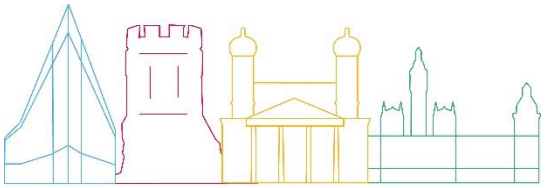
ARCH

ARCH Glossary



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1. Introduction

This section contains an updated version of the ARCH project glossary, initially submitted as an annex to D1.2. The glossary is based on and extends the H2020 RESIN Glossary [1] and the CIPedia [2]. This updated version contains changes and additions based on the definitions from the state-of-the-art reports.

2. Glossary

Term	Definition	Source
Acceptable Risk	The level of potential losses that a society or community considers acceptable given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions.	[3]
Adaptation (to climate change)	The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects. See also Autonomous Adaptation, Evolutionary Adaptation, Incremental Adaptation and Transformative Adaptation	[4]
Adaptation Assessment	The practice of identifying options to adapt to climate change and evaluating them, in terms of criteria such as availability, (co--) benefits, costs, effectiveness, efficiency and feasibility.	[1]
Adaptation Options	The array of strategies and measures that are available and appropriate for addressing adaptation needs. They include a wide range of actions that can be categorised as structural, institutional, or social.	[4]
Adaptation Strategies	[Adaptation Strategies] include a mix of policies and measures with the overarching objective of reducing vulnerability. Depending on the circumstances, the strategy can be set at a national level, addressing adaptation across sectors, regions and vulnerable populations, or it can be more limited, focusing on just one or two sectors or regions.	[4]
Adaptive capacity (or adaptability)	The ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences.	[4]
Archaeological heritage	The "archaeological heritage" is that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information. It comprises all vestiges of human existence and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them.	[5]
	Any place where objects, features, or ecofacts manufactured or modified by human beings are found. A material thing that can be seen and touched. Belonging to, having reference to, or dealing with archæology. Any material remains of the past which offer potential for archaeological investigation and analysis as a means of contributing to the understanding of past human communities.	[6]
Architectural heritage	Architectural work; structure, building	[6]

Authenticity	Heritage asset that is materially original or genuine as it was constructed and as it has aged and weathered in time.	[71]
Autonomous Adaptation	Adaptation in response to experienced climate and its effects, without planning explicitly or consciously focused on addressing climate change. Also referred to as spontaneous adaptation.	[4]
Blue Infrastructure	See Green Infrastructure	
Building 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.	[7]
	This concept refers to the use of the post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation phases to build the resilience of nations and communities, through the integration of disaster risk reduction measures in the restoration of physical infrastructure and social systems and in the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment. This process should take into consideration new risk zones and the population's recent experiences in responding to the impacts of natural hazards.	Adapted from [52]
Cascading Effects	A cascading failure occurs when a disruption in one infrastructure causes the failure of a component in a second infrastructure, which subsequently causes a disruption in the second infrastructure.	[8]
	A sequence of events in which each individual event is the cause of the following event; all the events can be traced back to one and the same initial event.	[9]
Climate	Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the average weather, or more rigorously, as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period for averaging these variables is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization.	[4]
Climate Change	Climate change refers to 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.	[10]
Climate Projection	A climate projection is the simulated response of the climate system to a scenario of future emission or concentration of greenhouse gases and aerosols, generally derived using climate models.	[10]
Climate Model	A numerical representation of the climate system based on the physical, chemical and biological properties of its components, their interactions and feedback processes, and accounting for some of its known properties.	[10]
Climate System	The climate system is the highly complex system consisting of five major components: the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the cryosphere, the lithosphere and the biosphere, and the interactions between them.	[10]
Co-benefits	The positive effects that a policy or measure aimed at one objective might have on other objectives, irrespective of the net effect on overall social welfare. Co benefits are often subject to uncertainty and depend on local circumstances and implementation practices, among other factors. Co benefits are also referred to as ancillary benefits.	[11]

