جمهوری اسلامی ایران

سازمان برنامه و بودجه کشور

واژگان دو زبانه مرجع مدیریت بحران

ضابطه شماره ۷۱۵

معاونت فنی، امور زیربنایی و تولیدی

امور نظام فنی و اجرایی

nezamfanni.ir

سازمان مدیریت بحران کشور

معاونت پیش‌بینی و پیشگیری

ndmo.ir

۱۳۹۶

shaghool.ir

باسمه تعالی

ریاست جمهوری
سازمان برنامه و بودجه کشور
رییس سازمان

بخشنامه به دستگاه‌های اجرایی، مهندسان مشاور و پیمانکاران	**شماره:**	**۹۶/۱۶۵۵۲۵۹**
	تاریخ:	**۱۳۹۶/۱۱/۰۴**

موضوع: واژگان دو زبانه مرجع مدیریت بحران

در چارچوب نظام فنی و اجرایی یکپارچه کشور موضوع ماده (۳۴) قانون احکام دائمی برنامه‌های توسعه کشور و ماده (۲۳) قانون برنامه و بودجه و مواد (۶) و (۷) آیین‌نامه استانداردهای اجرایی طرح‌های عمرانی- مصوب سال ۱۳۵۲، به پیوست ضابطه شماره ۷۱۵ امور نظام فنی و اجرایی، با عنوان « واژگان دو زبانه مرجع مدیریت بحران » از نوع گروه سوم ابلاغ می‌شود.

رعایت مفاد این ضابطه درصورت نداشتن ضوابط بهتر، از تاریخ ۱۳۹۷/۰۴/۰۱ الزامی است.

امور نظام فنی و اجرایی این سازمان دریافت‌کننده نظرات و پیشنهادهای اصلاحی در مورد مفاد این ضابطه بوده و اصلاحات لازم را اعلام خواهد کرد.

محمد باقر نوبخت

ش ش: ۲۱۵۱۳۵۶

اصلاح مدارک فنی

خواننده گرامی:

امور نظام فنی و اجرایی معاونت فنی، امور زیربنایی و تولیدی سازمان برنامه و بودجه کشور، با استفاده از نظر کارشناسان برجسته مبادرت به تهیه این ضابطه کرده و آن را برای استفاده به جامعه‌ی مهندسی کشور عرضه نموده است. با وجود تلاش فراوان، این اثر مصون از ایرادهایی نظیر غلط‌های مفهومی، فنی، ابهام، ایهام و اشکالات موضوعی نیست.

از این‌رو، از شما خواننده‌ی گرامی صمیمانه تقاضا دارد در صورت مشاهده هر گونه ایراد و اشکال فنی، مراتب را بصورت زیر گزارش فرمایید:

۱- در سامانه مدیریت دانش اسناد فنی و اجرایی (سما) ثبت‌نام فرمایید: sama.nezamfanni.ir

۲- پس از ورود به سامانه سما و برای تماس احتمالی، نشانی خود را در بخش پروفایل کاربری تکمیل فرمایید.

۳- به بخش نظرخواهی این ضابطه مراجعه فرمایید.

۴- شماره بند و صفحه موضوع مورد نظر را مشخص کنید.

۵- ایراد مورد نظر را بصورت خلاصه بیان دارید.

۶- در صورت امکان متن اصلاح شده را برای جایگزینی ارسال کنید.

کارشناسان این امور نظرهای دریافتی را به دقت مطالعه نموده و اقدام مقتضی را معمول خواهند داشت.

پیشاپیش از همکاری و دقت نظر جنابعالی قدردانی می‌شود.

نشانی برای مکاتبه : تهران، میدان بهارستان، خیابان صفی علی‌شاه - مرکز تلفن ۳۳۲۷۱

سازمان برنامه و بودجه کشور، امور نظام فنی و اجرایی

Email: nezamfanni @mporg.ir **web: nezamfanni.ir**

باسمه تعالی

پیشگفتار

کشور ایران به لحاظ احتمال رویداد مخاطرات طبیعی یا حوادث غیرمترقبه جزء ۱۰ کشور بلاخیز جهان به شمار می‌رود به گونه‌ای که در گزارش دفتر سازمان ملل متحد مورخ ۱۳ نوامبر ۲۰۱۷ آمده است، از ۴۱ عنوان حوادث طبیعی غیر مترقبه شناخته شده در جهان، بیش از ۳۴ نوع آن در ایران رخ می‌دهد. در حالی که ایران ۱ درصد جمعیت دنیا را دارد، حدود ۶ درصد تلفات ناشی از بلایای طبیعی را به خود اختصاص داده است. به منظور همسان فهمی از واژه‌های گوناگون که در ادبیات فنی مدیریت بحران‌ها و مخاطرات طبیعی با معانی و کاربردهای متنوع به کار رفته است، لازم دیده شد با تدوین فرهنگ واژگان دو زبانه در این حوزه تخصصی اقدام گردد. این موضوع ضمن حفظ وحدت استفاده از واژگان تخصصی در کشور می‌تواند زمینه ساز توسعه واژگان در ادبیات فنی سایر کشورهای فارسی زبان هم قرار گیرد. در تدوین فرهنگ واژگان عمدتاً مخاطرات طبیعی نظیر زلزله، سیل، خشکسالی، رانش یا لغزش زمینی، طوفان، آتشفشان، بهمن ... مورد توجه قرار گرفته و معادل آنها در زبان انگلیسی درج گردیده است.

بنا بر مفاد ماده ۳۴ قانون احکام دائمی برنامه‌های توسعه، سازمان برنامه و بودجه متولی نظام فنی و اجرایی یکپارچه کشور است. همچنین طبق ماده ۲۳ قانون برنامه و بودجه، سازمان برنامه و بودجه کشور موظف به تهیه و ابلاغ ضوابط، مشخصات فنی، آئین‌نامه‌ها و استانداردهای مورد نیاز طرح‌های عمرانی کشور می‌باشد. در این راستا و نظر به اهمیت مبحث فوق، تهیه و ابلاغ «واژگان دو زبانه مرجع مدیریت بحران» در دستور کار این امور قرار گرفت. در تهیه و تدوین این فرهنگ واژگان سعی شده است واژگان مورد استفاده نهادهای معتبر بین‌المللی در حوزه مدیریت بحران مخاطرات طبیعی مورد استفاده قرار گیرد، در ضمن آوانگاری واژگان به منظور تلفظ صحیح واژه ارائه شده است. مفهوم هر واژه نیز به همراه مثال در قالب یک بند یا عبارت برگرفته از منابع معتبر برای کمک به درک بهتر واژه، در اختیار استفاده کنندگان قرار گرفته است.

ضابطه حاضر توسط آقای مهندس محمدرضا طلاکوب تهیه و تدوین شده است و از حمایت‌ها و مساعدت‌های جناب آقای مهندس غلامحسین حمزه مصطفوی رییس محترم امور نظام فنی و اجرایی، آقای دکتر بهنام سعیدی معاون محترم پیش‌بینی و پیش‌گیری سازمان مدیریت بحران کشور، آقای مهندس علیرضا توتونچی معاون بخش تدوین ضوابط، سرکار خانم مهندس فرزانه آقارمضانعلی رییس گروه امور نظام فنی و اجرایی و آقای مهندس سید وحیدالدین رضوانی،کارشناس این امور برخوردار بوده است.

از بارگاه پروردگار سبحان توفیق روزافزون همه این بزرگواران را آرزومند است. امید است متخصصان و کارشناسان با ابراز نظرات خود درخصوص این ضابطه ما را در به روزآوری و ارتقای آن یاری فرمایند.

حمیدرضا عدل

معاون فنی، امور زیربنایی و تولیدی

زمستان ۱۳۹۶

تهیه و کنترل « واژگان دو زبانه مرجع مدیریت بحران » [ضابطه شماره ۷۱۵]

تهیه‌کننده:

محمد رضا طلاکوب	کارشناس برق و الکترونیک، امور نظام فنی و اجرایی

اعضای گروه هدایت و راهبری:

بهنام سعیدی	معاون پیش‌بینی و پیشگیری - سازمان مدیریت بحران کشور
رسول حاج احمدی	مدیر برنامه‌ریزی آموزشی و پژوهشی سازمان مدیریت بحران کشور
حسن آزاده	مشاور معاونت پیش‌بینی و پیشگیری - سازمان مدیریت بحران کشور
علیرضا توتونچی	معاون امور نظام فنی و اجرایی
فرزانه آقارمضانعلی	رییس گروه امور نظام فنی و اجرایی

الف

initiative /i'nishiyetive /n

ESCAP welcomes Joint initiatives to set up targets for minimizing loss of lives or damage to guide regional efforts on disaster risk management.

ابتکار، ابتکارعمل، قوه ابتکار

innovative /'inovetiv/ adj

ابتکاری، ابداعی، نوآورانه، نو، مبتکر، خلاق

alluvial/a'looviyâl/adj

ابرفتی، رسوبی

alluvium/a'looviyem/ n

آبرفت، ته نشین، رسوب

The region has considerable area close to river basins and deltas that are characterized by Holocene alluvium deposits, which are likely to soften and hence are susceptible to liquefaction during an earthquake.

methodological tools/metho'dâlâjikâl toolz/n

ابزار باقاعده، ابزار روشمند

It also involves knowledge of the human resources, legal frameworks, material resources and methodological tools available to support implementation of disaster risk management policies.

complementary tool/ kâmpili'mentri tool/ n

ابزار تکمیلی

In ealy warning system (EWS) for sovereign default provides a complementary tool to the analysis of decision – makers by facilitating obiective measures of vulnerability.

monitoring tools/mânitering toolz/n

ابزار نظارتی

As an internal tool for use by the health sector, it will aid in determining priorities for a national health sector risk reduction or disaster management program(or set of initiatives) and, if used regularly, as a monitoring tool for measuring changes (or lack thereof) over time.

instrument / 'instrument /n

ابزار، وسیله، سند، دستگاه

Instrumental / instru'mentâl /adj

ابزاری، موثر

impact dimensions/ 'impakt di'menshenz/ n

ابعاد تاثیر، دامنه اثر

Risk management involves measures to avoid disasters, prevention, as well as measures to limit the impact dimensions of disasters (preparedness and mitigation).

dimensional /di'menshenâl /adj

ابعادی، بعدی

Gender diminsions in Disarter Management aims to address the dearth of specific information on the

subject of gender issues in disasters', particularly in the South Asian countries.

اتفاق، اتفاق آرا، وحدت نظر — unanimity/ yoona'nimiti / n

اتفاق، پیش‌آمد، حادثه، تصادف، احتمال — contingency/kân'tinjensi/adj,n

اتفاق، گروه، هیات نمایندگی — contingent/kân'tinjent/n

District will be covered under the massive village based disaster preparedness program including development of village contingency plan.

اتفاقی، تصادفی، مشروط به، موکول به — contingent/kân'tinjent/adj

اجباری، الزام‌آور، ضروری — obligatory/âb'ligetri/adj

اجتماع، تجمع، مجموعه، گروه، توده — aggregation/ agri'geyshen/ n

Natural hazards are likely to (a) contribute to poverty by affecting human development indicators and assets directly, as well as indirectly through affecting their attributes of value and productivity; and (b) exacerbate the household's in ability to avoid or recover from proverty due to their agrregate nature, in combination with the absence or inadequate application of coping mechanisms.

اجتماعی — societal/so'sâyetâl/adj

NSF research activities also address the impact of seismic events on the physical infrastructure systems that serve the public and societal institutions.

اجتناب‌ناپذیر،گریز ناپذیر، جدانشدنی، حتمی — inevitable/ in'evitebel/ adj

اجتناب‌ناپذیری، گریزناپذیری، حتمّیت — inevitability/ ineviti'bility/ n

اجرا، اعمال — enforcement/in'forsment/ n

Implementation of new desige standards is done through the adoption and enforcement of building codes.

احتراق، اشتعال، گیرش، افروزش — ignition/ig'nishen/n

By using a strategic risk assessment framework enables evaluation of how reducing home ignition potential and reducing fuel loads, among other strategic options, can affect various risk factors, which can in turn guide cost-effective investments in risk mitigation efforts.

احتمال وقوع خطرپذیری، احتمال خطر ابتلا، خطرپذیری باقی مانده، خطر باقی مانده — residual risk/ri'zidyuwâl risk/n

ANSI B11. TR3 defines the term residual risk as “risk that remains after protective measures have been taken”. The presence of residual risk implies a continuing need to develop and support effective capacities for emergency services, preparedness, response and recovery together with socio-economic policies such as safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms.

احیا کردن، رونق بخشیدن، تقویت کردن — revitalize/ rii'vâytalayz/ vt

The recovery reconstruction phase is marked by large-

scale efforts to replace buildings and infrastructures, which have been destroyed by the disaster, revitalize economies and restoring agricultural systems to their normal production capacity.

احیا، رونق بخشی، بهبود و تقویت — revitalization/ riivâytalay'zeyshen/ n

احیای زندگی گیاهی، تجدید گیاه کاری — revegetation/rii'veji'teyshen/n

To determine revegetation potential the application applies a "cost distance" paradigm where a relative "cost" surface is developed from key features such as major rivers, water bodies, wetlands and areas of high roadside conservation value. The resultant cost surface is then used in conjunction with identified core areas to generate a revegetation potential index over the study area.

اختیار دادن، صلاحیت دادن، توانمند کردن — empower/im'pawer/vt

اخطارقبلی، هشدار قبلی — forewarning / for'worning /n

Fundamentally, when people are given sufficient forewaring, the chances of people coming to harm or death is dramatically reduced.

اخطارکردن، هشداردادن، ازپیش خبردادن — forewarn/for'worn/vt

اداره کردن، حکومت کردن، تاثیر گذاشتن، مهار کردن — govern/'gâvern/vt,vi

ادامه دادن، دنبال کردن، انجام دادن — pursue/per'syoo/vt

ادراکی — perceptivity / per'septiviti/n

perceptual/per'sepchoowâl/adj

No doubt that a long term visionary approach has a breakthrough in the current levels of perception of disaster risk is reqired to mitigate the long term disaster risk challenges the mega cities face.

ادعا، ادعای خسارت، استحقاق، حق، مورد ادعا — claim / kleym /n

ادواری، متناوب — intermittent/inter'mittent/adj

اراضی پست، زمین های فاقد ارزش کشاورزی — marginal lands/ 'mârjinâl landz / n

On the other hand insecure, inequitable and opaque land tenure systems lead many to live in marginal, hazard – prone areas without infrastructure required to withstand the natural threats dictated by geography and climate. The marginal lands typically settled by low- income communities are rarely surveyed and integrated in disaster risk assessment.

ارائه کردن، تسلیم کردن، تحویل دادن، رساندن — diliver/ di'liver/vt

ارائه کردن، مطرح کردن، به بحث گذاشتن، [طرح یا لایحـه] از دستور خارج کردن — table/'teybel/ vt

The National Council of Provinces called a disaster management conference to consider risk management issues on a regional basis in may 2000, and following that the bill was finally tabled.

ارتباط متقابل — cross linking/'krâs linking/n

It is the most powerful and efficient way of

communicating with all major players at the same time. Linking of databases ensures rapid flow of information and data. It facilitates cross-linking of information thereby giving a big boost to the decision making process under uncertain premises.

value added/ valyoo 'adid / n

ارزش افزوده

In business, the difference between the sale price and the production cost of a product is the unit profit. In economics, the sum of the unit profit, the unit depreciation cost, and the unit labor cost is the unit value added. Summing value added per unit over all units sold is total value added. Total value added is equivalent to revenue less outside purchases (of materials and services). Value added is a higher portion of revenue for integrated companies, e.g., manufacturing companies, and a lower portion of revenue for less integrated companies, e.g., retail companies. Total value added is very closely approximated by total labor expense (including wages, salaries, and benefits) plus "cash" operating profit (defined as operating profit plus depreciation expense, i.e., operating profit before depreciation).

dignity/'digniti/n

ارزش، اعتبار، شان، عزت

Disasters remain a major threat to the survival, dignity, livelihood and security of peoples and communities in particular the poor. Therefore, there is an urgent need to enhance the capacity of disaster- prone developing countries in particular, the least developed countries and small island developing states, to reduce the impact of disasters.

take stock/teyk sâtk/ vt

ارزیابی شرایط خاص، برآورد شرایط خاص

The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Unit will formulate and implement projects in line with the "Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)," adopted in 2005 at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, and support the efforts of the target countries to further implement the HFA and to achieve the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). In the formulation of the projects, UNCRD will take stock of the experiences gained and lessons learned from recent major natural disasters.

stocktaking /'stâkteyking/ n

ارزیابی شرایط موجود، بازنگری [مجازی] صورت‌برداری از موجودی، گرفتن موجودی انبار

The president, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of $ 400,000 on a grant basis for Regional Stocktaking and Mapping of Disaster Risk Reduction Interventions for Asia and the Pacific, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

satisfying / 'satisfâying /adj

ارضاکننده، قانع کننده، کافی

Managers were asked to express their perception of the satisfaction of a number of disaster management

factors in their archive/library/ museum. Managers were asked to select from the following options: not satisfied, low satisfaction, neither high nor low satisfaction, fairy satisfied and very satisfied.

از بالادست به زیردست، از بالا به پایین {تصمیم‌گیری}

top down/'tâp daon/adj

Indonesia has also altered its top-down approach in viewing disaster management which overlooked the capacity of the local people to disasters risks. New risk management and reduction framework has therefore been focused on the community to allow greater involvement of the locals in the planning, implementation and evaluation.

از بین بردن، برطرف کردن، رفع کردن، از بین رفتن، رفع شدن، پخش کردن، پخش شدن، متفرق کردن، متفرق شدن، تلف کردن، تلف شدن

dissipate / 'disipeyt / vt, vi

از جمله، شامل، با محاسبه

including/ in'klooding / prep

از دست دادن فرصت‌های کاری، از دست دادن فرصت‌های شغلی

loss of business opportiunities/ lâs âv 'biznis âpor'tyoonitiz/ n

A post – disaster community development plan may use disaster recovery funds to redevelop the area in a way that improves or reduces loss of business opportunities in the disaster area.

از دست دادن، باختن، شکست خوردن، زیان کردن

lose/looz/ vt,vi

از روی توجه، از روی فکر

mindfully/'mâyndfuli/adv

Intetnational communities are mindful of the importance of international cooperation, solidarity and partnership, as well as good governance at all levels.

از کارافتادن، از مدار خارج شدن

go off / go âf/ vi

If you must leave a building after the shaking stops, use the stairs, not the elevator, and look for falling debris. Earthquakes can cause fire alarms and fire sprinklers to go off. You will not be able to rule out whether there is a real threat of fire, and the elevators may have been compromised. Always use the stairs.

از لحاظ تجربی، به روش تجربی

empirically /im'pirikli/adv

از لحاظ موضوع، از نظر مضمون

thematically/ thi'matikli/ adv

از منبع موثقی، به طور موثقی، با اعتماد، بااطمینان

reliably/ ri'lâyebli/ adj

از نقطه نظر اقلیمی، به لحاظ اقلیمی

climatically/ klay'matikali/ adv

اساسا، به مقدار زیاد، به طور قابل توجهی

substantially/sâb'stanshâli/adv

اساسی، بنیادی، واقعی، جدی

substantive/sâb'stantiv/adj,n

In the absence of any consistent requirement or approach, we found substantial variation in the maturity of, and participation in, natural disaster planning forums at ports.

استان، ایالت

province/'prâvins/n

استحکام، تحکیم، تثبیت، تقویت، ادغام

consolidation/kânsali'deyshen/n

Through the above mentioned business lines, the objective of the Programmatic Approach is to support the Government of Colombia to consolidate the country's disaster risk management framework and increase its resilience to natural hazards.

استحکام، قدرت، قوت

robustness/ro'bastnis/n

Particulary exciting has been the improvement in techniques of continuous or near "real time" monitoring of precursory seismic, geodetic, and geochemical phenomena, holding the promise of increased availability in the 21st century of robust and reliable early warning systems (EWS) to mitigate hazards at high – risk volcanoes.

استراحتگاه کنار جاده، محل استراحت کنار جاده

rest area/'rest eryâ/n

A rest area, travel plaza, rest stop, or service area is a public facility, located next to a large thoroughfare such as a highway, expressway, or freeway at which drivers and passengers can rest, eat, or refuel without exiting on to secondary roads. Other names include motorway service area, service station, rest and service area (RSA), resto, service plaza, and service centre. Facilities may include park-like areas, fuel station, restrooms, and restaurants. A rest area or rest stop with limited or no public facility is a parking area or scenic area. Along some highways and roads are rest stops known as a wayside parks, roadside parks, or picnic areas. Rest areas are common in the United States, Canada, Australia, and parts of Europe and Asia.

استطاعت داشتن، توانایی داشتن، از عهده بر آمدن

afford/e'ford/vt

Since the Indian Ocean tsunami catasrophe on 26 December 2004, it has become ever clearer that such technical supporting services should be more available to all countries, and joint efforts by international communities should be initiated to make such services affordable to least developed countries.

استعداد، آمادگی

proneness/'proneness/n

An integrated multi-hazard approach to disaster risk reduction should be factored into policies and recovery activities in post-disaster and post conflict situations in disaster prone countries.

استعداد، آمادگی، قابلیت، توانایی، سهولت، آسانی، راحتی، وسیله، امکان مزیت

facilities/ fa'silitiz/ n

facility/ fa'siliti/ n

The use of satellite, computers, electronics, better communication facilities are going to make significant difference in disaster management. Now a days satellite communication play a major role in disaster management communication.

استقلال، آزادی‌عمل، خودگردانی

autonomy/o'tâ'nemi/n

The project is developing a system that will deliver alert to disaster management authorities with inputs

from a range of autonomous sensors, agencies and citizens.

wear – and – tear/ wer n'ter/n

استهلاک، فرسایش

At water treatment plants, ash may cause wear and tear on equipment and also may short circuit electrical equipment. Another problem regarding ash and water apply, is that an increased demand for water resources may occur as water is used to clean up after the volcanic eruption.

accommodate/ e'kâmodeyt/vt

اسکان دادن، جا دادن، همراهی کردن، مساعدت کردن

temporary housing/ 'tempreri 'haozing /n

اسکان موقت

In addition to standard mobile offices and classrooms, Mod Space also has an inventory of barraks and "bunk houses" that can be utilized for temporary housing when disaster strikes.

diarrhea/dâyâ'riyâ/n

اسهال، شکم روش

Extreme events such as storms, floods, landslides, earthquakes and heavy rains are followed by a 'second wave' disaster of epidemics and infectious disease, such as cholera, diarrhea and malaria, when the lack of adequate water and sanitation systems spread diseases.

obstructiveness/ âbs'trâktivnis/ n

اشکال تراشی، کارشکنی، سنگ‌اندازی

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($ 1000, 00), or by imprisonment not to exceed six month, or by both, for any person during an emergency to willfully obstruct, hinder or delay any member of the emergency organization in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by virtue of this chapter.

amend/ a'mend/vt,vi

اصلاح کردن، ماده یا قانونی را اصلاح و تجدید نظر کردن

keynote /'kiinote/n

اصلی، عمده، موضوع اصلی، مطلب عمده

The keynote presentation addressed the critical issues associated with business continuity in the face of major disasters and featured a panel of IT experts discussing the impact of the World Trade Center attackes on their organizations, as well as first – hand experience and lessons learnd.

normative/'normetiv/adj

اصولی، معیاری، دستوری، تجویزی، فرمایشی، هنجاری

The main challenges for disaster preparedness development of normative and legal base, estableishment of research institutes, emergency management upgrade, additional and technical reserves, institutional strengthening of control and local anthorities, professional training and community training

notification/ notifi'keyshen/ n

اطلاع، گزارش، اطلاعیه، اخطاریه

اطلاعات حیاتی

vital information/vâytâl infor'meyshen/n

While older people are highly vulnerable to disasters and other shocks and stresses, it is important to recognize their capacities and contribution they can make to disaster risk reduction. Older people's life experience, traditional, or indigenous knowledge can provide vital information on past climatic events, hazard and disaster impacts.

اعتماد، اطمینان، وابستگی، اتکا

reliance /ri'lâyens/ n

اعطا کردن، بخشیدن، هزینه چیزی را تقبل کردن

endow/ in'dao/vt

اعطا، اهدا، وقف، موقوفه، درآمد موقوفه، استعداد، موهبت، بهره‌مندی، برخورداری

endowment / in'daoment/ n

endowment policy / in'daoment pâlisi/ n

Therefore, we refer to the regional or district level of analysis while thinking of the implications that low asset endownents and the poor managrnent can have for the susceptibility to experience larger hazard impacts, as well as for the implications that hazards can have on poverty.

اعلام شده، اظهار شده، اقرار شده، آشکار، علنی

declared/di'klerd/adj

The Sharm El Sheikh declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction reflects the Arab disaster risk reduction challenges and puts commitments by the Arab States on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. New stakeholder recommendations for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction from civil society and youth/children are also included.

اعلام کردن، بیان کردن، تصریح کردن، اذعان کردن

declar/di'kler/vi,vt

افرادی که از محل جنگ‌زده یا مصیبت‌زده و غیره تخلیه شده است

evacuees /ivakyu'iiz/n

Emergency evacuation is the immediate and rapid movement of people away from the threat or actual occurance of a hazard.

Examples range from the small scale evacuation of a building due to a bomb threat or fire to the large scale evacuation of a district because of a flood, bombardment or approaching hurricane.

افزایش دادن، افزودن، بهبود بخشیدن، بهتر کردن

augment /og'ment/vi,vt

افزایش دمای زمین

global warming/ globâl 'worming/ n

افزایش، ازدیاد، فزونی، افزوده، اضافه

augmentation /ogmen'teyshen /n

افزوده [موسیقی]

augmented /og'mentid /adj

There is a need for substantial augmentation of the present network by using emergency technologies such as Advanced Multi Parametric Satellite Systems from Geo-stationary as well as Polar Platforms, Automatic Weather Stations, GPS Sonde, Wind Profiler, Rain Radar, Doppler Weather Rdars, Meteorological Towers, Agromet towers etc.

افسردگی، افسردگی روحی

mental distress/'mentâl dis'tres /n

The consequences of mismanagement of the dead include mental distress and legal problems for relatives of the victims.

unsafe – dwellings/ ân'seyf dwelingz/ n

اقامتگاه‌های نا امن، اقامتگاه‌های خطرناک

Immigrants of poor households seeking to escape poverty in rural areas often arrive into or from urban squatter settlements, where land values are lowest and where the pressing need to acquire housing and basic services translate into sub – standard urbanization, characterized by unsafe- dwellings.

measure/'mezher/n

اقدام، کار، مقیاس، مقدار

disciplinary measures/disiplineri mezhez/n

اقدامات انضباطی

Ministry of Environment is to monitor the response activities of responsible parties and, when warranted, to initial disciplinary measures or to intervene or pre-empt response measures in order to protect the interests of the public and the Ministry.

preventive measures/ pri'ventive mezherz/ n

اقدامات پیش‌گیرانه

Training is an integral part of capacity building as trained personnel respond much better to different disasters and appreciate the need for prompt preventive measures.

countermeasures/'kaontermezherz/n

اقدامات پیش‌گیرانه، اقدامات موثر، اقدامات متقابل

In the 1940s and 50s Japan was repeatedly ravaged by typhoons and earthquakes. Almost every year, thousands of lives were lost.In 1959; Ise-wan Typhoon hit the third largest metropolitan area of Nagoya and killed more than 5000 people. Yhis heavy damage triggered a big debate in the Japan government on how to cope with natural disasters. After two years of debate, the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act was legislated in 1961. This Act has three major characteristics.

structural measures/'strâkcherâl 'mezherz/n

اقدامات ساختاری

Structural measures are any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or application of engineering techniques to achieve hazard-resistance and resilience in structures or systems. Common structural measures for disaster risk reduction include dams, flood levies, ocean wave barriers, earthquake-resistant construction, and evacuation shelters.

non- structural measures/nân-'strâkcherâl 'mezherz/n

اقدامات غیرسازه‌ای

Non-structural measures are any measure not involving physical construction that uses knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education. Common non-structural measures include building codes, land use planning laws and their enforcement, research and assessment, information resources, and public

awareness programs.

vulnerable groups /'vânerebel groops/ n

اقشار آسیب‌پذیر، گروه‌های آسیب‌پذیر

In disaster, context inclusion means that vulnerable groups are presented and included in all the phases of disaster management, from disaster risk reduction, relief, recovery and development activities. Their, participation in the planning of disaster management and risk reduction activeties throughout the decision – making process helps to ensure an equitable and effective program that is responsive to their needs and maximizes their capacities.

climatologist/klâyme'tâlâjist/n

اقلیم‌شناس

climatology/klây'me'tâlâji/ n

اقلیم‌شناسی

Then strategy includes components of early warning system, risk and vulnerability assessment, research in meteorology, climatology, and engineering, household and community shelter, public awareness and education, finance and community planning, and governance and policy making.

ElNiño/é l'nino/n

اِل نینو

ElNiño is characterized by unusually warm ocean temperature in Equatorial Pacific, as opposed to La Niña, which characterized by unusually cold ocean temperature in the Equatorial Pacific. ElNiño is an oscillation of the ocean atmosphere system in the Tropical Pacific having important consequences for weather around the globe.

incorporation/ in'korporeyshen/ n

الحاق، یکی‌سازی، دربرگیری، مشمول

The discussion considers how sustainability considerations are currently incorporated into the use of these tools, and how sustainability could be incorporated to a greater extent with additional research and development. Our discussion of particular tools should not be interpreted to mean those tools are most appropriate, or that tools not discussed are inappropriate.

constraint/kâns'treynt/n

الزام، اجبار، ناچاری، محدودیت، قید و بند

Disasters affect men and women, and boys and girls, differently. In many contexts gender inequalities constrain the influence and control of women and girls over decisions governing their lives as well as their access to resources. Due to existing socio-economic conditions, cultural beliefs and traditional practices, women are more likely to be disproportionately affected by disasters, including increased loss of livelihoods, gender-based violence, and even loss of life during, and in the aftermath of, disasters.

binding (on/upon sb.)/ 'bâynding/adj

الزام‌آور، تعهدآور، قابل اجرا، معتبر

The UN Copenhagen Summit fell short of a legally binding deal in December. At the summit, most nations signed up for an accord meant to limit a rise in

temperatures to below 2 degree Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit). But it didn't spell how.

امداد و نجات

rescue and relief /'reskyoo and ri'liif /n

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been proved its importance in achieving this vision by highly skilled rescue and relief operations, regular and intensive training and re-training, familiarization exercises within the area of responsibility of respective NDRF Bns, carrying out mock drills and joint exercises with the various stakeholders.

امر گریزناپذیر، امر محتوم، سرنوشت، تقدیر
به طور اجتناب ناپذیری، الزاماً، ناگزیر، ناچار

inevitable, the/ in'evitebel/ n

inevitably/ in'evitebli/adv

Natural disasters are inevitable, and it is almost impossible to fully recoup the damage caused by the disasters. But it is possible to minimize the potential risk by developing disaster early warning strategies, preparing and implementing developmental plans to provide resilience to such disasters, and helping in rehabilitation and post disaster reduction.

امرار معاش، معیشت، معاش

Livelihood/layvlihud/n

The effects of persistent drought conditions have had visible implications on livelihood options.

امضا

signature /'signicher/ n

There are over 140 signatories to Regional Disaster Plan, with the commitment to help one another when disaster hits the region.

امضا کردن

sign/sâyn/vt,vi

امضا کننده

signatory /'signetri/ n

امضا کننده (یکی از دو یا چند امضا کنندگان یک قرارداد)، هم امضا

cosignatory/ ko'signeteri/adj,n

امکان، احتمال

feasibility/ fiizi'biliti/ n

امکان‌سنجی، بررسی توجیهی، مطالعه توجیهی

feasibility study/fiizbiliti 'stâdi / n

Containment as defined in section 3.4 of this plan should be feasible for releases of hazardous material and pollutants in their liquid or solid state, and will not likely feasible for substances in their gaseous state.

امنیت انرژی

energy security/ 'enerji sikyuriti/n

Energy security is the association between national security and the availability of natural resources for energy consumption. Access to cheap energy has become essential to the functioning of modern economies. However, the uneven distribution of energy supplies among countries has led to significant vulnerabilities. In earthquake – prone Japan, 55 nuclear- power plants produce 30 percent of the country's electricity, and nuclear – power generation is important in the fight against global warming and for

the nation's energy security.

امنیت، ایمنی، وثیقه، [به طور جمع] اوراق بهادار

security/ si'kyuriti/ n

Promote food security as an important factor in ensuring the resilience of communities to hazard, particulary in areas prone to drought, flood, cyclone and other hazards that can weaken agriculture – base livelihoods.

امورجزیی، جزییات بی‌اهمیت، مسایل پیش پاافتاده

trivia/ 'triviyâ / n

انتشار رسمی، اعلام، اعلان

promulgation/prâmâl'geyshen/n

The need for strong institutional and policy arrangements has been fulfilled with the promulgation of National Disaster Management Ordinance, 2006. Under the Ordinance the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) has been established under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister as the highest policy making body in the field of disaster management.

انتشار، اشاعه، پخش، نشت، نفوذ، اختلاط

diffusion / difyoozhen / n

The Committee recommended that the secretariat make further efforts in inter – agency cooperation and in building regional cooperation on ICT for development and make greater efforts in promoting public – private partnerships, where appropriate, while recognizing that the private sector is a main drive of ICT adoption and diffusion.

اندازه گرفتن، اندازه زدن، سنجیدن،

measure/'mezher/vi,vt

اندازه‌گیری، اندازه، بعُد

measurement/'mezherment/n

اندکی، کمی

minimally/'minimâli/adv

انزوا، تنهایی، جدایی، جداسازی

isolation /âyso'leyshen /n

انزواگرا، انزواطلب، کناره جو، انزوا طلبانه، انزوا گرایانه

isolationist /âyso'leyshenist /n,adj

The city of Baton Rouge absorbed the highest percentage of people displaced internally within the state of Louisiana. The delay or inability of government agencies to address ongoing problems of displacement and isolation among evacuees in Baton Rouge and other transitional housing sites continues to extend the physical health and mental health impact of this disaster.

انزواگرایی، انزوا طلبی، کناره‌جویی [سیاست]

isolationism /âyso'leyshenzem /n

انسجام، نظم منطقی، پیوستگی، یکپارچگی، وحدت

coherency/ko'hiyerensi/n

انطباق، سازگاری، تغییر

adaptation/adap'teyshen/n

انطباق‌پذیر، انعطاف‌پذیر، قابل تغییر

adaptable/a'daptable/adj

انطباق‌پذیری، انعطاف‌پذیری، سازگاری

adaptability/adapti'biliti/n

انعطاف‌پذیری، تغییرپذیری، قابلیت تغییر، نرمش

flexibility/ fleksi'biliti/n

انعطاف‌پذیر، تغییرپذیر، متغیر، قابل انعطاف، flexible/'fleksiblel/adj

انفجار جمعیت population explosion/pâpyu'leyshen iks'plozhen / n

اوج شتاب، حداکثر شتاب peak acceleration / piik aksele'reyshen / n

During an earthquake when the ground is shaking, it also experiences acceleration. The peak acceleration is the largest acceleration recorded by a particular station during an earthquake

اوج، نقطه اوج، منتها درجه، نتیجه نهایی، حاصل culmination/'kâlmineyshen /n

Every day hazards and vulnerability from patterns of accumulating risk that can culminate in disaster triggered by an extreme natural hazard event.

اهمیت، شخصیت برجسته notability/note'biliti/n

ایالتی، استانی، شهرستانی provincial/pro'vinshâl/n

ایجاد شده توسط انسان، انسان آورد، مردمزاد anthropogenic/anthro'pogeniik/adj

Major natural disasters include occasional landslides and sand storms; magnified by on going anthropogenic processes of deforestation and desertification.

ایجاد کردن، ساختن، به زحمت به دست آوردن carve/kârv/vt,vi

For Indonesia, both the Indian Ocean tsunami and the HFA have directed it toward developing its capacity in undertaking disaster management and disaster risk reduction. Indonesia has carved out some major achievements, such as the inception of the Disaster Management Law in 2007, establishment of the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) and its provincial and regional chapters, formation of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the launch of the Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System (Ina-TEWS), all in 2008.

ایجاد کردن، مطرح کردن، به وجود آوردن pose/poz/vt,vi

Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards; for example, planting mangroves to reduce the risk posed by tidal surges or raising awareness of natural hazards through school-based education projects.

ائتلاف، ائتلافی coalition/ko-a'lishen/n,adj

The coalition is an open group of organizations and individuals actively engaged in core working groups to advance(1)Disaster resistant school infrastructure,(2)Disaster prevention education in schools,(3)School based disaster management, and(4) Community based disaster awareness and reduction education.

آب تاز، سونامی، آبلرزه، موج بسیار بزرگی که در دریا به علت زمین لرزه به وجود می‌آید Tsunami /soo'nâmi/n

A tsunami is a huge ocean wave that can travel at speed up to 965km/hr (600mi/hr), hundreds of miles over open sea before it hits lands. Sometimes incorrectly called a tidal wave, a tsunami is usually

caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption or coastal landslide.

A Megatsunami, which is an informal term to describe a tsunami that has initial wave heights that are much larger than normal tsunamis.

climate/'klâymit/ n

آب و هوا، اقلیم، شرایط اقلیمی

climatic/klây'matik/ adj

آب و هوا، اقلیمی {مربوط به}

watershed / wotershed / n

آبخیز، حوضه آبخیز، آب پخشا، منطقه‌ای که آب رودخانه یا دریا را تقسیم می‌کند.

The basic cause of watershed degradation is a combination of ignorance and economic backwardness of people, outdated social systems, overpopulation and overgrazing. When a typhoon, forest fire, or earthquake occurs in the watershed, a damage assessment report has to be provided within, one week in case a cloud – free satellite image is required. Since the geographic distribution of the damaged areas is crucial for decision making, the damage assessment report must include the location, area, and terrian slope of these areas.

tidal wave/'tâydâl weyv/adj

آبلرزه، ابرخیزاب، خیزاب کشندی، موج جزر و مدّی، موج کشندی

Tidal wave is a large, sudden, and disastrous wave of water caused by a tremendous disturbance in the ocean. When an earthquake occurs, tidal wave information will be broadcast on both TV and radio. If a tidal wave warning is issued, Osaka City, Japan, will announce it by radio broadcast.The term tidal wave may refer to one of the following:

a gigantic wave caused by the force of the moon and sun;

a tidal bore, which is a large movement of water formed by the funneling of the incoming tide into a river or narrow bay;

A storm surge, or tidal surge, which can cause waves that breach flood defences.

ignite/ig'nâyt/vt,vi

آتش زدن، آتش گرفتن

flammable/'flamebel/adj

آتش‌زا، قابل اشتعال، اشتعال‌پذیر

Flammable and combustible chemicals include liquids such as organic solvents, oils, greases, tars, oil base paints, and lacquers, as well as flammable gases. Flammable and combustible liquids are defined by their flash points. The flash point of a liquid is the minimum temperature at which it gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with the air near its surface or within its containment vessel. A liquid's flash point is a function of its vapor pressure and boiling point. Generally, the higher the vapor pressure and the lower the boiling point of a liquid, the lower its flash point will be. The lower the flash point, the greater the fire and explosion hazard.

Flammable Liquids (Class I): Liquids with flash points below 100°F (37.8°C) and vapor pressures not

exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100°F (37.8°C). Flammable Class I liquids are subdivided as follows:

Class IA: Liquids having flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and boiling points below 100°F (37.8°C). Flammable aerosols (spray cans) are included in Class IA.

Class IB: Liquids having flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and having boiling points at or above 100°F (37.8°C).

Class IC: Liquids having flash points at or above 73°F (22.8°C) and below 100°F (37.8°C). The boiling point is not considered.

Combustible Liquids (Classes II and III): Liquids having flash points at or above 100°F (37.8°C). Combustible liquids in Classes II and III are subdivided as follows:

Class II: Liquids having flash points at or above 100°F (37.8°C) and below 140°F (60.0°C).

Class IIIA: Liquids having flash points at or above 140°F (60.0°C) and below 200°F (93.4°C).

Class IIIB: Liquids having flash points at or above 200°F (93.4°C).

volcano/ vâl'keyno/ n

آتشفشان

Volcanoes, though infrequent in their eruptions, pose serious risks to human society. Perhaps the most famous evidence for why people should take disaster management of volcanoes seriously can still be seen at the ruins of Pompeii in Italy, under the shadow of Mt.Vesuvius.

volcanic/ vâl'kanik/ adj

آتشفشانی، بسیار شدید، انفجاری

alarmist /e'lârmist/n,adj

آدم اضطراب برانگیز، جنجالی، جنجال برانگیز، تـرس‌آفـرین، رعب‌آفرین

In light of the alarming global trend of rising disaster losses, disaster and climate risk management (DRM) is increasingly at the core of World Bank business. Investments are helping to protect millions of lives and livelihoods and safeguard growth in key socio-economic sectors. The World Bank, with the UN and some bilateral donors, founded the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) in 2006 to leverage new investment, generate knowledge and expertise, and build a global partnership for mainstreaming DRM.

sophisticate/sâ'fistikeyt/n

آدم آگاه، آگاه {گاه به طعنه}

latitudinarian/latityoodi'neriyen/ n, daj

آزاد اندیش، خالی از تعصب

In order to permit field decision makers adequate latitude to make interpretations in the process of resolving the myriad of problems that could arise while dealing with environmental agencies.

آزادی عمل، عرض جغرافیایی

latitude/'latityood/n

آزمایشی، تمرینی

mock/mâk/vt,vh,adj

Activities under PSO II include development of school primers on disaster management, training of teachers in curricula, preparedness and response activities, mock drills in school, etc.

آژیر، اعلام خطر، هشدار، از خطر (چیزی) آگاهانیدن

alarm/e'lârm/n,vt

آستانه، گلوگاه، تنگنا، تنگی، مضیغه، تنگ راه

bottleneck /'bâtelnek /n

Communicatin is a major bottleneck in case of any major disaster particularly when the traditional network system already in force brakes down. In order to strengthen communications, it has been decided that police network (POLNET) will also be used for disaster management.

آسیب اموال، خسارت مستغلات، خسارت مالی

property damage/ 'prâperti damij/ n

General disaster plans usually do not address the type of environmental emergencies or pollution events, which by themselves; do not result in death, immediate injuries or property damage.

آسیب، ضایعه، ضربه، ضربه عاطفی، شوک روحی

trauma /'troma /n

آسیب‌پذیری لرزه‌ای

seismic vulnerability/'sâyzmik vâlnere'biliti/ n

The evaluation of the seismic vulnerability of the existent building stock in the perspective of seismic risk mitigation should not be placed only in relation to the isolated buildings of relevant historical and cultural importance, but also, in relation to residential buildings within old urban centers. When assessing the seismic vulnerability of buildings it is essential to first establish the project objectives, before subsequently choosing the most appropriate strategy and tools necessary for building assessment and fulfillment of these objectives.The evaluation of the seismic vulnerability of the existent building stock in the prespective of seismic risk mitigation should not be placed only in relation to the isolated buildings of relevant historical and cultural importance,but also, in relation to residential buildings within old urban centers. When assessing the seismic vulnerability of buildings it is essential to first establish the project objectives, before subsequently choosing the most appropriate strategy and tools necessary for building assessment and fulfillment of these objectives.

آسیب‌شناسی اجتماعی

social pathology/ 'soshâl pa'thâlâji/n

Social pathology is a term used to describe social factors, such as poverty, old age or crime that bolster social disorganization. At the same time, the term refers to the study of these factors and the social problems they may lead to.

آشکار، روشن، هویدا، نشان دادن، آشکار کردن

manifest /'manifest/adj,n,vt

آشکارا، صراحتا، با صراحت، بی‌پرده

explicitly/iksplisitly/adv

آشوب، اغتشاش، هرج و مرج، آشفتگی

chaos/'keyâs/n

آغاز کردن، راه اندازی، (به کاری) دست زدن، به راه انداختن، برپا کردن

launch/ lonch/vt,vi,n

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Damascus University have Lannched a Master of Science degree program in Risk & Disaster Management.

آغاز، شروع، حمله، هجوم

onset /ânset / n

The continuation or quick rehabilitation of effective environmental health services is of primary importance in emergency health management after the onest of a natural disaster.

آغاز، شروع، مبادرت

embarkation/ embâr'keyshen/ n

The Los Angeles Unified School District among others, embarked on a project of non-structural mitigation of school, classrooms, fastening furnishings to prevent both injuries and to preserve school assets. This effort continues today and is the responsibility of each school and school maintenance personnel.

آگاهی عمومی، آگاهی همگانی

public awareness/ pâblik e'wernis /n

The extend of common knowledge about disaster risks, the factors that lead to disasters and the actions that can be taken, individually and collectively, to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards;therefore, increased public awareness about hazards is a vital element in any comprehensive strategy for disaster risk reduction. Public awareness campaigns can be conducted in schools, through the media and official, public, professional and commercial channels.

آگاهی، اطلاع، توجه

awareness/e'wernis/n

Public awareness on Disaster Management is important as simple Do's and Don'ts of disaster can save many lives during disaster. It is important that the content of awareness messages should be consistent, lucid and context specific and it should be conducted at regular intervals so that the knowledge is kept alive in the community to pass on from generation to generation and ensure that the disaster risk reduction become an integral part of the culture and everyday life of the community.

آلاینده، آلوده‌کننده، آلوده‌ساز

polluter/po'looter/n

آلودگی، آلودگی به مواد رادیواکتیو، عامل آلودگی

contamination/kân'tami'neyshen/n

In any water supply and arsenic mitigation project, water resources management with involvement of local community would play an important role in the remediation of ground water arsenic contamination.

آلودگی، مواد آلوده‌کننده

pollution/po'lloshen /n

The high volume of wastes from disasters, from

households and debris from forests and rivers, also constitute a major concern for proper disposal. A study conducted by Japan's Ministry of Environment also showed that air pollution from urban and industrial sources has lead to increased acid rain by hurricanes and typhoons.

polluted/ po'lootid/adj — **آلوده**

contaminate/kân'tamineyt/ vt — **آلوده کردن**، فاسدکردن، خراب کردن

pollute/ po'loot/vt — **آلوده کردن**، فاسدکردن، خراب کردن

contaminated / kân'tamineytid/adj — **آلوده**، آلوده به مواد رادیواکتیو

deployment/ de'ployment / n — **آمادگی**

Designing an easy to deploy disaster management plan takes three parts common sense to one part premonition. Of course, there are scenarios which are more likely to occur within certain areas, and specialized plans can be centred on these but generic plans designed to cover most emergency situations can offer greater flexibility and make more economic sense.

preparedness/pre'perdnis/ n — **آمادگی**

An in–depth Guide to Citizen preparedness, provides a step-by-step approach to disaster preparedness by walking the reader through how to get informed about local emergency plan, how to identify hazards that affect their local area, and how to develop and maintain an emergency communications plan and disaster supplies kit.

community preparedness/ kâ'myooniti pri'perdnis/n — **آمادگی محله**

Individuals can make a difference in their own community but not everyone has bought into preparedness. Research on personal preparedness indicates that individuals who believe they are prepared for disasters often are not as prepared as they think. In addition, some admit they do not plan to prepare at all.

The challenge: Maximizing awareness and encouraging participation in disaster preparedness activities to affect change at the community level.

preparation/ prepe'reyshen/ n — **آمادگی**، تهیه، تدارک

deploy /di'ploy /vt,vi — **آماده کردن**، به کار گرفتن، موضع گرفتن، مستقر شدن

prepare/pri'per/vt,vi — **آماده کردن**، حاضر کردن، حاضر شدن

deployable / di'ployebel / adj — **آماده کردنی**، به کار گرفتنی، قابل استقرار

spatial/'speyshâl/adj — **آمایشی**، فضایی

The analyse of the interrelation between environmental catastrophes and regional development will enable to point out strategies and instruments of spatial planning and land management to support the prevention hazards.

آوار، مواد بازمانده از تخریب ساختمان

rubble/'râbel/n

Earthquake strikes without warning, leaving cities in rubble and killing tens of hundreds of thousands of people.

آیین‌نامه ساختمان، ضوابط ساختمان‌سازی

building code/ bilding kod/ n

Ordinances and regulations controlling the design, construction materials, alteration and occupancy of any structure to insure human safety and welfare. Building codes include both technical and functional standards.

ب

با احساسات، به گرمی

demonstratively/di'mânstretivli/adv

It will demonstrate a sustainable model for mainstreaming of disaster risk management at all levels with focus on disaster and community level activities.

با انعطاف، بانرمش

flexibly/'fleksibli/adv

These features ensure system –wide redundancy, extreme flexibility and scalability, fast deployment and extended mobility significantly and further strengthen the ability of disaster relief organizations to respond to any emergency situation throughout all phases of disaster recovery management.

با بی‌رحمی، بی‌رحمانه، با سنگدلی

viciously/ 'vishesli / adv

با دقت کامل بررسی کردن، با وسواس بررسی کردن

scrutinize/ 'skrootinâyz/ vt

با هم، هم‌زمان، پا به پای هم

به طور هماهنگ، به طور مشترک

tandem/'tandem/n,adv

Disaster risk management is essentially a development problem and thus any preparedness and mitigation planning will have to be taken up in tandem with environmental concerns that the country is facing today.

با همکاری، مشترکا

collaborator/ko'laboreyter/n

Government's responsibility as first-hand respondent in disaster management has underpinned the close relationship between local government and communities which also affect the effectiveness in disaster response. However, the difficulty in collaboration always occurs, such as different perceptions, willingness, political will and expectation that undermine the effort of collaborative disaster management. Based on the concept of professionalism in disaster management, this research argued that it had the level of professionalism in disaster management.

باخبر، آگاه، مطلع، متوجه

aware/e'wer/adj

بادقت تمام، به طورجدی، باجدیت

rigorously / 'rigeresli/adv

بادهای موسمی که دراقیانوس هند به سمت شمال و به طرف قاره آسیا می‌وزد، موسم بارندگی، بارندگی سنگین

monsoon/ mân'soon/ n

It must be emphasized that any programme of this type is not a one – off operation but must be repeated at regular intervals and especially during periods before disasters frequently occur (i.e. heavy rains and flooding during the southwest monsoon, the typhoon season or other adverse weather periods).

باذکاوت، هوشمندانه
perceptively/per'septivli/adv

بار، فشار، سنگین، مسوولیت سنگین، تحمیل کردن بر
burden /'berden /n, vt

بارزترین، برجسته‌ترین، مهم، عمده، اساسی، اصلی
predominant / pri'dâminent / adj

بازار محور
market oriented/ mârket 'oriyentid /n
The post-World War II era has seen an enormous output of scientific research on the mitigation and behavioral response to disasters, both natural and otherwise. Over this same period, world gross economic product has surged, sparked by the performance of market-oriented economies in the West and Far East.

بازپرداخت، پرداخت، جبران
reimbursement /rii-im'bersment /n
When a major disaster strikes, community resources are often overwhelmed. While Federal and State governments play a major role in the recovery process through reimbursement of eligible costs related to declared disaster, it is critical that management of disaster remains at the local level.

بازدارندگی
deterrence / di'terens / n

بازدارنده
suppressor/sâ'preses/n
Forest resource protection strives to prevent, mitigate and suppres wildfires and other natural disasters that endager lives, property and the state's natural resources.

بازدارنده، ناشی از کار شکنی
obstructive / âbs'trâktive/ adj

بازدارنده، نهی‌کننده، منع کننده
prohibitory/pro'hibitri/adj
Dynamic testing of full scale structures subjected to strong shaking is both logistically different and prohibitively costly.

بازسازی کردن، تغییر دادن، ترمیم کردن نوسازی شده، بازسازی شده، ترمیم شده بازسازی، ترمیم
reconstruct/ riikâns'trâkt/ vt
reconstructed/ riikâns'trâktid/ adj
reconstruction/riikâns'trâkshen /n
UNESCO suggests that for every $100 spend by the international community on risks and disasters, $96 go to emergency relief and reconstruction, and only $4 on prevention.

بازنده
loser/ 'loozer / n

بازیابی، اصلاح، جبران
retrieval/ri'triival/n

بازیافت بهای تمام شده، بازگیری هزینه
cost recovery/ kâst ri'kâveri/ n
Disaster management and cost recovery for utilities and energy companies will examine these topics considering what hasn't worked previously, why and what will be done in the future to avoid catastrophic losses.

باسرعت، باعجله
expeditiously/ ekspi'dishesli/adv
It is responsibility of the Environmental Response

Team (ERT) to select, as expeditiously as possible, nominees to the National Operations Group (NOG) with expertise and experiences to be of direct assistace to the OSC for the type of pollution incident the OSC has to deal with.

باقی‌مانده، بقیه، مانده، پس مانده

residuary/ ri'zidyu – eri/ = residual

residue / 'rezidyoo / n

Where practical, it will include the removal of hazardous material and pollutants, including residue and contaminated derbis , from land, structures, water shoreline, as the case maybe, using available resources.

باقی‌مانده، مانده، پس مانده، ته مانده

residual / rezidyuwâl /adj

باور کردنی، قابل قبول، پذیرفتنی، موثق، معتبر

credible /' kredibel/ adj

بایدها و نبایدها، دستورالعمل

do’s and don’ts/dooz an 'donts/n

Non-structural measures include preparation of school disaster management plant training and capacity building of teachers and students on disaster management, awareness generation on Do’s and Don’ts of various disasters, organizing mock drills to check preparedness and identify areas of improvement.

بحران، بحرانی

crisis/'krâysis/n,adj

Crisis is any event that is, or is expected to lead to, an unstable and dangerous situation affecting an individual, group, community, or whole society. Crises are deemed to be negative changes in the security, economic, political, societal, or environmental affairs, especially when they occur abruptly, with little or no warning. More loosely, it is a term meaning "a testing time" or an "emergency event".

بحران‌های بعدی

subsequent disasters/'sâbsikwent di'zâsterz/n

Temporary shelter is rarely temporary and must be built solidly enough to withstand predictable subsequent disasters.

بخش سلامت

health sector /'helth'sekter /n

WHO supports countries in building national capacity in risk reduction and emergency preparedness, and to assist the health sector in Member States in reducing the adverse public health consequences for communities in terms of mortality, morbidity, disability and damage to health care delivery services resulting from emergencies, disasters and other and other crises.

بخش سوانح، بخش فوریت‌های پزشکی، بخش اورژانس

emergency ward/i'merjensi word/ n

بدتر کردن، وخیم‌تر کردن، تشدید کردن

aggravate / 'agreveyt/ vt

بدون ابهام، صریح، روشن

unambiguous / ânam'bigyuwes / adj

به طور صریح، با صراحت، به روشنی، بدون ابهام

unambiguously/ânam'bigyuwesly/adv

The recently adopted laws, polices and plans designed

for citizens' protection and safety are comprehensive and are largely consistent with the HFA priorities. However, the success of these is dependent on the State maintaining an un ambiguous focus on the centrality of communities at risk and particularly poor and excludled people living people – women, older people, people with disabilitees, and people living with HIV, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, and AIDS, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, – whose lives and livelihoods are most susceptible to the impact of disaster.

برابری قدرت خرید

purchasing power parity/ 'perchising 'power 'partiti/n

It is noteworthy to mention that the worldwide total affected population in the year 2007 was about 3.0 % of the world population (an increase of 43 % over 2006) and the total worldwide economic damage in the year 2007 exceeded the GDP (purchasing power parity) of certain developing countries in the Asia – Pacific and Africa, understanding the importance of natural disaster, mitigation strategies in these regions.

برآورد آسیب‌پذیری، ارزیابی آسیب‌پذیری

vulnerability assessment/ valnerebiliti 'asesment/ n

A vulnerability assessment is the process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing (or ranking) the vulnerabilities in a system. Examples of systems for which vulnerability assessments are performed include, but are not limited to, information technology systems, energy supply systems, water supply systems, transportation systems, and communication systems. Such assessments may be conducted on behalf of a range of different organizations, from small businesses up to large regional infrastructures. Vulnerability from the perspective of disaster management means assessing the threats from potential hazards to the population and to infrastructure. It may be conducted in the political, social, economic or environmental fields.

برتری داشتن، برجسته‌تر بودن، بارزتر بودن

predominate / pri'dâmineyt / vi

برچسب جنازه {که به شصت پا بسته می‌شود}

toe tag/to tag /n

A toe tag is a piece of cardboard normally attached with string to the big toe of a dead person in a morgue. It is used for identification purposes, allowing the mortician, coroner, law enforcement and others involved in the death process to correctly identify the corpse.

It usually bears the decedent's name, a case number if law enforcement is involved, and some descriptors like hair and eye color. However, in many places, actual toe tags are no longer used but have been replaced by wrist and/or ankle bands which serve the same purpose.

برخط و برون‌خط

online and offline/ân 'lâyn and âf 'lâyn/adj

For more than a decade, NCDP has been a professional training ground for more than 100,000

online and face-to-face learners. Our web-based learning management system provides an efficient means for training and "just-in-time" resources, and has been designed to accommodate a robust evaluation and certification process. More than 40 free online courses are available to help public health workers master the skills and knowledge—and demonstrate the competencies—that they will need in a public health emergency.

perception / per'sepshen/ n

برداشت، تلقی، استنباط، درک، تعبیر

reconnaissance investigation / ri'kânisens investi'geyshen/n

USGS also has primary responsibility for monitoring earthquake activity in the US and coordinating post-earthquake reconnaissance investigations.

بررسی شناسایی، بررسی اکتشافی، تحقیقات اکتشافی، تحقیقات شناسایی

Survey/ser'vey/vt

بررسی کردن، مرورکردن، سنجیدن، ارزیابی کردن، مساحی کردن، نقشه‌برداری کردن

Survey/'servey/ n

مساحی، نقشه‌برداری، نقشه

scrutiny / 'skrootini / n

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the lead federal agency for disaster management, responds to many smaller naural disasters every year without extensive public scrutiny.

بررسی، موشکافی، رسیدگی، مشاهده

lighten / lâyten / vt

برق زدن

convener/kân'viiner/n

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is convening a Summit on Climate Change – on 22 September 2009 – to focus Heads of State and Government on the need for urgent action, and to mobilize the highest level political will needed to reach a fair, effective, and scientifically ambitious global climate deal at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen this December.

برگزار کننده، دعوت کننده [جلسه و غیره]

drought contingency plan/ draot kân'tinjensi plan/ n

A document that identifies specific actions that can be taken before, during and after a drought to mitigate some of the impacts and conflicts that results.

برنامه احتمالی خشکسالی

emergency operation plan(EOP)/i'merjensi âpe'reyshen plan/n

A document that describes how people and property will be protected in disaster and disaster threat situations; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available for use in the disaster; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

برنامه عملیات اضطراری

برنامه عملیاتی تاب‌آوری، برنامه عملیاتی برگشت‌پذیری

resilience action plan/ ri'ziliyens akshen plan/n

The action plan shows how we might start creating a more localised, vibrant and resilient local economy which can not only help us to cope with the major challenges which lie ahead but which, we believe, can create significant opportunites –for meaningful work, to develop new skills, to strengthen community networks and working to enhance the local environment.

برنامه، طرح، بیانیه سیاست کلی

platform/ 'platform/ n

The global platform provides the main global forum for representatives of governments and other stakeholders-UN agencies, regional bodies, international financial institutions, civil society, the private sector and the scientific and academic commutities-to:

1. Assess programme made in implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

2. Enhance global awareness of disaster risk reduction.

3. Share experiences among countries and learn from good practice.

4. Identify remaining gaps and actions needed to accelerate national and local implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

برنامه‌ریزی استفاده از زمین

land use planning/'land yoos 'planning/n

Land use planning is the term used for a branch of public policy which encompasses various disciplines which seek to order and regulate the use of land in an efficient and ethical way, thus preventing land use conflicts.

برنامه‌ریزی برای رویدادهای احتمالی، برنامه‌ریزی احتیاطی

contingency planning/kân'tinjensi 'planning/n

A firm with a contingency plan is more likely to respond rationally to an unplanned situation than a firm without a backup plan. Firms that have played through possible crisis and their reactions to those events avoid panic and damage to the firm and its operations when the real time comes.

برنامه‌ریزی آمایشی، برنامه‌ریزی فضایی

spatial planning / 'speyshâl 'planing / n

In the last 40 years, there was evolution on how disaster risks reduction efforts have been studied or implemented specifically related to land use and spatial planning. Hazardzoning and land use control to protect people from hurricane has been implemented in the USA since 1977.

برون شهری

peri-urban/'peri 'erben/adj

The survey also confirms peri-urban areas are more vunerable to natural hazard and climate change risk. A large proportion of people residing in peri-urban areas are floating population (people living in irregular zones), in unauthorized development (wrt urban planning regulations), in informal /squatter

settlements, and in locations highly vulnerable to natural disasters.

برون‌گرا، نشانگر، نشان‌دهنده، گرم، احساساتی — demonstrative/di'mânstretiv/adj,n

بزرگ، عظیم، کلان، مفصل، فوق‌العاده — enormous/i'normes/sdj

بستگی داشتن به، منوط بودن به — hinge (hinj)vi,vt

The success of a state wide warning system hinges on the density of early warning capable seismic stations.

بستن، قفل کردن، محفوظ داشتن، به دست آوردن — secure/ si'kyur/ vt

بسته‌های کمک‌های مردمی — aid packages / eyd pakijiz / n

Many Indian Ocean Tsunami aid packages supplied by various organizations in Tamil Nadu excluded culturally appropriate chudhidar sets that are worn by girls. Similarly, burkas were underprovided in areas with Muslim communities.

بسیار حساس، با کیفیت بالا [دستگاه‌های صوتی] — high fidelity/hây fidelity/adj

Government investments in high-fidelity digital seismograph networks and community development of standards have created a global infrastructure for earthquake monitoring with few technical impediments to data sharing and real-time information exchange.

بسیار متفاوت، مختلف، ناهمخوان، غیرقابل مقایسه — disparate / 'disparit / adj

بسیار، بسیار زیاد، فوق‌العاده — enormously/i'normesli/adv

The scale of the devastation presented enormous challenges for disaster response in the context of evolving concept of disaster management

بسیار، بی‌اندازه، بی‌حد و حصر — immeasurably / i'mezherebli / adv

The Asia – Pacific region is facing enormous and unavoidable challenges which, aggravated by the trends in global climate change, may cause immeasurable harm to the people of the region.

بسیاردقیق، جدی، شدید، سخت، طاقت فرسا — rigorous / 'rigeres/adj

بعد از بحران — post disaster/post di'zastâr/n, adj

A comprehensive post disaster needs assessment exercise, launched simultaneously with response and relief efforts at the request of the Government of Nepal, with the objective to estimate damages and losses caused by the earthquake and to help identify recovery needs as well as strategy required for its implementation. The assessment exercise was led by the National Planning Commission (NPC) with assistance of more than 250 national and international experts who worked round the clock to produce this assessment covering 23 sectors in less than one month.

بعد، اندازه، وسعت، ابعاد [به صورت جمع] بزرگی — dimension /di'menshen /n

بُعد، جنبه، وجه، سطح — facet/fasit/n

The objective was to generate awareness on the different facets of disaster management amongst community members. The strategy was to involve them in decision making and disaster management structures and processes.

natural disaster /nachrâl di'zâster/n

سانحه طبیعی، بلای طبیعی

Natural disasters are events that we have no control over that can lead to environmental destruction, financial loss and/or loss of human life. They can be linked back to the four elements of earth, air, fire and water in the form of geological disasters, meteorological disasters, fire disasters and hydrological disasters. Sometimes one natural disaster can lead to another, such as an earthquake leading to a tsunami, or a flood causing a mud slide.

technological disasters/tekno'lâjikâl di'zâsterz/ n

سوانح تکنولوژیکی، بلایای فناوری‌زاد

Many technological disasters have marked the xxth century. Minamocta in Japan (1953), Three Mile Island in the USA (1979), Bhopal in India (1984) and Chernobyl in Belarus (1986) permanently disrupted the lives of populations and changed their environment. Each disaster reminds us of our industrial systems' possible failures because zero risk is impossible in any sector.

consequently/kânsi'kwentli/adv

بنابراین، درنتیجه، از این رو

There is evidence of greater official and public understanding that the threat of combined political, economic and environmental consequences of disaster demands more effective means to address vulnerability to current and emerging risks.

jam/jam/n,vi,vt

بندآمدگی، گیرکردگی، گیر
گیرکردن، گیرافتادن، راه بند آوردن، روی ترمز زدن، پارازیت انداختن

If a major earthquake occurs during the school day, parents' first instincts are to call and run to their children at school, jamming roads and telephone lines needed for emergency response.

blizzard/ 'blizerd / n

بوران، کولاک

A blizzard is a severe snowstorm characterized by strong winds.By definition, the difference between blizzard and a snowstorms is the strength of the wind.To be a blizzard, a snowstorm must have winds in excess of 56km/h(35 mph) with blowing or drifting snow which reduces visibility to 400 meters or ¼ mile or less and must last for a prolonged period of time – typically three hours or more.

foghorn /'fâg -horn /n

بوق مه [دریانوردی]

ecosystem / 'iikosistem/ n

بوم سامانه، اکوسیستم

A complex set of relationships of living organisms functioning as a unit and interacting with their physical environment. The extent of an ecosystem may range from very small spatial scales to, ultimately, the entire Earth.

بومی، ذاتی، فطری، طبیعی

indigenous/in'dijines/adj

Empowering local community to recognize valuable Indigenous Knowledge for Disaster Risks Reduction can improve the future of Human Security.

بومی، محلی، زبان بومی، زبان محلی

vernacular/ver'nakyuler/n

Once upon a time in Indonesia, probably back to mid 1990s, most pilot projects that adopted 'community based" approach to disaster risk reduction in Indonesia, were actually supported by international organizations such as INGOs and United Nations (UN) agencies. Just quite recently, vernacular approach to disaster risk management lately adopted intentionally by local universities and disaster management experts.

به اتفاق آرا

unanimously/ yoo'nanimesli/ adv

The Disaster Management Bill was unanimously adopted by both houses of Parliament and the Disaster Management Act 2005 demonstrated the national vision of a paradigm shift from post – disaster rsponse to improving the pre – disaster preparedness, initiating disaster mitigation projects and strengthening emergency response capacities in the country.

به اتمام رساندن، مصرف کردن، کاهش دادن

deplete / di'pliit /vt

به اجرا درآوردن، اجرا کردن، اعمال کردن

enforce/in'fors/vt

به بار آوردن، متحمل شدن، ایجاد کردن، موجب شدن

incur/in'ker/vt

به تدریج ضعیف کردن، تحلیل بردن، نقب زدن

undermine/ânder'mâyn /vt-Development and reconstruction may provide some short – term benefits, but over the long term they may result in the degradation of ecosystems and natural resources, leading to hazardous conditions that undermine humanitarian assistance and long – term community development and threaten the health, safety and livehoods of many people.

به تعصب کشاندن، تحت تاثیر قراردادن، تضعیف کردن

prejudice/ 'prejudis /vt

به حداقل رساندن، دست‌کم گرفتن

minimize/'minimâyz/vt

به خطر انداختن، به مخاطره انداختن

jeopardize /'jeperdâtz /vt

به رای، هم عقیده، هم داستان، متفق

unanimous/ yoo'nanimes/ adj

به روز

current / kârent /adj

Keep your training current, training will help you to keep calm and know what to do when an earthquake occurs.

به سختی، به شدت، به طورکوبنده

devastatingly /'devesteytingly/adv

به شدت، عمیقا، سخت، بسیار

acutely/a'kyootli/adv

The response to disasters is usually characterized by the urgent need for rapid decision accomplished by acute shortages of trained personnel, material, and time to carry out decisions effectively.

به شکل زیان‌آوری، به طور زیان بخشی

detrimentally/detri'mentâli/adv

Disasters have a tremendous detrimental impact or effect or efforts at significant challenge to sustainable development.

به شهر تبدیل کردن، شهری کردن

urbanize/'erbenâyz/vt

به صورت داستان بیان کردن

fictionalize/'fikshenâlâyz/vt

تخیلی، تصوری، غیرواقعی، ساختگی، خیالی

fictitious/fik'tishes/ adj

It is important to note that we did not use the identities or addresses of real people to submit these applications. The identities were developed in coordination with federal agencies and credit-reporting agencies in order to simulate what an identity thief would do in a similar situation. Addresses were fictitious or non residential addresses.

به صورت متوالی، زنجیروار، به ترتیب

sequentially / si'kwenshâli /adv

A procedure of group decision-making in emergency response consists of several stages. Each stage finishehs a round of group decision-making for a specific emergency scenario, and implements specific actions.the emergency will then respond to the actions, thus the current emergency will evolve into a new emergency and the next round of a group decision-making begins. The continuation of such a procedure from a sequential group decision process.

به طرز اختلال برانگیزی، به صورت مختل کننده‌ای

disruptively/dis'râptivli/adv

A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of (the) affected society to cope using only its own resources. Disasters are often classified according to their cause (natural, or complex).

disruptively/dis'râptivli/adv

Access to and delivery of basic services as healthcare, education and other social services have been severely disrupted.

به طور اجتناب ناپذیر، به طور مهار نشدنی

inexorably/ in'eksorebli/adv

Over the past decade, the number of natural and man made disasters has claimed in- exorably. From 1998, reported disasters average was 428 per year showing an increase of about 60 percent over the previous years.

به طور ادواری، به طور متناوب

intermittently/inter'mitentli/adv

Technical inputs to drought and flood risk management have been provided intermittently with focused support for assessment.

به طور افزاینده، به طور فزاینده

cumulatively/'kyoomyuletivly/adv

In particular, earthquakes, floods, and droughts are hazards that have cumulatively affected Iran's coping capacities.

به طور آشفته

chaotically/key'âtikli/adv

Chaos theory is an important issue in disaster management because a kind of chaotic condition is experienced especially within the first 72 hours of a disaster(Pine,2006; Koehler, 1966). When the previous disaster experiences are examined, it is seen that authorized people might not be disposed to take initiative and crisis management would become inefficient under these conditions.

به طور بارزی، به طور چشمگیری

prominently /'prâminently/ adv

Most rural households depend on agriculture as their source of food and income. Agriculture thus plays a prominent role in the stability of rural communities. When drought strikes, these communities are often left without their livelihoods and their investment in agriculture.

به طور بی‌سابقه‌ای

unprecedentedly /ân'presidentidly/adv

The unprecedented earthquake and tsunami in Japan as well as the Mississippi flood and devastating Southeast and Joplin tornadoes in the United States underscore the importance of disaster management.

به طور تهدیدآمیزی، با حالت تهاجمی

threateningly/'threteningli/adv

Rape, sexual violence, human trafficking and abduction and conflict are common threats to human security in post – disaster situation.

به طور چشمگیری، به صورت قابل ملاحظه‌ای

measurably/'mezherebli/adv

به طور چشمگیری، مخصوصا، به ویژه

notably/'notebli/adv

The next notable era in the evolution of emergency management took place during the 1950's. The Cold War years presented as the principal disaster risk the potential for nuclear war and its subsequent radioactive fallout. Civil Defense programs proliferated across communities during this time.

به طور دوطرفه، از هر سو، از دو طرف

bilaterally/bây'laterâli/adv

Bilateral cooperation between the US and India on disaster mamagement is supported by a $2.7 million, five year effort of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

به طور رضایت‌بخشی، به نحو شایسته، به طور کامل،

satisfactorily/ sasti'fakterili/ adv

به طور سرسام آوری، به طور کمرشکنی

prohibitively/pro'hibitivli/adj

به طور شایسته‌ای، به نحو مطلوبی، طبق مقررات

duly/'dyooli/adv

As a follow-up to the global children and youth mobilization process on the occasion of global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, the highly successful Children and Youth Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction at the World Conference and their effective reach out to Governments, decision-makers and private sectors's CEOs, children and

youth's capability to shape and design their future, to convey their views and opinions and to influence the decision-making process was duly recognized and acknowledged as part of the Sendai Framework.

staggeringly/'stageringli/adv

به طور شگفت‌انگیزی، به نحو اعجاب‌آوری

Disaster imposes staggering human and economic costs. In 2010 alone, disaster affected some 430 million people in China, killing nearly 8000 people and destroying three million homes. Direct economic losses exceeded 500 billion Yuan ($77 billion) and nearly 40 million hectares of crops were damaged.

normally/ 'normali / adv

به طور عادی، عادی، درحال طبیعی، طبیعی، معمولا

Recovery is the fourth phase of disaster and is the restoration of all aspects of the disaster's impact on a community and the return of the local economy to some sense of normalcy. By this time, the impacted region has achieved a degree of physical, environmental, economic and social stability.

tragically/ 'trajikli/ adv

به طور غم انگیزی، به طرز فجیعی، به طور اسف‌انگیزی

legitimately/li'jitimitli/adv

به طور قانونی، به طور مشروع

Perceptibly / perseptibli /adv

به طور محسوسی، به طور قابل ملاحظه‌ای

Never thless, "response", being the most perceptible and most visible among all the elements of the disaster management cycle, the efficacy of the government's role in disaster management is going to be judged largely, most of the times, by the quality of "response" and its effectiveness in minimizing the loss of lives and property of the affected people, when a calamity actually takes place.

credibly /' kredibli/ adv

به طور موثق، به طور مطمئن

Overall, the TDRM, Total Disater Risk Management, approach presents as its added value quality and credible disaster management, enhanced efficiency in disaster reduction and response, and cost effectiveness through sound allocation of limited resources

alarmingly/e'lârmingli/adv

به طور نگران کننده‌ای، به طرز وحشتناکی

disastrously/ di'zâstresli / adv

به طور وحشتناکی، به طورفجیعی

The World Health Organisation defines a disaster as any occurrence that causes damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life, deterioration of health and health services on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community. A disaster can be either natural (rain, flood, cyclone, storm, land slides, earthquake and volcanoes) or man-made (war, riots, accident (train, air and ship), industrial accidents, fires, bomb explosions, nuclear explosions and ecological disasters).

concurrently/kân'kârentli/ adv

به طور هم زمان، هم زمان باهم

The conference will be held concurrently with the

Disaster Management India trade show that features search and rescue and emergency response equipment, shelter and tenting, Emergency medical Services (EMS), and all kinds of fire fighting, communication, detection, geographical information system (GIS) and global positioning systems (GPS).

elaborately/i'labloritli/ adv

به طوراستادانه، ماهرانه، مفصلا، مفصل

sporadically/ spo'radikli/ adv

به طورپراکنده، به طورنامنظم، به طور گه گاهی

In many countries targeted investments in preparedness of high risk communities remain sporadic, dependent upon external aid and insufficiently harmonized with each other.

sparsely/ 'spârsli/ adv

به طورپراکنده‌ای، به طور نامتراکمی

tirelessly/'tâyerlisli/ adv

به طورخستگی‌ناپذیری، باشور و شوق فراوان

The secretariat had been a tireless advocate of the distributive role of Governments in promoting access to ICT by all citizens, regardless of where they live or what their economic situation was.

scantily/ 'skantili/ adv

به طورمختصری

distinctively/dis'tinktivli/adv

به طورمشخص، به طور بارزی

shoulder/'sholder/vt,n

به عهده گرفتن، به دوش کشیدن، به گردن گرفتن، پذیرفتن، شانه، دوش

They shoulder the obligation of political responsiveness in disaster and emergency events. Appointed officials, like city managers, have important political and managerial duties in the disaster management realm as well. These officials are responsible for hazards and emergency management policy formulation and oversight.

undertake/ânder'teyk/vt

به عهده گرفتن، تعهد کردن، قبول کردن

undertaken/ânder'teyken/adj

به عهده گرفته شده، تعهد شده، قبول شده

utilize/'yootilâyz/vt

به کار بردن، استفاده کردن از، بهره‌برداری کردن از

Integrating agriculture, livelihoods and environmental issues into disaster response efforts and risk reduction strategies is particularly important for poor communities, often resident on marginal lands, which are at greatest risk of natural disasters. That is the reason why this study is focused on the awareness and utilization of strategies for disaster management in agriculture.

climatologically/ klây'metâlâjikali/adv

به لحاظ اقلیم‌شناسی

expedient / iks'piidiyent / adj

به مصلحت، به صلاح، مصلحت، مصلحت‌آمیز

with a view to/width a vyoo tu/ Idioms

به منظور، با هدف، برای، از لحاظ

The main objective of the Office is to promote and develop collaborative activeties with international agencies, with a view to expand support to international efforts for disaster risk reduction in

support of the implementation of the HYGO Framework.

timely/ tâymli/ adj

به موقع، به هنگام، بجا، به وقت

The effectiveness of emergency plans or disaster plans depends on a number of factors, most of which are associated with or rely on the willingness of response partners to facilitate an effective and timely response while making use of all possible resources.

timely fashion/ 'tâymli 'fashen/ idioms

به موقع، سروقت، بجا، به هنگام

Through a coordinated approach, and working with its partners, WMO addresses the information needs and requirements of the disaster risk management community, effectively and in a timely fashion.

distinctly/dis'tinktli/adv

به وضوح، آشکارا، به طور مشخص، مشخصا

The emergency management and business continuity community comprises many different entities including the government at distinct levels (e.g.) federal, state/ provincial, territorial, tribal, indigenous, and local levels); business and industry; nongovernmental organizations; and individual citizens. Each of these entites has its own focuse, unique missions and responsibilities, varied resources and capabilities, and operating principles and procedures.

interlink/inter'link/vt,vi

به هم پیوستن، به هم گره خوردن، به هم متصل کردن

interlinked/inter'linkt/adj

به هم پیوسته، به هم بسته، مربوط به هم

interlinking/inter'linking/adj,n

به هم پیوسته، مربوط به هم، پیوند، همبستگی، ارتباط

The term Disaster Management includes two different yet interlinked phases of disaster and is called Disaster Response and Disaster Preparedness.

disrupt/dis'râpt/vt

به هم زدن، وقفه ایجادکردن، متلاشی کردن

best managent practice / best 'manijment 'praktis/ n

بهترین شیوه مدیریتی

Best management practice (BMP) is a common name for a variety of non-structural and low cost structural measures in mitigating the flooding and pollution effects in urban settings.

best available technology /best e'veylebel tek'nâlâji / n

بهترین فن‌آوری موجود

Best available technology (BAT) is a process that determines the criteria upon which BMSs will be proposed in conjunction with theoretical assessment and common sense.

utilization/yootilây'zeyshen/n

بهره‌برداری، بهره‌گیری، به کارگیری

slum–upgrading/slâm âp'greyding/n,adj

بهسازی زاغه‌ها، بهسازی محله‌های فقیرنشین

The issue of informal or non-permanent housing should be addressed as priorities, including the framework of urban poverty reduction and slum-upgrading program.

بهمن، آوار برف، نزول ناگهانی و عظیم هرچیزی

avalanche/ 'avalânch/ n

An avalanche is a sudden rapid flow down a slop, occurring when either natural triggers or human activity causes a critical escalating transition from the slow equilibrium evolution of the snow pack.

Healthy ecosystems, such as intact forests, wetlands, mangroves, and coral reefs are beneficial to local populations for the many livelihood benefits and products that they, provide: firewood, clean water, fibers, medicine and food, while acting as natural buffers to hazard events for flood abatement, slope stabilization, coastal protection and avalanche protection, in addition to other structural and disaster preparedness measures.

