

A light blue world map is centered in the upper half of the page. The map shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, and Africa. The background is a solid light blue color.

Annex 2

Directory of international,
regional, national and
specialized organizations



Directory of international, regional, national and specialized organizations including commissions, councils, committees, corporations involved in disaster reduction and related issues.

This list contains brief descriptive information and internet address, when available.

Additional information about the United Nations can be found in annex 3, with indication of pages where UN organizations are mentioned in the publication.

In order not to list again organizations in the index, the pages where they are mentioned in the publication are indicated in this directory.

A African Center of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), Niger, Niamey, (Centre africain des applications de la météorologie pour le développement)

ACMAD is the focal point in fostering regional cooperation among the 53 African states with the rest of the world in climate and environmental concerns with regard to sustainable social and economic development. ACMAD coordinates the activities of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of these countries.

<http://www.acmad.ne/homepage.htm>

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African Centre for Disaster Studies (ACDS), Potchefstroom University, South Africa

The ACDS was established in January 2002 at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education within the School for Social and Government Studies. The explicit aim of the ACDS is to address the need for world-class training, education and research in disaster related activities within Southern Africa and the wider African context. The ACDS aims to achieve sustainable social development and sustainable livelihoods within the context of excellence in disaster training, education and research. <http://acds.co.za/>

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African Development Bank (AfDB)

The AfDB is a multinational development bank supported by 77 countries from Africa, North and South America, Europe and Asia. Headquartered in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, the Bank Group consists of three institutions: The African Development Bank (AfDB); The African Development Fund (ADF) and The Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF). Established in 1964, its mission is to promote economic and social development through loans, equity investments, and technical assistance. <http://www.afdb.org>

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African Union (AU), (Union Africaine)

The African Union is the successor to the Organization of African Unity, launched in Durban, South Africa, in July, 2002. The AU is Africa's premier institution and principal organization for the promotion of accelerated socio-economic integration of the continent, which will lead to greater unity and solidarity between African countries and peoples. The AU is based on the common vision of a united and strong Africa and on the need to build a partnership between governments and all segments of civil society, in particular women, youth and the private sector, in order to strengthen solidarity and cohesion amongst the peoples of Africa. As a continental organization it focuses on the promotion of peace, security and stability on the continent as a prerequisite for the implementation of the development and integration agenda of the Union. <http://www.africa-union.org>

Agence Européenne pour le Développement et la Santé (AEDES), (European Agency for the Development and Health), Brussels, Belgium

It focuses on public health policies, food security and social programmes such as gender policy. <http://www.aedes.be>

→ *Volume 1, p. 228*

Agency for Monitoring and Forecasting of Emergency Situations, Moscow, Russia, Ministry of Emergency Situations

The Agency was created on March 27, 1997. Its purpose is to associate scientific, technical and information possibilities of organizations, Russian executive authority organs, Russian Academy of Sciences and other organizations for development and to create a state system of monitoring and forecasting of extreme situations, and catastrophes consequences.

<http://www.ampe.ru/english/index.shtml>

Agricultural Research Council (ARC), South Africa

ARC's vision is: "To be an internationally recognized centre of excellence in agricultural science and innovation". It aims at promoting the agricultural and related sectors through research, technology development and transfer in order to enhance the natural resource base and environment, sustain a competitive agricultural economy, provide new economic opportunities, ensure high quality and safe food, support an informed society and encouraging the national growth and development of South Africa. <http://www.arc.agric.za/>

Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)

AOSIS is a coalition of small and low-lying coastal countries that share similar development challenges and concerns about the environment, especially their vulnerability to the adverse effects of global climate change. It functions primarily as an ad hoc lobby and negotiating voice for small island developing states (SIDS) within the United Nations system. AOSIS has a membership of 43 states and territories, drawn from all oceans and regions of the world. Thirty-seven are members of the United Nations. Together, SIDS communities constitute some 5 per cent of the global population. Member states of AOSIS work together primarily through their New York diplomatic missions to the United Nations.

<http://www.sidsnet.org/aosis>

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American Jewish World Services (AJWS)

AJWS is an independent not-for-profit organization founded in 1985 to help alleviate poverty, hunger and disease among the people of the world regardless of race, religion or nationality. <http://www.ajws.org/>

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American National Geographic Society

A group including geographers, explorers, teachers, lawyers, cartographers, military officers, and financiers - all learned, well - traveled men distinguished by a love of knowledge and a thirst for discovery and achievement - is at the origin of the creation of one of the largest non - profit scientific and educational institution in the world, namely the National Geographic Society, officially incorporated on January 27, 1888.

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/>

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Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila, Philippines

ADB is a multilateral development finance institution dedicated to reducing poverty in Asia and the Pacific. <http://www.adb.org>

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Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Bangkok, Thailand

ADPC is a regional resource center established in 1986 dedicated to disaster reduction for safer communities and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. It is recognized as an important focal point for promoting disaster awareness and developing capabilities to foster institutionalized disaster management and mitigation policies.

<http://www.adpc.ait.ac.th>

→ *Volume 1, p. 134, 158, 159, 160, 161, 176, 205, 214, 244, 256, 328, 349, 378, 380*

Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), Kobe, Japan

ADRC was established in July 1998 to promote multilateral cooperation for disaster reduction and to network the various players in the region. It has held annual meetings to network the focal points in governments of its member countries. Its activities focus on information sharing, capacity building and cooperation. It has developed several successful capacity building programmes with its member countries. <http://www.adrc.or.jp>

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Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, Thailand

AIT is an international graduate institution of higher learning with a mission to develop highly qualified and committed professionals who will play a leading role in the sustainable development of the region and its integration into the global economy. <http://www.ait.ac.th>

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Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Singapore

Its goal is to advance economic dynamism and sense of community within the Asia-Pacific region. APEC has established itself as the primary regional vehicle for promoting open trade and practical economic and technical cooperation. APEC was established in 1989 to further enhance economic growth and prosperity for the region and to strengthen the Asia-Pacific community. Since its inception, APEC has worked to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers across the Asia-Pacific region, creating efficient domestic economies and dramatically increasing exports. <http://www.apecsec.org.sg>

