

Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Sweden

SEI's mission is to support decision-making and induce change towards sustainable development around the world by providing integrative knowledge that bridges science and policy in the field of environment and development. <http://www.sei.se/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 299*

StormCenter Communications, Maryland, United States of America

StormCenter Communications provides leading-edge monitoring and visuals to help the media, government agencies and emergency managers better understand environmental issues to enable the media and educators to increase public awareness.

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

→ *Volume 1, p. 213*

Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS), New Delhi, India

SEEDS, a non-profit voluntary organization, is a collective endeavour of young professionals drawn from development related fields. It originated as an informal group of like-minded people, getting together for the purpose of creative research projects of academic interest. The group was later formalized in early 1994 and has been active in the field ever since. It is involved in research activities in community development, disaster management, environmental planning, transport planning, and urban and regional planning. Activities are carried out on behalf of government, semi-government and international development agencies. <http://www.gdrc.org/uem/seeds.html>

→ *Volume 1, p. 332*

Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP), India

SSP began in 1989 as a self-education network facilitated by the Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres, in rural Maharashtra and neighbouring states. At this time, the collectives and NGOs in the learning network came together to evolve alternate strategies that sought to empower women's collectives around issues of livelihoods, credit, access to and management of resources in rural communities. SSP began working directly with women's groups and communities in the under-developed districts of Latur and Osmanabad in 1994. <http://www.indiatogether.org/women/profiles/ssprayog.htm>

→ *Volume 1, p. 178*

Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)

SIDA is a government agency that reports to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. SIDA is responsible for most of Sweden's contributions to international development cooperation. The goal of SIDA's work is to improve the standard of living of poor people and, in the long term, to eradicate poverty. SIDA is also responsible for cooperation with countries in Central and Eastern Europe. <http://www.sida.org>

SWISSAID

Motor and motivation of Swissaid's work is the vision of an equitable, peaceful and many-faceted world, of a worthy future for children and grandchildren on a planet free from hunger, poverty, violence and war. SWISSAID is a small, decentralised multinational organisation with offices in 10 countries. The Head Office is in Switzerland.

http://www.swissaid.ch/index_e.html

→ *Volume 1, p. 278*

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

SDC is part of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. Its mandate is based on the Federal Law on International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid enacted



on 19 March 1976, and on a federal decree of 24 March 1995 on cooperation with the countries of Eastern Europe. In order to make the greatest contribution, SDC concentrates its long-term efforts on cooperating in development in specific sectors and with a limited number of countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. In Latin America, the Swiss Cooperation has chosen to focus its efforts on Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Central America, particularly Nicaragua.

<http://www.sdc.admin.ch>

→ *Volume 1, p. 24, 319*

Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG)

EAWAG's task as the national research center for water pollution control is to ensure that concepts and technologies pertaining to the use of natural waters are continuously improved. Ecological, economical and social water interests are brought into line. Multidisciplinary teams of specialists in the fields of environmental engineering, natural and social sciences jointly develop solutions to environmental problems. The acquired knowledge and know-how are transmitted nationally and internationally by publications, lectures, teaching, and consulting to the private and public sector. <http://www.eawag.ch/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 270*

Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL)

WSL is a federal research institute within the domain of the Federal Institutes of Technology. WSL conducts research into the environment and sustainability. Its key areas are the "use, management and protection of near-natural terrestrial habitats" and the "management of natural hazards". These provide a basis for the sustainable use of the landscape. <http://www.wsl.ch/welcome-en.ehtml>

→ *Volume 1, p. 269*

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zurich, Switzerland

The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich is a science and technology university with an outstanding research record. Excellent research conditions, state-of-the-art infrastructure and an attractive urban environment add up to the ideal setting for creative personalities. ETH earned its excellent national and international reputation through major achievements in research as well as through first-rate teaching and services. <http://www.ethz.ch/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 269, 270*

- Center for Security Studies, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology

The Center for Security Studies specializes in the field of national and international security studies. Activities include research, teaching, and information services. The center has developed and maintains two electronic information services - the International Relations and Security Network (ISN) and the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). The Center also runs the Comprehensive Risk Analysis and Management Network (CRN), the Swiss Foreign and Security Policy Network (SSN), and the Parallel History Project on NATO and the Warsaw Pact (PHP). <http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/about/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 270*

- Institute of Geotechnical Engineering, Zurich

The Division of Geotechnics IGT collects some information, which may be of general interest to other researchers and geotechnical engineers.

<http://www.igt.ethz.ch/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 269*

- Laboratory of Hydraulics and Glaciology, ETH Zurich

It is one of Europe's leading institutes in hydraulics, hydrology and glaciology. The 70 collaborators are organized in three sections which deal with research, teaching and applied research work, an administrative group and the chair of hydraulic structures.

