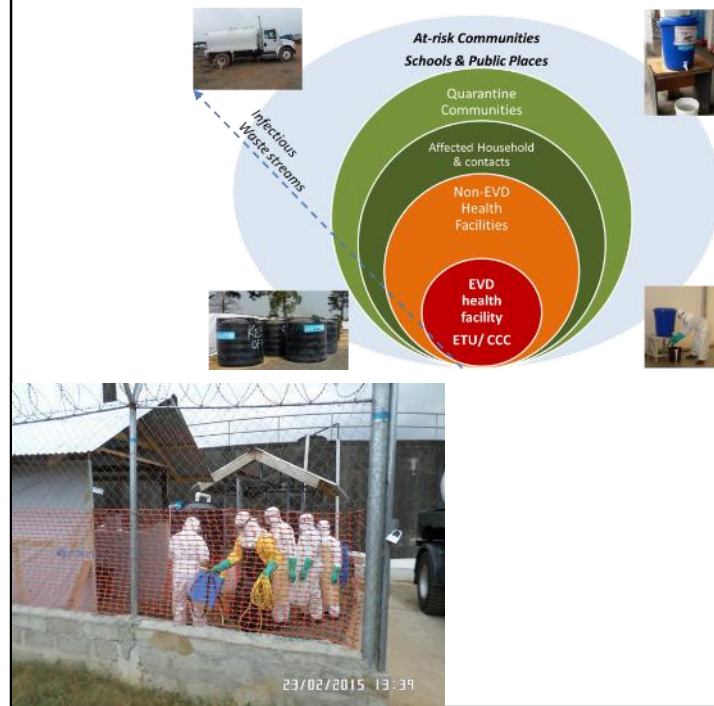


Health Emergencies Preparedness Initiative (HEPI)

WASH response to health emergencies

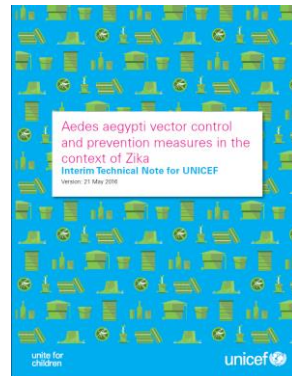
• The Ebola experience

WASH packages supporting EVD response



WASH response to health emergencies

- **The Zika experience**



Why HEPI

- Post Ebola **UNICEF evaluations** - improve UNICEF preparedness and response to epidemics/pandemics
- Each outbreak requires **collective actions** from all sectors (beyond health)— Provide clear guidance and avoid delay in engagement/mobilize from the onset
- Challenging to navigate **technical standards** – outbreak 101 for the non-epidemiologist
- New **IASC Level 3 (L3) Activation Procedures** for Infectious Disease Events - requiring other actors and sectors/clusters to be ready.



INTRODUCTION

The year 2015 was marked by many humanitarian crises—including the unprecedented spread of Ebola in West Africa—and 2016 has presented new and continuing challenges in global public health. The recent outbreaks of Zika, chikungunya, yellow fever and others are reminders of the importance of surveillance, preparedness, and a well-coordinated response.

We know how serious the impacts of such outbreaks can be on communities. Even when a disease does not disproportionately affect children's health, when it strikes their parents, caregivers and communities, it can take a dramatic toll on the ability of the community to provide the care and

services that are vital to the health and well-being of children.

UNICEF has worked to respond to many types of health emergencies over the past decades, and understands the complexities of this type of response. The organization's unique attributes—including cross-sectoral expertise, supply capacity, experience with the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) system, strong on-the-ground capacity at country level and a strong community approach—enable it to serve as an effective partner for national governments in developing and implementing multi-sectoral emergency responses.

A number of global post-Ebola assessments have highlighted the need

for collective preparations to be made to ensure that the world is ready and able to respond to future health emergencies. Much of this attention has focused on the International Health Regulations and the World Health Organization (WHO), which has established a new internal structure for outbreaks and emergencies. UNICEF has also identified areas for improvement and in September 2015 launched the Health Emergencies Preparedness Initiative (HEPI). This internal initiative, which seeks to strengthen the organization's capacity for responding to health emergencies is being done in coordination with partners, including WHO, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and others, and will seek to build complementarity and strengthen alignment.

