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“Emergency preparedness Planning in a Refugee Context”

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Overview

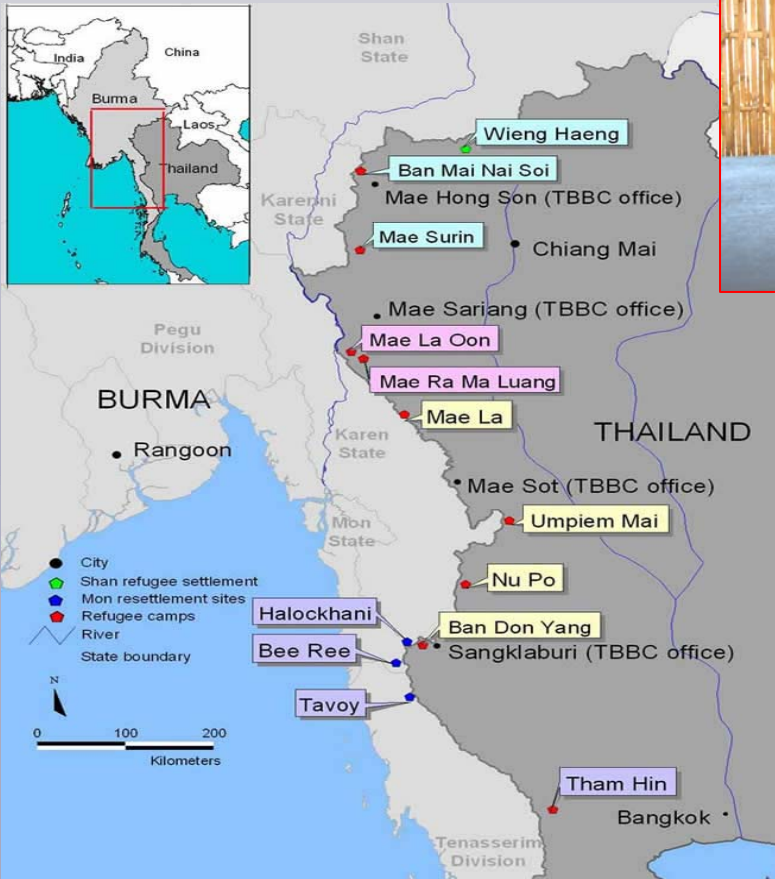
- Background & Context
- AHI Programming in the Camps
- Preparedness Planning
- Challenges & Lessons Learned
- Q & A

Background & Context

Conflict in the Ethnic States



Displaced Persons in the Temporary Shelters



Programming in the Camps

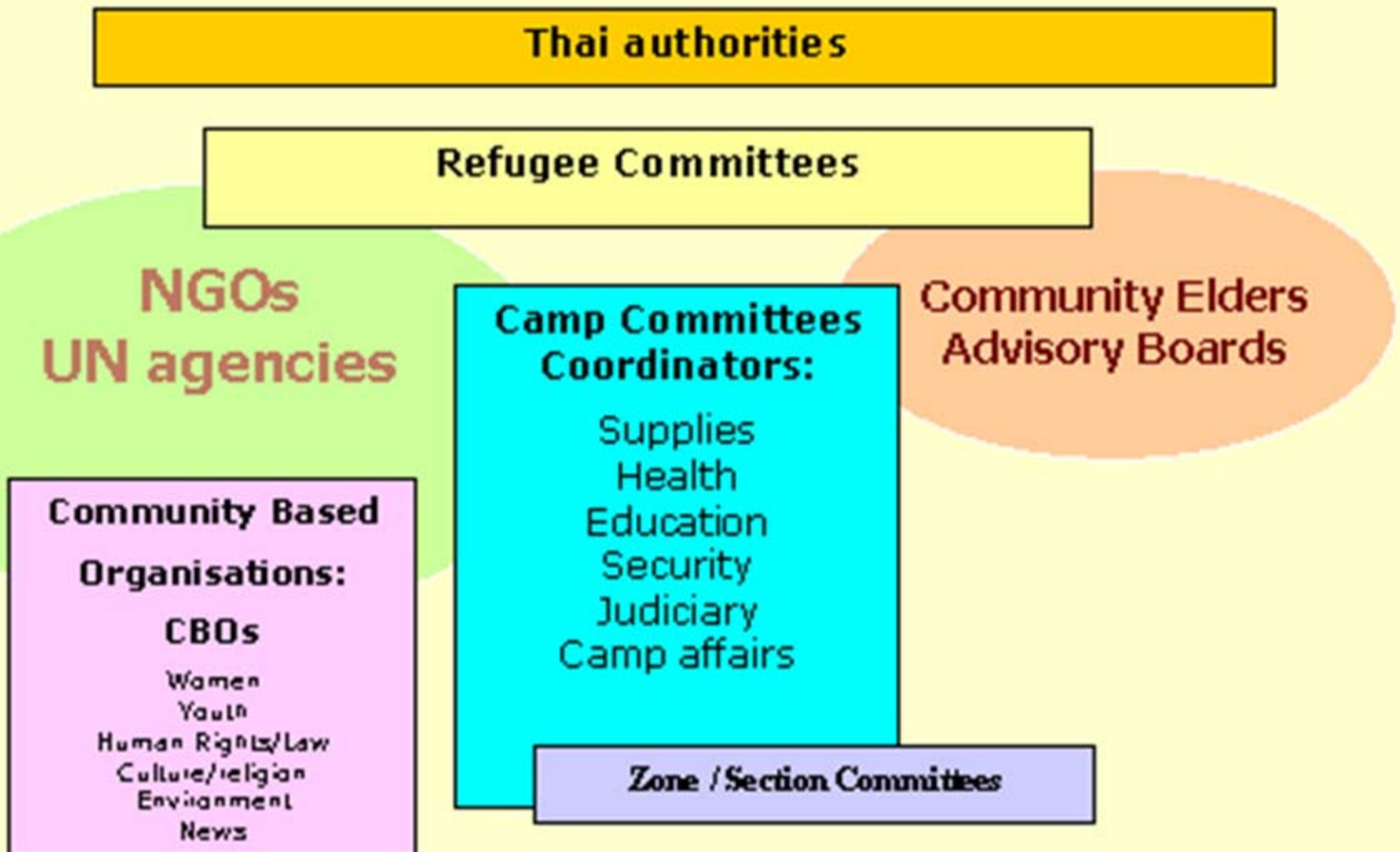
- Surveillance and Response in Animals and Humans.
 - Communication and Behavior Change
 - Pandemic Preparedness Planning
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Why the camps are unique

