Terminology on DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
भूमिका

नेपाल सरकार, गृह मन्त्रालयबाट प्रस्तुत यस प्रकाशनमा राष्ट्रीय निकाय
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction द्वारा तयार पारिका विपदू
जोखिम न्यूनीकरण सम्बन्धी शब्दावली २००९ मा समाविष्ट शब्दहरूको नेपाली
रूपान्तर संग्रहित छन्। विपदू जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका क्षेत्रमा प्रमुख समसामयिक
अवधारणा र नवीन अभ्यासहरूमा प्रयुक्त हुने शब्दहरूलाई यसमा समावेश
गरिएको छ। यस क्रममा सामान्य शब्दकोशमा नभेटिने र त्यित व्यापक प्रयोगमा
नआइसकेका तर विपदू न्यूनीकरणका क्षेत्रमा अत्यन्त सार्वजनिक हुन पुराका नवीन
अवधारणहरूलाई “*” चिन्हले जनाउँदै विशेष उल्लेखका साथ समावेश गरिएको
छ। यस शब्दावलीलाई नेपाली संस्करणको प्रमुख उद्देश्य विपदू जोखिम
न्यूनीकरणसम्बन्धी विश्वव्यापी रूपमा प्रयुक्त हुने शब्दावली तथा अवधारणालाई
स्पष्ट व्याख्यानु र सहयोगी दृष्टिकोण सार्वजनिक नेपाली पाठकहरूको पहुँच र सहज
वुभाको दायरामा पुनःरचना रहेको छ। साथै, विपदू जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका
सन्दर्भमा विश्वव्यापी विविधन मुलुकमा हुने अन्तरराष्ट्रीय र अन्तरराष्ट्रीयस्तरका बाताँ
एवं जानको आदरणप्रदानमा आम नेपाली समाजहरू र प्रचारको सहभागी हुन
सकौन् भने समेत यसको उद्देश्य हो। विपदू न्यूनीकरणका सैद्धान्तिक एवं
व्यवहारिक पश्चाताः आधारभूत रूपमा सही ठंगले परीक्षण र सम्बोधन गर्न
दिशामा यस प्रकाशनले उल्लेख सहयोग पुनःरचना र नेपालीहरूले कुशल विपदू
व्यवस्थापनका लागि आवश्यक सक्षमता एवं उत्थानशीलतालाई अनवरत रूपमा
बढाउँदै लैजन सकौन् भने अपेक्षा समेत गरिएको छ।

यो प्रकाशन तयार गरेको क्रममा वि.सं. २०६४ माघमा नेपाल सरकार, गृह
मन्त्रालयको नेतृत्व र एक्स्क अब नेपालको सहयोगमा भूकम्प प्रविधि राष्ट्रीय
समाजवर आयोजित कार्यस्थलमा तथा वि.सं. २०६५ असारमा गृह मन्त्रालयको
नेतृत्वमा राष्ट्रीय संयुक्त विकास कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत वृहत विपदू जोखिम व्यवस्थापन
कार्यक्रम र अमेरिकी सहयोगको नियोजनमा प्रयोग गरिएको र विभिन्न प्रमुख प्रविधि
राष्ट्रीय समाज-नेपालद्वारा आयोजित कार्यस्थलमा सहभागी विवरणको योगदान अत्यन्त
प्रभावकारी एवं उर्जाशील रहेको, यसको लागि समेत सन्दर्भ तथा व्यक्तित्वहरू
र निकायहरूमा आभार प्रकट गरिएको। उक्त कार्यस्थलमा तथा विविध प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय
अन्य सुभाष्यहरूमा आयोजित महत्त्वपूर्व गठन गरिएको भापा र का क्षेत्रमा
व्यक्तित्वहरू प्र.डा। देवीप्रसाद गौतम, प्र.डा। माधव प्रसाद पोखरेल, शरदचन्द्र
वस्ती, बलराम अधिकारी र गोविन्द सिंह डंगोल सम्मानित विज्ञ तत्त्वसम्पन्न गरेको
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बिस्तृत र गहन पुनरावलोकनबाट नै यो प्रकाशन सम्भव भएको हो। विज्ञ समूहको परिश्रम र विद्वत-सत्कार्यको हामी प्रशासन र उच्च सम्मान गर्दछ। यस शब्दकोपलाई अन्तिम स्वरूप प्रदान गर्ने कार्यका लागि गृह मन्त्रालयका सह-सचिव लक्ष्मीप्रसाद ढकाल र उप-सचिव प्रदीपकुमार कोइराला, राष्ट्रसंघीय वृहत विद्वत जोखिम व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रमका कृष्णराज काफळ तथा यस प्रकाशनको सम्पादन संयोजनका लागि भूकम्प प्रविधि राष्ट्रिय समाज-नेपालका डा. आमोदमणि दीक्षितको नेतृत्वमा सूयनारायण श्रेष्ठ, निम्बा उप्रेती र खड़ग सेन ओली एवं चित्र तथा सजाका लागि चन्दन ध्वज रानामगर विशेष धन्यवादका पात्र हुनुहुन्छ।

यस शब्दकोषमा समाविष्ट विषयवस्तुका वारेमा सम्पूर्ण आदरणीय विज्ञ, पाठक एवं प्रयोत्काहरूको राय सुभाषको अपेक्षा गर्दछ।

रामेश्वर दंगाल
सह-सचिव, विद्वत व्यवस्थापन महाशाखा, गृह मन्त्रालय
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Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction

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Acceptable Risk - स्वीकार्य जोखिम

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

Comment: In engineering terms, acceptable risk is also used to assess and define the structural and non-structural measures that are needed in order to reduce possible harm to people, property, services and systems to a chosen tolerated level, according to codes or “accepted practice” which are based on known probabilities of hazards and other factors.

टिप्पणी: इंजीनियरिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा स्वीकार्य जोखिमको प्रयोग संरचनात्मक र गैरसंरचनात्मक उपायहरूको पहिचान र व्याख्याका लागि पनि गरिन्छ।
Acceptable Risk - The level of potential losses that a society or community considers acceptable given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions.