بی‌اجازه در (جایی) ساکن شدن

squat/ skwât/ vi, n, adj

بی‌اجازه در زمینی یا ملکی ساکن شدن

squatting/ 'skwâting /n

It might be useful to identify potential disaster areas, enforce building codes, in these areas and the laws against squatting and mining of mountains and rivers generally, seeing to the insurance of the country's assests, ensuring that roads, bridges and gullies are built and maintained according to the standards of disaster management.

بیان شده [ترکیب]، در قالب لفظ ریخته شده

wording / 'werding/ n

بیان کردن، به لفظ در آوردن، در قالب لفظ ریختن

word / werd/ vt, n

بیان، تلفظ، [زبان‌شناسی] تولید آوا

articulation/ârtikyu'leyshen/ n

Ensure support to national platforms for disaster reduction including through the clear articulation of their role and value added, as well as regional coordination to support the different advocacy and policy needs.

بیان‌کردن، به زبان‌آوردن، نظر، رای، نفوذ

Voice/voyes/n,vt

This event is intended to provide an opportunity for grassroots people to voice their concern and achievements in DRR. Sharing various disaster risk reduction initiatives by women's groups from different ststes and regions will be a valuable learning opportunity for the participants.

بیانیه، اعلامیه، اظهاریه، بیان، اعلام، اعلان

declaration/dekle'ryshen/n

بیانیه، مانیفست

manifesto /mani'festo /n

The paradigm shift in proverty reduction programs-from income poverty to human proverty-has almost been matched in the disaster management sector. Disasters are no longer seen as extreme events, created entirely by natural forces, but as manifestations of unsolved problems of development.

بی‌توجهی کردن به، نادیده گرفتن، غفلت کردن

overlook /over'luk /vt

بی‌حفاظ در معرض عوامل طبیعی قراردادن

expose/iks'poz/vt

بی‌حفاظ، در معرض نهاده

exposed/iks'pozd/adj

The exposure of developing countries populations and their institutions to natural hazards is thus becoming an important component of international development and aid strategies as well as an important consideration in adapting to climate change.

بی‌خانمان، آواره، در به در، بی‌سرپناه

بی‌خانمانی، آوارگی، دربه دری

homeless/'homlis/adj

homelessness/'homlisnis/n

Across the 12 affected countries in Asia and Africa, more than 230000 people were reported dead or missing, over 2.1 million were displaced and left homeless.

بی‌سابقه، جدید، بی‌مانند، بی‌نظیر

unprecedented /ân'presidentid/adj

بی‌طرف اعلام کردن، خنثی کردن، بی‌اثر کردن

neutralize/'nyootr âlâyz/vt

The goals of Emergency Managrment Program Committee is to save lives, reduce suffering, sustain health and morale, minimize property damage, maintain and restore utilities and essential services; simply put, they work to neutralize the effects of emergency and effect rehabilitation.

بی‌طرفی، خنثی‌سازی، خنثی‌شدگی

neutralization/nyootrâl â'zeyshen/ n

بیماری همه‌گیر، شیوع، همه‌گیری

epidemic/epi'demic/n,adj-Epidemic may be the consequence of disasters of another kind, such as tropical storms, earthquakes, droughts, etc. Epidemics may also attack animals, causing local economic disasters.

بیماری‌های آب برد، بیماری‌های موجود در آب، بیماری‌های منتقله از راه آب

water – borne disease/ woter born di'ziiz/ n

Waterborne diseases are caused bypathogenic microorganisms that most commonly are transmitted in contaminated fresh water. Infection commonly results during bathing, washing, drinking, in the preparation of food, or the consumption of food thus infected. Various forms of waterborne diarrheal disease probably are the most prominent examples, and affect mainly children in developing countries; according to the World Health Organization, such diseases account for an estimated 4.1% of the total DALY global burden of disease , and cause about 1.8 million human deaths annually. The World Health Organization estimates that 88% of that burden is attributable to unsafe water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

بیماری‌های بومی

endemic diseases/en'demic di'ziizez/n

Endemic and epidemic are both words that diseases love, but something endemic is found in a certain place and is ongoing, and epidemic describes a disease that's widespread. A disease that is endemic is found in a certain geographic region or in a specific race of people.

بینش، بصیرت، شناخت، فهم، درک

insight/'insâyt/n

From the ‘preparedness saves lives’approach came the insight that economics played a significant role and a recognition that a longer term approach was required to reduce disaster risk and build resilience.

chaotic/key'âtik/adj

بی‌نظم، آشفته، درهم بر هم، آشوب‌گونه

inexorable/in'eksorebel/adj

بی‌وقفه، تغییرناپذیر، بی‌چون و چرا

utmost/âtmost/adj,n

بیش‌ترین، حداکثر، نهایی، آخرین درجه

Non-structural measures are of utmost importance, and include vulnerability mapping, risk assessment analysis, hazard zoning inventory of resources to meet the emergency, etc.

پ

paradigm/'paradâym/n

With the significant advancement in the understanding of the natural processes that underlie the hazardous events, a more technocratic paradigm came into existence which conceded that the only way to deal with disasters was by the public policy application of geophysical and engineering knowledge and the associated interventions.

پارادیم، الگوواره، نمونه

nonlinear soil response/nân'liniyer soyl ris'pâns/n

Geotechnical models consistently indicate that the stress-strain relationship of soils is nonlinear and hysteretic, especially at shear strains larger than ~10−5 to 10−4. Nonlinear effects, such as an increase in damping and reduction in shear-wave velocity as excitation strength increases, are commonly recognized in the dynamic loading of soils. On the other hand, these effects are usually ignored in seismological models of ground-motion prediction because of the lack of compelling corroborative evidence from strong-motion observations.

پاسخ غیرخطی خاک

responsive/ ris'pânsive /adj

پاسخ‌ده، پذیرا، راغب به پاسخگویی

responsiveness/ ris'pânsivnis / n

The comprehensive approach to Risk Assessment in Djibouti technical program, which is focused on developing a comprehensive and sustainable system to assess, communicate and monitor risks associated with natural disasters in Djibouti, is helping the country to shift from a responsive to preventive approach to natural disasters.

پاسخ‌دهی، پاسخگویی

adhere / ad'hiyer / vi

پای بندبودن، رعایت کردن، اعتقاد داشتن، چسبیدن

monitor/'mâniter/vt

پایش کردن، نظارت کردن، کنترل کردن

baseline/'beyslâyne/n

This document provides a baseline on which a strategy for Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) within the Caribbean will be designed. CDM has been defined under the DERMS project as including integrated management of all natural and human-induced hazards and involving management through all phases of the Disaster Management Cycle viz. Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Restoration. CDM engages the public and private sectors, civil society, urban and rural

پایه، مبنا، معیار

communities, and the general population in hazard prone areas. CDM is therefore multi-hazard, and multi-sectoral in its application and is concerned primarily with integrating vulnerability assessment and risk reduction into development planning and management.

diffuse / di'fyooz / vt, vi

پخش کردن، پراکنده کردن، پخش شدن، پراکنده شدن، منتشر کردن، منتشر شدن، اشاعه یافتن، اشاعه کردن

civil defence/sivil di'fens/n

پدافند غیرعامل، دفاع غیرنظامی

Civil defense, civil defence, or civil protection is an effort to protect the citizens of a state (generally non-combatants) from military attack. It uses the principles ofemergency operations: prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, or emergency evacuation and recovery. Programs of this sort were initially discussed at least as early as the 1920s and were implemented in some countries during the 1930s as the threat of war and aerial bombardment grew. It became widespread after the threat of nuclear weapons was realized. Since the end of the Cold War, the focus of civil defense has largely shifted from military attack to emergencies and disasters in general. The new concept is described by a number of terms, each of which has its own specific shade of meaning, such as crisis management, emergency management, emergency preparedness, contingency planning, emergency services, and civil protection.

Civil defence will play a major role in assisting the District Disaster Management Authority in different phases of disaster particularly Pre-Disaster (Public Awareness, Community Capacity Building and Preparedness), and in Mid-Disaster (Response & Relief) phases.

emerge/i'merj/vi

پدیدار شدن، نمایان شدن، به وجود آمدن

receptive/ ri'septiv / adj

پذیرا

cope/kop/vi

پذیرفتن، تحمل کردن، از پس (کار یا چیزی) برآمدن

Strengthen and when necessary ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacity.

sparseness/ 'spârsnis / n

پراکندگی

Waldo County is a small rural mid – coast region located in the State of Maine. The majority of public services in this county are executed at the municipal level of govermant. Thus far, the majority of this county's communities are too sparse in population to have comprehensive emergency response, emergency management and public health services and programs.

spatial dispersion/ speyshâl dis'pershen /n

پراکندگی مکانی، پراکندگی آمایشی

The hazardous events vary in terms of magnitude as well as in frequency, duration, and area extent, speed of onset, spatial dispersion and temporal spacing.

پراکنده، پخش شده، پخش — diffused/ di'fyoozd/ adj

پراکنده، گه گاهی، متفرق — sporadic / spo'radik/ adj

پراکنده، متفرق، نامتراکم — sparse/ spârs/ adj

پرجمعیت — populous /'pâpyules /adj

Several delegations noted that the Asia – Pacific region was the most disaster – prone region of the world, with the largest annual loss of human life and property, and the most populous, with a large poor population and poor infrastructure that were vulnerable to disasters.

پرجمعیت، پرازدحام، شلوغ — populated /'pâpyuleytid/adj

پرداخت، پرداخت هزینه — defrayal/di'freyâl/ n

Funds allocated by the UN and by the co – sponsor (ESA) wrere used to defray the costs of air travel and daily subsistence allowance of 16 participants and 2 representatives of the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

پرداختن، بازپرداختن، زیان کسی را جبران کردن — reimburse /rii-im'bers /vt

پرطاقت، سخت — sturdiness/'sterdinis/n

پرمحتوا، عمیق، ژرف، بنیادی،کامل، سنگین، شدید — profound/pro'faond/adj

پزشکی از راه دور، درمان از راه دور — telemedicine/'telimedsin /n

Telemedicine has two basic functions. In the preparedness phase, telemedicine applications can be used in continuing medical education, knowledge based expert systems and resource databases.During relief operations, it includes tele- monitored procedures/ surgery, telediagnostics and second opinion; and in rehabilitation phase, teleconsultations, complex problem interpretation, and epidemiological surveillance.

پس لرزه — aftershock/'âfter'shâke/ n

Aftershocks usually occur within the next two days, but have also been recorded to happen for years. Their size, strength, and frequency usually diminish with time.

پشت مه مانده، گرفتار مه شده — fogbound /'fâgbound /adj

Fog is a collection of water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air at or near the Earth's surface.While fog is a type of a cloud, the term “fog” is typically distinguished from the more generic term “cloud” in that fog is low-lying, and the moisture in the fog is often generated locally (such as from a nearby of water, like a lake or the ocean, or from nearby moist ground or marshes).

پشت‌نویسی، ظهرنویسی، تایید، حمایت — endorsement/in'dorsment/ n

Reducing the risk of disasters associated with natural hazards in Centeral Asia has also been making steady progress, threreby preparing for the establishment of

Centeral Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction with the endorsement from donors and international organizations including the ADRC.

پلکان فرار، پلکان خروج اضطراری

fire escape/'fâyer iskeyp/n

A fire escape is a special kind of emergency exit, usually mounted to the outside of a building or occasionally inside but separate from the main areas of the building. It provides a method of escape in the event of a fire or other emergency that makes the stairwells inside a building inaccessible. Fire escapes are most often found on multiple-story residential buildings, such as apartment buildings. At one time, they were a very important aspect of fire safety for all new construction in urban areas; more recently, however, they have fallen out of common use.

A fire escape consists of a number of horizontal platforms, one at each story of a building, with ladders or stairs connecting them.

پلکان، پله‌ها

staircase / 'sterkeys/ n

پلکان، پله‌ها

stairway/'sterwey / n

پله، {به صورت جمع} پلکان، پله‌ای

stair/'ster/ n,adj

پناهگاه موقت، سرپناه

temporary shelter/'tempreri 'shelter/n

A political or environmental crisis can be devastating to populations and families – forcing people from their homes and property. To lessen the human damage and provide a measure of safety and comfort for victims, temporary shelters are an invaluable asset. These designs, however, go above and beyond the standard stock emergency shelters in providing more efficient, affordable and all around more interesting living quarters.

پوشاندن (با)، دلمه بستن، رویه بستن

encrust / in'krâst / vt, vi

پوشیده (از)، پُر (از)

encrusted/ in'krâstid/ adj

In the case of rural areas, these shortages can be compounded by a high incidence of hazards as a result of being encrusted hazard – prone areas, deepening the susceptibility of households to suffer hazard losses.

پهنه‌بندی خطر

hazard mapping/'hazerd 'maping/n

A hazard map is a map that highlights areas that are affected or vulnerable to a particular hazard. They are typically created for natural hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, flooding and tsunamis. Hazard maps help prevent serious damage and deaths.

پی بردن (به چیزی یا مطلبی)، رمزگشایی کردن، سر در آوردن، خواندن

decipher/di'sâyfer /vt

Information on disaster risk, which is reliable, accessible, timely and appropriately packaged, is a prerequisite to any disaster reduction effort. Iran has significant scientific and technical capacities on

different aspects of disaster risk management. The country is host to a number of fine institutions of international repute, which frequently compile and have access to a range of relevant data and information that could help decipher 'missing links' in Iran's context of risk management.

پیاپی، متوالی، زنجیری، ترتیبی — sequential / si'kwenshâl /adj

پیچ، چفت، پیچ شدن، پیچ کردن، قفل شدن — bolt/bolt/n,vi,vt

Ceiling lights and fans should be additionally supported with a cable bolted to the ceiling joist. The cable should have enough slack to allow it to sway. Framed pictures, especially glass-covered, should be hung from closed hooks so that they can't bounce off. Only soft art such as tapestries should be placed over beds and sofas.

پیچک سمی [گیاه] — poison ivy/ 'poyzen 'âyvi/n

پیدایش، پیدایی، ظهور، بروز، پدیداری — emergence/ i'merjens/ n

پیراپزشک، اعضا تیم اورژانس پیش بیمارستانی — paramedics/para'medics/n

The paramedic is a healthcare professional who works in emergency medical situations. A paramedic may be more formally defined as a medical professional who provides medical care at an advanced life support level in the pre-hospital environment, usually in an emergency, at the point of illness or injury. This includes an initial assessment of the patient after a particular health crisis. Treatment can also be continued en route to a hospital if more definitive care for the patient is required. Paramedics provide advanced levels of care for medical emergencies and trauma.

پیروی کردن، منطبق بودن، تطبیق دادن — conform/kân'form/vi,vt

پیروی، تبعیت، هواداری، پشتیبانی، وفاداری، پای‌بندی — adherence/ ad'hiyerens/ n

پیش داوری، تعصب، نظر منفی، جانبداری، تبعیض — prejudice/ 'prejudis /n

پیش ساخته — prefabricated/prii'fabrikeytid/adj

UNDP will support the province's strategy of"using prefabricated and light constructions", as its five year program strategy for construction of permanent schools.

پیش لرزه — foreshock/'forshâk/ n

In general big earthquakes bagin with light vibrations (foreshocks). These are the initial fractures in the rocks. As the time period between a foreshock and a main shock may be short, earthquake warning must be communicated instantly.

پیش نشانگر — precursor/prii'kerser/n

The multidisciplinary program includes five major components aiming at identifying potential seismological, geomagnetic, geodetic and ionospheric

precursors, respectively and to perform statistical tests on any indentified precursors.

sophistication/sâfisti'keyshen/ n

پیشرفت، مهارت، پیچیدگی، کارکشتگی، کاردانی

In the past 10 years, concepts associated with disaster risk reduction have advanced in both scop and sophistication.

sophisticated/sâ'fistikeytid/adj

پیشرفته، فرهیخته، پیچیده، وارد، آگاه، باریک بین

state of the art/steyt âv dhi 'ârt/adj

پیشرفته‌ترین

The contributors, professionals from the science and disaster management communities around the world, represent state of the art knowledge, practices, and perspectives on the topic. It is intended to serve as a basis to encourage and further develop discussion among scientists, practitioners, policy makers, and development planners.

encroach/in'kroch/vi

پیشروی کردن، زیر پا گذاشتن، تعدّی کردن

encroachment/in'krochment/n

پیشروی، تعدّی، دست اندازی

These factors include flood plain encroachment, followed by deforestation, extensive gravel mining, and improper design of infrastructure along riversides and lack of public awareness on disaster risk mitigation.

cutting – edge / 'kâting 'ej / n

پیشگام، پیشتاز

Several delegations noted that keeping up with the rapid development of information and communication technology and other cutting – edge technologies was of particular importance to the Asia – pacific region, where agriculture remained dominant.

pre – emptive/ prii'emptive/ adj

پیشگیرانه، بازدارنده

fire prevention/'fâyer pri'venshen /n

پیشگیری از حریق، جلوگیری از آتش‌سوزی

Understanding the “fire triangle” is the most basic concept in fire prevention and control. In order for any fire to occur, three critical elements must be present: A fuel combustible material, an ignition or heat source, and oxygen in sufficient quantities to support combustion.

pre- emption/ prii'empshen/ n

پیشگیری، ممانعت، جلوگیری

Effective Emergency Management training is more than managing the response. You also want your team trained on how to be pre-emptive and prevent emergencies.

draft/drâft/ vt

پیش‌نویس (چیزی را) تهیه کردن یانوشتن، طرح (چیـزی را) کشیدن

draft/drâft/ n

پیش‌نویس، طرح، طرح مقدماتی، حواله (بانکی)، برات

prerequisite/ prii'rekwizit/ n, adj

پیش‌نیاز، لازم، ضروری، شرط لازم، لازمه

The most important prerequisit for any successful flood assessment is the systematic, comprehensive and

error free aquisition of pre and post – urbanisation data.

پیشـــی گـــرفتن، ســبقت گـرفتن، اســتحکام بخشــیدن، قــوام بخشیدن، پیوسته پیش رفتن(علیرغم اشکالات)، ناگهـان تنـد پیشرفت کردن(معمولا با ahead)

forge/forj/vt,vi

"NBSB members bring a broad range of perspectives and experiences, and over the past four years, the board has helped us improve federal policies and practices in disaster preparedness and response," said Assistant Secretary Nicole Lurie. "I look forward to working with the new members as we forge ahead in helping communities across the country become more resilient to all hazards."

پیش‌بینی

forcasting/'forkâsting/adj

An advance system of forecasting, monitoring and issuing early warning plays the most significant role in determining whether a natural hazard will assume disastrous proportions or not.

پیش‌بینی شده

forcasted/'forkâstid/adj

پیش‌بینی شده، تصور شده، مجسم شده

envisioned /in'vizijd/adj

The collaborative programme on disaster risk management taken up with UNDP support covers 169 multi – hazard prone districts in the country and envisages assisting the States to draw up plans for district / block/ village levels to build up effective resilience to disasters.

پیش‌بینی کردن

foresee/ for'sii/vt

پیش‌بینی کردن، تصور کردن، مجسم کردن

envision=envisage /in'vizhen,inv'izij/vt

پیش‌بینی، پیش‌بینی کردن

forecast/'forkâst/vt,n

ت

resilient /ri'ziliyent /adj

تاب‌آور، سازگار، واگشت‌پذیر، برگشت‌پذیر

Emergency management is a data–intensive activity which requires evaluation of many froms of data, and often consideration of combination of data which have not been combined before. By definition, disasters involve local emergency response capacity being exceeded and relief and resilience processes called on to provide short – and long – term aid.

urban resiliency/erban ri'ziliyensi/n

تاب‌آوری شهری، برگشت‌پذیری شهری

Urban resilience is defined as the "capability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with minimum damage to public safety and health, the economy, and security" of a given urban area. More recently, there has also been an increasing attention to the capability to adapt to changing conditions. Contemporary academic discussion of urban resilience focuses on three distinct threats; climate change, natural disasters and terrorism.

resilience /ri'ziliyens /n

تاب‌آوری، سازگاری، واگشت‌پذیری، برگشت‌پذیری

impinge/im'pinj/vi

تاثیر گذاشتن، اثر گذاشتن، تاثیر سو گذاشتن

adverse effects/'advers i'fekets/n

تاثیرات نامطلوب، تاثیرات مضر

Tropical cyclones and tornadoes uproot trees, telephone, telegraph and electricity line, destroy bridges, culverts, and houses, kill people and domestic animals, leaving serious and adverse effects on the economy as well as on the whole environment.

impinging/im'pinjing/adj

تاثیرگذار، اثرگذار

The country has also witnessed a rise in annual mean temperature due to an impinging process of climate change.

institution/ insti'tyooshen/ n

تاسیس، پایه‌گذاری، موسسه، نهاد، سازمان، انجمن

critical facilities/criticâl fa'silitiz/n

تاسیسات حیاتی

"Critical facilities" are defined as those structures from which essential services and functions for victim survival, continuation of public safety actions, and disaster recovery are performed or provided. Shelters, emergency operation centers, public health, public drinking water, sewer and waste water facilities are examples of critical facilities.

critical public facilities/'kritikâl pâblik fa'silitiz/n

تاسیسات عمومی حیاتی

Protect and strengthen critical public facilities and physical infrastructures particularly schools, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communications and transport lifelines through proper design, retrofitting and rebuilding.

wetlands/ wet landz/ n

تالاب، زمین‌های باتلاقی که زیستگاه بعضی از پرندگان و رویش بعضی از گیاهان است

A wetland is a land area that is saturated with water, either permanently or seasonally, such that it takes on the characteristics of a distinct ecosystem. The primary factor that distinguishes wetlands from other land forms or water bodies is the characteristic vegetation of aquatic plants, adapted to the unique hydric soil. Wetlands play a number of roles in the environment, principally water purification, flood control, carbon sink and shoreline stability. Wetlands are also considered the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems, serving as home to a wide range of plant and animal life. Wetlands occur naturally on every continent except Antarctica, the largest including the Amazon River basin, the West Siberian Plain, and the Pantanal in South America.

Many wetlands are subject to more than one hazard such as flooding, erosion, and subsidence which make them poor sites for development apart from their ecological functions and values. Even highly degraded wetlands in urban settings with limited ecological functions and values may also be important for food storage, flood conveyance, and stormwater storage and purification.

endorse/in'dorse/ vt

تایید کردن، تصدیق کردن، پشت‌نویسی کردن

lost/ lâst/adj

تباه شده، از دست رفته، از بین رفته

Promotional/ pro'moshenâl/ adj

تبلیغاتی

The key elements include strategic planning (political will and participation of all stakeholders; knowledge management), community – based disaster risk management, promulgating good practices, including those based on space technology applications, promotion of subregional networking and mechanisms and public – private partnership for disaster reduction.

amendment/a'mendment/n

تجدیدنظر، اصلاحیه، [قانون] متمّم، صلاح، تصحیح

empiricist /im'pirisist/n,adj

تجربه‌گرا، تجربه گرایانه

Specific predictions of liquefaction and ground deformation for engineering projects use more detailed geological and geotechnical information and mostly empirical or semi-empirical prediction methods based on compilations of case histories in past earthquakes.

empiricism /im'pirisizem/n

تجربه‌گرایی

empirical /im'pirikâl/adj

تجربی

disruption/dis'râpshen/n

تجزیه، آشوب، ناآرامی، فروپاشی، بی‌نظمی

تجزیه، فرد پاشی

fragmentation/ fragmen'teyshen/n

تجهیز کردن، بسیج کردن

mobilize-ise/mobilâyz/vi,vt

Cuba has effectively implemented a system of popular mobilization and education to prepare people for such natural disasters as hurricanes. Compliance with evacuation orders is impressive. Top priority is attached to saving lives.

تجهیز، بسیج

mobilization/mobilây'zeyshen/n

تجهیزات رادیو آماتوری، تجهیزات بی‌سیم آماتوری

Handheld Amateur Radio (HAM) equipment/n

Necessary support will be provided in terms of equipment like advanced communication equipment such as computer with internet facilities, HAM equipment, fax etc. to the district and state control rooms.

تجهیزات سرمایه‌ای

capital equipment/kapitâl i'kwipment/n

These guidelines are not specifically for use in disaster response situations and indeed note that 'The general rule of thumb is that capital equipment should not be donated in emergency situations, unless it is established that the emergency will be continued over a long period.' The donation process, flowcharts and checklists may be applicable across many settings and situations, but involvement of the recipient in decision making is paramount.

تجهیزات و وسایل اضطراری

emergency equipment/i'merjensi i'kwipment/n

Emergency equipment must be maintained, inspected and tested to maintain proper working order as part of preparation and planning for an emergency. In the event of an emergency, properly functioning emergency equipment can help minimize both personal injury and property damage. Types of emergency equipment found in laboratories include eyewash stations, safety showers and fire extinguishers.

تحت حمایت، تحت پوشش

under the umberella/ânder dhi âm'brelâ /n

A broad range of disaster risk evaluation tools, including indicators and idexes fall under the umbrella of risk assessment tools, which the ISDR define as those tools which seeks to: ' determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environmental on which they depend.

تحت فشار، زیر بار

burdened /'berdend /adj

تحت‌الشعاع قرار دادن، پوشاندن

overlay/over'ley/vt

تحسین، تشویق، ستایش، توصیه، معرفی

commendation / kâ'men'deyshen/ n

The committee commended the important role played by the Regional Coordination Mechanism and

encouraged the secretariat to continue to play a leading role in the Regional Coordination Mechanism in the area of disaster risk management.

fruition/froo'ishen/n

تحقق، ثمر، نتیجه

fruitless/'frootlis/adj

بی‌ثمر، بی‌نتیجه، بیهوده، بی‌حاصل، عبث

drain away/dreyn 'ewey / vt,vi

تحلیل بردن، از بین بردن، محو شدن، تباه شدن، تلف شـدن، محو کردن، تباه کردن، تلف کردن

This invariably results in a lack of synergy which drains away the possibility of building effective disaster preparedness and response.

hazard analysis/'hazerd e'nalisis/n

تحلیل خطر

Hazard analysis is the process of recognizing hazards that may arise from a system or its environment, documenting their unwanted consequences and analyzing their potential causes. It is used as the first step in a process used to assess risk. The result of a hazard analysis is the identification of different type of hazards. A hazard is a potential condition and exists or not (probability is 1 or 0). It may in single existence or in combination with other hazards sometimes called events) and conditions become an actual Functional Failure or Accident (Mishap). The way this exactly happens in one particular sequence is called a scenario. This scenario has a probability (between 1 and 0) of occurrence. Often a system has many potential failure scenarios. It also is assigned a classification, based on the worst case severity of the end condition. Risk is the combination of probability and severity. Preliminary risk levels can be provided in the hazard analysis. The validation, more precise prediction (verification) and acceptance of risk is determined in the Risk assessment (analysis). The main goal of both is to provide the best selection of means of controlling or eliminating the risk. The term is used in several engineering specialties, including avionics, chemical process safety, safety engineering, reliability engineering and food safety.

risk assessment/ risk a'sesment/ n

تحلیل خطرپذیری، برآورد خطرپذیری

The process of risk assessment is a sociopolitical process that involves bringing together available information about risks and hazards from experts and lay sources for the purpose of making a policy decision about appropriate response. What complicates this process is that not only are the scientific assessments used to estimate risk, but laws, customs, ethics, values, attitudes, and preferences are factors that must be woven into the total risk estimate.

risk analysis/risk e'nalisis/ n

تحلیل خطرپذیری، تحلیل مخاطره

The process of identifying and understanding the relevant components associated with a risk as well as the evaluation of alternative strategies to manage that risk.

evolve/i'vâlv/vi,vt

تحول یافتن، رشد کردن، شکل گرفتن، درست شدن

The disaster management community has been evolving. Until the 1990's disaster management was primarily focused on the response of governments, communities, and international organization after disasters.This included the humanitarian aspects of relief, such as providing medical care, food and water, search and rescue, and containing the secondary disasters(e.g. fires that occur following an earthquake).

deliverer/ di'liverer/n

تحویل دهنده، ارائه دهنده، آورنده، رساننده، رهاننده

delivery/di'liveri/n

تحویل، بیان، طرز بیان، تسلیم، واگذاری

Some departments deliver their programmes without jeopardizing the deliverablility of the emergency services envisaged by the plan.

environmental degradation/invâyren'mentâl degre'deyshen/n

تخریب زیست محیطی

Environmental degradation is the process by which our environment i.e., air, water and land, is progressively contaminated, over – exploited and destroyed. When the environment becomes less valuable or damaged, environment degradation is said to occur. In specific term, environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water, soil and forest; the destruction of eco-systems and the extinction of wildlife.

earmark/'iyermârk/vt

تخصیص دادن، کنار گذاشتن، در نظر گرفتن

earmarked/'iyermârkt/adj

تخصیص داده شده، درنظرگرفته شده، کنار گذاشته شده

Many national institutions dealing with disaster response can not divert funds earmarked for disaster management to finance preventive initiatives.

allocation of resources/alo'keyshen âv risorsiz/ n

تخصیص منابع

To ensoure emergency physicians and nurses play a primary role in disaster planning and are considered in any national allocation of resources and protective measures, Congress should continue to include them in any definition regarding first responders to disasters.

mitigate/ 'mitigeyt/ vt

تخفیف دادن، تعدیل کردن، جبران کردن

discharge/ dis'chârj / vt,vi

تخلیه کردن [حکم دادگاه]، نقض کردن، خالی کردن، ریختن به (رود وغیره)، [وظیفه] انجام دادن

evacuate /ivakyu'weyt/vt,vi

تخلیه کردن، انتقال دادن، بیرون بردن، خارج کردن

evacuation /ivakyu'weyshen/n

تخلیه، انتقال

discharge /'dischârj/ n

تخلیه، دبی

Mayor, as chief executive, pursuant to the mandates of Article 2B shall make all necessary decisions and shall issue all necessary directives during the course of the disaster on matters pertaining to the coordination of disaster relief measures and to the discharge of responsibilities of the department chiefs.

تخیلی، تصوری، غیرواقعی، داستانی، دروغی، متظاهرانه
fictional/'fikshenâl /adj

تداخل داشتن، هم پوشانی داشتن
overlap/ over'lap/ vt, vi
To further improve the current reform and to reduce potential overlap and fragmentation, it would be prudent for the membership to reexamine mandates concerning internally displaced persons, with a view to clearly determining responsibility for assistance to this population, including reinforcing the role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator in coordinating country – level assistance and protection.

تداخل، هم‌پوشانی
overlap/ 'overlap/ n

تدبیر، ترفند، چاره، راه، علاج
expedient / iks'piidiyent / n
FEMA and its federal partners have worked diligently to balance expediency and accountability, and support the efforts of our State and local counterparts.

تراژدی [مربوط به]، مصیبت بار، فاجعه‌آمیز، غم انگیز
tragic/ 'trajik/ adj

تراکم جمعیت، انبوهی جمعیت
population density /pâpyu'leyshen 'densiti / n

تراکم، ازدحام، شلوغی
congestion/kân'jeschen/n
Combined with inadequately regulated building structures and a trend towards congested urban development are critical factors.

ترفیع دادن، تشویق کردن، ترویج کردن، تبلیغ کردن
Promote/ pro'mot/ vt

ترفیع، ترویج، تشویق
promotion/ pro'moshen/ n

ترویج، اشاعه، نشر، انتشار، پخش
dissemination /'disemi'neyshen /n
The main objective of the Disaster Management Information Network, DMIN, web portal is to share, coordinate and disseminate disaster management information, programs and guidelines from source down to the last mile.

تساوی جنسیتی، برابری جنسیتی
gender equality/'jender i'kwâliti/n
UNDP recognizes the strong relationship between gender equality and disaster resilience, and the importance of this relationship to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is necessary to include women's and men's voices, needs and expertise equally in disaster risk reduction (DRR), and recovery policy and programming.

تسلسل، توالی، ترتیب، رشته، زنجیره
sequence /'sikwens /n

تسهیل کردن، آسان کردن، راحت‌تر کردن تسهیل
facilitate/ fa'siliteyt/vt

تسهیلات، امکانات، تجهیزات، تاسیسات
facilitation/ fasili'teyshen/ n

تشدید، وخامت، عامل تشدید، مایه عصبانیت
aggravation / agre'veyshen/ n
Although war is a crucial factor in causing and aggravating risk and suffering, conflict does not feature in the Hyogo Framework for Action, and consequently the necessary policies and strategies are omitted.

تشکیل جلسه دادن، تشکیل شدن، گرد آمدن، جمع شدن، دعوت کردن، فراخواندن — convene/kân'viin/vi,vt

تشکیل دادن، به وجودآوردن، ساختن، تاسیس کردن — constitute/kânstityoot/vt

تشکیل، تاسیس، ساخت، ترکیب قانون اساسی، اساسنامه — constitution/kânsti'tyooshen/n

Due to erratic behavior of monsoons, both low and medium rain fall regions, which constitute about 68% of the total area, are vulnerable to periodical droughts.

تصدیق کردن، گواهی کردن، تایید کردن — attest/attest/vt,vi

تصدیق، گواهی، تایید، استشهاد، شهادت‌نامه — attestation/ate'steyshen/n

Generally it is a government body that issues a completion certificate attesting that the building has been constructed per specification and requirements, and it is fit for occupancy.

تصرف، اجاره، اجاره داری، تصدی، مدت اجاره — tenure/ 'tenyar/ n

Exising tenure security issues and problems are highlighted after disasters, and the recovery and reconstruction phase is an opportuniy to assess these. Disasters affect urban and rural lands and invariably a range of tenures and forms of access rights to land. Often the lanless (labourers and sharecroppers, etc) and people with insecure tenure are the most vulnerable to disasters.

تصریح، قید، شرط — stipulation / stipyu'leyshen / n

UNDP attempt will be to focus on reducing risk associated with earthquakes within the stipulated program time period.

تصفیه‌خانه فاضلاب — sewage farm/'syoo- ij fârm/

تصفیه‌خانه فاضلاب — sewage works/'syoo- ij werks/ n

تصمیم گرفتن، تعیین کردن، مشخص کردن — determine/ di'termin/ vt, vi

تصور کردن، مجسم کردن، متصور شدن — conceptualize/ kân'sepchuwâlâyz/ vt,vi

A disaster risk reduction conceptual framework has been developed and will be discussed by all stakeholders in the region for adoption and implementation and promoting economic growth.

تصور، استنباط، برداشت، نظر، مفهوم، طرح فکری، — conception/ kân'sepshen/ n

تصور، تجسم، مفهوم‌سازی — conceptualization/ kân'sepchuwâlâyzeyshen/ n

تصویب کردن، تایید کردن، تصدیق کردن — ratify/ 'ratifây/ vt

The Action Plan, developed by the Relief and Resettlement Department within the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, describes the institutional framework for disaster preparedness in Myanmar and details the regional and global commitments made by Myanmar such as the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action and the ratification of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and

Emergency Response.

ratification/ ratifi'keyshen/ n — **تصویب**، تصدیق، تایید

indemnify / in'demnifây/ vt — **تضمین کردن**، خسارت دادن،غرامت پرداخت کردن

indemnity/ in'demniti / n — **تضمین**، تعهد، تامین، مصونیت (قضایی)، خسارت

The livestock Indemnity program (LIP) will provide cash payments to eligible producers who have incurred livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality due to adverse weather. Eligible losses may include those determined by USDA to have been caused by hurricanes, floods, blizzards, disease, wildfires, extreme heat, and extreme cold.

risk perception/'risk per'sepshen/n — **تعبیر خطرپذیری**، ادراک خطرپذیری

Risk perception is the subjective judgement that people make about the characteristics and severity of a risk. The phrase is most commonly used in reference to natural hazards and threats to the environment or health, such as nuclear power.

interpret/ in'terprit/ vt,vi — **تعبیر کردن**، تفسیر کردن، ترجمه کردن

While one is justified in assuming that more vulnerable communities suffer greater losses, the problem with this model lies in the high degree of confusion and overlap between the terms 'hazard', 'vulnerability' and 'risk', each of which enjoys a range of subtle interpretations.

interpretation/ interpri'teyshen /n — **تعبیر**، تفسیر، برداشت، توضیح

interpretative/interpretetiv /adj — **تعبیری**، تفسیری، تفسیرگرایانه

commend / kâ'mend / vt — **تعریف کردن**، تحسین کردن، ستودن

delineation/ dilinil'yeyshen/ n — **تعریف**، تعیین

This state of affirs makes it more crucial for FEMA to better define and delineates its disaster response roles and responsibilities.

pursuer/per'syoo-er/n — **تعقیب کننده**، دنبال کننده

pursuit/per'syoot/n — **تعقیب**، دنبال، جستجو

Many home policies which cover flood exclude cover for confiscation or damage caused by the police or government authorities. However where the police or government authority are acting pursuant to the Disaster Management Act 2003 such exclusions won't apply.

committal/k â'mitâl/n — **تعهد**

commitment/kâ'mitment/ n — **تعهد**، عهد، پیمان، قول

undertaking/ânder'teyking/n — **تعهد**، وظیفه، تکلیف، کار

Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards; for example, planting mangroves to reduce the risk posed

by tidal surges or raising awareness of natural hazards through school-based education projects.

commit/ k â'mit/vt — **تعهدکردن**، به گردن گرفتن، مرتکب شدن

determinative/di'termineitiv/adj, n — **تعیین کننده**، موثر، عامل تعیین کننده، عامل موثر

determination/ ditermi'neyshen/ n — **تعیین**، تصمیم، عزم راسخ، اراده

climate change/klây'mit cheynj/n — **تغییر آب و هوا**

The need for finding synergies between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction agenda and for integrating the two approaches as a means of increasing effectiveness of resource use in achieving vulnerability reduction is also addressed.

crustal deformation/krâstâl diifor'meyshen/n — **تغییر شکل پوسته‌ای**، تغییر شکل لایه‌ای

The theory of plate tectonics states that the Earth's crust is made up of rigid plates that "float" on top of the mantle and move relative to one another. As the plates move, the crust deforms dominantly along the plate margins. Intraplate deformation differs from that respect by the observation that deformation can occur anywhere the crust is weak and not just at plate margins. Deformation is the folding, breaking, or flow of rocks. There are many different types of crustal deformation depending on whether the rocks are brittle or ductile. The aspects that determine these properties are due to certain temperatures and pressures that rocks experience within the Earth. Therefore, temperature and pressure control deformation processes.

modulated/'mâdyuleytid/adj — **تغییر یافته**

disparity / dis'pariti / n — **تفاوت**، اختلاف، ناهمخوانی

Some delegations noted that regional cooperative mechanisms must take into account the overall capacity and the economic and social disparities among countries in the Asia – pacific region.

deliberately/di'liberitli/adv — **تفکر**، تعمق، بحث، تبادل نظر، مذاکره

deliberation /dilibe'reyshen/n

consolidate/kân'salideyt/vt,vi — **تقویت کردن**، تقویت شدن، ادغام کردن

recur/ri'ker/vi — **تکرار شدن**، بازگشتن، بازآمدن

replicate/'replikeyt/vt — **تکرار کردن**، منعکس کردن، تکثیر کردن

recurrence/ri'kârens/n — **تکرار**، برگشت

recurring/ri'kering/adj — **تکراری**، مکرر، تکرار شونده

Immediate relief and recovery is, of course, the urgent priority in a calamity. But the recurrent nature of the crisis, especially in the face of climate change, also highlights the need to build resilience – in two ways. First, by supporting the development of reliable early warning systems and of flexible social safety nets to

protect the most vulnerable groups is one. Second, by strengthening agricultural and agribusiness systems by improving farmers' access to drought-resistant varieties of crops, improved rainwater-harvesting technologies and information from weather-forecasting systems, while continuing to increase investment in irrigation development is the other.

تکراری، مکرر، همیشگی

recurrent/ri'kârent/adj

تکه، پاره، قطعه، جزء، بخش

fragment/'fragment/ n

تکه‌های پایدار گسل

asperity/as'perity/n

An asperity is an area on a fault that is stuck or locked. In the Earth, tectonic earthquakes are caused by slip along a fault plane, where two rock bodies are in rigid contact. Asperities are the crustal volumes from where a maximum of seismic energy is radiated during an earthquake and from where the rupture often initiates. These are the highly stressed volumes along a fault zone and the recurrence time in them is the lowest. Therefore, it is important to identify asperities.

تلفات انسانی

loss of human life/âls âv 'hyooman lâyf/ n

On August 6, 2010, in the dark of the midnight, there were flash floods due to cloud burst in Leh in Ladakh region of North India. It rained 14 inches in 2 hours, causing loss of human life and destruction. The civil hospital of Leh was badly damaged and rendered dysfunctional. Search and rescue operations were launched by the Indian Army immediately after the disaster.

تلفات، مقدار خسارت یا تعداد کشته شدگان

toll/ tol / n

By 24 January, at least 52 aftershocks measuring 4.5 or greater had been recorded. An estimated three million people were affected by the quake. Death toll estimates range from 100,000 to about 160,000 to Haitian government figures from 220,000 to 316,000 that have been widely characterized as deliberately inflated by the Haitian government. The government of Haiti estimated that 250,000 residences and 30,000 commercial buildings had collapsed or were severely damaged.

تلقی [شیشه اتومبیل]، نشکن [لیوان و غیره]

shatter – proof/ 'shater proof / adj

Clearly protection against window breakage and the ravages of shattered glass belongs in any building safety audit, with security (fragment retention) films having an important role in today's risk manager's portfolio.

تلقی کردن، در نظر کردن، معتقد بودن، تصور کردن

deem/diim/vt

تلقی کرده، در نظر گرفته شده، تصور شده

deemed/diimd/adj

Disaster management is deemed to be a ‘state subject’ and different states have initiated efforts to strengthen their agencies responsible for disaster management.

تمام عیار، کامل، واقعی، به تمام معنی

full-fledge/ful 'flejd/adj

The initiation plan to support the disaster risk management in the Lao PDR has been developed to assist the Government of the Lao PDR to continue with the important initiative, without waiting for a full-fledge project document to be developed.

تمایز، تفاوت، فرق

distinctivenss/dis'tinktivnis/n

تمایز، وجه تمایز، تفاوت، برجستگی، برتری، امتیاز

distinction / dis'tinkshen/n

تمرکززدایی

decentralization/diisentrâlây'zeyshen/n

تمرکززدایی کردن

decentralize/dii'sentrâlâyz/vt

تمرین فرار از حریق

fire drill/'fâyer dril/n

Fire drill is a method of practicing the evacuation of a building for a fire or other emergency. Usually, the emergency system (usually the fire alarm/smoke detector) sounds and the building is evacuated as though a real fire had occurred. Usually, the time it takes to evacuate is measured to ensure that it occurs within a reasonable length of time, and problems with the emergency system or evacuation procedures are identified to be remedied.

تندباد

wind gust/'wind gâst/n–Wind gust is the maximum wind speed measured during a specified time period. The American Meteorological Society defines a wind gust as a sudden brief increase in the speed of the wind. More specifically, the National Digital Forecast Database defines a wind gust as the maximum 3-second wind speed (in knots) forecast to occur within a 2-minute interval at a height of 10 meters.

تندر، رعد، آسمان غرش

thunder/thânder/n

Thunder is the sound caused by lightning. Depending on the distance and nature of the lightning, thunder can range from a sharp, loud crack to a long, low rumble (brontide). The sudden increase in pressure and temperature from lightning produces rapid expansion of the air surrounding and within a bolt of lightning. In turn, this expansion of air creates a sonic shock wave, similar to a sonic boom, which produces the sound of thunder, often referred to as a clap, crack, or peal of thunder.

تندی، خشونت، وحشیگری

viciousness/'vishesnis/ n

Investing in disaster risk reduction reduces the vulnerability of people to hazard and helps breaks the vicious cycle of poverty.

تنظیم کردن، تهیه و تدوین کردن

draw up/dro âp/vt

A pre-requisite for good emergency preparedness for natural disasters is national and international collaboration between actors working with risk management, natural disasters, and community planning. A vital task is to draw up guidelines and

strategies for the adaptation of society to a changed climate. Sweden has established a national platform in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action. The overall aim of which is to reduce the consequences of natural disasters for society as a whole.

modulate/'mâdyuleyt/vt,vi

تنظیم کردن، میزان کردن، تغییر دادن

draftsman/'draftsman/ n

تنظیم کننده، تهیه کننده [لایحه، قرارداد، سند]

A plan created under the instructions of the Head of State or Cabinet could then be drafted in language that makes the plan itself the legal instrument for establishing the planning and response structure suitable to deal with environmental emergencies.

modulation/mâdyu'leyshen/n

تنظیم، تعدیل، میزان

diversify/dây'versifây/vt

تنوع بخشیدن، تنوع دادن به، تنوع‌تر کردن، بسط دادن، گسترش دادن

Owing to the diverse factors contributing to disaster risk and the far – reaching impact of a natural disaster, disaster risk management can only have a sustainable impact as a multisectoral issue in development cooperation, comprising a broad range of sectors (e.g. environmental protection and resource conservation, land registration, health and energy supply) at local, national and international levels.

diversification/dâyversifi'keyshen/n

تنوع، گوناگونی

consensus/kân'senses/n

توافق، اجماع، اتفاق نظر، نظر عمومی، نظر اکثریت

(consensus among sb.,(consensus about sth.)- Important frameworks exist to guide disaster management, such as the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's Hyogo Framework for Action, and the WHO Regional Office for Europe Toolkit, which are developed through expert consultation to create a consensus set of guidelines and checklist.

concomitant /kân'kâmitent /adj

توام، همراه، همایند، ملازم، پیوست، همزمان، مقارن، مصادف

The management of the child who has sustained significant radiation exposure is dependent on the type and degree of exposure as well as the presence of concomitant injuries. Principles of disaster management, including contamination, prehospital care and field triage, should be fully employed.

empowerment/im'pawerment/n

توانمندسازی

Both communities and local authorities should be empowered to manage and reduce disaster risk.

rationalization/ rashenalây'zeyshen / n

توجیه

sustainable development/ sâs'teynebel di'velopment/ n

توسعه پایدار

Sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while ensuring the sustainability of a

natural systems and the environment, so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.

Knowledge of disaster management and sustainable development including frameworks and skills for addressing cotemporary hazards, disasters and complex emergencies with an emphasis on either post-development or majority world contexts.

urbanization/erbenây'zeyshen/n

توسعه شهری، شهرسازی، شهری شدگی

capacity development/ke'pasiti di'volopment/n

توسعه ظرفیت، ظرفیت‌سازی

The process by which people, organizations and society systematically simulate and develop their capacities overtime to achieve social and economic goals, including through improvement of knowledge, skills, systems and institutions.

elaborate/i'laboreyt/vt , vi

توضیح دادن، شرح دادن، گسترش دادن، بسط دادن

elucidation/i'loosideyshen/n

توضیح، شرح

elucidatory/i'loosideyteri/adj

توضیحی

Past experiences elucidate that community has always adopted a culture of reaction after a hazard rather adopting a culture of pre–action before the same occurs. As a result, fate of affected community goes to the hand relief / rehabititation agencies.

windstorm/'windstorm/ n

توفان (کم باران)

A wind that is strong to cause at least light damage to trees and buildings and may or may not be accompanied by precipitation. Wind speed during a windstorm typically exceeds 55km (34 mile) per hour.

tornado/ tor 'ney do/ n

توفان پیچنده (متداول در ایالات متحده آمریکا)، ترنادو، تورنادو

A tornado is violent, dangerous, rotating column of air that is in contact with both the surface of the earth and a cumulonimbus cloud or, in rare cases, the base of a cumulus cloud. Tornadoes come in many shapes and sizes, but they are typically in the form of a visible condensation funnel, whose narrow end touches the earth and is often encircled by a cloud of debris and dust. Most tornadoes have wind speeds less than 110 miles per hour (177km/hr), are about 250 feet (76m) across, and travel a few miles (several kilometers) before dissipating.

thunderstorm/'thânderstorm/n

توفان تندری، توفان همراه با آذرخش و صاعقه

A thunderstorm, also known as an electrical storm, a lightning storm, thundershower or simply a storm, is a form of turbulent weather characterized by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere known as thunder. The meteorologically assigned cloud type associated with the thunderstorm is the cumulonimbus. Thunderstorms are usually accompanied by strong winds, heavy rain and sometimes snow, sleet, hail, or no precipitation at

all. Those that cause hail to fall are called hailstorms. Thunderstorms may line up in a series or rainband, known as a squall line.

توفان شدید مناطق حاره، توفند، تندباد دریایی

hurricane/'hâriken/ n

A severe tropical cyclone having winds greater than 64 Knots(74 mile per hour; 119 km per hour), originating in the equatorial regions of the Atlantic Ocean or Caribbean Sea or eastern regions of the Pacific Ocean, traveling north, northwest, or northeast fromits point of origin, and usually involving heavy rains.

توفان‌های موسمی در نیوزلند و بنگلادش

Nor'wester/nor'wester/n

A weather pattern that develops over the Bay of Bengal during the hot months of the year. The duration of nor'westers may last over an hour and are more frequent in late afternoon.

تهدید شده، مورد تهدید قرار گرفته

threatened/ 'thretend /adj

تهدید کردن، هشدار دادن، احتمال داشتن

threaten/ 'threten / vt, vi

تهدید، خطر

threat / thret/ n

تهدیدآمیز، تهاجمی، پرخطر

threatening/ 'thretening/adj

تیزهوشی، ذکاوت، فراست، زیرکی

perceptiveness/per'septivnis/n

تیم مدیریت اضطراری

emergency management team/i'merjensi 'manijment tiim/n

The emergency management team will need to have the right set of abilities, skills and knowledge. The ability we seek is the latent capability to perform well under difficult conditions. The skill required will be practical expertise to deal with abnormal or out of line situations. Knowledge is the possession of, or access to, relevant information.

ث

ثمرات، نتایج، محصول

fruits/froots/n

A broad range of actors are required to bring these to fruition: the education authorities that prioritize school safety, the engineers that develop building codes, the public officials that adopt them, the builders that adhere to them and the consumers that demand them.

ثمربخش، نتیجه بخش، موثر، مفید، سودمند

تاثیر، اثر، اثربخشی، فایده

efficacious/ef"ikeyshes/ adj

efficacy/'efikesi/n

Full community involvement, including women's active participation improves the efficacy of prevention, relief, reconstraction and transformation efforts.

ج

جا، منزل، محل سکونت، کمک، وسیله کمک
accommodation/ e'kâmo'deyshen/n

جابجا شده، آواره، رانده شده
displaced/dis'pleyst/adj

جابجا کردن، جای [کسی یا چیزی را] گرفتن
displace/dis'pleys/vt

جابجایی، تغییر مکان، آوارگی، جانشینی، جایگزینی
displacement/dis'pleysment/n

Migration and displacement are interlinked, but must be distinguished. Displaced populations – either across borders such as refugee influxes, or within a country because of disasters or armed conflict – usually need relief operations combined with efforts aiming at collective and lasting solutions. Migration on the other hand usually involves more individual social assistance, legal protection and personal support.

جامعه محور، مبتنی بر جامعه، مردم محور
community–based /kâ'myooniti beysd /n

The Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) approach promotes a bottom – up approach working in harmony with the Top – down approach, to address the challenges and difficulties. To be effective, local communities must be supported into analyzing their hazardous conditions, their vulnerabilities and capacities as they see themselves.

جبران، پرداخت خسارت
amends/a'mendz/n

In addition, traditional flood modifying and against – flood protecting measures need to be amended with two new measures characteristic only for urban setting: small near - to- source detention structures and low cost protection techniques.

جدا کردن، مجزا کردن، منزوی کردن
isolate /'âysoleyt /vt

جدی، ساعی، سخت کوش، پرکار، صادقانه، صمیمانه،
earnest/'ernist /adj

جدی، سختگیر، شدید، سخت، توان فرسا
severe/si'viyer/adj

به سختی، به شدت، با حالت جدی
severely/ si'viyerli/ adv

جدی، صادق، به شدت، جدا، با جّدیت تمام
earnest /'ernist/ n

جذب، میزان جذب
uptake/'âpteyk/ n

The networks could be used to give early waming of any weakening in the uptake of carbon dioxide by the global oceans. This uplake is very important in showing the rise of CO2 in the atmosphere, and some scientists have warned that such a weakening of the sink could be beginning to occur as climate change

becomes more pronounced.

جزیی، ناچیز، خرد، پیش پا افتاده معمولی، سطحی — trivial/ 'triviyâl /adj

جزییات — Specifics/spe'sifiks/n

جستجو و نجات — search and rescue /se'rch and reskyoo/n

Search and rescue is a life- saving vocation. And the ability to save a life is often dependent upon how quickly the person can be found and access. If the missing person is one of your loved ones, you will expect well- equipped, well trained search and rescue professionals to bring your loved one home safely to you.

جفت و جور شدن، جور شدن، جور درآمدن — dovetail/'dâvteyl/n,vt,vi

This program will also dovetail all national programs supported by UNDP, especially pro-poor initiatives, uncertainty reduction, and vulnerability adaption and assessment under the UN Framework for Convention on Climatic Change.

جلو (چیزی را) گرفتن، مانع (چیزی) شدن — hamper / hamper / vt

Flash floods in northwest Kenya are hampering the delivery of emergency relief aid to thousands of pastoralists hard hit by a severe drought there, say officials.

جلو زدن از، پشت سرگذاشتن، بهتر انجام دادن از — outstrip/ aot'strip /vt

As rapidly increasing risk the region threatens to outstrip the mitigation capacity there is need to translate the growing momentum for risk reduction into rapid action based on sound strategies.

جلوگیری کردن، مانع شدن، اشغال کردن — pre – empt/ prii'empt/vt

جلوگیری کردن، مانع شدن، سد راه شدن — impede/im'piid/vt

جمع کردن، جمع شدن، گروه‌بندی کردن — aggregate/'agregeyt/vt, vi

جمع‌آوری آب باران — rainwater harvesting/'reynwoter 'hârvisting/n

The proposed program will focus on building awareness on rain water harvesting, demonstrate at public facilities (schools and hospitals) to construct model tanks, expand rain water harvesting to the private sector, research and develop low cost tank designs for market-based solutions and promote collaborations with other USG partner and others for wider application.

جمع‌آوری نظام‌مند داده‌ها، جمع‌آوری منظم داده‌ها — systematic data collection/ sisti'matik 'deytâ kâ'lekshen/ n

The lack of systematic and standardised data collection from disasters in the past is now revealing itself as a major weakness for any long term planning.

جمع‌آوری، تجمع — marshalling / 'mârshâling / n

Policies and prompt coordination are evident, but marshalling the will and commitment to coordinate is

a major challenge in disaster management.

aggregate/'agrigit / n, adj — **جمعی**، مجموعه، گروه، کلی، مجموعا، حاصل‌جمع

concerted/kân'sertid/adj — **جمعی**، مشترک، هماهنگ

population /'pâpyu'leyshen / n — **جمعیت**، سکنه، تعداد

demographic/ demo'grafik/ adj — **جمعیت‌شناختی**، جمعیتی

demographer/ di'mâgrafer/ n — **جمعیت‌شناس**

demography/ di'mâgrafi /n — **جمیعت‌شناسی**

The symposium noted unique features of the Island Pacific States with respect to ICT, such as the state of introduction of ICTs, diverse languages and cultures, and unique demography and geography.

social aspects/'soshâl aspekts/ n — **جنبه‌های اجتماعی**

The social aspects and problems of disasters are generally the same regardless of the type of disaster. For example, the problems of getting a local community to prepare for a disaster are the same regardless of the type of the impact. The problems of warning people about an oncoming disaster are the same whether it is a chemical release, tornado, or flashflood.

gender-based/'jender- beysd/n — **جنسیت محور**

Gender-based analysis could also be accomplished in this fashion. Nevertheless, female-headed household are often a poor proxy for this and thus this is one measure than can be used when Census's or large enough sample data sets are available.

deforest /dii'fârist/vt — **جنگل‌زدایی کردن**، جنگل‌های (جایی را) تخریب کردن

deforestation /dii'fâris'teyshen/n — جنگل‌زدایی، تخریب جنگل، انهدام جنگل

Disaster management is a global policy problem with a critical land-use change component related to settlement patterns, deforestation, and agriculture development.

earthquake safe communities/'erthkweyk 'seyf kâmyoonitiz/n — **جوامع ایمن در برابر زلزله**

Earthquake safe communities can be established by;

a) Identify and implement measures to reduce vulnerability through retrofitting of existing buildings or construction of new buildings;

b) Raise awareness on earthquake, and

c) Risk and preparedness for teachers, students, local and central government officials and local communities.

globe/ glob/n — **جهان**، زمین، کره زمین، کره جغرافیایی

globalize/ 'globâlâyz/vi, vt — **جهانی کردن**، جهانی شدن

global/ 'globâl/adj — **جهانی**، [سفر] دور دنیا، کلی، کروی، گوی مانند

جهان شمولی
جهان شمول

جیو دیزی، ژئودیزی، زمین‌سنجی، وابسته به علم کره‌سنجی

globalism/'globalizem/ n
globalist/ 'globâlist/ n,adj

geodetics/jiiyo'detik/adj
Geodetics or geodesy is the science of accurately measuring and understanding three fundamental properties of the Earth: its geometric shape, its orientation in space, and its gravity field- as well as the change of these properties with time.

چ

چالش، مخالفت، به چالش خواستن، توضیح خواستن — challenge/'chalinj/vt,n

چراغ مه شکن [وسیله نقلیه] — fog light /'fâg lâyt /n

چسباندن، نصب کردن، متصل کردن، زدن — affix/a'fiks /vt

The best preventive option for decreasing casualties in the event of a disaster is the construction of high – quality buildings; in some cases, affixing the furniture to the walls may also be helpful. In the absence of such measures, the incidence of disaster – related crush injuries of remains high.

چشمگیر، برجسته، مهم، چهره سرشناس — notable/'notebel/adj,n

چشمگیر، شاخص، بارز، در معرض دید — prominent/'prâminent/adj

چند جانبه — multilateral/mâlti'laterâl/adj

Few bilateral or multilateral donors have integrated their support for DRR and adaptation. Many DRR programs are founded from humanitarian budgets and coordinated from humanitarian aid departments. In most cases, this segmentation of the DRR agenda is making it more difficult to achieve integration with adaptation, but with the broader development agenda.

ح

حاشیه، لبه، کناره، جنبی، فرعی	fringe/ frinj/n,adj
حاضر، آماده، از پیش آماده	prepared/pri'perd/adj
حاکم زن، معلم سرخانه (زن)	governess/'gâvernis/n
حالت بخش بخشی، تشکّل واحدی	modularity/'mâdyu'lariti/n
حالت طبیعی، وضعیت عادی، به‌هنجاری	normalcy/ 'normâlsi / = normality/n
حالت فوق‌العاده، غیرمنتظره، سانحه، حادثه، اتفاق	emergency/i'merjenci/n, adj
حبس یا زندان [مربوط به]	custodial/ kâs'todiâl/n
حد مطلوب، پدیده عادی، مساله عادی، معیار، ضابطه	norm/ norm/ n
حداقل، کم‌ترین حد، کم‌ترین	minimum/'minimem/n,adj School buildings can and should minimally be designed and constructed to prevent collapse, partial collapse or other failure that would danger human life when subject to expected wind, avalanche, land slide or shaking hazards.
حریق بزرگ، حریق خانمانسوز	conflagration/kânflag'reyshen/n The Oakland firestorm of 1991 was a large suburban conflagration that occurred on the Hillsides of northern Oakland , California, and southeastern Berkeley on Sunday October 20, 1991. The fire has also been called the Oakland hills firestorm or the East Bay Hills Fire. The fire ultimately killed 25 people and injured 150 others.
حسابرسی، حسابرسی کردن، ممیزی، ممیزی کردن حسابرس، ممیز	audit/ 'odit/ n, vt auditor / 'oditer/ n Auditors tend to view disaster recovery planning as a facet of an organization's efforts to guarantee the security and integrity of its data processing capability.
حساس	sensitized/'sensitâyzd/adj The program states by conducting meetings, orientations, seminars, and training camps for sensitization as well as for information/knowledge transmission with a focus on various disaster management issues, importance of preparedness, mitigation measures and response.
حساس کردن به، توجه (کسی را به چیزی) معطوف کردن، حساس شدن	sensitize/'sensitâyz/vt

حساس‌سازی sensitization/sensitây'zeyshen/n

حشره‌کش، آفت کش، سم دفع آفات pesticide/ 'pestisâyd /n

In a real disaster, victims would be hosed down to wash away the chemicals, using cold water to close their pores and prevent them from further absorbing the pesticide.

حفاظت در برابر حریق fire protection/'fâyer pro'tekshen/n

Research is needed to improve fire protection and suppression equipment such as piping, valves, tanks, and smart control system to minimize the number of ignitions after an earthquake.

حقوق‌شناسی، علم حقوق، قوانین، رویه قضایی jurisprudence/juris'proodens/ n

The multi- jurisdictional, cross – organizational nature of disaster and emergency management make it necessary to embrace special data infrastructures that are interoperable, distributed, secure, and enterprise class.

حقیقت بدیهی truism/ 'troo –izem/ n

حکم، فرمان، تفویض اختیار، قیومیت، دستور دادن mandate/'mandeyt/n,vt

حکومت، اداره، حاکم governance/'gâvernens/n

حکومت، اداره، حاکم governing/'gâverning/n,adj

حل شدنی، قابل حل [مشکل وغیره] surmountable/ ser'maontebel/ adj

There is also a set of intangible features which might potentially limit (improve) the household efforts to surmount the effect of natural hazards on them, Just as unfavourable socio – economic opportiunities might well do.

حمایت، پشتیبانی، وفاداری، چسبیدگی، چسبندگی، چسبنده، چسب دار، چسب، چسب، ماده چسبنده adhension/ ad'hiizhen/ n

adhesive/ ad'hiisiv/ adj, n

None of the disaster management systems were ISO certified. Thus, most of the zonal and divisional plans were not comprehensive lacked uniformity and also did not adhere to the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and the recommendations of HLC.

حمایت، کمک، همکاری backstopping / 'bak'stâping /n

The disaster management program provides support to national governments, local authorities, and communities by design, implementation and backstopping of projects at local, national, regional and global level.

حوادث پر تلفات mass casualty incident (MCI)/mas 'kazhuwâlti 'insident/n

A mass casualty incident (often shortened to MCI and sometimes called a multiple-casualty incident or multiple-casualty situation) is any incident in which emergency medical services resources, such as

personnel and equipment, are overwhelmed by the number and severity of casualties.

حوزه انتخاباتی، رای دهندگان، موکلان

constituency/kânsti'tyu-ensi/n

حوزه، گستره

purview/'pervyoo/n

Mainstreaming ECD within the purview of DRR is grounded in the rights of children and the different specificities of children under the age of 8. Recognising the critical importance of DRR that is young child-focused, UNICEF utges governments, civil society and the international community to makr every effort to mainstream ECD in DRR.

حوضه زهکشی، حوضچه زهکشی

drainage basin /'dreynij 'beysin /n

Depending on the size of the drainage basin, the length of river and the time of concentration of floodwater in the main channel, flood forecasts and warnings may be issued well in advance of the arrival of the flood crest on large rivers.

خ

خارج از اندازه، بی‌حد، بی‌کران	measureless/'mezherlis/adj
خاص، به خصوص، مشخص، معین	specified/'spesifâyd/adj
خاطرنشان کردن، ذکر کردن	note /not/ vt The committee noted the importance of the forthcoming second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2009.
خاموش کردن، متوقف کردن، جلوگیری کردن از	suppress / sâpres /vt
خبراز (چیزی) دادن، حکایت از (چیزی)کردن، نشانه (چیزی) بودن	foreshadow/ for'shado/vt
خراب کردن، از بین بردن، ضایع کردن، (زمین‌شناسی) فرو ساییدن، فرو داشتن	degrade/ di'greyd/vt Environmental degradation, which occurs mostly as land degradation, can be a serious problem in some parts of the country. Human activities, such as mining, overgrazing of animals, over population, soil erosion and deforestation, has led to some big tract of land being so seriously degraded that it can no longer support plant life. - Hazard causing these disaster conditions typically includes droughts, famines, environmental degradation, desertification, deforestation and pest infestation. - Slow onset disasters occur over time and slowly deteriorate a society's and a population's capacity to withstand the effects of the hazard or threat.
خرج کردن، هزینه کردن، پرداختن (پولی را)	disburse/ dis'bers / vt
خرد شدن، تکه تکه شدن، متلاشی شدن، تجزیه کردن، خرد کردن، تکه تکه کردن	fragment/frag'ment/ vi, vt
خرد کننده، ویرانگر، تکان دهنده، طاقت فرسا	shattering/ 'shatering/ adj
خردگرا	rationalist /'rashenalist / n, adj
خردگرایانه	rationalistic/ rashena'listik /adj
خردگرایی	rationalism/ 'rashnalizem/ n
خردی، ناچیزی، امرجزیی، چیزی بی‌ارزش	triviality/ 'triviyâlity / n
خروجی، نتیجه، محصول نهایی	deliverable/di'liverebel/n
خسارت اقتصادی	economic loss/iikâ'nâmik lâs/n Economic loss is a term of art which refers to financial

loss and damage suffered by a person such as can be seen only on a balance sheet rather than as physical injury to the person or destruction of property. There is a fundamental distinction between pure economic loss and consequential economic loss, as pure economic loss occurs independent of any physical damage to the person or property of the victim. It has also been suggested for it to be called "commercial loss" as injuries to person or property could be regarded as "economic".

Examples of pure economic loss include the following:

- Loss of income suffered by a family whose principal earner dies in an accident. The physical injury is caused to the deceased, not the family.
- Loss of market value of a property owing to the inadequate specifications of foundations by an architect.
- Loss of production suffered by an enterprise whose electricity supply is interrupted by a contractor excavating a public utility.

These hazards can result in considerable human suffering and billions of dollars in property and economic losses.

tireless/'tâyerlis/ adj

خستگی‌ناپذیر، پرمقاوت، پرطاقت، پرتوان

drought/ draot/ n

خشکسالی

Drought is a temporary reduction in water or moisture availability significantly below the normal or expected amount for a specific period. This condion occurs either due to inadequacy of rainfall, or lack or irrigation facilities, under – exploitation or deficient availability for meeting the normal crop requirements in the context of the agro – climatic conditions prevailing in any particular area. There are three types of drought, Meteorological Drought, Hydrological Drought and Agricultural Drought.

satisfaction/ satis'fakshen / n

خشنودی، رضایت، موجب مسرت، مایه خشنودی

poverty line /'pâverti lâyn/n

خط فقر

The poverty threshold or poverty line is the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. In practice, like the definition of poverty, the official or common understanding of the poverty line is significantly higher in developed countries than in developing countries. In October 2015, the World Bank updated international poverty line to US$1.90 a day.

proverty line / 'pâverti lâyn/ n

خط فقر

subsistence level / sab'sistens level /n

خط فقر

Mozambique offers an example of a post – conflict country faced with major natural disasters – It also offers an example of recovery in an extremely poor and primarily subsistence livelihood population, but in

a country favored by donors and receiving substantial amounts of both relief and recovery assistance.

biological hazard/bâyâlâjikâl hazerd/n

خطر بیولوژیکی، خطر زیستی

Biological agents are living things, or products of living things, that can cause illness and disease in humans.

Biological agents include viruses, bacteria and fungi, as well as parasitic worms and some plants. Biological agents enter the body when they are inhaled, eaten (ingested) or absorbed. Most biological agents are inhaled. Once inside the body, these infectious agents can multiply quickly and may be passed from one person to another. Some can survive outside the body for a quite a long time if they have the right breeding ground, such as water or food. Others die quickly without the protection of the body.

acceptable risk/ ak'septebel risk/n

خطر پذیرفتنی، ریسک مجاز، خطرپذیری قابل قبول

The term “acceptable risk” describes the likelihood of an event whose probability of occurrence is small, whose consequences are so slight, or whose benefits are (perceived or real) are so great, that individuals or groups in society are willing to take or be subjected to the risk that the event might occur.

seismic hazard/'sâyzmik'hazerd/n

خطر لرزه‌ای

One of the natural phenomenon, the earthquakes give rise to seismic hazard to the part of the globe is very specific from the identification of seismic belt located in the earth crust. It is known by every one that the Northeast India is seismically one the six most active earthquake prone zones in the world. The other five being are the Mexico, Taiwan, California, Japan, and Turkey.

risk/risk/n,vt

خطر، احتمال خطر، ریسک کردن، خطر کردن، به خطر انداختن، خطر(چیزی را) پذیرفتن

Risk is the potential of gaining or losing something of value. Values (such as physical health, social status, emotional well-being or financial wealth) can be gained or lost when taking risk resulting from a given action or inaction, foreseen or unforeseen. Risk can also be defined as the intentional interaction with uncertainty. Uncertainty is a potential, unpredictable, unmeasurable and uncontrollable outcome; risk is a consequence of action taken in spite of uncertainty.

Jeopardy /'jeperdi/n

خطر، مخاطره

A business continuity plan comprises an organization's strategies to prepare for future national, regional or local crises that could Jeopardize its capacity to continue with its core mission, as well as its long term stability.

exogenic hazards/ ek'sâjenik 'hazerd / n

خطرات برون‌زا (خطرات ناشی از فرآیندهای سطح زمین)

Exogenic hazards caused by the earth surface processes (flood, riverbank erosion, coastal erosion,

land slide, soil erosion and ground water contamination).

خطرات جوّی

atmospheric hazards/ atmosferik hazardz/ n

Atmospheric hazards caused by atmospheric processes (storm, cyclone, nor'wester, tornado, hurrican, drought, etc).

خطرات درون‌زا

endogenic hazards/ en'dojenik 'hazerd / n

In Bangladesh the risks of atmospheric and exogenic hazards are high where as risk from endogenic hazards are relatively low. Cyclone, flood, riverbank erosion, coastal erosion, landslides, drought and groundwater contamination are major natural hazards.

خطرات زمین‌شناختی

geological hazards/jiyâ'lâjikâl 'hazerdz/n

Some geological hazards can be reduced or mitigated by engineering, design, or modified construction or mining practices so that risks to health and safety are acceptable.

خطرپذیری شدید، ریسک زیاد

intensive risk/in'tensive risk/n

The risk associated with the exposure of large concentrations of people and economic activities to intense hazard events, which can lead to potentially catastrophic disaster impacts involving high mortality and asset loss.

خطرپذیری گسترده، خطرکردن گسترده

extensive risk/iks'tensiv risk/n

The widespread risk associated with the exposure of dispersed populations to repeated or persistent hazard conditions of low or moderate intensity, often of a highly localized nature, which can lead to debilitating cumulative disaster impact.

خطیر، مهم، سنگین، شاق، طاقت فرسا

burdensom /'berdensâm /adj

Disasters strike suddenly, often involve large groups of people, cause substantial personal and societal damage, and lay a considerable burden on economic and public health resources.

خلاف واقعیت، نادرست

counterfactual/'konter'facchuwâl/n

One could also predict the counterfactual situation with rainfall at a given percent below its mean level.

خوددار، کنترل شده

contained/ kân'teynd/adj

خودکار، غیرارادی

autonomic/otâ'nâmik/adj

خوشبختی، سعادت، رفاه، رفاهی، اجتماعی

welfare/'welfer/ n, adj

خدمات به زیستی

welfare work/ 'welfer werk/ n

To respond immediately to an emergency or disaster, 25% of the National Calamity Fund is relased to lead departments such as the social welfare and development, public works and highways and natiol defense departments as a Quick Response Fund.

خیلی کم، به ندرت، به سختی، به دشواری

scarcely/'skersli/adv

د

far – reaching/fâr 'riiching/adj

دارای پیامدهای مهم، با ابعاد وسیع، گسترده، وسیع

Climate change has far-reaching implications for managing disaster risk in India, as the frequency and intensity of flash floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones, and storm surges are expected to increase in upcoming decades.

fiction/'fikshen /n

داستان، قصه، ادبیات داستانی، خیال، دروغ، تظاهر

proverty trap/ 'pâverti trap/ n

دام فقر

Poverty, vulnerability and disasters are linked – it is most often the poorest that are worst affected and suffer the most. Their poverty makes them more vulnerable. Conversely, droughts, floods and even earthquakes have impacted people's lives and livelihoods without being deemed a disaster, when those people were sufficiently prepared and had the capacity to cope and recover quickly.

hillside /'hilsâyd/n

دامنه تپه، شیب تپه

A disaster resistant organization of hillside community should satisfy the three function, “autonomus disaster management system in normalization” , “disaster technical support system in institutionalization” ,and “disaster finance measures in standardization”.

know-how/'nohao/n

دانش عملی یا تجربی، کاردانی، مهارت

Swiss Agency for Development and Coorporation will contribute to and facilitate the regional(in particular countries on the southern slopes of the Himalaya-Karakoram-Hindu Kush mountain ranges) mechanisms on regular sharing of knowledge and know how in disaster risk reduction.

malnutrished/mal'nârisht/adj

دچار سوء تغذیه

liaise/li'eyz/vi

در ارتباط بودن، همکاری داشتن، رابط بودن

contain/ kân'teyn/vt

در بر داشتن، شامل (چیزی) بودن، مهار کردن، کنترل کردن، جلوی (چیزی را) گرفتن

embrance /im'breys /vt

در بر گرفتن، شامل بودن، پذیرفتن

In Disastet Risk Management, comprehensive approach includes the development of disaster arrangement to embrace the aspects of prevention/ preparedness, response and recovery.

in the wake of/in dhe weyk âv/idiom

در پی، به دنبال، در نتیجه

An effective disaster risk management campaign strategy will be developed in consultation with all stakeholders to take preventive measures in the wake of natural hazard to minimize the loss.

در حال انجام، در حین انجام

pursuance / per'syoo – ence / n

در حومه، در مجاورت، در اطراف، نزدیکی، مجاورت

vicinity/vi'siniti/ n

It has also been prescribed that these industries will carry out awareness compaign for the population in the vicinity regarding the dos/don'ts in case of any accident involving hazardous material.

در دست اقدام، جاری، در جریان، در حال پیشرفت

ongoing/'ân go-ing/adj

Disasters can be considered an outcome of an ongoing"risk process", in which the prevailing circumstances of hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities combine to generate disaster risk.

در دست گرفتن، ازعهده برآمدن، اداره کردن

to deal with/too diil width/ PHR V

One of the main goals of disaster management, and one of its strongest links with development, is the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and their protection and recovery during disasters and emergencies. Where this goal is achieved, people have a greater capacity to deal with disasters and their recovery is more rapid and long lasting.

در رابطه با

in conjunction with/ in kân'jânkshen widh/idiom

The overall aim of the Central Asia Dp training project was to support National Societies in further developing their own structures for preparedness in conjunction with those of Emergency Committees, Ministries and Civil Defense Organizations in each of the five countries in the region.

در رابطه با، در خصوص، به صورت، برحسب

in terms of/ in termz âv/idioms

The thematic focus will be on awareness generation and education, training and capacity development for mitigation and better preparedness in terms of disaster risk management and recovery at community, district and state levels and strengthening of state and district disaster management information centers for accurate and timely dissemination of warning.

در راستای، مطابق، در امتداد

in line with/in lâyn width/idioms

To promote the further development of and investment in effective, nationally compatible, regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms, where relevant, in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services, and facilitate the sharing and exchange of information across all countries.

در سراسر جهان، کلاً، عموما

globally/'globâli/adj

در شرایط خاص قرار دادن، انداختن

thrust/ thrâst / vt

The death of a husband can thrust a widow into

becoming the primary income earner (bread winner of a family).

در معرض خطر (چیزی)

at the risk of /at dhe risk âv /idioms

Such stress can place a widow and her children at the risk of bondage, prostitution, trafficking and other exploitative situations.

در هم کوبیدن، تحت کنترل درآوردن، مستاصل کـردن، از پـا درآمدن

overwhelm / over'welm /vt

Climate change is overwhelming the capacity of relief agencies to cope with people made sick or homeless by natural disasters.

درآمد، عایدی، درآمد دولت

revenue/ 'revenyoo/ n

To a large extent, impacts on revenue depend on the macro economic dynamics occurring following the disaster shock, and the structure of revenue sources (income taxes consumption taxes, custom dues, etc.) since each may react differently in the aftermath of the disaster event. We find fiscal behavior in the aftermath of disasters in developed countries that can best be characterized as counter cyclical. In contrast, we find pro- cyclical decreased spending and increasing revenues in developing countries following large natural disasters.

دربرداشتن، شامل بودن، به حساب آوردن، اضافه کردن

دربرگرفتن، تشکیل شدن از، به وجودآمدن

include/ in'klood/ vt

comprise/kâm'p'râyz/vt

The concept of ‘invulnerable development’ attempts this: In this formulation, invulnerable development is development directed toward reducing vulnerability to disaster, comprising ‘decisions and activities that are intentionally designed and implemented to reduce risk and susceptibility, and also raise resistance and resilience to disaster’.

درجای خود، در جای اصلی، در محل

in situ/in sityoo/adv., adj

The drill site, Ashio, is 100 km north of Tokyo. Downhole testing and measurements were conducted five times: four times after each 500 m drilling and the fifth time after completing the 2000 m borehole. Measurements of in-situ stress orientation and magnitude were conducted by the hydraulic fracturing method, stress-induced well bore breakout analysis, and drilling-mud pressure induced hydraulic fracturing analysis.

درحال ظهور، در حال پیدایش، در حال تکوین

emergent/i'merjent/adj

The basic emergency procedures are designed to protect lives and property through effective use of community resources. Since an emergency may be sudden and without warning, these procedures are designed to be flexible in order to accommodate contingencies of various types and magnitudes.

درحال گذار، موقتی، مقدماتی

interim/ 'interim/ n, adj

This document presents the interim progress in the

implemention of the Hyogo Framework for Action in some countries of the Asia and the Pacific region.

درک کردن، یافتن، متوجه شدن، پی بردن به، احساس کردن، تعبیرکردن، تلقی کردن، مشاهده کردن

perceive/ per'siiv/vt

According to a group of geologists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Chengdu Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, the criteria used to assess the likelihood of earthquakes should be reevaluated after the unexpected May 12 quake occurred in a region that was perceivably of low risk.

درگاه دانش

knowledge hub/'nâlij hâb/n

ICHARM is focusing the initial phase of its mission on risk management of flood-related disasters, such as flash floods, continental floods, landslides, debris flows, storm surges, and tsunamis. ICHARM bases its operations on three pillars of activity: research, training, and information networking. ICHARM collaborates closely with organizations throughout the world to ensure that the solutions it proposes reflect local geographical and societal conditions. As the regional water knowledge hub for disaster risk reduction and flood management, ICHARM can assist central and local government agencies, local communities, and others.

درگاه، مرکز، کانون، مرکز ابزار انشعاب درشبکه محلی با پیکربندی ستاره‌ای که تمامی کابل‌های ارتباط دهنده رایانه‌های شبکه از آن عبور می‌کنند.

hub/ hâb / n

The community counts on the library, before and after a storm, to be a communication hub (offering copiers, phones, fax, computers, Wifi, Internet access recharges), as well as to offer hurricane preparation and recovery information and assistance.

درگیر کردن، پای [کسی] را به میان کشیدن
درگیری، شرکت در تبانی، معنی، دلالت، معنی ضمنی

implicate/'implikeyt/vt

implication/im'plikeyshen/n

With the myriad challenges of mass poverty and underdevelopment across Africa, what implication doed the HFA(The Hyogo Framework for Action hold for disaster risk reduction and management in African States?

