



2010

Tehran district 10-Application to become a member of the international safe community network



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IN THE NAME OF GOD

Preface

Tehran Safe Community of District 10 started at the beginning of May 2009. The goal of this Safe Community is to make district 10, the safest community by injury/accident prevention.

Geographical position

District 10 of Tehran Municipality is located in the central part of Tehran. In the north is Azadi Avenue, in the south Qazvin Avenue, in the east Navab Safavi Highway and in the west Shahidan Street.

History

The district 10 is one of the smallest and oldest regions of Tehran city. It was formed about 100 years ago and it is one of most populated districts in Tehran.

“Holy Emamzademasum “and “HAFTCHENAR museum” are the most important historical monuments of region10.



Picture 1: “Tohid Tunnel“

Map of district 10



The “Tohid tunnel” is a masterpiece in civil projects. It is located mostly in district 10. This tunnel connects two north-south highways and its overall length is 2,850 meter. (Photo on covering page and picture1)



Picture2: HAFTCHENAR museum

Area and population:

This area is as large as 817 hectares which contains 340,000 people, of which 99,000 are households, and with the population density of 420 people in every hectare. This is known as the most populated district in Tehran. This region consists of 3 districts and 10 local areas. Table 1 shows some demographic information.

Table No.1: Population of district 10

Age	Percent		Total (%)
	Male	female	
Under 1	0.67	0.58	1.26
1-4	2.23	2.21	4.44
5- 14	5.73	6.00	11.73
15-24	8.61	8.92	17.53
25-44	20.24	19.57	39.81
45-64	8.38	9.35	17.73
65 and More than 65	4.04	3.47	7.51
Total	49.9	50.1	100

57% of the surface is devoted to residential areas, 25% is devoted to local ways and 18 % is devoted to other land uses (green space, industrial and....).

About 461 hectares of the total area (817 hectares) or more than 50 percent of the area is devoted to old and timeworn texture. High density texture and very small pieces of ground in this area are noticeable.

In general, according to the population, we need about 170 hectares for covering the civil services.

Approximately all the critical problems of district 10 are related to timeworn textures, density and also the way this region has developed in recent decades. Meanwhile the danger of earthquake has intensified the problems. Civil facilities in district 10 are shown in table 2.

Table No.2: Civil Facilities in District 10

Row	Title	Number	Row	title	Number
1	Cinema	4	7	hospital	6
2	Religious center	73	8	Health center	22
3	Sport center	62	9	Emergency	5
4	School	120	10	pharmacy	38
5	Fire brigade station	2	11	library	7
6	Park	26	12	Cultural center	13

There are about 144,000 daily trips in district 10. 19 bus lines, 1 mini-bus line, and no taxi lines are working in district 10. 2 BRT lines and are near and 2 metro lines passes this region. It is estimated that nearly 35,500 individual vehicles are owned and more than 70 percent of daily trips have been done by individual vehicles, meanwhile there is not enough space for the parking of the vehicles.

There are 120 schools (149 shifts) in district10 with 42836 pupils. Table No 3 shows the number of schools.

Table No.3: Schools of district 10 region (based on number of shifts)

School type	number		Total
	Boys	Girls	
primary school	29	29	58
Secondary school	16	16	32
high school	20	23	43
Pre-university school	3	9	12
Disabled school	4	-	4
Total	72	77	149

1. An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community

We established the Safe Community office and its members. The head of this group is the mayor and other members are from different offices, NGOs and people representatives.

A. Reference Groups.

The pioneer committee of district 10 safe community has 86 members. Membership of the committee is open to new members. Table 4 shows organizations that have representatives in the committee. This committee has different roles:

- Determining mission statement and goal of the group.
- Determining most important safety problems of the district 10.
- Establishing taskforce groups needed to cover the most important problems.
- Supervising the improvement of programs.
- Providing the resources.
- Organizing communication with other safe communities.

Based on existing data and expert opinion using qualitative methods (nominal group technique) the reference committee of district 10 safe community determined these priorities.

Priorities which determined by reference group are:

- Old and timeworn building accidents
- Traffic accidents and pedestrian safety.
- Social harms (such as addiction / suicide).
- School accidents.
- Shortage of data and information on injuries.

Table4: Organizations that have representatives in pioneer group

Organization	Number of representatives
Municipality district 10	11
hospitals	9
Traffic police	2
Regulatory force Police	2
South Tehran Health center	3
Fire brigades	5
Emergency	2
People representatives	13
Nongovernmental organizations	6
Social office of district 10	7
traffic office of district 10	1
Education office of district 10	6
Gas office	1
Electrical power office	2
Water and office	2
Bassij	1
Other health service	6
Contractor companies	3
Other	4

S.A.Hosseini

**Mayor of district 10
Head of steering committee**



H. Golestani
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B. Task-force groups

We formed taskforce groups based on priorities. Table 5 shows information about taskforce groups. We also formed taskforce of silent death (poisoning with carbon monoxide) based on overall situation of Tehran.

Table No 5: Taskforce groups and number of members in each group

Task force group	Number of meetings	Number of members
Timeworn buildings safety	5	22
Traffic and pedestrian safety	3	17
Social harm(addiction, suicide)	-	15
School safety	8	18
Injury information	4	9
Silent death(Co-poisoning)	3	17

2. Long-term, sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environments, and situations

School safety program

Existing situation: According to data more than 50 percents of schools are timeworn and need to be fully reconstructed.

The center of health care (south of Tehran) investigates the schools through a check list which a part of that is in relation with safety. 9.1 percent of schools didn't have a fire extinguisher, 15.2 percent of schools didn't have first aid kit and laboratory of which 12 percent of schools were not suitable. The main injuries in school were: nose bleeding, limb fractures and traffic accidents.

More over the fire brigade is ready to survey the safety of schools and issue the safety identification for them.

Main target:

Decreasing injury incidence in schools of district 10

Specific targets:

1. Improving school environment safety
2. Increasing safe behaviors incidence in schools

Target population:

- Students
- Teachers
- School staffs
- Parents

Practical targets:

1. Decreasing injury incidence to 50 percents in schools
2. Establishment of accident /injury report system for all schools
3. Annual safety check for all schools
4. Making safe the heating system of all schools

5. Making safe the fire fighting system of all schools
6. Making safe the electrical system of all schools
7. Making safe the play ground/ yards system of all schools
8. Educating 50 percent of teachers, students and staffs about school safety
9. Reconstructing all the timeworn schools in district 10

Strategies: To achieve the targets, different strategies were considered as follows:

- Sensitization
- Education
- Defining high risk points /groups.
- Surveying the schools in safety ground.
- Making safe the schools environment according to the data.
- Enforcement of safe policies /regulations.

Activities:

According to the specific target, following activities have been done by taskforce groups:

- 1-Establishing school safety taskforce meetings (pictures 3 and 4)



Picture3 and 4: School safety taskforce meetings

- 2-Having competitions about school safety for students / teachers and parents (pictures 5 and 6)



Pictures 5 and 6: a sample of works competition

3- Forming educational meetings for managers and teachers in primary / secondary and high schools. (Pictures7 and 8)



Pictures7 and 8: Educational meetings for Managers and teachers

4- Survey point of view from students/parents about high risk points in schools.



Picture 9 and 10: samples of unsafe points in schools



Picture 11: making safe the platform of schools by building a wall



picture12: Eliminating the unnecessary things from the school yard



Picture13: making level the entrance of lavatories.

5- Safety visit by taskforce group members from 3 schools as pilot.(Pictures 7 and 8)

- Boy's school
- Girl's school
- Disabled school

6- Improving the unsafe points in pilot schools by taskforce group members. (pictures 11-13)

7- Preparing a safety checklist for schools by experts.

