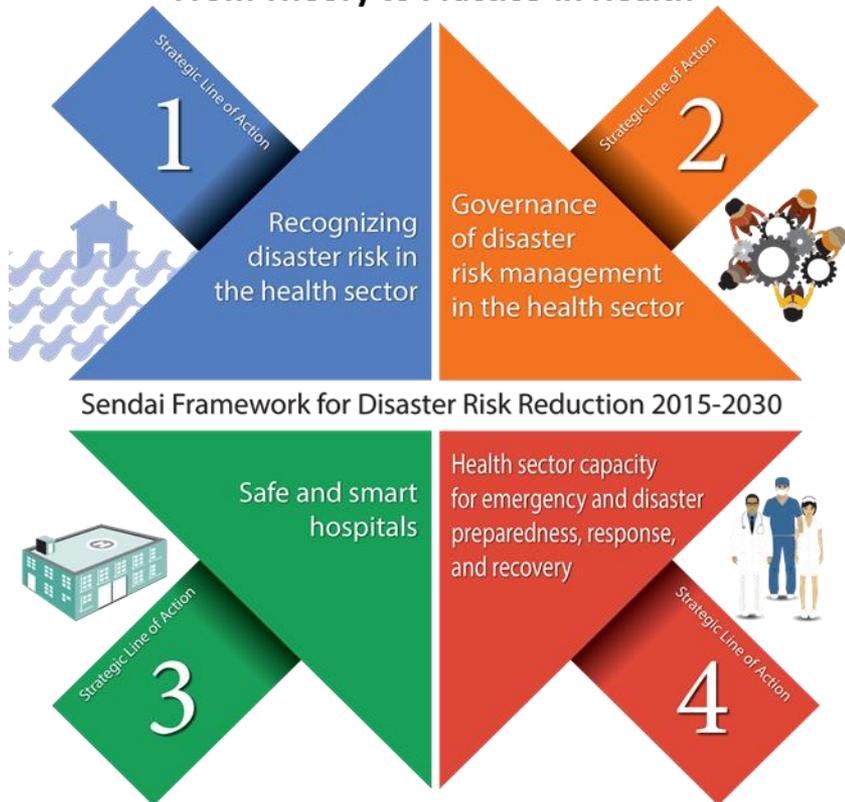




REGIONAL MEETING “PLAN OF ACTION FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: From Theory to Practice in Health”



Report of the “Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction: From Theory to Practice in Health” meeting 22 May, 2017



The Americas between 2007 and 2016¹:

- 20,6% of Disasters
- 255.033 deaths
- 898.816 wounded
- USD 470 billion in economic losses

▪ The Americas in 2016

▪ Earthquake in Ecuador:

