is already affecting every region on Earth, in multiple ways. The changes we experience will increase with additional warming,” said IPCC Working Group I Co-Chair Panmao Zhai.

The report projects that in the coming decades climate changes will increase in all regions. For 1.5°C of global warming, there will be increasing heat waves, longer warm seasons and shorter cold seasons. At 2°C of global warming, heat extremes would more often reach critical tolerance thresholds for agriculture and health, the report shows.

But it is not just about temperature. Climate change is bringing multiple different changes in different regions – which will all increase with further warming. These include changes to wetness and dryness, to winds, snow and ice, coastal areas and oceans [...]

For the first time, the Sixth Assessment Report provides a more detailed regional assessment of climate change, including a focus on useful information that can inform risk assessment, adaptation, and other decision-making, and a new framework that helps translate physical changes in the climate – heat, cold, rain, drought, snow, wind, coastal flooding and more – into what they mean for society and ecosystems [...]

**Human influence on the past and future climate**

“It has been clear for decades that the Earth’s climate is changing, and the role of human influence on the climate system is undisputed,” said Masson-Delmotte. Yet the new report also reflects major advances in the science of attribution – understanding the role of climate change in intensifying specific weather and climate events such as extreme heat waves and heavy rainfall events.

The report also shows that human actions still have the potential to determine the future course of climate. The evidence is clear that carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main driver of climate change, even as other greenhouse gases and air pollutants also affect the climate.

**Website:** https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/
3. Conference Announcements

2\textsuperscript{nd} Disaster and Development Society Conference: Early Career Researchers are our Future

Place: Virtual  
Date: 30\textsuperscript{th} November 2021  
Abstract Deadline: 17\textsuperscript{th} November 2021  
Platform: Microsoft Teams or Zoom (TBD)  
Cost: Free  
Abstract Submission: [https://forms.gle/tLVW3NKf1ig1x7CKA](https://forms.gle/tLVW3NKf1ig1x7CKA)  
Registration: [https://forms.gle/4FDKDZHVL8PUYVFP6](https://forms.gle/4FDKDZHVL8PUYVFP6)

Purpose
Early Career Researchers (ECR) are a unique group of researchers in academia, as they are a constant stream of people that have innovative ideas and research; which can support or challenge existing ways of thinking. However, the majority of ECR leave academia within three years of their research programme. Quite often, many of these ideas and research leave as well, without the exposure they deserve.

Therefore, this conference has a dual purpose. Firstly, to promote new ideas and research by ECR. Secondly, it provides ECRs a platform to develop their presentation skills and potential to build new networks with other ECR's outside their institution.

History of the Society
The DDS was formed in 2014 by MSc students at Northumbria University with the aim to enhance and support learning outcomes of the Disaster and Development fields from within and external to the University. The society is made up of students, run by students, and therefore the activities and outcomes of the DDS reflect the ideas of the current members and their approach to achieving the overall aims of the DDS. In the past the society has run events with schools in the local area to inform the pupils on disasters and their impacts, it has run workshops to create awareness within the community, as well as provided opportunities for the society's members to attend conferences and summits within the UK and abroad.

Themes
This conference will accept presentations about:

- \textit{Addressing Cascading Events}
- \textit{Addressing issues related to changing populations}
- \textit{Climate Change}
- \textit{Disaster Education}
- \textit{Disaster Ethics}
- \textit{Disaster Risk Governance}
Globalization and ripple effects of disasters
Human Behaviour, Risk Perception, and DRR
Implementation Science
Infectious Diseases / Pandemics / COVID-19
Managing Risks
Natech Disasters
Natural Hazards
Promoting intergenerational discussion and collaboration
Resilience and Sustainability
Sustainable Development
Systemic Risks
Terrorism
Understanding Hazards and Risks

Abstracts
We only accept abstracts from:
- MSc Students (or graduated within the last three years)
- PhD Researcher (or graduated within the last three years)
- Post-Docs

Registration
Whilst we only accept abstracts from ECRs, the registration and attendance of this conference is open to everybody.

Structure
Each student/researcher will be given 15 minutes to present their research, with 5 minutes for Q&A.

Website of Society: https://northumbriadds.wordpress.com/
Society Email: northumbriadds@gmail.com
Sustainability Research & Innovation Congress 2022
June 20-24, 2022
Online and onsite in Pretoria, South Africa

South Africa will offer an inspiring environment for this second edition of the SRI Congress. A leader on the African continent and around the globe for sustainability science and innovation as well as participatory approaches to action research, it also provides a gateway to the wider African continent.

The country boasts an exceptional network of universities working at the forefront of resilience and has strong ties to private sector and industry research that is moving new green ideas to market, building innovation capacity and providing sustainability career opportunities to meet Africa’s Agenda 2063.

An important objective of SRI2022 is to amplify the voice of sustainability science and innovation in the Global South, specifically for the African continent through raising awareness and propelling discussions about sustainable priorities for Africa. Africa has much to offer to the global discussion on sustainability, and SRI2022, together with its host Future Africa, will provide a critical platform in collaboration with local, African and international partners.

The Sustainability Research & Innovation Congress is a series of gatherings uniting global research leaders, experts, industry and innovators to inspire action and promote a sustainability transformation. A joint initiative of Future Earth and the Belmont Forum, it is a space of fierce advocacy for sustainability scholarship and innovation, transdisciplinary and cross-sectoral collaboration and action.

Hosted by the Future Africa Institute at the University of Pretoria, SRI2022 will build on the success of the first SRI Congress which took place in June 2021 and featured 700 speakers and 2,000 participants from 100 countries.

