



RESILOC			
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Glossary of Terms

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Abstract

The following document contains a glossary of terms with relevance to the RESILOC Project. The terms were defined by the members of the consortium and shall serve the coordination of research and the improved communication both internally and externally.



2 Document History

Date	Version	Modified by (first name, name, organization)	Remarks
01.05.2020	0.8	Task Leaders of WP2	First draft in Excel
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Disclosure Statement:

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1 Introduction

As with any well-founded research project, RESILOC will gain credibility and usefulness from expressing and referencing clear and well described definitions of the phrases and terms used within its outputs.

Well researched and resourced efforts have been deployed across the Disaster Resilience sector and would be wasted effort for this project to attempt to recreate them. It is also important that the project recognises and values the need for a common nomenclature across the DRR sector whenever possible. Such an approach will ensure both the shared comprehension of principles and the interoperability of outcomes and products.

It is not in the interests of RESILOC to redefine or re-invent perfectly usable and accepted professional terms and definitions. For this reason, the Project partners have accepted a professional baseline known as the '**Base Glossary**' suite of definitions founded largely (but not exclusively) on the work of the;

International Standards Organisation (ISO)

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), formerly known as UNISDR and the International Federation of Red Cross & Crescents (IFRC)

This '**Base Glossary**' of terms is the outcome of a project-specific standardisation/alignment activity that was implemented to ensure a common and sound language between researchers working on RESILOC and for the purpose of supporting focused and comprehensive communication efforts within the project consortium and with external stakeholders.

A second component of the glossary developed is presented as the '**Project Glossary**'. This includes those terms and phrases that are either;

- new to the DRS world due the specialist activities of RESILOC or,
- are accepted terms from the Base Glossary which need 'flexing' to fit the activities and context of our work.

The Project Glossary is an ongoing 'work in progress' and will be kept live for the entire duration of the project as it proposes new entries, stresses and tests its own explanations and definitions. At any given time, the terms and phrases used will range from those receiving a consensus across the project to those that are desired but are immature in development. The Project Glossary will become increasingly credible as time progresses and will be completed for publication towards the final stages of the project.

At this stage of the project, the majority of terms presented have been identified through the research efforts employed through Work Package 2; "Comparative Analysis of resilience in societies and communities" and Objective 1; "Increase the understanding of resilience in societies and local communities".

It is expected that terms may be removed or newly defined during the project. To conclude on the currency of data please observe the Document history.

The RESILOC Project is keen to deliver value beyond its original remit, in particular to other projects operating within the same H2020 Call area for Disaster Resilient Societies (DRS01 - Human factors, and social, societal, and organisational aspects for disaster-resilient societies). This will be achieved through developing a shared 'Base Glossary' contributed to by all projects



in the call and by sharing the evolving RESILOC 'Project Glossary' to avoid duplication and encourage academic consideration and challenge of the definitions or meanings selected.

This is an embryonic stage but the authors are confident of positive take-up of this initiative.



2 Intended use

The Base and Project Glossary of terms presented here represents a collection of terms as defined and agreed upon during the first phase of the RESILOC project whilst maintaining the flexibility and capacity to evolve during later stages of the project. It is intended to be used for the coordination of research activities but mainly for coherent and sound communication activities within the project and with external stakeholders.

The hierarchy involved in determining the definition used throughout the project is as follows: The standard definition (from the Base Glossary) always apply unless a different meaning is clearly attributed to it within a document/deliverable. Where this is the case, the alternative definition is clearly referenced as such in the Project Glossary and the author is encouraged to justify why this has been necessary in their text.

Project partners that publish content from the RESILOC project are required to consult and reference the glossary. Where additional inter-understanding or perspectives is required, new terms and phrases are proposed and described by the respective author incorporating them. In this way, the Glossary will grow and gain professional credibility as the project progresses.

Each Deliverable within the project will reference this document and rely on it to reflect the content and context of each term or phrase used.

The Base Glossary is further provided for comment and development by the other three projects in our DRS01 activity area and the RESILOC specific section (the Project Glossary) is shared for scrutiny and improvement.