درون منطقه‌ای، بین منطقه‌ای

inter – regional / inter –'riijenâl/n

The ICDRR focuses on international and inter – regional cooperation and collaboration in drought risk reduction.

دریافت، وصول، پذیرش

reception/ ri'sepshen / n

The Ministry of Environment will determine the suitability of any disposal site which is being considered as receptor for any hazardous material, pollutant, contaminated soil or other derbis.

دریافتنی، درک کردنی، مشاهده کردنی

perceivably/ per'siivabli/adv

دریچه نجات [کشتی، هواپیما، زیردریایی]

escape - hatch/is'keyp hach/n

A hatch which permits persons to escape from a compartment, such as the interior of a submarine or

aircraft, when normal means of exiting are blocked.

دست نیافتنی، حاصل نشدنی، غیرقابل دسترسی

unattainable/ âna'teynebel /adj

However, like many other natural disasters, many aspects of the earthquake hazard reduction are unattainable since the hazard itself is an uncontrollable act of nature.

Risk = Hazard ×vulnerability

دست یافتنی، قابل حصول

attainable / eteynebel / adj

دستپاچه، سراسیمه، مضطرب

flurried / flârid/ adj

دستور، فرمان، خبر، اطلاع

worded /'werded/adj

دستورالعمل‌های عملیاتی استاندارد، فرآیندهای عملیاتی استاندارد

standard operating procedures /'standerd'âpereyting pro'sijerz /n

SOP: The standard operating procedures are the steps prepared in concise form as a response to any kind of disaster. It suggests the sequence of actions to be taken by different department in the central /state/ district level. Therefore, it recommends an institutional mechanism in explicit terms for any disasters with the state / district level administrators functioning on a cause-based mechanism.

دستیابی، نیل، پیشرفت، موفقیت

attainment / e'teynment / n

We are firmly convinced that together with a shared vision, we can use ICTs as a catalyst towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and the Pacific Islands Leaders Vision for free and worthwhile lives for all pacific peoples.

دشت سیلابی

flood plain/ flâd pleyn / n

Map of areas at risk from natural disasters are valuable information and communication tools. They can be used for a wide variety of purposes ranging from flood plain delineation, zoning and land use planning to presentation of information at public meetings.

دشوار به علت کمی عرضه پول، لازم الاجرا، سخت، شدید، قانع کننده

stringent /'strinjent/adj

دعوای حقوقی

action/'akshen/ n

دفتر مشاوره، مشاوره، نظر کارشناسی

consultancy/kân'sâltensi/n

دفع فاضلاب

sewage disposal/'syoo- ij dispozâl /n

دقیق، استادانه، ماهرانه، مشروح، مبسوط، آراسته

elaborate/i'laborit/adj

دلالت کردن بر، نشانه (چیزی) بودن، معنی دادن

denote/ di'not / vt

The result of that exercise is the floods extend (boundry) maps such as the iso – depth map, which denotes inundation for selected baseline probability of occurrence.

دلیل منطقی

rationale/ rash'enâl /n

دلیل، گواه، اثبات، نمایش، ابراز، بیان
demonstration/demons'treyshen/n

دنباله روی، پیروی، انطباق، سازگاری
conformity/kân'formiti/n
The current policy and programming efforts for disaster risk reduction in the four countries are comprehensive and conform to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priorities.

دنباله‌رو، محافظه کار
conformist/kân'formist/n,adj

دو جانبه
two-pronged/too prângd/adj
Two-pronged regional approach adopted by the secretariat apart from the firm commitment of the members can create an environment conductive to foreign investment in the respective regions.

دو طرفه، دو جانبه
bilateral/bây'laterâl/adj

دور ریختن، منهدم کردن، حل وفصل کردن، در اختیار داشتن
dispose/ dis'poz / vt, vi
The clean up and disposal phase of the operation is directed towards reducing the residual impact of a release of hazardous materials and other pollutants as much as possible.

دور معیوب فقر، چرخه تسلسل فقر
vicious cycle of poverty/'vishes 'sâykel âv

دورافتاده، مناطق دور افتاده، پس کرانه
hinterland / 'hinterland / n
The Guyana Red Cross Society on launched two initiatives, for water and sanitation aimed at improving the lives of hinterland residents and another for enhancing countries' sustainability through comprehensive disaster management.

دوربرد، دورین
distal/'distâl/adj
The new technology may even allow for a few seconds of warning of impending strong seismic shaking from distal earthquakes already in progress.

دورریزی، خنثی سازی، انهدام، اختیار، دسترسی
disposal/dis'pozâl / n

دولت، حکومت
government/gâ'vernment/n,adj

دولتی، مربوط به دولت
governmental/'gâvernmentâl/adj

ذ

ذاتا، فطرا، فی نفسه، به خودی خود

intrinsically/in'trinsikli/adv

We recognize the intrinsic relationship between disaster reduction, sustainable development and poverty eradication, among others, and the importance of involving all stakeholders, including governments, regional and international organizations and financial institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community.

ذاتی (چیزی) بودن، جزء لاینفک (چیزی) بودن

inhere/in'hiyer/vi

ذاتی، درونی، داخلی

intrinsic/in'trinsic, -zik/adj

ذاتی، فطری، تفکیک‌ناپذیر، جدانشدنی

inherent/in'hiyerent/adj

ذاتاً، فی‌نفسه

inherently/in'hiyerentli/adv

The Philippines is one of the most hazard prone countries in the world. Its location in the tropics and in the Pacific Ring of Fire exposes it to multiple natural hazards including typhoons, floods, drought, as well as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. This inherently high disaster risk is exacerbated by the effects of unplanned urbanization, environmental degradation, and global climate change. The resulting human and economic costs of disasters are significant. Over the last ten years, the Philippines have witnessed over 6,000 people killed, over 23 million people affected, and about 1.3 billions of dollars in economic damage (EM-DAT).

ذکر کردن، آوردن، مثال زدن، مثال آوردن، استناد کردن به

cite/sâyt/vt

Regional regimes in terms of disaster response, particularly citing the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the ASEAN Center for Humanitarian Assistance.

ذهنی، تصوری، عقلی، تعقلی، عقلایی

conceptual/ kân'sepchuwâl/ adj

ذینفع، مرتبط، سهام‌دار

stakeholder /'steykholder /n

The Northern Division Planning Office has met stakeholders to create a temporary natural disaster management plan which could be implemented in the North prior to and in the aftermath of a disaster. Stakeholders at the meeting included the National Fire Authority, the Health Department, the Police, military, Land Transport Authority, Fiji Electricity Authority, Red Cross and businessmen.

ر

رابط، ارتباط، رابطه، ربط

liaison/li'eyzen/n

Initial reconnaissance and aerial surveillance may be available to assist provincial authorities in determining the scope of damage. In addition, Regional Liaison Officers have been designated to self-active and deploy to affected Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centers and the Provincial Emergency Coordination Center to provide liaison and coordination between the Provincial Emergency Program and the commander of Joint Task Force Pacific.

راست، حقیقت، واقعا، صادقانه

truly /'trooli / adv

It is a generally accepted truism that for any contingency plan to be effective, it must have strong support of the organization or of the government for which it is being prepared.

راضی کردن، برآوردن، قانع کردن، متقاعد کردن

satisfy/'satisfây/vt

راضی، خرسند، خشنود، رضایت‌مندانه،

satisfied/'satisfâyd/adj

رانش زمین، (ریزش) کوه، زمین لغزه

landslip/'landslip/n

A landslide, also known as a landslip is a geological phenomenon which includes a wide range of ground movements, such as rockfalls, deep failure of slopes and shallow debris flows, which can occur in offshore, coastal and onshore environments. Although the action of gravity is the primary driving force for a landslide to occur, there are other contributing factors affecting the original slope stability. Typically, pre-conditional factors build up specific sub-surface conditions that make the area/slope prone to failure, whereas the actual landslide often requires a trigger before being released.

رانش گل

mudslide/ mâdslâyd/ n

Mudslides, also known as debris flows or mudflows are a common type of fast-moving lands lide that tends to flow in channels.

Mudslides develop when water rapidly collects in the ground and results in a surge of water – soacked rock, earth and derbis. Mudslides usually begin on steep slopes and can be triggered by natural disasters.

راه پله

stairwell/ 'ster wel/ n

Use a blank sheet of paper to draw the floor plans of

your home. Show the location of doors, windows, stairways, large furniture, your disaster supplies kit, fire extinguisher, smoke alarms, other visual and auditory alarms, collapsible ladders, first- aid kits, and ulility shut – off points. Show important points outside such as garages, patios, stairways, elevators driveways, and proches.

راه فرعی، مسیر انحرافی

detour/diitur/n,vt

Our study investigates the establishment of backup links in order to provide a network that can be re-established during disasters as an emergency detour route more rapidly and easily.

رای دهنده، موکل

constituent/kânsti'tyu-ent/n,adj

When a disaster occurs, the information is communicated to Cabinet through the National Disaster Risk Management Committee (NDRMC). The NDRMC is directly accountable to Cabinet through the Secretary to Cabinet. At a local level, the Settlement Disaster Risk Management Committee (SDRMC), that works closely with the community, transmits information about a possible disaster or risk to the Constituency Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC).

رایج، متداول

prevalent /'prevelent/adj

In many cases, short – term economic interests prevail above long- term sustainability, in other; poverty leaves people no other option than to use the natural resource base in an unsustainable way.

رایج، متداول، موجود، حاکم، غالب

prevailing /'pri'veyling/adj

ربط، ارتباط

relevance/'relivens/n

رخ دادن، اتفاق افتادن

occur/â'ker/vi

رسالت، ماموریت

mission /'mishen/n

The mission of the Natioal Earthquake Hazard Reduction Programme, NEHRP, is to develop and promote knowledge and mitigation practices that reduce facilities, injuries, and economic and other expected earthquake related losses.

رسوب، ته نشست، لرد، لای

sediment /'sediment/n

رسوب‌گذاری، ته‌نشینی

Sedimentation /sedimen'teyshen/n

Oil and natural gas are both fluids that can exist in the pore spaces and fractures of rock, just like water. When and natural gas are withdrawn from regions in the Earth near the surface, fluid pressure, the pore spaces begin to close and the sediment may start to compact resulting of the surface.

رسوبی [زمین‌شناسی]

sedimentary /sedi'mentri/adj

رسیدن، دست یافتن به، به دست آوردن، کسب کردن

attain / e'tyn/ vt,vi

رضایت بخش، کافی، مناسب satisfactory/satis'fakteri/ adj

رفاه، خیر، خوشی، سلامت well –being/ wel'bii – ing/ n

While disasters can strike wide region or a nation, that impact is felt at the community level although it may hit one or several communities at once. It is these communities that constitute what is referred to as "disaster fronts". Being at the forefronts, communiteis need to have capacity to respond to threats themselves. It is for this reason that communities should be involved in managing the risks that may threaten their well- being.

رفاه، رونق، سعادت، خوشبختی prosperity / prâs'periti/n

رفع آلودگی کردن از، آلودگی‌زدایی کردن از decontaminate/diikân'tamineyt/vt

Decontamination is the reduction or removal of chemical agents. Decontamination may be accomplish by removal of these agents by physical means or by chemical neutralization or detoxification.

رفع آلودگی، آلودگی‌زدایی decontamination/diikânâ'tamineyshen/n

رفع، برطرف شدگی، پراکندگی، پخش، اتلاف، افت dissipation / disi'peyshen / n

Restoration of equilibrium means the gradual dissipation of disaster effects and the return to a non-disaster state of nature.

رقیب، حریف challenger/'chalinjer/n

رگبار، درشت باران، باریدن shower/ 'shao-er/n, vt,vi

رگباری، بارگبارهای پراکنده showery/'shao-eri/adj

Heavy monsoon showers hit the flood – hit regions of Pakistan on Sunday, worsening the flooding and impeding relief operations, compounding a humanitarian crisis that has affected over 14 million people across the country and claimed nearly 1700 lives so far.

رو به نقصان، نزولی، کاهش یابنده diminishing/di'minishing/adj

The effects of persistent drought conditions have had visible implications on diminishing agricultural and livelihood options, and increasing migratory population trend.

رواج دادن، ترویج دادن، پروراندن، تشویق کردن foster/'fâster /vt,vi

The foremost challenge facing, the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Programme NEHRP is encouraging the use of knowledge to foster risk reduction among local, and state agencies and private entities.

رواج داشتن، حاکم بودن، غلبه کردن، پیروز شدن prevail / pri'veyl / vi

روان‌گرا شدن، روان‌گرا کردن liquefy /likwifây/vt, vi

Assessment of the potential for and consequences of earthquake induced soil liquefaction is a critical aspect

of geotechnical earthquake engineering that informs the likelihood and extend of soil deformation and ground failure of saturated (or nearly saturated) soils during an earthquake.

روان‌گرایی liquefaction/ likwi'fakshen/ n

روحیه (کسی را) تضعیف کردن یا خراب کردن demoralize/di'mârâlâyz/vt

روحیه شهرستانی، دهاتی‌گری، کوته‌فکری، تنگ‌نظری provincialism/pro'vinshâlizem/n

At the provincial level, the provincial civil defense committee is headed by the governor of the province. And sectoral agencies at provincial level would integrate disaster risk reduction activities into their sectoral annual development plans.

روش طراحی لرزه‌ای اجرا محور performance-based seismic design method/per'formens-beysd 'sayzmik di'zayn 'method/n

A performance-based seismic design(PBSD) method is aimed at controlling the structural damage based on precise estimations of proper response parameters. PBSD method evaluates the performance of a building frame for any seismic hazard, the building may experience.

روشن کردن، توضیح دادن، شرح دادن elucidate/i'loosideyt/vt

روند کلی، خط فکری، رایج، شایع mainstream/'meynstriim/ n, adj

رویداد، اتفاق، وقوع occurrence/ â'kârens/n

Mitigation activities actually eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster occurrence, or reduce the effects of unavoidable disasters. Mitigation measures include building codes; vulnerability analyses updates; zoning and land use management; building use regulations and safety codes; preventive health care; and public education.

رویکرد پیش‌گیرانه preventive approach/ priventiv e'proch/ n

The proposed preventive approach therefore, corresponds to risk management based on the consideration of the consequences, rather than the causes of failures.

رویکرد جامع بلایا و سوانح all hazard approach/ol 'hazerd e'proach/n

In Canada, emergency management adopts an all hazard approach that addresses both natural and human-induced hazards and disasters. These are increasing in both number and frequency across the world, resulting in ever growing human suffering and economic cost.

رویکرد جامع، رویکرد جامع Comprehensive approach/kâmpri'hensiv 'eproch /n

Efforts to prevent and plan for natural and technological disasters have arisen from the need to protect society from hazards that are prevalent in the area of governmental jurisdiction. This approach to risk reduction and civil protection has been developed

through legislation, the defining of institutional responsibilities and the allocation of financial resources (top down), coupled with local responses and community involvement. Such a comprehensive approach to multi hazard planning is a feature of the strategy of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OEDC) countries and has evolved from extensive research into both natural and anthropogenic disasters.

people–centered approach/ piipel'senterd e'proch /n

رویکرد مردم محور

Effective early warning a people-centered approach to make communities safer.

Dr.Raymond Ford, president of the Barbados Red Gross Society "…warning systems by themselves are of little value unless communities understand how they work and how warnings should be transmitted…

integrated approach/intigreytid e'proach/n

رویکرد یکپارچه

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) is an integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, man-made, and attack), and for all levels of government and the private sector.

approach/ e'proch / n

رویکرد، نگرش، دید، روش، شیوه، برخورد

deliverance/di'liverens/n

رهایی، نجات

micro- zonation/'mâykro–zoneyshen/n

ریز پهنه‌بندی

From the geophysical point of view, disaster management includes the several geophysical topics to investigate the physical properties and to use physical techniques for regional and local land use planning or micro – zonation and natural disaster risk estimation studies etc.

spill /spil/n

spill/ spil/vt,vi

ریزش، نشت، موادریخته شده سرازیرشدن، به دریاریختن، سرایت کردن، به زبان آوردن، فاش کردن [نفت وغیره]

spillage / 'spilij /n

spillover / 'spilover / n, adj

ریزش، نشت، موادریخته شده سرایت، مقدار سرریزشده، ناشی شده، سرایت کرده [نفت و غیره]

Provide assistance for emergencies such as chemical and oil spills, industrial and technological accidents, forest fiers, and other nature disasters.

risk taking/risk teyking/n

risky/'riski/adj

ریسک کردن، خطرکردن، مخاطره جویی

The challenges of the last 20 years, since 1986 that have contributed to developing current concepts and approaches to the emergency management function are outlined. Enormous resources have been invested in studying risk in context of environment and there have been significant advances in thinking and practice in

risk and emergency management.

embedded/im'bedid/adj

The impact assessment showed that, in order to be effective, small interventions in disaster risk management (e.g., community-based early warning systems) need to be embedded in a comprehensive national program and/or a program with multi-institutional support.

ریشه‌دار، محکم، جاسازی شده

moderator/ 'mâdereyter / n

The committee was informed of the recommendations of the Expet Group Meeting on WSIS + 5 and Emerging Issues in Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok, by the chairperson, who had served as a moderator.

رئیس جلسه، حَکَم، واسط، مدیر

ز

real time/'riyel 'tâym/n

زمان واقعی، بلادرنگ، بی‌درنگ، بلافاصله

This paper considers the rôle of information technology in forecasting, monitoring and managing disasters in real-time (i.e., by analysis of data as soon as they are collected). First, the advantages and pitfalls of a technological approach to natural hazards are discussed, then the general nature of real-time technology is described. There follows a review of the appropriate techniques of monitoring the physical impacts of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, floods and landslides. Next the rôle of information technology in disaster management is assessed, with emphasis on telecommunications and simulation modelling.

terrain / te'reyn/ n

زمین (قطعه)، بوم، ناحیه

Pollution incidents can effect vast areas and very remote terrain, and the potential need for surveillance should be considered as part of a national environmental contingency plan.

geo – textile / jiyo-'tekstâyl /n

زمین پارچه، ژئوتکستایل

A geo – textile fabric is a material that is utilized in foundations, earths, rocks, and soil. It is also referred to as erosion control cloth, filter fabric, support membrane and civil engineering cloth. As a mitigation measure, the geo – textile increases resistance to localized flooding damage by reinforcing roadway sub – base and by improving sub – base drainage. Geo-textiles are designed to be permeable to allow the flow of water through it.

earthquake/'erthkweyk/n-An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. The seismicity, seismism or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time.

زمین لرزه، زلزله

Surveying/ ser'veying/n,adj

زمین‌پیمایی، نقشه‌برداری

scenario/ si'nâriyo/ n

زمینه، طرح، سناریو

Data obtained from different sensors are particularly useful when combined with ground – based data and information and integrated into Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for analysis and modelling of complex scenarios.

زنده (ماندن)، عملی، ممکن، شدنی، کارآمد، خودکفا

viable /'vâyeble/adj

A capable and accountable state, supported by an effective civil society and engaged private sector, is indispensable for the sustainable reduction of disaster risk. Without capable and viable national institutions, there is little that external resources can do to reduce risk and promote sustainable recovery.

زهردهنده (شخص)، زهرکش

poisoner/ 'poyzener/n

زیان، ضرر، خسارت، لطمه، شکست، فقدان

loss/lâs /n

زیان‌بخش، مضر، به زیان، به ضرر

detrimental/detri'mentâl/adj

زیان‌ده، ضرر ده {اقتصاد}

loos – making / lâs mayking / adj

زیر آب بردن، غرق کردن، زیر آب بردن، آب بستن به

inundate /'inândeyt/vt

زیربنا، شالوده، اساس، بنیان، پایین

underpinning/ânder'pining/n

Underpinning earthquake risk reduction is research that develops new knowledge about, and understand of, 1) the earthquake hazard, 2) the response of the natural and built environment to that hazard, 3) techniques to mitigate the hazard.

زیربنای (چیزی را) تشکیل دادن، پی (جایی را) محکم کردن

underpin/ânder'pin/vt

زیست، هستی،گذراندن، وسیله امرار معاش (درحد زنده ماندن)، حیاتی، ضروری، بخور و نمیر

subsistence /sâb'sistens / n, adj

س

ساخت، ترکیب، شکل

conformation/kânfor'meyshen/n

ساختار اجتماعی، بافت اجتماعی

social fabric /soshâl'fabrik/n

Researchers have created a computer model that predicts how a disaster's impact on critical infrastructure would affect a city's social and economic fabric, a potential tool to help reduce the severity of impacts, manage the aftermath of catastrophe and fortify infrastneture against future disasters.

ساختار تصمیم‌گیری

decision – making- structure/ di'sizhen meyking 'strâkcher/n

In fact, the majority of organizational and decision making structures and components created in most contingency plans are seldom made use of.

ساختاری، ساختی، ساختمانی

structural/strâkcherâl/adj

ساخت‌گرا، ساختارنگر، ساخت‌گرایانه

structuralist/str â kcherâlist/n,adj

Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction including structural and non-structural measures.

ساخت‌گرایی، ساختارنگری

structuralism/strâkcherâlizem/n

ساختمان‌ها و تاسیسات موجود در محیط

built-environment /bilt-in'vâyrement/n

The built environment is the urban and technological infrastructure that we live in, as opposed to a naturally occurring environment, such as forest or grass plains. Managing the built environment is key to managing the risks of disasters and natural hazards.

سازگار کردن، وفق دادن، تنظیم کردن

adapt/a'dapt/vt

سازمانی، نهادی

institutional/ insti'tyooshenâl/ adj

سازوکار انتقال ریسک، مکانیزم انتقال ریسک

risk transfer mechanism/risk 'transfer 'mekanizem/n

Risk transfer mechanism complement mitigation strategies by providing financial compensation to organizations that have suffered a catastrophic loss.

سازوکار، نظام، ساخت وکار، ساختکار، شیوه، روش

mechanism/'mekanizem/n

Work on development and implementation of the concept of the regional cooperative mechanisms on the use of space technology for disaster management.

سازوکارهای ریزش

collapse mechanisms/ko'laps 'mekanizemz/n

In historic city centers the mitigation of seismic risk is dependent on the possibility of implementing strengthening programs. Given the cultural and economic value attached to the historic structures, however, interventions should be tailored to suit aesthetic and structural requirements of each building type, and provide sufficient reliability of performance in future earthquakes. A simple analytical model is developed to calculate load factors associated with various collapse mechanisms of wall assemblies, and vulnerability functions are derived. An application shows the capability of the procedure to quantify reduction in vulnerability associated with strengthening implementations for different typologies.

سازه پیش ساخته prefab/'priifab/n

سامانه برآورد اولیه Early Estimation System (ESS)/ 'erli esti'meyshen sistem/n

EES provides a quick, rough estimate of the scale of damage immediately following an earthquake.

سامانه پشتیبان اقدامات اضطراری emergency Measures Support System (EMS)/n

EMS provide support for the formulation of response plans by displaying disaster-prevention and damage information on digital maps.

سامانه مکان‌یابی جهانی global positioning system (GPS) /'globâl po'zishening 'sistem/n

New technologies utilizing advanced drilling techniques and satellite – based global positioning system now afford unprecedented opportiunities to measure strain accumulation and physical conditions under which earthquake occur.

سانحه، بلا، فاجعه، مصیبت، واقعه ناگوار disaster / di'zâster/ n

ستاد حوادث task force/'tâsk fors/n

The Task Force on Disaster Risk Reduction aims to promote the effective participation of private sector in disaster risk reduction and building of resilience as guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SFDRR) and ESCAP Resolution 71/12 on strengthening regional mechanisms for the implementation of the SFDRR in Asia and the Pacific. In its first meeting in mid-May 2015, the Task Force discussed the role of the private sector in disaster risk management as outlined in the Sendai Framework.

ستاد حوادث درون سازمانی interagency task force/ inter'eyjensi 'tâsk fors/ n

The president can also estabilish a Federal interagency task force to implement predisaster mitigation plans administered by the Federal Government. The Director of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) serves as the chairperson of the task force. Other members of the task force include relevant Federal

agencies, State and local organizations, and the American Red Cross.

سخت، دشوار، پرزحمت، جالب، هیجان‌انگیز، نقادانه — challenging/'chalinjing/adj

There are a range of challenges to the effective implementation of disaster risk reduction laws and policies.

سخت، شدید، خطرناک، وحشی — vicious/ 'vishes / adj

سخت‌گیری، جدیت، حدت و شدت، دقت، موشکافی — rigour/ 'riger /n

سد نفوذ، [سیاست] تحدید نفوذ — containment/ kân'teynment/n

With respect to unauthorized or accidental discharges of hazardous materials or pollutants, the responsibility for containment and clean up remains with the discharger.

سرپرست، متولی، قیم، مسوول — custodian/kâs'todiyen/ n

سرپرستی، [حقوقی] حضانت، امانت، بازداشت، توقیف — custody/'kâstedi/ n

Essential equipment /machines required for handling building collapse and fire fighting should be kept ready in each of these Units so that in case of a localized and smaller disaster the Disaster Management Unit of that area itself is in a position to handle the situation with the help of fire Brigade. The equipment may be kept under the custody of the SHO or the officer next to him so that at the time of need these are already available to DMU, which should start helping victims without any loss of time.

سرنوشت‌ساز، تعیین کننده، قاطع، بی چون و چرا — decisive/di'sâysiv/adj

سریع، فوری — expeditious/ ekspi'dishes /adj

سست کره، لایه سنگ نرم استنوسفر — asthenospher/âstenos'fiyer /n

Under the crust is the mantle, which is composed of silicon, oxygen magnesium, iron, aluminum, and calcium. The mantel, together with the crust, is called the lithosphere. The asthenosphere is locted below the lithosphere about 62 to 155 miles under the earth's crust. The asthenosphere is believed to be the zone upon which the tectonic plates move about.

سکنی گزیدن، ساکن شدن، مسکونی کردن، پرکردن — populate /'pâpyuleyt / vt

سم، زهر، سمّی، زهرآلود، زهرآگین — poison/ 'poyzen/n,adj

سمّی، زهرآلود، زهرآگین، آلوده — poisoned/ 'poyzend/ adj

سمّی، زهرآلود، زهرآگین، مخرب، زیانبار — poisonous/ 'poyzenes/adj

The Tokyo subway sarin attack was the second documented incidint of nerve gas poisoning in Japan. Prior to the Tokyo subway sarin attack, there had never been such a large – scale disaster caused by nerve gas in peacetime history.

سنجیدن، برآوردکردن، تخمین زدن، استنباط کـردن، انـدازه — gauge/geyj/vt

گرفتن، برداشت کردن

سنجیده، حساب‌شده measured/'mezherd/adj

سندروم بازماندگان survivor syndrome/ ser'vayver 'sindrom/ n

That's classic survivor guilt, otherwise known as survivor syndrome, which is a mental condition making a person feel they have somehow done wrong by surviving traumatic, events such as combat, natural disasters, or even a lay off in the work place.

سندروم وابستگی، نشانگان وابستگی dependency –syndrome/ di'pendensi 'sindrom/n

The emergency paradigm may save lives in the short term, but it has several negative implications, particularly for protracted humanitarian crisis. Emergency relief is most often criticized for its tendency to create a dependency – syndrome among its recipients.

سوء تغذیه، بدی تغذیه malnutrition/malnyoo'trishen/n

Food shortages and crop destruction after heavy floods may increase the prevalence of malnutrition in some populations: thereby increasing the host susceptibility to diseas. Though malnutrition is usully based on a chronic food shortage, actute disaster – induced food shortages may trigger serious malnutrition in an otherwise nutritionally marginal population, thus increasing susceptibility of the population to disease and high mortality rates.

سوانح، مواقع اضطراری emergencies/i'merjensiz/ n

سه جانبه trilateral / trây'laterâl /adj

The delegation noted the Trilateral Joint Announcement on Disaster Management Cooperation between Japan, China and the Republic of Korea.

سهم، کمک، مشارکت input/'input/n

Disaster risk management requires specialist input and support due to hazardous conditions which may prompt loss and understanding of vulnerable factors that increase the severity of the impact. Thus our programming is facilitated by experienced staff and volunteers in consultation with government, local authorities and communities. Disaster risk management is thus carried out to lessen the impact of the disaster.

سیاست مداخله‌گری، مداخله جویی Interventionism / inter'venshenizm /n

سیاست‌های ملی، خط‌مشی‌های ملی National policies/'nashnâl 'pâlisiz/n

The Hyogo Declaration affirmed that states have the primary responsibility to protect the people and property on their territory from hazard, and highlighted the necessity of giving high priority to disaster risk reduction in national policy, consistent with their capacities and the resources available to them.

سیکلون، چرخ باد، چرخند

cyclone/'sâyklon / n-In meteorology, a cyclone is an area of closed, circular fluid motion rotating in the same direction as the Earth. This is usually characterized by inward spialing winds that rotate anti-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere of the Earth. Most large-scale cyclonic circulations are centered on areas of low atmospheric pressure. The largest low-pressure systems are cold-core polar cyclones and extratropical cyclones which lie on the synoptic scale.

Devastating cyclones hit the coastal areas of Bangladesh almost every year accompanied by high – speed winds, sometimes reaching 250 km/hr or more and 3-10 m high waves, causing extensive damage to life property and livestock.

سیل گرفتگی، آب گرفتگی، سیل آب گرفتگی

Inundation /inân'deyshen/n

Japan has attemped to minimize the inundation area by construction of tsunami seawalls (often more than 10 m high) along the shoreline.

سیل، تندآب

flood/flâd/n

A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land which is usually dry. The European Union (EU) Floods Directive defines a flood as a covering by water of land not normally covered by water. In the sense of "flowing water", the word may also be applied to the inflow of the tide. Flooding may occur as an overflow of water from water bodies, such as a river or lake , in which the water overtops or breaks levees, resulting in some of that water escaping its usual boundaries, or it may occur due to an accumulation of rainwater on saturated ground in an areal flood.

سیلاب، رگبار، سیل مانند

torrent /'târent/ n

سیلابی، سیل آسا

torrential /'târenshâl /adj

Torrential monsoonal rain across southern Pakistan has killed nearly 200 people and wiped out a million homes, many in villages that were still recovering from last year's devastating nation wide floods.

ش

شاخص آسیب‌پذیری

vulnerability index/vâlnere'biliti 'indeks/n

A vulnerability index is a measure of the exposure of a population to some hazard. Typically, the index is a composite of multiple quantitative indicators that via some formula, delivers a single numerical result. Through such an index “diverse issues can be combined into a standardized framework…making comparisons possible”. For instance, indicators from the physical sciences can be combined with social, medical and even psychological variables to evaluate potential complications for disaster planning.

شالوده (چیزی را) تشکیل دادن، علت اصلی (چیـزی) بـودن، در زیر (چیزی) قرارگرفتن

underlie/ânder'lây/vt

In recent years, we have recognized that preparing for and coping with disasters is essential but not sufficient. With more than 200 million people affected every year, disaster losses continue to rise with grave consequences for the survival, livelihood and dignity of people, especially the poor. Of course, not all disasters can be prevented but their impact - and the risks that underlie them - can be reduced.

شامل (چیزی) بودن، در بر گرفتن، احاطه کردن

encompass /in'kâmpas /vt

A disaster can encompass a more general period in which there is a clear and marked deterioration in the coping abilities of a group or community. Unusual initiatives by groups, communities and external intervention are also evident during this period.

شامل، گنجیده، کلی، لغایت، تا پایان

inclusive/ in'kloosive/adj

Through promoting the socio-economic and cultural inclusion, as well as the political recognition of marginalised people, this paper provides examples of where their participation as active agents of change has proven beneficial for achieving effective and equitable resilience. This evidence will support recommendations for the inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups within the post-2015 framework for DRR.

شان و اعتبار بخشیدن، بزرگ کردن، شکوه بخشیدن

dignify/'dignifây/vt

شایع

rampant/'rampent/adj

Natural disasters were rampant in 2013, causing wide spread damage, chaos and impacting millions of lives. In a report from CBC News, German insurance company Munich Re, said that there were about 880

major natural disasters around the world in 2013.According to the insurance company 20,000 people's lives came to a tragic end, which was more than double that of 2012, and with an estimated cost of $125 billion dollars in damage — both figures were still lower than the average for the past decade. On the average in the past decade, 106,000 human lives were lost per year due to hurricanes, typhoons, earthquakes and other natural disasters. Summer hailstorms in Germany, floods in Central Europe and multiple severe storms in the United States were the costliest disasters of 2013. "Floods and hailstorms caused double-digit billion-dollar losses in central Europe, and in the Philippines one of the strongest cyclones in history, Super Typhoon Haiyan, resulted in a human catastrophe with over 6,000 fatalities," said Munich Re, as cited by Phys.org. The typhoon also caused $10 billion in damage as it surged across the Philippines.

knowledge networking/nâlij netwerking/n — **شبکه دانش**

Knowledge networking is an effective way of combining individuals' knowledge and skills in the pursuit of personal and organizational objectives. Knowledge networking is not easy to define or describe. It is a rich and dynamic phenomenon in which knowledge is shared, developed and evolved.

cultivate/ 'kâltiveyt / vt — **شخم زدن**، آماده کردن، زراعت کردن در [زمین]

severity/si'veriti/ n — **شدت**، سختی، سختگیری

Disasters often follow natural hazards. A disaster's severity depends on how much impact a hazard has on society and the environment. The scale of the impact in turn depends on the choices we make for our lives and for our environment. These choices relate to how we grow our food, where and how we build our homes, what kind of government we have, how our financial system works and even what we teach in schools. Each decision and action makes us more vulnerable to disasters - or more resilient to them.

acute / a'kyoot/adj — **شدید**، بحرانی، وخیم، مبرم

deeply moved/'diipli moovd/adj — **شدیدا تحت تاثیر قرار گرفته**

"I am deeply moved by this tragedy and express my condolences to the town of Minami-Sanriku. I hope Mr. Sato will be able to share the town's recovery and rebuilding experiences with UNISDR as it will be useful for other disaster prone municipalities and local governments around the world. It will help inform our ongoing World Disaster Risk Reduction Campaign which is focused on making cities resilient," said Wahlström who plans to visit the town again to observe its progress in building back better.

stringently /'strinjentli/adv — **شدیدا**، با شدت، با جدیت، مجدانه

The higher costs of meeting stringent objectives for critical facilities, such as hospitals, emergency-

dispatch centers, and interstate freeway can be justified within the performance

شرایط بحرانی، اوضاع بحرانی، وضعیت بحرانی

critical situation/ kritikâl sichu'weyshen/ n

Poverty during normal times or in response to critical situations can also lead to undesirable livelihood practices that magnify hazard level or generate new hazard.

شرایط و اصول حاکم بر، وجه تمایز، شکل، (به صورت جمع) تشریفات،

modality/mo'daliti/n

Decides to further study the modalities for strengthening regionally coordinated disaster information management and early warning, including the viability of establishing a regional center for information, communication and space technology – enabled disaster management.

شرح کوتاه، گزارش کوتاه

brief account/brief e'kaont/n

The chairperson invited the speakers whose names were included on the list to give a brief account of the activities of the organizations they represented before engaging in a dialogue with members of the committee.

شرح، توضیح، گسترش، بسط، جزییات، حواشی

elaboration/ ilabo'reyshen/ n

Disaster management enhances the efficiency of business by elaborating all the technical requirements, especially IT, for business continuity and disaster recovery.

شرکت کردن، شرکت جستن، شریک بودن

participate / pârtisi'peyt/ vi

شرکت کننده، شریک، سهیم

participant / pâr'tisipent/ n

شروع کردن، آغاز کردن

commence /kâ'mense/ vt, vi

شروع، آغاز

inception/in'seption/n

Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) has responded to disasters since its inception in 1947. In 2002 Disaster Management (DM) became a number one priority area of PRCS, leading to the establishment of the Disaster Management Department. The DM system was established at all levels of PRCS from 2005 to 2008, and during 2009-2010 further extended to 40 most vulnerable districts by establishing Disaster Management Cells.

شروع، آغاز، جشن پایان تحصیل

commencement/ kâ'mensment / n

Based on the final report on an emergency operation, the National Disaster, Management Office will commence rehabilitation consultation with relevant agencies and compile a report to be presented to the National Disaster Management Council within 3 months.

شریان‌های حیاتی

lifelines / lâyflâynz/ n

Lifelines include transportation systems (bridges, high ways, railroads, airport), water and sewerage, electric,

power, communication systems, gas and liquid fuel pipelines.

شکاف، فاصله، وقفه، [مجازی] خلا

gap / gap / n

The goal of the prject is to creat and train volunteer response teams aimed to fill a gap in the community to respond to disasters.

شکستن، فروپاشیدن، خردشدن، خردکردن، متلاشی کردن

shatter /'shater/ vt, vi

شکسته، خرد شده، متلاشی شده، فرو ریخته، به هم ریخته

shattered/'shatered/ adj

شلوغ، پرازدحام، پر، مملو

congested/kân'jestid/adj

شمار کشته شدگان، تعداد تلفات انسانی

death toll/ 'deth tol/ n

The death toll from a 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck the Indonesia island of Java on Wednesday afternoon rose to 44 and was expected to continue to climb, according to the country's Disaster Management Agency.

شورای امنیت

Security Council/ si'kyuriti kaonsil/ n

شهرداری

municipality/myoonisi'paliti/n

The district municipality must establish in its administration a disaster management centre for its municipal area in consultation with the local municipalities within its area, and may operate such centre in partnership with those local municipalities.

شهرنشینی، زندگی شهری، توسعه شهری، شهرسازی

urbanism/'erbenizem/n

شهری

urban/'erben/adj

شهری شده، به شهر تبدیل شده، شهر نشین

urbanized/'erbenâyzd/adj

New urbanism development projects are going into high risks locations around the country, including flood prone areas. Berke and a group of colleagues designed a study to determine if such projects performed better with regard to hazard mitigation than the conventional sprawl development. The study involved comparing new urbanism and conventional development projects in flood hazardous areas across the country having similar characteristics, such as age, size, and number of dwelling units.

شهری، داخلی

municipal/myoo'nisipâl/adj

شیب‌دار، با شیب تند

steep slope/ stiip slop/ adj

A landslide is the movement of a large mass of rocks, mud or earth down the side of a mountain, cliff or steep slope.

شیبراهه خروج اضطراری

escape ramp/is'keyp ramp/n

In steep mountainous areas, the brakes on large heavily loaded vehicles can become overheated and then fail to work on long downhill runs. The ramp is usually located on a curve of the downhill road. The road curves right or left and the ramp continues

straight and up a steep hill. The ramp is an excavated trench filled with loose, round, smooth river rock. When the runaway truck enters the ramp, the effect is the same as when you try to walk through deep snow or in deep water in a swimming pool, substantial yet gradual resistance. This brings the truck to a safe halt with no assistance from the brakes.

fire hydrant/'fâyer hâydrent/n

شیر آتش‌نشانی، فلکه آب آتش‌نشانی

The National standard for the body colors of the hydrants is a chrome yellow; however, silver is still recognized as a standard color. Therefore, municipal hydrant body color will continue to be silver. The tops or caps of the hydrants are going to change and will be painted according to flow on the hydrant at 20 pounds per square inch of pressure (psi).

NFPA recommends that the bodies of municipal hydrants, private hydrants, and non-potable hydrants be distinctively color coded. The NFPA standard calls for private hydrants to be red. The most important thing in consistency in our approach so the Fire Department knows what the capacity of each fire hydrant is and whether the capacity of each hydrant is and whether it belongs to the municipality or not.

prevalence /'prevelens/n

شیوع، رواج، عمومیت

ص

lightning / lâytning/ n

The air around a lightning bolts is superheated to about 54000 degrees Farenheit (five times hotter than the sun!). This sudden heating cause the air to expand faster than the speed of sound, which compresses the air and forms a shock wave; we hear it as thunder.

صاعقه، آذرخش، برق

scene/ siin/ n

The on scene coordinator will determine the severity of the pollution incident and determine if other jurisdictions on the public should be notified of the event.

صحنه، جا، محل وقوع

earnestness/'ernistnis /nearnrstly /'ernistli/adv

Implementation of programmers started in earnest during the second half of 2009. Through the disaster management programme, some 25 barangay, the smallest administrative division in the Philippins, disaster action teams (BDATs) were formed and provided with essential response and personal protective equipment.

صداقت، صمیمانه

explicitness/iks'plisitnis/n

In order to facilitate effective disaster risk reduction in such contexts, it is important to start by involving the stakeholders in an explicit discussion of what is valuable in their specific context. Without such discussion there is a risk that stakeholders unintentionally impede each other's efforts by pursuing different goals.

صراحت

devotion/di'voshen/n

First and foremost among these are works devoted to specific hazards, including a drought management and mitigation assessment undertaken by World Bank and studies of earthquakes conducted under auspices of the Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program and NATO.

صرف، وقف، فداکاری، مهر، محبت، وفاداری {اغلب به صورت جمع}

explicit/iks'plisit/adj

صریح، روشن، بی‌پرده، عیان، رُک

plate tectonics /pleyt 'tektaniks/n

The lithosphere of the earth is divided into a small number of plates which float on and travel independently over the mantle and much of the earth's seismic activity occurs at the boundaries of these plates.

صفحات تکتونیکی، زمین ساخت بشقابی

صندوق بازتوانی سوانح، صندوق بازتوانی بلایا

disaster recovery fund/ di'zâster ri'kâveri fând/ n

Disaster recovery fund will operate specifically for the purpose of providing resources for long – term recovery – it will not take the place of immediate relief efforts already provided by existing organizations.

ض

criterion/ krây'tiriyen/ n

The purpose of this standard is to provide those with the responsibility for disaster /emergency management and business continuity the criteria to access current programs or to develop, implement and maintain a program to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

ضابطه، معیار، ملاک

cosign/ ko'sâyn/vi, vt

ضامن شدن، تضمین کردن، ضمانت کردن

cosigner/ ko'sâyner / n

Under these circumstances, the approvals instrument should again signed by the minister of the lead agency, and also co – signed by appropriate representatives of the partners to the plan.

ضامن، تضمین کننده

traumatized /'tromatâyzd /adj

Specialized training will be organized at different levels for the disaster management team members of enhancement of skills to effectively carry out their responsibilities such as warning dissemination, trauma counseling and damage assessment etc.

ضربه روحی خورده، دچار ضربه روحی (شده)

traumatize /'tromatâyz /vt

ضربه روحی زدن به، مجروح کردن، آسیب رساندن به

traumatic/tro'matik /adj

ضربه‌ای، [تجربه] تلخ، تکان دهنده، فراموش نشدنی

detriment/'detriment/n

ضرر، زیان، آسیب

indispensable / indis'penseble/ adj

The Executive Secretary informed the Committee of the planned efforts of the secretariat in the area of disaster risk reduction, particulary in the use of ICT – including space – based technology – as an indispensable tool throughout the whole process of disaster management.

ضروری، حیاتی، اجتناب‌ناپذیر

Priority/prâ'yâriti/n,adj

Treat the disaster risk involves identifying a range of options for treating the priority risks, such as options for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, selecting intervention options, planning and implementing intervention strategies.

ضروری، فوری، اضطراری، امرفوری، تقدم

weakened/ 'wiikend/adj

weakness/'wiiknis/ n

Disaters attract traffickers who prey on survivors at

ضعف، نقطه ضعف، نقص، عیب

their most vulnerable, particulary orphans, who find themselves weakened by shock and loss of loved ones and of livelihood.

ضعیف کردن، تضعیف کردن، ضعیف شدن، تضعیف شدن، سست شدن، سست کردن تضعیف شده، ضعیف شده — weaken/'wiiken/vt, vi

ضعیف، سست — weak/ wiik/ adj

ضمانت شده، تضمین شده — cosigned/ kosâynd/ adj

ضمانت، خسارت، غرامت، تاوان — indemnification / indemnifi'keyshen /n

ضمنا، علاوه بر چیزهای دیگر، در کنار چیزهای دیگر — inter alia/inter 'eyliyâ/adv

The Hyogo Framework calls for disaster risk reduction to be integrated into sustainable development plans of both rich and poor nations in order to stem economic losses due to disaster. This is done, inter alia, by strengthening risk assessment and investing in disaster prevention and early warning. The Hyogo Framework also calls on nations and communities to improve the resilience of vulnerable populations as an additional way of containing the social and economic impact of disasters on society as a whole.

ضمیمه، الحاقی، جزء، فرع، دستیار، کمک — adjunct/'ajânkt/ n

A national environmental contingency plan prepared with these guidelines should be a valuable adjunct to a national disaster plan.

ضوابط اجرایی، آیین‌نامه اجرایی، ضوابط حرفه‌ای — codes of practice / kodz âv praktis / n

The codes of practice are to provide adequate technical procedural instructions, options, support, and a harmonized approach for the specification of all aspects of these procedures. The purpose is that of assuring the safety, health, suitability and qualification of rescue workers and the necessary reliability during the performance of rescue operations.

ضوابط، معیارها، ملاک‌ها — criteria/ krây'tiriya/n

ط

plague/pleyg/n — **طاعون**

plague-ridden/'pleyg riden/adj — **طاعون‌زده**، دچار طاعون

Plague is an infectious disease that is caused by the bacteria Yersinia pestis. Depending on lung infection, or sanitary conditions, plague can be spread in the air, by direct contact, or very rarely by contaminated undercooked food. The symptoms of plague depend on the concentrated areas of infection in each person: bubonic plague in lymph nodes, septicemic plague

in blood vessels, and pneumonic plague in lungs. It is treatable if detected early. Plague is still relatively common in some remote parts of the world.

pursuant to /per'syoo–ent tu /adj, adv — **طبق**، متعاقب، در پی، پس از

normal/'normâl / adj, n — **طبیعی**، عادی، متعارف، حد طبیعی، میزان عادی

blueprint/'blooprint/n — **طرح**، نقشه، برنامه کار، طرح اولیه

Discovery Channel investigates six of the world's most disastrous malfunctions in 'Blueprint For Disaster'. Each episode takes viewers into the heart of the despair and destruction: from Seoul, in Korea, when all five floors of a luxury department store collapsed within a matter of seconds; the massive and seemingly unsinkable Derbyshire ship vanished without a trace; one of the world's largest construction cranes unexpectedly buckled while performing a delicate operation on a baseball stadium in Wisconsin, USA; and a small fire suddenly erupted into a chaotic firestorm in the ticket hall of London's busy King's Cross Underground station. Relive these tragic stories as they unfold from minutes prior to calamity leading up to the end of the investigation. Each compelling episode features interviews with survivors and investigators, dramatic re-enactments and archival footage to reveal the disaster's root cause and the lessons learned as a result.

ironic /ây'rânik/adj — **طعنه آمیز**، طنزآمیز

invocation / invo'keyshen/ n — **طلب یاری**، استمداد، احضار، فراخوانی

response spectra/ris'pâns 'spectrâ/n — **طیف پاسخ**

The concept of "response spectra" was developed in the 1930s, but it wasn't until 1952 that a joint committee of the San Francisco Section of the ASCE and the Structural Engineers Association of Northern

California (SEAONC) proposed using the building period (the inverse of the frequency) to determine lateral forces.[1] Parameters used by structural and geotechnical engineers are peak acceleration, ground velocity and displacement, respond spectra and shaking duration.

ظ

ظرفیت رویارویی با شرایط مخاطره‌آمیز، ظرفیت تحمل‌پذیری

coping capacity/ koping ke'pasiti/n

The strengthening of coping capacities usually builds resilience to withstand the effects of natural and human-induced hazards.

ظرفیت‌سازی

capacity building/ke'pasiti 'bilding/n

In extended understanding, capacity building also includes development of institutional, financial, political and other resources, such as technology at different levels and sectors of the society.

ع

normalization/ normâlây'zeyshen / n

عادی‌سازی

normalize/ ' normâlây'z/ vt,vi

عادی‌سازی، عادی ساختن

rationally/ 'rashnâli/ adv

عاقلانه، به طور عقلایی، به طرز منطقی، به نحو معقولی

The Corporate Network for Disaster Response(CNDR) is a network of business groupe, associations, corporations, and corporate foundations in the Philippines, which seek to rationalize and insitutioalize disaster risk management efforts of the business community.

deterrent/ di'terent / n, adj

عامل بازدارنده، بازدارنده، عبرت‌انگیز

The presence of droughts and floods can be a deterrent labour mobilization as they extensively affect the land, limiting the working opportunities of people around it.

determinant/di'terminent/ n

عامل تعیین کننده، عامل موثر

grass roots/ grâs 'roots/n

عامه مردم، مردم عادی، توده مردم، واقعیات، مسایل اساسی

Discussion sessions included debates on urban risk, climate change and disaster risk reduction, the role of grass roots and indigenous women, communicating risk and the power of visual media, risk financing through public-private partnerships, up scaling grassroots efforts, and the development of a new generation of risk reduction actors.

wordy/'werdi/adj

عبارت، بیان، نحوه بیان

ironically /ây'rânikli/adv

عجیب آن‌که، شگفت این که، به طعنه، از روی طعنه

Gender equity/'jender 'ekwiti/n

عدالت جنسیتی، انصاف جنسیتی

It is the process of allocating resources, programs and decision-making fairly to both males and females. This requires ensuring that everyone has access to a full range of opportunities to achieve the social, psychological and physical benefits that come from participating and leading in sport and physical activity. It does not necessarily mean making the same programs and facilities available to both males and females. Gender equity requires that girls and women be provided with a full range of activity and program choices that meet their needs, interests and experiences. Therefore, some activities may be the same as those offered to boys and men, some may be altered, and some may be altogether different.

عدم دسترسی، دسترسی ناپذیری
دور از دسترس، غیرقابل دسترس، غیرقابل فهم

inaccessibility /inak'sesibiliti /n
inaccessible /inak'sesible /adj
The NGOs will be encouraged to carry out sustained development work with disaster resilience as the central theme, especially in remote, inaccessible and vulnerable areas of the State.

عزم، انگیزه، حرکت، جنبش

impetus /'impites /n
The major disasters provided a strategic impetus for the establishment and development of natural disaster preparedness schemes in the Asia -pacific region.

عضو شرکت کننده در میز گرد

panellist/ panelist /n
Satellite – based disaser management, virtual space doctors and the potential threat of an asteroid or meteor crashing into Earth were among key agenda items of the latest session of a United Nations panel on outerspace.

عظمت، بزرگی، وسعت

enormity/i'normiti/n

عظیم، کلان، قابل توجه، اساسی، بنیادی

substantial/sâb'stanshâl/adj

عقلی، عقلایی، منطقی، معقول، عاقل، خردمند

rational/ 'rashenâl /adj

علل ریشه‌ای، دلایل ریشه‌ای

root causes/root kozez/n
Low incomes levels make full recovery from a crisis impossible; leaving affected communities even more vulnerable, offen the root cause of this situation is weak structures of governance, limited resources, and insufficient empowerment of communities, and cities to maximize their capacity for preparedness and response.

عمدتا، بیش‌تر، اکثراً، اکثر

predominatly / pri'dâmineytli / adv
Counter measures activities for pollution incidents involving gaseous substances may be restricted to monitoring and modelling efforts aside from urgent notifications under phase II, and supplying advice to those providing, or in charge of, emergency services, while priorities for the health and safety of the public and responders predominate.

عمدی، سنجیده، حساب شده، آگاهانه
عمداً، تعمداً، با متانت، به آرامی

deliberate /di'liberit/adj

عمق، دانش، آگاهی، نکته حکیمانه، اندیشه ژرف

profoundity/ pro'faonditi/ n

عملا، در عمل

functionally/'fânkshenali/adv

عملا، در عمل، از لحاظ عملی

pragmatically/prag'matikili/adv

عملکرد، کار، فعالیت، عملیات

operation/ âpe'reyshen/ n

عمل‌گرا، واقع‌گرا

pragmatist/'pragmatist/n
The short lead time of flash floods limits the effectiveness of typical hydrological run-off models.

Consequently a more pragmatic approach, very similar to the Central American Flash Floods Guidance (CAFFG) System, was proposed in a meeting during 2004 in South Africa involving hydrologists, meteorologists and disaster managers.

pragmatism/'pragmatizem/n

عمل‌گرایی، واقع بینی

pragmatic/prag'matic/adj

عملی، عمل‌گرایانه، واقع بینانه، واقع گرایانه

operational/ âpe'reyshenâl/ adj

عملی، عملیاتی، قابل استفاده، قابل بهره‌برداری

feasible/'fiizibel/adj

عملی، معقول، ممکن، امکان‌پذیر، قابل اجرا، متحمل، شـدنی، قابل قبول، قابل توجیه

fire and rescue operation/'fâyer and 'reskyoo âpe'reyshen/n

عملیات نجات و اطفای حریق

The Fire Rescue Communications Section (COMMs) is an enhanced 911 facility which handles Fire and EMS calls, in addition to dispatching services for emergency response. The staff must initially be certified by New York State as Emergency Medical Technicians and maintain national certification as Emergency Medical Dispatchers (EMD) and Emergency Fire Dispatchers (EFD). The staff also operates the county's Mobile Command Vehicles in conjunction with the FMO section.

recovery operations/ri'kâveri âpe'reyshens/n

عملیات یازیابی، عملیات شناسایی

Recovery in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters is directly related to the availability of local resources and the infrastructure and operational ability to deliver assistance from outside the affected region. RAND researchers have helped governments, militaries, and private organizations organize recovery operations during disasters, learn from past experience, and prepare for future disasters.

erationalise/ âpe'reyshenâliz/ vt

عملیاتی کردن، قابل استفاده نمودن، قابل بهره‌برداری نمودن

profoundly/pro'faondli/adv

عمیقا، شدیدا، به شدت، فوق‌العاده، صمیمانه

Management of the dead is one of the most difficult aspects of disaster response. It has profound and long – lasting consequences for survivors and communities. Globally, disasters claim thousands of lives each year. However, care the deceased is often overlooked in highlighted following several large disasters.

theme topic/thiim'tâpik/n

عنوان اصلی، مضمون اصلی

The four symposium theme topics were hazards and disasters, global change natural resources, and technology and infrastructure.

exogenous factors/'eksojiines/n

عوامل بیرونی، عوامل برون‌زا، عوامل غیرذاتی

To establish a relevant correlation between poverty and hazards, one must take out the exogenous factors associated with hazard loss.

drawback/ 'drobak/n

عیب، ایراد، اشکال، نقطه ضعف

However, there are two drawbacks to using telephones for disaster warning. Telephone penetration in many areas is still not satisfactory – particularly in rural and coastal areas most at risk. Even with the exponential increase in the number of phones that has occurred in recent years, there are still many regions in the Asia-Pacific region, where a telephone is considered a luxury. The other drawback is the congestion of phone lines that usually occurs immediately before and during a disaster, resulting in many phone calls in that vital period that cannot be completed.

pitfall/'pitfol/n

عیب، ایراد، اشکال، نقطه ضعف

Knowledge based on systematically collected data from field disaster research studies might help planners avoid common disaster management pitfalls, thereby improving disaster response planning.

غ

غبار haze / heyz /n

غبارآلود hayz / 'heyzi /adj

Haze is traditionally an atmospheric phenomenon where dust,smoke and other dry particles obscure the clarity of the sky.The World Metoroligical Organization manual of codes includes a classification of horizontal obscuration into catagories of fog, icefog, steamfog, mist, haze, smoke, volcanic ash, sand and snow. Sources of haze particles include farming (ploughing in dry weather), traffic, industry and wildfires.

غبارآلود شدن، غبارآلود کردن haze / heyz /vi,vt

غم انگیز و درعین حال خنده‌دار، تراژی کمیک tragicomic/ 'traji'kâmik/ adj

This earthquake is a tragic reminder of the need to concurrently ensure good infrastructure, policy foresight, and functional institutions for disaster preparedness. In Kathmandu's case, unstable geological conditions, together with high density and substandard building stock, create a dangerous environment. According to Demographia Kathmandu is the world's 33rd densest city out of over 1,000 studied, unsurpassed by any Western city.

غنی کردن، بارور کردن، بهره‌مند کردن cross- fertilize/ krâs'fertilâyz/vt

غنی، بارور، بهره‌مند cross – fertilization/ krâs fertilây'zeyshen/ n

Previous International Disaster and Emergency Readiness, IDER conferences have shown what an immense benefit can be gained from cross – fertilization of experiences and procedures from around the world. Robatics, for instance, that are used in the nuclear industry to defect contamination can be adapted to search for survivors after a building collapse or in the devastation caused by eartqnakes.

غیرعادی، نابهنجار، نامنظم، بی‌قاعده anomalous/e'nâmeles/adj

بی‌قاعدگی، بی‌نظمی، نابهنجاری anomaly/e'nâmeli/n

Appearance of anomalies in the atmosphere before earthquakes(EQs) has been verified, through observation of anomalous transmission of VHE electromagnetic(EM) waves beyond line-of-sight.

غیرمتمرکز decentralized/dii'sentrâlâyzd/adj

Development and use of a web-site linking DRM program implementation partners (National and State

Governments, UNDP, etc) to share activities, approaches, methods to mainstream disaster management, gender, decentralization etc.

ف

disastrous/ di'zâstres/ adj

فاجعه آمیز، مصیبت بار، فجیع

calamity/ka'lamiti/n

فاجعه، بلا، مصیبت

Other calamities such as, floods, earthquakes, wildfires, highwinds, and sandslides are high on the list of sources of deaths, destruction and economic losses in the region.

catastrophe/ ke'tastrefi/ n

فاجعه، مصیبت، بلا، سانحه

catastrophic/ kates'trafik/adj

فاجعه‌آمیز، اسف‌بار، مصیبت‌بار، فجیع

The Mass Evacuee Support planning initiative focuses on developing strategies and guidelines for support of disaster victims through development of planning guidance and a Host – State Evacuee, Support Plan template.These planning efforts will enhance operational effectiveness to provide recovery assistance to individuals and households, as well as public assistance to State and local governments in the event of an extraordinary or catastrophic disaster.

planning phase/ 'planning feyz/ n

فاز برنامه‌ریزی، مرحله برنامه‌ریزی، دوره برنامه‌ریزی

The purpose of project planning phase is: establish business requirements; establish cost, schedule, list of deliverables and delivery dates; establish resource plan and get management approval; proceed to next phases.

sewage/ 'syoo- ij/ n

فاضلاب

surmount / ser'maont /vt

فائق آمدن، غلبه کردن، پشت سرگذاشتن

enormities/i'normitiz/n

فجایع

calamitous/ka'lamits/adj

فجیع، اسف‌بار، مصیبت‌بار

overarching / over'ârching / adj

فراگیر، گسترده، دامنه‌دار

Much has been done in Ethiopia over the past thirty five years to shift from disaster response towards an all-inclusive disaster risk management approach. The recently adopted policy sets out the necessary steps to build overarching disaster risk management architecture in the country.

ubiquitous/ yoo'bikwites/ adj

فراگیر، متداول، رایج، فراوان

ubiquity/ yoo'bikwiti /n

فراگیری، همه جاگیری، رواج، شیوع، وفور

Universal, ubiauitous, equitable and affordable access to ICT infrastructure and services, constitutes one of

the challenges of the Information Society and should be an objective of all stakeholders involved in building it.

فرامرزی

transboundary/trans'baondri/ n

The ASEAN Ministers for the Environment agreed to harmonize policy directions and set up operational and technical cooperation on environment matters such as transboundary air and water pollution, natural disasters, forest fires, oil spills, and the transboundary movements and disposal of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes, and undertake joint actions to address the anti – tropical timber campaign; and undertak to develop and implement specific programmes relating to haze caused by forest fiers, air and water quality management and protection of marine environment in ASEAN areas.

فراوان، زیاد، کافی، به اندازه

ample/ 'ampel/ adj

Animal brought to a pet shelter are required to have proper identification collar and rabies tag, proper identification on all belongings, a carrier or cage, a leash, an ample supply of food, water and food bowls, any necessary medications, specific care instructions and newspapers or trash bags for clean up.

فرایند بیابان‌زایی، بیابان‌سازی، لوت‌سازی، بیابانی شدن

desertification/de'zertifiikeyshen /n

Desertification is the degradation of land in drylands. Caused by a variety of factors, such as climate change and human activities, desertification is one of the most significant global environmental problems.

فرسایش، تخریب، نهشتبری (کم شدن بلندی زمین در اثر فرسایش)، (زمین‌شناسی) فروسایی

degradation/degre'deyshen/ n

فرسوده شدن، ریش ریش شدن، نازک شدن

fray/ frey/vt, vi

فرش پلکان، کناره

stair – carpet/'ster karpit /n

فرصت، موقعیت خوب، وضع خوشایند

niche/nich/n

This research effort maps out the DRR advocacy landscape and identifies: key players and relationships, key issues and policy agendas within DRR, key approaches to advocacy, and niche opportiunities for Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE).

فرق بین حرف و عمل، فرق بین گفتار و کردار، بدبینی اجتماعی

credibility gap/ kredi'biliti gap/ n

فرماندار کل

Governor- General/gâverner 'jenerâl/n

It is demonstrated that only if a country's governance structure enables the implementation and enforcement of public policies conducive to a country's economic and social development can sustainable livelihoods be achieved and susceptibility to disasters be reduced. Accountability, participation, predictability and transparency are identified as the key features of a

governance structure that fosters development and supports risk reduction

فرماندار، استاندار، حاکم، عضو هیات رییسه governor/'gâverner/n

فرمانده حادثه incident commander/'insident kâ'mânder/n

The incident commander is the person responsible for all aspects of an emergency response; including quickly developing incident objectives, managing all incident operations, application of resources as well as responsibility for all persons involved. The incident commander sets priorities and defines the organization of the incident response teams and the overall incident action plan. The role of incident commander may be assumed by senior or higher qualified officers upon their arrival or as the situation dictates. Even if subordinate positions are not assigned, the incident commander position will always be designated or assumed. The incident commander may, at their own discretion, assign individuals, who may be from the same agency or from assisting agencies, to subordinate or specific positions for the duration of the emergency.

فرو رانش subduction / sâb'dakshen/ n

By studying core samples from submarine channels in various locations along the subduction zones, scientists have been able to creat a 10,000 year timeline of huge earthquakes that provide sobering evidence that the Northwest is due for a major event.

فرو نشاننده، بازدارنده suppressant / sâpresent /n

فروکش کننده، تشفّی‌پذیر suppressible / sâ'presible /adj

فرهنگ دیجیتالی digital culture/dijitâl kâlcher/n

Examining Paratextual Theory and its Applications in Digital Culture suggests a theoretical and practical tool for building bridges between disciplines interested in conducting joint research and exploration of digital culture. Helping scholars from different fields find an interdisciplinary framework and common language to study digital objects, this book serves as a useful reference for academics, librarians, professionals, researchers, and students, offering a collaborative outlook and perspective.

فرهنگ‌پذیری acculturation/ a'kâlchereyshen/ n

An interpreter's behavior may evoke certain feelings in the disasters survivor. Factors such as interpreter's gender, age, or level of acculturation may affect the survivor's willingness to speak openly.

فزاینده، افزاینده cumulative/'kyoomyuletiv/adj

فشار منفذی pore pressure/ por 'presher/n

The pressure of fluids within the pores of a reservoir, usually hydrostatic pressure, or the pressure exerted by a column of water from the formation's depth to sea level. When impermeable rocks such as shales form as

sediments are compacted, their pore fluids cannot always escape and must then support the total overlying rock column, leading to anomalously high formation pressures.

فصاحت، زبان آوری، قدرت بیان — articulateness/ ârtikyu litnis/ n

فصیح، واضح، رسا، زبان آور، دارای قدرت بیان، روشن — articulate/ âr'tikyulit/ adj

فضاهای شهری، محیط‌های شهری — urban settings / erban setingz / n

The death toll from the May 12 magnitude 7.9 Sichuan province earthquakes in China may exceed 50000 based on previous similar earthquakes in urban settings.

فقر، تنگدستی — impoverishment/im'pâverishment/n

Children are extremely vulnerable when it comes to the impacts of disasters-whether physically less protected from death, disability and injury, left orphaned, at risk due to impoverishment, or their education irrevocably disrupted.

فقر، تنگدستی — proverty / 'pâverti/ n

فقیر، فقرزده، بی‌مایه، ضعیف — impoverished/im'pâverisht/adj

فقیر، فقرزده، گرفتار فقر — proverty - stricken / 'pâverti striken/ adj

فقیرکردن، ورشکست‌کردن، ضعیف کردن — impoverish/im'pâverish/vt

فکر کردن، تعمق کردن، سنجیدن، مشورت کردن، تبادل نظر کردن، بحث کردن — deliberate /di'libereyt /vt,vi

فن‌آوری‌ها و فرایندهای به کارگرفته شده برای امکان دسترسی مصرف کننده نهایی به شبکه یا شبکه‌های ارتباطی [مخابرات] — last mile/ lâst mâyl / n

The last mile or last kilometer is a widely accepted phrase used in the telecommunications, cable television and internet industries to refer to the final leg of the telecommunications networks delivery components and mechanisms to retail end-users (customers).

فوری، فوری و فوتی، اضطراری، مهم — pressing /'presing /adj

The high disaster risk in the region confirms the pressing need to invest in regional disaster risk reduction, with the aim to minimize the casualties and the devastation disasters can cause.

فوق‌العاده، بسیار زیبا، مهم، در درجه اول اهمیت — paramount/'pramaont/ adj

Disaster can strike at any time and being under insured or unprepared can wreck havoc in anyone's life. This is of paramount importance to homeowners who generally have a lot riding on their homes and will experience serious financial repercussions.

فهرست، صورت، صورت موجودی، صورت‌برداری کردن از، موجودی — Inventory/'inventri/n,vt

In addition, a large inventory of existing structures lack earthquake–resistant design and have not been retrofitted to meet current design codes.

ق

قابل اجرا، اجرا کردنی تحمیلی، اجباری	enforceable/in'forsibel/adj enforced/in'forst/adj
قابل اجرا، درحال بهره‌برداری، قابل بهره‌برداری	operative/ âperetive/ adj, n Many of WFP's emergency response operations have disaster risk mitigation components, for example raising of houses in flood areas, construction of water catchments, tree planting and terracing.
قابل اصلاح، اصلاح‌پذیر	amendable/a'mendebel/adj
قابل اطمینان بودن، مطمئن بودن، قابلیت اطمینان	reliability/ rilâye'biliti/ n
قابل اعتماد، معتبر، موثق	reliable/ ri'lâyebel /adj
قابل بازیابی، بازیافتنی {رایانه}	retrievable/ri'triivebel/adj
قابل پیش‌بینی	foreseeable/ for'sii – ebel / adj
قابل تحسین، درخور ستایش	commendable / kâ'mendebel / adj
قابل تعقیب، قابل پیگیری قانونی	actionable/akshenebel/adj
قابل تهیه و خریداری	affordable/e'fordebel/adj
قابل دسترسی، در دسترس، دست یافتنی	approachable/ e'prochebel/ adj
قابل کشت، مزروعی	cultivable/ 'kâltivebel / adj
قابل مقاوم‌سازی	retrofitable /ret'rofit'tebl /adj
قابل ملاحظه، قابل توجه، اندازه گرفتنی	measurable/'mezherebel/adj
قابلیت ارائه، قابلیت تحویل	deliverability/ di'livere'biliti/n
قابلیت قبول، باور، صحت، صدق، درستی، اعتبار	credibility / kredi'biliti/ n
قابلیت، آمادگی، استعداد، حساسیت	susceptibility /sâseptibiliti /n
قاچاق انسان	human trafficking /'hyooman'trafiking/n An increase in human trafficking often comes in the wake of a natural disaster, but it usually takes a few months to manifest. so incorporating human trafficking prevention into disaster contingency planning may not appear to be as urgent as other, more immediate needs. But planning ahead for human trafficking is the first step in preventing the sort of exploitation that can follow major disasters.
قاطع، مقاوم، قوی، قاطعانه، مصممانه، تندرست،	robust/ro'bâst/adj

قاطعانه، با قاطعیت، decisively/di'sâysivili/adv

قاطعیت decisiveness/gi'sâysivnis/n

A stable personality and decisiveness are needed for managing a crisis.

قاطعانه، به شدت، محکم، بااستحکام robustly/ro'bâstli/adv

قانون act/akt/n

قانونی ساختن، قانونیت، مشروعیت بخشیدن، مشروعیت legitimization /lijitimây'zeyshen / n

It has been observed that the responsiveness of government to disasters is an element in the general legitimacy of government. In the same way, legitimacy is one of the ultimate criteria of good public policy at both of domestic and international levels.

قانونی کردن، مشروع ساختن، مشروع بخشیدن به سندیت دادن (به)، توجیه کردن، موجه ساختن legitimize/li'jitimâyz/vt

قانونی، الزامی، اجباری، تحت قیومیت mandated/'mandeytid/adj

قبل از، پیش از preparatory/ pri'paretri/ adj

قحطی famine / 'famin / n

A famine is a widespread scarcity of food. This phenomenon is usually accompanied or followed by regional malnutrition, starvation, epidemic, and increased mortality.

قریب الوقوع، درشرف وقوع، درحال فرارسیدن، نزدیک به approaching / e'proching / adj, adv

If development is to be protected and advanced in countries affected by climate risks, an integrated approach to climate risk management needs to be promoted.

قضا، قضاوت، حوزه قضایی، صلاحیت قضایی، قدرت jurisidiction/juris'dikshen/ n

قضایی، حقوقی juridical/juridishâl/adj

قوسی، قوس زنجیره‌ای arc /ârk/n

An arc is a chain of volcanoes (volcanic arc) that sometimes froms on the land when an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate and then slides down underneath it (subduction).

قید کردن، تصریح کردن stipulate/'stipyuleyt /vt, vi

ک

کادر، تیم، گروه، دسته

cadre/kâder/n

A cadre of village volunteers would be created to carry out the village based natural disaster risk management programs in the selected program districts.

کار عبث، کار بی‌سرانجام، تلاش بی‌حاصل

lost cause / lâst'koz/n

Drought and famine have proved to be the deadliest disasters globally, followed by flood, technological disaster, earthquake, winds storm, extreme temperature and others. Global economic loss related to disaster events average around US$880 billion per year.

کار گذاشتن، جایگزین کردن، نشاندن

embed/im'bed/vt

کار، وظیفه، نقشه، کاردکرد، هدف، نتیجه، حاصل،

function/'fânkshen/n

کارایی، عملی بودن، امکان

viability /vâya'bility /n

کارآمد، کارا، نهادینه

streamlined / 'striimlâynd /adj

The Committee recommended that the secretariat, taking into account the work of other commissions and keeping within existing resources, put in place follow – up mechanisms at the regional level to rview the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2015 and streamline the implementation of the Regional Action Plan towards the Information Society in Asia and the Pacific.

کاربردگرا، کارکردگرا، نقش گرا

functionalist/'fânkshenâlist/n

کاربردگرایی، کارکردگرایی

functionalism/'fânkshenâlizem/n

کارشکنانه، ممانعت برانگیز، بازدارنده، مانع تراش

obstructionist / âbs'trâkshenist/ n, adj

کارشکنی، مانع تراشی، سنگ اندازی

obstructionism/ âbs'trâkshenizem/ n

کارکردن، عمل کردن، (به جای چیزی) به کار رفتن

function/'fânkshen/vi

کارکردی، عملی، کاری، مفید، کارآمد، کارا، درست، صحیح، سالم، قابل استفاده

functional/'fânkshenâl/adj

کارکنان، کارمند بودن، کارمند گرفتن

staff/ stâf/n, vi

کارگزار (اوراق بهادار)، واسطه، دلال

broker /'broker/ n

کارمزد، کمیسیون، حق‌العمل، حق دلالی، واسطه‌گری

brokerage/'brokerij/ n

The Joint unit (brokerage) can bring an affected country in direct contact with donor countries who are

willing to assist and provide needed response resources.

functionary/'fânkshenery/n

کارمند، متصدی، مامور، کارگذار

The program also aims at enhancing the capacity of the functionaries to respond properly during the time of emergencies.

staffers/'stâferz/ n

کارمندان، پرسنل

staffing/ 'stâfng/n, adj

کارمندان، پرسنل، کارمندی، پرسنلی

Most disaster plans are prepared for, and are administered by those groups and agencies in society responsible, staffed and equipped for civil defense or similar emergency services.

cultivated/ 'kâltiveytid / adj

کاشتن، زیرکشت بردن، کشت و کار کردن

cultivation/ kâlti'veyshen / n

کاشته، زیرکشت، زراعی، مزروعی

sound /sound /adj

کامل، بی‌عیب، سالم، منطقی، معقول، مطمئن، درست

The International Center of Emergency Techniques (ICET) is committed to promote sound strategies for risk, crisis and disaster management.

hypocenter/ hâypo'senter/ n

کانون، کانون زلزله، مرکز درونی زمین لرزه، میانگاه زمین لرزه

An earthquake's hypocenter is the position where the strain energy stored in the rock is first released, and is the point where the fault begins to rapture. This occurs at the focal depth below the epicenter.

focal point / 'fokâl point / n

کانون، هسته مرکزی، مرجع

The focal point is the key agency that has the authority and resources to coordinate all related bodies for disaster management such as ministries, international donor agencies, NGOs and the private sector.

disaster risk reduction/di'zâster risk ri'dâkshen/n

کاهش خطرپذیری سوانح، کاهش خطرپذیری از بلایا

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them: Heddre it has been strongly influenced by the mass of research on vulnerability that has appeared in print since the mid-1970s.[1] It is the responsibility of development and relief agencies alike. It should be an integral part of the way such organizations do their work, not an add-on or one-off action. DRR is very wide-ranging: Its scope is much broader and deeper than conventional emergency management. There is potential for DRR initiatives in just about every sector of development and humanitarian work.

disaster mitigation/ di'zâster miti'geyshen/n

کاهش سوانح، کاهش بلایا

Disaster mitigation measures may be structural (e.g. flood dikes) or non-structural (e.g. land use zoning). Mitigation activities should incorporate the measurement and assessment of the evolving risk

environment. Activities may include the creation of comprehensive, pro-active tools that help decide where to focus funding and efforts in risk reduction.
Other examples of mitigation measures include:

- Hazard mapping
- Adoption and enforcement of land use and zoning practices
- Implementing and enforcing building codes
- Flood plain mapping
- Reinforced tornado safe rooms
- Burying of electrical cables to prevent ice build-up
- Raising of homes in flood-prone areas
- Disaster mitigation public awareness programs
- Insurance programs

abate/ e'beyt / vi, vt

abatement/e'beytment / n

کاهش یافتن، کاستن، خاتمه یافتن، برطرف کردن، کاهش، جلوگیری

The Ministry of Environment administers the Environment Conservation Act, numerous surveillance and abatement programs designed to maintain acceptable standards.

diminished/di'minish/adj

کاهش یافته، نقصان یافته، کم شده

mitigating / mitigeyting / n

کاهش، تخفیف، تسکین، تعدیل

alleviation/ aliivi'yeyshen / n

کاهش، تخفیف، تسکین، وسیله تخفیف، مایه تسکین

The Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) is a five year initiative from January, 2010 to December, 2014, with the overall aim of contributing to poverty alleviation in Bangladesh through disaster risk reduction.

mitigation/ miti'geyshen/n

کاهش، تخفیف، تعدیل

Mitigating means planning, programming, setting policies, coordinating, facilitating, raising awareness, assisting and strengthening. If structural measures are the bones of a flood management programme, then mitigation is its flesh.

depletion /di'pliishen /n

کاهش، نقصان

Environmental impacts, which may include the depletion or discovery of natural resources, changes in ambient concentrations of pollutants and deteriorating or improving living conditions in human settlements, can thus be either harmful or beneficial.

fire extinguisher/'fâyer ikstingwisher/n

کپسول آتش‌نشانی

Fire extinguishers have been in use by Police and Fire Departments, warehouses and factories and home owners all over the country. These professional grade fire extinguishers are designed to deal with auto, kitchen, or trash and spot fires quickly and safely.

crustal strain/krâstâl streyn/n

کُرنش پوسته‌ای

How the solid Earth responds to deformational forces is a topic of considerable uncertainty. The inside of

Earth is physically and chemically heterogeneous, and its ability to carry and transmit stress varies widely depending on composition, mineralogy, pressure, temperature, deformation history, and the presence or absence of fluids. Variations in these properties determine where the crust will deform broadly and slowly or, alternatively, break locally and rapidly in a damaging earthquake.

کروی، گوی مانند، گرد

globular/ 'glâbyulâr/adj

In this report we assess the global risks of two disaster – related outcomes: mortality and economic losses. We estimate risk levels by combining hazard exposure with historical vulnerability for two indicators of elements at risk – gridded population and Gross Domestic product (GDP) per unit area – for six major natural hazards: earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, floods, drought, and cyclones.

کشت، زراعت، کشت و کار، کشت کاری، کشاورز، (ماشین) علف چین

cultivator/ 'kâltiveyter / n

The communities face many natural hazards but the major ones are drought and floods. These invariably cause famine, food insecurity and proverty. However, the communities have devised a variety of measures such as growing drought – resistant and early-maturing indigenous crop varieties, gathering wild fruits and vegetables, wetlands cultivation, livestock diversifying and splitting, that have enableld them to survive climate hazards with little or no support from the outside world.

کشورهای توسعه یافته

developed countries/di'velopt 'kantriz/n

A developed country disaster relief fund is a public fund that is established and maintained by a registered public benevolent institution. The fund's sole purpose must be providing money for the relief of people in a developed country (other than Australia) who are in distress as a result of a disaster officially recognised by the Treasurer. The relief may be by way of assistance to re-establish a community.

کشورهای در حال توسعه

developing countries/ di'veloping 'kântriz / n

Developing countries suffer the greatest costs when a disaster hits – more than 95 percent of all deaths caused by disasters occur in developing countries, and losses due to natural disasters are 20 times greater (as a percentage of GDP) in developing countries than in industrialized countries.

کشورهای کم‌تر توسعه یافته

least developed countries/ liist di'velopt 'kântriz / n

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) constitute a special category of countries that are characterized by extreme poverty, weak economies, inadequate institutional and human resources and are often vulnerable to natural disasters.

کشورهای محصور در خشکی

land – locked countries/ land lâkt 'kântriz/n

A landlocked country is a country entirely enclosed by land, or whose only coastlines lie on closed seas. There are 48 landlocked countries in the world, including partially recognized states. No landlocked countries are found on the continents of North America, Australia and Antarctica. The general economic and other disadvantages experienced by landlocked countries make the majority of these countries Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Nine of the twelve countries with the lowest HDI, Human Development Index, scores are landlocked.

adequacy/'adikwisi/n

کفایت، شایستگی، بسندگی، تکافو

adequate/'adikwit/adj

مناسب، کافی، شایسته، به اندازه کافی

adequately/'adikwitli/adv

به اندازه کافی، به شایستگی، به طور شایسته

Emergency response and management must explicitly target women as well as men in all areas of support, based on the recognition that women's involvement is essential to adequate recovery and potential for sustainable development and reduction of natural disasters.

holistic/ ho'listik/ adj

کل نگر، کل نگرانه

Promote and support dialogue with the aim of fostering a holistic approach towards disaster risk reduction.

holism/ 'holizem/ n

کل نگری

megacity/'mega'siti/ n

کلان شهر

A megacity is usually defined as a metropolitan area with a total population in excess of ten million people. In the recent years, the Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative, EMI, has under taken concrete actions to address disaster risk management in megacities and other complex urban centers.

trivialization/ triviyalây'zeyshen / n

کم اهمیت جلوه دادن، کوچک شماری

trivialize/ 'triviyalâyz / vt

کم اهمیت جلوه دادن، کوچک نشان دادن

Traslating the Hyogo Framework for Action, HFA, into a strategy that fits the conditions in each country and giving it the necessary legislative and political support is not trival.

minimal/'minimâl/adj

کم ترین، حداقل

alleviate/ a'liiviyeyt / vt

کم کردن، کاستن از، تسکین دادن، آرام کردن

scant/ skant/ adj/ adj/vt

کم، مختصر، ناکافی، ناقص، کم کردن، محدود کردن

scanty /'skanti/ adj

کم، ناکافی، نه چندان زیاد

Major reviews investigating poverty dynamics have noticed the scant evidence in this respect mainly due to the absence of hazard information in standard household survey.