1. Dependant on outside assistance
2. More protection and security issue .
3. Environmental health situation.
4. High camp based staff turnover



5. Similar governance structure across camps; different approaches.



6. Layout of the shelters simplifies monitoring & surveillance.

7. Multiple communication channels.

8. Camps are isolated from outside world.



Pandemic Preparedness Planning: Pan Flu Goals for the Shelters:

1. Mitigate the spread and impact of the disease.
2. Ensure continuity of essential supplies and services.
3. Ensure security.

Pandemic Preparedness Planning: The Process

1. Orientate the influenza pandemic
2. Characteristics of the disease and global assumptions shared
3. PPP committees formed
4. Core plan developed based on assumptions.
5. Plan drafted, shared, reviewed and 'finalized.'
6. Implementation of preparedness actions.
7. Simulation exercises.
8. Review and update plans.
9. Response and recovery.

Pandemic Preparedness Planning: *The Content*

- Purpose and use of the plan.
- Description of the diseases.
- WHO Pandemic Phases.
- Assumptions for Phase VI.

The Content check list : Preparedness

- P1. Form camp-based pandemic coordination committee.
- P2. Establish networks tied to influenza preparedness:
- P3. Determine essential and nonessential NGO program services.
- P4. Develop strategies to ensure adequate staffing during surges.
- P5. Plan health education campaign
- P6. Stockpiling

The Content check list: Preparedness

- P7. Heightened infection prevention planned.
- P8. Isolation wards
- P9. Update triage protocols
- P10. Continue surveillance of human & animal influenza cases
- P11. Test plans through simulation exercises

Pandemic Preparedness Planning: *Challenges*

1. Each NGO is at a different stage of the planning process and approached it differently.
2. Getting NGO and camp leadership engaged on the issue.
3. Building consensus and consistency:
Linking PPPs with other policies, plans and protocols.
4. Finding the right triggers for the camps: An alternative to the WHO Pandemic Phases.

Pandemic Preparedness Planning: *Lessons Learned*

1. Consider having someone from inside the camp facilitate and lead the planning process.
2. Include decision makers and implementers on the planning committee from the beginning.
3. Preparedness needs to cover all levels in the camps: Individual – Family – Zones/Sections – Leadership & Committees – CBOs – NGOs – RTG – Donors.

Pandemic Preparedness Planning: *Lessons Learned*

4. Change the planning process and approach as needed.
5. Work to build trust and coordinate with government officials from the start.
6. Deal with small challenges first and then graduate to the bigger ones.
7. Be mindful of people's fears.

Lesson learned from simulation exercises in the camp

- participants seemed to trust their own instincts more than their own written plans, which makes simulation exercises even more important than the written plans

"Update on Current Situation"

- Positive H1N1 cases in refugee camp
- Challenges on lab diagnosis
- Important of index case in refugee camps
- Communication and collaboration challenges among Government, Health NGOs and Non health NGOs
- Accessibility of anti-viral drugs by NGOs for refugee population

Thank you for attention

Q & A