

Field Operations 2000-2006

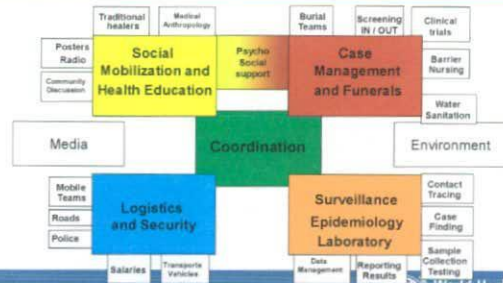
n=104*

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Avian Influenza | 30 |
| Viral HFs | 18 |
| Meningococcal Disease | 13 |
| SARS | 10 |
| Yellow Fever | 8 |
| Natural disasters | 6 |
| Plague | 4 |
| Cholera | 3 |
| Dengue (DHF) | 2 |
| Chemical | 1 |
| Hysteria | 1 |
| Measles | 1 |
| Others | 7 |

Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response



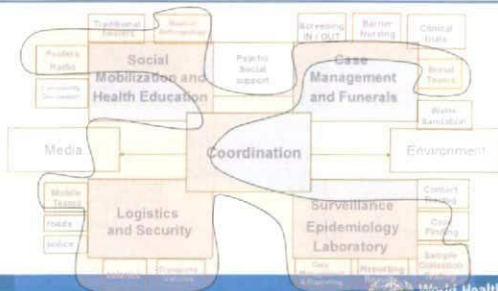
Field Operations - Functions



Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response



A Complicated Playing Field



Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response



Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF), Timor Leste 2005



Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response



DHF, Timor Leste 2005

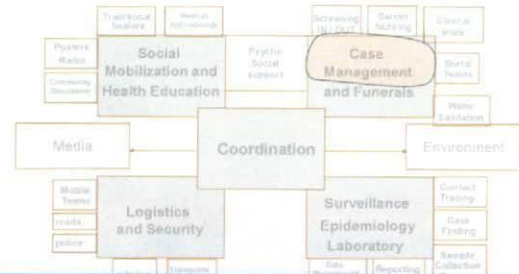
- Assistance with case management requested
- Small GOARN team of four
 - Team leader
 - Dengue experts from GOARN institution in Thailand
- Focus on main hospital in Dili
- Other external partners in the field, managed bilaterally by MoH



Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response



DHF, Timor Leste 2005



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Ebola Haemorrhagic Fever (EHF) Congo 2002



Sites of outbreaks of Ebola haemorrhagic fever, Gabon and the Republic of Congo, October 1994 - December 2002

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EHF, Congo 2002

- Complex operations
 - Remote area
 - Difficult access
 - Insecure
 - No INGOs
- WHO/GOARN only external partner
- 5-6 person team



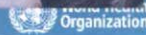
Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response



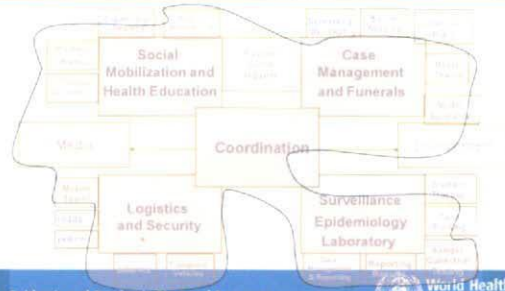
EHF, Congo 2002



Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response



EHF, Congo 2002



Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response



Post-tsunami CD surveillance Aceh 2005

● Beyond outbreaks

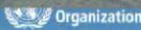
- CD surveillance
- Outbreak preparedness
- Establishing early warning and OB response system

● Embedded WHO/GOARN Team

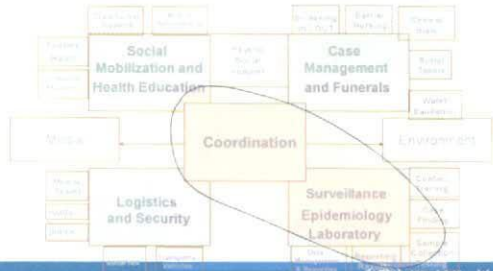
- Overall coordination UNOCHA
- Health sector coordination WHO Health Action in Crisis (HAC)
- CD surveillance and response coordinated by WHO/GOARN team (approx 100 INGOs)



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Post-tsunami CD Surveillance Aceh, 2005



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Avian Influenza risk assessment missions 2006

● Once again beyond outbreaks

- Preparedness
- Infection control
- Surveillance system/EWARN
- Diagnostic capacity
- Animal/human interface
- Social mobilisation, risk communication

● >120 GOARN experts sent

- Similar TORs, very different experiences



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Avian Influenza outbreak, N Sumatra, Indonesia, 2006

● H5N1 family cluster in Karo, Northern Sumatra

● GOARN team's findings suggest two generations H-t-H

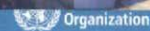
● National authorities upset

● Global community nervous

● Local population confused, hindering social mobilisation efforts, home quarantine



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● Role of team member impossible to standardise

● Responsibilities often poorly defined

● Flexibility and adaptability always required

● Understanding playing field is crucial to success

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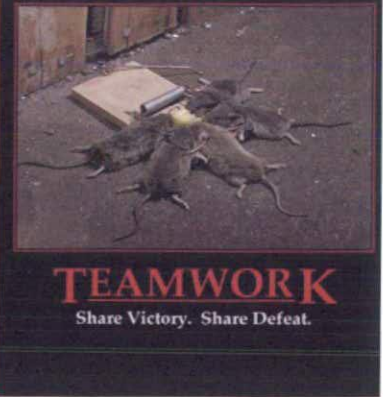
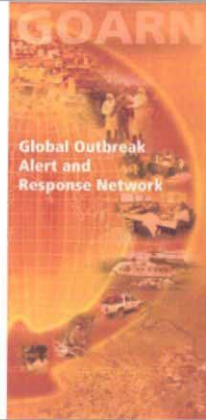
The Perfect Team Member?