Co-creation	The joint creation and development of knowledge, models, methods, tools, services, policies, and strategies between researchers/developers and end-users from pilot cities. Depending on the specific context this can results in various levels of end-user involvement, from low (e.g. data sharing, user testing) to high (co-development of methods, prototype testing).	ARCH
Consequence	The outcome of an event affecting objectives	[12], [13]
Consequence Analysis	Consequence Analysis is estimation of the effect of potential hazardous events	[14]
Conservation-restoration	Actions and activities focused on safeguarding of (tangible) cultural heritage, respecting its significance, including providing it for present and future generations. Conservation and restoration also consist of terms: preventive restoration, remedial restoration, restoration.	[65]
Contextual Vulnerability	A present inability to cope with external pressures or changes, such as changing climate conditions. Contextual vulnerability is a characteristic of social and ecological systems generated by multiple factors and processes.	[4]
Cooked data	Data that has been processed, as opposed to the RAW data.	[55]
Coping Capacity	The ability of people, institutions, organizations, and systems, using available skills, values, beliefs, resources, and opportunities, to address, manage, and overcome adverse conditions in the short to medium term.	[4]
	The ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions, emergencies or disasters.	[3]
Crisis	Any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that require(s) urgent attention and action to protect life, property, or environment	[15]
Crisis Management	The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result.	[16]
	Holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten an organization and provides a framework for building [resilience]], with the capability for an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand, and value-creating activities – as well as effectively restoring operational capabilities.	[17]
Critical Infrastructure (CI)	An asset, system or part thereof located in Member States which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions.	[18]
	Organizations and facilities that are essential for the functioning of society and the economy as a whole.	[19]
Critical Infrastructure Dependency	CI dependency is the relationship between two (critical infrastructure) products or services in which one product or service is required for the generation of the other product or service.	[9]
Critical Infrastructure Element	Part of a CI. Can have sub elements	[9]
Critical Information	Critical information infrastructures ('CII') should be understood as referring to those interconnected information systems and networks, the disruption or destruction of which would have serious impact on	[20]

Infrastructure (CII)	the health, safety, security, or economic well-being of citizens, or on the effective functioning of government or the economy.	
Critical Infrastructure Interdependency	The mutual dependency of products or services.	[21]
Critical Infrastructure Operator	Owners/operators of ECIs means those entities responsible for investments in, and/or day-to-day operation of, a particular asset, system or part thereof designated as an ECI under the ECI Directive.	[18]
Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)	All activities aimed at ensuring the functionality, continuity and integrity of critical infrastructures in order to deter, mitigate and neutralise a threat, risk or vulnerability.	[18]
Critical Infrastructure Sector	Economic sectors considered critical	[9]
Cultural heritage	Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.	[22]
Cultural Heritage Conservation	All measures and actions aimed at safeguarding tangible cultural heritage while ensuring its acces-sibility to present and future generations. Conser-vation embraces preventive conservation, remedi-al conservation and restoration. All measures and actions should respect the significance and the physical properties of the cultural heritage item.	[53]
Cultural Significance	Means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.	[69]
Cyber Security	Cyber security commonly refers to the safeguards and actions that can be used to protect the cyber domain, both in the civilian and military fields, from those threats that are associated with or that may harm its interdependent networks and information infrastructure. Cyber security strives to preserve the availability and integrity of the networks and infrastructure and the confidentiality of the information contained therein.	[23]
Damage	Damage classification is the evaluation and recording of damage to structures, facilities, or objects according to three (or more) categories.	[24]
Decision	The result of making up one's mind regarding a choice between alternatives	[25]
Decision Support	The structure process of activities that support decision makers and other stakeholders in coping with and resolving problems they are faced with.	[25]
Decision Support System	A computer system that supports the structured process of activities that support decision makers and other stakeholders in coping with and resolving problems they are faced with.	-
Dependent care infrastructure	Facilities for the care of people with certain degree of dependence, e.g. children, elderly or people with disabilities	-
Disaster	Disaster is the impact of a natural event upon a vulnerable community resulting in disruption, damage and casualties, which cannot be relieved by the unaided capacity of locally, mobilised resources.	[26]

