

licross / volags steering committee for disasters

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INTRODUCTION

The Glossary of Abbreviations and Emergency Key Words is the fourth publication of the Licross/Volags Steering Committee for Disasters, our previous ones being Country Fact Sheets, National Disaster Preparedness Plans and Handbook.

The Committee is comprised of the following organizations :

Catholic Relief Services
League of Red Cross Societies
Lutheran World Federation
OXFAM
World Council of Churches.

The Committee was established in 1972 to share information in disaster situations between agencies and to develop disaster preparedness studies.

Owing to the accumulated and specialized disaster relief operations throughout the World a number of common words have been frequently used. The purpose of this study is to assemble, for easy reference, some terms commonly used in emergencies and to establish a basic vocabulary of disaster terminology.

UNDRO has been consulted in the finalization of the contents of this study. WHO has also contributed with its technical expertise.

Although every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, the Committee must decline any liability for the information contained in this Handbook, because changes can occur. Users of the publication are therefore advised to check locally information on the country concerned before acting on same. The Committee would nonetheless welcome any suggestions for improvement or corrections of information available to local users of the publication to facilitate amending subsequent editions.

It is hoped that the present study will be useful for day-to-day disaster relief activities.

co-operative effort of : catholic relief services, league of red cross societies, lutheran world federation, oxfam and world council of churches

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS *

(in general use)

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---|
| 1. | ACVA | - American Council of Voluntary Agencies (New York) |
| 2. | ADB (BAFD) | - African Development Bank (Abidjan) |
| 3. | AFP | - Agence France Presse |
| 4. | AFSC | - American Friends Service Committee, Inc. (Philadelphia) |
| 5. | AID | - Agency for International Development (Washington) |
| 6. | AID | - Action in Distress (London) |
| 7. | AJDC | - American Joint Distribution Committee (New York) |
| 8. | AP | - Associated Press (U.S.A.) |
| 9. | ASAP | - As soon as possible |
| 10. | ASDB (BAD) | - Asian Development Bank (Manila) |
| 11. | ASEAN (ASEAN) | - Association of South-East Asian Nations (Jakarta) |
| 12. | ATA | - Actual time of arrival |
| 13. | ATD | - Actual time of departure |
| | | |
| 14. | BBF | - Brother's Brother Foundation (Pittsburgh, Penn.) |
| 15. | BCG | - Anti-Tubercular vaccine |
| 16. | BENELUX | - Economic Union of Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg |
| | | |
| 17. | C° | - Centigrade/Celsius (measurement of temperature) |
| 18. | CAF | - Cost and Freight |
| 19. | CAFOD | - Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (London) |
| 20. | CARE | - Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (New York) |
| 21. | CARICOM
(CARICOM) | - Caribbean Community (Georgetown) |
| 22. | CASA | - Christian Agency for Social Action (India) |
| 23. | CCC (COD) | - Customs Cooperation Council (Brussels) |
| 24. | CCIA (CCIA) | - Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (WCC) |
| 25. | CCPD | - Commission on the Participation of the Churches in Development
(WCC) |
| 26. | CE (CE) | - Council of Europe (Strasbourg) |
| 27. | CENTO (CENTO) | - Central Treaty Organization (Ankara) |
| 28. | CI | - Caritas Internationalis (Rome) |
| 29. | CICARWS | - Commission on Inter-Church Aid, Refugee & World Service (WCC) |
| 30. | CIDA (ACDI) | - Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) |

