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Case study- Philippine Country: Impacts and Responses to the 1997-98 El Niño Event

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

CIA the world factbook

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[Regional Disaster Information Center (CRID for its Spanish acronym)](#)

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[SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Development Unit](#)

[Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification](#)

[The Alan Shawn Feinstein International Famine Center](#)

[The Benfield Hazard Research Centre](#)

Title:	
	Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)
URL	http://www.adrc.or.jp/top_gen.asp

Description:

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center has been established in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, which aims to be a center for promoting multinational disaster reduction cooperation, by promoting the exchange of disaster reduction experts from each country and concerned bodies, accumulating and providing disaster reduction information, and carrying out research into multinational disaster reduction cooperation as the focus of this initiative.

Title:	
	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CREDA)
URL	http://www.cdera.org

Description:

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CREDA) is a regional inter-governmental agency whose main function is to make an immediate and coordinated response to any disastrous event affecting any Participating State. Other function includes;

- Securing, collating and channeling to interested governmental and non-governmental organizations, comprehensive and reliable information on disasters affecting the region.
- Mitigating or eliminating as far as possible, the consequences of disasters affecting Participating States.
- Establishing and maintaining on a sustainable basis, adequate disaster response capabilities among Participating States.
- Mobilizing and coordinating disaster relief from governmental and non-governmental organizations for affected Participating States..

Title:	
	Case study- Philippine Country: Impacts and Responses to the 1997-98 El Niño
URL:	http://www.esig.ucar.edu/un/philippines.html

Description:
The main purpose of the project was to enhance the understanding of El Niño issues through a review of current early warning and preparedness systems in national, regional and global contexts; and through an assessment of the vulnerability of various socio-economic sectors and the information needs of decision makers in these sectors. Based on the assessment and the review, the project yielded preliminary guidelines for regional and national preparedness for El Niño events and their impacts. It also served to spark interest in initiating programs for capacity building for the international, academic, scientific communities and the media

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Title:	
	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
URL	http://www.cdc.gov

Description:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is recognized as the lead federal agency for protecting the health and safety of people - at home and abroad, providing credible information to enhance health decisions, and promoting health through strong partnerships. CDC serves as the national focus for developing and applying disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States

Tile:	***Central Intelligence Agency CIA the World Fact book***
URL	http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/docs/history.html

Description:

   The Central Intelligence Agency was established on 26 July 1947 and officially began operating on 18 September 1947. Effective 1 October 1947, the Director of Central Intelligence assumed operational responsibility for JANIS. On 13 January 1948, the National Security Council issued Intelligence Directive (NSCID) No. 3, which authorized the *National Intelligence Survey* (NIS) program as a peacetime replacement for the wartime JANIS program. Before adequate NIS country sections could be produced, government agencies had to develop more comprehensive gazetteers and better maps. The US Board on Geographic Names (BGN) compiled the names; the Department of the Interior produced the gazetteers; and CIA produced the maps.

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Title:	
	(Central Internacional De Agricultura Tropical)CIAT. Indicator of vulnerability.
URL	http://gisweb.ciat.cgiar.org/sig/indicators-vulnerability.htm

Description:

   CIAT is a tropical American regional center whose work has a global reach. Currently, about two-thirds of our resources are dedicated to research for tropical America, while the remaining third is divided between Africa and Asia

 CIAT's research on key crops (cassava, beans, tropical forages, and rice) covers most of tropical America. For three of these, we also have global responsibilities, as described below:
Common bean: CIAT has a sizable contingent of scientists working on beans in eastern, central, and southern Africa.
Cassava: The Center has staff based in Asia and serves sub-Saharan Africa through our Nigeria-based sister center, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).
Tropical forages: Outside Latin America, our work is focused mainly on upland areas of Southeast Asia.

 CIAT's research on major agroecosystems is focused mainly on tropical American hillsides, forest margins, and savannas. But we are rapidly extending significant components of this work — for example, on soils and production systems, agroenterprise development, and land use — to midaltitude areas of eastern Africa and upland environments of Southeast Asia.

Title:	
	Climate Research Unit (CRU)
URL	http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk

Description:

The Climatic Research Unit is widely recognised as one of the world's leading institutions concerned with the study of natural and anthropogenic climate change

The aim of the Climatic Research Unit is to improve scientific understanding in three areas:
- past climate history and its impact on humanity;
- the course and causes of climate change during the present century;
- prospects for the future

The Unit undertakes both pure and applied research, sponsored almost entirely by external contracts and grant. Alongside its research activities, the Unit has an educational role through its contribution to formal teaching with the School of Environmental Sciences and various forms of in-service training including postgraduate education. It is regarded as an authoritative source of information on both the science and policy aspects of climate change by the media and maintains a high public profile

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Title:	
	CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISASTERS (CRED)
URL	http://www.cred.be/

Description:
the main focus of the Centre is on safeguards, public health and the sanitary aspects of disasters, CRED also studies the socio-economic and long-term effects of these large-scale disasters. Increasingly, preparedness, principally at the level of human resource development as well as problems linked to the management of crises have gained a higher profile within CRED's activities. The Centre is unique in a field where most agencies concentrate their efforts on direct action and envisage only rarely operational and policy research, the evaluation of aid or structural preparedness. Long-term management, through improved local and international preparedness, is recognised increasingly as an indispensable element of emergency aid programmes. This is also the case in the consideration of disasters during major development projects, as well as the environmental and socio-economic results of natural disasters. The goals of CRED are to address these gaps in both international and national contexts.

Goals

- To provide permanently support to research and relevant information to the international community with the aim of ensuring sufficient preparedness and an improved response to disasters;

- To train field managers, relief officers, doctors and health professionals in the management of short and long term disasters;

- To introduce emergency preparedness and response into the development programmes of disaster-prone countries;

- To enhance the capabilities of developing countries to manage their own preparedness for, and response to, emergencies.