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**Adaptation - अनुकूलन**

The adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Comment: This definition addresses the concerns of climate change and is sourced from the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The broader concept of adaptation also applies to non-climatic factors such as soil erosion or surface subsidence. Adaptation can occur in autonomous fashion, for example through market changes, or as a result of intentional adaptation policies and plans. Many disaster risk reduction measures can directly contribute to better adaptation.
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Biological Hazard - जैविक प्रकार

Process or phenomenon of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including exposure to pathogenic microorganisms, toxins and bioactive substances that may cause loss of life, injury, illness or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

सूक्ष्म जीवाणु, विपात पदार्थ, सक्रिय जैविक पदार्थसंग्रहको सम्पर्क लगायतका जैविक कारकतत्वहरूका कारण उत्पन्न हुने प्रकार वा घटना। जैविक प्रकारप्राप्त जनधनको क्षति, जनजीविका र आधारभूत सेवामा क्षति, अवरोध एवम् नोक्सानी हुनुका साथै शारीरिकरूपमा घाइते वा अस्वस्थता जस्ता असरका साथै सामाजिक, आर्थिक गतिरोध वा वातावरणीय हासका असरहरू देखिन सक्छ।
Comment: Examples of biological hazards include outbreaks of epidemic diseases, plant or animal contagion, insect or other animal plagues and infestations

टिप्पणी: जैविक प्रकोपको उदाहरणहरूमा महामारी, वनस्पति वा जनावरहरूमा लाग्ने सरूवा रोग, प्ले, सलह आक्रमण आदि पर्दछन्।
Building Code - भवन निर्माण संहिता

A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to control aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures that are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage.

Comment: Building codes can include both technical and functional standards. They should incorporate the lessons of international experience and should be tailored to national and local circumstances. A systematic regime of enforcement is a critical supporting requirement for effective implementation of building codes.

टिप्पणी: भवन निर्माण सहितामा प्राविधिक (Technical) तथा कार्यप्रणालीगत (Functional) दूवेखालका मापदंडहरू समाविष्ट हुन सक्छन्। ती दस्तावेजमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय अनुभवबाट प्राप्त ज्ञानलाई समाहित गरिनुका साथै तिनलाई राष्ट्रिय र स्थानीय परिस्थितिहरूसँग समेत राम्री मेल खाने गरी बनाईएको हुन्छ। भवन निर्माण सहिताको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनका लागि नियम कानुनको पालना गर्नेगराउने संस्कार र पद्धति अत्यावश्यक हुन्छ।
Capacity - क्षमता

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.

निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्नका लागि समुदाय, समाज वा संघ-संस्थामा अन्तर्निहित, सबलता, विशेषता तथा उपलब्ध स्रोत-साधन ।

Comment: Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity also may be described as capability. Capacity assessment is a term for the process by which the capacity of a group is reviewed against desired goals, and the capacity gaps are identified for further action.

टिप्पणी: क्षमता अन्तर्गत पूर्वाञ्चार र भौतिक साधन, संस्थागत संरचना, समुदायको सामना गर्ने सामर्थ्य, मानव ज्ञान र सीपका साथै सामाजिक
Capacity Development -
The process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals, including through improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, and institutions.

Comment:
Capacity development 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 social and cultural enabling environment.
Capacity Development - क्षमता विकास

The process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals, including through improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, and institutions.

सामाजिक एवम् आर्थिक लक्ष्य प्राप्तिका लागि जन समुदाय ध्रुवसंस्था तथा समाजले निश्चित समयावधिमा व्यवस्थित ढंगले आफ्नो क्षमतालाई उकास्ने र त्यसको विकास गर्ने प्रक्रम। यस अन्तर्गत ज्ञान, सीप, प्रणाली तथा संगठनात्मक सुदृढीकरणका प्रयासहरू पनि पर्दछन्।

Comment: Capacity development 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 social and cultural enabling environment.
Climate Change –
(a) The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as: “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. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.”
(b) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.”
(a) The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as: “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. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use”.

(b) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods”.

Climate Change – जलवायु परिवर्तन
Comment: For disaster risk reduction purposes, either of these definitions may be suitable, depending on the particular context. The UNFCCC definition is the more restricted one as it excludes climate changes attributable to natural causes. The IPCC definition can be paraphrased for popular communications as “A change in the climate that persists for decades or longer, arising from either natural causes or human activity.”
Contingency Planning – शैपूर को योजना

A management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

comment: Contingency planning results in organized and coordinated courses of action with clearly identified institutional roles and resources, information processes, and operational arrangements for specific actors at times of need. Based on scenarios of possible emergency conditions or disaster events, it allows key actors to envision, anticipate and solve problems that can arise.
during crises. Contingency planning is an important part of overall preparedness. Contingency plans need to be regularly updated and exercised.

Coping Capacity - The ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions, emergencies or disasters.

Comment: The capacity to cope requires continuing awareness, resources and good management, both in normal times as well as during crises or adverse conditions. Coping capacities contribute to the reduction of disaster risks.
Coping Capacity - सामना क्षमता

The ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions, emergencies or disasters.

उपलब्ध स्रोत-साधन, ज्ञान र संसाधन समूचे उपयोग गरी प्रतिकूल अवस्था वा आपत्तिको सामना तथा व्यवस्थापनका निर्माण आवश्यक पर्ने जनसाधारण, संघर्ष एवम् प्रणालीको सामर्थ्य।

Comment: The capacity to cope requires continuing awareness, resources and good management, both in normal times as well as during crises or adverse conditions. Coping capacities contribute to the reduction of disaster risks.

टिप्पणी: सामान्य अवस्थाका साथै संकट वा प्रतिकूल परिस्थितिको सामना गर्नका लागि निरन्तर सचेतन, स्रोतसाधन एवम् कुशल व्यवस्थापनको खाँचो
Corrective Disaster Risk Management* -

Management activities that address and seek to correct or reduce disaster risks which are already present.

Comment: This concept aims to distinguish between the risks that are already present, and which need to be managed and reduced now, and the prospective risks that may develop in future if risk reduction policies are not put in place. See also prospective risk management.
Corrective Disaster Risk Management* - सुधारात्मक विपद जोखिम व्यवस्थापन

Management activities that address and seek to correct or reduce disaster risks which are already present.

समुदायमा विध्यान विपद जोखिमको सम्बोधन गरेँ र तिनको सुधार या न्यूनीकरणको प्रयास तर्फ उन्मुख व्यवस्थापन किया गएका हुन्छ।

Comment: This concept aims to distinguish between the risks that are already present, and which need to be managed and reduced now, and the prospective risks that may develop in future if risk reduction policies are not put in place. See also prospective risk management.