8- Safety visit of schools.

9- Identifying high risk (unsafe) points in schools. (By checklist)

10- Changing unsafe points to safer situation

11- Participation of students in the day of safe community- safe driving (picture14)

12- Student visit from the education center of traffic police (picture15)



Picture : Attendance of students in "safe driving-safe community day"

Picture : Students visiting police educating center and giving flowers to traffic polices



13-Accident/injury report system for school. It was carried out as follows from Nov 2009:

1. Providing the injury /accident information form in schools
2. Performing the pilot program of gathering and register of injuries/accidents in school
3. Performing the injury register system

The first and second step has been done and you can see the results in chapter 4.

Target of 5 year plan for school taskforce safety and its indexes have been shown in the table below.

Table No.7: 5 year plan for school taskforce safety and its indexes

index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Percent of schools that reports injuries/accidents	0	50	70	85	100
Percent of Schools which checked for safety each year	12	100	100	100	100
Percent of Schools with safe heating system	-----	70	80	90	100
Percent of schools with safe fire fighting system	-----	70	80	90	100
Percent of schools with safe electrical system	-----	70	80	90	100
Percent of schools with safe playground/yards	-----	70	80	90	100
Percent of teachers that attended in safety classes	10	20	30	40	50
Percent of students that attended in safety classes	-----	20	30	40	50
Percent of school staff that attended in safety classes	-----	20	30	40	50
Yearly decrease in percent of school injury Incidence	----	20	20	20	20
Decrease in percent of sever school injury Incidence	-----	10	10	10	10
Percent of timeworn schools which started reconstruction	2	25	50	75	100

Timeworn building safety program

District 10 has an old texture with timeworn buildings. This region is vulnerable to natural disasters and its populated area with narrow streets and alleys cause difficult access to injured people.

Data shows that rubble and ground sinking in this area occurs more than the other districts. Most of these accidents are due to absorbent wells and excavation for new buildings. Picture 16 shows a rubble accident in district 10.



Picture No.16: View of a rubble accident in district 10

Main target: Decreasing injury incidence of timeworn buildings of district 10

Specific targets:

- Decreasing injury incidence due to absorbent wells
- Decreasing injury incidence due to excavation
- Preparedness for crisis

Target population:

- Household population
- Construction workers

Objective Targets:

- Increase Awareness of 80 percent people about dangers of old and timeworn buildings
- Use of safe methods of excavation (brick guard or netting) in 100% building constructions
- Supervision on all of wells filling and digging to be done in the safe way
- Increase the percent of “AGO system” coverage to 50%
- Increase the number of given permission to built a new building to year
- Manumission 50000 meter square land area by municipality in district 10
- Planning and doing 10 preparedness maneuvers in different locals
- Issuing 2000 permission for construction of new buildings each year
- Increase the percent of joined lands of all given permission to 50%
- Increase number the of members in volunteer groups(Davam) to 1000 people
- Educating all members in volunteer groups(Davam)
- Informing 50% of people about disaster preparedness
- 50 percent decrease in Incidence(number of crumbling/number of permissions) of building crumbling
- 50 percent decrease in Incidence (number) of well crumbling
- Decrease in Incidence (number) of death due to crumbling accident to zero

Strategies:

Sensitization

Education

Supervision

Enforcement of safe Policies/regulations

Manumission of lands

Joining the small pieces of lands

Training maneuvers

Target of 5 year plan for old and timeworn buildings taskforce and its indexes have been shown in the table 7.

Table No.7: 5 year plan for old and timeworn buildings taskforce and its indexes

Index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Percent of people who are aware about dangers of timeworn buildings	--	20	40	60	80
Percent of constructors that use safe methods of excavation (brick guard or netting)	--	70	80	90	100
Percent of wells which dug/filled in safe way with supervision	0	100	100	100	100
Percent of "AGO system" coverage	15	20	30	40	50
Number of given permission to make new buildings	580	2000	2000	2000	2000
Percent of joined lands of all given permission	40	50	50	50	50
Land area which is manumitted (square meter)	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Number of maneuvers of preparedness	2	2	2	2	2
Percent of people intended in education about disaster preparedness	10	10	10	10	10
Percent of volunteers intended in education about disaster preparedness	100	100	100	100	100
Number of volunteers in davam groups	60	400	600	800	1000
Death due to building damage	0	0	0	0	0
Incidence(number/permissions) of building crumbling	2.93	1.5	1	0.8	0.5
Incidence(number) of well crumbling	24	21	18	15	12

Activities:

- Publishing pamphlet about timeworn buildings
- Publishing pamphlet about safe excavation(brick guard- netting)
- Establishing facilities for reconstruction of old buildings
- Establishing facilities for joining lands
- Defining safe points of beryanak local
- Preparing emergency evacuation map of beryanak local

- Distribution of emergency evacuation map for beryanak households
- Face to face education about emergency evacuation and usig map
- Safe emergency evacuation maneuver beryanak local
- Educational classes
- Educational seminars
- Preparation and training maneuvers
- Exhibitions

Table 8 shows educational activities about preparedness and response.

Table No. 8: Educational activities about preparedness and response in district 10

Type of activity	Subject	Duration	Number of attendants
Educational classes	Fire control	8 hours	270
	Rescue and help	4 hours	150
	Find and rescue	12 hours	60
	Volunteer fire brigades	80 hours	50
Seminars	Crisis and Davam groups	3 hours	55
	Crisis and Davam groups	2 hours	60
Training maneuvers	Office emergency Evacuations	7 times	340
	Beryanak safe Evacuation	1 time	3500
	Other Maneuvers	2 times	90
Exhibitions	Disasters	2 times	8000

Traffic and pedestrian safety program

Main target: Decreasing injury incidence of traffic accidents

Specific targets:

- Decreasing pedestrian injury incidence
- Decreasing motorcycle injury incidence
- Decreasing Car injury incidence

Target population

- Drivers
- Pedestrians
- Passengers (all ages)
- Disabled

Objective Targets:

- Increasing awareness of 80% people about safe driving
- Use of car seat for 70% of children passengers
- Use of helmet in 90% motorcycle drivers
- Use of helmet in 60% motorcycle passengers
- Increasing motorcycle insurance coverage to 50%
- Defining 20 high risk points of district 10 each year based on documents
- Correction of 50% defined high risk points
- Decrease in number of accidents in district 10 to 2000 in a year
- Decrease in number of accidents which have injured people to 300 in a year

Strategies:

- Education
- Enforcement of safe Policies/regulations
- Sensitization
- Defining dangerous points
- Safety promotion of dangerous points

Target of 5 year plan for traffic accidents taskforce and its indexes have been shown in the table 9.