Title:	
	DesInventar
URL	http://www.desinventar.org/en/index.html

Description:

DesInventar is a conceptual and methodological development about disasters of any magnitude and about local, regional and national surrounding diversity.

The development is conceptual because it doesn't begin with the big events, that have a high impact over regions or countries but because it begins with the scattered effects of these type (big) of events over vulnerable communities at their own (local) scales and on the other hand because it considers also as disasters all the losses due to the impact of natural, technological or anthropically generated phenomena of frequent occurrence in those same communities.

The development is also methodological because, based on definitions of negative effects and losses, it allows to analize disasters in terms of temporary and spatial variables in which the disasters occur. So it is possible with DesInventar to represent cartographically all of the variables considered, through statistical data collection and elaboration of graphics organized according to administrative or political division. The purpose being that by beginning from a local view, enabling its own perspective, it will come to a spatially integrated national vision, as well as to multitemporal visions (also at a national scale).

It is an inventory system, a methodology to register data about characteristics and effects of diverse types of disasters, with special interest in disasters that are invisible from global or national scales. The inventory allows to watch acumulated data of these invisible disasters at a global or national scale.

The DesInventar methodology includes a software product with two main components. The DesInventar module and the DesConsultar module.

DesInventar is also a tool that facilitates the analysis and representation in space and time of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks in a retrospective and prospective way, for applications in risk management in such various actuvities as those of planning and mitigation to those of attention and recovery.

Title:	***Digital Chart of the World***
URL	http://dma.jrc.it/

Description:
  The Digital Chart of the World (DCW) is an Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) product originally developed for the US Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) using DMA data. We used the DCW 1993 version at 1:1,000,000 scale. The DMA data sources are aeronautical charts, which emphasize landmarks important from flying altitudes. This explains why there is a separate aeronautical theme with all conceivable airports, yet why on some themes small islands and lakes are simply unnamed points. ESRI, in compiling the DCW, also eliminated some detail and made some assumptions for handling tiny polygons and edgematching. Also, note that the completeness of the thematic categories present in each layer will vary

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Title:	
	Digital Map Archive
URL	http://dma.jrc.it/

Description:

Click on a country to get an eMap (an interactive map). Alternatively, use the zoom in/out and recenter buttons to manipulate the eMap.

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Title:	
	Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)
URL	http://www.dec.org.uk

Description:

Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) is an umbrella organisation which launches and co-ordinates the UK's National Appeal in response to major disasters overseas. The DEC was originally set up by a group of aid agencies back in 1963. It brings together a unique alliance of Britain's aid, corporate, public and broadcasting sectors to rally the nation's compassion, and ensure that funds raised go to those charities best placed to deliver effective and timely relief to people most in need.

The DEC enables the British public to support British aid agencies as they respond to overseas emergencies. During an appeal this website will offer you the choice to donate online, or to find out how to make donations by telephone or through your local bank or post office.

Title:	
	Disaster Management and Training Programme (DMTP)
URL	http://www.undmtp.org

Description:

DMTP is a learning platform addressing crises, emergencies and disasters for the UN Member States, the UN System and international and non-governmental organisations

The Programme was launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in co-operation with UN Agencies in 1990.

DMTP has raised awareness of the need for a more effective crisis and disaster management to reduce risks and vulnerabilities.

DMTP's long-term development objective is: To reduce incidence and impact of crisis and disaster occurrences in programme countries; and eliminate of risks and vulnerability to such events; promote effective national and regional strategies in crisis and disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery, and encourage efficient co-ordination and collaboration at all phases of crisis and disaster management, between and among national and international partners. The Programme supports ongoing capacity building efforts of the United Nations System, international organisations and Member States in the field of disasters and crises resulting from violent conflict. Its focus is on promoting co-operation and co-ordination among the UN Agencies, national counterparts, NGOs and donor governments. It has demonstrated that the UN can run a quality-training programme with a joint, inter-agency approach for the benefit of international and national partners in crisis and disaster management and successfully extract the knowledge and the experience in this field into useful learning tools.

The DMTP has also been successful in establishing synergies between development and humanitarian responses in crisis- and disaster situations and in creating a culture of people and agencies that embrace crisis- and disaster-management issues within the scope of their overall concern.

Title:	
	Vietnam Disaster Management Unit
URL	dmu@undp.org.vn

Description:

The Vietnam **Disaster Management Unit** (DMU) is the mechanism chosen by the Government of Vietnam and the United Nations Development Program to join together over 1000 years of Vietnamese flood protection culture with twenty-first century western technology to better protect the entire population of Vietnam against the annual natural disasters that ravage the country.

The Disaster Management Unit (DMU) Project, formed in 1994 by the United Nations Development Program and the Government of the Socialist Republic in Vietnam to support the natural disaster mitigation efforts of the Vietnam, was extended and expanded in 1998 under its successor project, UNDP Project VIE/97/002 -- Support to the Disaster Management System. The UNDP, the Government of Vietnam, and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) fund the DMU's activities. The DMUBP/Statoil Alliance and the Government of Luxembourg have also made important contributions to the project.

Title:	
	DISASTER MITIGATION & VULNERABILITY ATLAS OF INDIA
URL	bmtpc@del2.vsnl.net.in

Description:

With its vast territory, large population and unique geoclimatic conditions, Indian sub-continent is exposed to natural catastrophes traditionally. Even today the natural hazards like floods, cyclones, droughts and earthquakes are not rare or unusual phenomenon in the country. While the vulnerability varies from region to region, a large part of the country is exposed to such natural hazards, which often turn into disasters causing significant disruption of socio-economic life of communities leading to loss of life and property.

