



Support regional RRT Management

Project Information

- ◆ Department: Center of Excellence for Applied Epidemiology
- ◆ Unit: Workforce Capacity

OBJECTIVES

GHD aims to equip key stakeholders and future RRT managers with the knowledge and tools necessary to establish, build, manage, deploy and evaluate a public health RRT program. The RRT Management has two main objectives:

1. To enhance the Eastern Mediterranean countries and region's workforce development and emergency response capacity in support of IHR (2005) to respond to current and emerging public health threats
2. To strengthen the management and coordination of the Eastern Mediterranean countries and region's response to public health emergencies through effective and efficient rapid response team frameworks.

BENEFICIARIES

Participants included emergency managers, coordinators, RRT managers, EOC managers, FETP technical advisors and coordinators, human resource/administration/finance for public health emergency response as well as individuals involved in public health emergency response decision making at the regional, national and subnational levels. Furthermore, key stakeholders from other Ministries involved in the public health response including animal health and border health. About four to six participants from six countries (Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Sudan), with total of 26 participants participated in the workshop.

REGIONS OF WORK

This project was targeted Eastern Mediterranean Region Countries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Rapid Response Teams (RRT) play a crucial role in the response of the health system to various health events and disease outbreaks. RRT Management is an important base in establishing and maintaining a national and regional RRT program. RRT Management sets the foundation for the development of a sustainable and effective multidisciplinary RRT. GHD in collaboration with CDC supported conducting a regional RRT management workshop. The main objective of the workshop was to equip RRT managers with the knowledge and tools necessary to establish, build, manage, deploy, and evaluate a public health RRT program.

Project Start and End Date	October 1, 2021 – July 31, 2022
Partner Organizations	-
Funded by	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
Collaborators	Ministry of Health (MOHs) in the targeted countries



PROJECT Phases

The project involves two main phases:

The workshop is divided into eight modules and uses cases studies and small group work to cover the six main components essential to effective RRT development and management:

- 1) Staffing and rostering,
- 2) Administrative considerations,
- 3) Training,
- 4) Activation and pre-deployment,
- 5) Deployment,
- 6) Pos-deployment.

The workshop is designed to be conducted over the course of two to four days. The length can be modified to suit the Eastern Mediterranean country and region's specific time constraints or needs.

Currently . . .

In the last four decades, over 77.5 million people in the EMR have been affected by natural disasters, including floods, droughts, and earthquakes. In addition, ongoing civil unrest from wars, violent demonstrations, and disease outbreaks is affecting the EMR population, thereby increasing the region's fragility and complexity. By the end of 2009, the EMR was host to over 11.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), while nearly 5 million had immigrated to other countries mainly due to war and natural disasters. Hundreds of thousands of people have died due to these disasters, often afflicted with injuries or related diseases and other disabilities. Much of this suffering can be ameliorated if countries have the capacity to respond effectively in the immediate wake of disasters. With the 2005 revisions of the International Health Regulations (IHR), epidemic alert and response are critical to ensuring global health security.

Therefore, in a volatile and fragile environment like that of the EMR, multinational "Rapid Response Teams" are an ideal solution to help contain the deleterious effects of emergency situations and to coordinate actions.

The idea of (RRTs) is not new, but according to WHO assessments, the EMR is in need of better coordination of qualified individuals and increased capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks in a timely manner.

What is next . . .

At the conclusion of the project, participants were able to:

- Describe how the RRT and its management fit within the larger emergency response framework
- Identify key activities for RRT management during preparedness and response operational phases
- Recommend standardized guidelines and procedures for rapid response to a public health emergency
- Identify a training curriculum for RRT members
- Describe the next steps required for RRT establishment and management implementation
- Develop standard operating procedures for the six main RRT Management components

GHD|EMPHNET Information: Global Health Development (GHD) works at achieving its mission by responding to public health needs with deliberate efforts that allow for health promotion and disease prevention.

- ◆ Abdallah Ben Abbas St, Building
No. 42, Amman, Jordan
- ◆ Email: info@emphnet.net

- ◆ Tel: +962-6-5519962
- ◆ Fax: +962-6-5519963
- ◆ www.emphnet.net