

Terminology related to disaster risk reduction: technical non-paper

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The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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1. Background and overview

This technical non-paper on terminology related to Disaster Risk Reduction has been prepared to support the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Related to Disaster Risk Reduction (OEIWG). The non-paper is based on expert inputs, a review of all comments received by Member States during the formal sessions and the intersessional periods, and – as instructed by Member States – benefitted from extensive review of the Science and Technology Advisory Group of the UNISDR (STAG). The purpose of the document is to carry forward the work done in 2015 and to inform the informal consultations of the Chair of the OEIWG.

This technical non-paper takes as a starting point the Working Text on Terminology issued on 3 March 2016 and re-issued on 24 March 2016; it focuses on terms and definitions where either differing views were presented by Member States, substantive changes were proposed or where additional clarification and the need for more explanation and technical support were expressed. It also considers terms newly proposed by Member States.

For both categories of terms, this non-paper looks at options to advance the identification of terms and related definitions, supported by technical and evidence-based justification. In addition, general comments made by Member States during the Formal Sessions of the OEIWG as well as inter-sessional comments received have been reviewed and considered. These can be revisited in detail in the relevant documentation and reports of the OEIWG sessions and inter-sessional periods.

Terms that did not receive substantive comments to date and for which only minor changes have been suggested are not considered, but listed in part 4 of this document for reference.

2. List of contested terms (including new proposals by Member States)

Term (including definition and annotation)	Recommendation	Justification
<p>1. [Acceptable / Tolerable] [risk / damage]</p> <p>The level of potential losses that a society or community [including their political decision makers] considers [acceptable / tolerable] given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions.</p> <p><i>Annotation: 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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Disaster risk”.</p>	<p>The definition of this term in its current form is tautological. In addition, the term “risk” is defined under “Disaster risk”.</p> <p>However, the understanding that what is acceptable is determined by the social, economic, political, cultural and environmental conditions of a society or country is a useful concept to retain.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of defining the term “Acceptable risk”, Member States may find it more useful to acknowledge this aspect of the term within the definition of “Disaster risk”. This will highlight the importance of local and national context and conditions in shaping what levels of risk will be dealt with and in which manner.</p>
<p>4. Adaptation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[Alt. Adaptation Actions and measures that can limit or reduce the negative impacts of disasters and maximise the benefits of its occurrence.]</p>	<p>Climate change adaptation</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>The definition of this term is taken from the IPCC and refers to “climate change adaptation” or “adaptation to climate change”. It is the result of deliberations of a large number of experts, and an accepted and recognised definition for climate change adaptation specialists, policy makers and practitioners.</p> <p>In support of further alignment between the disaster risk reduction and climate change communities, the term may be changed to</p>

<p>Comments from Member States: This definition should include all hazards and risks.</p>		<p>“Climate change adaptation”, retaining the current definition.</p>
<p>5. Affected people</p> <p>People who are affected by a hazardous event.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>See also definition of directly affected and indirectly affected.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Affected] People, families or population groups that are affected by the occurrence of an adverse event causing damages and indirect losses; either to physical and / or mental health, property, livelihoods, development opportunities, among others; and demands the attention of state and community agencies through processes of disaster and / or emergency relief.]</p> <p>[Alt. Affected] Person who receives the impact of an adverse effect on basic community services or livelihoods, and yet in spite of this, can continue, in broad terms with normal activities.].</p> <p>Comments from Member States: Affected people should also include refugees defined as “people who left their country/place of residence due to disaster.”</p>	<p>Affected</p> <p>People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event.</p> <p>Directly affected: People 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.</p> <p>Indirectly affected: 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.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The definitions for “Affected”, “Directly Affected” and “Indirectly Affected” are most meaningful in relation to each other and may be presented together under the term “Affected”. The related Sendai Framework Target B does not differentiate between directly and indirectly affected, but the related indicators have relevant working definitions that cover the required detail.</p> <p>Expanding the definition and Annotation would allow coverage of the term “Affected” and its sub-terms “Directly Affected” and “Indirectly Affected”.</p>
<p>8. Biological hazard</p> <p>Process or phenomenon of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including pathogenic micro-organisms, toxins and bioactive substances [that may cause loss of</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework quotes the definition of Hazard used in the Hyogo Framework for Action, which is appropriate and technically sound.</p>

<p>life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage]</p> <p><i>Annotation: [A biological hazard is a type of natural hazard]. Examples of biological hazards include epidemic and pandemic diseases, plant or animal contagion, [introduced species] insect or other animal plagues and infestations.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Request to refer to the 2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>		<p>By merging related terms such as “natural hazard”, man-made hazard”, “biological hazard” or “environmental hazard” into the annotations for “Hazard”, the Terminology remains clear and accessible, while allowing for relevant detail on specific sub-terms.</p>
<p>9. Build Back Better</p> <p>The guiding principle to utilize the [recovery, rehabilitation and] reconstruction process to improve living and environmental conditions [and societal systems], including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities more resilient to [hazard events and] disasters.</p> <p>[Alt. Build Back Better The guiding principle to use a disaster as a trigger or chance to rebuild resilient society, do not reborn the same vulnerability again through the reconstruction process, integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities more resilient to disasters, including to improve living, environmental and livelihood conditions.]</p>	<p>Build Back Better</p> <p>The guiding principle to utilize the recovery process to improve living and environmental conditions and social systems, by reducing existing risk, preventing the creation of new risk and building resilience.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Build back better relates to all components of the recovery process, including reconstruction and rehabilitation.</i></p>	<p>The term relates specifically to the reduction and prevention of risk and strengthening of resilience in the aftermath of a disaster. Spelling out these components of disaster risk reduction in the definition itself, would make this important aspect of the term explicit.</p> <p>Further, the recovery process includes reconstruction and rehabilitation, which may be made explicit in an Annotation (see suggested text).</p>
<p>11. [Capacity</p> <p>The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization to manage and reduce the risks and strengthen resilience.</p>	<p>Capacity</p> <p>The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization to manage and reduce risks and strengthen</p>	<p>The terms capacity, capacity development and coping capacity are closely connected and several Member States requested more clarity on the differences of and links between these concepts.</p>

<p><i>Annotation: Capacity may include [infrastructure and physical means,] institutions, societal coping abilities, [operational arrangements, etc.]; as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity assessment is a term for the process by which the capacity of a group is reviewed against desired goals, and the capacity gaps are identified for further action.]</i></p> <p>The ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to manage adverse conditions, risk or disasters.</p> <p><i>Annotation: The capacity to cope requires 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.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More clarity on the difference of / link between definitions of capacity, capacity development, coping capacity and resilience. 	<p>resilience.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Capacity may include infrastructure, institutions, human knowledge and skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.</i></p> <p><i>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 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.</i></p> <p><i>Capacity assessment is the process by which the capacity of a group is reviewed against desired goals, and the capacity gaps are identified for further action.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Coping capacity is a sub-set of wider capacities of individuals and societies that is usually related to the aftermath of a disaster, i.e. once a disaster has occurred.</p> <p>Expanding the annotations for this term allows for the inclusion of relevant components of “coping capacity” and “capacity development” (see suggested text and also recommendations under these terms).</p>
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<p>12. Capacity development</p> <p>The process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals, including through improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, and institutions.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Capacity development/building 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.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Capacity development</p> <p>Capacity development involves multiple approaches to learning and development of knowledge, skills, systems and institutions, and is available information and accessible to all. Capacity development must recognize different cultural, contextual and learning needs and be tailored to meet the special needs of individuals. Capacity development encompasses all aspects of creating and sustaining capacity growth over time. It must recognize and build on the capacity and strengths that individuals, institutions and society already have. Capacity development is a continuous effort to develop individuals, institutions, political awareness, financial resources, technology systems and the wider social and cultural enabling environment and ability and system to protect from risk as well as adverse condition.]</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Capacity”.</p>	<p>The terms capacity, capacity development and coping capacity are closely connected and several Member States requested more clarity on the differences of and links between these concepts.</p> <p>Capacity development may be best covered under the annotations of the term “Capacity” in the same manner as “capacity assessment” is. (see suggested text in the annotations for “Capacity”)</p>
<p>17. [Compensatory / residual] disaster risk management</p> <p>Risk management activities to strengthen the social and economic resilience of individuals and societies [through different financial instruments], particularly in the face of residual risk that cannot be effectively reduced.</p>	<p>Compensatory risk management</p> <p>Risk management activities to strengthen the social and economic resilience of individuals and societies, particularly in the face of residual risk that cannot be effectively</p>	<p>Residual risk is by definition the layer of risk that cannot be managed effectively. It is the part of a countries’ risk that can neither be avoided, mitigated or transferred successfully.</p> <p>The term “Compensatory risk management”</p>