- 676 deaths
- Economic losses of more than USD 3 billion

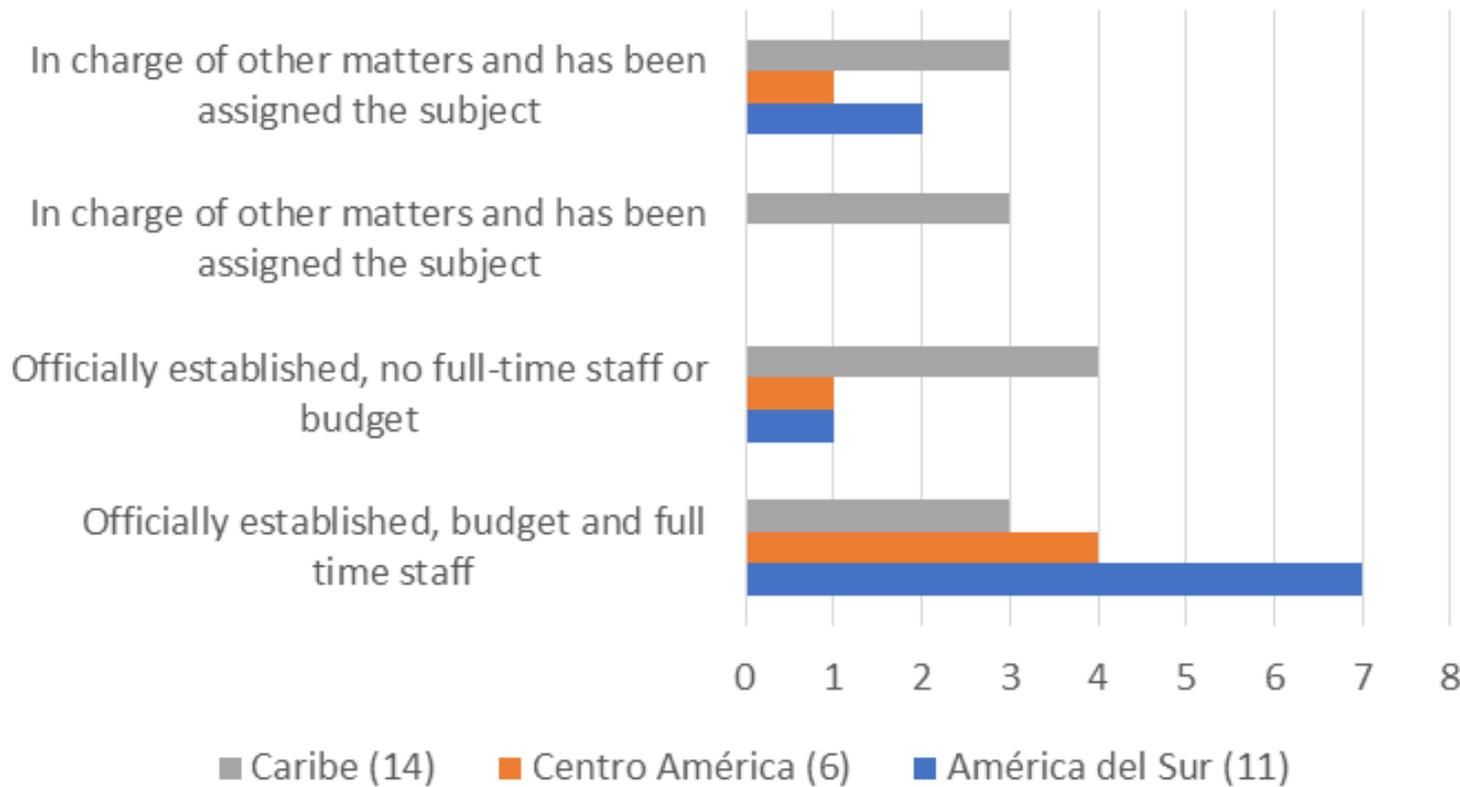
Hurricane Mathew

- Haiti: 546 deaths