Association of Caribbean States (ACS), Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

The convention establishing the ACS was signed on 24 July 1994 in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, with the aim of promoting consultation, cooperation and concerted action among all the countries of the Caribbean, comprising 25 member states and three associate members. Eight other non-independent Caribbean states are eligible for associate membership. Its current focus is on cooperation in trade, transport, sustainable tourism and natural disasters. <http://www.acs-aec.org>

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Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Bangkok, Thailand

ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967. The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the association are to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian nations. It further aims to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

<http://www.aseansec.org>

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ASEAN Experts Group on Disaster Management (AEGDM)

ASEAN cooperation on natural and man-made disasters is coordinated by AEGDM which was established in 1976 and meets regularly to discuss and share experiences of the region's disaster management and mitigation activities.

<http://www.adpc.ait.ac.th/pdr-sea/newsletter/issue3/pdr-update.html>

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

ARF is a regional platform consisting of ASEAN countries and dialogue partners for confidence building and dialogue on regional security concerns. It was established in 1994. It draws together 23 countries which have an impact on or are involved in the security of the Asia Pacific region. It comprises the 10 ASEAN member states (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam); the 10 ASEAN dialogue partners (Australia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia and the USA); the one ASEAN observer (Papua New Guinea); as well as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia.

<http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/>

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Asociación para la investigación del desarrollo sostenible de las Segovias (ADESO), Nicaragua

ADESO is a scientific non-profit association. Together with the local actors it identifies the problems of the development of the region "Las Segovias". <http://www.adeso.org.ni/>

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Atelier Parisien d'Urbanisme (APUR)

APUR was created by the Council of Paris in 1967. Its mission is to follow urban evolutions, participate at the elaboration of definitions of urban and land use planning policies and at the preparation of projects for Paris and the region of Ile de France. It observes and analyses demographic, economic and social data of the French Capital and other big cities in order to elaborate action plan proposals, and prepare urban studies.

<http://www.apur.org/>

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Auckland Local Authority Hazard Liaison Group, New Zealand

It was established by the Auckland Regional Council (ARC) (<http://arc.govt.nz>) to enhance communication between local authorities in hazard management issues and to facilitate intra-council communication. The group was set up to recognize the link between hazard mitigation and land use planning, and the need to develop tools in areas to successfully manage risk, and to improve communication between those working in the area of sustainable development and environment management.

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Australian Geological Survey Organization (AGSO)

Geoscience Australia is the national agency for geoscience research and information. It contributes to enhance economic, social and environmental benefits to the community by providing input for decisions that impact upon resource use, management of the environment, and the safety and well-being of Australians. Its major planned outcomes are: enhanced global attractiveness of Australia's offshore and onshore exploration, improved resource management and environmental protection, safer communities and transportation.

<http://www.agso.gov.au>

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B

Bandung Institute of Technology (BIT), Indonesia

In 1959, the present Institut Teknologi Bandung was founded by the Indonesian Government as an institution of higher learning of science, technology, and fine arts, with a mission of education, research, and service to the community. <http://www.itb.ac.id/>

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Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

BCAS is an independent, non-profit, non-government, policy, research, and implementation institute working on sustainable development at local, national, regional and global levels.

BCAS addresses sustainable development through four interactive themes: (a) environment-development integration, (b) good governance and people's participation, (c) poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods, and (d) economic growth and public-private partnership. It was established in 1986, and over the years has grown to become a leading institute in the non-government sector in Bangladesh and South Asia. <http://www.bcas.net/>

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Benfield Hazard Research Centre (BenfieldHRC), London, United Kingdom

It is an academic research centre based at London's University College which comprises three groups: Geological Hazards, Meteorological and Space Hazards, and Disaster Management. It 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. <http://www.benfieldhrc.org>

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Building and Housing Research Centre (BHRC), Iran

BHRC is affiliated to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. It is a national centre for research and assessment of products and systems in the building and housing fields in Iran. Its principal objectives are study, coordination, centralization, and performance of research projects on building and housing systems, materials and constructional technologies, and the effects of climatic and environmental conditions. <http://www.bhrc.gov.ir/>

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Bureau de la Protection des Infrastructures Essentielles et de la Protection Civile (BPIEPC)/Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (OCIPEP), Canada

Its mission is to enhance the safety and security of Canadians in their physical and cyber environment. It has two key mandates: to provide national leadership in a new, modern and comprehensive approach to protecting Canada's critical infrastructure the key physical and cyber components of the energy and utilities, communications, services, transportation, safety and government sectors, to be the government's primary agent for ensuring national civil emergency preparedness for all types of emergencies. <http://www.ocipep-bpiepc.gc.ca/index.html>

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Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM), France

Established in 1959, its activities on risks cover seismic risk, landslides, drought, volcanic risk. It also deals with pollution. <http://www.brgm.fr>

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Business and Industry Council for Emergency Planning and Preparedness (BICEPP)

In 1983, the Mayor of Los Angeles and a group of business leaders met to discuss disaster preparedness. This group subsequently became a steering committee and formed the Business and Industry Council for Emergency Planning and Preparedness (BICEPP). It was

established as a private sector, self-help association funded by annual sponsorship donations. BICEPP later evolved into a non-profit corporation, lead by an Executive Committee and a Board of Directors. Its goal is to provide a forum for information exchange, to enhance emergency preparedness and contingency planning within the business community.

<http://www.bicepp.org>

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C

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

CIDA supports sustainable development activities in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world.

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index.htm>

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CARE International

CARE is an independent humanitarian organisation working to end world poverty. Its mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world.

