

CALL FOR PAPERS- International Conference on Disasters in Asia

*Organized by University of the Philippines Diliman - Asian Center
20-21 January 2015, Bohol Tropics Resort Hotel, Tagbilaran City, Bohol
Revised on 15 October 2014*

Extended Deadline: 15 November 2014

The Conference Organizing Committee welcomes abstracts for paper presentation which fall on any of the following topics (Panels 1-4)

Papers submitted for presentation must not have been presented/published before. They will be treated as also being submitted to a technical working group for post-conference publication. Chapters or excerpts from ongoing/finished studies are most welcome. Organizers reserve the right to first refusal as far as publication in book form is concerned.

Each abstract must not exceed 500 words in length. Inter/multidisciplinary researches are most welcome.

Day 1

1. PANEL 1 – POLITICS AND DISASTER

This panel seeks to draw attention to conflict and cooperation among states and their agencies in the various facets of disaster incidence across the major tragedies that have recently hit Asian countries. It may help describe, compare and or contrast the political implications of disaster impact, readiness, recovery under varying state circumstances. It may also help identify political factors informing state in/abilities to promote disaster risk reduction initiatives. Do disasters fail states is another question looking into.

2. PANEL 2 – ECONOMICS AND DISASTER

This panel will discuss the impact of natural disasters, e.g., earthquakes, storms/typhoons, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, tsunamis--on the affected Asian economies and their societies. Both disruption and resilience of market institutions and economic agents will be investigated. The discussion will also cover the meaning and operationalization of economic security under these specific circumstances and how these definitions relate with notions of response, recovery, and rehabilitation.

Day 2

3. PANEL 3- SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF DISASTER

Humanitarian emergencies in the last so many years rendered particular populations grossly and completely ignored and marginalized even some may point to even middle classes as the new “climate change refugees”. This panel hopes provide contextual evidences of different coping mechanisms of various communities and groups in the light of the lingering impacts and certainties of disasters. It may even provide contribute to new thinking about the importance of traditional knowledge systems to addressing particular or even broad disaster concerns. Where possible, the panel may also help bring in new thinking about culture and its role to other facets of disasters in Asia.

4. PANEL 4- INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND DISASTER

Since Aceh (“Asian tsunami”), international aid has been channeled to a number of Asian victim communities. Is there evidence of donor fatigue given the spate of disasters that have struck same countries? What is the best level of cooperation and collaboration between aid agencies that result in appreciable impact upon disaster recovery? How do aid agencies relate with other stakeholders in maximizing resources and improving outcomes? How long should humanitarian assistance be extended? What are the best combinations of aid agency involvement? These are some questions that this panel may address.

5. PANEL 5- SOCIAL WORK AND DISASTER (by invitation)

Social workers and NGO activists are the most well-grounded parties in direct service delivery in disaster areas. But how do they work with other state agencies, foreign donors, local governments, communities and their leaders, and the victims? What if they are the victims and survivors themselves? How can social work and community development theory help make sense of their disaster role? Or is there a particular paradigm of social work for disaster incidence.

6. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DISASTER (by invitation)

Italian scientists jailed for inability to predict earthquake, Filipino weather agency head axed for 2008 ‘*deus ex machina*’ floods. How are scientists acting upon rising incidence of disaster? Can technological innovations save more lives and property in the light of disaster? How can poor countries develop appropriate interventions given resource constraints and level of scientific-technological knowledge and practice? Without being thoroughly technical, this panel hopes to surface more than

fleeting interest in jargon and gadgets but in better systems of disaster prediction and risk reduction.

Kindly submit abstract in IEEE abstract format (sample enclosed). Keep to 500-word limit.

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