Results of the Informal Consultations of the Chair on Terminology related to Disaster Risk Reduction-

10 November 2016

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Background and purpose

The updated technical non-paper on Terminology related to Disaster Risk Reduction has been prepared by UNISDR as the secretariat to the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Related to Disaster Risk Reduction (OIEWG). The purpose of the document is to carry forward the work done in 2015 and to inform the further informal consultations of the Chair of the OIEWG.

This updated non-paper is based on the Working Text on Terminology of 3 March, reissued with factual corrections on 24 March 2016 and takes into consideration all comments received by Member States during the formal sessions and the intersessional periods. The comments were reviewed, along with interventions made during and comments submitted after the informal consultations held in Geneva in June 2016. This document further responds to the request of Member States made to the secretariat during the informal consultations in June 2016 to review several definitions and propose appropriate wording for a number of contested terms as well as to attempt to rationalize the list of proposed terminology.

It also takes into consideration additional comments submitted by Member States and experts in advance of and during further informal consultations held on 9 November 2016.

Section 1 of this non-paper presents all terms that the secretariat proposes to Member States for consideration in the Terminology related to Disaster Risk Reduction. Terms proposed to be included in the Terminology meet one or several of the following criteria:

a) specific and directly relevant to the domain of disaster risk reduction and thus considered to be “terms of art”;
b) important concepts and terms in the context of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
c) not considered terms of art in other domains and not already defined by other intergovernmental processes;
d) requiring unpacking and clear definition due to inherent ambiguity and with specific relevance to disaster risk reduction.

Section 2 of this document includes the terms and definitions which Member States may consider to not include in the final Terminology. These are terms that do not meet one or several of the four criteria mentioned above. They are presented in two parts: part A includes terms that are in fact working definitions of specific indicators and are therefore considered in the Updated technical non-paper on indicators for global targets A, B, C, D, E and G of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and part B covers the terms which are not specific to the disaster risk reduction domain or otherwise cannot be considered “terms of art”.

1. Terminology for Disaster Risk Reduction

Affected

People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected are those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences.

Annotation: People can be affected directly or indirectly. Affected people may experience short-term or long- term consequences to their lives, livelihoods or health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. In addition, people who are missing or dead may be considered as directly affected.[1]

Build Back Better

The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalisation of livelihoods, economies and the environment.

Building code

A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to control aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures which are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage.

Annotation: Building codes can include both technical and functional standards. They should incorporate the lessons of international experience and should be tailored to national and local circumstances. A systematic regime of enforcement is a critical supporting requirement for effective implementation of building codes.

Capacity

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization to manage and reduce risks and strengthen resilience.

Annotation: Capacity may include infrastructure, institutions, human knowledge and skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.

***Coping capacity** is the ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to manage adverse conditions, risk or disasters. The capacity to cope requires*

[1] The term Affected may be replaced with similar terms in other language contexts, such as Victims in Spanish. Further, it may have different legal connotations, for example depending on whether Affected or Victims are defined as those requiring support.

continuing awareness, resources and good management, both in normal times as well as during crises or adverse conditions. Coping capacities contribute to the reduction of disaster risks.

***Capacity assessment** is the process by which the capacity of a group, organisation or society is reviewed against desired goals, and the capacity gaps are identified for further action.*

***Capacity development** is the process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals. It is a concept that extends the term of capacity building to encompass all aspects of creating and sustaining capacity growth over time. It involves learning and various types of training, but also continuous efforts to develop institutions, political awareness, financial resources, technology systems, and the wider social and cultural enabling environment.*

Climate change adaptation

The process of adjustment in natural or human systems to actual or expected climate and its effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.[2]

Annotations: Various types of adaptation can be distinguished, including anticipatory adaptation which takes place before impacts of climate change are observed (also referred to as proactive adaptation); autonomous adaptation that does not constitute a conscious response to climatic stimuli but is triggered by changes in natural or human systems; and planned adaptation, which is the result of a deliberate policy decision.

Climate change adaptation may also be distinguished as incremental adaptation, where the central aim is to maintain the essence and integrity of a system or process at a given scale; and transformational adaptation that changes the fundamental attributes of a system in response to climate and its effects.

Contingency planning

A management process that analyses disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses.

Annotation: Contingency planning results in organized and coordinated courses of action with clearly identified institutional roles and resources, information processes, and operational arrangements for specific actors at times of need. Based on scenarios of possible emergency conditions or hazardous events, it allows key actors to envision, anticipate and solve problems that can arise during crises. Contingency planning is an important part of overall preparedness. Contingency plans need to be regularly updated and exercised.

Critical infrastructure

The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a society or community.

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[2] This definition and the annotations follow the definition for "Adaptation" by the IPCC as presented in the Glossary of Working Group II for the 5th Assessment Report: https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-AnnexII_FINAL.pdf

Annotations: Critical infrastructure supports essential services in a society, and the failure of which would have a significant impact on the society. They include electricity, water and transport systems, air and sea ports, communication systems, health and educational facilities, as well as basic services, including public administration and financial services, centres for fire and police.

Critical infrastructure protection plans enhance the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure systems, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters and other contingencies in order to provide live-saving and essential services.

Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.

Annotations: The effect of the disaster can be immediate and localised, but is often widespread and could last for a long period of time. The effect may test or exceed the capacity of a community or society to cope using its own resources, and therefore may require assistance from external sources, which could include neighbouring jurisdictions, or national or international levels.

***Emergency** is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as for example in the context of biological and technological hazards or health emergencies, which however can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.*

***Disaster damage** occurs during and immediately after the disaster. This is usually measured in physical unites (e.g. square meters of housing, kilometres of roads, etc.), and describes the total or partial destruction of physical assets, disruption of basic services and damages to sources of livelihood in the affected area.*

***Disaster impact** is the total effect, including negative (e.g. economic losses) effects and positive (e.g. economic gains) effects, of a hazardous event or a disaster. The term includes economic, human and environmental impacts, and may include injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being.*

For the purpose of the scope of the Sendai framework (paragraph 15) the following terms are also considered:

- *Small-scale disaster: A type of disaster only affecting local communities which require assistance beyond the affected community.*
- *Large-scale disaster: A type of disaster affecting a society, which requires national or international assistance.*
- *Frequent and infrequent disasters: depend on the probability of occurrence and the return period of a given hazard and its impacts. The impact of frequent disasters could be cumulative, or become chronic for a community or a society.*

- *A slow-onset disaster is defined as one that emerges gradually over time. Slow-onset disasters could be associated with e.g. drought, desertification, sea level rise, epidemic disease.*
- *A sudden-onset disaster is one triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly. Sudden-onset disasters could be associated with e.g. earthquake, volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, transport accident.*

Disaster loss database

A set of systematically collected records about disaster occurrence, damages, losses and impacts compliant with the Sendai Framework monitoring minimum requirements.

