



**Behavioral Health Disaster Response in Haiti  
2010-2012  
Nebraska Behavioral Health Conference  
July 13, 2012**





# Haiti's History

**18<sup>th</sup> century – French colony**

**Exploited for valuable sugar & coffee**

**1804 – Independence**

**Frees itself from slavery in world's only successful slave revolt, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture. France demands reparation payments.**

**By 2010**

**Over \$600 million in debt .**

Freedom and development held back by debt. Haiti forced into deeper poverty.



Image by le Korrigan

# **PRE-EVENT SITUATION REPORT**



# **PRE-EVENT SITUATION REPORT**

**1**

**Haiti: Poorest nation in Western Hemisphere**

**2**

**#149 of 182 countries on Human Development Index**

**3**

**Per capita annual income: \$660**

**4**

**Life expectancy: 61 years**

**5**

**58% of children malnourished**

**6**

**58% of population w/o access to clean water**

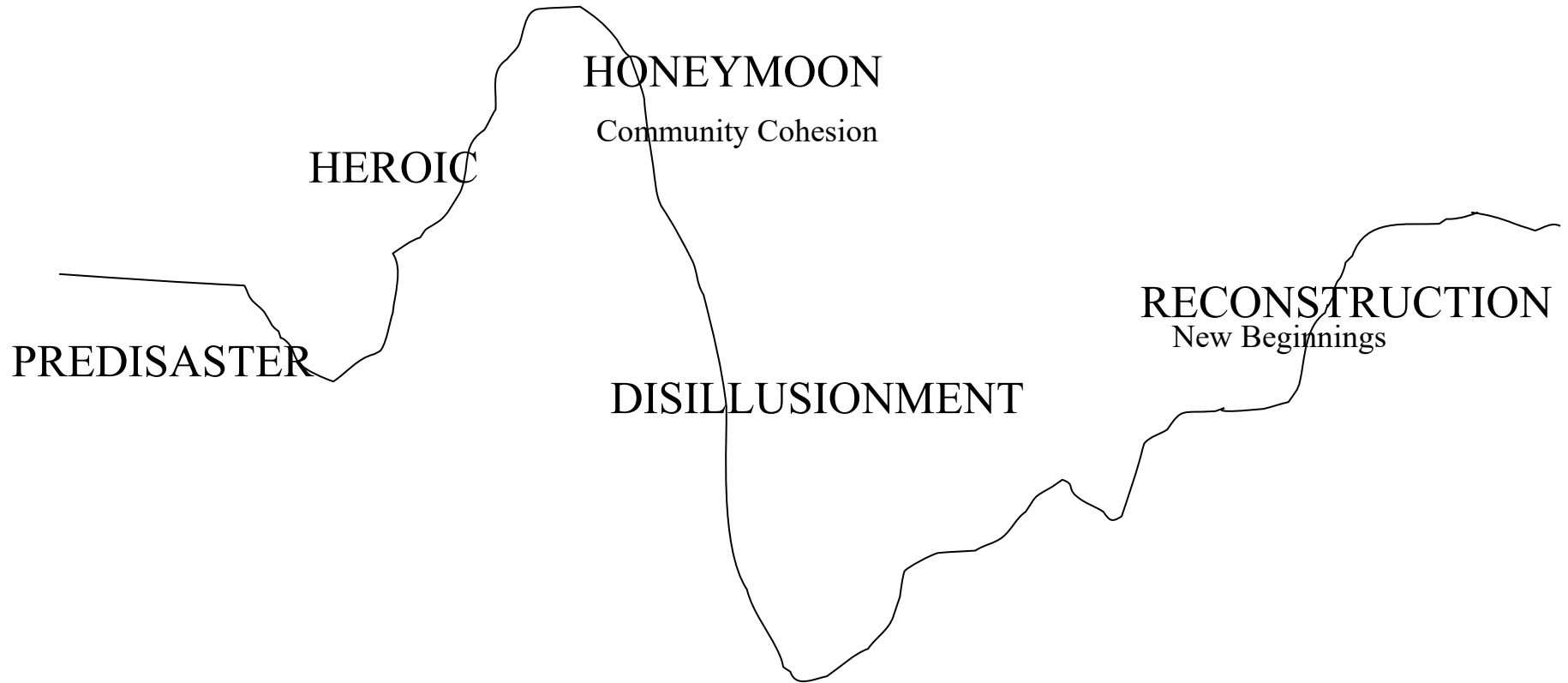
**7**

**55% of children NOT enrolled in school**

<b>Magnitude Severity</b>	<b>Richter Scale Intensity</b>	<p><b>Initial earthquake: M 7.0</b></p> <p><b>First 4 weeks: 16 aftershocks ≥M5.0</b></p> <p><b>First 4 weeks: 59 aftershocks ≥M4.5</b></p>
	<p><b>Modified Mercalli Intensity</b></p> <p>(measure of shaking intensity and destruction)</p>	<p><b>Epicenter: X (on a 12-point scale: I-XII)</b></p> <p><b>Gradations of MMI intensity depending on distance from epicenter</b></p>



