

## GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
<b>Affected Population</b>	Sum of categories of selected direct human impacts: deaths, missing, injured, ill, evacuated, relocated, and otherwise affected. Annotation: People can be affected directly or indirectly. Affected people may experience short-term or long-term or long-term consequences to their lives, livelihoods or health and to their economic physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. In addition, people who are missing or dead may be considered as directly affected. (see UNGA, 2015)
<b>Asset</b>	A store of value representing a benefit or series of benefits accruing to the economic owner by holding or using the entity over a period of time. It is a means of carrying forward value from one accounting period to another.
<b>Attribution to a disaster</b>	A direct causal relationship with a disaster; statistical reference with an identifiable disaster occurrence.
<b>Building back better</b>	Structural measures with a disaster risk mitigation purpose (e.g. seismic resilience in building reconstruction). Note, costs of building back better are distinct and should be separated, where feasible, from reconstruction costs used to estimate direct economic loss.
<b>Cascading multi-hazard disasters</b>	A disaster in which one type of hazard (such as a strong storm) causes one or more additional hazards (e.g. flooding or landslides), creating combined impacts to the population, infrastructure and the environment.
<b>Catastrophic losses</b>	The volume changes to assets recorded as catastrophic losses in the other changes in the volume of assets account, which are the result of large scale, discrete and recognizable events that may destroy a significantly large number of assets within any of the asset categories. They include major earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tidal waves, exceptionally severe hurricanes, drought and other natural disasters; acts of war, riots and other political events; and technological accidents such as major toxic spills or release of radioactive particles into the air. (SNA, 2008)
<b>Climate</b>	The synthesis of weather conditions in a given area, characterized by long-term statistics (mean values, variances, probabilities of extreme values, etc.) of the meteorological elements in that area. (WMO)

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Climate Change</b>	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.
<b>Climate-related hazard</b>	Climate-related hazards is a category of hazards that are consequences of climatological activity, and thus have the potential to be affected by climate change.
<b>Coping Capacity</b>	Coping capacity is factors for resilience of household, businesses, communities, regions, and whole countries against external shocks in the form of a disaster. This is the ability for households or businesses or infrastructure to respond to external shocks without sustaining major permanent negative impacts, and instead guiding towards opportunities for improvements in the future (e.g. “building back better”).
<b>Critical infrastructure</b>	The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society. (UNGA, 2015)
<b>Cultural heritage objects</b>	Culturally important objects (such as important artefacts) located in cultural heritage zones with special value to a population.
<b>Cultural heritage zones</b>	Areas previously designated for historical and cultural significance (e.g. UNESCO World Heritage sites or other nationally or regionally designated locations).
<b>Damages</b>	Material impacts to that could be recovered, in principle, through future repairs.
<b>Direct impacts</b>	Impacts happening during or shortly following disaster directly triggered by a hazard. Direct impacts include impacts to humans and material impacts.
<b>Direct economic loss</b>	The monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. (See UNGA, 2015)
<b>Disaster</b>	"A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts." (UNISDR, UNGA, 2015)
<b>Destroyed</b>	Material impacts resulting total loss of an object, beyond recovery except through replacement construction and/or relocation.

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<b>Disaster Management</b>	The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for creating and implementing preparedness and addressing all aspects of emergencies and others plans to respond to, and to decrease the impact of, disasters and to build back better.
<b>Disaster response</b>	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected; includes operational response, which are the coordinated actions of emergency responders, utilizing detailed data on the location of disaster, population, critical infrastructure, and other relevant priority concerns
<b>Disaster risk</b>	“the potential 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, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.” (UN, 2015) <i>Annotation: The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of hazardous events and disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socioeconomic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least.</i>
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	A scope of work “aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contributes to strengthening resilience. DRR encompasses all aspects of work including the management of residual risk, i.e. managing risks that cannot be prevented nor reduced, and are known to give rise to, or already, materialize into a disaster event.” (UNISDR, 2017)
<b>Disaster Risk Mitigation</b>	Activities and measures to reduce or lessen existing disaster risk or to limit the adverse impacts of a hazardous event. Mitigation differs from prevention in that it is reactive to an identified and currently existing risk or impending threat. Thus, the activities mitigate for specific threats, instead of general risk prevention.
<b>Disaster Risk Prevention</b>	Activities with an intention to intention to avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. While certain disaster risks cannot be eliminated, prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk of disaster is removed.
<b>Displacement</b>	Movement of the population as a direct result of a hazard, including evacuations and permanent relocations of people due to a disaster

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<b>Dwellings</b>	Buildings, or designated parts of buildings, and other structures, that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences.
<b>Early warning systems management</b>	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."
<b>Emergency management</b>	The organization and management of resources and responsibilities, which predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs, for addressing all aspects of emergencies and effectively respond to a hazardous event or a disaster. The set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations including 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.
<b>Environmental assets</b>	The naturally occurring living and non-living components of the Earth, together constituting the biophysical environment, which may provide benefits to humanity. (SEEA, 2012)
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	"May include chemical, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation or 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." (UN, 2015)
<b>Evacuations</b>	Moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event in order to protect them.
<b>Extensive and Intensive Risk from Disasters</b>	"Extensive risk is used to describe the risk associated with low-severity, high-frequency events, mainly associated with highly localized hazards. Intensive risk is used to describe the risk associated to high-severity, mid to low-frequency events, mainly associated with major hazards." (UNISDR-GAR, 2015)
<b>Extreme Weather Event</b>	An extreme weather event is an event that is rare at a particular place and time of year. Definitions of rare vary, but an extreme