Disaster management

The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.

Annotation: Disaster management may not completely avert or eliminate the threats; it focuses on creating and implementing preparedness and others plans to decrease the impact of disasters and build back better. Failure to create and apply a plan could lead to damage to life, assets and lost revenue.

***Emergency management** is also used, sometimes interchangeably with the term disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. While there is a large degree of overlap, an emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.*

Disaster Risk

The potential loss of life, injury, destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.

Annotation: The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of hazardous events and disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socio-economic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least.

Beyond expressing the probability of a hazardous event and its consequences, it is crucial to recognize that disaster risk can be inherent or can be created within social systems. It is important to consider the social contexts in which risks occur and that people therefore do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risk and their underlying risk factors.

***Acceptable risk**, or tolerable risk, is therefore an important sub-term; the extent to which a risk is deemed acceptable or tolerable depends on existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions. In engineering terms, acceptable risk is also used to assess and define the structural and non- structural measures that are needed in order to reduce possible harm to people, property, services and systems to a*

chosen tolerated level, according to codes or "accepted practice" which are based on known probabilities of hazards and other factors.

***Residual risk** is the risk that remains even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained. The presence of residual risk implies a continuing need to develop and support effective capacities for emergency services, preparedness, response and recovery together with socio-economic policies such as safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms, as part of a holistic approach.*

Disaster Risk Governance

The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.

Annotation: Good governance needs to be transparent, inclusive, collective, and efficient to reduce existing risks and avoid creating new ones.

Disaster Risk Management

Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.

Annotation: Disaster risk management actions can be distinguished between prospective disaster risk management, corrective disaster risk management, and compensatory disaster risk management, also called residual risk management.

***Prospective risk management** activities address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks. They focus on addressing risks that may develop in future if risk reduction policies are not put in place; examples are better land-use planning or disaster-resistant water supply systems.*

***Corrective risk management** activities address and seek to remove or reduce disaster risks which are already present and which need to be managed and reduced now. Examples are the retrofitting of critical infrastructure or the relocation of exposed populations or assets.*

***Compensatory risk management** activities strengthen the social and economic resilience of individuals and societies in the face of residual risk that cannot be effectively reduced. They include*
preparedness , response and recovery activities, but also a mix of different financing instruments, such as national contingency funds, contingent credit, insurance and reinsurance, and social safety nets.

***Community Based disaster risk management** promotes the involvement of potentially affected communities in disaster risk management at the local level. This includes community assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities, and their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of local action for disaster risk reduction.*

Disaster risk management plans *set out the goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives.They should be guided by the Sendai Framework and considered and coordinated within relevant development plans, resource allocations and programme activities. National level plans need to be specific to each level of administrative responsibility and adapted to the different social and geographical circumstances that are present. The time frame and responsibilities for implementation and the sources of funding should be specified in the plan. Linkages to sustainable development and climate change adaptation plans should be made where possible.*

Disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contributes to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

Annotation: Disaster risk reduction is the policy objective of disaster risk management and its goals and objectives are defined in disaster risk reduction strategies and plans.

Disaster risk reduction strategies and policies *define goals and objectives across different timescales and with concrete targets, indicators and time frames. In line with the Sendai Framework, these should be aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience .*

A global, agreed policy of disaster risk reduction is set out in the United Nations' endorsed "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030", adopted in March 2015, whose expected outcome over the next 15 years is: "The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries".

Early Warning System

An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting, risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce risks in advance of hazardous events.

Annotations: Effective "end-to-end" and "people-centred" early warning system comprises four interrelated key elements: 1) risk knowledge based on the systematic collection of data and risk assessments; 2) detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences; 3) dissemination and communication of authoritative, timely, accurate and actionable warnings and associated information on likelihood and impact; and 4) preparedness and local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. These four interrelated components need to be coordinated within and across sectors and multiple levels for the system to work effectively. Failure in one component or lack of coordination across them could lead to the failure of the whole system.

Multi-hazard early warning systems *cover a range of hazards and impacts. They are designed to be used in multi-hazard contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects. A multi-hazard early warning system increases the efficiency and*

consistency of warnings through coordinated and compatible mechanisms and capacities, involving multiple disciplines for updated and accurate hazards identification and monitoring for multiple hazards.

Economic loss

Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss.
Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.
Indirect economic loss: a decline in economic value added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts.

Annotations: Example of physical assets that are the basis for calculating direct economic loss include homes, schools, hospitals, commercial and governmental buildings, transport, energy, telecommunications infrastructures and other infrastructure; business assets and industrial plants; production such as crops, livestock and production infrastructure. They may also encompass environmental assets and cultural heritage.

Direct economic loss *usually happen during the event or within the first few hours after the event and are often assessed soon after the event to estimate recovery cost and claim insurance payments. These are tangible and relatively easy to measure.*

Indirect economic loss *includes micro-economic impacts (e.g. revenue declines owing to business interruption), meso-economic impacts (e.g. revenue declines owing to impacts on natural assets, interruptions to supply chains or temporary unemployment) and macro-economic impacts (e.g. price increases, increases in government debt, negative impact on stock market prices, and decline in GDP). Indirect losses can occur inside or outside of the hazard area and often with a time lag. As a result they may be intangible or difficult to measure.*

Evacuation

Moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event.

Annotations: Evacuation plans refer to the arrangements established in advance to enable the moving of people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event.

Exposure

The people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.

Annotation: Measures of exposure can include the number of people or types of assets in an area. These can be combined with the specific vulnerability of the exposed elements to any particular hazard to estimate the quantitative risks associated with that hazard in the area of interest.

Extensive risk

The risk of low-severity, high-frequency hazardous events and disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards.

Annotation: *Extensive risk is usually high where communities are exposed to, and vulnerable to, recurring localised floods, landslides storms or drought. Extensive risk is often associated with poverty, urbanization and environmental degradation.*

Hazard

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Annotations: Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socio-natural in origin. ***Natural hazards*** *are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena.* ***Anthropogenic hazards****, or man-made hazards, are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices.*[3] *Several hazards are* ***socio-natural*** *in that they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation and climate change.*

Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazards is characterised by its location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability.

Multi-hazard *means the (1) selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.*

Hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and in alphabetical order) biological, environmental, geological, hydro-meteorological and technological processes and phenomena.