# Impact of Earthquake





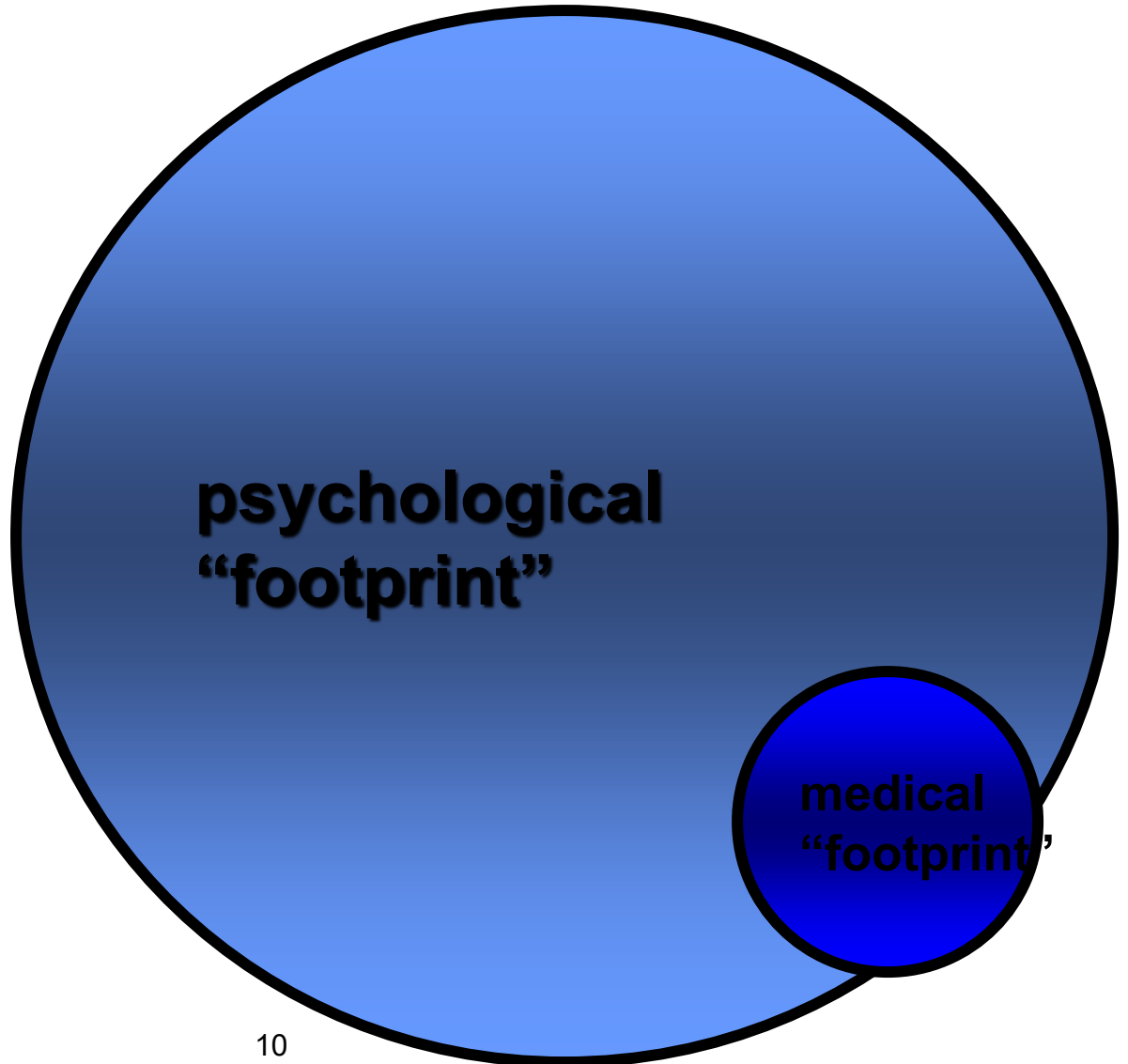
# Tranblemandtè a



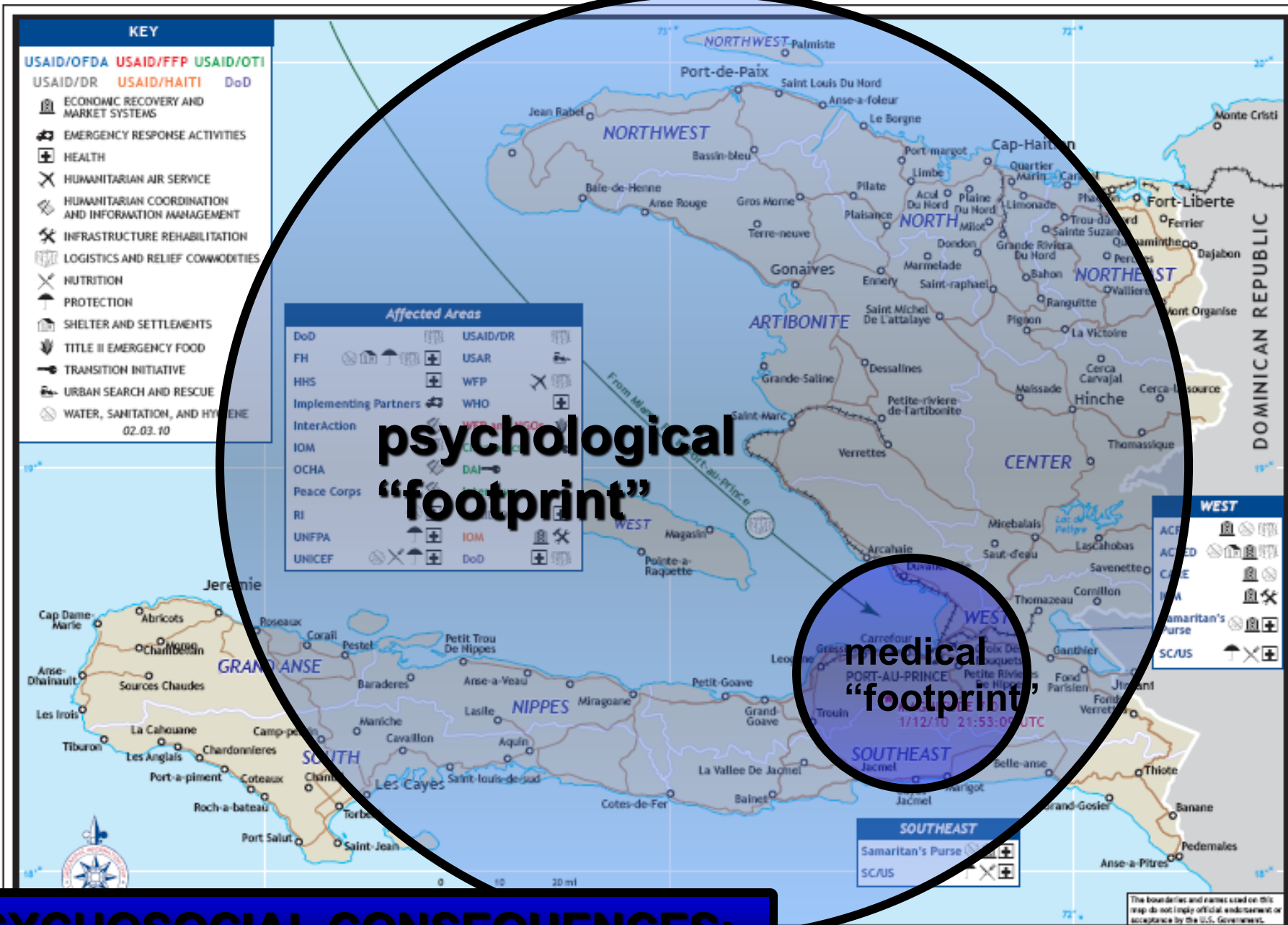
# **PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES**

# **PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES: WIDESPREAD**

**In a disaster,  
the size of the  
psychological  
“footprint”  
greatly  
exceeds the  
size of the  
medical  
“footprint.”**

