Ref	PI	Title	Organisation	Project Partners	Start date	Duration	Funding (100%FEC)	Summary
NE/P016057/1	**Angie Hart**	Patterns of resilience among young people in a community affected by drought: Historical and contextual perspectives	University of Brighton	BoingBoing Brighton Khulisa Social Solutions	11/01/2016	9	193,479.80	Natural disasters, including those that arise from hazards such as drought, negatively impact upon the social, economic, and environmental systems that affect young people's mental health and wellbeing. The impacts of drought on young people are particularly severe in sub-Saharan Africa, where recurrent drought intersects with development challenges such as inequality, exclusion, poor education and a lack of
NE/P01626X/1	**Dr Caroline Upton**	Resilient Pastoralism:Towards Sustainable Futures in Rangelands	University of Leicester	IUCN WISP Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Rural Investment	11/01/2016	9	146,299.76	This project focuses on the challenges of building resilience in pastoralist communities, with reference to case study countries of Kenya & Mongolia, & to other countries in the Global South, through global pastoralist networks. Through integrating newly available remote sensing (RS) datasets, with
NE/P016049/1	**Anne Frederike Van Loon**	CreativeDrought - Creative experiments for building resilience to future drought in Africa	University of Birmingham	Dabane Water Workshops Gwanda Rural District Council	11/01/2016	9	190,058.91	Drought events cause severe water and food insecurities in many developing countries. In many of these countries resilience to drought is low for a myriad of reasons, including poverty, unequal political and social structures, limited access
NE/P015271/1	**Evgenia Ilyinskaya**	Unseen but not unfelt: resilience to persistent volcanic emissions (UNRESP). Case study from Masaya volcano, Nicaragua	University of Leeds	INETER (Nicaragua) Icelandic Meteorological Office Inst of Bus Dev &	11/01/2016	9	172,892.11	Even when volcanoes are not erupting ash or lava, their persistent volcanic emissions (PVE) can be highly hazardous. PVE are extremely rich in acids (for example sulphur dioxide gas), fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and heavy metals, presenting a serious and persistent source of air pollution. UNRESP
NE/P015840/1	**Dr Mark Naylor**	Research for Emergency Aftershock Response (GCRF-REAR)	University of Edinburgh	Concern Worldwide	11/01/2016	9	198,904.90	Earthquakes have resulted in over three-quarters of a million deaths already in this century, and economic losses of more than a quarter of a trillion US dollars since 1980 making them by far the most destructive of the natural hazards.
NE/P015328/1	**Piran White**	Building resilience along the Colombian Caribbean coast in the face of sudden and slow-onset environmental hazards	University of York	None listed as such in Je-S form but case for support mentions, but two are claiming costs as sub-contracts	11/01/2016	9	198,980.37	Resilience is at the heart of the current development agenda and underpins approaches to disaster risk reduction. It has a central role in the 2030 Global Goals. Fundamentally, resilience is about the ability of communities to resist and absorb the impacts of environmental hazards, so they can continue to function as successful societies. The frequency and severity of
NE/P015905/1	**Hugh Sinclair**	Dynamic Flood Topographies in the Terai, Nepal; community perception and resilience	University of Edinburgh	Practical Action	11/01/2016	9	191,301.02	Rivers that discharge from mountain ranges support vast populations that depend on annual floods for irrigation and nutrient supply to crops. The largest population of this type is that of the Gangetic Plains where nearly 10% of the world's
NE/P015557/1	**Dr Harry Smith**	Resilience or resistance? Negotiated mitigation of landslide risks in informal settlements in Medellin	Heriot-Watt University	None	11/01/2016	9	186,189.21	Urbanisation continues to drive the growth of informal settlements on land exposed to hazards, increasing risk particularly among low-income populations, and heightening the need to improve the resilience of such communities. Informal settlements growing up steep hillsides and ravines are

NE/P01609X/1	**Mark Pelling**	Why we Disagree about Resilience: epistemology, methodology and policy space for integrated disaster risk management	King's College London	n/a	11/01/2016	9	199,438.25	Resilience programming often draws on technical science to highlight its benefits, yet little systematic work has studied the role of science in shaping resilience policy trajectories. Improved knowledge of how science is used by different actors and interests in resilience policy processes is important of resilience
NE/P016103/1	**Maureen Fordham**	MANTRA: Increasing maternal and child health resilience before, during and after disasters using mobile technology in Nepal	University College London	These aren't listed as project partners (they are Co-Is) but they need to be: Gareth Hearn, Hearn Geoserve Ltd -	11/01/2016	9	199,665.89	In emergency situations, women of childbearing age do not stop becoming pregnant or giving birth. However, humanitarian emergencies often negatively impact health care systems, through damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure which restrict perinatal women and their newborns access to reproductive and maternal health care. This is particularly the