	Disaster means any situation which has or may have a severe impact on people, the environment, or property, including cultural heritage.	[27]
	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.	[28]
	Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.	[3]
Disaster Recovery Framework	This framework would guide governments and other implementing stakeholders in the middle and longer term recovery efforts. The framework would help in articulating a vision for recovery; defining a strategy; prioritizing actions; fine-tuning planning; and providing guidance on financing, implementing, and monitoring the recovery. Through developing a country-level disaster recovery framework, a government will be better positioned to drive a process that unites all development partners' efforts. Additionally, by developing a framework to manage recovery, a government may be able to better address longer term disaster vulnerability through coherent programs that bridge the current gap between recovery and development.	[42]
Disaster Resilience	Disaster resilience is 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.	[29]
Disaster Risk	The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period	[3]
Disaster Risk Management	The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.	[3]
Disaster Risk Reduction	The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.	[3]
Disruption	Incident, whether anticipated (e.g. hurricane) or unanticipated (e.g. a blackout or earthquake) which disrupts the normal course of operations at an organization location.	[15]
Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)	The use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.	[1]
Ecosystem Service Planning	A place based approach that focuses on the creation, restoration and conservation of ecological structures to provide society with specific services from nature.	[30]
Efficiency	The good use of time and energy in a way that does not waste any.	[31]
Effectiveness	The ability to be successful and produce the intended results	[31]
Emergency	Emergency is an unexpected event, which places life and / or property in danger and requires an immediate response through the use of routine community resources and procedures.	[26]

Emergency Management	Emergency management is the body of policy and administrative decisions and operational activities which pertain to the various stages of a disaster at all levels.	[26]
	The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.	[3]
Emergency 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.	[51]
Emergency 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.	[51]
Emergency Service	The set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations.	[3]
Ensemble	A collection of model simulations characterizing a climate prediction or [climate] projection.	[10]
European Critical Infrastructure	Critical infrastructure located in Member States the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact on at least two Member States. The significance of the impact shall be assessed in terms of cross cutting criteria. This includes effects resulting from cross sector dependencies on other types of infrastructure.	[18]
Event	Occurrence or change of a particular set of circumstances. ▪ An event can be one or more occurrences, and can have several causes. ▪ An event can consist of something not happening. ▪ An event can sometimes be referred to as an “incident” or “accident”.	[2]
Evolutionary Adaptation	For a population or species, change in functional characteristics as a result of selection acting on heritable traits. The rate of evolutionary adaptation depends on factors such as the strength of selection, generation turnover time, and degree of outcrossing (as opposed to inbreeding).	[4]
Exposure	The presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental services and resources, infrastructure, or economic, social, or cultural assets in places that could be adversely affected	[4]
Extreme Weather Event	An extreme weather event is an event that is rare at a particular place and time of year.	[10]
Gender	Gender refers not to our biological sex as male or female, but to our socialisation as either woman or man. Our gender often impacts our behaviour and thus the ways we move around, interact and exist in the city. It is associated with the behavioural expectations established around what it means to be masculine or feminine	[56]
	Gender refers to the roles, behaviours, activities, attributes and opportunities that any society considers appropriate for girls and boys, and women and men	[57]
Gender awareness	Gender awareness is an understanding that there are socially determined differences between women & men based on learned behaviour, which affect their ability to access and control resources. This awareness needs to be applied through gender analysis into programmes, policies and evaluation	[58]