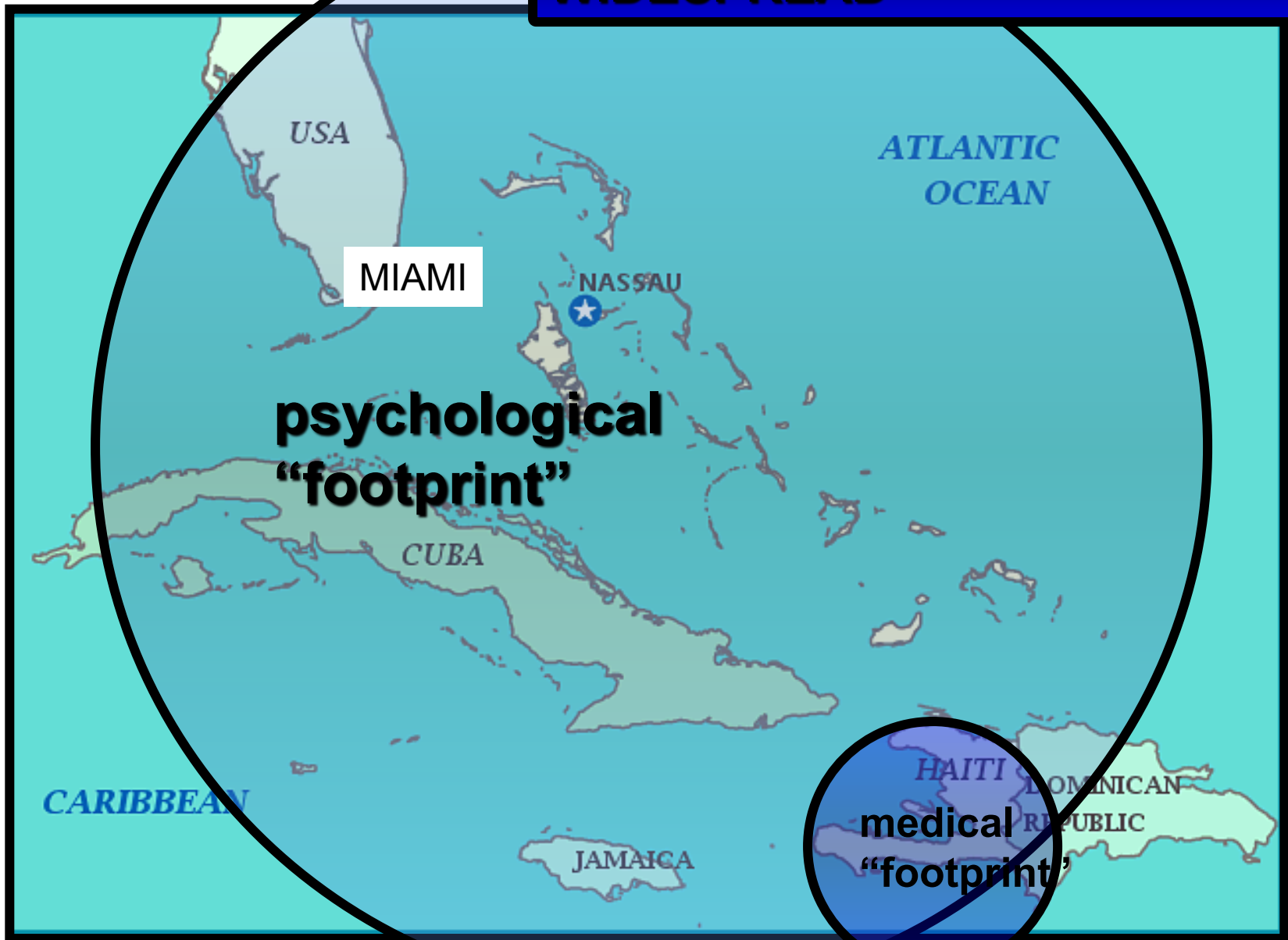




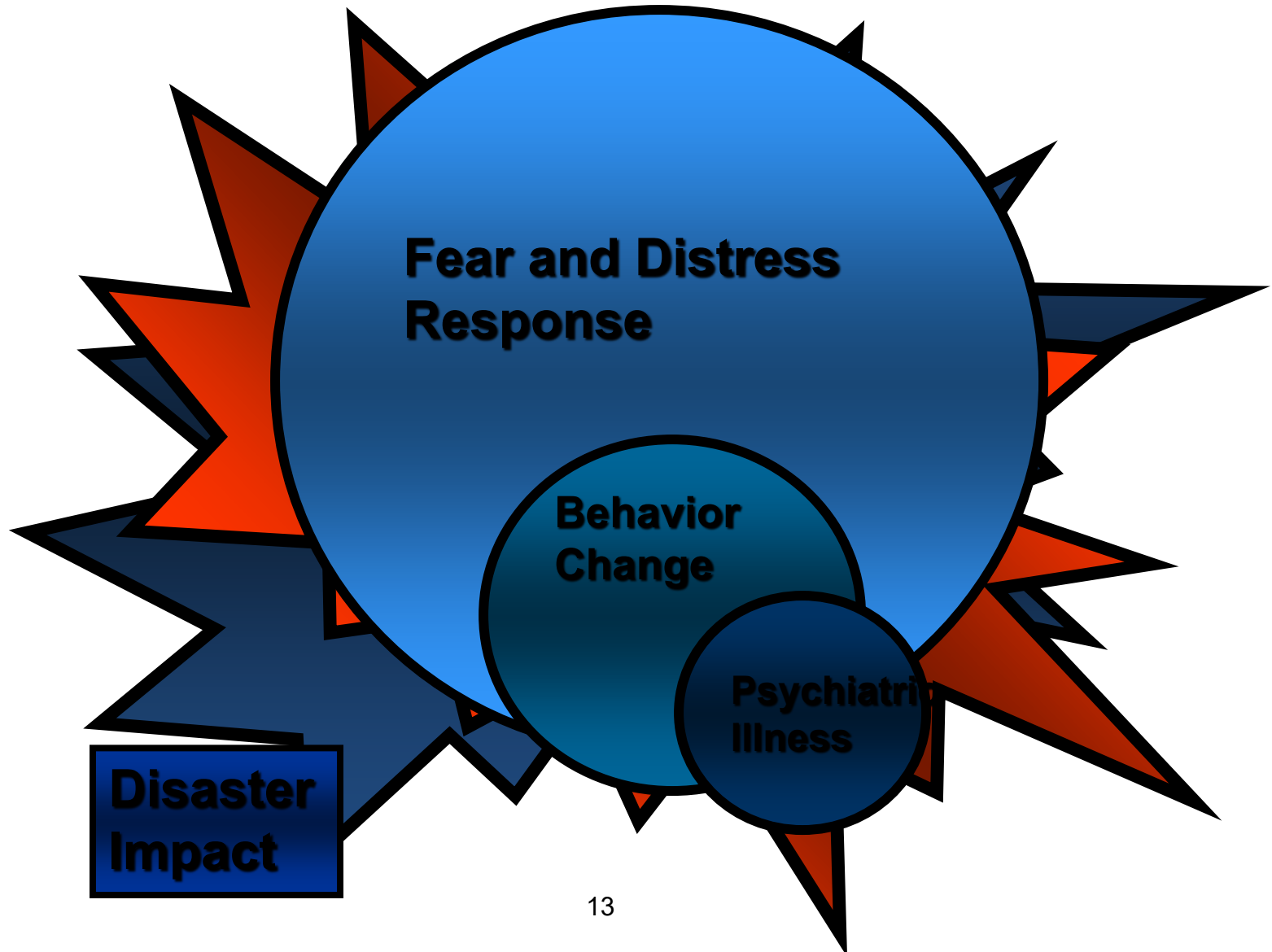


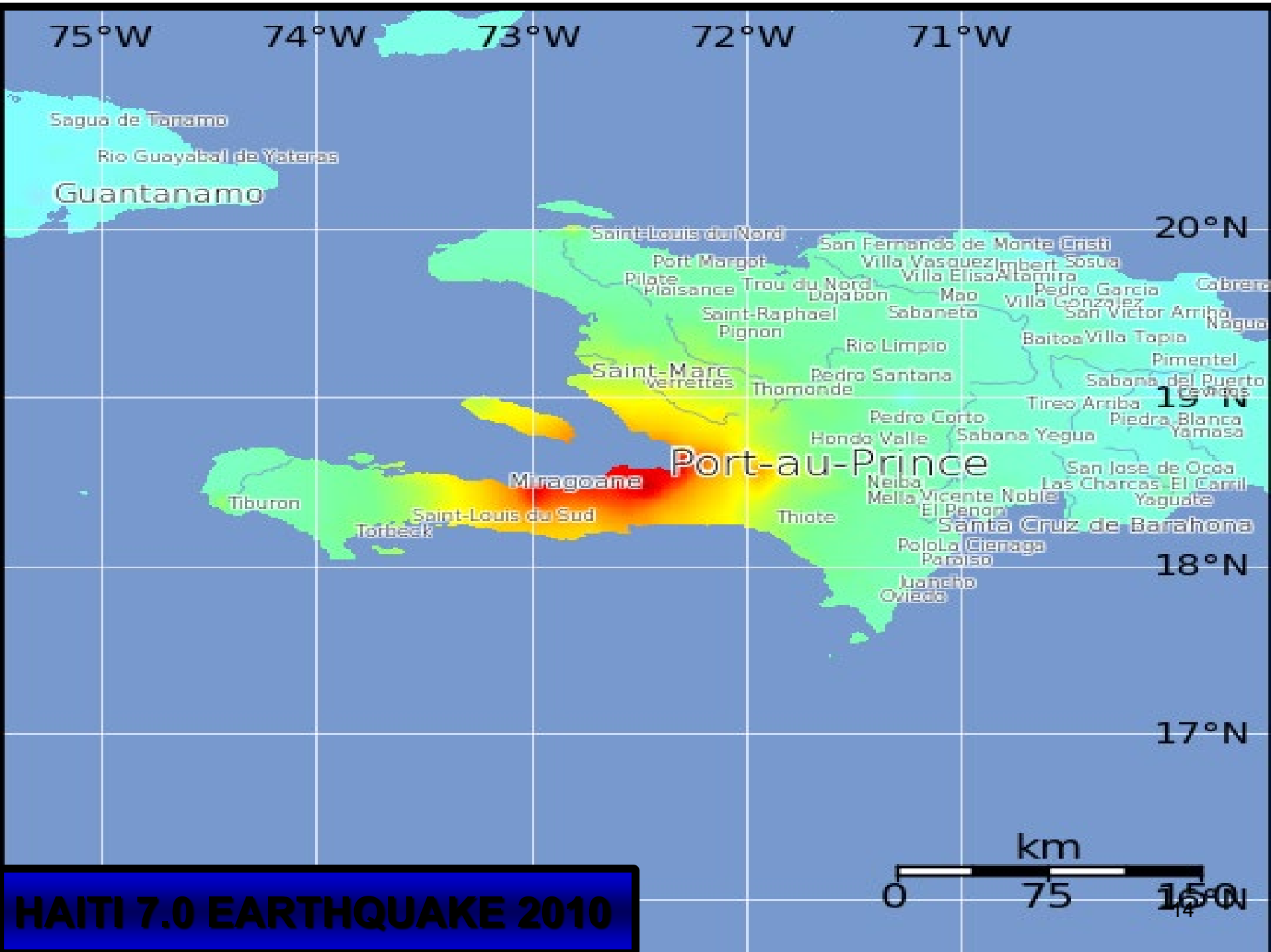
**PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES:  
WIDESPREAD**

# PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES WIDESPREAD



# PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES: SPECTRUM OF SEVERITY





# **TRAUMA SIGNATURE**

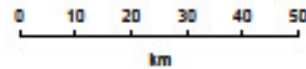