<p><i>Annotation: Compensatory disaster risk management may include a mix of different instruments, such as national contingency funds, contingent credit, insurance and reinsurance. These mechanisms contribute to providing financial liquidity and fiscal stability after disasters, as well as more predictable recovery and reconstruction. If risk-transfer measures are linked to specific requirements and criteria for risk reduction, they can provide a powerful incentive for other disaster risk management investments.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the term “Residual risk management”, because residual risk is a well-established term (defined in 43 ISO standards, e.g. in ISO Guide 73:2009) 	<p>reduced.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>describes the activities that can be employed in order to deal with residual risk. The term and original definition of “Compensatory risk management” are useful in that they relate to activities specific to managing the residual risk of disasters and encompass different strategies and approaches including but not limited to financial instruments.</p>
<p>19. Coping capacity</p> <p>The ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to manage adverse conditions, risk or disasters.</p> <p><i>Annotation: The capacity to cope requires 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.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggests rethinking the term coping capacity. • A link should be made between definitions of capacity, capacity development, coping capacity and resilience. 	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Capacity”.</p>	<p>This is a concept that is not mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction nor is it used in any of the indicators under discussion. It is, however, widely used in the domain as a sub-term to “Capacity”.</p> <p>Expanding the annotations for “Capacity” would allow for relevant aspects of “coping capacity” to be reflected, while keeping the Terminology focused on core concepts and terms only.</p>
<p>20. Corrective disaster risk management</p> <p>Management activities that address and seek to correct or reduce disaster risks which are already present.</p>	<p>Corrective disaster risk management</p> <p>Management activities that address and seek to remove or reduce disaster risks which are</p>	<p>The verb “to correct” is not appropriate in this context and may be replaced with “to remove” as the term corrective disaster risk management refers to activities that either</p>

<p><i>Annotation: This concept aims to distinguish between the risks that are already present, and which need to be managed and reduced now, and future risk that may develop if risk reduction policies are not put in place.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference should be to either residual risk management or compensatory risk management. <p>Several Member States expressed the need to clarify what is meant by “to correct disaster risks”.</p>	<p>already present.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>eliminate or minimise pre-existing disaster risk.</p>
<p>28. Direct economic loss</p> <p>The monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Examples of physical assets include homes, schools, hospitals, commercial and governmental buildings, transport, energy, telecommunications infrastructures and other infrastructure; business assets and industrial plants; production such as standing crops, agricultural infrastructure [, fisheries] and livestock [infrastructures]. They may also encompass environment and cultural heritage.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Economic loss”.</p>	<p>The definition of the terms economic loss, direct economic loss and indirect economic loss are best presented together as they are closely linked and most meaningful in relation to each other.</p> <p>Expanding the definition and annotations of the term “Economic loss” would allow for overage of the sub-terms direct and indirect economic loss, adding clarity and focus to the Terminology.</p>
<p>29. Directly affected (new July 2015) (ref. Indicator: B-1)</p> <p>People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were [and were not] evacuated, [displaced - delete] relocated, [became refugees]; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Affected”.</p>	<p>The definitions for “Affected”, “Directly Affected” and “Indirectly Affected” are most meaningful in relation to each other and may be presented together under the term “Affected”. The related Sendai Framework Target B does not differentiate between directly and indirectly affected, but the related indicators have relevant working definitions that cover the required detail.</p> <p>Expanding the definition and annotations of the term “Affected” would allow coverage of</p>

		its sub-terms “Directly Affected” and “Indirectly Affected”.
<p>30. Disaster (small-scale, large-scale, frequent and infrequent, slow-onset, sudden-onset)</p> <p>A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of vulnerability, exposure [and the coping capacity of affected communities or a country – / disagree], leading to widespread human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts. [leading to one or more of the following: widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts.]</p> <p><i>Annotations: Disasters are a type of hazardous event in which there is significant disruption of the function of all or part of society. The impact of the disaster is often widespread and could last for a long period of time. The impact 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.</i></p> <p><i>Disaster results from the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Consequences may include injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, loss of services and environmental degradation.</i></p> <p><i>For the purpose of the scope of the Sendai framework (paragraph 15) the following terms are also considered:</i></p>	<p>Disaster</p> <p>A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of vulnerability and exposure, leading to one or more of the following: widespread human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.</p> <p><i>Annotations: Disasters are a type of hazardous event in which there is significant disruption of the function of all or part of society. The term disaster is often used interchangeably with the term emergency, which however can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.</i></p> <p><i>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. The effect of the disaster can be immediate and localised, but is often widespread and could last for a long period of time.</i></p> <p><i>Disaster damage occurs during and</i></p>	<p>The term and definition of disaster as proposed in the original text is a clear description that provides an overview of what a disaster encompasses at the highest conceptual level. However, including the wording “one or more of the following” enhances it further by reflecting the fact that disasters may have single or several impacts.</p> <p>The annotations develop a fuller explanation of the sub-components and different types of disaster in order to reflect the scope of the Sendai Framework (paragraph 15).</p> <p>However, the terms “Disaster damage” and “Disaster impact” are important components of the term “Disaster”. The two terms reflect two types of effects of a disaster: one on stocks (damage to physical assets) and the other on flows (downstream impacts due to business interruption, unemployment, health impacts etc.). Expanding the Annotations accordingly, would acknowledge and adequately cover the relevant aspects of these two sub-terms.</p>

- *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, [tsunami,] volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, transport accident.*

[Alt. Disaster

Scenario severely affecting and / or directly damaging 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 process, that exceeds the response capacity of the affected community or region.]

Comments from Member States:

Several comments, including proposed new text, were made by Member States that indicate the need for further discussion.

- Suggestion to include: disruption of a 'system' and

immediately after the disaster. This is usually measured in physical units (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 represents the overall effects, 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,*

<p>the need for 'extra effort outside' the affected community to cope, response or recover.</p>	<p><i>epidemic disease.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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, tsunami, volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, transport accident.</i> 	
<p>31. Disaster damage</p> <p>Total or partial destruction of physical assets existing [and disruption of basic services and damages to sources of livelihood] in the affected area.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Damage occurs during and immediately after the disaster and is measured in physical units (i.e. square meters of housing, kilometres of roads, etc.).</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several comments from Member States indicate that the term disaster damage needs further clarification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful to evaluate a possible definition of affected area. • Suggestion to use the ISO 22315 definition of affected area. 	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into "Disaster".</p>	<p>The terms "Disaster damage" and "Disaster impact" are important components of the term "Disaster". The two terms reflect two types of effects of a disaster: one on stocks (damage to physical assets) and the other on flows (downstream impacts due to business interruption, unemployment, health impacts etc.).</p> <p>Expanding the Annotations for "Disaster" accordingly, would acknowledge and adequately cover the relevant aspects of these two sub-terms.</p>
<p>32. Disaster impact</p> <p>Represents the overall effects of a disaster, including negative and possibly positive ones.</p> <p><i>Annotations: Disaster impact is a wider term 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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into "Disaster".</p>	<p>The terms "Disaster damage" and "Disaster impact" are important components of the term "Disaster". The two terms reflect two types of effects of a disaster: one on stocks (damage to physical assets) and the other on flows (downstream impacts due to business interruption, unemployment, health impacts etc.).</p> <p>Expanding the Annotations for "Disaster" accordingly, would acknowledge and</p>