Biological hazards *are of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including pathogenic micro-organisms, toxins and bioactive substances. Examples are bacteria, viruses or parasites as well as venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants, and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents .*

Environmental hazards *may include chemical*[4]*, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation, physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil. However, many of the processes and phenomena that fall into this category may be termed drivers of hazard and risk rather than hazards in themselves, such as soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, salinization and sea level rise.*

Geological or geophysical hazards *originate from internal earth processes. Examples are earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses, and debris or mud flows. Hydro-*

[3] This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to International Humanitarian Law and national legislation.

[4] Chemical hazards are not mentioned specifically in the Sendai Framework, however both environmental and technological hazards may also include chemical hazards. For definitions of chemical hazards, please refer to the relevant UN Conventions such as the Rotterdam Convention, the Hazardous Chemicals and Wastes Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

meteorological factors are important contributors to some of these processes. Tsunamis are difficult to categorize; although they are triggered by undersea earthquakes and other geological events, they essentially become oceanic process that is manifested as a coastal water-related hazard.

***Hydro-meteorological hazards** are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. Examples are tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes), floods including flash floods, drought, heatwaves and cold spells and coastal storm surges. Hydro-meteorological conditions may also be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics, and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.*

***Technological hazards** originate from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities. Examples include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.*

Hazardous Event

The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time.

Annotation: Severe hazardous events can lead to a disaster as a result of the combination of hazard occurrence and other risk factors.

Intensive risk

Intensive risk is used to describe the risk of high-severity, mid to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards.

Annotation: Intensive risk is mainly a characteristic of large cities or densely populated areas that are not only exposed to intense hazards such as strong earthquakes, active volcanoes, heavy floods, tsunamis, or major storms but also have high levels of vulnerability to these hazards.

Mitigation

The lessening or minimising of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.

Annotation: The adverse impacts of hazards, in particular natural hazards, often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental and social policies and public awareness. It should be noted that in climate change policy, "mitigation" is defined differently, being the term used for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that are the source of climate change.

National platform for disaster risk reduction

A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country.

Annotations: Effective government coordination forums are composed of relevant stakeholders at national and local levels and have a designated national focal point. F or such a mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional frameworks further key element and responsibilities should be established through laws, regulations, standards and procedures, including: clearly assigned responsibilities and authority; build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data; contribute to and coordinate reports on local and national disaster risk; coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk; facilitate and support local multi-sectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments); contribute to the determination of and reporting on national and local disaster risk management plans and all policies relevant for disaster risk management.

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.

Annotation: Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response through to sustained recovery.

Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. The related term "readiness" describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.

*A **preparedness plan** establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment.*

Prevention

Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.

Annotations: Prevention (i.e. disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. While certain risks cannot be eliminated, prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where as a result the risk of disaster is removed. Examples include dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high risk zones, seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake, and immunisation against vaccine-preventable diseases. Prevention measures can also be taken in or after a hazardous event or disaster to prevent secondary hazards or their consequences such as measures to prevent contamination of water.

Reconstruction
The medium and longer-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.

Recovery
The restoring or improving of livelihoods, health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development, including build back better, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

Rehabilitation
The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.

Residual risk
The risk that remains in unmanaged form, even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained.

Annotation: The presence of residual risk implies a continuing need to develop and support effective capacities for emergency services, preparedness, response and recovery together with socio-economic policies such as safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms, as part of a holistic approach.

Resilience
The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Annotation: Resilience means the ability to recover or come back from a shock. The resilience of a community in respect to any hazard or event is determined by the degree to which the community has the necessary resources and is capable of organizing itself both prior to and during times of need.

Response
Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Annotation: Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called disaster relief. Effective, efficient and timely response relies on risk-informed preparedness measures, including the development of the response capacities of individuals, communities, organizations, countries and the international community.

The institutional elements of response often include provision of emergency services and public assistance by public and private sectors and community sectors, as well as community and volunteer participation. Emergency services are a critical set of specialised agencies that have specific responsibilities in serving and protecting people and property in emergency and disaster situations. They include civil protection authorities, police and fire services among many others. The division between the response stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clear-cut. Some response actions, such as the supply of temporary housing and water supplies, may extend well into the recovery stage.

Retrofitting

Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.

Annotation: Retrofitting requires consideration of the design and function of the structure, the stresses that the structure may be subject to from particular hazards or hazard scenarios, and the practicality and costs of different retrofitting options. Examples of retrofitting include adding bracing to stiffen walls, reinforcing pillars, adding steel ties between walls and roofs, installing shutters on windows, and improving the protection of important facilities and equipment.

Risk assessment

A quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Annotation: Risk assessments include: the identification of hazards, a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability including the physical, social, health, environmental and economic dimensions, and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios.

Risk information

Comprehensive information on all dimensions of risk including hazards, exposure, vulnerability and capacity related to persons, communities, organizations and countries and their assets.

Annotation: Risk information includes all studies, information and mapping required to understand the risk drivers and underlying risk factors.

Risk transfer

The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another whereby a household, community, enterprise or state authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party.

Annotation: Insurance is a well-known form of risk transfer, where coverage of a risk is obtained from an insurer in exchange for ongoing premiums paid to the insurer. Risk transfer can occur informally within family and community networks where there are reciprocal expectations of mutual aid by means of gifts or credit, as well as formally where governments, insurers, multi-lateral banks and other large risk-bearing entities establish mechanisms to help cope with losses in major events. Such mechanisms include insurance and re-insurance contracts, catastrophe bonds, contingent credit facilities and reserve funds, where the costs are covered by premiums, investor contributions, interest rates and past savings, respectively.

Structural and non-structural measures

Structural measures are any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or application of engineering techniques to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems. Non-structural measures are measures not involving physical construction, which use knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.

Annotation: Common structural measures for disaster risk reduction include dams, flood levies, ocean wave barriers, earthquake-resistant construction, and evacuation shelters. Common non-structural measures include building codes, land use planning laws and their enforcement, research and assessment, information resources, and public awareness programmes. Note that in civil and structural engineering, the term "structural" is used in a more restricted sense to mean just the load- bearing structure, with other parts such as wall cladding and interior fittings being termed non- structural.

Underlying disaster risk driver

Processes or conditions, often development-related, that influence the level of risk by increasing levels of exposure and vulnerability or reducing capacity.

Annotations: Underlying disaster risk drivers – also referred to as underlying disaster risk factors – include poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, unplanned and rapid urbanization, lack of risk considerations in land management and environmental and natural resource management, as well as compounding factors such as demographic change, weak institutional arrangements, non-risk- informed policies, lack of regulation and incentives for private disaster risk reduction investment, complex supply chains, limited availability of technology, unsustainable uses of natural resources, declining ecosystems, pandemics and epidemics.

Vulnerability

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

Annotation: For positive factors which increase the ability of people to cope with hazards see also the definitions of Capacity and Coping Capacity.