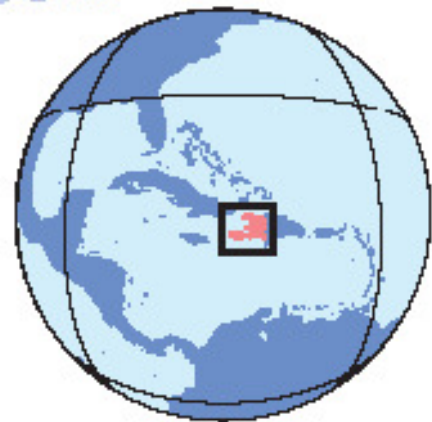
**Forces of Harm  
acting on a Vulnerable Population  
create a unique “trauma signature”  
for each disaster.**

**Trauma Signature:**

**GROUND-SHAKING**

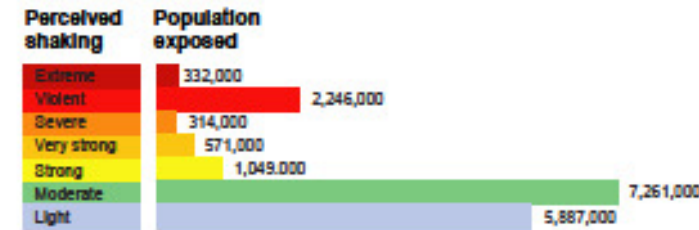


CUBA

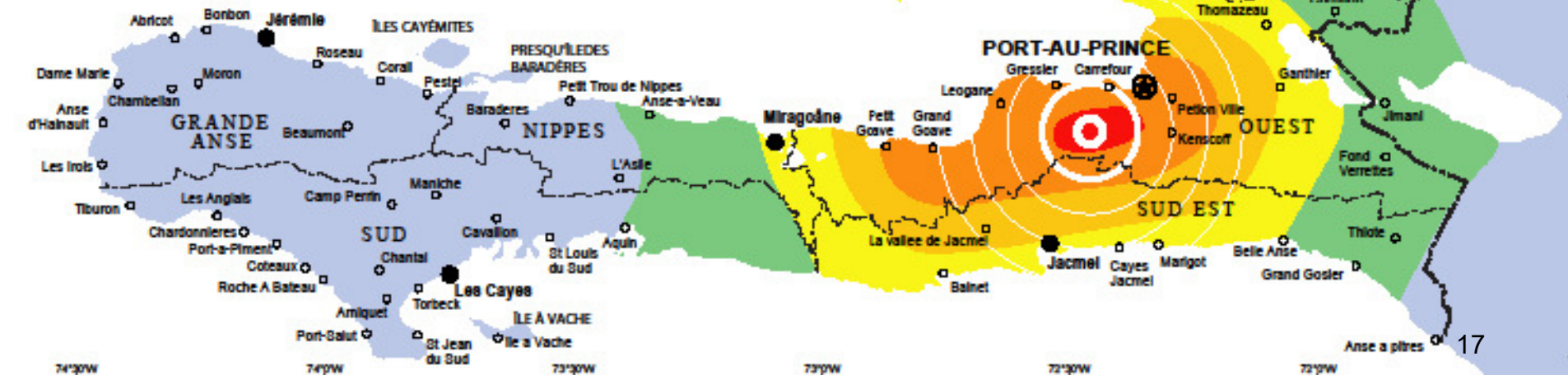


## Legend

- Capital city
- First admin capital
- Towns
- Port
- International Boundary
- - - First admin boundary



Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Reference System: UTM 18N, WGS84. Map data source: United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Natural Earth, GRTM. Population exposure source: USGS.



# **GROUND-SHAKING: TRAUMA RISK FACTORS**

**1**

**Exposure to extreme forces**

**2**

**Fear of imminent death**

**3**

**Fear of grievous harm**

**4**

**Witnessing extreme destruction**

**Trauma Signature:**  
**STRUCTURAL**  
**COLLAPSE**

# **STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE: TRAUMA RISK FACTORS**

**1**

**Witnessing extreme destruction**

**2**

**Witnessing harm to others**

**3**

**Personal harm**

**4**

**Entrapment**

**5**

**Loss of home/displacement**

**Trauma Signature:**  
**DESPERATE**  
**SEARCHING**

# DESPERATE SEARCHING: TRAUMA RISK FACTORS

**1**

**Separation from loved ones**

**2**

**Witnessing harm to others**

**3**

**Witnessing grotesque scenes**

**4**

**Experiencing helplessness**

**5**

**Witnessing death**



**Trauma Signature:**  
**INFRASTRUCTURE**  
**DESTRUCTION**

# **INFRASTRUCTURE DESTRUCTION: TRAUMA RISK FACTORS**

**1**

**Loss of leadership / abandonment**

**2**

**Loss of essential services**

**3**

**Realization that help will not come**

**4**

**Dependency on outside sources**

**5**

**Frantic behavior, looting, violence**

**Trauma Signature:**  
**PHYSICAL**  
**INJURY**

**300,000 treated for injury:**  
**3% of the population**

# **PHYSICAL INJURY: TRAUMA RISK FACTORS**

**1**

**Pain**

**2**

**Injury-related distress,  
little or no medical care**

**3**

**Fear of impending death**

**4**

**Disability, disfigurement**

**5**

**Traumatic recall and reminders**

**Trauma Signature:**  
**AMPUTATING**  
**INJURY**

**4,000 amputations performed**

# **AMPUTATING INJURY: TRAUMA RISK FACTORS**

**1**

**Pain, phantom limb symptoms**

**2**

**Injury-related distress**

**3**

**Disability, disfigurement**

**4**

**Competitive disadvantage**

**5**

**Lack of prosthetics**

**6**

**Life-changing<sub>8</sub> injury**



**Trauma Signature:**  
**MORTALITY**

**316,600 killed:**  
**3% of the population**

# EARTHQUAKES RANKED BY MORTALITY, 1900-2010

RANK	MORTALITY	RICHTER	COUNTRY	LOCALE	DATE
1	242,000-655,000	7.5	CHINA	Tangshan	07/27/1976
2	316,600	7.0	HAITI	Port-au-Prince	01/12/2010
3	200,000	7.9	CHINA	Xining	05/22/1927
4	180,000-200,000	8.6	CHINA	Gansu	12/16/1920
5	143,000	7.9	JAPAN	Kanto	09/01/1923
6	110,000	7.3	TURKMENISTAN	Ashgabat	10/05/1948
7	87,500	7.9	CHINA	Sichuan	05/12/2008
8	75,000-100,000	7.2	ITALY	Messina	12/28/1908
9	73,500-85,000	7.6	PAKISTAN	Bam	10/08/2005
10	70,000	7.6	CHINA	Gansu	12/26/1932