<http://www.vaw.ethz.ch/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 269*

Swiss National Alarm Centre

On average, the National Alarm Office in Zurich gets around 400 calls a year for assessment by duty personnel. Certain calls need to be referred to partner organisations in Switzerland or even abroad. As a result of this, the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) relies on efficient communication channels for example, with the local police deployment centres. Direct links are also set up with other important Swiss partners such as nuclear power stations and the regulatory authorities like the Department for Safety at Nuclear Installations. These communication links need to be maintained and accessed regularly as speed and trouble-free data input are essential. <https://www.naz.ch/home.html>

→ *Volume 1, p. 111*

Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South, University of Bern, Switzerland

The NCCR North-South focuses on international research cooperation and promotes high-quality disciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research with the aim of contributing to an improved understanding of the status of different syndromes of global change, the pressures these syndromes and their causes exert on different resources (human, natural, economic), and the responses of different social groups and society as a whole. It enables Swiss research institutions to enhance partnerships with institutions in developing and transition countries, thereby building the competence and capacity of research on both sides to develop socially robust knowledge for mitigation action. It is co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). <http://www.nccr-north-south.unibe.ch>

→ *Volume 1, p. 111, 275*

Swiss Reinsurance Company (Swiss Re), Zurich, Switzerland

Swiss Re, the global reinsurer, has more than 70 offices in 30 countries. The Financial Services Business Group brings together world-class capital management expertise and risk-taking capabilities. Swiss Re's success in business is attributable to intelligent risk management and an in-depth analysis of the nature of risk. <http://www.swissre.com>

→ *Volume 1, p. 196*

T

Tearfund

As part of its strategy Tearfund has identified the following key areas: development and capacity building; public health, including HIV/AIDS, children at risk, disaster preparedness and mitigation. <http://www.tearfund.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 347*

Technicon, University of Technology, Free State, South Africa

The research mission of the Technikon Free State, a South African university of technology is in line with the higher education mission of teaching, research and community service: to advance, transfer and sustain knowledge and understanding, through the conduct of career teaching, research and scholarship, as well as community capacity building and services, at the highest international standards, for the benefit of national and international communities and that of the Free State Province in particular. <http://www.tfs.ac.za/>



Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), Italy

TWAS is an autonomous international organization, founded in Trieste, Italy, in 1983 by a distinguished group of scientists under the leadership of the late Nobel laureate Abdus Salam of Pakistan. It was officially launched by the then Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1985. Since 1986, TWAS has been supporting research work of scientific merit in 100 countries in the South through a variety of programmes. In addition, joint activities have been developed with UNESCO, the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), ICSU, International Foundation for Science (IFS) and the International Science Programme (ISP).

Tropical Cyclone Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres (RSMC), WMO

RSMC is a network of five centres designated by WMO and located in: La Réunion, Miami, Nadi, New Delhi and Tokyo. There are a further six specialized tropical cyclone warning centres with regional responsibility to carry out activities coordinated at the global and regional levels by WMO through its World Weather Watch and Tropical Cyclone Programmes. They are located in Brisbane, Darwin, Perth, Wellington, Port Moresby and Honolulu.

→ *Volume 1, p. 215*

Tshwane Metropolitan Council, South Africa

Its mission is to enhance the quality of life of all the people in the City of Tshwane through a developmental system of local government and the rendering of efficient, effective and affordable services. <http://www.tshwane.gov.za/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 290*

Turkana Drought Contingency Planning Unit (TDCPU), Kenya

The Early Warning System of Turkana was set up in 1987. It operates at the sub-national level, for the district of Turkana in the northern part of Kenya. It is run by local government, by the TDCPU. It provides information on how early warning data can be translated and communicated to decision makers.

Tyndall Centre for Climate Change, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

The Tyndall Centre is a national United Kingdom centre for trans-disciplinary research on climate change. It is dedicated to advancing the science of integration, to seeking, evaluating and facilitating sustainable solutions to climate change and to motivate society through promoting informed and effective dialogue. The Centre was constituted in October 2000 and launched officially on 9 November 2000. Its purpose is to research, assess and communicate from a distinct trans-disciplinary perspective the options to mitigate, and the necessities to adapt to climate change, and to integrate these into the global, national and local contexts of sustainable development. <http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 241, 275*

U

Ukuvuka – Operation Firestop, South Africa

Operating within the scope of the authority of the local municipal authorities and the Cape Peninsula National Park, the Ukuvuka Campaign intends to accomplish the work identified by a public awareness campaign, through management support, funding, communication, monitoring and facilitation. <http://www.ukuvuka.org.za>

→ *Volume 1, p. 290*

Unidad regional de asistencia técnica (RUTA), Costa Rica, (Regional Unit for Technical Assistance)

RUTA is the collaboration between governments and international development agencies in

the sustainable development of rural areas in Central America. Its mission is to contribute to sustainable rural growth in order to reduce rural poverty in the Central American region by means of national and regional development agendas – a common effort between governments, civil societies and social agencies. <http://www.ruta.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 146*

United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Washington DC, United States of America

USAID is an independent federal government agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. The agency works to support long-term and equitable economic growth and advancing US foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade, global health, democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance. <http://www.usaid.gov>

→ *Volume 1, p. 83, 121*

United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Washington DC, United States of America

FEMA is an independent agency of the federal government, reporting to the President. Its mission is to reduce loss of life and property and to protect the nation’s critical infrastructure from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based, emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

