

سورة الاحقاف

Evacuation Management and Health Needs

Mohammad Heidari

PhD in Health in Disasters and Emergencies



Basic Concepts

Evacuation:

Evacuation is a temporary movement of people from identified danger zones to the designated safe houses/centers in order to protect their lives

Preventive evacuation:

Preventive evacuation refers to evacuating when the flood water and other hazards or threats have not yet reached the houses of peoples at risk

Warning system:

Warning system includes actions to alert people about an upcoming **hazardous event** or circumstances in their location, which may **threaten** their **safety and security**, and which requires adaptive response

Stages of Evacuation

Evacuation is an important component of prevention, preparedness and response

There are two stages;

1. Pre-evacuation

2. Evacuation

Pre-evacuation Stage

- Pre-evacuation planning is an important part of the **community disaster risk management plan**
- This helps a **greater number of people** to escape and at a faster rate, it lessens the panic and confusion typically associated with evacuations
- It allows for a **quicker return to normalcy** once an emergency is dealt with
- **Community health worker** has to organize an **Evacuation Committee** among community members



Task of Evacuation Committee

Pre-evacuation:

- Prepare evacuation plan including warning system
- Training and education of community members
- Identify and prepare **logistical needs** for evacuation
- Networking, coordination and resource generation for the purpose of evacuation

During evacuation:

- Give order to move
- Manage logistical needs for the evacuation
- Ensure orderly evacuation
- Identify a safe place for evacuation
- Act as marshals/guides during evacuation
- Search and rescue

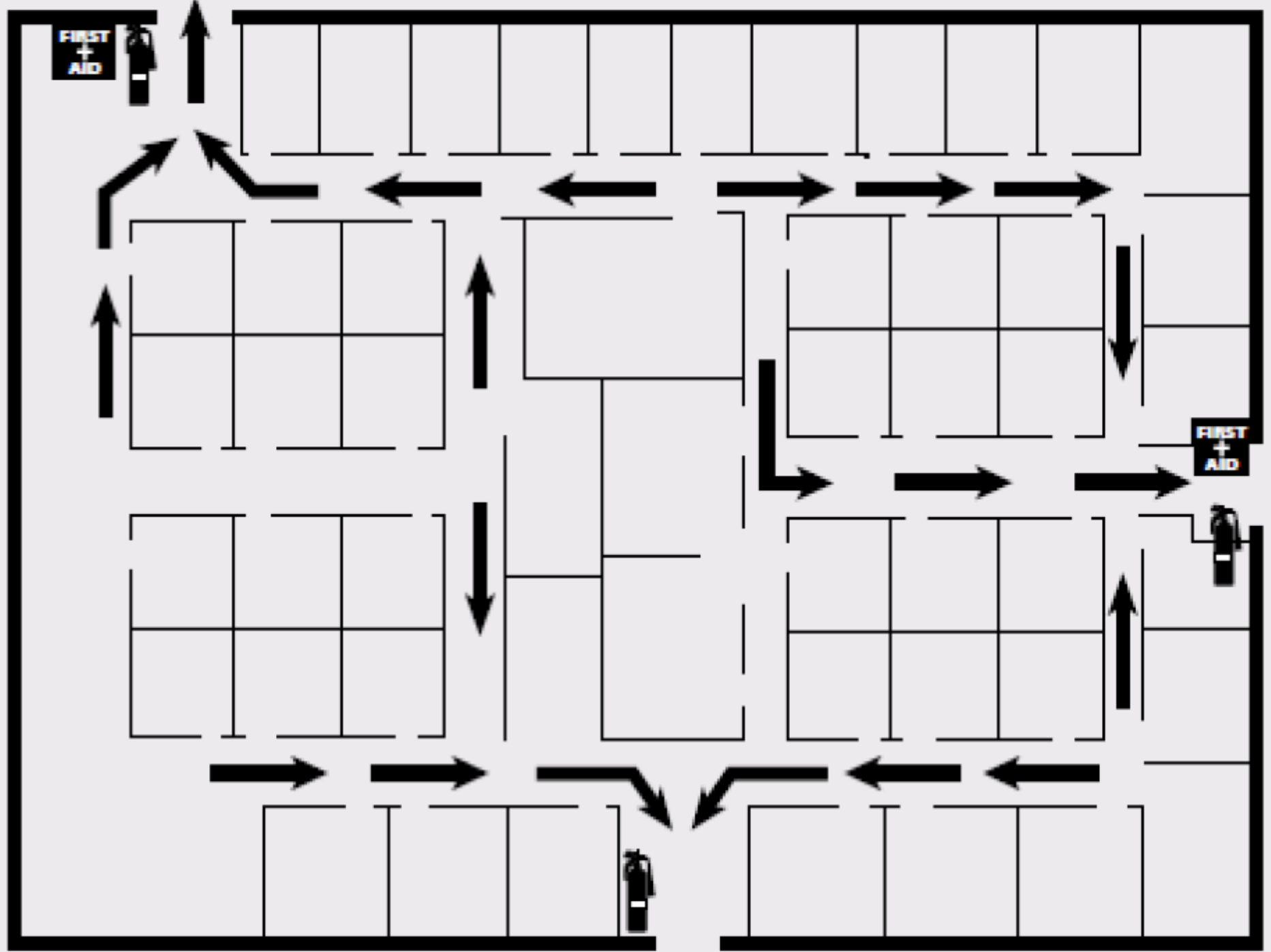
In Evacuation Center:

- Coordinate with health, food, sanitation, security, information committee
- Manage relief operations while in evacuation center
- Networking, public information, advocacy, resource generation

Pre-evacuation planning:

- Establish **Early Warning System (EWS)**
- Identify shortest and safest **route**
- Identify and prepare alternative **routes**