Website: https://sri2022.org
Climate change is accelerating and in combination with other drivers (i.e. exposure, vulnerability) is increasing the dynamics of risks (i.e. risk is harder to assess with standard approaches). There is first evidence of related impacts breaching physical and social adaptation limits, highlighting the need for tackling ‘residual climate-related risks’). Residual risks being defined as potential negative impacts after all feasible mitigation and adaptation measures have been implemented. Identifying policy solutions for dealing with risks ‘beyond adaptation’ - referred to as Loss and Damage - has recently become the third pillar in the international climate policy process next to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Of particular importance for improving the science-policy interface is the development of comprehensive risk assessment methodologies as well as indicators that inform policy and decision makers about climate-related risks beyond adaptation limits. Moreover, the IPCC’s recent report on 1,5°C global warming has strongly emphasized the role of, and need for, transformational risk management once adaptation limits are being exceeded. The IPCC defines transformation as “deep, systemic change that requires reconfiguration of socio-ecological systems”. However, praxis-oriented research and evidence remains scarce and existing scientific approaches reach their limits. Especially, with regards to assessing risks beyond adaptation and designing transformational risk management practice and policy. At the INQUIMUS 2021 workshop scientists and practitioners working in different fields will advance in cross-fertilization scientific concepts, methods and tools and to share best practices in different application contexts.

Key questions driving the discussion during the workshop will be:

- What are the needs of decision advisors/makers and from a science perspective for comprehensively assessing and managing compound and systemic climate-related risks that may lead beyond adaptation limits?
- What are the gaps in existing risk assessment methodologies in the context of climate-related risks beyond adaptation limits?
- What are experiences that showcase the spectrum of risk management options from incremental to transformational risk management?
- (How) can existing risk assessment methods and tools be further developed (or need to be dropped) to address these gaps? And/or must risk science transform itself?

Participation is mainly by invitation. However, we would like to provide room for additional participants to present their findings.

Website: www.inquimus.org
March 11-12, 2022
in London, United Kingdom

The International Research Conference is a federated organization dedicated to bringing together a significant number of diverse scholarly events for presentation within the conference program. Events will run over a span of time during the conference depending on the number and length of the presentations. With its high quality, it provides an exceptional value for students, academics and industry researchers.

International Conference on Disaster and Emergency Management aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results on all aspects of Disaster and Emergency Management. It also provides a premier interdisciplinary platform for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the fields of Disaster and Emergency Management.

Call for Contributions
Prospective authors are kindly encouraged to contribute to and help shape the conference through submissions of their research abstracts, papers and e-posters. Also, high quality research contributions describing original and unpublished results of conceptual, constructive, empirical, experimental, or theoretical work in all areas of Disaster and Emergency Management are cordially invited for presentation at the conference. The conference solicits contributions of abstracts, papers and e-posters that address themes and topics of the conference, including figures, tables and references of novel research materials.

Seventh Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022)  
23 May 2022 - 28 May 2022  
Bali Indonesia

From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is the main global forum to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The seventh session of the Global Platform (GP2022) will be organized by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) from 23 to 28 May 2022, in Bali, Indonesia, hosted by the Government of Indonesia. The event will be co-chaired by the Government of Indonesia and UNDRR.

The Global Platform takes place at a critical time: seven years from the adoption of the Sendai Framework and just over two years since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exposed how underlying vulnerabilities and inequities have catastrophic consequences for the most exposed across the world. The pandemic has demonstrated just how essential prevention and the risk reduction agenda is if we are to achieve a sustainable future for all. The 2022 Global Platform will provide a unique and timely opportunity to showcase the importance of international solidarity and cooperation, as well as to discuss ways to tackle underlying risk drivers both locally and globally. Additionally, it will explore how to strengthen disaster risk governance and how to build stronger systems for managing all types of risks. GP2022 offers a chance for all stakeholders to recommit, with urgency, to accelerate progress on disaster risk reduction towards the achievement of sustainable development.

The official programme of the GP2022 will be conducted in all six official UN languages. Additional information on the format of, and participation in, the GP2022 will be made available on a dedicated website as planning progresses and the current global context evolves. For further information on the GP2022, please contact globalplatform@un.org

Website: https://www.undrr.org/event/seventh-session-global-platform-disaster-risk-reduction-gp2022
4. Internet Resource List

- Global Alliance of Disaster Research Institutes
  http://www.gadri.net/

- Emergency Events Database EM-DAT
  http://www.emdat.be/

- World Economic Forum Database
  http://reports.weforum.org/

- Global Assessment Report and UNISDR
  https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/gar

- Munich NatCatService

- Global Disaster Watch
  http://globaldisasterwatch.blogspot.co.at/

- RSOE EDIS - Emergency and Disaster Information Service
  http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/index2.php

- GDACS - Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System
  http://www.gdacs.org/

- Pacific Disaster Center
  http://www.pdc.org/

- Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2013:

  http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/gar

- PreventionWeb: Serving the information needs of the disaster reduction community:
  http://www.preventionweb.net/english/.
• Disaster Reduction Hyper base: Web based facility to compile appropriate disaster reduction technologies and knowledge. 
  http://drh.edm.bosai.go.jp/

• MCEER: Collection of disaster management resources, including international, federal, state, local and non-profit organizations: 
  http://mceer.buffalo.edu/information/reference_services/disasterManagementResources.asp

• Staffordshire Raynet: Disaster and Emergency Management on the Internet. Long list of websites for various disasters and databases. 
  http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/por/disaster.htm

• Internet Resources for Disaster Studies: University of Delaware Library
  http://www2.lib.udel.edu/subj/disasters/internet.htm

• FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency: Focus is on the US
  http://www.fema.gov/index.shtm

• EDEN - Extension Disaster Education Network: Reducing the Impact of Disasters Through Education
  http://eden.lsu.edu/EDENCourses/Pages/default.aspx

• Disaster Handbook: University of Florida.
  http://disaster.ifas.ufl.edu/links.htm

• Disaster Management: Royal Roads University.
  http://libguides.royalroads.ca/content.php?pid=64941&sid=480216

• Natural Hazards and Disaster Information Resources: University of Colorado at Boulder (including newsletter).
  http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/resources/

• Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
  https://www.cfe-dmha.org/

• Humanitarian Library
  http://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/

• UNHCR: Emergency Handbook
  https://emergency.unhcr.org/

• ProVention Consortium: Working in Partnership to Build Safer Communities and Reduce Disaster Risk
  http://www.proventionconsortium.net/?pageid=29
5. Disaster Related Journals

- **Journal of Integrated Disaster Risk Management, IDRIM Journal**  
  http://idrimjournal.com/index.php/idrim

- **Economics of Disasters and Climate Change**  
  http://www.springer.com/economics/environmental/journal/41885

- **Journal of Extreme Events**  
  http://www.worldscientific.com/worldscinet/joee

- **Weather and Climate Extremes**  
  http://www.journals.elsevier.com/weather-and-climate-extremes/

- **Climate Risk Management**  
  http://ees.elsevier.com/clrm/

- **Journal of Geography & Natural Disasters**  
  http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/jgndhome.php

- **Disaster Health**  
  http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/disasterhealth/

- **International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction (IJDRR)**  
  http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/727506/description

- **Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management**  
  http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/%28ISSN%2921468-5973

- **Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies**  
  http://www.massey.ac.nz/~trauma/welcome.shtml

- **Jàmbá: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies**  

- **Georisk: Assessment and Management of Risk for Engineered Systems and Geohazards**  
  http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/journal.asp?issn=17499518&linktype=1

- **Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability**  
  http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/718675/description
• International Journal of Risk Management (IJRM) http://www.serialpublications.com/journals1.asp?jid=583


• Global Environmental Change http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/30425/description#description


• International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=IJDRBE

• Regional Environmental Change http://www.springer.com/environment/global+change+-+climate+change/journal/10113

• Natural Hazards Review http://ascelibrary.org/nho/


• 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

• Journal of Natural Disaster Science https://www.jsnds.org/jnds/

• Disasters http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=0361-3666&site=1

• Environmental Hazards http://www.earthscan.co.uk/?tabid=37213
- **Natural Hazards**

- **Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Environmental Change**

- **Extremes**

- **International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment**
  [http://www.disaster-resilience.salford.ac.uk/international-journal-of-disaster-resilience](http://www.disaster-resilience.salford.ac.uk/international-journal-of-disaster-resilience)

- **Journal of Disaster Research**
  [http://www.fujypress.jp/JDR/JDR_about.html](http://www.fujypress.jp/JDR/JDR_about.html)

- **Asian Journal of Environment and Disaster Management (AJEDM)**

- **International Journal of Disaster Risk Science**
  [http://www.springer.com/13753](http://www.springer.com/13753)

- **Disaster Advances**
  [http://www.disasterjournal.net/](http://www.disasterjournal.net/)

- **International Journal of Mass Emergencies & Disasters**

- **International Journal of Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity**
  [http://www.sersc.org/journals/IJDRBC/](http://www.sersc.org/journals/IJDRBC/)

- **Disaster Prevention and Management**
  [http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=dpm](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=dpm)

- **Risk Analysis**

- **Journal of Risk Research**
  [http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/journal.asp?issn=13669877&linktype=1](http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/journal.asp?issn=13669877&linktype=1)

- **International Journal of Risk Assessment and Management (IJRAM)**
6. New Books

**Disasters and Neoliberalism: Different Expressions of Social Vulnerability**

**Authors:** Gabriela Vera-Cortés (Editor), Jesús Manuel Macías-Medrano (Editor)

**Year:** 2021

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 3030549046

**Content:** This book shows how the adoption of the neoliberal development model has increased the social vulnerability to disasters, with a special focus on Mexico, a country which once was the role model of the neoliberal turn in Latin America. It brings together 12 case studies of disasters such as floods, earthquakes and volcanic emergencies, in both urban and rural areas, to show how neoliberal development projects and changes in legislation affected disaster prevention and management in different parts of the country. The case studies from Mexico are complemented by two comparative studies which analyze the impacts of neoliberalism in disaster prevention and management in Mexico, Brazil, United States and Italy. *Disasters and Neoliberalism: Different Expressions of Social Vulnerability* presents a unique contribution to the interdisciplinary field of disaster research by presenting qualitative studies of disaster vulnerability from the perspective of scholars from the Global South, bringing a fresh and critical approach to English speaking social sciences qualitative researchers working on disaster risks in a number of fields, such as geography, anthropology, sociology, political science and environmental studies.

