



2nd

WORLD CONGRESS ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

November 19-22, 2015 | Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | India

Jointly Organised By



*Government of Andhra Pradesh
and*

DMICS

Envisioning a Disaster Resilient Society

Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Control Society

First World Congress on Disaster Management - 2008
 Inaugurated by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the former President of India



Organised by:
DMICS
 Envisioning a Disaster Resilient Society
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Under the aegis of:

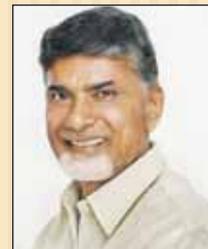


2nd WORLD CONGRESS ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT 2015



Government of Andhra Pradesh

N. Chandrababu Naidu
Chief Minister



MESSAGE

I compliment Disaster Management Infrastructure and Control Society for organizing the 2nd World Congress on Disaster Management. It fills me with pride when I think exemplary courage people of coastal Andhra Pradesh have shown when Cyclone Hudhud hit the state. Visakhapatnam city, the worst-hit among others, was battered and bruised by the cyclone, but bounced back to normalcy.

Almost one year after the tragedy, we are moving ahead in our path towards development. Visakhapatnam is now host to the start-up hub, the pinnacle point for the state's IT culture. I thank the people of coastal districts, the Indian Navy, NDRF personnel, corporates, philanthropic organizations and individuals who have become a part of our efforts to rebuild the livelihoods of people. I hope this conference will open up discussion on every aspect of disaster management and prove fruitful. My best wishes to DMICS.

(N. Chandrababu Naidu)



N. China Rajappa
Chairman, Steering Committee
Deputy Chief Minister and Minister
for Home and Disaster Management



Government of Andhra Pradesh

MESSAGE

I am happy to welcome all Indian and World delegates to this historical 2nd World Congress on Disaster Management (2nd WCDM) being held in the coastal city of Visakhapatnam of the State of Andhra Pradesh, India from 19th to 22nd November 2015. This would be the largest Congress on disaster management and show-case all aspects of disaster risk management in as many as 28 Thematic Sessions, structured around 10 Clusters. The objective of the Congress is to network National and International resources and expertise bringing them to a common platform for effective and efficient disaster management. Disasters, man-made and natural are major obstacles to sustainable development. Population growth and rapid urbanization, poor infrastructure planning and environmental degradation increase the vulnerability of disasters, impeding control systems in the effective disaster management. There is therefore an imperative need to evolve multi-disciplinary and holistic approach by formulating policies sharing the experiences, knowledge and research of all nations on a common platform. The 1st World Congress on Disaster Management held in the year 2008 has been a phenomenal success and stands as a landmark. The 2nd WCDM against the back drop of recent spate of disasters is therefore intended to bring new thoughts and action plans on disasters ushering in a new era of safety and security. I am sure that the collaborative efforts in this Congress will bring Global harmony, peace and Happiness.

I once again extend my warm welcome to all the participants and delegates and wish them meaningful, fruitful, deliberations and an enchanting and memorable stay in the beautiful city of Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. Kindly visit www.dmics.in & www.wcdm.info for comprehensive information.

(N. China Rajappa)

THE CONTEXT

While the twentieth century witnessed incredible advancements in science and technology, it also saw painful human tragedies. The 1918 influenza pandemic killed 50 million people; there were earthquakes, landslides, volcanoes, tsunamis; hurricanes, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, floods, droughts; epidemics, fires, and even locusts damaging crops over vast areas, creating famines. The beginning of the new millennium, coinciding with the end of UN Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), witnessed euphoria that risks of disasters can be reduced substantially with innovative application of science and technology. The Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World exhibited this optimism, but soon to be given away to the realization, in the face of mounting disasters and losses, that disasters are much more complex, linked intrinsically to development or the lack of development and unplanned development, and the layers of vulnerabilities - social, economic and environmental. Therefore the struggle against disasters have to be fought in many fronts - political, economic and social, as well as technological and humanitarian, as reflected in the five priorities of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), adopted at the Second World Congress of Disaster Reduction in Kobe in 2005.