Disaster risk management in health in the Americas¹

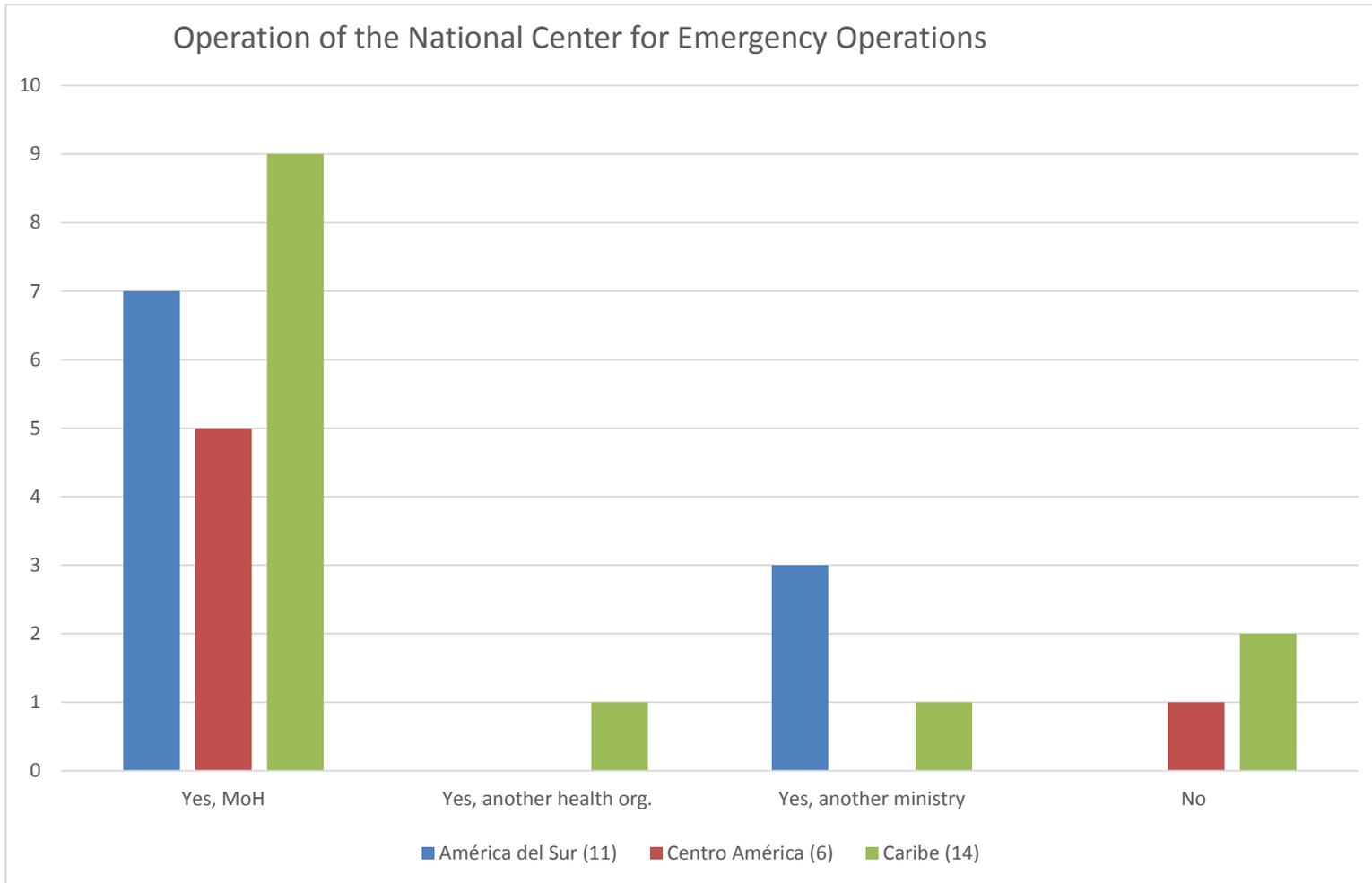
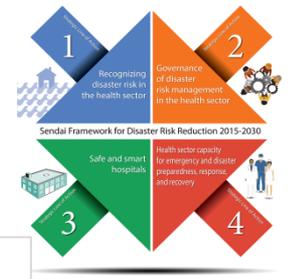


