

Supporting countries to achieve health service resilience

A library of tools & resources available during the recovery period of a public health emergency



Recovery Toolkit

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period of a public health emergency

Note: This Recovery Toolkit is adapted from
the Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone Recovery Toolkit,
issued in December 2015.
It is WHO's intention to make this document available
in other UN official languages.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ART	Antiretroviral therapy	ICT	Information and communications technology
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care	IHR	International Health Regulations
BTS	Blood transfusion services	ILO	International Labour Organization
CAP	Consolidated appeal process (sometimes also “consolidated appeal”)	IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
CCC	Community Care Centre	IPC	Infection, prevention, and control
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care	IPTp	Intermittent preventative treatment in pregnancy
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund (managed by OCHA)	MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
CFSA	Chief Field Security Adviser (UNDSS)	MOSS	Minimum operating security standards
CHAP	Common humanitarian action plan (component of a CAP)	NAF	Needs analysis framework (used in a preparing a CHAP)
CWB	Convalescent whole blood	NGO	Nongovernmental organization
ECU	Ebola Care Units	OCHA	U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
EHA	Emergency and Humanitarian Action (WHO)	PHC	Primary health care
EMT	Emergency Management Team	PIRI	Periodic intensification of routine immunization
ETC	Ebola treatment centre	PMR	Project management, monitoring and reporting
ETAT	Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment	PSC	Programme support costs
EWARS	Early Warning, Alert and Response System	QMT	Quality Management Training
EVD	Ebola virus disease	RDTs	Rapid diagnostic tests
FSA	Field Security Adviser (UNDSS)	SAT	Situation Analysis Tool
FSCO	Field Security Coordination Officer (assigned by UNDSS to the Designated Official)	Sitrep	Situation report (usually sent by email)
FSO	Field Security Officer (assigned by WHO or any individual UN agency)	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
HAC	Humanitarian Action in Crises (WHO)	STP	Short-term professional (WHO contract)
HCC	Health Cluster Coordinator	TOR	Terms of reference
HCW	Health care worker	UNCT	UN country team
HeLiD	Health Library for Disasters (CD-ROM produced by PAHO and WHO)	UNDP	UN Development Programme
HWT	Household water treatment	UNDSS	UN Department for Staff Security
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (for humanitarian action)	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
ICP	Inter-country programme (WHO)	WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
		WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organization
		WISN	Workload Indicators of Staffing Need

PART A: **GENERAL INFORMATION**

1.

OVERVIEW OF THE TOOLKIT

The overall goal of this Toolkit is to support countries in the reactivation of essential health services in the aftermath of a public health emergency. The Toolkit has been constructed to support the implementation of national health plans. The initial target audience are WHO Country Offices, for onward sharing and dissemination to ministries of health and implementation partners in-country.

Brief Introduction

The development of this Toolkit has been driven by the need for normative guidance in the context of a public health emergency and the importance of being able to easily access relevant sources of technical assistance, including appropriate and useful resources. Since February 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) has been working closely with national governments and the international health community, mobilizing a large-scale response effort in relation to the outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in West Africa. This involved providing technical experts, strategic support, resource mobilization, guidance development, training and capacity-building, supplies and logistical support and expediting research and development during the response and on into the early recovery period.

Multiple technical resources, including technical expertise, were made available. A version of this Toolkit was developed during 2015 to consolidate all of this information and tools, so that users could easily identify and rapidly access key resources. Through the inclusion of emerging real-time case study examples of implementation activity in each country, the Toolkit also acted as a portal for preserving the institutional knowledge emerging from the early recovery period.

This generic version of the Toolkit has now been adapted from the “Three Country” version and

is something of a “library” of tools and resources, collated into a single source.

To find out more about how the Toolkit was developed and its associated technical inputs, refer to the “Methods” section in annex 1.

Types of technical resources

The term “resource” is used throughout the document to refer to any resource intended to facilitate on-the-ground action/implementation and covers:

- guidance
- checklists
- training aids
- implementation aids
- pocket books
- case study examples.

General purpose and goals

The purpose of the Toolkit is to support countries in the reactivation of essential health services. In particular, the Toolkit has been constructed to support implementation of national health plans during the early recovery phase in the context of a public health emergency. It brings together all relevant technical expertise and resources on safe essential services into a single source.

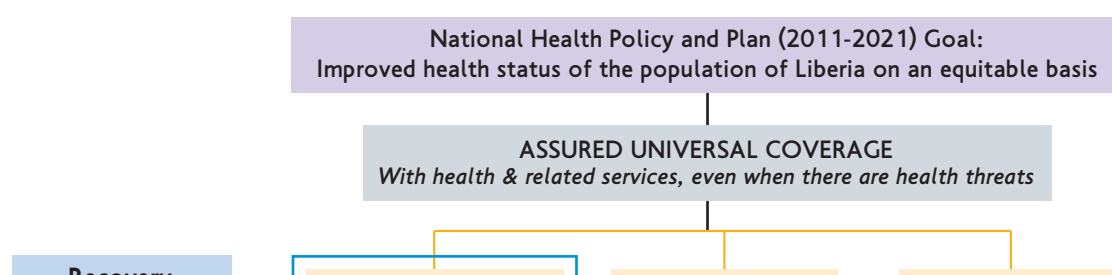
Specific objectives

1. The Toolkit is intended to support overall coordination and implementation of national health plans, with a focus on (not exclusively):
 - a. the reactivation and strengthening of an essential package of health services, with a focus on
 - i. immunization and vaccinations;
 - ii. maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health;
 - iii. communicable diseases with a focus on malaria;

- and within the context of the six building blocks of health systems and primary care;
 - b. the establishment of strategies, including the development and implementation of national programmes, policies, standard operating procedures, guidelines and training regimes, focusing primarily on
 - i. health workforce
 - ii. surveillance and information
 - iii. patient safety and infection prevention and control (including case management and WASH)
 - iv. mental health
 - v. civil society and community engagement
 - vi. emergency and essential surgical care
 - vii. trauma and acute care
 - viii. blood safety
 - ix. noncommunicable diseases (NCDs).
2. The toolkit is also an instrument that collates all available sources of technical support including highlighting available human resources and tools. It is not intended to be “yet another assessment tool”, but rather a single source of information that is easy to navigate, and aims to support those tasked with implementing national plans, using the resources available:
3. By bringing together all of the major technical programmes across WHO, it is intended to assist country offices through enhancing and harmonizing multisectoral collaboration, in particular across the three levels of WHO - to prevent duplication of effort and maximize efficiency.

The illustration below uses the example of Liberia’s Investment Plan Strategic Framework¹ to highlight the utility of the Toolkit

Figure 1: How the Toolkit links with national plans



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_27173