टिप्पणी: यस अवधारणाले विध्यान जोखिम र सम्बाधित जोखिममा भिन्नता रहेको देखाउँछ। हाल भइरहेको जोखिमहरू विध्यान जोखिम अन्तर्गत पवइछ। तिनको व्यवस्थापन र न्यूनीकरण अहिलेका अवस्थामा गरिनु पवइछ। अर्कातर्फ, समयमा नै जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तर्फ प्रयत्न नगरेमा भविष्यमा देखा
Critical Facilities -

The primary physical structures, technical facilities and systems which are socially, economically or operationally essential to the functioning of a society or community, both in routine circumstances and in the extreme circumstances of an emergency.

Comment: Critical facilities are elements of the infrastructure that support essential services in a society. They include such things as transport systems, air and sea ports, electricity, water and communications systems, hospitals and health clinics, and centres for fire, police and public administration services.
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Disaster -

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.

Comment:

Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together
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.

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with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

**Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction**

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.

Comment: The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socio-economic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least.

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**Translation:**

Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction

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Disaster Risk - विपद जोखिम

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.

कुनै खास समुदाय अथवा समाजमा भावी समयमा हुन सक्ने जनधन, जीविकोपार्जन, स्वास्थ्य लगायत अन्य सेवामा विपदवाट हुन सक्ने सम्भाव्य क्षति।

Comment: The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socio-economic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least.
Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction

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.

Comment: This term is an extension of the more general term "risk management" to address the specific issue of disaster risks. Disaster risk management aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects...
Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Management - विपद जोखिम व्यवस्थापन

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.

Comment: This term is an extension of the more general term “risk management” to address the specific issue of disaster risks. Disaster risk management aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects.
of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

**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.

**Comment:** A comprehensive approach to reduce disaster risks is set out in the United Nations-endorsed Hyogo Framework for Action, adopted in 2005, whose expected outcome is “The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.” The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system
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.

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provides a vehicle for cooperation among Governments, organisations and civil society actors to assist in the implementation of the Framework. Note that while the term “disaster reduction” is sometimes used, the term “disaster risk reduction” provides a better recognition of the ongoing nature of disaster risks and the ongoing potential to reduce these risks.

**Comment:** Disaster risk reduction plans should be guided by the Hyogo Framework and considered and coordinated within relevant development plans, resource allocations and programme activities. National level plans needs to be specific to each level of administrative responsibility and adapted to the different social and
Disaster Risk Reduction Plan* - विपद जोखिम न्यूनीकरण योजना

A document prepared by an authority, sector, organization or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives.

Comment: Disaster risk reduction plans should be guided by the Hyogo Framework and considered and coordinated within relevant development plans, resource allocations and programme activities. National level plans needs to be specific to each level of administrative responsibility and adapted to the different social and
geographical circumstances that are present. The time frame and responsibilities for implementation and the sources of funding should be specified in the plan. Linkages to climate change adaptation plans should be made where possible.

**Comment:** This definition encompasses the range of factors necessary to achieve effective responses to warnings. A people-centred early warning system necessarily comprises four key elements: knowledge of the risks; monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; and local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. The expression “end-to-end warning system” is also used.
Early Warning System - पूर्वचेतावनी प्रणाली

The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

संभावित हानि, नेक्सानी एवं क्षति कम गर्न जोखिम क्षेत्रमा रहेका व्यक्ति समुदाय एवम् संघसंस्थाहरूलाई पूर्वतयारीमा रहन र समयमा नै उपयुक्त ढाँचे कार्य गर्न आवश्यक पन्नेसूचना/पूर्वचेतावनी दिने प्रणाली।

Comment: This definition encompasses the range of factors necessary to achieve effective responses to warnings. A people-centred early warning system necessarily comprises four key elements: knowledge of the risks; monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; and local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. The expression “end-to-end warning system” is also used
to emphasize that warning systems need to span all steps from hazard detection through to community response.

**Comment:** This definition is drawn from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The benefits that ecosystems can provide include "regulating services" such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation and disease, along with "provisioning services" such as food and water, "supporting services" such as soil formation and nutrient cycling, and "cultural services" such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits. Integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use provide the basis for maintaining ecosystem services, including those that contribute to reduced disaster risks.
The benefits that people and communities obtain from ecosystems.

जीवहरूको अन्तर सम्बन्धवाट मनुष्य जाति र समुदायले प्राप्त गर्ने लाभ।

Comment: This definition is drawn from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The benefits that ecosystems can provide include “regulating services” such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation and disease, along with “provisioning services” such as food and water, “supporting services” such as soil formation and nutrient cycling, and “cultural services” such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits. Integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use provide the basis for maintaining ecosystem services, including those that contribute to reduced disaster risks.
El Niño-Southern Oscillation phenomenon (ENSO) -

A complex interaction of the tropical Pacific Ocean and the global atmosphere that results in irregularly occurring episodes of changed ocean and weather patterns in many parts of the world, often with significant impacts over many months, such as altered marine habitats, rainfall changes, floods, droughts, and changes in storm patterns.

Comment: The El Niño part of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon refers to the well above-average ocean
El Niño-Southern Oscillation phenomenon (ENSO) - एल नीनो-दक्षिणी समुद्री परिघटना

A complex interaction of the tropical Pacific Ocean and the global atmosphere that results in irregularly occurring episodes of changed ocean and weather patterns in many parts of the world, often with significant impacts over many months, such as altered marine habitats, rainfall changes, floods, droughts, and changes in storm patterns.

Comment: The El Niño part of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon refers to the well above-average ocean
temperatures that occur along the coasts of Ecuador, Peru and northern Chile and across the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, while La Niña part refers to the opposite circumstances when well-below-average ocean temperatures occur. The Southern Oscillation refers to the accompanying changes in the global air pressure patterns that are associated with the changed weather patterns experienced in different parts of the world.