Gender binary (binarism)	Model referring to the norms derived from the simplistic idea of a dichotomy of two mutually exclusive and biologically defined sexes to whom different roles and behaviour are traditionally ascribed	
Gender-blindness	Gender blindness is the failure to recognise that the roles and responsibilities of men/boys and women/girls are given to them in specific social, cultural, economic and political contexts and backgrounds. Projects, programmes, policies and attitudes which are gender blind do not take into account these different roles and diverse needs, maintain the status quo and will not help transform the unequal structure of gender relations	[59]
Gender (or sexual) division of labour	The division of labour refers to the way each society divides work among men and women, boys and girls, according to socially-established gender roles or what is considered suitable and valuable for each sex. Within the division of labour, there are several types of roles: • Productive roles: Activities carried out by men and women in order to produce goods and services either for sale, exchange, or to meet the subsistence needs of the family. • Reproductive roles: Activities needed to ensure the reproduction of society's labour force. This includes housework like cleaning, cooking, childbearing, rearing, and caring for family members. These tasks are done mostly by women. • Community managing role: Activities undertaken primarily by women at the community level, as an extension of their reproductive role, to ensure the provision and maintenance of scarce resources of collective consumption such as water, health care and education. This is voluntary unpaid work performed during "free" time. • Community politics role: Activities undertaken primarily by men at the community level, often within the framework of national politics. This officially recognized leadership role may be paid directly or result in increased power or status. • Triple role: This refers to the fact that women tend to work longer and more fragmented days than men, as they are usually involved in three different roles: reproductive, productive and community work	[64]
Gender-equality	Gender equality refers to the goal when all human beings, men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles, discrimination and prejudices, when women and men fully enjoy their human rights. It means that the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally	[59]
Gender-equity	The process of being fair to men and women, boys and girls. It refers to differential treatment that is fair and positively addresses a bias or disadvantage that is due to gender roles or norms or differences between the sexes… [taking] into account the different needs of the men and women, cultural barriers and (past) discrimination of the specific group	[59]
Gender mainstreaming	Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for explicitly making the concerns and experiences of women, as well as of men, an integral part of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in all political,	[56]

	economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated	
Gender responsive	Refers to policies and approaches that entail identifying needed interventions to address gender gaps in sector and government policies, plans and budgets; considering gender norms, roles and relations for women and men and how they affect access to and control over resources; and considering women's and men's specific needs, although these nuances are not always clear cut. Changes are planned or made that respond to the inequities in the lives of men or women within a given social setting and aim to remedy these inequities	[56]
Gender sensitive	Refers to policies and approaches that take into account gender perspectives and assess gender impacts and incorporate them into strategies; policies and approaches consider gender norms, roles and relations but does not address inequality generated by unequal norms, roles or relations. While it indicates gender awareness, no remedial action is developed	[56]
Green Infrastructure	Broadly defined as a strategically planned network of high quality natural and semi natural areas with other environmental features, which is designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services and protect biodiversity in both rural and urban settings. **Note:** Green infrastructure may incorporate both landscape and water features, the latter of which may be termed 'blue infrastructure'. Other terms include 'green blue infrastructure' and 'green and blue infrastructure'	[32]
Grey Infrastructure	Familiar urban infrastructure such as roads, sewer systems and storm drains is known as 'grey infrastructure'. Such conventional infrastructure often uses engineered solutions typically designed for a single function.	[33]
Hazard	The potential occurrence of a natural or human induced physical event or trend, or physical impact, that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, and environmental resources.	[4]
Heritage asset	Single buildings, structures, artefacts as well as whole historic areas (i.e. groups of buildings and structures) the value of which, from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, historic, aesthetic or sociocultural point of view are recognized	[34]
Heritage by appropriation	The social, or ethnologic heritage that includes landscapes, townscapes, living places and non-exceptional building ensembles.	[67]
Heritage by designation	All cultural objects that are listed, institutionalised and labelled by experts.	[67]
Heritage Urban Landscape approach	The Historic Urban Landscape is a sustainable analytical approach for the assessment, conservation and management of urban areas, understood as a historic layering of cultural and natural values, extending beyond the notion of 'historic centre' or 'ensemble' to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting. This wider context includes the site's topography, geomorphology and natural features; its built environment, both historic and contemporary; its infrastructures above and below ground; its open spaces and gardens; its land use patterns and spatial organization; its visual relationships with its overall setting; and all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes the social and cultural practices and values, human activities as well as economic processes, the unique characteristics of any one place and the	[60]

	intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity, all of which establish the basic role of the city as an agent for communal growth and development	
Heritage site	Works of human or the combined works of nature and human, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.	[68]
Heritage values	Can be defined as the relative social attribution of qualities to things, therefore is depending on society and can change over time. Certain values can be related more specifically to the intrinsic aspects of the monument or site (design, material, and workmanship), while other values can be associated with its location and its relationship to the setting.	[70]
Heritagisation	Refers to the transformation of objects, places and practices into cultural heritage as values are attached to them, essentially describing heritage as a process	[60]
Historical integrity	Term relates to the current form of a heritage asset as a result of growth and changes over time.	[70]
Historic area	Any groups of buildings, structures and open spaces including archaeological and palaeontological sites, constituting human settlements in an urban or rural environment, the cohesion and value of which, from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, historic, aesthetic or sociocultural point of view are recognized. Among these `areas', which are very varied in nature, it is possible to distinguish the following 'in particular : prehistoric sites, historic towns, old urban quarters, villages and hamlets as well as homogeneous monumental groups, it being understood that the latter should as a rule be carefully preserved unchanged.	[34]
Historic urban area	Large and small, include cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and human-made environments. Beyond their role as historical documents, these areas embody the values of traditional urban cultures.	[66]
Historic urban landscape	This wider context includes notably the site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.	[60]
Immovable Cultural heritage	Monuments, such as architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; groups of buildings, such as groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; and sites, such as works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.	[6]
Impact	Effects on natural and human systems (…) the term impact is used primarily to refer to the effects on natural and human systems of	[1]

	extreme weather and events and of climate change. Impacts generally refer to effects on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services and infrastructure due to the interaction of climate changes of hazardous climate events occurring within a specific time period and the vulnerability of an exposed society or system. Note: Impacts are also referred to as consequences and outcomes	
	The direct outcome of an event	[2]
Impact Chains	Permit the structuring of cause - effect relationships between drivers and/or inhibitors affecting the vulnerability of a system. Impact chains allow for a visualization of interrelations and feedbacks, help to identify the key impacts, on which level they occur and allow visualising which climate signals may lead to them. They further help to clarify and/or validate the objectives and the scope of the vulnerability assessment and are a useful tool to involve stakeholders.	[35]
Incident	Event that might be, or could lead to, an operational interruption, disruption, loss, emergency or crisis.	[15]
Incremental Adaptation	Adaptation actions where the central aim is to maintain the essence and integrity of a system or process at a given scale.	[4]
Industrial heritage	Industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains consist of buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, religious worship or education.	[36]
Infrastructure	Infrastructure refers to all public and private facilities which are considered to be necessary for adequate public services and economic development. In most cases, the infrastructure is divided into technical infrastructure (e.g. transport and communications facilities, energy and water supply or wastewater disposal) and social infrastructure (e.g. schools, hospitals, shopping or cultural facilities). **Note:** The definition of social infrastructure can vary as described in the social infrastructure entry which is divided into physical social infrastructure and institutional social infrastructure.	[1]
Inoperability	The degree of function loss of an object	[9]
Intangible heritage	Intangible cultural heritage is the practices, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. Also called living cultural heritage, it is usually expressed in one of the following forms: oral traditions; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and traditional craftsmanship.	[37]
Integrity	This term generally refers to the material completeness and sound condition of an object or site.	[70]
Landscape approach	The landscape approach is a framework for making landscape-level conservation decisions. The landscape approach helps to reach decisions about the advisability of particular interventions (such as a new road or plantation), and to facilitate the planning, negotiation and implementation of activities across a whole landscape.	[60]