Table No.9: 5 year plan for traffic accidents taskforce and its indexes

index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
People awareness about safe driving	40	50	60	70	80
Use of car seat for children	--	40	50	60	70
Use of helmet for motorcycle drivers	--	60	70	80	90
Use of helmet for motorcycle passengers	--	30	40	50	60
Percent of motorcycles which have insurance	10	20	30	40	50
Number of defined high risk points each year	20	20	20	20	20
Percentage of corrected high risk points	50	50	50	50	50
Total number accidents in district 10	4338	3500	3000	2500	2000
Number accidents which have injured people	604	500	400	350	300

Activities:

Defining traffic problems in district 10

Based on expert views, these are the most important problems and high risk places in district 10 which leads to accidents:

1. Texture compression and crossways which are near each other cause problems for access to other passages and interferes with mobility
2. Existence of opponent real estate and civilian installations such as telecommunications and electric posts, and also water pipe networks, gas and underground cables
3. There is no suitable space to build pavements which results in pedestrians using street and road surfaces

4. Limited and small capacity of streets and passages for traffic which is due to incomplete implementation of urban detailed plans and civil principles
5. There are non-standard passage networks, specially between Comille and Qazvin streets
6. Inappropriate designs of cross-roads which cause problems in field visibility
7. There are commercial , residential and offices in highway sides (Navab highway)
8. Lack of local access from Navab highway between tunnel exit and Haghshenas bridge
9. Non-mechanized pedestrian bridge between Holy Emamzadeh Masoum and Azeri forked road
10. There is no guard rails between fast and slow lanes in Navab highway(north to south between Comille and Beryank)

Defining high risk points based on accident data (2009-2010):

Navab high way, Ghazvin Street and Roodaki Street are most common places which accidents occur. Data on high frequency of accident places in district 10 are in chapter4.

Increase Pedestrian and Vehicle Safety

Following measures has been taken to Increase pedestrian and vehicle safety. Table 10 shows activities which are done in 2009-10 district 10.

1. Increasing driver's attention to road conditions by installation of traffic signs, traffic lights and traffic lines.
2. Decreasing accident (vehicles and pedestrians) and its severity by installation of speed humps, guard rails and fences.
3. Increasing pedestrian safety by bridges and pedestrian separating structures.
4. Increasing safety by geometric reform of streets and cross roads.

Table No.10: activities which is done to increase pedestrian and vehicle safety

Measures	number	Unit
police boards, informing and a warning signs	5000	Meter
Installation of boards for streets name, direction and ...	500	Meter
pedestrian line	6000	Block
schools and parking area	500	Unit
bus stop and taxi station lines	88	Station
Drawing axial lines	200000	Meter
Installation of crossing lights	160	Unit
Installation of video cameras monitoring cross-roads	9	Unit
Installation of guard rails	5000	Unit
Installation of Speed humps	5065	Unit
Asphalt coating	420000	Square meter
Fencing(new and repair)	1970	Meter
Steel bridge	35	Meter
Pedestrian separation structures (bridge)repair	18	Unit
Bridge on creeks	600	Unit
Geometric reform of streets and cross-roads	15	Point



Picture No.17: Installation of guard rails

Traffic Education Park:

Traffic education (training) park project area of district 10 is under construction in an area of 5000 square meters. It is suitable for students' education to promote traffic culture.

Increasing disabled safety

To increase safety for people who are disabled. These measures have been carried out. (Table 11)

Table No11: measures in district 10 to increase disabled safety

Measures	number	Unit
Pavement(construction and repair) suitable for blind people	32000	Meter
Wheelchair ramp for disabled	8	Public places

Social harms (addiction, suicide and violence)

Data show social problems like addiction, suicide are important and prevalent in district 10. This is compatible to most parts of Tehran. We need more data to make better decisions to promote the situation and plan a long-term program.

These programs and activities are going on in district 10:

Main target: prevention of social harms

Special targets:

1. Decrease the addiction prevalence in district 10.
2. Decrease the domestic violence injuries.
3. Decrease the suicide incidence.

Target population:

- Children
- Teenagers
- young
- Women
- Men

Strategies:

- Education
- Counseling
- Supporting measures

Practical targets:

1. Giving 2500 hours advice/counseling in the all schools of district 10
2. Perform 25000 hours counseling services on domestic violence prevention
3. Establish 8000 individual/hour educational workshops and classes on basic life skills and addiction for students
4. Establish 20000 individual/hour educational workshops and classes on basic life skills and addiction for parents and public
5. Performing 5 seminars on addiction
6. Performing 5 seminars on domestic violence
7. Performing 5 seminars on suicide
8. Establish of 8000 Individual/hour education on children's rights for parents and the society of parents and school trainers

9. Establish of 5000 Individual/hour education on children's rights for primary and secondary school students
10. Establish of 5000 Individual/hour education on partner's rights
11. Performing weekly "Narcotics Anonymous" meetings
12. Introducing 1000 addicts to free rehabilitation services

Table No12: Practical targets for prevention suicide

	Index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Giving advice in the schools (hour)	500	500	500	500	500
2	educational classes (individual/hour)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3	Number of seminar	1	1	1	1	1
4	Counselling services (hour)	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000

Table No13: Practical targets for prevention of addiction

	Index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Given education on addiction to parents (individual/hour)	3000	3000	4000	5000	5000
2	Given education on addiction to students (individual/hour)	1000	1500	2500	2500	2500
3	Number of seminars on addiction	1	1	1	1	1
4	Number of "NA" meetings	60	60	60	60	60
5	Number of addicts introduced to rehabilitation service (without expense)	200	200	200	200	200

Table No14: Practical targets for prevention of domestic violence

	Index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Given education to parents on child's rights (individual/hour)	1000	1000	2000	2000	2000
2	Given education to children on child's rights (individual/hour)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
3	Given education to people on partner's rights (individual/hour)	500	1500	1500	1500	1500
4	Number of seminars on domestic violence	1	1	1	1	1

Table 15 shows 5 year targets based on outcome evaluation indexes for prevention of social harms.

- %5 decrease in addiction prevalence in district10 in relation to base year
- %10 decrease in suicidal mortality incidence in relation to base year
- %15 decrease in suicidal attempt incidence in relation to base year
- %10 decrease in domestic violence incidence in relation to base year

Table 15: Outcome evaluation indexes for prevention of social harms

	Index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Decrease in addiction prevalence	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%
2	Decrease in suicidal mortality	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%
3	Decrease in suicidal attempt	3%	6%	9%	12%	15%
4	Decrease in domestic violence	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%

Table 16 shows activities of district 10 in 2009-10.

Table No16: Activities of district 10 about social harms

row	Activity subjects	number
1	Self employment bazaars	2 bazaars
2	“kowsar” center for women education and counseling	1 center
3	Educational of basic life skills	620 people
4	Women empowering classes	1100 people
5	Empowering exhibition	4 days
6	Psychological counseling	3000 case
7	Family counseling	800 case
8	Educational counseling	500 case



Picture No.18: Empowerment classes for women

Senior's fall program

Main target: prevention of fall injuries in senior people

Specific targets:

- 1-Prevention of osteoporosis
- 2-Improving visual, hearing and the balance ability of seniors
- 3- 10% decrease in senior's hospitalization due to falls

Target population:

- The aged groups beyond 65 years. (23000 individuals at present)

Strategies:

- 1-Education
- 2-Medical exams in hearing and visual problems
- 3-creating supportive facilities and possibilities

Practical targets:

- 1- Free medical visits (by GP) for hypertension and diabetes control for 10000 citizens during 5 years.