Classified: एल निनो दक्षिणी समुद्री परिघटना हो। एल निनोले इक्वेडोर, पेरू, उत्तरी चिली तथा पूर्वी भूमध्यरेखीय प्रशासन महासागरको क्षेत्रमा समुद्री पानीको तापक्रम सामान्य औसत भन्दा अति उच्च हुने अवस्थालाई जनाउँछ। यस परिघटनाको अर्थ खण्ड “ला निना (La Niña)” हो। ला-निनाले अल-निनो को ठीक वीरित अवस्था अर्थात ती प्रदेश मे समुद्री पानीको तापक्रम औसतभन्दा कम हुने अवस्थालाई जनाउँछ। दक्षिणी समुद्री परिघटना भन्नाले विश्वका विभिन्न भूखण्डमा देखिने मौसमी ढाँचाको परिवर्तनले गर्दा विश्वव्यापीरूपमै हावाको चापमा आउने अप्रत्याशित परिवर्तनलाई झुकाउँछ।
The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.

**Comment:** A crisis or emergency is a threatening condition that requires urgent action. Effective emergency action can avoid the escalation of an event into a disaster. Emergency management involves plans and institutional arrangements to engage and guide the efforts of government, non-government, voluntary and private agencies in comprehensive and coordinated ways to respond to the entire spectrum of emergency needs. The expression “disaster management” is sometimes used instead of emergency management.

**टिप्पणी:** विषयजन्य आपत्तिकाल वा संकट भन्नाले त्यस्तो त्रासपूर्ण अवस्थालाई जनाउँदछ, जति जनधनको रक्षाको लागि तत्काल कदम
Emergency Services -

The set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations.

Comment:

Emergency services include agencies such as civil protection authorities, police, fire, ambulance, paramedic and emergency medicine services, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and specialized emergency units of electricity, transportation, communications and other related services organizations.
**Emergency Services - आपत्कालीन सेवाहरू**

The set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations.

आपत्कालीन अवस्थामा जनजीवनको सुरक्षा गर्ने तथा सेवा प्रदान गर्ने विशेष जिम्मेदारी एवं उद्देशयका साथ सक्रिय र परिचालित विशिष्ट निकाय वा संस्थाहरूको समूह।

**Comment:** Emergency services include agencies such as civil protection authorities, police, fire, ambulance, paramedic and emergency medicine services, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and specialized emergency units of electricity, transportation, communications and other related services organizations.

**टिप्पणी:** आपत्कालीन सेवाहरू अन्तर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाहरू जस्तै: नागरिक प्रशासन र नागरिक सुरक्षा प्रदान गर्ने निकायहरू, प्रहरी, अत्यन्त नियन्त्रण सेवा, एम्बुलेंस, प्राथमिक तथा आपत्कालीन उपचार सेवा, रेडक्रैस तथा रेडक्रेसेंट सोसाइटी, तथा विशिष्टकृत सेवा प्रदायक संस्थाहरू जस्तै विद्युत,
Environmental Degradation -

The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and needs.

Comment: Degradation of the environment can alter the frequency and intensity of natural hazards and increase the vulnerability of communities. The types of human-induced degradation are varied and include land misuse, soil erosion and loss, desertification, wildland fires, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, mangrove destruction, land, water and air pollution, climate change, sea level rise and ozone depletion.
Environmental Degradation - वातावरणीय हास

The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and needs.

Comment: Degradation of the environment can alter the frequency and intensity of natural hazards and increase the vulnerability of communities. The types of human-induced degradation are varied and include land misuse, soil erosion and loss, desertification, wildland fires, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, mangrove destruction, land, water and air pollution, climate change, sea level rise and ozone depletion.

टिप्पणी: वातावरणीय हासका कारणले गर्दा प्राकृतिक प्रकारको आवृति र तीव्रतामा परिवर्तन आउन सक्छ र यसले समुदायले संकटसन्ततामा ध्यान वृद्धि गर्न सक्छ। मानव स्रुतिले हास विविध प्रकारका छैन जस अन्तर्गत जमिनको दुरुपयोग, भूक्षय, भू-स्खलन, मरुभूमिकरण, जैविक विविधताको
Environmental Impact Assessment -
Process by which the environmental consequences of a proposed project or programme 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 or programme.

Comment: Environmental impact assessment is a policy tool that provides evidence and analysis of environmental impacts of activities from conception to decision-making. It is utilized extensively in national programming and project approval processes.
Environmental Impact Assessment - बातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन

Process by which the environmental consequences of a proposed project or programme 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 or programme.

Comment: Environmental impact assessment is a policy tool that provides evidence and analysis of environmental impacts of activities from conception to decision-making. It is utilized extensively in national programming and project approval processes.
and for international development assistance projects. Environmental impact assessments should include detailed risk assessments and provide alternatives, solutions or options to deal with identified problems.

**Comment:** Measures of exposure can include the number of people or types of assets in an area. These can be combined with the specific vulnerability of the exposed elements to any particular hazard to estimate the quantitative risks associated with that hazard in the area of interest.
Exposure - सम्मुखता

People, property, systems, or other elements present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses.

प्रकोप प्रभाव क्षेत्रमा अवस्थित भएका कारण संभाव्य क्षति वेहानेश अवस्थामा रहेका मानिस, धनमाल, संयन्त्र या अन्य तत्वहरू।

Comment: Measures of exposure can include the number of people or types of assets in an area. These can be combined with the specific vulnerability of the exposed elements to any particular hazard to estimate the quantitative risks associated with that hazard in the area of interest.

टिप्पणी: सम्मुखताको मापन उक्त क्षेत्रको जनसंख्याको आकार तथा सम्पत्तिको प्रकारमा निर्भर रहन्छ। कुनै इलाकामा रहेका जनसंख्या एवं अन्य तत्व (श्रीमत, संसाधन, भौतिक सरचना आदि) को सम्मुखताको विश्लेषण गर्न प्रत्येक तत्व विशेषको प्रत्येक प्रकोप विशेषप्रतिको सङ्कटासन्नताको तत्त्वलाई समेत विचार गरेर मात्र जोखिम स्तरको सम्मिलित अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छ।
Extensive risk* - व्यापक जोखिम

The widespread risk associated with the exposure of dispersed populations to repeated or persistent hazardous conditions of low or moderate intensity, often of a highly localized nature, which can lead to debilitating cumulative disaster impacts.

