

WEB GIS in Natural Disasters Integrated Management

Coressponding Author: *Ghohroudi Tali. M*, PhD in Geomorphology, associate professor of Tarbiat Moaalem University, Tehran, Iran
Email: *Ghohroudi@tmu.ac.ir*

Received: 6/10 /2008

Accepted: 9/11 /2008

Abstract:

Background

There are over 40 natural disasters and subgroups in the world that thirty one have occurred in Iran according to the studies and evaluations. For this, decreasing and preventing risks, it is necessary to have an integrated management of natural disasters since there are no safe places anywhere completely.

GIS can be used in natural disasters integrated management dynamically. Organizing correct data is the first role of GIS in Disaster Management. Not only GIS commences with a sustainable structure for data with different nature, scale, format and subject but also follows by database protection, modernization, dissemination and development. In fact, GIS constructs and develops natural disasters integrated management. Recently WebGIS makes it possible to share the geographical information by designing Metadata and develop natural disasters integrated management.

The map scale is 1:250000 and data bank is in Arc GIS; Metadata is designed in the standard pattern of ISO and FDGC in web. Regarding to the results, it is necessary to have a special standard for designing the relief management Metadata. In one hand, it should be coordinated with national geographical databank and in the other hand it should be formed base on understanding disaster principles. Here it is presented a disaster geographical information standardization pattern for integrated management of natural disasters.

Key Word: Metadata, Natural Disaster, GIS, WebGIS

Assessing Mehr-e-Moharram Public Education Plan of Red Crescent Society in 2007

Abjam Z, MA in Social Sciences, Social Sciences Faculty, Azad University of Tehran, Iran

Ibrahim Babaee SH, University Student of Disaster Management, Institute of Applied Science & Technology, Iran

Fallah F, Expert of Environment, Faculty of Environment, Iran

Corresponding Author: Oveisi N, MA in Environment, Faculty of Environment, University of Tehran, Iran

Email: n_oveisi2002@yahoo.com

Received: 3/10 /2008

Accepted: 5/11 /2008

Abstract:

Background

An emergency plan was done by public education group work of Red Crescent Society cooperating with Disaster Management Organization with the aim of familiarizing in villagers' effective activities and promoting their awareness before, during and after disasters. This study aims to evaluate the plan function of all Red Crescent Society branches in the country.

Methods

Red Crescent Society and public education group work considered over 10,000 of villages in plan of Mehre Moharram by using the published book of Red Crescent Society as *Disasters: Prevention, Response and First Aid*.

Findings

According to the results, over 773,222 brochures were distributed in 5284 villages in cooperation with 5,295 mosques. Also, 143,112 women and 157,484 men were trained (about 50,528 hours) by trainers (2,964 female and 3671 male); 2,264 had academic grades (bachelor, MA and etc). Base on pretest and posttest, the villagers' awareness increased after plan performing.

The analyzed data shows that the average score of awareness was $17/23 \pm 8/8$ and $30/58 \pm 5/4$ in pretest and posttest which is increased in posttest meaningfully ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion

Despite performance difficulties, the present plan could get effective achievements. Undoubtedly, public education is the most effective strategy to face unexpected disasters. It should be used of people learning tendency in relief skills as an opportunity by disasters plan makers and managers.

Key words: Assessment, Public education, Red Crescent Society

The View of First Responders & People of Qazvin villages Affected by Earthquake (Abdareh & Changureh)

Coressponding Author: Mousavi M, Expert of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, Iran

Email: moj2005m@yahoo.com

Kaveh firouz Z, PhD in Demography, Social Sciences faculty, University of Tehran, Iran

Received: 1/10 /2008

Accepted: 1/11 /2008

Abstracts:

Background

It is necessary to plan and study various results of disaster mitigation regarding to Iran vulnerability and also to use of the experiences of affected people and first responders in disasters. This research aims to study first responders and affected people's viewpoints after earthquake of Qazvin two villages (Abdareh & Changureh).