31. CIDSE (CIDSE) - International Cooperation for Socio-Economic Development (Brussels)
32. CIF - Cost, Insurance and Freight
33. CILSS (CILSS) - Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahelian Zone (Ouagadougou)
34. Cm. - Centimetre
35. CMC - Christian Medical Commission (WCC)
36. CMEA (CMEA) - Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Moscow)
37. COD - Cash on delivery
38. CORR - Christian Organization for Relief and Rehabilitation (Dacca)
39. CORSO - New Zealand Council of Organizations for Relief Service. Overseas, Inc. (New Zealand)
40. COR UNUM - Coordination of Roman Catholic Relief Agencies (Vatican)
41. CRS - Catholic Relief Services (New York, Geneva)
42. CSB - Cornmeal, soya blend
43. CSM - Cornmeal, soya milk
44. CWS - Church World Service (U.S.A.)
45. Cwt. - Hundredweight (144 lbs)
46. DAC (CAD) - Development Assistance Committee (OECD, Paris)
47. DANIDA (DANIDA) - Danish International Development Agency (Copenhagen)
48. DD-II (DD-II) - Second Development Decade (United Nations)
49. DDT - Dichlorodiphenyltrichloro-ethane
50. DOW - Das Diakonische Werk - German Churches Service Agency (Stuttgart)
51. DEC - Disaster Emergency Committee (U.K.)
52. Dwt. - Dead weight tons
53. ECA (CEA) - Economic Commission for Africa (U.N., Addis Ababa)
54. ECE (CEE) - Economic Commission for Europe (U.N., Geneva)
55. ECLA (CEPAL) - Economic Commission for Latin America (U.N., Santiago-Chile)
56. ECOSOC (ECOSOC) - Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
57. ESCAP (CESAP) - Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (U.N., Bangkok)
58. EEC (CEE) - European Economic Community (Brussels)
59. EFTA (AELE) - European Free Trade Association (Geneva)
60. ERO - Emergency Relief Operations of WHO (Geneva)

61.	ETA	- Expected time of arrival
62.	ETD	- Expected time of departure
63.	F°	- Fahrenheit (measurement of temperature)
64.	FAO (FAO ou OAA)	- Food & Agriculture Organization (U.N., Rome)
65.	FOB	- Free on Board
66.	FORC	- Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (USAID, Washington)
67.	Ft.	- Foot or Feet
68.	FFHC/AFD (CMCF/AFD)	- Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (FAO, Rome)
69.	FPC	- Fish, protein, powder concentrate (Scandinavia)
70.	FY	- Fiscal year
71.	GA (GA)	- General Assembly of the United Nations
72.	Gal.	- Gallon
73.	GATT (GATT)	- General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (Geneva)
74.	GIENS (GIENS)	- Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO, Rome)
75.	GMT	- Greenwich Mean Time
76.	GNP	- Gross National Product
77.	GRT	- Gross Registered Tons
78.	Hr. Hrs.	- Hour, hours
79.	IAEA (AIEA)	- International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna)
80.	IATA (IATA)	- International Air Transport Association (Montreal, Geneva)
81.	IBRD	- International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (World Bank, Washington)
82.	ICAO (OACI)	- International Civil Aviation Organization (U.N., Montreal)
83.	ICDO (OIPC)	- International Civil Defence Organization (Geneva)
84.	ICCB (SICE)	- International Catholic Child Bureau (Geneva)
85.	ICEM (CIME)	- Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (Geneva)
86.	ICJ (CIJ)	- International Court of Justice (The Hague)
87.	ICRC (CICR)	- International Committee of the Red Cross (Geneva)
88.	ICVA (CIAS)	- International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Geneva)
89.	IDA (AID)	- International Development Association (Washington)

90.	IIEP (IIPPE)	- International Institute for Education Planning (UNESCO, Paris)
91.	ILO (OIT)	- International Labour Organization (Geneva)
92.	IMCO (IMCO)	- Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (London)
93.	IMF (FMI)	- International Monetary Fund (Washington)
94.	In. Ins.	- Inch, Inches
95.	INDSEC	- Indo-China Secretariat (ICRC/LORCS, Geneva)
96.	IPI (IIP)	- International Press Institute (Zürich)
97.	IRC	- International Rescue Committee (New York)
98.	IRS	- International Referral System (UNEP, Nairobi)
99.	IRU (IRU)	- International Road Transport Union (Geneva)
100.	ISO (ISO)	- International Standards Organization (Geneva)
101.	ITC (CCI)	- International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT, Geneva)
102.	ITU (UIT)	- International Telecommunications Union (Geneva)
103.	IUCW (UIPE)	- International Union for Child Welfare (Geneva)
104.	IUCN	- International Union for the Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources (Morges)
105.	IUEF (FIEU)	- International University Exchange Fund (Geneva)
106.	IUSSP (IUSSP)	- International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (Belgium)
107.	IWC	- International Wheat Council (London)
108.	Kg.	- Kilogramme
109.	Km.	- Kilometre
110.	Kw.	- Kilowatt
111.	Lb.	- Pound (weight)
112.	LDC(S)	- Least Developed Country(ies) (U.N. terminology)
113.	LT	- Long Ton (2.240 lbs)
114.	Lt	- Letter telegramme (night letter, cable)
115.	Lv.	- Largest vessel
116.	LORCS	- League of Red Cross Societies (Geneva)
117.	LWF (FLM)	- Lutheran World Federation (Geneva)
118.	LWR	- Lutheran World Relief (New York)
119.	LWS	- Lutheran World Service (Geneva)
120.	M.	- Metre
121.	MCH	- Mother Child Health
122.	Mg.	- Milligramme.