व्यापक जोखिम भनने लागू मा घनस्थित को वस्त्रहरूले दैनिक जीवन बाट धेरै दर्जा अथवा अस्थायी प्रकृतिको घटना बुझाउँदा, तब एकेकाटिको टूलो जनधनको क्षति नहुने तथा असर पनि स्थानीय प्रकृतिको हुने भए तनि लामो समयमा क्षतिको परिमाण तुलनात्मकरुपमा निके टूलो हुने गर्दछ।

Comment: Extensive risk is mainly a characteristic of rural areas and urban margins where communities are exposed to, and vulnerable to, recurring localised floods, landslides storms or drought. Extensive risk is often associated with poverty, urbanization and environmental degradation. See also “Intensive risk”.

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Extensive risk* -

The widespread risk associated with the exposure of dispersed populations to repeated or persistent hazard conditions of low or moderate intensity, often of a highly localized nature, which can lead to debilitating cumulative disaster impacts.

Comment: Extensive risk is mainly a characteristic of rural areas and urban margins where communities are exposed to, and vulnerable to, recurring localized floods, landslides, storms or drought. Extensive risk is often associated with poverty, urbanization and environmental degradation. See also “Intensive risk”.

*Intensive Risk*
Forecast - पूर्वानुमान

Definite statement or statistical estimate of the likely occurrence of a future event or conditions for a specific area.

कृषि निर्माण क्षेत्र का निकट भविष्य का प्राकृतिक प्रकृतिक संकट घटना हुन सक्छ या त्यस्ता घटना हुन सक्छ भने, वर्तमान अवस्था छ भनी व्यक्त गरिएको निश्चित एवं विश्वासनीय कथन बा तथ्याङ्कमा आधारित अनुमान।

Comment: In meteorology a forecast refers to a future condition, whereas a warning refers to a potentially dangerous future condition.

टिप्पणी: मौसम विज्ञानमा पूर्वानुमान भन्नाले भावी अवस्थालाई वुभाउँछ भने चेतावनी भन्नाले मौसमजन्य संभावित संकट/जोखिमको अवस्थालाई वुभाउँछ।
Geological Hazard - भौगर्भिक प्रकृति

Geological 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.

Comment: Geological hazards include internal earth processes, such as earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses, and debris or mud flows. Hydrometeorological factors are important contributors to some of these processes. Tsunamis are difficult to categorize; although they are triggered by undersea earthquakes and other geological events,
they are essentially an oceanic process that is manifested as a coastal water-related hazard.

**Comment:** This is the definition of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The main greenhouse gases (GHG) are water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and ozone.
Greenhouse gases - हरितगृह ग्यासहरू

Gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation of thermal infrared radiation emitted by the Earth’s surface, the atmosphere itself, and by clouds.

पृथ्वीको वायुमण्डलमा रहेका ती प्राकृतिक एवम् मानव निर्मित ग्यासहरू जसले पृथ्वीको सतह, स्वयं वायुमण्डल वा बादलध्वा उत्सर्जित तापमान अवरत विकिरणलाई सोस्ने र उत्सर्जन गर्दछन्।

Comment: This is the definition of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The main greenhouse gases (GHG) are water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and ozone.

टिप्पणी: यो परिभाषा जलवायु परिवर्तका लागि अंतरसरकारी समूह (IPCC) ध्वारा प्रतिपादित हो। प्रमुख हरितगृह ग्यासहरूमा पानीको वाफ, कार्बन डाइअक्साइड, नाइट्रस अक्साइड, मिथेन र ओजीन पर्दछन्।
A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition 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.

Comment: The hazards of concern to disaster risk reduction as stated in footnote 3 of the Hyogo Framework are “… hazards of natural origin and related environmental and technological hazards and risks.” Such hazards arise from a variety of geological, meteorological, hydrological, oceanic, biological, and technological sources, sometimes acting in combination. In technical settings, hazards are described quantitatively by the likely frequency of occurrence of different intensities for different areas, as determined
from historical data or scientific analysis. See other hazard-related
terms in the Terminology: Biological hazard; Geological hazard;
Hydrometeorological hazard; Natural hazard; Socionatural hazard;
Technological hazard.

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Technological hazard.
Hydrometeorological Hazard – जल तथा मौसम सम्बन्ध प्रकृति

Process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature 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.

Comment: Hydrometeorological hazards include tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes), thunderstorms, hailstorms, tornados, blizzards, heavy snowfall, avalanches, coastal storm surges, floods including flash floods, drought, heatwaves and cold spells. Hydrometeorological conditions also can be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics, and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.
Hydrometeorological Hazard – a process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature 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.

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**Intensive Risk** - सघन जोखिम

The risk associated with the exposure of large concentrations of people and economic activities to intense hazard events, which can lead to potentially catastrophic disaster impacts involving high mortality and asset loss.

उच्च प्रकोष घटनाका लागि गाढा जनधनन्व एवं आर्थिक गतिविधिको सम्मुखतासँग गाँठिएको जोखिम जसले गाढा महाविपद समेत निम्न्त्याउन सक्छ र ठूलो परिमाणमा जनधननको क्षति गराउन सक्छ।

**Comment:** Comment: Intensive risk is mainly a characteristic of large cities or densely populated areas that are not only exposed to intense hazards such as strong earthquakes, active volcanoes, heavy floods, 19 tsunamis, or major storms but also have high levels of vulnerability to these hazards. See also “Extensive risk.”

**टिप्पणी:** तीत्र जोखिमको खासगरी ठूला शहर अथवा सघन मानव-वस्तीका क्षेत्रहरूको अवस्थालाई जनाउँदछ, जुन शक्तिशाली भूकम्प, सक्रिय
Intensive Risk -

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Land-use Planning - भू-उपयोग योजना

The process undertaken by public authorities to identify, evaluate and decide on different options for the use of land, including consideration of long term economic, social and environmental objectives and the implications for different communities and interest groups, and the subsequent formulation and promulgation of plans that describe the permitted or acceptable uses.

Comment: Land-use planning is an important contributor to sustainable development. It involves studies and mapping; analysis
of economic, environmental and hazard data; formulation of alternative land-use decisions; and design of long-range plans for different geographical and administrative scales. Land-use planning can help to mitigate disasters and reduce risks by discouraging settlements and construction of key installations in hazard-prone areas, including consideration of service routes for transport, power, water, sewage and other critical facilities.

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Mitigation - अल्पीकरण

The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

Comment: The adverse impacts of hazards often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness. It should be noted that in climate change policy, “mitigation” is defined differently, being the term used for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that are the source of climate change.

