

# Disaster Management Terminology

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<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
Acceptable Risk	Degree of human or material loss that is perceived by the community or authorities as acceptable	Kotsi e amohelehang
All Hazards Approach	Dealing with all types of emergencies/disasters that may impact on communities and the environment using the same set of management arrangements and includes both natural and man-made hazards.	Mokgwa wa katamelo dikotsing
Affected	People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event	Ba amehang
Building code	A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to regulate aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures which are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage.	Melao ya kaho/ metjha ya kaho
Build back better	The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the	Kaho botjha/tsosoloso

	revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment.	
Contingency planning	A management process that analyses disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses.	Moralo wa Tlhopisetso ya kotsi/ moralo wa boitukiso
Chemical Hazards	Hazards involving chemicals or processes which may realize their potential through agents such as fire, explosive, toxic or corrosive effects	Kotsi ya dikhemikhale/ bokotsi ba dikhemikhale
Command	The direction of members and resources of an organization in the performance of the organization's roles and responsibilities. Authority to command is established in legislation or by agreement and operates vertically within an organization.	Taelo
Capacity	The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.	Bokgoni/matla
Communications	Specifically, the means of communications, for example, roads, railways, telephone lines, radio, television, fax, internet. Broadly, dissemination of disaster management messages using a variety of means to people and organizations at various stages of the disaster cycle.	Dikgokahano/kgokahano
Coping capacity	Is the ability of people, organizations and systems, using available	Matla a mamello/mamello

	skills and resources, to manage adverse conditions, risk or disasters. The capacity to cope requires continuing awareness, resources and good management, both in normal times as well as during disasters or adverse conditions. Coping capacities contribute to the reduction of disaster risks.	
Critical infrastructure	The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society.	Moaho o bohlokwa/ marangrang a bohlokwa
Comprehensive Approach	The development of disaster arrangements to embrace the aspects of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.	Lewa le batsi/ lewa le akaretseng/
Control	Control is the overall direction of the activities in a given operation.	Taolo
Coordination	The bringing together of organizations and resources in accordance with the requirements imposed by the threat or impact of the emergency.	Kgokahantsho/kgokahano
Coping	Coping is the manner in which people and organizations act, using existing resources within a range of expectations of a situation to achieve various ends. Coping capabilities are a combination of all the strengths and resources that are useful in reducing the effects of disasters	Ho kgona/ ho memella
Disaster Management	There could not be a single organization solely responsible for all aspects	Taolo ya koduwa/tsamaiso ya koduwa

	of disaster management. The management task is to bring together, in an integrated organizational structure, the resources of many organizations that can take appropriate action in times of disasters.	
Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events	Koduwa /Qomatsi
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.	Kotsi ya koduwa
Disaster Plans	An agreed set of arrangements for preventing, mitigating, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster. A formal record of agreed disaster management roles, responsibilities, strategies, systems and arrangements.	Meralo ya koduwa
Disaster Risk Management	A development approach to disaster management, this focuses on underlying conditions of the risks which lead to disaster occurrence. The objective is to increase capacities to effectively manage and reduce risks, thereby reducing the occurrence and magnitude of disasters.	Tsamaisokotsi ya koduwa
Disaster risk reduction:	The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts, to analyse and manage the causal	Phokotso kgonahalong ya koduwa kotsing

	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.	
Disaster Support Plans	Refers to those plans, which are designed to address specific hazards and are used in support of national disaster planning arrangements. Aircraft crashes are an example of such plans.	Meralo ya tshehetso ya koduwa
ECC/Emergency Coordination Centre	Facilities established to control and coordinate the response and support to an emergency.	Setsi sa kohahano sa tshohanyetso
Emergency services	The set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations.	Ditshebeletso tsa tshohanyetso
Emergency Management Team	A group or team of disaster management personnel headed by an incident manager, which is responsible for the overall control of the emergency	Sehlopha sa taolo ya tshohanyetso/ sehlopha sa tsamaiso ya tshohanyetso
ESLO/Emergency Services Liaison Officer	His/her task is the liaison and co-ordination of activities pre, post and during response.	Mohlanka wa dikgokahano tsa ditshebeletso tsa tshohanyetso
Environmental degradation	The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and needs.	Tshenyeho ya tikoloho/...
Environmental impact assessment:	By which the environmental consequences of a proposed project or programme are	Tekolo ya sekgahla tikolohong/tekolo ya tshusumetso tikolohong