<p><i>Disaster impacts may include injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, loss of services and environmental degradation.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several comments from Member States indicate that the term disaster damage needs further clarification: Suggestions include to rethink the term disaster impact; include mitigation measures and not only initial recovery but rehabilitation; and provide examples of positive effects of disaster.</p>		<p>adequately cover the relevant aspects of these two sub-terms.</p>
<p>34. Disaster management</p> <p>The organization, planning and application of [mitigation measures,] measures preparing for, responding to and, [initial] recovery [or rehabilitation] from disasters.</p> <p><i>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/apply a plan could lead to damage to life, assets and lost revenue.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Disaster Management] The body of policy, legal, institutional and administrative decisions and operational activities which pertain to preparing for, responding to and, initial recovery from disasters at all levels.]</p> <p>[Alt. Disaster management/Emergency management] The organization, planning and application of measures for preventing, preparing for, responding to and, initial recovery from disasters.]</p> <p><i>Annotation: Disaster management refers to measures for</i></p>	<p>Disaster management</p> <p>The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.</p> <p><i>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/apply a plan could lead to damage to life, assets and lost revenue.</i></p> <p><i>The term disaster management is often used interchangeably with the term emergency management; 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.</i></p>	<p>The terms disaster and emergency are generally used interchangeably. In the proposed definitions of the two terms there is significant overlap. The terms disaster management and emergency management are also used interchangeably and their definitions overlap to a large extent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only using the terms disaster and disaster management for the purpose of this Terminology would keep the definitions clear and focused on the scope of disaster risk reduction.</p>

<p><i>prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, focuses on creating and implementing preparedness and other plans to decrease the impact of disasters and built back better. Failure to create/apply a plan could lead to damage to life, assets and lost revenue.]</i></p> <p>[Alt. Disaster management The range of activities, prior to, during and after disasters, designed to maintain control over disasters and to provide a framework for helping at-risk persons and/or communities to avoid, minimize or recover from the impact of disasters.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some countries use disaster management and some use emergency management. There is essentially no difference between emergency management. 		
<p>35. Disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk is [considered to be – delete] a function of hazard, exposure and vulnerability [and capacity]. It is [normally – delete] expressed as a probability of loss of life, injury or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time.</p> <p><i>Annotation: The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of 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.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p>	<p>Disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk is a function of hazard, exposure and vulnerability and capacity. It is expressed as a probability of loss of life, injury or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time.</p> <p><i>Annotation: The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of 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.</i></p>	<p>For the definition to clearly reflect the core of the term, the words “considered to be” and “normally” are superfluous.</p> <p>Adding the word “capacity” into the definition aligns the definition more closely with the way the term is used in the Sendai Framework. The relationship between vulnerability and capacity is direct in that vulnerability is to a large extent determined by levels of capacity, and could be seen as a function of capacity.</p> <p>Expanding the annotations allows for the inclusion of references to probability and context, as originally defined for the term “Risk”. (see also recommendations for “Risk”)</p> <p>Finally, expanding the annotations to recognise that existing conditions determine</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questioning the purpose of defining both risk and disaster risk. Definition should be more straightforward. 	<p><i>Beyond expressing the probability of a hazardous event and its consequences, it is crucial to recognize that disaster risks are inherent or can be created or exist 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. As such, what is considered “acceptable risk” 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.</i></p>	<p>what is considered acceptable risk in any given context, allows for text from the original definition and annotations for “Acceptable risk” to be accommodated.</p>
<p>36. Disaster risk governance</p> <p>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 [with established clear roles and responsibilities for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders].</p> <p><i>Annotation: Good governance needs to be transparent, inclusive, collective, and efficient to reduce existing risks and avoid creating new ones.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Annotation: <i>The leading, regulatory and coordination role of Governments, having political power to address the underlying causes of vulnerability to disasters, to engage</i></p>	<p>Disaster risk governance</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>Disaster risk governance that is effective usually includes established clear roles and responsibilities. However, weak or inefficient governance environments may lack these and yet the term disaster risk governance would hold. Therefore, the definition of the term itself does not require this qualification, which indicates an ambition of good disaster risk governance.</p> <p>The annotations add dimensions of principles of risk governance which are useful to expand the definition further. The focus provided in the alternative text for annotations is strongly on government roles, which does not correspond with the way the definition is</p>

<p><i>all relevant stakeholders at all levels, in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards for DRR needs to be underlined in order to avoid depoliticisation of these processes and improper balancing of governmental and non-governmental stakeholder roles and responsibilities.]</i></p>		<p>presented.</p>
<p>39. Disaster risk [reduction / management] plan</p> <p>A document prepared by an authority, sector, organization or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related [disaster risk management] actions to accomplish these objectives.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Disaster risk reduction [or disaster risk management] plans 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.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several comments from Member States indicate the need for greater consistency in the use of the terms disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management. Some Member States prefer to maintain the term “Disaster risk reduction plan”.</p>	<p>Disaster risk management plan</p> <p>A document prepared by an authority, sector, organization or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Disaster risk management plans 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.</i></p>	<p>Disaster risk reduction may be understood as the policy objective, which is achieved through effective disaster risk management. A related plan would present a set of management activities with associated targets and indicators that seek to meet that policy objective.</p> <p>Using the term “Disaster risk management plan” adds consistency and clarity to the differentiation between risk management and risk reduction.</p>

<p>41. Early warning system</p> <p>An interrelated set of hazard warning, risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities that enable individuals, communities, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce their risks.</p> <p><i>Annotations: Effective “end-to-end” and “people-centred” early warning system comprises four interrelated key elements: 1) risk knowledge and risk assessment; 2) detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible scenarios; 3) dissemination and communication of timely, accurate and actionable warnings and associated likelihood and impact information; and 4) preparedness and local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. The expressions “end-to-end” and “people-centred” early warning systems are also used to emphasize that early warning systems need to span all steps from hazard detection to user-/sector- specific warning reaching a threatened community to take action. These four interrelated components need to be coordinated within and across sectors and multiple levels for the system to work effectively.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several comments and alternative wording for the definition and annotations from Member States indicate the need for further discussion and clarification.</p>	<p>Early warning system</p> <p>Retain original text.</p> <p><i>Annotations: Effective “end-to-end” and “people-centred” early warning system comprises four interrelated key elements: 1) risk knowledge and risk assessment; 2) detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences; 3) dissemination and communication of timely, accurate and actionable warnings and associated likelihood and impact information; and 4) preparedness and local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. The expressions “end-to-end” and “people-centred” early warning systems are also used to emphasize that early warning systems need to span all steps from hazard detection to user-/sector- specific warning reaching a threatened community to take action. 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.</i></p> <p><i>Early warning systems can be developed for specific hazards and specific consequences or for multiple hazards and a range of impacts. The latter are termed multi-hazard early warning systems and are designed to be used in multi-hazard contexts where</i></p>	<p>Expanding the annotations would:</p> <p>a) allow for recognition of the fact that all components of an early warning system need to be functional in order for the system to be successful; and</p> <p>b) provide reference to multi-hazard early warning systems.</p>
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	<p><i>hazardous events may occur simultaneously 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.</i></p>	
<p>42. Economic loss</p> <p>Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss.</p> <p><i>Annotations: Direct and indirect economic loss are two complementary parts of the total economic loss.</i></p>	<p>Economic loss</p> <p>Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Indirect economic loss: a decline in economic value added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts.</p> <p><i>Annotations:</i></p> <p><i>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 standing crops, agricultural infrastructure, fisheries and livestock. They may also encompass environmental assets and cultural heritage.</i></p>	<p>The definition of the terms economic loss, direct economic loss and indirect economic loss are best presented together as they are closely linked and most meaningful in relation to each other.</p> <p>Expanding the definition and annotations of the term “Economic loss” would allow for overage of the sub-terms direct and indirect economic loss, adding clarity and focus to the Terminology.</p>