- 2-Increase the number of members at senior centers to 5000 individuals at the end of fifth year
- 3-Education of seniors in healthy nutrition, weight control and the prevention ways of osteoporosis (50000 individual/hour education)
- 4-Performing 50 festival of healthy nutrition in all locals during 5 years
- 5- Establishing 50 educational workshop on healthy nutrition during 5 years
- 6- Performing 10000 individual/hour educations about the signs of hearing- visual problems for seniors
- 7- Creating 30 suitable centers for senior physical exercises during 5 years
- 8- Performing hearing and visual problems screening for 5000 seniors

Table No17: 5 year practical targets of district 10 for senior's fall

	index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Number of medical visits	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
2	Number of senior center members	1400	2500	3500	4500	5000
3	Total given education to seniors on(osteoporosis ,nutrition,...) individual/hour	15000	25000	35000	45000	50000
4	Number of festivals during 5 years	10	10	10	10	10
5	Total given education to senior on(the signs of hearing and visual problems(individual/hour)	-	1000	4000	7000	10000
6	Number of public sport centers	15	20	25	30	30
7	Number of screened seniors (each year)	-	1250	1250	1250	1250
8	Number of education workshop(during 5 years)	-	10	10	15	15
9	Decrease in Hospitalization of seniors due to falls	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Silent death program

Main target: Decrease the mortality rate from “Carbon monoxide” poisoning

Specific targets:

1. Decrease the number of “Co” poisoning cases
2. Making safe the public places for prevention of “Co” poisoning

Target population: People of district 10

Strategies:

- Education
- Safe visit of public places
- Survey
- Fortify the standards

Practical targets:

1. %50 decrease in mortality rate from “Co poisoning” .
2. Giving information to %80 of people in district 10 about prevention of “Co poisoning” during 5 years.
3. Safety check of the whole public places by fire brigade
4. Control the whole newly built buildings from the point of “Co poisoning” safety in the time of issuing terminus

Table 18 shows the five year program of district 10.

Table No18: 5 year practical targets of district 10 on silent death

	index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	“Co poisoning” mortality rate decrease	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
2	Good knowledge about “Co poisoning prevention”	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%
3	Percent of public places which checked for safety	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
4	Percent of controlled new buildings for “Co poisoning safety”	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Other programs

Tehran district 10 plans to prevent accidents but at the same time we have to notice to caring injured people. Hence we also consider increasing emergency and fire brigade stations in district 10.

Main target: Improving emergency services in time of accidents

Specific targets:

Increasing number of emergency stations

Increasing number of fire brigades stations

Strategies:

Place finding

Advocacy

Sensitization

Objective targets

Increasing number of emergency stations to 9 in district 10

Increasing number of fire brigade stations to 3 in district 10

Decreasing time to visit place of emergency to less than 5 minutes

Decreasing time for fire brigades to less than 5 minutes

Table 19 shows 5 year plan and its indexes.

Table No.19: 5 year plan for Emergency services and its indexes

Index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of emergency stations	3	5	6	7	9
Number of fire brigades stations	2	2	3	3	3
Time to visit for emergency	11:10	9:53	8:00	6:00	5:00
Time to visit for fire brigades	---	7:00	6:00	5:30	5:00

Safety programs for different age groups

Children (0 to 14 years old)

- Put competition in painting and writing articles with the safety matters in primary and secondary school.
- Educational program for school teachers and principals (primary and secondary schools) by forming training classes in safety of children
- Educational program for school student (primary and secondary schools) by forming training classes in safety of children
- Traffic educational programs for students of primary and secondary schools
- Educational visiting program for students of primary and secondary schools
- Emergency evacuation maneuvers in locals
- The safety of child passenger safety by using children's car seat
- Motorcycle passenger safety by using of helmet for motor-cycle passengers
- Life skills education program for children
- Youth (15-24 years old)
- Putting competition of painting and writing articles with the subject of safety in high schools
- Educational program for school teachers and principals (high schools) by forming training classes in safety of children
- Educational program for school student (high schools) by forming training classes in safety of children
- Traffic educational programs for students high schools
- The 'DAVAM' groups program
- Educational program of help and rescue
- Educational program of find and rescue
- Educational program of fire control and extinguishing
- Volunteer fire brigade groups program

- Emergency evacuation maneuvers in locals
- Use of helmet for motor-cycle drivers program
- Increase the insurance coverage of motor-cycle
- Use of helmet for the motor-cycle passengers

Adults (25-64 years old)

- The 'DAVAM' groups program
- Educational program of help and rescue
- Educational program of find and rescue
- Educational program of fire control and extinguishing
- Volunteer fire brigade groups program
- Emergency evacuation maneuvers in locals
- Use of helmet for motor-cycle drivers program
- Increase the insurance coverage of motor-cycle
- Use of helmet for the motor-cycle passengers
- The exhibitions of disaster accidents

Elderly (65 years old and more)

- The project of senior centers (education and services for senior safety)
- Senior education on osteoporosis prevention
- Senior screening for visual and hearing impairments
- Creating stations for senior exercises
- Emergency evacuation maneuvers in locals
- Increase the insurance coverage of motor-cycle
- Use of helmet for the motor-cycle passengers
- The exhibitions of disaster accidents

Safety programs in different places

Safety programs in homes

- Increasing knowledge of people on prevention “Co poisoning”
- Control of new constructed homes from Co safety points
- Program of increasing people awareness about dangers of unsafe excavating and sinkage of the wells
- Educational program about safe methods of excavating for construction workers
- Double supervision on excavation and filling the absorbent wells
- The acceleration of "ago" system program coverage in district 10
- Emergency evacuation maneuvers in locals
- The exhibitions of disaster accidents
- The program of “supporting the women who are responsible of their household “

Safety programs for working environments

- The educational program of fire control and extinguishing for (carpenters, color shops and textile shops)
- The educational program of first aids for carpenters, color shops and textile shops
- The education program of help and rescue to mosque servants
- The education program of first aids to taxi drivers

Safety programs in sport centers

- Program of sport centers preparing for disabled people (Ramps and ...)
- Furnishing the sport centers with fire extinguishers and first aid kits
- Safety programs for publish places.
- Establishing the suitable light in parks and passages of district 10
- Education of help and rescue to mosque servants
- Improvement of public transport stations

Safety programs in schools

- Determining the high-risk points of schools with the point –of view of students teachers and parents
- Accident registry system program in schools
- School check program from the point of safety
- Improvement the safety of schools (improving high –risk points)

Safety in streets and high ways

- Establish the BRT lines in district 10
- Determining the high risk points in streets and high ways
- Improvement of dangerous (high risk) points by geometric corrections and
- Decreasing the injuries and severity of accident with setting the guard-rails
- Setting the traffic cameras on necessary places
- Preparedness program for raining and snowing

Safety in pedestrians

- Establish and mechanization of pedestrians bridge
- Reconstruction of pedestrian passages
- Eliminating the wastes from pedestrian to improve passage of people and disabled
- Making fit the pedestrian passages for the people of visual problem
- “Public centers preparing for disabled” program to decrease the injuries in street and passages
- Setting the alarm signs and traffic lights
- Preparedness program for raining and snowing

3. Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups

Programs that target high risk groups:

- Safety promotion in disabled school (EDALAT School)
- Supporting women who has the responsibility of household (Education, job finding and empowerment)
- Counseling program for women (social harm)
- “Hebe” program for helping disadvantaged households (social harm)
- Establishment of senior center (education and services for senior safety)
- Construction workers education
- Promoting safety of motorcycle drivers
- Educational program to decreasing high risk behaviors for young people
- Pedestrian safety for disabled people (visual problem). Making fit the pedestrian passages for the people of visual problem



Picture No.17: Pavements for disabled

- Eliminating the wastes from pedestrian to improve passage of people and disabled
- “Public centers preparing for disabled” program to decrease the injuries in street and passages



Picture No.17: public place ramps for disabled

4. Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries

There are data gathering and registration systems based on hospital data, emergency, fire brigades and police in district 10. We use these data to decide and monitor our programs.

We also established a school registration of accident in district 10.

Analyzing the data which has been gathered from different offices (that register accidents data) show that data registry in different offices and organizations have different approaches.