2. List of terms that Member States may wish to consider not retaining in the Working Text

PART A: Working definitions of indicators[5]

Term, including definition and annotation (with original numbering from Working Text of 3 March 2016, reissued on 24 March 2016)	Recommendation	Justification
New proposal from Member States: **[Affected area** Location that has been impacted by disaster, ISO 22315 .]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target C. It is referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
6. Agricultural lands affected The area of cultivated or pastoral land damaged or destroyed due to hazardous event (unit: hectare).	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Targets B and C. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.

[5] These terms are in fact working definitions of or relevant only for specific indicators and are therefore considered in the Updated technical non-paper on indicators for global targets A, B, C, D, E and G of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

7. Basic services Services that are needed for all of society to function [effectively / **appropriately**]. *Annotation: Examples of basic services include water supply, sanitation, health care, education, housing, and food supply. They also include services provided by critical infrastructure such as electricity, telecommunications, transport, finance or waste management that are needed for all of society to function. For the purpose of Sendai Framework, target four, please also refer to critical infrastructure.* **[Alt. Basic services** Primary services that should remain operational during and after the disaster.]. Comments from Member States: • Clarify the relationship between basic services and critical infrastructure.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It is considered in the working definitions of indicators.	This term is a working definition for indicators under Target D. It is considered in the Summary of the Concept Note On Methodology to Estimate Damages to Critical Infrastructure and Interruptions to Basic Services to measure the Achievement of Target D of the Sendai Framework.
16. Commercial facilities damaged or destroyed The number of individual commercial establishments (individual stores, warehouses, etc.) damaged or destroyed.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. indicators.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Targets B and C. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
23. Critical infrastructure protection plan Plan or programme to enhance the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure systems, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters and other contingencies in order to provide live-saving and essential services.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. Elements of the term may be reflected in the annotations to the term Critical Infrastructure.	This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is not directly relevant for the Terminology, nor is it a working definition for indicators as currently considered in the Concept Notes on Indicators. Important elements of this term can be reflected in the annotations to the term Critical Infrastructure; the secretariat has proposed wording for this in the Technical Working Draft for the Chair on Terminology.

25. [Deceased / **Fatalities]** People who lost their lives as a consequence of a [**disaster or**] hazardous event. **[Alt. Death** The number of people who died during the disaster, or [directly after], [as a direct result of / **attributable to**] the hazardous event.] (based on SDG Proposal) Comments from Member States: • Clarification should be given to "death" and "missing" due to hazardous events, taking into consideration legal aspects.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target A. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring global disaster mortality; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
27. Direct agriculture loss Direct agricultural loss consists of crops (estimated from agricultural lands affected) and livestock loss. *Annotation: UNISDR originally proposed measuring crops (estimated from agricultural land affected) and livestock loss from the perspective of standardized measurability. The Expert Group proposes to widen the scope including poultry, fishery and forestry.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target C. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
40. Displaced Persons who, for different reasons and circumstances because of [risk or disaster / **[disaster risk] [risk, hazardous event or disaster]]**, have to leave their place of residence. **[Alt. Displaced** Persons who, for different reasons and circumstances because of [[disaster risk], [hazardous event] or disaster] have to leave their place of residence.] Comments from Member States: Several Member States suggest to remove this term or to clarify the	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target B. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.

difference between relocated, displaced and evacuated. • Consider adding farm animals to people		
44. Educational facilities damaged or destroyed The number of play schools, kindergartens, primary, secondary or middle schools, technical-vocational schools, colleges, universities, training centres, adult education, military schools and prison schools damaged or destroyed by the hazardous event.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target D. It is defined as part of the working definition of Basic services in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring Damages to Critical Infrastructure and Interruptions to Basic Services; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
52. Evacuated People **[and farm animals]** who, for different reasons or circumstances because of [risk conditions or disaster **/ disaster risk conditions],** move temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event. **[Alt. Evacuated** People who temporarily moved from where they were (including their places of residence, work places, schools, and hospitals) to safer locations in order to ensure their safety.**]** *Annotation: Evacuation can occur from places of residence, workplace, schools, hospitals to other places. Evacuation is usually a planned and organized mobilization of persons, animals and goods, for eventual return.* Comments from Member States: Several Member States requested further clarification on the difference between relocated, displaced and evacuated.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target B and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
54. Exposed to Being in a state present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target G. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring availability of and access to

		multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
66. Health facilities damaged or destroyed The number of health centres, clinics, local and regional hospitals, outpatient centres and in general facilities used by primary health providers damaged or destroyed by the hazardous event.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target D. It is defined as "healthcare facilities" as part of the working definition of Basic services in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring Damages to Critical Infrastructure and Interruptions to Basic Services; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
67. Houses damaged Houses (housing units) with minor damage, not structural or architectural, which may continue to be habitable, although they may require some repair or cleaning.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target B and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
68. Houses destroyed Houses (housing units) levelled, buried, collapsed, washed away or damaged to the extent that they are no longer habitable.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Targets B and C and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
73. Industrial facilities damaged or destroyed The number of manufacturing and industrial facilities directly affected (damaged or destroyed).	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target C. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.

74. Injured or ill People suffering from a new or exacerbated physical or psychological harm, trauma or an illness as a result of a hazardous event. [Alt. Injured or ill The number of people suffering from physical injuries, trauma or cases of disease requiring immediate medical assistance as a direct result of a hazardous event.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Targets B and C and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Livelihood** The capacities, productive assets (both living and material) and activities required for securing a means of living, on a sustainable basis, with dignity. *Annotation:* *Effective disaster risk reduction includes the substantial reduction in livelihood losses. Therefore, it must include the protection of those capabilities, productive assets and activities that households and communities depend on to recover after a disaster.]* **[Alt. Livelihood** Means, capabilities, tangible and intangible assets, including human, social, natural, physical, financial resources, that people draw upon to make a living.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target B and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Livestock, [protection of]** Livestock are farm animals, sentient beings and productive assets, which provide farmers with food, agricultural inputs [such as manure, draught power and transport], income, equity/insurance, and cultural identity. *Annotation:* *Enhancing the capacity of farmers and livestock owners to protect their livestock will reduce losses, facilitate recovery after a disaster, and safeguard livelihoods as well as people's lives. This can be most effectively achieved through integrating livestock and their protection into preparedness action, disaster risk reduction plans, and increase public awareness.]*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Targets B and C. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected and economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.