	<p><i>Direct losses 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.</i></p> <p><i>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 a supply chain 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.</i></p>	
<p>50. Environmental hazard</p> <p>A process in the environment either occurring naturally, like earthquakes, typhoons, or man-made, like [endocrine disruptors / chemical hazards], and pollution, that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Environmental Hazards can include chemical, natural and biological hazards and may include: skin irritants, carcinogens or respiratory sensitizers; drought, floods, earthquakes; medical waste or samples of a microorganism, virus or toxin. Environmental hazards can be created by environmental degradation, physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The term environmental hazard, though mentioned as such in the Sendai Framework, closely corresponds to and overlaps with the term natural hazard (and hazard) and is therefore redundant in this Terminology.</p> <p>Further, most 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.</p> <p>Merging this term into the annotations for “Hazard” allows for the relevant aspects of the term to be reflected while adding clarity to the overall Terminology. (see also</p>

<p>Comments from Member States: Comments from Italy and Sweden suggest that the terms hazard, natural hazard and environmental hazard should be reviewed to clarify the relevance of having all three and which types of hazard each of them includes.</p>		<p>expanded annotations in “Hazard”)</p>
<p>55. Exposure</p> <p>People, property, other assets or] systems exposed to hazards.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Exposure The state of being put into a situation in which something harmful or dangerous might affect you.]</p>	<p>Exposure</p> <p>The location of people, production, infrastructure, housing and other tangible human assets in hazard-prone areas.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>The current definition is tautological.</p> <p>The definition of exposure presented in the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 puts emphasis on the spatial nature of exposure by using the word “location”, which is important to differentiate “exposure” from “vulnerability”, which can exist independent of location.</p>
<p>61. Geological hazard</p> <p>[Geological process / Internal earth process] or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Geological hazards include internal earth processes, such as earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses, and debris or mud flows. Hydro-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</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework does not specifically mention the term geological hazard, but refers to it in the definition of hazard, which is also adopted for this working text.</p> <p>Merging this term into the annotations for “Hazard” allows for the relevant aspects of the term to be reflected while adding clarity to the overall Terminology. (see also expanded annotations in “Hazard”)</p>

<p><i>manifested as a coastal water-related hazard.</i></p>		
<p>64. Hazard</p> <p>A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or [human activity / human economic and technological activities] that may cause the loss of life or injury [or other health impacts], property damage, social and economic disruption [, cultural heritage damage] or environmental degradation.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydro-meteorological and biological) or induced by human, [economic and technological] processes [human economic and technological processes] (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazards can be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazards is characterised by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several comments were made by Member States that indicate the need for further discussion, in particular in relation to the terms natural hazard, environmental hazard, socio-natural hazard and the definitions of hazard types, such as geological hazard.</p>	<p>Hazard</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Annotations: Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socio-natural in origin. Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena and may be characterized by their magnitude or intensity, speed of onset, duration, and area of extent. For example, earthquakes have short durations and usually affect a relatively small region, whereas droughts are slow to develop and fade away and often affect large regions. Man-made or anthropogenic hazards are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. The range of man-made hazards may include technological and biological hazards. They are distinguished from natural hazards and exclude conflict and terrorism. Several hazards are socio-natural in that they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation, climate change and others.</i></p> <p><i>Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each</i></p>	<p>The Sendai Framework quotes the definition of Hazard used in the Hyogo Framework for Action, which is appropriate and technically sound.</p> <p>However, it includes the word “event”, which conflates the terms “Hazard” and “Hazardous event” (see also definition and comments for “Hazardous event”). Removing “event” from the definition would add clarity to the difference between processes and phenomena on the one hand, and events on the other.</p> <p>Expanding the annotations to include related terms such as natural hazard and man-made hazard as well as hydro-meteorological, geological hazard or environmental hazard keeps the Terminology clear and accessible and avoids presenting a full taxonomy of hazards.</p> <p>The Terminology document is not required to present a complete taxonomy of specific concepts and terms (such as hazard), but would provide a relatively concise overview of the main characteristics of a concept or term. Technically appropriate taxonomies of hazards exist and can be referred to for practical application.</p>

hazards is characterised by its location, intensity, frequency and probability. The term multi-hazard addresses (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 (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 venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants, and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents such as parasites, bacteria, or viruses (e.g. malaria).

Environmental hazards may include chemical, 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-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.

<p>65. Hazardous Event</p> <p>The occurrence of a natural or human-induced phenomenon in a particular place during a particular period of time due to the existence of a hazard.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Severe hazardous event(s) could lead to a disaster as a result of the combination of hazard occurrence and risk factors.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Hazardous Event The occurrence of a natural, technological and biological phenomenon in a particular place during a particular period of time during the existence of a hazard.]</p> <p>Comments by Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of Hazardous events should be added in terminology, e.g. based on IRDR’s Loss Database Standards (Geology, hydrology, Meteorology, Climatology, Biology, Extraterrestrial, etc.) 	<p>Hazardous Event</p> <p>The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>The definition can be simplified further by replacing the terms “natural or human-induced phenomenon” with “hazard” as the latter term is already defined above. A further classification of hazardous events is then redundant as it can be derived from the annotations for “Hazard”.</p>
<p>69. Hydro-meteorological hazard</p> <p>Process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Hydro-meteorological hazards include tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes), thunderstorms, hailstorms, tornados, blizzards, heavy snowfall, avalanches, coastal storm surges, floods including flash floods, drought, heatwaves and cold spells. Hydro-meteorological conditions also can be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics, and in the transport and dispersal of</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework does not specifically mention the term hydro-meteorological hazard, but refers to it in the definition of hazard, which is also adopted for this working text.</p> <p>Merging this term into the annotations for “Hazard” allows for the relevant aspects of it to be reflected while adding clarity to the overall Terminology. (see also expanded annotations in “Hazard”)</p>

<p><i>toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.</i></p>		
<p>70. Indirect economic loss</p> <p>Declines in value added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts. Indirect economic loss is part of disaster impact.</p> <p><i>Annotations: 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 a supply chain 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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Economic loss”.</p>	<p>The definition of the terms economic loss, direct economic loss and indirect economic loss are best presented together as they are closely linked and most meaningful in relation to each other.</p> <p>Expanding the definition and annotations of the term “Economic loss” would allow for overage of the sub-terms direct and indirect economic loss, adding clarity and focus to the Terminology.</p>
<p>72. Indirectly affected</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[Alt. Indirectly affected</p> <p>People, including those most at risk (persons with disabilities, minority groups, children, ethnic groups and all ages and genders) who have not been directly affected, but have suffered consequences over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work, the environmental stress or social, health and psychological consequences, as well as environmental barriers.]</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Affected”.</p>	<p>The definitions for “Affected”, “Directly Affected” and “Indirectly Affected” are meaningful in relation to each other and may be presented together under the term “Affected”. The related Sendai Framework Target B does not differentiate between directly and indirectly affected, but the related indicators have relevant working definitions that cover the required detail.</p> <p>Expanding the definition and annotations of the term “Affected” would allow for coverage of sub-terms “Directly Affected” and “Indirectly Affected”.</p>

<p>81.[Man-made hazard / Anthropogenic hazards / human induced hazards]</p> <p>Hazards induced entirely or predominantly by human[s – delete], [including - delete]] technological and [socio-natural hazards / economic activities].</p> <p><i>Annotation: Man-made hazards [(also known as human-induced hazards or anthropogenic hazards)] are a collective term that covers the range of hazards that result from human [technological and economic] activities. They are distinguished from natural hazards. [(The range of man-made hazards includes technological and socio-natural hazards, and those that may arise from the relationships within and between communities.))] [This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are of the scope of IHL and national legislation.]</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework quotes the definition of Hazard used in the Hyogo Framework for Action, which is appropriate and technically sound.</p> <p>By merging related terms such as “natural hazard”, man-made hazard”, “biological hazard” or “environmental hazard” into the annotations for “Hazard”, the Terminology remains clear and accessible, while allowing for relevant detail on specific sub-terms.</p>
<p>85. Multi-hazard</p> <p>Addressing (1) selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The term is a sub-term of and closely linked to the term “Hazard”. The Sendai Framework quotes the definition of Hazard used in the Hyogo Framework for Action, which is appropriate and technically sound.</p> <p>By merging related terms such as “multi-hazard” into the annotations for “Hazard”, the Terminology remains clear and accessible, while allowing for relevant detail on specific sub-terms.</p>
<p>86. Multi-hazard early warning system</p> <p>An early warning system [which] is designed to be used in multi-hazard contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Early warning system”.</p>	<p>The term is a sub-term of and a particular type of “Early warning system”. By expanding the annotations of the term “Early warning system” relevant text on “Multi-hazard early warning system” can be included while keeping the Terminology focused on key</p>

