Security Education

Second term note

2024/2025 session

Scheme of work

(1) First week - Emergency management (meaning and aspects of emergency management)

(2) Second week- Types of emergency situations

(3) Third week - Emergency management (meaning and forms of accident)

(4) Fourth week- causes and effects of road accident

(5) Fifth week- prevention of road accident and response to road accident

(6) Sixth week- Meaning and causes of fire accident

(7) Seventh week- Effects, prevention and responding of fire accident

(8) Eighth week - Meaning and causes of drowning

(9) Ninth week - Effects and prevention of drowning

(10) Tenth week : Response to drowning

Emergency Management

Emergency management or disaster management is the managerial functions charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters . It can also be defined as the coordination and management of resources and responsibilities pertaining to the mitigation of,preparedness for,response to and recovery from an emergency. A single definition for emergency management is"a discipline that deals with risk and risk avoidance".

The ultimate goal of an emergency management plan is to provide a data - driven framework that helps communities recognize and reduce vulnerabilities, cope with the aftermath of a disaster and further develop disaster response plans.

It is important to note that there are five steps or phases or pillars of emergency management which are:

(1) Prevention: It is an action to stop an emergency or disaster from occuring. For example is making bye laws to prevent the transport of materials through residential and educational neighborhoods

(2) Mitigation: It is an action taken to reduce the adverse impacts of an emergency or disaster. Example is the construction of storm sewers to prevent flooding

(3) Preparedness: It is an action taken prior to an emergency or disaster to ensure an effective response. Examples are preparing a personal/family emergency kit,vehicle emergency kit, home escape plan,etc

(4) Response: The provision of emergency services and public assistance or intervention during or immediately after an incident in order to protect property,the environment,the economy and/or services. Example is first responder working to control a chemical spill .

Recovery : The process of restoring a stricken community to a pre- disaster level of functioning.Example is rebuilding destroyed property and repairing critical infrastructure (e.g. bridges)

Aspects of emergency management

(1) To provide assistance to the vulnerable wherever they are

(2) Promoting campaigns for early warning and disaster risk reduction through education,training, sensitizing and awareness programs

(3) To promote good governance in Nigeria through wide publicity and awareness campaign for effective disaster and emergency management knowledge

(4) To create an enabling environment through mass mobilization for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management

(5) To promote active citizenship participation and advocacy for family planning,Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management

(6) To promote human rights and discourage discrimination , victimization and marginalization based on ethnic gender and physical disability in our society

(7) To build capacity and skills of citizens through regular training for sustainable development and disaster management

(8) To collaborate with other humanitarian actors in disaster management and national development

(9) Research on disaster management

Types of emergency situations

(1) Severe weather (Tornadoes, thunderstorm,hail, hurricane,volcano, Winter Storm,etc)

(2) Fire outbreak

(3) Hazardous materials accident: fuel and chemical spills are the most widespread materials likely to create accidents

(4) Chemicals/biological/radiological (CBR) emergencies

(5) Aircraft crashes

(6) National Emergency (war, terrorism)

(7) Civil disorder

(8) Active shooter

(9) Blizzards

(10) Dam failure

(11) Drought

(12) Earthquake

(13) Extreme heat waves

(14) Flooding

(15) Pandemics

(16) Rabies in the area

(17) Medical emergencies (bleeding,breathing difficulties,epileptic seizure,severe pain,heart attack)

(18) Tsunami

(19) Tropical cyclone

Road Accident

Road accident means an event that occurs during the movement and with the participation of a vehicle on a road in which people are killed or injured,vehicles, equipment or goods are damaged or any other material damage is caused . It can also be defined as an unfortunate incident happens unexpectedly on the road that causes harm or injury. It is described as a collusion involving one or more vehicles

Causes of Road Accident

(1) Over speeding

(2) Drunk driving

(3) Distraction to drivers

(4) Red Light jumping

(5) Avoiding safety gears like seat belts and helmets

(6) Non adherence to lane driving and overtaking in a wrong manner

(7) Poor road lighting

(8) Reckless driving

(9) Fatigue

(10) Bad weather conditions

(11) Bad road conditions

(12) Poor vehicle conditions

(13) Underage driving

(14) Unsafe lane changes

(15) Wrong way driving

(16) Tailgating

(17) Driving under the influence of alcohol

Effects/consequences of road accident

(1) It leads to financial difficulties to the victims

(2) It also leads to behavioral change of the victims

(3) It makes the victims to be experiencing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD )

