

Annex 2. Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology

Disaster risk management is the systematic process of using administrative directives, organisations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. It aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness (UNISDR).

Disaster risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events (guided by the global policy set out in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters).

Resilience means the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of the hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions (UNISDR). Resilience focuses investment on increasing a city area's overall ability to support a vibrant, healthy society and economy under a wide range of circumstances (ICLEI).

Sustainable urbanization is a process that promotes an integrated, gender-sensitive and pro-poor approach to the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainability. It is based on participatory planning and decision making processes, and inclusive governance (UN-HABITAT). The principles of sustainable urbanization involve:

- Accessible and pro-poor land, infrastructure, services, mobility and housing;
- Socially inclusive, gender-sensitive, healthy and safe development;
- Environmentally sound and carbon-efficient built environment;
- Participatory planning and decision making processes;
- Vibrant and competitive local economies promoting decent work and livelihoods;
- Assurance of non-discrimination and equitable rights to the city; and
- Empowering cities and communities to plan for and effectively manage adversity and change to build resilience.

Consult UNISDR's Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology for additional definitions at <http://www.unisdr.org/terminology>.

Acronyms

ACSAD	Arab Center for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre
AECOM	Architecture, Engineering, Consulting, Operations Management (Fortune 500 company)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEZA	Special Economic Zone Authority (Aqaba, Jordan)
BCA	Benefit Cost Analysis
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (UNDP, UNISDR and OCHA inter-agency initiative)
CI	Core Indicators
CORILA	Consorzio Ricerche Laguna (Venice, Italy)
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels)
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMMP	Disaster Risk Management Master Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office
EM-DAT	International Disaster Database, CRED
EMI	Earthquake and Megacities Initiatives
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (USA)
GAR	Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IID	Institute for International Development (Adelaide, Australia)

ILO	International Labor Organisation
INEE	Interagency Network on Education in Emergencies
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRP	International Recovery Platform
LG-NET	Local Government Network (India)
LG-SAT	Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (see Annex 1)
MCGM	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Programme (USA)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
PAHO	Pan American Health Organisation, WHO Regional Office
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
SES	State Emergency Service (Victoria, Australia)
SMART	Stormwater Management Road Tunnel (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
SMEC	Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (professional services firm, Australia)
SWITCH	Solar and Wind Initiatives Towards Change (ICLEI)
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
URA	Urban and Rural Areas
WB	World Bank
WCSDA	World Cities Scientific Development Alliance (China)
WHO	World Health Organisation