टिप्पणी: प्रकोपका प्रतिकूल असरहरूलाई पूर्णतः निषेध गर्न सकिएको यथापि विभिन्न रणनीति तथा क्षेत्रकलाप उल्लेखनीय रूपमा कम गर्न सकिन्छु। अल्पीकरणका उपायहरूमा इंजिनियरिङ्ग प्रबिधि तथा प्रकोप-प्रतिरोधी निर्माण
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National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction - विपद जोखिम न्यूनीकरण राष्ट्रिय मञ्च:

A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country.

Comment: This definition is derived from footnote 10 of the Hyogo Framework. Disaster risk reduction requires the knowledge, capacities and inputs of a wide range of sectors and organisations, including United Nations agencies present at the national level, as
appropriate. Most sectors are affected directly or indirectly by disasters and many have specific responsibilities that impinge upon disaster risks. National platforms provide a means to enhance national action to reduce disaster risks, and they represent the national mechanism for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

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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.

Comment: Natural hazards are a sub-set of all hazards. The term is used to describe actual hazard events as well as the latent hazard conditions that may give rise to future events. Natural hazard events can be characterized by their magnitude or intensity, speed of onset, duration, and area of extent. For example, earthquakes have short durations and usually affect a relatively small region, whereas droughts are slow to develop and fade away and often affect large regions. In some cases hazards may be coupled, as in the flood caused by a hurricane or the tsunami that is created by an earthquake.
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Preparedness - पूर्वतयारी

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.

Comment: Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response through to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good
linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. The related term “readiness” describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.

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Prevention - निवारण

The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

प्रकोप तथा विपद का प्रतिकूल असरहरूलाई तत्काल छलन सक्ने पद्धति वा क्षमता

Comment: Prevention (i.e. disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance. Examples include dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high risk zones, and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake. Very often the complete avoidance of losses is not feasible and the task transforms to that of mitigation. Partly for this reason, the terms prevention and mitigation are sometimes used interchangeably in casual use.
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Prospective Disaster Risk Management* - सम्भाव्य विपद जोखिम व्यवस्थापन

Management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks.

नयाँ तथा बढ़ौँ विपद जोखिमलाई सम्भोधन गर्न तथा सम्भाव्य असरलाई छन्ने व्यवस्थापन गतिविधि/क्रियाकलापहरू।

Comment: This concept focuses on addressing risks that may develop in future if risk reduction policies are not put in place, rather than on the risks that are already present and which can be managed and reduced now. See also Corrective disaster risk management.

टिप्पणी: यो अवधारणा विचारण र अहिले नै व्यवस्थापन एवं न्यूनीकरण गर्न सकिने जोखिमहरूमा भन्दा पनि जोखिम न्यूनीकरण सम्बन्धी नीतिहरू अवलम्बन नगरिएको खण्डमा विकसित हुन सक्ने जोखिमहरूको संबोधनमा केन्द्रित छ।

Corrective Disaster Risk Management पनि हैनौँहोस्।
Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction

Prospective Disaster Risk Management*

Management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks.

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Corrective Disaster Risk Management

Public Awareness - जनचेतना, जनसचेतना

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.

Comment: Public awareness is a key factor in effective disaster risk reduction. Its development is pursued, for example, through the development and dissemination of information through media and educational channels, the establishment of information centres, networks, and community or participation actions, and advocacy by senior public officials and community leaders.

**Tip:** जनचेतना प्रभावकारी विपद जोखिम न्यूत्पूर्णता तत्व वा पक्ष हो। सूचनाको प्रचार प्रसारमा संचार एवं शैक्षिक संघर्षहरूलाई संलग्न गराएर सूचना केन्द्र तथा संसाधनको स्थापना गरेका, सामुदायिक एवं
Recovery -

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

Comment: The recovery task of rehabilitation and reconstruction begins soon after the emergency phase has ended, and should be based on pre-existing strategies and policies that facilitate clear institutional responsibilities for recovery action and enable public participation. Recovery programmes, coupled with the heightened public awareness and engagement after a disaster, afford a valuable opportunity to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures and to apply the “build back better” principle.
Recovery - पुनर्लाभ

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

विपद प्रभावित समुदायमा आधारभूत सुविधाहरू एवं जीविकापार्जनका उपायहरू र माध्यमहरूको सम्भव भएसम्मको पुनर्स्थापना तथा सुधार। यस अन्तर्गत जोखिमका कारक तत्स्तहरूको न्यूनीकरणका प्रयासहरू समेटिन्छन्।

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Residual Risk -

The 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.

Comment:
The presence of residual risk implies a continuing need to develop and support effective capacities for emergency services, preparedness, response and recovery together with socio-economic policies such as safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms.
Residual Risk - अवशिष्ट जोखिम

The 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.

प्रभावकारी विपद जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका विधिहरू र उपायहरू सफलताको साथ कार्यन्वयन गर्दा पनि व्यवस्थित हुन नसकेको अवस्थामा रहेको जोखिम। यस्तो जोखिमका लागि आपत्तिकालीन प्रतिकार्य र पुनर्निर्माणका क्षमताहरूलाई समुदाय र राष्ट्रिय निरंतर रुपमा सुचारु राख्न सक्छ।

Comment: The presence of residual risk implies a continuing need to develop and support effective capacities for emergency services, preparedness, response and recovery together with socio-economic policies such as safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms.

टिप्पणी: समुदायमा अवशिष्ट जोखिम कायम रहनुभए आपत्तिकालीन सेवाहरू, पूर्वचयाङ्ग, प्रतिकार्य तथा पुनर्निर्माणका लागि प्रभावकारी क्षमता विकास र प्रवर्धनको निरंतर आवश्यकता छ, भन्ने संकेत गर्दछ।
Resilience - उत्थानशीलता

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.

Comment: Resilience means the ability to “resile from” or “spring back from” a shock. The resilience of a community in respect to potential hazard events is determined by the degree to which the community has the necessary resources and is capable of organizing itself both prior to and during times of need.
**Resilience**

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**Comment:**

Resilience means the ability to “resile from” or “spring back from” a shock. The resilience of a community in respect to potential hazard events is determined by the degree to which the community has the necessary resources and is capable of organizing itself both prior to and during times of need.
The provision of emergency services and public assistance 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.

