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Other useful websites

www.abuhrc.org/Pages/index.aspx

Aon Benfield UCL Hazard Research Centre (ABUHRC) is 'Europe's leading multidisciplinary academic hazard research centre', based at University College London. Much DRR content.

www.adpc.net

Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre: DRR training, resources, events.

community.eldis.org/DRR

Disaster risk reduction resources from the DFID InterAgency DRR Group (Christian Aid, Tearfund, ActionAid, Practical Action and Plan).

www.eldis.org/go/topics/dossiers/climate-change-adaptation

Climate change adaptation.

www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/index.asp

The IFRC site has sections on reducing risk and preparing for disaster, as well as other material on response.

www.preventionweb.net

A good portal for a lot of DRR material – news, resources, training. Links to UNISDR.

www.riskreductionafrica.org

Risk Reduction Africa: a site dedicated to DRR and building resilient communities in Africa.

www.tearfund.org/tilz

Tearfund's own tilz site has a section on DRR under Topics, more materials under Policy and Research, plus relevant information in the *Footsteps* back catalogue, ROOTS publications and PILLARS Guides. Field workers will find the PILLARS Guide *Preparing for Disaster* particularly useful.

www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/HFA-brochure-English.pdf

Hyogo Framework for Action brochure – English.

www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/HFA-brochure-French.pdf

Hyogo Framework for Action brochure – French.

www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hf-summary.htm

Hyogo Framework for Action summary (also available in French and Spanish on the UNISDR site).

www.youtube.com/watch?v=GI66F0mgelE

Local voices, global choices: film on DRR with case studies and good practice from a number of countries (three modules).

Glossary

This glossary explains the meaning of certain words according to the way they are used in this book.

adaptation	Taking action to cope with climate change and environmental degradation.
building regulations	A set of rules, regulations and standards to control the design, construction, materials and occupancy of buildings in order to ensure human safety and reduce risk of collapse.
contingency planning	A process that analyses specific potential events or hazards that might threaten a community and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events.
disaster risk	The potential disaster losses, in lives, health, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community over some specified future time period.
disaster risk reduction	The practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic analysis and management of the causal factors of disasters, including reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness.
disaster risk reduction plan	A document prepared by an authority, organisation or community that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks, together with a set of actions to achieve these objectives.
early warning system	The systems needed to generate and distribute timely and clear hazard warning information, to enable individuals, communities and organisations to prepare and to act appropriately in sufficient time to reduce harm or loss.
emergency services	A set of specialised agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations.
environmental degradation	The reduction of environmental capacity to meet social and ecological needs. Examples include: land misuse, soil erosion and loss, desertification, wild-land fires, loss of biodiversity, deforestation and mangrove destruction; also land, water and air pollution.
environmental impact assessment	Process by which the environmental consequences of a proposed project are evaluated, undertaken as an integral part of planning and decision-making processes with a view to limiting or reducing the adverse impacts of the project.
geological (earth-related) hazard	Geological process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, damage to health or property, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

hydro-meteorological (weather-related) hazard	Process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that may cause loss of life, injury or damage to property, livelihoods, services or environment.
mitigation: structural measures	Any physical construction to reduce hazard impact, or application of engineering techniques to achieve hazard-resistance (eg dams, embankments, wave barriers, earthquake-resistant buildings, evacuation shelters).
mitigation: non-structural measures	Any measure not involving physical construction that uses knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, awareness raising, training and education.
national platform for disaster risk reduction	A national mechanism for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that is multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary, with public, private and civil society participation.
prevention	The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards, by means of measures such as dams, embankments or seismic engineering.
public awareness	The extent of common knowledge about disaster risks, the factors that lead to disasters and the actions that can be taken individually and collectively to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards.
recovery	The restoration and improvement of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, designed to reduce disaster risk and apply 'build back better' principles.
resilience	The ability of a community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, adjust to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner.
risk assessment	A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing vulnerabilities that together could harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment.
technological (man-made) hazard	A hazard of technological or industrial origin, including accidents, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities, that may cause loss of life, injury or damage to property, livelihoods, services or the environment.