<p><i>Annotation: A multi-hazard early warning system increases the efficiency and consistency of warnings by using updated and accurate hazards identification, mapping and monitor systems' data.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several comments and alternative wording for the definition and annotations from Member States indicate the need for further discussion and clarification.</p>		<p>concepts and terms. (see also annotations of “Early warning system”).</p>
<p>88. Natural hazard</p> <p>Natural process of phenomenon that may cause the loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Natural hazards are a sub-set of all hazards. The term is used to describe actual hazards as well as the latent hazard conditions that may give rise to future events. Natural hazards can be characterized by their magnitude or intensity, speed of onset, duration, and area of extent. For example, earthquakes have short durations and usually affect a relatively small region, whereas droughts are slow to develop and fade away and often affect large regions. In some cases hazards may be coupled, as in the flood caused by a hurricane or the tsunami that is created by an earthquake.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework quotes the definition of Hazard used in the Hyogo Framework for Action, which is appropriate and technically sound.</p> <p>By merging related terms such as “natural hazard”, man-made hazard”, “biological hazard” or “environmental hazard” into the annotations for “Hazard”, the Terminology remains clear and accessible, while allowing for relevant detail on specific sub-terms.</p>
<p>98. Preparedness</p> <p>The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, [professional – delete] response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.</p>	<p>Preparedness</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Post-disaster response and recovery is regularly provided by individuals and communities that cannot be considered “professional” organisations, but are there before organised services reach affected areas and remain after immediate relief efforts are completed. The term “professional” puts too strong a focus on only one form of response</p>

<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>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. 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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>and recovery provided in any given situation.</p> <p>The term “Preparedness plan” is closely related to and part of the definition of “Preparedness”. Expanding the annotations of “Preparedness” allows for coverage of this sub-term.</p>
<p>99. Preparedness plan</p> <p>Plan that 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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Preparedness”.</p>	<p>The term “Preparedness plan” is closely related to and part of the definition of “Preparedness”. Expanding the annotations of “Preparedness” allows for coverage of this sub-term.</p>
<p>100. Prevention</p> <p>Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.</p>	<p>Prevention</p> <p>Retain original text.</p>	<p>Disaster risk management activities that reduce adverse impacts are termed as mitigation (see relevant definition in this Terminology) while prevention relates to the</p>

<p><i>Annotation: Prevention (i.e. disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to [completely avoid / reduce] potential adverse impacts of hazards, vulnerability conditions and exposure through action normally taken in advance of a hazardous event. Examples include dams or embankments [delete dams and embankments] that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high risk zones, and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake. 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.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Prevention] Activities and measures that enable to avoid, preclude or limit the impact of hazardous event.]</p>	<p><i>Annotation: Prevention (i.e. disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazards, vulnerability conditions and exposure through action normally taken in advance of a hazardous event. Examples include dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high risk zones, and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake. 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.</i></p>	<p>avoidance of disaster impacts.</p> <p>The originally proposed wording for both the definition and the annotations reflect this meaning most clearly.</p>
<p>104. Reconstruction</p> <p>The medium and longer-term [repair / rebuilding] and sustainable restoration [of / towards] resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.</p> <p>[Alt. Reconstruction] Corresponds to the restoration and improvement of public services damaged by an adverse event, avoiding the recurrence of vulnerability of the creation of new risk factors.]</p> <p>[Alt. Reconstruction] The medium and longer-term repair, sustainable restoration and redevelopment, in accordance with the principle of Build Back Better, of critical infrastructures,</p>	<p>Reconstruction</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The term reconstruction refers to the full or partial rebuilding of damaged built structures, systems and livelihoods. The word “repair” may be best replaced in the current definition with “rebuilding”; particularly as “repair” it is partially covered by the additional word “restoration” in the definition.</p> <p>Retaining the wording “of resilient” in the definition would best reflect the aspiration of building back better (see also definition and annotations of the term “Build back better”).</p>

<p>[systems and] services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to clarify the difference between reconstruction, recovery, rebuilding, restoration, rehabilitation. 		
<p>105. Recovery</p> <p>[Decisions and actions / set of actions] aimed at restoring or improving 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.</p> <p><i>[Annotation: The recovery process includes rehabilitation and reconstruction and the application of the principle of Building Back Better.]</i></p> <p>[Alt. Recovery Measures allowing the return to normal functioning of human activity in the area affected by the disaster.]</p>	<p>Recovery</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>Removing the words “decisions and actions” or “set of actions” or “measures” would focus the definition on the core meaning of the term and align the definition of this term with related terms, such as reconstruction and rehabilitation.</p>
<p>106. Rehabilitation</p> <p>The rapid and basic restoration of services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.</p> <p>[Alt. Rehabilitation The shorter term repair and restoration of people’s health and basic services and facilities for the functioning of a</p>	<p>Rehabilitation</p> <p>The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.</p>	<p>While rehabilitation usually can also mean to relate people’s health and individual well-being, in the specific context of disaster risk reduction it refers to the rehabilitation of those institutions and services that are essential to the functioning of society.</p> <p>The original text of the definition best reflects this meaning.</p>

<p>community or a society affected by a disaster.]</p>		<p>Removing the word “rapid” gives recognition to the experience that rehabilitation is usually not achieved very quickly.</p> <p>Directly relating the word “basic” to “services” removes the contradiction inherent in the term “basic restoration” and instead highlights that it is the essential services and facilities that need to be rehabilitated.</p>
<p>110. Resilience</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Resilience means the ability to “resile from” or “spring 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.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: A significant number of comments and new proposals for wording by Member States indicate that this term requires further clarification and discussion.</p>	<p>Resilience</p> <p>Retain original text.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>The term resilience has been subject to discussion for a number of years, not only in the area of disaster risk reduction but also in closely related domains such as climate change adaptation and sustainable development.</p> <p>A number of definitions exist in parallel, each of which have their validity and can be interpreted in different ways. Retaining the definition used in the Sendai Framework recognises the extensive deliberations of Member States in the negotiations for the framework and allows for sufficient flexibility for Member States to interpret it according to country contexts.</p>
<p>111. Response</p> <p>Actions taken 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.</p>	<p>Response</p> <p>Retain original text.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>Response can be provided by specialised emergency services as well as by community organisations and individuals. In fact, so-called “first responders” are often individuals and groups of the affected communities that spontaneously engage in response based on an emergency situation. Retaining the more</p>

<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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. The division between this 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.]</i></p> <p>[Alt. Response The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediate after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several comments from Member States indicate difficulties with the interpretation of the words “emergency services”, which may imply specialised services.</p>		<p>neutral wording of “actions” allows for a reflection of this as it does not define who takes the action.</p>
<p>113. Risk</p> <p>The combination of the probability of a hazardous event and its consequences which result from interaction(s) between natural or man-made hazard(s), vulnerability, exposure and capacity.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Beyond expressing the probability of a hazardous event and its consequences, it is crucial to recognize that risks are inherent or can be created or exist</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Disaster risk”.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology. It is also sufficiently covered by the term “Disaster risk” and its corresponding definition.</p>