Methods

In this qualitative research, 12 affected ones and 15 first responders (native & nonnative) viewpoints of earthquake were surveyed in 2002 by using of a checklist.

Findings

According to this study, the affected ones satisfied with first responders' performance but complained about health problems and equipments shortage. Some issue dissatisfied the first responders such as tiredness, road arduousness and distance, lack of suitable transportation, relief facilities, and an integrated management. Despite some deficiency such as lack of a coordinated center and health problems the first responders did their best.

Conclusion

Both affected people and first responders had some problems as health problems, equipment shortage and also lack of an integrated equipment and communication after disaster.

Key words: view of affected people, first responders view, earthquake in villages around of Qazvin

People' Interest in Red Crescent Society Various Activities Voluntary
Corresponding Author: Najafi M, MD, Institute of Applied Science & Technology, Iran
Email: najafirc@hotmail.com

Sepasi Moghadam H, MA in Psychology, University of Tehran, Iran
Pourmohammad A, Expert of Psychology, Azad University of Tehran, Iran

Received: 22/9/2008

Accepted: 19/10/2008

Abstract:

Background

There should be a strategic policy making and organizing in order to use of voluntary services. So, it is necessary to pay attention to volunteers' interests regarding to their pivot role. This paper aims to study Iranian peoples' interests in various voluntary activities of Red Crescent Society.

Methods

The present study was done in some big cities as Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Mashhad and Tabriz in 2006. Base on municipality division, the questionnaires were distributed randomly using of cluster sampling.

Findings

Over 22/91% of responders were highly satisfied with participating in training courses; 19/11% in rescue and relief operation teams; 44/91% in health fields; 26/88% in friendship and peace fostering; 34/62% in environmental plans; 29/86% in sympathy programs and also 16% in informing public.

Conclusion

This study showed that participation in health activities and informing public had the highest and lowest levels respectively in five big cities. People were interested highly in the environmental plans but they weren't interested in operation teams' participation.

Key words: public interest, voluntary activities, Red Crescent Society

The Effective Factors of Red Crescent Society Volunteers' Participation

*Corresponding Author: Ramezani Nejad R, MA in Social Sciences, social sciences faculty, University of Tehran, Iran
Email: r1r2rose@yahoo.com*

Alaadini P, PhD in Social Sciences, Associate Professor of social sciences faculty, University of Tehran, Iran

Received: 20/9/2008

Accepted: 18/10/2008

Abstract:

Background

Community participation can be increased by identifying the effective factors of volunteers' participation of Red Crescent Society. This paper aims to understand the effective factors influencing volunteers' participation in Red Crescent Society.

Methods

In this qualitative study, active and inactive (general) volunteers and also heads of voluntary affairs of Iran Red Crescent Society were questioned using concentrated group discussion and semi-open qualitative questionnaires.

Findings

Participation is the main goal of active volunteers; they believe in group discussions to overcome powerlessness in Red Crescent Society. On the contrary, the inactive volunteers consider participation as an instrumental approach to suggest transparency for trust increasing.

In view of the active ones, participation is a task to response their own inner needs, but the other ones attribute it to the organizational management deficiency. Volunteers organization authorities assume it is necessary to organize the need of participation in society continuously and fundamentally.

Conclusion

It should be a bilateral function regarding to various viewpoints of voluntary participation. In one hand, it is the method of volunteers training and awareness to present in group meetings and make a decision and in the other hand it is the way to be responsible for their duties.

It should say that participation is both as the ultimate goal and target in Red Crescent Society.

Key words: volunteers' participation, participation effective factors, Red Crescent Society

Tehran Citizens Attitude about Earthquake

Corresponding Author: Kaveh firouz Z, Student PhD in Demography, Social Sciences faculty,
University of Tehran, Iran
Email: Zkaveh @uc.ac.ir

Mahallati H, MA in social sciences, Tehran, Iran
Noorolahi N, Bc in Educational, , Tehran, Iran

Received: 20/9/2008

Accepted: 18/10/2008

Abstract:

Background

Increasing public preparedness is one of the important ways of earthquake risk and damages' reduction. So, for planning this, it needs to study people's awareness, performance and preparedness to earthquake in Tehran. This paper aims to assess Tehran citizens' attitude about earthquake.

