

GLOSSARY

1. **Assets:** anything useful or valuable; an advantage
2. **Adaptation:** The actions that people take in response to, or in anticipation of projected or actual changes in climate, to reduce adverse impacts or take advantage of the opportunities posed by climate change. (Tompkins and Adger, 2003).
3. **Adaptive Capacity:** The ability of a system to adjust to climate change, including climate variability and extremes, to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. (IPCC, 2001)
4. **Climate Change:** Statistically significant variation in either the mean state of the climate or in its variability, persisting for an extended period (typically decades or longer), (IPCC, 2001).
5. **Climate Variability:** Variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviations, the occurrence of extremes, etc.) of the climate on all temporal and spatial scales beyond that of individual weather events. (IPCC, 2001)
6. **Coping Strategy:** Methods for using existing resources to achieve beneficial ends during abnormal or adverse conditions.
7. **Colonialism:** is the practice of creating settlements in lands geographically distant from the parent land. Historically, this has often involved killing or subjugating the indigenous population.
8. **Disaster:** An occurrence causing widespread destruction and distress; a catastrophe. A grave misfortune.
9. **Extreme weather event:** An event that is rare within its statistical reference distribution at a particular place, (IPCC, 2001).
10. **Election:** the selection of a person or persons for office by vote
11. **Economy:** Activities related to the production and distribution of goods and services in a particular geographic region.
12. **Food Security:** Food security refers to the availability of food and one's access to it. A household is considered food-secure when its occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation.
13. **Financial resources:** The resources – such as savings, credit, regular remittances, pensions, and insurance – that are available to people and provide them with different livelihood options.
14. **Gender Resiliency:** females tend to have fewer resiliencies as they often have less education, do not own property, have children to look after etc.

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15. **Global Warming:** The gradual increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere, believed to be due to the greenhouse effect, caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants.
16. **Global Citizen:** Global citizenship is a new term, but it is based on an ancient concept—a global citizen is anyone who works to make the world a better place.
17. **Gender:** refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women
18. **Hazards:** Potentially damaging physical events or phenomena that result from weather or climate conditions.
19. **Human resources:** The skills, knowledge, capacity and good health important to the pursuit of livelihoods.
20. **Livelihood:** A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.
21. **Mitigation:** Actions to reduce concentration of greenhouse gases in atmosphere in order to reduce the effects of climate change.
22. **Malnutrition:** Malnutrition is the condition that develops when the body does not get the right amount of the [vitamins](#), minerals, and other nutrients it needs to maintain healthy tissues and organ function.
23. **Millennium Development Goals:** Adopted by world leaders in the year 2000 and set to be achieved by 2015, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions. The MDGs also provide a framework for the entire international community to work together towards a common end – making sure that human development reaches everyone, everywhere. If these goals are achieved, world poverty will be cut by half.
24. **Natural resources:** The natural resource stock from which resource flows useful to livelihoods are derived.
25. **Physical capital:** The basic infrastructure and productive capital (tools, machines) for transport, buildings, water management, energy and communications.
26. **Politician:** One who is actively involved in politics, especially party politics. One who holds or seeks a political office.
27. **Racism:** The belief that each race has distinct and intrinsic attributes; the belief that one race is superior to all others; Prejudice or discrimination based upon race.

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28. **Resilience:** The capacity of a system to absorb disturbance, undergo change and still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity and feedbacks.
29. **Resiliency:** recovering easily and quickly from shock, illness, hardship...etc
30. **Social capital:** The set of social relationships from which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood.
31. **Sustainable livelihood:** A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.
32. **Twitter:** A very popular instant messaging system that lets a person send brief text messages up to 140 characters in length to a list of followers
33. **Vulnerability:** Vulnerability is defined as susceptibility to a decline in a) the wellbeing of individuals, households and communities in the face of a changing environment and, b) their resilience and capacity to respond to risk (Chambers, 1989).
34. **Vulnerability to climate change:** The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate change and variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity. (IPCC, 2001)