- 123. Ml. - Million
- 124. MSA (PGT) - Most seriously affected countries (U.N. terminology)
- 125. Mt. - Metric tons
- 126. Mw. - Megawatt = 100,000 kilowatts

- 127. NCR - Norwegian Church Relief (Oslo)
- 128. NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
- 129. NORAD - Norwegian Agency for Development (Oslo)
- 130. NOVIB - Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation (The Netherlands)
- 131. NPU - Net Protein Utilization
- 132. NRT - Net Registered Ton
- 133. NSGT - Non-Self-Governing Territories

- 134. OAS (OEA) - Organization of American States (Washington)
- 135. OAU (OUA) - Organization for African Unity (Addis Ababa)
- 136. ODM - Ministry of Overseas Development (U.K.)
- 137. OECD (OCDE) - Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (Paris)
- 138. OFDA - Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID, Washington)
- 139. OSRO - Office of Special Relief Organization (FAO, Rome)
- 140. OXFAM - Oxford Committee for Famine

- 141. p.a. - Per annum
- 142. PAG (PAG) - Protein Advisory Group (U.N., New York)
- 143. PAHO (OPAS) - Pan American Health Organization (Washington)
- 144. PCM - Protein - Calorie Malnutrition
- 145. PEM - Protein - Energy Malnutrition
- 146. PER - Protein Efficiency Ratio
- 147. P.I. - Public Information
- 148. P.L. - Public Law (U.S.A.)

- 149. Resrep (Resrep)- Resident Representative (UNDP field representative)
- 150. RRR - Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction

- 151. SC - Security Council (United Nations)
- 152. SCF - Save the Children Fund (London)
- 153. SIDA (ASDI) - Swedish International Development Authority (Stockholm)
- 154. Sitrep. - Situation Report
- 155. SODEPAX - Research Commission on Society, Development & Peace (WCC, Geneva)
- 156. SOFA - State of Food and Agriculture
- 157. SOP - Standard Operating Procedure
- 158. SOS - (Originally "Save our Souls") - now an international distress signal: Urgent help needed
- 159. SPEC - South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (Suva, Fiji)
- 160. Sq. - Square
- 161. SWISSAID - Swiss Association for Aid to Developing Countries (Bern)

- 162. T. - Ton
- 163. TMCH - Targeted Maternal Child Health
- 164. TT - Telegraphic Transfer

- 165. UNO (ONU) - United Nations Organization
- 166. UNCTAD (CNUCED) - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva)
- 167. UNDP (PNUD) - United Nations Development Programme (New York, Geneva)
- 168. UNDRO (UNDRO) - Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (Geneva)
- 169. UNEP (PNUE) - United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi)
- 170. UNESCO (UNESCO) - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris)
- 171. UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities (New York)
- 172. UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva)
- 173. UNHCF - United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (Nairobi)
- 174. UNIC - United Nations Information Centre
- 175. UNICEF (FISE) - United Nations Children's Fund (New York)
- 176. UNIDO (ONUDI) - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna)
- 177. UNIPAC - UNICEF Packing & Assembly Centre (Copenhagen)
- 178. UNITAR (UNITAR) - United Nations Institute for Training & Research (New York)
- 179. UNOPI (UNOPI) - United Nations Office for Public Information (U.N., New York)
- 180. UNRISD (IRNU) - United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