NE/P016146/1	**Duncan Quincey**	HARVEST: High-mountain Asia - building Resilience to water Variability using Experiments, Surveys and accounts of Tradition.	University of Leeds	Practical Action	11/01/2016	9	184,209.98	The glaciers and snowfields of the Himalayan mountain range provide meltwater that is critical for the many millions of people living in downstream areas, in Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bhutan for example. Their predominantly subsistence, agriculturally-based economies are entirely dependent on this supply of water during the dry (winter) season. These natural
NE/P016200/1	**Dr John Twigg**	Promoting Safer Building - Using science, technology, communication and humanitarian practice to support family and community self-recovery	Overseas Development Institute ODI	CARE International UK	10/16/2016	9	197,756.38	Poorly constructed buildings are often the largest cause of injury, trauma and death in the event of a natural disaster. Most families rebuild houses relying on their own resources, with little or no external support. They "self-recover". An analysis of statistics shows that the impact of aid agencies on housing recovery rarely reaches more than 20% of affected families and is frequently in single figures (Parrack, 2014). Moreover, much of
NE/P015751/1	**Eliza Calder**	Communication with Hazard Maps in Central America: A multidisciplinary science-media-community network (HazMap_CA)	University of Edinburgh	Uni of the Autonomous Regions URACCAN	11/01/2016	9	137,206.78	Countries along the Pacific coast of Central America are exposed to high environmental risk from earthquakes, volcanic activity, tsunamis, meteorological hazards and landslides. Over the past two decades, disasters in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua alone have caused over US$9 billion in damage and affected more than 13.5 million people. Their exposure to these environmental hazards and their vulnerability to being adversely affected by them are exacerbated as a result of
NE/P01545X/1	**Gillian Bristow**	Resilience In Groundwater Supply Systems: integrating resource-based approaches with agency, behaviour and choice in West Africa (RIGGS)	Cardiff University		11/01/2016	9	185,342.77	Access to safe and reliable water supplies is a key goal across most of Africa. Groundwater reserves increasingly play a critical role in achieving this as part of resilient water supply services. Yet, risks of contamination and over-abstraction threaten to undermine the resilience of this supply. The rapidly rising trend for privately-developed wells and boreholes
NE/P015603/1	**Professor William Blake**	Socio-ecological resilience to soil erosion driven by extreme climatic events: past, present and future challenges in East Africa.	University of Plymouth	International Water Management Institute Joint UN FAO/IAEA Division Schumacher College	11/01/2016	9	198,630.88	With growing land-use pressures and consequent severe soil erosion, many East African socio-ecological systems are at a tipping point. Continued and accelerating soil erosion presents a credible threat to community and ecological resilience to future climate change shocks. Soil erosion and downstream siltation problems challenge water

NE/P015808/1	**Dominic Kniveton**	Building resilience and inclusion in Sub-Saharan Africa through social learning around climate risks	University of Sussex	none	11/01/2016	9	195,995.75	Sub-Saharan Africa is particularly vulnerable to droughts, floods and other climate-related stressors and shocks. Some of the most vulnerable in the region are rural communities in arid and semi-arid areas, dependent on agriculture and livestock rearing. The processes of inequality that drives their vulnerability
NE/P015786/1	**Katerina Michaelides**	War Impact on Dryland Environments and Social-Ecological Resilience in Somalia (WIDER-SOMA)	University of Bristol	na	11/01/2016	9	197,609.41	Current wars are concentrated disproportionately in dryland regions yet little is known about their impacts and long-term socio-environmental consequences. The aim of this project is to understand the impacts of war on dryland environments and establish the foundations on which to build socio-ecological
NE/P015379/1	**Sarah Elizabeth Metcalfe**	From mangrove to milpa: what determines resilience to extreme weather events in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico?	University of Nottingham	U'yool'che CONANP	11/01/2016	7	100,375.03	Available meteorological records show that the world's weather is becoming more variable and more extreme and that these extremes are becoming more costly in terms of both insured and uninsured losses to infrastructure, crops, housing and natural ecosystems. The relative impact of, and vulnerability to, these events is highest in developing economies. In
