FLFL Rescue Model

Farid Ullah KHAN

Pakistan

doe.farid@gmail.com

Rescue Model Innovator

- Mr. Farid Ullah KHAN, belonging to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly known as NWFP) Province of Pakistan, received Duke of Edinburgh Award (Gold) from Edwardes College, Peshawar, Chapter of NAA – Pakistan in September 2009. In October 2010, he was appointed as a Global Coordinator, Peace & Conflict Issues, by TakingITGlobal (TIG), Canada. Farid became the first Pakistani to be appointed on such a key voluntary position in TIG when the country was in the midst of conflict. It is worth mentioning that the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province was declared the worst effected region in the world that suffered due to episodes of conflicts for the period 2008-2010. He was nominated as one of the Commonwealth Young Professionals for the year 2011 by the Commonwealth Secretariat, UK.

- Besides, Farid has completed different courses from United States Institute of Peace (USIP), USAID, UNDG and has contributed to National Geographic, UNDP, International Rescue Committee and Peace Child International, UK. He has represented Pakistani and South Asian Youth in Qatar, Turkey, UK, UAE and Sri Lanka. He has been invited by UNESCO for Youth Forum, Ambassadors and Leadership Programmes. International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) has recognized his achievements to invite him as Presenter for World Summit for Volunteers (IYV+10) to be held in Colombia.

Background of the Rescue Model

- The model was inspired from the October 8th, 2005 Earthquake rescue operations in Pakistan. The 2005 Kashmir earthquake was a major earthquake centered in Pakistan-administered Kashmir known as Azad Kashmir, near the city of Muzaffarabad, affecting Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. It occurred at 08:52:37 Pakistan Standard Time (03:52:37 GMT) on 8th October, 2005. It registered a moment magnitude of 7.6 making it similar in size to the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, the 1935 Quetta earthquake, the 2001 Gujarat earthquake, and the 2009 Sumatra earthquakes. As of 8 November, the government of Pakistan's official death toll was 75,000. The earthquake also affected countries in the surrounding region where tremors were felt in Tajikistan, western China; while officials say nearly 1,400 people also died in Indian-administered Kashmir and four people in Afghanistan. The severity of the damage caused by the earthquake is attributed to severe up thrust, coupled with poor construction.

- Well over US$ 5.4 billion (400 billion Pakistani rupees)in aid arrived from all around the world. US Marine and Army helicopters stationed in neighboring Afghanistan quickly flew aid into the devastated region. Five crossing points were opened on the Line of Control (LoC) between India and Pakistan to facilitate the flow of humanitarian and medical aid to the affected region, and international aid teams from around the world came to the region to assist in relief.

(Source: Wikipedia)

FLFL Rescue Model

- The acronym stands for Farid's "Light For Life" (FLFL) Rescue Model

Main Objective:
- How to rescue people in those areas which are hit by disasters, and road networks destroys or there is inaccessibility to far flung areas for heavy machinery to carry out rescue operations
i.e. Cranes, Lifters.

Effectiveness:
This model is significantly effective at night time, however, its effectiveness cannot be overshadowed in day time as well.