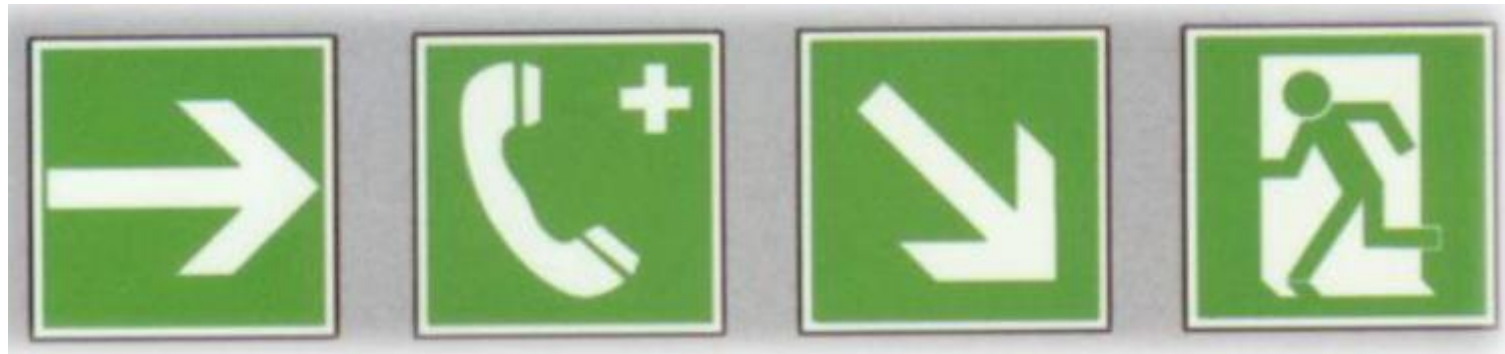
FIRST + AID

FIRST + AID

- Identify pick up points or **assembly points** for people

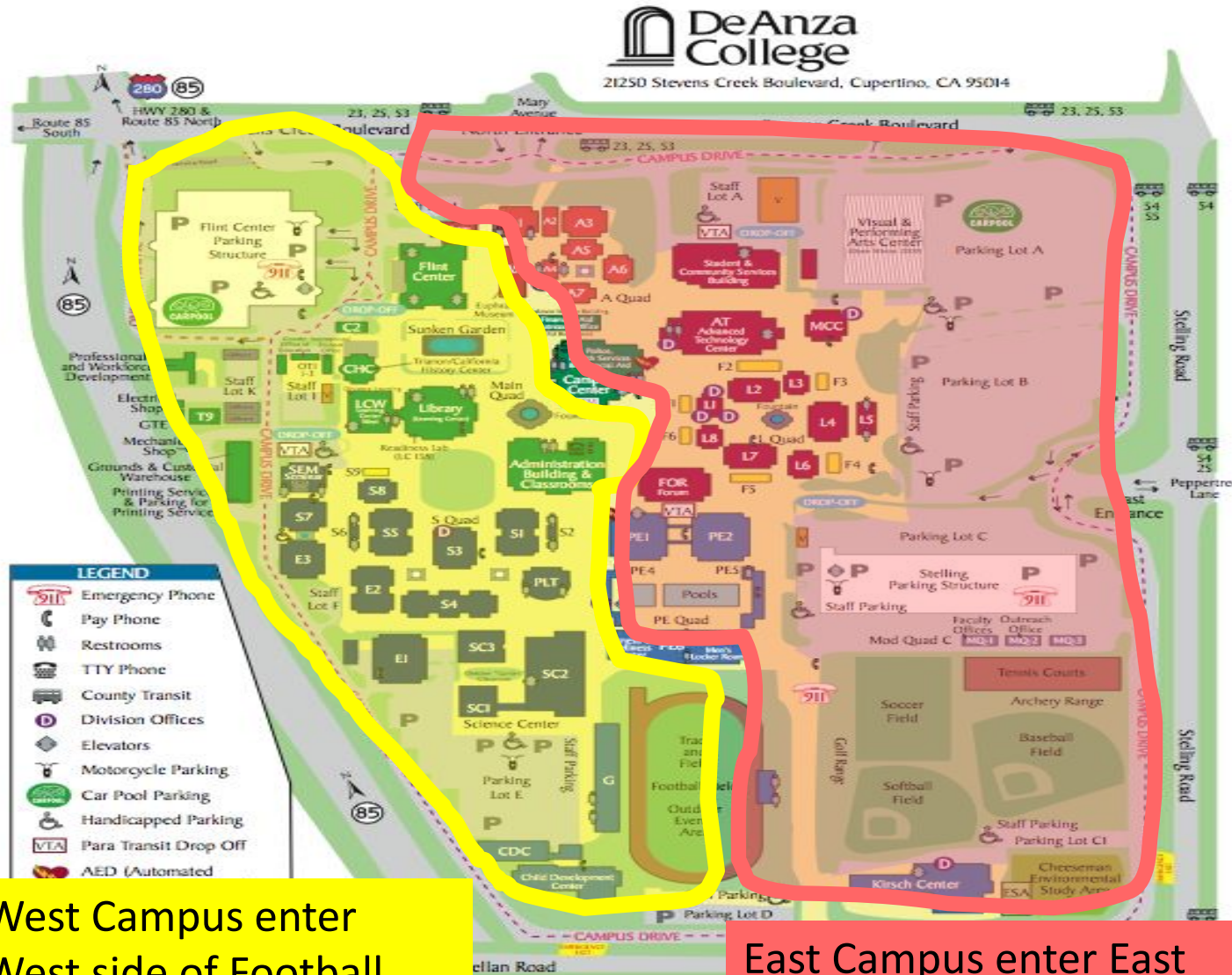


- Place "**road signs**" along evacuation routes
- Give special consideration for **personal situations** which may affect an individual's ability to evacuate.