The decade long implementation of HFA has seen some progress in improving legal and institutional framework on disaster management, disaster preparedness and response, leading to reduction in mortalities, but the underlying risk factors have become more complex and longlasting, as reflected in mounting economic losses in disasters. The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in March 2015 has addressed these issues and set up global goals and targets. These, along with the Sustainable Development Goals to be adopted by the UN General Assembly in September and the climate agreement expected in December, would define the global development agenda for the next decade and half.

South Asia, with the highest incidence of disasters as also of poverty, holds the key to the pathways to the new world order. As the largest country of the region, India is positioned to take the lead in this regard, in collaborative efforts of the national and sub-national governments of the region, as also all shades of organizations and initiatives outside the realm of governments - the civil society, scientific and technical organizations, humanitarian agencies, corporate sector and the media.

2ND WCDM - 2015

In these global, regional and national contexts, Disaster Management Infrastructure and Control Society (DMICS) is organizing the Second World Congress on Disaster Management in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India in collaboration with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and various local, national, regional and international organizations, seven years after the First Congress was held. This would be the largest Congress on disaster management organized by a non-governmental organization. The Congress would deliberate on all possible aspects of disaster risk management in as many as 28 Thematic Sessions, structured around 10 Clusters. The Congress would highlight the need for coordinated research and action involving all stakeholders for holistic management of disasters, in all its cycles during pre-disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness; on-disaster response and relief; and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. The Congress would debate on the post-HFA framework for disaster reduction and the priorities of this region that should feed into the process of development of a new global framework early next year. The Congress would discuss the means of implementation of Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia and suggest a road map for achieving the global targets in the specific contexts of the region.

MISSION

The core mission of the Congress is to share and reflect on knowledge, experiences and good practices on different aspects of disaster risk management, among various stakeholders, across multiple sectors and disciplines, within and outside governments, and at all levels, for building DISASTER RESILIENT FUTURE.

OBJECTIVES

With this overarching mission, the Congress has been designed to provide a platform for interaction among researchers, policy makers and practitioners in all relevant sectors for:

- ❖ Understanding risks arising of various types of natural and man made disasters
- ❖ Assessing social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to disasters
- ❖ Highlighting Challenges that make disasters increasingly more complex
- ❖ Analyzing costs and benefits of investments in prevention and mitigation
- ❖ Examining effectiveness of existing standards for reducing effects of various disasters
- ❖ Discussing preparedness of various agencies to respond to emergency situations
- ❖ Reviewing experiences gained from recovery and reconstruction after disasters
- ❖ Relating climate change to disaster occurrences
- ❖ Deliberating strategies to reduce impact of disasters on vulnerable sections
- ❖ Capacity building through education, research, training and awareness
- ❖ Promoting indigenous knowledge and community based disaster preparedness
- ❖ Making critical infrastructures resilient to disasters
- ❖ Strengthening public-private partnerships for disaster risk reduction
- ❖ Forging partnership with media for creating mass awareness

CALL FOR PAPERS

Submission of Abstracts (Max. 200 words)	30 September 2015
Acceptance of Abstracts	15 October 2015
Submission of Full Length Papers (Max. 7500 words)	31 October 2015
Submission of Posters	10 November 2015

Note

- Cite Abstract title, Author's name & Contact details
- Use 'Times New Roman Font' ,size 12. Tables, graphs, figures etc can be part of papers.
- Send Abstracts and Full Length Papers by e-mail to Convenor
- Posters should be sent by registered post or by hand

AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE

- All the registered participants will get participation certificate.
- Cash rewards and certificate of excellence will be awarded for best three papers
- Cash rewards and certificate of excellence will be awarded for best three papers posters
- Memento and certificate of excellence will be awarded for the best three Exhibition Stalls

CONGRESS SESSIONS

Deliberations of the Congress would take place in 28 Thematic Sessions structured around 10 Thematic Clusters, besides 8 Plenary Sessions, film shows, and poster presentations.