Likelihood	The chance of a specific outcome occurring, where this might be estimated probabilistically.	[4]
	Chance of something happening	[13]
Maladaptation	Actions that may lead to increased risk of adverse climate related outcomes, increased vulnerability to climate change, or diminished welfare, now or in the future.	[4]
Mainstreaming	Deliberate perturbation in the natural order of the things and undermines the status quo to radically expand and enhance the topic under consideration.	[30]
Mitigation	Mitigation is the limitation of any negative consequence of a particular event (refers to ISO/IEC Guide 73).	[38]
	The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.	[51]
Monumental heritage	Any natural or artificial objects that are fixed permanently in land and referred to in a legal description of the land.	[6]
Movable Cultural heritage	Property which, on religious or secular grounds, is specifically designated by each State as being of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science and which belongs to the following categories: rare collections and specimens of fauna, flora, minerals and anatomy, and objects of palaeontological interest; property relating to history, including the history of science and technology and military and social history, to the life of national leaders, thinkers, scientists and artist and to events of national importance; products of archaeological excavations (including regular and clandestine) or of archaeological discoveries; elements of artistic or historical monuments or archaeological sites which have been dismembered; antiquities more than one hundred years old, such as inscriptions, coins and engraved seals; objects of ethnological interest; property of artistic interest, such as: pictures, paintings and drawings produced entirely by hand on any support and in any material (excluding industrial designs and manufactured articles decorated by hand); original works of statuary art and sculpture in any material; original engravings, prints and lithographs; original artistic assemblages and montages in any material; rare manuscripts and incunabula, old books, documents and publications of special interest (historical, artistic, scientific, literary, etc.) singly or in collections; postage, revenue and similar stamps, singly or in collections; archives, including sound, photographic and cinematographic archives; and articles of furniture more than one hundred years old and old musical instruments.	[6]
Natural Hazard	Natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.	[3]
Natural heritage	Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation; and natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.	[6]
Participatory Sensing	Concept of communities or other groups of people contributing sensor information to form a body of knowledge.	[54]

Passive Measure	It is a type of measure which does not use energy once it has been implemented. It is normally refers to adaptation measures for buildings indoor environments.	[39]
Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning	Any planned attempt to strengthen disaster recovery plans, initiatives, and outcomes – before a disaster occurs. […] PDRP consists of a series of decisions and actions to be taken both before and after a disaster, in order to • Identify and establish shared recovery goals, objectives, and strategies – to guide post disaster decision-making, ensure that relief and recovery activities align with long-term development goals, address actual needs, and enhance resilience to future disasters. • Develop and have ready the capacity to plan, initiate, and manage – an efficient, adaptive, and well-coordinated recovery effort that progresses towards the recovery goals.	[40]
Probabilistic Climate Projection	These are projections of future absolute climate that assign a probability level to different climate outcomes. This projection provides an absolute value for the future climate (as opposed to giving values that are relative to a baseline period) that assign a probability level to different climate outcomes.	[1]
Outcome Vulnerability	Vulnerability as the end point of a sequence of analyses beginning with projections of future emission trends, moving on to the development of climate scenarios, and concluding with biophysical impact studies and the identification of adaptive options. Any residual consequences that remain after adaptation has taken place define the levels of vulnerability.	[4]
Pre-disaster Recovery Planning	process of institutionalizing recovery capacity that is undertaken before any actual disaster is imminent or occurs to strengthen disaster recovery plans, initiatives, and outcomes. The concept is built on the recognition that much can be done before a disaster happens to facilitate recovery planning after a disaster and improve recovery outcomes.	[40]
Preparedness	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 hazard events or conditions.	[3]
Prevention	Prevention is the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.	[3]
Quality gender data	Data is reliable, valid and representative, free of gender biases, with good coverage (including country coverage and regular country production), and is comparable across countries in terms of concepts, definitions and measures. Quality data should have the features of complexity (meaning that data from different domains in women's lives can be cross-referenced and cross-tabulated), and granularity (where the data can be disaggregated into smaller units by race and ethnicity, age and geographic location, as well as sex)	[61]
RAW data	Also referred to as source data or atomic data, is data that has not been processed. It is distinct from information to the effect that the latter one is the end product of data processing.	[55]
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	[7]