<http://www.careinternational.org.uk/>

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Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

Its mission is to provide dynamic leadership and service, in partnership with Community institutions and Groups, toward the attainment of a viable, internationally competitive and sustainable Community, with improved quality of life for all. <http://www.caricom.org>

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Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), St. Michael, Barbados

CDB intends to be the leading Caribbean development finance institution, working in an efficient, responsive and collaborative manner with its borrowing members, leading towards the systematic reduction of poverty in member countries, through social and economic development. <http://www.caribank.org/>

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Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), St. Michael, Barbados

CDERA is an intergovernmental, regional disaster management organization with 16 participating states, headquartered in Barbados. CDERA's main function is to launch an immediate and coordinated response to any disastrous event affecting any participating state, once the state requests such assistance. <http://www.cdera.org>

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CARITAS India

Caritas India is an official organization of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of India. (C.B.C.I.). It began work in 1962 with the headquarters in the C.B.C.I. Centre, New Delhi. The activities of the Caritas can be broadly divided into the following areas: emergency aid - relief and rehabilitation, animation and development, campaign against hunger and disease. <http://www.cbcsite.com/caritas.html>

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Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

CRS was founded in 1943 by the Catholic Bishops of the United States to assist the poor and disadvantaged outside the country. CRS provides direct aid to the poor, and involves people in their own development, helping them to realize their potential. <http://www.catholicrelief.org/>

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Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, USA

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 educational activities. <http://www.cdc.gov>

Center for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH), United Kingdom

The Center is one of the Centres and Surveys of the Natural Environment Research Council. CEH's vision is to be the Center of excellence in terrestrial and freshwater sciences through directed long-term, strategic and integrated research relevant to governments and industry.

<http://www.ceh.ac.uk>

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Center for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT), Ahmedabad, India

The CEPT is sponsored by the Ahmedabad Education Society. It is a voluntary non-profit organisation established in 1935, devoted to the cause of education at all levels in several branches of learning. It is now a registered society and a public trust. CEPT offers full time undergraduate programmes of five year duration in architecture, construction technology and interior design supported by state government and post graduate programmes of one and a half year duration in urban and regional planning, housing, environmental planning, urban design and landscape architecture funded by All India Council of technical education and construction and project management and structural design which are self financing. <http://www.gisdevelopment.net/education/inst/cept.htm>

Center for Hazards and Risk Research, Lamont-Dohert and Earth Observatory of Columbia University, New York, United States of America

The mission of the Center is to advance the predictive science of natural and environmental hazards and the integration of science with hazard risk assessment and risk management.

<http://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/res/pi/CHRR/>

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Center for Integration of Natural Disaster Information (CINDI), United States Geological Survey

CINDI is a research and operational facility that explores methods for collecting, integrating, and communicating information about the risks posed by natural hazards and the effects of natural disasters. <http://mac.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/factsheets/fs00301.html>

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Center for Research and Transfer of Appropriate Technology (CITTA), University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

The Center has taken a leading role in the development of architectural and urban planning techniques for the reduction of disaster risk. Recent work in conjunction with the World Bank has focused on the reduction of consequences of urban flooding in Argentina.

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Center for Security Studies, Zurich, Switzerland

See Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zurich

Center of Scientific Investigation and Higher Education (CICESE), Ensenada, Mexico

CICESE is dedicated to conducting scientific research in basic and applied science, as well as developing new technologies and highly skilled human resources in three major

disciplines: earth sciences, oceanography and applied physics.

<http://www.cicese.mx/cicese/ingles.html>

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Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), Dhaka, Bangladesh

CIRDAP is a regional, intergovernmental and autonomous institution established in July 1979 by the countries of Asia and the Pacific region. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, which had the support of several other UN bodies and donor countries and agencies such as Japan, and the Swedish International Development Agency, took the initiative for its creation. The member countries of CIRDAP are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam. <http://www.cirdap.org.sg>

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Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), Honduras

CABEI, as a development bank and the financial arm of integration, has as its mission to promote progress and integration in the Isthmus, to foment economic growth with equity and to respect the environment, by means of supporting public and private projects and programs that create productive employment and contribute to improve productivity and competitiveness, as well as to increase the human development indices of the region.

Headquartered in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, CABEI was founded on December 13, 1960, by the Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to promote regional integration and development. The bank's membership has since grown to include the extra-regional members of Mexico, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Argentina and, most recently, Colombia. <http://www.bcie.org>

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Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), India

The Institute has been vested with the responsibility of generating, cultivating and promoting building science and technology in the service of the country. Since its inception in 1947, the Institute has been assisting the building construction and building material industries in finding timely, appropriate and economical solutions to the problems of materials, rural and urban housing, energy conservation, efficiency, fire hazards, structural and foundation problems and disaster mitigation. <http://www.cbri.org/>

Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC), Viet Nam

The CCFSC Control is responsible for emergency responses to disastrous events in Viet Nam.

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Central European Disaster Prevention Forum (CEUDIP)

This Forum has been established in 1999 by decision of the Central European Committees for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of the United Nations (IDNDR). This was done in order to continue the efforts initiated during the Decade by the countries of Central Europe (Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) in activities requiring collaboration of neighbouring countries in all types of disasters, in particular in floods on rivers which are shared by these countries. The main focus was on early warning, but other important issues are being mutually considered, including the media's role, disaster prevention and mitigation and legislation on states of emergency.

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Centre Européen de Prévention des Risques (CEPR), France

The CEPR is a centre on applied sciences in the field of prevention. Its work is founded on the expertise of insurers, researchers, and manufacturers of products and services.