Comment: Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called “disaster relief”. The division between this response stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clear-cut. Some response actions, such as the supply of temporary housing and water supplies, may extend well into the recovery stage.
Response -

The provision of emergency services and public assistance 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.

Comment:

Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called "disaster relief". The division between this response stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clear-cut. Some response actions, such as the supply of temporary housing and water supplies, may extend well into the recovery stage.
Retrofitting - प्रबलीकरण

Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.

विद्यमान संरचनालाई प्रक्रोपका घातक असरहूँ प्रतिरोध गर्न सक्ने वा तीप्रति उत्त्याणरील रहन सक्ने ध्येयले अवलम्बन गरिने सबलीकरण वा गुणस्तरोत्तरित पद्धति ।

Comment: Retrofitting requires consideration of the design and function of the structure, the stresses that the structure may be subject to from particular hazards or hazard scenarios, and the practicality and costs of different retrofitting options. Examples of retrofitting include adding bracing to stiffen walls, reinforcing pillars, adding steel ties between walls and roofs, installing shutters on windows, and improving the protection of important facilities and equipment.

विभेदण: प्रबलीकरण अन्तर्गत भौतिक संरचना (घर, अस्थाल आदि) को डिजाइन र उपयोगको किसिमका साथै प्रक्रोप-विशेष वा प्रक्रोप
Retrofitting - Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.

Comment: Retrofitting requires consideration of the design and function of the structure, the stresses that the structure may be subject to from particular hazards or hazard scenarios, and the practicality and costs of different retrofitting options. Examples of retrofitting include adding bracing to stiffen walls, reinforcing pillars, adding steel ties between walls and roofs, installing shutters on windows, and improving the protection of important facilities and equipment.
The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

Comment: This definition closely follows the definition of the ISO/IEC Guide 73. The word “risk” has two distinctive connotations: in popular usage the emphasis is usually placed on the concept of chance or possibility, such as in “the risk of an accident”; whereas in technical settings the emphasis is usually placed on the consequences, in terms of “potential losses” for some particular cause, place and period. It can be noted that people do not necessarily share the same perceptions of the significance and underlying causes of different risks.

See other risk-related terms in the Terminology: Acceptable risk; Corrective disaster risk management; Disaster risk; Disaster risk reduction; Extensive risk; Intensive risk; Prospective disaster risk management; Residual risk; Risk assessment; Risk management; Risk transfer.
Risk - The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

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### Risk Assessment - जोखिम निधारण

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A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Comment: Risk assessments (and associated risk mapping) include:

- A review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability;
- The analysis of exposure and vulnerability including the physical, social, health,
economic and environmental dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios. This series of activities is sometimes known as a risk analysis process.

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- a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability;
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**Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction**

- **Risk Assessment:** A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

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**Therapy:** जोखिमको निर्धारण तथा तत्सम्बन्धी जोखिमको नक्शांकन अन्तरगत निम्न कुराहरू पर्दछन्।

- प्रकोपका प्राविधिक विशेषताहरू जस्तै: स्थान, तीव्रता, आवृत्ति र संभाव्यको पुनरावलोकन

- भौतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, वातावरणीय तथा स्वास्थ्यसम्बन्धी विविध पक्षहरू लगायतका सम्मुखता एवं संकटासन्नताको विश्लेषण,

- संभाव्य ठाण्डोको जोखिमको सामना लागि विचार तथा वैकल्पिक सामना शक्तिको पहिचान गरी तिनको प्रभावकारिताको मूल्यांकन।
Risk Management - जोखिम व्यवस्थापन

The systematic approach and practice of managing uncertainty to minimize potential harm and loss.

संभावित हानि एवं अशुभता कम पान्का लागि विपदजन्य असर सृजित अन्योनको अवस्थालाई व्यवस्थू गर्न सिलसिलाबढी पद्धति तथा अभ्यास ।

Comment: Risk management comprises risk assessment and analysis, and the implementation of strategies and specific actions to control, reduce and transfer risks. It is widely practiced by organizations to minimise risk in investment decisions and to address operational risks such as those of business disruption, production failure, environmental damage, social impacts and damage from fire and natural hazards. Risk management is a core issue for sectors such as water supply, energy and agriculture whose production is directly affected by extremes of weather and climate.

ठीकपनी: जोखिम व्यवस्थापनभित्र जोखिम निर्धारण र विश्लेषण, तथा जोखिमलाई नियन्त्रित, न्यूनीक्त र स्थानान्तरण गर्न सकने रणनीति एवं
Risk Management - the systematic approach and practice of managing uncertainty to minimize potential harm and loss.

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Risk Transfer - जोखिम हस्तान्तरण

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.

कुनै खास जोखिमका वित्तीय परिणाम वा असरहरूलाई औपचारिक वा अनौपचारिक ढंगले एक पक्षबाट अरू पक्षहरूमा स्थानान्तरण गर्ने प्रक्रिया। यस अन्तर्गत परिवार, समुदाय, व्यवसाय वा राज्यका निकायले अर्को पक्षलाई निरंतर वा अक्ष्ययतो रूपमा दिइएको सामाजिक तथा वित्तीय लाभको सहयोगमा विषय घटनापश्चात् दौरान पक्षबाट यथोचित सहायता प्राप्त गर्न सक्छन्।

Comment: Insurance is a well-known form of risk transfer, where coverage of a risk is obtained from an insurer in exchange for ongoing premiums paid to the insurer. Risk transfer can occur
informally within family and community networks where there are reciprocal expectations of mutual aid by means of gifts or credit, as well as formally where governments, insurers, multi-lateral banks and other large risk-bearing entities establish mechanisms to help cope with losses in major events. Such mechanisms include insurance and re-insurance contracts, catastrophe bonds, contingent credit facilities and reserve funds, where the costs are covered by premiums, investor contributions, interest rates and past savings, respectively.