77. Livestock loss The number of 4-legged domestic animals (e.g. cow, pig, sheep, goat, cattle) lost due to hazardous event.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Targets B and C. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
82. **[Missing [persons]** The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive.**]** Comments from Member States: • Suggest to add a timescale to differentiate between missing and deceased (or presumed dead).	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target A and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring global disaster mortality; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
93. People covered People who are supposed to receive the early warning because they are considered in the geospatial and social coverage of the warning.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target G. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
94. People who left their places of residence The number of people forced or obliged to leave their places of residence due to the threat or impact of hazardous events. This can be alternatively worded as people displaced. In this indicator it consists of people who are evacuated and relocated.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Targets B and C. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
95. People who received food relief aid	Member States may wish	This is a working definition for indicators for Target B and

The number of persons who received food /nutrition, by government or as humanitarian aid, during or in the aftermath of a hazardous event.] Comments from Member States: • No need for definition of the term but there is a need for estimation method.	to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
96. People whose houses were damaged or destroyed due to hazardous events The estimated number of inhabitants previously living in the houses (housing units) damaged or destroyed. All the inhabitants of these houses (housing units) are assumed to be affected being in their dwelling or by direct consequence of the destruction/damage to their housings (housing units). An average number of inhabitants per house (housing unit) in the country can be used to estimate the value.] (SDG Proposal)	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target B and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
97. Persons particularly affected Persons that, because of their conditions of disability suffer in a greater manner the impact of hazardous events.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target B. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
107. Relocated People who, for different reasons or circumstances because of risk or disaster, have moved permanently from their places of residence [to new sites / **to safer areas**]. Comments from Member States: Several Member States requested further clarification of the difference between relocated, displaced and evacuated.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target B and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring the number of people affected; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.

108. Replacement cost The cost of replacing damaged assets with materials of like kind and quality. *Annotations: This includes both private and public assets. Replacement is not necessarily an exact duplicate of the subject but serves the same purpose or function as the original (not taking into account building back better.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This is a working definition for indicators for Target C and is defined in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
117. Roads damaged or destroyed The length of road networks damaged or destroyed due to the hazardous event, in kilometres.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Target C. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.
125. Transportation infrastructure The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for taking or carrying people or goods from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship. *Annotation: In this indicator, it consists of roads, railways, ports and airports.* □ Roads damaged or destroyed: The length of road networks damaged or destroyed due to the hazardous event, in kilometres. (SDG Proposal) □ Railways damaged or destroyed: The lengths of railway networks damaged or destroyed due to the hazardous events, in kilometres. □ Ports damaged or destroyed: The number of facilities damaged or destroyed due to hazardous events. □ Airports damaged or destroyed: The number of facilities damaged or destroyed due to hazardous events.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is mainly relevant in the context of the working definitions for indicators for Targets C and D. Related terms are referred to in the Summary of the Technical Collection of Concept Notes on Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of measuring economic loss and damages to critical infrastructure; it therefore does not require a specific definition as part of the Terminology.

PART B: Terms with no specific relation to disaster risk reduction[6]

Term, including definition and annotation (with original numbering from Working Text of 3 March 2016, reissued on 24 March 2016)	Recommendation	Justification
2. Accessible, understandable and usable format The targeted stakeholders can access the outputs with ease, understand it and use it for their respective needs.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Accident** A fortuitous event that may cause incidental or personal injury, alter the normal course of events, or damage property or the environment.**]** **[Alt. Accident** Unplanned event or series of events resulting in damage or potential for damage (ISO 17689:2015).]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
3. Accounting for future risk The incorporation of the risk that is estimated to impact societies, economies and activities in the short, medium and long term as the exposure of persons and assets increases - in addition to the existing stock of risk - in public and private financial records and statements.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Adverse event** Factor that can generate incidents, emergencies, disasters or catastrophes. Its origin can be either natural or anthropogenic.] Comments from Member States: Adverse event is an unnecessary term.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.

[6] Part B covers the terms which are not specific to the disaster risk reduction domain and therefore cannot be considered “terms of art”.

New proposal from Member States: **[Business continuity]** [The strategic and tactical capabilities of organizations to proactively plan, prepare and respond effectively to continue to function and to ensure uninterrupted provision of critical services and products during and following an emergency/disaster.**]** **[Alt. Business continuity** The management and operational capabilities of organizations to proactively plan, prepare and respond effectively to ensure uninterrupted provision of critical services and products during and following an emergency/disaster. In the other hand, it is also related to the resilience of business to recover in the shortest period of time. Thus, the Business Continuity is strongly related to the livelihoods of the population affected and to the strategic services and products the populations needs to live and to recover the existing living standard previous the event.**]**	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term, though relevant particularly for the private sector, is already defined in relevant documentation and standards, such as ISO and not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Catastrophe** Adverse event involving mass destruction or damage in a given system.] Comments from Member States: • Catastrophe is an unnecessary term.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	The term is synonymous with disaster and its definition does not add value to the Terminology beyond what the definition of the term “Disaster” provides.
13. Climate and disaster risk integration into development planning Satisfies the following three conditions: (i) development plan(s) that recognizes disaster and climate risk as a challenge; (ii) development plan(s) that identifies activities to address challenges from disaster and climate risk; (iii) development plan(s) where addressing disaster and climate risk is metric of success.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term (or rather concept and approach) was initially included by the Secretariat and its consultative process in the working definitions of the indicators. It is not relevant to the Terminology

14. Climate change Climate change refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions, and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. **[Alt. Climate change adaptation** The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.**]** Comments from Member States: • Define climate change in the context of disaster risk management. • A clear definition of climate change and disaster risk reduction is needed since climate change mitigation in IPCCC has different meaning from of the Sendai Framework.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	Climate change, while having an important impact on levels of disaster risk, is not a core term to disaster risk reduction and thus does not constitute a term of art. Its definition has been deliberated upon in relevant intergovernmental processes, including in the context of the UNFCCC and IPCC.
21. Country A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
15. Commerce Classified in International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Code G (wholesale and retail trade) (Rev.4). The commercial establishment, not the firm, is the statistics used.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Community Based disaster risk management** Community Based Disaster Risk Management is an approach of promoting the involvement of grassroots community along with different stakeholders disaster risk management at the local level. For this, a series of efforts are required that include community self-interpretation of hazards and disaster	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text but reflecting relevant aspects in the annotations to	Community-based disaster risk management is a key component of disaster risk management. However, the term and definition do not add significantly to the understanding of disaster risk reduction on its own but should be understood as part of a wider effort to engage communities in decision-making and joint action, and as part of a comprehensive approach to