<http://www.cepr.tm.fr>

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Centre d'Etude des Risques Géologiques (CERG-UNIGE), University of Geneva, Switzerland

The goal of the CERG is to form experts who can advise the public and private sectors to take preventive measures which can reduce the impact of natural disasters. It is usually taught at the University of Geneva in Switzerland, with field studies in Switzerland and in neighbouring countries such as France and Italy. <http://www.unige.ch/hazards/>

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Centre for Disaster Management (CENDIM), Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

CENDIM was established in January 2001 as an interdisciplinary research centre for disaster management. The centre is in strategic partnership with many national and international organizations to develop disaster, engineering and risk management plans and to facilitate information sharing with governmental, non-governmental and community based organizations. CENDIM also aims to deploy the synergy of multi-disciplinary collaboration by national and international organizations. <http://www.cendim.boun.edu.tr>

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Centre for Disaster Studies, James Cook University, Queensland, Australia

The Centre is a multidisciplinary research unit presently housed in the School of Tropical Environment Studies and Geography of James Cook University. The Centre has acted as the university's face to the public and the professionals in the emergency management and meteorology fields, city councils and other researchers since its establishment in 1979.

<http://www.tesag.jcu.edu.au/cds/index.htm>

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Centre for Environmental Science and Engineering (CESE), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, India

CESE has a dedicated group of ten faculty members with multi-disciplinary background and interests together with faculty co-opted from allied disciplines to lead the activities of the centre. The Centre offers M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes, which are interdisciplinary in nature and consists of course work followed by a research project. The centre is offering wide professional expertise and is actively pursuing several sponsored research, consultancy and technical services and has established strong links with leading industries, institutions and national/international agencies. CESE has been very active in man-power development by organizing tailor-made workshops and training programmes. <http://www.cese.iitb.ac.in/>

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Centre for Hazard and Risk - Risk Frontiers (formerly the Natural Hazards Research Centre-NHRC), Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

Its mission is to create strategic risk management and training solutions for insurance companies and their clients through world leading research into natural perils and their consequences. <http://www.es.mq.edu.au/NHRC/>

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Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels, Belgium

Although 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. It maintains the OFDA/CRED international disaster database EM-DAT. <http://www.cred.be>

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Centres Internationaux de Formation des Acteurs locaux (CIFAL), France (International Training Centres for Local Actors)

The objectives of the centres are: to contribute to crisis management by UN agencies; to focus on the role of local community for emergency humanitarian response and aids for reconstruction and to establish partnership with UN agencies and other international actors. <http://www.unitar.org/dcp>

Centre of Competence on Natural Disaster Reduction (CENAT), Switzerland

CENAT was founded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Council in 1995. Its main aim is to effect interdisciplinary research on the causes of natural hazards, the processes involved, their effects on people and objects, and on appropriate means of protection. It serves to identify the existing potential of specialists and know-how within the ETH group in the field of natural hazards, and constitutes a contact point for public and private institutions as well as national and international organisations. <http://www.cenat.ch/>

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Centre of Studies in Resources Engineering (CSRE), at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay

CSRE, since its inception in 1976, has been actively involved in developing remote sensing technology and its application to natural resources management and environmental monitoring. The Centre has also done pioneering work in the area of Low Cost Geographical Information System (GIS) development in the country.

<http://www.csre.iitb.ac.in/>

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Centre Régional AGRHYMET, Niamey, Niger

Created in 1974, AGRHYMET is a specialized hydrometeorological institute of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

<http://www.agrhymet.ne/>

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Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales en América Central (CEPREDENAC), Republic of Panama (Coordinating Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America)

CEPREDENAC was established in 1988 as a coordination centre for strengthening the capacity of the region as a whole to reduce the vulnerability of the population to the effects of natural disasters. In May 1995, CEPREDENAC became an official organization set up to foster the Central American Integration System (SICA) with the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama as members.

<http://www.cepredenac.org>

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Centro Internacional de Investigación sobre el Fenómeno El Niño (CIIFEN)

CIIFEN has been established as a centre drawing together information on El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and its impacts, collaborating with regional and national



partners in climate data processing, applications and prediction. For more information contact: World Meteorological Organization, E-mail: ipaateway.wmo.ch, <http://www.wmo.ch>
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Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres (CENAPRED), Mexico, (National Center for Disaster Prevention)

The Centre was created by an Agreement of Cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and Japan for the use and transfer of technology for the prevention of disasters. <http://www.cenapred.unam.mx>
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Centro Regional de Información de Desastres (CRID), San José, Costa Rica, (Regional Disaster Information Centre)

CRID 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. Its mission is to promote the development of a culture of prevention in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, through the compilation and dissemination of disaster-related information, and the promotion of co-operative efforts to improve risk management in the region. <http://www.crid.or.cr>
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China Association for Science and Technology

The China Association for Science and Technology served three major purposes. First, it brought individual scientists and administrators together with their professional peers from other work units at conferences, lectures, and joint projects, and it promoted communication across administrative boundaries. Second, it had a major role in the popularization of science and dissemination of scientific knowledge to the general public. Third, it played a major role in China's international scientific exchanges and hosted delegations of foreign scientists, sponsored international scientific conferences in China, participated in many joint research projects with foreign associations and scientific bodies, and represented China in many international science societies. <http://www.lupinfo.com/country-guide-study/china/china269.html>

Civil Protection Command, Romania

"The civil protection is a part of the national defence and contains the ensemble of measures and activities, aimed to protect the population, assets, cultural values and environment factors, in case of armed conflict or disaster". (Art.1-The Civil Protection Law no. 106 on 25/09/96) <http://www.icdo.org/National%20structures/Romania.pdf>
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Coastal Services Center (CSC), USA

See National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
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Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD), El Salvador, (Central American Commission for Environment and Development)

It is called to protect and, at the same time, give value to the regional patrimony, which is characterized by its biological diversity and ecosystems. Accordingly, it is also called to be a bridge of collaboration between the countries of the region seeking the adoption of the themes of sustainable development by soliciting the collaboration of all the parties that work in the field of development. It is the regional institution in Central America responsible for

the coordination of Corridor activities and other regional environment and development initiatives in Central America. <http://www.iucn.org/places/orma/pdfs/bioesp.pdf>

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Comisión Nacional de Prevención de Riesgos y Atención de Emergencias (CNE), Costa Rica, (National Risk Prevention and Emergency Response Commission)