Requirement:
- Search Light or Emergency Light.
- Plain chart of white back ground   (to be used at night time accordingly).
- Plain chart of black back ground (to be used at day time accordingly).
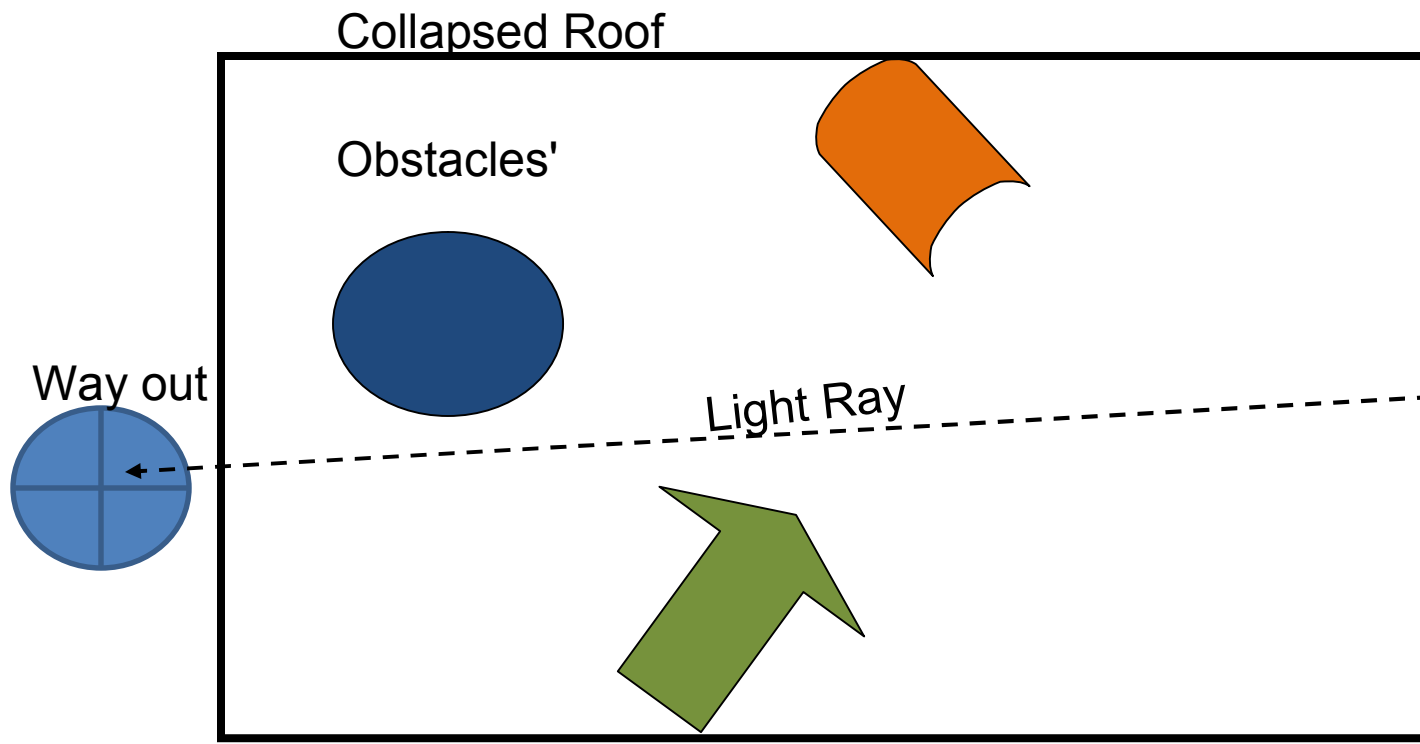
The Destroyed Road Networks and Terrain

Aerial View of Destroyed Buildings/Collapsed Roofs

Rescuer attempting to set-free the trapped body

FLFL Rescue Model

Search light

Collapsed Roof

Obstacles'

Way out

Light Ray

- Move the search light to-and-fro on one side of the building and identify the escaping light on the other end and mark them on plain chart.

- You will get different points where the light escapes the rubble beneath the collapsed roof.

- It is an inverse equation – more light across the collapsed building means less obstruction beneath the roof. Once you identify the maximum escape path of light, the rescuer can creep through that path, and can perform his/her rescue operation with ease as compared to the other paths.