Recovery	The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.	[3]
	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.	[51]
Recovery Framework	Establishes a common platform for the whole community to build, sustain, and coordinate delivery of recovery capabilities. Describes principles, processes, and capabilities essential to more effectively manage and enable recovery following an incident of any size or scale. Defines how emergency managers, community development professionals, recovery practitioners, government agencies, private sector professionals, nongovernmental organization leaders, and the public, can collaborate and coordinate to more effectively utilize existing resources to promote resilience and support the recovery of those affected by an incident.	[41]
	A document that articulates a vision for recovery; defines a strategy; prioritizes actions; fine-tunes planning processes; and provides guidance on recovery financing, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. An effective recovery framework is not a plan, but rather a strategy that complements the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment process by outlining long-term goals and communicating the shared principles according to which progress will be measured.	[42]
Rehabilitation	The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster	[7]
Reliability	Property of consistent intended behaviour and results	[13]
Resilience	The capacity of a social ecological system to cope with a hazardous event or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain its essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation. Building resilience needs to account for: the degree to which the community comes into contact with a hazard capable of causing harm; the amount of inherent susceptibility to harm in that community; and the extent to which people in the community are able to make adjustments in order to avoid negative consequences, taking into account existing imbalances in power distribution in that community and ensuring that neither the impact of the hazard, nor the policies and actions themselves exacerbate existing or create new inequalities across different groups	[4], [72]
	The ability to function, survive, and thrive no matter what stresses happen and to skilfully prepare for, respond to, and manage a crisis. Finally, it should include the ability to return to normal operations as quickly as possible after a disruption.	[43]
	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to 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.	[3]
Retrofitting	Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.	[51]

Risk	The potential for consequences where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain, recognizing the diversity of values. Risk is often represented as probability of occurrence of hazardous events or trends multiplied by the impacts if these events or trends occur. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard.	[4]
Risk Analysis	Risk analysis is the determination of the likelihood of an event (probability) and the consequences of its occurrence (impact) for the purpose of comparing possible risks and making risk management decisions.	[26]
Risk Assessment	Risk assessment is the combination of vulnerability analysis and risk analysis.	[26]
Risk Management	Risk management is the process whereby decisions are made and actions implemented to eliminate or reduce the effects of identified hazards.	[26]
Risk Reduction	Risk reduction is defined as long-term measures to reduce the scale and / or the duration of eventual society which is at risk; by reducing the vulnerability of its people, structures, services, and economic activities to the impact of known disaster hazards.	[26]
Safety	Safety is a situation without unacceptable risks.	[26]
Scenario	A plausible description of how the future may develop based on a coherent and internally consistent set of assumptions about key driving forces (e.g. rate of technological change, prices) and relationships.	[10]
Sensitivity	The degree to which a system or species is affected, either adversely or beneficially, by climate variability or change. The effect may be direct … or indirect.	[1]
Severity	Severity is the impact of the disruption or destruction of a particular infrastructure, with reference to (1) public effect (number of members of the population affected); (2) economic effect (significance of economic loss and/or degradation of products or services); (3) environmental effect; (4) political effects; (5) psychological effects; and (6) public health consequences.	[44]
Sex-disaggregated data	Data that is collected and tabulated separately for men and women. For example, primary school attendance rates for boys vs. girls	[61]
Significance	Articulation of heritage values	[65]
Social Infrastructure (Institutional)	The social infrastructure includes the humans, organizations and governments that make decisions and form our economy as well as our institutions and policies.	[45]
Social Infrastructure (Physical)	Schools, hospitals, shopping or cultural facilities	[1]
Socially just adaptation	A set of policies and actions responding to current climate variability and anticipating the future climate change and its impacts designed to ensure that neither the impact of climate change nor the policies and actions themselves exacerbate existing or create new inequalities across different groups in the urban society	[62]
Socioecological heritage	Historical and place-specific set of social–ecological interactions of human beings with one another and with their environment as well as the practices which yield diverse, autonomous and resilient social–ecological systems may be considered as our social–ecological heritage	[46]