**Historic Cities in the Face of Disasters: Reconstruction, Recovery and Resilience of Societies**

**Authors:** Fatemeh Farnaz Arefian (Editor), Judith Ryser (Editor), Andrew Hopkins (Editor), Jamie Mackee (Editor)

**Year:** 2021

**Publisher:** Springer

**ISBN:** 3030773558

**Content:** This book examines reconstruction and resilience of historic cities and societies from multiple disciplinary and complementary perspectives and, by doing so, it helps researchers and practitioners alike, among them reconstruction managers, urban governance and professionals. The book builds on carefully selected and updated papers accepted for the 2019 Silk Cities international conference on 'reconstruction, recovery and resilience of historic cities and societies', the third Silk Cities conference held in L’Aquila, Italy, 10-12 July 2019, working with University of L’Aquila and UCL. This multi-scale, and multidisciplinary book offers cross-sectoral and complimentary voices from multiple stakeholders, including academia, urban governance, NGOs and local populations. It examines post-disaster reconstruction strategies and case studies from Europe, Asia and Latin America that provide a valuable collection for anyone who would like to get a global overview on the subject matter. It thereby
enables a deeper understanding of challenges, opportunities and approaches in
dealing with historic cities facing disasters at various geographical scales.
Additionally, it brings together historical approaches to the reconstruction of
historical cities and those of more recent times. Thus, it can be used as a
reference book for global understanding of the subject matter.

Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Disaster Risks

Authors: Dilanthi Amaratunga (Editor), Richard Haigh (Editor), Nuwan Dias
Year: 2021
Publisher: Springer
ISBN: 3030730026

Content: This book presents a collection of papers under the theme of multi-
hazard early warning and disaster risks. These were selected from the
presentations made at the International Symposium on Tsunami and Multi-
Hazard Risks, Early Warning and Community Awareness in supporting
implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-
2030. This conference aimed to recognize achievements and to highlight work
that still needs to be carried out. The conference promoted collaboration among
academia, research institutions and disaster management offices, and further
encouraged multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral interaction. This International
Symposium on Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction
provided an important opportunity to reflect upon our progress to date in tackling
disaster risk, but also to consider some of the challenges and opportunities that
lay ahead of us. A particular focus of this event was Multi-Hazard Early Warning.
During the negotiations for the Sendai Framework, countries and partners
highlighted the need to: 1. Continue to invest in, develop, maintain and
strengthen people-centred, end-to-end early warning systems; 2. Promote
the application of simple and low cost early warning equipment and facilities;
3. Broaden the dissemination channels for early warning information to
facilitate early action. Countries also called for the further development of and
investment in effective, nationally compatible, regional multi-hazard early warning
mechanisms. To address these needs, global Target (g) of the Sendai
Framework was adopted, namely to “substantially increase the availability of and
access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and
assessments to the people by 2030”. As illustrated by recent events in Indonesia,
it is also vital to address the challenge of cascading hazards that pose a tsunami
risk, and the importance of linking tsunami early warning to a multi-hazard
environment. However, moving towards a multi-hazard environment is complex
and poses many challenges but can bring significant benefits in terms of
efficiencies and also in recognising the links between hazards, such as
cascading threats. We very much hope that this book will provide an important
platform to address these and other challenges in addressing disaster risk, as
well as supporting implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk
Reduction
Ecosystem-Based Disaster and Climate Resilience: Integration of Blue-Green Infrastructure in Sustainable Development

Authors: Mahua Mukherjee (Editor), Rajib Shaw (Editor)
Year: 2021
Publisher: Springer
ISBN: 981164814X

Content: This book provides an introduction to the critical role of ecosystem-based disaster risk resilience (Eco-DRR) for building community resilience to multiple environmental risks such as rising heat, water stress, and pollution. Blue-green infrastructure (BGI) is an Eco-DRR tool that is an under-explored paradigm and can respond as one common strategy to targets set by the Sustainable Development Goals (UNDP), Climate Agreements (UNEP), the Sendai Framework (UNISDR), and the New Urban Agenda (UNCHS). Highlighted here in a systematic way is the importance of blue-green infrastructures in resilience building. The purpose is to introduce readers to the challenging context of development and opportunity creation for Eco-DRR. The roles of policy, scientific research, and implementation are presented cohesively. An attractive proposition of the book is a collection of case studies from different parts of the world where integration of BGI is experimented with at various levels of success. It envisages that shared tacit experiences from the realm of practice will further strengthen explicit knowledge. The focus in this book is on need and context building, policy and science (investigation, analysis, and design), case studies, and a road map for the future in four successive parts. Each part is self-sufficient yet linked to its predecessor, successor, or both, as the case may be.

Disaster Studies: Exploring Intersectionalities in Disaster Discourse

Authors: Janki Andharia
Year: 2021
Publisher: Springer
ISBN: 9813293411

Content: This book covers several dimensions of disaster studies as an emerging discipline. It is the inaugural book in the series ‘Disaster Studies and Management’ and deals with questions such as “Is disaster management a field of practice, a profession, or simply a new area of study?” Exploring intersectionalities, the book also examines areas of research that could help enhance the discourse on disaster management from policy and practice perspectives, revisiting conventional event-centric approaches, which are the basis for most writings on the subject. Several case studies and comparative analyses reflect a critical reading of research and practice concerning disasters and their management. The book offers valuable insights into various subjects including the challenge of establishing inter- and multi-disciplinary teams within the academia involved in disaster studies, and sociological and anthropological readings of post-disaster memoryscapes. Each of the contributors has an enduring interest in disaster studies, thus enriching the book immensely. This book will be of interest to all the students and scholars of disaster studies and disaster management, as well as to practitioners and policymakers.
Disasters and Economic Recovery

Authors: Davia C. Downey
Year: 2021
Publisher: Routledge
ISBN: 0367258587

Content: Disasters and Economic Recovery provides perspectives on the economic issues that emerge before, during, and after natural disasters in an international context, by assessing the economic development patterns that emerge before and after disaster. This book will provide a historical overview of emergency management policy and previous responses to disasters in each country, as well as the policy learning that occurred in each case leading up to the disasters under analysis. The book highlights four cases: New Orleans; Christchurch, New Zealand; the Japan earthquake and tsunami; and Hurricane Sandy in the Northeastern United States. The book places important focus on the specific collaborative developments unique to the rebuilding of each place’s economy post-disaster. Using time-series data, the book shows the emergence of new industries and job hiring patterns in the immediate aftermath, as well as provides a picture of the economic performance of each country in the years following each event. Looking at the economic development policies pre- and post-disaster, readers will glean important lessons on how to build resilient economies within the disaster framework, highlighting the differences in approaches to rebuilding local economies in places with varying levels of governmental capacity post-disaster to inform policymakers, scholars, and the disaster relief community as they plan their response to future disasters.