THEMATIC CLUSTERS	THEMATIC SESSIONS - REVISED
A - Disasters caused by Natural Hazards	Session - 01 : Managing Risks of Earthquakes and Landslides Session - 02 : Living with Floods Session - 03 : Reducing Damage and Losses from Cyclones Session - 04 : Drought Risk Management
B - Disasters caused by Man Made Hazards	Session - 05 : Managing Risks of Health related Disasters Session - 06 : Industrial Disasters Session - 07 : Reducing Risks of Transport related Accidents and Disasters Session - 08 : Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Disasters
C - Disaster Vulnerabilities	Session - 09 : Building Social Resilience to Disasters Session - 10 : Protecting Environment for Disaster Resilience Session - 11 : Empowering Communities to Build Resilience to Disasters Session - 12 : Building Resilience of Cities to Disasters
D- Application of Science and Technology	Session - 13 : Geoinformatics for Effective Management of Disasters Session - 14 : Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Communication System
E- Sectoral Issues of Disaster Management	Session - 15 : Resilient Infrastructure & Housing Session - 16 : Managing Risks of Heritage and Tourism Session - 17 : Education and Research for Disaster Risk Management
F - Multi-Stakeholder Participation	Session - 18 : Strengthening the Role of NGOs in Disaster Management Session - 19 : Private-Public-Partnership for Disaster Risk Management Session - 20 : Media and Disasters
G-Disaster Response and Recovery	Session - 21 : Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response Session - 22 : Standards and Practices of Humanitarian Assistance Session - 23 : Building Back Better in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
H - Risk Financing and Governance	Session - 24 : Risk Financing and Risk Transfer Session - 25 : Risk Governance
I - Regional Cooperation	Session - 26 : Regional Cooperation for Disaster Risk Management
J - Challenges and Visions for Future	Session - 27 : Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction: Challenges and Opportunities Session - 28 : Managing Risks for Sustaining Development

HIGHLIGHTS

- 8 PLENARIES
- 10 THEMATIC CLUSTERS
- 28 TECHNICAL SESSIONS
- 150 SPEAKERS
- 100 COUNTRIES
- 1000 DELEGATES
- UN ORGANISATIONS
- REGIONAL BODIES
- EMINENT SCIENTISTS
- SENIOR POLICY MAKERS
- PROFESSIONALS
- ADMINISTRATORS
- SCIENTIFIC BODIES
- ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS
- CORPORATES
- MEDIA
- CIVIL SOCIETY
- CULTURAL PROGRAMMES
- HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS
- PRACTITIONERS
- ACTIVISTS
- EXHIBITION
- POSTER PRESENTATIONS
- FILM SHOWS
- AWARDS

VENUE

The Congress and the exhibition shall be held at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. The city provides excellent conferencing facilities.

ABOUT VISAKHAPATNAM

Visakhapatnam, also called as Vizag or Visaka, is a major port and the largest city in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the third largest city on the east coast of India after Kolkata and Chennai, with a population of approximately 1.3 million. The city is nestled among the hills of the Eastern Ghats and faces the Bay of Bengal to the east. It is the administrative headquarters of Visakhapatnam district and is also home to the Eastern Naval Command of the Indian Navy. Visakhapatnam is often described as The Jewel of The East Coast. It has beautiful virgin beaches, laterite hillocks, excellent connectivity and stunning landscape.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh is one of the 29 states of India, on the south eastern coast of the country. The state is the eighth largest in India covering an area of 160,205 km² and tenth largest by population with over 49 million inhabitants. The northwestern portion of the state was bifurcated in June 2014 to form a new state of Telangana. The State Government is developing its new capital between Vijayawada and Guntur to be named after Amaravati, the ancient Buddhist capital. The state has a coastline of 974 km, the second longest after Gujarat. Chief Minister of the State of Andhra Pradesh is the Patron of the Congress and Deputy Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Congress. Visakhapatnam, the largest city and commercial hub of the state would be hosting the Congress.

DMICS

Disaster Management Infrastructure and Control Society (DMICS) was established in 2005 to enhance understanding and awareness among the people about the risks of various types and dimensions of disasters, and about the measures to be taken for reducing the risks, and for better preparedness, response and recovery, through multi-disciplinary research and publications, and multi-stakeholder consultations. The Society has achieved this by conducting various activities, workshops, seminars, conferences and congresses and in networking with Communities, Governments, NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, Media, Public and Private Sectors.

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Government of Andhra Pradesh

Convenor, 2nd WCDM - 2015

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