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	weather event would normally be as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile of a probability density function estimated from observations. By definition, the characteristics of what is called extreme weather may vary from place to place in an absolute sense. When a pattern of extreme weather persists for some time, such as a season, it may be classed as an extreme climate event, especially if it yields an average or total that is itself extreme (e.g., drought or heavy rainfall over a season).
<b>Finished goods</b>	Consist of goods produced as outputs that their producer does not intend to process further before supplying them to other institutional units. (SNA, 2018)
<b>Goods</b>	Goods are physical, produced objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets. (SNA, 2018)
<b>Hazard</b>	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." (UN, 2015)
<b>Hazard exposure areas</b>	Designated areas known to be exposed to specific hazards based upon scientific evidence (hazard catalogue), including past events and various types of meteorological, geological, or hydrological data.
<b>Hazard catalogue</b>	A collection of the spatial, intensity, and temporal characteristics for a set of potential hazards for a defined geographic area
<b>Hazard glossary</b>	Nationally-adopted list of relevant types of hazards for disaster risk management, with definitions. Hazard glossaries are important metadata for use of disaster statistics, and therefore should be a publicly accessible reference with statistical releases
<b>Indirect Impacts</b>	Consequences of a disaster for which causality is not directly observed and therefore must be estimated via application of some assumptions and analysis, Consists of various forms indirect consequences to the people, social condition, the economy or the environment. From UN (2015), Indirectly Affected are: "people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences."
<b>Injured, ill</b>	The number of persons whose health or physical integrity is affected as a direct result of the disaster. Does not include victims who die.

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<b>Inventories</b>	Produced assets that consist of goods and services, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production or other use at a later date.
<b>Land</b>	Land consists of the ground, including the soil covering and any associated surface waters, over which ownership rights are enforced and from which economic benefits can be derived by their owners by holding or using them. (SNA, 2008)
<b>Land-use planning</b>	Systematic assessment of physical, social and economic factors in such a way as to encourage and assist land users in selecting options that increase their productivity, are sustainable and meet the needs of society. Land- use planning can help to mitigate disasters and reduce risks, for example by discouraging settlements and construction of key installations in hazard-prone areas, including consideration of service routes for transport, power, water, sewage and other critical facilities.
<b>Large disasters</b>	Large disasters are disasters in which the emergency is at a national (or higher) scale and have special characteristics of interest for analysis because they are relatively rare but have sweeping and long-term effects on sustainable development
<b>Magnitude</b>	Strength, force of energy or related characteristic of a hazard. These are scientific measurements based on continuous scientific monitoring, utilizing a measurement scale defined by specialists in the relevant physical science (e.g. Richter or Local Magnitude scale (ML) for earth shaking).
<b>Medical costs</b>	Total expenditure on health measures the final use by resident units of health care goods and services plus gross capital formation in health care provider industries (institutions where health care is the predominant activity).
<b>Medium and small-scale disasters</b>	Disasters with emergencies at smaller than national geographic scales, which usually result in fewer and less intensive impacts, but may be more frequent occurrences, and thus, the cumulative effect can be very significant, and represent large shares of the total number of disaster impacts for a country or region over time.
<b>Missing</b>	The number of persons whose whereabouts since the disaster is unknown. It includes people who are presumed dead. After some amount of time, missing become part of the count of deaths.

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<b>Natural resources</b>	Non-produced fixed assets, consisting of naturally occurring resources such as land, water resources, uncultivated forests and deposits of minerals that have an economic value.
<b>Non-structural measures</b>	Any measure not involving physical construction that uses knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce risks and impacts through their integration in sustainable development plans and programmes, in particular through policies and laws typically to reduce vulnerability and exposure, public awareness raising, training and education.
<b>Official Development Assistance(ODA)</b>	ODA is defined as flows to countries and territories on and to multilateral development institutions which are: a) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executing agencies; and ii. each transaction of which: a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a discount rate of 10 per cent). (See OECD)
<b>Physical Vulnerability</b>	See definition of vulnerability (below) as applied to land and infrastructure, such as buildings, roads, and other built-up areas
<b>Preparedness</b>	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.
<b>Reconstruction</b>	The medium and longer-term repair and sustainable restoration of critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities, and livelihoods required for full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster. (UN, 2015)
<b>Relocated</b>	People who, for different reasons or circumstances because of risk or disaster, have moved permanently from their places of residence to new sites (safer areas).
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	A process to determine the nature, extent, and locations of risk, by analysing exposure and conditions of vulnerability to hazards and present coping capacities against all types of disaster impacts. A comprehensive risk assessment process consists of understanding of current situation, needs and gaps, hazard assessment, exposure assessment, vulnerability analysis, loss/impact analysis, risk profiling and evaluation and formulation or revision of disaster risk reduction strategies and action plan.

Term	Definition
<b>Services</b>	Services are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. (SNA, 2008)
<b>Slow onset disaster</b>	A disaster that emerges gradually over time. Slow-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., drought, desertification, sea level rise, epidemic disease. (UN, 2015)
<b>Structural measures</b>	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. Common structural measures for disaster risk reduction include constructed dams, flood levies, ocean wave barriers, earthquake-resistant construction, and evacuation shelters.
<b>Sudden-onset disaster</b>	A disaster triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly. Sudden-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., earthquake, volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, and transport accident. (UNGA, 2015)
<b>Technological hazard</b>	"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." (UNGA, 2015)
<b>Urban Slum household</b>	A slum household suffers: lack of access to improved water source, lack of access to improved sanitation facilities, lack of sufficient living area, lack of housing durability or lack of security of tenure. (UN-Habitat, 2016)
<b>Valuables</b>	Produced goods of considerable value that are not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption but are held as stores of value over time.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards. (UN, 2015)