<p><i>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.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States Several comments from Member States question the relevance of having a definition of risk in addition to one on risk assessment.</p>		
<p>114. Risk assessment</p> <p>An [A quantitative] approach to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Risk assessments (and associated risk mapping) include: 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, economic dimensions, [environmental impact assessment,] and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios. This series of activities is sometimes known as a risk analysis process.</i></p> <p><i>ISO [31000] defines risk assessment as a process made up of three processes: risk identification, risk analysis, and risk evaluation.</i></p> <p>☐ <i>Risk identification: process that is used to find, recognize, and describe the risks that could affect the achievement of objectives.</i></p> <p>☐ <i>Risk analysis: process that is used to understand the nature, sources, and causes of the risks that have been identified and to estimate the level of risk. It is also used to</i></p>	<p>Risk assessment</p> <p>Retain original text.</p> <p><i>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. This series of activities is sometimes known as a risk analysis process.</i></p>	<p>The term risk assessment can be defined in many ways, but both the comments from Member States as well as experience from consulted experts point to the need to include the identification of hazards, exposure and vulnerability as well as the assessment of potential impact of a hazardous event or disaster.</p> <p>This would be reflected best by retaining the original wording for this definition but reflecting the aspect of environmental impact by adding the word “environmental” in the annotations.</p> <p>The ISO definitions presented in the annotations relate to a broader set of risks than disaster risk only and are therefore not specific to the domain.</p> <p>More detailed wording for risk assessment and each of its component is further provided in the working definitions of related indicators.</p>

<p><i>study impacts and consequences and to examine the controls that currently exist.</i></p> <p>☑ <i>Risk evaluation: process that is used to compare risk analysis results with risk criteria in order to determine whether or not a specified level of risk is acceptable or tolerable.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: A significant number of comments from Member States indicate the need for further clarification on how detailed this definition and its annotation should be.</p>		
<p>119. [Socio-natural / Anthropo-natural] hazard</p> <p>Hazards where the causes are a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, [technological and economic factors,] including environmental degradation, climate change and others.</p> <p><i>Annotation: This term is used for the circumstances where human activity is [technological and economic factors], increasing the occurrence of certain hazards beyond their natural probabilities. Evidence points to a growing disaster burden from such hazards. Socio-natural hazards can be reduced and avoided through wise management of land and environmental resources.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several comments and proposals for alternative wording from Member States indicate that this term lacks clarity.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework quotes the definition of Hazard used in the Hyogo Framework for Action, which is appropriate and technically sound.</p> <p>By merging related terms such as “natural hazard”, man-made hazard”, “biological hazard” or “environmental hazard” into the annotations for “Hazard”, the Terminology remains clear and accessible, while allowing for relevant detail on specific sub-terms.</p>
<p>124. Technological hazard</p> <p>A hazard originating from technological or industrial conditions, including accidents, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities [that</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider merging this term into “Hazard”.</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework quotes the definition of Hazard used in the Hyogo Framework for Action, which is appropriate and technically sound.</p>

<p>may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.]</p> <p><i>Annotation: Examples of technological hazards include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires, food contamination, cyber incidents, and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard.</i></p>		<p>By merging related terms such as “natural hazard”, man-made hazard”, “biological hazard” or “technological hazard” into the annotations for “Hazard”, the Terminology remains clear and accessible, while allowing for relevant detail on specific sub-terms.</p>
<p>128. Vulnerability</p> <p>The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a[n individual,] community [or systems] to the impact[s] of hazards.</p> <p><i>Annotation: For positive factors which increase the ability of people to cope with hazards. See also the definitions of Capacity and Coping Capacity.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Cuba: Retain the original wording of the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>Vulnerability</p> <p>The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community or system to the impacts of hazards.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Retain original text.</i></p>	<p>Individuals, communities, economic, environmental and social systems, nations or regions can display vulnerability. Expanding the definition and include the words “individual” and “system” would allow the Terminology to reflect this understanding.</p>

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

Term (including definition and annotation)	Recommendation	Justification
<p>2. Accessible, understandable and usable format</p> <p>The targeted stakeholders can access the outputs with ease, understand it and use it for their respective needs.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Accident A fortuitous event that may cause incidental or personal injury, alter the normal course of events, or damage property or the environment.]</p> <p>[Alt. Accident Unplanned event or series of events resulting in damage or potential for damage (ISO 17689:2015).]</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>3. Accounting for future risk</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target E.</p>

<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Adverse event Factor that can generate incidents, emergencies, disasters or catastrophes. Its origin can be either natural or anthropogenic.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States: Adverse event is an unnecessary term.</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Affected area Location that has been impacted by disaster, ISO 22315 .]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target C.</p>
<p>6. Agricultural lands affected</p> <p>The area of cultivated or pastoral land damaged or destroyed due to hazardous event (unit: hectare).</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target C.</p>
<p>7. Basic services</p> <p>Services that are needed for all of society to function [effectively / appropriately].</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Basic services Primary services that should remain operational during and after the disaster.].</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators under Target D.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify the relationship between basic services and critical infrastructure. 		
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Business continuity]</p> <p>[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.]</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term, though relevant particularly for the private sector, is not specific to disaster risk reduction. It is defined in relevant documentation and standards, such as ISO and not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Catastrophe]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>The term is synonymous with disaster and its definition does not add value to the</p>

<p>Adverse event involving mass destruction or damage in a given system.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catastrophe is an unnecessary term. 		<p>Terminology beyond what the definition of the term “Disaster” provides.</p>
<p>13. Climate and disaster risk integration into development planning</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>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 may considered I the context of indicators for Target E.</p>
<p>14. Climate change</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[Alt. Climate change adaptation</p> <p>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.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 IPCC has different meaning from of the Sendai Framework. 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>Climate change, while associated with disaster risk, is not a core term to disaster risk reduction. Its definition has been deliberated upon in relevant intergovernmental processes, including in the context of the UNFCCC and IPCC.</p>

<p>21. Country</p> <p>A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>15. Commerce</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>16. Commercial facilities damaged or destroyed</p> <p>The number of individual commercial establishments (individual stores, warehouses, etc.) damaged or destroyed.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target C.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Community Based disaster risk management</p> <p>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 risk, reduction and monitoring and evaluation of their own performance that encourages the ownership of community in disaster risk reduction.]</p> <p>[Alt. Community Based Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is an approach of promoting the active and effective participation of local communities</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text but reflecting relevant aspects in the annotations to “Disaster risk management” instead.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Member States may therefore wish to consider reflecting</p>

<p>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.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed text is too long to be a definition. 		<p>relevant aspects in the annotations of the term “disaster risk management”.</p>
<p>22. Critical infrastructure</p> <p>The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets that support services that are socially, economically or operationally essential to the functioning of a society or community.</p> <p><i>Annotation: Critical infrastructures are elements of the infrastructure that support essential services in a society. They include electricity/power, water, transport systems, air and sea ports, communication systems, [satellite services], health and educational facilities (including hospitals, health centres, schools), as well as public administration services, financial services, centres for fire and police, [livestock infrastructures, evacuation centres], etc. For the purpose of Sendai Framework, target 4 please also refer to basic services.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add bridges and tunnels. • Suggests to consider (parts of) the EU Council Directive 2008 definition: “An asset, system or part thereof located in Member States which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target D.</p>

<p>functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions”. According to NL, infrastructure to protect against flooding (dikes, levees, barriers, pumping stations) are also to be seen as critical infrastructure.</p>		
<p>23. Critical infrastructure protection plan</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicator E-4.</p>
<p>24. Cross-sectoral bodies/forum</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>25. [Deceased / Fatalities]</p> <p>People who lost their lives as a consequence of a [disaster or] hazardous event.</p> <p>[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)</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification should be given to “death” and “missing” due to 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target A.</p>

<p>hazardous events, taking into consideration legal aspects.</p>		
<p>26. Development Planning</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>27. Direct agriculture loss</p> <p>Direct agricultural loss consists of crops (estimated from agricultural lands affected) and livestock loss.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target C.</p>
<p>40. Displaced</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[Alt. Displaced Persons who, for different reasons and circumstances because of [[disaster risk], [hazardous event] or disaster] have to leave their place of residence.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several Member States suggest to remove this term or to clarify the difference between relocated, displaced and evacuated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider adding farm animals to people 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>The terms displaced, relocated and evacuated are terms that are not specific to disaster risk reduction. They are, however, relevant as working definitions for related indicators and may be considered in the context of indicators for Target B.</p>