Supply Chain Resilience: Reducing Vulnerability to Economic Shocks, Financial Crises, and Natural Disasters

Authors: Venkatachalam Anbumozhi (Editor), Fukunari Kimura (Editor), Shandre Mugan Thangavelu (Editor)
Year: 2021
Publisher: Springer
ISBN: 9811528721

Content: This book investigates individual companies’ and industries’ supply chain risk management approaches to identify risk drivers and verify effective risk-reduction measures and business continuity plans. Typically, supply chain risk assessments focus on normative guidelines based on single best practice examples or vulnerability events, and there has been little work exploring how the concepts of supply chain risk management and resilience are related. However, since this relationship has implications for developing integrated response strategies, a clear understanding of the possible consequences is a fundamental step in building socio-economic resilience along the supply chain. Against this background, the book addresses three main topics: firstly, it defines the conceptual and sectoral domains of supply chain risk management and resilience by examining the welfare effects of extreme weather events and other economic
shocks on selected global supply chains. It then presents an in-depth analysis of
the scope of public–private partnerships to tackle the risks, by empirically
exploring supply chain risk effects and information management. Thirdly, it
proposes a regional cooperation framework in the context of major supply chain
vulnerability events such as disasters and global financial crises.

Methodologies for Estimating the Economic Impacts of Natural Disasters
Authors: Tatano, Hirokazu, Kajitani, Yoshio (Eds.)
Year: 2021
Publisher: Springer Singapore
ISBN: 978-981-16-2718-7
Content: This book outlines methodologies to estimate the economic impacts of
natural disasters based on business surveys conducted after large disasters in
Japan. By including numerous observations on business activities in past
disasters and the validations of both engineering and economic models based on
these data sets, this book appeals to practitioners who estimate the regional
economic impacts as well as to students and young professionals in various
fields who conduct disaster impact studies. The book consists of 7 chapters and
includes theories and practices, which help readers to interlink the estimation
methods with real-world problems. The study primarily focuses on cases in
Japan, but the methods employed can be generalized and applied in other
countries.

Natural Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean: Coping with Calamity
(Latin American Tópicos) 1st Edition
Authors: June Carolyn Erlick
Year: 2020
Publisher: Routledge
ISBN: 0367265842
Content: Natural Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean: Coping with
Calamity explores the relationship between natural disasters and civil society,
immigration and diaspora communities and the long-term impact on emotional
health. Natural disasters shape history and society and, in turn, their long-range
impact is determined by history and society. This is especially true in Latin
America and the Caribbean, where climate change is increasing the frequency
and intensity of these extreme events. Ranging from pre-Columbian flooding in
the Andes to the devastation of Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico, this book
focuses on long-range recovery and recuperation, rather than short-term disaster
relief. Written in the time of the coronavirus pandemic, the author shows how
lessons learned about civil society, governance, climate change, inequality and
trauma from natural disasters have their echoes in the challenges of today’s
uncertain world. This book is well-suited to the classroom and will be an asset to
students of Latin American history, environmental history and historical memory.
The Impact of Natural Disasters on Systemic Political and Social Inequities in the U.S.

**Authors:** Paul S. Adams, Geoffrey L. Wood  
**Year:** 2020  
**Publisher:** Lexington Books  
**ISBN:** 1793627991  
**Content:** The Impact of Natural Disasters on Systemic Political and Social Inequities in the U.S. examines how natural disasters impact social inequality in the United States. The contributors cover topics such as criminal justice, demographics, economics, history, political science, and sociology to show how effects of natural disasters vary by social and economic class in the United States. This volume studies social and political mechanisms in disaster response and relief that enable natural disasters to worsen inequalities in America and offers potential solutions.


**Authors:** Saeid Eslamian and Faezeh Eslamian  
**Year:** 2021  
**Publisher:** Springer  
**ISBN:** 3030612775  
**Content:** This book is part of a six-volume series on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience. The series aims to fill in gaps in theory and practice in the Sendai Framework, and provides additional resources, methodologies and communication strategies to enhance the plan for action and targets proposed by the Sendai Framework. The series will appeal to a broad range of researchers, academics, students, policy makers and practitioners in engineering, environmental science and geography, geoscience, emergency management, finance, community adaptation, atmospheric science and information technology. This volume discusses how to measure and build disaster resilience at society’s capacity, drawing upon individual, institutional and collective resources to cope with and adapt to the demands and challenges of natural disaster occurrences. The book will serve as a guide, outlining the key indicators of disaster resilience in urban and rural settings, and the resources and strategies needed to build resilient communities in accordance with the targets of the Sendai Framework. Readers will learn about multi-risk reduction approaches using computational methods, data mining techniques, and System Thinking at various scales, as well as institutional and infrastructure resilience strategies based on several case studies.
Emerging Technologies for Disaster Resilience: Practical Cases and Theories (Disaster Risk Reduction) 1st ed. 2021 Edition
Authors: Mihoko Sakurai and Rajib Shaw
Year: 2021
Publisher: Springer
ISBN: 9811603596
Content: Technological advances have helped to enhance disaster resilience through better risk reduction, response, mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction. In former times, it was local and traditional knowledge that was mainly relied upon for disaster risk reduction. Much of this local knowledge is still valid in today's world, even though possibly in different forms and contexts, and local knowledge remains a shared part of life within the communities. In contrast, with the advent of science and technology, scientists and engineers have become owners of advanced technologies, which have contributed significantly to reducing disaster risks across the globe.
This book analyses emerging technologies and their effects in enhancing disaster resilience. It also evaluates the gaps, challenges, capacities required and the way forward for future disaster management. A wide variety of technologies are addressed, focusing specifically on new technologies such as cyber physical systems, geotechnology, drone, and virtual reality (VR)/augmented reality (AR). Other sets of emerging advanced technologies including an early warning system and a decision support system are also reported on. Moreover, the book provides a variety of discussions regarding information management, communication, and community resilience at the time of a disaster.
This book's coverage of different aspects of new technologies makes it a valuable resource for students, researchers, academics, policymakers, and development practitioners.