Concerned with the impact of natural disasters in the background of the United Nations' resolution, and realizing that the preparedness and prevention are integral components of the development process, the Governments at the Central and State levels are gradually evolving strategies policies and programmes for natural disaster mitigations, preparedness and prevention.

In the process modernization is fast taking place in fields like forecasting, satellite and remote sensing, computerized systems of vulnerability and risk assessment and other technologies for warning and monitoring. In response to UN General Assembly Resolution declaring 1990-2000 as International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, the Government of India has taken several initiatives for strengthening disaster reduction strategies.

Title:	
	Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI)
URL	http://www.eeri.org

Description:

EERI is a national, nonprofit, technical society of engineers, geoscientists, architects, planners, public officials, and social scientists. EERI members include researchers, practicing professionals, educators, government officials, and building code regulators.

The objective of EERI is to reduce earthquake risk by advancing the science and practice of earthquake engineering, by improving understanding of the impact of earthquakes on the physical, social, economic, political and cultural environment, and by advocating comprehensive and realistic measures for reducing the harmful effects of earthquakes

EERI is recognized as the authoritative source for earthquake risk reduction information in the U.S., and in partnership with other nations, will develop earthquake risk reduction information worldwide.

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Title:	
	Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI)
URL	http://cobalt.sopac.org.fj/Projects/Evi/Index.htm

Description:

A country is vulnerable to potential impacts on its social, economic or environmental systems. Examples of various forms of vulnerability include:
- social vulnerability - human security, food security, quality of life, society integrity
- economic vulnerability - small markets, exposure to external economic forces
- environmental vulnerability - natural hazards, sea-level rise, limited natural resources, fragile ecosystems, geographical isolation

Vulnerability therefore creates a variety of disadvantages to sustainable development. The EVI project aims to promote environmental vulnerability considerations into national development planning and management thereby encouraging sustainable development.

Title:	
	The Food Agriculture Organization (FAO)
URL:	http://www.fao.org/

Description

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations.

Today, FAO is one of the largest specialized agencies in the United Nations system and the lead agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. An intergovernmental organization, FAO has 183 member countries plus one member organization, the European Community.

Since its inception, FAO has worked to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition and the pursuit of food security - defined as the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life.

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Title:	**_FAO geonetwork_**
URL:	http://www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/main.search

Description:

GeoNetwork's purpose is:

- To improve access to and integrated use of spatial data and information

- To support decision making in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and food security

- To promote multidisciplinary approaches to sustainable development

- To enhance understanding of the benefits of geographic information

GeoNetwork allows to easily share geographically referenced thematic information between different FAO Units, other UN Agencies, NGO's and other institutions

Title:	**_FAO publication_**
URL:	http://www.fao.org/sd/2003/EN0602_en.htm

Description:
A joint publication of FAO's Economic and Social Department and Sustainable Development Department

Poverty and food security are heterogeneous phenomena in most countries; types and depth of poverty, measured in different ways, vary between and within countries and regions. Poverty mapping in its various forms involves techniques that permit sufficient disaggregation of a poverty measure to local administrative levels or small geographical units. All poverty-mapping techniques imply alternative schemes for weighting a particular poverty index, and may imply alternative poverty ranking of the chosen unit. The methods used vary from participatory poverty profiles to sophisticated econometric techniques; most are under continuing development. Each has different data requirements and implementation costs, and different advantages and disadvantages. Statistical error and possible bias are significant issues in poverty mapping.

With this publication, FAO seeks to explore the wide variety of tools available for poverty mapping. The purpose of this paper is to discuss poverty and food-security mapping in terms of relevance and available options for analysis, policy design and implementation in the rural sectors of developing countries. The paper presents and compares a large selection of poverty and food-security mapping methodologies in use, in order to provide some guidance as to their potential and appropriateness for different policy applications. Many of the methods analysed play a crucial role in targeting interventions, from rural anti poverty programs to allocation of public services to early warning systems. As such, this publication can assist practitioners in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction, food security and sustainable development strategies, and in the monitoring of progress toward the achievement of various international commitments and goals within the framework of Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) and the Millennium Assessment Programme.

Title:	
	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
URL	http://www.fema.gov

Description:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency - a former independent agency that became part of the new Department of Homeland Security in March 2003 - is tasked with responding to, planning for, recovering from and mitigating against disasters

Title:	
	FEWS NET Learning Center
URL	www.fews.net/learning/

Description:

The Goal of the **Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)** is to strengthen the abilities of African countries and regional organizations to manage risk of food insecurity through the provision of timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information.

FEWS NET is a **USAID-funded** activity that collaborates with international, national, and regional partners to provide timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging or evolving food security issues.

FEWS NET professionals in the US and Africa monitor various data and information—including remotely sensed data and ground-based meteorological, crop and rangeland conditions—as early indications of potential threats to food security.

FEWS NET also focuses its efforts on strengthening African early warning and response networks. Activities to do this include capacity development, network building and strengthening, developing policy useful information, and forming consensus about food security problems and solutions.

The **Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)** is the principal activity in this food security **information-based approach to preparedness and planning**. The goal of FEWS NET is to create more **useful and sustainable** information system that facilitate finding solutions to food insecurity problems in sub-Saharan Africa. The focus of FEWS NET is to empower Africans to find **African-led solutions** to African-identified food insecurity problems. This will occur primarily through **strengthening African capacity** to improve the quality and effectiveness of food security information systems and networks. The result will be relevant information being used in the **development of policies, programs, strategies and plans** (including contingency and response) that reduce food insecurity.