Evacuation Routes



West Campus enter
West side of Football
field

East Campus enter East
side of Football field

Evacuation Check List

Put on hard hat, vest & whistle. Bring emergency bag.
Enlist help with contacting the people on your <i>List of Spaces You are Responsible For</i> and to assist with the evacuation/disabled/injured people
Check exits for safety. If primary exit is unsafe use alternate exit
Start to evacuate the building/s in an orderly manner. Check elevators/bathrooms/classrooms/offices etc.
Designate someone to assist disabled/injured persons
Send people to the Football field unless unsafe/told otherwise. Tell them to stay together once they have reached the Football field. (For reporting in purposes)
If people have life threatening injuries or people are trapped inside and there is imminent danger (fire/explosion) send a runner to the Emergency Center (in Administration Building unless told otherwise) or phone 408-210-5371 .
Once evacuation is complete, close doors (do not lock) and mark "X" with blue tape in bag (see separate sheet for details)
At the Football field check the <i>List of Spaces You Are Responsible For</i> and contact your faculty to identify missing people
Report to "check in" table at football field. If you cannot get to the check in table phone 408-210-5371

Be concise when reporting in:

Building Monitor reporting in for (say your building numbers)

Report Injuries (e.g.)

- All building/s evacuated
- No injuries / One injured person (say name) with minor cuts to leg evacuated to field / One injured person (say name) trapped in room (say location) unable to evacuate.

Report On People (e.g.)

- Everyone accounted for / Three people (list names) unaccounted for

Report Damage (e.g.)

- Say building - minor water leak / major flooding / no damage

Once notification is given to either return to classes / leave campus ensure disabled persons are given assistance in getting to their destination (Take them to PE13 for evacuation)

Search Markings

- When checked
- Who checked
- What found

Date & Time

e.g. 7/29/08

9:30am

Your Name

e.g. Jane Smith

What Found

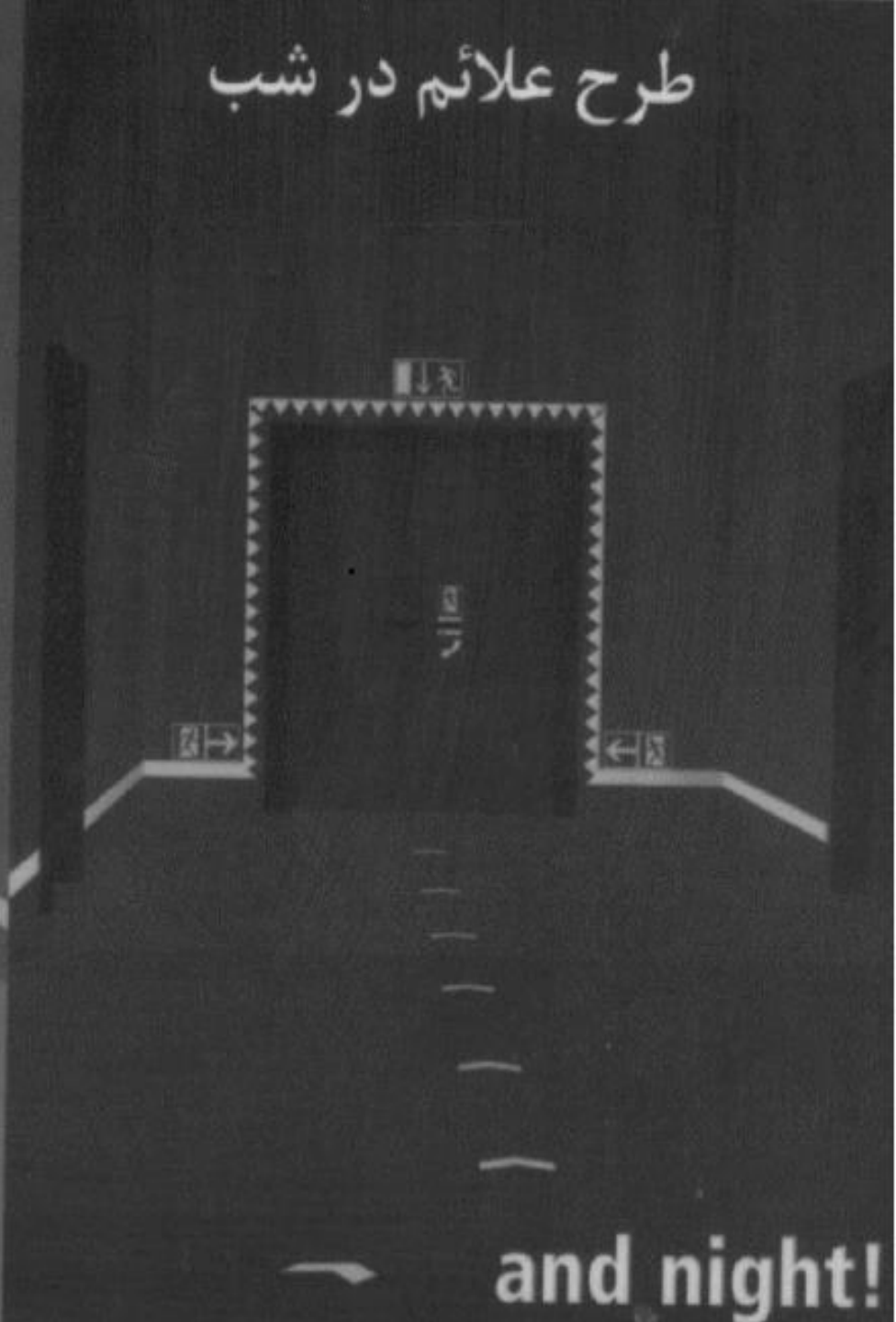
e.g. water leak

Who Found

e.g. 1-injured removed

طرح علائم در روز

طرح علائم در شب



By day...

and night!

- Prepare **master list of evacuees** and check at each pick-up point if the group is complete
- Prepare **evacuation schedules** and groupings in case transportation will be used
- Set provisions and **plan evacuation of animals** and other properties of evacuees
- **Identify** and **prepare requirements** during evacuation (transport, gasoline, emergency kit, road signs, communication systems, etc.)

طرح عملیات اضطراری

- طرح عملیات اضطراری باید دربرگیرنده اقداماتی باشد که در شرایط اضطراری، افراد خانواده، کارفرمایان، کارکنان و دیگر افراد در راستای تضمین سلامت و حفظ ایمنی خود و اطرافیان انجام دهند.
- تدوین یک طرح عملیات اضطراری فراگیر که در برگیرنده تمام مسائل مربوط به حیطه کاری باشد مشکل نیست.
- در این طرح بایستی هدف و برنامه برای محافظت از جان و مال افراد و اطرافیان در هنگام بروز حوادث شرح داده شود.
- طرح عملیات اضطراری در منزل باید برای کمک دیگر اعضای خانواده و در محل کار با کمک تیم مدیریتی و کارکنان تدوین شود.
- مشارکت، ارائه پیشنهادها، نظرات و پشتیبانی آنها در موفقیت برنامه نقش بسیار مهمی دارد.