Authors: Juan M. Pulhin (Editor), Makoto Inoue (Editor), Rajib Shaw (Editor)
Year: 2021
Publisher: Springer
ISBN:
Content: This book explores how climate change and disaster risks threaten human security in Asia. Climate change and disaster risks have emerged as major human security challenges in the twenty-first century, and are an imminent “threat multiplier” with the potential to harm the vital core of human life and curtail people’s freedom and ability to live with dignity. Climate change and disaster risks undermine the security of individuals, communities, nations, and the world, considering the increasing trend in the frequency and magnitude of hydro-meteorological disasters and the projections on their future adverse impacts. Despite recent advances in the literature, there is still a major gap in understanding the relationship and linkages between climate change, disaster risks, and human security, particularly as gleaned from the Asian experience.
Asia is the world’s most vulnerable region in terms of the quantity and magnitude of impacts from various forms of disaster. At the same time, it has developed a number of innovative responses to address those risks, offering a wealth of experience. Exploring and capitalizing on the Asian perspective, this book provides valuable resource material for students, academics, researchers, policymakers, and development practitioners working in these areas.

Extreme and Systemic Risk Analysis
Authors: Hochrainer-Stigler, Stefan
Year: 2020
Publisher: Springer
Content: This book is about how extreme and systemic risk can be analyzed in an integrated way. Risk analysis is understood to include measurement, assessment as well as management aspects. Integration is understood as being able to perform risk analysis for extreme and systemic events simultaneously. The presented approach is based on Sklar's theorem, which states that a multivariate distribution can be separated into two parts – one describing the marginal distributions and the other describing the dependency between the distributions using a so-called copula. It is suggested to reinterpret Sklar's theorem from a system or network perspective, treating copulas as a network property and individual, including extreme, risk as elements within the network. In that way, extreme and systemic risk can be analyzed independently as well as jointly across several scales. The book is intended for a large audience, and all techniques presented are guided with examples and applications with a special focus on natural disaster events. Furthermore, an extensive literature and discussion of it are given in each chapter for the interested reader.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience
Authors: Muneta Yokomatsu, Stefan Hochrainer-Stigler
Year: 2020
Publisher: Springer
Content: This book provides insight on how disaster risk management can increase the resilience of society to various natural hazards. The multi-dimensionality of resilience and the various different perspectives in regards to disaster risk reduction are taken explicitly into account by providing studies and approaches on different scales and ranging from natural science based methods to social science frameworks. For all chapters, special emphasis is placed on implementation aspects and specifically in regards to the targets and priorities for action laid out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The chapters provide also a starting point for interested readers on specific issues of resilience and therefore include extensive reference material and important future directions for research.
Disaster Studies
Authors: Janki Andharia
Year: 2020
Publisher: Springer
ISBN: 978-981-329-338-0
Content: This book covers several dimensions of disaster studies as an emerging discipline. It is the inaugural book in the series ‘Disaster Studies and Management’ and deals with questions such as “Is disaster management a field of practice, a profession, or simply a new area of study?” Exploring intersectionalities, the book also examines areas of research that could help enhance the discourse on disaster management from policy and practice perspectives, revisiting conventional event-centric approaches, which are the basis for most writings on the subject. Several case studies and comparative analyses reflect a critical reading of research and practice concerning disasters and their management. The book offers valuable insights into various subjects including the challenge of establishing inter- and multi-disciplinary teams within the academia involved in disaster studies, and sociological and anthropological readings of post-disaster memoryscapes. Each of the contributors has an enduring interest in disaster studies, thus enriching the book immensely. This book will be of interest to all the students and scholars of disaster studies and disaster management, as well as to practitioners and policymakers.

Disaster Risk Communication
Authors: Katsuya Yamori
Year: 2020
Publisher: Springer
Content: This book provides a unique blend of integrated disaster risk communication research conducted by authors with diverse backgrounds, including social psychology, sociology, civil engineering, informatics, and meteorology. It reports on the latest advances in collaborative and participatory action research on community-based disaster management from the frontline in Japan, Nepal, China and the USA. In addition, it employs and integrate a broad range of methodologies, including mathematical analyses, computer simulations, questionnaire surveys, gaming approaches, and participatory observation. Each chapter deals with disaster risk communication initiatives to address various hazards, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and landslides, which are uniquely integrated from a social psychological perspective.

