



Name of the community: Khorambid

Country: IRAN

Number of inhabitants: 48,771

Programme started year: 2006

International Safe Communities Network Membership:

Designation year: 2011

Full Application report:

<http://www.phs.ki.se/csp/pdf/applicationreports/265khorambid.pdf>

Further information:

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Children 0-14 years:



- 1- Epidemiological survey of injuries within this age group and setting the priorities.
- 2- Integrating the educational programs of safety principles in the health care programs of children under 6 years.
- 3- Executing program in order to promote the culture of safety within this age group such as holding painting competitions concerning Safe road, safe school and safe home.
- 4- Planning to increase the knowledge of this age group about prevalent accidents and injury- prevention in each of the age groups that kindergartens' children and primary schools students are educated.
- 5- Executing the programmes of Hamyar-e police (police- cooperator) in primary schools.
- 6- Asking police and public health staffs to attend schools for implementing educational programmes.

Youth 15-24:

Epidemiological survey of injuries within this age group and setting priorities. Since traffic accidents esp. motorcycle accidents have allocated a significant share of injuries to themselves within this age group, therefore most activities are focused on this programme which mainly includes:

Implementing research plans of "Determining the situation of safety among cyclists" aiming at identifying the factors which cause injuries.

Mandatory programme of buying crash helmets when buying motorcycles.

Executing the programme of “prohibition of using motorcycles at schools”
Planning in order to implement educational programmes about safety principles and traffic accident- prevention esp. for high school students
Enforcing special preparations by Traffic police about observing safe driving speed, using crash helmets for cyclists
Implementing certain educational programmes for high school students through holding Rescue courses and maneuvers.
Planning for filling leisure times of this age group in summers aiming at decreasing the use for motorcycles (according to the rising number of motorcycle accidents in summers).

25-64 years:

Since this age group are active class of the society so analyzing the injuries of this age group and setting the priorities and subsequently intervening, has been done based on the type of occupations.

- 1-Executing educational programmes aiming at promoting safety skills of trauma- prevention esp. among workers, contractors and factory administrators (According to high incidence of trauma in this group).
- 2- Educating 100% of workers about using self protection devices with the collaboration of Labor & social affairs and Occupational health offices.
- 3- Implementing educational programmes about traffic accident- Prevention regarding the high incidence of car accidents in this age group aiming at promoting safety skills.
- 4- Implementing educational programmes for 100% of taxi drivers and drivers of schools & organizations' bus services.

Elderly 65+years:

- Epidemiological survey of injuries in this group.
- Integrating the education of safety principles in the Elderly health care programme.
- Holding special educational programmes for health liaisons, expert volunteers and health staffs in order to empower the elderly in order to decrease injuries in this group.
- Educating CPR principles to a member of their families.

Homes:

- 1- Analyzing the data of injuries at homes.
- 2- Determining injuries caused by falls and trauma as the priorities of home injuries.
- 3- Completing the annual safety checklist of rural homes by Behvarzes(rural health workers).
- 4- Analyzing the completed checklists and determining safety problems at homes.
- 5- Planning for face to face education of inhabitants during the completion of checklists.
- 6- Educational planning and asking city councils and other organizations to collaborate for removing safety problems of rural homes.

Traffic passages:



- 1- Forming the committee for traffic accident – prevention.
- 2- Identifying high – risk spots of urban and suburban passages
- 3- Ranking high- risk spots in order to reform them.
- 4- Raising safety problems of passages in the committee and pursuing in order to remove them.

Occupational environments:

- 1- Forming the special committee for occupational injuries seasonally, by presence of experts from Labor, Social welfare and Occupational health offices.

- 2- Convening monthly meetings of health care safety committee in workplaces with more than 25 workers in order to prevent occupational injuries.
- 3- Planning for implementing educational programmes in labor environments aiming at increasing safety skills in occupational environments considering the type of occupations.
- 4- Planning for paying constant visits to occupational environments in order to determine unsafe items.
- 5- Promoting the safety of occupational environments.

Schools:

- 1- Compiling the operational programme of safe- schools.
- 2- Surveying the situation of safety in 100% of the schools through checklists.
- 3- Analyzing the completed checklists and ranking unsafe items at schools.
- 4- Planning for educating more than 90% of students, teachers and principals about safety issues.
- 5- Establishing intersectional harmony in order to remove the unsafe priorities of schools

Sports environments:

- 1- Annual evaluation of the situation of safety in sports environments through the checklist.
- 2- Identifying present deficiencies and ranking them in order to be removed.
- 3- Planning for implementing educational programmes aiming at promoting safety skills especially for trainers, athletes and those who use sport environments.

Leisure environments:

- 1- Surveying the primary situation of safety in leisure environments through the checklist.
- 2- Analyzing the results in order to rank existing unsafe items and deciding to remove them in the meetings of the working group.

- 3- Providing consultative support about observing safety issues in sports environments for contractors of the projects being built.

Violence – prevention:

- 1- Establishing a free counseling centre in the health care network in order to educate problem – solving skills to youths.
- 2- Identifying quarrelsome students and those having criminal records and referring them to counseling centers.
- 3- Providing consultative support for parents of students with criminal records.

Suicide – prevention:

- 1- Forming the suicide- prevention committee.
- 2- Holding suicide – prevention workshops for staffs of the health care network.
- 3- Establishing a free counseling centre in the health care network for providing consultative support and educating problem – solving skills to youths.
- 4- Referring suicide cases to the counseling center in order to be provided with consultative support.
- 5- Providing consultative support for parents of those who have committed suicide about communicational skills.

Programmes aiming at “high- risk group”

- 1- Cyclists are the high- risk group of the community by allocating the highest incidence of injuries in youths to themselves. There fore implementing educational programmes enforcing traffic regulations more strictly and increasing availability to crash helmets and implementing research programmes are among those items being done for this age group.

Natural disasters:

A social semi-military movement which target cultural, military and unforeseen disasters as an aid

Setting up Khorambid’s Disaster Center by the end

of 2009

Surveillance of injuries:

Where:

- 1- Hospital and health care centers.
- 2- Emergency service
- 3- Legal medicine
- 4- Sabte-ahval office (Registration of personal status organization)

Number of injuries per year: 1098 in 1383

Population base: 48,771

Started year: 2006

Scientific publications:

Home safety-school safety-kindergarten safety-accident prevention in children-
suicide prevention-occupational safety-animal attack
Produced information materials and research:

Photo of leader



Staff

Number: 26 profession: part- time: 23 full- time: 3

Name of the organization: professional committee of safe community:

Gubernatorial – Healthcare network – Municipality – County offices -City council – Traffic police – Education – Power distribution office – Roads & transportation office – Emergency service- Red crescent society – Legal medicine – Media- Jihad- agriculture - Labor & social affairs – Maskan & Shiraz- Gas company - Hospital – Physical education org – Administration of justice – Technical& vocational training org - Social welfare.
General Health promotion committee.

National and international commitments:

Visits

- 1- Visiting Arsenjan's safe community programme
- 2- Participation in the designation ceremony of Arsenjan (Fars) Bardscan (Khorasan Razavi) in the community network.
- 3- Communication with Arsenjan and Neyriz safe communities
- 4- Participating in Tehran's safe community conference 2008.
- 5- Participating in Falun's safe community conference 2011.