- 181. UNRWA (UNRWA) - United Nations Relief & Works Agency (for Palestine Refugees)
- 182. UPI - United Press International (U.S.A.)
- 183. UPU (UPU) - Universal Postal Union (Bern)
- 184. USCC - United States Catholic Conference (U.S.A.)
- 185. USAID - United States Agency for International Development (Washington)

- 186. VITA - Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Inc. (U.S.A.)
- 187. VOLAGS - Voluntary Agencies
- 188. VOLSOCS - Voluntary Societies

- 189. WB - World Bank (Washington) (See IBRD)
- 190. WCC (COE) - World Council of Churches (Geneva)
- 191. WEP (PME) - World Employment Programme (ILO, Geneva)
- 192. WFC (WFC) - World Food Council (U.N./FAO, Rome)
- 193. WFP (PAM) - World Food Programme (U.N./FAO, Rome)
- 194. WHO (OMS) - World Health Organization (Geneva)
- 195. WMO (OMM) - World Meteorological Organization (Geneva)
- 196. WSB - Wheat, Soya Blend
- 197. WSM - Wheat, Soya, Milk
- 198. WOW - War on Want (London)
- 199. WUS (EUM) - World University Service (Geneva)
- 200. WWW - World Weather Watch (WMO, Geneva)

- 201. YMCA - Young Men's Christian Association (Geneva)
- 202. YWCA - Young Women's Christian Association (Geneva)

* French abbreviations are in brackets; for details see pages 8-11.

ABREVIATIONS *

(usage général)

1. ACDI (CIDA) - Agence canadienne de Développement (Ottawa)
2. AELE (EFTA) - Association européenne de Libre Echange (Genève)
3. AID (IDA) - Association internationale de Développement (Washington)
4. AIEA (IAEA) - Agence internationale de l'Energie atomique (Vienne)
5. ASDI (SIDA) - Agence suédoise de Développement international (Stockholm)
6. ASEAN (ASEAN) - Association des Nations de l'Asie du Sud-est (Jakarta)

7. BAfD (ADB) - Banque africain de Développement (Abidjan)
8. BAsD (ASDB) - Banque asiatique de Développement (Manille)
9. BICE (ICCB) - Bureau international catholique de l'Enfance (Genève)
10. BIRD (IBRD) - Banque international pour la Reconstruction et le Développement (Washington)

11. CAD (DAC) - Comité d'Aide au Développement (OCDE, Paris)
12. CARICOM (CARICOM) - Marché commun des Caraïbes (Georgetown)
13. CCD (CCC) - Conseil de Coopération douanière (Bruxelles)
14. CCI (ITC) - Centre du Commerce international (CNUCED/GATT, Genève)
15. CCIA (CCIA) - Commission des Eglises pour les Affaires internationales (COE)
16. CE (CE) - Conseil de l'Europe (Strasbourg)
17. CEA (ECA) - Commission économique pour l'Afrique (O.N.U., Addis Ababa)
18. CEE (ECE) - Commission économique européenne (Bruxelles)
19. CENTO (CENTO) - Organisation du Traité central (Ankara)
20. CEPAL (ECLA) - Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine (O.N.U, Santiago-Chile)
21. CESAP (ESCAP) - Commission économique sociale pour l'Asie et le Pacifique (O.N.U. Bangkok)
22. CIAB (ICVA) - Conseil international des Agences bénévoles (Genève)
23. CICR (ICRC) - Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Genève)
24. CIDSE (CIDSE) - Coopération internationale pour le Développement socio-économique (Bruxelles)
25. CIJ (ICJ) - Cour internationale de Justice (La Haye)
26. CILSS (CILSS) - Comité permanent inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (Ouagadougou)
27. CIME (ICEM) - Comité inter-gouvernemental pour les Migrations européennes (Genève)