The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Management, formerly the National Emergency Commission, is part of the President's Office. It is the entity responsible for the coordination of prevention work on risk and for the mitigation and response to emergency situations (Article 19 of the Legislature). The development of the National Law for Emergencies, on 14 August, 1969, was the foundation for the National Commission. <http://www.cne.go.cr>

→ *Volume 1, p. 202, 286*

Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)

Its mission is to be involved in the research of food security and to combat the effects of drought and desertification for better ecological stability. <http://www.cilssnet.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 150, 157*

Commission for the Geological Map of the World (CGMW)

The CGMW's aims are to promote, coordinate and publish synthetic earth sciences maps, at small scale, of continental and/or oceanic areas of the world. It is a non-profit scientific and pedagogic body governed by French law. <http://ccgm.free.fr>

Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS)

CEOS is an international organization charged with coordinating international civil spaceborne missions designated to observe and study planet Earth. Comprising 41 space agencies and other national and international organizations, CEOS is recognized as the major international forum for the coordination of Earth observation satellite programs and for interaction of these programs with users of satellite data worldwide. <http://www.ceos.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 222*

Community Action Group for Floodwater, Old Community of Rodenkirchen, Germany

The community action group for floodwater in the old community of Rodenkirchen is a non-profit association founded in a district of Cologne. This group advocates the interests of more than 4,000 residents in matters of local flood protection. In 2001, the group sailed the boat up the Rhine staging events and conducting discussions in 18 towns and cities together with other community action groups and representatives of local authorities. The overall promotional efforts of the campaign for greater awareness about flood issues are not limited to Germany alone, as the group's trip also goes through parts of France, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

→ *Volume 1, p. 183, 290*

Concern Worldwide

Its mission is to enable poor people to achieve major improvements in their lifestyles. It works with the poor themselves and with local and international partners who share its vision to create just and peaceful societies where the poor can exercise their fundamental rights. http://www.concern.ie/news/dec_africa.htm

→ *Volume 1, p. 228*



Consejo Regional de Cooperación Agrícola (CORECA) para América Central, México y la República Dominicana (Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic)

CORECA began in 1980 when a meeting of the International and Regional Committee on Agronomic Security, under the guidance of Panama and the Dominican Republic, put forward the idea of establishing a political forum at the ministerial level for the agricultural sector. The Council's principal objective was to serve as a permanent forum for consultation and cooperation between the various political parties of the regions' agricultural sectors. Particularly, it would focus on raising the quality of life for farmers, improving the environment, initiating technological development and offering wide-ranging cooperation. The member states of CORECA include Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.
<http://coreca.org/what/coreca>

Consortium of Universities for Research in Earthquake Engineering (CUREE), United States of America

CUREE is a non-profit organization established in 1988, devoted to the advancement of earthquake engineering research, education and implementation. <http://www.curee.org/>
→ *Volume 1, p. 276*

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

The CGIAR was created in 1971. Its mission is to contribute, through its research, to promoting sustainable agriculture for food security in developing countries. Membership of the Group has increased from eighteen to fifty-eight, the number of CGIAR centers has grown to sixteen, and their research interests have been diversified. <http://www.cgiar.org>

Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)

CARE is a non-governmental organization, that consists of 11 member organizations, working as a global force dedicated to achieving lasting victory over poverty.
<http://www.care.org>
→ *Volume 1, p. 182, 183, 228, 229, 231*

Coordinating Committee for Coastal and Offshore Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia (CCOP), Bangkok, Thailand

CCOP is an intergovernmental organization focused on regional geo-scientific aspects. It consists of 11 member countries i.e., Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and is supported by 14 cooperating countries and several international organizations.
<http://www.ccop.or.th>

Coordinating Council for Disaster Management (CCGC), Mozambique

CCGC is the government body responsible for policy decisions relating to disasters.
→ *Volume 1, p. 104*

Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF), Caracas, Venezuela, (Andean Development Corporation)

CAF is made up of Latin American and Caribbean shareholders (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Trinidad and Tobago and 22 private banks in the Andean region). It has the mission of backing the sustainable development of its shareholder countries and of integration by raising funds to provide a range of financial services. <http://www.comunidadandina.org/>
→ *Volume 1, p. 95, 96, 97, 145, 347*

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), South Africa

Constituted as a Science Council by an Act of Parliament, the CSIR operates as a market-oriented contract and consortium research partner to its clients and stakeholders. CSIR focuses on building Africa's capacity in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) project management. CSIR Water, Environment and Forestry Technology has been involved in the development and presentation of EIA capacity building courses for the past 10 years.

<http://www.csir.co.za>

→ *Volume 1, p. 326*

Council of Europe – EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has set up the Open Partial Agreement in 1987. This intergovernmental agreement is a platform for cooperation in the field of major natural and technological disasters between Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean area and Western Europe concerning knowledge about prevention, risk management, post-crisis analysis and rehabilitation. http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural_Co-operation/Disasters

→ *Volume 1, p. 166, 167*

Country Fire Authority (CFA), Australia

The devastation of the 1944 fires emphasised the urgency of better coordination of country fire services. CFA has evolved to become one of the world's largest volunteer based emergency services. The ties between CFA and state government, local government, industry and brigades are essential to the successful operation of CFA. As a community service organisation, CFA brigades are strongly supported by their local communities and CFA infrastructure in responding to meet Victoria's fire safety and emergency management needs. <http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 368*

D

Darmouth Flood Observatory, Darmouth College, United States of America

The Observatory provides current information (updated daily) on flooding. It uses satellite technology to help detect such events as they occur. It also archives the obtained cartographic information about flooded lands into the first global atlas of flood hazard (www.darmouth.edu/floods/Atlas.html). This on-line and rapidly growing atlas records for posterity 15 years of flood history, world-wide. <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~floods/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 372*

David and Lucile Packard Foundation, United States of America

The Foundation was created in 1964 by David Packard, co-founder of the Hewlett-Packard Company, and Lucile Salter Packard. Together, universities, national institutions, community groups, youth agencies, family planning centers, and hospitals constitute a tradition that complements government efforts to focus on society's needs.