طرح عملیات اضطراری باید در برگیرنده موارد زیر باشد:

- شرایطی که می بایست عملیات تخلیه انجام شود مشخص شود.
- چگونگی آگاه سازی افراد از یک وضعیت اضطراری بیان گردد.
- مسیرها و خروجی های تخلیه را باید مشخص کند.
- نقش هماهنگ کننده ها، مسئولین و دیگران در تخلیه اضطراری معین شود.
- وظیفه گروه هایی که به امداد رسانی خواهند پرداخت مکتوب گردد.
- سیستم ارتباطاتی زمان بروز حوادث غیرمترقبه مشخص گردد.
- یک مکان امن برای نگهداری اسناد، معلوم شده باشد.
- مکانی بعنوان محل تجمع افراد پس از عملیات تخلیه اضطراری مشخص شده باشد.
- شیوه هایی برای سرشماری افراد پس از عملیات تخلیه اضطراری تعیین گردد.

An evacuation is the immediate and urgent movement away from a threat or hazard. Evacuations are more common than people realize and may be optional or mandatory. Disasters often force people to leave their homes, neighborhoods, cities and sometimes even states on short notice. Because you might not have much time to evacuate when a disaster strikes, it is important to have a plan in place to get your family out of danger quickly and efficiently. The family evacuation plan should include the following.

BEFORE an evacuation

1. Determine what threats could cause you to evacuate (See [Disaster Preparedness Series: Hazards](#)).
2. Make sure your disaster supply kit is stocked (See [Disaster Preparedness Series: Disaster Supply Kit](#)).
3. Have a family communications plan in place in case you get separated during the evacuation (See [Disaster Preparedness Series: Family Communications Plan](#)).
4. Include your pets in your family evacuation plan (See [Disaster Preparedness Series: Preparing Pets for Disasters](#)).
5. Learn about your community's warning system and how evacuation information will be distributed (text messages, sirens, etc.).
6. Pick a location where your family will meet outside of your home and neighborhood.
7. In case you have to evacuate your city, choose several destinations in different directions so you have options.
8. Identify alternative evacuation routes.
9. Keep at least a half-tank of gas in your car at all times in case you have to evacuate on short notice. If an evacuation seems likely, keep a full tank of gas.
10. If you do not have a car, plan how you will leave if you have to. Make arrangements with friends, family members, neighbors or your local government.
11. Have enough cash to pay one week's expenses in case banks and ATMs are not accessible.
12. Hold a family meeting to communicate your plan.

DURING an evacuation

1. Leave early, follow recommended evacuation routes, and stay together if possible.
2. Listen to a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration weather radio or TV for the latest evacuation information.
3. Be alert for road hazards, such as flooding, washed-out roads and bridges, and downed power lines.
4. Take your disaster supply kit with you (See [Disaster Preparedness Series: Disaster Supply Kit](#)).
5. Take your pets with you (See [Disaster Preparedness Series: Preparing Pets for Disasters](#)).
6. Secure your home, close and lock all doors and windows, and inform your neighbors of your evacuation plans.
7. If you have time, consider doing the following:
 - Inform your out-of-town contact from your family preparedness plan (See [Disaster Preparedness Series: Family Preparedness Plan](#)) where you are going.
 - Unplug electrical equipment but leave freezers and refrigerators on, unless there is a risk of flooding.
 - Check with friends, family members and neighbors who may need assistance.

AFTER an evacuation

1. Continue listening to a NOAA weather radio or TV for the latest evacuation information.
2. Do not return home until authorities declare it is safe.

Evacuation information

Home evacuation information

Address _____
 City and state _____
 Phone number _____
 Number of residents _____
 Number of pets _____
 Number of exits _____
 Number of fire extinguishers _____
 Date smoke detector last tested _____

Transportation arrangements

Type of vehicle _____
 License plate number _____
 Alternate route _____
 Estimated driving time _____
 (approximately four times the normal driving time)
 Transportation arrangements if you do not have access
 to a vehicle _____

Evacuation locations

Neighborhood location

Address _____
 Phone number _____

Out-of-town location

Address _____
 Phone number _____

Alternate out-of-town location

Address _____
 Phone number _____

Local shelter

Address _____
 Phone number _____

Kennel

Address _____
 Phone number _____

Special needs

Wallet information card

DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCIES

Additional phone numbers and information

Family preparedness plan



Emergency contact name _____
 Phone number _____
 Out-of-town contact name _____
 Phone number _____
 Neighborhood meeting place _____
 Regional meeting place _____
 Medical information _____

Additional resources

American Red Cross
[redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/plan](https://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/plan)
 Federal Emergency Management Agency
[ready.gov/evacuating-yourself-and-your-family](https://www.ready.gov/evacuating-yourself-and-your-family)

Early Warning

Early warning is the relay of messages about the existence of danger and what they need to do to prevent, avoid or minimize the danger

Why do we give warning?