28. CMOF/AFD (FFHC/AFD) - Campagne mondiale contre la Faim/Action pour le Développement (FAO, Rome)
29. CMEA (CMEA) - Conseil d'Assistance économique mutuelle (Moscou)
30. CNUCED (UNCTAD) - Conférence des Nations Unies sur le Commerce et le Développement (Genève)
31. COE (WCC) - Conseil oecuménique des Eglises (Genève)
32. DANIDA (DANIDA) - Organisme danois de Développement international (Copenhague)
33. DD-II (DD-II) - Deuxième Décennie des Nations Unies pour le Développement
34. ECOSOC (ECOSOC) - Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies (O.N.U.)
35. EMMIR - Elément médical militaire d'Intervention rapide (Paris)
36. EUM (WUS) - Entraide universitaire mondiale (Genève)
37. FAO (FAO) - Organisation pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (Rome)
38. FIEU (IUEF) - Fonds international d'Echange universitaire (Genève)
39. FIIG - Fédération des Institutions internationales semi-officielles et privées établies à Genève (Genève)
40. FISE (UNICEF) - Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (New York, Genève)
41. FLM (LWF) - Fédération luthérienne mondiale (Genève)
42. FMI (IMF) - Fonds monétaire international (Washington)
43. GA (GA) - Assemblée générale des Nations Unies
44. GATT (GATT) - Accord général sur les Tarifs douaniers et le Commerce (Genève)
45. GIEWS (GIEWS) - Système mondial d'Information et d'Alerte rapide sur l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO, Rome)
46. IATA (IATA) - Association de Transport aérien international (Montreal, Genève)
47. IIP (IPI) - Institut international de la Presse (Zürich)
48. IIPE (IIEP) - Institut international de Planification de l'Education (UNESCO, Paris)
49. IMCO (IMCO) - Organisation inter-gouvernementale consultative de la Navigation maritime (Londres)
50. IRNU (UNRISD) - Institut de Recherche des Nations Unies pour le Développement social (O.N.U., New York)
51. IRU (IRU) - Union internationale des Transports routiers (Genève)
52. ISO (ISO) - Organisation internationale de Normalisation (Genève)
53. IUSSP (IUSSP) - Union internationale pour l'Etude scientifique de la Population (Belgique)

- 54. OAA (FAO) - Organisation pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (Rome)
- 55. OACI (ICAO) - Organisation de l'Aviation civile internationale (Montreal)
- 56. OCDE (OECD) - Organisation de Coopération et de Développement économiques (Paris)
- 57. OEA (OAS) - Organisation des Etats américains (Washington)
- 58. OIPC (ICDO) - Organisation internationale de Protection civile (Genève)
- 59. OIT (ILO) - Organisation internationale du Travail (Genève)
- 60. OMM (WMO) - Organisation météorologique mondiale (Genève)
- 61. OMS (WHO) - Organisation mondiale de la Santé (Genève)
- 62. ONU (UNO) - Organisation des Nations Unies
- 63. ONUDI (UNIDO) - Organisation des Nations Unies pour le Développement industriel (Vienne)
- 64. OPAS (PAHO) - Organisation panaméricaine de la Santé (Washington)
- 65. OUA (OAU) - Organisation de l'Unité africaine (Addis Ababa)

- 56. PAG (PAG) - Groupe consultatif des Protéines et Calories (New York)
- 67. PAM (WFP) - Programme alimentaire mondial (O.N.U./FAO, Rome)
- 68. PGT (MSA) - Pays les plus gravement touchés (terminologie des Nations Unies)
- 69. PMA (LDC) - Pays les moins avancés (terminologie des Nations Unies)
- 70. PME (WEP) - Programme mondial de l'Emploi (OIT, Genève)
- 71. PNUD (UNDP) - Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (New York)
- 72. PNUJ (UNEP) - Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (Nairobi)

- 73. Resrep(Resrep) - Représentant résident (O.N.U.)

- 74. UIPE (IUCW) - Union internationale de Protection de l'Enfance (Genève)
- 75. UIT (ITU) - Union internationale des Télécommunications (Genève)
- 76. UNDRD (UNDRD) - Bureau du Coordonnateur des Secours en Cas de Catastrophes (Genève)
- 77. UNESCO (UNESCO) - Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Education, la Science et la Culture (Paris)
- 78. UNHCR (UNHCR) - Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés (Genève)
- 79. UNITAR (UNITAR) - Institut des Nations Unies pour la Formation et la Recherche (New York)

- 80. UNOPI (UNOPI) - Bureau de l'Information des Nations Unies
- 81. UNRWA (UNRWA) - Office de Secours et de Travaux des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche Orient

- 82. UPU (UPU) - Union postale universelle (Berne)
- 83. WFC (WFC) - Conseil mondial de l'Alimentation (O.N.U./FAO, Rome)
- 84. YMCA (YMCA) - Alliance des Unions chrétiennes de jeunes Gens (Genève)
- 85. YWCA (YWCA) - Alliance des Unions chrétiennes féminines (Genève)

* Abréviations en anglais entre parenthèses; voir pages 1-7.