NE/P015476/1	**Qiuhua Liang**	Building REsilience to Multi-source Flooding in South/Southeast Asia through a Technology-informed Community-based approacH (REMATCH)	Newcastle University	An Giang Province Peoples committee CEGIS Institute of Water Modelling Ministry of Water Resources	11/01/2016	9	197,612.95	Due to the prevailing monsoon, abundant river systems and long coastlines, floods, as a result of multiple drivers (commonly including heavy rainfall, typhoons and tropical storms) repeatedly affect millions of people in many Southeast/South Asian countries each year. There is an urgent need to develop and implement effective risk communication and management strategies to prepare the local
NE/P015484/1	**Rachel Gaulton**	DRIER-China: Drought Resilience In Ecosystem services and Rural communities in China.	Newcastle University		11/01/2016	9	159,051.24	Drought is a major hazard in developing countries, especially in Asia and Africa, and in many countries is becoming a growing challenge as demand for water rises and the climate changes. In China, major droughts regularly occur over large areas of the country. These droughts have impacts on water supplies to rural (and urban) communities, on crop growth and on local ecosystems. Ecosystem impacts of drought can then
NE/P015719/1	**Dr Emily Wilkinson**	Between a rock and a wet place: exploring historical trajectories of exposure, governance and tenure to build resilience to multiple hazards in SIDS	Overseas Development Institute ODI	University of the West Indies Centre for Env Fisheries Aqua Sci CEFAS Global Water	11/01/2016	9	199,358.13	Resilience building requires integrated approaches to disaster risk management (DRM) to identify overlaps and leverage political support for measures that improve early warning systems, encourage adaptations and improve recovery from a range of hazardous events within the context of sustainable development. As our climate changes, accelerating such
NE/P016073/1	**Caroline Hattam**	Building Socio-Ecological Resilience to Coral Reef Degradation in the Islands of the Western Indian Ocean	Plymouth Marine Lat	IFEESReef Conservati	11/01/2016	9	195,593.35	Half a billion people directly utilise coral reefs for essential ecosystem services (ES) such as food and coastal protection, many of whom live within rural areas of the poorest developing countries. This dependence is especially pronounced across the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. Coral reefs have
NE/P016219/1	**Frances Cooper**	Building Bhutanese Resilience Against Cataclysmic Events (BRACE)	University of Bristol	Shejun Agency	11/01/2016	9	196,096.78	BRACE is a transdisciplinary project that will forge new relationships among geoscientists, engineers, social scientists, historians, and policy makers to address seismic risk and develop resilience-building strategies. This will be achieved

NE/P015352/1	**Tristan Quaife**	Enhancing Resilience to Agricultural Drought in Africa through Improved Communication of Seasonal Forecasts (ERADACS)	University of Reading	Ghana Meteorologic	11/01/2016	9	188,808.93	ERADACS is a novel, multi-disciplinary project that brings together: - a light-weight but powerful forecast system, state-of-the-art land surface data assimilation using NASA soil moisture data - new methods for visualizing and communicating forecasts, co-
NE/P015964/1	**John Elliott**	Seismic Cities	University of Leeds	CIGIDEN;Global Earth	11/01/2016	9	199,959.22	Over 50 capital cities of the Least Developed Countries in the world lie on top of faults in regions that are building up significant stresses within the crust. This continually growing stress will eventually lead to future earthquakes. Earthquakes
NE/P016367/1	**Dr Serge Guillas**	Tsunami risk for the Western Indian Ocean: steps toward the integration of science into policy and practice	University College Lo	Indian Institute for H	11/01/2016	9	198,849.60	The 2004 Sumatra-Andaman tsunami killed around 15,000 people on the Eastern coast of India, especially from vulnerable communities who were also deeply affected economically as a result. In 1945, between 300 and 4,000 people, including in India, were killed by a tsunami on the Western coast of India,
NE/P015638/1	**Professor Corinne Le Quere, UEA**	Foundations for climate resilient and sustainable growing settlements (U-RES)	University of East An	Office of Strategic M	10/01/2016	9	199,879.22	Urban populations are particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events related to climate change, especially heat waves and floods. This vulnerability is caused by a combination of
NE/P016014/1	**Jennifer Barclay**	Harnessing 'citizen science' to reinforce resilience to environmental disasters:creating an evidence base and community of practice	University of East An	National Polytechnic	11/01/2016	9	197,268.75	Citizen science', or the participation of 'non-specialists' in the gathering or analysis of scientific data, is playing an increasingly important role in scientific research. It is an excellent way for citizens to contribute to the forecasting and warning of hazards that impact them and could be particularly
NE/P016138/1	**Peter Sammonds**	Increasing Resilience to Environmental Hazards in Border Conflict Zone	University College Lo	n/a	11/01/2016	9	196,303.20	This foundation research proposal focuses on building resilience in a frontier conflict zone subject to multiple environmental hazards. Its rationale is that resilience can be addressed through