	▪ A coherent system of biophysical and social factors that regularly interact in a resilient, sustained manner; ▪ A system that is defined at several spatial, temporal, and organisational scales, which may be hierarchically linked; ▪ A set of critical resources (natural, socio-economic, and cultural) whose flow and use is regulated by a combination of ecological and social systems	[47]
Socio-natural Hazard	The phenomenon of increased occurrence of certain geophysical and hydrometeorological hazard events, such as landslides, flooding land subsidence and drought that arise from the interaction of natural hazards with overexploited or degraded land and environmental resources.	[3]
Stakeholder	Person or organization that can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision or activity. **Note:** A decision maker can be a stakeholder.	[1]
Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)	A widely accepted information classification scheme used to exchange, share, and handle information by public and private parties.	[48]
Tangible heritage	Tangible heritage includes buildings and historic places, monuments, artefacts, etc., which are considered worthy of preservation for the future. These include objects significant to the archaeology, architecture, science or technology of a specific culture.	[22]
Transformative Adaptation	Adaptation that changes the fundamental attributes of a system in response to climate and its effects.	[4]
Uncertainty	A state of incomplete knowledge that can result from a lack of information or from disagreement about what is known or even knowable	[4]
Underwater Cultural heritage	All traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water, periodically or continuously, for at least 100 years, such as: sites, structures, buildings, artifacts and human remains, together with their archaeological and natural context; vessels, aircraft, other vehicles or any part thereof, their cargo or other contents, together with their archaeological and natural context; and objects of prehistoric character.	[6]
Urban (Urban Area)	Urban 'is a function of (1) sheer population size, (2) space (land area), (3) the ratio of population to space (density or concentration), and (4) economic and social organization.'	[49]
	The OECD EU classification identifies functional urban areas beyond city boundaries, to reflect the economic geography of where people live and work... Defining urban areas as functional economic units can better guide the way national and city governments plan infrastructure, transportation, housing and schools, space for culture and recreation.	[50]
Urban conservation	Urban conservation is not limited to the preservation of single buildings. It views architecture as but one element of the overall urban setting, making it a complex and multifaceted discipline. By definition, then, urban conservation lies at the very heart of urban planning.	[60]
Urban Critical Infrastructure	An asset, system or part thereof located in an urban area which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social wellbeing of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in an urban area as a result of the failure to maintain those functions	[1]

Urban Critical Infrastructure System	Urban critical infrastructure from a systemic viewpoint. It is part of the urban system and simultaneously part of the national critical infrastructure system.	[9]
Urban heritage	three main categories: • Monumental heritage of exceptional cultural value; • Non-exceptional heritage elements but present in a coherent way with a relative abundance; • New urban elements to be considered (for instance): The urban built form; The open space (streets, public open spaces), Urban infrastructures (material networks and mechanism).	[67]
Urban System	System of urban areas (Urban settlements from a systemic viewpoint)	[9]
Vulnerability	The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. **Note:** Please see contextual vulnerability and outcome vulnerability	[4]
	Intrinsic properties of something resulting in susceptibility to a risk source that can lead to an event with a consequence	[2]
	Weakness of an asset or control that can be exploited by one or more threats	[13]
	The structural conditions, including physical, social, cultural, economic and political systems that render people and communities susceptible to the impacts of hazards, and which make it possible for a hazard to become a disaster	[63]
Vulnerability Index	A metric characterizing the vulnerability of a system. A climate vulnerability index is typically derived by combining, with or without weighting, several indicators assumed to represent vulnerability	[4]
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.	[51]
Wicked Problem	A problem that is categorized by a great number of uncertainties. These include: on the stakeholders involved, the boundaries of the problem, long term organisational developments and responsibilities, amongst others.	[1]
World heritage	The cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the World Heritage Convention for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate,	[6]

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