

Useful RIC4FIG Definitions

Adaptive capacity: The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to avert some or all of the negative effects of a shock or stress.

Institution: Refers to the leadership or governance structure for the affected community.

Livelihoods infrastructure: Refers to holdings on which households or communities depend for income e.g. gardens/crops, stored produce.

M-KITs: Refers to a series of short multi-media online tutorials organized to impart specific skills sets for innovation developers asynchronously and at a distance aimed at enhancing specific skills sets among resilience innovators.

Physical infrastructure: This refers to built physical structures e.g. buildings, roads, bridges, schools, churches/mosques that are vulnerable to the effects of a shock or stress.

Risk: The probability of suffering damage (to life, property, economic disruptions and environment) from a hazard for a given area and reference period.

Resilience: RAN defines resilience as the capacity of people and systems to mitigate, adapt to, recover and learn from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces vulnerability and increases wellbeing.

Resilience Innovation: A resilience innovation refers to a newly applied science driven 'technology' or 'approach' with the potential to demonstrably impact positively on one or more dimensions of resilience in a particular community and other communities that share similar resilience dimensions. It may be a totally new idea, or an existing idea that is applied differently of in a community where it has not been applied before.

Shock: A sudden occurrence befalling the communities, resulting in a significant challenge to their livelihood.

Stress: A slow-onset or chronic occurrence befalling the communities, resulting in a significant challenge to their livelihood

Vulnerability: The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability can encompass the immediate vulnerability factors as well as the causes and underlying drivers of vulnerability.