The charts 1-4 shows accident injuries based on hospital data gathering. The data shows that traffic accidents (car, motorcycle and pedestrian) are the cause of more than half of these accidents. Hit, poisoning and fall also have an important role in accident mechanisms. (Chart No.1)

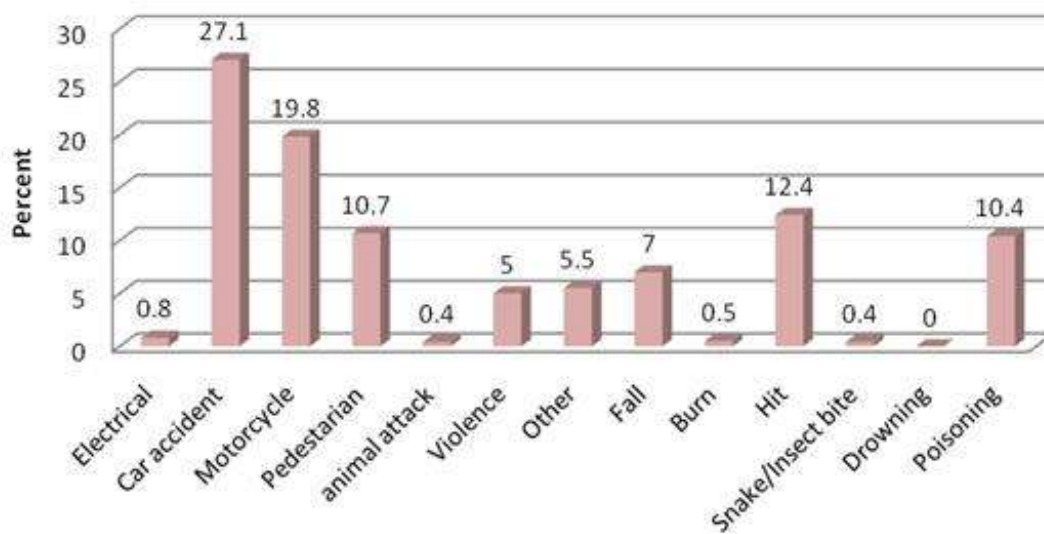


Chart No.1: Frequency of different accidents-Tehran south health center hospitals

Comparison between different age groups shows that car accidents in the most age groups are the first cause of injury. (Chart No.2)

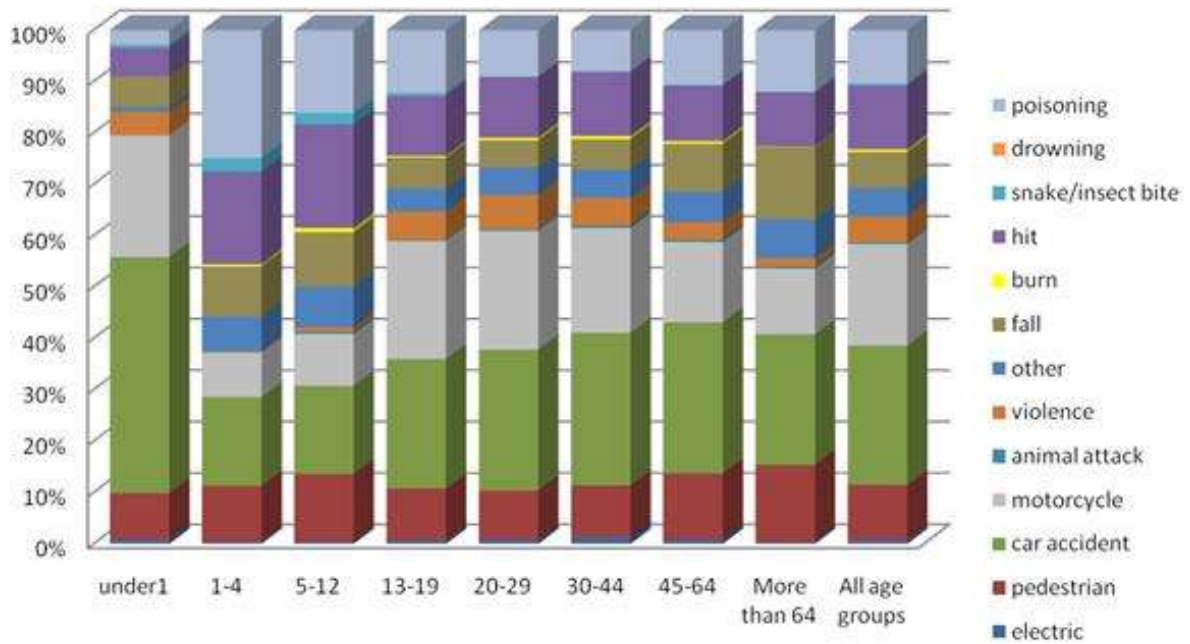


Chart No.2: Comparison of accidents in different age groups

Motorcycle accidents, hits, fall, pedestrian and poisoning accidents have an important role in all age groups.

In 1-4 years, poisoning is the most important cause of injury and after this age is an important part of injuries in all age groups.

In more than 64 years, falls are relatively more frequent comparing to other age groups.

Pedestrian accidents are relatively more frequent in more than 64 year, 5-12 year and 45-69 year groups.

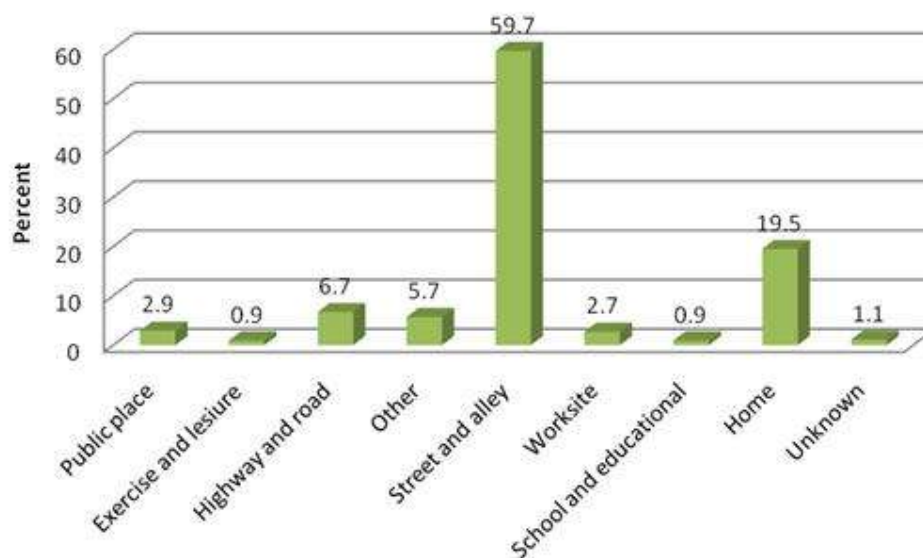


Chart No.3: Frequency of accidents based on place

Data from Tehran south health center shows streets and home, are the most frequent place of accident. (Chart No.3)

Streets and homes remain most important places of accidents in different age groups. In 1-4 and 5-12 years age groups homes are the first rank. Also in more than 64 years homes have relative important role. Roads and highways are also important places where accidents occur. (Chart No.4)

In 5-12 and 13-19 years old groups school and educational places have an important role.

Chart 4 shows comparison between places of accidents in different age groups.