DECEMBER 2016

unicef

What does UNICEF bring?

- **Experience** - polio, yellow fever, meningococcal meningitis, measles, cholera, H1N1, Ebola, Zika among others
- **Multi-sectoral** - WASH, Health/immunizations, Risk Communication and Community Engagement, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection and cross cutting areas
- Strong **community approach** across the sectors
- Procurement and logistics **capacity** - UN's largest procurement agency - influencer of health product markets for supplies and research and development (R&D)
- **Experience in emergencies** and IASC system - cluster lead for WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection area of responsibility
- **Health Systems and Supply chain** strengthening
- Work across the **humanitarian-development** continuum – already present in countries globally

First step: disease selection and categories

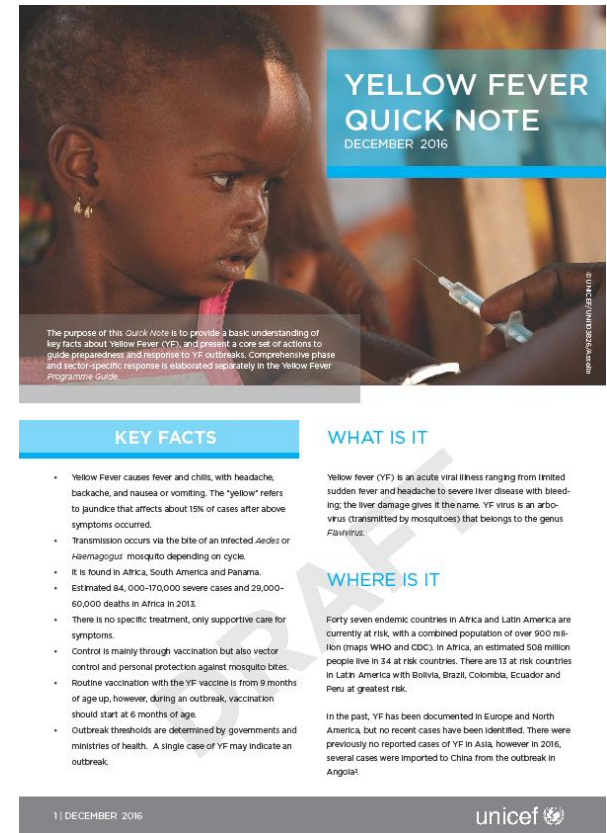
Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Arboviruses: Chikungunya, Dengue, Yellow Fever, Zika	Hepatitis E	Diphtheria
Avian influenza, Pandemic influenza	Leptospirosis	Monkeypox
Ebola, Marburg	Novel Coronaviruses (MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV)	Japanese encephalitis
Cholera	Typhoid fever	Pertussis
Malaria	Viral hemorrhagic fevers	Plague
Measles	West Nile virus	Seasonal influenza
Meningococcal disease	Nipah and related henipaviruses	Shigellosis, Enterohemorrhagic E coli
Polio		Rubella

Packages of Support for Disease Categories

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
FULL SUPPORT PACKAGE	BASIC SUPPORT PACKAGE	INTRO PACKAGE
Quick note	Quick note	Quick note
Guidance repository	Guidance repository	Guidance repository
HR staff deployment guidance	HR staff deployment guidance	HR staff deployment guidance
C4D material repository	C4D material repository	
Staff roster	Staff roster	
Programme sector guide		
Prepositioned stock (3 months)		

Quick Notes

- For **senior management and program managers**
- Provides:
 - ✓ Basic information on the disease
 - ✓ Impact on children - why engage
 - ✓ Response options
 - ✓ Links to key resources
- Used with **other** HEPI resources



Sector Guides

- For **sector program managers, sector/cluster coordinators, technical-level staff**
- Provides:
 - ✓ Expanded information on the disease
 - ✓ **Sector specific actions**
 - ✓ Indicators per sector
 - ✓ Links to key resources
- **Additional guides** as needed – schools, IYCF, vector control, RCCE
- Template developed – Pre-incident, Alert and response (local and widespread)
- Consultation with the sectors – WASH, Nutrition, Protection and Education

Preparing for Ebola: A Guide for UNICEF

This is a guide for all UNICEF staff in non-affected countries (as part of OBJECTIVE 3 of WHO roadmap [WHO, 2014b]: "To strengthen preparedness of all countries to rapidly detect and respond to an Ebola exposure, especially those sharing land borders with areas of active transmission and those with international transportation hubs") to help them understand the basic facts about Ebola and UNICEF's roles and responsibilities to prevent and prepare for an outbreak of Ebola. More detailed information can be obtained from WHO Ebola preparedness guide and UNICEF "Ebola Outbreak Response" SharePoint site accessible at <https://unicef.sharepoint.com/teams/EMOPS/Ebola/>.