EMERGENCY KEY WORDS

1. Air-mass thunderstorm A thunderstorm occurs within a given unstable air-mass and is not caused by the passage of a front.
2. Anti-cyclone It is an atmospheric system opposite to a cyclone. Whereas in a cyclone or low-pressure area the winds circulate in a counter-clockwise sense in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere, the anti-cyclone circulation is clockwise in the northern and counter-clockwise in the southern hemisphere. In contrast with cyclones, which are usually areas of strong winds and bad weather, anti-cyclones ordinarily are characterized by fine weather and freak winds.
3. Arid climate A climate in which the rainfall is insufficient to support vegetation.
4. Ash flow In some eruptions of gas charged magma, only a relatively small proportion of the material is thrown high into the air by explosion. Much of the ash resulting from disruption of the rock froth remains suspended in a cloud which spreads outward close to the ground surface, producing an ash flow.
5. Atmosphere An atmosphere is the gaseous envelope which covers a planet or large satellite.
6. Atmospheric Pollution Contamination of the atmosphere by gases and solids produced in the burning of natural and artificial fuels, in chemical and some other industrial processes, and in nuclear explosions; the term may be considered also to include contamination produced by such processes as accumulation of cosmic dust, raising by wind of surface dust, eruption of volcanoes, decay of vegetation, evaporation of sea salt spray, and natural radio-activity.
7. Avalanche A large mass of snow and other materials which moves rapidly down a mountain slope. An avalanche begins when the gravity of the mass of snow becomes too great for the slope on which it rests, or when its foundation is loosened by spring rains, the blowing of the föhn (a warm dry wind) or other causes. Avalanches carry a considerable amount of rock debris with the snow and are therefore a geological agent of some significance.

8. Beaufort Scale Scale for wind (numerical scale of wind speed in which the stronger the wind, the higher the number).
9. Bulgar Food made from wheat (boiled, dried with coarse outside bran removed). 100% cooked whole wheat.
10. Calorie The calorie, a unit of energy, was originally defined as the quantity of energy (or heat) necessary to raise the temperature of one gram of water, at constant atmospheric pressure, by 1°C. The kilocalorie (sometimes called the kilogramme-calorie or large calorie) is 1000 cal. The calorific value of foods is usually given in terms of kilocalories and through loose usage the prefix "kilo" is often omitted. The "calories" counted by persons on a reducing diet are kilocalories.
11. Cassava The starchy root of two plants of the spurge family, the bitter cassava, and the sweet cassava, both important sources of food starches.
12. Cholera Is a term that has been incorrectly applied to a wider variety of acute diarrhoeal diseases of short duration. In many instances these infectious agents are transmitted by food. These diseases are, however, to be distinguished from the acute, specific and highly fatal infection with *Vibrio cholerae* known as true cholera, Indian cholera or, most commonly Asiatic cholera.
13. Cholera Vaccine A vaccine produced from *Vibrio cholera* or *Vibrio eltor*. Usually 2 sub-cutaneous injections are given at about 21 days' interval. Immunity is short with a maximum protection of 6 months, and such protection is obtained in only 50% of cases. Usually, sanitary and hygienic measures rather than vaccination suffice in great emergencies. Cholera is subject to quarantine regulations.
14. Climatic Control One of the relatively permanent factors which govern the general nature of the climate of a portion of the earth. They include a) solar radiation, especially as it varies with latitude, b) distribution of land water masses, c) elevation and large-scale topography and d) ocean currents. The general circulation of main wind systems sometimes are included, but they may better be considered a secondary control,

since they themselves are controlled largely by the above factors. All of these have been constant during historical times, but most or all of them have changed during geologic time and have caused large-scale changes of climate.