کمرشکن، باز دارنده، منع کننده {قیمت} prohibitive/pro'hibitive/adj

کمک خواستن، استناد کردن به، متوسل شدن به invoke/in'vok/ vt

If the pollution incident is of a nature which should be dealt with by an agency other than the Minstry of Environment, or through the invocation of a contingency plan other than this plan, the appropriate agency will be notified as soon as possible.

کمک کردن، ارایه کردن، موثر بودن، تاثیر گذاشتن contribute/kân'tribyoot/vt,vi

کمک کننده، اعانه دهنده، نویسنده، علت contributor/kân'tribyooter/n

کمک، دستیاری، وسیله، واسطه، عامل Instrumentality/ instrumen'taliti / n

کمک، سهم، نقش، کوشش، تلاش contribution/kân'tribyooshen/n

کمکی، جانبی، موثر contributory/kân'tribyuteri/adj

Moreover, further study should be used to identify the most effective ways to encourage contributions to disaster relief efforts, and to ensure that victims quickly and efficiently receive needed aids.

کمکی، کمک، اعانه، راحتی، آرامش، رهایی، خلاصی relief/ri'liif/n,adj

Promote regular disaster preparedness exercises including evacuation drills and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs.

کمی پول، کمی عرضه پول، شدت و حدت، قاطعیت، تنگنای پول [اقتصاد] stringency /'strinjensi/n

کمیاب، نادر، ناکافی، به ندرت، به سختی scarce/skers/adj, adv

کمیابی، کمبود، کمی، تنگی scarcity/'skersiti/n

UNDP's partnerships with the national and state institutions have been based on the links that natural disasters have with scarcity, inequality and vulnerability.

کمّیت‌پذیر، قابل اندازه‌گیری، چندی‌پذیر quantifiable/'kwântifâyebel/adj

کمیّت‌نما، چندی‌نما quantifier/'kwântifâyer/n

کمّیت‌نمایی، چندی‌نمایی quantification/kwântifi'keyshen/n

کمیته راهبری steering committee/'stiyering kâmiti/n

The Steering Committee on Risk Prevention and Management will work under the comprehensive umbrella of Future Earth. Within Future Earth's fundamental questions there is to identify the opportunities to reduce risks and vulnerabilities. A focus on vulnerability and resilience within Dynamic Planet Future Earth theme is an excellent opportunity for the disaster risk reduction research community to come together with global environmental change researchers - especially those who focus on forecasting extreme events and anticipating thresholds with those who work on vulnerability and adaptation.

کمیته، کمیسیون، هیات بررسی

committee /kâ'miti /n

Where hazardous materials affect or may affect the health and welfare of citizens or the environment of neighboring countries, these undertakings or commitments should also be reflected in the contingency plan.

کمّی‌کردن، با عدد نشان دادن

quantify/'kwântifây/vt

An increasing number of countries are taking steps at national to local levels to reduce risks associated with natural hazards. Among issues hampering these efforts is a lack of data concerning a country's past climate to quantify hazard characteristics (e.g., frequency, severity and location) of local climatic extremes in the future.

کنار گذر، راه جانبی

frontage road/'frântij 'rod/n

A frontage road (also access road, service road, parallel road, etc.) is a local road running parallel to a higher-speed, limited–access road. A frontage road is often used to provide access to private driveways, shops, houses, industries or farms. Where parallel high-speed roads are provided as part of a major highway, these are also known as local-express lanes. Frontage roads provide access to homes and businesses which would be cut off by a limited-access road and connect these locations with roads which have direct access to the main roadway. Frontage roads give indirect access to abutting property along a freeway, either preventing the commercial disruption of an urban area that the freeway traverses or allowing commercial development of abutting property.

کنسرسیوم، ائتلاف کوتاه مدت چند شرکت یا بانک

consortium/kân'sortiyem/n

The objective of this consortium is to support the development of national components of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (IOTWS) in ten countries in the region.

کیت اضطراری، وسایل اضطراری

emergency kit/i'merjensi kit/n

Support will be provided to the district administration for having an emergency kit with some essential equipment like a boat, portable power generator set, early warning equipment, tents, power saw.. etc to meet the emergency need at the time of natural disasters like cyclones or floods or earthquakes.

گ

گاز سمی

poison gas/ 'poyzen gas/n

گام بلند برداشتن، پریدن، گام بلند، پرش، (معمولا جمع) پیشرفت

stride/strayd/n,vi

Although the HFA has substantively contributed to strengthened global attention on disaster risk reduction(DRR), its goals and priorities for action are far from being achieved. USAID's DRR agenda has made significant strides, but given current and future realities, increased attention and resources are needed to reduce global disaster losses and protect development investments.

گذار، تحول، تغییر از یک حالت به حالت دیگر

transition /'tran'zishen /n

While efforts to further strengthen the NATIONAL DISASTER

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NDRMS) preparation and response capacities continue, there is a greater need to focus on protecting investments as well as livelihoods in order to transition from a 'living at risk' to 'living with risk' approach.

گرایش، تمایل، میل، رغبت

Tendency/ 'tendenci/n

When it comes to environmental emergencies, many didaster plans tend to be silent on the topic of environmental aspets of emergencies.

گردآوری کردن، جمع‌آوری کردن، انباشتن، ذخیره کردن، انبار کردن

garner/'gârner /vt

Children's Administration emergency management planning is a reflection of the garnering and mobilization of support agencies and resources which can help connect families to communities and services during a disaster.

گردباد یا چرخند استوایی (درشمال غربی اقیانوس آرام)، تیفون، توفند

typhoon/ tâyfoon/ n

A typhoon is a mature tropical cyclone that develops in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean between 180˚ and 100˚ E. This region is referred to as the northwest Pacific basin. The northern Pacific Ocean is divided into three regions: the eastern (North America to 140˚w), central (140˚w to 180˚), and western (180˚ to 100˚ E). Identical phenomena in the eastern north Pacific are called hurricanes, with tropical cyclones moving into the western Pacific re- designated as Typhoons.

گرفتن، تقاضا کردن، به خود اختصاص دادن

claim / kleym /vt,vi

گروه، ائتلاف، اتحادیه

pool /pool /n

The mission of Vermont Emergency Management CERT program is to work in partnership with the state and local public safety agencies and the community to produce a pool of citizens trained in disaster preparedness and response to provide leadership and coordination during an emergency and for immediate assistance to victims.

گروه، دسته، خوشه، غده، جمع شدن (دورهم)، حلقه زدن (دور)

cluster/'klâster/n,vi

The Disaster Management Cluster provides policy advisory services and capacity development to the Government of Bangladesh in risk mitigation and effective humanitarian response.

گروه‌های به حاشیه رانده شده،گروه‌های نادیده گرفته شده، اقشار رانده شده، گروه‌های حاشیه‌ای، اقشار نادیده گرفته شده

marginalized groups/'mârjinâlâyzd groops/ n

The vision of the National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA, is to achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development in Pakistan through reducing risks and vulnerabilities, particularly those of the poor and marginalized groups, and be effectively responding to and recovering from all types of disaster events.

گروهی، جمعی، مشترک

collaboratively/ko'labretivli/adv

گزارش

debriefing/ dii'briifing/ n

Critical Incident Debriefing, CID, is an approach to address and mitigate, the distress caused by sudden traumatic events such as explosions, inJuries, assult or other acts of violence and life threateming events. Debriefing usually takes place after an unusual or traumatic incident. It is preferably done directly with the person or persons who experienced the events.

گزارش ارزیابی خسارات

damage assenssment report/ 'damij a'sesment ri'port/ n

Within 72 hours of the event, the local government will provide a Cumulative Local Initial Damage Assessment Report, or IDA. The IDA is a summary of damages to homes, businesses and public infrastructures.

گزارش پیشرفت

progress report/'progres riport/n

This publication provides an in-depth analysis of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Progress Reports presented by countries to date as a first step towards the design of a new progress monitoring system. An analysis of progress has been presented in each of the biennial United Nations Global Assessment Reports on Disaster Risk Reduction (2009, 2011 and 2013), as well as in a stand-alone 2013 publication, the report Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action - Summary of reports 2007-2013.

گزارش خواستن از، اطلاعات خواستن از، گزارش

debrief/ dii'briif/ vt, n

گزارش دادن، خبردادن، اطلاع دادن

notify / 'notifây / vt

To enhance early warning systems (EWS), ADPC,

under the Indian Ocean Early –Warning System Programme also introduced the Tsunami Alert Rapid Notification System Programme with emphasis on robust ICT systems to disseminate information and warnings from the national to the community level.

notifiable / noti'fâyebel/adj — **گزارش دادنی**

situation report /sichu'weyshen ri'port /n — **گزارش وضعیت**

A situation report is exactly what the name implies: a report on a situation containing verified, factual information that gives a clear picture of the "who, what, where, when, why and how" of an incident or situation. Emergency management organizations, government agencies, armed services, businesses, law enforcement agencies, humanitarian nongovermnental organizations and diplomats all rely on situation reports.

rupture/'râpcher/vt,vi,n — **گسیختگی**، قطع، پارگی، پاره شدن، گسیختن

ruptured/'râpcherd/adj — **گسیخته**، پاره شده، قطع شده

The prediction of future earthquakes will be greatly enhanced by the development of dynamic models of fault rupture.

articulate/ âr'tikyuleyt/ vt — **گفتن**، بیان کردن، باصراحت اظهار کردن

lahar/ 'lâhâr/ n — **گل روان** (واژه گل روان درزبان اندونزیایی)

The conjunction of heavy rain following a volcanic eruption is producing lahars. Lahars are a type of mudflow or landslide composed of pyroclastic material and water that flows down from a volcano, typically along a river valley. The term "lahar" originated in the Javanese largnage of Indonesia.

inclusion/ in'kloozhen/ n — **گنجاندن**، وارد کردن، مشمول (عمل)

template / templeyt / n — **الگو**، شابلون

Proper and easy to understand roles and responsibilities is the key to successful Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) Program. Below is simple Roles and Responsibilites templates for DRP.DRP program team usually consist of Damage Assessment Team, Executive Team, Restoration Team, Operations Team, Customer Support Team, Salvage/ Reclamation Team, Administrative Support Team.

demonstrate/'demonstreyt/vt,vi — **گواه (بر چیزی) بودن**، نشان دهنده (چیزی) بودن، ابراز کردن، بیات کردن

diverse/dây'vers/ adj — **گوناگون**، تنوع، متفاوت، مختلف

accretionary wedge /a'kriisheneri wej /n — **گوه‌های بهم افزوده**

Sediments, the top layer of material on a tectonic plate, that accumulate and deform where oceanic and continental plates collide. These sediment are scraped off the top of the downgoing oceanic crustal plate and

are appended to the edge of the continental plate.

staggering/'stagering /adj **گیج کننده**، مبهوت کننده، بهت آور

ل

correlative /kâre'letiv/adj

Any effective strartegy to manage disaster risk must begin with an identification of the hazards and what is vulnerable to them. But what does this mean? What is the correlation between risk, hazards and vulnerability?

لازم، ملزوم، هم آیند

encrustation/ inkrâs'teyshen/ n

In addition, the geographical distribution of poverty and hazards estimates can be overlaid with geo-referenced data on important community information related with local infrastructure(roads, electricity and telecommunications), health and education facilities and the travel distance to them.

لایه، پوست، قشر

لایه، پوشش

seismograph/'sâyzmogrâf/n

A seismograph, or seismometer, is an instrument used to detect and record earthquakes. Generally, it consists of a mass attached to a fixed base. During an earthquake, the base moves and the mass does not. The motion of the base with respect to the mass is commonly transformed into an electrical voltage. The electrical voltage is recorded on paper, magnetic tape, or another recording medium. This record is proportional to the motion of the seismometer mass relative to the earth, but it can be mathematically converted to a record of the absolute motion of the ground. Seismograph generally refers to the seismometer and its recording device as a single unit.

لرزه نگاشت، لرزه‌نگار، زلزله نگار

tremor–prone/'tremer pron/n

All important buildings in Japan, one of the most termor – prone countries in the world, are retrofitted, a modification technique of existing structures to make them more resistant to seismic activity, ground motion or soil failure due to the earthquake.

لرزه‌پذیر

ocean bottom seismometer/'oshen bâtem sâyzmâ'mittter/n

Ocean Bottom Seismometer (OBS) is a seismometer that is designed to record the earth motion under oceans and lakes from man- made sources. Sensors at the sea floor are used to observe acoustic and seismic events. Seismic and acoustic signals may be caused by different sources, by earthquakes and tremors as well as artificial sources.

لرزه‌سنج بستر اقیانوس

لرزه‌شناختی

seismological /'sâyzmo'lâjikâl/n

Applicants with background and duties in earthquake engineering and disaster management who want to deepen their understanding of seismological phenomomena, methods and data products are also considered, as are researchers or university lecturers in geosciences who may act as conveyers of the knowledge acquired in the course (training of trainers).

لوازم، وسایل، تجهیزات، تجهیز، دستگاه‌ها

equipment/ i'kwipment/ n

لوله گاز، خط گاز

gas line/'gas lâyn /n

Fire is the most common earthquake – releted hazard, due to broken gas line, damaged electrical lines or appliances, and previously contained fire or sparks being released.

م

مات و مبهوت	staggered/'stagerd /adj
مات، گیج، مبهوت، منگی	devastated /'devesteytid/adj
ماده آلوده کننده	contaminant/kân'taminent/ n
ماده آلوده کننده	pollutant/po'lootent/ n
مالاریا	malaria/ma'leriyâ/n
مالاریایی، مبتلا به مالاریا، مالاریا خیز	malarial/ma'leriyâl/adj

Symptoms of malaria include fever, headache, and vomiting, and usually appear between 10 and 15 days after the mosquito bite. If not treated, malaria can quickly become life-threatening by disrupting the blood supply to vital organs. In many parts of the world, the parasites have developed resistance to a number of malaria medicines.

مایوس، ناامید	demoralized/di'mârâlâyzd/adj
مبادرت کردن، آغازکردن، در پیش گرفتن	embark/im'bârk/vi,vt
مبتکر، مبدع	innovator/'inoveyter / n

The crisis revealed the pre-crisis weaknesses of some countries (e.g. Greece and some southern and eastern European countries), sectors (e.g. the automobile sector) and types of innovations (e.g. financial innovations). Future prospects for innovation in these countries and industries will greatly depend on broader economic restructuring, which does not place innovation at the top of the immediate policy agenda although innovation will have to play a role in driving growth in the future.

مبتنی بر مشارکت افراد	participatory / pârtisi'peyteri/ adj

At the outset, participant's identified major problems and gaps facing organizations involved in disaster management and complex emergency response, which, should be addressed in training. They cited problems ranging from knowledge sharing mechanisms to fundraising from coordination and partnering to ethics.

مبهم، گنگ، پیچیده، بیان نشدنی، غیرقابل بیان	elusive/i'loosiv/adj

Althongh coordination is sharing information, experience and expertise with NGOs and other civil society organization is frequently written in codes of

conduct and other documents, in practice it remains elusive.

متحد شده، ملحق شده، الحاقی — incorporated/ in'korporeytid/adj

متحد، مشترک — consolidated/kânsali'deytid/adj

متحمل شده، موجب شده، ایجاد کرده، به بار آورده — incurred/in'kerd/adj

Cyclones, tsunami, floods, droughts, earthquakes and volcanoes are a few examples of natural disasters; and wars and nuclear accidents fall in the category of the man-made disasters. All these calamities and catastrophes incur heavy toll on man and his habitat. However, the disasters can be mitigated and losses can be minimised with efficient preparedness and management.

متداول کردن، مرسوم کردن، به صورت عرف درآوردن — institutionalize/ insti'tyooshenâlâyz/vt

متصرف عدوانی، متصرفان عدوانی — squatter /'skwâter / n, adj

متعصب، مغرضانه، مغرض، توام با تعصب — prejudiced/ 'prejudist / adj

متعلق بودن به، مربوط بودن به، مناسب بودن — pertain/per'teyn/vi

متعهد — committed/k â'mitid/adj

متعهد کردن، ملزم‌کردن، موظف ساختن — obligate/'âbligeyt/vt

متغیر، بی‌ثبات — fluctuating / 'flâkchuweyting/ adj

متمایز، متفاوت، آشکار، روشن، واضح — distinct/ dis'tinkt/adj

متمایز، متفاوت، مشخص، خاص، نشانگر، نمایانگر — distinctive/ dis'tinktiv/adj

متمایل بودن، گرایش داشتن، آمادگی داشتن — tend/tend/vi

متوجه، مواظب، به فکر، اندیشمند، دقیق، بادقت — mindful/ 'mâyndful/adj

مجاز، مشروع، قانونی، موجه، معقول — legitimate/li'jitimeyt/ adj

مجددا تاکید کردن، مجددا تایید کردن، مجددا اعلام کردن — reaffirm/rii-e'ferm/vi

"We reaffirm our commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015" and " We invite governments at all levels, as well as relevant sub-regional, regional and international organizations, to commit to adequate, timely and predictable resources for disaster risk reduction."

مجرا، کانال — conduit /'kândwit /n

The National Center must act as a repository, and conduit for information concerning disasters and disaster management, most for this purpose.

Collect information on all aspects of disaster and disaster management;

Process and analyse such information;

Develop and maintain an electronic database envisaged in subsection (2), and

Take steps to disseminate such information, especially to communities that are vulnerable to disasters.

مجرای (فاضلاب)

sewer/'syoo- er/n

Any disaster can interrupt essential services, such as health care, electricity, water, sewage/garbage removal, transportation and communications. The interruption can seriously affect the health, social and economic networks of local communities and countries. Disasters have a major and long-lasting impact on people long after the immediate effect has been mitigated. Poorly planned relief activities can have a significant negative impact not only on the disaster victims but also on donors and relief agencies.

مجهز کردن، تجهیز کردن، آماده کردن

equip/ i'kwip/ vt

مجهز، آماده

equipped/'ikwipt/ adj

Seismic studies reveal sizeable portions of a sub – continent prone to earthquakes, and other natural clamities like floods, landslides and fire accidents. It is imperative for all regions in the country to be equipped with the Disaster Management Equipment at all times.

محدود کردن، منحصر کردن، نگه داشتن

confine / kân'fâyn / vt

محدود، کوچک

confined/ kâñ'fâynd / adj

محدودیت‌های فیزیکی

physical constrains/'fizikâl kâns'treynz/n

'A "holistic"approach to flood and erosion problem is necessary – one that recognize the complex interactions of all aspects of how people traditionally have organized, produced, and survived within the physical constraints.

محرک، انگیزه، برانگیختن، تحریک کردن

spur/sper/n,vi,vt

An international conference has agreed to step up efforts to increase public awareness of how to curb the impact of natural and man-made hazards, spurring the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

محسوس، قابل ملاحظه

perceptible / perseptible/adj

محسوس، ممکن، به طور محسوس

perceivable/per'siivabel/adj

محصول مصرفی کشاورزی

subsistence crop / sâb'sistens krâp/n

محفوظ داشتن، مصون نگه داشتن، حفظ کردن، در خود جای دادن

enshrine/in'shrâyn/vt

The ASEAN charter should enshrine pro-poor policies ensuring equitable access to an ownership of markets and productive resources and institutionalize disaster management mechanism.

محکم، قرص و محکم، مصرانه، قاطعانه، باسماجت

sturdily/'sterdili/ adv

محکم، قوی، قانع کننده، ضروری، الزام‌آور {استدلال}

compelling/kâm'peling/adj

Communities around the world are already vulnerable to disasters, the "Global Assessment Report: Disaster Risk Reduction" presents compelling new evidence of concentration of risk in many developing countries. The "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

(IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report" reports that climate change is expected to be accompanied by an increased frequency and intensity of extreme climate events in many parts of the world. Moreover, climate change will aggravate many of the socioeconomic factors that drive vulnerability.

محکوم علیه، دادباخته، طرف بازنده {حقوقی}

losing party /'loozing pârti /n

محل تبادل نظر، جلسه بحث و تبادل نظر، گردهمایی، تریبون آزاد

forum/'forem/n

The Secretariat acts as an international forum that brings together disaster managers and environmental expert from around the world.

محل دفن زباله، دریافت کننده، گیرا

receptor / ri'septer / n

محل مناسب، محل اشاعه، خاستگاه

breeding – ground/ briding graond / n

The wet environment in the aftermath of a tropical wildfire, combined with the destruction of sanitation facilities and a warm tropical climate, is the perfect breeding- ground for epidemics of disease which claim lives long after the storm passes.

محیط، جو، فضا، حال وهوا

ambience/ 'ambiyens/n

محیط، محیط اطراف، فراگیر

ambient/'ambiyent/ adj

By continuously monitoring the ambient vibration of the instrumented bridge, its global structural conditions of both super - and sub - structures can be evaluated with possible damage locations identified which will aid local non - destructive evaluation or visual inspection to further localize and access the damage.

مخاطب قراردادن، عنوان کردن، سخنرانی، بیان

address/ad'res /n, vt

مخاطب، {نامه} گیرنده

addressee/adre'sii/n

The disaster mitigation works mainly address the followings; (i) minimize the potential risks by developing disaster early warning strategies, (ii) prepare and implement developmental plans to provide resilience to such disasters, (iii) mobilize resources including communication and tele-medicinal services and (iv) to help in rehabilitation and post–disaster reduction.

مخاطرات طبیعی، حوادث طبیعی

natural hazards / nachrâl'hazardz/n

A natural hazard is a threat of a naturally occurring event that will have a negative effect on people or the environment. Many natural hazards are interrelated, e.g. earthquake can cause tsunamis and drought can lead directly to famine. A concrete example of the devision between a natural hazard and a natural disaster is that the 1906 San Francisco earthquake was a disaster, where as earthquakes are a hazard. A natural hazard become a natural disaster when it affects people, officially causing more than 10 deaths, injuring more than 100 people, and/ or causing $16,000,000 of damage.

مخاطره، درمعرض خطر، خطر، اتفاق، به خطر انداختن
پرمخاطره، مخاطره‌آمیز، خطرناک

hazard /' hazerd/n, vt
hazardous/'hazerdes/ adj
A hazard is a situation which poses a level of threat to life, health, property or environment.

مخاطره‌های تکنولوژیکی، مخاطره‌های فنّاوری زاد

technological hazards/ tekno'lâjikâl 'hazerd /n
A hazard originating from technological or industrial conditions, including accidents, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities, that may cause loss of life, injury, illness or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.
Examples of technological hazards include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires, and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.

مختلف، گوناگون، متفاوت، چندین

divers/'dâyverz/adj

مخروط آتشفشان

volcanic cone/ vâl'kanik kon / n

مخل، مخرب

disruptive/dis'râptiv/adj

مداخله کردن، پادرمیانی کردن، میانجی شدن

Intervene /inter'viin/vi

مداخله، دخالت

intervention /inter'venshen/n

مداخله‌گرانه، مداخله جویانه

Interventionist / inter'venshenist /adj
In order to fully understand the necessity for and functions of a Crisis Intervention Team, it is important to have a basic understanding of the psychological factors which influence the emotional responses of disaster victims.

مدت، مقام، منزلت، ثابت، دائمی، همیشگی، مستمر، معتبر، به قوت خودباقی

standing/ 'standing / n, adj
The inter- ministerial standing committee provides the policy and program support for ensuring the integration of DRR into the development programs, creates environment for incorporation of the experiences and existing capacities of the line ministries and department to contribute to the holistic DRM to be coordinated by NADRM.

مدرج، مخصوص اندازه‌گیری

measuring/mezhering/adv
It was agreed that strengthening community level capacities to reduce disaster risk at the local level is especially needed, considering that appropriate disaster reduction measures at that level enable communities and individuals to significantly reduce their vulnerability.

مدعی، خواهان

claimant /'kleyment /n
In the 20th century alone, 20 large earthquakes have

climed more than 140000 lives, destroyed many villages and cities and caused extensive economic damage to Iran.

مدل، کپی

replica/'replicâ/n

مدول، نمونه، واحد، مدل، بخش (در برنامه‌ها)، طرح

module/'mâdyool/n

This module is one of the nine modules that have been prepared INTER WORKS for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Disaster preparedness office in Geneva.

مدولی، واحدی، قطعه‌ای، بخش بخش

modular/'mâdyuler/adj

مدیریت اجساد

management of dead bodies/'manijment av ded 'bâdiz/n

In disaster situations, the State and its authorities are responsible not only for being prepared to effectively provide immediate assistance to disaster victims and to maintain basic services following an event. It is also the State's responsibility to attent to the handling and final disposal of dead bodies resulting from the disaster, regardless of their numbers. The management of dead bodies involves a series of activities that begin with the search for corps, in situ identification of the body, transfer to the facility that serves as a morgue, delivery of the body to family members, and assistance from the State for final disposal of the body in accordance to the wishes of the family and following the religious and cultural norms of the community.

مدیریت اصلاحی خطرپذیری سوانح، مدیریت تعدیل کننده خطرپذیری بلایا

corrective disaster risk management/kâ'rektiv di'zâster risk 'manijment/n

Management activities that address and seek to correct or reduce disaster risks which are already present. This concept aims to distinguish between the risks that already present, and which need to be managed and reduced now, and the prospective risks that may develop in future if risk reduction policies are not put in place.

مدیریت بحران

crisis management/'krâysis 'manijment /n

Crisis management is the application of strategies designed to help an organization deal with a sudden and significant negative event. A crisis can occur as a result of an unpredictable event or as an unforeseeable consequence of some event that had been considered a potential risk. In either case, crises almost invariably require that decisions be made quickly to limit damage to the organization. For that reason, one of the first actions in crisis management planning is to identify an individual to serve as crisis manager.

مدیریت پناهگاه

shelter management/'shelter manijment/n

Task forces will be provided specialized training focusing on their assigned tasks through specialists in the particular field to effectively carry out their responsibilities such as warning

dissemination(awareness generation), damage assessment, search and rescue operation, shelter management, first aid, trauma counseling etc.

مدیریت خطرپذیری سوانح آینده‌نگر

Prospective disaster risk management /

prâs'pektiv di'zâster risk 'manijment/n

This concept focuses on addressing risks that may develop in future if risk reduction policies are not put in place, rather than on the risks that are already present and which can be managed and reduced now.

مدیریت خطرپذیری، مدیریت ریسک

risk management/risk 'manijment/n

Risk management is the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks (defined in ISO 31000 as the effect of uncertainty on objectives) followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities.

مدیریت سوانح، مدیریت بلایا

disaster managemement /di'zâster 'manijment /n

In any disaster management planning, the cost of repeatedly devotinig public funds for relief and rehabilitation activities following disasters should be balanced against the cost of providing preparedness and mitigation measures before the event.

مدیریت کاهش سوانح، مدیریت کاهش بلایا

disaster reduction management / di'zâster ri'dâkshen 'manijment / n

Disaster reduction management is a cycle of activities that involves prevention, mitigation, preparedness, disaster impact, response, recovery, and development.

مذاکرات

deliberations /dilibe'reyshenz/n

مراکز دانش محله، مراکزآگاهی محله

community knowledge centers/kâ'myooniti 'nâlij 'senterz/n

CKC is a new information center that aims to provide interested individuals and professionals working in the field of community development.

مربوط به آب و هواشناسی

climatological/klây'metâ'lâjikâl/adj

مربوط(به)، متعلق(به)، مناسب

pertaining/per'teyning/adj

In light of the interrelated and complex reality Small Island Developing States, SIDS, face, vis-à-vis disaster risk, the Featured Event aims to draw upon national and regional experiences through the perspectives of political leaders, experts and stakeholders in various aspects pertaining to the disaster risk reduction agenda for SIDS.

مربوط، مربوط به موضوع، مناسب، مطابق

relevant/'relivent/adj

We strive to ensure that a well-functioning, relevant global disaster management system is in place to address the needs of vulnerable people affected by disasters and crises, by working as part of an effective

global disaster management.

مرتب کردن، آراستن، (با تشریفات) هدایت کردن — marshal / 'mârshâ l/ vt

مرد خانواده، رییس قبیله، ریش سفید قوم، شیخ مردم سالار، پدرسالار، مرد سالارانه، پدرسالارانه — patriarch/ peytri'yârk/ n
patriarchal/ peytr'yârkâl/ adj

مردم محروم — excluded people/iks'kloodid 'piipel/n

Even with the new legislation and good intentions and efforts, two and a half years after the tsunami the recovery, particularly for poor and excluded people, is very slow and the attention given in response to reducing the risk to future disasters has been low.

مردم محور — people- centered/'piipel'senterd/adj

We can and must further build the resilience of nations and communities to disaster through people – centered early warining systems.

مرز، حدود، حد، محدوده — confines/' kânfâynz / n

In emphasis on a development – enhancing disaster risk management is to ensure that scarce post- loss funds are put to uses that create the most value, where value is not confined to short – term disaster needs.

مرفه، موفق، پررونق، کامروا، ثروتمند — prosperous/ 'prâsperes/adj

Understanding the natural environment has been described as the most serious and difficult challenge facing humankind in the 21 Century. At the same time, combating disease, reducing social and economic inequalities, regenerating our cities and promoting good health and prosperity command our attention whilst disasters and emergencies occur all too frequently across the world and need to be managed effectively.

مرکز جمعیت، ناحیه پرجمعیت — population center /pâpyu'leyshen senter / n

مرکز عمومی دسترسی به شبکه رایانه‌ای اینترنت، کافی‌نت — telecenter/ telisenter / n

He expressed appreciation for the work of the secretariat in facilitating the networking of Thai telecenters with other telecenters networks in the Asia – pacific region.

مرکز فرماندهی بیمارستانی — hospital command center(HCC)/'hâspitâl kâ'mând 'senter/n

An HCC is a designated location to convene and coordinate response activities, resources and information during a complex incident, emergency or disaster.

The HCC must receive, analyze, display, and disseminate information about the incident to enable executive decision-making;

The HCC must find, prioritize, deploy, and track critical resources;

The HCC must enhance decision making using C4I (communication, cooperation, coordination,

collaboration, and intelligence).

مرکز مبادله، اتاق تهاتر

clearinghouse / kliyering haos/ n

Stimulate the exchange, compilation, analysis, summary, and dissemination of best practices, lesson learned, available technologies and programmes to support disaster risk reduction in its capacity as an international information clearinghouse.

مزایای جانبی

fringe benefit/'frinj benefit/n

Northridge earthquake of 1994 occurred along the fringe of major metropolitan areas and struck during off – hours when impact was reduced.

مساح، نقشه‌بردار، ممیز، ارزیاب

Surveyor/ser'veyer/n

The discovery of a pollution incident may be made through planned surveillance activities, through planned surveillance activies, through observations of agencies or departments of the varius levels of government.

مستعد، آسیب‌پذیر، قابل

susceptible /sâ'septibel /adj

A new statistical method has been applied for the forest fire susceptibility mapping. The results of the analysis were verified using forest fire location data with the help of a newly written programming code.

مستعد، آماده

prone/pron/adj

مستقل، آزاد، خودگردان

autonomous/o'tânemes/adj

مستلزم چیزی کردن، ایجاب کردن، ایجاب استلزام، تضمین

entail / in'teyl /vt,n

entailment / in'teylment /n

Disaster management entils the creation of a coordinating team that is centrally responsible for the direction of different teams that aid in helping abate potential casualties from natural disasters.

مسدود کردن، کند کردن، بند آوردن، سد راه شدن

obstruct / âbs'trâkt/ vt

مسموم کردن، زهردادن به، سم زدن به، آلوده کردن

poison/ 'poyzen/vt

مسمویت

poisoning/ 'poyzening/n

مشارکت در خطرپذیری، تسهیم خطرپذیری

risk sharing/'risk shering/n,adj

Risk sharing also known as "risk distribution," means that the premiums and losses of each member of a group of policyholders are allocated within the group based on a predetermined formula.

مشارکت دولتی غیردولتی، مشارکت خصوصی دولتی

Public private partnership/pâblik 'prâyvit 'partnership/n

Disaster risk management by the private sector, and public-private partnerships, also has wider socio-economic benefits such as reduced uncertainty in economic forecasts and growth projections, and reduced risks to life and personal property.

مشارکت، شرکت
participation / pârtisi'peyshen/ n

مشاور، مشورت کننده، مشاوره کننده
consultant/kân'sâltent/n,adj

مشترک، میان بخشی
crosscutting/ 'krâskâting / n,adj
The Greman Aerospace Center (DLR) has set up a dedicated crosscutting service, which is the so – called "Center for Satellite – based Crisis Information" (ZKI), to facilitate the use of its Earth – observation capacities in the service of national and international response to major disaster situations, humanitarian relief efforts, and civil security issues.

مشخص کردن، تصریح کردن
specify /'spesifây/vt
The objective of this part of the spicifications is to define the minimum requirements for the earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings subjected to earthquake ground motion.

مشخص، آشکار، محسوس، واقعی، ملموس
tangible/'tanjibel/adj

مشخص، واضح، آشکار، روشن
bold/ bold/ adj
Bold action must be taken today to counter this trend and to develop effective, long term, sustainable strategies for building earthquake safe communities.

مشخصا، آشکارا، به طور محسوسی
tangibly/'tanjibli/adv
The UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) facilitates exchange of experience and knowledge on how to implement tangible disaster risk reduction projects through seven work-streams: Disaster Risk Management strategies, investment metrics, benchmarking and standards, education and training, legal and regulatory, urban risk reduction & resilience, and insurance.

مشخصات [به صورت جمع]، تصریح، تعیین
specification /spesifi'keyshen/ n

مشروعیت، حقانیت، قانونی بودن
legitimacy/li'jitimesi/n

مشقات، سختی‌ها، مصائب
rigours/'rigerz / n
In training and education the creation of the figure of the professional emergency manager requires rigorous courses to be taught, certificates of competency to be awarded, employers in the public and private sector to recognize that it is essential to hire qualified applicants and roles to be created for people who have taken approved courses.

مشکل، مانع، سد راه، اختلال
impediment/im'pediment/n
Small Island Developing States continue to "grapple with the effects of natural disasters, including those due to climate change, which impede progress towards sustainable development."

مشورت کردن، مشاوره کردن، تبادل نظر کردن
consult/kân'sâlt/vt,vi

مشورت، مشاوره، تبادل نظر، جلسه مشاوره
consultation/kânsâl'teyshen/n

مشورتی

consultative/kân'sâltetive/adj

UNISDR Europe is hiring a DRR Capacity Building Consultant who will support the implementation of the activities related to Task 1 of this intervention: "Enhance the regional institutional capacity and coordination with respect to disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change". Hence, consultant's task will be to offer recommendations for developing proposals for EWS development and regional DRR road-map.

مشورتی

deliberative /di'liberetiv/adj

The operation planning branch supports the full spectrum of disaster response and recovery operational and deliberate planning, ensuring continuity between long-range planning, and field element incident action planning.

مشوق مالیاتی، انگیزه مالیاتی، محرک مالیاتی

tax incentive/'taks in'sentive/ n

At the macro level, early warning systems and social funds that can involve community – based initiatives seems particularly relevant, so as subsidies, debt or revenue recovery write – off as well as tax incentives for households or communities to adopt mitigation measures.

مشوق، محرک، انگیزه، شوق، اشتیاق، دلگرمی

incentive /in'sentiv /n

One aspect of the incentive structure, international provision of humanitarian aid after a disaster, is difficult to remove, given the humanitarian imperative to provide assistance. However, provision of reconstruction funding should be conditional on proper risk reduction planning – meaning that funding will only be provided for reconstruction programs designed to reduce future risk.

مصلحت، مصلحت اندیشی

expediency/ iks'piidyensi /n

مصمم، با اراده، قاطع، قاطعانه، مصممانه

determined/di'termind/adj

مصمم، ثابت‌قدم، با عزم راسخ، قاطعانه، قاطع

resolute/'rezolot/adj

مصممانه، قاطعانه، باسرسختی

determinedly/di'termindli/adv

The proparation of a natural disaster management plan to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change is hence extremely timely and indicates the commitment and determination of senior leaders in the government to deal resolutely with these critical challenges.

مصممانه، قاطعانه، به طور جدی

resolutely/'rezolootli/adv

Out of deep concern over the frequency and seriousness of its crises, Niger, like many other African countries, committed itself to resolutely develop and build its capacity to handle emergency situation through prevention and institutional capacity building, especially in its early warning systems.

مضر، زیان‌آور، زیانمند

prejudicial / preju'dishâl/ adj

Nothing in this plan shall prejudice existing or future international agreements, or affects the right and obligations of partners to this plan with respect to obligations they may have under the National Disaster Plan.

مطابق با، پیروی کردن، اطاعت کردن

comply /kâm'play /vi

The Ministry's role is to ensure that the discharger responds promptly, and complies with requirements for cleanup, disposal and the repair of damage to property and to environment.

مطابق با، طبق، بنابر، برحسب

as per/'az per/preposition

As per Article 3, the governments are obliged to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present convene.

مطرح کردن، پیشنهاد کردن

put forward / put forword/ vt

The Global Platform's reference to the role of the scientific community is both an implicit call for better and newer technology and a return to the origins of disaster reduction, which was put forward as a global challenge by the scientific community in the late 80s and led to the first World Conference on DRR in Yokohama in 1994.

مطرح کردن، عنوان کردن، در میان گذاشتن با

broach/ broch/vt

Its strategic role is enhanced by its well – developed focus on broaching disaster risk management.

مطمئن، مصون، ایمن، قطعی، حتمی

secure/ si'kyur/ adj

معقول بودن، منطقی بودن، عقلانیت، خردمندی

rationality/ rashe'naliti / n

معنی، معنی صریح، نشانه، نماد، دلالت

denotation/ diino'teyshen /n

معیار، ملاک

benchmark/'benchmârk/n

The Millennium Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action point towards the need for methods to identify urban vulnerability to disaster risk as a pre-cursor for the development of benchmarks with which to track policy progress for urban sustainability and risk reduction

معین کردن، تعیین کردن، تعریف کردن

delineate/ di'liniyet/ vt

معین، ثابت، قطعی، نهایی، مصمم

determinate/ di'terminit/adj

مغایرت، تضاد، اختلاف، تفاوت، فرق

discrepancy/dis'krepensi/n-A discrepancy was indentified between the goals of urban development and disaster management. The negative side of this discrepancy has been amplified by ineffective construction regulations and a lack of specificity with regard to ordinances on Dyke.

مفصل، مطول، پر از لفاظی

word –for-word/ werd for 'werd/adj

word- splitting /'werd splitting/n
When caught in the middle of a disaster, the last thing you need is a wordy, confusing, and vague booklet designed to 'help'.

مفهوم concep/ kân'sept/ n

مفید، سودمند، موثر، مثمرثمر، موفقیت‌آمیز fruitful/'frootful/adj

به‌طور موثری، به نحو سودمندی fruitfully/'frootfuli/adv

مقام عالی مرتبه dignitary/'digniteri/n

مقاوم کردن retrofit /ret'rofit/vt

مقاوم کننده retrofitter/ret'rofi'ter/n

مقاوم، محکم، تنومند، خوش بنیه، قوی sturdy/'sterdi /adj
A safe place could be under a sturdy table or desk or against an interior wall away from windows, bookcases or tall furniture that cold fall on you.

مقاوم‌سازی retrofitting /ret'rofiting/n
Seismic retrofitting is the modification of existing structures to make them more resistant to seismic activity ,ground motion or soil failture due to earthquake.

مقدماتی، تدارکاتی، به منظور آماده‌سازی Preparatory to/ pri'paretri tu/ adv

مقیاس ریشتر [زلزله] Richter scale/rikter'skeyl/n
The Richter scale, developed in the 1930s, is a base-10 logarithmic scale, which defines magnitude as the logarithm of the ratio of the amplitude of the seismic waves to an arbitrary, minor amplitude.An earthquake measuring 6.4 on Richter scale struck Claremore, Oklahoma on June 23, 1953.

ملاحظات عملی pragmatics/prag'matics/n

ملاک، میزان، معیار، مقیاس، وسیله اندازه‌گیری gauge/geyj/n
One can also gauge the impact of hazards on income, or consumption poverty in cross-sectional data by linking predicted consumption levels to varying hazard scenarios.

ملحق کردن، ضمیمه کردن، شامل بودن، ملحق شدن incorporate/ in'korporeyt/vt, vi

ملزم ساختن، مجبور کردن oblige/ob'lâyj/vt

ملزم کردن، مجبور کردن، تحت فشار قرار دادن constrain/kâns'treyn/vt

ملزم، متعهد، موظف obligated/'âbligeytid/adj

ملزم، مجبور obliged/ob'lâyjed/adj
Although Home Ministry has embarked on an initiative to mitigate consequences of natural disasters, through this mission for technology development, these premier technical institutions of the country shall strive to fulfill their societal obligation for disaster

mitigation through development of technologies that would mitigate impact of natural disasters through pre and post disaster

mitigation technologies and decision support systems.

ملزم، مقید، مجبور، تحمیلی، ساختگی، غیرطبیعی — constrained/kâns'treynd/adj

ممانعت، کارشکنی، مانع — obstruction / âbs'trâkshen/ n

ممیزی ایمنی — safety audit/ seyfti 'odit /n

Safety audits involve checking, as a regular routine, all electrical equipment, wiring, fire extinguishers, hose maintenance, roof leaks, pest infections, damaged flooring or steps, clearways through fire exits, and more generally ongoing daily OH & S issues. Particular attention needs to be paid at times of capital works.

ممیزی ایمنی اجباری — mandatory safety audit/ 'mandetri 'seyfti 'odit/n

Mandatory safety audit of all existing school buildings with respect to their location, design and quality of construction and prioritizing them for demolition, retrofit or repair.

مناسب، سازگار، تنظیم شده — adapted/a'dapted/adj

The adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. The border concept of adaptation also applies to non-climatic factors such as soil erosion or surface subsidence.

مناسب، مساعد، منشا، سرچشمه، موجب — conducive/kân'dyoosiv/adj

One of the goal is to provide open source information exchange and sharing between public, government and non – government agencies. To accomplish this, efforts are directed toward creating and promoting an environment that is conducive for open exchange of information in complex emergency and disaster situations.

منتشر کردن، اشاعه دادن، ترویج کردن، پخش کردن — disseminate /di'semineyt /vt

منتشرکردن، پخش کردن، رسما اعلام کردن — promulgate/ 'prâmâlgeyt/vt

منتهی شده به، به کمال رسیدن، به اوج رساندن — culminate /'kâlmineyt /vi,vt

منحنی‌های ترسیم شده توسط لرزه نگار — seismogram /'sâyzmogram/n

A seismogram is a graph output by a seismograph. Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded on a seismogram at a certain period. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location. Intensity is determined from effects on people, human structures, and the natural environment.

منحنی‌های شکنندگی، منحنی‌های آسیب‌پذیری — fragility curves/ fra'jiliti kervz/n

This project being undertaken for developing fragility curves that can be used in various ways as part of a seismic vulnerability analysis methodology for bridges of Karachi. The vulnerability assessment of bridges will be beneficial to the disaster management agencies of the country and will allow the development of useful information regarding evacuation maps, seismic retrofitting decisions, disaster response planning, estimation of direct monetary loss, and evaluation of loss of functionality of highway systems.

accommodating/ e'kâmo'deyting/ adj

منزل مناسب، سازگار، خوش برخورد، مهربان، همراه

Disaster management services are trying to arrange temporary accommodation for about 400 people left without a roof over their heads after a fire in Alexandra.

isolated /'âysoleytid /adj

منزوی، تنها، مجزا (ازهم)، دورافتاده، پرت، تک، منفرد

cohere/ko'hiyer/vi

منسجم بودن، به هم بستگی داشتن، به هم چسبیدن

coherent/ko'hiyerent/adj

منسجم، منطقی، روشن، واضح، قابل فهم

Emergency management requires collaboration, coordination and integration to facilitate complementary and coherent action by all partners to ensure the most effective use of emergency management resources and execution of activities. Complementary emergency management systems at all levels are to provide for concerted efforts to facilitate timely and effective prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery measures to deal with disasters.

charter/'châr̂ter/n

منشور، فرمان، حکم

This charter has been developed through consultations with more than 600 children in 21 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

It identifies children's priorities for reducing the impacts of disasters before they happen. This is a charter for children by children. It is an important reflection of what children themselves are talking about when it comes to disasters and how to prepare for them.

rationalize / 'rashenalâyz/ vt

منطقی کردن، عقلایی کردن، معقول جلوه دادن

enlist/in'list/vi,vt

منظور کردن، به حساب آوردن، به‌دست آوردن

At the end of this session, the participants should be able to enlist the major disasters that occurred in their district, municipality or commune over the past ten years.

prohibit/pro'hibit/vt

منع کردن، بازداشتن، جلوگیری کردن، مانع شدن

prohibition/prohi'bishen/n

منع، بازداری، ممنوعیت، قانون منع، حکم ممنوعیت

foreshadowed/ for'shadod/ adj

منعکس (شده)، بازتاب یافته

According to Mark Stafford, director of disaster

services for the Fort Worth, Texas, Chapter of American Red Cross, disasters are either foreseen includes hurricanes, floods, and tornadoes. By contrast, the unforeseen cannot be specifically planned for, and preparations will be more challenging.

مواد خطرناک مواد پر خطر، مواد مخاطره آمیز

hazardous material/ hazerdes ma'teriyâl/ n

Dangerous goods, also called hazardous materials or HAZMAT, are solids, liquids, or gasses that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment. They are often subject to chemical regulations. “HAZMAT teams” are personnel specially trained to handle dangerous goods. Dangerous goods include materials that are radioactive, flammable, explosive, corrosive, oxidizing, asphyxiating, biohazardous, toxic, phatogenic, or allergenic.

مواضع، مواضع عملیاتی

action stations/'akshen steyshenz/ n

The reporting requirement for releases of hazardous materials and pollutants are established in legislation these include, but are not limited to the:
a) National Clean Water Act,
b) Clean Air Act,
c) Environmental Conservation Act,
d) Transportation of Hazardous Material Act.
e) National Maritime Shipping Act, and
f) Port Authorities Act.

موافقت، توافق، تقارن

concurrence/kân'kârens/ n

موثر، مهم

contributing/kân'tribyooting/adj

موج شکن

breakwater /breykwoter /n

The concrete breakwater, nearly 207 feet deep, was designed to blunt an incoming tsunami. Its construction marked the culmination of decades of research on wave dynamics and dissipation. It streaches 6430 feet and was completed in 2009 after more than three decades of construction.

موجب شدن، ارائه کردن، عرضه کردن، انجام دادن

render/'render/vt

The earthquake left 614 people dead and 1411 injured, rendered around 35000 people homeless, and severely damaged housing units.

موجب شدن، باعث شدن، استنباط کردن

elicit/i'lisit/vt

Research effective means to communicate real-time warnings to various intended recipients so that appropriate responses are elicited.

موجب شدن، منجر شدن به

conduce/kân'dyoos/vi

موجز، کوتاه، مختصر، فشرده

succinct/sâk'sink/adj

Developing systems for effective disaster risk management at all levels, suggests that succinct relevance of the program objectives.

موسس، بانی، حامی، طرفدار — Promoter/ pro'moter/ n

موضوع، مضمون — theme/ thiim/ n

The informal thematic debate of the General Assembly on Disaster Risk Reduction aims to strengthen the understanding of how to reduce risk and exposure to disaster through effective investment policies and practices and sustainable urban management.

موضوعی، مضمونی — thematic/ thi'matik/ adj

موفق شدن، رونق گرفتن، رونق داشتن، — prosper/ 'prâsper/vi

موقت — tentativeness/ ten'tetivnis/ n

In accordance with the Post Katrina Act, FEMA is developing a next genenation of rapidly deployable interagency National and Regional emergency response teams, tentively identified as Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT).

موقت، آزمایشی، موقتی، غیرقطعی — tentative/' tentetiv/ adj

موقت، جانشین، قائم مقام، کفیل — acting/ 'akting/adj

موقتا، باتردید، با حالت دودلی — tentatively/ ten'tetivli/ adv

موقتی، موردی، خاص، اختصاصی، برحسب ضرورت، موقتا — ad hoc/ad 'hâc/ adj,adv

Ad hoc and wireless sensor networks have been proposed as an appealing communication method to deal with the unexpected conditions that emerge during and/or after a disaster. Communications among victims and crew members involved in rescue operations are crucial in order to alleviate the disaster consequences and save lives. In particular, at the peak of this i-phone era, people mostly communicate with each other using smartphones, making calls or sending text messages through internet and via applications such as WhatsApp, Facebook, and Line among others. However,cellular-based communications may not be possible after a disaster due to the damage caused to the telecommunication infrastructure, leaving many people isolated and unprotected.

موقر، باوقار، متین، محترم، موقرانه، با متانت، محترمانه — dignified /'dignifâyd/adj

مونیتور، نمایشگر رایانه، دستگاه کنترل — monitor / 'mâniter/ n

Space technology plays a crucial role in efficient mitigation of disasters. While communication satellites help in disaster warning, relief mobilization and tele-medicinal support, earth observation satellites provide required database for pre – disaster preparedness programmes, disaster respose, monitoring activities, and post- disaster damage assessment, and reconstruction, and rehabilitation.

مه — fog /fâg /n

مه آلود، تیره، تار، مبهم — foggy /'fâgi /adj

مه غلیظ [روی دریا] fog-bank /'fâg bank / n

مه گرفتن، بخار گرفتن fog /fâg /vi

مهار، مهارکردن، تحت کنترل درآوردن، آماده کردن harness/'hârnis/ n,vt

مهارکرده، تحت کنترل درآمده، آماده کرده harnessed/'hârnisd/adj

Yet,the fact remains, that sharing data and harnessing a river's potential together (as in the case of the Mekong River Commission between Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam) is the only way to prevent /mitigate disasters like floods and, for whatever reason, this not happening in India.

مهم، درنتیجه، منتج از، ناشی از، متعاقب consequential/kânsi'kwenshâl/adj

ن

ravage/'ravij/vt,vi,n

نابود کردن، تخریب کردن، غارت کردن، چپاول کردن، نابودی، تخریب، ویرانی، {به صورت جمع}اثرات تخریبی

Forest fires, like those that ravaged the Iberian Peninsula last summer, would fought more effectively if the coordination between different fire departments, meteorologists and civil defense services was enhanced to allow resources to be deployed more quickly and effectively.

feeble /'fiibel /adj

ناتوان، کم زور، نزار، نحیف

Social workers can help to calm people down, identify natural leaders to organize the victims, coordinate with agencies and government departments or the logistics, mobilize healthy adults to help the weak and feeble.

overlooked /over'lukt /adj

نادیده گرفته شده، مورد غفلت قرار گرفته

Even though indigenous cultural values, practices and traditions lie at the heart of the social fabric of local communities around the world, these values ate often overlooked or marginalized during disaster management –initiatives.

aggravating / 'agreveyting / adj

ناراحت کننده، آزار دهنده

stem/ stem/vi

ناشی شدن از، سرچشمه گرفتن از

The planning embraced not only natural disasters but also those stemming from the activities of man.

fragmentary/' fragmentri/adj

ناقص، پراکنده، تکه تکه، شکسته، خرد شده

fragmented/' fragmentid/adj

ناقص، پراکنده، گسیخته

Prior to establishing a functional Regional Medical Examiner system, military procedures for multiple (mass) incidents were fragmented and often ineffective. Multidisciplinary team training and participation in exercises have been often identified in the disaster management literature as a major key to the success of mass casualty /multiple fatality management.

consequence/'kânsikwens/n

نتیجه، پیامد، اهمیت، عواقب

consequent/'kânsikewent/adj,n

نتیجه، درنتیجه، منتج از، ناشی از، متعاقب، پیامد

aftermath/âftermath/n-The affermath of the earthquake highlighted the extreme vulnerability of women with low socio- economic standing especially in terms of their access to resources.

نتیجه، عواقب، پیامد، دوره پس از

نخ‌نما، کهنه، فرسوده، ساییده

frayed/ freyd/ adj

Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparkes or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell burning insulation, turn off electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.

نزدیک، در راه، قریب‌الوقوع

impending/im'pending/adj

With the 2014 cyclone season now well and truly with us, the Carins District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) is actively preparing for the various contingencies as they keep a close eye on an impending weather system that is making its presence felt in the Coral Sea.

نزولات آسمانی، بارندگی

precipitation/prisipi'teyshen/n

In meteorology , precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapour that falls under gravity. The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, graupel and hail. Precipitation occurs when a local portion of the atmosphere becomes saturated with water vapour, so that the water condenses and "precipitates". Thus, fog and mist are not precipitation but suspensions, because the water vapour does not condense sufficiently to precipitate.

نشات گرفتن، سرچشمه‌گرفتن

emanate/'emeneyt/vi

نشات، انتشار، گسیل، صدور

emanation/eme'neyshen/n

Information on floods and droughts emanating from space applications has demonstrated its potential in terms of hazard reduction.

نشت، ریزش پیش‌بینی نشده، ریزش تصادفی

accidental release/ aksi'dentâl ri'liis / n

Unauthorized and accidental relreases (spills) of oils, chemicals and other hazardous or polluting substances may present an immediate threat to the nearby community.

نشست، نشست خاک، فرونشست، فروکش {ساختمان}

subsidence/sâb'sâydens/n

The phenomenon of increased occurrence of certain geophysical and hydrometeorological hazard events, such as landslides, flooding, land subsidence and drought, that arise from the interaction of natural hazards with overexploited or degraded land and environmental resources.

نظارت، مراقبت

surveillance/ ser'veylens/n

نظام (مردسالاری)، نظام پدرسالار

patriarchy/ peytri'yârki/ n

Post disaster resource distribution often reflects the patriarchal structure of society where women may not have a voice in reconstruction planning and are marginalized in their access to their resources.

نفوذ، قدرت نفوذ، وسیله اعمال فشار، زور، قدرت

leverage /'leverij/ n

The committee recommended that the secretariat consider leveraging existing ICT – enabled infrastructure networks, such as telecenters, to be used effectively for disaster risk reduction and emerging issues, such as food security.

pivotal role/'pivetâl rol/ n

نقش محوری، نقش بنیادی، نقش مهم

We recognise the pivotal role that multi – stakeholder partnership plays in putting in place the necessary financing mechanisms and other forms of support to the on going efferts by the Member States, sub-regional, regional, international organizations, Non – State Actors, and the private sector to use ICTs as a conduit to delivering digital opportunities to the peoples in the pacific Islands Developing States.

risk mapping/ risk 'maping /n

نقشه خطرپذیری، بازنمایی خطرپذیری، نقشه ریسک

Risk mapping is the activity where elements at risk are plotted on hazard map. Therefore, at a risk mapping workshop, the committee locates areas prone to flooding and landslides on a large aerial photograph of the area.

the road-map/ dhe 'rod map/n

نقشه راه، جزییات اجرایی

In consultation with the stakeholders, identify implementation mechanism to operationalize the road-map in accordance with the Hyogo Framework of Action.

seismic hazard maps/'sâyzmik'hazerd maps/ n

نقشه‌های خطر لرزه‌ای

The USGS provides seimic hazard maps for the US and areas around the World. These hazard maps sevre as the basis for seismic provisions used in building codes and influence billions of dollars of new construction every year.

ground motion maps/'graond moshen maps/ n

نقشه‌های زمین لرزه‌ایی، نقشه‌های حرکت زمین

An improved understanding of earthquake process is utilized by the USGS to develop long range earthquake probability forcast, hazard assessments, and ground motion maps.

thematic maps/ thimatik maps/ n

نقشه‌های موضوعی

The thematic maps allow the users to explore information related to natural resources and disasters, such as land use, soil, earthquake etc. The specific details for each of the thematic issue are depicted on the interactive map page under the head about the map.

contravene / kântran'iin /vt

نقص کردن، نادیده گرفتن، تخطی کردن از

contravention/ kântra'venshen /n

نقص، خلاف، تضاد

Where it is determined that the incident was caused by a person or an intity in contravention to applicable laws, the Ministry of Environment is responsible to compensate those who encounter expenses as result of activivies on the basis of requests made by the OSC in

the response to a pollution incidents for which the plan was implemented.

نقطه اوج، حد نهایی، اوج، نهایت، حد اعلا
نهایتاً، در نهایت، دست آخر، بالاخره، سرانجام

ultimate/'âltimit /n
ultimately/'âltimitli/ adv
The ultimate goal of integrated disaster management should be limit the hazard and dmages to socially acceptable levels to promote environmental enhancement and to provide disaster warning, response, evacuation and recovery from the onset to the aftermath of the disaster.

نقطه ضعف، پاشنه آشیل

Achilles heel/ ekiliiz 'hiil/ n
It represents the Achilles Heel of traditional disaster recovery planning and can only be effectively addressed by DR coordinators who are willing to adopt new, proactive roles within the IT organization.

نقطه عطف

milestone / mâylstone /n
The creation of the National Earthquale Hzard Reduction Program (NEHRP) in 1977 was a milestone event in earthquale engineering research.

نقطه عطف، نقطه تحول

turning point/'terning poynt/ n
The decentraliztion of decision- making power represents a turning point in the counry, providing more autonomy to local authorities to make progress on disaster risk reduction.

نقل قول، مثال، تقدیرنامه

citation/ sây'teyshen/ n

نگران کننده، اضطراب‌آور، وحشتناک

alarming /e'lârming/adj

نمایان شدن، ظاهرشدن، شکل گرفتن، پدیدار شدن پیدایش، ظهور، پیدایی، بروز

emerge /i'merj/vi
emergence/i'merjens/n
In the case of natural disaster declaration, for example, from government's prespective, information that a disaster requiring relief attention has occurred does not emerge until the protocal for disaster declaration described above has been carried to its conclusion.

نمود، تجلی، ابراز، اظهار، بروز، نشانه، مظهر آشکارا، به روشنی، به وضوح

manifestation /manifes'teyshen/n
manifestly / 'manifestli /adv

نمونه بارز، به نمایش گذاشتن

showcase/'shokeys/n,vt
Asia-Pacific Space Agency proposed a project in 2004 to showcase the value and impact of earth observation technologies.

نمونه بارز، سرمشق

exemplar/ ig'zemplâr/ n

نمونه، هشدار دهنده، عبرت‌انگیز

exemplary/ig'zempleri/ adj
Risk management applications in this industry provide a practical exemplar of risk practice and will enable you to understand the implications of risk theory and techniques in an industrial setting.

نواحی خارج از پایتخت، شهرستان‌ها

provinces/'pravinciz/n provincial/pro'vinshâl/adj

نواحی خطرپذیر، مناطق خطرپذیر

hazard- prone areas/'hazard–pron 'eryâz/ n

Massive concentration of people in hazard– prone areas in citie-settlements where houses or infrastructures are not safely constructed lead to disastrous effects after an earthquake event at low scale.

نوآوری کردن، راه ورسم تازه نشان دادن، ابداع کردن

innovate/ 'inoveyt / vi, vt

نوآوری، ابداع، تغییر، پیشرفت

innovation/ ino'veyshen/ n

نوسان کردن، نوسان داشتن، تغییرکردن، متغیر بودن

fluctuate / 'flâkchuweyt/ vi

نوسان، تغییر، افت وخیز

fluctuation / flâkchu'weyshen/ n

When a tropical cyclone passed over a sea, the long period sea surface fluctuation often appears. This phenomenon is called the storm surge. And the storm surge is caused mainly by the suction of sea water due to the pressure drop as well as by the wind drift of seawater.

نهاد اجرایی، دستگاه اجرایی

executive agency/ig'zekyutiv 'eyjensi/

An executive agency is a part of a government department that is treated as managerially and budgetarily separate, to carry-out some part of the executive functions of the United Kingdom Government, Scottish Government, Welsh Government, or Northern Ireland Executive. Executive agencies are "machinery of government" devices distinct both from non-ministerial government departments and non- departmental public bodies (or " quangos"), each of which enjoy a real legal and constitutional separation from ministerial control. The model was also applied in several other countries.

نهاد مسوول، نهاد اصلی، نهاد پیشرو

lead agency /liid'eyjensi/ n

The Bureau is also the lead agency (Disaster Management Area Coordinator [DMAC]) for Disaster Management Area F. Area F includes the cities of Avalon, Signal Hill and Long Beach. As the lead agency, the DMAC represents the area at Operational Area, Regional and State meetings and events.

نهاد، هیات

body /'bâdi/ n

This is accomplished by assigning participation of suitable representatives from the ministry responsible for the environment and/or for renewable resources to the body established to implement the national disaster paln.

نهادی، نهادی شده، تثبت شده، ریشه‌دار

institutionalized/ insti'tyooshenâlâyzd/ adj

The project components will:1) institutionalize, and strengthen the Office of Disaster Preparedness, i.e, elaborate and revise emergency procedures, by procuring specialized equipment, emergency supplies, and developing a comprehensive disaster management training, and a public awareness program.

نهادینه ساختن، کارآمدساختن
streamline / 'striimlâyn / vt

نهایی، غایی، اوج، حد نهایی، نهایت
ultimate/'âltimit /adj

نهر، جوی آب، جوی کندن، جوی کشیدن
ditch/dich/n,vi,vt
Combating water run-off can be done by small ditches, stone walls, soil furrows etc. which will lead to increased water availability in the soil to plants. All of them have to follow the contour lines otherwise the effects can be very detrimental when water concentrates on one particular point potentially causing erosion.

نهفته، واقعی، نهانی
underlying/ânder'lâying/adj
Having a clear vision of ethical principles that underlie a disaster management strategy will also enhance communication and coordination between different organizations.

نیروی محرکه
driving force / drâyving fors /n
The many natural disasters taking place annually all over the world are often caused by weather phenomena and one of the most affected fields is agriculture. Remote sensing, GPS, GIS and ICT appear to be effective tools in countering disasters, and this has been the main driving force behind establishing the UTEEDA network in six countries in Iberian America.

و

programmatic/'programetic /adj

Program management requires a programmatic agenda, or implementation plan, that identifies the projects, schedules, responsible agencies, and resource commitments and that describes the involvement of each agency.

وابسته به برنامه‌ریزی، برنامه‌ای، مرتبط

reliant /ri'lâyent/adj

Reliability is what those disaster management communication systems must focus on as the need for these systems might be more in remote part and some time even inaccessible areas like deep seas and mountain tops. Many accidents occur during avalanche and landslides. So a communication system must be reliable and must be in working conditions at all times.

وابسته، متکی، محتاج

mandayory/'mandeteri/adj, n

The mandate of UNISDR expanded in 2011 to serve as the focal point in the Unied Nations system for thr coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio – economic and humanitarian fields (GA resolution 56/195).

واجب، اجباری، حتمی، ضروری، الزام‌آور

incumbent/in'kâmbent/adj,n

The issue of children's access to education following a disaster is fundamentally the same as access to education at any time.It is incumbent upon education authorities to "expect the unexpected" and to have adequate contingency plans for educational continuity in the face of a variety of known hazards.

واجب، لازم

irony /'âyreni/n

Ironically and unfortunately, coastal areas that are preffered sites of human habitation have been frequent, vulnerable targets of tsunamis.

وارونه رویداد، رویداد شگفت، طعنه

collective response/kâlealtive ris'pâns / n

A national environmental contingency plan is often developed to take advantage of the collective response capability of several ministries, agencies or departments.

واکنش مشترک، واکنش جمعی، جوابگویی گروهی

respond/ res'pând/ vi

respondent / ris'pândent/ n

واکنش نشان دادن، پاسخ گفتن، جواب دادن

واکنش نشان دهنده، پاسخ دهنده، جواب‌دهنده

واکنش، پاسخ، جواب‌گویی

response/ ris'pâns / n

Several internet applications were used in the post disaster response, mainly in two key areas: coordination of aid disbursement and finding information about missing people.

واگذار کردن، محول کردن، به عهده (کسی) گذاشتن

entrust/in'trâst/vt

State Administrative Training Institute would be entrusted to train the government functionaries, civil society response groups and state task force on disaster management.

وبا

cholera/'kâlerâ/n

Cholera is an acute diarrhoeal infection caused by ingestion of food or water contaminated with the bacterium Vibrio cholerae. Researchers have estimated that every year, there are roughly 1.4 to 4.3 million cases, and 28 000 to 142 000 deaths per year worldwide1 due to cholera. The short incubation period of 2 hours to 5 days, is 1 factor that triggers the potentially explosive pattern of outbreaks.

وجود داشتن، زیستن، امرار معاش کردن

subsist/sâb'sist/ vi

وحشت‌زده، مضطرب

alarmed/e'lârmd/adj

وحشتناک، وخیم، هولناک، شدید، حاد، نگران کننده،

dire/dâyr/ adj

In Federal Emergency Management Agency lists a hurricane strike on New Orleans as one of the most dire threats to the nation, up there with a large earthquake in California or a terrorist attack on New York City.

وخامت

exacerbartion /igzaser'beyshen /n

The impact of disasters, whether natural or man – made, not only have human dimensions, but environmental ones as well. Environmental conditions may exacertbate the impact of a disaster, and vice versa disasters have an impact on the environment.

وخیم‌تر کردن، بدتر کردن، خراب‌تر کردن

exacerbate /ig'zaserbeyt /vt

ورشکستگی

insolvency/in'sâlvensi/n

ورشکسته

insolvent/insâlvent/n.adj

Natural disasters have not been a leading cause of insurer insolvency in the past—but could they cause companies to fail in the future? This was the question raised in the Property and Casualty Insurance Compensation Corporation's (PACICC) latest report, "Why insurers fail: Natural disasters and catastrophes."

وسایل کمک توان بخشی

assistive devices /e'sistiv di'vâysez /n

Donating equipment and supplies can be more complicated. Before organizing collections of physical therapy equipment and assistive devices, it is important to confirm with the relief agencies that there

is a need for the items.

وسیع، گسترده، بیکران، بی‌حد، بی‌اندازه — immeasurable /i'mezherebel / adj

وسیله، واسطه، عامل، ابزاردقیق، ابزارهای سنجش — Instrumentation/ instrumen'teyshen / n

This will be done through enhancing stakeholder awareness, providing disaster risk management information, teaching disaster risk reduction in particular, and utilizing information, tools, instruments towards the participants' knowledge and experiences.

وظیفه، تعهد، دین — obligation/âbli'geyshen/n

وفادار، صادقانه، صمیمانه، صدیق، از خود گذشته — devoted/di'votid/adj

وقف (چیزی) کردن، صرف (چیزی) کردن — devote/di'vot/vt

الویت دادن به، در الویت قراردادن — Prioritize/prâ'yâritâyz/vt

ویران کردن، تخریب کردن، نابود کردن، از بین بردن — devastate /'devasteyt/vt

ویران کننده، ویرانگر، مخرب، خانمان برانداز — devastating /'devesteyting/adj

ویرانی، خرابی، تباهی، نابودی — devastation /devas'teyshen/n

The 21st century has already been marked by escalating economic losses and human devastation caused by natural disasters. And in 2008 alone, more than 300 disasters killed more than 235000 people, affected more than 200 million others and caused losses and damage worth $181 billion.

ه

هدایت کردن، سوق دادن، جهت دادن به

channel/'chanel /vt

The approach of Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) II is to channel support through government and development partners, civil society and NGOs into a people-oriented disaster management and risk reduction partnership. That partnership will promote cooperation, provide coordination, rank priority programmes and projects, and allocate resources to disaster management activities, risk reduction activities and climate change adaptation activities in Bangladesh.

هزاران، هزارها، بی‌شمار، گوناکون

myriad/'miriyad/n,adj

Planning for security has also, since 9/11, become salient on many political agendas. Moreover, many of the myriad decisions, policies, and plans made by communities and governments (e.g. / land use zoning or infrastructure planning) often have profound but unrecognized impacts on environmental risks. A sound understanding of risks and risk management is therefore important for all planners to acquire.

هزینه (چیزی را) پرداخت کردن، پرداختن

defray/ di'frey/ vt

هزینه اقتصادی، هزینه جاری، قیمت واقعی، قیمت تمام شده اقتصادی

economic cost/ iikâ'nâmik kâst/n

Some 95 percent of disaster – related deaths occurred in developing countries, the economic cost of natural disasters can be 20 times higher in terms of gross domestic product, GDP, for developing countries than for industrialized nations, and developing countries often lack state – of the art technical and scientific expertise to prevent or reduce future devastation.

هزینه بازسازی

restoration expenditure/ resto'ryshen iks'pendicher/ n

Expenditure as a result of a natural disaster should be first met through the agency's existing budget, where possible. Dependant on the extent of relief and restoration expenditure, undue pressure may be put on agency budgets and additional appropriation may be required to meet such unexpected costs.

هزینه فایده، هزینه سود

cost – benefit / kâst benefit / n

An increasing commitment to addressing risk in development projects seems related to a realization of the cost – benefit ratio of investing in risk reduction.

هزینه کرد، پرداخت، مبلغ

disbursement/ dis'bersment /n

Slow disbursement may not only be related to decision – making and administrative procedures but also be caused by weak post – disaster assessment capacity and poor information management mechanism.

early warning /erli worning/adj

هشدار اولیه، اعلام وضعیت، هشدار سریع

Early warning is a major element of disaster risk reduction. It prevents loss of life and reduces the economic and material impact of disasters. To be effective, early warning systems need to actively involve the communities at risk, facilitate public education and awareness of risks, effectively disseminate messages and warnings and ensure there is constant state of preparedness. A complete and effective early warning system is more than about supporting the prediction of catastrophic environment events; it supports four main functions, spanning knowledge of the risks faced through to preparedness to act on early warning. These four functions are risk analysis, monitoring and warning, dissemination and communication, and a response capability.

concurrent/ kân'kârent/adj

هم زمان، تقارن، موافق، سازگار، شبیه

simultaneous/simul'teyniyes/adj

هم زمان، مقارن، توام

concur/ kân'ker/ vi

هم عقیده بودن با، موافقت کردن، دست به دست هم دادن، باهم رخ دادن، مقارن شدن، هم زمان شدن

coordinate /ko'ordineyt/vt

هماهنگ کردن، آراستن، منظم کردن

mainstream/ 'meynstriim/vt

هماهنگ کردن، یکی کردن، نهادینه کردن، (به هم) ملحق کردن، عمومی کردن

The Indian government has embraced the new paradigm for disaster management as part of development and it plans to mainstream prevention, preparation and mitigation into all sectors.

on–scene coordinator/ân–siin ko'ordineyter/ n

هماهنگ کننده مقیم

The OSC or his designate is responsible for obtaining Ministry of Environment clrearance for the disposal of substances or wastes associated with pollution incidents within the context of the plan.

coordinator/ko'ordineyter/ n

هماهنگ کننده، گرداننده، مدیر

All aspects and arrangements presented in the environmental contingency plan should bear in mind that the coordination of response and mitigation efforts is a key factor in all emergency response activities.

coordinated/ko'ordineytid/adj

هماهنگ، سازمان یافته، یکپارچه

inter sectoral coordination/inter' sektorâl ko-ordi'neyshen/n

هماهنگی بین بخشی

Plans intersectoral coordination with the participation of the Ministry of Finance so that social development plans are considered in allocation of resources.

concert/ 'kânsert/n

هماهنگی، توافق

Objective of ASEAN agreement on disaster management and emergency response is to provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the parties, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international co-operation.

هماهنگی، هماهنگ، همکاری، مشارکت — coordination /ko-ordi'neyshen/ n

همبستگی، ارتباط، ربط، بستگی — correlation /kâri'leyshen/n

همبسته کردن، ارتباط دادن، همبسته بودن، مرتبط بودن، همبستگی داشتن — correlate /kâri'leyt/vt,vi

همتاسازی، همانندسازی، تکثیر — replication/repli'keyshen/n

The government will replicate the approach and process in the remaining hazard-prone districts in the country.

همدست دشمن، خبرچین — collaborative/ko'laboreitiv/adj

هم‌زمان با هم، به طور هم‌زمان، تواما — simultaneously/simul'teyniyesli/adv

Simultaneous natural hazard information retrieval and placement of this on a common geographic location allow for rapid overlays and correlation of similar and diverse data sets.

هم‌زمان، تقارن — simultaneity/simulte'neyiti/n

همکار، شریک، همدست دشمن، خبرچین — collaborationist/kolabo'reyshenist/n

همکاری کردن، {با دشمن} همدستی کردن — collaborate/ko'laboreyt/vi

همکاری، مشارکت، تشریک مساعی — collaboration/kolabo'reyshen/n

همیاری، اشتراک مساعی — synergy/ 'sinerji/ n

The assessment environment impacts of disasters offers good opportiunities for the synergy of national and interntional efforts for capacity building in disaster risk management.

هواخواه، دوستدار — devotee/devo'tii/n

هوادار، طرفدار، پیرو، مرید — adherent/ ad'hiyerent/ n

هواشناختی آب، آب- هواشناسی، شاخه‌ای از هواشناسی که در خصوص جریان، تغییرات و حالات مختلف آب موجود در آتمسفر بحث می‌کند. کاربرد هواشناسی در مساله هیدرولوژی — hydrometeorological / haydromiitiyorolâjikal / n

The Philippins had developed a methodology on community – based flood early warning systems and documentation for hazard mapping for hydrometeorological and geological hazards that could be made available to other member countries.

هوشمندانه، زیرکانه، ادراکی — perceptive/per'septiv/adj

هیات رییسه، اولیای امور — governing body/'gâverning bâdi/n

هیاهو، تکاپو، دستپاچگی، سراسیمگی، اضطراب — flurry/flâri / n

A flurry of disciplines are studying hazards and their

impacts, ranging from geologists, geographers, economists, social scientists, chemists, insurance, media, … a mixture of common language and technical terminology is being used thus leading to some confusion.

panel /'panel/ n

هیاتی از کارشناسان، هیات، اعضا هیات، میزگرد

ی

یاس‌آور، ناامید کننده، دلسرد کننده

demoralizing/di'mârâlâyzing/adj

For a developing country, nothing can be more demoralizing than a single disaster wiping out years of development. Countries that are prone to disasters have to prepare for the worst to protect what they've worked so hard to gain. Understanding disaster and climate risk management is an important step to safeguard development achievements

یافتن، پیدا کردن، بازیابی کردن

retrieve/ri'triiv/vt,vi

To prevent further loss of vital documents, place the originals or copies in a sealable plastic bag or other watertight container and secure that container where it is best protected and can easily be located. It is also a good idea to make copies of vital and important documents and mail them to a friend or relative you can trust to keep them safe and retrievable.

یک بار مصرف، قابل مصرف

disposable / dis'pozebel/adj

specifically, the National Digital Forecast Database defines a wind gust as the maximum 3-second wind speed (in knots) forecast to occur within a 2-minute interval at a height of 10 meters.

windstorm/'windstorm/ n — توفان (کم باران)

A wind that is strong to cause at least light damage to trees and buildings and may or may not be accompanied by precipitation. Wind speed during a windstorm typically exceeds 55km (34 mile) per hour.

with a view to/width a vyoo tu/ Idioms — به منظور، با هدف، برای، از لحاظ

The main objective of the Office is to promote and develop collaborative activeties with international agencies, with a view to expand support to international efforts for disaster risk reduction in support of the implementation of the HYGO Framework.

word / werd/ vt, n — بیان کردن، به لفظ در آوردن، در قالب لفظ ریختن

worded /'werded/adj — دستور، فرمان، خبر، اطلاع

wording / 'werding/ n — [ترکیب] بیان شده، در قالب لفظ ریخته شده

wordy/'werdi/adj — عبارت، بیان، نحوه بیان

word –for-word/ werd for 'werd/adj — مفصل، مطول، پر از لفاظی

word- splitting /'werd splitting/n

When caught in the middle of a disaster, the last thing you need is a wordy, confusing, and vague booklet designed to 'help'.

on equipment and also may short circuit electrical equipment. Another problem regarding ash and water apply, is that an increased demand for water resources may occur as water is used to clean up after the volcanic eruption.

welfare/'welfer/ n, adj

خوشبختی، سعادت، رفاه، رفاهی، اجتماعی

welfare work/ 'welfer werk/ n

خدمات به زیستی

To respond immediately to an emergency or disaster, 25% of the National Calamity Fund is relased to lead departments such as the social welfare and development, public works and highways and natiol defense departments as a Quick Response Fund.

well –being/ wel'bii – ing/ n

رفاه، خیر، خوشی، سلامت

While disasters can strike wide region or a nation, that impact is felt at the community level although it may hit one or several communities at once. It is these communities that constitute what is referred to as "disaster fronts". Being at the forefronts, communiteis need to have capacity to respond to threats themselves. It is for this reason that communities should be involved in managing the risks that may threaten their well- being.

wetlands/ wet landz/ n

تالاب، زمین‌های باتلاقی که زیستگاه بعضی از پرندگان و رویش بعضی از گیاهان است

A wetland is a land area that is saturated with water, either permanently or seasonally, such that it takes on the characteristics of a distinct ecosystem. The primary factor that distinguishes wetlands from other land forms or water bodies is the characteristic vegetation of aquatic plants, adapted to the unique hydric soil. Wetlands play a number of roles in the environment, principally water purification, flood control, carbon sink and shoreline stability. Wetlands are also considered the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems, serving as home to a wide range of plant and animal life. Wetlands occur naturally on every continent except Antarctica, the largest including the Amazon River basin, the West Siberian Plain, and the Pantanal in South America.

Many wetlands are subject to more than one hazard such as flooding, erosion, and subsidence which make them poor sites for development apart from their ecological functions and values. Even highly degraded wetlands in urban settings with limited ecological functions and values may also be important for food storage, flood conveyance, and stormwater storage and purification.

wind gust/'wind gâst/n

تندباد

Wind gust is the maximum wind speed measured during a specified time period. The American Meteorological Society defines a wind gust as a sudden brief increase in the speed of the wind. More

W w

water – borne disease/ woter born di'ziiz/ n

بیماری‌های آب برد، بیماری‌های موجود در آب، بیماری‌های منتقله از راه آب

Waterborne diseases are caused bypathogenic microorganisms that most commonly are transmitted in contaminated fresh water. Infection commonly results during bathing, washing, drinking, in the preparation of food, or the consumption of food thus infected. Various forms of waterborne diarrheal disease probably are the most prominent examples, and affect mainly children in developing countries; according to the World Health Organization, such diseases account for an estimated 4.1% of the total DALY global burden of disease , and cause about 1.8 million human deaths annually. The World Health Organization estimates that 88% of that burden is attributable to unsafe water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

watershed / wotershed / n

آبخیز، حوضه آبخیز، آب پخشا، منطقه‌ای که آب رودخانه یا دریا را تقسیم می‌کند.

