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Sustainable development and resilience of communities — Vocabulary

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

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ISO 37102 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 268, *Sustainable development in communities*.

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Sustainable development of communities — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This draft International Standard (DIS) is intended to provide compilation of the terms and definitions used in publications developed by ISO/TC 268, *Sustainable communities*, including any subcommittees and w orking groups, on sustainable development in communities, smart community infrastructure, as w ell as standardization of related subjects.

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Terms relating to sustainable development, resilience and smartness

2.1.1
sustainability

state of the global system, including environmental, social and economic aspects, in which the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Note 1 to entry The environmental, social and economic aspects interact, are interdependent and are often referred to as the three dimensions of sustainability.

Note 2 to entry Sustainability is the goal of sustainable development.

[SOURCE ISO/TS 37151:2015, **3.4**; ISO Guide 82:2014, **3.1**]

2.1.2
sustainable development

development that meets the environmental, social and economic needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Note 1 to entry Derived from the Brundtland Report

Note 2 to entry The Aalborg Charter, 1994, may be consulted for further information on sustainable development of communities

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.37**; ISO/TR 37150:2014, **3.9**; ISO 26000:2010, **2.23**; ISO Guide 82:2014, **3.2**]

2.1.3
resilience

adaptive capacity of a community in a complex and changing environment

Note 1 to entry The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) considers resilience as the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions (IPCC, 2012. *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*).

Note 2 to entry Resilience is the ability of an organization to resist being affected by an event or the ability to return to an acceptable level of performance in an acceptable period of time after being affected by an event.

Note 3 to entry Resilience is the capability of a system to maintain its functions and structure in the face of internal and external change and to degrade gracefully w hen it must.

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.33**, based on ISO NP 22316:2013]

2.1.4
smartness

means to contribute to sustainable development and resilience, through soundly based decision making and the adoption of a long and short term perspective

Note 1 to entry. Smartness is embedded in the process of sustainable development, i.e. sustainable development is the overarching process, while smartness is a characteristic. It implies an holistic approach, including good governance and adequate organization, processes and behaviours, and appropriate innovative use of techniques, technologies and natural resources.

Note 2 to entry Smartness is addressed in terms of performance, relevant to technologically implementable solutions.

Note 3 to entry See also the definition of smart community infrastructure (**3.6.2**).

[SOURCE DIS 37101: 2015, **3.15**]

2.1.5
social responsibility

responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behaviour that:

- contributes to sustainable development, including health and the welfare of society;

- takes into account the expectations of interested parties;

- is in compliance with applicable law and consistent with international norms of behaviour; and

- is integrated throughout the organization and practised in its relationships

Note 1 to entry Activities include strategies, programs, projects, plans and services.

Note 2 to entry Relationships refer to an organization's activities within its sphere of influence.

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.36**; based on ISO 26000:2010, **2.18**]

2.1.6
accountability

state of being answerable for decisions and activities to the organization's governing bodies, legal authorities and, more broadly, its stakeholders

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.1**; ISO 26000:2010, **2.1**]

2.1.7
ecosystem services

benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.**6; based on UNEP Millennium Ecosystem Services Report 2005, *Ecosystems and Human Well-Being* [1]]

2.1.8
environment

surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation

Note 1 to entry Surroundings in this context extend from within an organization to the global system.

[SOURCE ISO/TS 37151:2014, **3.6**; ISO 14050:2010, **3.1**]

2.1.9
environmental impact

any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's environmental aspects

[SOURCE ISO/TR 37150:2014, **3.2**, ISO 14001, 2004, **3.7**]

2.1.10
hazardous waste

waste that is potentially harmful to human beings, property or the environment

[SOURCE ISO 37120:2014, **3.9**; ISO 18113‑1:2009, **3.22**]

2.1.11
impact

positive or negative change to society, economy or the environment, wholly or partially resulting from a community's past and present decisions and activities.

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.16**; based on ISO 26000:2010, **2.9**]

2.1.12
life cycle

[1] consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to end-of-life treatment

Note 1 to entry Life cycle includes activities, products and services and may include procured goods and services as well as end-of-life treatments of products and delivery of services , for example design, manufacture, transport, packaging and end-use or disposal.

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.19**; DIS 14001:2014, **3.3.3**]

[2] consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal

[SOURCE ISO/TR 37150:2014, **3.4**; ISO 14050:2010, **7.1**]

2.1.13
life cycle cost

total investment in product development, manufacturing, test, distribution, operation, support, training, and disposal

[SOURCE ISO/TS 37151:2015, **3.10**; ISO/IEC 26702:2007, **3.1.21**]

2.1.14
natural disaster

natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life

[SOURCE ISO 37120:2014, **3.4**]

2.1.15
pro-poor growth

stimulate economic growth for the benefit of poor people (primarily in the economic sense of poverty)

Note 1 to entry Pro-poor grow th can be defined as absolute, w here the benefits from overall grow th in the economy, or relative, w hich refers to targeted efforts to increase the grow th specifically among poor people.

EXAMPLE A pace and pattern of economic grow th that helps poor w omen and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from *that growth*.

[SOURCE ISO/TR 37150:2014, **3.6**; ISO/TS 37151:2015, 3.12; based on OECD 2008 [2]]

2.1.16
solid waste

non-soluble, discarded solid materials, including sewage sludge, municipal garbage, industrial wastes, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes and mining residues

[SOURCE ISO 37120:2014, **3.10**]

2.2 Terms relating to organization, city and community

2.2.1
city

urban community falling under a specific administrative boundary, commonly referred to as a city, municipality or local government

[ISO 37120:2014, **3.1**]

2.2.2
community

group of people with an arrangement of responsibilities, activities and relationships

Note 1 to entry The definition may be interpreted differently depending on the context of use. In many cases, a community has a defined geographical boundary.

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.4**, based on ISO 24510:2007, **2.7**]

2.2.3
organization

person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its objectives

Note 1 to entry The concept of organization includes, but is not limited to sole-trader, company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority, partnership, charity or institution, or part or combination thereof, w hether incorporated or not, public or private.

Note 2 to entry In this standard, the concept of organization refers to an entity/institution inside the community that is tasked w ith implementing the management system, e.g. the local government.

[SOURCE DIS 37101:2015, **3.27**; based on ISO HLS, **3.01**]