Resistance, Resilience, and Recovery from Disasters: Perspectives from Southeast Asia
Authors: Ma. Regina M. Hechanova (Editor), Lynn C. Waelde (Editor)
Year: 2020
Publisher: Emerald Publishing Limited
ISBN: 978-1839097911
Content: The book fills a void by bringing together literature in an under-represented but disaster-prone region - Southeast Asia. It discusses the cultural considerations of those providing mental health and psychosocial support in the region. It highlights the role of education in reducing disaster vulnerability. It presents ways in which workplace organization have sought to enhance employee and organizational resilience in the face of disasters. It discusses how the disaster planning process, including prevention, mitigation, and preparedness efforts, can be integrated with mental health efforts. It features how mental health interventions including psychological first aid, resilience interventions, mindfulness, and art therapy have been carried out. It also discusses the issues of those caring for survivors and describes MHPSS interventions for disaster responders themselves. The book also addresses post-traumatic growth as an outcomes of disaster exposure, concluding by summarizing the challenges and prospects for promoting resistance, resilience, and recovery in SEA.

Natural Disasters and Climate Change: Innovative Solutions in Financial Risk Management

Authors: Juan José Durante (Editor), Rafael Rosillo (Editor)
Year: 2020
Publisher: Springer
ISBN: 978-3030437060
Content: This book presents a technical approach to promoting the development of disaster and climate change risk financing and transfer strategies, and discusses several practical issues, chiefly focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean. Innovative risk financing and insurance mechanisms are vital for governments around the world, in order to provide financial protection and reduce the economic costs and social and developmental impacts of natural disasters and climate change. The book’s main content is complemented by a wealth of graphics, diagrams and tables that illustrate the concepts discussed and make the text accessible for practitioners and non-practitioners alike. The book offers proven, creative and innovative ideas on how to tackle risk financing and management for natural disasters and climate change. Strategic topics such as sovereign disaster risk financing, property catastrophe risk insurance, and agricultural insurance are also discussed.

Nature-based Solutions for Resilient Ecosystems and Societies

Authors: Shalini Dhyani (Editor), Anil Kumar Gupta (Editor), Madhav Karki (Editor)
Year: 2020
Publisher: Springer
ISBN: 978-9811547119
Content: Over the past few decades, the frequency and severity of natural and human-induced disasters have increased across Asia. These disasters lead to
substantial loss of life, livelihoods and community assets, which not only threatens the pace of socio-economic development, but also undo hard-earned gains. Extreme events and disasters such as floods, droughts, heat, fire, cyclones and tidal surges are known to be exacerbated by environmental changes including climate change, land-use changes and natural resource degradation. Increasing climate variability and multi-dimensional vulnerabilities have severely affected the social, ecological and economic capacities of the people in the region who, economically speaking, those with the least capacity to adapt. Climatic and other environmental hazards and anthropogenic risks, coupled with weak and wavering capacities, severely impact the ecosystems and Nature’s Contributions to People (NCP) and, thereby, to human well-being. Long-term resilience building through disaster risk reduction and integrated adaptive climate planning, therefore, has become a key priority for scientists and policymakers alike. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) is a cost-effective approach that utilizes ecosystem and biodiversity services for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, while also providing a range of co-benefits like sustainable livelihoods and food, water and energy security. This book discusses the concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) – both as a science and as art – and elaborates on how it can be applied to develop healthy and resilient ecosystems locally, nationally, regionally and globally. The book covers illustrative methods and tools adopted for applying NbS in different countries. The authors discuss NbS applications and challenges, research trends and future insights that have wider regional and global relevance. The aspects covered include: landscape restoration, ecosystem-based adaptation, ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction, ecological restoration, ecosystem-based protected areas management, green infrastructure development, nature-friendly infrastructure development in various ecosystem types, agro-climatic zones and watersheds. The book offers insights into understanding the sustainable development goals (SDGs) at the grass roots level and can help indigenous and local communities harness ecosystem services to help achieve them. It offers a unique, essential resource for researchers, students, corporations, administrators and policymakers working in the fields of the environment, geography, development, policy planning, the natural sciences, life sciences, agriculture, health, climate change and disaster studies.

Emergency Management: Concepts and Strategies for Effective Programs 2nd Edition

Authors: Dennis W. Tafoya
Year: 2020
Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan
ISBN: 978-3030370732
Content: This book explores how and why an event is a precursor to the emergence of a crisis and how a given crisis affects an organization and its
stakeholders. Using existing systems theory blended with innovative use of wave, epidemiological, immunological and psycho-social theories, the author discusses ways to understand the effects of different types of crises while showing how to document and/or quantitatively measure those effects. The book offers new models illustrating how events trigger crises and how they subsequently morph into catastrophes and disasters. Using theories and tools tested in organizational settings to identify contributors to a traumatic event, this book makes a valuable contribution to organizational and crisis management literature.

Emergency Management: Concepts and Strategies for Effective Programs 2nd Edition
Authors: Nikolas Scherer
Year: 2020
Publisher: Routledge
ISBN: 978-0367342470
Content: This book provides one of the first systematic in-depth studies on regional catastrophe risk pools. It explores the various goals of these new financial instruments, illustrating how they function on a conceptual, technical and practical level, and reconstructs their political genesis. With climate-related disasters increasing in frequency and severity, Insuring Against Climate Change explores how affected countries, especially those in the Global South, have increasingly turned to innovative index insurance instruments, as demonstrated by the creation of the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), the African Risk Capacity (ARC) and the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative Facility (PCRAFI Facility). Scherer scrutinizes the formation of this trend, exploring comparatively the goals, characteristics and histories of these tools, and argues that their attractiveness rests more on political than economic benefits and is, in fact, more supply than demand-driven. Making a significant contribution to current debates on the opportunities and limitations of what are sometimes described as indirect ‘climate risk insurance’, this book will be of great interest to political scientists with an interest in insurance instruments and climate-related disaster management politics as well as to practitioners working in the insurance, finance and the development sectors.

