

10. Chemical accident
  11. Disasters resulting from municipal facilities
- Main characteristics of disasters in Shanghai include:**

1. Variety
2. Complexity
3. Human factor
4. Enlargement

**Rescue troops of Shanghai include:**

1. Special rescue teams of the municipal civil defense command
2. Special rescue units of districts
3. Diving rescue units at the levels of city and district
4. Building and rescue unit of Shanghai Construction Group
5. Municipal rescue work station for nuclear and chemical accidents
6. Municipal centre for disease prevention and control
7. Municipal monitoring office of environmental protection
8. Municipal hospital for occupational diseases
9. Municipal station for chemical hazards protection
10. Municipal center for gas emergency
11. Special rescue teams of the armed force
12. Municipal emergency telecommunication unit
13. Emergency telecommunication unit of the municipal civil defense command
14. Municipal first aid medical center

**Keywords:** disaster; disaster response; urban disaster  
*Prehosp Disast Med* 2002;17(s2):s6-7.

**Emergency Operations Planning in Tanzania**

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The bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam on 07 August 1998, revealed a need for greater disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response capacity. The U.S. government allocated funding to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Tanzania, to direct humanitarian assistance to bomb victims, to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and to improve the capacity of disaster preparedness and response stakeholders.

The USAID's "Strengthening Tanzania Disaster Response Program" is supporting the Ministry of Health (MOH) to develop a National Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that will be integrated into a comprehensive National Disaster Management Plan upon completion. The EOP is being developed using the following steps:

1. Needs and Resource Assessment
  - a. Planning research methods;
  - b. Reviewing Tanzania's planning framework and laws;
  - c. Identifying hazards, prioritizing risks and creating emergency scenarios.
2. Emergency Operations Planning
  - a. Defining key components of an EOP;
  - b. Defining emergency operations planning methods;
  - c. Establishing an Emergency Operations Planning Committee.
3. Plan Drafting and Development
  - a. Developing a rough draft of a comprehensive EOP;
  - b. Organizing working sessions for the EOP Committee to develop the basic plan, functional annexes and hazard specific appendices;
  - c. Convening meetings for all key disaster preparedness and response stakeholders to review and refine the draft EOP.

**4. Tabletop Exercise Development**

- a. Establishing tabletop exercise procedures and methods;
- b. Designing MOH scenario and action plans for the tabletop exercise.

The first step of emergency operations planning is important as it helps to define the local environment and the context for the MOH's emergency operations planning. Undertaking the second step enables the EOP Planning Committee to understand the magnitude and scope of the task. Recruitment of key emergency preparedness and response stakeholders in the planning committee should ensure good coordination of emergency operations during crisis. The third step ensures the development of the EOP is both horizontally and vertically consultative while the final step is critical for testing the relevance and application of the EOP.

The Tanzania MOH found the second step to be the most difficult for the development of the Emergency Operations Plan — everything that followed thereafter depended on how well the first step was undertaken. By the third step, the process had gathered enough momentum and interest among stakeholders of emergency preparedness and response to push it on to the fourth step.

This paper describes each step in the process, considers major methodological issues and problems, and discusses alternative ways that may be used to develop an emergency operations plan in Africa more efficiently.

**Keywords:** assessment; committee; consultation; emergency operations; hazards; methods; needs; resources; Tanzania; USAID

*Prehosp Disast Med* 2002;17(s2):s7.

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**Task Force Session:  
 Psychosocial Aspects of Disasters**

*Chair: Professor Gloria Leon*

Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota USA

**Comparative Efficacy of Psychological Treatment Procedures for Disaster Responders and Victims**

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Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) commonly is used to provide psychological support to rescue workers and others in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. However, there have been few scientific studies on the efficacy of this methodology, and an increasing number of reports about possible detrimental effects. Short-term, cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) is a well-researched psychological intervention procedure that has been adapted for the treatment of disaster responders and trauma victims,