

HO 2: Definitions

Capacities: The ability (knowledge, expertise, resources) of organizations or communities to deliver aid, reduce disaster risks, and strengthen resilience.

Coercion and exploitation: Making someone do something against their will by using force or threats.

Deliberate deprivation: When a person with more power denies materials or other resources (such as information) to a more vulnerable person.

Dignity: The importance and value of a person, which gives them self-respect and makes others respect them.

Discrimination: Treating different categories of people unfairly or with prejudice, especially because of race, age or sex.

Meaningful access: Giving people access to help and services based on their needs and without barriers (that is, without discrimination).

Protection risks: The possibility of someone experiencing danger or harm—including through violence, coercion, discrimination or deliberate deprivation.

Safety: Being protected from danger, risk or injury, including physical, environmental, social, spiritual, political, emotional or psychological harm.

Safe and dignified programming: Making sure programs respect the safety, meaningful access and dignity of people and communities.

Violence: Behavior that aims to harm someone. It can be physical, sexual, psychological or structural.

Vulnerability: A characteristic or circumstance that puts a person at higher risk of being harmed or hurt. Vulnerability is different for each person and situation.