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Title:	*FIVIMS*
URL:	http://www.fivims.net/index.jspx?lang=en

Description:

Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) are any systems that assemble, analyse and disseminate information on who the food insecure are, where they are located, and why they are food insecure, nutritionally vulnerable or at risk. The World Food Summit Plan of Action (WFS, Rome, November 1996) recommended that such systems be established at the global, national and subnational levels in efforts to achieve Summit goals of reducing undernutition and achieving food security for all

The idea behind FIVIMS is that improved information can be actively used to produce better results in efforts to reduce the number of undernourished and achieve food security for all. The acronym FIVIMS refers to the overall framework and the concepts and ideas associated with it, and not to any one particular system or network of systems.

FIVIMS is a framework within which a wide range of activities may be carried out at both national and international levels in support of improved information to achieve World Food Summit goals

Title:	*Gender & Humanitarian Assistance Resource Kit Home Page*
URL	www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARkit/

Description:

A Sub-Working Group (SWG) on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance was established by the IASC WG in November 1998. This group had its first meeting in January 1999. It is co-chaired by WFP and UNICEF, with the participation of FAO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, ICRC, IFRC SCHR, WHO, ICVA, and InterAction.

In May 1999, the IASC endorsed the "Policy Statement on Mainstreaming Gender into Humanitarian Response" and the related background document. This Resource Kit is intended to help IASC members, and others, to implement the policy.

Title:	*Geo Data Portal from UNEP*
URL	http://geodata.grid.unep.ch/

Description:

The GEO Data Portal is the authoritative source for **data sets** used by UNEP and its partners in the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) report and other integrated environment assessments. Its **online database** holds more than **400 different variables**, as national, sub-regional, regional and global statistics or as geospatial data sets (maps), covering themes like Freshwater, Population, Forests, Emissions, Climate, Disasters, Health and GDP. Display them on-the-fly as **maps**, **graphs**, **data tables** or download the data in different formats

Title:	
	Global Information and Early Warning System
URL	GIEWS1@FAO.ORG

Description:

Established in 1975, the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) remains the leading source of information on food production and food security for every country in the world, whether or not it is an FAO member. In the past 25 years, the system has become a worldwide network, which includes 115 governments, 61 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and numerous trade, research and media organizations. Over the years, a unique database on global, regional, national and subnational food security has been maintained, refined and continuously updated. GIEWS has invested in innovative methods for collecting, analyzing, presenting and disseminating information, making full use of the revolution in information technology and the advent of computer communications. The System supports national- and regional-level initiatives to enhance food information and early warning systems.

The System's goal is to provide policymakers and policy-analysts with the most up-to-date and accurate information available on all aspects of food supply and demand. In doing so, it provides regular bulletins on food crop production and markets at the global level and situation reports on a regional and country-by country basis. GIEWS warns of imminent food crises, so that timely interventions can be planned and suffering avoided.

Title:	
	Good Stuff - El Nino and La Nina.
URL	pastel@lyrea.com

Description:

Reason for Statement of Purpose

Because every searcher must evaluate the quality of the information he or she finds on the Internet, and because the purpose of a site is a key factor in making that evaluation, Pastel makes the following statement of the purpose of its site.

Why Does This Site Exist?

The Pastel Programming site exists:

- to promote Pastel's software

- to promote TR's publications

- to publish certain of TR's writings and bibliographies

- to provide substantial collections of links to information valuable to searchers

  o Good Stuff

  o TR's Legal Research Links

  o TR's Friends' Stuff

  o Serious Stuff

  o Fun Stuff

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Title:	
	Grid Geneva Highlights
URL	http://www.grid.unep.ch/links.php

Description:

DEWA~Europe/GRID-Geneva is one of UNEP's major centres for data and information management, with a unique, "value-adding" mandate in the handling of global and regional environmental data, which in turn support the environment assessment and "early-warning" activities of UNEP and its partners. At the same time, DEWA~Europe occupies the niche of francophone centre for the global GRID network.

DEWA~Europe/GRID-Geneva is part of UNEP's global network of environmental information centres, known as the Global Resource Information Database (GRID). GRID Geneva and Nairobi were the first centres to be launched in mid-1985. GRID aims to provide and facilitate access to environmental data and information for decision-making and policy setting, and to underpin UNEP's review of the state of the world's environment and provide early warning on emerging environmental threats.

Since its foundation, the Geneva office received considerable support from Swiss and local authorities. This supporting was significantly reinforced, and GRID-Geneva's institutional base broadened, with the signing of a "Partnership Agreement" between UNEP, the Swiss Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL) and the University of Geneva in June 1998. Over the years, the European Union and many governments such as Denmark, France, Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the USA have provided personnel and technical support. Commercial products and services have also been provided to GRID-Geneva by the ESRI Corporation, DEC, ERDAS, IBM and PCI, among others

Title:	***Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)-Landscan***
URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/gist/landscan/index.html

Description:
The LandScan data set is a worldwide population database compiled on a 30" X 30" latitude/longitude grid. Census counts (at sub-national level) were apportioned to each grid cell based on likelihood coefficients, which are based on proximity to roads, slope, land cover, nighttime lights, and other data sets. LandScan 2001 has been developed as part of Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Global Population Project for estimating ambient populations at risk. The LandScan files are available via the internet in ESRI grid format by continent and for the world. You can access the data files after user registration through the data links. For an overview of the methods used to develop LandScan, please read the documentation.
Note: While LandScan data is available free of charge, users must register to access the data set. Your registration information will be used to provide you with LandScan Global Population Data updates and publications. Your personal information will be kept strictly confidential and will not be sold, rented, or used for non-LandScan purposes. Information may be reported to LandScan's sponsors. If you encounter any problem accessing the LandScan web site, registering, or downloading the Landscan data, please email us at LandScan User Services.
These data are for noncommercial use only. No third party distribution of all, or parts, of the electronic files is authorized. Registered users may provide an Internet link to the LandScan 2001 website

Title:	*Human Development Report*
URL:	http://hdr.undp.org/reports/default.cfm

Global Reports

A Source for Alternative Viewpoints on Critical Development Issues
Inspiring a growing movement in every region committed to embracing the human development approach and recognizing development of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Regional Reports

An Instrument for Measuring Human Progress and Triggering Action for Change
Promoting regional partnerships for influencing change, and addressing region-specific human development approaches to human rights, poverty, education, economic reform, HIV/AIDS, globalization and many others.