Methods

In this observational field research, we selected 1600 family supporters above 15 years old in Tehran. The needed information is gathered and assessed by using survey questionnaires. The used statistics were means; percentages; meaningful tests of Chi-Square; T-test and Pearson.

Findings

More than 90 percent of responders have heard about earthquake possibility in Tehran. Only 45 percent believed its possibility very much; few responders (9.2%) knew about prevention and safety ways and 3.5% ones had enough information about it.

Conclusion

Although citizens of Tehran believe in the earthquake occurrence partly, they had inadequate awareness about the way of prevention and response.

Key words: attitude assessing, earthquake, people of Tehran

Decreasing Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance Loss after Training of Ilam People & Care Team

Corresponding Author: *Saghafinia M*, Anesthesiologist, PhD, Assistant professor of Baghyatoolah Medical Sciences University, Trauma research center, Tehran, Iran
Email: dr-saghafi@yahoo.com

Nafissi N, MD, Public Surgeon, Khatam ol Anbia Hospital, member of Mine Victims Rescue Centre, Tehran, Iran

Received: 18/8/2008

Accepted: 15/11/2008

Abstract

Background

Mine Victims Rescue Centre establishes some training courses in order to meet landmine victims; to reinforce villagers' awareness and also to decrease landmines and unexploded ordnance loss in 1999-2001. The present research aims to study the courses' effect in mine decreasing.

Methods

Regarding to severe mine pollution, this study is done in Mehran city and five villages around it. At the end, casualties' information is gathered at Imam Khomeini hospital in Ilam.

Findings

About 641 persons were injured by mine and bullet (27% and 15% respectively) in Mehran city in 2002-2004. Except 2.5%, the rest were remedied in Ilam completely (About 97%). About 17.5% needed to blood injection.

Conclusion

The statistics show that the mortality rate decreased to 5% in 2001 which was 36/4% in 90s by training courses. However, it increased to 27% after rushing of United States to Iraq and also onslaught of pilgrims in Mehran border in 2001-2005. Regarding to the results, the mortality will reduce by training of villagers, relief workers and also health personnel.

Key words: mine, unexploded ordnance (UXO), Advance Life Support (ALS), Basic Life Support (BLS), loss

Hospitals Preparedness in Iran University of Medical Sciences in Disasters in Communications Aspect

Corresponding Author: *Parisa Shojaei, MA in Health Care Management; trainer in School of Health and Allied Medical Sciences, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Iran*

Email: *shojaei7@gmail.com*

Mohamadreza.Maleki, PhD in Health Care Management, Assistant professor of Management & Medical Info. Science, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Received: 20/7/2008

Accepted: 12/10/2008

Abstract:

Background

The first principle in crisis planning is communication and information to people and organizations. Some factors influence on crisis findings ineffectiveness as communication systems deficiency at remedial centers by disasters; shortage of communication systems and equipments which may lead to uncoordinated function in organizations. This research aims to study preparedness in view of communication in the mentioned educational hospitals during disasters.

Methods

In this descriptive study, the educational hospitals of Iran University of Medical Sciences were surveyed. A checklist (about 6 questions) was recorded and completed using of observation and interview different people (as hospital manager, metron and etc). For data analyzing it is used of some factors as frequencies, ratios and percentage.

Findings

According to the findings, the hospital of HashemiNejad and Firouzgar had the highest and lowest mean score about 63/2 and 36/6 respectively in planning of communication.

Conclusion

In order to support vital services and equipments in disasters, all hospitals should equip with the possible communication methods. The results indicate that the mentioned hospitals don't enjoy all methods and are ineffective in disaster responding.

Key WORDS: hospital planning, communication in disaster, hospital communication