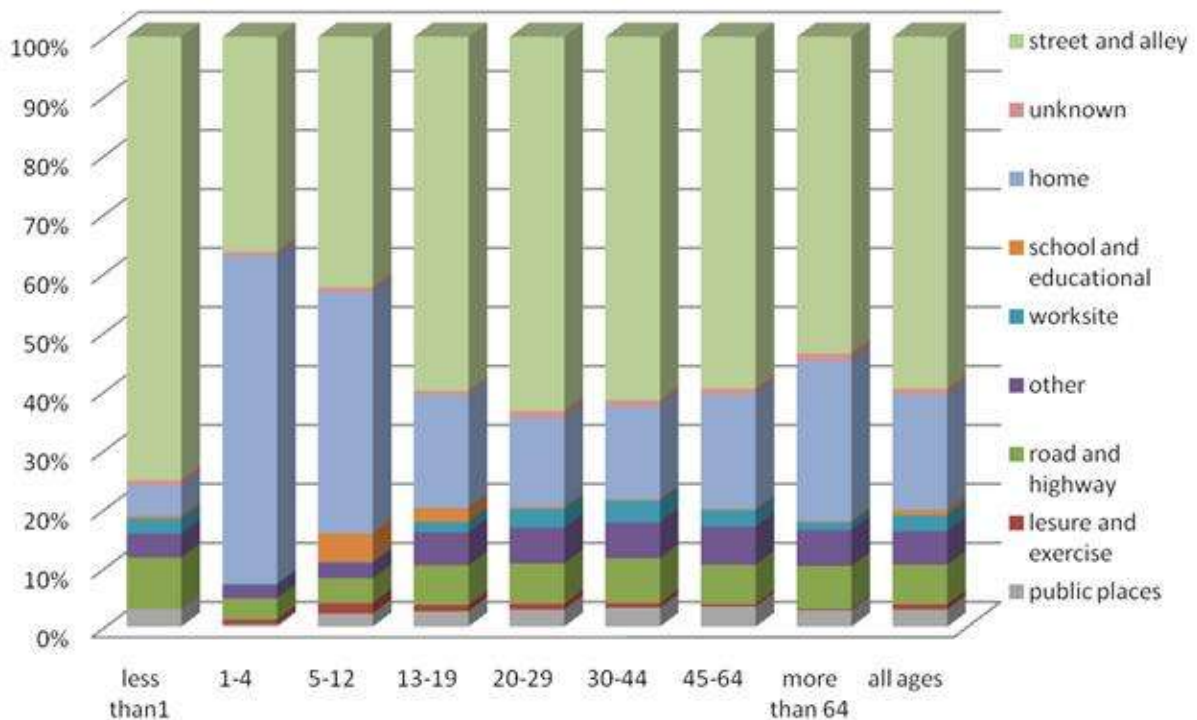


Chart No.4: Comparison of accident place between different age groups.

Based on data from the fire brigades we had 282 fire accidents in district 10. The trend of incidence of accidents is increasing. Table 20 shows the number of missions of fire brigades in district 10.

Table No. 20: Number of accidents of district 10 reported by fire brigades missions

Year	1384(2005-6)	1385(2006-7)	1386(2007-8)	1387(2008-9)
Different accidents	182	294	419	422
Fire	199	279	293	282

Most of the fire accidents of district 10 occurred in streets and pedestrian crossings and after that in residential areas (Chart No.5).

Other data showed us that 19 ground sinking and 28 rubble fallings occurred in district 10 during 2007-2008(1386).



Chart No.5: Fire occurrence based on land use.

Data shows that in district 10, about half of people live in old and timeworn buildings. These unsafe buildings are frequent in district 10 and make this district vulnerable to rubble and ground sinkage. The below charts(6 and 7) show some information about old buildings and compares it to the other districts. Number of people and houses which are in old and timeworn area in district is the highest between all Tehran districts.

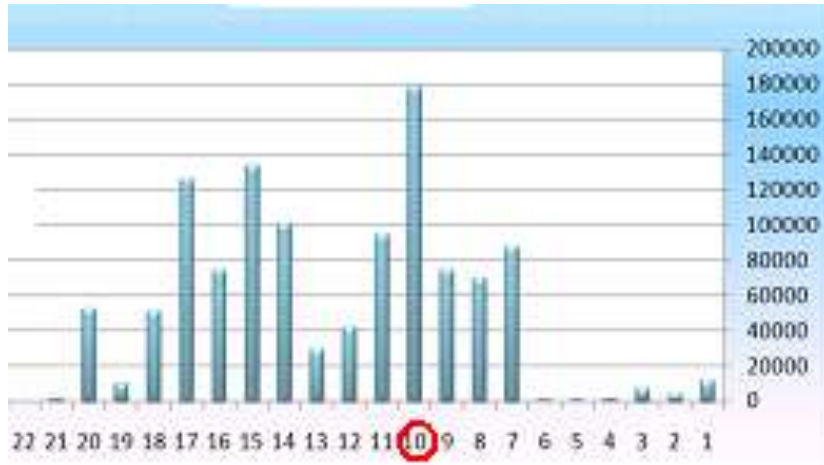


Chart No.6: Number of people who live in old and timeworn areas

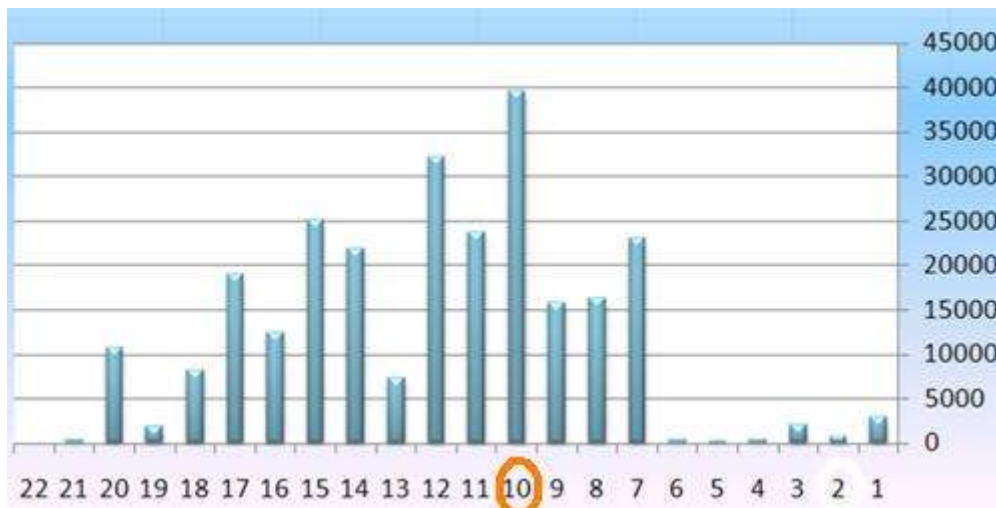


Chart No.7: Number of houses which placed in old and timeworn areas

Accident/injury report system for schools was carried out as follows from Nov 2009:

1. Providing the injury /accident information form in schools
2. Performing the pilot program of gathering and register of injuries/accidents in school
3. Performing the injury register system

The first phase has been done and the second one is in process. Primary results show that the maximum injury is due to hitting by persons or things and then falling at ground level.