	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.	
Forecast:	Definite statement or statistical estimate of the likely occurrence of a future event or conditions for a specific area.	Ho lepa/bolipi/selelekela
Fire prevention	All pre-fire activities designed to reduce fuel quantities, remove known hazards, and prepare for the possibility of fire so that damage is mitigated	Thibelo ya mollo
Fire protection	Provisions made to detect, suppress or limit the spread of fires, and particularly design building features aimed at limiting the spread of fire from the area of origin.	Tshireletso ya mollo
Hazard	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	Kotsi
Hazard Analysis	That part of the overall planning process which identifies and describes hazards and their effects on the community	Tlhatlhobo ya kotsi
Hazard Mapping	The process of establishing geographically where and to what extent particular hazards are likely to pose a threat to people,	Moralo wa kotsi/ mmapa wa kotsi

	property and the environment.	
Integrated or “All Agencies” Approach	Involves the inclusion of all relevant agencies and/ or departments that can assist in the effective implementation of disaster management arrangements.	Momahaneng/kopanetsweng
Mitigation	The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. 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.	Ho fokotsa/phokotso/ho kokobetsa
Lead Agency	The agencies identified as primarily responsible for responding to a particular disaster	Mokgatlo o etelletseng
Lifelines	Public facilities and systems that provide basic life support services such as water, energy, sanitation, communications and transportation.	- tsa mantlha
Logistics	A range of operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation, and distribution of materials.	Thepa/disebediswa
People-centered approach	While considering disasters as hazardous events, their occurrence is also viewed as the result of social, economic, and environmental conditions and practices. People, their livelihoods & welfare are the central concern.	Tsebetso e ka batho
Preparedness	Arrangements to ensure that, should a disaster	Boitukisetso

	occur, all those resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently deployed.	
Prevention	Regulatory or physical measures to ensure that disasters are prevented or their effects mitigated.	Thibelo
Public Awareness	The process of informing the public as to the nature of the hazard and actions needed to save lives and property prior to and in the event of a disaster.	Temoso ya setjhaba
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting disaster affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well being.	Hlaphohelo
Relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by a disaster	Kimollo/ phomotso
Resources	Any asset, physical, human, economic or environmental which can be used to assist in achieving the objectives of the plan (people, equipment, relief supplies, water, roads, warehouses and money).	Disebediswa
Response	Actions taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after a disaster to ensure that its effects are minimized and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.	Karabalo,/karabello
Risk Reduction	Selective applications of appropriate techniques and management principles to reduce either	Phokotso ya kotsi/ ho qoba kotsi



	the likelihood of an occurrence or its consequences, or both.	
Search and Rescue	The process of locating and recovering victims and the application of first aid and basic medical assistance as may be required	Patlo le phumano/ ho batla le ho fumana
Situation Report	A brief report which outlines the details of the emergency as they become known	Tlaleho ya maemo/tlaleho ya bomemo
Stakeholder	Anyone who has a vested interest or impacts on disaster risk management, either negatively or positively, and can include community members, local and central government, land owners, private enterprise, NGOs, Banks, development organizations, and the media.	Moamehi
Standard Operating Procedures	A set of directions detailing what actions could be taken, as well as how, when, by whom and why, for specific events or tasks.	Metjha e tsitsitseng ya tsebetso/ Metjha e nnetefaditsweng ya tshebetso
Support Agency	Agencies that provide essential services, personnel, or material to support a control agency or affected persons.	Lekala le tshehetsang/mokgatlo o tshehetsang
Technological Disasters	Disasters arising from other than natural disaster causes and include biological, chemical, nuclear, transport and terrorist instigated disasters.	Koduwa ya theknoloji
Technological Hazard	A hazard of a technological origin (man-made), as opposed to a hazard of natural origin.	Kotsi ya theknoloji
Vulnerability	A set of prevailing or consequential conditions	-tlokotsing/ekethelang

	<p>composed of physical, socioeconomic and/or political factors that adversely affect the ability to respond to disasters. Vulnerabilities can be physical, social, or attitudinal and can be primary or secondary in nature. Strategies that lower vulnerability also reduce risk.</p>	
Warning Systems	<p>The purpose of warnings is to persuade and enable people and organizations to take actions to increase safety and reduce the impacts of a hazard, which can be either quick onset i.e., cyclones, floods or slow onset, famine or man-made such as fires, explosion, chemical spills etc.</p>	Mekgwatshebetso ya tlhokomediso