# **MORTALITY: TRAUMA RISK FACTORS**

**1**

**Traumatic bereavement**

**2**

**Complicated grief**

**3**

**Witness to death, dead bodies**

**4**

**Loss of care-givers**

**5**

**Loss of earnings, other hardships**

**Trauma Signature:**

**LACK OF HOUSING/  
DISPLACEMENT**

# Haiti Earthquake 2010: Port-au-Prince

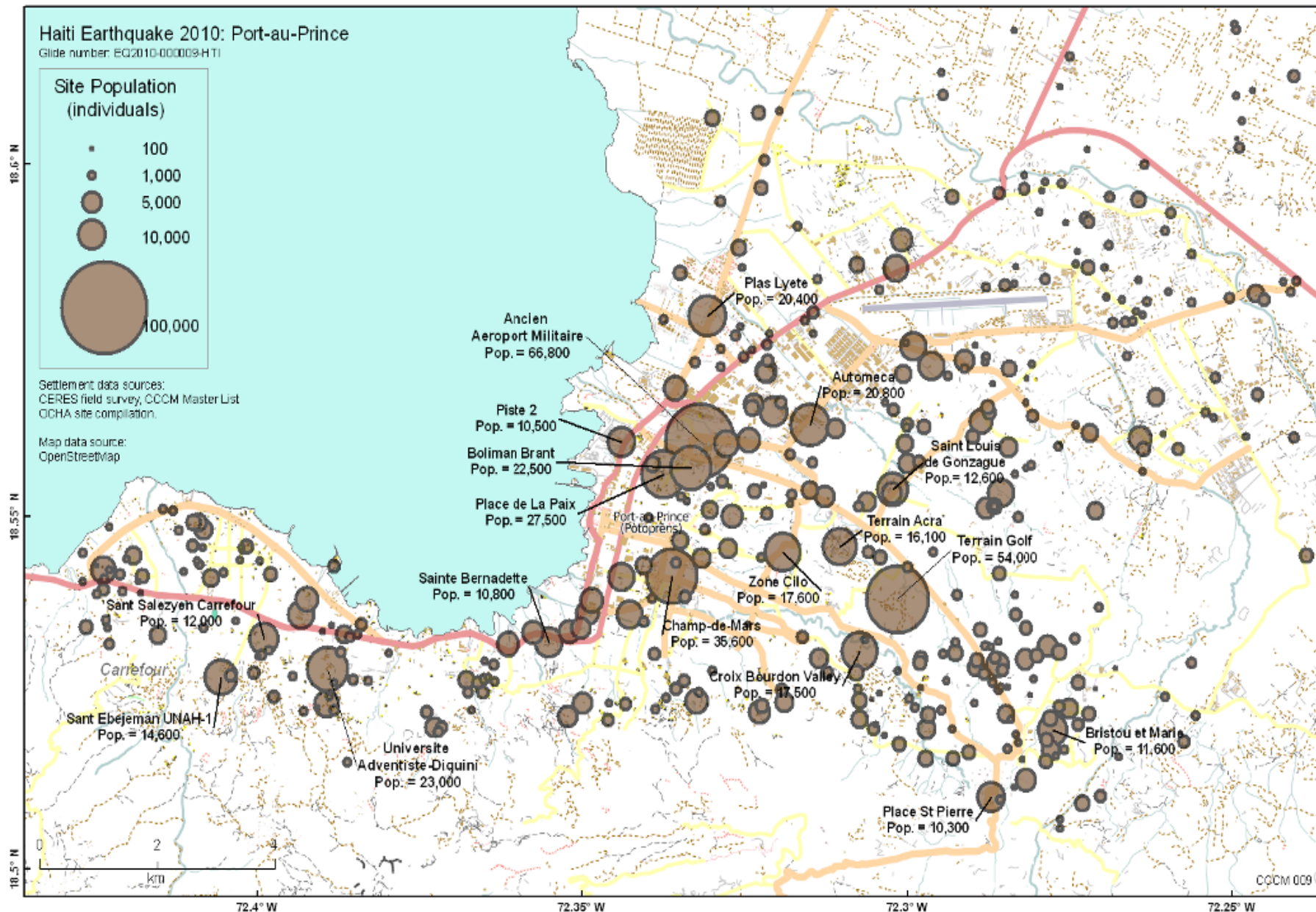
Glide number: EQ2010-000003-HTI

## Site Population (individuals)



Settlement data sources:  
CERES field survey, CCRM Master List  
OCHA site compilation.

Map data source:  
OpenStreetMap



**INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT**

Settlement Sites in Port-au-Prince

March 2010

Displacement Tracking Matrix

www.cccmhaiti.info

**Trauma Signature:**

**Haiti Health Care and Behavioral Health Care System**

# Haiti Health Care System

- Almost half of the population of Haiti has no access to formal healthcare services
- *In rural areas, 70% of health services are provided by nongovernmental organizations and include mainly primary health care*
- *Most people in Haiti value professional biomedical services; however, they are not able to access this type of care because of structural barriers such as cost, distance and location.*

# Haiti Health Care System

*The health care system in Haiti can be divided into four sectors:*

- Public institutions administrated by the Ministry of Public Health and Population(MSPP);
- The private nonprofit sector, comprised of NGOs and religious organizations;
- The mixed nonprofit sector, where staff are paid by the government but management is carried out by the private sector;
- The private for-profit sector, which includes physicians, dentists, nurses and other specialists working in private practice or in clinics in urban centers.



# Haiti Mental Health

- The mental health system has very few professionals. A 2003 PAHO/WHO report counted 10 psychiatrists and 9 psychiatric nurses working in the public sector. Moreover, these professionals mostly work in Port-au-Prince, to which Haitians must travel to receive mental health services.
- There are two psychiatric hospitals in Port-au-Prince, one of which was already in a dilapidated state before the 2010 earthquake. The availability of follow-up community treatments was very limited.
- At the country's second largest hospital, l'Hôpital Universitaire Justinien in the city of Cap-Haïtien, psychiatric services are limited to a monthly visit by a psychiatrist from Port-au-Prince. No other psychiatrists offer services in Northern Haiti

# Haiti Mental Health

- **Mental health services** have, unsurprisingly, received little funding by the government.
- Given this longstanding lack of formal health care resources, Haitians have learned to deal with their mental health problems through deployment of various strategies common to resource-poor regions.

# Haiti Mental Health

- A very large number of Haitians make use of traditional practitioners or religious healers when face with mental health problems.
- There are several types of traditional healers available in Haiti who may treat specific illnesses or address general well-being:
  - • *doktè fèy, medsen fèy (leaf doctor) or herbalists often treat illnesses such as colds, worms, diarrhea, and stomach ache;*
  - • *oungan (Vodou priest) or manbo (Vodou priestess) treat many conditions;*
  - • *doktè zo (bone setters) treat conditions such as broken bones, musculoskeletal or joint discomfort;*
  - • *pikirist (injectionists) administer parenteral preparations of herbal or Western medicine) (Miller, 2000) • fanm saj (midwives) perinatal and natal care.*



# **Responses to the Earthquake and Other Traumatic Events**

## **Strength for the Journey Haiti**



**Kouraj pou vwaya  
la Ayiti**

# Journey for the Strength-Haiti

- Four conferences were being held in 2010 providing various wellness resources so that clergy and lay leaders and teachers as the caregivers in their congregations, schools and communities, can be refreshed, strengthened, and effective in their daily lives.

# Strength for the Journey Conferences

- To provide clergy and lay ministers and teachers in Haiti with leadership and wellness resources and opportunities so they can engage effectively in serving the congregations and people in their local communities.
- Efforts at mitigating the effects of cumulative stress, prevention of PTSD, building resilience and leadership skills that will be a significant investment in the health, wellness, and rebuilding of the Haiti.

# Goals

- Understanding mind, body, and spirit in connection to the earthquake
- Understanding the things that might help yourself, friends, families, students and your congregation

# Exposure to Disaster

Closeness to  
event

+

Intensity of  
exposure

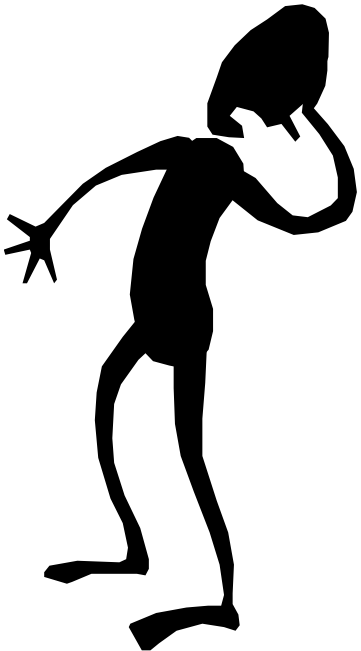
## PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS





# Range of Responses

- Most survivors will experience some distress or change in behavior
  - They will recover without treatment
  - Community support efforts may aid recovery



# Stress Response

- Individuals react differently to stress
- Response to stress influenced by:
  - Personality
  - Culture
  - Health status
  - Current stress level prior to disaster
  - Previous stressful experiences



# Consequences of trauma are...



*Nearly universal among people exposed to a disaster or traumatic event*

*Among the most enduring and debilitating aspect of disasters*

# Nearly every child and adult who experiences a traumatic event has stress-related reactions in the immediate aftermath



Each individual is unique and can react differently to the same event

Reactions are not due to an individual's "strengths or weakness"