The majority of accidents occurred in school-yard and most of them were mild to moderate. The following charts (8-10) show the results:

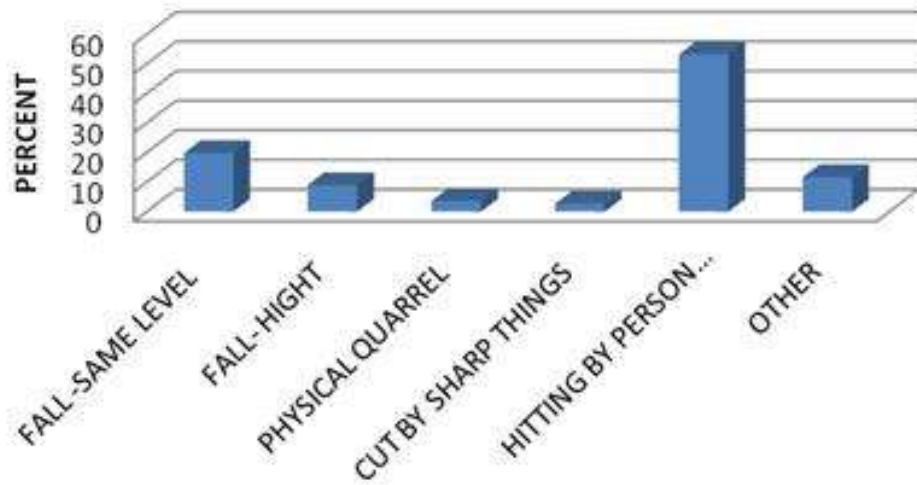


Chart8: Mechanism of accidents in schools

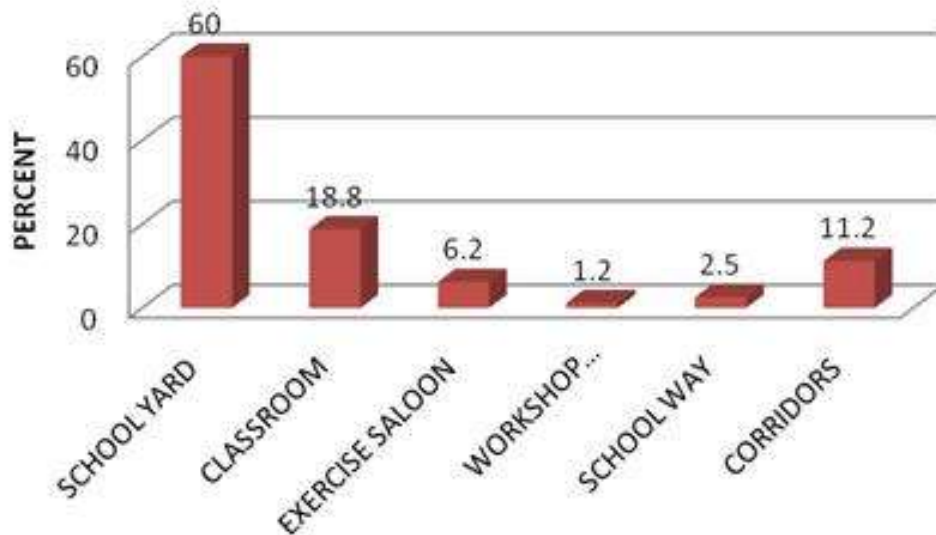


Chart9: Places of accidents in schools

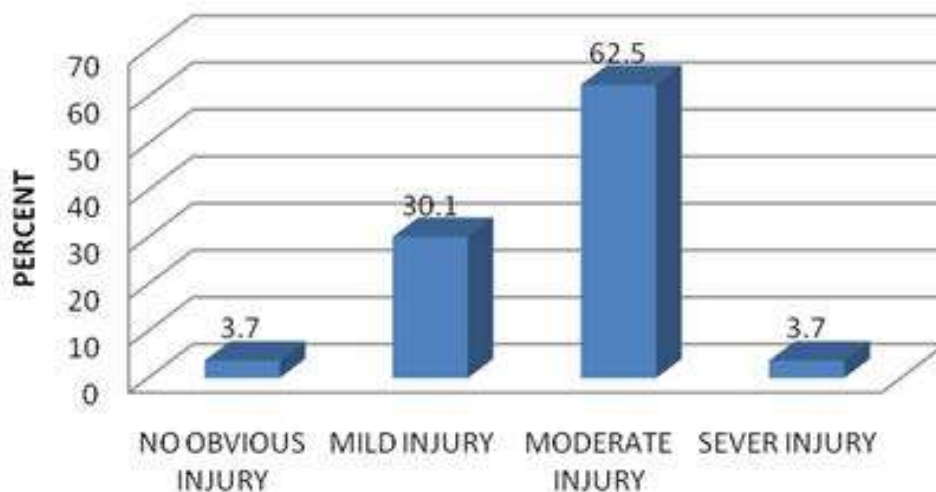


Chart10: Severity of accidents in schools

Designing a unite Injury Registration System

Because of different methods of data gathering, we are working on a data registration system to design a unite Injury Registration System. This program has been planned by The Safe Community Council and we are participating in this project.

This program is based on participation of governmental or non-governmental institutes that are related to injuries and accidents. Tehran Safe Community is going to design a unique procedure for injuries registration to:

- Limit statistical mistakes of organizational reports
- Facilitate information availability
- Classify Corporate injuries and accidents
- Establish effective participation between organizations
- Make trustable reports of accident and injuries throughout Iran

Practical targets

- Investigating factors that probably cause accidents and injuries
- Determine injuries & accident codes
- Designing the procedure to gather information on injuries & accidents
- Designing forms for the documentation of injuries & accidents
- Designing methods for writing reports
- Monitor and evaluate activities
- Execute program based on time table
- Standardizing the process of gathering information
- Design injury registration software
- Preparing a guideline for using the software

5. Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change

District 10 monitors its activities and evaluates the results based on program targets and indexes of the program. We will do some surveys to complete our data.

Beyond that we will monitor the progress of district 10 by studying trends of information that we will find by injury registration system.

District 10 has an old texture with timeworn buildings. This region is vulnerable to natural disasters and its populated area with narrow streets and alleys cause difficult access to injured people.

Data shows that rubble and ground sinking in this area occurs more than the other districts. Chart 11 shows the frequency of danger announcements in district 10. Most of these accidents are due to absorbent wells and excavation for new buildings.

Data shows number of danger announcements in district 10 comparing to previous year has decreased.

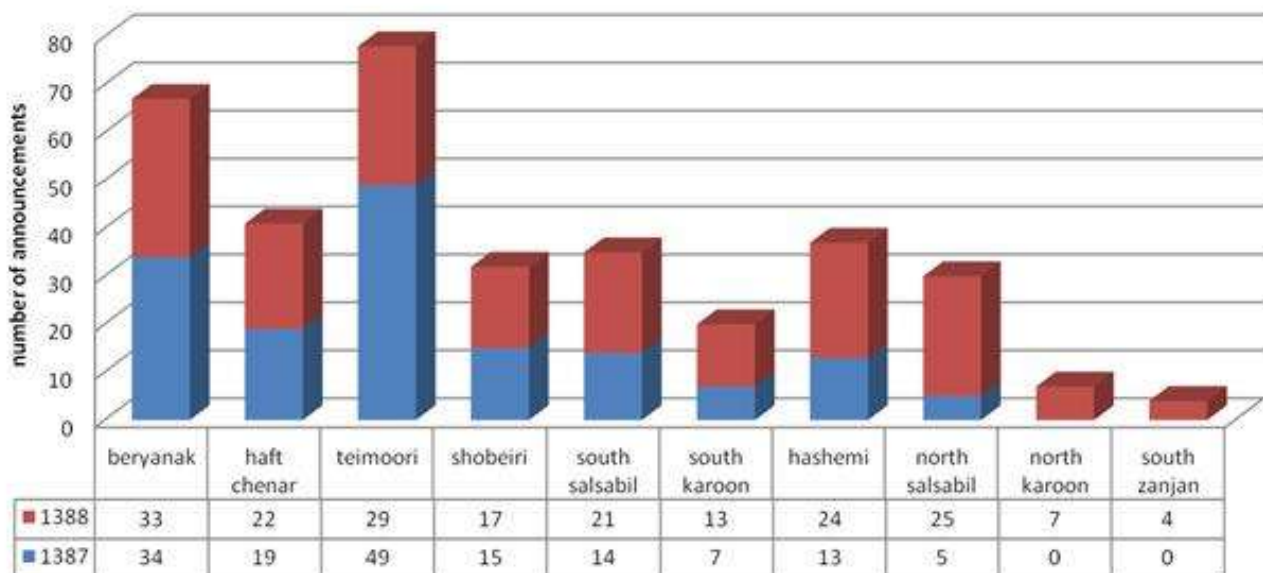


Chart No. 11: Frequency of danger announcements in different locals of district 10

Chart 12 shows the frequency and trend of rubble and ground linkage in 2006-7 to 2008-9. It shows that number of rubbles is decreasing but number of ground sinkage is increasing.