National Reports

A Tool for National Policy Debate
Placing human development at the forefront of the national political agenda. A tool for policy analysis reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress.

Title:	
	International Institute for Disaster Risk Management (IDRM International)
URL:	http://www.idrmhome.org

Description

The **International Institute for Disaster Risk Management (IDRM)** philosophy is to promote international standards and world best practices in risk management through continued mutual sharing towards professional excellence in developing countries. **IDRM** works on principles of continuous learning, organizational and individual professional development. **IDRM** specialists and partners are committed to appropriate, user-friendly, innovative and cost-effective solutions for the promotion of community safety, self-reliance and sustainability.

Established in 1998 at the request of the Philippine Government, **IDRM International** is a uniquely self-reliant, not-for-profit organization. **IDRM** effectively transfers knowledge and expertise to its development partners by working with people to help build their capacities and confidence in implementing sustainable Risk Management programs and projects in their communities.

Continually identifying and responding to emerging issues highly significant to communities, particularly in the Asia Pacific Region, **IDRM** is recognized as client-focused, people-centered, culturally sensitive, non-political, and dynamic. The **Institute** is an innovative provider of quality service towards management excellence and organizational development for executive, mid-level, local and community-level disaster risk managers through its extended network model. Because of its unique philosophy, approach and methodology, the **Institute** continues to gain the widespread trust, confidence and cooperation of its partner-donors, the national governments it has served, and other members of its extensive partnership network.

Early in its development, **IDRM** defined and adopted the Risk Management Framework and Methodology as the most rational and coherent approach to comprehensive and sustainable risk reduction in developing countries. Learning from shared experiences and best practices with its development partners, **IDRM** has anchored all of its activities and interventions to this overarching framework, continually adapting its models and methodology to ensure their relevance and usability in developing countries

Title:	
	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
URL	www.unisdr.org

Description:

   The UN has established the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) as a global framework for action with a view to enabling all societies to become resilient to the effects of natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters, in order to reduce human, economic and social losses. It is based on a conceptual shift from the sheer protection against hazards to the management of risk through the integration of disaster reduction into sustainable development. The implementation of the Strategy is premised on the establishment of partnerships between governments, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, the scientific community, the media as well as other relevant stakeholders in the disaster reduction community.

Title:	***IRI iri. Columbia.edu***
URL:	http://iri.columbia.edu/aboutiri/mission.html

Description:
The mission of the IRI is to enhance society's capability to understand, anticipate and manage the impacts of seasonal climate fluctuations, in order to improve human welfare and the environment, especially in developing countries. This mission is to be conducted through strategic and applied research, education and capacity building, and provision of forecast and information products, with an emphasis on practical and verifiable utility and partnerships

Title:	***ISDR Home Page Links***
URL	www.unisdr.org/unisdr/profilelinks.htm

Description:

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction country information. It includes the following:

- OCHA Website. Country Profile

- IMF country information

- WHO.Governments & Parliaments of the World

- WHO. Country information

- United Nations Framework

- Convention on Climat Change (UNFCCC).

- Country information

- Country profilesYearbook on International Cooperation on Environment and Development 1999-2000 Country Profiles,

- BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CAMBODIA, CHINA, INDIA, LAO PDR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, SRI LANKA, and VIETNAM.

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Title:	**_ITDG – Practical Answers to Poverty_**
URL	http://www.itdg.org

Description:

ITDG – the Intermediate Technology Development Group – aims to demonstrate and advocate the sustainable use of technology to reduce poverty in developing countries.

It was founded in 1966 by the radical economist Dr EF Schumacher to prove that his philosophy of 'Small is Beautiful' could bring real and sustainable improvements to people's lives.

With our commitment to poverty reduction, environmental conservation and technology choice we think ITDG is uniquely placed to contribute to a world free of poverty.

ITDG has a unique approach to development – we don't start with technology, but with people. The tools may be simple or sophisticated – but to provide long-term, appropriate and practical answers, they must be firmly in the hands of local people: people who shape technology and control it for themselves.

Title:	**_JRC Corporate Web_**
URL	http://jrc.it.default.

Description:

The mission of the JRC is to provide customer-driven scientific and technical support for the conception, development, implementation and monitoring of EU policies.
As a service of the European Commission, the JRC functions as a reference centre of science and technology for the Union.Close to the policy-making process, it serves the common interest of the Member States, while being independent of special interests, whether private or national."

Europe faces public concern about complex issues such as food contamination, genetic modification, chemical hazards, global change pollution, effects on health and nuclear safety. The Joint Research Centre (JRC), a Directorate General of the European Commission, supports EU policy makers in the conception, development, implementation and monitoring of policies to tackle such trans-national and global problems

Title:	
	La Red
URL	http://www.desenredando.org

Description: website is written in Spanish. English translation facility is not available.

LA RED fue creada en 1992 en Puerto Limón, Costa Rica por un grupo multi disciplinario de 16 especialistas en desastres de diferentes instituciones gubernamentales, no gubernamentales, académicas e internacionales de 7 países (Brasil, Canadá, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, México y Perú).