# Stress Response

- Individuals react differently to stress
- Response to stress influenced by:
  - Personality
  - Culture
  - Health status
  - Current stress level prior to earthquake
  - Previous stressful experiences
  - Age



# Reactions to Trauma

- Reactions to trauma is a “process” not an “event”
- Not everyone will have an immediate reaction, some reactions may be delayed
- Reactions of some may “surprise” others
- Stress from the event may cause symptoms to return from previous life events
- People may overreact to reminders or smaller events

# Extended Impact of Earthquake

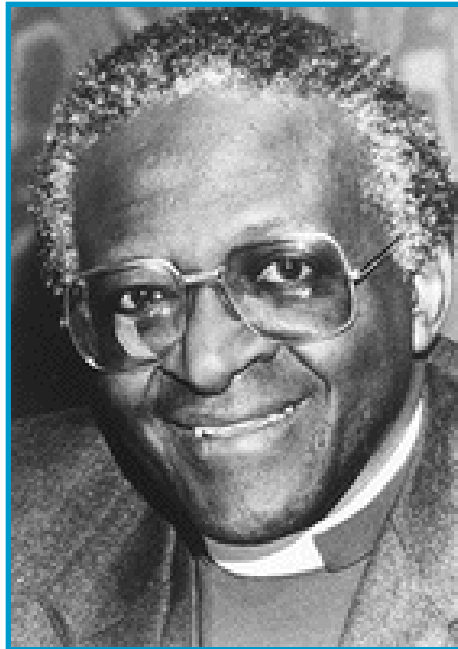
- Economic
- People missing
- Unable to bury the dead according to tradition
- Changes to family
- Changes to culture (amputees)
- Living situation
- Changes in Churches and Congregations





# Desmond Tutu

***“Let people tell their story...tell of their pain.  
And let others listen. We discover that in the telling,  
people begin to experience a healing.”***





# Disaster Behavioral Health

- Primarily directed toward “normal” people who are experiencing a common reaction to an abnormal situation
- Identifying people at risk for severe social or psychological impairment





# Disaster behavioral health responder activities

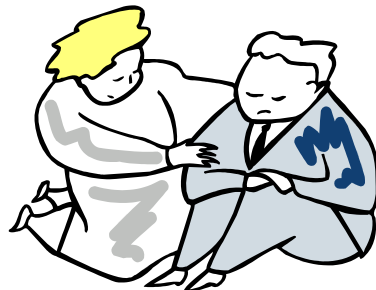
- Provide psychological support
- Educate about stress reactions and stress management techniques
- Promote individual and community resiliency





# Guiding Principles in Providing Psychological Support

- First protect from danger
- Focus on physical and material care
- Be direct, active and remain calm
- Focus on the “here and now” situation
- Provide accurate information about the situation



- Offer practical assistance and information
- Connect survivors to social supports
- Support and acknowledge coping efforts and survivor strengths
- Encourage survivors to take an active role in their recovery from the disaster





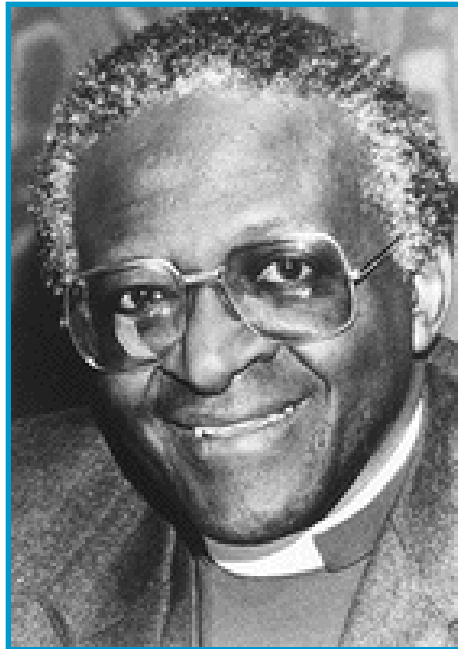
- Establish a connection with survivors
  - Non-intrusive, compassionate
- Provide physical and emotional support
- Address immediate needs
  - Safety and security
- Answer pressing questions
- Gather information





# Desmond Tutu

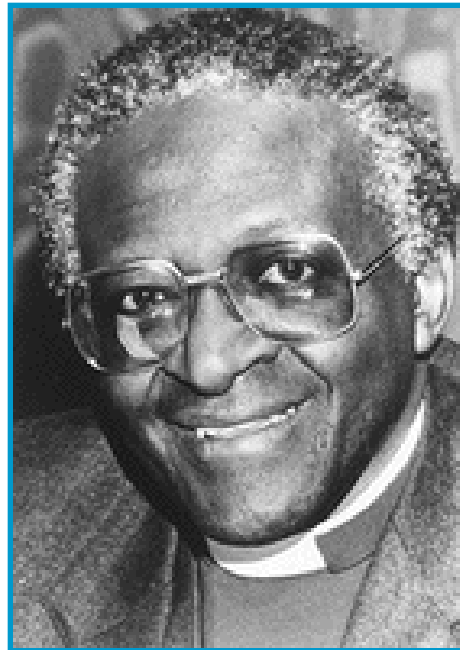
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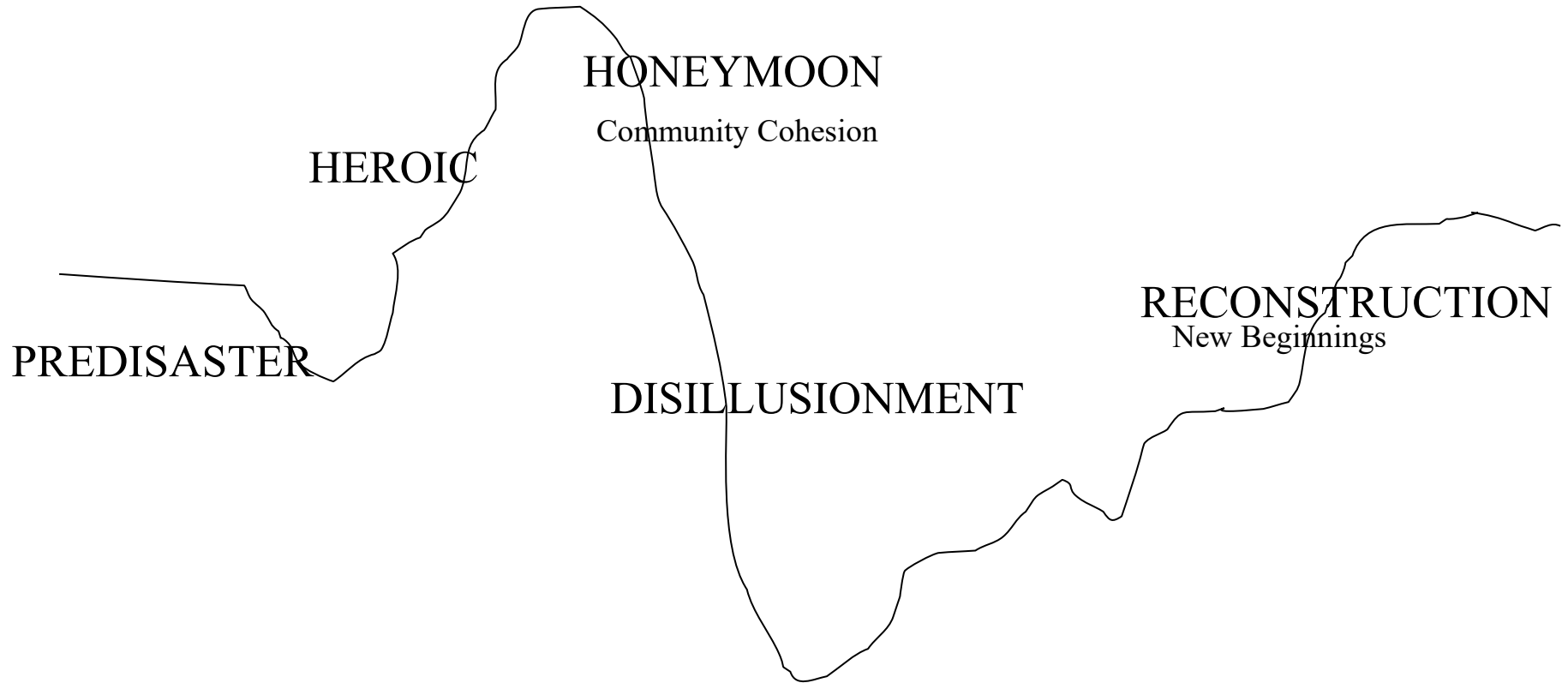
## Desmond Tutu