The basic cause of watershed degradation is a combination of ignorance and economic backwardness of people, outdated social systems, overpopulation and overgrazing. When a typhoon, forest fire, or earthquake occurs in the watershed, a damage assessment report has to be provided within, one week in case a cloud – free satellite image is required. Since the geographic distribution of the damaged areas is crucial for decision making, the damage assessment report must include the location, area, and terrian slope of these areas.

weak/ wiik/ adj

ضعیف، سست

weaken/'wiiken/vt, vi

ضعیف کردن، تضعیف کردن، ضعیف شدن، تضعیف شدن، سست شدن، سست کردن تضعیف شده، ضعیف شده

weakened/ 'wiikend/adj

weakness/'wiiknis/ n

ضعف، نقطه ضعف، نقص، عیب

Disaters attract traffickers who prey on survivors at their most vulnerable, particulary orphans, who find themselves weakened by shock and loss of loved ones and of livelihood.

wear – and – tear/ wer n'ter/n

استهلاک، فرسایش

At water treatment plants, ash may cause wear and tear

up to large regional infrastructures. Vulnerability from the perspective of disaster management means assessing the threats from potential hazards to the population and to infrastructure. It may be conducted in the political, social, economic or environmental fields.

vulnerability index/vâlnere'biliti 'indeks/n

شاخص آسیب‌پذیری

A vulnerability index is a measure of the exposure of a population to some hazard. Typically, the index is a composite of multiple quantitative indicators that via some formula, delivers a single numerical result. Through such an index "diverse issues can be combined into a standardized framework…making comparisons possible". For instance, indicators from the physical sciences can be combined with social, medical and even psychological variables to evaluate potential complications for disaster planning.

vulnerable groups /'vânerebel groops/ n

اقشار آسیب‌پذیر، گروه‌های آسیب‌پذیر

In disaster, context inclusion means that vulnerable groups are presented and included in all the phases of disaster management, from disaster risk reduction, relief, recovery and development activities. Their, participation in the planning of disaster management and risk reduction activeties throughout the decision – making process helps to ensure an equitable and effective program that is responsive to their needs and maximizes their capacities.

vicious/ 'vishes / adj — سخت، شدید، خطرناک، وحشی

vicious cycle of poverty/'vishes 'sâykel âv — دور معیوب فقر، چرخه تسلسل فقر

viciously/ 'vishesli / adv — با بی‌رحمی، بی‌رحمانه، با سنگدلی

viciousness/'vishesnis/ n — تندی، خشونت، وحشیگری

Investing in disaster risk reduction reduces the vulnerability of people to hazard and helps breaks the vicious cycle of poverty.

vital information/vâytâl infor'meyshen/n — اطلاعات حیاتی

While older people are highly vulnerable to disasters and other shocks and stresses, it is important to recognize their capacities and contribution they can make to disaster risk reduction. Older people's life experience, traditional, or indigenous knowledge can provide vital information on past climatic events, hazard and disaster impacts.

voice/voyes/n,vt — بیان‌کردن، به زبان‌آوردن، نظر، رای، نفوذ

This event is intended to provide an opportunity for grassroots people to voice their concern and achievements in DRR. Sharing various disaster risk reduction initiatives by women's groups from different ststes and regions will be a valuable learning opportunity for the participants.

volcanic/ vâl'kanik/ adj — آتشفشانی، بسیار شدید، انفجاری

volcanic cone/ vâl'kanik kon / n — مخروط آتشفشان

volcano/ vâl'keyno/ n — آتشفشان

Volcanoes, though infrequent in their eruptions, pose serious risks to human society. Perhaps the most famous evidence for why people should take disaster management of volcanoes seriously can still be seen at the ruins of Pompeii in Italy, under the shadow of Mt.Vesuvius.

vulnerability/vâlnere′biliti/n — آسیب‌پذیری

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

vulnerability assessment/ valnerebiliti 'asesment/ n — برآورد آسیب‌پذیری، ارزیابی آسیب‌پذیری

A vulnerability assessment is the process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing (or ranking) the vulnerabilities in a system. Examples of systems for which vulnerability assessments are performed include, but are not limited to, information technology systems, energy supply systems, water supply systems, transportation systems, and communication systems. Such assessments may be conducted on behalf of a range of different organizations, from small businesses

V v

value added/ valyoo 'adid / n

ارزش افزوده

In business, the difference between the sale price and the production cost of a product is the unit profit. In economics, the sum of the unit profit, the unit depreciation cost, and the unit labor cost is the unit value added. Summing value added per unit over all units sold is total value added. Total value added is equivalent to revenue less outside purchases (of materials and services). Value added is a higher portion of revenue for integrated companies, e.g., manufacturing companies, and a lower portion of revenue for less integrated companies, e.g., retail companies. Total value added is very closely approximated by total labor expense (including wages, salaries, and benefits) plus "cash" operating profit (defined as operating profit plus depreciation expense, i.e., operating profit before depreciation).

vernacular/ver'nakyuler/n

بومی، محلی، زبان بومی، زبان محلی

Once upon a time in Indonesia, probably back to mid 1990s, most pilot projects that adopted ‘community based” approach to disaster risk reduction in Indonesia, were actually supported by international organizations such as INGOs and United Nations (UN) agencies. Just quite recently, vernacular approach to disaster risk management lately adopted intentionally by local universities and disaster management experts.

viability /vâya'bility /n

کارایی، عملی بودن، امکان

viable /'vâyeble/adj

زنده (ماندن)، عملی، ممکن، شدنی، کارآمد، خودکفا

A capable and accountable state, supported by an effective civil society and engaged private sector, is indispensable for the sustainable reduction of disaster risk. Without capable and viable national institutions, there is little that external resources can do to reduce risk and promote sustainable recovery.

vicinity/vi'siniti/ n

در حومه، در مجاورت، در اطراف، نزدیکی، مجاورت

It has also been prescribed that these industries will carry out awareness compaign for the population in the vicinity regarding the dos/don'ts in case of any accident involving hazardous material.

sink could be beginning to occur as climate change becomes more pronounced.

urban resiliency/erban ri'ziliyensi/n — تاب‌آوری شهری، برگشت‌پذیری شهری

Urban resilience is defined as the "capability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with minimum damage to public safety and health, the economy, and security" of a given urban area. More recently, there has also been an increasing attention to the capability to adapt to changing conditions. Contemporary academic discussion of urban resilience focuses on three distinct threats; climate change, natural disasters and terrorism.

urban/'erben/adj — شهری

urbanism/'erbenizem/n — شهرنشینی، زندگی شهری، توسعه شهری، شهرسازی

urbanization/erbenây'zeyshen/n — توسعه شهری، شهرسازی، شهری شدگی

urbanize/'erbenâyz/vt — به شهر تبدیل کردن، شهری کردن

urbanized/'erbenâyzd/adj — شهری شده، به شهر تبدیل شده، شهر نشین

New urbanism development projects are going into high risks locations around the country, including flood prone areas. Berke and a group of colleagues designed a study to determine if such projects performed better with regard to hazard mitigation than the conventional sprawl development. The study involved comparing new urbanism and conventional development projects in flood hazardous areas across the country having similar characteristics, such as age, size, and number of dwelling units.

urban settings / erban setingz / n — فضاهای شهری، محیط‌های شهری

The death toll from the May 12 magnitude 7.9 Sichuan province earthquakes in China may exceed 50000 based on previous similar earthquakes in urban settings.

utilization/yootilây'zeyshen/n — بهره‌برداری، بهره‌گیری، به کارگیری

utilize/'yootilâyz/vt — به کار بردن، استفاده کردن از، بهره‌برداری کردن از

Integrating agriculture, livelihoods and environmental issues into disaster response efforts and risk reduction strategies is particularly important for poor communities, often resident on marginal lands, which are at greatest risk of natural disasters. That is the reason why this study is focused on the awareness and utilization of strategies for disaster management in agriculture.

utmost/âtmost/adj,n — بیش‌ترین، حداکثر، نهایی، آخرین درجه

Non-structural measures are of utmost importance, and include vulnerability mapping, risk assessment analysis, hazard zoning inventory of resources to meet the emergency, etc.

incentives for private disaster risk reduction investment, complex supply chains, the limited availability of technology, unsustainable uses of natural resources, declining ecosystems, pandemics and epidemics.

undermine/ânder'mâyn /vt-Development and reconstruction may provide some short – term benefits, but over the long term they may result in the degradation of ecosystems and natural resources, leading to hazardous conditions that undermine humanitarian assistance and long – term community development and threaten the health, safety and livehoods of many people.

به تدریج ضعیف کردن، تحلیل بردن، نقب زدن

underpin/ânder'pin/vt

underpinning/ânder'pining/n

Underpinning earthquake risk reduction is research that develops new knowledge about, and understand of, 1) the earthquake hazard, 2) the response of the natural and built environment to that hazard, 3) techniques to mitigate the hazard.

زیربنای (چیزی را) تشکیل دادن، پی (جایی را) محکم کردن

زیربنا، شالوده، اساس، بنیان، پایین

undertake/ânder'teyk/vt

undertaken/ânder'teyken/adj

undertaking/ânder'teyking/n

Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards; for example, planting mangroves to reduce the risk posed by tidal surges or raising awareness of natural hazards through school-based education projects.

به عهده گرفتن، تعهد کردن، قبول کردن

به عهده گرفته شده، تعهد شده، قبول شده

تعهد، وظیفه، تکلیف، کار

unprecedented /ân'presidentid/adj

unprecedentedly /ân'presidentidly/adv

The unprecedented earthquake and tsunami in Japan as well as the Mississippi flood and devastating Southeast and Joplin tornadoes in the United States underscore the importance of disaster management.

بی‌سابقه، جدید، بی‌مانند، بی‌نظیر

به طور بی‌سابقه‌ای

unsafe – dwellings/ ân'seyf dwelingz/ n

Immigrants of poor households seeking to escape poverty in rural areas often arrive into or from urban squatter settlements, where land values are lowest and where the pressing need to acquire housing and basic services translate into sub – standard urbanization, characterized by unsafe- dwellings.

اقامتگاه‌های نا امن، اقامتگاه‌های خطرناک

uptake/'âpteyk/ n

The networks could be used to give early waming of any weakening in the uptake of carbon dioxide by the global oceans. This uplake is very important in showing the rise of CO2 in the atmosphere, and some scientists have warned that such a weakening of the

جذب، میزان جذب

unattainable/ âna'teynebel /adj

دست نیافتنی، حاصل نشدنی، غیرقابل دسترسی

However, like many other natural disasters, many aspects of the earthquake hazard reduction are unattainable since the hazard itself is an uncontrollable act of nature.

Risk = Hazard ×vulnerability

under the umberella/ânder dhi âm'brelâ /n

تحت حمایت، تحت پوشش

A broad range of disaster risk evaluation tools, including indicators and idexes fall under the umbrella of risk assessment tools, which the ISDR define as those tools which seeks to: ' determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environmental on which they depend.

underlie/ânder'lây/vt

شالوده (چیزی را) تشکیل دادن، علت اصلی (چیـزی) بـودن، در زیر (چیزی) قرارگرفتن

In recent years, we have recognized that preparing for and coping with disasters is essential but not sufficient. With more than 200 million people affected every year, disaster losses continue to rise with grave consequences for the survival, livelihood and dignity of people, especially the poor. Of course, not all disasters can be prevented but their impact - and the risks that underlie them - can be reduced.

underlying/ânder'lâying/adj

واقعی، اصلی، نهانی، نهفته

Reducing these two components of risk requires identifying and reducing the underlying drivers of risk, which are particularly related to poor economic and urban development choices and practice, degradation of the environment, poverty and inequality and climate change, which create and exacerbate conditions of hazard, exposure and vulnerability. Addressing these underlying risk drivers will reduce disaster risk, lessen the impacts of climate change and, consequently, maintain the sustainability of development (UNISDR, 2015a).

underlying disaster risk drivers / 'ânder'lâying di′zâster risk 'drâyverz/n

عوامل اصلی خطرپذیری بلایا

Processes or conditions, often development-related, that influence the level of disaster risk by increasing levels of exposure and vulnerability or reducing capacity.

Underlying disaster risk drivers — also referred to as underlying disaster risk factors — include poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, unplanned and rapid urbanization and the lack of disaster risk considerations in land management and environmental and natural resource management, as well as compounding factors such as demographic change, non disaster risk-informed policies, the lack of regulations and

U u

ubiquitous/ yoo'bikwites/ adj

ubiquity/ yoo'bikwiti /n

Universal, ubiauitous, equitable and affordable access to ICT infrastructure and services, constitutes one of the challenges of the Information Society and should be an objective of all stakeholders involved in building it.

فراگیر، متداول، رایج، فراوان

فراگیری، همه جاگیری، رواج، شیوع، وفور

ultimate/'âltimit /adj

ultimate/'âltimit /n

ultimately/'âltimitli/ adv

The ultimate goal of integrated disaster management should be limit the hazard and dmages to socially acceptable levels to promote environmental enhancement and to provide disaster warning, response, evacuation and recovery from the onset to the aftermath of the disaster.

نهایی، غایی، اوج، حد نهایی، نهایت

نقطه اوج، حد نهایی، اوج، نهایت، حد اعلا

نهایتاً، در نهایت، دست آخر، بالاخره، سرانجام

unambiguous / ânam'bigyuwes / adj

unambiguously/ânam'bigyuwesly/adv

The recently adopted laws, polices and plans designed for citizens' protection and safety are comprehensive and are largely consistent with the HFA priorities. However, the success of these is dependent on the State maintaining an un ambiguous focus on the centrality of communities at risk and particularly poor and excludled people living people – women, older people, people with disabilitees, and people living with HIV, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, and AIDS, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, – whose lives and livelihoods are most susceptible to the impact of disaster.

بدون ابهام، صریح، روشن

به طور صریح، با صراحت، به روشنی، بدون ابهام

unanimity/ yoona'nimiti / n

unanimous/ yoo'nanimes/ adj

unanimously/ yoo'nanimesli/ adv

The Disaster Management Bill was unanimously adopted by both houses of Parliament and the Disaster Management Act 2005 demonstrated the national vision of a paradigm shift from post – disaster rsponse to improving the pre – disaster preparedness, initiating disaster mitigation projects and strengthening emergency response capacities in the country.

اتفاق، اتفاق آرا، وحدت نظر

به رای، هم عقیده، هم داستان، متفق

به اتفاق آرا

more autonomy to local authorities to make progress on disaster risk reduction.

two-pronged/too prângd/adj

دو جانبه

Two-pronged regional approach adopted by the secretariat apart from the firm commitment of the members can create an environment conductive to foreign investment in the respective regions.

typhoon/ tâyfoon/ n

گردباد یا چرخند استوایی (درشمال غربی اقیانوس آرام)، تیفون، توفند

A typhoon is a mature tropical cyclone that develops in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean between 180˚ and 100˚ E. This region is referred to as the northwest Pacific basin. The northern Pacific Ocean is divided into three regions: the eastern (North America to 140˚w), central (140˚w to 180˚), and western (180˚ to 100˚ E). Identical phenomena in the eastern north Pacific are called hurricanes, with tropical cyclones moving into the western Pacific re- designated as Typhoons.

traumatize /'tromatâyz /vt — ضربه روحی زدن به، مجروح کردن، آسیب رساندن به

traumatized /'tromatâyzd /adj — ضربه روحی خورده، دچار ضربه روحی (شده)

Specialized training will be organized at different levels for the disaster management team members of enhancement of skills to effectively carry out their responsibilities such as warning dissemination, trauma counseling and damage assessment etc.

tremor–prone/'tremer pron/n — لرزه‌پذیر

All important buildings in Japan, one of the most termor – prone countries in the world, are retrofitted, a modification technique of existing structures to make them more resistant to seismic activity, ground motion or soil failure due to the earthquake.

trilateral / trây'laterâl /adj — سه جانبه

The delegation noted the Trilateral Joint Announcement on Disaster Management Cooperation between Japan, China and the Republic of Korea.

trivia/ 'triviyâ / n — امورجزیی، جزییات بی‌اهمیت، مسایل پیش پاافتاده

trivial/ 'triviyâl /adj — جزیی، ناچیز، خرد، پیش پا افتاده معمولی، سطحی

triviality/ 'triviyâlity / n — خردی، ناچیزی، امرجزیی، چیزی بی‌ارزش

trivialization/ triviyalây'zeyshen / n — کم اهمیت جلوه دادن، کوچک شماری

trivialize/ 'triviyalâyz / vt — کم اهمیت جلوه دادن، کوچک نشان دادن

Traslating the Hyogo Framework for Action, HFA, into a strategy that fits the conditions in each country and giving it the necessary legislative and political support is not trival.

truism/ 'troo –izem/ n — حقیقت بدیهی

truly /'trooli / adv — راست، حقیقت، واقعا، صادقانه

It is a generally accepted truism that for any contingency plan to be effective, it must have strong support of the organization or of the government for which it is being prepared.

Tsunami /soo'nâmi/n — آب تاز، سونامی، آبلرزه، موج بسیار بزرگی که در دریا به علـت زمین لرزه به وجود می‌آید.

A tsunami is a huge ocean wave that can travel at speed up to 965km/hr (600mi/hr), hundreds of miles over open sea before it hits lands. Sometimes incorrectly called a tidal wave, a tsunami is usually caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption or coastal landslide.
A **Megatsunami**, which is an informal term to describe a tsunami that has initial wave heights that are much larger than normal tsunamis.

turning point/'terning poynt/ n — نقطه عطف، نقطه تحول

The decentraliztion of decision- making power represents a turning point in the counry, providing

sizes, but they are typically in the form of a visible condensation funnel, whose narrow end touches the earth and is often encircled by a cloud of debris and dust. Most tornadoes have wind speeds less than 110 miles per hour (177km/hr), are about 250 feet (76m) across, and travel a few miles (several kilometers) before dissipating.

torrent /'târent/ n — سیلاب، رگبار، سیل مانند

torrential /'târenshâl /adj — سیلابی، سیل آسا

Torrential monsoonal rain across southern Pakistan has killed nearly 200 people and wiped out a million homes, many in villages that were still recovering from last year's devastating nation wide floods.

tragic/ 'trajik/ adj — [مربوط به] تراژدی، مصیبت بار، فاجعه‌آمیز، غم انگیز

tragically/ 'trajikli/ adv — به طور غم انگیزی، به طرز فجیعی، به طور اسف‌انگیزی

tragicomic/ 'traji'kâmik/ adj — غم انگیز و درعین حال خنده‌دار، تراژی کمیک

This earthquake is a tragic reminder of the need to concurrently ensure good infrastructure, policy foresight, and functional institutions for disaster preparedness. In Kathmandu's case, unstable geological conditions, together with high density and substandard building stock, create a dangerous environment. According to Demographia Kathmandu is the world's 33rd densest city out of over 1,000 studied, unsurpassed by any Western city.

transboundary/trans'baondri/ n — فرامرزی

The ASEAN Ministers for the Environment agreed to harmonize policy directions and set up operational and technical cooperation on environment matters such as transboundary air and water pollution, natural disasters, forest fires, oil spills, and the transboundary movements and disposal of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes, and undertake joint actions to address the anti – tropical timber campaign; and undertak to develop and implement specific programmes relating to haze caused by forest fiers, air and water quality management and protection of marine environment in ASEAN areas.

transition /'tran'zishen /n — گذار، تحول، تغییر از یک حالت به حالت دیگر

While efforts to further strengthen the NATIONAL DISASTER

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NDRMS) preparation and response capacities continue, there is a greater need to focus on protecting investments as well as livelihoods in order to transition from a 'living at risk' to 'living with risk' approach.

trauma /'troma /n — آسیب، ضایعه، ضربه، ضربه عاطفی، شوک روحی

traumatic/tro'matik /adj — ضربه‌ای، [تجربه] تلخ، تکان دهنده، فراموش نشدنی

The secretariat had been a tireless advocate of the distributive role of Governments in promoting access to ICT by all citizens, regardless of where they live or what their economic situation was.

to deal with/too diil width/ PHR V

در دست گرفتن، ازعهده برآمدن، اداره کردن

One of the main goals of disaster management, and one of its strongest links with development, is the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and their protection and recovery during disasters and emergencies. Where this goal is achieved, people have a greater capacity to deal with disasters and their recovery is more rapid and long lasting.

toe tag/to tag /n

برچسب جنازه[که به شصت پا بسته می‌شود]

A toe tag is a piece of cardboard normally attached with string to the big toe of a dead person in a morgue. It is used for identification purposes, allowing the mortician, coroner, law enforcement and others involved in the death process to correctly identify the corpse.

It usually bears the decedent's name, a case number if law enforcement is involved, and some descriptors like hair and eye color. However, in many places, actual toe tags are no longer used but have been replaced by wrist and/or ankle bands which serve the same purpose.

toll/ tol / n

تلفات، مقدار خسارت یا تعداد کشته شدگان

By 24 January, at least 52 aftershocks measuring 4.5 or greater had been recorded. An estimated three million people were affected by the quake. Death toll estimates range from 100,000 to about 160,000 to Haitian government figures from 220,000 to 316,000 that have been widely characterized as deliberately inflated by the Haitian government. The government of Haiti estimated that 250,000 residences and 30,000 commercial buildings had collapsed or were severely damaged.

top down/'tâp daon/adj

{تصمیم‌گیری}از بالادست به زیردست، از بالا به پایین

Indonesia has also altered its top-down approach in viewing disaster management which overlooked the capacity of the local people to disasters risks. New risk management and reduction framework has therefore been focused on the community to allow greater involvement of the locals in the planning, implementation and evaluation.

tornado/ tor 'ney do/ n

توفان پیچنده (متداول در ایالات متحده آمریکا)، ترنادو، تورنادو

A tornado is violent, dangerous, rotating column of air that is in contact with both the surface of the earth and a cumulonimbus cloud or, in rare cases, the base of a cumulus cloud. Tornadoes come in many shapes and

(brontide). The sudden increase in pressure and temperature from lightning produces rapid expansion of the air surrounding and within a bolt of lightning. In turn, this expansion of air creates a sonic shock wave, similar to a sonic boom, which produces the sound of thunder, often referred to as a clap, crack, or peal of thunder.

thunderstorm/'thânderstorm/n

توفان تندری، توفان همراه با آذرخش و صاعقه

A thunderstorm, also known as an electrical **storm**, a lightning storm, thundershower or simply a storm, is a form of turbulent weather characterized by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere known as thunder. The meteorologically assigned cloud type associated with the thunderstorm is the cumulonimbus. Thunderstorms are usually accompanied by strong winds, heavy rain and sometimes snow, sleet, hail, or no precipitation at all. Those that cause hail to fall are called hailstorms. Thunderstorms may line up in a series or rainband, known as a squall line.

tidal wave/'tâydâl weyv/adj

آبلرزه، ابرخیزاب، خیزاب کشندی، موج جزر و مدّی، موج کشندی

Tidal wave is a large, sudden, and disastrous wave of water caused by a tremendous disturbance in the ocean. When an earthquake occurs, tidal wave information will be broadcast on both TV and radio. If a tidal wave warning is issued, Osaka City, Japan, will announce it by radio broadcast.The term tidal wave may refer to one of the following:

a gigantic wave caused by the force of the moon and sun;

a **tidal bore**, which is a large movement of water formed by the funneling of the incoming tide into a river or narrow bay;

A **storm surge**, or tidal surge, which can cause waves that breach flood defences.

timely fashion/ 'tâymli 'fashen/ idioms

به موقع، سروقت، بجا، به هنگام

Through a coordinated approach, and working with its partners, WMO addresses the information needs and requirements of the disaster risk management community, effectively and in a timely fashion.

timely/ tâymli/ adj

به موقع، به هنگام، بجا، به وقت

The effectiveness of emergency plans or disaster plans depends on a number of factors, most of which are associated with or rely on the willingness of response partners to facilitate an effective and timely response while making use of all possible resources.

tireless/'tâyerlis/ adj

خستگی‌ناپذیر، پرمقاوت، پرطاقت، پرتوان

tirelessly/'tâyerlisli/ adv

به طورخستگی‌ناپذیری، باشور و شوق فراوان

terrain / te'reyn/ n — (قطعه) زمین، بوم، ناحیه

Pollution incidents can effect vast areas and very remote terrain, and the potential need for surveillance should be considered as part of a national environmental contingency plan.

the road-map/ dhe 'rod map/n — نقشه راه، جزییات اجرایی

In consultation with the stakeholders, identify implementation mechanism to operationalize the road-map in accordance with the Hyogo Framework of Action.

thematic maps/ thimatik maps/ n — نقشه‌های موضوعی

The thematic maps allow the users to explore information related to natural resources and disasters, such as land use, soil, earthquake etc. The specific details for each of the thematic issue are depicted on the interactive map page under the head about the map.

thematic/ thi'matik/ adj — موضوعی، مضمونی

thematically/ thi'matikli/ adv — از لحاظ موضوع، از نظر مضمون

theme/ thiim/ n — موضوع، مضمون

The informal thematic debate of the General Assembly on Disaster Risk Reduction aims to strengthen the understanding of how to reduce risk and exposure to disaster through effective investment policies and practices and sustainable urban management.

theme topic/thiim'tâpik/n — عنوان اصلی، مضمون اصلی

The four symposium theme topics were hazards and disasters, global change natural resources, and technology and infrastructure.

threat / thret/ n — تهدید، خطر

threaten/ 'threten / vt, vi — تهدید کردن، هشدار دادن، احتمال داشتن

threatened/ 'thretend /adj — تهدید شده، مورد تهدید قرار گرفته

threatening/ 'thretening/adj — تهدیدآمیز، تهاجمی، پرخطر

threateningly/'threteningli/adv — به طور تهدیدآمیزی، با حالت تهاجمی

Rape, sexual violence, human trafficking and abduction and conflict are common threats to human security in post – disaster situation.

thrust/ thrâst / vt — در شرایط خاص قرار دادن، انداختن

The death of a husband can thrust a widow into becoming the primary income earner (bread winner of a family).

thunder/thânder/n — تندر، رعد، آسمان غرش

Thunder is the sound caused by lightning. Depending on the distance and nature of the lightning, thunder can range from a sharp, loud crack to a long, low rumble

template / templeyt / n

الگو، شابلون

Proper and easy to understand roles and responsibilities is the key to successful Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) Program. Below is simple Roles and Responsibilites templates for DRP.DRP program team usually consist of Damage Assessment Team, Executive Team, Restoration Team, Operations Team, Customer Support Team, Salvage/ Reclamation Team, Administrative Support Team.

temporary housing/ 'tempreri 'haozing /n

اسکان موقت

In addition to standard mobile offices and classrooms, Mod Space also has an inventory of barraks and "bunk houses" that can be utilized for temporary housing when disaster strikes.

temporary shelter/'tempreri 'shelter/n

پناهگاه موقت، سرپناه

A political or environmental crisis can be devastating to populations and families – forcing people from their homes and property. To lessen the human damage and provide a measure of safety and comfort for victims, temporary shelters are an invaluable asset. These designs, however, go above and beyond the standard stock emergency shelters in providing more efficient, affordable and all around more interesting living quarters.

tend/tend/vi

متمایل بودن، گرایش داشتن، آمادگی داشتن

Tendency/ 'tendenci/n

گرایش، تمایل، میل، رغبت

When it comes to environmental emergencies, many didaster plans tend to be silent on the topic of environmental aspets of emergencies.

tentative/' tentetiv/ adj

موقت، آزمایشی، موقتی، غیرقطعی

tentatively/ ten'tetivli/ adv

موقتا، باتردید، با حالت دودلی

tentativeness/ ten'tetivnis/ n

موقت

In accordance with the Post Katrina Act, FEMA is developing a next genenation of rapidly deployable interagency National and Regional emergency response teams, tentively identified as Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT).

tenure/ 'tenyar/ n

تصرف، اجاره، اجاره داری، تصدی، مدت اجاره

Exising tenure security issues and problems are highlighted after disasters, and the recovery and reconstruction phase is an opportuniy to assess these. Disasters affect urban and rural lands and invariably a range of tenures and forms of access rights to land. Often the lanless (labourers and sharecroppers, etc) and people with insecure tenure are the most vulnerable to disasters.

71/12 on strengthening regional mechanisms for the implementation of the SFDRR in Asia and the Pacific. In its first meeting in mid-May 2015, the Task Force discussed the role of the private sector in disaster risk management as outlined in the Sendai Framework.

tax incentive/'taks in'sentive/ n

مشوق مالیاتی، انگیزه مالیاتی، محرک مالیاتی

At the macro level, early warning systems and social funds that can involve community – based initiatives seems particularly relevant, so as subsidies, debt or revenue recovery write – off as well as tax incentives for households or communities to adopt mitigation measures.

technological disasters/tekno'lâjikâl di'zâsterz/ n

بلایای تکنولوژیکی، بلایای فناوری‌زاد

Many technological disasters have marked the xxth century. Minamocta in Japan (1953), Three Mile Island in the USA (1979), Bhopal in India (1984) and Chernobyl in Belarus (1986) permanently disrupted the lives of populations and changed their environment. Each disaster reminds us of our industrial systems' possible failures because zero risk is impossible in any sector.

technological hazards/ tekno'lâjikâl 'hazerd /n

مخاطره‌های تکنولوژیکی، مخاطره‌های فنّاوری زاد

A hazard originating from technological or industrial conditions, including accidents, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities, that may cause loss of life, injury, illness or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Examples of technological hazards include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires, and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.

telecenter/ telisenter / n

مرکز عمومی دسترسی به شبکه رایانه‌ای اینترنت، کافی‌نت

He expressed appreciation for the work of the secretariat in facilitating the networking of Thai telecenters with other telecenters networks in the Asia – pacific region.

telemedicine/'telimedsin /n

پزشکی از راه دور، درمان از راه دور

Telemedicine has two basic functions. In the preparedness phase, telemedicine applications can be used in continuing medical education, knowledge based expert systems and resource databases.During relief operations, it includes tele- monitored procedures/ surgery, telediagnostics and second opinion; and in rehabilitation phase, teleconsultations, complex problem interpretation, and epidemiological surveillance.

T t

table/'teybel/ vt

ارائه کردن، مطرح کردن، به بحث گذاشتن، [طرح یا لایحه] از دستور خارج کردن

The National Council of Provinces called a disaster management conference to consider risk management issues on a regional basis in may 2000, and following that the bill was finally tabled.

take stock/teyk sâtk/ vt

ارزیابی شرایط خاص، برآورد شرایط خاص

The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Unit will formulate and implement projects in line with the "Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)," adopted in 2005 at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, and support the efforts of the target countries to further implement the HFA and to achieve the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). In the formulation of the projects, UNCRD will take stock of the experiences gained and lessons learned from recent major natural disasters.

tandem/'tandem/n,adv

با هم، هم‌زمان، پا به پای هم
به طور هماهنگ، به طور مشترک

Disaster risk management is essentially a development problem and thus any preparedness and mitigation planning will have to be taken up in tandem with environmental concerns that the country is facing today.

tangible/'tanjibel/adj

مشخص، آشکار، محسوس، واقعی، ملموس

tangibly/'tanjibli/adv

مشخصا، آشکارا، به طور محسوسی

The UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) facilitates exchange of experience and knowledge on how to implement tangible disaster risk reduction projects through seven work-streams: Disaster Risk Management strategies, investment metrics, benchmarking and standards, education and training, legal and regulatory, urban risk reduction & resilience, and insurance.

task force/'tâsk fors/n

ستاد حوادث

The Task Force on Disaster Risk Reduction aims to promote the effective participation of private sector in disaster risk reduction and building of resilience as guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SFDRR) and ESCAP Resolution

through planned surveillance activities, through planned surveillance activies, through observations of agencies or departments of the varius levels of government.

survivor syndrome/ ser'vayver 'sindrom/ n — سندروم بازماندگان

That's classic survivor guilt, otherwise known as survivor syndrome, which is a mental condition making a person feel they have somehow done wrong by surviving traumatic, events such as combat, natural disasters, or even a lay off in the work place.

susceptibility /sâseptibiliti /n — قابلیت، آمادگی، استعداد، حساسیت

susceptible /sâ'septibel /adj — مستعد، آسیب‌پذیر، قابل

A new statistical method has been applied for the forest fire susceptibility mapping. The results of the analysis were verified using forest fire location data with the help of a newly written programming code.

sustainable development/ sâs'teynebel di'velopment/n — توسعه پایدار

Sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while ensuring the sustainability of a natural systems and the environment, so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.
Knowledge of disaster management and sustainable development including frameworks and skills for addressing cotemporary hazards, disasters and complex emergencies with an emphasis on either post-development or majority world contexts.

synergy/ 'sinerji/ n — همیاری، اشتراک مساعی

The assessment environment impacts of disasters offers good opportiunities for the synergy of national and interntional efforts for capacity building in disaster risk management.

systematic data collection/ sisti'matik 'deytâ kâ'lekshen/ n — جمع‌آوری نظام‌مند داده‌ها، جمع‌آوری منظم داده‌ها

The lack of systematic and standardised data collection from disasters in the past is now revealing itself as a major weakness for any long term planning.

subsist/sâb'sist/ vi — وجود داشتن، زیستن، امرار معاش کردن

subsistence /sâb'sistens / n, adj — زیست، هستی،گذراندن، وسیله امرار معاش (درحد زنده ماندن)، حیاتی، ضروری، بخور و نمیر

subsistence crop / sâb'sistens krâp/n — محصول مصرفی کشاورزی

subsistence level / sab'sistens level /n — خط فقر

Mozambique offers an example of a post – conflict country faced with major natural disasters – It also offers an example of recovery in an extremely poor and primarily subsistence livelihood population, but in a country favored by donors and receiving substantial amounts of both relief and recovery assistance.

substantial/sâb'stanshâl/adj — عظیم، کلان، قابل توجه، اساسی، بنیادی

substantially/sâb'stanshâli/adv — اساسا، به مقدار زیاد، به طور قابل توجهی

substantive/sâb'stantiv/adj,n — اساسی، بنیادی، واقعی، جدی

In the absence of any consistent requirement or approach, we found substantial variation in the maturity of, and participation in, natural disaster planning forums at ports.

succinct/sâk'sink/adj — موجز، کوتاه، مختصر، فشرده

Developing systems for effective disaster risk management at all levels, suggests that succinct relevance of the program objectives.

suppress / sâpres /vt — خاموش کردن، متوقف کردن، جلوگیری کردن از

suppressant / sâpresent /n — فرو نشاننده، بازدارنده

suppressible / sâ'presible /adj — فروکش کننده، تشفّی‌پذیر

suppressor/sâ'preses/n — بازدارنده

Forest resource protection strives to prevent, mitigate and suppres wildfires and other natural disasters that endager lives, property and the state's natural resources.

surmount / ser'maont /vt — فائق آمدن، غلبه کردن، پشت سرگذاشتن

surmountable/ ser'maontebel/ adj — [مشکل وغیره] حل شدنی، قابل حل

There is also a set of intangible features which might potentially limit (improve) the household efforts to surmount the effect of natural hazards on them, Just as unfavourable socio – economic opportiunities might well do.

surveillance/ ser'veylens/n — نظارت، مراقبت

Survey/ser'vey/vt — بررسی کردن، مرورکردن، سنجیدن، ارزیابی کردن، مساحی کردن، نقشه‌برداری کردن

Survey/'servey/ n — مساحی، نقشه‌برداری، نقشه

Surveying/ ser'veying/n,adj — زمین‌پیمایی، نقشه‌برداری

Surveyor/ser'veyer/n — مساح، نقشه‌بردار، ممیز، ارزیاب

The discovery of a pollution incident may be made

or systems. Non-structural measures are measures not involving physical construction which use knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce disaster risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.
Common structural measures for disaster risk reduction include dams, flood levies, ocean wave barriers, earthquake-resistant construction and evacuation shelters. Common non-structural measures include building codes, land-use planning laws and their enforcement, research and assessment, information resources and public awareness programmes. Note that in civil and structural engineering, the term "structural" is used in a more restricted sense to mean just the load-bearing structure, and other parts such as wall cladding and interior fittings are termed "non-structural".

structural/strâkcherâl/adj — سازه‌ای، ساختمانی

structuralism/strâkcherâlizem/n — ساخت‌گرایی، ساختارگرایی

structuralist/strâkcherâlist/n,adj — ساخت‌گرا، ساختارنگر، ساخت‌گرایانه

Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction including structural and non-structural measures.

sturdily/'sterdili/ adv — محکم، قرص و محکم، مصرانه، قاطعانه، باسماجت

sturdiness/'sterdinis/n — پرطاقت، سخت

sturdy/'sterdi /adj — مقاوم، محکم، تنومند، خوش بنیه، قوی

A safe place could be under a sturdy table or desk or against an interior wall away from windows, bookcases or tall furniture that cold fall on you.

subduction / sâb'dakshen/ n — فرو رانش

By studying core samples from submarine channels in various locations along the subduction zones, scientists have been able to creat a 10,000 year timeline of huge earthquakes that provide sobering evidence that the Northwest is due for a major event.

subsequent disasters/'sâbsikwent di'zâsterz/n — بحران‌های بعدی

Temporary shelter is rarely temporary and must be built solidly enough to withstand predictable subsequent disasters.

subsidence/sâb'sâydens/n — {ساختمان} نشست، نشست خاک، فرونشست، فروکش

The phenomenon of increased occurrence of certain geophysical and hydrometeorological hazard events, such as landslides, flooding, land subsidence and drought, that arise from the interaction of natural hazards with overexploited or degraded land and environmental resources

stipulate/'stipyuleyt /vt, vi

stipulation / stipyu'leyshen / n

UNDP attempt will be to focus on reducing risk associated with earthquakes within the stipulated program time period.

قید کردن، تصریح کردن

تصریح، قید، شرط

stocktaking /'stâkteyking/ n

The president, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of $ 400,000 on a grant basis for Regional Stocktaking and Mapping of Disaster Risk Reduction Interventions for Asia and the Pacific, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

ارزیابی شرایط موجود، بازنگری [مجازی] صورت‌برداری از موجودی، گرفتن موجودی انبار

streamline / 'striimlâyn / vt

streamlined / 'striimlâynd /adj

The Committee recommended that the secretariat, taking into account the work of other commissions and keeping within existing resources, put in place follow – up mechanisms at the regional level to rview the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2015 and streamline the implementation of the Regional Action Plan towards the Information Society in Asia and the Pacific.

نهادینه ساختن، کارآمدساختن

کارآمد، کارا، نهادینه

stride/strayd/n,vi

Although the HFA has substantively contributed to strengthened global attention on disaster risk reduction(DRR), its goals and priorities for action are far from being achieved. USAID's DRR agenda has made significant strides, but given current and future realities, increased attention and resources are needed to reduce global disaster losses and protect development investments.

گام بلند برداشتن، پریدن، گام بلند، پرش، (معمولا جمع) پیشرفت

stringent /'strinjent/adj

stringency /'strinjensi/n

stringently /'strinjentli/adv

The higher costs of meeting stringent objectives for critical facilities, such as hospitals, emergency-dispatch centers, and interstate freeway can be justified within the performance

دشوار به علت کمی عرضه پول، لازم الاجرا، سخت، شدید، قانع کننده

[اقتصاد] کمی پول، کمی عرضه پول، شدت و حدت، قاطعیت، تنگنای پول

شدیدا، با شدت، با جدیت، مجدانه

structural and non-structural measures/'strâkcherâl and nân'strâkcherâl 'mezherz/n

Structural measures are any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques or technology to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures

اقدامات سازه‌ای و غیر سازه‌ای

standard operating procedures /'standerd'âpereyting pro'sijerz /n

SOP: The standard operating procedures are the steps prepared in concise form as a response to any kind of disaster. It suggests the sequence of actions to be taken by different department in the central /state/ district level. Therefore, it recommends an institutional mechanism in explicit terms for any disasters with the state / district level administrators functioning on a cause-based mechanism.

دستورالعمل‌های عملیاتی استاندارد، فرآیندهای عملیاتی استاندارد

standing/ 'standing / n, adj

The inter- ministerial standing committee provides the policy and program support for ensuring the integration of DRR into the development programs, creates environment for incorporation of the experiences and existing capacities of the line ministries and department to contribute to the holistic DRM to be coordinated by NADRM.

مدت، مقام، منزلت، ثابت، دائمی، همیشگی، مستمر، معتبر، به قوت خودباقی

state of the art/steyt âv dhi 'ârt/adj

The contributors, professionals from the science and disaster management communities around the world, represent state of the art knowledge, practices, and perspectives on the topic. It is intended to serve as a basis to encourage and further develop discussion among scientists, practitioners, policy makers, and development planners.

پیشرفته‌ترین

steep slope/ stiip slop/ adj

A landslide is the movement of a large mass of rocks, mud or earth down the side of a mountain, cliff or steep slope.

شیب‌دار، با شیب تند

steering committee/'stiyering kâmiti/n

The Steering Committee on Risk Prevention and Management will work under the comprehensive umbrella of Future Earth. Within Future Earth's fundamental questions there is to identify the opportunities to reduce risks and vulnerabilities. A focus on vulnerability and resilience within Dynamic Planet Future Earth theme is an excellent opportunity for the disaster risk reduction research community to come together with global environmental change researchers - especially those who focus on forecasting extreme events and anticipating thresholds with those who work on vulnerability and adaptation.

کمیته راهبری

stem/ stem/vi

The planning embraced not only natural disasters but also those stemming from the activities of man.

ناشی شدن از، سرچشمه گرفتن از

It might be useful to identify potential disaster areas, enforce building codes, in these areas and the laws against squatting and mining of mountains and rivers generally, seeing to the insurance of the country's assests, ensuring that roads, bridges and gullies are built and maintained according to the standards of disaster management.

staff/ stâf/n, vi — کارکنان، کارمند بودن، کارمند گرفتن

staffers/'stâferz/ n — کارمندان، پرسنل

staffing/ 'stâfng/n, adj — کارمندان، پرسنل، کارمندی، پرسنلی

Most disaster plans are prepared for, and are administered by those groups and agencies in society responsible, staffed and equipped for civil defense or similar emergency services.

staggered/'stagerd /adj — مات و مبهوت

staggering/'stagering /adj — گیج کننده، مبهوت کننده، بهت آور

staggeringly/'stageringli/adv — به طور شگفت‌انگیزی، به نحو اعجاب‌آوری

Disaster imposes staggering human and economic costs. In 2010 alone, disaster affected some 430 million people in China, killing nearly 8000 people and destroying three million homes. Direct economic losses exceeded 500 billion Yuan ($77 billion) and nearly 40 million hectares of crops were damaged.

stair/'ster/ n,adj — پله، {به صورت جمع} پلکان، پله‌ای

stair – carpet/'ster karpit /n — فرش پلکان، کناره

staircase / 'sterkeys/ n — پلکان، پله‌ها

stairway/'sterwey / n — پلکان، پله‌ها

stairwell/ 'ster wel/ n — راه پله

Use a blank sheet of paper to draw the floor plans of your home. Show the location of doors, windows, stairways, large furniture, your disaster supplies kit, fire extinguisher, smoke alarms, other visual and auditory alarms, collapsible ladders, first- aid kits, and ulility shut – off points. Show important points outside such as garages, patios, stairways, elevators driveways, and proches.

stakeholder /'steykholder /n — ذینفع، مرتبط، سهام‌دار

The Northern Division Planning Office has met stakeholders to create a temporary natural disaster management plan which could be implemented in the North prior to and in the aftermath of a disaster. Stakeholders at the meeting included the National Fire Authority, the Health Department, the Police, military, Land Transport Authority, Fiji Electricity Authority, Red Cross and businessmen.

spatial planning / 'speyshâl 'planing / n
برنامه‌ریزی آمایشی، برنامه‌ریزی فضایی

In the last 40 years, there was evolution on how disaster risks reduction efforts have been studied or implemented specifically related to land use and spatial planning. Hazardzoning and land use control to protect people from hurricane has been implemented in the USA since 1977.

spatial/'speyshâl/adj
آمایشی، فضایی

The analyse of the interrelation between environmental catastrophes and regional development will enable to point out strategies and instruments of spatial planning and land management to support the prevention hazards.

specification /spesifi'keyshen/ n
[به صورت جمع] مشخصات، تصریح، تعیین

Specifics/spe'sifiks/n
جزییات

specified/'spesifâyd/adj
خاص، به خصوص، مشخص، معین

specify /'spesifây/vt
مشخص کردن، تصریح کردن

The objective of this part of the spicifications is to define the minimum requirements for the earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings subjected to earthquake ground motion.

spill /spil/n
[نفت وغیره] ریزش، نشت، موادریخته شده سرازیرشدن، به دریاریختن، سرایت کردن، به زبان آوردن، فاش کردن

spill/ spil/vt,vi

spillage / 'spilij /n
[نفت و غیره]ریزش، نشت، موادریخته شده سرایت، مقدار سرریزشده، ناشی شده، سرایت کرده

spillover / 'spilover / n, adj

Provide assistance for emergencies such as chemical and oil spills, industrial and technological accidents, forest fiers, and other nature disasters.

sporadic / spo'radik/ adj
پراکنده، گه گاهی، متفرق

sporadically/ spo'radikli/ adv
به طورپراکنده، به طورنامنظم، به طور گه گاهی

In many countries targeted investments in preparedness of high risk communities remain sporadic, dependent upon external aid and insufficiently harmonized with each other.

spur/sper/n,vi,vt
محرک، انگیزه، برانگیختن، تحریک کردن

An international conference has agreed to step up efforts to increase public awareness of how to curb the impact of natural and man-made hazards, spurring the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

squat/ skwât/ vi, n, adj
بی‌اجازه در (جایی) ساکن شدن

squatter /'skwâter / n, adj
متصرف عدوانی، متصرفان عدوانی

squatting/ 'skwâting /n
بی‌اجازه در زمینی یا ملکی ساکن شدن

impact. The problems of warning people about an oncoming disaster are the same whether it is a chemical release, tornado, or flashflood.

social fabric /soshâl'fabrik/n — ساختار اجتماعی، بافت اجتماعی

Researchers have created a computer model that predicts how a disaster's impact on critical infrastructure would affect a city's social and economic fabric, a potential tool to help reduce the severity of impacts, manage the aftermath of catastrophe and fortify infrastneture against future disasters.

social pathology/ 'soshâl pa'thâlâji/n — آسیب‌شناسی اجتماعی

Social pathology is a term used to describe social factors, such as poverty, old age or crime that bolster social disorganization. At the same time, the term refers to the study of these factors and the social problems they may lead to.

societal/so'sâyetâl/adj — اجتماعی

NSF research activities also address the impact of seismic events on the physical infrastructure systems that serve the public and societal institutions.

sophisticate/sâ'fistikeyt/n — [گاه به طعنه] آدم آگاه، آگاه

sophisticated/sâ'fistikeytid/adj — پیشرفته، فرهیخته، پیچیده، وارد، آگاه، باریک بین

sophistication/sâfisti'keyshen/ n — پیشرفت، مهارت، پیچیدگی، کارکشتگی، کاردانی

In the past 10 years, concepts associated with disaster risk reduction have advanced in both scop and sophistication.

sound /sound /adj — کامل، بی‌عیب، سالم، منطقی، معقول، مطمئن، درست

The International Center of Emergency Techniques (ICET) is committed to promote sound strategies for risk, crisis and disaster management.

sparse/ spârs/ adj — پراکنده، متفرق، نامتراکم

sparsely/ 'spârsli/ adv — به طورپراکنده‌ای، به طور نامتراکمی

sparseness/ 'spârsnis / n — پراکندگی

Waldo County is a small rural mid – coast region located in the State of Maine. The majority of public services in this county are executed at the municipal level of govermant. Thus far, the majority of this county's communities are too sparse in population to have comprehensive emergency response, emergency management and public health services and programs.

spatial dispersion/ speyshâl dis'pershen /n — پراکندگی مکانی، پراکندگی آمایشی

The hazardous events vary in terms of magnitude as well as in frequency, duration, and area extent, speed of onset, spatial dispersion and temporal spacing.

showcase/'shokeys/n,vt — نمونه بارز، به نمایش گذاشتن

Asia-Pacific Space Agency proposed a project in 2004 to showcase the value and impact of earth observation technologies.

shower/ 'shao-er/n, vt,vi — رگبار، درشت باران، باریدن

showery/'shao-eri/adj — رگباری، بارگبارهای پراکنده

Heavy monsoon showers hit the flood – hit regions of Pakistan on Sunday, worsening the flooding and impeding relief operations, compounding a humanitarian crisis that has affected over 14 million people across the country and claimed nearly 1700 lives so far.

sign/sâyn/vt,vi — امضا کردن

signatory /'signetri/ n — امضا کننده

signature /'signicher/ n — امضا

There are over 140 signatories to Regional Disaster Plan, with the commitment to help one another when disaster hits the region.

simultaneity/simulte'neyiti/n — هم‌زمان، تقارن

simultaneous/simul'teyniyes/adj — هم زمان، مقارن، توام

simultaneously/simul'teyniyesli/adv — هم‌زمان با هم، به طور هم‌زمان، تواما

Simultaneous natural hazard information retrieval and placement of this on a common geographic location allow for rapid overlays and correlation of similar and diverse data sets.

situation report /sichu'weyshen ri'port /n — گزارش وضعیت

A situation report is exactly what the name implies: a report on a situation containing verified, factual information that gives a clear picture of the "who, what, where, when, why and how" of an incident or situation. Emergency management organizations, government agencies, armed services, businesses, law enforcement agencies, humanitarian nongovermnental organizations and diplomats all rely on situation reports.

slum–upgrading/slâm âp'greyding/n,adj — بهسازی زاغه‌ها، بهسازی محله‌های فقیرنشین

The issue of informal or non-permanent housing should be addressed as priorities, including the framework of urban poverty reduction and slum-upgrading program.

social aspects/'soshâl aspekts/ n — جنبه‌های اجتماعی

The social aspects and problems of disasters are generally the same regardless of the type of disaster. For example, the problems of getting a local community to prepare for a disaster are the same regardless of the type of the

our lives and for our environment. These choices relate to how we grow our food, where and how we build our homes, what kind of government we have, how our financial system works and even what we teach in schools. Each decision and action makes us more vulnerable to disasters - or more resilient to them.

sewage/ 'syoo- ij/ n — فاضلاب

sewage disposal/'syoo- ij dispozâl /n — دفع فاضلاب

sewage farm/'syoo- ij fârm/ — تصفیه‌خانه فاضلاب

sewage works/'syoo- ij werks/ n — تصفیه‌خانه فاضلاب

sewer/'syoo- er/n — مجرای (فاضلاب)

Any disaster can interrupt essential services, such as health care, electricity, water, sewage/garbage removal, transportation and communications. The interruption can seriously affect the health, social and economic networks of local communities and countries. Disasters have a major and long-lasting impact on people long after the immediate effect has been mitigated. Poorly planned relief activities can have a significant negative impact not only on the disaster victims but also on donors and relief agencies.

shatter /'shater/ vt, vi — شکستن، فروپاشیدن، خردشدن، خردکردن، متلاشی کردن

shattered/'shatered/ adj — شکسته، خرد شده، متلاشی شده، فرو ریخته، به هم ریخته

shattering/ 'shatering/ adj — خرد کننده، ویرانگر، تکان دهنده، طاقت فرسا

shatter – proof/ 'shater proof / adj — [شیشه اتومبیل] تلقی، [لیوان و غیره] نشکن

Clearly protection against window breakage and the ravages of shattered glass belongs in any building safety audit, with security (fragment retention) films having an important role in today's risk manager's portfolio.

shelter management/'shelter manijment/n — مدیریت پناهگاه

Task forces will be provided specialized training focusing on their assigned tasks through specialists in the particular field to effectively carry out their responsibilities such as warning dissemination(awareness generation), damage assessment, search and rescue operation, shelter management, first aid, trauma counseling etc.

shoulder/'sholder/vt,n — به عهده گرفتن، به دوش کشیدن، به گردن گرفتن، پذیرفتن، شانه، دوش

They shoulder the obligation of political responsiveness in disaster and emergency events. Appointed officials, like city managers, have important political and managerial duties in the disaster management realm as well. These officials are responsible for hazards and emergency management policy formulation and oversight.

seismogram /'sâyzmogram/n

منحنی‌های ترسیم شده توسط لرزه نگار

A seismogram is a graph output by a seismograph. Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded on a seismogram at a certain period. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location. Intensity is determined from effects on people, human structures, and the natural environment.

seismological /'sâyzmo'lâjikâl/n

لرزه‌شناختی

Applicants with background and duties in earthquake engineering and disaster management who want to deepen their understanding of seismological phenomomena, methods and data products are also considered, as are researchers or university lecturers in geosciences who may act as conveyers of the knowledge acquired in the course (training of trainers).

sensitization/sensitây'zeyshen/n

حساس‌سازی

sensitize/'sensitâyz/vt

حساس کردن به، توجه (کسی را به چیـزی) معطـوف کـردن، حساس شدن

sensitized/'sensitâyzd/adj

حساس

The program states by conducting meetings, orientations, seminars, and training camps for sensitization as well as for information/knowledge transmission with a focus on various disaster management issues, importance of preparedness, mitigation measures and response.

sequence /'sikwens /n

تسلسل، توالی، ترتیب، رشته، زنجیره

sequential / si'kwenshâl /adj

پیاپی، متوالی، زنجیری، ترتیبی

sequentially / si'kwenshâli /adv

به صورت متوالی، زنجیروار، به ترتیب

A procedure of group decision-making in emergency response consists of several stages. Each stage finishehs a round of group decision-making for a specific emergency scenario, and implements specific actions.the emergency will then respond to the actions, thus the current emergency will evolve into a new emergency and the next round of a group decision-making begins. The continuation of such a procedure from a sequential group decision process.

severe/si'viyer/adj

جدی، سختگیر، شدید، سخت، توان فرسا

severely/ si'viyerli/ adv

به سختی، به شدت، با حالت جدی

severity/si'veriti/ n

شدت، سختی، سختگیری

Disasters often follow natural hazards. A disaster's severity depends on how much impact a hazard has on society and the environment. The scale of the impact in turn depends on the choices we make for

seismic hazard maps/'sâyzmik'hazerd maps/ n

نقشه‌های خطر لرزه‌ای

The USGS provides seimic hazard maps for the US and areas around the World. These hazard maps sevre as the basis for seismic provisions used in building codes and influence billions of dollars of new construction every year.

seismic hazard/'sâyzmik'hazerd/n

خطر لرزه‌ای

One of the natural phenomenon, the earthquakes give rise to seismic hazard to the part of the globe is very specific from the identification of seismic belt located in the earth crust. It is known by every one that the Northeast India is seismically one the six most active earthquake prone zones in the world. The other five being are the Mexico, Taiwan, California, Japan, and Turkey.

seismic vulnerability/'sâyzmik vâlnere'biliti/ n

آسیب‌پذیری لرزه‌ای

The evaluation of the seismic vulnerability of the existent building stock in the perspective of seismic risk mitigation should not be placed only in relation to the isolated buildings of relevant historical and cultural importance, but also, in relation to residential buildings within old urban centers. When assessing the seismic vulnerability of buildings it is essential to first establish the project objectives, before subsequently choosing the most appropriate strategy and tools necessary for building assessment and fulfillment of these objectives.The evaluation of the seismic vulnerability of the existent building stock in the prespective of seismic risk mitigation should not be placed only in relation to the isolated buildings of relevant historical and cultural importance,but also, in relation to residential buildings within old urban centers. When assessing the seismic vulnerability of buildings it is essential to first establish the project objectives, before subsequently choosing the most appropriate strategy and tools necessary for building assessment and fulfillment of these objectives.

seismograph/'sâyzmogrâf/n

لرزه نگاشت، لرزه‌نگار، زلزله نگار

A seismograph, or seismometer, is an instrument used to detect and record earthquakes. Generally, it consists of a mass attached to a fixed base. During an earthquake, the base moves and the mass does not. The motion of the base with respect to the mass is commonly transformed into an electrical voltage. The electrical voltage is recorded on paper, magnetic tape, or another recording medium. This record is proportional to the motion of the seismometer mass relative to the earth, but it can be mathematically converted to a record of the absolute motion of the ground. Seismograph generally refers to the seismometer and its recording device as a single unit.

scenario/ si'nâriyo/ n

زمینه، طرح، سناریو

Data obtained from different sensors are particularly useful when combined with ground – based data and information and integrated into Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for analysis and modelling of complex scenarios.

scene/ siin/ n

صحنه، جا، محل وقوع

The on scene coordinator will determine the severity of the pollution incident and determine if other jurisdictions on the public should be notified of the event.

scrutinize/ 'skrootinâyz/ vt

با دقت کامل بررسی کردن، با وسواس بررسی کردن

scrutiny / 'skrootini / n

بررسی، موشکافی، رسیدگی، مشاهده

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the lead federal agency for disaster management, responds to many smaller naural disasters every year without extensive public scrutiny.

search and rescue /se'rch and reskyoo/n

جستجو و نجات

Search and rescue is a life- saving vocation. And the ability to save a life is often dependent upon how quickly the person can be found and access. If the missing person is one of your loved ones, you will expect well- equipped, well trained search and rescue professionals to bring your loved one home safely to you.

secure/ si'kyur/ adj

مطمئن، مصون، ایمن، قطعی، حتمی

secure/ si'kyur/ vt

بستن، قفل کردن، محفوظ داشتن، به دست آوردن

Security Council/ si'kyuriti kaonsil/ n

شورای امنیت

security/ si'kyuriti/ n

امنیت، ایمنی، وثیقه، [به طور جمع] اوراق بهادار

Promote food security as an important factor in ensuring the resilience of communities to hazard, particulary in areas prone to drought, flood, cyclone and other hazards that can weaken agriculture – base livelihoods.

sediment /'sediment/n

رسوب، ته نشست، لرد، لای

sedimentary /sedi'mentri/adj

[زمین‌شناسی] رسوبی

Sedimentation /sedimen'teyshen/n

رسوب‌گذاری، ته‌نشینی

Oil and natural gas are both fluids that can exist in the pore spaces and fractures of rock, just like water. When and natural gas are withdrawn from regions in the Earth near the surface, fluid pressure, the pore spaces begin to close and the sediment may start to compact resulting of the surface.

S s

safety audit/ seyfti 'odit /n — ممیزی ایمنی

Safety audits involve checking, as a regular routine, all electrical equipment, wiring, fire extinguishers, hose maintenance, roof leaks, pest infections, damaged flooring or steps, clearways through fire exits, and more generally ongoing daily OH & S issues. Particular attention needs to be paid at times of capital works.

satisfaction/ satis'fakshen / n — خشنودی، رضایت، موجب مسرت، مایه خشنودی

satisfactorily/ sasti'fakterili/ adv — به طور رضایت‌بخشی، به نحو شایسته، به طور کامل،

satisfactory/satis'fakteri/ adj — رضایت بخش، کافی، مناسب

satisfied/'satisfâyd/adj — راضی، خرسند، خشنود، رضایت‌مندانه،

satisfy/'satisfây/vt — راضی کردن، برآوردن، قانع کردن، متقاعد کردن

satisfying / 'satisfâying /adj — ارضاکننده، قانع کننده، کافی

Managers were asked to express their perception of the satisfaction of a number of disaster management factors in their archive/library/ museum. Managers were asked to select from the following options: not satisfied, low satisfaction, neither high nor low satisfaction, fairy satisfied and very satisfied.

scant/ skant/ adj/ adj/vt — کم، مختصر، ناکافی، ناقص، کم کردن، محدود کردن

scantily/ 'skantili/ adv — به طورمختصری

scanty /'skanti/ adj — کم، ناکافی، نه چندان زیاد

Major reviews investigating poverty dynamics have noticed the scant evidence in this respect mainly due to the absence of hazard information in standard household survey.

scarce/skers/adj, adv — کمیاب، نادر، ناکافی، به ندرت، به سختی

scarcely/'skersli/adv — خیلی کم، به ندرت، به سختی، به دشواری

scarcity/'skersiti/n — کمیابی، کمبود، کمی، تنگی

UNDP’s partnerships with the national and state institutions have been based on the links that natural disasters have with scarcity, inequality and vulnerability.

emotional well-being or financial wealth) can be gained or lost when taking risk resulting from a given action or inaction, foreseen or unforeseen. Risk can also be defined as the intentional interaction with uncertainty. Uncertainty is a potential, unpredictable, unmeasurable and uncontrollable outcome; risk is a consequence of action taken in spite of uncertainty.

robust/ro'bâst/adj — قاطع، مقاوم، قوی، قاطعانه، مصممانه، تندرست،

robustly/ro'bâstli/adv — قاطعانه، به شدت، محکم، بااستحکام

robustness/ro'bastnis/n — استحکام، قدرت، قوت

Particulary exciting has been the improvement in techniques of continuous or near "real time" monitoring of precursory seismic, geodetic, and geochemical phenomena, holding the promise of increased availability in the 21st century of robust and reliable early warning systems (EWS) to mitigate hazards at high – risk volcanoes.

root causes/root kozez/n — علل ریشه‌ای، دلایل ریشه‌ای

Low incomes levels make full recovery from a crisis impossible; leaving affected communities even more vulnerable, offen the root cause of this situation is weak structures of governance, limited resources, and insufficient empowerment of communities, and cities to maximize their capacity for preparedness and response.

rubble/'râbel/n — آوار، مواد بازمانده از تخریب ساختمان

Earthquake strikes without warning, leaving cities in rubble and killing tens of hundreds of thousands of people.

rupture/'râpcher/vt,vi,n — گسیختگی، قطع، پارگی، پاره شدن، گسیختن

ruptured/'râpcherd/adj — گسیخته، پاره شده، قطع شده

The prediction of future earthquakes will be greatly enhanced by the development of dynamic models of fault rupture.

risk perception/'risk per'sepshen/n

تعبیر خطرپذیری، ادراک خطرپذیری

Risk perception is the subjective judgement that people make about the characteristics and severity of a risk. The phrase is most commonly used in reference to natural hazards and threats to the environment or health, such as nuclear power.

risk sharing/'risk shering/n,adj

مشارکت در خطرپذیری، تسهیم خطرپذیری

Risk sharing also known as "risk distribution," means that the premiums and losses of each member of a group of policyholders are allocated within the group based on a predetermined formula.

risk taking/risk teyking/n

ریسک کردن، خطرکردن، مخاطره جویی

risky/'riski/adj

The challenges of the last 20 years, since 1986 that have contributed to developing current concepts and approaches to the emergency management function are outlined. Enormous resources have been invested in studying risk in context of environment and there have been significant advances in thinking and practice in risk and emergency management.

risk transfer/risk ′transfer/n

انتقال خطرپذیری، انتقال ریسک

The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another, whereby a household, community, enterprise or State authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party.
Insurance is a well-known form of risk transfer, where coverage of a risk is obtained from an insurer in exchange for ongoing premiums paid to the insurer. Risk transfer can occur informally within family and community networks where there are reciprocal expectations of mutual aid by means of gifts or credit, as well as formally, wherein governments, insurers, multilateral banks and other large risk-bearing entities establish mechanisms to help cope with losses in major events. Such mechanisms include insurance and reinsurance contracts, catastrophe bonds, contingent credit facilities and reserve funds, where the costs are covered by premiums, investor contributions, interest rates and past savings, respectively.

risk transfer mechanism/risk 'transfer 'mekanizem/n

سازوکار انتقال خطرپذیری، مکانیزم انتقال خطرپذیری

Risk transfer mechanism complement mitigation strategies by providing financial compensation to organizations that have suffered a catastrophic loss.

risk/risk/n,vt

خطر، احتمال خطر، خطرپذیری، ریسک کردن، خطـر کـردن، به خطر انداختن، خطر(چیزی را) پذیرفتن

Risk is the potential of gaining or losing something of value. Values (such as physical health, social status,

Richter scale/rikter'skeyl/n

[زلزله] مقیاس ریشتر

The Richter scale, developed in the 1930s, is a base-10 logarithmic scale, which defines magnitude as the logarithm of the ratio of the amplitude of the seismic waves to an arbitrary, minor amplitude.An earthquake measuring 6.4 on Richter scale struck Claremore, Oklahoma on June 23, 1953.

rigorous / 'rigeres/adj

بسیاردقیق، جدی، شدید، سخت، طاقت فرسا

rigorously / 'rigeresli/adv

بادقت تمام، به طورجدی، باجدیت

rigour/ 'riger /n

سخت‌گیری، جدیت، حدت و شدت، دقت، موشکافی

rigours/'rigerz / n

مشقات، سختی‌ها، مصائب

In training and education the creation of the figure of the professional emergency manager requires rigorous courses to be taught, certificates of competency to be awarded, employers in the public and private sector to recognize that it is essential to hire qualified applicants and roles to be created for people who have taken approved courses.

risk analysis/risk e'nalisis/ n

تحلیل خطرپذیری، تحلیل مخاطره

The process of identifying and understanding the relevant components associated with a risk as well as the evaluation of alternative strategies to manage that risk.

risk assessment/ risk a'sesment/ n

تحلیل خطرپذیری، برآورد خطرپذیری

The process of risk assessment is a sociopolitical process that involves bringing together available information about risks and hazards from experts and lay sources for the purpose of making a policy decision about appropriate response. What complicates this process is that not only are the scientific assessments used to estimate risk, but laws, customs, ethics, values, attitudes, and preferences are factors that must be woven into the total risk estimate.

risk management/risk 'manijment/n

مدیریت خطرپذیری، مدیریت ریسک

Risk management is the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks (defined in ISO 31000 as the effect of uncertainty on objectives) followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities.

risk mapping/ risk 'maping /n

نقشه خطرپذیری، بازنمایی خطرپذیری، نقشه ریسک

Risk mapping is the activity where elements at risk are plotted on hazard map. Therefore, at a risk mapping workshop, the committee locates areas prone to flooding and landslides on a large aerial photograph of the area.

good idea to make copies of vital and important documents and mail them to a friend or relative you can trust to keep them safe and retrievable.

retrofit /ret'rofit/vt — مقاوم کردن

retrofitable /ret'rofit'tebl /adj — قابل مقاوم‌سازی

retrofitter/ret'rofi'ter/n — مقاوم کننده

retrofitting /ret'rofiting/n — مقاوم‌سازی

Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.

Retrofitting requires consideration of the design and function of the structure, the stresses that the structure may be subject to from particular hazards or hazard scenarios and the practicality and costs of different retrofitting options. Examples of retrofitting include adding bracing to stiffen walls, reinforcing pillars, adding steel ties between walls and roofs, installing shutters on windows and improving the protection of important facilities and equipment.

Seismic retrofitting is the modification of existing structures to make them more resistant to seismic activity ,ground motion or soil failture due to earthquake.

revegetation/rii'veji'teyshen/n — احیای زندگی گیاهی، تجدید گیاه کاری

To determine revegetation potential the application applies a “cost distance” paradigm where a relative “cost” surface is developed from key features such as major rivers, water bodies, wetlands and areas of high roadside conservation value. The resultant cost surface is then used in conjunction with identified core areas to generate a revegetation potential index over the study area.

revenue/ 'revenyoo/ n — درآمد، عایدی، درآمد دولت

To a large extent, impacts on revenue depend on the macro economic dynamics occurring following the disaster shock, and the structure of revenue sources (income taxes consumption taxes, custom dues, etc.) since each may react differently in the aftermath of the disaster event. We find fiscal behavior in the aftermath of disasters in developed countries that can best be characterized as counter cyclical. In contrast, we find pro- cyclical decreased spending and increasing revenues in developing countries following large natural disasters.

revitalization/ riivâytalay'zeyshen/ n — احیا، رونق بخشی، بهبود و تقویت

revitalize/ rii'vâytalayz/ vt — احیا کردن، رونق بخشیدن، تقویت کردن

The recovery reconstruction phase is marked by large-scale efforts to replace buildings and infrastructures, which have been destroyed by the disaster, revitalize economies and restoring agricultural systems to their normal production capacity.

response spectra/ris'pâns 'spectrâ/n

طیف پاسخ

The concept of "response spectra" was developed in the 1930s, but it wasn't until 1952 that a joint committee of the San Francisco Section of the ASCE and the Structural Engineers Association of Northern California (SEAONC) proposed using the building period (the inverse of the frequency) to determine lateral forces.[1] Parameters used by structural and geotechnical engineers are peak acceleration, ground velocity and displacement, respond spectra and shaking duration.

responsive/ ris'pânsive /adj

پاسخ‌ده، پذیرا، راغب به پاسخگویی

responsiveness/ ris'pânsivnis / n

پاسخ‌دهی، پاسخگویی

The comprehensive approach to Risk Assessment in Djibouti technical program, which is focused on developing a comprehensive and sustainable system to assess, communicate and monitor risks associated with natural disasters in Djibouti, is helping the country to shift from a responsive to preventive approach to natural disasters.

rest area/'rest eryâ/n

استراحتگاه کنار جاده، محل استراحت کنار جاده

A rest area, travel plaza, rest stop, or service area is a public facility, located next to a large thoroughfare such as a highway, expressway, or freeway at which drivers and passengers can rest, eat, or refuel without exiting on to secondary roads. Other names include motorway service area, service station, rest and service area (RSA), resto, service plaza, and service centre. Facilities may include park-like areas, fuel station, restrooms, and restaurants. A rest area or rest stop with limited or no public facility is a parking area or scenic area. Along some highways and roads are rest stops known as a wayside parks, roadside parks, or picnic areas. Rest areas are common in the United States, Canada, Australia, and parts of Europe and Asia.

restoration expenditure/ resto'ryshen iks'pendicher/ n

هزینه بازسازی

Expenditure as a result of a natural disaster should be first met through the agency's existing budget, where possible. Dependant on the extent of relief and restoration expenditure, undue pressure may be put on agency budgets and additional appropriation may be required to meet such unexpected costs.

retrievable/ri'triivebel/adj

{رایانه} قابل بازیابی، بازیافتنی

retrieval/ri'triival/n

بازیابی، اصلاح، جبران

retrieve/ri'triiv/vt,vi

یافتن، پیدا کردن، بازیابی کردن

To prevent further loss of vital documents, place the originals or copies in a sealable plastic bag or other watertight container and secure that container where it is best protected and can easily be located. It is also a

not been combined before. By definition, disasters involve local emergency response capacity being exceeded and relief and resilience processes called on to provide short – and long – term aid.

resilience action plan/ ri'ziliyens akshen plan/n

برنامه عملیاتی برگشت‌پذیری، برنامه عملیاتی تاب‌آوری

The action plan shows how we might start creating a more localised, vibrant and resilient local economy which can not only help us to cope with the major challenges which lie ahead but which, we believe, can create significant opportunites –for meaningful work, to develop new skills, to strengthen community networks and working to enhance the local environment.

resolute/'rezolot/adj

مصمم، ثابت‌قدم، با عزم راسخ، قاطعانه، قاطع

resolutely/'rezolootli/adv

مصممانه، قاطعانه، به طور جدی

Out of deep concern over the frequency and seriousness of its crises, Niger, like many other African countries, committed itself to resolutely develop and build its capacity to handle emergency situation through prevention and institutional capacity building, especially in its early warning systems.

respond/ res'pând/ vi

واکنش نشان دادن، پاسخ گفتن، جواب دادن

respondent / ris'pândent/ n

واکنش نشان دهنده، پاسخ دهنده، جواب‌دهنده

response/ ris'pâns / n

واکنش، پاسخ، جواب‌گویی

Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called disaster relief. Effective, efficient and timely response relies on disaster risk-informed preparedness measures, including the development of the response capacities of individuals, communities, organizations, countries and the international community.

The institutional elements of response often include the provision of emergency services and public assistance by public and private sectors and community sectors, as well as community and volunteer participation. “Emergency services” are a critical set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities in serving and protecting people and property in emergency and disaster situations. They include civil protection authorities and police and fire services, among many others. The division between the response stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clear-cut. Some response actions, such as the supply of temporary housing and water supplies, may extend well into the recovery stage.

render/'render/vt

موجب شدن، ارائه کردن، عرضه کردن، انجام دادن

The earthquake left 614 people dead and 1411 injured, rendered around 35000 people homeless, and severely damaged housing units.

replica/'replicâ/n

مدل، کپی

replicate/'replikeyt/vt

تکرار کردن، منعکس کردن، تکثیر کردن

replication/repli'keyshen/n

همتاسازی، همانندسازی، تکثیر

The government will replicate the approach and process in the remaining hazard-prone districts in the country.

rescue and relief /'reskyoo and ri'liif /n

امداد و نجات

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been proved its importance in achieving this vision by highly skilled rescue and relief operations, regular and intensive training and re-training, familiarization exercises within the area of responsibility of respective NDRF Bns, carrying out mock drills and joint exercises with the various stakeholders.

residual / rezidyuwâl /adj

باقی مانده، مانده، پس مانده، ته مانده

residuary/ ri'zidyu – eri/ = residual

باقی مانده، بقیه، مانده، پس مانده

residue / 'rezidyoo / n

Where practical, it will include the removal of hazardous material and pollutants, including residue and contaminated derbis , from land, structures, water shoreline, as the case maybe, using available resources.

residual risk/ri'zidyuwâl risk/n

احتمال وقوع خطرپذیری، احتمـال خطـر ابـتلا، خطرپـذیری باقی مانده، خطر باقی مانده

Is the disaster risk that remains even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained. The presence of residual risk implies a continuing need to develop and support effective capacities for emergency services, preparedness, response and recovery, together with socioeconomic policies such as safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms, as part of a holistic approach.

resilience /ri'ziliyens /n

برگشت‌پذیری، سازگاری، تاب‌آوری، واگشت‌پذیری

resilient /ri'ziliyent /adj

برگشت‌پذیر، سازگار، تاب‌آور، واگشت‌پذیر،

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.
Emergency management is a data–intensive activity which requires evaluation of many froms of data, and often consideration of combination of data which have

First, by supporting the development of reliable early warning systems and of flexible social safety nets to protect the most vulnerable groups is one. Second, by strengthening agricultural and agribusiness systems by improving farmers' access to drought-resistant varieties of crops, improved rainwater-harvesting technologies and information from weather-forecasting systems, while continuing to increase investment in irrigation development is the other.

rehabilitate/riiha′biliteyt/vt — نوسازی کردن، مرمت کردن، تعمیر کردن، توان بخشیدن

rehabilitation/riihabili′teyshen/n — نوسازی، مرمت، تعمیر، توان بخشی

The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.

reimburse /rii-im'bers /vt — پرداختن، بازپرداختن، زیان کسی را جبران کردن

reimbursement /rii-im'bersment /n — بازپرداخت، پرداخت، جبران

When a major disaster strikes, community resources are often overwhelmed. While Federal and State governments play a major role in the recovery process through reimbursement of eligible costs related to declared disaster, it is critical that management of disaster remains at the local level.

relevance/'relivens/n — ربط، ارتباط

relevant/'relivent/adj — مربوط، مربوط به موضوع، مناسب، مطابق

We strive to ensure that a well-functioning, relevant global disaster management system is in place to address the needs of vulnerable people affected by disasters and crises, by working as part of an effective global disaster management.

reliability/ rilâye'biliti/ n — قابل اطمینان بودن، مطمئن بودن، قابلیت اطمینان

reliable/ ri'lâyebel /adj — قابل اعتماد، معتبر، موثق

reliably/ ri'lâyebli/ adj — از منبع موثقی، به طور موثقی، با اعتماد، بااطمینان

reliance /ri'lâyens/ n — اعتماد، اطمینان، وابستگی، اتکا

reliant /ri'lâyent/adj — وابسته، متکی، محتاج

Reliability is what those disaster management communication systems must focus on as the need for these systems might be more in remote part and some time even inaccessible areas like deep seas and mountain tops. Many accidents occur during avalanche and landslides. So a communication system must be reliable and must be in working conditions at all times.

relief/ri'liif/n,adj — کمکی، کمک، اعانه، راحتی، آرامش، رهایی، خلاصی

Promote regular disaster preparedness exercises including evacuation drills and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs.

The Ministry of Environment will determine the suitability of any disposal site which is being considered as receptor for any hazardous material, pollutant, contaminated soil or other derbis.

Reconnaissance investigation / ri'kânisens investi'geyshen/n

بررسی شناسایی، بررسی اکتشافی، تحقیقات اکتشافی، تحقیقات شناسایی

USGS also has primary responsibility for monitoring earthquake activity in the US and coordinating post-earthquake reconnaissance investigations.

reconstruct/ riikâns'trâkt/ vt

بازسازی کردن، تغییر دادن، ترمیم کردن

reconstructed/ riikâns'trâktid/ adj

نوسازی شده، بازسازی شده، ترمیم شده

reconstruction/riikâns'trâkshen /n

نوسازی، تجدیدبنا، بازسازی، ترمیم

The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and "build back better", to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.
UNESCO suggests that for every $100 spend by the international community on risks and disasters, $96 go to emergency relief and reconstruction, and only $4 on prevention.

recovery/ri′kâveri/n

بازیابی، بهبودی، احیا، بازیافت

The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and "build back better", to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

recovery operations/ri'kâveri âpe'reyshens/n

عملیات بازیابی، عملیات شناسایی

Recovery in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters is directly related to the availability of local resources and the infrastructure and operational ability to deliver assistance from outside the affected region. RAND researchers have helped governments, militaries, and private organizations organize recovery operations during disasters, learn from past experience, and prepare for future disasters.

recur/ri'ker/vi

تکرار شدن، بازگشتن، بازآمدن

recurrence/ri'kârens/n

تکرار، برگشت

recurrent/ri'kârent/adj

تکراری، مکرر، همیشگی

recurring/ri'kering/adj

تکراری، مکرر، تکرار شونده

Immediate relief and recovery is, of course, the urgent priority in a calamity. But the recurrent nature of the crisis, especially in the face of climate change, also highlights the need to build resilience – in two ways.

rational/ 'rashenâl /adj — عقلی، عقلایی، منطقی، معقول، عاقل، خردمند

rationale/ rash'enâl /n — دلیل منطقی

rationalism/ 'rashnalizem/ n — خردگرایی

rationalist /'rashenalist / n, adj — خردگرا

rationalistic/ rashena'listik /adj — خردگرایانه

rationality/ rashe'naliti / n — معقول بودن، منطقی بودن، عقلانیت، خردمندی

rationalization/ rashenalây'zeyshen / n — توجیه

rationalize / 'rashenalâyz/ vt — منطقی کردن، عقلایی کردن، معقول جلوه دادن

rationally/ 'rashnâli/ adv — عاقلانه، به طور عقلایی، به طرز منطقی، به نحو معقولی

The Corporate Network for Disaster Response(CNDR) is a network of business groupe, associations, corporations, and corporate foundations in the Philippines, which seek to rationalize and insitutioalize disaster risk management efforts of the business community.

ravage/'ravij/vt,vi,n — نابود کردن، تخریب کردن، غارت کردن، چپاول کردن، نابودی، تخریب، ویرانی، {به صورت جمع}اثرات تخریبی

Forest fires, like those that ravaged the Iberian Peninsula last summer, would fought more effectively if the coordination between different fire departments, meteorologists and civil defense services was enhanced to allow resources to be deployed more quickly and effectively.

reaffirm/rii-e'ferm/vi — مجددا تاکید کردن، مجددا تایید کردن، مجددا اعلام کردن

"We reaffirm our commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015" and " We invite governments at all levels, as well as relevant sub-regional, regional and international organizations, to commit to adequate, timely and predictable resources for disaster risk reduction."

real time/'riyel 'tâym/n — زمان واقعی، بلادرنگ، بی‌درنگ، بلافاصله

This paper considers the rôle of information technology in forecasting, monitoring and managing disasters in *real-time* (i.e., by analysis of data as soon as they are collected). First, the advantages and pitfalls of a technological approach to natural hazards are discussed, then the general nature of real-time technology is described. There follows a review of the appropriate techniques of monitoring the physical impacts of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, floods and landslides. Next the rôle of information technology in disaster management is assessed, with emphasis on telecommunications and simulation modelling.

receptor / ri'septer / n — محل دفن زباله، دریافت کننده، گیرا

receptive/ ri'septiv / adj — پذیرا

reception/ ri'sepshen / n — دریافت، وصول، پذیرش

R r

rainwater harvesting/'reynwoter 'hârvisting/n

استحصال آب باران، جمع‌آوری آب باران

The proposed program will focus on building awareness on rain water harvesting, demonstrate at public facilities (schools and hospitals) to construct model tanks, expand rain water harvesting to the private sector, research and develop low cost tank designs for market-based solutions and promote collaborations with other USG partner and others for wider application.

rampant/'rampent/adj

شایع

Natural disasters were rampant in 2013, causing wide spread damage, chaos and impacting millions of lives. In a report from CBC News, German insurance company Munich Re, said that there were about 880 major natural disasters around the world in 2013.According to the insurance company 20,000 people's lives came to a tragic end, which was more than double that of 2012, and with an estimated cost of $125 billion dollars in damage — both figures were still lower than the average for the past decade. On the average in the past decade, 106,000 human lives were lost per year due to hurricanes, typhoons, earthquakes and other natural disasters. Summer hailstorms in Germany, floods in Central Europe and multiple severe storms in the United States were the costliest disasters of 2013. "Floods and hailstorms caused double-digit billion-dollar losses in central Europe, and in the Philippines one of the strongest cyclones in history, Super Typhoon Haiyan, resulted in a human catastrophe with over 6,000 fatalities," said Munich Re, as cited by Phys.org. The typhoon also caused $10 billion in damage as it surged across the Philippines.

ratification/ ratifi'keyshen/ n

تصویب، تصدیق، تایید

ratify/ 'ratifây/ vt

تصویب کردن، تایید کردن، تصدیق کردن

The Action Plan, developed by the Relief and Resettlement Department within the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, describes the institutional framework for disaster preparedness in Myanmar and details the regional and global commitments made by Myanmar such as the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action and the ratification of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response.