Inicialmente concebida como un mecanismo para facilitar la investigación comparativa sobre los desastres desde una perspectiva social, hoy en día LA RED se ha convertido en el espacio de encuentro de cientos de personas e instituciones involucrados en la gestión de los riesgos y los desastres de los diferentes países de América Latina y el Caribe además de otras latitudes.

Alternativa, abierta e independiente; LA RED es ahora el punto de referencia indispensable para la investigación, información, capacitación, educación y formulación de iniciativas de política relacionada a la temática de los desastres.

Title:	***Landscan***
URL:	http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/stacks/gis/landscan.html

Description:
Geographic information systems are computer-based systems that facilitate the input, storage, manipulation and output of georeferenced data. Using GIS, one can relate otherwise disparate data on the basis of common geographic location, creating new information from existing data resources. GIS supports interactive query capabilities, together with graphics tools that support flexible color assignments, toggling on and off of features, and panning and zooming.

Title:	***MARS***
URL:	http://mars.jrc.it/

Description:

The MARS unit's activities have been defined as part of the so-called "direct actions" of the Framework V R&D program.

Most of the activities in the MARS unit are the continuation of existing activities that were previously known under names like MARS-STAT, for area statistics and yield monitoring, and MARS-PAC, for all activities related to the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy. These activities have a strong regulatory basis as they are linked to specific requests from DG AGRI and the member states. The MARS-STAT activity has "spinned-off" an activity aimed at yield prediction outside the European area of interest. This activity is known as MARS-FOODAID.

More details are listed on the various pages related to each activity.

Title:	***Mekong River Commission***
URL	http://www.mrcmekong.org/index.htm

Description:

To promote and co-ordinate sustainable management and development of water and related resources for the countries' mutual benefit and the people's well-being by implementing strategic programmes and activities and providing scientific information and policy advice

Title	***Natural Hazards Center Library & Hazlit Database***
URL	www.colorado.edu/hazards/litbase/litindex.htm

Description:

HazLit is the on-line library database of the Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center at the University of Colorado at Boulder. The library of the Natural Hazards Center houses an extensive collection of social science literature focusing on how society prepares for, responds to, recovers from, and mitigates natural disasters. This nonlending library is an important resource for all persons involved in disaster management. The collection includes approximately 22,000 items. The HazLit Database is an on-line index that provides *bibliographic access only* to that collection. Hazlit is not a full-text database, and the Hazards Center Library does not loan its holdings to the general public. Please contact your local library for document ordering information.

Title:	
	OSDMA HOME
URL	http://www.osdma.org/inner.asp?req=0

Description:

The Government of Orissa constituted Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) after the October 1999 super cyclone, to have a systematic and planned approach to disaster mitigation management in the State. As a Government owned autonomous body, OSDMA combines flexibility of operations with the reach of Government. OSDMA strives to promote a culture of disaster prevention, planning, and preparedness in the state of Orissa, which is vulnerable to natural disasters such as droughts, floods and cyclones, and, a variety of man-made disasters. With the objective of making the people of the State more disaster resilient, OSDMA coordinates various types of disaster mitigation activities including capacity building of the community and the disaster managers, strengthening of infrastructure, etc. OSDMA works in close coordination with Government of India and its agencies, Government of Orissa, its various departments and agencies, the administration of all 30 districts of the State, local self government, communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, U.N. agencies, governments of other states in the country, specialized disaster management organisations and institutions. It seeks to forge a stronger alliance with all of them with a view to making Orissa disaster resilient.

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Title:	
	PDC Natural Hazard Atlas Kickoff Page
URL	www.pdc.org

Description:

The Asia Pacific region, home to 53% of the world's population and 20% of its land area, experiences disproportionate share of loss of life and impact to socio-economic processes. According to a recent United Nations' report, nearly 70% of all lives lost due to natural disasters occur within the Asia Pacific region (U.N. Living with Risk, 2002).

Recognizing that natural disasters are predominantly local issues, often with national, regional or global impacts, the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) has developed the Asia Pacific Natural Hazards and Vulnerabilities Atlas. This Hazards Atlas provides a dynamic geospatial framework through which information may be accessed and viewed over the Internet by the disaster management and humanitarian assistance communities. A principal objective of the Hazards Atlas is to provide decision makers with greater awareness of the risks of natural hazards in their area of concern and will provide a venue for exploring regional and national level issues related to risk and vulnerability and for assessing impacts of natural hazard events.

The PDC's Asia Pacific Natural Hazards and Vulnerabilities Atlas combines baseline geographic and infrastructure data layers with historical and near-real time data on natural hazard events including: earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, and tropical storms.

Title:	
	Preview web site from UNEP
URL:	www.grid.unep.ch/activities/erlywarning/preview

Description:

PreView–IMS An interactive Internet map server showing the risk: associated with five types of natural disasters at the global level. To facilitate integrated analysis, users may overlay natural disasters information with baseline data such as national parks limits, lakes and rivers, or with background information: population density, Human Development Index, Vulnerability, Elevation or satellite   imagery.
Direct access to data sources is also provided.

PreView–NET An Internet directory of organisations working in the field of early warning for 16 kinds of natural and man-made disasters (e.g. floods, drought, fires, oil spills, volcanoes, erosion, biodiversity loss,…). Users may also select geographic areas of interest (by clicking on the icone) or by navigating through a list explaining organisations aims and product. The list of organisations was based on a query performed during the IDNDR closing event and is developped and updated to reflect the latest developments.

PreView–Articles Articles and maps prepared by UNEP/GRID-Geneva are all accessible on a themes basis. So far, applications, maps and reports were prepared on the following topics: forest fires, river pollution in Serbia, pest invasion, cyclones, reports on risk and vulneratility, earthquakes, tsunamis and floods.