<http://www.packard.org/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 244*

Department for Earthquake Engineering at the University of Roorkee, State of Uttar Pradesh, India

Established in 1960 as School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering, the department has been actively engaged in teaching, basic and applied research, and providing consultancy services in the seismic design of almost all major engineering projects in the country, with an aim of mitigating disasters caused by earthquakes. The department has been consulted by a large number of governmental and non-governmental-organizations with regard to earthquake resistant design of such structures. This has also helped the



industry in obtaining certification of the seismic withstand capability of equipment and other systems to be installed in seismic areas. A large portion of the software used for analysis and design has been developed in-house. In addition, the department has also undertaken programmes of seismic instrumentation in the country with a view to have better understanding of the ground motion characteristics and seismicity of various regions. The department has rendered technical services to UNESCO on Influence of Natural Disasters on Educational Facilities for the West and South East Asian countries and has prepared a manual on protective measures needed to save educational facilities from the disastrous effects of earthquakes. <http://www.rurkiu.ernet.in/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 329*

Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), Nepal

DHM is an organization under the Ministry of Science and Technology. The department with headquarters in Kathmandu has four basin offices: Karnali Basin Office in Surkhet, Narayani Basin Office in Pokhara, Bagmati Basin Office in Kathmandu, and Kosi Basin Office in Dharan. DHM has a mandate to monitor all the hydrological and meteorological activities in Nepal. The scope of work includes the monitoring of river hydrology, climate, agrometeorology, sediment, air quality, water quality, limnology, snow hydrology, glaciology, and wind and solar energy. General and aviation weather forecasts are the regular services provided by DHM. As a member of the WMO, DHM contributes to the global exchange of meteorological data on a regular basis. DHM actively participates in the programs of relevant international organizations, such as UNESCO's International Hydrological Program (IHP) and WMO's Operational Hydrology Program (OHP). <http://www.dhm.gov.np>

Department of International Development (DFID), United Kingdom

DFID is a UK government department working to promote sustainable development and eliminate world poverty. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk>

→ *Volume 1, p. 186, 198, 208, 226, 232, 258*

Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTRS), Australia

The Department provides policy advice to the ministers for the transport and regional services portfolio and delivers a variety of programs on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. It also conducts research, analysis and safety investigations; provide safety information and advice based upon these investigations; and perform regulatory functions. <http://www.dotrs.gov.au/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 272*

Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), South Africa

DWAF is the custodian of South Africa's water and forestry resources. It is primarily responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy governing these two sectors. It also has override responsibility for water services provided by local government. While striving to ensure that all South Africans gain access to clean water and safe sanitation, the water sector also promotes effective and efficient water resources management to ensure sustainable economic and social development. The forestry programme promotes the sustainable management of the country's natural forest resources and commercial forestry for the lasting benefit of the nation. <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 68*

Deutsches Forschungsnetz Naturkatastrophen (DFNK), Germany, (German Research Network for Natural Disasters)

DFNK is an initiative of German research programmes and institutions. The Network's goal is to collect, organize and disseminate information from research, knowledge and

methodology on the topic of natural disasters taken from technical, environmental and social research sources working in this field. <http://dfnk.gfz-potsdam.de>

→ *Volume 1, p. 267, 268*

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Germany (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)

GTZ is a government-owned corporation for international cooperation with worldwide operations. In more than 120 partner countries, GTZ is supporting many development projects and programmes, chiefly under commissions from the German Federal Government. GTZ's aim is to improve the living conditions and perspectives of people in developing and transition countries. <http://www.gtz.de>

→ *Volume 1, p. 94, 95, 147, 181, 186, 366, 367*

Deutsches Komitee für Katastrophenvorsorge e.V. (DKKV), (German Committee for Disaster Reduction)

The tasks of the DKKV for disaster reduction are numerous and to a degree very particular: from technical projects researching the effects of disasters on society to political programmes encouraging the growth of disaster reduction initiatives. <http://www.dkkv.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 370*

Direcção Nacional de Aguas, Mozambique (DNA), (National Directorate of Water)

DNA is responsible for water policy and its implementation, strategic and integrated planning on the management of water resources as well as water supply and sanitation services. The directorate is a government agency working under the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. <http://www.dna.mz>

Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), National College for Management Studies, Kabwe, Zambia

In 1998, the Government of Zambia established the DMMU as part of the vice president's office to coordinate disaster related activities. The DMMU is supported by a technical committee, which includes the Ministry of Agriculture's office of early warning, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, the central statistical office, and key line ministries such as health, finance and economic development.

http://www.undmtp.org/inventory/pages/sa_inventory/zam_dmmu.html

→ *Volume 1, p. 240*

Disaster Management Bureau (DMB), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MDMR), Bangladesh

MDMR is the principal government body, overseeing the disaster management activities in the country. The Disaster Management Bureau and Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation works directly under the ministry. Bangladesh has established various disaster management committees at different levels from National Disaster Management Council (NDMC), headed by the Honorable Prime Minister, to the field level committee such as District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), headed by Deputy Commissioner (DC). Under the supervision of MDMR, there are a number of disaster response units.

www.cred.be/centre/public/141e/ch09.htm

Disaster Management Center (DMC), University of Wisconsin, United States of America

The center's goal is to help improve the emergency management performance of non-governmental organizations, local and national governments, and international organizations, through a comprehensive professional development program in disaster management. Distance learning is the principal approach for this international program. <http://dmc.engr.wisc.edu/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 240*



Disaster Management Facility (DMF), World Bank, Washington D.C., United States of America, NOW Hazard Management Unit (HMU)

It aims to reduce human suffering and economic losses caused by natural and technological disasters. Making sure that disaster prevention and mitigation are integral parts of development requires action, it takes action by providing technical support to World Bank operations, promoting capacity-building, and establishing partnerships with the international and scientific community working on disaster issues.