<p>43. Ecosystem services</p> <p>The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>Ecosystem services is a term that has been deliberated upon in relevant intergovernmental 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.</p>
<p>45. El Niño-southern oscillation phenomenon</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>The El Niño 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.</p>

<p>44. [Educational facilities damaged or destroyed]</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target D.</p>
<p>46. [Emergency]</p> <p>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 process, that can be solved with the resources that the affected community or region possess.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several alternative definitions were proposed by Member States, including proposals to refer to ISO Standards.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>The terms disaster and emergency are generally used interchangeably. In the proposed definitions of the two terms there is significant overlap. The terms disaster management and emergency management are also used interchangeably and their definitions overlap to a large extent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only using the terms disaster and disaster management for the purpose of this Terminology would keep the definitions clear and focused</p>

		on the scope of disaster risk reduction.
<p>47. [Emergency management / Disaster management]</p> <p>The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies and effectively respond to a hazardous event or a disaster.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several conflicting comments from Member States highlight the need for further discussion.</p>	Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text	<p>The terms disaster and emergency are generally used interchangeably. In the proposed definitions of the two terms there is significant overlap. The terms disaster management and emergency management are also used interchangeably and their definitions overlap to a large extent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only using the terms disaster and disaster management for the purpose of this Terminology would keep the definitions clear and focused on the scope of disaster risk reduction.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Emergency Operation Centre</p> <p>Equipped facilities from which the government officials and other stakeholders exercise direction and control and coordinate necessary resources in an emergency situation.]</p>	This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.	<p>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</p>

		<p>also comments on “Emergency” and “Emergency management”.</p> <p>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”.</p>
<p>48. Emergency services</p> <p>The set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>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”).</p> <p>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”.</p>
<p>49. Environmental degradation</p> <p>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].</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>Environmental degradation, while an important driver of disaster risk, is not a concept unique to disaster risk</p>

<p><i>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.</i></p>		<p>reduction. Its definition has been deliberated upon in relevant international fora and processes and is not directly relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>51. Environmental impact assessment</p> <p>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 processes, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>This term, while relevant for effective disaster risk reduction, is not specific to this domain and is used and defined in other practice areas.</p> <p>It was originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, but is not directly relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>52. Evacuated</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>The terms displaced, relocated and evacuated are terms that are not specific to disaster risk reduction. They are, however, relevant as working definitions for related indicators and may be considered in the context of indicators for Target B.</p>

<p><i>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.</i></p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several Member States requested further clarification on the difference between relocated, displaced and evacuated.</p>		
<p>54. Exposed to</p> <p>Being in a state present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term is mainly relevant as a working definition for indicators under Target G. Instead, the relevant term for the Terminology is “Exposure”. (see definition of “Exposure”)</p>
<p>57. Financial protection</p> <p>Strategies to protect governments, businesses and households from the economic burden of disasters.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>Financial protection, while an important area for disaster risk reduction, is not a concept unique to the domain. This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is not directly relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>58. Financial targets to inform investment strategies</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>59. Forecast</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>Forecast is a term that is used to encompass estimates and</p>

<p>Definite statement or statistical estimate of the likely occurrence of a future hazardous event or conditions for a specific area.</p> <p><i>Annotation: In meteorology a forecast refers to a future condition, whereas a warning refers to a potential occurrence of a hazardous event.</i></p> <p>[Alt. Forecast Estimate of the magnitude and time of occurrence of a future event.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest to remove term. 		<p>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.</p>
<p>New proposal by Member States:</p> <p>[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.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster family is a widely used term in quite another context may lead to misunderstanding, so unnecessary term. 	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>60. [Gender mainstreaming]</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>62. Global gross domestic product</p> <p>Summation of GDP of countries.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>

<p><i>Annotation: GDP definition according to the World Bank.</i></p>		
<p>63. Greenhouse gases</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term, while indirectly relevant, is not specific to disaster risk reduction and not relevant to the Terminology. The proposed definition already exists and can be found in the relevant IPCC documents and reports.</p>
<p>New proposals by Member States:</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term on its own but merge relevant aspects into "Risk assessment".</p>	<p>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.).</p> <p>It is therefore redundant as a term in its own right and Member States may wish to merge relevant aspects of this term into "Risk assessment".</p>

<p>New proposal by Member States:</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>66. Health facilities damaged or destroyed</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target D.</p>
<p>New proposal by Member States:</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>67. Houses damaged</p> <p>Houses (housing units) with minor damage, not structural or architectural, which may continue to be habitable, although they may require some repair or cleaning.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target D.</p>
<p>68. Houses destroyed</p> <p>Houses (housing units) levelled, buried, collapsed, washed away or damaged to the extent that they are no longer habitable.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant</p>

		as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target D.
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[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.]</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Incident <i>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.]</i></p> <p>[Alt. Incident situation that might be, or could lead to, a disruption, loss, emergency or crisis. ISO 22300:2012]</p> <p>[Alt. Incident</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>

<p>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]</p>		
<p>71. Independent periodic outcome reviews</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This concept, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is relevant for effective disaster risk reduction, but not specific to this domain not therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>73. Industrial facilities damaged or destroyed</p> <p>The number of manufacturing and industrial facilities directly affected (damaged or destroyed).</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target D.</p>
<p>74. Injured or ill</p> <p>People suffering from a new or exacerbated physical or psychological harm, trauma or an illness as a result of a hazardous event.</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target B.</p>
<p>76. Interruption or lower quality of service in any of the public services</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be</p>

<p>☒ Health facilities: health centres, clinics, local and regional hospitals, outpatient centres and in general facilities used by primary health providers.</p> <p>☒ Educational facilities: play schools, kindergartens, primary, secondary or middle schools, technical-vocational schools, colleges, universities, training centres, adult education, military schools and prison schools.</p> <p>☒ Transport system: road networks, railways (including stations), airports and ports.</p> <p>☒ 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.</p> <p>☒ Water supply: drinking water supply system (water outlets, water treatment plants, aqueducts and canals which carry drinking water, storage tanks.)</p> <p>☒ Sewerage system: sanitation and sanitary sewage systems and collection and treatment of solid waste.</p> <p>☒ Solid waste management: collection and treatment of solid waste.</p> <p>☒ Power/energy system: generation facilities, transmission and distribution system and dispatch centres and other works.</p> <p>☒ Emergency Response: disaster management office, fire management service, police, army and emergency operation centres.</p>		<p>considered in the context of indicators for Target D.</p>
<p>78. [Land-use planning / Territorial planning] / Spatial planning]</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term was originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators. While a component of effective disaster risk reduction, it is not specific to this domain and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>

<p><i>installations in hazard-prone areas, including consideration of service routes for transport, power, water, sewage and other critical facilities.</i></p> <p>Alt. [Land-use planning The rational process of allocation and management of the available land and water resources for different functions or uses consistent with the DRR/CCA principles.]</p>		
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Lifelines Networks that support services for water, sewerage, electricity, communications, natural gas, liquid fuels, transportation and other systems.]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Livelihood The capacities, productive assets (both living and material) and activities required for securing a means of living, on a sustainable basis, with dignity.</p> <p><i>Annotation:</i> <i>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.]</i></p> <p>[Alt. Livelihood Means, capabilities, tangible and intangible assets, including human, social, natural, physical, financial resources, that people draw upon to make a living.]</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Livestock, [protection of] Livestock are farm animals, sentient beings and productive assets, which provide farmers with food, agricultural inputs [such as manure, draught</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>