Title:	
	The Benfield Hazard Research Centre
URL	http://www.benfieldhrc.org

Description:

Benfield Hazard Research Centre is Europe's leading multidisciplinary academic hazard research centre. Launched in June 1997 as the Greig Fester Centre for Hazard Research, the Centre was renamed two years later following a merger between Greig Fester and Benfield Ellinger. The Centre is now sponsored by Benfield - the leading independent, international reinsurance and financial services group

The BenfieldHRC provides a conduit for the transfer of cutting-edge natural hazard and risk research, practice, and innovation from the academic environment to the business world and government and international agencies. Through the rapid application of new research and practice, the Centre facilitates the improvement of natural hazard and risk assessment and the reduction of exposure to natural catastrophes. The intellectual products of the BenfieldHRC fall into two categories:

• Strategic, curiosity-driven research into natural hazards and the processes that drive them.

• Applied studies targeted at reducing the impact of natural hazards on society, including:

        o Hazard & risk assessment
        o Hazard monitoring and forecasting
        o Hazard mitigation
        o Development of effective early warning systems
        o Education and training
        o Preparedness

Title:	***RIR-LDEO Climate Data Library***
URL	http://iri.ldeo.columbia.edu/climate

Description:
The IRI/LDEO Climate Data Library contains a wide variety of earth science data, primarily oceanographic and atmospheric datasets. The Introduction to Climate Data picks out a few of the most generally interesting datasets, and the Data Library Overview shows some of the many ways the data can be accessed and manipulated. There are some step-by-step examples, as well as as many answered questions.

The Library is quite powerful. For example, the *Data Viewer* will let you explore the dataset of your choice (for a demonstration, look at World Topography or Ocean Climatologies).

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Title:	
	ProVention Consortium
URL	www.proventionconsortium.org

Description:

The ProVention Consortium is a global coalition of governments, international organizations, academic institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations dedicated to increasing the safety of vulnerable communities and to reducing the impact of disasters in developing countries.

"To help developing countries build sustainable and successful economies and to reduce the human suffering that too often results from natural and technological catastrophes"

Title:	
	RADIUS Introduction
URL	www.geohaz.org/radius

Description:

Urban seismic risk is rapidly increasing, particularly in developing countries, where a number of mega-cities are growing. Almost half of the world population lives in cities, where all kinds of human activities are concentrated. Thus, cities are more and more vulnerable to disasters, particularly to earthquakes, which can strike any city suddenly without warning. Once an earthquake takes place in a large city, the damage can be tremendous both in human and economic terms. Even an intermediate earthquake can cause destructive damage to a city as in the cases of the 1995 earthquake in Kobe, Japan and the 1999 earthquake in Kocaeli, Turkey.

It is essential particularly for seismic risk reduction to concentrate our efforts on prevention and preparedness. The secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR 1990-2000), United Nations, Geneva, therefore, launched the RADIUS (Risk Assessment Tools for Diagnosis of Urban Areas against Seismic Disasters) initiative in 1996, with financial assistance from the Government of Japan. It aimed to promote worldwide activities for reduction of seismic disasters in urban areas, particularly in developing countries.

Title:	
	Red Cross Red Crescent
URL	www.ifrc.org

Description:

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the world's largest humanitarian organization, providing assistance without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.

Founded in 1919, the International Federation comprises 178 member Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, a Secretariat in Geneva and more than 60 delegations strategically located to support activities around the world. There are more societies in formation. The Red Crescent is used in place of the Red Cross in many Islamic countries.

Title:	
	Regional Disaster Information Center (CRID for its Spanish acronym)
URL	http://www.crid.or.cr

Description:

The Regional Disaster Information Center (CRID for its Spanish acronym) is an initiative sponsored by six organizations that decided to join efforts to ensure the compilation and dissemination of disaster-related information in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Center focused its activities towards the achievement of two major objectives: compilation and analysis of existing documentation, and distribution -free of charge- of bibliographic and audiovisual material to professionals, public and private institutions, researchers, and disaster-related organizations and agencies across the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Title:	
	SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Development Unit
URL	www.sadc.int

Description:

The Southern African Development Community (SADC), which was established in 1980 as SADCC, promoting regional cooperation in economic development. It has adopted a Programme of Action covering cooperation in various sectors, including food security and natural resources management. In order to enhance food security for all in the region, SADC established a Food Security Programme Its secretariat is formed by the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (**FANR**) Development Unit in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Title:	
	Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
URL	www.unccd.int/secretariat/secretariat.php

Description:

The Secretariat for the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was established by the United Nations General Assembly to assist the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INCD) in the negotiation of the Convention and preparing for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The permanent Secretariat of the UNCCD is located in Haus Carstanjen, Bonn, Germany since January 1999.

Title	
	The Alan Shawn Feinstein International Famine Center
URL	http://famine.tufts.edu

Description:

Traditional ways of looking at relief and development are being challenged in the context of East Timor, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Burundi, Colombia, Somalia, and Sudan. There is growing appreciation of both humanitarian action and practice as an important field in and of itself — not just an appendage to development studies — and the need for innovative analysis and research on new models for effective humanitarian action.

The Feinstein International Famine Center was established in 1996 to improve humanitarian, relief and refugee efforts in times of famine, war and complex emergencies. The Center works to prevent and mitigate famine resolve local conflicts and develop responses that contribute to durable survival strategies for people coping with crisis. Key to the Center's work is building strong partnerships with international, national and indigenous private, governmental, and non-governmental organizations, and providing training in capacity building and humanitarian action.

