

(4) **Human Casualties**

In the PSA, not only will building damage be high, but also the number of human casualties. Although the damage ratio of human casualties is different according to the type of building structure, it is estimated that 3,048 people could die out of the total 32,239 night-time population (1996 Census) of the area. If a community rescue function and related rescue operation by another organisation arrive timely and work effectively, the total number of deaths will be reduced to 2,151.

(5) **Disaster Prevention Base**

For quick and effective response to emergencies such as a seismic disaster, it is essential to properly equip facilities that will serve as bases that provide countermeasures for disasters. Presently, in District 17, there is nothing being done to prepare for a seismic disaster or to take necessary countermeasures. Although the Red Crescent Society of Iran can start rescue operations immediately after a seismic disaster occurs, the estimated damage for Tehran would be simply too huge for them to manage alone. Therefore, district- or regional-based disaster prevention bases should be prepared independently. At the very least, emergency response supplies such as food, water, medicine, and tools for rescue operation and self-sustaining generators should be stocked in these disaster prevention bases. The district office building should be partly used for this purpose.

(6) **School Buildings**

Most schools usually have two shifts to accommodate the rapidly increasing younger population in Tehran. There are 13 schools in the PSA, including elementary through high schools. The distribution and other details of the schools are shown in Table 6.1.3 and Figure 6.1.4 respectively. These school buildings are made of steel and brick. There is one reinforced concrete building in the area. Resistance of the building structures against a strong earthquake is not enough. Besides, the school grounds are rather narrow in general; they would not be easy to use as a temporary evacuation site for students when a seismic disaster occurs. Resistance of school buildings against a strong earthquake should be checked immediately and necessary retrofitting should be implemented. Each school should prepare a safety manual for students to be used in preparation for the occurrence of disasters. An evacuation drill for students should be practiced periodically.