1. To inform about:

- hazards
- elements at risk (who and what might be affected)
- risks
- the environment
- potential needs

2. To advise on:

- means of protection
- means of preparedness
- means of mitigation
- means of response to threat

3. To instruct:

- what
- when
- how
- who
- where

Channel for giving warning and/or receiving warning

- Village/community meetings
- Notices/posters/billboards
- Verbal or pictorial messages
- Sirens
- Radio
- Television
- Newspaper
- Announcements
- Other indigenous forms and channels

Things to consider when giving warning

1. **Inform** the people of the different phases of warning and their meaning
2. **Inform** or update the evacuees/community of the forecast and the warning using symbols or sounds that everybody can understand
3. “**Information Boards**” can be placed in conspicuous areas/places like, mosque, schools or government buildings or places where people frequently pass or gather

4. Organize a committee on information

The task of this committee will be to monitor and prepare all things for the dissemination of information regarding the warning/forecast or the monitoring of all hazards (natural or man-made)

5. **The warning should be:**

- Area specific and target sector/people specific
- Hazard specific
- Based on the Hazard, Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment
- Give advise on what to do
- Inform community of the possible effects / risks that may cause them if they don't follow or do what is advised

6. **Community should know the meanings of actions to be taken.**

Or recommended action should be specific like:
pack-up things, proceed to pick-up point or
proceed to evacuation site

7. Warning is given in **simple form** and in the local dialect

Even if the warning creates awareness of an impending danger, **people may fail to react**, and it is likely that community health worker's will be part of a broad effort to convince the affected population that the warning must be taken seriously

Evacuation Stage

Evacuations are carried out

- **before**
- **during and**
- **after disasters**

When is the Right Time to Evacuate?

- Inundation of living areas by flood, storm surge or tsunami
- Volcanic eruption
- Serious damage to construction of homes (typhoon, earthquake, etc)
- Fire
- Situation of armed conflicts/civil war

Phases of Evacuation

- Warning
- Order to Move
- Actual Evacuation
- Evacuation Center/shelter
- Return to former or new place

Types of Evacuation

Pre Impact Organized Evacuation

- **Organized**, pre-impact evacuation is commonly carried out on a massive scale in some countries in response to warnings of tropical storms or volcanic eruption
- Various forms of evacuation may be organized as a **precautionary measure** in response to an impending threat like typhoon and slow onset floods

□ Post Impact Spontaneous Evacuation

- Post-impact spontaneous evacuation occurs in response to the **loss of shelter or essential services** in the affected area
- In tropical storms and flooding, there is a tendency to move to the periphery of an affected area, especially where some existing services remain, or to higher ground or raised roads
- In many emergencies, affected people will **move quickly to stay with friends and relatives**, in preference to staying in public facilities (public buildings, schools, stadiums, military camps, tents, etc.)

Practice an Evacuation!

- Involve your colleagues if at all possible
- Do a walk-through of your steps
- Locate your cut-offs, evac. chairs, etc.
- Make notes on what you discover that would make a real evacuation more successful.
- Communicate to the College's Disaster Planning Team your ideas, comments and suggestions.

Health Needs of the Population

Displacement in Emergencies

- No reliable **water supply** for drinking water which may cause water born diseases
- Increase risk of **fecal–oral transmission** of diseases related to poor hygiene
- Presence of **disease vectors** (e.g. malaria mosquitoes)
- Increase **risk of communicable disease transmission** due to overcrowding in shelters.
- **Measles** is a particular risk when the population has low immunization coverage.
- **Health conditions** and **nutritional** status before displacement are also a contributing factor

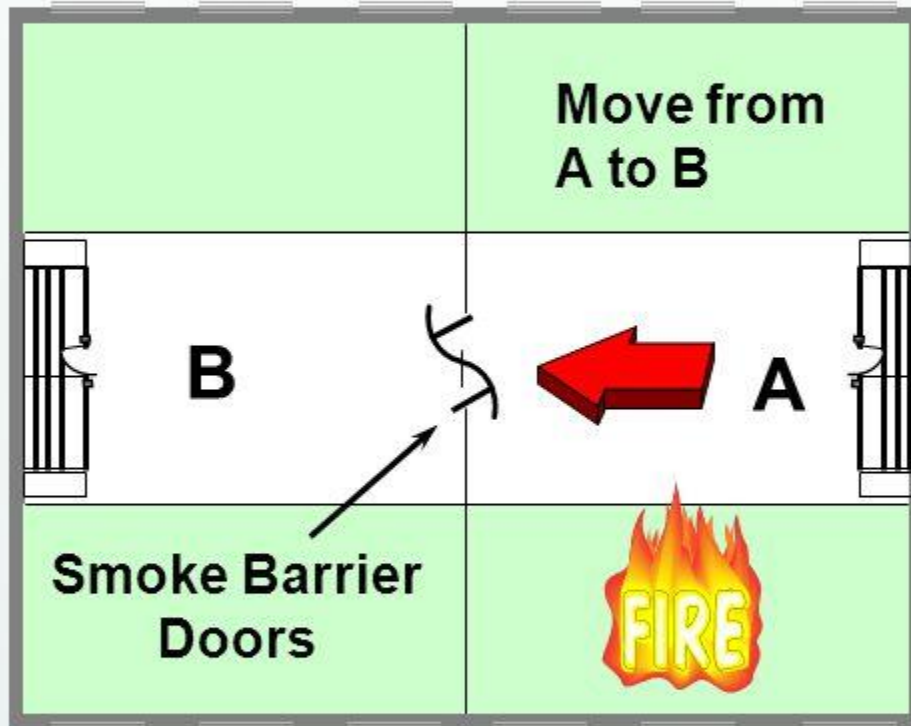
- **Random defecation** due to limited or no access to proper latrines spread different diseases
- **Insufficient supply of proper food** that will lead to nutritional deficiencies
- **Psychosocial problems** due to traumatic experience from the disaster
- **Disruption of health care delivery system** (people with existing medical conditions will be affected, maternal and child care services limited)

انواع تخلیه

تخلیه افقی

- این مرحله شامل افراد و منابعی است که امنیت شان نسبت به تهدیدات یک خطر فوری حفظ شده است، ولی در همان طبقه می مانند.
- تخلیه افقی نوعاً به معنی آن است که هر کس در هر واحدی که قرار دارد، بایستی به سمت مقابل خطری که وجود دارد، تغییر مکان دهد.

