

Evacuation and absorption - psychosocial aspects

The evacuation relies mostly, in its early stages, on the private family space of the evacuees, on hotels and emergency reception centers.

Challenges and answers:

- Control and accompaniment: The individual evacuation is very challenging at the level of accompaniment and support - who left, where, how to keep in touch with him, whether he needed special answers.
- Parents often decide to send some of their children elsewhere and are not always sufficiently aware of the consequences of the separation between the children and their parents. Parents should be helped with their deliberations, and if separation occurs, instruct parents on how to maintain intensive contact with their children (and not think that if the children are out of the danger zone, they should no longer be taken care of).
- Providing telephone assistance: Telephone assistance to the individual evacuees, support and reinforcement
- Legitimacy for deeds and feelings: Dealing with guilt / guilt of 'betrayal', 'abandonment' - the importance of legitimacy in order to maintain personal and family resilience. Conveying the message of the legitimacy of the decision.

The evacuation

- The course of the evacuation: dealing with the challenge of maintaining personal, family and community resilience during the evacuation, dealing with the hardships of the evacuation.
- Recipient-Collective Meeting: Coordination of needs and mutual expectations.

Principles of care for the evacuated population

- Giving and building roles: who does what - There is great importance in giving roles to the evacuating population. Role means self-worth. Role reinforces the sense of ability, threatened in a situation of evacuation, loss and emergency. It is important to provide community roles to as many residents as possible. Being an 'officer' in an emergency gives meaning, helps and strengthens community cohesion and personal resilience
- Defining a framework and providing space for improvisation: Defining frameworks, rules and roles, while preserving the personal-family spaces and space for creation and improvisation. The framework gives confidence, creates order, and restores a sense of control on the one hand, on the other hand, maintaining personal space for decisions reduces the sense of loss of freedom and loss of familiar spaces of action, and maintains personal commitment to continue managing life.

Accompaniment, listening, control: Evacuation, the experience of loss of stress and anxiety intensify the professional need to accompany the population, listen to the needs and difficulties and control of the emotional state of the residents.

- Providing tools to parents: How to identify and alleviate their children's anxiety.

* Building personal and community resilience: During the period of emergency, it is possible and important to strengthen personal and community resilience. Evacuation is challenging and contains many threats, but it also has the potential to be an opportunity for action, contribution, mobilization and growth. Observing and addressing difficulty as a challenge marks the importance of doing, the roles to be taken, mutual help and mutual support.

- Empowering parenting: The most significant factor in building parental resilience is the feeling that they know how to alleviate their children's distress.

- Presence of the leadership: The leadership is examined in an extreme event, not least in an evacuation event. One of the important dimensions of the personal resilience of the population is the sense of visibility - seeing me, caring for me, listening to me. Listening is expressed in the little things - sharing a 'popsicle box', personal conversations, patting the shoulder, celebrating personal and community events (birthdays ...)

- Addressing various emerging needs: creatively tackling the challenges, finding solutions, thinking outside the box.

- Preparing for the return home: A team that thinks ahead, prepares the preparation for the return, necessary adjustments according to the events and more.

* "Back slope" - evacuation under the responsibility of the council and in its area, the interim period until an orderly decision to evacuate.

- Operation of the receiving facility prior to the arrival of the residents.

- Ensuring that the absorption facility contains components intended for children.

- Recruitment of a team of collectors and operators.

- Referral of volunteers

- Psychosocial 'Instant' training - diagnosis, providing psychological help.

- Instant training for public operation - games, activities, mutual support.

- Escort

- Addressing various needs



Matching expectations:

How do you expect the response to the education system to be conducted?

What to expect from the health care system?

Who is responsible for food satisfaction, how the payment is made?

What are the accommodation conditions?

Public places (dining room, pool and more):

Are there any special rules of conduct in them (behavior, dress, etc.)?

• Security / vigilance / awareness of personal security and protection:

Other topics worth talking about:

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2.

3.
