WELCOME!

TRAINING FOR IMPROVED PRACTICE: Public Health and Nutrition in Emergencies
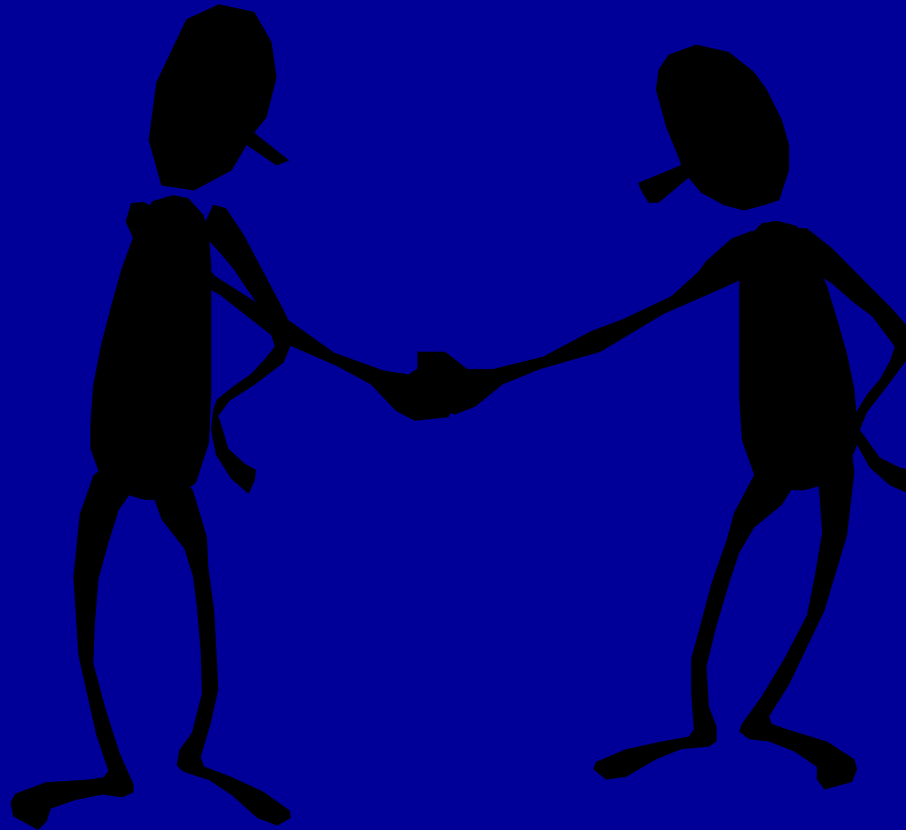
**UNICEF Core Corporate Commitments Training
In collaboration with:**

**Feinstein International
Famine Center,
Tufts University**

**Mailman School of
Public Health,
Columbia University**

**International Emergency and
Refugee Health Branch,
Centers for Disease Control**

Participant introductions

Overall Goal

The professional development and support of UNICEF technical personnel in positions of health and nutrition co-ordination to enable them to more effectively address health and nutritional problems in emergencies.

The workshop combines technical aspects of programming with the analysis, prioritization and decision-making required as part of UNICEF emergency response.

Primary Goals of the Course

To enable UNICEF health and nutrition technical personnel to:

1. Recognise and understand the evolving health and nutrition needs and how they should be assessed and monitored.

2. Prioritise UNICEF intervention strategies in line with UNICEF Core Corporate Commitments.

3. Engage effectively in key technical and policy and decision-making forums in the health and nutrition sectors during emergencies.

4. Implement according to internationally accepted standards of good practice.

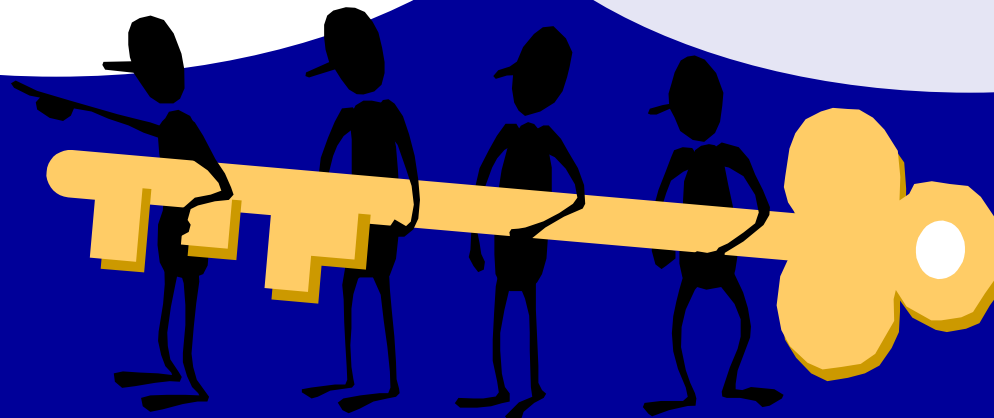5. Explore the development of a health and nutrition professional network within UNICEF.