risk, reduction and monitoring and evaluation of their own performance that encourages the ownership of community in disaster risk reduction.] **[Alt. Community Based Disaster Risk Management** Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is an approach of promoting the active and effective participation of local communities and different stakeholders, including local government, various institutions, and those most at risk (persons with disabilities, minority& ethnic groups, children and all ages and genders) in disaster risk management planning and programming (at the local level). For this, a series of efforts are required that cover the whole Disaster Risk Management Cycle, including (participatory and) inclusive community assessment of hazards and risk, development and implementation of disaster preparedness and risk reduction plans, resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation. Community ownership, accountability and leadership are key components of successful CBDRM. In order to undertake CBDRM, barriers to participation for all must be eliminated. Community based disaster risk management should not be a stand-alone action, but be interlinked with broader Disaster Risk Management efforts at national, regional and international levels.] Comments from Member States: • The proposed text is too long to be a definition.	"Disaster risk management" instead.	disaster risk management. Member States may therefore wish to consider reflecting relevant aspects in the annotations of the term "disaster risk management"^; the secretariat has proposed wording accordingly in the Technical draft for the Chair on Terminology.
24. Cross-sectoral bodies/forum Coordinating mechanisms that operate within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders across public and private stakeholders and at all levels, with the full engagement of all State institutions at national and local levels.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
26. Development Planning Planning for "a multi-dimensional process involving changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the eradication of poverty" (Todaro and Smith, 2011).	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
43. Ecosystem services The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life	Member States may wish to consider not	Ecosystem services is a term that has been deliberated upon in relevant intergovernmental

both possible and worth living. *Annotation: An ecosystem is a dynamic complex of plant, animal, and micro-organism communities and the non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit. Humans are an integral part of ecosystems. Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment categorized these as provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth. Integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use, the recognition of their benefits and the promotion of their equitable use provide the basis for maintaining and sustaining ecosystem services, in particular those that contribute to reducing disaster risks.*	retaining this term in the Working Text.	processes. While it is an important sub-area for disaster risk reduction, the term is not a concept unique to the domain and its definition not relevant to the Terminology.
45. El Niño-southern oscillation phenomenon A complex interaction of the tropical Pacific Ocean and the global atmosphere that results in irregularly occurring episodes of changed ocean and weather patterns in many parts of the world, often with significant impacts over many months, such as altered marine habitats, rainfall changes, floods, droughts, and changes in storm patterns. *Annotation: The El Niño part of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon refers to the well-above- average ocean temperatures that occur along the coasts of Ecuador, Peru and northern Chile and across the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, while La Niña part refers to the opposite circumstances when well-below-average ocean temperatures occur. The Southern Oscillation refers to the accompanying changes in [~~the global air pressure patterns~~ **in air pressure between the western and eastern tropical Pacific**] that are associated with the changed weather patterns experienced in different parts of the world.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	The El Nino Southern Oscillation, while an important phenomenon for disaster risk reduction, is not unique to the domain. Its definition has been deliberated upon in relevant intergovernmental processes, including in the context of the UNFCCC and IPCC and need not be redefined.
46**. [Emergency** Scenario affecting people, property, livelihoods, services and surroundings, caused by an adverse event of natural origin or generated by human activity (anthropogenic), in the context of a social	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text but referring to it as a sub-	The terms disaster and emergency are often used interchangeably. In the proposed definitions of the two terms there is significant overlap, however, there are differences in terms of timescales and outcomes. The terms disaster management and emergency

process, that can be solved with the resources that the affected community or region possess.**]** Comments from Member States: Several alternative definitions were proposed by Member States, including proposals to refer to ISO Standards.	term in the annotations of the term "Disaster".	management are also used interchangeably and their definitions overlap to a large extent. Further, emergencies refer to a wide range of "emergency situations", which may not result in disaster, i.e. in a serious disruption of the functioning of society. This is also reflected in the fact that there are several existing definitions of emergency made available in the ISO standards. Important elements of the term may be reflected in the annotations of the term "Disaster"; the secretariat has proposed wording accordingly in the Technical draft for the Chair on Terminology.
47. [Emergency management / **Disaster management]** The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies and effectively respond to a hazardous event or a disaster. *Annotation: [A crisis or emergency is a threatening condition that requires urgent action – **delete**]. Effective emergency action can avoid the escalation of a hazardous event into a disaster. Emergency management involves plans and institutional arrangements to engage and guide the efforts of government, non-government, voluntary and private agencies in comprehensive and coordinated ways to respond to the entire spectrum of emergency needs.* Comments from Member States: Several conflicting comments from Member States highlight the need for further discussion.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text but referring to it as a sub-term in the annotations of the term "Disaster management".	The terms disaster and emergency are generally used interchangeably. In the proposed definitions of the two terms there is significant overlap, however, there are differences in terms of timescales and outcomes. Further, emergency management refer to a wide range of "emergency situations", which may not result in disaster, i.e. in a serious disruption of the functioning of society. Important elements of the term may be reflected in the annotations of the term "Disaster management "; the secretariat has proposed wording accordingly in the Technical draft for the Chair on Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Emergency Operation Centre** Equipped facilities from which the government officials and other	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction. Emergencies refer to a wide range of "emergency situations", which may not result in disaster, i.e. in a serious disruption of the functioning of society. (see also comments on "Emergency" and "Emergency

stakeholders exercise direction and control and coordinate necessary resources in an emergency situation.]		management". The term is not relevant for the terminology and Member States may wish to consider reflecting relevant aspects of its definition and annotation within "disaster management".
48. Emergency services The set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations. *Annotation: Emergency services include agencies such as civil protection authorities, police, fire, ambulance, paramedic and emergency medicine services, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and specialized emergency units of electricity, transportation, communications and other related services organizations.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction. As in the case of the term "Emergency", this term refers to services and agencies acting in a wide range of "emergency situations", which may not result in disaster, i.e. in a serious disruption of the functioning of society (see also comments on "Emergency" and "Emergency management"). The term is not relevant for the terminology and Member States may wish to consider reflecting relevant aspects of its definition and annotation within "disaster management".
49. Environmental degradation The deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife **[that may have natural or anthropogenic origin].** *Annotation: Environmental degradation may include water pollution and water scarcity, air pollution, soil degradation, deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity, **[loss of natural bodies of water by natural eutrophication]** and atmospheric changes. Environmental degradation can lead to increased occurrence and intensity of hazards, such as drought, soil erosion, mass movement of land, or floods, and to increased vulnerability of people and societies to hazards through increased incidence of disease, reduced access to drinking water, and loss in productivity of farms.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	Environmental degradation, while an important driver of disaster risk, is not a concept unique to disaster risk reduction. Its definition has been deliberated upon in relevant international fora and processes and is not directly relevant to the Terminology.
51. Environmental impact assessment Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the formal process by which the environmental consequences of a proposed project or programme are evaluated, undertaken as an integral part of planning and decision-making	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	This term, while relevant for effective disaster risk reduction, is not specific to this domain and is used and defined in other practice areas.

