

GLOSSARY

ACCEPTABLE RISK

The level of potential losses that a society or community considers acceptable given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions.

BCPR

Founded in 2001, BCPR provides a bridge between humanitarian agencies meeting immediate needs following disaster and the long-term recovery that follows. Go to <http://www.undp.org/cpr>

BILATERAL DONOR

A two-way relationship, used to describe country-to-country projects as well as national donor agencies.

CADRI

An inter-agency initiative of UNDP/BCPR, OCHA and the UNISDR secretariat, CADRI's mission is to advance knowledge of, and strengthen sustainable capacity development for disaster risk reduction worldwide.

CAPACITY

Combination of strengths and resources within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed social and economic goals.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Via better knowledge and improved skills, stronger systems and institutions, individuals and societies develop over time to achieve social and economic goals.

CCA

Climate Change Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.

CCA/UNDAF

A review of current development within a specific country or region: to identify challenges that need to be addressed by UN entities.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Issues such as capacity development or gender that should be identified and acted upon across all aspects of development.

DISASTER

Serious disruption of a community or a society: widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, beyond coping with available resources.

DISASTER RECOVERY

Actions taken to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions of an affected community, while supporting change to reduce future disaster risk.

DMTP

Between 1991 and 2006, DMTP offered training in disaster preparedness and response: superseded by CADRI in 2007.

DRR

Efforts to manage the causes of disaster – lessening the vulnerability of people and property – and to improve future preparedness. Go to <http://www.cadri.net/en/areas-we-work/disaster-risk-reduction>.

HFA

In 2005, 168 governments approved this 10-year strategy to integrate DRR into the development programmes of individual nations. Go to <http://www.cadri.net/en/areas-we-work/hyogo-framework-action>.

DRM

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

OCHA

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, working from more than 30 regional and field offices, ensures response to disaster is effective and efficient, and works to reduce duplication and gaps.

See <http://ochaonline.un.org/>.

RESILIENCE

Capacity to absorb destructive forces through resistance or adaptation: to maintain basic functions and structures during disaster and to readily recover.

RISK

Probability of harmful consequences or expected losses from the impact of natural or man-made disasters upon vulnerable communities.

UNCDG

Responds to demand for capacity development by supporting governments, civil society and other partners to build their skills, knowledge and experience. See <http://www.undp.org/capacity/>.

OCHA

A strategic programme outlining the collective response of the UNCT to priorities in the national development framework. See <http://www.undg.org/?P=232>.

OECD

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation that works to build better policies for better lives. Its goal is to shape policies that foster prosperity, equality, opportunity and well-being for all.

UNDP

UN global development network: UNDP advocates for change and connects countries to resources to help their people build better lives. See <http://www.undp.org/>.

UNDRR

As the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDRR brings governments, partners and communities together to reduce disaster risk and losses and to ensure a safer, sustainable future.

UNISDR

Aims to build disaster-resilient communities by promoting awareness of disaster reduction as integral to sustainable development. See <http://www.unisdr.org/>.