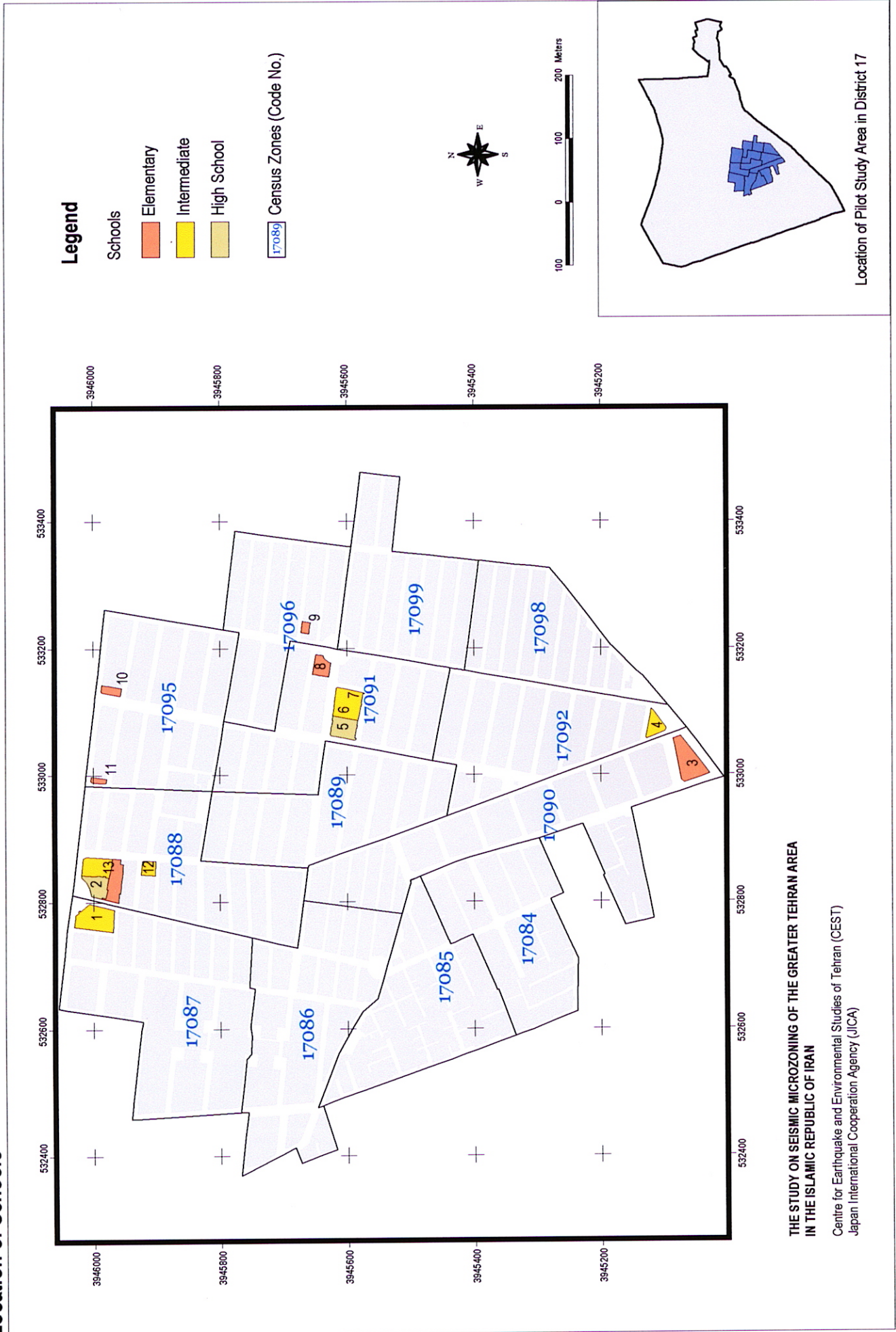
Table 6.1.3 List of Schools

School No.	Name	Education Type	Year Founded	No. of Students	No of Shifts	Total Land Area (m ²)	Building Area (m ²)	Note
1	Abuzas	Secondary	1972	600/650	2	2,108	849	Boys
2	Azadeghan	High	1990	450	1	1,053	627	Boys
3	Imam Khomaynie	Primary	1979	500/500	2	2,120	762	One shift for boys. The other shift for girls.
4	Imam Komaynie	Primary & Secondary	1972	420/420	2	777	396	Both shifts for boys. One shift for primary education. The other shift for secondary education.
5	Meshkaat	High	1980	400	1	3,164	1,387	Girls
6	Somayyeh	Secondary	1980	300/300	2	3,164	1,387	Girls
7	Bent-al-Hoda	Primary	1980	340/340	2	3,164	1,387	Girls
8	17th of Shakrivar	Primary	1972	460/460	2	741	544	Girls
9	Hezb-al-Allah	Primary	1951	340/340	2	328	148	Boys
10	Iran	Primary	1995	90	1	390	235	Boys
11	Shahid Kolahdooz	Primary	1961	200/200	2	200	140	Girls
12	Shahid Firoozi	Primary & Secondary	1975	250/250	2	475	291	Girls
13	Ghods	Primary & Secondary	1995	400/600	2	2,617	524	Boys

Source: the Study Team (2000)

