**What is project goal?**

The term Project Goals refers to the outcomes of a project. It defines what a project should create after completion or what will be the deliverables of the project. It can be defined as achieving a defined outcome within the given timeframe while utilizing resources.

What is the definition of a project goal?

A project goal describes the projects impact: the long-term effects that should (also) be triggered. The words “The project will contribute to…” are often used here. This reveals that the intended results at this higher level are in the main not concrete, nor can they be exclusively attributed to this project.

**What does Bolstering something mean?**

To bolster is to offer support or strengthen. A bolster is also the name of a long pillow you might use to make your back feel better. And the two uses are not dissimilar. When you bolster your friends, you support them and prop them up, just like the pillow does for your back.

**DRR**

The policy objective of anticipating and reducing risk is called disaster risk reduction (DRR). Although often used interchangeably with DRR, disaster risk management (DRM) can be thought of as the implementation of DRR, since it describes the actions that aim to achieve the objective of reducing risk.

What is the disaster risk reduction mechanism?

The assessment of the vulnerability of critical facilities, social and economic infrastructure, the use of effective early warning systems, and the application of many different types of scientific, technical, and other skilled abilities are essential features of disaster risk reduction.

What are the 4 steps of DRR?

**The 4 Phases of Disaster Management**

* Mitigation.
* Preparedness.
* Response.
* Recovery.
* What are the key elements of DRR?
* According to the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, DRR is defined as “the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, reduced vulnerability of people and property, wise land and ...21-Feb-2022

Why is DRR important in life?

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) protects the lives and livelihoods of communities and individuals who are most vulnerable to disasters or emergencies. Whether the crisis is caused by nature or humans (or a combination of both), DRR limits its negative impact on those who stand to lose the most.15-Mar-2020

What are the 4 main categories of risk?

**The main four types of risk are:**

* strategic risk - eg a competitor coming on to the market.
* compliance and regulatory risk - eg introduction of new rules or legislation.
* financial risk - eg interest rate rise on your business loan or a non-paying customer.
* operational risk - eg the breakdown or theft of key equipment.

What are types of disasters?

**Learn about different hazards**

* Earthquakes. Volcanic eruptions.
* Landslides. Tsunamis.
* Avalanches. Floods.
* Heat waves. Cold waves.
* Wildfires. Droughts.
* Cyclones. Epidemics and pandemics.
* Technological and biological hazards. Hailstorms.
* What are two major risk types?
* The two major types of risk are systematic risk and unsystematic risk. Systematic risk impacts everything. It is the general, broad risk assumed when investing. Unsystematic risk is more specific to a company, industry, or sector.
* What is pure risk?
* Pure risk is a category of risk that cannot be controlled and has two outcomes: complete loss or no loss at all. There are no opportunities for gain or profit when pure risk is involved. Pure risk is generally prevalent in situations such as natural disasters, fires, or death.
* What is dynamic risk?
* A Dynamic risk is a risk brought on by sudden and unpredictable changes in the economy. As an example, this can occur through changes in pricing, income, brand preference or technology. These changes can bring about sudden personal and business financial losses to those affected.
* What is an objective risk?
* Objective risk is the relative variation of actual loss from expected loss, while subjective risk is the uncertainty based on a person's mental condition or state of mind (Rejda and McNamara 2021).
* What is a direct loss?
* 
* Direct Loss Definition  
    
  Direct losses are damages that are immediately caused by or inflicted by an accident, disaster, or other incidents, which are referred to as perils in the insurance world. Direct losses are tangible losses that can be touched and seen.13-Dec-2022

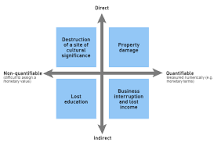
What is static risk?

Static risks are risks that involve losses brought about by acts of nature or by malicious and criminal acts by another person. These losses refer to damages or loss to property or entity that is not caused by the economy.

What is speculative risk?

Speculative risk is a category of risk that, when undertaken, results in an uncertain degree of gain or loss. In particular, speculative risk is the possibility that an investment will not appreciate in value. Speculative risks are made as conscious choices and are not just a result of uncontrollable circumstances.

What is indirect and direct loss?



Direct losses refer to the physical or structural impact caused by the disaster such as the destruction of infrastructure caused by the force of high winds, flooding or ground shaking. Indirect effects are the subsequent or secondary results of the initial destruction, such as business interruption losses.

What is the risk tolerance?

Simply put, risk tolerance is the level of risk an investor is willing to take. But being able to accurately gauge your appetite for risk can be tricky. Risk can mean opportunity, excitement or a shot at big gains—a "you have to be in it to win it" mindset.

Why risk retention?

Risk-retention helps companies avoid negligible risks while paying more interest to operations. It is a valuable strategy applicable to budgeting and prioritization. Risk acceptance is a part of a risk management policy in which small and insignificant risks are considered bearable.27-Jul-2021

What are the 3 factors of risk tolerance?

**There are three different levels of risk tolerance involved:**

* Aggressive Risk Tolerance.
* Moderate Risk Tolerance.
* Conservative Risk Tolerance.
* What is retention loss?
* 
* Retention refers to the assumption of risk of loss or damages. This expresses how a party, usually a business, handles or manages its risk. When a business retains risk, they absorb it themselves, as opposed to transferring it to an insurer.

What decent work means?

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines decent work as “productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”. In general, work is considered as decent when: it pays a fair income.

What are the 4 pillars of decent work?

Promoting jobs and enterprise, guaranteeing rights at work, extending social protection and promoting social dialogue are the four pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda, with gender as a cross-cutting theme. These are crucial to advancing the entire sustainable development agenda.

What is SDG in economics?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.