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टिप्पणी: बीमा जोखिम स्थानान्तरणको एउटा सुपरिचित पद्धति हो। जसमा बीमाकर्ताबाट निर्मल रूपमा भुक्तान गरिएको प्रिमियमको बदलामा जोखिमको क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त गर्न सकिन्छ। जोखिम स्थानान्तरण अनौपचारिक रूपमा परिवारभित्र वा सामुदायिक संज्ञानमा पनि संभव हुन सक्छ, जहाँ उपहार र सरसापटीमाफ्त पारस्परिक सहयोग र अपेक्षाहरू परिपूर्ति हुन्छ। औपचारिकरूपमा रक्षक, बीमा संस्था, बहुउद्देश्यीय बैंकहरू तथा जोखिम शमन गर्न संयत्नहरूले थूला-थूला घटनामा हुने क्षतिलाई सामना गर्न सघाउ पुनःउठाउने हेतुले संयत्नहरू स्थापना गर्दछन्। यसलाई संयत्नहरू भन्नाले बीमा तथा पुनर्नीतिकरण, महाविद्यालय ऋण-पत्र, भैपरी अवस्थाका लागि ऋण सुविधा तथा सचित कोष लगातर पर्दछन्। यिनका खर्चहरू क्रमशः प्रिमियम, लगानीकर्ताको योगदान, व्याजदर तथा पूर्व वचतहरू माफ्त वेहोरिन्छन्।
Socio-natural Hazard* - सामाजिक-प्राकृतिक प्रकृष्ट

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.

Comment: This term is used for the circumstances where human activity is increasing the occurrence of certain hazards beyond their natural probabilities. Evidence points to a growing disaster burden from such hazards. Socio-natural hazards can be reduced and avoided through wise management of land and environmental resources.
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This term is used for the circumstances where human activity is increasing the occurrence of certain hazards beyond their natural probabilities. Evidence points to a growing disaster burden from such hazards. Socio-natural hazards can be reduced and avoided through wise management of land and environmental resources.
Structural and non-structural Measures - संरचनात्मक तथा गैर-संरचनात्मक उपायहरू

Structural measures: Any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or application of engineering techniques to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems;

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, public awareness raising, training and education.

संरचनात्मक उपायहरू: प्रकोपका संभावित असरहरूलाई न्यून पार्न, टार्न वा छलका लागि गरिने कुनै पनि भौतिक निर्माण कार्य; अर्थात् संरचना प्रणालीहरूमा वा प्रकोप प्रतिरोधी क्षमता र उत्थानशीलता हासिल गर्न प्रयोग गरिने इंजिनियरिङ्ग प्रविधि ।
Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction

Structural and non-structural Measures -

Structural measures: Any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or application of engineering techniques to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems;

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, public awareness raising, training and education.

Comment: Common structural measures for disaster risk reduction include dams, flood levies, ocean wave barriers, earthquake-resistant construction, and evacuation shelters. Common non-structural measures include building codes, land use planning laws and their enforcement, research and assessment, information resources, and public awareness programmes. Note that in civil and structural engineering, the term “structural” is used in a more restricted sense to mean just the load-bearing structure, with other parts such as wall cladding and interior fittings being termed non-structural.
Sustainable Development - दिगो विकास

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

वर्तमान आवश्यकताहरु पूर्ति गर्दै यस्तो विकास प्रकृया जस अन्तर्गत भावी पुस्ताङ्को आवश्यकताहरु पूर्ति गर्नेका शक्तिसाँग सम्बन्धहरू गरिएको हुदै छ।

Comment: This definition coined by the 1987 Brundtland Commission is very succinct but it leaves unanswered many questions regarding the meaning of the word development and the social, economic and environmental processes involved. Disaster risk is associated with unsustainable elements of development such as environmental degradation, while conversely disaster risk reduction can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, through reduced losses and improved development practices.
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Technological Hazard - प्रविधिगत प्रकोप

A hazard originating from technological or industrial conditions, including accidents, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities, that may cause loss of life, injury, illness or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Comment: Examples of technological hazards include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires, and chemical spills.
Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.

नाटुलको उदाहरणमा ओषधी गुणक, आणविक विकिरण, विपणक उत्सर्जन पदार्थ, वाढ़ भक्षण, यातायात दुर्घटना, कारखानामा हुने विषाणु, आगामी तथा रासायनिक चुहारवट पर्याप्त। प्रतिस्तित प्रकोपहरू प्रत्यक्षत: प्राकृतिक प्रकोप घटनाका असरका परिणामको रूपमा पनि उत्पन्न हुन सक्छन् ।
Vulnerability - संकटासन्नता

The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.

कुनै समुदाय, कार्यप्रणाली वा जायजेथामाध्यम प्रकोपका असरहरू प्रत्यक्ष पर्ने सक्ने अवस्था वा परिवेश।

Comment: There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors. Examples may include poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management. Vulnerability varies significantly within a community and over time. This definition identifies vulnerability as a characteristic of the element of interest (community, system or asset) which is independent of its exposure. However, in common use the word is often used more broadly to include the element’s exposure.
Vulnerability -

The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.

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There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors. Examples may include poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management. Vulnerability varies significantly within a community and over time. This definition identifies vulnerability as a characteristic of the element of interest (community, system or asset) which is independent of its exposure. However, in common use the word is often used more broadly to include the element's exposure.

* Emerging new concepts that are not in widespread use but are of growing professional relevance; the definition of these terms remain to be widely consulted upon and may change in future.

* जास्तो संकेत अथवा पदावलीहरू अदिनयाङ बाहिन अवधारणहरू छन् जुन हाल त्यस्तै व्यापक प्रयोजनालाई ठूलो तर प्रेषणको सार्थकताको हिसाबमा महत्वपूर्ण छन्, तिनीहरूको परिभाषा अथै परामर्शक मेठ्यालाई घरमा र आजाद दिने परिवारित स्वरुपमा आउन सक्छ।

Please find the English publication on this link

http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=7817
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परिषिक् २

यस शब्दावलीको द्वितीय मस्तोदा तयारी नेपाल सरकार, गृह मन्त्रालयको नेतृत्वमा राष्ट्रिय विकास कार्यक्रम (UNDP/CDRMP) नेपाल र अमेरिकी सहयोग नियोग (USAID) को सहयोगमा भूमिका प्रविधि राष्ट्रिय समाज-नेपाल (NSET) द्वारा मित्र २०६९ असार ८-९ मा आयोजित कार्यशालावाट प्राप्त राय-सुभाष समेटेर विज्ञ समूहको मार्गनिर्देशनमा पुनर्सम्पादित गरिएको हो ।

“विषय जोखिम व्यूनिकरणसम्बन्धी नेपाली शब्दावली” कार्यशाला
(८-९ असार, २०६९, धुलिखेल) का सहभागीहरूको नामावली

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