<p>power and transport], income, equity/insurance, and cultural identity.</p> <p><i>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.]</i></p>		
<p>77. Livestock loss</p> <p>The number of 4-legged domestic animals (e.g. cow, pig, sheep, goat, cattle) lost due to hazardous event.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target C.</p>
<p>79. Local DRR Strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be reflected upon in the context of indicators for Target E.</p>
<p>80. Local Government</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Manageability The degree to which a community can intervene and control a hazard in</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>

<p>order to reduce its potential impact.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manageability is an unnecessary term 		
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Meeting point Pre-designated gathering place for individuals and families to protect their lives and health against the negative effects of an adverse event.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting point is an unnecessary term 	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>82. [Missing [persons]</p> <p>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.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest to add a timescale to differentiate between missing and deceased (or presumed dead). 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>The terms killed, deaths, deceased and missing are terms that are not specific to disaster risk reduction. Yet, they are relevant in the specific context of indicators and are reflected upon as appropriate in the working definitions of indicators, particularly of indicators A-1 and A-2.</p>
<p>84. Monitoring and forecasting system</p> <p>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 the likely occurrence of a future hazardous event or conditions for a specific area.</p> <p>☒ Monitor: A device used for observing, checking, or keeping a continuous record of something.</p> <p>☒ Forecast: Definite statement or statistical estimate of the likely occurrence of a future hazardous event or conditions for a specific area.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>89. National DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>91. Open Data</p> <p>Anyone is free to use, reuse, and distribute if subject only, at most, to requirement to attribute and/or share-alike.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>92. Peer review</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>93. People covered</p> <p>People who are supposed to receive the early warning because they are considered in the geospatial and social coverage of the warning.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target E.</p>

<p>94. People who left their places of residence</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target E.</p>
<p>95. People who received food relief aid</p> <p>The number of persons who received food /nutrition, by government or as humanitarian aid, during or in the aftermath of a hazardous event.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No need for definition of the term but there is a need for estimation method. 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target E.</p>
<p>96. People whose houses were damaged or destroyed due to hazardous events</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target B.</p>
<p>97. [Persons particularly affected</p> <p>Persons that, because of their conditions of disability suffer in a greater manner the impact of hazardous events.]</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target B.</p>

<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[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.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is not a term but an indicator 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>This term is relevant in the context of the working definitions of indicators, but is not a core term to disaster risk reduction. It is recommended not to add it to the Working Text.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Productive assets Assets with both direct and indirect values, which can be used to generate a value-added and/or income.</p> <p><i>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.]</i></p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>102. Public and private balance sheets</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>103. Public awareness</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>

<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p>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].</p> <p>Comments from Member States: Several Member States requested further clarification of the difference between relocated, displaced and evacuated.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>The terms displaced, relocated and evacuated are terms that are not specific to disaster risk reduction. They are, however, relevant as working definitions for related indicators. The term relocated is mainly relevant for and may be considered in the context of indicators for Targets B and E.</p>
<p>108. Replacement cost</p> <p>The cost of replacing damaged assets with materials of like kind and quality.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target C.</p>
<p>117. Roads damaged or destroyed</p> <p>The length of road networks damaged or destroyed due to the hazardous event, in kilometres.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Target C.</p>

<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Scientific and technical institutions The set of specialised technical institutions that have the legal mandate to study the threats.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific and technical institutions is an unnecessary term 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>118. Sector</p> <p>A distinct part or branch of a nation’s economy or society or of a sphere of activity.</p> <p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>120. Stakeholders and People</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>121. [Strategic Environmental Assessment]</p> <p>An environmental management tool facilitating the integration of environmental aspects and sustainability in the development process of Policies, Plans and Instruments for Territorial Planning.</p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>

<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p>123. Sustainable development</p> <p>Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p> <p><i>Annotation: This definition coined by the 1987 Brundtland Commission is very 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.]</i></p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Technical Workshops</p> <p>Mechanism that integrates and coordinates the technical capacities of the public and private sectors for risk reduction and emergency response in a territory.]</p> <p>Comments from Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical workshops in an unnecessary term. 	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text</p>	<p>This term is not specific to disaster risk reduction and therefore not relevant to the Terminology.</p>
<p>New proposal from Member States:</p> <p>[Temporary shelter</p> <p>Infrastructure that is conditioned for short periods of time for evacuees.]</p>	<p>This term has not been discussed to date. Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text.</p>	<p>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</p>

		the length of “short periods” and the word “evacuees”.
<p>125. Transportation infrastructure</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Annotation: In this indicator, it consists of roads, railways, ports and airports.</i></p> <p>☑ Roads damaged or destroyed: The length of road networks damaged or destroyed due to the hazardous event, in kilometres. (SDG Proposal)</p> <p>☑ Railways damaged or destroyed: The lengths of railway networks damaged or destroyed due to the hazardous events, in kilometres.</p> <p>☑ Ports damaged or destroyed: The number of facilities damaged or destroyed due to hazardous events.</p> <p>☑ Airports damaged or destroyed: The number of facilities damaged or destroyed due to hazardous events.]</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term in the Working Text. It may be considered in the working definitions of indicators.</p>	<p>This term, originally introduced by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for indicators, is mainly relevant as a working definition for related indicators. It may be considered in the context of indicators for Targets C and D.</p>
<p>127. [Victims]</p> <p>[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.]</p> <p>[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.].</p>	<p>Member States may wish to consider not retaining this term but reflecting relevant aspects of the definition in “Affected”.</p>	<p>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 “Affected”.</p>

4. List of non-contested terms and terms for which minor amendments were suggested

10. 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.

18. Contingency planning

A management process that analyses **[specific or] [imminent]** [emerging – **delete**] [disaster - **delete**] 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.

33. Disaster loss database

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

37. Disaster risk management

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

*Annotation: Disaster risk management includes actions designed to avoid the creation of new risks, such as better land-use planning and disaster resistant water supply systems (prospective disaster risk management), actions designed to address pre-existing risks, such as reduction of health and social vulnerability, retrofitting of critical infrastructure (corrective disaster risk management) and actions taken to address residual risk and reducing impacts on communities and societies, such as preparedness , **[response, recovery,]** insurance and social safety nets ([compensatory disaster risk management / **residual risk management**]).*

38. Disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction is **[the policy objective of disaster risk management]** 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:

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”.

53. Evacuation plan

Plan that establishes arrangements in advance to enable people and if possible assets to move temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event.

56. Extensive risk

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

Annotation (based on UNISDR, 2009): Extensive risk is mainly a characteristic of rural areas and urban margins 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.

75. Intensive risk

Intensive risk is used to describe the risk of high-severity, mid to low-frequency **[hazardous events and]** 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.

83. Mitigation

The lessening or limitation **[minimizing]** of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.

Annotation: The adverse impacts of hazards often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental 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.

90. 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: This definition is derived from paragraph 27g of the Sendai Framework that calls to “establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, and a designated national focal point for implementing the post-2015 framework. It is necessary for such mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional frameworks with clearly assigned responsibilities and authority to, inter alia, identify sectoral and multi-sectoral disaster risk, 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. These responsibilities should be established through laws, regulations, standards and procedures”.

101. Prospective disaster risk management

Management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks.

Annotation: This concept focuses on addressing risks that may develop in future if risk reduction policies are not put in place, rather than on the risks that are already present and which can be managed and reduced now.

109. Residual risk / [Residual risk management]

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.

112. 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.

115. 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.

116. 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.

122. Structural and non-structural measures

Structural measures: 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 / **load-bearing structural systems**];

Non-structural measures: Any measure [not involving physical construction / **that involves non-structural components of construction**] that uses 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.

126. Underlying disaster risk [drivers / **factors**]

Processes or conditions, [including / mostly] development-related, that influence the level of risk.

*Annotations: They include the consequences of increased exposure and vulnerability, poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, unplanned and rapid urbanization, poor land management and compounding [**factors / drivers**] 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.*

*Examples of underlying risk [**factors / drivers**] are: lack of risk-informed land use, urban planning and development activities to reduce risk and vulnerabilities; lack of sustainable and integrated environmental and natural resources management; factors conducting to climate change consequences that increase hazard intensity and frequency, and sea level rise.*