The current Ebola Outbreak

The 2014 outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in West Africa is the first EVD outbreak to hit the region and the largest ever documented in history. The outbreak has affected six countries – in which Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone have generalized epidemics, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Nigeria with localized epidemics, and Senegal with an early epidemic (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2014a; WHO, 2014c). The World Health Organization (WHO) warned that this is the worst outbreak since the first outbreak in Zaire (now DRC) and Sudan in 1976 (CDC, 2014b; Dean & Schellie, 2014). The rapid increase of Ebola cases and growing risk of cross-border spread through road, water and air transportation led WHO to declare EVD an international public health emergency in 8th August 2014.

Basic facts about Ebola

• The **cause** Ebola is caused by ebolavirus that infects humans and nonhuman primates (monkeys, gorillas, and chimpanzees) and fruit bats.

It is transmitted in two ways through direct contact with sick health care workers and caregivers at home and in health care facilities, and through contact with contact with infected animals. The West African outbreak



Key Messages and Actions for Zika Prevention and Control: Guide for Schools

Sector Guides

Category 1:

Chikungunya, Dengue,
Yellow fever, Zika

Avian influenza,
Pandemic influenza

Ebola, Marburg

Cholera

Malaria

Measles

Meningococcal disease

Polio

➔ Technical guides will be developed per disease

Sector Guides – WASH

WORKING GROUPS

DISEASE LIST

KEY
ACTIVITIES
(tbc with
technical
groups)

#1: Direct
contact

Ebola,
Marburg

Sludge mngt,
WASH in HC,
hygiene

#2: Air
borne /
droplet

Avian
Influenza,
Pandemic
Influenza

Hygiene
promotion

#3: Vector
borne

Zika, dengue,
chikungunya,
yellow fever

Vector control,
waste mngt,
hygiene

Sector Guides – Identification of research gaps

WORKING GROUPS

DISEASE LIST

Research gaps

#1: Direct contact

Ebola, Marburg

Example from Ebola
→ Chlorine vs lime
→ Hand-washing options

#2: Air borne / droplet

Avian Influenza,
Pandemic Influenza

TBC

#3: Vector borne

Zika, dengue,
chikungunya,
yellow fever

TBC

Repository of guidance and tools

Category	Date	Description
UNICEF Guidelines and Tools		
CERF Proposal: DR Congo	July 2016	Emergency Response to the Yellow fever outbreak in 45 prioritized affected health zones, south-west DR Congo
UNICEF Aedes vector control and prevention measures in the context of Zika - UNICEF Interim Guide	2016	Basic information on Aedes, vector control activities and UNICEF control measures
Key messages and actions for Zika control: Guide for schools UNICEF, CDC and WHO	2016	Management of vector-borne diseases Zika, Yellow fever, dengue and chikungunya in school settings
International Guidelines and Tools		
Surveillance, Laboratory and Diagnosis		
WHO-recommended surveillance standard of yellow fever	2003	Webpage
District guidelines for yellow fever surveillance	1998	The guidelines in this manual describe how to detect and confirm suspected cases of yellow fever. They also describe how to respond to an outbreak of yellow fever and prevent additional cases from occurring. The guidelines are intended for use at the district level.
Yellow fever laboratory diagnostic testing in Africa - Interim guidance	2016	In 2010, yellow fever case definitions, including criteria for laboratory testing were established by a global expert consultation. This guidance builds on those yellow fever case definitions, clarifying which tests should be done in outbreak and non-outbreak situations.
Manual for the monitoring of yellow fever virus infection	2004	This manual provides guidelines on the establishment and maintenance of an effective laboratory network capable of reliably providing confirmation of YF infection.
Diagnostic Testing - CDC	2015	*Webpage*
Clinical & Laboratory Evaluation - CDC	2015	*Webpage*
Vaccines and Immunization		