3 Base Glossary of terms

Following Table shall define the glossary of terms as defined within the research activities of WP2 (Status 20 October 2020)

Table 1: RESILOC Base Glossary of terms (Status 29.10.2020)

Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
A			
Accident	Unintended damage to people or objects that affect the functioning of the system we choose to analyse	Perrow, 1999: 64	Perrow, C. (1999). Normal accidents. Living with High-Risk Technologies. Princeton University Press: Princeton.
Affected	People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected are those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
B			
Build Back Better	The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Building Code	A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to regulate 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.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction



Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
C			
Capacity	The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Coping Capacity	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 disasters or adverse conditions. Coping capacities contribute to the reduction of disaster risks	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Capacity Assessment	The process by which the capacity of a group, organization or society is reviewed against desired goals, where existing capacities are identified for maintenance or strengthening and capacity gaps are identified for further action	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Capacity Development	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 enabling environment.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Civil Protection	Protection for people, their environment, property and cultural heritage in the event of natural or manmade crises and disasters.	Hellenberg, 2006: 5	Civil protection according to the EU
Civil Society	Civil society refers to both the networks of actors and groups that are non-state, formally and informally constituted, and to the networks of trust and reciprocity among citizens in a society	Aldrich and Crook, 2008	Aldrich, D.P. and Crook, K. (2008). Strong Civil Society as a Double-Edged Sword. Political Research Quarterly 61(3), 379-389
Contingency planning	A management process that analyses disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction



Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Crisis	A period of upheaval and collective stress, disturbing everyday patterns and threatening core values and structures of a social system in unexpected, often unconceivable, ways.	Rosenthal et al., 2001:6	Rosenthal, U., Boin, R. and Comfort, L.K. (2001). Managing crises. Threats, Dilemmas, Opportunities. Charles C. Thomas Publisher: Springfield.
Crisis Communication	Crisis communication includes the collection and processing of information for crisis team decision making along with the creation and dissemination of crisis messages to people outside of the team.	Coombs and Holladay, 2010: 20	Coombs W.T. and Holladay S.J. (2010) (Eds.). The Handbook of Crisis Communication. Wiley-Blackwell.
Crisis management	Crisis management is the shorthand phrase for management practices concerning non-routine phenomena and developments.	Rosenthal et al., 2001:14	Rosenthal, U., Boin, R. and Comfort, L.K. (2001). Managing crises. Threats, Dilemmas, Opportunities. Charles C. Thomas Publisher: Springfield.
Crisis Management Cycle	It is a multiple-phase chronological process, during which an organisation deals with a crisis or a disaster. There have been developed several models, but the most widely accepted foresees four phases: prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. It is also referred to by other names, such as “the emergency management cycle or crisis life cycle.	Pursiainen, 2018: 4	Pursiainen, C. (2018). The crisis management cycle. Routledge: London
Critical Infrastructure	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.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
D			
Disadvantaged people	Socio-economically and/or medically disadvantaged people (compared to general population) may encompass individuals, groups and/or community assemblages, which, due to systemic inequalities, suffer from uneven distribution of resources and wealth, often underpinned by structural racism and/or class divisions.	Shell et al	Systemic Racism in Urban Environments (2020) by Shell et al
Disaster	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.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction



Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Disaster loss database	A set of systematically collected records about disaster occurrence, damages, losses and impacts, compliant with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 monitoring minimum requirements	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster management	The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster resilience	The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure.	UNISDR 2005b, 4	Hyogo Framework of Action
Disaster risk	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.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk assessment	A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk governance	The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk information	Comprehensive information on all dimensions of disaster risk, including hazards, exposure, vulnerability and capacity, related to persons, communities, organizations and countries and their assets	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk management	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.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
E			
Early warning system	An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Economic loss	Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
	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	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
	Indirect economic loss: a decline in economic value added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Emergency Management	The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.	UNISDR, 2009: 13	UNISDR (2009). UNISDR Terminology for Disaster Risk Reduction. United Nations: Geneva
Emergency response unit (ERU)	A team of trained technical specialists, ready to be deployed at short notice, which uses pre-packed sets of standardized equipment. ERUs are present at different scales and often have different capabilities.	IFRCC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 2019
Evacuation	Moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event in order to protect them.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Exposure	The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Extensive disaster risk	The risk of low-severity, high-frequency hazardous events and disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
F			
Fragility	Fragility may refer to poor health conditions of some individuals and/ or social groups such as pulmonary, cardiac and/or addiction-related ailments that might increase their risk of mortality and/or severe morbidity precipitating early death as consequence of natural, socionatural and/or anthropogenic hazards.	Builders	Unknown
H			
Hazard	Hazard is defined as a human process, phenomenon or activity that can result in loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Hazardous event	The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
I			
Intensive disaster risk	The risk of high-severity, mid- to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
M			
Misinformation	Confusing, false or misleading information, without the intent to mislead.	BUILDERS	Unknown

Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Mitigation	The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
N			
National platform for disaster risk reduction	A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multisectoral and interdisciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Natural Hazard	Natural hazards are naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geophysical (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic activity), hydrological (avalanches and floods), climatological (extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires), meteorological (cyclones and storms/wave surges) or biological (disease epidemics and insect/animal plagues).[IFRC]	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 2019
P			
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Prevention	activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks. Prevention expresses the concept and intention to completely 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. Prevention measures can also be taken during or after a hazardous event or disaster to prevent secondary hazards or their consequences, such as measures to prevent the contamination of water.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
R			
Reconstruction	The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Recovery	The restoring or improving of livelihoods and 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 and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Rehabilitation	The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Residual risk	The disaster 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.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Resilience	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform 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 through risk management.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Resilience	Processes of proactive and/or reactive patterned adjustment and adaptation and change enacted in everyday life, but, in particular, in the face of risks, crises and disasters.	BUILDERS	Unknown
Resilience Assessment	It is one of the functions of the RESILOC Cloud Platform that allows resilience experts to obtain different resilience outcomes (i.e. resilience dimensions) based on hypothetical evolutions/scenarios/actions previously inserted.	RESILOC	New



Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Resilience Management	Resilience management is about institutional policies, approaches, procedures and resources aimed at enhancing organisational and societal resilience.	BUILDERS	New
Response	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Retrofitting	Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. [standard term]	ISO3001 2018	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Guidelines
Risk	Risk results from the interaction of hazard(s), exposure and vulnerability.	BUILDERS	New
Risk analysis	The process to comprehend the nature of risk and to determine the level of risk (ISO 2009) Risk analysis provides the basis for risk evaluation and decisions about risk treatment. Risk analysis includes risk estimation.	ISO 73:2009	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Vocabulary
Risk Assessment	Overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.	ISO 73:2009	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Vocabulary
Risk Assessment	Part of the broader risk management process. Risk assessment in turn consist of three tasks: risk identification, risk analysis, and risk evaluation. Risk identification is the initial process of finding, recognising and recording risks. Risk analysis is about developing an understanding of the risk by developing the consequences and their probabilities for the identified risks. Risk evaluation delineates the significance of the level and type of risk.	Pursiainen, 2018:14	Pursiainen, C. (2018). The crisis management cycle. Routledge: London.
Risk Awareness	Collective (groups and communities) acknowledgment about a risk and potential risk preventing and mitigating actions, fostered by risk communication.	BUILDERS	New



Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Risk Communication	Risk communication is the process of exchanging or sharing risk-related data, information and knowledge between and among different groups such as scientists, regulators, industry, consumers or the general public.	IRGC, 2017: 27	IRGC (2017). Introduction to the IRGC risk governance framework. Lausanne: EPFL International Risk Governance Center
Risk Evaluation	The process of comparing the results of risk analysis with risk criteria to determine whether the risk and/or its magnitude are acceptable or tolerable (ISO 2009).	ISO 73:2009	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Vocabulary
Risk Governance	Requires consideration of the legal, institutional, social and economic contexts in which a risk is evaluated, and involvement of the actors and stakeholders who represent them. Risk governance looks at the complex web of actors, rules, conventions, processes and mechanisms concerned with how relevant risk information is collected, analysed and communicated, and how management decisions are taken.	Renn, 2008: 9	Renn, O. (2008). Risk Governance: Coping with uncertainty in a complex world. London: Earthscan.
Risk management	A process that involves the planning and implementation of the actions and remedies required to avoid, reduce (prevent, adapt, mitigate), transfer or retain the risks	ISO 73:2009	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Vocabulary
Risk Management	The process involved in managing risks in order to achieve objectives, by maximizing potential opportunities and minimizing potential adverse effects.	Drennan et al., 2015: 2	Drennan L.T., McConnell A. and Stark, A. (2015). Risk and crisis management in the public sector. Routledge: London. 2nd edition
Risk perception	The subjective judgment individuals make about the severity and probability of a risk, and may vary from person to person	BUILDERS	New
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	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
S			
Safety	A state in which or a place where you are safe and not in danger or at risk	BUILDERS	Cambridge online dictionary
Scenario typology			
Security	Protection of a person, building, organization, or country against threats such as crime or attacks by foreign countries risk.	BUILDERS	Cambridge online dictionary



Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Segments of Population	A delimited set, with unambiguous membership criteria, such as the population of the People's Republic of China as identified and enumerated in its 2000 census.	Turner, 2006: 130	Turner, B.S. (2006). The Cambridge Dictionary of Sociology. Cambridge, New York: Cambridge University Press.
Segments of Society	A level of organization of groups that is relatively self-contained. [..., and] may be used to indicate the wider activities of those under the authority of a particular state, for example, French society or Indian society	Turner, 2006: 592	Turner, B.S. (2006). The Cambridge Dictionary of Sociology. Cambridge, New York: Cambridge University Press.
Social / Societal	Pertaining to society. Societal describes something related to society that is used in a more scholarly/formal setting. Social refers to a context that depends on the situation.	BUILDERS	Unknown
Social Capital	Networks, norms, values and trust that entities (individuals, groups, society) have available and which may offer resources for mutual advantage and support and for facilitating coordination and cooperation in case of crisis and disasters	BUILDERS	New
Society	Society refers a group of people living in particular territory, sharing a political system of authority and with a distinctive culture.	BUILDERS	Unknown
Stress	Chronic and ongoing dynamic pressures within a system, whose cumulative impacts undermine the capacity for sustainability and resilience.	UN-HABITAT, 2018: V	UN-HABITAT (2018). Addressing the most vulnerable first - Pro-poor climate action in informal settlements. Nairobi
Structural and non-structural measures	Structural measures are any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques or technology to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems. Non-structural measures are measures not involving physical construction which use knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce disaster risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
T			
Threat	A suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen, especially if a particular action or order is not followed.	BUILDERS	Cambridge online dictionary
Transferable risk	risks whose financial consequences can be formally or informally shifted from one party to another (adapted from UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017)	RESILOC	Adapted from UNDRR 2016



Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
U			
Underlying disaster risk drivers	Processes or conditions, often development-related, that influence the level of disaster risk by increasing levels of exposure and vulnerability or reducing capacity	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
V			
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.	UNISDR 2004	based on UNISDR 2004, quoted in the Sendai Framework
Vulnerability	Dynamic characteristic of entities (individuals, groups, society) of being susceptible to harm or loss, which manifests as situational inability (or weakness) to access adequate resources and means of protection to anticipate, cope with, recover and learn from the impact of natural or man-made hazards.	BUILDERS	New
Vulnerability Assessment	Process of identifying, quantifying, and ranking vulnerabilities in a system.	BUILDERS	Unknown
Vulnerable Groups	Groups of people sharing characteristics making them individually, and as group vulnerable in that they are susceptible to harm or loss, which manifests as situational inability (or weakness) to access adequate resources and means of protection to anticipate, cope with, recover and learn from the impact of natural or man-made risks	BUILDERS	Unknown

4 Project Glossary of terms

The following table lists the glossary of terms as defined within the research activities of WP2 (Status 29 October 2020)

Table 2: RESILOC Project Glossary of terms (Status 29.10.2020)

This is very much a work in progress and incomplete references will be improved following submission of the Deliverables that have generated them (this will enable specific document referencing).

Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
A			
Accident	Unintended damage to people or objects that affect the functioning of the system we choose to analyse	Perrow, 1999: 64	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception Perrow, C. (1999). Normal accidents. Living with High-Risk Technologies. Princeton University Press: Princeton.
Acceptable Risk	Acceptable risks are risks deemed so low that further efforts in risk reduction (adaptation) are not justified.	Dow, et al., 2013	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception Dow et al 2013 Climate of the Southeast United States: variability, change, impacts, and vulnerability
Action	Actions includes measures and activities implemented to manage the event and in response to it, with the aim of limiting the risk and facilitating the overcoming of the emergency.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Adaption	The process of changing to suit different conditions	CUP, 2019	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception Cambridge University Press, 2019
Adaptation Measures	Individual or package of relevant interventions or actions that promote a chosen adaptation direction	UNDP 2005	paraphrased from UNDP 2005 Adapting to climate change
Adaptive Behaviours	The actual behaviours or protective actions implemented to prevent or mitigate negative effects of hazards – such actions can be taken before, during or after an emergency event.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception



Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Anonymisation	Anonymisation involves techniques that can be used to convert personal data into anonymised data. Anonymisation is increasingly challenging because of the potential for re-identification.	EC 2018	European Commission (DG Research and Innovation) - Ethics and data protection cf. Article 4(2) GDPR
Assessment	related to disaster risk: an approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend (UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017).	UNDRR 2016	Adapted from "Disaster Risk Assessment" below
C			
Civil Society	Civil society refers to both the networks of actors and groups that are non-state, formally and informally constituted, and to the networks of trust and reciprocity among citizens in a society	Aldrich and Crook, 2008	Aldrich, D.P. and Crook, K. (2008). Strong Civil Society as a Double-Edged Sword. Political Research Quarterly 61(3), 379-389
Community	Local community – the people living in, serving or responsible for a particular small area, especially of a country (adapted from Cambridge University Press 2019). Besides geographical aspects, the community may also share common values, interests, and needs (UNDP, 2009).	RESILOC	Adapted from Cambridge University Press 2019 and UNDP 2009??
Community dimensions	In the framework of RESILOC Community Vulnerability Analysis they refer to the capitals interacting and constructing the Community will be considered: Social dimension – describing the community in terms of demography, identity, vitality; Economic dimension – describing the overall resources and assets within a community that ensure the communities' wellbeing; Institutional dimension – describing the institutional and political resources in communities, as well as participation frameworks fostering citizens' engagement in decision-making processes; Human capital dimension – describing the knowledge, skills and capacities within communities, as well as the potentiality to deploy those skills and capacities; Environmental dimension (i.e. the context) – describing the tangible assets that shape the community, understood both as natural and infrastructural/built.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability



Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Community Resilience	Community resilience refers to the capacities of local communities as complex systems (involving the actions and interactions of local agencies, citizens, the built environment and critical infrastructures) to mitigate, withstand, and recover from the impacts of a disaster or emergency, as well as to adapt or transform themselves to be less vulnerable to future disasters or emergencies.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Community Vulnerability Analysis	Community Vulnerability Analysis promotes an assessment of vulnerability at community level that is based on both quantitative and qualitative methods and data. The analysis is performed by means of the RECVI tool - RESILOC Community Vulnerability Indexes.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Community Vulnerability Framework	The snapshot of a community in terms of vulnerability, based on the analysis of the 5 community dimensions according to vulnerability-relevant proxies and indicators.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Consent	The data subject agrees to freely give, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the data subject's wishes by which he or she, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action, signifies agreement to the processing of personal data relating to him or her.	GDPR 2018	GDPR Article 4(11) and Article 7
Consequences	Consequences are a measure of the severity of the damage than an event may cause. Also called magnitude or size of damage or loss. Consequence of hazard are estimated in different criteria: human safety, economic loss, social and institutional disruption, and environmental degradation.	RESILOC	Heracles Project (EU) Definition of the end users requirements with emphasis on ...
Critical assets	Assets are defined broadly to include anything that is important to the proper function of a community.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception



Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Csv file	For CSV file, known as comma separated values format, there is no formal specification in existence. We can refer to it as a file where: each record is located on a separate line delimited by a line break (CRLF), within each record there may be one or more fields separated by commas, each line should contain the same number of fields throughout the file (spaces are considered part of a field and should not be ignored), the last field in the record must not be followed by a comma. [Shafranovich, Y. (October 2005). Common Format and MIME Type for CSV Files. IETF. p. 1. doi:10.17487/RFC4180. RFC 4180.]	Shafranovich, Y. (October 2005)	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory [Shafranovich, Y. (October 2005). Common Format and MIME Type for CSV Files. IETF. p. 1. doi:10.17487/RFC4180. RFC 4180.]
D			
Dataset	a collection of separate sets of information that is treated as a single unit by a computer [https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/dataset]	RESILOC	Online dictionary
Datatype	In programming, the datatype is defined according to the values that it can assume.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Data controller	Any natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which 'alone, or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data.'	EC 2018	European Commission (DG Research and Innovation) - Ethics and data protection cf. Article 4(1) GDPR
Data minimisation	Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed (data minimisation).	GDPR 2018	GDPR Article 5(1)
DB data clean operations	Cleaning the DB by eliminating inconsistent data that do not lead to any result.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Dimension (of resilience)	A synthetic representation of resilience under a specific topic: environment (physical), resources (operational), infrastructures (structural), community (social), economy (financial), governance (political)	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory

Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Disaster management cycle	The Disaster management cycle is an ongoing process by which governments, businesses, and civil society plan for and reduce the impact of disasters, react during and immediately following a disaster, and take steps to recover after a disaster has occurred. Appropriate actions at all points in the cycle lead to greater preparedness, better warnings, reduced vulnerability or the prevention of disasters during the next iteration of the cycle.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Disaster preparedness	Disaster preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. That is, to predict and, where possible, prevent disasters, mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.	RESILOC	IFRC Go
Dynamic Data	It is the data that gets continuously updated from sensing devices, social media feeds and other sources that allow continuous updating. Dynamic data can change also between two consecutive updates of Static Data.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
E			
Embodiment	within the context of lifeworld analysis – is defined as how an individual's physical attributes (includes gender, race, disability), and the embodied skills present in the community to manage risk and hazard, shape perceptions of risk, preparedness / adaptive behaviour, and individual resilience.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Emergency	Manifested hazardous event or events that may or may not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.	RESILOC	Adaptation of UNDRR 2016
Environment	The surroundings or conditions, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, in which the activity of persons, animals or plants takes place.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Evolution	An abstraction of anything that might have occurred that you can't classify either as Scenario or Action, and caused proxies values to change. Typically, this could just be due to time passed since last snapshot dataset.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Exposed value	The economic value of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas	RESILOC	UNISDR 2017 Terminology

Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
F			
First responder	a person who is among those responsible for going immediately to the scene of an accident or emergency to provide assistance	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory Merriam Webster, 2019
Functional Community	RESILOC Community framework within which the vulnerability analysis is performed is understood as a functional community framework, insofar as it is considered the result of the interconnections between the 5 community dimensions that describe a community (i.e. social, economic, institutional, human capital, environmental) and specific hazard-related elements (i.e. hazard characteristics and hazard governance).	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
G			
Geodata	Geodata represent data relating to specific proxies whose position and/or geographical extension is known as geographical coordinates.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
H			
Hazard characteristics	Characteristics include the type, source, potential, predictability, likelihood (based on historic data) and the triggering point of a hazard.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Hazard Governance	Consolidated disaster risk governance system to which a functional community makes reference too.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Hazard Potential	An unknown resource that a hazard is endowed with at inception	Singpurwalla, 2006	RESILOC Deliverable 2.5 - Hazard Scenarios Analysis adapted from Singpurwalla, 2006
Hazard scenario	A type of risk-assessment scenario aimed at creating adverse event illustrations used for planning for the project pilots	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.5 - Hazard Scenarios Analysis
Hazard Source	The location where a hazard first arises	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.5 - Hazard Scenarios Analysis adapted from Queensland Government, 2019
Historicized scenarios	represent all scenarios that have been created and stored within the inventory	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
I			
ID	Provides the globally unique identifier for an Object	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory



Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Identifiable natural person (or 'data subject')	One who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person' typical data that can be used to identify natural persons is the IP Address.	EC 2018	European Commission (DG Research and Innovation) - Ethics and data protection cf. Article 4(1) GDPR
Index		RESILOC	RESILOC - To Follow
Indicator	A variable which provides an operational representation of a characteristic of a community	Birkmann, 2006	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory - Birkmann, Joan. (2006). Towards Disaster Resilient Societies, 55-77
Inter-subjectivity	within the context of lifeworld analysis – refers to how an individual makes sense of their world and how this sense-making gets communicated and understood collectively through social interaction with regard to perceptions of risk and actions in disaster situations.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Intolerable Risk	Intolerable risks are those which fundamentally threaten a private or social norm despite adaptive action having been taken	Dow, et al., 2013	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception Dow et al Climate of the Southeast United States: variability, change, impacts, and vulnerability
Inventory	The inventory will store all the information needed to assess resilience, taking into account the social, physical, economical and institutional dimensions at a given time (static) and continuously (dynamic)	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
L			
Lifeworld	within the context of lifeworld analysis – is conceived of as the accumulation of memories, experiences, emotions and schemata that inform behaviour and engagement with the world. In the context of risk management, lifeworlds relates to how risks and hazards are perceived in an individual's everyday world and how their lived experience of risk and disasters can be understood.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
local authority	A local authority is an organization that is officially responsible for all the public services and facilities in a particular area	RESILOC	Collins English Dictionary

Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Local community	The people living in, serving or responsible for a particular small area, especially of a country. Besides geographical aspects, the community may also share common values, interests, and needs (UNDP, 2009). There are multiple layers of local communities within a country.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception Adapted from Cambridge University Press 2019
M			
Macro-Event	a Marco-Event represent an aggregation of a certain number of Events that are interrelated and linked to the same phenomenon	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
P			
Participatory Approach	Close consultation with local experts in the elaboration of research design and implementation, that allows for the integration of context-based perspectives.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Personal data	Any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person'. Examples could be: the personal address, date of birth, contact details, data on personal income or property, employment ID, work performance, access codes etc.	EC 2018	European Commission (DG Research and Innovation) - Ethics and data protection cf. Article 4(1) GDPR
Preparedness	The intention or willingness to engage in adaptive behaviour in response to a future hazard	RESILOC	This definition is only used in Deliverable D2.1
Processing	Processing means any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction.	GDPR 2018	GDPR Article 4(2)
Profiling	Any form of automated processing of personal data consisting of the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movements.	GDPR 2018	GDPR Article 4(4)
Project Community	the local community included in the RESILOC project. Let this be the unit of observation.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Protection	The condition or state of being kept safe from injury, damage, or loss	BUILDERS	Online dictionary

Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Proxy	indirect data source contributing to the assessment of an indicator	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Pseudonymisation	Pseudonymisation entails substituting personally identifiable information (such as an individual's name) with a unique identifier that is not connected to their real-world identity, using techniques such as coding or hashing. However, if it is possible to re-identify the individual data subjects by reversing the pseudonymisation process, data protection obligations still apply. They cease to apply only when the data are fully and irreversibly anonymised.	GDPR 2018	GDPR Article 4(11) and Article 7 GDPR
R			
RECVI - RESILOC Community Vulnerability Index	RECVI - RESILOC Community Vulnerability Indexes represent a tool that supports the assessment of vulnerability of RESILOC Communities. The indexes, built within a perspective of relativity, intend to support communities in assessing their vulnerability against other (similar) communities. The indexes are computed based on statistical data gathered according to a set of Vulnerability Indicators and Proxies (i.e. RESILOC Vulnerability inventory).	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Reducible risk	risks whose probability, impact, or probability and impact can be limited through policymaking.	RESILOC	based on disaster risk reduction definition, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017
Re-identification	Re-identification is the process of turning pseudonymised or anonymised data back into personal data by means of data matching or similar techniques.	EC 2018	European Commission (DG Research and Innovation) - Ethics and data protection cf. Article 4(4) GDPR
Relative area	Within the framework of the RESILOC Community vulnerability analysis the concept identifies the broader area of interest, against which the vulnerability of the RESILOC Community under focus is assessed.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Relevance	Criteria of selection of proxies and indicators for the purpose of the RESILOC Community Vulnerability Analysis (i.e. understood as different levels, High, medium, low, and to different contexts - i.e. communities and hazards).	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Resilience	Processes of proactive and/or reactive patterned adjustment and adaptation and change enacted in everyday life, but, in particular, in the face of risks, crises and disasters.	BUILDERS	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception



Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
RESILOC community	Project community/pilot area for which the Community Vulnerability Analysis was performed.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
RESILOC Vulnerability Inventory	Set of indicators and proxies used for the purpose of the RESILOC Vulnerability Analysis	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
Risk Assessment	Part of the broader risk management process. Risk assessment in turn consist of three tasks: risk identification, risk analysis, and risk evaluation. Risk identification is the initial process of finding, recognising and recording risks. Risk analysis is about developing an understanding of the risk by developing the consequences and their probabilities for the identified risks. Risk evaluation delineates the significance of the level and type of risk.	Pursiainen, 2018:14	Pursiainen, C. (2018). The crisis management cycle. Routledge: London.
Resilience Assessment	It is one of the functions of the RESILOC Cloud Platform that allows resilience experts to obtain different resilience outcomes (i.e. resilience dimensions) based on hypothetical evolutions/scenarios/actions previously inserted.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Risk perception	The subjective judgement that people make about the characteristics and severity of a risk	RESILOC	Generic psychology concept
S			
Scenario	A scenario represents an event that occurs in a certain geographical area at a given time.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Sensitive assets	Assets that have not direct relevance for human health and safety. Those are properties, economic activities, public services, natural reserves or any other defined values exposed to hazards in a given area.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception



Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Sensitive Data (Special categories of personal data)	Special categories of personal data (formerly known as ‘sensitive data’) are subject to more stringent data-protection safeguards. They include ‘personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person’s sex life or sexual orientation.	EC 2018	European Comission (DG Research and Innovation) - Ethics and data protection cf. Article 9(1) GDPR
Sensor	A combination of a sensing element, an on-board signal processor and/or a computing unit, and a transmission unit, so that standard-formatted digital data are made available to the RESILOC platform.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Sensor entity	IOT Platform in-between Inventory the sensors used	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Sequence of events	Events that happen one after the other from the unveiling of the hazard to one-month after the hazardous event	RESILOC	Adjusted from standard definition
Snapshot	Is the assessment of the resilience at some point in time based on a Snapshot dataset resulting from the RESILOC Cloud Platform.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Snaposhot Dataset	A dataset of proxy values stored for a local community at a specific point in time and related to a new, real or hypothetical, evolution/scenario/action. Each snapshot dataset may be used to calculate one or more Snapshots.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Social Media	They are interactive computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation or sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Spaciality	within the context of lifeworld analysis – describes how geographical structures and boundaries affect perceptions and experiences of risks and hazards, for example proximity to a disaster, and how the physical structure of neighbourhoods affects risk perception, vulnerability and resilience.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Static Data	Static data represent a picture of a community at a given time, from the physical, social, economic and demographic point of view	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory Derived from tech definition

Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Stress	Chronic and ongoing dynamic pressures within a system, whose cumulative impacts undermine the capacity for sustainability and resilience.	UN-HABITAT, 2018: V	UN-HABITAT (2018). Addressing the most vulnerable first - Pro-poor climate action in informal settlements. Nairobi
Structured Data	Structured data are data created using a predefined schema and are typically organized in a tabular format. In this data the information is organized according to a schema, a set of syntax rules and a common structure that allows the search engine to understand the meaning of the data. The schema represents the infrastructure, the architecture behind the data organization, and the table header used to describe the value and format of each column. The schema also imposes the necessary constraints to make the data consistent and computable.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
T			
Template	In computer science, it identifies a predefined model or a pre-established scheme, containing structure or graphic indications that allows to create or insert different types of content and information in an easy and guided way in a document or in a web page.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Temporality	within the context of lifeworld analysis – refers to how risks and hazards are experienced in time, and how time influences people’s perception of risk.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Timeline	It is the main entity of the Inventory. It describes the changes of the community status overtime. Each “dot” represents a moment in time and its related Snapshot Dataset.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.7 - Architecture of the RESILOC Inventory
Tolerable risk	Tolerable risks relate to situations where adaptive, risk-reduction efforts are required for risks to be kept within reasonable levels (Dow, et al., 2013)	Dow, et al., 2013	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception Dow et al Climate of the Southeast United States: variability, change, impacts, and vulnerability
V			
Vestedness	Having a strong personal stake in something, for example: community, place, property and social relationships.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception



Term	Definition	In-Text Reference	Reference
Vulnerability Snapshot	the representation of the final appraisal performed by means of the RESILOC Community Vulnerability Index – RECVI, that is 1. The index itself and 2. The visual representation by means of the Radar charts, that provide the picture of the vulnerability of a given community at a given time.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.2 - Analysis of Vulnerability
W			
Worst-case scenario	A scenario in which all conditions are in the most unfavourable position, causing maximum consequences. For our purposes we will have the worst-case scenario as an imaginary situation describing what one individual may go through (if s/he's 'the unluckiest person alive') when a specific hazard scenario becomes a reality.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception Based on Cambridge online Dictionary