Q q

quantifiable/'kwântifâyebel/adj — کمّیت‌پذیر، قابل اندازه‌گیری، چندی‌پذیر

quantification/kwântifi'keyshen/n — کمّیت‌نمایی، چندی‌نمایی

quantifier/'kwântifâyer/n — کمیّت‌نما، چندی‌نما

quantify/'kwântifây/vt — کمّی‌کردن، با عدد نشان دادن

An increasing number of countries are taking steps at national to local levels to reduce risks associated with natural hazards. Among issues hampering these efforts is a lack of data concerning a country's past climate to quantify hazard characteristics (e.g., frequency, severity and location) of local climatic extremes in the future.

reduced risks to life and personal property.

purchasing power parity/ 'perchising 'power 'partiti/n — برابری قدرت خرید

It is noteworthy to mention that the worldwide total affected population in the year 2007 was about 3.0 % of the world population (an increase of 43 % over 2006) and the total worldwide economic damage in the year 2007 exceeded the GDP (purchasing power parity) of certain developing countries in the Asia – Pacific and Africa, understanding the importance of natural disaster, mitigation strategies in these regions.

pursuance / per'syoo – ence / n — در حال انجام، در حین انجام

pursuant to /per'syoo–ent tu /adj, adv — طبق، متعاقب، در پی، پس از

pursue/per'syoo/vt — ادامه دادن، دنبال کردن، انجام دادن

pursuer/per'syoo-er/n — تعقیب کننده، دنبال کننده

pursuit/per'syoot/n — تعقیب، دنبال، جستجو

Many home policies which cover flood exclude cover for confiscation or damage caused by the police or government authorities. However where the police or government authority are acting pursuant to the Disaster Management Act 2003 such exclusions won't apply.

purview/'pervyoo/n — حوزه، گستره

Mainstreaming ECD within the purview of DRR is grounded in the rights of children and the different specificities of children under the age of 8. Recognising the critical importance of DRR that is young child-focused, UNICEF utges governments, civil society and the international community to makr every effort to mainstream ECD in DRR.

put forward / put forword/ vt — مطرح کردن، پیشنهاد کردن

The Global Platform's reference to the role of the scientific community is both an implicit call for better and newer technology and a return to the origins of disaster reduction, which was put forward as a global challenge by the scientific community in the late 80s and led to the first World Conference on DRR in Yokohama in 1994.

prosperity / prâs'periti/n — رفاه، رونق، سعادت، خوشبختی

prosperous/ 'prâsperes/adj — مرفه، موفق، پررونق، کامروا، ثروتمند

Understanding the natural environment has been described as the most serious and difficult challenge facing humankind in the 21 Century. At the same time, combating disease, reducing social and economic inequalities, regenerating our cities and promoting good health and prosperity command our attention whilst disasters and emergencies occur all too frequently across the world and need to be managed effectively.

proverty / 'pâverti/ n — فقر، تنگدستی

proverty line / 'pâverti lâyn/ n — خط فقر

proverty - stricken / 'pâverti striken/ adj — فقیر، فقرزده، گرفتار فقر

proverty trap/ 'pâverti trap/ n — دام فقر

Poverty, vulnerability and disasters are linked – it is most often the poorest that are worst affected and suffer the most. Their poverty makes them more vulnerable. Conversely, droughts, floods and even earthquakes have impacted people's lives and livelihoods without being deemed a disaster, when those people were sufficiently prepared and had the capacity to cope and recover quickly.

province/'prâvins/n — استان، ایالت

provinces/'pravinciz/n provincial/pro'vinshâl/adj — نواحی خارج از پایتخت، شهرستان‌ها

provincial/pro'vinshâl/n — ایالتی، استانی، شهرستانی

provincialism/pro'vinshâlizem/n — روحیه شهرستانی، دهاتی‌گری، کوته‌فکری، تنگ‌نظری

At the provincial level, the provincial civil defense committee is headed by the governor of the province. And sectoral agencies at provincial level would integrate disaster risk reduction activities into their sectoral annual development plans.

public awareness/ pâblik e'wernis /n — آگاهی عمومی، آگاهی همگانی

The extend of common knowledge about disaster risks, the factors that lead to disasters and the actions that can be taken, individually and collectively, to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards;therefore, increased public awareness about hazards is a vital element in any comprehensive strategy for disaster risk reduction. Public awareness campaigns can be conducted in schools, through the media and official, public, professional and commercial channels.

Public private partnership/ pâblik 'prâyvit 'partnership/n — مشارکت دولتی غیردولتی، مشارکت خصوصی دولتی

Disaster risk management by the private sector, and public-private partnerships, also has wider socio-economic benefits such as reduced uncertainty in economic forecasts and growth projections, and

prominent role in the stability of rural communities. When drought strikes, these communities are often left without their livelihoods and their investment in agriculture.

Promote/ pro'mot/ vt — ترفیع دادن، تشویق کردن، ترویج کردن، تبلیغ کردن

Promoter/ pro'moter/ n — موسس، بانی، حامی، طرفدار

promotion/ pro'moshen/ n — ترفیع، ترویج، تشویق

Promotional/ pro'moshenâl/ adj — تبلیغاتی

The key elements include strategic planning (political will and participation of all stakeholders; knowledge management), community – based disaster risk management, promulgating good practices, including those based on space technology applications, promotion of subregional networking and mechanisms and public – private partnership for disaster reduction.

promulgate/ 'prâmâlgeyt/vt — منتشرکردن، پخش کردن، رسما اعلام کردن

promulgation/prâmâl'geyshen/n — انتشار رسمی، اعلام، اعلان

The need for strong institutional and policy arrangements has been fulfilled with the promulgation of National Disaster Management Ordinance, 2006. Under the Ordinance the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) has been established under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister as the highest policy making body in the field of disaster management.

prone/pron/adj — مستعد، آماده

proneness/'proneness/n — استعداد، آمادگی

An integrated multi-hazard approach to disaster risk reduction should be factored into policies and recovery activities in post-disaster and post conflict situations in disaster prone countries.

property damage/ 'prâperti damij/ n — آسیب اموال، خسارت مستغلات، خسارت مالی

General disaster plans usually do not address the type of environmental emergencies or pollution events, which by themselves; do not result in death, immediate injuries or property damage.

Prospective disaster risk management / — مدیریت خطرپذیری بلایای آینده‌نگر

prâs'pektiv di'zâster risk 'manijment/n

Activities address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks. They focus on addressing disaster risks that may develop in future if disaster risk reduction policies are not put in place. Examples are better land-use planning or disaster-resistant water supply systems.

prosper/ 'prâsper/vi — موفق شدن، رونق گرفتن، رونق داشتن،

Prioritize/prâ'yâritâyz/vt
الویت دادن به، در الویت قراردادن

Priority/prâ'yâriti/n,adj
ضروری، فوری، اضطراری، امرفوری، تقدم

Treat the disaster risk involves identifying a range of options for treating the priority risks, such as options for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, selecting intervention options, planning and implementing intervention strategies.

profound/pro'faond/adj
پرمحتوا، عمیق، ژرف، بنیادی،کامل، سنگین، شدید

profoundity/ pro'faonditi/ n
عمق، دانش، آگاهی، نکته حکیمانه، اندیشه ژرف

profoundly/pro'faondli/adv
عمیقا، شدیدا، به شدت، فوق‌العاده، صمیمانه

Management of the dead is one of the most difficult aspects of disaster response. It has profound and long – lasting consequences for survivors and communities. Globally, disasters claim thousands of lives each year. However, care the deceased is often overlooked in highlighted following several large disasters.

programmatic/'programetic /adj
وابسته به برنامه‌ریزی، برنامه‌ای، مرتبط

Program management requires a programmatic agenda, or implementation plan, that identifies the projects, schedules, responsible agencies, and resource commitments and that describes the involvement of each agency.

progress report/'progres riport/n
گزارش پیشرفت

This publication provides an in-depth analysis of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Progress Reports presented by countries to date as a first step towards the design of a new progress monitoring system. An analysis of progress has been presented in each of the biennial United Nations Global Assessment Reports on Disaster Risk Reduction (2009, 2011 and 2013), as well as in a stand-alone 2013 publication, the report Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action – Summary of reports 2007-2013.

prohibit/pro'hibit/vt
منع کردن، بازداشتن، جلوگیری کردن، مانع شدن

prohibition/prohi'bishen/n
منع، بازداری، ممنوعیت، قانون منع، حکم ممنوعیت

prohibitive/pro'hibitive/adj
[قیمت] کمرشکن، باز دارنده، منع کننده

prohibitively/pro'hibitivli/adj
به طور سرسام آوری، به طور کمرشکنی

prohibitory/pro'hibitri/adj
بازدارنده، نهی‌کننده، منع کننده

Dynamic testing of full scale structures subjected to strong shaking is both logistically different and prohibitively costly.

prominent/'prâminent/adj
چشمگیر، شاخص، بارز، در معرض دید

prominently /'prâminently/ adv
به طور بارزی، به طور چشمگیری

Most rural households depend on agriculture as their source of food and income. Agriculture thus plays a

The most important prerequisit for any successful flood assessment is the systematic, comprehensive and error free aquisition of pre and post – urbanisation data.

pressing /'presing /adj — فوری، فوری و فوتی، اضطراری، مهم

The high disaster risk in the region confirms the pressing need to invest in regional disaster risk reduction, with the aim to minimize the casualties and the devastation disasters can cause.

prevail / pri'veyl / vi — رواج داشتن، حاکم بودن، غلبه کردن، پیروز شدن

prevailing /'pri'veyling/adj — رایج، متداول، موجود، حاکم، غالب

prevalence /'prevelens/n — شیوع، رواج، عمومیت

prevalent /'prevelent/adj — رایج، متداول

In many cases, short – term economic interests prevail above long- term sustainability, in other; poverty leaves people no other option than to use the natural resource base in an unsustainable way.

prevention/pri′venshen/n — بازداری، پیشگیری، ممانعت، جلوگیری

Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.
Prevention (i.e., disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. While certain disaster risks cannot be eliminated, prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk of disaster is removed. Examples include dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones, seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake and immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases. Prevention measures can also be taken during or after a hazardous event or disaster to prevent secondary hazards or their consequences, such as measures to prevent the contamination of water.

preventive approach/ priventiv e'proch/ n — رویکرد پیش‌گیرانه

The proposed preventive approach therefore, corresponds to risk management based on the consideration of the consequences, rather than the causes of failures.

preventive measures/ pri'ventive mezherz/ n — اقدامات پیش‌گیرانه

Training is an integral part of capacity building as trained personnel respond much better to different disasters and appreciate the need for prompt preventive measures.

prefab/'priifab/n — سازه پیش ساخته

prefabricated/prii'fabrikeytid/adj — پیش ساخته

UNDP will support the province's strategy of"using prefabricated and light constructions", as its five year program strategy for construction of permanent schools.

prejudice/ 'prejudis /n — پیش داوری، تعصب، نظر منفی، جانبداری، تبعیض

prejudice/ 'prejudis /vt — به تعصب کشاندن، تحت تاثیر قراردادن، تضعیف کردن

prejudiced/ 'prejudist / adj — متعصب، مغرضانه، مغرض، توام با تعصب

prejudicial / preju'dishâl/ adj — مضر، زیان‌آور، زیانمند

Nothing in this plan shall prejudice existing or future international agreements, or affects the right and obligations of partners to this plan with respect to obligations they may have under the National Disaster Plan.

preparation/ prepe'reyshen/ n — تهیه، تدارک، آمادگی،آماده سازی

preparatory/ pri'paretri/ adj — قبل از، پیش از

Preparatory to/ pri'paretri tu/ adv — مقدماتی، تدارکاتی، به منظور آماده‌سازی

prepare/pri'per/vt,vi — آماده کردن، حاضر کردن، حاضر شدن

prepared/pri'perd/adj — حاضر، آماده، از پیش آماده

preparedness/pre'perdnis/ n — آمادگی

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.
Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.
Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, the stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. The related term "readiness" describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.

preparedness plan/ pri′perdnis plan/n — برنامه آمادگی

Establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to specific potential hazardous events or emerging disaster situations that might threaten society or the environment.

prerequisite/ prii'rekwizit/ n, adj — پیش‌نیاز، لازم، ضروری، شرط لازم، لازمه

updated international poverty line to US$1.90 a day.

pragmatic/prag'matic/adj — عملی، عمل‌گرایانه، واقع بینانه، واقع گرایانه

pragmatically/prag'matikili/adv — عملا، در عمل، از لحاظ عملی

pragmatics/prag'matics/n — ملاحظات عملی

pragmatism/'pragmatizem/n — عمل‌گرایی، واقع بینی

pragmatist/'pragmatist/n — عمل‌گرا، واقع‌گرا

The short lead time of flash floods limits the effectiveness of typical hydrological run-off models. Consequently a more pragmatic approach, very similar to the Central American Flash Floods Guidance (CAFFG) System, was proposed in a meeting during 2004 in South Africa involving hydrologists, meteorologists and disaster managers.

pre – empt/ prii'empt/vt — جلوگیری کردن، مانع شدن، اشغال کردن

pre – emptive/ prii'emptive/ adj — پیشگیرانه، بازدارنده

pre- emption/ prii'empshen/ n — پیشگیری، ممانعت، جلوگیری

Effective Emergency Management training is more than managing the response. You also want your team trained on how to be pre-emptive and prevent emergencies.

precipitation/prisipi'teyshen/n — نزولات آسمانی، بارندگی

In meteorology , precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapour that falls under gravity. The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, graupel and hail. Precipitation occurs when a local portion of the atmosphere becomes saturated with water vapour, so that the water condenses and "precipitates". Thus, fog and mist are not precipitation but suspensions, because the water vapour does not condense sufficiently to precipitate.

precursor/prii'kerser/n — پیش نشانگر

The multidisciplinary program includes five major components aiming at identifying potential seismological, geomagnetic, geodetic and ionospheric precursors, respectively and to perform statistical tests on any indentified precursors.

predominant / pri'dâminent / adj — بارزترین، برجسته‌ترین، مهم، عمده، اساسی، اصلی

predominate / pri'dâmineyt / vi — برتری داشتن، برجسته‌تر بودن، بارزتر بودن

predominatly / pri'dâmineytli / adv — عمدتا، بیش‌تر، اکثراً، اکثر

Counter measures activities for pollution incidents involving gaseous substances may be restricted to monitoring and modelling efforts aside from urgent notifications under phase II, and supplying advice to those providing, or in charge of, emergency services, while priorities for the health and safety of the public and responders predominate.

populate /'pâpyuleyt / vt — سکنی گزیدن، ساکن شدن، مسکونی کردن، پرکردن

populated /'pâpyuleytid/adj — پرجمعیت، پرازدحام، شلوغ

population /'pâpyu'leyshen / n — جمعیت، سکنه، تعداد

population center /pâpyu'leyshen senter / n — مرکز جمعیت، ناحیه پرجمعیت

population density /pâpyu'leyshen 'densiti / n — تراکم جمعیت، انبوهی جمعیت

population explosion/pâpyu'leyshen iks'plozhen / n — انفجار جمعیت

populous /'pâpyules /adj — پرجمعیت

Several delegations noted that the Asia – Pacific region was the most disaster – prone region of the world, with the largest annual loss of human life and property, and the most populous, with a large poor population and poor infrastructure that were vulnerable to disasters.

pore pressure/ por 'presher/n — فشار منفذی

The pressure of fluids within the pores of a reservoir, usually hydrostatic pressure, or the pressure exerted by a column of water from the formation's depth to sea level. When impermeable rocks such as shales form as sediments are compacted, their pore fluids cannot always escape and must then support the total overlying rock column, leading to anomalously high formation pressures.

pose/poz/vt,vi — ایجاد کردن، مطرح کردن، به وجود آوردن

Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards; for example, planting mangroves to reduce the risk posed by tidal surges or raising awareness of natural hazards through school-based education projects.

post disaster/post di'zastâr/n, adj — بعد از بحران

A comprehensive post disaster needs assessment exercise, launched simultaneously with response and relief efforts at the request of the Government of Nepal, with the objective to estimate damages and losses caused by the earthquake and to help identify recovery needs as well as strategy required for its implementation. The assessment exercise was led by the National Planning Commission (NPC) with assistance of more than 250 national and international experts who worked round the clock to produce this assessment covering 23 sectors in less than one month.

poverty line /'pâverti lâyn/n — خط فقر

The poverty threshold or poverty line is the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. In practice, like the definition of poverty, the official or common understanding of the poverty line is significantly higher in developed countries than in developing countries. In October 2015, the World Bank

for representatives of governments and other stakeholders-UN agencies, regional bodies, international financial institutions, civil society, the private sector and the scientific and academic commutities-to:
1. Assess programme made in implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.
2. Enhance global awareness of disaster risk reduction.
3. Share experiences among countries and learn from good practice.
4. Identify remaining gaps and actions needed to accelerate national and local implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

poison/ 'poyzen/n,adj — سم، زهر، سمّی، زهرآلود، زهرآگین

poison/ 'poyzen/vt — مسموم کردن، زهردادن به، سم زدن به، آلوده کردن

poisoned/ 'poyzend/ adj — سمّی، زهرآلود، زهرآگین، آلوده

poisoner/ 'poyzener/n — (شخص) زهردهنده، زهرکش

poison gas/ 'poyzen gas/n — گاز سمی

poisoning/ 'poyzening/n — مسمویت

poison ivy/ 'poyzen 'âyvi/n — [گیاه] پیچک سمی

poisonous/ 'poyzenes/adj — سمّی، زهرآلود، زهرآگین، مخرب، زیانبار

The Tokyo subway sarin attack was the second documented incidint of nerve gas poisoning in Japan. Prior to the Tokyo subway sarin attack, there had never been such a large – scale disaster caused by nerve gas in peacetime history.

pollutant/po'lootent/ n — ماده آلوده کننده

pollute/ po'loot/vt — آلوده کردن، فاسدکردن، خراب کردن

polluted/ po'lootid/adj — آلوده

polluter/po'looter/n — آلاینده، آلوده‌کننده، آلوده‌ساز

pollution/po'lloshen /n — آلودگی، مواد آلوده‌کننده

The high volume of wastes from disasters, from households and debris from forests and rivers, also constitute a major concern for proper disposal. A study conducted by Japan's Ministry of Environment also showed that air pollution from urban and industrial sources has lead to increased acid rain by hurricanes and typhoons.

pool /pool /n — گروه، ائتلاف، اتحادیه

The mission of Vermont Emergency Management CERT program is to work in partnership with the state and local public safety agencies and the community to produce a pool of citizens trained in disaster preparedness and response to provide leadership and coordination during an emergency and for immediate assistance to victims.

the pesticide.

physical constrains/'fizikâl kâns'treynz/n — محدودیت‌های فیزیکی

'A "holistic"approach to flood and erosion problem is necessary – one that recognize the complex interactions of all aspects of how people traditionally have organized, produced, and survived within the physical constraints.

pitfall/'pitfol/n — عیب، ایراد، اشکال، نقطه ضعف

Knowledge based on systematically collected data from field disaster research studies might help planners avoid common disaster management pitfalls, thereby improving disaster response planning.

pivotal role/'pivetâl rol/ n — نقش محوری، نقش بنیادی، نقش مهم

We recognise the pivotal role that multi – stakeholder partnership plays in putting in place the necessary financing mechanisms and other forms of support to the on going efferts by the Member States, sub-regional, regional, international organizations, Non – State Actors, and the private sector to use ICTs as a conduit to delivering digital opportunities to the peoples in the pacific Islands Developing States.

plague/pleyg/n — طاعون

plague-ridden/'pleyg riden/adj — طاعون‌زده، دچار طاعون

Plague is an infectious disease that is caused by the bacteria Yersinia pestis. Depending on lung infection, or sanitary conditions, plague can be spread in the air, by direct contact, or very rarely by contaminated undercooked food. The symptoms of plague depend on the concentrated areas of infection in each person: bubonic plague in lymph nodes, septicemic plague in blood vessels, and pneumonic plague in lungs. It is treatable if detected early. Plague is still relatively common in some remote parts of the world.

planning phase/ 'planning feyz/ n — فاز برنامه‌ریزی، مرحله برنامه‌ریزی، دوره برنامه‌ریزی

The purpose of project planning phase is: establish business requirements; establish cost, schedule, list of deliverables and delivery dates; establish resource plan and get management approval; proceed to next phases.

plate tectonics /pleyt 'tektaniks/n — صفحات تکتونیکی، زمین ساخت بشقابی

The lithosphere of the earth is divided into a small number of plates which float on and travel independently over the mantle and much of the earth's seismic activity occurs at the boundaries of these plates.

platform/ 'platform/ n — برنامه، طرح، بیانیه سیاست کلی

The global platform provides the main global forum

and most visible among all the elements of the disaster management cycle, the efficacy of the government's role in disaster management is going to be judged largely, most of the times, by the quality of "response" and its effectiveness in minimizing the loss of lives and property of the affected people, when a calamity actually takes place.

perception / per'sepshen/ n — برداشت، تلقی، استنباط، درک، تعبیر

perceptive/per'septiv/adj — هوشمندانه، زیرکانه، ادراکی

perceptively/per'septivli/adv — باذکاوت، هوشمندانه

perceptiveness/per'septivnis/n — تیزهوشی، ذکاوت، فراست، زیرکی

perceptivity / per'septiviti/n — ادراکی

perceptual/per'sepchoowâl/adj

No doubt that a long term visionary approach has a breakthrough in the current levels of perception of disaster risk is reqired to mitigate the long term disaster risk challenges the mega cities face.

performance-based seismic design method/per'formens-beysd 'sayzmik di'zayn 'method/n — روش طراحی لرزه‌ای اجرا محور

A performance-based seismic design(PBSD) method is aimed at controlling the structural damage based on precise estimations of proper response parameters. PBSD method evaluates the performance of a building frame for any seismic hazard, the building may experience.

peri-urban/'peri 'erben/adj — برون شهری

The survey also confirms peri-urban areas are more vunerable to natural hazard and climate change risk. A large proportion of people residing in peri-urban areas are floating population (people living in irregular zones), in unauthorized development (wrt urban planning regulations), in informal /squatter settlements, and in locations highly vulnerable to natural disasters.

pertain/per'teyn/vi — متعلق بودن به، مربوط بودن به، مناسب بودن

pertaining/per'teyning/adj — مربوط(به)، متعلق(به)، مناسب

In light of the interrelated and complex reality Small Island Developing States, SIDS, face, vis-à-vis disaster risk, the Featured Event aims to draw upon national and regional experiences through the perspectives of political leaders, experts and stakeholders in various aspects pertaining to the disaster risk reduction agenda for SIDS.

pesticide/ 'pestisâyd /n — حشره کش، آفت کش، سم دفع آفات

In a real disaster, victims would be hosed down to wash away the chemicals, using cold water to close their pores and prevent them from further absorbing

participatory / pârtisi'peyteri/ adj

مبتنی بر مشارکت افراد

At the outset, participant's identified major problems and gaps facing organizations involved in disaster management and complex emergency response, which, should be addressed in training. They cited problems ranging from knowledge sharing mechanisms to fundraising from coordination and partnering to ethics.

patriarch/ peytri'yârk/ n

مرد خانواده، رییس قبیله، ریش سفید قوم، شیخ مردم سالار، پدرسالار، مرد سالارانه، پدرسالارانه

patriarchal/ peytr'yârkâl/ adj

patriarchy/ peytri'yârki/ n

نظام (مردسالاری)، نظام پدرسالار

Post disaster resource distribution often reflects the patriarchal structure of society where women may not have a voice in reconstruction planning and are marginalized in their access to their resources.

peak acceleration / piik aksele'reyshen / n

اوج شتاب، حداکثر شتاب

During an earthquake when the ground is shaking, it also experiences acceleration. The peak acceleration is the largest acceleration recorded by a particular station during an earthquake

people- centered/'piipel'senterd/adj

مردم محور

We can and must further build the resilience of nations and communities to disaster through people – centered early warining systems.

people–centered approach/ piipel'senterd e'proch /n

رویکرد مردم محور

Effective early warning a people-centered approach to make communities safer.

Dr.Raymond Ford, president of the Barbados Red Gross Society: "…warning systems by themselves are of little value unless communities understand how they work and how warnings should be transmitted…

perceivable/per'siivabel/adj

محسوس، ممکن، به طور محسوس

perceivably/ per'siivabli/adv

دریافتنی، درک کردنی، مشاهده کردنی

perceive/ per'siiv/vt

درک کردن، یافتن، متوجه شدن، پی بردن به، احساس کردن، تعبیرکردن، تلقی کردن، مشاهده کردن

According to a group of geologists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Chengdu Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, the criteria used to assess the likelihood of earthquakes should be reevaluated after the unexpected May 12 quake occurred in a region that was perceivably of low risk.

perceptible / perseptible/adj

محسوس، قابل ملاحظه

Perceptibly / perseptibli /adv

به طور محسوسی، به طور قابل ملاحظه‌ای

Never thless, "response", being the most perceptible

P p

panel /'panel/ n

هیاتی از کارشناسان، هیات، اعضا هیات، میزگرد

panellist/ panelist /n

عضو شرکت کننده در میز گرد

Satellite – based disaser management, virtual space doctors and the potential threat of an asteroid or meteor crashing into Earth were among key agenda items of the latest session of a United Nations panel on outerspace.

paradigm/'paradâym/n

پارادیم، الگوواره، نمونه

With the significant advancement in the understanding of the natural processes that underlie the hazardous events, a more technocratic paradigm came into existence which conceded that the only way to deal with disasters was by the public policy application of geophysical and engineering knowledge and the associated interventions.

paramedics/para'medics/n

پیراپزشک، اعضا تیم اورژانس پیش بیمارستانی

The paramedic is a healthcare professional who works in **emergency medical** situations. A paramedic may be more formally defined as a medical professional who provides medical care at an advanced life support level in the pre-hospital environment, usually in an emergency, at the point of illness or injury. This includes an initial assessment of the patient after a particular health crisis. Treatment can also be continued en route to a hospital if more definitive care for the patient is required. Paramedics provide advanced levels of care for medical emergencies and trauma.

paramount/'pramaont/ adj

فوق‌العاده، بسیار زیبا، مهم، در درجه اول اهمیت

Disaster can strike at any time and being under insured or unprepared can wreck havoc in anyone's life. This is of paramount importance to homeowners who generally have a lot riding on their homes and will experience serious financial repercussions.

participant / pâr'tisipent/ n

شرکت کننده، شریک، سهیم

participate / pârtisi'peyt/ vi

شرکت کردن، شرکت جستن، شریک بودن

participation / pârtisi'peyshen/ n

مشارکت، شرکت

translate the growing momentum for risk reduction into rapid action based on sound strategies.

overarching / over'ârching / adj

فراگیر، گسترده، دامنه‌دار

Much has been done in Ethiopia over the past thirty five years to shift from disaster response towards an all-inclusive disaster risk management approach. The recently adopted policy sets out the necessary steps to build overarching disaster risk management architecture in the country.

overlap/ 'overlap/ n

تداخل، هم‌پوشانی

overlap/ over'lap/ vt, vi

تداخل داشتن، هم پوشانی داشتن

To further improve the current reform and to reduce potential overlap and fragmentation, it would be prudent for the membership to reexamine mandates concerning internally displaced persons, with a view to clearly determining responsibility for assistance to this population, including reinforcing the role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator in coordinating country – level assistance and protection.

overlay/over'ley/vt

تحت‌الشعاع قرار دادن، پوشاندن

لایه، پوشش

In addition, the geographical distribution of poverty and hazards estimates can be overlaid with geo-referenced data on important community information related with local infrastructure(roads, electricity and telecommunications), health and education facilities and the travel distance to them.

overlook /over'luk /vt

بی‌توجهی کردن به، نادیده گرفتن، غفلت کردن

overlooked /over'lukt /adj

نادیده گرفته شده، مورد غفلت قرار گرفته

Even though indigenous cultural values, practices and traditions lie at the heart of the social fabric of local communities around the world, these values ate often overlooked or marginalized during disaster management –initiatives.

overwhelm / over'welm /vt

در هم کوبیدن، تحت کنترل درآوردن، مستاصل کـردن، از پـا درآمدن

Climate change is overwhelming the capacity of relief agencies to cope with people made sick or homeless by natural disasters.

ocean bottom seismometer /'oshenbâtem sâyzmâ'mittter/n

لرزه‌سنج بستر اقیانوس

Ocean Bottom Seismometer (OBS) is a seismometer that is designed to record the earth motion under oceans and lakes from man- made sources. Sensors at the sea floor are used to observe acoustic and seismic events. Seismic and acoustic signals may be caused by different sources, by earthquakes and tremors as well as artificial sources.

online and offline/ân 'lâyn and âf 'lâyn/adj

برخط و برون‌خط

For more than a decade, NCDP has been a professional training ground for more than 100,000 online and face-to-face learners. Our web-based learning management system provides an efficient means for training and "just-in-time" resources, and has been designed to accommodate a robust evaluation and certification process. More than 40 free online courses are available to help public health workers master the skills and knowledge—and demonstrate the competencies—that they will need in a public health emergency.

on–scene coordinator/ân–siin ko'ordineyter/ n

هماهنگ کننده مقیم

The OSC or his designate is responsible for obtaining Ministry of Environment clrearance for the disposal of substances or wastes associated with pollution incidents within the context of the plan.

ongoing/'ân go-ing/adj

در دست اقدام، جاری، در جریان، در حال پیشرفت

Disasters can be considered an outcome of an ongoing"risk process", in which the prevailing circumstances of hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities combine to generate disaster risk.

onset /ânset / n

آغاز، شروع، حمله، هجوم

The continuation or quick rehabilitation of effective environmental health services is of primary importance in emergency health management after the onest of a natural disaster.

operation/ âpe'reyshen/ n

عملکرد، کار، فعالیت، عملیات

operational/ âpe'reyshenâl/ adj

عملی، عملیاتی، قابل استفاده، قابل بهره‌برداری

operationalise/ âpe'reyshenâliz/ vt

عملیاتی کردن، قابل استفاده نمودن، قابل بهره‌برداری نمودن

operative/ âperetive/ adj, n

قابل اجرا، درحال بهره‌برداری، قابل بهره‌برداری

Many of WFP's emergency response operations have disaster risk mitigation components, for example raising of houses in flood areas, construction of water catchments, tree planting and terracing.

outstrip/ aot'strip /vt

جلو زدن از، پشت سرگذاشتن، بهتر انجام دادن از

As rapidly increasing risk the region threatens to outstrip the mitigation capacity there is need to

O o

obligate/'âbligeyt/vt — متعهد کردن، ملزم‌کردن، موظف ساختن

obligated/'âbligeytid/adj — ملزم، متعهد، موظف

obligation/âbli'geyshen/n — وظیفه، تعهد، دین

obligatory/âb'ligetri/adj — اجباری، الزام‌آور، ضروری

oblige/ob'lâyj/vt — ملزم ساختن، مجبور کردن

obliged/ob'lâyjed/adj — ملزم، مجبور

Although Home Ministry has embarked on an initiative to mitigate consequences of natural disasters, through this mission for technology development, these premier technical institutions of the country shall strive to fulfill their societal obligation for disaster mitigation through development of technologies that would mitigate impact of natural disasters through pre and post disaster mitigation technologies and decision support systems.

obstruct / âbs'trâkt/ vt — مسدود کردن، کند کردن، بند آوردن، سد راه شدن

obstruction / âbs'trâkshen/ n — ممانعت، کارشکنی، مانع

obstructionism/ âbs'trâkshenizem/ n — کارشکنی، مانع تراشی، سنگ اندازی

obstructionist / âbs'trâkshenist/ n, adj — کارشکنانه، ممانعت برانگیز، بازدارنده، مانع تراش

obstructive / âbs'trâktive/ adj — بازدارنده، ناشی از کار شکنی

obstructiveness/ âbs'trâktivnis/ n — اشکال تراشی، کارشکنی، سنگ‌اندازی

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($ 1000, 00), or by imprisonment not to exceed six month, or by both, for any person during an emergency to willfully obstruct, hinder or delay any member of the emergency organization in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by virtue of this chapter.

occur/â'ker/vi — رخ دادن، اتفاق افتادن

occurrence/ â'kârens/n — رویداد، اتفاق، وقوع

Mitigation activities actually eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster occurrence, or reduce the effects of unavoidable disasters. Mitigation measures include building codes; vulnerability analyses updates; zoning and land use management; building use regulations and safety codes; preventive health care; and public education.

norm/ norm/ n — حد مطلوب، پدیده عادی، مساله عادی، معیار، ضابطه

normal/'normâl / adj, n — طبیعی، عادی، متعارف، حد طبیعی، میزان عادی

normalcy/ 'normâlsi / = normality/n — حالت طبیعی، وضعیت عادی، به‌هنجاری

normalization/ normâlây'zeyshen / n — عادی‌سازی

normalize/ ' normâlây'z/ vt,vi — عادی‌سازی، عادی ساختن

normally/ 'normali / adv — به طور عادی، عادی، درحال طبیعی، طبیعی، معمولا

Recovery is the fourth phase of disaster and is the restoration of all aspects of the disaster's impact on a community and the return of the local economy to some sense of normalcy. By this time, the impacted region has achieved a degree of physical, environmental, economic and social stability.

normative/'normetiv/adj — اصولی، معیاری، دستوری، تجویزی، فرمایشی، هنجاری

The main challenges for disaster preparedness development of normative and legal base, estableishment of research institutes, emergency management upgrade, additional and technical reserves, institutional strengthening of control and local anthorities, professional training and community training

Nor'wester/nor'wester/n — توفان‌های موسمی در نیوزلند و بنگلادش

A weather pattern that develops over the Bay of Bengal during the hot months of the year. The duration of nor'westers may last over an hour and are more frequent in late afternoon.

notability/note'biliti/n — اهمیت، شخصیت برجسته

notable/'notebel/adj,n — چشمگیر، برجسته، مهم، چهره سرشناس

notably/'notebli/adv — به طور چشمگیری، مخصوصا، به ویژه

The next notable era in the evolution of emergency management took place during the 1950's. The Cold War years presented as the principal disaster risk the potential for nuclear war and its subsequent radioactive fallout. Civil Defense programs proliferated across communities during this time.

note /not/ vt — خاطرنشان کردن، ذکر کردن

The committee noted the importance of the forthcoming second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2009.

notifiable / noti'fâyebel/adj — گزارش دادنی

notification/ notifi'keyshen/ n — اطلاع، گزارش، اطلاعیه، اخطاریه

notify / 'notifây / vt — گزارش دادن، خبردادن، اطلاع دادن

To enhance early warning systems (EWS), ADPC, under the Indian Ocean Early –Warning System Programme also introduced the Tsunami Alert Rapid Notification System Programme with emphasis on robust ICT systems to disseminate information and warnings from the national to the community level.

natural hazards / nachrâl'hazardz/n

مخاطرات طبیعی، حوادث طبیعی

A natural hazard is a threat of a naturally occurring event that will have a negative effect on people or the environment. Many natural hazards are interrelated, e.g. earthquake can cause tsunamis and drought can lead directly to famine. A concrete example of the devision between a natural hazard and a natural disaster is that the 1906 San Francisco earthquake was a disaster, where as earthquakes are a hazard. A natural hazard become a natural disaster when it affects people, officially causing more than 10 deaths, injuring more than 100 people, and/ or causing $16,000,000 of damage.

neutralization/nyootrâl â'zeyshen/ n

بی‌طرفی، خنثی‌سازی، خنثی‌شدگی

neutralize/'nyootr âlâyz/vt

بی‌طرف اعلام کردن، خنثی کردن، بی‌اثر کردن

The goals of Emergency Managrment Program Committee is to save lives, reduce suffering, sustain health and morale, minimize property damage, maintain and restore utilities and essential services; simply put, they work to neutralize the effects of emergency and effect rehabilitation.

niche/nich/n

فرصت، موقعیت خوب، وضع خوشایند

This research effort maps out the DRR advocacy landscape and identifies: key players and relationships, key issues and policy agendas within DRR, key approaches to advocacy, and niche opportiunities for Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE).

non- structural measures/nân-'strâkcherâl 'mezherz/n

اقدامات غیرسازه‌ای

Non-structural measures are any measure not involving physical construction that uses knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education. Common non-structural measures include building codes, land use planning laws and their enforcement, research and assessment, information resources, and public awareness programs.

nonlinear soil response/nân'liniyer soyl ris'pâns/n

پاسخ غیرخطی خاک

Geotechnical models consistently indicate that the stress-strain relationship of soils is nonlinear and hysteretic, especially at shear strains larger than $\sim 10^{-5}$ to 10^{-4}. Nonlinear effects, such as an increase in damping and reduction in shear-wave velocity as excitation strength increases, are commonly recognized in the dynamic loading of soils. On the other hand, these effects are usually ignored in seismological models of ground-motion prediction because of the lack of compelling corroborative evidence from strong-motion observations.

Nn

national platform for disaster risk reduction/'nashnâl 'platform for di'zâster risk ri'dâkshen/n

سازوکار ملی برای کاهش خطرپذیری بلایا، مکانیزم ملی برای کاهش خطرپذیری بلایا

A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multisectoral and interdisciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country.

Effective government coordination forums are composed of relevant stakeholders at national and local levels and have a designated national focal point. For such mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional frameworks, further key elements and responsibilities should be established through laws, regulations, standards and procedures, including: clearly assigned responsibilities and authority; building awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through the sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data; contributing to and coordinating reports on local and national disaster risk; coordinating public awareness campaigns on disaster risk; facilitating and supporting local multisectoral cooperation (e.g., among local governments); and contributing to the determination of and reporting on national and local disaster risk management plans and all policies relevant for disaster risk management.

national policies/'nashnâl 'pâlisiz/n

سیاست‌های ملی، خط‌مشی‌های ملی

The Hyogo Declaration affirmed that states have the primary responsibility to protect the people and property on their territory from hazard, and highlighted the necessity of giving high priority to disaster risk reduction in national policy, consistent with their capacities and the resources available to them.

natural disaster /nachrâl di'zâster/n

بلای طبیعی، سانحه طبیعی

Natural disasters are events that we have no control over that can lead to environmental destruction, financial loss and/or loss of human life. They can be linked back to the four elements of earth, air, fire and water in the form of geological disasters, meteorological disasters, fire disasters and hydrological disasters. Sometimes one natural disaster can lead to another, such as an earthquake leading to a tsunami, or a flood causing a mud slide.

different type in contexts where hazardous events may occur alone, simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects. A multi-hazard early warning system with the ability to warn of one or more hazards increases the efficiency and consistency of warnings through coordinated and compatible mechanisms and capacities, involving multiple disciplines for updated and accurate hazards identification and monitoring for multiple hazards.

multilateral/mâlti'laterâl/adj چند جانبه

Few bilateral or multilateral donors have integrated their support for DRR and adaptation. Many DRR programs are founded from humanitarian budgets and coordinated from humanitarian aid departments. In most cases, this segmentation of the DRR agenda is making it more difficult to achieve integration with adaptation, but with the broader development agenda.

municipal/myoo'nisipâl/adj شهری، داخلی

municipality/myoonisi'paliti/n شهرداری

The district municipality must establish in its administration a disaster management centre for its municipal area in consultation with the local municipalities within its area, and may operate such centre in partnership with those local municipalities.

myriad/'miriyad/n,adj هزاران، هزارها، بی‌شمار، گوناکون

Planning for security has also, since 9/11, become salient on many political agendas. Moreover, many of the myriad decisions, policies, and plans made by communities and governments (e.g. / land use zoning or infrastructure planning) often have profound but unrecognized impacts on environmental risks. A sound understanding of risks and risk management is therefore important for all planners to acquire.

Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Disaster preparedness office in Geneva.

monitor/'mâniter/vt

پایش کردن، نظارت کردن، کنترل کردن

monitor / 'mâniter/ n

مونیتور، نمایشگر رایانه، دستگاه کنترل

Space technology plays a crucial role in efficient mitigation of disasters. While communication satellites help in disaster warning, relief mobilization and tele-medicinal support, earth observation satellites provide required database for pre – disaster preparedness programmes, disaster respose, monitoring activities, and post- disaster damage assessment, and reconstruction, and rehabilitation.

monitoring tools/mânitering toolz/n

ابزار نظارتی

As an internal tool for use by the health sector, it will aid in determining priorities for a national health sector risk reduction or disaster management program(or set of initiatives) and, if used regularly, as a monitoring tool for measuring changes (or lack thereof) over time.

monsoon/ mân'soon/ n

بادهای موسمی که دراقیانوس هند به سمت شمال و به طرف قاره آسیا می‌وزد، موسم بارندگی، بارندگی سنگین

It must be emphasized that any programme of this type is not a one – off operation but must be repeated at regular intervals and especially during periods before disasters frequently occur (i.e. heavy rains and flooding during the southwest monsoon, the typhoon season or other adverse weather periods).

mudslide/ mâdslâyd/ n

رانش گل

Mudslides, also known as debris flows or mudflows are a common type of fast-moving lands lide that tends to flow in channels.
Mudslides develop when water rapidly collects in the ground and results in a surge of water – soacked rock, earth and derbis. Mudslides usually begin on steep slopes and can be triggered by natural disasters.

multi-hazard/mâlti/ 'hazerd/n, adj

چند مخاطره‌ای

means (1) the selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) the specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.
Hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and listed in alphabetical order) biological, environmental, geological, hydrometeorological and technological processes and phenomena.

multi-hazard early warning systems /mâlti 'hazerd erli 'worning systemz/n

سامانه‌های هشدار سریع چند مخاطره‌ای

Address several hazards and/or impacts of similar or

The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.
The adverse impacts of hazards, in particular natural hazards, often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental and social policies and public awareness. It should be noted that, in climate change policy, "mitigation" is defined differently, and is the term used for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that are the source of climate change.

mobilization/mobilây'zeyshen/n — تجهیز، بسیج

mobilize-ise/mobilâyz/vi,vt — تجهیز کردن، بسیج کردن

Cuba has effectively implemented a system of popular mobilization and education to prepare people for such natural disasters as hurricanes. Compliance with evacuation orders is impressive. Top priority is attached to saving lives.

mock/mâk/vt,vh,adj — آزمایشی، تمرینی

Activities under PSO II include development of school primers on disaster management, training of teachers in curricula, preparedness and response activities, mock drills in school, etc.

modality/mo'daliti/n — شرایط و اصول حاکم بر، وجه تمایز، شکل، (به صورت جمع) تشریفات،

Decides to further study the modalities for strengthening regionally coordinated disaster information management and early warning, including the viability of establishing a regional center for information, communication and space technology – enabled disaster management.

moderator/ 'mâdereyter / n — رئیس جلسه، حَکَم، واسط، مدیر

The committee was informed of the recommendations of the Expet Group Meeting on WSIS + 5 and Emerging Issues in Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok, by the chairperson, who had served as a moderator.

modular/'mâdyuler/adj — مدولی، واحدی، قطعه‌ای، بخش بخش

modularity/'mâdyu'lariti/n — حالت بخش بخشی، تشکّل واحدی

modulate/'mâdyuleyt/vt,vi — تنظیم کردن، میزان کردن، تغییر دادن

modulated/'mâdyuleytid/adj — تغییر یافته

modulation/mâdyu'leyshen/n — تنظیم، تعدیل، میزان

module/'mâdyool/n — مدول، نمونه، واحد، مدل، بخش (در برنامه‌ها)، طرح

This module is one of the nine modules that have been prepared INTER WORKS for the International

mental distress/'mentâl dis'tres /n — افسردگی، افسردگی روحی

The consequences of mismanagement of the dead include mental distress and legal problems for relatives of the victims.

methodological tools/metho'dâlâjikâl toolz/n — ابزار باقاعده، ابزار روشمند

It also involves knowledge of the human resources, legal frameworks, material resources and methodological tools available to support implementation of disaster risk management policies.

micro- zonation/'mâykro–zoneyshen/n — ریز پهنه‌بندی

From the geophysical point of view, disaster management includes the several geophysical topics to investigate the physical properties and to use physical techniques for regional and local land use planning or micro – zonation and natural disaster risk estimation studies etc.

milestone / mâylstone /n — نقطه عطف

The creation of the National Earthquale Hzard Reduction Program (NEHRP) in 1977 was a milestone event in earthquale engineering research.

mindful/ 'mâyndful/adj — متوجه، مواظب، به فکر، اندیشمند، دقیق، بادقت

mindfully/'mâyndfuli/adv — از روی توجه، از روی فکر

Intetnational communities are mindful of the importance of international cooperation, solidarity and partnership, as well as good governance at all levels.

minimal/'minimâl/adj — کم ترین، حداقل

minimally/'minimâli/adv — اندکی، کمی

minimize/'minimâyz/vt — به حداقل رساندن، دست‌کم گرفتن

minimum/'minimem/n,adj — حداقل، کم‌ترین حد، کم‌ترین

School buildings can and should minimally be designed and constructed to prevent collapse, partial collapse or other failure that would danger human life when subject to expected wind, avalanche, land slide or shaking hazards.

mission /'mishen/n — رسالت، ماموریت

The mission of the Natioal Earthquake Hazard Reduction Programme, NEHRP, is to develop and promote knowledge and mitigation practices that reduce facilities, injuries, and economic and other expected earthquake related losses.

mitigate/ 'mitigeyt/ vt — تخفیف دادن، تعدیل کردن، جبران کردن

mitigating / mitigeyting / n — کاهش، تخفیف، تسکین، تعدیل

mitigation/ miti'geyshen/n — کاهش، تخفیف، تعدیل

market oriented/ mârket 'oriyentid /n

بازار محور

The post-World War II era has seen an enormous output of scientific research on the mitigation and behavioral response to disasters, both natural and otherwise. Over this same period, world gross economic product has surged, sparked by the performance of market-oriented economies in the West and Far East.

marshal / 'mârshâ l/ vt

مرتب کردن، آراستن، (با تشریفات) هدایت کردن

marshalling / 'mârshâling / n

جمع‌آوری، تجمع

Policies and prompt coordination are evident, but marshalling the will and commitment to coordinate is a major challenge in disaster management.

mass casualty incident (MCI)/mas 'kazhuwâlti 'insident/n

حوادث پر تلفات

A mass casualty incident (often shortened to MCI and sometimes called a multiple-casualty incident or multiple-casualty situation) is any incident in which emergency medical services resources, such as personnel and equipment, are overwhelmed by the number and severity of casualties.

measurable/'mezherebel/adj

قابل ملاحظه، قابل توجه، اندازه گرفتنی

measurably/'mezherebli/adv

به طور چشمگیری، به صورت قابل ملاحظه‌ای

measure/'mezher/n

اقدام، کار، مقیاس، مقدار

measure/'mezher/vi,vt

اندازه گرفتن، اندازه زدن، سنجیدن،

measured/'mezherd/adj

سنجیده، حساب‌شده

measureless/'mezherlis/adj

خارج از اندازه، بی‌حد، بی‌کران

measurement/'mezherment/n

اندازه‌گیری، اندازه، بعُد

measuring/mezhering/adv

مدرج، مخصوص اندازه‌گیری

It was agreed that strengthening community level capacities to reduce disaster risk at the local level is especially needed, considering that appropriate disaster reduction measures at that level enable communities and individuals to significantly reduce their vulnerability.

mechanism/'mekanizem/n

سازوکار، نظام، ساخت وکار، ساختکار، شیوه، روش

Work on development and implementation of the concept of the regional cooperative mechanisms on the use of space technology for disaster management.

megacity/'mega'siti/ n

کلان شهر

A megacity is usually defined as a metropolitan area with a total population in excess of ten million people. In the recent years, the Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative, EMI, has under taken concrete actions to address disaster risk management in megacities and other complex urban centers.

from the State for final disposal of the body in accordance to the wishes of the family and following the religious and cultural norms of the community.

mandate/'mandeyt/n,vt — حکم، فرمان، تفویض اختیار، قیومیت، دستور دادن

mandated/'mandeytid/adj — قانونی، الزامی، اجباری، تحت قیومیت

mandayory/'mandeteri/adj, n — واجب، اجباری، حتمی، ضروری، الزام‌آور

The mandate of UNISDR expanded in 2011 to serve as the focal point in the Unied Nations system for thr coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio – economic and humanitarian fields (GA resolution 56/195).

mandatory safety audit/ 'mandetri 'seyfti 'odit/n — ممیزی ایمنی اجباری

Mandatory safety audit of all existing school buildings with respect to their location, design and quality of construction and prioritizing them for demolition, retrofit or repair.

manifest /'manifest/adj,n,vt — آشکار، روشن، هویدا، نشان دادن، آشکار کردن

manifestation /manifes'teyshen/n — نمود، تجلی، ابراز، اظهار، بروز، نشانه، مظهر آشکارا، به روشنی، به وضوح

manifestly / 'manifestli /adv

manifesto /mani'festo /n — بیانیه، مانیفست

The paradigm shift in proverty reduction programs-from income poverty to human proverty-has almost been matched in the disaster management sector. Disasters are no longer seen as extreme events, created entirely by natural forces, but as manifestations of unsolved problems of development.

marginal lands/ 'mârjinâl landz / n — اراضی پست، زمین های فاقد ارزش کشاورزی

On the other hand insecure, inequitable and opaque land tenure systems lead many to live in marginal, hazard – prone areas without infrastructure required to withstand the natural threats dictated by geography and climate. The marginal lands typically settled by low- income communities are rarely surveyed and integrated in disaster risk assessment.

marginalized groups/'mârjinâlâyzd groops/ n — گروه‌های به حاشیه رانده شده،گروه‌های نادیده گرفته شده، اقشار رانده شده، گروه‌های حاشیه‌ای، اقشار نادیده گرفته شده

The vision of the National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA, is to achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development in Pakistan through reducing risks and vulnerabilities, particularly those of the poor and marginalized groups, and be effectively responding to and recovering from all types of disaster events.

M m

mainstream/'meynstriim/ n, adj

mainstream/ 'meynstriim/vt

The Indian government has embraced the new paradigm for disaster management as part of development and it plans to mainstream prevention, preparation and mitigation into all sectors.

روند کلی، خط فکری، رایج، شایع

هماهنگ کردن، یکی کردن، نهادینه کردن، (بـه هـم) ملحـق کردن، عمومی کردن

malaria/ma'leriyâ/n

malarial/ma'leriyâl/adj

Symptoms of malaria include fever, headache, and vomiting, and usually appear between 10 and 15 days after the mosquito bite. If not treated, malaria can quickly become life-threatening by disrupting the blood supply to vital organs. In many parts of the world, the parasites have developed resistance to a number of malaria medicines.

مالاریا

مالاریایی، مبتلا به مالاریا، مالاریا خیز

malnutrished/mal'nârisht/adj

malnutrition/malnyoo'trishen/n

Food shortages and crop destruction after heavy floods may increase the prevalence of malnutrition in some populations: thereby increasing the host susceptibility to diseas. Though malnutrition is usully based on a chronic food shortage, actute disaster – induced food shortages may trigger serious malnutrition in an otherwise nutritionally marginal population, thus increasing susceptibility of the population to disease and high mortality rates.

دچار سوء تغذیه

سوء تغذیه، بدی تغذیه

management of dead bodies/'manijment av ded 'bâdiz/n

In disaster situations, the State and its authorities are responsible not only for being prepared to effectively provide immediate assistance to disaster victims and to maintain basic services following an event. It is also the State's responsibility to attent to the handling and final disposal of dead bodies resulting from the disaster, regardless of their numbers. The management of dead bodies involves a series of activities that begin with the search for corps, in situ identification of the body, transfer to the facility that serves as a morgue, delivery of the body to family members, and assistance

مدیریت اجساد

loss/lâs /n

زیان، ضرر، خسارت، لطمه، شکست، فقدان

loos – making / lâs mayking / adj

[اقتصاد] زیان‌ده، ضرر ده

lost/ lâst/adj

تباه شده، از دست رفته، از بین رفته

lost cause / lâst'koz/n

کار عبث، کار بی‌سرانجام، تلاش بی‌حاصل

Drought and famine have proved to be the deadliest disasters globally, followed by flood, technological disaster, earthquake, winds storm, extreme temperature and others. Global economic loss related to disaster events average around US$880 billion per year.

loss of business opportiunities/ lâs âv 'biznis âpor'tyoonitiz/ n

از دست دادن فرصت‌های کاری، از دست دادن فرصت‌های شغلی

A post – disaster community development plan may use disaster recovery funds to redevelop the area in a way that improves or reduces loss of business opportunities in the disaster area.

loss of human life/âls âv 'hyooman lâyf/ n

تلفات انسانی

On August 6, 2010, in the dark of the midnight, there were flash floods due to cloud burst in Leh in Ladakh region of North India. It rained 14 inches in 2 hours, causing loss of human life and destruction. The civil hospital of Leh was badly damaged and rendered dysfunctional. Search and rescue operations were launched by the Indian Army immediately after the disaster.

effectively for disaster risk reduction and emerging issues, such as food security.

liaise/li'eyz/vi — در ارتباط بودن، همکاری داشتن، رابط بودن

liaison/li'eyzen/n — رابط، ارتباط، رابطه، ربط

Initial reconnaissance and aerial surveillance may be available to assist provincial authorities in determining the scope of damage. In addition, Regional Liaison Officers have been designated to self-active and deploy to affected Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centers and the Provincial Emergency Coordination Center to provide liaison and coordination between the Provincial Emergency Program and the commander of Joint Task Force Pacific.

lifelines / lâyflâynz/ n — شریان‌های حیاتی

Lifelines include transportation systems (bridges, high ways, railroads, airport), water and sewerage, electric, power, communication systems, gas and liquid fuel pipelines.

lighten / lâyten / vt — برق زدن

lightning / lâytning/ n — صاعقه، آذرخش، برق

The air around a lightning bolts is superheated to about 54000 degrees Farenheit (five times hotter than the sun!). This sudden heating cause the air to expand faster than the speed of sound, which compresses the air and forms a shock wave; we hear it as thunder.

liquefaction/ likwi'fakshen/ n — روان‌گرایی

liquefy /likwifây/vt, vi — روان‌گرا شدن، روان‌گرا کردن

Assessment of the potential for and consequences of earthquake induced soil liquefaction is a critical aspect of geotechnical earthquake engineering that informs the likelihood and extend of soil deformation and ground failure of saturated (or nearly saturated) soils during an earthquake.

livelihood/layvlihud/n — امرار معاش، معیشت، معاش

The effects of persistent drought conditions have had visible implications on livelihood options.

local and indigenous peoples' approach to disaster risk management — رویکرد مردم بومی و محلی به مدیریت خطرپذیری بلایا

Is the recognition and use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessments and for the planning and implementation of local disaster risk management

lose/looz/ vt,vi — از دست دادن، باختن، شکست خوردن، زیان کردن

loser/ 'loozer / n — بازنده

losing party /'loozing pârti /n — [حقوقی] محکوم علیه، دادباخته، طرف بازنده

last mile/ lâst mâyl / n

The last mile or last kilometer is a widely accepted phrase used in the telecommunications, cable television and internet industries to refer to the final leg of the telecommunications networks delivery components and mechanisms to retail end-users (customers).

[مخابرات] فن‌آوری‌ها و فرایندهای بـه کارگرفتـه شـده بـرای امکان دسترسی مصرف کننده نهایی به شبکه یـا شـبکه‌هـای ارتباطی

latitude/'latityood/n

latitudinarian/latityoodi'neriyen/ n, daj

In order to permit field decision makers adequate latitude to make interpretations in the process of resolving the myriad of problems that could arise while dealing with environmental agencies.

آزادی عمل، عرض جغرافیایی

آزاد اندیش، خالی از تعصب

launch/ lonch/vt,vi,n

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Damascus University have Lannched a Master of Science degree program in Risk & Disaster Management.

آغاز کردن، راه اندازی، (به کاری) دست زدن، به راه انـداختن، برپا کردن

lead agency /liid'eyjensi/ n

The Bureau is also the lead agency (Disaster Management Area Coordinator [DMAC]) for Disaster Management Area F. Area F includes the cities of Avalon, Signal Hill and Long Beach. As the lead agency, the DMAC represents the area at Operational Area, Regional and State meetings and events.

نهاد مسوول، نهاد اصلی، نهاد پیشرو

least developed countries/ liist di'velopt 'kântriz / n

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) constitute a special category of countries that are characterized by extreme poverty, weak economies, inadequate institutional and human resources and are often vulnerable to natural disasters.

کشورهای کم‌تر توسعه یافته

legitimacy/li'jitimesi/n

legitimate/li'jitimeyt/ adj

legitimately/li'jitimitli/adv

legitimize/li'jitimâyz/vt

legitimization /lijitimây'zeyshen / n

It has been observed that the responsiveness of government to disasters is an element in the general legitimacy of government. In the same way, legitimacy is one of the ultimate criteria of good public policy at both of domestic and international levels.

مشروعیت، حقانیت، قانونی بودن

مجاز، مشروع، قانونی، موجه، معقول

به طور قانونی، به طور مشروع

قانونی کردن، مشروع ساختن، مشروع بخشـیدن بـه سـندیت دادن (به)، توجیه کردن، موجه ساختن

قانونی ساختن، قانونیت، مشروعیت بخشیدن، مشروعیت

leverage /'leverij/ n

The committee recommended that the secretariat consider leveraging existing ICT – enabled infrastructure networks, such as telecenters, to be used

نفوذ، قدرت نفوذ، وسیله اعمال فشار، زور، قدرت

L l

lahar/ 'lâhâr/ n

گل روان (واژه گل روان درزبان اندونزیایی)

The conjunction of heavy rain following a volcanic eruption is producing lahars. Lahars are a type of mudflow or landslide composed of pyroclastic material and water that flows down from a volcano, typically along a river valley. The term “lahar” originated in the Javanese largnage of Indonesia.

land – locked countries/ land lâkt 'kântriz/n

کشورهای محصور در خشکی

A landlocked country is a country entirely enclosed by land, or whose only coastlines lie on closed seas. There are 48 landlocked countries in the world, including partially recognized states. No landlocked countries are found on the continents of North America, Australia and Antarctica. The general economic and other disadvantages experienced by landlocked countries make the majority of these countries Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Nine of the twelve countries with the lowest HDI, Human Development Index, scores are landlocked.

land use planning/'land yoos 'planning/n

برنامه‌ریزی استفاده از زمین

Land use planning is the term used for a branch of public policy which encompasses various disciplines which seek to order and regulate the use of land in an efficient and ethical way, thus preventing land use conflicts.

landslip/'landslip/n

رانش زمین، (ریزش) کوه، زمین لغزه

A landslide, also known as a landslip is a geological phenomenon which includes a wide range of ground movements, such as rockfalls, deep failure of slopes and shallow debris flows, which can occur in offshore, coastal and onshore environments. Although the action of gravity is the primary driving force for a landslide to occur, there are other contributing factors affecting the original slope stability. Typically, pre-conditional factors build up specific sub-surface conditions that make the area/slope prone to failure, whereas the actual landslide often requires a trigger before being released.

K k

keynote /'kiinote/n

اصلی، عمده، موضوع اصلی، مطلب عمده

The keynote presentation addressed the critical issues associated with business continuity in the face of major disasters and featured a panel of IT experts discussing the impact of the World Trade Center attackes on their organizations, as well as first – hand experience and lessons learnd.

know-how/'nohao/n

دانش عملی یا تجربی، کاردانی، مهارت

Swiss Agency for Development and Coorporation will contribute to and facilitate the regional(in particular countries on the southern slopes of the Himalaya-Karakoram-Hindu Kush mountain ranges) mechanisms on regular sharing of knowledge and know how in disaster risk reduction.

knowledge hub/'nâlij hâb/n

درگاه دانش

ICHARM is focusing the initial phase of its mission on risk management of flood-related disasters, such as flash floods, continental floods, landslides, debris flows, storm surges, and tsunamis. ICHARM bases its operations on three pillars of activity: research, training, and information networking. ICHARM collaborates closely with organizations throughout the world to ensure that the solutions it proposes reflect local geographical and societal conditions. As the regional water knowledge hub for disaster risk reduction and flood management, ICHARM can assist central and local government agencies, local communities, and others.

knowledge networking/nâlij netwerking/n

شبکه دانش

Knowledge networking is an effective way of combining individuals' knowledge and skills in the pursuit of personal and organizational objectives. Knowledge networking is not easy to define or describe. It is a rich and dynamic phenomenon in which knowledge is shared, developed and evolved.

J j

jam/jam/n,vi,vt

If a major earthquake occurs during the school day, parents' first instincts are to call and run to their children at school, jamming roads and telephone lines needed for emergency response.

بندآمدگی، گیرکردگی، گیر

گیرکردن، گیرافتادن، راه بند آوردن، روی ترمز زدن، پارازیت انداختن

jeopardize /'jeperdâtz /vt

Jeopardy /'jeperdi/n

A business continuity plan comprises an organization's strategies to prepare for future national, regional or local crises that could Jeopardize its capacity to continue with its core mission, as well as its long term stability.

به خطر انداختن، به مخاطره انداختن

خطر، مخاطره

juridical/juridishâl/adj

jurisidiction/juris'dikshen/ n

jurisprudence/juris'proodens/ n

The multi- jurisdictional, cross – organizational nature of disaster and emergency management make it necessary to embrace special data infrastructures that are interoperable, distributed, secure, and enterprise class.

قضایی، حقوقی

قضا، قضاوت، حوزه قضایی، صلاحیت قضایی، قدرت

حقوق شناسی، علم حقوق، قوانین، رویه قضایی

invocation / invo'keyshen/ n — طلب یاری، استمداد، احضار، فراخوانی

invoke/in'vok/ vt — کمک خواستن، استناد کردن به، متوسل شدن به

If the pollution incident is of a nature which should be dealt with by an agency other than the Minstry of Environment, or through the invocation of a contingency plan other than this plan, the appropriate agency will be notified as soon as possible.

ironic /ây'rânik/adj — طعنه آمیز، طنزآمیز

ironically /ây'rânikli/adv — عجیب آن‌که، شگفت این که، به طعنه، از روی طعنه

irony /'âyreni/n — وارونه رویداد، رویداد شگفت، طعنه

Ironically and unfortunately, coastal areas that are preffered sites of human habitation have been frequent, vulnerable targets of tsunamis.

isolate /'âysoleyt /vt — جدا کردن، مجزا کردن، منزوی کردن

isolated /'âysoleytid /adj — منزوی، تنها، مجزا (ازهم)، دورافتاده، پرت، تک، منفرد

isolation /âyso'leyshen /n — انزوا، تنهایی، جدایی، جداسازی

isolationism /âyso'leyshenzem /n — [سیاست] انزواگرایی، انزوا طلبی، کناره جویی

isolationist /âyso'leyshenist /n,adj — انزواگرا، انزواطلب، کناره جو، انزوا طلبانه، انزوا گرایانه

The city of Baton Rouge absorbed the highest percentage of people displaced internally within the state of Louisiana. The delay or inability of government agencies to address ongoing problems of displacement and isolation among evacuees in Baton Rouge and other transitional housing sites continues to extend the physical health and mental health impact of this disaster.

The term Disaster Management includes two different yet interlinked phases of disaster and is called Disaster Response and Disaster Preparedness.

intermittent/inter'mittent/adj — ادواری، متناوب

intermittently/inter'mitentli/adv — به طور ادواری، به طور متناوب

Technical inputs to drought and flood risk management have been provided intermittently with focused support for assessment.

interpretation/ interpri'teyshen /n — تعبیر، تفسیر، برداشت، توضیح

interpretative/interpretetiv /adj — تعبیری، تفسیری، تفسیرگرایانه

interpret/ in'terprit/ vt,vi — تعبیر کردن، تفسیر کردن، ترجمه کردن

While one is justified in assuming that more vulnerable communities suffer greater losses, the problem with this model lies in the high degree of confusion and overlap between the terms 'hazard', 'vulnerability' and 'risk', each of which enjoys a range of subtle interpretations.

Intervene /inter'viin/vi — مداخله کردن، پادرمیانی کردن، میانجی شدن

intervention /inter'venshen/n — مداخله، دخالت

Interventionism / inter'venshenizm /n — سیاست مداخله‌گری، مداخله جویی

Interventionist / inter'venshenist /adj — مداخله‌گرانه، مداخله جویانه

In order to fully understand the necessity for and functions of a Crisis Intervention Team, it is important to have a basic understanding of the psychological factors which influence the emotional responses of disaster victims.

intrinsic/in'trinsic, -zik/adj — ذاتی، درونی، داخلی

intrinsically/in'trinsikli/adv — ذاتا، فطرا، فی نفسه، به خودی خود

We recognize the intrinsic relationship between disaster reduction, sustainable development and poverty eradication, among others, and the importance of involving all stakeholders, including governments, regional and international organizations and financial institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community.

inundate /'inândeyt/vt — زیر آب بردن، غرق کردن، زیر آب بردن، آب بستن به

Inundation /inân'deyshen/n — سیل گرفتگی، آب گرفتگی، سیل آب گرفتگی

Japan has attemped to minimize the inundation area by construction of tsunami seawalls (often more than 10 m high) along the shoreline.

Inventory/'inventri/n,vt — فهرست، صورت، صورت موجودی، صورت‌برداری کردن از، موجودی

In addition, a large inventory of existing structures lack earthquake–resistant design and have not been retrofitted to meet current design codes.

exposed to intense hazards such as strong earthquakes, active volcanoes, heavy floods, tsunamis or major storms but also have high levels of vulnerability to these hazards.

intensive risk/in'tensive risk/n — خطرپذیری شدید، ریسک زیاد

The risk associated with the exposure of large concentrations of people and economic activities to intense hazard events, which can lead to potentially catastrophic disaster impacts involving high mortality and asset loss.

inter – regional / inter –'riijenâl/n — درون منطقه‌ای، بین منطقه‌ای

The ICDRR focuses on international and inter – regional cooperation and collaboration in drought risk reduction.

inter alia/inter 'eyliyâ/adv — ضمنا، علاوه بر چیزهای دیگر، در کنار چیزهای دیگر

The Hyogo Framework calls for disaster risk reduction to be integrated into sustainable development plans of both rich and poor nations in order to stem economic losses due to disaster. This is done, inter alia, by strengthening risk assessment and investing in disaster prevention and early warning. The Hyogo Framework also calls on nations and communities to improve the resilience of vulnerable populations as an additional way of containing the social and economic impact of disasters on society as a whole.

inter sectoral coordination/inter' sektorâl ko-ordi'neyshen/n — هماهنگی بین بخشی

Plans intersectoral coordination with the participation of the Ministry of Finance so that social development plans are considered in allocation of resources.

interagency task force/ inter'eyjensi 'tâsk fors/ n — ستاد حوادث درون سازمانی

The president can also estabilish a Federal interagency task force to implement predisaster mitigation plans administered by the Federal Government. The Director of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) serves as the chairperson of the task force. Other members of the task force include relevant Federal agencies, State and local organizations, and the American Red Cross.

interim/ 'interim/ n, adj — درحال گذار، موقتی، مقدماتی

This document presents the interim progress in the implemention of the Hyogo Framework for Action in some countries of the Asia and the Pacific region.

interlink/inter'link/vt,vi — به هم پیوستن، به هم گره خوردن، به هم متصل کردن

interlinked/inter'linkt/adj — به هم پیوسته، به هم بسته، مربوط به هم

interlinking/inter'linking/adj,n — به هم پیوسته، مربوط به هم، پیوند، همبستگی، ارتباط

insight/'insâyt/n — بینش، بصیرت، شناخت، فهم، درک

From the ‘preparedness saves lives’approach came the insight that economics played a significant role and a recognition that a longer term approach was required to reduce disaster risk and build resilience.

insolvency/in'sâlvensi/n — ورشکستگی

insolvent/insâlvent/n.adj — ورشکسته

Natural disasters have not been a leading cause of insurer insolvency in the past—but could they cause companies to fail in the future? This was the question raised in the Property and Casualty Insurance Compensation Corporation’s (PACICC) latest report, “Why insurers fail: Natural disasters and catastrophes.”

institution/ insti'tyooshen/ n — تاسیس، پایه‌گذاری، موسسه، نهاد، سازمان، انجمن

institutional/ insti'tyooshenâl/ adj — سازمانی، نهادی

institutionalize/ insti'tyooshenâlâyz/vt — متداول کردن، مرسوم کردن، به صورت عرف درآوردن

institutionalized/ insti'tyooshenâlâyzd/ adj — نهادی، نهادی شده، تثبت شده، ریشه‌دار

The project components will:1) institutionalize, and strengthen the Office of Disaster Preparedness, i.e, elaborate and revise emergency procedures, by procuring specialized equipment, emergency supplies, and developing a comprehensive disaster management training, and a public awareness program.

instrument / 'instrument /n — ابزار، وسیله، سند، دستگاه

Instrumental / instru'mentâl /adj — ابزاری، موثر

Instrumentality/ instrumen'taliti / n — کمک، دستیاری، وسیله، واسطه، عامل

Instrumentation/ instrumen'teyshen / n — وسیله، واسطه، عامل، ابزاردقیق، ابزارهای سنجش

This will be done through enhancing stakeholder awareness, providing disaster risk management information, teaching disaster risk reduction in particular, and utilizing information, tools, instruments towards the participants' knowledge and experiences.

integrated approach/intigreytid e'proach/n — رویکرد یکپارچه

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) is an integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, man-made, and attack), and for all levels of government and the private sector.

Intensive disaster risk/in'tensive di′zâster risk/n — خطرپذیری شدید بلایا، ریسک زیاد بلایا

The risk of high-severity, mid- to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards.
Intensive disaster risk is mainly a characteristic of large cities or densely populated areas that are not only

Over the past decade, the number of natural and man made disasters has claimed in- exorably. From 1998, reported disasters average was 428 per year showing an increase of about 60 percent over the previous years.

inhere/in'hiyer/vi — ذاتی(چیزی) بودن، جزء لاینفک (چیزی) بودن

inherent/in'hiyerent/adj — ذاتی، فطری، تفکیک‌ناپذیر، جدانشدنی

inherently/in'hiyerentli/adv — ذاتاً، فی‌نفسه

The Philippines is one of the most hazard prone countries in the world. Its location in the tropics and in the Pacific Ring of Fire exposes it to multiple natural hazards including typhoons, floods, drought, as well as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. This inherently high disaster risk is exacerbated by the effects of unplanned urbanization, environmental degradation, and global climate change. The resulting human and economic costs of disasters are significant. Over the last ten years, the Philippines have witnessed over 6,000 people killed, over 23 million people affected, and about 1.3 billions of dollars in economic damage (EM-DAT).

initiative /i'nishiyetive /n — ابتکار، ابتکارعمل، قوه ابتکار

ESCAP welcomes Joint initiatives to set up targets for minimizing loss of lives or damage to guide regional efforts on disaster risk management.

innovate/ 'inoveyt / vi, vt — نوآوری کردن، راه ورسم تازه نشان دادن، ابداع کردن

innovation/ ino'veyshen/ n — نوآوری، ابداع، تغییر، پیشرفت

innovative /'inovetiv/ adj — ابتکاری، ابداعی، نوآورانه، نو، مبتکر، خلاق

innovator/'inoveyter / n — مبتکر، مبدع

The crisis revealed the pre-crisis weaknesses of some countries (e.g. Greece and some southern and eastern European countries), sectors (e.g. the automobile sector) and types of innovations (e.g. financial innovations). Future prospects for innovation in these countries and industries will greatly depend on broader economic restructuring, which does not place innovation at the top of the immediate policy agenda although innovation will have to play a role in driving growth in the future.

input/'input/n — سهم، کمک، مشارکت

Disaster risk management requires specialist input and support due to hazardous conditions which may prompt loss and understanding of vulnerable factors that increase the severity of the impact. Thus our programming is facilitated by experienced staff and volunteers in consultation with government, local authorities and communities. Disaster risk management is thus carried out to lessen the impact of the disaster.

indemnification / indemnifi'keyshen /n — ضمانت، خسارت، غرامت، تاوان

indemnify / in'demnifây/ vt — تضمین کردن، خسارت دادن،غرامت پرداخت کردن

indemnity/ in'demniti / n — تضمین، تعهد، تامین، مصونیت (قضایی)، خسارت

The livestock Indemnity program (LIP) will provide cash payments to eligible producers who have incurred livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality due to adverse weather. Eligible losses may include those determined by USDA to have been caused by hurricanes, floods, blizzards, disease, wildfires, extreme heat, and extreme cold.

indigenous/in'dijines/adj — بومی، ذاتی، فطری، طبیعی

Empowering local community to recognize valuable Indigenous Knowledge for Disaster Risks Reduction can improve the future of Human Security.

indirect economic loss/indirekt iikâ'nâmik lâs/n — خسارت اقتصادی غیرمستقیم

Includes microeconomic impacts (e.g., revenue declines owing to business interruption), mesoeconomic impacts (e.g., revenue declines owing to impacts on natural assets, interruptions to supply chains or temporary unemployment) and macroeconomic impacts (e.g., price increases, increases in government debt, negative impact on stock market prices and decline in GDP). Indirect losses can occur inside or outside of the hazard area and often have a time lag. As a result they may be intangible or difficult to measure.

indispensable / indis'penseble/ adj — ضروری، حیاتی، اجتناب‌ناپذیر

The Executive Secretary informed the Committee of the planned efforts of the secretariat in the area of disaster risk reduction, particulary in the use of ICT – including space – based technology – as an indispensable tool throughout the whole process of disaster management.

inevitability/ ineviti'bility/ n — اجتناب‌ناپذیری، گریزناپذیری، حتمّیت

inevitable/ in'evitebel/ adj — اجتناب‌ناپذیر،گریز ناپذیر، جدانشدنی، حتمی

inevitable, the/ in'evitebel/ n — امر گریزناپذیر، امر محتوم، سرنوشت، تقدیر

inevitably/ in'evitebli/adv — به طور اجتناب ناپذیری، الزاماً، ناگزیر، ناچار

Natural disasters are inevitable, and it is almost impossible to fully recoup the damage caused by the disasters. But it is possible to minimize the potential risk by developing disaster early warning strategies, preparing and implementing developmental plans to provide resilience to such disasters, and helping in rehabilitation and post disaster reduction.

inexorable/in'eksorebel/adj — بی‌وقفه، تغییرناپذیر، بی‌چون و چرا

inexorably/ in'eksorebli/adv — به طور اجتناب ناپذیر، به طور مهار نشدنی

their arrival or as the situation dictates. Even if subordinate positions are not assigned, the incident commander position will always be designated or assumed. The incident commander may, at their own discretion, assign individuals, who may be from the same agency or from assisting agencies, to subordinate or specific positions for the duration of the emergency.

include/ in'klood/ vt — دربرداشتن، شامل بودن، به حساب آوردن، اضافه کردن

including/ in'klooding / prep — از جمله، شامل، با محاسبه

inclusion/ in'kloozhen/ n — (عمل) گنجاندن، وارد کردن، مشمول

inclusive/ in'kloosive/adj — شامل، گنجیده، کلی، لغایت، تا پایان

Through promoting the socio-economic and cultural inclusion, as well as the political recognition of marginalised people, this paper provides examples of where their participation as active agents of change has proven beneficial for achieving effective and equitable resilience. This evidence will support recommendations for the inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups within the post-2015 framework for DRR.

incorporate/ in'korporeyt/vt, vi — ملحق کردن، ضمیمه کردن، شامل بودن، ملحق شدن

incorporated/ in'korporeytid/adj — متحد شده، ملحق شده، الحاقی

incorporation/ in'korporeyshen/ n — الحاق، یکی‌سازی، دربرگیری، مشمول

The discussion considers how sustainability considerations are currently incorporated into the use of these tools, and how sustainability could be incorporated to a greater extent with additional research and development. Our discussion of particular tools should not be interpreted to mean those tools are most appropriate, or that tools not discussed are inappropriate.

incumbent/in'kâmbent/adj,n — واجب، لازم

The issue of children's access to education following a disaster is fundamentally the same as access to education at any time.It is incumbent upon education authorities to "expect the unexpected" and to have adequate contingency plans for educational continuity in the face of a variety of known hazards.

incur/in'ker/vt — به بار آوردن، متحمل شدن، ایجاد کردن، موجب شدن

incurred/in'kerd/adj — متحمل شده، موجب شده، ایجاد کرده، به بار آورده

Cyclones, tsunami, floods, droughts, earthquakes and volcanoes are a few examples of natural disasters; and wars and nuclear accidents fall in the category of the man-made disasters. All these calamities and catastrophes incur heavy toll on man and his habitat. However, the disasters can be mitigated and losses can be minimised with efficient preparedness and management.

in terms of/ in termz âv/idioms

در رابطه با، در خصوص، به صورت، برحسب

The thematic focus will be on awareness generation and education, training and capacity development for mitigation and better preparedness in terms of disaster risk management and recovery at community, district and state levels and strengthening of state and district disaster management information centers for accurate and timely dissemination of warning.

in the wake of/in dhe weyk âv/idiom

در پی، به دنبال، در نتیجه

An effective disaster risk management campaign strategy will be developed in consultation with all stakeholders to take preventive measures in the wake of natural hazard to minimize the loss.

inaccessibility /inak'sesibiliti /n

عدم دسترسی، دسترسی ناپذیری

inaccessible /inak'sesible /adj

دور از دسترس، غیرقابل دسترس، غیرقابل فهم

The NGOs will be encouraged to carry out sustained development work with disaster resilience as the central theme, especially in remote, inaccessible and vulnerable areas of the State.

incentive /in'sentiv /n

مشوق، محرک، انگیزه، شوق، اشتیاق، دلگرمی

One aspect of the incentive structure, international provision of humanitarian aid after a disaster, is difficult to remove, given the humanitarian imperative to provide assistance. However, provision of reconstruction funding should be conditional on proper risk reduction planning – meaning that funding will only be provided for reconstruction programs designed to reduce future risk.

inception/in'seption/n

شروع، آغاز

Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) has responded to disasters since its inception in 1947. In 2002 Disaster Management (DM) became a number one priority area of PRCS, leading to the establishment of the Disaster Management Department. The DM system was established at all levels of PRCS from 2005 to 2008, and during 2009-2010 further extended to 40 most vulnerable districts by establishing Disaster Management Cells.

incident commander/'insident kâ'mânder/n

فرمانده حادثه

The incident commander is the person responsible for all aspects of an emergency response; including quickly developing incident objectives, managing all incident operations, application of resources as well as responsibility for all persons involved. The incident commander sets priorities and defines the organization of the incident response teams and the overall incident action plan. The role of incident commander *may* be assumed by senior or higher qualified officers upon

impinge/im'pinj/vi
impinging/im'pinjing/adj
The country has also witnessed a rise in annual mean temperature due to an impinging process of climate change.