Repository of journal articles and reviews



UNICEF & Public Health Emergencies

Yellow Fever

All Diseases

Search

Research and Journal Articles - Yellow Fever

Home

Diseases

Chikungunya

Cholera

Dengue

Ebola

Influenza (Avian,
Pandemic)

Malaria

Marburg

Measles

Meningitis

MERS-CoV

Polio

SARS

Yellow Fever

Zika

All Documents

Category	Date	Description
Reviews		
Evolutionary and ecological factors underlying the tempo and distribution of yellow fever virus activity	2013	This review discusses the evolutionary and ecological factors underlying YFV emergence, maintenance and spread, geographic distribution and patterns of epizootic/epidemic activity.
Evaluating the safety and immunogenicity of yellow fever vaccines: a systematic review	2015	Review of the safety and immunogenicity of yellow fever vaccines, concluding that the yellow fever vaccines are very safe and probably provide life-long immunity
Epidemiology		
Yellow Fever: Epidemiology and Prevention	2007	Yellow fever continues to occur in regions of Africa and South America, despite the availability of effective vaccines. This article describes yellow fever epidemiology and prevention with the yellow fever vaccine.
Status of yellow fever in 2015	2015	Annual summary of global yellow fever activity in 2015
Yellow Fever review - Journal of Clinical Virology	2015	Summary of epidemiology and control measures

Communication Resources

BROWSE PAGE

UNICEF & Public Health Emergencies ZIKA Yellow Fever All Diseases Initiatives

Search this site

C4D Repository- Yellow Fever

Home

Key Documents

- Internal Working Documents
- Events List
- All Documents
- Trip Reports

Diseases

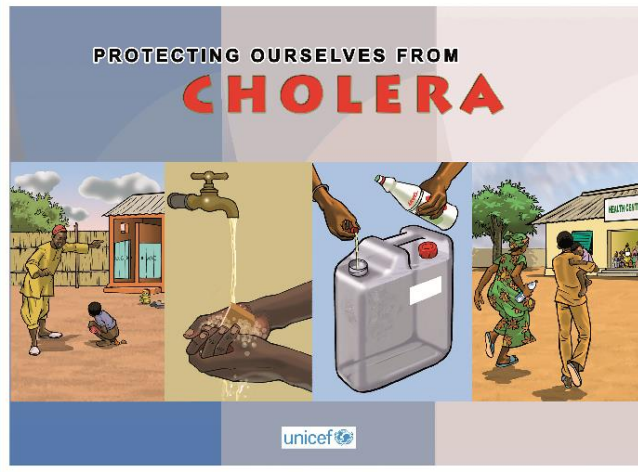
- Chikungunya
- Cholera
- Dengue
- Ebola

Document Library

Type Name Modified By Modified Document Category Checked Out To

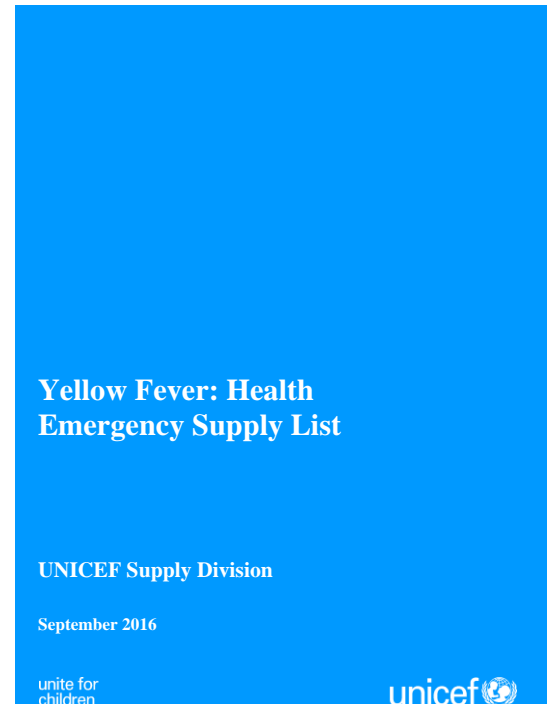
- SubClassification : Graphic IEC materials (1)
- SubClassification : Other (6)
- SubClassification : Q&As for the general public (2)