Horizontal Evacuation



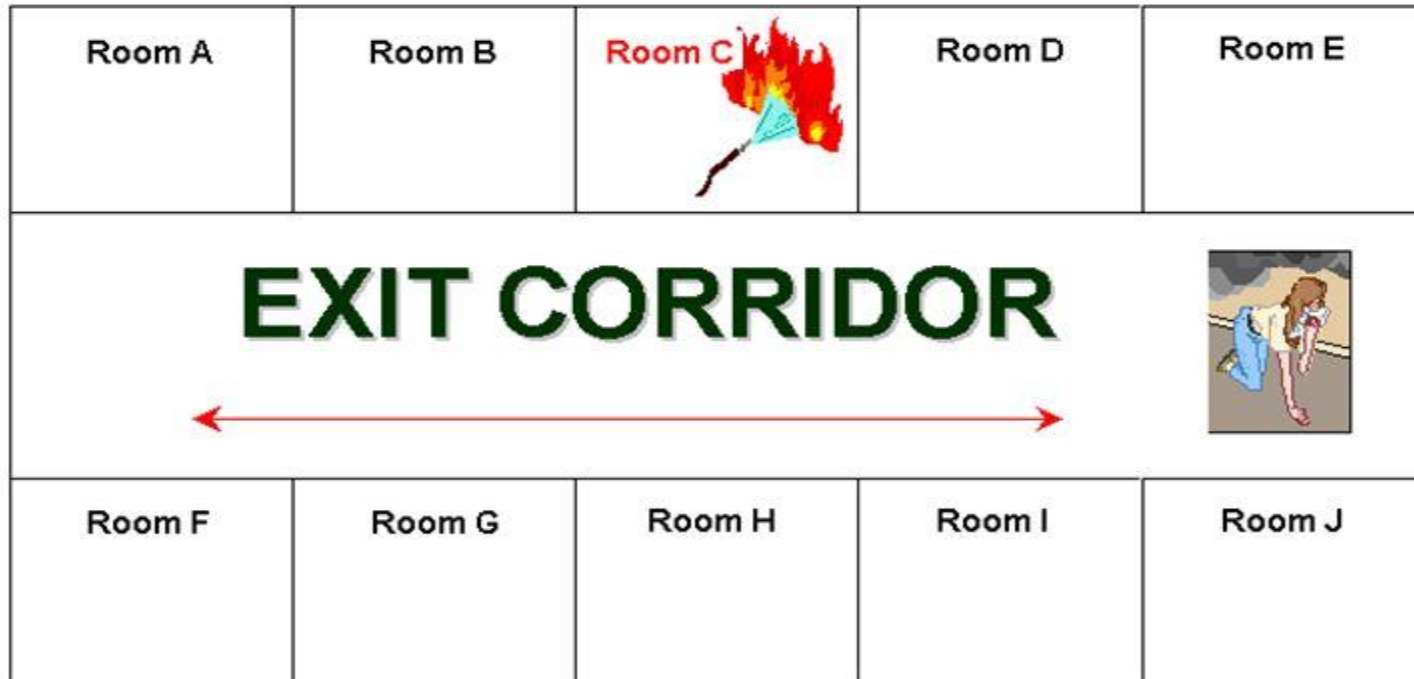
- Move persons beyond smoke barrier doors
- Rescuer returns to evacuate others

(Horizontal evacuation is fast because it does not involve stairs)





HORIZONTAL EVACUATIONS

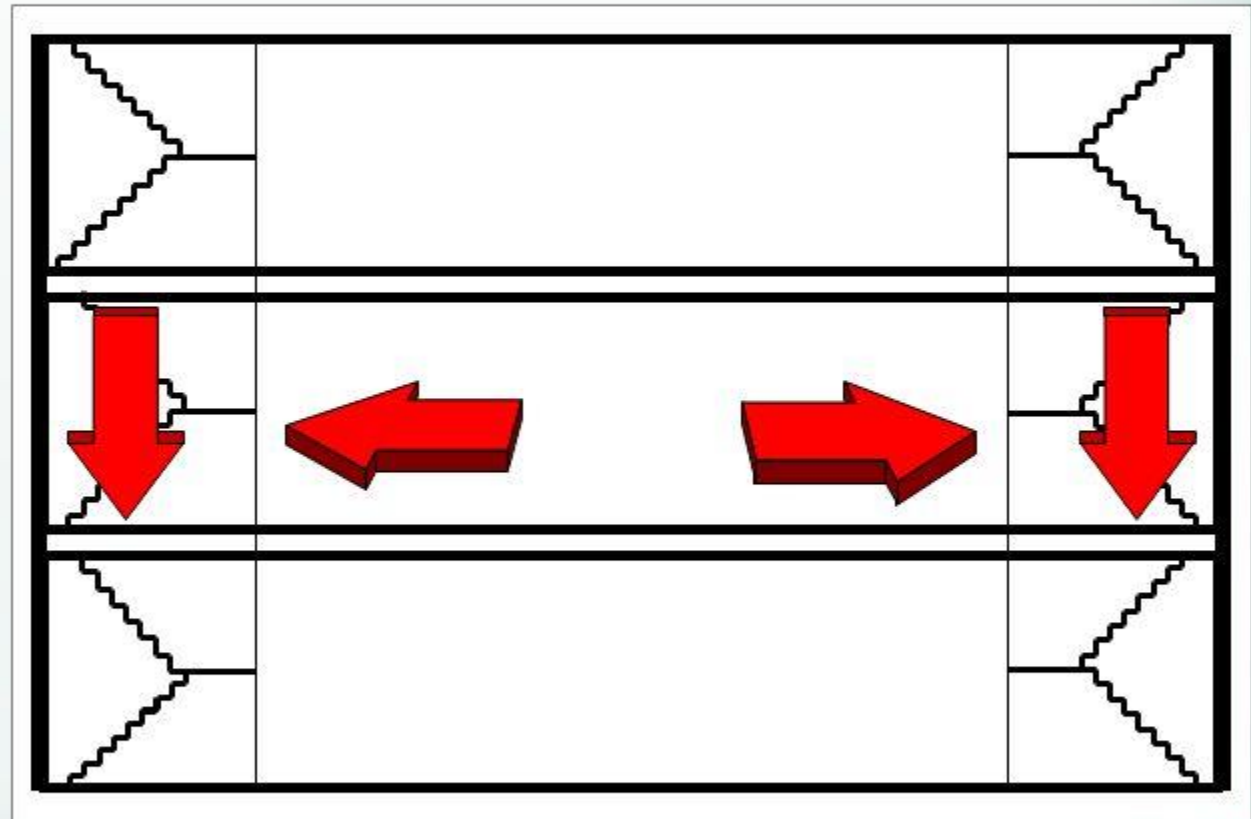


تخلیه عمودی

- این مرحله از تخلیه به **تخلیه کامل یک طبقه** اشاره دارد. در مورد حادثه ای که محلش دقیقاً مشخص شده، کارکنان می توانند به یک مکان دیگر در آن ساختمان که ایمن بودن آن مشخص شده، منتقل شوند **حداقل به دو طبقه پایین تر** از محل حادثه.
- در مورد تخلیه کامل یک سازه، ساکنان یا کارکنان بایستی به یک منطقه امن خارج از آن ساختمان منتقل شوند.