Institutionalization



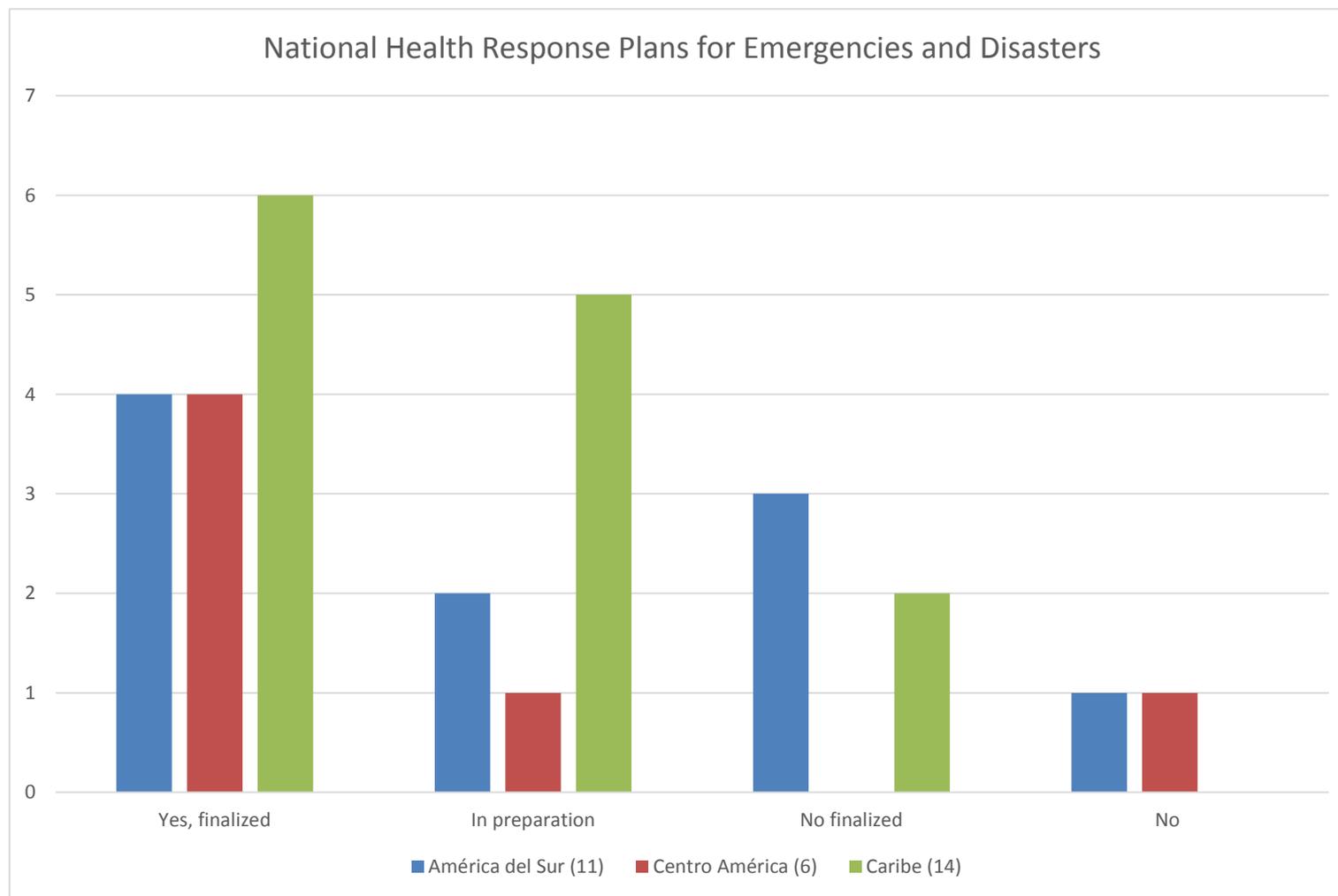
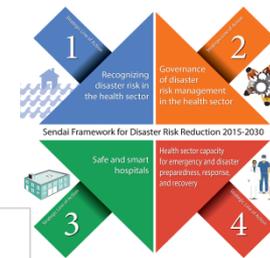
Source: information gathering during the Meeting of Health Disaster Coordinators, Bogota 2016

Disaster risk management in health in the Americas¹



Source: information gathering during the Meeting of Health Disaster Coordinators, Bogota 2016