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World Health Organization



Thank you



OUTBREAK@WHO.INT


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World Health Organization

HEALTH planning(Barcelona)

Organising Health Actions In Emergencies



Dr. Samir Rest Yehoud

Principles Underlying the Humanitarian Reform


The **Intl Humanitarian Reform** aims at improving:

- Leadership & Coordination
- Predictability
- Timeliness
- Effectiveness
- Reliability and
- Accountability

The following is a framework for countries and communities to move towards this aim.

The Planning Process

- Determine Responsible Authority
- Establish Planning Committee
- Conduct Hazard/Risk Analysis
- Set Planning Objectives
- Define Management Structure
- Determine Responsibilities
- Identify and Analyse Resources
- Develop Emergency Mngt System
- Document the Plan
- Test the Plan
- Review & Update Regularly



Operational Organigram

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    graph TD
      G[Governor  
Emergency Management Agency  
Central Command Centre]
      G --- C1[Communication & Transmission]
      G --- C2[Law & Order]
      G --- C3[Search & Rescue]
      G --- C4[Health]
      G --- C5[Social Welfare & Shelter]
      G --- C6[Transport & Public Works]
    
```

Response Areas of Work

| Communication and transmission | Law & Order | SAR |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Chief: The officer in charge of provincial communication services</p> <p>Mission: To ensure communication and radio transmission between the various levels and the various services including those operating on the spot</p> <p>Means: Those available to communication, army, interior and radio-amateurs etc...</p> | <p>Chief: Provincial Police Commander</p> <p>Mission: Intelligence, order and security, traffic, identification of dead bodies...</p> <p>Means: All those available to police, national guards, army and customs.</p> | <p>Chief: Provincial Commander of civil protection or fire brigades</p> <p>Mission: Search and Rescue, fire fighting, prevention of secondary risks</p> <p>Means: All those available to fire brigades, rescue services, volunteers and NGOs, army and private services.</p> |

Response areas of work (Suite)

| Health Care | Social Support and Shelter | Transports & Public Works |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Chief: Provincial Health Director</p> <p>Mission: To organize health relief on the spot, referral system, hospital care and public health services to the evacuees</p> <p>Means: All those available to civil and military services, private and public sectors as well as to NGOs.</p> | <p>Chief: Provinc. Director for Social Affairs.</p> <p>Mission: To organize in collaboration with local leaders the registration, shelter and catering of victims</p> <p>Means: All those available to local authorities, military and civil defence services.</p> | <p>Chief: Provincial Director of Public works.</p> <p>Mission: To mobilize and coordinate the necessary transport services, to re-establish communication, water and electricity networks, etc.</p> <p>Means: All those available to public services, the army, NGOs and private sector.</p> |

Main Areas of Work

- **Coordination and information shared tools**
 - Joint Emergency Health Information Centre (databases, SITREP's...)
 - Coordination among all involved partners
 - Family and Media Relations
 - External Relations.
- **Joint Support Services**
 - Logistics
 - Security and personnel safety
 - Admin and Finance

Main Areas of Work (2)

- **Health Core Technical Areas in Emergencies:**
 - Mass Casualty Management
 - Maternal Newborn and Child Health
 - NCD including Mental Health / psych-social support
 - Environmental Health including WASH
 - Communicable Disease Surveillance and Control
 - Nutrition
 - Health Care Delivery Services (infrastructure, etc.)
 - Pharmaceuticals and Biologicals





COMMAND, CONTROL & COORDINATION

The plan should contain measures for:

- Command** of the entire staff and means of a given organization. The command level and persons are made by a regulation and made known to all concerned during preparedness phase. *Command applies to single organizations and functions vertically within it.*
- Control:** Concerns the overall operational management in emergency settings. Control authority is designated by legislation and incorporated in the Plan. *Control applies to situations and functions horizontally among all intervening entities.*

COMMAND, CONTROL & COORDINATION (2)

- Coordination:** has to do with the prompt mobilization of all available resources when an emergency occurs. *Coordination applies essentially to resources and logistics and operates both vertically within the same organization (as a function of Command) and horizontally among the various entities (as a function of Control)*

In Conclusion

- A health Emergency plan is an integral part of the main plan prepared at intersectoral level.
- Several/all health sector disciplines and various partners are active stakeholders in developing and implementing the plan. They should be involved at an early stage of the planning process.
- It is better operated if it is prepared at regional/local level according to national guidelines.
- Testing, updating and distributing the plan are essential pre-requisites for its success. Training key staff and informing all concerned are other musts.



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| 事務局 | 東京医科歯科大学大学院 医歯学総合研究科 政策科学分野 主任研究者 河原 和夫 |
| 〒113-8510 | 東京都文京区湯島 1-5-45 TEL (03)5283-5863 FAX(03)5283-5864 e-mail address kk.hcm@tmd.ac.jp |