<http://www.worldbank.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 347*

Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa (DMISA), South Africa

DMISA is an organization where everyone involved in disaster management can relate to others with similar interests, and creates opportunities for the improvement of disaster management in Southern Africa. <http://www.cmc.gov.za/pht/DMISA.htm>

→ *Volume 1, p. 370*

Disaster Management Technical Council (CTGC), Mozambique

The CTGC provides technical back-up to the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

→ *Volume 1, p. 104*

Disaster Management Unit, (DMU), Standing Office of the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC), Viet Nam

DMU is the mechanism chosen by the Government of Viet Nam and UNDP to join together over 1000 years of Vietnamese flood protection culture with twenty-first century western technology to better protect the entire population of Viet Nam against the annual natural disasters that ravage the country. <http://www.undp.org.vn/dmu/index.html>

→ *Volume 1, p. 82*

Disaster Mitigation Facility (DMF) for the Caribbean, CBD, USAID/OFDA

On February 20, 2002, the Caribbean Development Bank launched its Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean at the Sherbourne Conference Centre in Barbados.

The Facility was established based on a limited scope grant agreement between CDB and USAID, and has two objectives: to assist CDB's borrowing member countries with the adoption and institutionalization of successful disaster mitigation plans and policies; and to strengthen CDB's institutional capacity to effectively implement its revised disaster management strategy, focusing on mitigation, and to integrate the revised strategy into all CDB's policies, projects and programmes.

<http://www.caribank.org/downloads/dmfcpage.pdf>

Disaster Mitigation Institute (DMI), India

The institute is a community based action research, action planning and advocacy non-governmental organisation. It works towards bridging the gap between policy, practice, and research related to disaster mitigation, in an effort to link the community to the international level humanitarian scenario. <http://www.southasiadisasters.net/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 228, 249*

Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC), Ethiopia

DPPC is a government organization that deals with disaster mitigation and rehabilitation efforts <http://www.telecom.net.et/~dppc/body.htm>

→ *Volume 1, p. 99, 100*

Disaster Recovery Business Alliance (DRBA)

DRBA is an organization, a process and a product designed to provide an improvement in a community's ability to deal with disaster recovery by the formation of an effective alliance between the private and public sectors of a community. It offers a tested model to assist local leaders in forming and facilitating a lifeline-based planning organization to serve a local community. It was established and funded by the Electric Power Research Institute and co-founded by the Department of Energy, and the Association of Contingency Planning. DRBA has formed partnerships with many public and private sector organizations such as the Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC), the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), the Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS).

<http://www.swidrcc.org/drba.html>

→ *Volume 1, p. 232*

Disaster Research Center, Ohio State University, Unites States of America

The Center was established at Ohio State University in 1963 and moved to the University of Delaware in 1985. The Center conducts field and survey research on group, organizational and community preparation for response to and recovery from natural and technological disasters and other community-wide crises. DRC researchers have carried out systematic studies on a broad range of disaster types, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, hazardous chemical incidents, and plane crashes. <http://www.udel.edu/DRC/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 240*

Discipleship Centre, Hind Swaraj Mandal, India

The Discipleship Centre is a non-governmental organization involved in Gujarat Earthquake Relief and Rehabilitation efforts.

→ *Volume 1, p. 228*

Drought Monitoring Centres (DMC), Harare, Zimbabwe and Nairobi, Kenya

The Drought Monitoring Centres for Eastern and Southern Africa are charged with the responsibility of monitoring of drought and other climatic conditions in a timely manner with respect to intensity, geographical extent, duration and impact upon agricultural production and to give early warning for the formulation of appropriate strategies to combat any anticipated adverse effects. <http://www.meteo.go.ke/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 152, 154, 200, 370*

E

Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Research Center (EDM), Miki, Japan

The main purpose of the EDM is to produce "frontier research on earthquake disaster mitigation for urban regions." The major research activities are performed by three research teams: the disaster process simulation team, the disaster information system team and the structural performance team. <http://www.edm.bosai.go.jp/english.htm>

→ *Volume 1, p.249*

Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI), Oakland, United States of America

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.

<http://www.eeri.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 217, 325*



Earthquake Hazard Centre (EHC), Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand

The EHC is an information network and dissemination centre for earthquake-resistant construction in developing countries. The EHC seeks to share basic earthquake engineering knowledge, common place in many countries, with those working in construction-related fields in developing countries. The EHC aims to provide information which is relevant and appropriate to the limited resources available in the communities where this information is most needed. The EHC is a non-profit organisation supported by Robinson Seismic Ltd and the New Zealand Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management.

<http://www.ehc.arch.vuw.ac.nz/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 243*

East West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii

The East-West Center is an internationally recognized education and research organization established by the U.S. Congress in 1960 to strengthen understanding and relations between the United States and the countries of the Asia Pacific region. The Center carries out its mission through programs of cooperative study, training and research. Professionals and students from the United States, Asia and the Pacific study and work together at the East-West Center to better understand issues of common and critical concern and explore mutually beneficial ways of addressing them. <http://www.eastwestcenter.org/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 165, 205, 214*

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS was created in 1975 by the Heads of State and Government of the 16 countries of the region with the goal to achieve economic union. There are several agro-ecological zones within ECOWAS ranging from the north to the south. These are the Sahelian zone, Sudanese zone, Guinean zone and the forest areas.

http://www.fao.org/tc/tca/pdf/fact_ECOWAS_en.pdf

→ *Volume 1, p. 157, 158, 176*

Emergency Management Australia (EMA)

EMA provides national leadership in the development of measures to reduce risk to communities and manage the consequences of disasters. It is the Federal Agency responsible for reducing the impact of natural and man-made disasters on the Australian community.