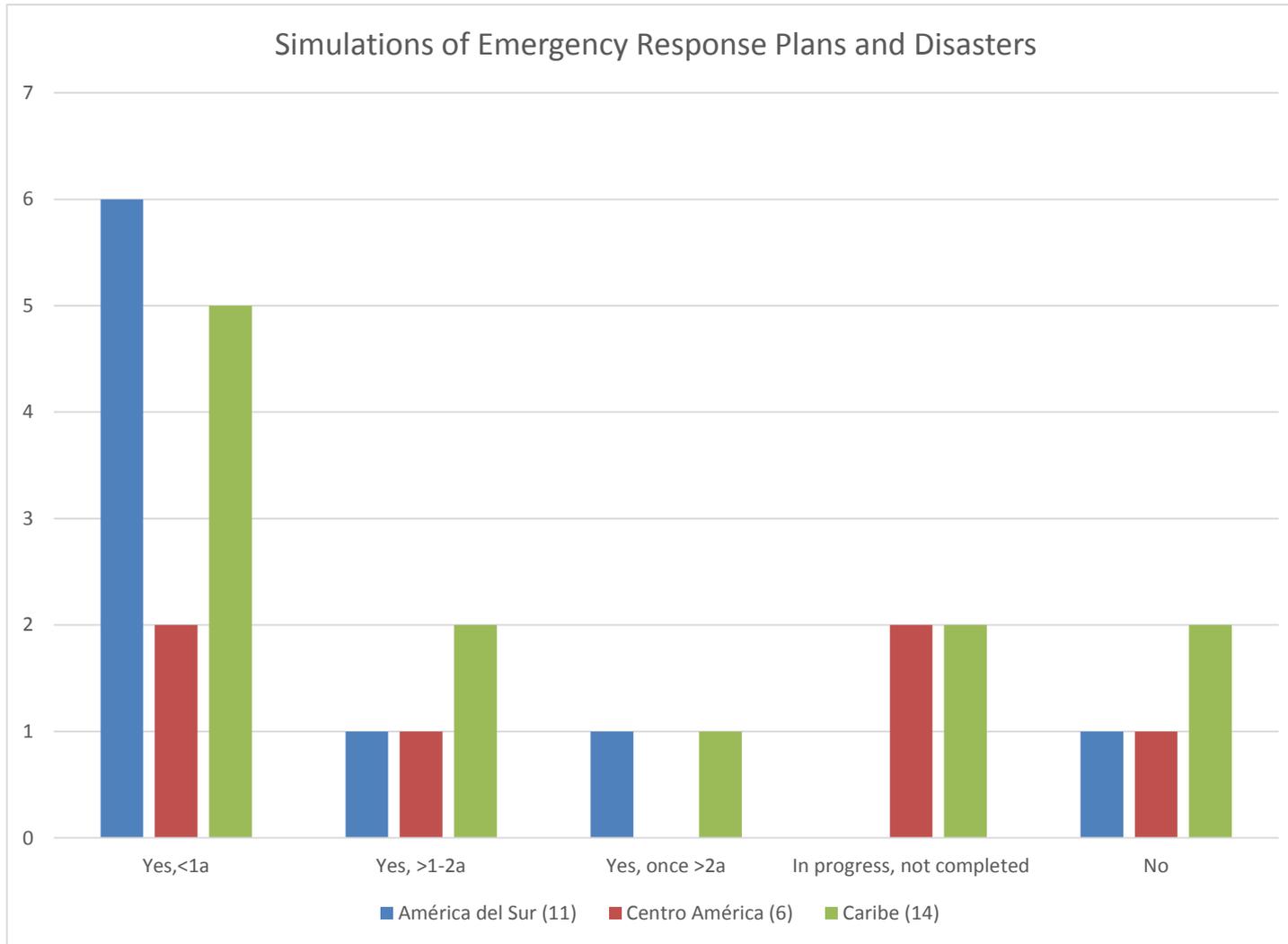
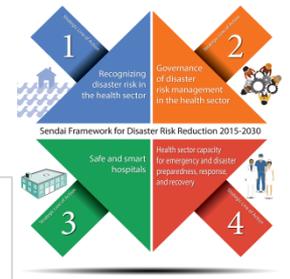
Disaster risk management in health in the Americas¹



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“Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction: From Theory to Practice in Health”