+ Add document



HEPI Supplies

- **Supply Lists:**
 - Identification of disease-specific requirements, product specifications
 - Incorporation into **UNICEF's ESL (Emergency Supply List)**
- **Prepositioning** and contracting with suppliers
- Supply notes



Duty of Care – HR Guidance for Health Emergencies

Part I: Introduction

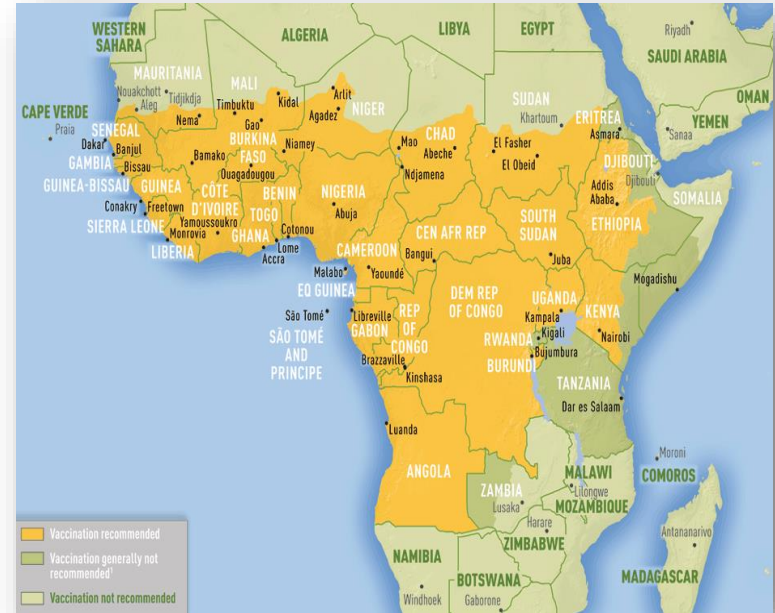
Part II: Guidance for deployment

- Pre-deployment
- During deployment
- Post-deployment

Part III: Entitlements

- Leave and attendance
- Travel
- Salary, health insurance and other benefits

Part IV: Outbreak-specific information and guidance



Duty of Care – HR Guidance for Health Emergencies

Template - Developed with DHR – covering HR policies and health/safety information

Collaboration with UN medical services division (UNMSD)/UNICEF medical services – Meeting held and review ongoing

Addition of disease specific annexes – CDC to support additional disease specific requirements

PART II: GUIDANCE FOR DEPLOYMENT

A. PRE-DEPLOYMENT

Medical clearance/ Certification of good health

For UNICEF staff:

Before departing on mission, it is mandatory to ensure that you are physically and mentally ready to go. The deployment will involve an intense working environment and long hours so good physical health and preparedness are important.

Once you have been selected for deployment, you will need to obtain medical clearance from the UN Medical Services Division (UNMSD) prior to departure.

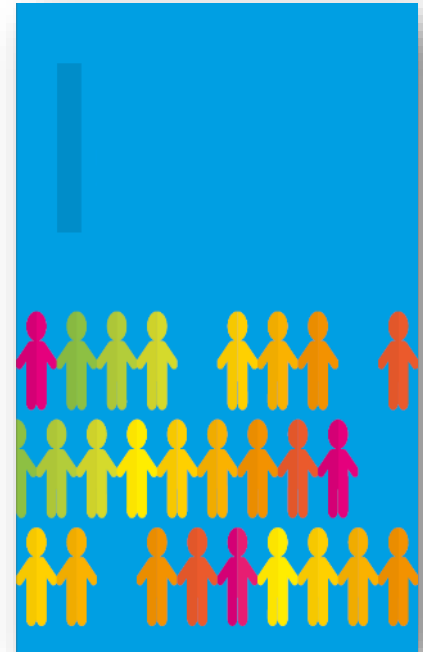
(For details, refer to [CF/AI/2006-011](#) on “Medical Clearances and Examinations” and [CF/AI/2006-011 Add. 1](#)).

The need for medical examinations will be determined by UNMSD.


- Staff members stationed in New York: Contact the UNMSD nurse assigned to UNICEF (Ms. Sophie Chanu, Medical Service NYHQ, email: medicalservicenyhq@unicef.org) for medical clearance.
- Staff members stationed in Geneva and Nairobi: Contact the HQ Medical Services of the UN Common System for medical clearance.