<http://www.ema.gov.au>

→ *Volume 1, p. 72, 75, 160, 210, 240, 315*

Emergency Management Australia Institute (EMAI), Mount Macedon, Australia

Emergency Management Australia's research and training centre at Mount Macedon was renamed the Emergency Management Australia Institute (EMAI) in January, 2002. The change was made to better reflect the institute as an integral part of EMA's core business and to stress the holistic nature of the organization's operations across its sites in Canberra and Mount Macedon, Victoria. EMAI conducts a program of activities which includes the National Studies Program, education and training activities, resource development to support the curriculum and the provision of information through the Australian Emergency Management Information Centre. EMAI is the education and information arm of Emergency Management Australia (EMA). <http://www.ema.gov.au/ema/emainternet.nsf>

→ *Volume 1, p. 240*

Environment and Development Action in the Third World (ENDA), Senegal

Founded in 1972, ENDA is an association of autonomous entities co-ordinated by an Executive Secretariat. In general, ENDA works to enhance the visibility and value, in practice as well as theory, of the knowledge and tools that exist in local development efforts. This consists of identifying and supporting community development initiatives - especially in terms of local organisations. <http://www.enda.sn/>

Environment and Society Institute (ESI), State University of New York, Buffalo, United States of America

It offers courses on engineering and applied sciences and hosts the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA), the Center for Urban Studies. The Multidisciplinary Center for Earthquake Engineering Research (MCEER) is an affiliated research center. <http://www.buffalo.edu>

→ *Volume 1, p. 326*

Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Research on Arid Zones/Centre Euro-Méditerranéen sur les Zones Arides (CRSTRA), Biskra, Algeria.

The centre conducts scientific and technical research programmes on arid zones and zones threatened with desertification and drought.

http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural_Cooperation/Disasters/Activities/Network_of_Specialized_Euro-Mediterranean_Centres/

→ *Volume 1, p. 168*

Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Evaluation and Prevention of Seismic Risk/Centre Européen sur l'Évaluation et la Prévention du Risque Sismique (CEPRIS), Rabat, Morocco.

It works to develop a unified strategy and common framework for coordinating regional seismo-tectonic zoning and assessment of seismic hazards and risks in the Mediterranean region.

http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural_Cooperation/Disasters/Activities/Network_of_Specialized_Euro-Mediterranean_Centres/

→ *Volume 1, p. 168*

Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Insular Coastal Dynamics/Centre Européen de la Dynamique Côtière Insulaire (IcoD), Valletta, Malta.

ICoD's main brief is to work in three main areas of education, applied research and information activities related to coastal dynamics. www.icod.org.mt

→ *Volume 1, p. 169, 206*

Euro-Mediterranean Seismological Centre/Centre Sismologique Euro-Méditerranéen (CSEM), Bruyères-le-Châtel, France.

The activity of CSEM members is devoted to the promotion of seismological research. <http://www.emsc-csem.org/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 168, 374*

European Advisory Evaluation Committee for Earthquake Prediction (EAEECP).

While not a Centre but a Committee of the Council of Europe, this institution of 13 specialists was established in 1993 by the Committee of Ministers and works closely with the EUROPA Specialized Centres. It is responsible for giving advice on earthquake prediction made by scientists.

http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural_Cooperation/Disasters/Activities/Network_of_Specialized_Euro-Mediterranean_Centres/

→ *Volume 1, p. 169*

European Centre for Disaster Medicine/ Centre Européen pour la Médecine des Catastrophes (CEMEC), San Marino

It promotes the prevention and mitigation of the effects of natural and technological disasters. www.diesis.com/cemec

→ *Volume 1, p. 168*



European Centre for Geodynamics and Seismology/Centre Européen de Géodynamique et de Sismologie (ECGS), Walferdange, Luxemburg

The Centre acts as a link between scientific research and its application to the prevention and interpretation of hazards. www.ecgs.lu

→ *Volume 1, p. 168, 206*

European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), Reading, United Kingdom

The Centre is an international organisation supported by 24 European states. Its principal objectives are: the development of numerical methods for medium-range weather forecasting; the preparation, on a regular basis, of medium-range weather forecasts for distribution to the meteorological services of the Member States; scientific and technical research directed to the improvement of these forecasts; collection and storage of appropriate meteorological data. In addition, the Centre makes available a proportion of its computing facilities to its member states for their research; assists in implementing the programmes of the World Meteorological Organisation; provides advanced training to the scientific staff of the member states in the field of numerical weather prediction; makes the data in its extensive archives available to outside bodies. <http://www.ecmwf.int/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 48*

European Centre for Prevention and Forecasting of Earthquakes/Centre Européen pour la Prévention et la Prévision des Tremblements de Terre (ECPFE), Athens, Greece

ECPFE is involved in all aspects of prevention as well as in the development of practical ways of managing earthquakes. European Centre for Research into Techniques for Informing Populations in Emergency Situations/Centre Européen de Recherche sur les Techniques d'Information de la Population dans les Situations d'Urgences/Centro Europeo de Investigación de técnicas de información a la población en Situaciones de Emergencia (CEISE), Madrid, Spain. Its work concerns methods of informing the public in emergency situations. www.proteccioncivil.org

→ *Volume 1, p. 168*

European Centre for School Training in Risk Prevention/Centre Européen sur la Formation Scolaire à la Prévention des Risques (CSLT), Sofia, Bulgaria

The Centre develops and promotes general and partial educational policies, training concepts and teaching methods in the field of risk prevention training in schools. www.bg400.bg/cslt

→ *Volume 1, p. 168*

European Centre for Vulnerability of Industrial and Lifeline Systems/Centre Européen sur la Vulnérabilité des Réseaux et Systèmes Industriels (ECILS), Skopje (former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia)

It promotes programmes for theoretical and applied research of urban vulnerability. www.iziis.ukim.edu.mk

→ *Volume 1, p. 168*

European Centre of New Technologies for the Management of Major Natural and Technological Hazards/Centre Européen des Nouvelles Technologies pour la Gestion des Risques Naturels et Technologiques Majeurs (ECNTRM), Moscow, Russian Federation

One of its primary objectives is the use of space technologies for the forecasting, prevention and relief in major natural and technological disasters.