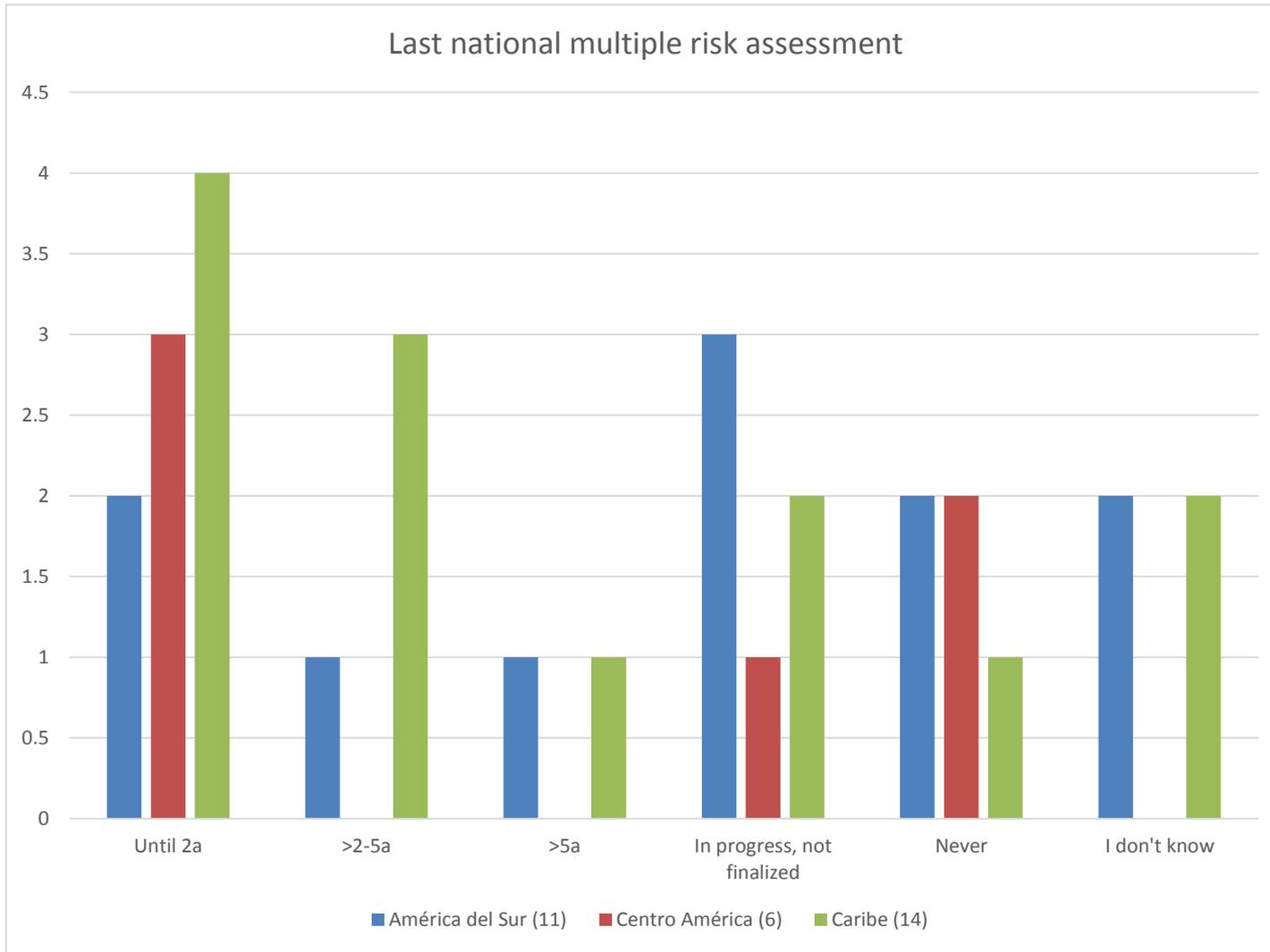
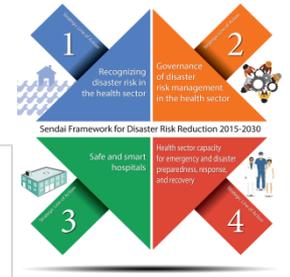
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Disaster risk management in health in the Americas¹



Source: information gathering during the Meeting of Health Disaster Coordinators, Bogota 2016

Strategic lines of action

Strategic line of action	Objective	Indicator
 <p>1 Strategic Line of Action</p> <p>Recognizing disaster risk in the health sector</p>	<p>Analyzing the risk of disasters in the health sector</p>	<p>Number of countries that have assessed disaster risk in the health sector</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Threat Mapping2. Vulnerability Mapping3. Capacity Mapping	

Session 1

Knowledge of the risk of disasters in the health sector

- Risk assessment must include a **multi-hazard approach**
- Mapping **hazards** and vulnerabilities **allows prioritizing timely and vital interventions.**
- Importance of comprehensive assessment using different sources of information to define risks
- Importance of applying risk matrices in analyzing territorial threats
- Importance on information exchange at **national borders**
- Use of **new technologies** such as Drones, or appropriate use of GIS, to improve information analysis

Strategic line of action	Objective	Indicator
<p data-bbox="19 549 386 756">Governance of disaster risk management in the health sector</p> <div data-bbox="193 257 637 756"> <p data-bbox="241 307 444 492">Strategic Line of Action</p> <p data-bbox="367 399 454 528">2</p>  </div>	<p data-bbox="666 107 1265 406">Strengthen the organizational structure of the Disaster Risk Management offices in the Ministries of Health</p>	<p data-bbox="1304 107 1912 285">Number of countries with full-time staff assigned to disaster risk reduction.</p>
	<ol data-bbox="666 485 1497 606" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full-time staff assigned to DRR 2. Certified Professionals 	
	<p data-bbox="666 656 1265 956">Promoting the leadership of countries in disaster risk management in health, promoting sectoral and intersectoral work</p>	<p data-bbox="1304 656 1912 1021">Number of countries with sectoral mechanism for the coordination, implementation and monitoring of the disaster risk management in health</p>
	<ol data-bbox="666 1099 1729 1363" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Committee of Emergencies and Disasters 2. Emergency Operations Center 	