(4) It results to depression of victims

(5) It generates to anxiety of the victims

(6) It may lead to death of victims

(7) It can result to loss of limbs which consequently to other complications like mobility, difficulties, blood clots, infection and constant pain

(8) It can make the victims to suffer back and spine injuries

Prevention/Solutions of Road Accident

(1) Avoid alcohol and drug/while driving

(2) Stay away from distractions such as using your phones, chatting with passengers,eating and so on

(3) Pay attention to the road,your driving and other road users

(4) Never assume to know what the intention of other drivers

(5) Always indicate before you turn or change lanes

(6) Never drive without your seatbelts,make sure other passengers buckle up too

(7) Obey all traffic rules and regulations

(8) Do not go beyond the speed limits

(9) Always be cautious and patient

(10) Use your headlights when you should

Forms of Road Accidents

(1) Rear- End collusions: it occurs when a motorist doesn't maintain enough space from the vehicle in front in traffic, the rear driver may lack the time and space to brake and has a collision if the traffic ahead stops suddenly

(2) Head- on collision: It occurs when both vehicles are moving towards each other which eventually lead to collusion. It most cases result to severe injury or death

(3) Side- impact collusion: It occurs when a vehicle moving in one direction strikes another vehicle at a perpendicular angle. The vehicles often form a "T- shape" when they collide

(4) Side wipe accident: It occurs when two or more vehicles are traveling parallel to one another and one vehicle strikes the side of other car

(5) Single vehicle accident: It crashes generally result from a driver striking something in their path,such as an animal,dropped cargo or debris in the road from another vehicle such as a truck tire tread

(6) Multiple- vehicle accidents: Accidents of three or more vehicles can be catastrophic. The involvement of multiple vehicles means there are more people who may be injured

(7) Roll over accident: The force of being flipped in a moving vehicle often inflict serious injuries on anyone inside the vehicle

(8) Blind spot accident: When drivers fail to check their blindspots,they can easily collide with another vehicle and cause a blind spot accident

(9) Low speed accident: Pedestrians and cyclists are at extreme risk regardless of the speed of the vehicle that hits them. Common injuries from low speed accident include whiplash,crush injuries,neck and back injuries,broken bones,etc

(10) Merging accidents: Drivers trying to merge into traffic can cause an accident if they fail to check their blindspots,don't match the speed of other traffic or drive recklessly

Appropriate response to road accident

In an accident scene,the following are to be considered as the right response which includes:

(1) Pull your vehicle over

(2) Park in a safe position off the road

(3) Turn on your hazard light and headlights.

(4) If the accident is on a blind rise or bend,parking your vehicle back from the accident in a "fend -off" position so, vehicle see the accident scene may help prevent further accidents

(5) Put out your warning triangle if you have them

(6) If the case is critical or beyond what you can handle,call emergency number of the police or related government agency

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Fire Accident

Fire accident is an occurrence of uncontrolled burning which destroys building,forests or other things . It can also be defined as the number of reportable fire incidents that happened in a particular place . Fire accident usually occurs due to a violation of fire safety rules and regulations. Fire accident causes burn injuries and occur from smoke,building fire,gas explosion, motor vehicle fire,etc

Causes of fire accident

(1) Intentional fire: An intentional fire is one that occurs as a result of the deliberate misuse of heat source. Arson fits into this category.

(2) Smoking materials: Lighted cigars, cigarette and other smoking materials can start fine if disposed of improperly

(3) Electrical and lighting equipment: All modern building feature electrical wiring behind the wall for light and power. Unfortunately,electricity carries inherent fire risk. Old or defective wiring, overloaded circuits,loose connection,faulty fuses,imbalanced electrical or lighting problems can develop that lead to overheating or spark that ignite a fire

(4) Heating equipment: Mechanical equipment,furnaces,boilers and radiators are at risk of overheating. This,in turn,can lead to fire accident

(5) The use of candle: Every candle comes with a warning,"a burning candle should never be left unattended". Yet,many candles are often forgotten and can burn out of control

(6) Candles: Some people may not do their jobs or simply neglect minor house keeping duties . Overflowing trash bins,food left in toaster ovens too long and improper disposal of hazardous materials are examples of common fire hazard

(7) Chemicals and vases: Home fires can easily be caused by sources of natural gas or propane gas. An errant spark combined a#, to with a small leak can create a combustible situation

(8) Activities of children: Small a,, unknowingly playing with fire or material inside the home are one of the leading cause of house fire