When we identify different light routes. We draw circles on plain chart and we select that circle which is of maximum radius. It means that we have selected a path of minimum obstruction for over selves to perform rescue operation.

i.e. In this hypothetical case we will select circle 3.
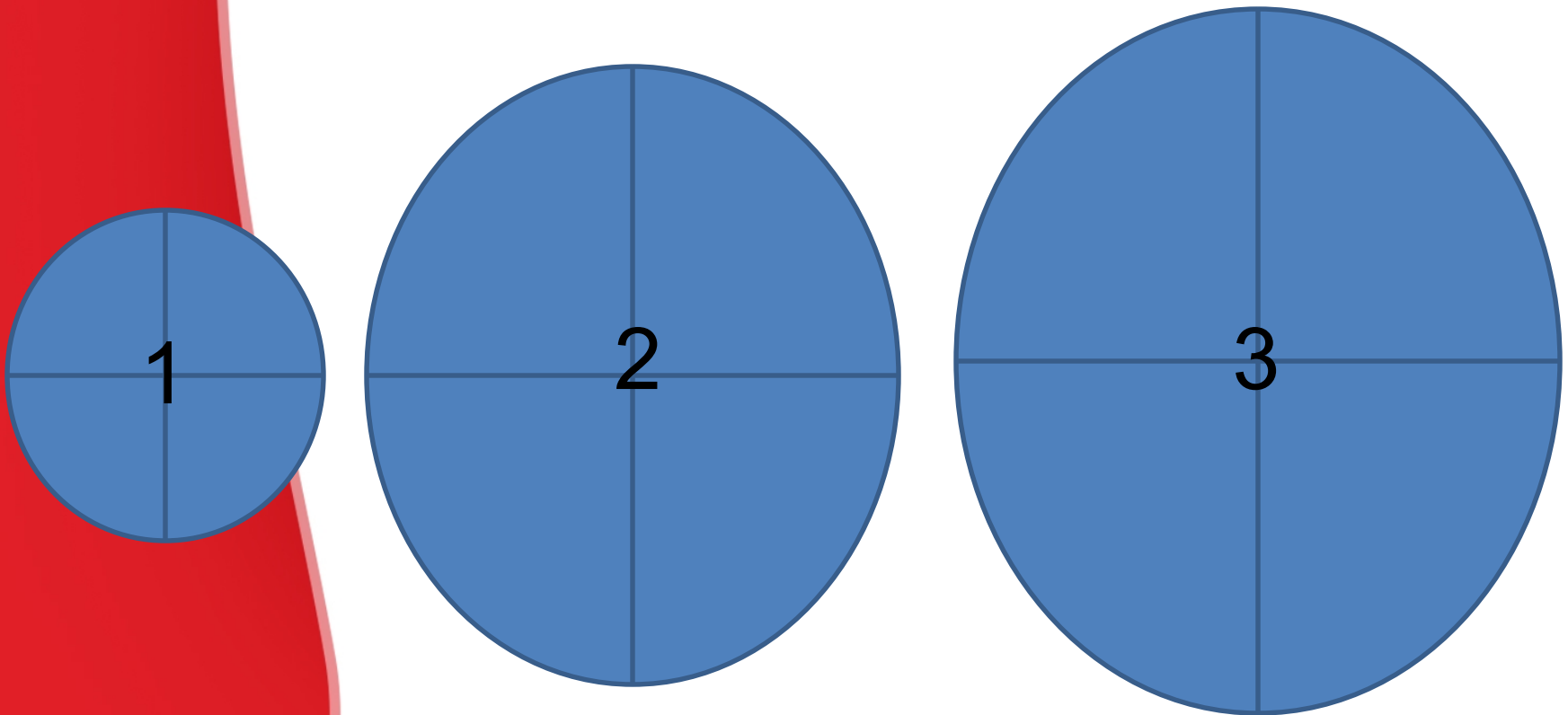
What if the building is concrete?

One simple method to perform the rescue operation is the rabbit digging.

Collapsed Roof

Rabbit Digging

Through 'rabbit digging' you make your way towards the periphery. Once you enter at one side of the building/collapsed roof and realizes that the light has penetrated enough till this point, you can go further with rescue operation for a concrete structure

Unique Feature

Some times it becomes really difficult to perform rescue operation because the electric power infrastructure collapses but this model shares this unique feature that it can be performed using search-lights that uses charged batteries or can be performed through solar search-lights.

"We cannot fight nature but we can nurture ways to resist the calamity"
(Farid Ullah KHAN, Commonwealth Young Professional 2011)