Title	
	Transparency International
URL	http://www.transparency.org/site-tools/search.html

Description:

TI works to ensure that the agendas of international organisations give high priority to curbing corruption. We promote new inter-governmental agreements to fight corruption in an internationally co-ordinated manner. Both the TI Secretariat and TI national chapters around the world actively monitor the implementation of such agreements by signatory countries. This includes the monitoring of conventions concluded within the framework of the OECD, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the Organisation of American States. Special emphasis is placed on monitoring the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials.

Title	
	UMAC weekly vegetation
URL	http://www.umac.org/farming/ndvi_old.html

Description:

Satellite images that are taken simultaneously in both visible and near infrared wavelengths can be combined into a Normalized Differential Vegetation Index (NDVI). As vegetation levels change during the year, NDVI maps will indicate how much vegetation is present at each location.

This project acquires weekly composite NDVI datasets throughout the growing season, produces NDVI maps for the UMAC region, and makes the datasets and maps available over the Internet to UMAC members and to the general public.

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Title	
	UNEP
URL	http://www.unep.org/Documents/Default.asp?DocumentID=43

Description:

To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

Title	
	UNHCR
URL	http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/basics

Description:

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country.

In more than five decades, the agency has helped an estimated 50 million people restart their lives. Today, a staff of around 5,000 people in more than 120 countries continues to help an estimated 19.8 million persons.

Title:	
	USGS (U.S. Geological Survey)
URL	www.usgs.gov

Description:

The USGS, a bureau of the Department of the Interior, provides reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life

Title:	
	VAM
URL	http://www.wfp.org/operations/vam/about_vam/

Description:

At WFP, it is possible to both 'do VAM' and 'be VAM'. The term can refer to a set of analytic activities or a group of WFP staff who carry out food security and vulnerability assessments, at Rome headquarters or in the field.

VAM always stands for "Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping" - a systematic set of methods and tools to assess and map food security and vulnerability.

In this sense, the primary goal of VAM is to provide timely, accurate and relevant information to WFP operations about the nature of food insecurity and vulnerability among the hungry poor.

This information is explicitly intended to support WFP decision-making at key points in the drawing up of emergency and development programmes.

Title:	
	VAM mapping unit Cambodia
URL	http://www.un.org.kh/wfp/about/menu2/menu2.html

Description:

WFP has been present in Cambodia since 1979. From providing primarily relief assistance, WFP has in recent years shifted to a programme focused on recovery and rehabilitation activities. The broad goal of WFP's assistance is to promote sustained food security among the hungry poor, simultaneously with re-emerging social cohesion and support systems. In Cambodia, WFP is the main agency involved in targeted food assistance programmes to meet the needs of chronic and transitory food insecure households and vulnerable groups.

Title:	
	VAM web site
URL	http://vam.wfp.org/new/about_vam/index.html

Description:

When WFP draws up its emergency and development operations in any country, its first priority is always to identify the hungry poor: who is vulnerable, where do they live and why are they going hungry.

Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping, or VAM for short, delivers the information which not only allows the Agency to target the right people in the right place at the right time, but also to answer the key question for the world's biggest food aid organisation: how can food aid make a difference?

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Title:	
	WHO
URL	www.who.org

Description:

The World Health Organization, the United Nations specialized agency for health, was established on 7 April 1948. WHO's objective, as set out in its Constitution, is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's Constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

WHO is governed by 192 Member States through the World Health Assembly. The Health Assembly is composed of representatives from WHO's Member States. The main tasks of the World Health Assembly are to approve the WHO programme and the budget for the following biennium and to decide major policy questions.

Title:	***Wilton Park Conferences***
URL	www.wiltonpark.org.uk

Description:

Wilton Park is one of the world's leading centers for the discussion of international issues. It holds over 50 conferences each year at its conference center in Sussex in the south of England. Events are also held internationally.

Conferences cover the key political, security and economic issues confronting the world. Global concerns such as the environment and terrorism are also addressed, as well as issues such as social reforms and the impact of the information revolution.

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Title:	
	World Bank
URL	http://www.worldbank.org/data/aboutdata/aboutdata.html

Description:

The World Bank is one of the world's largest sources of development assistance. Its primary focus is on helping the poorest people and the poorest countries. This site provides an overview of how the Bank uses its financial resources, its staff, and its extensive knowledge to help developing countries onto paths of stable, sustainable, and equitable growth.

In 2002 the World Bank provided $19.5 billion and worked in more than 100 developing countries, bringing finance and/or technical expertise toward helping them reduce poverty.

We live in a world so rich that global income is more than $31 trillion a year. In this world, the *average* person in some countries earns more than $40,000 a year. But in this same world, 2.8 billion people—more than half the people in developing countries—live on less than $700 a year. Of these, 1.2 billion earn less than $1 a day.

As a result, 33,000 children die *every day* in developing countries. In these countries, each minute more than one woman dies during childbirth. Poverty keeps more than 100 million children, most of them girls, out of school.

The challenge of reducing these levels of <u>poverty</u>, while the population continues to grow—by an estimated 3 billion people over the next 50 years—is enormous.

The World Bank works to bridge this divide and turn rich country resources into poor country growth. One of the world's largest sources of development assistance, the World Bank supports the efforts of developing country governments to build schools and health centers, provide water and electricity, fight disease, and protect the environment.

Title:	
	Worldwatch Institute
URL	http://www.worldwatch.org/

Description:

Founded by Lester Brown in 1974, the Worldwatch Institute offers a unique blend of interdisciplinary research, global focus, and accessible writing that has made it a leading source of information on the interactions among key environmental, social, and economic trends. Our work revolves around the transition to an environmentally sustainable and socially just society—and how to achieve it.

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Title:	
	Zeneb
URL	http://www.zeneb.de/
Description: (no English translation)	