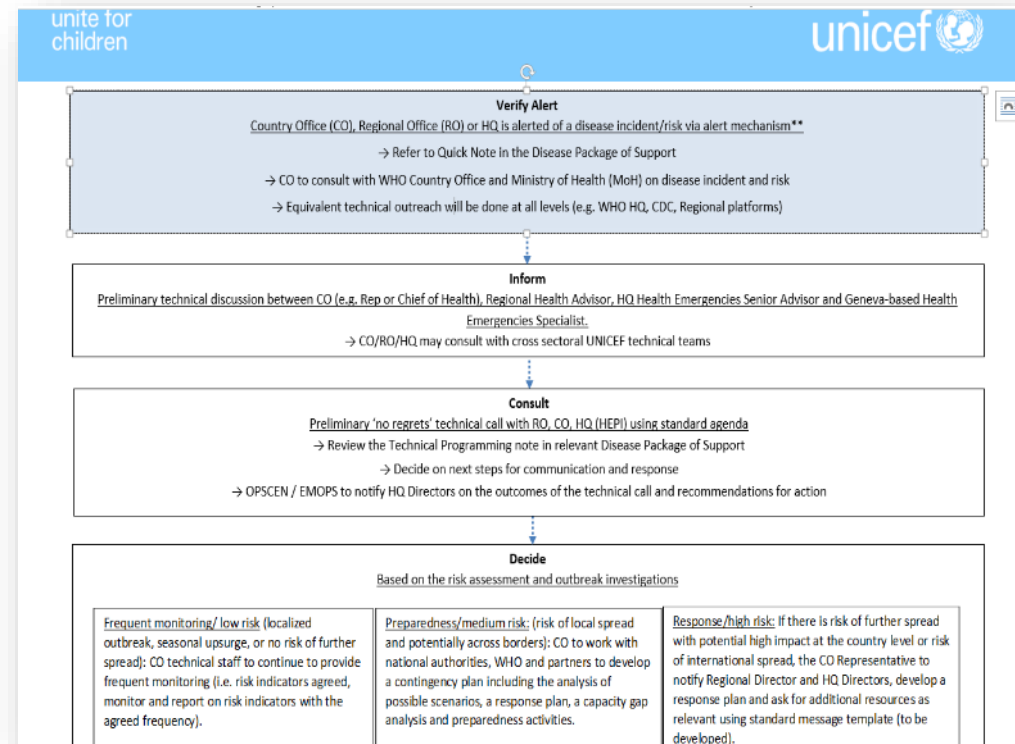
Surge Capacity

- **Basic criteria** for relevant cross-sectoral areas
- Initiated **HEPI database** and filtering
- **TOR drafts** per sector/position
- **Scanning** -partner databases / surge modalities
- **Strategic partnerships with UNV** – 1000 applicants – 40 candidates health, WASH, C4D
- **Internal capacity mapping** - RO/CO assessment and self-assessment
- Exploring **innovative** modalities for pre-deployment training and awareness-raising



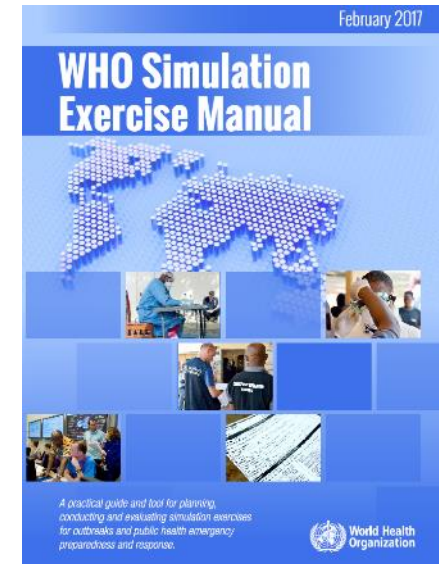
Communication and SOPs

- **Structure for communication** – signal alerts at all levels (internal)
 - Updating to integrate into Risk framework
 -  Test alert communications
- **SOPs for outbreaks**
 - integrate into existing response structure EMOPS – with extra technical support