Disaster Risk Communication
Authors: Yamori, Katsuya (Ed.)
Year: 2020
Publisher: Springer
Content: This book provides a unique blend of integrated disaster risk communication research conducted by authors with diverse backgrounds, including social psychology, sociology, civil engineering, informatics, and meteorology. It reports on the latest advances in collaborative and participatory action research on community-based disaster management from the frontline in
Japan, Nepal, China and the USA. In addition, it employs and integrates a broad range of methodologies, including mathematical analyses, computer simulations, questionnaire surveys, gaming approaches, and participatory observation. Each chapter deals with disaster risk communication initiatives to address various hazards, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and landslides, which are uniquely integrated from a social psychological perspective.

An Interdisciplinary Approach for Disaster Resilience and Sustainability

Authors: Pal, I., von Meding, J., Shrestha, S., Ahmed, I., Gajendran, T. (Eds.)
Year: 2020
Publisher: Springer
Content: This book includes selected papers presented at the international expert forum on “Mainstreaming Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Education,” held at the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand on 1–2 December 2017. The journey towards disaster risk reduction and resilience requires the participation of a wide array of stakeholders ranging from academics to policymakers, to disaster managers. Given the multifaceted and interdependent nature of disasters, disaster risk reduction and resilience require a multidisciplinary problem-solving approach and evidence-based techniques from the natural, social, engineering, and other relevant sciences. Traditionally, hazard and disaster-related studies have been dominated by the engineering and social science fields. In this regard, the main purpose of this book is to capture the multidisciplinary and multisectoral nature of disaster risk reduction, and to gather existing data, research, conceptual work, and practical cases regarding risk reduction and its ties to sustainable development under a single “umbrella.” Along with the sustainability aspect, the book also links disaster risk reduction with development, technology, governance, education, and climate change, and includes discussions on challenges, solutions, and best practices in the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.
7. Selected Article References


9. Miscellaneous

New Graduate Degree Program

We are pleased to announce a new blended Master of Science (MSc) Disaster Management: Resilience, Response and Relief course at the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (HCRI) at The University of Manchester. Offered jointly with The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, this programme is designed for participants who intend to develop theoretical and practical knowledge and skills in the disaster risk management and humanitarian contexts. Graduates will be equipped to work and become leaders in the fields of disaster management, humanitarianism, and other related fields. This programme will further enhance students’ personal and professional development and provide important collaborative links globally. The application deadline for the fall semester is 29 April 2016. For more information please visit HCRI’s website (http://www.hcri.manchester.ac.uk/study-with-us/postgraduate-taught/).

Young Scientists Summer Program

Since 1977, IIASA’s annual 3-month Young Scientists Summer Program (YSSP) offers research opportunities to talented young researchers whose interests correspond with IIASA’s ongoing research on issues of global environmental, economic and social change. From June through August accepted participants work within the Institute’s research programs under the guidance of IIASA scientific staff. Funding is provided through IIASA's National Member Organizations.

The program is designed for PhD students (ideally about 2 years prior to receiving their PhD) working on a field compatible with ongoing research at IIASA and a wish to explore the policy implications of their work. Participants will be working under the direct supervision of an experienced IIASA scientist in a unique interdisciplinary and international research environment. They will produce a paper (serving as first step towards a publishable journal article) and will get the opportunity to build up contacts for future collaboration within IIASA's worldwide network.

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Candidates apply via the online application form (find the 'APPLY NOW' banner on the right side during the application period). Applicants can chose 1-2 programs. If there is additional is interest in one of our flagship projects this can be indicated in the box provided in the application form (under "please justify your choice of programs here"). We strongly encourage contacting the various program representatives and carefully read through all program descriptions before making your decision.
Applicants from all countries are welcome, although IIASA gives priority to citizens or residents of NMO countries. Participation in the YSSP is only possible for one summer (however, you may apply several times).

Website:
http://www.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/education/yssp/about.html
10. Other Newsletters:

- **IISD Reporting Services**: Free newsletters and lists for environment and sustainable development issues.
  Website: [http://www.iisd.ca/email/subscribe.htm](http://www.iisd.ca/email/subscribe.htm)

- **The International Emergency Management Society Newsletter (TIEMS)**
  Website: [http://www.tiems.info/](http://www.tiems.info/)

- **Natural Hazards Group Newsletters**
  Website: [http://www.agu.org/focus_group/NH/about/newsletters/](http://www.agu.org/focus_group/NH/about/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](http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/dr/currentdr.html)

- **Emergency Manager's Weekly Report**

- **KatNet-Newsletter**: (mostly written in German)
  Website: [http://www.katastrophennetz.de/](http://www.katastrophennetz.de/)

- **EM-DAT: International Disaster Database Newsletter (CRED)**

- **DSCRN: Disaster and Social Crisis Research Network Newsletter**

- **International Institute for Sustainable Development Newsletter: IISD Reporting Services.**
  Website: Climate Change: [http://climate-l.iisd.org/about-the-climate-l-mailing-list/](http://climate-l.iisd.org/about-the-climate-l-mailing-list/)

- **Society of Risk Analysis Newsletter**
  Website: [http://www.sra.org/newsletter.php](http://www.sra.org/newsletter.php)

- **ULC Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction Newsletter**
  Website: [http://www.ucl.ac.uk/rdr/irdr/newsletter/](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/rdr/irdr/newsletter/)
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