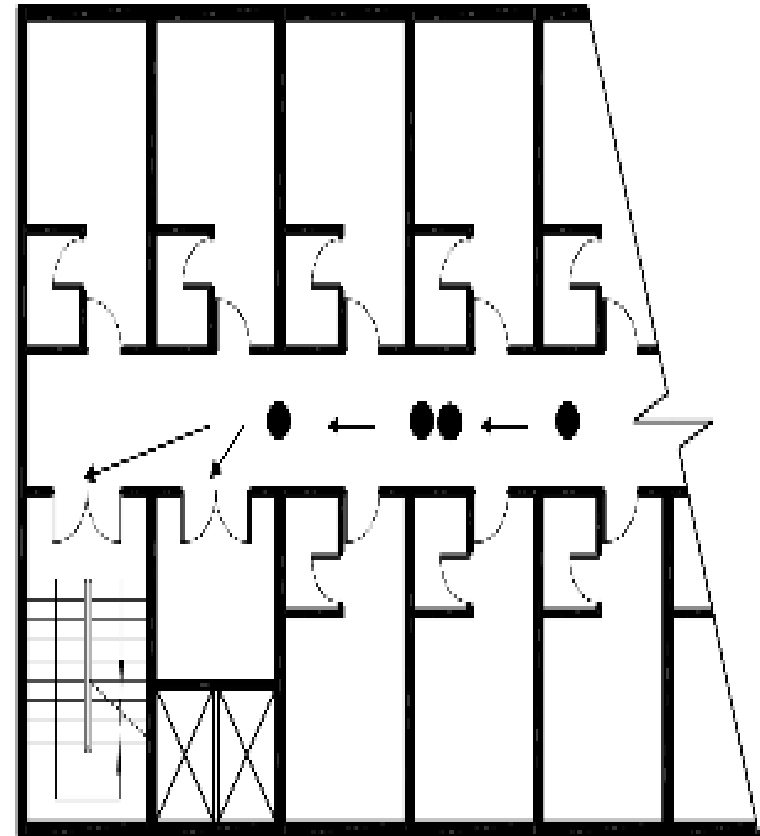
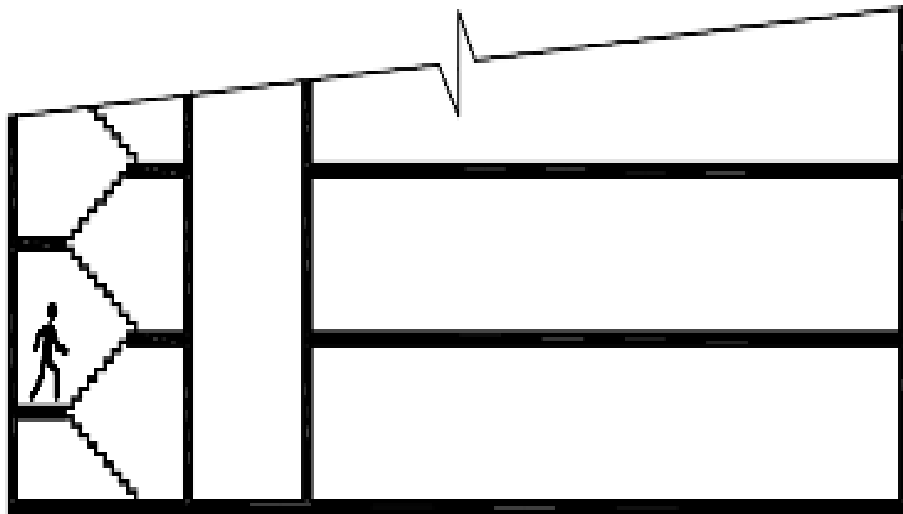
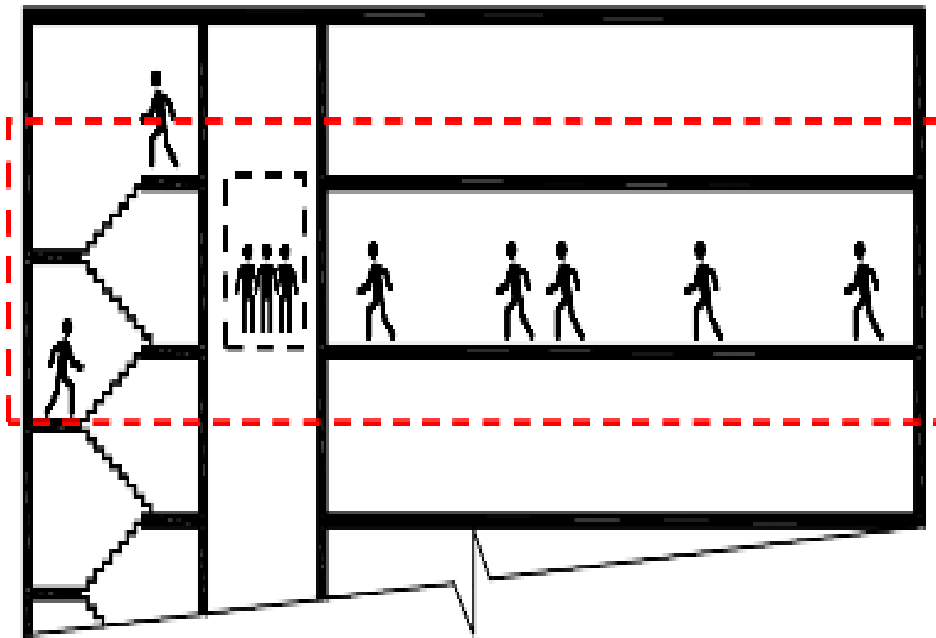
Vertical Evacuation