IASC L3 -Infectious Events and Simulation exercises

- **IASC Reference document** Level 3 (L3) Activation Procedures for Infectious Disease Events
- **Simulation exercise** –
 - IASC Emergency Directors Group (EDG) and Principals to validate the L3 Activation Procedures for Infectious Disease Events and related SOPs.
 - September 2017
- **UNICEF** – develop structure, SOP
➡ system wide simulation
- **WHO Simulation tools**
 - Exercise Manual
 - Tools for -Table Top exercises (TTX), Drills, functional exercises and full scale exercises



Knowledge management



UNICEF & Public Health Emergencies

Yellow Fever

All Diseases

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Yellow Fever

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Measles

Meningitis

MERS-CoV

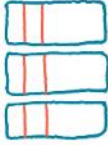





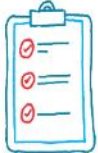

Polio

SARS

Yellow Fever

Zika

All Documents

<p>UNICEF Quick Note</p> 	<p>UNICEF Technical Guides</p> 	<p>Guidelines, Tools & Strategies</p> 	<p>Presentations & Training</p> 
<p>C4D Repository</p> 	<p>Research and Journal Articles</p> 	<p>Supply List</p> 	<p>Human Resources and Staff Deployment</p> 

Useful Links

URL

[CDC Yellow Fever Maps](#)

[WHO Yellow Fever Maps](#)

[WHO Yellow Fever Q&A](#)

[CDC Yellow Fever Webpage](#)

[WHO Yellow Fever Webpage](#)

[CDC Yellow Fever vaccine](#)

[CDC Traveler's Health and Basic Information](#)

HEPI
Overview



Disease
Recommendations



HEPI
Toolkit Guide
(draft)



Funding
Checklist
(draft)



R&D
(coming
soon)



Team Site



UNICEF & Public Health Emergencies

Yellow Fever

All Diseases

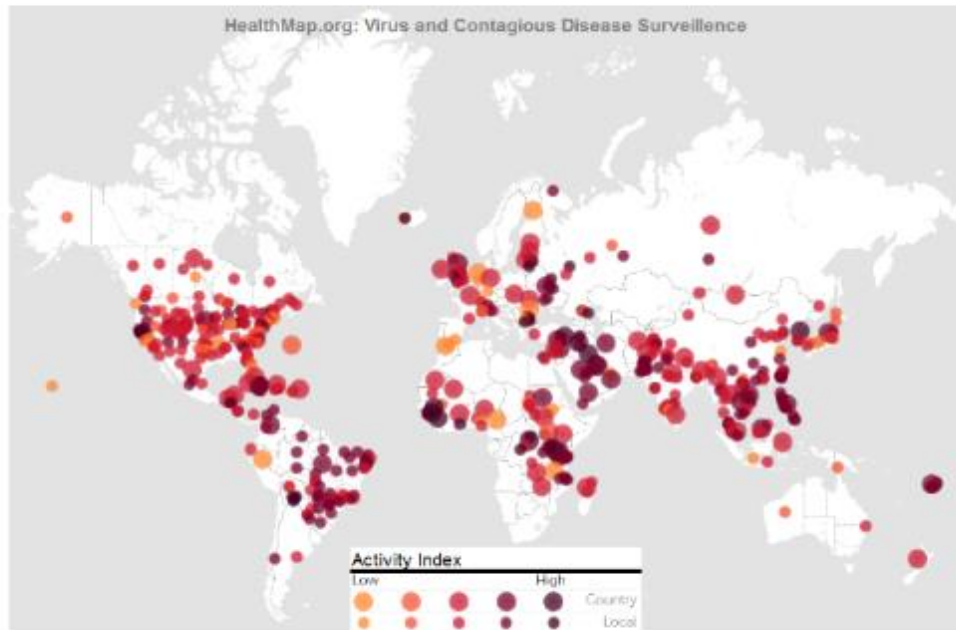
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UNICEF & Public Health Emergencies

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- Meningitis
- MERS-CoV
- Polio
- SARS
- Yellow Fever
- Zika



Quick Links

- URL
- [HEPI Overview](#)
- [Health Map website](#)
- [WHO Outbreak List](#)
- [CDC Outbreak List](#)
- [Health Map News Feed](#)
- [+ Add new link](#)

Contact

For questions or comments on this site, please contact crichey@unicef.org