15. Climatography

A thorough quantitative description of climate, particularly with reference to the tables and charts which show the characteristic values of climatic elements at a station or over an area. The term often has a comparative geographic connotation. Like descriptive climatology it is sometimes used anti-thetically to climatology, when the latter is narrowly used to denote only the explanation of the causes for climatic conditions (physical climatology).

16. Climatological Forecast

A weather forecast based upon the climate of a region instead of upon the implications of current weather. Consideration may be given to the climatic behaviour of such synoptic weather features as cyclones and anti-cyclones, fronts, the jet stream, etc.

17. Climatology

Climatology is the science dealing with climate. Climate is the average condition of the atmosphere at a locality or over an area. Climate is determined by the daily weather events and their daily weather events and their seasonal patterns.

18. Communicable Disease

See infectious diseases.

19. Communications Resources

Public and private communication systems: police, fire, military, other governmental, private radio, T.V., newspapers, magazines and other news media, telephone and telegraph facilities, amateur (HAM) radio operators, etc. and operational inventory index and plan for coordination and utilization of these facilities and capabilities in time of disaster and emergency.

20. Conventional Food

A food available in a given community through the methods of classical agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry, hunting, fishing, gathering or fermentation, and not subjected to unusual processing.

21. Corn-Soy-Blend (CSB)

69.7% Cornmeal, processed, gelatinized
22% Soy flour, defatted, toasted
2.7% Mineral premix.
0.1% Vitamin, Anti-oxident premix.
5.5% Soy oil, refined, deodorized, stabilised

22. Corn-Soy-Milk (CSM)

59.2% Cornmeal, processed, gelatinized
17.5% Soy flour, defatted, toasted
15% non-fat dry milk spray process (amount may depend on availability).
2.7% Mineral premix
0.1% Vitamin anti-oxident premix
5.5% Soy oil, refined, deodorized, stabilised

23. Creeping Disasters

Slowmoving disasters, such as drought, health deterioration, epidemics and famine that do not manifest themselves until extensive damage and suffering are widespread and the public demands emergency response.

24. Cyclone

A cyclone of middle and high latitudes is called a "depression". A tropical cyclone of moderate intensity is a "tropical storm", if of great intensity, a tropical cyclone in the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal is termed a "cyclone", in the western Pacific a "typhoon", in Western Australia a "willy-willy", in most other tropical latitudes a "hurricane".

That atmospheric pressure distribution in which there is a low central pressure relative to the surroundings. It is characterized on a synoptic chart by a system of closed isobars, generally approximately circular or oval in form, enclosing a central low pressure. "Cyclonic circulation" is counter-clockwise round the centre in the northern hemisphere, clockwise in the southern hemisphere; in either case the sense of rotation about the local vertical is the same as that of the earth's rotation.

25. Cyclonic Rain

Rainfall which is caused by the large-scale vertical motion associated with synoptic features such as depression and fronts. It is one of a broad three-fold classification of rainfall, the other classes being "orographic" and "convective".

26. Damage Assessment Appraising or determination of the actual effects resulting from a disaster.
27. Damage Forecasting Making pre-disaster studies of the probable effects of a disaster upon the people and country.
28. Damage Mitigation Lessening the severity of suffering and damage caused by disaster.
29. Demography Scientific study of human populations.
30. Desert A region in which rainfall is insufficient, in relation to rate of evaporation, to support vegetation.
31. Diet The total solid and liquid foods consumed by an individual or by a population group, either on an average basis or during a specified period.
32. Diphtheria Is a specific, localized and superficial bacterial infection that is associated with the formation of characteristic membrane, composed of fibrin and necrotic tissue and with the production of a powerful toxin. The lesion is normally situated in the upper respiratory tract but is occasionally related to previous wounds or ulcers of the skin.
33. Disaster A disaster is a catastrophic situation in which the day-to-day patterns of life are - in many instances - suddenly disrupted and people are plunged into helplessness and suffering and as a result need food, protection, clothing, shelter, medical and social care and other necessities of life.
34. Disaster Act Law of the Nation that provides the Chief Executive with broadpowers to supplement the efforts and available resources of national, state and local governments to meet emergency demands and administer disaster plans.
35. Disaster Preparedness Disaster Preparedness may be described as action designed to minimize loss of life and damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective rescue relief and rehabilitation in cases of disaster.