Evacuate
down to a
storey below
the fire floor
or to the
exterior of the
building



(Vertical evacuation is slow and labour intensive)

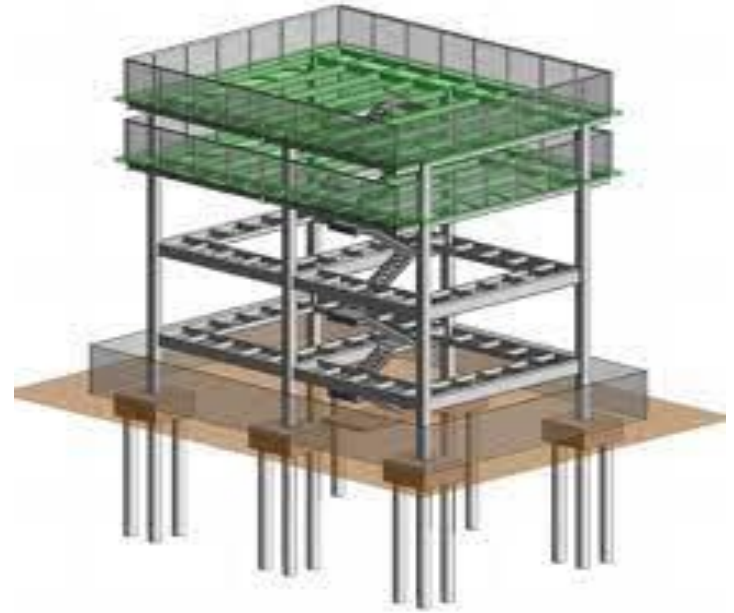




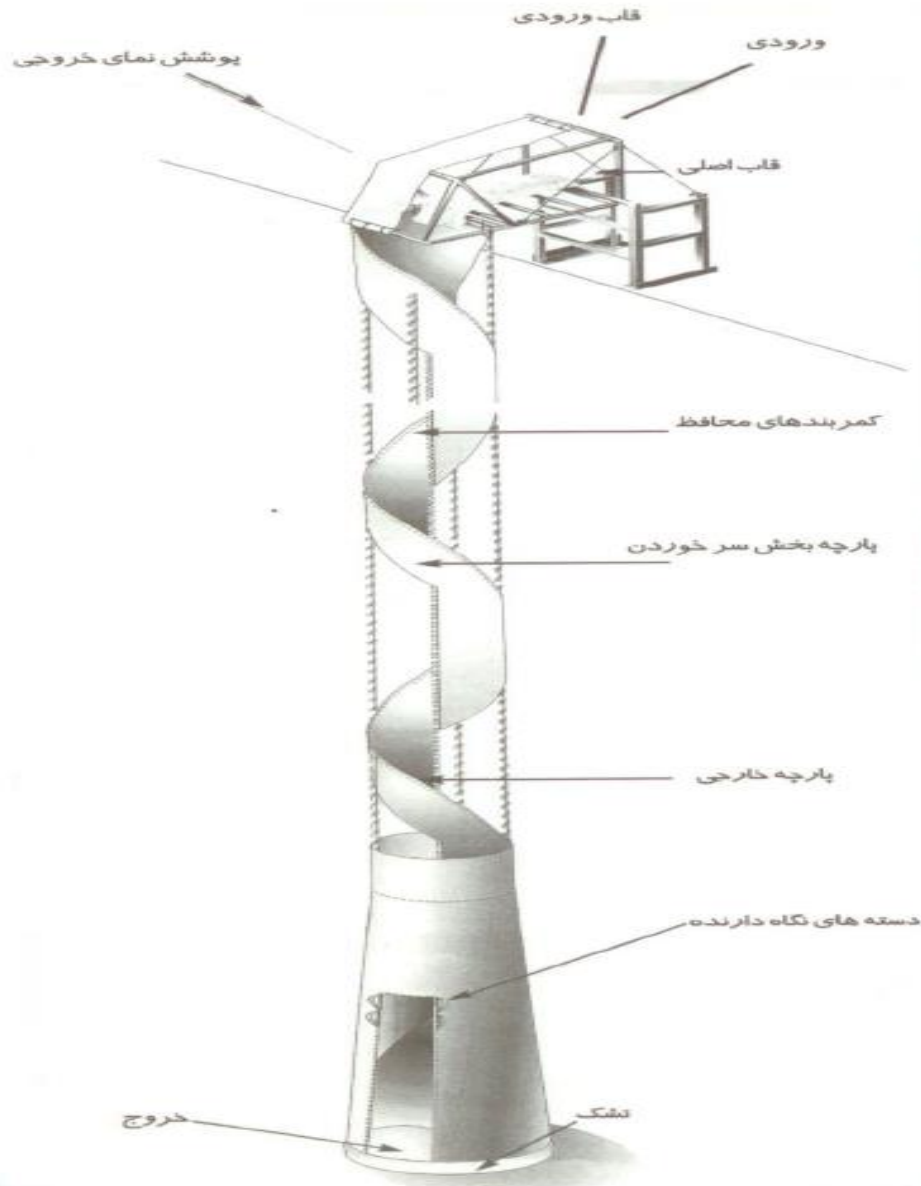
تخلیه کامل

- این مرحله از تخلیه دربرگیرنده **تخلیه کامل یک ساختمان** است.
- تخلیه کامل تنها بایستی به عنوان **آخرین راه حل**، انجام شود. ساکنان، کارکنان و منابع بایستی به یک مکان یا فضای جایگزین منتقل شوند. این تصمیم گیری نیازمند هماهنگی میان همه بخش های فعال در تخلیه است.

Vertical Evacuation



شوت نجات



Thanks For Your Attention

WH