processes, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse. *Annotation: Environmental impact assessment is a policy tool that provides evidence and analysis of environmental impacts of activities from conception to decision-making. It is utilized extensively in national programming and project approval processes and for international development assistance projects. Environmental impact assessments should include detailed risk assessments and provide alternatives, solutions or options to deal with identified problems.*		It was originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, but is not directly relevant to the Terminology.
57. Financial protection Strategies to protect governments, businesses and households from the economic burden of disasters. *Annotation: Financial protection strategies can include programs to increase the financial capacity of a state to respond to a disaster impact or an emergency, whilst protecting the fiscal balance. They can also promote the deepening of insurance markets at a sovereign and household level, and social protection strategies for the poorest.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	Financial protection, while an important area for disaster risk reduction, is not a concept unique to the domain. This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and not relevant to the Terminology.
58. Financial targets to inform investment strategies The determination and incorporation of disaster risk reducing approaches within public and private investment that are established on the basis of a target or targets, established for instance by a ministry of finance or a central bank, that mitigates anticipated losses incurred by current and future risk.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
59. Forecast Definite statement or statistical estimate of the likely occurrence of a future hazardous event or conditions for a specific area. *Annotation: In meteorology a forecast refers to a future condition, whereas a warning refers to a potential occurrence of a hazardous event.* **[Alt. Forecast** Estimate of the magnitude and time of occurrence of a future event.**]** Comments from Member States: • Suggest to remove term.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	Forecast is a term that is used to encompass estimates and projections of a wide range of phenomena (including economic and political trends) and not only in relation to hazardous events. This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and not relevant to the Terminology.

New proposal by Member States: [**Foster families** Group of families voluntarily self-organized to temporarily accommodate those families that have suffered due to a disaster and who presently cannot live in their place of habitual residence.] Comments from Member States: • Foster family is a widely used term in quite another context may lead to misunderstanding, so unnecessary term.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
60. [Gender mainstreaming] Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology. Agreed definitions of the term can be found in relevant GA resolutions and session reports.
62. Global gross domestic product Summation of GDP of countries. *Annotation: GDP definition according to the World Bank.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
63. Greenhouse gases Gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation of thermal infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere itself, and by clouds. *Annotation: This is the definition of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The main greenhouse gases (GHG) are water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and ozone*.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term, while indirectly relevant, is not specific to disaster risk reduction and not relevant to the Terminology. The currently proposed definition already exists and can be found in the relevant IPCC documents and reports.
New proposals by Member States: **[Hazard assessment** The process of identification and evaluation of any existing and potential natural and human-induced hazard in a given site to determine its origin, characteristics, intensity, probability of occurrence and possible disruptive impact on people, property, infrastructure, and economic activities.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term on its own but merge relevant aspects into the annotations of the	The term "Risk assessment", as currently defined in the Terminology, includes the identification and assessment of hazards (and the related assessment of its origin, characteristics, probability etc.). It is therefore redundant as a term in its own right

	term “Risk assessment”.	and Member States may wish to merge relevant aspects of this term into “Risk assessment”; the secretariat has proposed wording accordingly in the Technical draft for the Chair on Terminology.

New proposal by Member States: **[Hazardous material** Any item or material (biological, chemical, radiological, physical) that is potentially harmful to humans and other living organisms when released into the environment improperly during manufacture, storage, transport, distribution or use.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal by Member States: **[Housed** A person who by decision of the competent authority receives temporary care in the system of permanent or temporary shelters that is managed by the state, foster families, or other means designed to accommodate people because of adverse ongoing or imminent events.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Humanitarian assistance** Institutional actions aimed at protecting the lives and basic living conditions of the people who have suffered the impact of adverse effects and that are executed under the rules set by the governing body. Humanitarian assistance will operate for the duration of the direct effects of the adverse **[effect / events]**on people. It should be fair and maintain neutrality and impartiality.] **[Alt. Humanitarian Assistance** Aid that seeks to save lives and alleviate suffering of a crisis affected population. Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality, as stated in General Assembly Resolution 46/182. In addition, the UN seeks to provide humanitarian assistance with full respect for the sovereignty of States. Assistance may be divided into three categories - direct assistance, indirect assistance and infrastructure support - which have diminishing degrees of contact with the affected population.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is used and defined in other practice areas and related international processed. While humanitarian assistance is undoubtedly relevant for effective disaster risk reduction the term does not require a new definition as part of the Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction.
New proposal from Member States:	Member States may wish to consider not	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.

[Incident *A form or category of disturbance that is punctual and with limited impact, that does not seriously alter the operation of a system or community. The incidents are attended by entities and services specialized in response and assistance.]* **[Alt. Incident** situation that might be, or could lead to, a disruption, loss, emergency or crisis. ISO 22300:2012] **[Alt. Incident** occurrence, caused by a human or natural phenomenon, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources. ISO 16165:2001]	retaining this term in the Working Text.	
71. Independent periodic outcome reviews A cyclical and impartial appraisal of the impact of the implementation of national and local DRR strategies in achieving the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework (Paras 16 and 17). Independent implies free from the influence of those stakeholders being evaluated. Periodic describes the definition of a predictable frequency of review (to be determined by the appropriate authority).	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This concept is relevant for effective disaster risk reduction, but not specific to this domain not therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
76. Interruption or lower quality of service in any of the public services The interruptions or lower quality of service observed in the healthcare services, education services, transport sector, ICT, water supply, sewerage systems, solid waste management, power and energy supply, and emergency response (binary variables of Yes/No) Health facilities: health centres, clinics, local and regional hospitals, outpatient centres and in general facilities used by primary health providers. Educational facilities: play schools, kindergartens, primary, secondary or middle schools, technical-vocational schools, colleges, universities, training centres, adult education, military schools and prison schools. Transport system: road networks, railways (including stations), airports and	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This concept is relevant for effective disaster risk reduction, but not specific to this domain not therefore not relevant to the Terminology.

ports. - ICT system: plants and telephone networks (telecommunication network), radio and television stations, post offices and public information offices, internet services, radio telephones and mobile phones. - Water supply: drinking water supply system (water outlets, water treatment plants, aqueducts and canals which carry drinking water, storage tanks.) - Sewerage system: sanitation and sanitary sewage systems and collection and treatment of solid waste. - Solid waste management: collection and treatment of solid waste. - Power/energy system: generation facilities, transmission and distribution system and dispatch centres and other works. - Emergency Response: disaster management office, fire management service, police, army and emergency operation centres.		
78. [Land-use planning / **Territorial planning] / Spatial planning**] The process undertaken by public authorities to identify, evaluate and decide on different options for the use of land, including consideration of long term economic, social and environmental objectives and the implications for different communities and interest groups, and the subsequent formulation and promulgation of plans that describe the permitted or acceptable uses. *Annotation: Land-use planning is an important contributor to sustainable development. It involves studies and mapping; analysis of economic, environmental and hazard data; formulation of alternative land-use decisions; and design of long-range plans for different geographical and administrative scales. Land- use planning can help to mitigate disasters and reduce risks by discouraging settlements and construction of key installations in hazard-prone areas, including consideration of service routes for transport, power, water, sewage and other critical facilities.* Alt. [Land-use planning The rational process of allocation and management of the available land and	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term, while an important component of effective disaster risk reduction, is not specific to this domain and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.