تاثیر گذاشتن، اثر گذاشتن، تاثیر سو گذاشتن
تاثیرگذار، اثرگذار

implicate/'implikeyt/vt
implication/im'plikeyshen/n
With the myriad challenges of mass poverty and underdevelopment across Africa, what implication doed the HFA(The Hyogo Framework for Action hold for disaster risk reduction and management in African States?

درگیر کردن، پای [کسی] را به میان کشیدن
درگیری، شرکت در تبانی، معنی، دلالت، معنی ضمنی

impoverish/im'pâverish/vt
impoverished/im'pâverisht/adj
impoverishment/im'pâverishment/n
Children are extremely vulnerable when it comes to the impacts of disasters-whether physically less protected from death, disability and injury, left orphaned, at risk due to impoverishment, or their education irrevocably disrupted.

فقیرکردن، ورشکست‌کردن، ضعیف کردن
فقیر، فقرزده، بی‌مایه، ضعیف
فقر، تنگدستی

in conjunction with/ in kân'jânkshen widh/idiom
The overall aim of the Central Asia Dp training project was to support National Societies in further developing their own structures for preparedness in conjunction with those of Emergency Committees, Ministries and Civil Defense Organizations in each of the five countries in the region.

در رابطه با

in line with/in lâyn width/idioms
To promote the further development of and investment in effective, nationally compatible, regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms, where relevant, in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services, and facilitate the sharing and exchange of information across all countries.

در راستای، مطابق، در امتداد

in situ/in sityoo/adv., adj
The drill site, Ashio, is 100 km north of Tokyo. Downhole testing and measurements were conducted five times: four times after each 500 m drilling and the fifth time after completing the 2000 m borehole. Measurements of in-situ stress orientation and magnitude were conducted by the hydraulic fracturing method, stress-induced well bore breakout analysis, and drilling-mud pressure induced hydraulic fracturing analysis.

درجای خود، در جای اصلی، در محل

I i

ignite/ig'nâyt/vt,vi

ignition/ig'nishen/n

By using a strategic risk assessment framework enables evaluation of how reducing home ignition potential and reducing fuel loads, among other strategic options, can affect various risk factors, which can in turn guide cost-effective investments in risk mitigation efforts.

آتش زدن، آتش گرفتن

احتراق، اشتعال، گیرش، افروزش

immeasurable /i'mezherebel / adj

immeasurably / i'mezherebli / adv

The Asia – Pacific region is facing enormous and unavoidable challenges which, aggravated by the trends in global climate change, may cause immeasurable harm to the people of the region.

وسیع، گسترده، بیکران، بی‌حد، بی‌اندازه

بسیار، بی‌اندازه، بی‌حد و حصر

impact dimensions/ 'impakt di'menshenz/ n

Risk management involves measures to avoid disasters, prevention, as well as measures to limit the impact dimensions of disasters (preparedness and mitigation).

ابعاد تاثیر، دامنه اثر

impede/im'piid/vt

impediment/im'pediment/n

Small Island Developing States continue to “grapple with the effects of natural disasters, including those due to climate change, which impede progress towards sustainable development.”

جلوگیری کردن، مانع شدن، سد راه شدن

مشکل، مانع، سد راه، اختلال

impending/im'pending/adj

With the 2014 cyclone season now well and truly with us, the Carins District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) is actively preparing for the various contingencies as they keep a close eye on an impending weather system that is making its presence felt in the Coral Sea.

نزدیک، در راه، قریب‌الوقوع

impetus /'impites /n

The major disasters provided a strategic impetus for the establishment and development of natural disaster preparedness schemes in the Asia -pacific region.

عزم، انگیزه، حرکت، جنبش

hurricane/'hâriken/ n

A severe tropical cyclone having winds greater than 64 Knots(74 mile per hour; 119 km per hour), originating in the equatorial regions of the Atlantic Ocean or Caribbean Sea or eastern regions of the Pacific Ocean, traveling north, northwest, or northeast fromits point of origin, and usually involving heavy rains.

توفان شدید مناطق حاره، توفند، تندباد دریایی

hydrometeorological / haydromiitiyorolâjikal / n

The Philippins had developed a methodology on community – based flood early warning systems and documentation for hazard mapping for hydrometeorological and geological hazards that could be made available to other member countries.

هواشناختی آب، آب- هواشناسی، شاخه‌ای از هواشناسی که در خصوص جریان، تغییرات و حالات مختلف آب موجود در آتمسفر بحث می‌کند. کاربرد هواشناسی در مساله هیدرولوژی

hydrometeorological hazards/ haydromiitiyorolâjikal 'hazardz / n

Are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. Examples are tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes); floods, including flash floods; drought; heatwaves and cold spells; and coastal storm surges. Hydrometeorological conditions may also be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.

خطرات هیدروترئولوژیکی

hypocenter/ hâypo'senter/ n

An earthquake's hypocenter is the position where the strain energy stored in the rock is first released, and is the point where the fault begins to rapture. This occurs at the focal depth below the epicenter.

کانون، کانون زلزله، مرکز درونی زمین لرزه، میانگاه زمین لرزه

hinterland / 'hinterland / n

دورافتاده، مناطق دور افتاده، پس کرانه

The Guyana Red Cross Society on launched two initiatives, for water and sanitation aimed at improving the lives of hinterland residents and another for enhancing countries' sustainability through comprehensive disaster management.

holism/ 'holizem/ n

کل نگری

holistic/ ho'listik/ adj

کل نگر، کل نگرانه

Promote and support dialogue with the aim of fostering a holistic approach towards disaster risk reduction.

homeless/'homlis/adj

بی‌خانمان، آواره، در به در، بی‌سرپناه

homelessness/'homlisnis/n

بی‌خانمانی، آوارگی، دربه دری

Across the 12 affected countries in Asia and Africa, more than 230000 people were reported dead or missing, over 2.1 million were displaced and left homeless.

hospital command center(HCC)/'hâspitâl kâ'mând 'senter/n

مرکز فرماندهی بیمارستانی

An HCC is a designated location to convene and coordinate response activities, resources and information during a complex incident, emergency or disaster.

The HCC must receive, analyze, display, and disseminate information about the incident to enable executive decision-making;

The HCC must find, prioritize, deploy, and track critical resources;

The HCC must enhance decision making using C4I (communication, cooperation, coordination, collaboration, and intelligence).

hub/ hâb / n

درگاه، مرکز، کانون، مرکز ابزار انشعاب درشبکه محلی با پیکربندی ستاره‌ای که تمامی کابل‌های ارتباط دهنده رایانه‌های شبکه از آن عبور می‌کنند.

The community counts on the library, before and after a storm, to be a communication hub (offering copiers, phones, fax, computers, Wifi, Internet access recharges), as well as to offer hurricane preparation and recovery information and assistance.

human trafficking /'hyooman'trafiking/n

قاچاق انسان

An increase in human trafficking often comes in the wake of a natural disaster, but it usually takes a few months to manifest. so incorporating human trafficking prevention into disaster contingency planning may not appear to be as urgent as other, more immediate needs. But planning ahead for human trafficking is the first step in preventing the sort of exploitation that can follow major disasters.

hazardous material/ 'hazerdes ma'teriyâl/ n

مواد خطرناک، مواد پر خطر، مواد مخاطره آمیز

Dangerous goods, also called hazardous materials or HAZMAT, are solids, liquids, or gasses that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment. They are often subject to chemical regulations. “HAZMAT teams” are personnel specially trained to handle dangerous goods. Dangerous goods include materials that are radioactive, flammable, explosive, corrosive, oxidizing, asphyxiating, biohazardous, toxic, phatogenic, or allergenic.

haze / heyz /n

غبار

haze / heyz /vi,vt

غبارآلود شدن، غبارآلود کردن

hayz / 'heyzi /adj

غبارآلود

Haze is traditionally an atmospheric phenomenon where dust,smoke and other dry particles obscure the clarity of the sky.The World Metoroligical Organization manual of codes includes a classification of horizontal obscuration into catagories of fog, icefog, steamfog, mist, haze, smoke, volcanic ash, sand and snow. Sources of haze particles include farming (ploughing in dry weather), traffic, industry and wildfires.

health sector /'helth'sekter /n

بخش سلامت

WHO supports countries in building national capacity in risk reduction and emergency preparedness, and to assist the health sector in Member States in reducing the adverse public health consequences for communities in terms of mortality, morbidity, disability and damage to health care delivery services resulting from emergencies, disasters and other and other crises.

high fidelity/hây fidelity/adj

[دستگاه‌های صوتی] بسیار حساس، با کیفیت بالا

Government investments in high-fidelity digital seismograph networks and community development of standards have created a global infrastructure for earthquake monitoring with few technical impediments to data sharing and real-time information exchange.

hillside /'hilsâyd/n

دامنه تپه، شیب تپه

A disaster resistant organization of hillside community should satisfy the three function, “autonomus disaster management system in normalization” , “disaster technical support system in institutionalization” ,and “disaster finance measures in standardization”.

hinge (hinj)vi,vt

بستگی داشتن به، منوط بودن به

The success of a state wide warning system hinges on the density of early warning capable seismic stations.

location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability. Biological hazards are also defined by their infectiousness or toxicity, or other characteristics of the pathogen such as dose-response, incubation period, case fatality rate and estimation of the pathogen for transmission.

hazard analysis/'hazerd e'nalisis/n تحلیل خطر

Hazard analysis is the process of recognizing hazards that may arise from a system or its environment, documenting their unwanted consequences and analyzing their potential causes. It is used as the first step in a process used to assess risk. The result of a hazard analysis is the identification of different type of hazards. A hazard is a potential condition and exists or not (probability is 1 or 0). It may in single existence or in combination with other hazards (sometimes called events) and conditions become an actual Functional Failure or Accident (Mishap). The way this exactly happens in one particular sequence is called a scenario. This scenario has a probability (between 1 and 0) of occurrence. Often a system has many potential failure scenarios. It also is assigned a classification, based on the worst case severity of the end condition. Risk is the combination of probability and severity. Preliminary risk levels can be provided in the hazard analysis. The validation, more precise prediction (verification) and acceptance of risk is determined in the Risk assessment (analysis). The main goal of both is to provide the best selection of means of controlling or eliminating the risk. The term is used in several engineering specialties, including avionics, chemical process safety, safety engineering, reliability engineering and food safety.

hazard mapping/'hazerd 'maping/n پهنه‌بندی خطر

A hazard map is a map that highlights areas that are affected or vulnerable to a particular hazard. They are typically created for natural hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, flooding and tsunamis. Hazard maps help prevent serious damage and deaths.

hazard- prone areas/'hazard–pron 'eryâz/ n نواحی خطرپذیر، مناطق خطرپذیر

Massive concentration of people in hazard– prone areas in citie-settlements where houses or infrastructures are not safely constructed lead to disastrous effects after an earthquake event at low scale.

hazardous event/' hazerdes i'vent/n واقعه خطرناک، واقعه پرخطر، واقعه مخاطره‌آمیز

The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time.
Severe hazardous events can lead to a disaster as a result of the combination of hazard occurrence and other risk factors.

H h

hamper / hamper / vt

جلو (چیزی را) گرفتن، مانع (چیزی) شدن

Flash floods in northwest Kenya are hampering the delivery of emergency relief aid to thousands of pastoralists hard hit by a severe drought there, say officials.

Handheld Amateur Radio (HAM) equipment/n

تجهیزات رادیو آماتوری، تجهیزات بی‌سیم آماتوری

Necessary support will be provided in terms of equipment like advanced communication equipment such as computer with internet facilities, HAM equipment, fax etc. to the district and state control rooms.

harness/'hârnis/ n,vt

مهار، مهارکردن، تحت کنترل درآوردن، آماده کردن

harnessed/'hârnisd/adj

مهارکرده، تحت کنترل درآمده، آماده کرده

Yet,the fact remains, that sharing data and harnessing a river's potential together (as in the case of the Mekong River Commission between Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam) is the only way to prevent /mitigate disasters like floods and, for whatever reason, this not happening in India.

hazard /' hazerd/n, vt

مخاطره، درمعرض خطر، خطر، اتفاق، به خطر انداختن

hazardous/'hazerdes/ adj

پرمخاطره، مخاطره‌آمیز، خطرناک

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin. Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena. Anthropogenic hazards, or human-induced hazards, are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation. Several hazards are socionatural, in that they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation and climate change.

Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its

grass roots/ grâs 'roots/n

Discussion sessions included debates on urban risk, climate change and disaster risk reduction, the role of grass roots and indigenous women, communicating risk and the power of visual media, risk financing through public-private partnerships, up scaling grassroots efforts, and the development of a new generation of risk reduction actors.

عامه مردم، مردم عادی، توده مردم، واقعیات، مسایل اساسی

ground motion maps/'graond moshen maps/ n

An improved understanding of earthquake process is utilized by the USGS to develop long range earthquake probability forcast, hazard assessments, and ground motion maps.

نقشه‌های زمین لرزه‌ایی، نقشه‌های حرکت زمین

techniques and satellite – based global positioning system now afford unprecedented opportiunities to measure strain accumulation and physical conditions under which earthquake occur.

global/ 'globâl/adj — جهانی، [سفر] دور دنیا، کلی، کروی، گوی مانند

globalism/'globalizem/ n — جهان شمولی

globalist/ 'globâlist/ n,adj — جهان شمول

globally/'globâli/adj — در سراسر جهان، کلاً، عموما

global warming/ globâl 'worming/ n — افزایش دمای زمین

globe/ glob/n — جهان، زمین، کره زمین، کره جغرافیایی

globalize/ 'globâlâyz/vi, vt — جهانی کردن، جهانی شدن

globular/ 'glâbyulâr/adj — کروی، گوی مانند، گرد

In this report we assess the global risks of two disaster – related outcomes: mortality and economic losses. We estimate risk levels by combining hazard exposure with historical vulnerability for two indicators of elements at risk – gridded population and Gross Domestic product (GDP) per unit area – for six major natural hazards: earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, floods, drought, and cyclones.

go off / go âf/ vi — از کارافتادن، از مدار خارج شدن

If you must leave a building after the shaking stops, use the stairs, not the elevator, and look for falling debris. Earthquakes can cause fire alarms and fire sprinklers to go off. You will not be able to rule out whether there is a real threat of fire, and the elevators may have been compromised. Always use the stairs.

govern/'gâvern/vt,vi — اداره کردن، حکومت کردن، تاثیر گذاشتن، مهار کردن

governance/'gâvernens/n — حکومت، اداره، حاکم

governess/'gâvernis/n — حاکم زن، معلم سرخانه (زن)

governing/'gâverning/n,adj — حکومت، اداره، حاکم

governing body/'gâverning bâdi/n — هیات رییسه، اولیای امور

government/gâ'vernment/n,adj — دولت، حکومت

governmental/'gâvernmentâl/adj — دولتی، مربوط به دولت

governor/'gâverner/n — فرماندار، استاندار، حاکم، عضو هیات رییسه

Governor- General/gâverner 'jenerâl/n — فرماندار کل

It is demonstrated that only if a country's governance structure enables the implementation and enforcement of public policies conducive to a country's economic and social development can sustainable livelihoods be achieved and susceptibility to disasters be reduced. Accountability, participation, predictability and transparency are identified as the key features of a governance structure that fosters development and supports risk reduction

It does not necessarily mean making the same programs and facilities available to both males and females. Gender equity requires that girls and women be provided with a full range of activity and program choices that meet their needs, interests and experiences. Therefore, some activities may be the same as those offered to boys and men, some may be altered, and some may be altogether different.

gender-based/'jender- beysd/n جنسیت محور

Gender-based analysis could also be accomplished in this fashion. Nevertheless, female-headed household are often a poor proxy for this and thus this is one measure than can be used when Census's or large enough sample data sets are available.

geo – textile / jiyo-'tekstâyl /n زمین پارچه، ژئوتکستایل

A geo – textile fabric is a material that is utilized in foundations, earths, rocks, and soil. It is also referred to as erosion control cloth, filter fabric, support membrane and civil engineering cloth. As a mitigation measure, the geo – textile increases resistance to localized flooding damage by reinforcing roadway sub – base and by improving sub – base drainage. Geo-textiles are designed to be permeable to allow the flow of water through it.

geodetics/jiiyo'detik/adj جیو دیزی، ژئودیزی، زمین‌سنجی، وابسته به علم کره‌سنجی

Geodetics or geodesy is the science of accurately measuring and understanding three fundamental properties of the Earth: its geometric shape, its orientation in space, and its gravity field- as well as the change of these properties with time.

Geological or geophysical hazards/jiyâ'lâjikâl or jiyo'fizikâl 'hazerdz/n خطرات ژئوفیزیکی یا زمین‌شناختی

Originate from internal earth processes. Examples are earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses and debris or mud flows. Hydrometeorological factors are important contributors to some of these processes. Tsunamis are difficult to categorize: although they are triggered by undersea earthquakes and other geological events, they essentially become an oceanic process that is manifested as a coastal water-related hazard.
Some geological hazards can be reduced or mitigated by engineering, design, or modified construction or mining practices so that risks to health and safety are acceptable.

global positioning system (GPS) /'globâl po'zishening 'sistem/n سامانه مکان‌یابی جهانی

New technologies utilizing advanced drilling

G g

gap / gap / n

شکاف، فاصله، وقفه، [مجازی] خلا

The goal of the prject is to creat and train volunteer response teams aimed to fill a gap in the community to respond to disasters.

garner/'gârner /vt

گردآوری کردن، جمع‌آوری کـردن، انباشـتن، ذخیـره کـردن، انبار کردن

Children's Administration emergency management planning is a reflection of the garnering and mobilization of support agencies and resources which can help connect families to communities and services during a disaster.

gas line/'gas lâyn /n

لوله گاز، خط گاز

Fire is the most common earthquake – releted hazard, due to broken gas line, damaged electrical lines or appliances, and previously contained fire or sparks being released.

gauge/geyj/vt

سنجیدن، برآوردکردن، تخمین زدن، استنباط کـردن، انـدازه گرفتن، برداشت کردن

gauge/geyj/n

ملاک، میزان، معیار، مقیاس، وسیله اندازه‌گیری

One can also gauge the impact of hazards on income, or consumption poverty in cross-sectional data by linking predicted consumption levels to varying hazard scenarios.

gender equality/'jender i'kwâliti/n

تساوی جنسیتی، برابری جنسیتی

UNDP recognizes the strong relationship between gender equality and disaster resilience, and the importance of this relationship to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is necessary to include women's and men's voices, needs and expertise equally in disaster risk reduction (DRR), and recovery policy and programming.

Gender equity/'jender 'ekwiti/n

عدالت جنسیتی، انصاف جنسیتی

It is the process of allocating resources, programs and decision-making fairly to both males and females. This requires ensuring that everyone has access to a full range of opportunities to achieve the social, psychological and physical benefits that come from participating and leading in sport and physical activity.

road and connect these locations with roads which have direct access to the main roadway. Frontage roads give indirect access to abutting property along a freeway, either preventing the commercial disruption of an urban area that the freeway traverses or allowing commercial development of abutting property.

fruitful/'frootful/adj — مفید، سودمند، موثر، مثمرثمر، موفقیت‌آمیز

fruitfully/'frootfuli/adv — به‌طور موثری، به نحو سودمندی

fruition/froo'ishen/n — تحقق، ثمر، نتیجه

fruitless/'frootlis/adj — بی‌ثمر، بی‌نتیجه، بیهوده، بی‌حاصل، عبث

fruits/froots/n — ثمرات، نتایج، محصول

A broad range of actors are required to bring these to fruition: the education authorities that prioritize school safety, the engineers that develop building codes, the public officials that adopt them, the builders that adhere to them and the consumers that demand them.

full-fledge/ful 'flejd/adj — تمام عیار، کامل، واقعی، به تمام معنی

The initiation plan to support the disaster risk management in the Lao PDR has been developed to assist the Government of the Lao PDR to continue with the important initiative, without waiting for a full-fledge project document to be developed.

function/'fânkshen/n — کار، وظیفه، نقشه، کاردکرد، هدف، نتیجه، حاصل،

function/'fânkshen/vi — کارکردن، عمل کردن، (به جای چیزی) به کار رفتن

functional/'fânkshenâl/adj — کارکردی، عملی، کاری، مفید، کارآمد، کارا، درست، صحیح، سالم، قابل استفاده

functionalism/'fânkshenâlizem/n — کاربردگرایی، کارکردگرایی

functionalist/'fânkshenâlist/n — کاربردگرا، کارکردگرا، نقش گرا

functionally/'fânkshenali/adv — عملا، در عمل

functionary/'fânkshenery/n — کارمند، متصدی، مامور، کارگذار

The program also aims at enhancing the capacity of the functionaries to respond properly during the time of emergencies.

fragility curves/ fra'jiliti kervz/n

منحنی‌های شکنندگی، منحنی‌های آسیب‌پذیری

This project being undertaken for developing fragility curves that can be used in various ways as part of a seismic vulnerability analysis methodology for bridges of Karachi. The vulnerability assessment of bridges will be beneficial to the disaster management agencies of the country and will allow the development of useful information regarding evacuation maps, seismic retrofitting decisions, disaster response planning, estimation of direct monetary loss, and evaluation of loss of functionality of highway systems.

fragment/frag'ment/ vi, vt

خرد شدن، تکه تکه شدن، متلاشی شدن، تجزیه کردن، خـرد کردن، تکه تکه کردن

fragment/'fragment/ n

تکه، پاره، قطعه، جزء، بخش

fragmentary/' fragmentri/adj

ناقص، پراکنده، تکه تکه، شکسته، خرد شده

fragmentation/ fragmen'teyshen/n

تجزیه، فرد پاشی

fragmented/' fragmentid/adj

ناقص، پراکنده، گسیخته

Prior to establishing a functional Regional Medical Examiner system, military procedures for multiple (mass) incidents were fragmented and often ineffective. Multidisciplinary team training and participation in exercises have been often identified in the disaster management literature as a major key to the success of mass casualty /multiple fatality management.

fray/ frey/vt, vi

فرسوده شدن، ریش ریش شدن، نازک شدن

frayed/ freyd/ adj

نخ‌نما، کهنه، فرسوده، ساییده

Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparkes or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell burning insulation, turn off electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.

fringe/ frinj/n,adj

حاشیه، لبه، کناره، جنبی، فرعی

fringe benefit/'frinj benefit/n

مزایای جانبی

Northridge earthquake of 1994 occurred along the fringe of major metropolitan areas and struck during off – hours when impact was reduced.

frontage road/'frântij 'rod/n

کنار گذر، راه جانبی

A frontage road (also access road, service road, parallel road, etc.) is a local road running parallel to a higher-speed, limited–access road. A frontage road is often used to provide access to private driveways, shops, houses, industries or farms. Where parallel high-speed roads are provided as part of a major highway, these are also known as local-express lanes. Frontage roads provide access to homes and businesses which would be cut off by a limited-access

forcasting/'forkâsting/adj
پیش‌بینی

An advance system of forecasting, monitoring and issuing early warning plays the most significant role in determining whether a natural hazard will assume disastrous proportions or not.

foresee/ for'sii/vt
پیش‌بینی کردن

foreseeable/ for'sii – ebel / adj
قابل پیش‌بینی

foreshadow/ for'shado/vt
خبراز (چیزی) دادن، حکایت از (چیزی)کردن، نشانه (چیزی) بودن

foreshadowed/ for'shadod/ adj
منعکس (شده)، بازتاب یافته

According to Mark Stafford, director of disaster services for the Fort Worth, Texas, Chapter of American Red Cross, disasters are either foreseen includes hurricanes, floods, and tornadoes. By contrast, the unforeseen cannot be specifically planned for, and preparations will be more challenging.

foreshock/'forshâk/ n
پیش لرزه

In general big earthquakes bagin with light vibrations (foreshocks). These are the initial fractures in the rocks. As the time period between a foreshock and a main shock may be short, earthquake warning must be communicated instantly.

forewarn/for'worn/vt
اخطارکردن، هشداردادن، ازپیش خبردادن

forewarning / for'worning /n
اخطارقبلی، هشدار قبلی

Fundamentally, when people are given sufficient forewaring, the chances of people coming to harm or death is dramatically reduced.

forge/forj/vt,vi
پیشی گرفتن، سبقت گرفتن، استحکام بخشیدن، قوام بخشیدن، پیوسته پیش رفتن (علیرغم اشکالات)، ناگهان تند پیشرفت کردن (معمولا با ahead)

"NBSB members bring a broad range of perspectives and experiences, and over the past four years, the board has helped us improve federal policies and practices in disaster preparedness and response," said Assistant Secretary Nicole Lurie. "I look forward to working with the new members as we forge ahead in helping communities across the country become more resilient to all hazards."

forum/'forem/n
محل تبادل نظر، جلسه بحث و تبادل نظر، گردهمایی، تریبون آزاد

The Secretariat acts as an international forum that brings together disaster managers and environmental expert from around the world.

foster/'fâster /vt,vi
رواج دادن، ترویج دادن، پروراندن، تشویق کردن

The foremost challenge facing, the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Programme NEHRP is encouraging the use of knowledge to foster risk reduction among local, and state agencies and private entities.

fluctuate / 'flâkchuweyt/ vi — نوسان کردن، نوسان داشتن، تغییرکردن، متغیر بودن

fluctuating / 'flâkchuweyting/ adj — متغیر، بی‌ثبات

fluctuation / flâkchu'weyshen/ n — نوسان، تغییر، افت وخیز

When a tropical cyclone passed over a sea, the long period sea surface fluctuation often appears. This phenomenon is called the storm surge. And the storm surge is caused mainly by the suction of sea water due to the pressure drop as well as by the wind drift of seawater.

flurried / flârid/ adj — دستپاچه، سراسیمه، مضطرب

flurry/flâri / n — هیاهو، تکاپو، دستپاچگی، سراسیمگی، اضطراب

A flurry of disciplines are studying hazards and their impacts, ranging from geologists, geographers, economists, social scientists, chemists, insurance, media, … a mixture of common language and technical terminology is being used thus leading to some confusion.

famine / 'famin / n — قحطی

A famine is a widespread scarcity of food. This phenomenon is usually accompanied or followed by regional malnutrition, starvation, epidemic, and increased mortality.

focal point / 'fokâl point / n — کانون، هسته مرکزی، مرجع

The focal point is the key agency that has the authority and resources to coordinate all related bodies for disaster management such as ministries, international donor agencies, NGOs and the private sector.

fog /fâg /n — مه

fog /fâg /vi — مه گرفتن، بخار گرفتن

fog-bank /'fâg bank / n — [روی دریا] مه غلیظ

foggy /'fâgi /adj — مه آلود، تیره، تار، مبهم

foghorn /'fâg -horn /n — [دریانوردی] بوق مه

fog light /'fâg lâyt /n — [وسیله نقلیه] چراغ مه شکن

fogbound /'fâgbound /adj — پشت مه مانده، گرفتار مه شده

Fog is a collection of water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air at or near the Earth's surface.While fog is a type of a cloud, the term “fog” is typically distinguished from the more generic term “cloud” in that fog is low-lying, and the moisture in the fog is often generated locally (such as from a nearby of water, like a lake or the ocean, or from nearby moist ground or marshes).

forecast/'forkâst/vt,n — پیش‌بینی، پیش‌بینی کردن

forcasted/'forkâstid/adj — پیش‌بینی شده

exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100°F (37.8°C). Flammable Class I liquids are subdivided as follows:

Class IA: Liquids having flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and boiling points below 100°F (37.8°C). Flammable aerosols (spray cans) are included in Class IA.

Class IB: Liquids having flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and having boiling points at or above 100°F (37.8°C).

Class IC: Liquids having flash points at or above 73°F (22.8°C) and below 100°F (37.8°C). The boiling point is not considered.

Combustible Liquids (Classes II and III): Liquids having flash points at or above 100°F (37.8°C). Combustible liquids in Classes II and III are subdivided as follows:

Class II: Liquids having flash points at or above 100°F (37.8°C) and below 140°F (60.0°C).

Class IIIA: Liquids having flash points at or above 140°F (60.0°C) and below 200°F (93.4°C).

Class IIIB: Liquids having flash points at or above 200°F (93.4°C).

flexibility/ fleksi'biliti/n — انعطاف‌پذیری، تغییرپذیری، قابلیت تغییر، نرمش

flexible/'fleksiblel/adj — انعطاف‌پذیر، تغییرپذیر، متغیر، قابل انعطاف،

flexibly/'fleksibli/adv — با انعطاف، بانرمش

These features ensure system –wide redundancy, extreme flexibility and scalability, fast deployment and extended mobility significantly and further strengthen the ability of disaster relief organizations to respond to any emergency situation throughout all phases of disaster recovery management.

flood plain/ flâd pleyn / n — دشت سیلابی

Map of areas at risk from natural disasters are valuable information and communication tools. They can be used for a wide variety of purposes ranging from flood plain delineation, zoning and land use planning to presentation of information at public meetings.

flood/flâd/n — سیل، تندآب

A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land which is usually dry. The European Union (EU) Floods Directive defines a flood as a covering by water of land not normally covered by water. In the sense of "flowing water", the word may also be applied to the inflow of the tide. Flooding may occur as an overflow of water from water bodies, such as a river or lake , in which the water overtops or breaks levees, resulting in some of that water escaping its usual boundaries, or it may occur due to an accumulation of rainwater on saturated ground in an areal flood.

fire extinguisher/'fâyer ikstingwisher/n

کپسول آتش‌نشانی

Fire extinguishers have been in use by Police and Fire Departments, warehouses and factories and home owners all over the country. These professional grade fire extinguishers are designed to deal with auto, kitchen, or trash and spot fires quickly and safely.

fire hydrant/'fâyer hâydrent/n

شیر آتش‌نشانی، فلکه آب آتش‌نشانی

The National standard for the body colors of the hydrants is a chrome yellow; however, silver is still recognized as a standard color. Therefore, municipal hydrant body color will continue to be silver. The tops or caps of the hydrants are going to change and will be painted according to flow on the hydrant at 20 pounds per square inch of pressure (psi).

NFPA recommends that the bodies of municipal hydrants, private hydrants, and non-potable hydrants be distinctively color coded. The NFPA standard calls for private hydrants to be red. The most important thing in consistency in our approach so the Fire Department knows what the capacity of each fire hydrant is and whether the capacity of each hydrant is and whether it belongs to the municipality or not.

fire prevention/'fâyer pri'venshen /n

پیشگیری از حریق، جلوگیری از آتش‌سوزی

Understanding the “fire triangle” is the most basic concept in fire prevention and control. In order for any fire to occur, three critical elements must be present: A fuel combustible material, an ignition or heat source, and oxygen in sufficient quantities to support combustion.

fire protection/'fâyer pro'tekshen/n

حفاظت در برابر حریق

Research is needed to improve fire protection and suppression equipment such as piping, valves, tanks, and smart control system to minimize the number of ignitions after an earthquake.

flammable/'flamebel/adj

آتش‌زا، قابل اشتعال، اشتعال‌پذیر

Flammable and combustible chemicals include liquids such as organic solvents, oils, greases, tars, oil base paints, and lacquers, as well as flammable gases. Flammable and combustible liquids are defined by their flash points. The flash point of a liquid is the minimum temperature at which it gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with the air near its surface or within its containment vessel. A liquid’s flash point is a function of its vapor pressure and boiling point. Generally, the higher the vapor pressure and the lower the boiling point of a liquid, the lower its flash point will be. The lower the flash point, the greater the fire and explosion hazard.

Flammable Liquids (Class I): Liquids with flash points below 100°F (37.8°C) and vapor pressures not

fiction/'fikshen /n — داستان، قصه، ادبیات داستانی، خیال، دروغ، تظاهر

fictional/'fikshenâl /adj — تخیلی، تصوری، غیرواقعی، داستانی، دروغی، متظاهرانه

fictionalize/'fikshenâlâyz/vt — به صورت داستان بیان کردن

fictitious/fik'tishes/ adj — تخیلی، تصوری، غیرواقعی، ساختگی، خیالی

It is important to note that we did not use the identities or addresses of real people to submit these applications. The identities were developed in coordination with federal agencies and credit-reporting agencies in order to simulate what an identity thief would do in a similar situation. Addresses were fictitious or non residential addresses.

fire and rescue operation/'fâyer and 'reskyoo âpe'reyshen/n — عملیات نجات و اطفای حریق

The Fire Rescue Communications Section **(COMMs)** is an enhanced 911 facility which handles Fire and EMS calls, in addition to dispatching services for emergency response. The staff must initially be certified by New York State as Emergency Medical Technicians and maintain national certification as Emergency Medical Dispatchers (EMD) and Emergency Fire Dispatchers (EFD). The staff also operates the county's Mobile Command Vehicles in conjunction with the FMO section.

fire drill/'fâyer dril/n — تمرین فرار از حریق

Fire drill is a method of practicing the evacuation of a building for a fire or other emergency. Usually, the emergency system (usually the fire alarm/smoke detector) sounds and the building is evacuated as though a real fire had occurred. Usually, the time it takes to evacuate is measured to ensure that it occurs within a reasonable length of time, and problems with the emergency system or evacuation procedures are identified to be remedied.

fire escape/'fâyer iskeyp/n — پلکان فرار، پلکان خروج اضطراری

A fire escape is a special kind of emergency exit, usually mounted to the outside of a building or occasionally inside but separate from the main areas of the building. It provides a method of escape in the event of a fire or other emergency that makes the stairwells inside a building inaccessible. Fire escapes are most often found on multiple-story residential buildings, such as apartment buildings. At one time, they were a very important aspect of fire safety for all new construction in urban areas; more recently, however, they have fallen out of common use.

A fire escape consists of a number of horizontal platforms, one at each story of a building, with ladders or stairs connecting them.

F f

facet/fasit/n

بُعد، جنبه، وجه، سطح

The objective was to generate awareness on the different facets of disaster management amongst community members. The strategy was to involve them in decision making and disaster management structures and processes.

facilitate/ fa'siliteyt/vt

تسهیل کردن، آسان کردن، راحت‌تر کردن تسهیل

facilitation/ fasili'teyshen/ n

تسهیلات، امکانات، تجهیزات، تاسیسات

facilities/ fa'silitiz/ n

facility/ fa'siliti/ n

استعداد، آمادگی، قابلیت، توانایی، سهولت، آسانی، راحتی، وسیله، امکان مزیت

The use of satellite, computers, electronics, better communication facilities are going to make significant difference in disaster management. Now a days satellite communication play a major role in disaster management communication.

far – reaching/fâr 'riiching/adj

دارای پیامدهای مهم، با ابعاد وسیع، گسترده، وسیع

Climate change has far-reaching implications for managing disaster risk in India, as the frequency and intensity of flash floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones, and storm surges are expected to increase in upcoming decades.

feasible/'fiizibel/adj

عملی، معقول، ممکن، امکان‌پذیر، قابل اجرا، متحمل، شدنی، قابل قبول، قابل توجیه

feasibility/ fiizi'biliti/ n

امکان، احتمال

feasibility study/fiizbiliti 'stâdi / n

امکان‌سنجی، بررسی توجیهی، مطالعه توجیهی

Containment as defined in section 3.4 of this plan should be feasible for releases of hazardous material and pollutants in their liquid or solid state, and will not likely feasible for substances in their gaseous state.

feeble /'fiibel /adj

ناتوان، کم زور، نزار، نحیف

Social workers can help to calm people down, identify natural leaders to organize the victims, coordinate with agencies and government departments or the logistics, mobilize healthy adults to help the weak and feeble.

expeditious/ ekspi'dishes /adj — سریع، فوری

expeditiously/ ekspi'dishesli/adv — باسرعت، باعجله

It is responsibility of the Environmental Response Team (ERT) to select, as expeditiously as possible, nominees to the National Operations Group (NOG) with expertise and experiences to be of direct assistace to the OSC for the type of pollution incident the OSC has to deal with.

explicit/iks'plisit/adj — صریح، روشن، بی‌پرده، عیان، رُک

explicitly/iksplisitly/adv — آشکارا، صراحتا، با صراحت، بی‌پرده

explicitness/iks'plisitnis/n — صراحت

In order to facilitate effective disaster risk reduction in such contexts, it is important to start by involving the stakeholders in an explicit discussion of what is valuable in their specific context. Without such discussion there is a risk that stakeholders unintentionally impede each other's efforts by pursuing different goals.

expose/iks'poz/vt — بی‌حفاظ در معرض عوامل طبیعی قراردادن

exposed/iks'pozd/adj — بی‌حفاظ، در معرض نهاده

The exposure of developing countries populations and their institutions to natural hazards is thus becoming an important component of international development and aid strategies as well as an important consideration in adapting to climate change.

exposure/iks′pozher/n — بی‌حفاظ در معرض عوامل طبیعی قرار گرفتن

The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.
Measures of exposure can include the number of people or types of assets in an area. These can be combined with the specific vulnerability and capacity of the exposed elements to any particular hazard to estimate the quantitative risks associated with that hazard in the area of interest.

extensive disaster risk /iks′tensiv di′zâster risk/n — خطرپذیری بلایای گسترده

The risk of low-severity, high-frequency hazardous events and disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards.
Extensive disaster risk is usually high where communities are exposed to, and vulnerable to, recurring localized floods, landslides, storms or drought. Extensive disaster risk is often exacerbated by poverty, urbanization and environmental degradation.

extensive risk/iks'tensiv risk/n — خطرپذیری گسترده، خطرکردن گسترده

The widespread risk associated with the exposure of dispersed populations to repeated or persistent hazard conditions of low or moderate intensity, often of a highly localized nature, which can lead to debilitating cumulative disaster impact.

environmental ones as well. Environmental conditions may exacertbate the impact of a disaster, and vice versa disasters have an impact on the environment.

excluded people/iks'kloodid 'piipel/n — مردم محروم

Even with the new legislation and good intentions and efforts, two and a half years after the tsunami the recovery, particularly for poor and excluded people, is very slow and the attention given in response to reducing the risk to future disasters has been low.

executive agency/ig'zekyutiv 'eyjensi/ — نهاد اجرایی، دستگاه اجرایی

An executive agency is a part of a government department that is treated as managerially and budgetarily separate, to carry-out some part of the executive functions of the United Kingdom Government, Scottish Government, Welsh Government, or Northern Ireland Executive. Executive agencies are "machinery of government" devices distinct both from non-ministerial government departments and non- departmental public bodies (or " quangos"), each of which enjoy a real legal and constitutional separation from ministerial control. The model was also applied in several other countries.

exemplar/ ig'zemplâr/ n — نمونه بارز، سرمشق

exemplary/ig'zempleri/ adj — نمونه، هشدار دهنده، عبرت‌انگیز

Risk management applications in this industry provide a practical exemplar of risk practice and will enable you to understand the implications of risk theory and techniques in an industrial setting.

exogenic hazards/ ek'sâjenik 'hazerd / n — خطرات برون‌زا (خطرات ناشی از فرآیندهای سطح زمین)

Exogenic hazards caused by the earth surface processes (flood, riverbank erosion, coastal erosion, land slide, soil erosion and ground water contamination).

exogenous factors/'eksojiines/n — عوامل بیرونی، عوامل برون‌زا، عوامل غیرذاتی

To establish a relevant correlation between poverty and hazards, one must take out the exogenous factors associated with hazard loss.

expediency/ iks'piidyensi /n — مصلحت، مصلحت اندیشی

expedient / iks'piidiyent / adj — به مصلحت، به صلاح، مصلحت، مصلحت‌آمیز

expedient / iks'piidiyent / n — تدبیر، ترفند، چاره، راه، علاج

FEMA and its federal partners have worked diligently to balance expediency and accountability, and support the efforts of our State and local counterparts.

escape - hatch/is'keyp hach/n

[کشتی، هواپیما، زیردریایی] دریچه نجات

A hatch which permits persons to escape from a compartment, such as the interior of a submarine or aircraft, when normal means of exiting are blocked.

escape ramp/is'keyp ramp/n

شیبراهه خروج اضطراری

In steep mountainous areas, the brakes on large heavily loaded vehicles can become overheated and then fail to work on long downhill runs. The ramp is usually located on a curve of the downhill road. The road curves right or left and the ramp continues straight and up a steep hill. The ramp is an excavated trench filled with loose, round, smooth river rock. When the runaway truck enters the ramp, the effect is the same as when you try to walk through deep snow or in deep water in a swimming pool, substantial yet gradual resistance. This brings the truck to a safe halt with no assistance from the brakes.

evacuate /ivakyu'weyt/vt,vi

تخلیه کردن، انتقال دادن، بیرون بردن، خارج کردن

evacuation /ivakyu'weyshen/n

تخلیه، انتقال

evacuees /ivakyu'iiz/n

[هنگام جنگ، سیل و غیره] افراد تخلیه شده

Moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event in order to protect them.

Evacuation plans refer to the arrangements established in advance to enable the moving of people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event. Evacuation plans may include plans for return of evacuees and options to shelter in place.

Emergency evacuation is the immediate and rapid movement of people away from the threat or actual occurance of a hazard.

Examples range from the small scale evacuation of a building due to a bomb threat or fire to the large scale evacuation of a district because of a flood, bombardment or approaching hurricane.

evolve/i'vâlv/vi,vt

تحول یافتن، رشد کردن، شکل گرفتن، درست شدن

The disaster management community has been evolving. Until the 1990's disaster management was primarily focused on the response of governments, communities, and international organization after disasters.This included the humanitarian aspects of relief, such as providing medical care, food and water, search and rescue, and containing the secondary disasters(e.g. fires that occur following an earthquake).

exacerbate /ig'zaserbeyt /vt

وخیم‌تر کردن، بدتر کردن، خراب‌تر کردن

exacerbartion /igzaser'beyshen /n

وخامت

The impact of disasters, whether natural or man – made, not only have human dimensions, but

entrust/in'trâst/vt

واگذار کردن، محول کردن، به عهده (کسی) گذاشتن

State Administrative Training Institute would be entrusted to train the government functionaries, civil society response groups and state task force on disaster management.

Environmental degradation /invâyren'mentâl degre'deyshen/n

تخریب زیست محیطی

Environmental degradation is the process by which our environment i.e., air, water and land, is progressively contaminated, over – exploited and destroyed. When the environment becomes less valuable or damaged, environment degradation is said to occur. In specific term, environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water, soil and forest; the destruction of eco-systems and the extinction of wildlife.

environmental hazards/invâyren'mentâl' hazerd/n

خطرات زیست‌محیطی

may include chemical, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation or physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil. However, many of the processes and phenomena that fall into this category may be termed drivers of hazard and risk rather than hazards in themselves, such as soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, salinization and sea-level rise.

envision=envisage /in'vizhen,inv'izij/vt

پیش‌بینی کردن، تصور کردن، مجسم کردن

envisioned /in'vizijd/adj

پیش‌بینی شده، تصور شده، مجسم شده

The collaborative programme on disaster risk management taken up with UNDP support covers 169 multi – hazard prone districts in the country and envisages assisting the States to draw up plans for district / block/ village levels to build up effective resilience to disasters.

epidemic/epi'demic/n,adj-Epidemic may be the consequence of disasters of another kind, such as tropical storms, earthquakes, droughts, etc. Epidemics may also attack animals, causing local economic disasters.

بیماری همه‌گیر، شیوع، همه‌گیری

equip/ i'kwip/ vt

مجهز کردن، تجهیز کردن، آماده کردن

equipment/ i'kwipment/ n

لوازم، وسایل، تجهیزات، تجهیز، دستگاه‌ها

equipped/'ikwipt/ adj

مجهز، آماده

Seismic studies reveal sizeable portions of a sub – continent prone to earthquakes, and other natural clamities like floods, landslides and fire accidents. It is imperative for all regions in the country to be equipped with the Disaster Management Equipment at all times.

impacts, as well as for the implications that hazards can have on poverty.

energy security/ 'enerji sikyuriti/n — امنیت انرژی

Energy security is the association between national security and the availability of natural resources for energy consumption. Access to cheap energy has become essential to the functioning of modern economies. However, the uneven distribution of energy supplies among countries has led to significant vulnerabilities. In earthquake – prone Japan, 55 nuclear- power plants produce 30 percent of the country's electricity, and nuclear – power generation is important in the fight against global warming and for the nation's energy security.

enforce/in'fors/vt — به اجرا درآوردن، اجرا کردن، اعمال کردن

enforceable/in'forsibel/adj — قابل اجرا، اجرا کردنی

enforced/in'forst/adj — تحمیلی، اجباری

enforcement/in'forsment/ n — اجرا، اعمال

Implementation of new desige standards is done through the adoption and enforcement of building codes.

enlist/in'list/vi,vt — منظور کردن، به حساب آوردن، به‌دست آوردن

At the end of this session, the participants should be able to enlist the major disasters that occurred in their district, municipality or commune over the past ten years.

enormities/i'normitiz/n — فجایع

enormity/i'normiti/n — عظمت، بزرگی، وسعت

enormous/i'normes/sdj — بزرگ، عظیم، کلان، مفصل، فوق‌العاده

enormously/i'normesli/adv — بسیار، بسیار زیاد، فوق‌العاده

The scale of the devastation presented enormous challenges for disaster response in the context of evolving concept of disaster management

enshrine/in'shrâyn/vt — محفوظ داشتن، مصون نگه داشتن، حفظ کردن، در خود جای دادن

The ASEAN charter should enshrine pro-poor policies ensuring equitable access to an ownership of markets and productive resources and institutionalize disaster management mechanism.

entail / in'teyl /vt,n — مستلزم چیزی کردن، ایجاب کردن، ایجاب

entailment / in'teylment /n — استلزام، تضمین

Disaster management entils the creation of a coordinating team that is centrally responsible for the direction of different teams that aid in helping abate potential casualties from natural disasters.

which there is a clear and marked deterioration in the coping abilities of a group or community. Unusual initiatives by groups, communities and external intervention are also evident during this period.

encroach/in'kroch/vi — پیشروی کردن، زیر پا گذاشتن، تعدّی کردن

encroachment/in'krochment/n — پیشروی، تعدّی، دست اندازی

These factors include flood plain encroachment, followed by deforestation, extensive gravel mining, and improper design of infrastructure along riversides and lack of public awareness on disaster risk mitigation.

encrust / in'krâst / vt, vi — پوشاندن (با)، دلمه بستن، رویه بستن

encrustation/ inkrâs'teyshen/ n — لایه، پوست، قشر

encrusted/ in'krâstid/ adj — پوشیده (از)، پُر (از)

In the case of rural areas, these shortages can be compounded by a high incidence of hazards as a result of being encrusted hazard – prone areas, deepening the susceptibility of households to suffer hazard losses.

endemic diseases/en'demic di'ziizez/n — بیماری‌های بومی

Endemic and epidemic are both words that diseases love, but something endemic is found in a certain place and is ongoing, and epidemic describes a disease that's widespread. A disease that is endemic is found in a certain geographic region or in a specific race of people.

endogenic hazards/ en'dojenik 'hazerd / n — خطرات درون زا

In Bangladesh the risks of atmospheric and exogenic hazards are high where as risk from endogenic hazards are relatively low. Cyclone, flood, riverbank erosion, coastal erosion, landslides, drought and groundwater contamination are major natural hazards.

endorse/in'dorse/ vt — تایید کردن، تصدیق کردن، پشت‌نویسی کردن

endorsement/in'dorsment/ n — پشت‌نویسی، ظهرنویسی، تایید، حمایت

Reducing the risk of disasters associated with natural hazards in Centeral Asia has also been making steady progress, threreby preparing for the establishment of Centeral Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction with the endorsement from donors and international organizations including the ADRC.

endow/ in'dao/vt — اعطا کردن، بخشیدن، هزینه چیزی را تقبل کردن

endowment / in'daoment/ n — اعطا، اهدا، وقف، موقوفه، درآمد موقوفه، استعداد، موهبت، بهره‌مندی، برخورداری

endowment policy / in'daoment pâlisi/ n

Therefore, we refer to the regional or district level of analysis while thinking of the implications that low asset endowments and the poor managrnent can have for the susceptibility to experience larger hazard

emergency management/i′merjensi ′manijment/n — مدیریت اضطرار

Is also used, sometimes interchangeably, with the term disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. While there is a large degree of overlap, an emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.

emergency management team/i'merjensi 'manijment tiim/n — تیم مدیریت اضطرار

The emergency management team will need to have the right set of abilities, skills and knowledge. The ability we seek is the latent capability to perform well under difficult conditions. The skill required will be practical expertise to deal with abnormal or out of line situations. Knowledge is the possession of, or access to, relevant information.

emergency Measures Support System (EMS)/n — سامانه پشتیبان اقدامات اضطراری

EMS provide support for the formulation of response plans by displaying disaster-prevention and damage information on digital maps.

emergency operation plan (EOP) /i'merjensi âpe'reyshen plan/n — برنامه عملیات اضطراری

A document that describes how people and property will be protected in disaster and disaster threat situations; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available for use in the disaster; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

empirical /im'pirikâl/adj — تجربی

empirically /im'pirikli/adv — از لحاظ تجربی، به روش تجربی

empiricism /im'pirisizem/n — تجربه‌گرایی

empiricist /im'pirisist/n,adj — تجربه‌گرا، تجربه گرایانه

Specific predictions of liquefaction and ground deformation for engineering projects use more detailed geological and geotechnical information and mostly empirical or semi-empirical prediction methods based on compilations of case histories in past earthquakes.

empower/im'pawer/vt — اختیار دادن، صلاحیت دادن، توانمند کردن

empowerment/im'pawerment/n — توانمندسازی

Both communities and local authorities should be empowered to manage and reduce disaster risk.

encompass /in'kâmpas /vt — شامل (چیزی) بودن، در بر گرفتن، احاطه کردن

A disaster can encompass a more general period in

The impact assessment showed that, in order to be effective, small interventions in disaster risk management (e.g., community-based early warning systems) need to be embedded in a comprehensive national program and/or a program with multi-institutional support.

embrance /im'breys /vt — در بر گرفتن، شامل بودن، پذیرفتن

In Disastet Risk Management, comprehensive approach includes the development of disaster arrangement to embrace the aspects of prevention/ preparedness, response and recovery.

emerge/i'merj/vi — پدیدار شدن، نمایان شدن، به وجود آمدن

emergence/ i'merjens/ n — پیدایش، پیدایی، ظهور، بروز، پدیداری

emergencies/i'merjensiz/ n — سوانح، مواقع اضطراری

emergency/i'merjenci/n, adj — حالت فوق‌العاده، غیرمنتظره، سانحه، حادثه، اتفاق

emergency ward/i'merjensi word/ n — بخش سوانح، بخش فوریت‌های پزشکی، بخش اورژانس

emergent/i'merjent/adj — درحال ظهور، در حال پیدایش، در حال تکوین

Emergency is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as, for example, in the context of biological and technological hazards or health emergencies, which, however, can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.
In the case of natural disaster declaration, for example, from government's prespective, information that a disaster requiring relief attention has occurred does not emerge until the protocal for disaster declaration described above has been carried to its conclusion.

emergency equipment/i'merjensi i'kwipment/n — تجهیزات و وسایل اضطراری

Emergency equipment must be maintained, inspected and tested to maintain proper working order as part of preparation and planning for an emergency. In the event of an emergency, properly functioning emergency equipment can help minimize both personal injury and property damage. Types of emergency equipment found in laboratories include eyewash stations, safety showers and fire extinguishers.

emergency kit/i'merjensi kit/n — کیت اضطراری، وسایل اضطراری

Support will be provided to the district administration for having an emergency kit with some essential equipment like a boat, portable power generator set, early warning equipment, tents, power saw.. etc to meet the emergency need at the time of natural disasters like cyclones or floods or earthquakes.

business by elaborating all the technical requirements, especially IT, for business continuity and disaster recovery.

elicit/i'lisit/vt — موجب شدن، باعث شدن، استنباط کردن

Research effective means to communicate real-time warnings to various intended recipients so that appropriate responses are elicited.

ElNiño/é l'nino/n — اِل نینو

ElNiño is characterized by unusually warm ocean temperature in Equatorial Pacific, as opposed to La Niña, which characterized by unusually cold ocean temperature in the Equatorial Pacific. ElNiño is an oscillation of the ocean atmosphere system in the Tropical Pacific having important consequences for weather around the globe.

elucidate/i'loosideyt/vt — روشن کردن، توضیح دادن، شرح دادن

elucidation/i'loosideyshen/n — توضیح، شرح

elucidatory/i'loosideyteri/adj — توضیحی

Past experiences elucidate that community has always adopted a culture of reaction after a hazard rather adopting a culture of pre–action before the same occurs. As a result, fate of affected community goes to the hand relief / rehabititation agencies.

elusive/i'loosiv/adj — مبهم، گنگ، پیچیده، بیان نشدنی، غیرقابل بیان

Althongh coordination is sharing information, experience and expertise with NGOs and other civil society organization is frequently written in codes of conduct and other documents, in practice it remains elusive.

emanate/'emeneyt/vi — نشات گرفتن، سرچشمه‌گرفتن

emanation/eme'neyshen/n — نشات، انتشار، گسیل، صدور

Information on floods and droughts emanating from space applications has demonstrated its potential in terms of hazard reduction.

embark/im'bârk/vi,vt — مبادرت کردن، آغازکردن، در پیش گرفتن

embarkation/ embâr'keyshen/ n — آغاز، شروع، مبادرت

The Los Angeles Unified School District among others, embarked on a project of non-structural mitigation of school, classrooms, fastening furnishings to prevent both injuries and to preserve school assets. This effort continues today and is the responsibility of each school and school maintenance personnel.

embed/im'bed/vt — کار گذاشتن، جایگزین کردن، نشاندن

embedded/im'bedid/adj — ریشه‌دار، محکم، جاسازی شده

added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts.
Examples of physical assets that are the basis for calculating direct economic loss include homes, schools, hospitals, commercial and governmental buildings, transport, energy, telecommunications infrastructures and other infrastructure; business assets and industrial plants; and production such as crops, livestock and production infrastructure. They may also encompass environmental assets and cultural heritage.
Economic loss is a term of art which refers to financial loss and damage suffered by a person such as can be seen only on a balance sheet rather than as physical injury to the person or destruction of property. There is a fundamental distinction between pure economic loss and consequential economic loss, as pure economic loss occurs independent of any physical damage to the person or property of the victim. It has also been suggested for it to be called "commercial loss" as injuries to person or property could be regarded as "economic".
Examples of pure economic loss include the following:
- Loss of income suffered by a family whose principal earner dies in an accident. The physical injury is caused to the deceased, not the family.
- Loss of market value of a property owing to the inadequate specifications of foundations by an architect.
- Loss of production suffered by an enterprise whose electricity supply is interrupted by a contractor excavating a public utility.
These hazards can result in considerable human suffering and billions of dollars in property and economic losses.

ecosystem / 'iikosistem/ n — بوم سامانه، اکوسیستم

A complex set of relationships of living organisms functioning as a unit and interacting with their physical environment. The extent of an ecosystem may range from very small spatial scales to, ultimately, the entire Earth.

efficacious/ef"ikeyshes/ adj — ثمربخش، نتیجه بخش، موثر، مفید، سودمند

efficacy/'efikesi/n — تاثیر، اثر، اثربخشی، فایده

Full community involvement, including women's active participation improves the efficacy of prevention, relief, reconstraction and transformation efforts.

elaborate/i'laborit/adj — دقیق، استادانه، ماهرانه، مشروح، مبسوط، آراسته

elaborate/i'laboreyt/vt , vi — توضیح دادن، شرح دادن، گسترش دادن، بسط دادن

elaborately/i'labloritli/ adv — به طوراستادانه، ماهرانه، مفصلا، مفصل

elaboration/ ilabo'reyshen/ n — شرح، توضیح، گسترش، بسط، جزییات، حواشی

Disaster management enhances the efficiency of

earmark/'iyermârk/vt

earmarked/'iyermârkt/adj

Many national institutions dealing with disaster response can not divert funds earmarked for disaster management to finance preventive initiatives.

تخصیص دادن، کنار گذاشتن، در نظر گرفتن

تخصیص داده شده، درنظرگرفته شده، کنار گذاشته شده

earnest/'ernist /adj

earnest /'ernist/ n

earnestness/'ernistnis /nearnrstly /'ernistli/adv

Implementation of programmers started in earnest during the second half of 2009. Through the disaster management programme, some 25 barangay, the smallest administrative division in the Philippins, disaster action teams (BDATs) were formed and provided with essential response and personal protective equipment.

جدی، ساعی، سخت کوش، پرکار، صادقانه، صمیمانه،

جدی، صادق، به شدت، جدا، با جّدیت تمام

صداقت، صمیمانه

earthquake safe communities/'erthkweyk 'seyf kâmyoonitiz/n

Earthquake safe communities can be established by;

a) Identify and implement measures to reduce vulnerability through retrofitting of existing buildings or construction of new buildings;

b) Raise awareness on earthquake, and

c) Risk and preparedness for teachers, students, local and central government officials and local communities.

جوامع ایمن در برابر زلزله

earthquake/'erthkweyk/n-An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. The seismicity, seismism or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time.

زمین لرزه، زلزله

economic cost/ iikâ'nâmik kâst/n

Some 95 percent of disaster – related deaths occurred in developing countries, the economic cost of natural disasters can be 20 times higher in terms of gross domestic product, GDP, for developing countries than for industrialized nations, and developing countries often lack state – of the art technical and scientific expertise to prevent or reduce future devastation.

هزینه اقتصادی، هزینه جاری، قیمت واقعی، قیمت تمام شـده اقتصادی

economic loss/iikâ'nâmik lâs/n

Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss.

Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.

Indirect economic loss: a decline in economic value

خسارت اقتصادی، زیان اقتصادی

E e

Early Estimation System (ESS)/ 'erli esti'meyshen sistem/n

سامانه برآورد اولیه

EES provides a quick, rough estimate of the scale of damage immediately following an earthquake.

early warning /erli worning/adj

هشدار اولیه، اعلام وضعیت، هشدار سریع

Early warning is a major element of disaster risk reduction. It prevents loss of life and reduces the economic and material impact of disasters. To be effective, early warning systems need to actively involve the communities at risk, facilitate public education and awareness of risks, effectively disseminate messages and warnings and ensure there is constant state of preparedness. A complete and effective early warning system is more than about supporting the prediction of catastrophic environment events; it supports four main functions, spanning knowledge of the risks faced through to preparedness to act on early warning. These four functions are risk analysis, monitoring and warning, dissemination and communication, and a response capability.

early warning system/erli ′worning system/n

سامانه هشدار سریع

An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.

Effective “end-to-end” and “people-centred” early warning systems may include four interrelated key elements: (1) disaster risk knowledge based on the systematic collection of data and disaster risk assessments; (2) detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences; (3) dissemination and communication, by an official source, of authoritative, timely, accurate and actionable warnings and associated information on likelihood and impact; and (4) preparedness at all levels to respond to the warnings received. These four interrelated components need to be coordinated within and across sectors and multiple levels for the system to work effectively and to include a feedback mechanism for continuous improvement. Failure in one component or a lack of coordination across them could lead to the failure of the whole system.

in the context of the agro – climatic conditions prevailing in any particular area. There are three types of drought, Meteorological Drought, Hydrological Drought and Agricultural Drought.

drought contingency plan/ draot kân'tinjensi plan/ n

برنامه احتمالی خشکسالی

A document that identifies specific actions that can be taken before, during and after a drought to mitigate some of the impacts and conflicts that results.

duly/'dyooli/adv

به طور شایسته‌ای، به نحو مطلوبی، طبق مقررات

As a follow-up to the global children and youth mobilization process on the occasion of global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, the highly successful Children and Youth Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction at the World Conference and their effective reach out to Governments, decision-makers and private sectors's CEOs, children and youth's capability to shape and design their future, to convey their views and opinions and to influence the decision-making process was duly recognized and acknowledged as part of the Sendai Framework.

drain away/dreyn 'ewey / vt,vi

تحلیل بردن، از بین بردن، محو شدن، تباه شدن، تلف شـدن، محو کردن، تباه کردن، تلف کردن

This invariably results in a lack of synergy which drains away the possibility of building effective disaster preparedness and response.

drainage basin /'dreynij 'beysin /n

حوضه زهکشی، حوضچه زهکشی

Depending on the size of the drainage basin, the length of river and the time of concentration of floodwater in the main channel, flood forecasts and warnings may be issued well in advance of the arrival of the flood crest on large rivers.

draw up/dro âp/vt

تنظیم کردن، تهیه و تدوین کردن

A pre-requisite for good emergency preparedness for natural disasters is national and international collaboration between actors working with risk management, natural disasters, and community planning. A vital task is to draw up guidelines and strategies for the adaptation of society to a changed climate. Sweden has established a national platform in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action. The overall aim of which is to reduce the consequences of natural disasters for society as a whole.

drawback/ 'drobak/n

عیب، ایراد، اشکال، نقطه ضعف

However, there are two drawbacks to using telephones for disaster warning. Telephone penetration in many areas is still not satisfactory – particularly in rural and coastal areas most at risk. Even with the exponential increase in the number of phones that has occurred in recent years, there are still many regions in the Asia-Pacific region, where a telephone is considered a luxury. The other drawback is the congestion of phone lines that usually occurs immediately before and during a disaster, resulting in many phone calls in that vital period that cannot be completed.

driving force / drâyving fors /n

نیروی محرکه

The many natural disasters taking place annually all over the world are often caused by weather phenomena and one of the most affected fields is agriculture. Remote sensing, GPS, GIS and ICT appear to be effective tools in countering disasters, and this has been the main driving force behind establishing the UTEEDA network in six countries in Iberian America.

drought/ draot/ n

خشکسالی

Drought is a temporary reduction in water or moisture availability significantly below the normal or expected amount for a specific period. This condion occurs either due to inadequacy of rainfall, or lack or irrigation facilities, under – exploitation or deficient availability for meeting the normal crop requirements

unique missions and responsibilities, varied resources and capabilities, and operating principles and procedures.

ditch/dich/n,vi,vt — نهر، جوی آب، جوی کندن، جوی کشیدن

Combating water run-off can be done by small ditches, stone walls, soil furrows etc. which will lead to increased water availability in the soil to plants. All of them have to follow the contour lines otherwise the effects can be very detrimental when water concentrates on one particular point potentially causing erosion.

divers/'dâyverz/adj — مختلف، گوناگون، متفاوت، چندین

diverse/dây'vers/ adj — گوناگون، تنوع، متفاوت، مختلف

diversification/dâyversifi'keyshen/n — تنوع، گوناگونی

diversify/dây'versifây/vt — تنوع بخشیدن، تنوع دادن به، تنوع‌تر کردن، بسط دادن، گسترش دادن

Owing to the diverse factors contributing to disaster risk and the far – reaching impact of a natural disaster, disaster risk management can only have a sustainable impact as a multisectoral issue in development cooperation, comprising a broad range of sectors (e.g. environmental protection and resource conservation, land registration, health and energy supply) at local, national and international levels

do's and don'ts/dooz an 'donts/n — بایدها و نبایدها، دستورالعمل

Non-structural measures include preparation of school disaster management plant training and capacity building of teachers and students on disaster management, awareness generation on Do's and Don'ts of various disasters, organizing mock drills to check preparedness and identify areas of improvement.

dovetail/'dâvteyl/n,vt,vi — جفت و جور شدن، جور شدن، جور درآمدن

This program will also dovetail all national programs supported by UNDP, especially pro-poor initiatives, uncertainty reduction, and vulnerability adaption and assessment under the UN Framework for Convention on Climatic Change.

draft/drâft/ vt — پیش‌نویس (چیزی را) تهیه کردن یانوشتن، طرح (چیزی را) کشیدن

draft/drâft/ n — پیش‌نویس، طرح، طرح مقدماتی، حواله (بانکی)، برات

draftsman/'draftsman/ n — [لایحه، قرارداد، سند] تنظیم کننده، تهیه کننده

A plan created under the instructions of the Head of State or Cabinet could then be drafted in language that makes the plan itself the legal instrument for establishing the planning and response structure suitable to deal with environmental emergencies.

disrupt/dis'râpt/vt — به هم زدن، وقفه ایجادکردن، متلاشی کردن

disruption/dis'râpshen/n — تجزیه، آشوب، ناآرامی، فروپاشی، بی‌نظمی

disruptive/dis'râptiv/adj — مخل، مخرب

disruptively/dis'râptivli/adv — به طرز اختلال برانگیزی، به صورت مختل کننده‌ای

A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of (the) affected society to cope using only its own resources. Disasters are often classified according to their cause (natural, or complex).

disruptively/dis'râptivli/adv
Access to and delivery of basic services as healthcare, education and other social services have been severely disrupted.

disseminate /di'semineyt /vt — منتشر کردن، اشاعه دادن، ترویج کردن، پخش کردن

dissemination /'disemi'neyshen /n — ترویج، اشاعه، نشر، انتشار، پخش

The main objective of the Disaster Management Information Network, DMIN, web portal is to share, coordinate and disseminate disaster management information, programs and guidelines from source down to the last mile.

dissipate / 'disipeyt / vt, vi — از بین بردن، برطرف کردن، رفع کردن، از بین رفتن، رفع شدن، پخش کردن، پخش شدن، متفرق کردن، متفرق شدن، تلف کردن، تلف شدن

dissipation / disi'peyshen / n — رفع، برطرف شدگی، پراکندگی، پخش، اتلاف، افت

Restoration of equilibrium means the gradual dissipation of disaster effects and the return to a non-disaster state of nature.

distal/'distâl/adj — دوربرد، دورین

The new technology may even allow for a few seconds of warning of impending strong seismic shaking from distal earthquakes already in progress.

distinct/ dis'tinkt/adj — متمایز، متفاوت، آشکار، روشن، واضح

distinction / dis'tinkshen/n — تمایز، وجه تمایز، تفاوت، برجستگی، برتری، امتیاز

distinctive/ dis'tinktiv/adj — متمایز، متفاوت، مشخص، خاص، نشانگر، نمایانگر

distinctively/dis'tinktivli/adv — به طورمشخص، به طور بارزی

distinctivenss/dis'tinktivnis/n — تمایز، تفاوت، فرق

distinctly/dis'tinktli/adv — به وضوح، آشکارا، به طور مشخص، مشخصا

The emergency management and business continuity community comprises many different entities including the government at distinct levels (e.g.) federal, state/ provincial, territorial, tribal, indigenous, and local levels); business and industry; nongovernmental organizations; and individual citizens. Each of these entites has its own focuse,

discharge/ dis'châr j / vt,vi

[حکم دادگاه] تخلیه کردن، نقض کردن، خالی کردن، ریختن به (رود وغیره)، [وظیفه] انجام دادن

discharge /'dischârj/ n

تخلیه، دبی

Mayor, as chief executive, pursuant to the mandates of Article 2B shall make all necessary decisions and shall issue all necessary directives during the course of the disaster on matters pertaining to the coordination of disaster relief measures and to the discharge of responsibilities of the department chiefs.

disciplinary measures/disiplineri mezhez/n

اقدامات انضباطی

Ministry of Environment is to monitor the response activities of responsible parties and, when warranted, to initial disciplinary measures or to intervene or pre-empt response measures in order to protect the interests of the public and the Ministry.

discrepancy/dis'krepensi/n-A discrepancy was indentified between the goals of urban development and disaster management. The negative side of this discrepancy has been amplified by ineffective construction regulations and a lack of specificity with regard to ordinances on Dyke.

مغایرت، تضاد، اختلاف، تفاوت، فرق

disparate / 'disparit / adj

بسیار متفاوت، مختلف، ناهمخوان، غیرقابل مقایسه

disparity / dis'pariti / n

تفاوت، اختلاف، ناهمخوانی

Some delegations noted that regional cooperative mechanisms must take into account the overall capacity and the economic and social disparities among countries in the Asia – pacific region.

displace/dis'pleys/vt

جابجا کردن، جای [کسی یا چیزی را] گرفتن

displaced/dis'pleyst/adj

جابجا شده، آواره، رانده شده

displacement/dis'pleysment/n

جابجایی، تغییر مکان، آوارگی، جانشینی، جایگزینی

Migration and displacement are interlinked, but must be distinguished. Displaced populations – either across borders such as refugee influxes, or within a country because of disasters or armed conflict – usually need relief operations combined with efforts aiming at collective and lasting solutions. Migration on the other hand usually involves more individual social assistance, legal protection and personal support.

disposable / dis'pozebel/adj

یک بار مصرف، قابل مصرف

disposal/dis'pozâl / n

دورریزی، خنثی سازی، انهدام، اختیار، دسترسی

dispose/ dis'poz / vt, vi

دور ریختن، منهدم کردن، حل وفصل کردن، در اختیار داشتن

The clean up and disposal phase of the operation is directed towards reducing the residual impact of a release of hazardous materials and other pollutants as much as possible.

funding should be specified in the plan. Linkages to sustainable development and climate change adaptation plans should be made where possible.

disaster risk reduction/di'zâster risk ri'dâkshen/n

کاهش خطرپذیری از سوانح

Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.
Disaster risk reduction is the policy objective of disaster risk management, and its goals and objectives are defined in disaster risk reduction strategies and plans.
Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them: Heddre it has been strongly influenced by the mass of research on vulnerability that has appeared in print since the mid-1970s.[1] It is the responsibility of development and relief agencies alike. It should be an integral part of the way such organizations do their work, not an add-on or one-off action. DRR is very wide-ranging: Its scope is much broader and deeper than conventional emergency management. There is potential for DRR initiatives in just about every sector of development and humanitarian work.

disaster risk reduction strategies and policies

سیاست‌ها و استراتژی‌های کاهش خطرپذیری از سوانح

Define goals and objectives across different timescales and with concrete targets, indicators and time frames. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, these should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.
A global, agreed policy of disaster risk reduction is set out in the United Nations endorsed Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted in March 2015, whose expected outcome over the next 15 years is: “The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”.

disburse/ dis'bers / vt

(پولی را) خرج کردن، هزینه کردن، پرداختن

disbursement/ dis'bersment /n

هزینه کرد، پرداخت، مبلغ

Slow disbursement may not only be related to decision – making and administrative procedures but also be caused by weak post – disaster assessment capacity and poor information management mechanism.

flood dikes) or non-structural (e.g. land use zoning). Mitigation activities should incorporate the measurement and assessment of the evolving risk environment. Activities may include the creation of comprehensive, pro-active tools that help decide where to focus funding and efforts in risk reduction.
Other examples of mitigation measures include:
- Hazard mapping
- Adoption and enforcement of land use and zoning practices
- Implementing and enforcing building codes
- Flood plain mapping
- Reinforced tornado safe rooms
- Burying of electrical cables to prevent ice build-up
- Raising of homes in flood-prone areas
- Disaster mitigation public awareness programs
- Insurance programs

disaster reduction management / di'zâster ri'dâkshen 'manijment / n

مدیریت کاهش سوانح

Disaster reduction management is a cycle of activities that involves prevention, mitigation, preparedness, disaster impact, response, recovery, and development.

disaster risk/di′zâster risk/n,adj

خطرپذیری از سوانح، ریسک پذیری بلایا

The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.
The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of hazardous events and disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socioeconomic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least.
It is important to consider the social and economic contexts in which disaster risks occur and that people do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risk and their underlying risk factors.

disaster risk management/di′zâster risk ′manijment/n

مدیریت خطرپذیری سوانح

Plans set out the goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives. They should be guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and considered and coordinated within relevant development plans, resource allocations and programme activities. National-level plans need to be specific to each level of administrative responsibility and adapted to the different social and geographical circumstances that are present. The time frame and responsibilities for implementation and the sources of

hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability, including the physical, social, health, environmental and economic dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities with respect to likely risk scenarios.

disaster risk governance/di′zâster risk ′gâvernens/n اداره کردن خطرپذیری سوانح، اداره خطرپذیری بلایا

The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.
Good governance needs to be transparent, inclusive, collective and efficient to reduce existing disaster risks and avoid creating new ones.

disaster risk information/di′zâster risk in′formeyshen/n اطلاعات خطرپذیری سوانح

Comprehensive information on all dimensions of disaster risk, including hazards, exposure, vulnerability and capacity, related to persons, communities, organizations and countries and their assets.
Disaster risk information includes all studies, information and mapping required to understand the disaster risk drivers and underlying risk factors.

disaster risk management/di′zâster risk ′manijment/n مدیریت خطرپذیری سوانح

Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.
Disaster risk management actions can be distinguished between prospective disaster risk management, corrective disaster risk management and compensatory disaster risk management, also called residual risk. Management.

disaster managemement /di'zâster 'manijment /n مدیریت سوانح، مدیریت بلایا

The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.
Disaster management may not completely avert or eliminate the threats; it focuses on creating and implementing preparedness and other plans to decrease the impact of disasters and “build back better”. Failure to create and apply a plan could lead to damage to life, assets and lost revenue.
In any disaster management planning, the cost of repeatedly devotinig public funds for relief and rehabilitation activities following disasters should be balanced against the cost of providing preparedness and mitigation measures before the event.

disaster mitigation/ di'zâster miti'geyshen/n کاهش سوانح، کاهش بلایا

Disaster mitigation measures may be structural (e.g.

disaster impact/di′zâster ′impakt/n

تاثیر سانحه، تاثیر بلایا

Is the total effect, including negative effects (e.g., economic losses) and positive effects (e.g., economic gains), of a hazardous event or a disaster. The term includes economic, human and environmental impacts, and may include death, injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being.
For the purpose of the scope of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (para. 15), the following terms are also considered:
Small-scale disaster: a type of disaster only affecting local communities which require assistance beyond the affected community.
- Large-scale disaster: a type of disaster affecting a society which requires national or international assistance.
- Frequent and infrequent disasters: depend on the probability of occurrence and the return period of a given hazard and its impacts. The impact of frequent disasters could be cumulative, or become chronic for a community or a society.
- A slow-onset disaster is defined as one that emerges gradually over time. Slow-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., drought, desertification, sea-level rise, epidemic disease.
- A sudden-onset disaster is one triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly. Sudden-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., earthquake, volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, transport accident.

disaster loss database/di′zâster lâs ′deytâbeys/n

پایگاه داده خسارات سوانح، پایگاه داده تلفات بلایا

A set of systematically collected records about disaster occurrence, damages, losses and impacts, compliant with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 monitoring minimum requirements

disaster recovery fund/ di'zâster ri'kâveri fând/ n

صندوق بازتوانی سوانح، صندوق بازتوانی بلایا

Disaster recovery fund will operate specifically for the purpose of providing resources for long – term recovery – it will not take the place of immediate relief efforts already provided by existing organizations.

disaster risk assessment/di′zâster risk a′ssessment/n

ارزیابی خطرپذیری سوانح

A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.
Disaster risk assessments include: the identification of hazards; a review of the technical characteristics of

diminished/di'minish/adj
diminishing/di'minishing/adj
The effects of persistent drought conditions have had visible implications on diminishing agricultural and livelihood options, and increasing migratory population trend.

کاهش یافته، نقصان یافته، کم شده
رو به نقصان، نزولی، کاهش یابنده

dire/dâyr/ adj
In Federal Emergency Management Agency lists a hurricane strike on New Orleans as one of the most dire threats to the nation, up there with a large earthquake in California or a terrorist attack on New York City.

وحشتناک، وخیم، هولناک، شدید، حاد، نگران کننده،

direct economic losses/direct iikâ′nâmik lâsez/n
Usually happen during the event or within the first few hours after the event and are often assessed soon after the event to estimate recovery cost and claim insurance payments. These are tangible and relatively easy to measure.

خسارت‌های مستقیم اقتصادی

disaster / di'zâster/ n
disastrous/ di'zâstres/ adj
disastrously/ di'zâstresli / adv
A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.The effect of the disaster can be immediate and localized, but is often widespread and could last for a long period of time. The effect may test or exceed the capacity of a community or society to cope using its own resources, and therefore may require assistance from external sources, which could include neighboring jurisdictions, or those at the national or international levels.
The World Health Organisation defines a disaster as any occurrence that causes damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life, deterioration of health and health services on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community. A disaster can be either natural (rain, flood, cyclone, storm, land slides, earthquake and volcanoes) or man-made (war, riots, accident (train, air and ship), industrial accidents, fires, bomb explosions, nuclear explosions and ecological disasters).

سانحه، بلا، فاجعه، مصیبت، واقعه ناگوار
فاجعه آمیز، مصیبت بار، فجیع
به طور وحشتناکی، به طورفجیعی

disaster damage/di′zâster ′damij/n
Occurs during and immediately after the disaster. This is usually measured in physical units (e.g., square meters of housing, kilometers of roads, etc.), and describes the total or partial destruction of physical assets, the disruption of basic services and damages to sources of livelihood in the affected area.