<http://www.fema.gov>

→ *Volume 1, p. 138, 217, 230, 284*

United States Geological Survey (USGS), United States of America

The USGS 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 the quality of life. <http://www.usgs.gov>

→ *Volume 1, p. 152, 156, 174, 212, 217, 232*

United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)

USTDA advances economic development and US commercial interests in developing and middle income countries. The agency funds various forms of technical assistance, feasibility studies, training, orientation visits and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment. <http://www.tda.gov/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 173*

Urban Geoscience Division of Geoscience Australia

Geoscience Australia is the national agency for geoscience research and geospatial information. It is located within the Industry, Tourism and Resources portfolio. As part of its extensive work on urban centres, Geoscience Australia watches and assesses earth-surface processes that pose a risk to Australia. It gathers data and develops tools that governments and other authorities may use to make the nation as safe as possible from natural and human-induced hazards. <http://www.ga.gov.au/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 210*

V

Volcanic Ash Advisory Centre (VAAC)

The Alaska Aviation Weather Unit performs two roles as part of its mission to provide timely, accurate forecasts and warnings to the aviation community: Volcanic Ash Advisory Center (VAAC), Meteorological Watch Office (MWO). The goal of the international volcanic ash program is to provide worldwide warnings and advisories to aviation interests regarding volcanic ash hazards. Volcanic Ash Advisory Centers are responsible for



providing ash movement and dispersion guidance to Meteorological Watch Offices and neighbouring VAACs. There are nine VAACs worldwide. Each one is named for the city in which it is located. Warning responsibility is passed from office to office as the ash cloud crosses the borders of the VAAC areas. <http://aawu.arh.noaa.gov/vaac.php>

→ *Volume 1, p. 218*

W

Wharton School, Risk Management and Decision Processes Center, University of Pennsylvania, United States of America

The mission of the Wharton Risk Management and Decision Processes Center is to carry out a program of basic and applied research to promote effective policies and programs for low-probability events with potentially catastrophic consequences. The Center is especially concerned with natural and technological hazards and with the integration of industrial risk management policies with insurance. The Center is also concerned with promoting a dialogue among industry, government, interest groups and academics through its research and policy publications and through sponsored workshops, roundtables and forums.

<http://grace.wharton.upenn.edu/risk/>

→ *Volume 1, p. 259*

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)/Union Economique et Monétaire de l'ouest Africain (UEMOA)

Formerly known as the West African Monetary Union (WAMU/UMOA), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) was founded on 10 January 1994 in response to the devaluation of the common currency, the CFA Franc, on 11 January 1994. The Treaty establishing UEMOA (the Dakar Treaty of 10 January 1994) theoretically came into effect on 1 August 1994 after ratification by the seven member countries, thereby also replacing the since then dissolved West African Economic Union (WAEU/CEAO).

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/for-relations/multilateral/waemu.htm>

→ *Volume 1, p. 306*

Wetlands International

Wetlands International is a leading global non-profit organization dedicated solely to the crucial work of wetland conservation and sustainable management. Well-established networks of experts and close partnerships with key organizations provide Wetlands International with the essential tools for conducting conservation activities worldwide. Activities are based on sound science and have been carried out in over 120 countries. Its mission is to sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations through research, information exchange and conservation activities worldwide.

<http://www.wetlands.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. (annex 4, 101)*

World Conservation Union (IUCN), Switzerland

IUCN's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. <http://www.iucn.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 83, 145, 299, 300, 303, 304, 309, (annex 4, 101, 102)*

World Organization of Volcano Observatories (WOVO)

WOVO was established as the result of a meeting of representatives from worldwide volcano observatories, held in Guadeloupe in 1981. WOVO became the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior Commission in the following year. <http://www.wovo.org>

→ *Volume 1, p. 218*

World Trade Organization (WTO)

WTO is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. <http://www.wto.org/>
 → *Volume 1, p. 302*

World Vision (WV)

World Vision is an international Christian relief and development organisation working to promote the well being of all people - especially children. In 2002, World Vision offered material, emotional, social and spiritual support to 85 million people in 96 countries. <http://www.wvi.org/home.shtml>
 → *Volume 1, p. 183*

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. Since it was founded in 1961, WWF has become one of the world's largest and most effective independent organizations dedicated to the conservation of nature. <http://www.panda.org>
 → *Volume 1, p. 173, (annex 4, 101)*

Z

Zambesi River Authority (ZRA)

ZRA was established through an agreement between Zambia and Zimbabwe. ZRA now has the responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Kariba Dam.
 → *Volume 1, p. 156*

Zentrum für Naturrisiken und Entwicklung (ZENEb), Germany (Center for Natural Risks and Development)

The objective of ZENEb is the creation of a culture of prevention for the advancement of sustainable development. Accordingly, initiatives in the reduction of vulnerability of natural hazards are being made in cooperation with issues of science and policy. <http://www.giub.uni-bonn.de/zeneb>
 → *Volume 1, p. 267*



Living with Risk:
A global review of disaster reduction initiatives