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Effects of fire accident

(1) Property damage: This is when fire can quickly spread and destroy large amount of equipment, inventory,assets that worth millions of naira at home and in the work place

(2) Business interruption: Fire in the work place can also lead to significant business interruption. Even if the fire is contained quickly and there is no property damage,the workplace may need to be cleaned and repaired

(3) Injuries and fatalities: In many cases, these are caused by smoke inhalation or burns. Workers who are exposed to high level of heat or smoke can also be at risk for respiratory problems such as asthma

(4) Emotional trauma: Witnessing a fire or losing a co- worker in a fire can be emotionally traumatizing. This can lead to anxiety, depression,etc

(5) Litigation: You may face Litigation if someone is injured or killed in a fire at your workplace. This can be costly and time- consuming and it can damage your reputation

(6) It can lead to loss of productivity as employees deal with the aftermath of the event

(7) It results to financial loss for business. This may include the cost of repairs, replacement equipment and loss of revenue

Prevention of fire accident

,,(1) Blow out candles before leaving a room or going to bed

(2) When cooking,keep towels,pot holders and curtains away from flames

(3) Keep matches,lighters and other ignitable substances In a secured location out of the reach of children and only use lighters with child - resistant features

(4) Hire a certified professional to inspect your chimney and heating equipment annually

(5) Keep fire in your fire place by using a glass or metal fire screen large enough to catch sparks and rolling logs

(6) Keep candles at least ,12 inches away from anything that can burn such as beddings,curtains or clothing

(7) Always check the kitchen before going to bed or leaving the home to make sure all stoves, oven and small appliances are turned off

(8) Keep all potential sources of fuel like paper, clothing,bedding or rug at least three feet away from space heaters, stoves or fireplaces

Responding to fire accident

(1) Call for help immediately

(2) Direct everyone to leave the building . Do not wait for other people around you top evaluate.Take responsibilities for your own safety

(3) Do not use the elevator

(4) Do not panic during fire accident

(5) Close the door as you leave the room

(6) Pull the re- enter the building until the fire is quenched.

Meaning of Drowning

Drowning is the process of experiencing respiratory impairment from submarine/immersion in liquid which leads to death . Drowning can be divided into two:

(1) Fatal drowning

(2) Non fatal drowning

(1) Fatal drowning: It happens when the drowning result to death.

(2) Non fatal drowning: It happens when a person survives on drowning incident. Non drowning has a range of outcomes,from no injuries to very serious injuries such as brain damage or permanent disability

Causes of drowning

(1) Lack of swimming ability: Many adults and children will attempt to get into their water without proper swimming training

(2) No barrier around the pool: A four sided fence separating the pool area from the house and yard reduces a child's risk of drowning. The fence should have a locking mechanism and be tall enough to prevent wandering children from entering the pool area

(3) Lack of supervision: Never leave a child unattended in or near a bathtub,pool or even a bucket of water. There should always be a competent supervising adult

(4) Failure to wear life jackets, when boating, you should always have enough life jackets, adult and child sized for every person on the boat. Life jackets should be readily accessible and in good shape

(5) Alcohol use: Alcohol use is involved in about 70% of water - related deaths and adolescent and adults. Alcohol affects your balance, coordination, judgement and your ability to swim may be severely limited under the influence of alcohol

(6) Feeling overly tired reduces swimming performance

(7) Flooding: This is especially common when the flood released an enormous amount of water or when people in the way of the water had no way of knowing that it could happen

Effects of drowning

(1) During drowning,the body is deprived of Oxygen which can damage organs particularly the brain

(2) It can lead to oxygen deprivation

(3) It also leads to injury related death especially among the children

(4) It may lead to head injuries or spinal injuries

Prevention of drowning

+(1) Swimming pools should comply with local laws regarding pool safety,including being adequately fenced,all doors and gates leading to the pool should be locked

(2) Swimming safety: Swimmers should use common sense and be aware of weather and water conditions

(3) Wearing coast guard- approved life jackets when in boat should be encouraged for everyone and is required for non swimmers and for small children

(4) A swimming pool should be completely separate from the house and play area of the yard

(5) Alarm and pool covers should not be used as a substitute for a fence

(6) When supervising children around water,use "touch supervision"which means always remain in arm's reach of the child

,(7) Never leave your child alone or in the care of another child in or around water

(8) Know how to swim

(9) Have rescue equipment such as a life preserver

(10) Bring a phone to the pool,lake or beach in case of emergency

(11) Provide swimming lessons when your child is ready to learn