آسیب سانحه، خسارت سانحه

diffused/ di'fyoozd/ adj — پراکنده، پخش شده، پخش

diffusion / difyoozhen / n — انتشار، اشاعه، پخش، نشت، نفوذ، اختلاط

The Committee recommended that the secretariat make further efforts in inter – agency cooperation and in building regional cooperation on ICT for development and make greater efforts in promoting public – private partnerships, where appropriate, while recognizing that the private sector is a main drive of ICT adoption and diffusion.

digital culture/dijitâl kâlcher/n — فرهنگ دیجیتالی

Examining Paratextual Theory and its Applications in Digital Culture suggests a theoretical and practical tool for building bridges between disciplines interested in conducting joint research and exploration of digital culture. Helping scholars from different fields find an interdisciplinary framework and common language to study digital objects, this book serves as a useful reference for academics, librarians, professionals, researchers, and students, offering a collaborative outlook and perspective.

dignified /'dignifâyd/adj — موقر، باوقار، متین، محترم، موقرانه، با متانت، محترمانه

dignify/'dignifây/vt — شان و اعتبار بخشیدن، بزرگ کردن، شکوه بخشیدن

dignitary/'digniteri/n — مقام عالی مرتبه

dignity/'digniti/n — ارزش، اعتبار، شان، عزت

Disasters remain a major threat to the survival, dignity, livelihood and security of peoples and communities in particular the poor. Therefore, there is an urgent need to enhance the capacity of disaster- prone developing countries in particular, the least developed countries and small island developing states, to reduce the impact of disasters.

diliver/ di'liver/vt — ارائه کردن، تسلیم کردن، تحویل دادن، رساندن

deliverability/ di'livere'biliti/n — قابلیت ارائه، قابلیت تحویل

deliverable/di'liverebel/n — خروجی، نتیجه، محصول نهایی

deliverance/di'liverens/n — رهایی، نجات

deliverer/ di'liverer/n — تحویل دهنده، ارائه دهنده، آورنده، رساننده، رهاننده

delivery/di'liveri/n — تحویل، بیان، طرز بیان، تسلیم، واگذاری

Some departments deliver their programmes without jeopardizing the deliverablility of the emergency services envisaged by the plan.

dimension /di'menshen /n — بعد، اندازه، وسعت، ابعاد [به صورت جمع] بزرگی

dimensional /di'menshenâl /adj — ابعادی، بعدی

Gender diminsions in Disarter Management aims to address the dearth of specific information on the subject of gender issues in disasters', particularly in the South Asian countries.

devastate /'devasteyt/vt — ویران کردن، تخریب کردن، نابود کردن، از بین بردن

devastated /'devesteytid/adj — مات، گیج، مبهوت، منگی

devastating /'devesteyting/adj — ویران کننده، ویرانگر، مخرب، خانمان برانداز

devastatingly /'devesteytingly/adv — به سختی، به شدت، به طورکوبنده

devastation /devas'teyshen/n — ویرانی، خرابی، تباهی، نابودی

The 21st century has already been marked by escalating economic losses and human devastation caused by natural disasters. And in 2008 alone, more than 300 disasters killed more than 235000 people, affected more than 200 million others and caused losses and damage worth $181 billion.

developed countries/di'velopt 'kantriz/n — کشورهای توسعه یافته

A developed country disaster relief fund is a public fund that is established and maintained by a registered public benevolent institution. The fund's sole purpose must be providing money for the relief of people in a developed country (other than Australia) who are in distress as a result of a disaster officially recognised by the Treasurer. The relief may be by way of assistance to re-establish a community.

developing countries/ di'veloping 'kântriz / n — کشورهای در حال توسعه

Developing countries suffer the greatest costs when a disaster hits – more than 95 percent of all deaths caused by disasters occur in developing countries, and losses due to natural disasters are 20 times greater (as a percentage of GDP) in developing countries than in industrialized countries.

devote/di'vot/vt — وقف (چیزی) کردن، صرف (چیزی) کردن

devoted/di'votid/adj — وفادار، صادقانه، صمیمانه، صدیق، از خود گذشته

devotee/devo'tii/n — هواخواه، دوستدار

devotion/di'voshen/n — صرف، وقف، فداکاری، مهر، محبت، وفاداری {اغلب به صورت جمع}

First and foremost among these are works devoted to specific hazards, including a drought management and mitigation assessment undertaken by World Bank and studies of earthquakes conducted under auspices of the Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program and NATO.

diarrhea/dâyâ'riyâ/n — اسهال، شکم روش

Extreme events such as storms, floods, landslides, earthquakes and heavy rains are followed by a ‘second wave’ disaster of epidemics and infectious disease, such as cholera, diarrhea and malaria, when the lack of adequate water and sanitation systems spread diseases.

diffuse / di'fyooz / vt, vi — پخش کردن، پراکنده کردن، پخش شدن، پراکنده شدن، منتشر کردن، منتشر شدن، اشاعه یافتن، اشاعه کردن

deploy /di'ploy /vt,vi — آماده کردن، به کار گرفتن، موضع گرفتن، مستقر شدن

deployable / di'ployebel / adj — آماده کردنی، به کار گرفتنی، قابل استقرار

deployment/ de'ployment / n — آمادگی

Designing an easy to deploy disaster management plan takes three parts common sense to one part premonition. Of course, there are scenarios which are more likely to occur within certain areas, and specialized plans can be centred on these but generic plans designed to cover most emergency situations can offer greater flexibility and make more economic sense.

desertification/de'zertifiikeyshen /n — فرایند بیابان‌زایی، بیابان‌سازی، لوت‌سازی، بیابانی شدن

Desertification is the degradation of land in drylands. Caused by a variety of factors, such as climate change and human activities, desertification is one of the most significant global environmental problems.

determinant/di'terminent/ n — عامل تعیین کننده، عامل موثر

determinate/ di'terminit/adj — معین، ثابت، قطعی، نهایی، مصمم

determination/ ditermi'neyshen/ n — تعیین، تصمیم، عزم راسخ، اراده

determinative/di'termineitiv/adj, n — تعیین کننده، موثر، عامل تعیین کننده، عامل موثر

determine/ di'termin/ vt, vi — تصمیم گرفتن، تعیین کردن، مشخص کردن

determined/di'termind/adj — مصمم، با اراده، قاطع، قاطعانه، مصممانه

determinedly/di'termindli/adv — مصممانه، قاطعانه، باسرسختی

The proparation of a natural disaster management plan to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change is hence extremely timely and indicates the commitment and determination of senior leaders in the government to deal resolutely with these critical challenges.

deterrence / di'terens / n — بازدارندگی

deterrent/ di'terent / n, adj — عامل بازدارنده، بازدارنده، عبرت‌انگیز

The presence of droughts and floods can be a deterrent labour mobilization as they extensively affect the land, limiting the working opportunities of people around it.

detour/diitur/n,vt — راه فرعی، مسیر انحرافی

Our study investigates the establishment of backup links in order to provide a network that can be re-established during disasters as an emergency detour route more rapidly and easily.

detriment/'detriment/n — ضرر، زیان، آسیب

detrimental/detri'mentâl/adj — زیان‌بخش، مضر، به زیان، به ضرر

detrimentally/detri'mentâli/adv — به شکل زیان‌آوری، به طور زیان بخشی

Disasters have a tremendous detrimental impact or effect or efforts at significant challenge to sustainable development.

demography/ di'mâgrafi /n

جمیعت‌شناسی

The symposium noted unique features of the Island Pacific States with respect to ICT, such as the state of introduction of ICTs, diverse languages and cultures, and unique demography and geography.

demonstrate/'demonstreyt/vt,vi

گواه (بر چیزی) بودن، نشان دهنده (چیزی) بودن، ابراز کردن، بیات کردن

demonstration/demons'treyshen/n

دلیل، گواه، اثبات، نمایش، ابراز، بیان

demonstrative/di'mânstretiv/adj,n

برون‌گرا، نشانگر، نشان‌دهنده، گرم، احساساتی

demonstratively/di'mânstretivli/adv

با احساسات، به گرمی

It will demonstrate a sustainable model for mainstreaming of disaster risk management at all levels with focus on disaster and community level activities.

demoralize/di'mârâlâyz/vt

روحیه (کسی را) تضعیف کردن یا خراب کردن

demoralized/di'mârâlâyzd/adj

مایوس، ناامید

demoralizing/di'mârâlâyzing/adj

یاس‌آور، ناامید کننده، دلسرد کننده

For a developing country, nothing can be more demoralizing than a single disaster wiping out years of development. Countries that are prone to disasters have to prepare for the worst to protect what they've worked so hard to gain. Understanding disaster and climate risk management is an important step to safeguard development achievements

denotation/ diino'teyshen /n

معنی، معنی صریح، نشانه، نماد، دلالت

denote/ di'not / vt

دلالت کردن بر، نشانه (چیزی) بودن، معنی دادن

The result of that exercise is the floods extend (boundry) maps such as the iso – depth map, which denotes inundation for selected baseline probability of occurrence.

dependency –syndrome/ di'pendensi 'sindrom/n

سندروم وابستگی، نشانگان وابستگی

The emergency paradigm may save lives in the short term, but it has several negative implications, particularly for protracted humanitarian crisis. Emergency relief is most often criticized for its tendency to create a dependency – syndrome among its recipients.

deplete / di'pliit /vt

به اتمام رساندن، مصرف کردن، کاهش دادن

depletion /di'pliishen /n

کاهش، نقصان

Environmental impacts, which may include the depletion or discovery of natural resources, changes in ambient concentrations of pollutants and deteriorating or improving living conditions in human settlements, can thus be either harmful or beneficial.

Disaster management is a global policy problem with a critical land-use change component related to settlement patterns, deforestation, and agriculture development.

defray/ di'frey/ vt — هزینه (چیزی را) پرداخت کردن، پرداختن

defrayal/di'freyâl/ n — پرداخت، پرداخت هزینه

Funds allocated by the UN and by the co – sponsor (ESA) wrere used to defray the costs of air travel and daily subsistence allowance of 16 participants and 2 representatives of the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

degradation/degre'deyshen/ n — فرسایش، تخریب، نهشتبری (کم شدن بلندی زمین در اثر فرسایش)، (زمین‌شناسی) فروسایی

degrade/ di'greyd/vt — خراب کردن، از بین بردن، ضایع کردن، (زمین‌شناسی) فرو ساییدن، فرو داشتن

Environmental degradation, which occurs mostly as land degradation, can be a serious problem in some parts of the country. Human activities, such as mining, overgrazing of animals, over population, soil erosion and deforestation, has led to some big tract of land being so seriously degraded that it can no longer support plant life.

- Hazard causing these disaster conditions typically includes droughts, famines, environmental degradation, desertification, deforestation and pest infestation.

- Slow onset disasters occur over time and slowly deteriorate a society's and a population's capacity to withstand the effects of the hazard or threat.

deliberate /di'libereyt /vt,vi — فکر کردن، تعمق کردن، سنجیدن، مشورت کردن، تبادل نظر کردن، بحث کردن

deliberate /di'liberit/adj — عمدی، سنجیده، حساب شده، آگاهانه

deliberately/di'liberitli/adv — عمداً، تعمداً، با متانت، به آرامی

deliberation /dilibe'reyshen/n — تفکر، تعمق، بحث، تبادل نظر، مذاکره

deliberations /dilibe'reyshenz/n — مذاکرات

deliberative /di'liberetiv/adj — مشورتی

The operation planning branch supports the full spectrum of disaster response and recovery operational and deliberate planning, ensuring continuity between long-range planning, and field element incident action planning.

delineate/ di'liniyet/ vt — معین کردن، تعیین کردن، تعریف کردن

delineation/ dilinil'yeyshen/ n — تعریف، تعیین

This state of affirs makes it more crucial for FEMA to better define and delineates its disaster response roles and responsibilities.

demographer/ di'mâgrafer/ n — جمعیت‌شناس

demographic/ demo'grafik/ adj — جمعیت‌شناختی، جمعیتی

decision – making - structure/ di'sizhen meyking 'strâkcher/n

In fact, the majority of organizational and decision making structures and components created in most contingency plans are seldom made use of.

ساختار تصمیم‌گیری

decisive/di'sâysiv/adj

decisively/di'sâysivili/adv

decisiveness/gi'sâysivnis/n

A stable personality and decisiveness are needed for managing a crisis.

سرنوشت‌ساز، تعیین کننده، قاطع، بی چون و چرا

قاطعانه، با قاطعیت،

قاطعیت

declar/di'kler/vi,vt

declaration/dekle'ryshen/n

declared/di'klerd/adj

The Sharm El Sheikh declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction reflects the Arab disaster risk reduction challenges and puts commitments by the Arab States on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. New stakeholder recommendations for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction from civil society and youth/children are also included.

اعلام کردن، بیان کردن، تصریح کردن، اذعان کردن

بیانیه، اعلامیه، اظهاریه، بیان، اعلام، اعلان

اعلام شده، اظهار شده، اقرار شده، آشکار، علنی

decontamination/diikânâ'tamineyshen/n

decontaminate/diikân'tamineyt/vt

Decontamination is the reduction or removal of chemical agents. Decontamination may be accomplish by removal of these agents by physical means or by chemical neutralization or detoxification.

رفع آلودگی، آلودگی‌زدایی

رفع آلودگی کردن از، آلودگی‌زدایی کردن از

deem/diim/vt

deemed/diimd/adj

Disaster management is deemed to be a ‘state subject’ and different states have initiated efforts to strengthen their agencies responsible for disaster management.

تلقی کردن، در نظر کردن، معتقد بودن، تصور کردن

تلقی کرده، در نظر گرفته شده، تصور شده

deeply moved/'diipli moovd/adj

“I am deeply moved by this tragedy and express my condolences to the town of Minami-Sanriku. I hope Mr. Sato will be able to share the town’s recovery and rebuilding experiences with UNISDR as it will be useful for other disaster prone municipalities and local governments around the world. It will help inform our ongoing World Disaster Risk Reduction Campaign which is focused on making cities resilient,” said Wahlström who plans to visit the town again to observe its progress in building back better.

شدیدا تحت تاثیر قرار گرفته

deforest /dii'fârist/vt

deforestation /dii'fâris'teyshen/n

جنگل‌زدایی کردن، جنگل‌های (جایی را) تخریب کردن

جنگل‌زدایی، تخریب جنگل، انهدام جنگل

D d

damage assenssment report/'damij a'sesment ri'port/ n

گزارش ارزیابی خسارات

Within 72 hours of the event, the local government will provide a Cumulative Local Initial Damage Assessment Report, or IDA. The IDA is a summary of damages to homes, businesses and public infrastructures.

death toll/ 'deth tol/ n

شمار کشته شدگان، تعداد تلفات انسانی

The death toll from a 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck the Indonesia island of Java on Wednesday afternoon rose to 44 and was expected to continue to climb, according to the country's Disaster Management Agency.

debrief/ dii'briif/ vt, n

گزارش خواستن از، اطلاعات خواستن از، گزارش

debriefing/ dii'briifing/ n

گزارش

Critical Incident Debriefing, CID, is an approach to address and mitigate, the distress caused by sudden traumatic events such as explosions, inJuries, assult or other acts of violence and life threateming events. Debriefing usually takes place after an unusual or traumatic incident. It is preferably done directly with the person or persons who experienced the events.

decentralization/diisentrâlây'zeyshen/n

تمرکززدایی

decentralize/dii'sentrâlâyz/vt

تمرکززدایی کردن

decentralized/dii'sentrâlâyzd/adj

غیرمتمرکز

Development and use of a web-site linking DRM program implementation partners (National and State Governments, UNDP, etc) to share activities, approaches, methods to mainstream disaster management, gender, decentralization etc.

decipher/di'sâyfer /vt

پی بردن (به چیزی یا مطلبی)، رمزگشایی کردن، سر در آوردن، خواندن

Information on disaster risk, which is reliable, accessible, timely and appropriately packaged, is a prerequisite to any disaster reduction effort. Iran has significant scientific and technical capacities on different aspects of disaster risk management. The country is host to a number of fine institutions of international repute, which frequently compile and have access to a range of relevant data and information that could help decipher 'missing links' in Iran's context of risk management.

cyclone/'sâyklon / n-In meteorology, a cyclone is an area of closed, circular fluid motion rotating in the same direction as the Earth. This is usually characterized by inward spialing winds that rotate anti-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere of the Earth. Most large-scale cyclonic circulations are centered on areas of low atmospheric pressure. The largest low-pressure systems are cold-core polar cyclones and extratropical cyclones which lie on the synoptic scale.

Devastating cyclones hit the coastal areas of Bangladesh almost every year accompanied by high – speed winds, sometimes reaching 250 km/hr or more and 3-10 m high waves, causing extensive damage to life property and livestock.

سیکلون، چرخ باد، چرخند

cultivable/ 'kâltivebel / adj — قابل کشت، مزروعی

cultivate/ 'kâltiveyt / vt — [زمین] شخم زدن، آماده کردن، زراعت کردن در،

cultivated/ 'kâltiveytid / adj — کاشتن، زیرکشت بردن، کشت و کار کردن

cultivation/ kâlti'veyshen / n — کاشته، زیرکشت، زراعی، مزروعی

cultivator/ 'kâltiveyter / n — کشت، زراعت، کشت و کار، کشت کاری،

کشاورز، (ماشین) علف چین

The communities face many natural hazards but the major ones are drought and floods. These invariably cause famine, food insecurity and proverty. However, the communities have devised a variety of measures such as growing drought – resistant and early-maturing indigenous crop varieties, gathering wild fruits and vegetables, wetlands cultivation, livestock diversifying and splitting, that have enableld them to survive climate hazards with little or no support from the outside world.

cumulative/'kyoomyuletiv/adj — فزاینده، افزاینده

cumulatively/'kyoomyuletivly/adv — به طور افزاینده، به طور فزاینده

In particular, earthquakes, floods, and droughts are hazards that have cumulatively affected Iran's coping capacities.

current / kârent /adj — به روز

Keep your training current, training will help you to keep calm and know what to do when an earthquake occurs.

custodial/ kâs'todiâl/n — [مربوط به] حبس یا زندان

custodian/kâs'todiyen/ n — سرپرست، متولی، قیم، مسوول

custody/'kâstedi/ n — سرپرستی، [حقوقی] حضانت، امانت، بازداشت، توقیف

Essential equipment /machines required for handling building collapse and fire fighting should be kept ready in each of these Units so that in case of a localized and smaller disaster the Disaster Management Unit of that area itself is in a position to handle the situation with the help of fire Brigade. The equipment may be kept under the custody of the SHO or the officer next to him so that at the time of need these are already available to DMU, which should start helping victims without any loss of time.

cutting – edge / 'kâting 'ej / n — پیشگام، پیشتاز

Several delegations noted that keeping up with the rapid development of information and communication technology and other cutting – edge technologies was of particular importance to the Asia – pacific region, where agriculture remained dominant.

cross linking/'krâs linking/n

ارتباط متقابل

It is the most powerful and efficient way of communicating with all major players at the same time. Linking of databases ensures rapid flow of information and data. It facilitates cross-linking of information thereby giving a big boost to the decision making process under uncertain premises.

crosscutting/ 'krâskâting / n,adj

مشترک، میان بخشی

The Greman Aerospace Center (DLR) has set up a dedicated crosscutting service, which is the so – called "Center for Satellite – based Crisis Information" (ZKI), to facilitate the use of its Earth – observation capacities in the service of national and international response to major disaster situations, humanitarian relief efforts, and civil security issues.

crustal deformation/krâstâl diifor'meyshen/n

تغییر شکل پوسته‌ای، تغییر شکل لایه‌ای

The theory of plate tectonics states that the Earth's crust is made up of rigid plates that "float" on top of the mantle and move relative to one another. As the plates move, the crust deforms dominantly along the plate margins. Intraplate deformation differs from that respect by the observation that deformation can occur anywhere the crust is weak and not just at plate margins. Deformation is the folding, breaking, or flow of rocks. There are many different types of crustal deformation depending on whether the rocks are brittle or **ductile.** The aspects that determine these properties are due to certain temperatures and pressures that rocks experience within the Earth. Therefore, temperature and pressure control deformation processes.

crustal strain/krâstâl streyn/n

کِرنش پوسته‌ای

How the solid Earth responds to deformational forces is a topic of considerable uncertainty. The inside of Earth is physically and chemically heterogeneous, and its ability to carry and transmit stress varies widely depending on composition, mineralogy, pressure, temperature, deformation history, and the presence or absence of fluids. Variations in these properties determine where the crust will deform broadly and slowly or, alternatively, break locally and rapidly in a damaging earthquake.

culminate /'kâlmineyt /vi,vt

منتهی شده به، به کمال رسیدن، به اوج رساندن

culmination/'kâlmineyshen /n

اوج، نقطه اوج، منتها درجه، نتیجه نهایی، حاصل

Every day hazards and vulnerability from patterns of accumulating risk that can culminate in disaster triggered by an extreme natural hazard event.

to the organization. For that reason, one of the first actions in crisis management planning is to identify an individual to serve as crisis manager.

criteria/ krây'tiriya/n — ضوابط، معیارها، ملاک‌ها

criterion/ krây'tiriyen/ n — ضابطه، معیار، ملاک

The purpose of this standard is to provide those with the responsibility for disaster /emergency management and business continuity the criteria to access current programs or to develop, implement and maintain a program to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

critical facilities/criticâl fa'silitiz/n — تاسیسات حیاتی

"Critical facilities" are defined as those structures from which essential services and functions for victim survival, continuation of public safety actions, and disaster recovery are performed or provided. Shelters, emergency operation centers, public health, public drinking water, sewer and waste water facilities are examples of critical facilities.

critical infrastructure/′kritikâl ′infrâstrâkcher/n — زیرساخت‌های حیاتی

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.

critical public facilities/'kritikâl pâblik fa'silitiz/n — تاسیسات عمومی حیاتی

Protect and strengthen critical public facilities and physical infrastructures particularly schools, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communications and transport lifelines through proper design, retrofitting and rebuilding.

critical situation/ kritikâl sichu'weyshen/ n — شرایط بحرانی، اوضاع بحرانی، وضعیت بحرانی

Poverty during normal times or in response to critical situations can also lead to undesirable livelihood practices that magnify hazard level or generate new hazard.

cross- fertilize/ krâs'fertilâyz/vt — غنی کردن، بارور کردن، بهره‌مند کردن

cross – fertilization/ krâs fertilây'zeyshen/ n — غنی، بارور، بهره‌مند

Previous International Disaster and Emergency Readiness, IDER conferences have shown what an immense benefit can be gained from cross – fertilization of experiences and procedures from around the world. Robatics, for instance, that are used in the nuclear industry to defect contamination can be adapted to search for survivors after a building collapse or in the devastation caused by eartqnakes.

cost recovery/ kâst ri'kâveri/ n

بازیافت بهای تمام شده، بازگیری هزینه

Disaster management and cost recovery for utilities and energy companies will examine these topics considering what hasn't worked previously, why and what will be done in the future to avoid catastrophic losses.

counterfactual/'konter'facchuwâl/n

خلاف واقعیت، نادرست

One could also predict the counterfactual situation with rainfall at a given percent below its mean level.

countermeasures/'kaontermezherz/n

اقدامات پیشگیرانه، اقدامات موثر، اقدامات متقابل

In the 1940s and 50s Japan was repeatedly ravaged by typhoons and earthquakes. Almost every year, thousands of lives were lost.In 1959; Ise-wan Typhoon hit the third largest metropolitan area of Nagoya and killed more than 5000 people. Yhis heavy damage triggered a big debate in the Japan government on how to cope with natural disasters. After two years of debate, the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act was legislated in 1961. This Act has three major characteristics.

credibility / kredi'biliti/ n

قابلیت قبول، باور، صحت، صدق، درستی، اعتبار

credibility gap/ kredi'biliti gap/ n

فرق بین حرف و عمل، فرق بین گفتار و کردار، بدبینی اجتماعی

credible /' kredibel/ adj

باور کردنی، قابل قبول، پذیرفتنی، موثق، معتبر

credibly /' kredibli/ adv

به طور موثق، به طور مطمئن

Overall, the TDRM, Total Disater Risk Management, approach presents as its added value quality and credible disaster management, enhanced efficiency in disaster reduction and response, and cost effectiveness through sound allocation of limited resources

crisis/'krâysis/n,adj

بحران، بحرانی

Crisis is any event that is, or is expected to lead to, an unstable and dangerous situation affecting an individual, group, community, or whole society. Crises are deemed to be negative changes in the security, economic, political, societal, or environmental affairs, especially when they occur abruptly, with little or no warning. More loosely, it is a term meaning "a testing time" or an "emergency event".

crisis management/'krâysis 'manijment /n

مدیریت بحران

Crisis management is the application of strategies designed to help an organization deal with a sudden and significant negative event. A crisis can occur as a result of an unpredictable event or as an unforeseeable consequence of some event that had been considered a potential risk. In either case, crises almost invariably require that decisions be made quickly to limit damage

coordinator/ko'ordineyter/ n

هماهنگ کننده، گرداننده، مدیر

All aspects and arrangements presented in the environmental contingency plan should bear in mind that the coordination of response and mitigation efforts is a key factor in all emergency response activities.

cope/kop/vi

پذیرفتن، تحمل کردن، از پس (کار یا چیزی) برآمدن

Strengthen and when necessary ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacity.

coping capacity/ koping ke'pasiti/n

ظرفیت رویارویی با شرایط مخاطره‌آمیز، ظرفیت تحمل‌پذیری

Is the ability of people, organizations and systems, using available 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.

corrective disaster risk management/kâ'rektiv di'zâster risk 'manijment/n

مدیریت اصلاحی خطرپذیری بلایا، مدیریت تعدیل کننده خطرپذیری بلایا

Activities address and seek to remove or reduce disaster risks which are already present and which need to be managed and reduced now. Examples are the retrofitting of critical infrastructure or the relocation of exposed populations or assets.

correlate /kâri'leyt/vt,vi

همبسته کردن، ارتباط دادن، همبسته بودن، مرتبط بودن، همبستگی داشتن

correlation /kâri'leyshen/n

همبستگی، ارتباط، ربط، بستگی

correlative /kâre'letiv/adj

لازم، ملزوم، هم آیند

Any effective strartegy to manage disaster risk must begin with an identification of the hazards and what is vulnerable to them. But what does this mean? What is the correlation between risk, hazards and vulnerability?

cosign/ ko'sâyn/vi, vt

ضامن شدن، تضمین کردن، ضمانت کردن

cosignatory/ ko'signeteri/adj,n

امضا کننده (یکی از دو یا چند امضا کنندگان یک قرارداد)، هم امضا

cosigned/ kosâynd/ adj

ضمانت شده، تضمین شده

cosigner/ ko'sâyner / n

ضامن، تضمین کننده

Under these circumstances, the approvals instrument should again signed by the minister of the lead agency, and also co – signed by appropriate representatives of the partners to the plan.

cost – benefit / kâst benefit / n

هزینه فایده، هزینه سود

An increasing commitment to addressing risk in development projects seems related to a realization of the cost – benefit ratio of investing in risk reduction.

contingency planning/kân'tinjensi 'planning/n

برنامه‌ریزی برای رویدادهای احتمالی، برنامه‌ریزی احتیاطی

A management process that analyses disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses.
Contingency planning results in organized and coordinated courses of action with clearly identified institutional roles and resources, information processes and operational arrangements for specific actors at times of need. Based on scenarios of possible emergency conditions or hazardous events, it allows key actors to envision, anticipate and solve problems that can arise during disasters. Contingency planning is an important part of overall preparedness. Contingency plans need to be regularly updated and exercised.

contravene / kântran'iin /vt

نقص کردن، نادیده گرفتن، تخطی کردن از

contravention/ kântra'venshen /n

نقص، خلاف، تضاد

Where it is determined that the incident was caused by a person or an intity in contravention to applicable laws, the Ministry of Environment is responsible to compensate those who encounter expenses as result of activivies on the basis of requests made by the OSC in the response to a pollution incidents for which the plan was implemented.

contribute/kân'tribyoot/vt,vi

کمک کردن، ارایه کردن، موثر بودن، تاثیر گذاشتن

contributing/kân'tribyooting/adj

موثر، مهم

contribution/kân'tribyooshen/n

کمک، سهم، نقش، کوشش، تلاش

contributor/kân'tribyooter/n

کمک کننده، اعانه دهنده، نویسنده، علت

contributory/kân'tribyuteri/adj

کمکی، جانبی، موثر

Moreover, further study should be used to identify the most effective ways to encourage contributions to disaster relief efforts, and to ensure that victims quickly and efficiently receive needed aids.

convene/kân'viin/vi,vt

تشکیل جلسه دادن، تشکیل شدن، گرد آمدن، جمع شدن، دعوت کردن، فراخواندن

convener/kân'viiner/n

[جلسه و غیره] برگزار کننده، دعوت کننده

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is convening a Summit on Climate Change – on 22 September 2009 – to focus Heads of State and Government on the need for urgent action, and to mobilize the highest level political will needed to reach a fair, effective, and scientifically ambitious global climate deal at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen this December.

coordinate /ko'ordineyt/vt

هماهنگ کردن، آراستن، منظم کردن

coordinated/ko'ordineytid/adj

هماهنگ، سازمان یافته، یکپارچه

coordination /ko-ordi'neyshen/ n

هماهنگی، هماهنگ، همکاری، مشارکت

over decisions governing their lives as well as their access to resources. Due to existing socio-economic conditions, cultural beliefs and traditional practices, women are more likely to be disproportionately affected by disasters, including increased loss of livelihoods, gender-based violence, and even loss of life during, and in the aftermath of, disasters.

consult/kân'sâlt/vt,vi — مشورت کردن، مشاوره کردن، تبادل نظر کردن

consultancy/kân'sâltensi/n — دفتر مشاوره، مشاوره، نظر کارشناسی

consultant/kân'sâltent/n,adj — مشاور، مشورت کننده، مشاوره کننده

consultation/kânsâl'teyshen/n — مشورت، مشاوره، تبادل نظر، جلسه مشاوره

consultative/kân'sâltetive/adj — مشورتی

UNISDR Europe is hiring a DRR Capacity Building Consultant who will support the implementation of the activities related to Task 1 of this intervention: **"Enhance the regional institutional capacity and coordination with respect to disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change".** Hence, consultant's task will be to offer recommendations for developing proposals for EWS development and regional DRR road-map.

contain/ kân'teyn/vt — در بر داشتن، شامل (چیزی) بودن، مهار کردن، کنترل کردن، جلوی (چیزی را) گرفتن

contained/ kân'teynd/adj — خوددار، کنترل شده

containment/ kân'teynment/n — سد نفوذ، [سیاست] تحدید نفوذ

With respect to unauthorized or accidental discharges of hazardous materials or pollutants, the responsibility for containment and clean up remains with the discharger.

contaminant/kân'taminent/ n — ماده آلوده کننده

contaminate/kân'tamineyt/ vt — آلوده کردن، فاسدکردن، خراب کردن

contaminated / kân'tamineytid/adj — آلوده، آلوده به مواد رادیواکتیو

contamination/kân'tami'neyshen/n — آلودگی، آلودگی به مواد رادیواکتیو، عامل آلودگی

In any water supply and arsenic mitigation project, water resources management with involvement of local community would play an important role in the remediation of ground water arsenic contamination.

contingency/kân'tinjensi/adj,n — اتفاق، پیش‌آمد، حادثه، تصادف، احتمال

contingent/kân'tinjent/adj — اتفاقی، تصادفی، مشروط به، موکول به

contingent/kân'tinjent/n — اتفاق، گروه، هیات نمایندگی

District will be covered under the massive village based disaster preparedness program including development of village contingency plan.

consequence/'kânsikwens/n — نتیجه، پیامد، اهمیت، عواقب

consequent/'kânsikewent/adj,n — نتیجه، درنتیجه، منتج از، ناشی از، متعاقب، پیامد

consequential/kânsi'kwenshâl/adj — مهم، درنتیجه، منتج از، ناشی از، متعاقب

consequently/kânsi'kwentli/adv — بنابراین، درنتیجه، از این رو

There is evidence of greater official and public understanding that the threat of combined political, economic and environmental consequences of disaster demands more effective means to address vulnerability to current and emerging risks.

consolidate/kân'salideyt/vt,vi — تقویت کردن، تقویت شدن، ادغام کردن

consolidated/kânsali'deytid/adj — متحد، مشترک

consolidation/kânsali'deyshen/n — استحکام، تحکیم، تثبیت، تقویت، ادغام

Through the above mentioned business lines, the objective of the Programmatic Approach is to support the Government of Colombia to consolidate the country's disaster risk management framework and increase its resilience to natural hazards.

consortium/kân'sortiyem/n — کنسرسیوم، ائتلاف کوتاه مدت چند شرکت یا بانک

The objective of this consortium is to support the development of national components of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (IOTWS) in ten countries in the region.

constituency/kânsti'tyu-ensi/n — حوزه انتخاباتی، رای دهندگان، موکلان

constituent/kânsti'tyu-ent/n,adj — رای دهنده، موکل

When a disaster occurs, the information is communicated to Cabinet through the National Disaster Risk Management Committee (NDRMC). The NDRMC is directly accountable to Cabinet through the Secretary to Cabinet. At a local level, the Settlement Disaster Risk Management Committee (SDRMC), that works closely with the community, transmits information about a possible disaster or risk to the Constituency Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC).

constitute/kânstityoot/vt — تشکیل دادن، به وجودآوردن، ساختن، تاسیس کردن

constitution/kânsti'tyooshen/n — تشکیل، تاسیس، ساخت، ترکیب قانون اساسی، اساسنامه

Due to erratic behavior of monsoons, both low and medium rain fall regions, which constitute about 68% of the total area, are vulnerable to periodical droughts.

constrain/kâns'treyn/vt — ملزم کردن، مجبور کردن، تحت فشار قرار دادن

constrained/kâns'treynd/adj — ملزم، مقید، مجبور، تحمیلی، ساختگی، غیرطبیعی

constraint/kâns'treynt/n — الزام، اجبار، ناچاری، محدودیت، قید و بند

Disasters affect men and women, and boys and girls, differently. In many contexts gender inequalities constrain the influence and control of women and girls

disaster management, most for this purpose.
Collect information on all aspects of disaster and disaster management;
Process and analyse such information;
Develop and maintain an electronic database envisaged in subsection (2), and
Take steps to disseminate such information, especially to communities that are vulnerable to disasters.

confine / kân'fâyn / vt — محدود کردن، منحصر کردن، نگه داشتن

confined/ kâñ'fâynd / adj — محدود، کوچک

confines/' kânfâynz / n — مرز، حدود، حد، محدوده

In emphasis on a development – enhancing disaster risk management is to ensure that scarce post- loss funds are put to uses that create the most value, where value is not confined to short – term disaster needs.

conflagration/kânflag'reyshen/n — حریق بزرگ، حریق خانمانسوز

The Oakland firestorm of 1991 was a large suburban conflagration that occurred on the Hillsides of northern Oakland , California, and southeastern Berkeley on Sunday October 20, 1991. The fire has also been called the Oakland hills firestorm or the East Bay Hills Fire. The fire ultimately killed 25 people and injured 150 others.

conform/kân'form/vi,vt — پیروی کردن، منطبق بودن، تطبیق دادن

conformation/kânfor'meyshen/n — ساخت، ترکیب، شکل

conformist/kân'formist/n,adj — دنباله‌رو، محافظه کار

conformity/kân'formiti/n — دنباله روی، پیروی، انطباق، سازگاری

The current policy and programming efforts for disaster risk reduction in the four countries are comprehensive and conform to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priorities.

congested/kân'jestid/adj — شلوغ، پرازدحام، پر، مملو

congestion/kân'jeschen/n — تراکم، ازدحام، شلوغی

Combined with inadequately regulated building structures and a trend towards congested urban development are critical factors.

consensus/kân'senses/n — توافق، اجماع، اتفاق نظر، نظر عمومی، نظر اکثریت

(consensus among sb.,(consensus about sth.)- Important frameworks exist to guide disaster management, such as the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's Hyogo Framework for Action, and the WHO Regional Office for Europe Toolkit, which are developed through expert consultation to create a consensus set of guidelines and checklist.

conceptualize/ kân'sepchuwâlâyz/ vt,vi

تصور کردن، مجسم کردن، متصور شدن

A disaster risk reduction conceptual framework has been developed and will be discussed by all stakeholders in the region for adoption and implementation and promoting economic growth.

concerted/kân'sertid/adj

جمعی، مشترک، هماهنگ

concert/ 'kânsert/n

هماهنگی، توافق

Objective of ASEAN agreement on disaster management and emergency response is to provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the parties, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international co-operation.

concomitant /kân'kâmitent /adj

توام، همراه، همایند، ملازم، پیوست، همزمان، مقارن، مصادف

The management of the child who has sustained significant radiation exposure is dependent on the type and degree of exposure as well as the presence of concomitant injuries. Principles of disaster management, including contamination, prehospital care and field triage, should be fully employed.

concur/ kân'ker/ vi

هم عقیده بودن با، موافقت کردن، دست به دست هم دادن، باهم رخ دادن، مقارن شدن، هم زمان شدن

concurrence/kân'kârens/ n

موافقت، توافق، تقارن

concurrent/ kân'kârent/adj

هم زمان، تقارن، موافق، سازگار، شبیه

concurrently/kân'kârentli/ adv

به طور هم زمان، هم زمان باهم

The conference will be held concurrently with the Disaster Management India trade show that features search and rescue and emergency response equipment, shelter and tenting, Emergency medical Services (EMS), and all kinds of fire fighting, communication, detection, geographical information system (GIS) and global positioning systems (GPS).

conduce/kân'dyoos/vi

موجب شدن، منجر شدن به

conducive/kân'dyoosiv/adj

مناسب، مساعد، منشا، سرچشمه، موجب

One of the goal is to provide open source information exchange and sharing between public, government and non – government agencies. To accomplish this, efforts are directed toward creating and promoting an environment that is conducive for open exchange of information in complex emergency and disaster situations.

conduit /'kândwit /n

مجرا، کانال

The National Center must act as a repository, and conduit for information concerning disasters and

change will aggravate many of the socioeconomic factors that drive vulnerability.

compensatory disaster risk management /kâmpen′seyteri di′zâster risk ′manijment/n

مدیریت جبران خطرپذیری بلایا

Activities strengthen the social and economic resilience of individuals and societies in the face of residual risk that cannot be effectively red`uced. They include preparedness, response and recovery activities, but also a mix of different financing instruments, such as national contingency funds, contingent credit, insurance and reinsurance and social safety nets.

complementary tool/ kâmpili'mentri tool/ n

ابزار تکمیلی

In ealy warning system (EWS) for sovereign default provides a complementary tool to the analysis of decision – makers by facilitating obiective measures of vulnerability.

comply /kâm'play /vi

مطابق با، پیروی کردن، اطاعت کردن

The Ministry's role is to ensure that the discharger responds promptly, and complies with requirements for cleanup, disposal and the repair of damage to property and to environment.

Comprehensive approach/kâmpri'hensiv 'eproch /n

رویکرد جامع، رویکرد جامع

Efforts to prevent and plan for natural and technological disasters have arisen from the need to protect society from hazards that are prevalent in the area of governmental jurisdiction. This approach to risk reduction and civil protection has been developed through legislation, the defining of institutional responsibilities and the allocation of financial resources (top down), coupled with local responses and community involvement. Such a comprehensive approach to multi hazard planning is a feature of the strategy of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OEDC) countries and has evolved from extensive research into both natural and anthropogenic disasters.

comprise/kâm'p'râyz/vt

دربرگرفتن، تشکیل شدن از، به وجودآمدن

The concept of ‘invulnerable development’ attempts this: In this formulation, invulnerable development is development directed toward reducing vulnerability to disaster, comprising ‘decisions and activities that are intentionally designed and implemented to reduce risk and susceptibility, and also raise resistance and resilience to disaster’.

concep/ kân'sept/ n

مفهوم

conception/ kân'sepshen/ n

تصور، استنباط، برداشت، نظر، مفهوم، طرح فکری،

conceptual/ kân'sepchuwâl/ adj

ذهنی، تصوری، عقلی، تعقلی، عقلایی

conceptualization/ kân'sepchuwâlâyzeyshen/ n

تصور، تجسم، مفهوم‌سازی

committee /kâ'miti /n

کمیته، کمیسیون، هیات بررسی

Where hazardous materials affect or may affect the health and welfare of citizens or the environment of neighboring countries, these undertakings or commitments should also be reflected in the contingency plan.

community–based /kâ'myooniti beysd /n

جامعه محور، مبتنی بر جامعه، مردم محور

The Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) approach promotes a bottom – up approach working in harmony with the Top – down approach, to address the challenges and difficulties. To be effective, local communities must be supported into analyzing their hazardous conditions, their vulnerabilities and capacities as they see themselves.

community-based disaster risk management /kâ′myooniti beysd di′zâster risk ′manijment/n

مدیریت جامعه محور خطرپذیری بلایا

Promotes the involvement of potentially affected communities in disaster risk management at the local level. This includes community assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities, and their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of local action for disaster risk reduction.

community knowledge centers/kâ'myooniti 'nâlij 'senterz/n

مراکز دانش محله، مراکزآگاهی محله

CKC is a new information center that aims to provide interested individuals and professionals working in the field of community development.

community preparedness/ kâ'myooniti pri'perdnis/n

آمادگی محله

Individuals can make a difference in their own community but not everyone has bought into preparedness. Research on personal preparedness indicates that individuals who believe they are prepared for disasters often are not as prepared as they think. In addition, some admit they do not plan to prepare at all.
The challenge: Maximizing awareness and encouraging participation in disaster preparedness activities to affect change at the community level.

compelling/kâm'peling/adj

{استدلال}محکم، قوی، قانع کننده، ضروری، الزام‌آور

Communities around the world are already vulnerable to disasters, the “Global Assessment Report: Disaster Risk Reduction” presents compelling new evidence of concentration of risk in many developing countries. The “Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report” reports that climate change is expected to be accompanied by an increased frequency and intensity of extreme climate events in many parts of the world. Moreover, climate

that undermine the effort of collaborative disaster management. Based on the concept of professionalism in disaster management, this research argued that it had the level of professionalism in disaster management.

collapse mechanisms/ko'laps 'mekanizemz/n — سازوکارهای ریزش

In historic city centers the mitigation of seismic risk is dependent on the possibility of implementing strengthening programs. Given the cultural and economic value attached to the historic structures, however, interventions should be tailored to suit aesthetic and structural requirements of each building type, and provide sufficient reliability of performance in future earthquakes. A simple analytical model is developed to calculate load factors associated with various collapse mechanisms of wall assemblies, and vulnerability functions are derived. An application shows the capability of the procedure to quantify reduction in vulnerability associated with strengthening implementations for different typologies.

collective response/kâlealtive ris'pâns / n — واکنش مشترک، واکنش جمعی، جوابگویی گروهی

A national environmental contingency plan is often developed to take advantage of the collective response capability of several ministries, agencies or departments.

commence /kâ'mense/ vt, vi — شروع کردن، آغاز کردن

commencement/ kâ'mensment / n — شروع، آغاز، جشن پایان تحصیل

Based on the final report on an emergency operation, the National Disaster, Management Office will commence rehabilitation consultation with relevant agencies and compile a report to be presented to the National Disaster Management Council within 3 months.

commend / kâ'mend / vt — تعریف کردن، تحسین کردن، ستودن

commendable / kâ'mendebel / adj — قابل تحسین، درخور ستایش

commendation / kâ'men'deyshen/ n — تحسین، تشویق، ستایش، توصیه، معرفی

The committee commended the important role played by the Regional Coordination Mechanism and encouraged the secretariat to continue to play a leading role in the Regional Coordination Mechanism in the area of disaster risk management.

commit/ k â'mit/vt — تعهدکردن، به گردن گرفتن، مرتکب شدن

commitment/kâ'mitment/ n — تعهد، عهد، پیمان، قول

committal/k â'mitâl/n — تعهد

committed/k â'mitid/adj — متعهد

cluster/'klâster/n,vi

گروه، دسته، خوشه، غده، جمع شدن (دورهم)، حلقه زدن (دور)

The Disaster Management Cluster provides policy advisory services and capacity development to the Government of Bangladesh in risk mitigation and effective humanitarian response.

coalition/ko-a'lishen/n,adj

ائتلاف، ائتلافی

The coalition is an open group of organizations and individuals actively engaged in core working groups to advance(1)Disaster resistant school infrastructure,(2)Disaster prevention education in schools,(3)School based disaster management, and(4) Community based disaster awareness and reduction education.

codes of practice / kodz âv praktis / n

ضوابط اجرایی، آیین‌نامه اجرایی، ضوابط حرفه‌ای

The codes of practice are to provide adequate technical procedural instructions, options, support, and a harmonized approach for the specification of all aspects of these procedures. The purpose is that of assuring the safety, health, suitability and qualification of rescue workers and the necessary reliability during the performance of rescue operations.

cohere/ko'hiyer/vi

منسجم بودن، به هم بستگی داشتن، به هم چسبیدن

coherency/ko'hiyerensi/n

انسجام، نظم منطقی، پیوستگی، یکپارچگی، وحدت

coherent/ko'hiyerent/adj

منسجم، منطقی، روشن، واضح، قابل فهم

Emergency management requires collaboration, coordination and integration to facilitate complementary and coherent action by all partners to ensure the most effective use of emergency management resources and execution of activities. Complementary emergency management systems at all levels are to provide for concerted efforts to facilitate timely and effective prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery measures to deal with disasters.

collaborate/ko'laboreyt/vi

همکاری کردن، {با دشمن} همدستی کردن

collaboration/kolabo'reyshen/n

همکاری، مشارکت، تشریک مساعی

collaborationist/kolabo'reyshenist/n

همکار، شریک، همدست دشمن، خبرچین

collaborative/ko'laboreitiv/adj

همدست دشمن، خبرچین

collaboratively/ko'labretivli/adv

گروهی، جمعی، مشترک

collaborator/ko'laboreyter/n

با همکاری، مشترکا

Government's responsibility as first-hand respondent in disaster management has underpinned the close relationship between local government and communities which also affect the effectiveness in disaster response. However, the difficulty in collaboration always occurs, such as different perceptions, willingness, political will and expectation

disasters in general. The new concept is described by a number of terms, each of which has its own specific shade of meaning, such as crisis management, emergency management, emergency preparedness, contingency planning, emergency services, and civil protection.
Civil defence will play a major role in assisting the District Disaster Management Authority in different phases of disaster particularly Pre-Disaster (Public Awareness, Community Capacity Building and Preparedness), and in Mid-Disaster (Response & Relief) phases.

claim / kleym /vt,vi — گرفتن، تقاضا کردن، به خود اختصاص دادن

claim / kleym /n — ادعا، ادعای خسارت، استحقاق، حق، مورد ادعا

claimant /'kleyment /n — مدعی، خواهان

In the 20th century alone, 20 large earthquakes have climed more than 140000 lives, destroyed many villages and cities and caused extensive economic damage to Iran.

clearinghouse / kliyering haos/ n — مرکز مبادله، اتاق تهاتر

Stimulate the exchange, compilation, analysis, summary, and dissemination of best practices, lesson learned, available technologies and programmes to support disaster risk reduction in its capacity as an international information clearinghouse.

climate change/klây'mit cheynj/n — تغییر آب و هوا

The need for finding synergies between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction agenda and for integrating the two approaches as a means of increasing effectiveness of resource use in achieving vulnerability reduction is also addressed.

climate/'klâymit/ n — آب و هوا، اقلیم، شرایط اقلیمی

climatic/klây'matik/ adj — {مربوط به} آب و هوا، اقلیمی

climatically/ klay'matikali/ adv — از نقطه نظر اقلیمی، به لحاظ اقلیمی

climatological/klây'metâ'lâjikâl/adj — مربوط به آب و هواشناسی

climatologically/ klây'metâlâjikali/adv — به لحاظ اقلیم‌شناسی

climatologist/klâyme'tâlâjist/n — اقلیم‌شناس

climatology/klây'me'tâlâji/ n — اقلیم‌شناسی

Then strategy includes components of early warning system, risk and vulnerability assessment, research in meteorology, climatology, and engineering, household and community shelter, public awareness and education, finance and community planning, and governance and policy making.

chaos/'keyâs/n

chaotic/key'âtik/adj

chaotically/key'âtikli/adv

Chaos theory is an important issue in disaster management because a kind of chaotic condition is experienced especially within the first 72 hours of a disaster(Pine,2006; Koehler, 1966). When the previous disaster experiences are examined, it is seen that authorized people might not be disposed to take initiative and crisis management would become inefficient under these conditions.

آشوب، اغتشاش، هرج و مرج، آشفتگی

بی‌نظم، آشفته، درهم بر هم، آشوب‌گونه

به طور آشفته

charter/'châr̂ter/n

This charter has been developed through consultations with more than 600 children in 21 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

It identifies children's priorities for reducing the impacts of disasters before they happen. This is a charter for children by children. It is an important reflection of what children themselves are talking about when it comes to disasters and how to prepare for them.

منشور، فرمان، حکم

cholera/'kâlerâ/n

Cholera is an acute diarrhoeal infection caused by ingestion of food or water contaminated with the bacterium Vibrio cholerae. Researchers have estimated that every year, there are roughly 1.4 to 4.3 million cases, and 28 000 to 142 000 deaths per year worldwide1 due to cholera. The short incubation period of 2 hours to 5 days, is 1 factor that triggers the potentially explosive pattern of outbreaks.

وبا

citation/ sây'teyshen/ n

cite/sâyt/vt

Regional regimes in terms of disaster response, particularly citing the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the ASEAN Center for Humanitarian Assistance.

نقل قول، مثال، تقدیرنامه

ذکر کردن، آوردن، مثال زدن، مثال آوردن، استناد کردن به

civil defence/sivil di'fens/n

Civil defense, civil defence, or civil protection is an effort to protect the citizens of a state (generally non-combatants) from military attack. It uses the principles ofemergency operations: prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, or emergency evacuation and recovery. Programs of this sort were initially discussed at least as early as the 1920s and were implemented in some countries during the 1930s as the threat of war and aerial bombardment grew. It became widespread after the threat of nuclear weapons was realized. Since the end of the Cold War, the focus of civil defense has largely shifted from military attack to emergencies and

پدافند غیرعامل، دفاع غیرنظامی

capital equipment/kapitâl i'kwipment/n

تجهیزات سرمایه‌ای

These guidelines are not specifically for use in disaster response situations and indeed note that 'The general rule of thumb is that capital equipment should not be donated in emergency situations, unless it is established that the emergency will be continued over a long period.' The donation process, flowcharts and checklists may be applicable across many settings and situations, but involvement of the recipient in decision making is paramount.

carve/kârv/vt,vi

ایجاد کردن، ساختن، به زحمت به دست آوردن

For Indonesia, both the Indian Ocean tsunami and the HFA have directed it toward developing its capacity in undertaking disaster management and disaster risk reduction. Indonesia has carved out some major achievements, such as the inception of the Disaster Management Law in 2007, establishment of the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) and its provincial and regional chapters, formation of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the launch of the Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System (Ina-TEWS), all in 2008.

catastrophe/ ke'tastrefi/ n

فاجعه، مصیبت، بلا، سانحه

catastrophic/ kates'trafik/adj

فاجعه‌آمیز، اسف‌بار، مصیبت‌بار، فجیع

The Mass Evacuee Support planning initiative focuses on developing strategies and guidelines for support of disaster victims through development of planning guidance and a Host – State Evacuee, Support Plan template.These planning efforts will enhance operational effectiveness to provide recovery assistance to individuals and households, as well as public assistance to State and local governments in the event of an extraordinary or catastrophic disaster.

challenge/'chalinj/vt,n

چالش، مخالفت، به چالش خواستن، توضیح خواستن

challenger/'chalinjer/n

رقیب، حریف

challenging/'chalinjing/adj

سخت، دشوار، پرزحمت، جالب، هیجان‌انگیز، نقادانه

There are a range of challenges to the effective implementation of disaster risk reduction laws and policies.

channel/'chanel /vt

هدایت کردن، سوق دادن، جهت دادن به

The approach of Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) II is to channel support through government and development partners, civil society and NGOs into a people-oriented disaster management and risk reduction partnership. That partnership will promote cooperation, provide coordination, rank priority programmes and projects, and allocate resources to disaster management activities, risk reduction activities and climate change adaptation activities in Bangladesh.

C c

cadre/kâder/n

کادر، تیم، گروه، دسته

A cadre of village volunteers would be created to carry out the village based natural disaster risk management programs in the selected program districts.

calamitous/ka'lamits/adj

فجیع، اسف‌بار، مصیبت‌بار

calamity/ka'lamiti/n

فاجعه، بلا، مصیبت

Other calamities such as, floods, earthquakes, wildfires, highwinds, and sandslides are high on the list of sources of deaths, destruction and economic losses in the region.

capacity/ke′pasiti/n

ظرفیت

Is 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.
Capacity may include infrastructure, institutions, human knowledge and skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.

capacity assessment/′kepasiti a′sesment/n

ارزیابی ظرفیت

Is the process by which the capacity of a group, organization or society is reviewed against desired goals, where existing capacities are identified for maintenance or strengthening and capacity gaps are identified for further action.

capacity development/ke'pasiti di'volopment/n

توسعه ظرفیت، ظرفیت‌سازی

Is the process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals. It is a concept that extends the term of capacity-building to encompass all aspects of creating and sustaining capacity growth over time. It involves learning and various types of training, but also continuous efforts to develop institutions, political awareness, financial resources, technology systems and the wider enabling environment.

brief account/brief e'kaont/n

شرح کوتاه، گزارش کوتاه

The chairperson invited the speakers whose names were included on the list to give a brief account of the activities of the organizations they represented before engaging in a dialogue with members of the committee.

broach/ broch/vt

مطرح کردن، عنوان کردن، در میان گذاشتن با

Its strategic role is enhanced by its well – developed focus on broaching disaster risk management.

broker /'broker/ n

کارگزار (اوراق بهادار)، واسطه، دلال

brokerage/'brokerij/ n

کارمزد، کمیسیون، حق‌العمل، حق دلالی، واسطه‌گری

The Joint unit (brokerage) can bring an affected country in direct contact with donor countries who are willing to assist and provide needed response resources.

building code/ bilding kod/ n

آیین‌نامه ساختمان، ضوابط ساختمان‌سازی

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.
Building codes can include both technical and functional standards. They should incorporate the lessons of international experience and should be tailored to national and local circumstances. A systematic regime of enforcement is a critical supporting requirement for the effective implementation of building codes. .

built-environment /bilt-in'vâyrement/n

ساختمان‌ها و تاسیسات موجود در محیط

The built environment is the urban and technological infrastructure that we live in, as opposed to a naturally occurring environment, such as forest or grass plains. Managing the built environment is key to managing the risks of disasters and natural hazards.

burden /'berden /n, vt

بار، فشار، سنگین، مسوولیت سنگین، تحمیل کردن بر

burdened /'berdend /adj

تحت فشار، زیر بار

burdensom /'berdensâm /adj

خطیر، مهم، سنگین، شاق، طاقت فرسا

Disasters strike suddenly, often involve large groups of people, cause substantial personal and societal damage, and lay a considerable burden on economic and public health resources.

world's largest construction cranes unexpectedly buckled while performing a delicate operation on a baseball stadium in Wisconsin, USA; and a small fire suddenly erupted into a chaotic firestorm in the ticket hall of London's busy King's Cross Underground station. Relive these tragic stories as they unfold from minutes prior to calamity leading up to the end of the investigation. Each compelling episode features interviews with survivors and investigators, dramatic re-enactments and archival footage to reveal the disaster's root cause and the lessons learned as a result.

body /'bâdi/ n — نهاد، هیات

This is accomplished by assigning participation of suitable representatives from the ministry responsible for the environment and/or for renewable resources to the body established to implement the national disaster paln.

bold/ bold/ adj — مشخص، واضح، آشکار، روشن

Bold action must be taken today to counter this trend and to develop effective, long term, sustainable strategies for building earthquake safe communities.

bolt/bolt/n,vi,vt — پیچ، چفت، پیچ شدن، پیچ کردن، قفل شدن

Ceiling lights and fans should be additionally supported with a cable bolted to the ceiling joist. The cable should have enough slack to allow it to sway. Framed pictures, especially glass-covered, should be hung from closed hooks so that they can't bounce off. Only soft art such as tapestries should be placed over beds and sofas.

bottleneck /'bâtelnek /n — آستانه، گلوگاه، تنگنا، تنگی، مضیغه، تنگ راه

Communicatin is a major bottleneck in case of any major disaster particularly when the traditional network system already in force brakes down. In order to strengthen communications, it has been decided that police network (POLNET) will also be used for disaster management.

breakwater /breykwoter /n — موج شکن

The concrete breakwater, nearly 207 feet deep, was designed to blunt an incoming tsunami. Its construction marked the culmination of decades of research on wave dynamics and dissipation. It streaches 6430 feet and was completed in 2009 after more than three decades of construction.

breeding – ground/ briding graond / n — محل مناسب، محل اشاعه، خاستگاه

The wet environment in the aftermath of a tropical wildfire, combined with the destruction of sanitation facilities and a warm tropical climate, is the perfect breeding- ground for epidemics of disease which claim lives long after the storm passes.

bilateral/bây'laterâl/adj

دو طرفه، دو جانبه

bilaterally/bây'laterâli/adv

به طور دوطرفه، از هر سو، از دو طرف

Bilateral cooperation between the US and India on disaster mamagement is supported by a $2.7 million, five year effort of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

binding (on/upon sb.)/ 'bâynding/adj

الزام‌آور، تعهدآور، قابل اجرا، معتبر

The UN Copenhagen Summit fell short of a legally binding deal in December. At the summit, most nations signed up for an accord meant to limit a rise in temperatures to below 2 degree Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit). But it didn't spell how.

biological hazard/bâyâlâjikâl hazerd/n

خطر بیولوژیکی، خطر زیستی

are of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including pathogenic microorganisms, toxins and bioactive substances. Examples are bacteria, viruses or parasites, as well as venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents.

Biological agents are living things, or products of living things, that can cause illness and disease in humans.

Biological agents include viruses, bacteria and fungi, as well as parasitic worms and some plants. Biological agents enter the body when they are inhaled, eaten (ingested) or absorbed. Most biological agents are inhaled. Once inside the body, these infectious agents can multiply quickly and may be passed from one person to another. Some can survive outside the body for a quite a long time if they have the right breeding ground, such as water or food. Others die quickly without the protection of the body.

blizzard/ 'blizerd / n

بوران، کولاک

A blizzard is a severe snowstorm characterized by strong winds.By definition, the difference between blizzard and a snowstorms is the strength of the wind.To be a blizzard, a snowstorm must have winds in excess of 56km/h(35 mph) with blowing or drifting snow which reduces visibility to 400 meters or ¼ mile or less and must last for a prolonged period of time – typically three hours or more.

blueprint/'blooprint/n

طرح، نقشه، برنامه کار، طرح اولیه

Discovery Channel investigates six of the world's most disastrous malfunctions in 'Blueprint For Disaster'. Each episode takes viewers into the heart of the despair and destruction: from Seoul, in Korea, when all five floors of a luxury department store collapsed within a matter of seconds; the massive and seemingly unsinkable Derbyshire ship vanished without a trace; one of the

B b

backstopping / 'bak'stâping /n

حمایت، کمک، همکاری

The disaster management program provides support to national governments, local authorities, and communities by design, implementation and backstopping of projects at local, national, regional and global level.

baseline/'beyslâyne/n

پایه، مبنا، معیار

This document provides a baseline on which a strategy for Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) within the Caribbean will be designed. CDM has been defined under the DERMS project as including integrated management of all natural and human-induced hazards and involving management through all phases of the Disaster Management Cycle viz. Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Restoration. CDM engages the public and private sectors, civil society, urban and rural communities, and the general population in hazard prone areas. CDM is therefore multi-hazard, and multi-sectoral in its application and is concerned primarily with integrating vulnerability assessment and risk reduction into development planning and management.

benchmark/'benchmârk/n

معیار، ملاک

The Millennium Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action point towards the need for methods to identify urban vulnerability to disaster risk as a pre-cursor for the development of benchmarks with which to track policy progress for urban sustainability and risk reduction

best available technology /best e'veylebel tek'nâlâji/ n

بهترین فن‌آوری موجود

Best available technology (BAT) is a process that determines the criteria upon which BMSs will be proposed in conjunction with theoretical assessment and common sense.

best managent practice / best 'manijment 'praktis/ n

بهترین شیوه مدیریتی

Best management practice (BMP) is a common name for a variety of non-structural and low cost structural measures in mitigating the flooding and pollution effects in urban settings.

There is a need for substantial augmentation of the present network by using emergency technologies such as Advanced Multi Parametric Satellite Systems from Geo-stationary as well as Polar Platforms, Automatic Weather Stations, GPS Sonde, Wind Profiler, Rain Radar, Doppler Weather Rdars, Meteorological Towers, Agromet towers etc.

autonomic/otâ'nâmik/adj — خودکار، غیرارادی

autonomous/o'tânemes/adj — مستقل، آزاد، خودگردان

autonomy/o'tâ'nemi/n — استقلال، آزادی‌عمل، خودگردانی

The project is developing a system that will deliver alert to disaster management authorities with inputs from a range of autonomous sensors, agencies and citizens.

avalanche/ 'avalânch/ n — بهمن، آوار برف، نزول ناگهانی و عظیم هرچیزی

An avalanche is a sudden rapid flow down a slop, occurring when either natural triggers or human activity causes a critical escalating transition from the slow equilibrium evolution of the snow pack.

Healthy ecosystems, such as intact forests, wetlands, mangroves, and coral reefs are beneficial to local populations for the many livelihood benefits and products that they, provide: firewood, clean water, fibers, medicine and food, while acting as natural buffers to hazard events for flood abatement, slope stabilization, coastal protection and avalanche protection, in addition to other structural and disaster preparedness measures.

aware/e'wer/adj — باخبر، آگاه، مطلع، متوجه

awareness/e'wernis/n — آگاهی، اطلاع، توجه

Public awareness on Disaster Management is important as simple Do's and Don'ts of disaster can save many lives during disaster. It is important that the content of awareness messages should be consistent, lucid and context specific and it should be conducted at regular intervals so that the knowledge is kept alive in the community to pass on from generation to generation and ensure that the disaster risk reduction become an integral part of the culture and everyday life of the community.

assistive devices /e'sistiv di'vâysez /n — وسایل کمک توان بخشی

Donating equipment and supplies can be more complicated. Before organizing collections of physical therapy equipment and assistive devices, it is important to confirm with the relief agencies that there is a need for the items.

asthenospher/âstenos'fiyer /n — سست کره، لایه سنگ نرم استنوسفر

Under the crust is the mantle, which is composed of silicon, oxygen magnesium, iron, aluminum, and calcium. The mantel, together with the crust, is called the lithosphere. The asthenosphere is locted below the lithosphere about 62 to 155 miles under the earth's crust. The asthenosphere is believed to be the zone upon which the tectonic plates move about.

at the risk of /at dhe risk âv /idioms — در معرض خطر (چیزی)

Such stress can place a widow and her children at the risk of bondage, prostitution, trafficking and other exploitative situations.

atmospheric hazards/ atmosferik hazardz/ n — خطرات جوّی

Atmospheric hazards caused by atmospheric processes (storm, cyclone, nor'wester, tornado, hurrican, drought, etc).

attain / e'tyn/ vt,vi — رسیدن، دست یافتن به، به دست آوردن، کسب کردن

attainable / eteynebel / adj — دست یافتنی، قابل حصول

attainment / e'teynment / n — دستیابی، نیل، پیشرفت، موفقیت

We are firmly convinced that together with a shared vision, we can use ICTs as a catalyst towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and the Pacific Islands Leaders Vision for free and worthwhile lives for all pacific peoples.

attest/attest/vt,vi — تصدیق کردن، گواهی کردن، تایید کردن

attestation/ate'steyshen/n — تصدیق، گواهی، تایید، استشهاد، شهادت‌نامه

Generally it is a government body that issues a completion certificate attesting that the building has been constructed per specification and requirements, and it is fit for occupancy.

audit/ 'odit/ n, vt — حسابرسی، حسابرسی کردن، ممیزی، ممیزی کردن

auditor / 'oditer/ n — حسابرس، ممیز

Auditors tend to view disaster recovery planning as a facet of an organization's efforts to guarantee the security and integrity of its data processing capability.

augment /og'ment/vi,vt — افزایش دادن، افزودن، بهبود بخشیدن، بهتر کردن

augmentation /ogmen'teyshen /n — افزایش، ازدیاد، فزونی، افزوده، اضافه

augmented /og'mentid /adj — [موسیقی] افزوده

anomalous/e'nâmeles/adj
غیرعادی، نابهنجار، نامنظم، بی‌قاعده

anomaly/e'nâmeli/n
بی‌قاعدگی، بی‌نظمی، نابهنجاری

Appearance of anomalies in the atmosphere before earthquakes(EQs) has been verified, through observation of anomalous transmission of VHE electromagnetic(EM) waves beyond line-of-sight.

anthropogenic/anthro'pogeniik/adj
ایجاد شده توسط انسان، انسان آورد، مردمزاد

Major natural disasters include occasional landslides and sand storms; magnified by on going anthropogenic processes of deforestation and desertification.

approach/ e'proch / n
رویکرد، نگرش، دید، روش، شیوه، برخورد

approachable/ e'prochebel/ adj
قابل دسترسی، در دسترس، دست یافتنی

approaching / e'proching / adj, adv
قریب الوقوع، درشرف وقوع، درحال فرارسیدن، نزدیک به

If development is to be protected and advanced in countries affected by climate risks, an integrated approach to climate risk management needs to be promoted.

arc /ârk/n
قوسی، قوس زنجیره‌ای

An arc is a chain of volcanoes (volcanic arc) that sometimes froms on the land when an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate and then slides down underneath it (subduction).

articulate/ âr'tikyulit/ adj
فصیح، واضح، رسا، زبان آور، دارای قدرت بیان، روشن

articulate/ âr'tikyuleyt/ vt
گفتن، بیان کردن، باصراحت اظهار کردن

articulateness/ ârtikyu litnis/ n
فصاحت، زبان آوری، قدرت بیان

articulation/ârtikyu'leyshen/ n
بیان، تلفظ، [زبان‌شناسی] تولید آوا

Ensure support to national platforms for disaster reduction including through the clear articulation of their role and value added, as well as regional coordination to support the different advocacy and policy needs.

as per/'az per/preposition
مطابق با، طبق، بنابر، برحسب

As per Article 3, the governments are obliged to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present convene.

asperity/as'perity/n
تکه‌های پایدار گسل

An asperity is an area on a fault that is stuck or locked. In the Earth, tectonic earthquakes are caused by slip along a fault plane, where two rock bodies are in rigid contact. Asperities are the crustal volumes from where a maximum of seismic energy is radiated during an earthquake and from where the rupture often initiates. These are the highly stressed volumes along a fault zone and the recurrence time in them is the lowest. Therefore, it is important to identify asperities.

alleviate/ a'liiviyeyt / vt
alleviation/ aliivi'yeyshen / n
The Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) is a five year initiative from January, 2010 to December, 2014, with the overall aim of contributing to poverty alleviation in Bangladesh through disaster risk reduction.

کم کردن، کاستن از، تسکین دادن، آرام کردن
کاهش، تخفیف، تسکین، وسیله تخفیف، مایه تسکین

allocation of resources/alo'keyshen âv risorsiz/ n
To ensoure emergency physicians and nurses play a primary role in disaster planning and are considered in any national allocation of resources and protective measures, Congress should continue to include them in any definition regarding first responders to disasters.

تخصیص منابع

alluvial/a'looviyâl/adj
alluvium/a'looviyem/ n
The region has considerable area close to river basins and deltas that are characterized by Holocene alluvium deposits, which are likely to soften and hence are susceptible to liquefaction during an earthquake.

ابرفتی، رسوبی
آبرفت، ته نشین، رسوب

ambience/ 'ambiyens/n
ambient/'ambiyent/ adj
By continuously monitoring the ambient vibration of the instrumented bridge, its global structural conditions of both super - and sub - structures can be evaluated with possible damage locations identified which will aid local non - destructive evaluation or visual inspection to further localize and access the damage.

محیط، جو، فضا، حال وهوا
محیط، محیط اطراف، فراگیر

amend/ a'mend/vt,vi
amendable/a'mendebel/adj
amendment/a'mendment/n
amends/a'mendz/n
In addition, traditional flood modifying and against – flood protecting measures need to be amended with two new measures characteristic only for urban setting: small near - to- source detention structures and low cost protection techniques.

اصلاح کردن، ماده یا قانونی را اصلاح و تجدید نظر کردن
قابل اصلاح، اصلاح‌پذیر
تجدیدنظر، اصلاحیه، [قانون] متمّم، صلاح، تصحیح
جبران، پرداخت خسارت

ample/ 'ampel/ adj
Animal brought to a pet shelter are required to have proper identification collar and rabies tag, proper identification on all belongings, a carrier or cage, a leash, an ample supply of food, water and food bowls, any necessary medications, specific care instructions and newspapers or trash bags for clean up.

فراوان، زیاد، کافی، به اندازه

aggravate / 'agreveyt/ vt — بدتر کردن، وخیم‌تر کردن، تشدید کردن

aggravating / 'agreveyting / adj — ناراحت کننده، آزار دهنده

aggravation / agre'veyshen/ n — تشدید، وخامت، عامل تشدید، مایه عصبانیت

Although war is a crucial factor in causing and aggravating risk and suffering, conflict does not feature in the Hyogo Framework for Action, and consequently the necessary policies and strategies are omitted.

aggregate/'agrigit / n, adj — جمعی، مجموعه، گروه، کلی، مجموعا، حاصل‌جمع

aggregate/'agregeyt/vt, vi — جمع کردن، جمع شدن، گروه‌بندی کردن

aggregation/ agri'geyshen/ n — اجتماع، تجمع، مجموعه، گروه، توده

Natural hazards are likely to (a) contribute to poverty by affecting human development indicators and assets directly, as well as indirectly through affecting their attributes of value and productivity; and (b) exacerbate the household's in ability to avoid or recover from proverty due to their agrregate nature, in combination with the absence or inadequate application of coping mechanisms.

aid packages / eyd pakijiz / n — بسته‌های کمک‌های مردمی

Many Indian Ocean Tsunami aid packages supplied by various organizations in Tamil Nadu excluded culturally appropriate chudhidar sets that are worn by girls. Similarly, burkas were underprovided in areas with Muslim communities.

alarm/e'lârm/n,vt — آژیر، اعلام خطر، هشدار، از خطر (چیزی) آگاهانیدن

alarmed/e'lârmd/adj — وحشت‌زده، مضطرب

alarming /e'lârming/adj — نگران کننده، اضطراب‌آور، وحشتناک

alarmingly/e'lârmingli/adv — به طور نگران کننده‌ای، به طرز وحشتناکی

alarmist /e'lârmist/n,adj — آدم اضطراب برانگیز، جنجالی، جنجال برانگیز، ترس‌آفرین، رعب‌آفرین

In light of the alarming global trend of rising disaster losses, disaster and climate risk management (DRM) is increasingly at the core of World Bank business. Investments are helping to protect millions of lives and livelihoods and safeguard growth in key socio-economic sectors. The World Bank, with the UN and some bilateral donors, founded the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) in 2006 to leverage new investment, generate knowledge and expertise, and build a global partnership for mainstreaming DRM.

all hazard approach/ol 'hazerd e'proach/n — رویکرد جامع بلایا و سوانح

In Canada, emergency management adopts an all hazard approach that addresses both natural and human-induced hazards and disasters. These are increasing in both number and frequency across the world, resulting in ever growing human suffering and economic cost.

adverse effects/'advers i'fekets/n

تاثیرات نامطلوب، تاثیرات مضر

Tropical cyclones and tornadoes uproot trees, telephone, telegraph and electricity line, destroy bridges, culverts, and houses, kill people and domestic animals, leaving serious and adverse effects on the economy as well as on the whole environment.

affected/a′fektid/adj

آسیب دیده، متاثر از

People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected are those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.
People can be affected directly or indirectly. Affected people may experience short-term or long-term consequences to their lives, livelihoods or health and to their economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. In addition, people who are missing or dead may be considered as directly affected.

affix/a'fiks /vt

چسباندن، نصب کردن، متصل کردن، زدن

The best preventive option for decreasing casualties in the event of a disaster is the construction of high – quality buildings; in some cases, affixing the furniture to the walls may also be helpful. In the absence of such measures, the incidence of disaster – related crush injuries of remains high.

affordable/e'fordebel/adj

قابل تهیه و خریداری

afford/e'ford/vt

استطاعت داشتن، توانایی داشتن، از عهده بر آمدن

Since the Indian Ocean tsunami catasrophe on 26 December 2004, it has become ever clearer that such technical supporting services should be more available to all countries, and joint efforts by international communities should be initiated to make such services affordable to least developed countries.

aftermath/âftermath/n-The affermath of the earthquake highlighted the extreme vulnerability of women with low socio- economic standing especially in terms of their access to resources.

نتیجه، عواقب، پیامد، دوره پس از

aftershock/'âfter'shâke/ n

پس لرزه

Aftershocks usually occur within the next two days, but have also been recorded to happen for years. Their size, strength, and frequency usually diminish with time.

adapt/a'dapt/vt — سازگار کردن، وفق دادن، تنظیم کردن

adaptability/adapti'biliti/n — انطباق‌پذیری، انعطاف‌پذیری، سازگاری

adaptable/a'daptable/adj — انطباق‌پذیر، انعطاف‌پذیر، قابل تغییر

adaptation/adap'teyshen/n — انطباق، سازگاری، تغییر

adapted/a'dapted/adj — مناسب، سازگار، تنظیم شده

The adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. The border concept of adaptation also applies to non-climatic factors such as soil erosion or surface subsidence.

address/ad'res /n, vt — مخاطب قراردادن، عنوان کردن، سخنرانی، بیان

addressee/adre'sii/n — مخاطب، {نامه} گیرنده

The disaster mitigation works mainly address the followings; (i) minimize the potential risks by developing disaster early warning strategies, (ii) prepare and implement developmental plans to provide resilience to such disasters, (iii) mobilize resources including communication and tele-medicinal services and (iv) to help in rehabilitation and post–disaster reduction.

adequacy/'adikwisi/n — کفایت، شایستگی، بسندگی، تکافو

adequate/'adikwit/adj — مناسب، کافی، شایسته، به اندازه کافی

adequately/'adikwitli/adv — به اندازه کافی، به شایستگی، به طور شایسته

Emergency response and management must explicitly target women as well as men in all areas of support, based on the recognition that women's involvement is essential to adequate recovery and potential for sustainable development and reduction of natural disasters.

adhere / ad'hiyer / vi — پای بندبودن، رعایت کردن، اعتقاد داشتن، چسبیدن

adherence/ ad'hiyerens/ n — پیروی، تبعیت، هواداری، پشتیبانی، وفاداری، پای‌بندی

adherent/ ad'hiyerent/ n — هوادار، طرفدار، پیرو، مرید

adhension/ ad'hiizhen/ n — حمایت، پشتیبانی، وفاداری، چسبیدگی، چسبندگی،

adhesive/ ad'hiisiv/ adj, n — چسبنده، چسب دار، چسب، چسب، ماده چسبنده

None of the disaster management systems were ISO certified. Thus, most of the zonal and divisional plans were not comprehensive lacked uniformity and also did not adhere to the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and the recommendations of HLC.

adjunct/'ajânkt/ n — ضمیمه، الحاقی، جزء، فرع، دستیار، کمک

A national environmental contingency plan prepared with these guidelines should be a valuable adjunct to a national disaster plan.

acculturation/ a'kâlchereyshen/ n — فرهنگ‌پذیری

An interpreter's behavior may evoke certain feelings in the disasters survivor. Factors such as interpreter's gender, age, or level of acculturation may affect the survivor's willingness to speak openly.

Achilles heel/ ekiliiz 'hiil/ n — نقطه ضعف، پاشنه آشیل

It represents the Achilles Heel of traditional disaster recovery planning and can only be effectively addressed by DR coordinators who are willing to adopt new, proactive roles within the IT organization.

act/akt/n — قانون

acting/ 'akting/adj — موقت، جانشین، قائم مقام، کفیل

action/'akshen/ n — دعوای حقوقی

actionable/akshenebel/adj — قابل تعقیب، قابل پیگیری قانونی

action stations/'akshen steyshenz/ n — مواضع، مواضع عملیاتی

The reporting requirement for releases of hazardous materials and pollutants are established in legislation these include, but are not limited to the:
a) National Clean Water Act,
b) Clean Air Act,
c) Environmental Conservation Act,
d) Transportation of Hazardous Material Act.
e) National Maritime Shipping Act, and
f) Port Authorities Act.

acute / a'kyoot/adj — شدید، بحرانی، وخیم، مبرم

acutely/a'kyootli/adv — به شدت، عمیقا، سخت، بسیار

The response to disasters is usually characterized by the urgent need for rapid decision accomplished by acute shortages of trained personnel, material, and time to carry out decisions effectively.

ad hoc/ad 'hâc/ adj,adv — موقتی، موردی، خاص، اختصاصی، برحسب ضرورت، موقتا

Ad hoc and wireless sensor networks have been proposed as an appealing communication method to deal with the unexpected conditions that emerge during and/or after a disaster. Communications among victims and crew members involved in rescue operations are crucial in order to alleviate the disaster consequences and save lives. In particular, at the peak of this i-phone era, people mostly communicate with each other using smartphones, making calls or sending text messages through internet and via applications such as WhatsApp, Facebook, and Line among others. However,cellular-based communications may not be possible after a disaster due to the damage caused to the telecommunication infrastructure, leaving many people isolated and unprotected.

A a

abate/ e'beyt / vi, vt

abatement/e'beytment / n

The Ministry of Environment administers the Environment Conservation Act, numerous surveillance and abatement programs designed to maintain acceptable standards.

کاهش یافتن، کاستن، خاتمه یافتن، برطرف کردن،
کاهش، جلوگیری

acceptable risk/ ak'septebel risk/n

Or tolerable risk, is therefore an important subterm; the extent to which a disaster risk is deemed acceptable or tolerable depends on existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions. In engineering terms, acceptable risk is also used to assess and define the structural and non-structural measures that are needed in order to reduce possible harm to people, property, services and systems to a chosen tolerated level, according to codes or “accepted practice” which are based on known probabilities of hazards and other factors.

خطر پذیرفتنی، ریسک مجاز، خطرپذیری قابل قبول

accidental release/ aksi'dentâl ri'liis / n

Unauthorized and accidental relreases (spills) of oils, chemicals and other hazardous or polluting substances may present an immediate threat to the nearby community.

نشت، ریزش پیش‌بینی نشده، ریزش تصادفی

accommodate/ e'kâmodeyt/vt

accommodation/ e'kâmo'deyshen/n

accommodating/ e'kâmo'deyting/ adj

Disaster management services are trying to arrange temporary accommodation for about 400 people left without a roof over their heads after a fire in Alexandra.

اسکان دادن، جا دادن، همراهی کردن، مساعدت کردن
جا، منزل، محل سکونت، کمک، وسیله کمک
منزل مناسب، سازگار، خوش برخورد، مهربان، همراه

accretionary wedge /a'kriisheneri wej /n

Sediments, the top layer of material on a tectonic plate, that accumulate and deform where oceanic and continental plates collide. These sediment are scraped off the top of the downgoing oceanic crustal plate and are appended to the edge of the continental plate.

گوه‌های بهم افزوده

Dictionary of Disaster Management [No. 715]

Mohammad Reza Talakoob

Steering Committee:

Behnam Saeedi	Deputy of Prevention and Prediction, National Disaster Management Organization
Rasoul Hajahmadi	Head of Training & Research Planning of National Disaster Management Organization
Hassan Azadeh	Consultant to Office of Deputy of Prevention and Prediction, National Disaster Management Organization
Alireza Toutounchi	Deputy of Technical and Executive Affairs Department
Farzaneh Agha Ramezanali	Head of Water & Agriculture Group, Department of Technical and Executive Affairs

Islamic Republic of Iran
Plan and Budget Organization

DICTIONARY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

No. 715

Office of Deputy for Technical, Infrastructure and Production Affairs
Department of Technical and Executive Affairs
nezamfanni.ir

National Disaster Management Organization
Deputy of Prevention and Prediction
ndmo.ir

2018

shaghool.ir