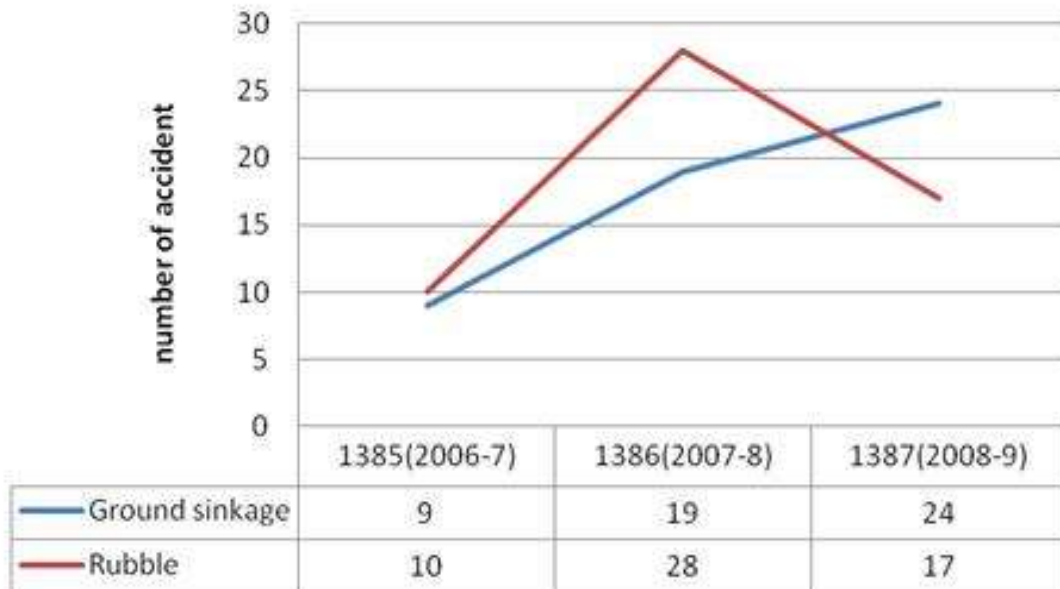


Chart No.12: Frequency of rubble and ground linkage in 2008-9 and 2009-10

Chart 13 shows the number of traffic accidents in 2008-9 and comparison to 2009-10. There is 38% decrease in total number of accidents and also 42% and 11% decrease in damage and injury accidents respectively.

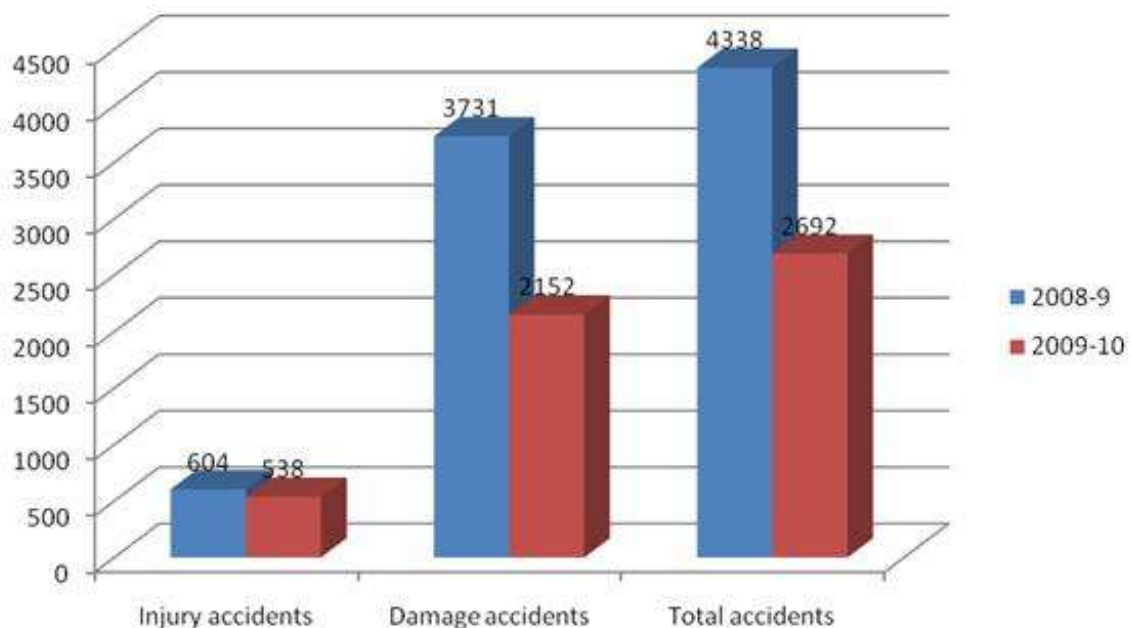


Chart No.13: Comparison the number of traffic accidents in 2008-9 and 2009-10.

Table 21 shows some of achievements in district 10 during this year to promote services. It shows number of emergency missions, emergency time to first visit and number of emergency stations has been improved.

Table No.21: comparison of indexes between 2008-9 and 2009-10

index	2008-9	2009-10
Number of emergency missions	18658	22705
Number of emergency stations	3	5
Time to first visit(Emergency)	11:10	9:53
Number of fire brigades stations	2	2

6. Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks

- Establishment of district 10 first safety conference (2009)
- Executive Partnership in the second Tehran safe community conference (2009)
- Participation in second Tehran safe community conference (2009)
- Regional workshop for safe community guidelines in district 10(2010)
- Participation in worksite and industrial safety (2010)
- Establishment of safe driving-safe community conference in district 10 (2010)
- Participation in safe community conference of 5 districts designations (2010)
- Participation in safe "last Wednesday of the year" (2010)
- Establishment of safe school-safe community in district 10 (2010)



Picture No.18: Regional workshop for safe community guidelines in district 10

Publishing materials

Books

- Safe Community Guide line 1-Safety promotion- an introduction (2th edition)- translation to Farsi
- Safe Community Guide line 2-Injuries surveillance guideline- translation to Farsi
- Safe Community Guide line 3 – review of child injury
- Safe Community Guide line 4 - Communication
- Safe Community Guide line 5- Empowerment
- Safe Community Guide line 6- Action Planning
- Safe Community Guide line 7- Membership:
 - Guidelines for applicants to the international network of safe communities - translation to Farsi
 - Guidelines for maintaining membership in the international network of safe -translation to Farsi communities
- Guidelines “how to become a certifying center”- translation to Farsi
- Child safety guidebook
- World report on child injury prevention -translation to Farsi
- Peer education: from evidence to practice
- Guide lines for conducting community surveys on injuries-translation
- Public playground safety handbook- translation in process
- How to drive to be safe-booklet

Pamphlets

- Safety points, before , at the time and after earthquake
- Family safety guide
- Preparedness education for disasters
- Beauties of the last Wednesday of the year
- How to decrease dangers of absorbent wells in old and timeworn textures
- Silent death

Maps

Map of safe evacuation of beryanak