Session 2

Governance of disaster risk management in the health sector

- Strong governance mechanisms translate into **good inter-sectoral coordination and response**
- Public budgets from planning and flexibility to response remain challenging
- Opportunity of alliances to guarantee strategic reserves
- **Ensure inclusion** of the entire population with vulnerabilities
- Development of the **local capacity** with excellent harmony with the central level
- Importance of **well coordinated structures** within the health sector

Strategic line of action	Objective	Indicator
 <p data-bbox="328 471 618 571">Safe and smart hospitals</p> <p data-bbox="77 628 270 828">Strategic Line of Action 3</p>	<p data-bbox="656 85 1217 428">Improve safety by applying safe hospitals criteria in planning, design, building and operation</p>	<p data-bbox="1294 85 1816 285">Number of countries incorporating safe hospitals criteria</p>
	<ol data-bbox="656 614 1545 728" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply the Safe Hospitals initiative 2. Apply the Hospital Safety Index (HSI) 	
	<p data-bbox="656 771 1236 1099">Improving security through the development and application of criteria to address climate change</p>	<p data-bbox="1294 771 1912 1170">Number of countries that incorporate the criteria for mitigating the consequences of disasters and adaptation to climate change</p>
	<ol data-bbox="656 1228 1874 1399" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply the initiative of Smart Hospitals 2. Incorporate adaptation programs regarding climate change 	

Session 3

Safe and Smart Hospitals

- It is important to have the **government's commitment** to maintain the costs and sustainability of the SH initiative
- **Appropriation of beneficiaries and population**
- Valuable experience to take advantage of hotel sector structure to turn facilities into "Safe Hotel". This needs assessments, standardized protocols, trained staff, excellent coordination (win - win hotels and patients / health services)
- **Importance of generating evidence** (research and systematization of initiative histories) that supports the impact of the SH initiative, its sustainability and strengthening in the countries
- Use of SH assessment values to achieve hospital **accreditation**

Strategic line of action	Objective	Indicator
<p>Health sector capacity for emergency and disaster preparedness, response, and recovery</p>  <p>Strategic Line of Action</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacity of health sector to for response preparedness and early recovery in the face of disasters</p>	<p>Number of countries with proven plans and procedures for disaster response and recovery</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Response Plan for Emergencies and Disasters <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Updated b. Approved c. Tested 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Emergency Response Team in Health (Multidisciplinary) 2. Emergency Medical Equipment (EMT) 3. Recovery Plan

Session 4

Capacity of the health sector for emergency preparedness, response and recovery

- Importance of **well-coordinated multi-sectoral response**
- **Outbreak management and epidemiological surveillance harmoniously included in disaster response**
- The first response is provided in the population and by the community, so they must "know" how to respond. This entails **education** to the population.
- **Guarantee stocks** with updated inventories for the answer: a necessary challenge
- **Integrating emergency medical systems** into disaster response

Session 4

Capacity of the health sector for emergency preparedness, response and recovery

- Importance of **legislation**, public policies and budgets available for disaster risk reduction
- Risk of limited human resources for response - Important to maintain funds and resources to ensure sustainability
- Ensure **trained staff** at the local level
- There are **different "Alerts"** for the health sector vs. the national emergency system, both of which should be understandable
- Consider **migration / human mobility** as part of the response

General considerations for the plan's implementation

- **Appropriate Alignment /Coordination to "navigate" between Civil Protection and Health**
- Risk management mainstreaming within the ministries and health secretariats
- The **hierarchical location** of risk management / financing / human resources in the organizational structure is a key aspect
- PDRR alignment with global indicators related to the Sendai framework
- Encourage **exchange of experiences and capacities** in the region
- Harmonize/agree the terminology that will be used: example EOC vs. Emergency Committee, EMT vs. ERR
- **Approach to disaster risk reduction should include integrated health services networks**