A Participatory Approach to Learning

Participants knowledge & skills:

Professional background combined with practical experience

Core Public Health & Nutrition Concepts

Best practice
International standards
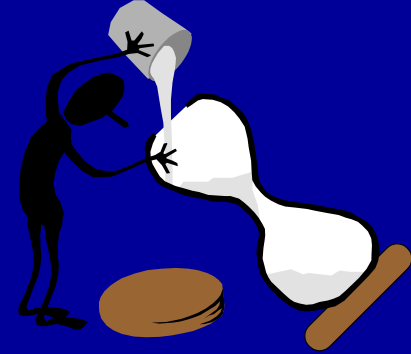Scientific evidence

Evaluation

- Daily Evaluations
- End Evaluations

The Course Syllabus

- Day 0   Introduction, UNICEF Policies, Policies and Decision-Making
- Day 1   Basic Concepts; Public Health & Nutrition Rapid Assessments & Surveys
- Day 2   Surveys; Access to Adequate Food – Food Aid and Food Security;Addressing Micronutrient Deficiencies; Infant Feeding.
- Day 3   Management of Severe Malnutrition; Supplementary feeding; Nutrition Commodities
- Day 4   Food Security and Nutritional Surveillance; Health Surveillance. FREE AFTERNOON!
- Day 5   Reproductive Health; HIV/AIDS in emergencies
- Day 6   Water and Sanitation; Communicable Diseases
- Day 7   Communicable Diseases
- Day 8   Final Case-Study & Wrap-Up.

Definition: Emergency

UNICEF defines an emergency as:

"…a situation which threatens the lives & well being of large numbers of a population & in which **extraordinary action** is required to ensure their survival, care & protection.

Emergencies may be created by natural or technological disasters, epidemics, or conflicts.

8

The CCCs - *Minimum* Commitment

- Establishes the minimum expectations for UNICEF that others—UN, NGOs, Government—can count on

- UNICEF need not be responsible for programming in all these areas

- **CO, RO, & HQ share accountabilities** to ensure initial response preparedness

CCCs - Four principal areas

- Rapid Assessment

- Coordination

- Program Commitments

- Operational Commitments

Specifically Health & Nutrition

- Rapid Assessment (P.9)

> **We need to know! Do you?**

  - Programme sectors of concern to UNICEF are: health and nutrition, education, child protection, and water supply and sanitation.

- Coordination (P.11)

> **Relationship w/ WPF, WHO & HCR**

  - Maintain capacity to assume a co-ordination role for:
    - Life-saving public health interventions in support of children and women;
    - Provision of infant feeding and nutrition rehabilitation services for children;

Specifically Health & Nutrition

- Programme Commitments (P.12)

  1. Provide essential supplies
  2. Provide measles vaccinations and critical inputs require
  3. Provide tetanus toxoid and such other critical inputs as vaccine
  4. Therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes
  5. Ensure the provision of messages on health and nutrition issues

- Operational Commitments (P.15-17)

  - Human resources
  - IT & telecommunications
  - Supply and logistics
  - Fundraising & donor relations
  - Media & Communications
  - Finance & administration

12

Martigny II, June 2003

Objectives

1. Update CCCs (MTSP priorities, MDGs & World fit for Children)

2. Measures to further strengthen response capacity in terms of operational commitments

3. Policy for IDPs and refugees, and the transition from emergency to development.

4. Identify key priorities and opportunities for NGO and inter-agency partnerships.

5. Unresolved issues prioritized for further action.

& incorporate HIV/AIDS into the CCCs

East Asia and Pacific Region

Emergencies in EAPRO

- Out of the 14 COs, 3 face low-intensity conflict, the rest natural disasters:
  - Conflicts: Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines
  - Post-Conflict: Cambodia, East Timor, Bougainville/PNG, Solmon Islands
  - Natural disasters: Floods, volcanoes, tidal waves, storms, drought, etc.
  - Mix of man-made and natural: DPRK & Mongolia
  - What's around the corner for the EAP region?

Preparedness: State of the Art

- 9/15 Offices (including RO) have emergency preparedness plans in place. No plan: DPRK, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines & Timor Leste.

- 2 CAPs in the EAP region: DPRK & Indonesia. Health and nutrition components are big in both.

- In disaster response, major support in health.

Resource Mobilization:
How can you contribute even more?

- Strategic role - not just writing project proposals

- Be in the field, especially at the outset

- Network with technical donor counterparts

- Scale of response

- Impact of under-funding

- Fundraising: field reality, technical credibility, evidence-based programming

Strengths

🙂 CCCs = defined areas of intervention

Too broad? - Tendency to spread ourselves to thin and the priorities may be diluted

🙂 Existing programs, often decentralized   Do people know?

🙂 Ability to raise $ Are we asking enough?

🙂 Flexibility in operating modalities   Consensus required?

🙂 Opportunities: corridors of peace, days of tranquility

Weaknesses

☹ Slow in the initial recognition for *extraordinary action*

☹ Competing demands leads to insufficient coverage of the basics

☹ Tendency to inadequately scale-up activities

☹ Operationalisation of preparedness plans

How to improve?

- We need to have the information!

- Get back to the basics - makes sure that minimum essential life-saving activities are covered

- Make sure health, nutrition and water are the cornerstones of our response and CAP strategy.

- Constantly be looking for the opportunity (campaigns, complementary activities)

- Prepare now!

Break Exercise:
Hopes, Contributions and Ground Rules

HOPES

– of the course and what you hope to take away

CONTRIBUTIONS – special insights and experience

GROUND RULES - codes of behaviour etc.

During the break please write on each of the coloured cards. And put on the wall.

Housekeeping and questions?