water resources for different functions or uses consistent with the DRR/CCA principles.]		
New proposal from Member States: **[Lifelines** Networks that support services for water, sewerage, electricity, communications, natural gas, liquid fuels, transportation and other systems.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
79. Local DRR Strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This phrase, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is a tool for but not a key concept of disaster risk reduction and therefore cannot be considered a “term of art”.
80. Local Government Form of public administration at the lowest tier of administration within a given state, which generally acts within powers delegated to them by legislation or directives of the higher level of government.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Manageability** The degree to which a community can intervene and control a hazard in order to reduce its potential impact.] Comments from Member States: • Manageability is an unnecessary term	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Meeting point** Pre-designated gathering place for individuals and families to protect their lives and health against the negative effects of an adverse event.] Comments from Member States: • Meeting point is an unnecessary term	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
84. Monitoring and forecasting system System consisting of device, people and institutional arrangement to observe, check or keep a continuous record of hazard or natural phenomena (such as precipitation) as well as define statement or statistical estimate of	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.

the likely occurrence of a future hazardous event or conditions for a specific area. □ Monitor: A device used for observing, checking, or keeping a continuous record of something. □ Forecast: Definite statement or statistical estimate of the likely occurrence of a future hazardous event or conditions for a specific area.		
89. National DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 National disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience (Sendai Framework, para 27(b)). In the Sendai Framework, link with DRR and climate change adaptation is strongly advocated.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This phrase, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is a tool for but not a key concept of disaster risk reduction and therefore cannot be considered a "term of art".
91. Open Data Anyone is free to use, reuse, and distribute if subject only, at most, to requirement to attribute and/or share-alike.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
92. Peer review Systematic and independent examination of performance or studies in a particular area through a collaborative approach involving experts from different disciplines and sectors, allowing mutual learning, identification of effective practices and recommendations for improvements. *Annotation: The key features of an effective review lies in its credibility, objectivity, impact and relevance as well as on mutual trust among the partners involved and shared confidence in the process.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Physical resistance** Physical resistance is the percentage of built-up area and critical infrastructure (levees, storm-barriers, roads, railways, airports, power stations) that is constructed and developed adequately, taking into account the potential physical stresses/shocks due to earth quakes and/or climate change.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is relevant in the context of the working definitions of indicators, but is not a core term to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.

Comments from Member States • This is not a term but an indicator		
New proposal from Member States: **[Productive assets** Assets with both direct and indirect values, which can be used to generate a value-added and/or income. *Annotation:* *Common productive assets available to the poor and those most vulnerable to disasters include livestock, working animals, tools and seeds. Protecting productive assets prior to and during a disaster enhances self-sustainability, reduces dependency and builds resilience.]*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
102. Public and private balance sheets A statement of the assets, liabilities, and capital of a public entity, organisation or business at a particular point in time, detailing the balance of income and expenditure over the preceding period (Oxford Dictionary).	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
103. Public awareness The extent of common knowledge about disaster risks, the factors that lead to [hazardous events and] disasters and the actions that can be taken individually and collectively to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards. *Annotation: Public awareness is a key factor in effective disaster risk reduction. Its development is pursued, for example, through the development and dissemination of information through media and educational channels, the establishment of information centres, networks, and community or participation actions, and advocacy by senior public officials and community leaders.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Scientific and technical institutions** The set of specialised technical institutions that have the legal mandate to	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.

study the threats.] Comments from Member States: • Scientific and technical institutions is an unnecessary term	the Working Text	
118. Sector A distinct part or branch of a nation's economy or society or of a sphere of activity. *Annotation: This may describe for example the education or agricultural sectors. A sector may also be a subgroup of an economic activity - as in "coal mining sector" - or a group of economic activities - as in "service sector" - or a cross-section of a group of economic activities - as in "informal sector", public, private, or civil society sectors (non-exhaustive).*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
120. Stakeholders and People Stakeholder is a person or an entity with a specific interest or concern in having access to use risk assessment results and people refer to the citizens of a country or a city.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
121. **[Strategic Environmental Assessment]** An environmental management tool facilitating the integration of environmental aspects and sustainability in the development process of Policies, Plans and Instruments for Territorial Planning. *Annotation: Strategic Environmental Assessment seeks to promote and accompany, from its first steps, the incorporation of environmental considerations into Public Policies and Plans, with view to promoting sustainable planning in the country. In this sense, this tool can improve, for example, the environmental focus of the IPT (Instruments of Territorial Planning), delivering results in more efficient use of land and permitting to know in advance existing territorial constraints to be considered for proper planning.*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
123. Sustainable development Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. *Annotation: This definition coined by the 1987 Brundtland Commission is very*	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.

succinct but it leaves unanswered many questions regarding the meaning of the word development and the social, economic and environmental processes involved. Disaster risk is associated with unsustainable elements of development such as environmental degradation, while conversely disaster risk reduction can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, through reduced losses and improved development practices.]		
New proposal from Member States: **[Technical Workshops** Mechanism that integrates and coordinates the technical capacities of the public and private sectors for risk reduction and emergency response in a territory.] Comments from Member States: • Technical workshops in an unnecessary term.	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.
New proposal from Member States: **[Temporary shelter** Infrastructure that is conditioned for short periods of time for evacuees.]	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology. In its current form, it does not add significant value to the Terminology and requires further clarification regarding the length of "short periods" and the word "evacuees".
127. **[Victims]** [People, families or population groups that are affected by the occurrence of an adverse event causing damage and direct losses in their homes and livelihoods, or they remain in an uninhabitable condition and unable to recover because of the degree of destruction as a result of the disaster and / or an emergency.**]** [Person suffering the direct impacts of an adverse event on basic services, community or livelihoods, and who cannot continue, in broad terms with normal activities. All victims are entitled to humanitarian assistance or social assistance.**].**	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term but reflecting relevant aspects of the definition in "Affected".	The term directly pertains to "Affected". It is not mentioned in the Sendai Framework or used in the indicators currently under discussion for the monitoring of national and global efforts in disaster risk reduction. Therefore, Member States may wish to consider merely reflecting relevant aspects of the definition in the term "Affected"; based on recommendations made my Member States, the secretariat has proposed wording accordingly in a footnote to the term "Affected" in the Technical draft for the Chair on Terminology.