Figure 6.1.4

Location of Schools



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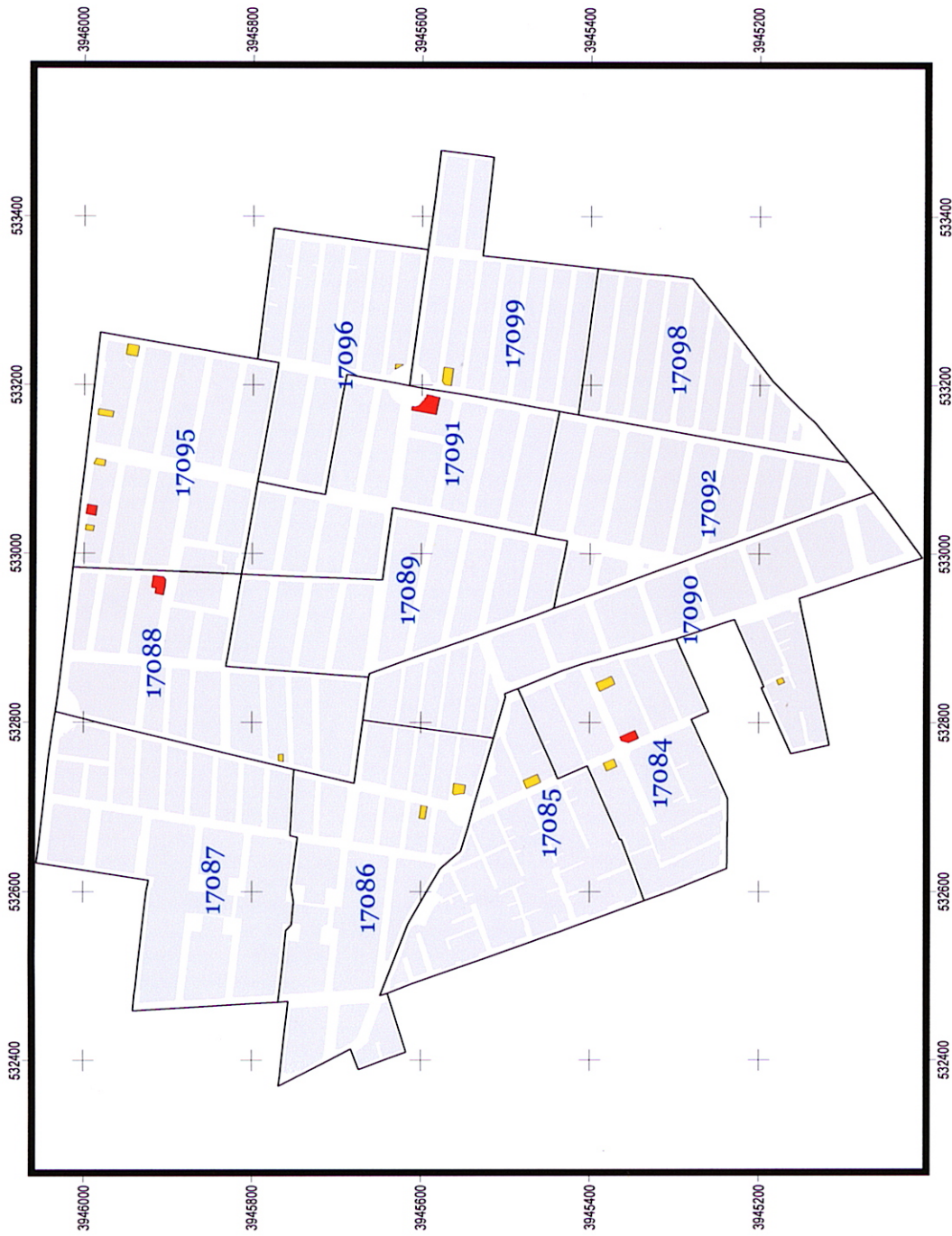
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(7) Hospital and Medical Services

Only two public hospitals/clinics are operated in District 17, and one is located in the PSA. There are seven doctors, which consist of four dentists and two nurses that work from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM in two shifts. The clinic is closed at night, and emergency response medical service is not available then. The clinic keeps only two oxygen tanks for emergency purposes. In order to utilise the clinic's facility in a seismic disaster occurrence, its building structure should be checked first and necessary reinforcements should be made. The clinic should also stock an adequate supply of medicine and water. It should also be equipped with a self-sustaining generator and a radio communication system to keep in touch with rescue operation headquarters. There are also private doctors serving the area. Numbering 27, these doctors work in 15 different places, including three medical buildings (Figure 6.1.5). Most of them are general practitioners, internists, pediatricians and dentists.

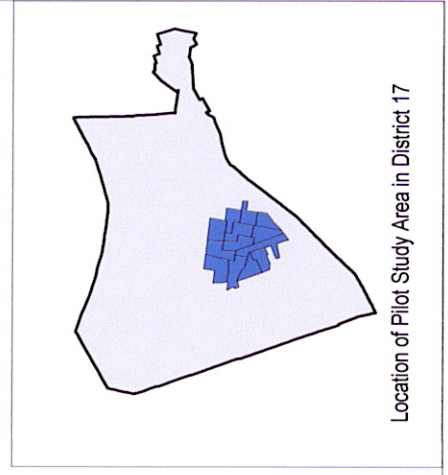
Figure 6.1.5

Location Map of Medical Facility



Legend

- Medical Facility
- Clinics (Red square)
- Doctor's Offices (Yellow square)
- Census Zones (Code No.) (Blue square)



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