**“Kite moun yo rakonte listwa yo... pou yo di soufrans yo. Pandan lòt ap koute. N a sezi wè koman se nan rakonte rakonte, moun sa yo kòmanse rive pran chemen gerizon.”**





# Impact of Earthquake







# Tranblemandtè a



# HELPING HAITI TRANSITION TO A NEW NORMAL



# Objectives

- Understanding transformation in connection to the earthquake, what is a new normal for you, your family , your students and your congregation
- Understanding what skills are needed *that might help yourself*, friends, families, students and your congregation
- Developing a Life Wellness Plan that you will take back to your home; identifying what resources will you need to achieve the goals of your Plan

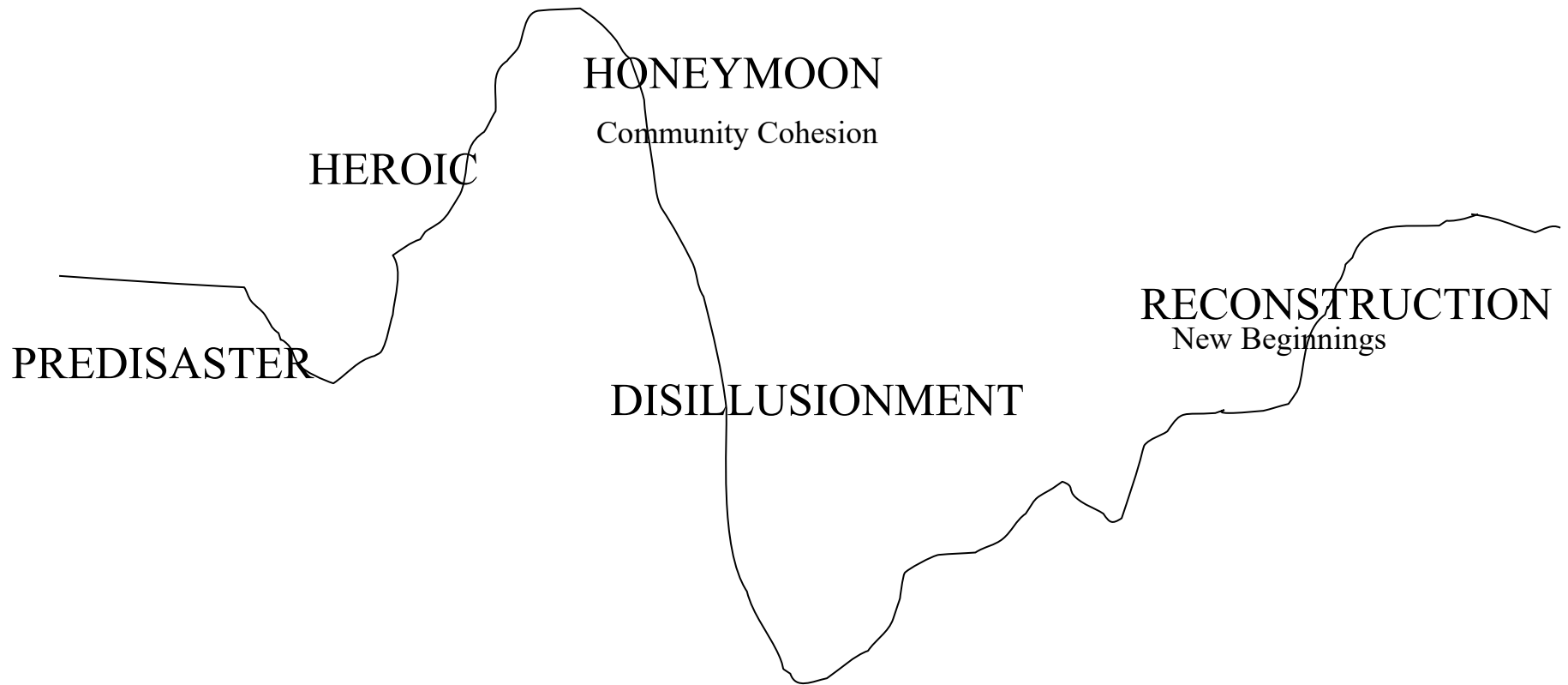
# Objectives

- Konpran kisa transfòmasyon an ye ak rapò li genyen ak tranblemandtè a, epi kisa chanjman pou yon lavi nòmal vle di pou ou menm, fanmi ou ak kongregasyon ou.
- Konprann ki kalite konesans ak konpetans ou ta bezwen pou n rive ede tèt ou , zanmi, fanmi ak kongregasyon ou.
- Devlope yon Plan Byennèt pou lavi ke ou pral pran tounen lakay; idantifye ki kalite resous
  - w ap bezwen pou reyalize objektif ki nan Plan sa a.

# ACTION PLANS



# Impact of Earthquake





# Tranblemandtè



- How have you taken care of yourself?
- What has occurred since last conference?
- What has gone well?
- What has surprised you?
- Where are you (we) now?



- Kisa ou te fè pou w ede tèt ou ?
- Kisa ki te pase depi lè w te soti nan dènye konferans la?
- Kisa ki te ale byen?
- Kisa ki te etone ou?
- Nan ki faz ou (nou) ye kounye a?



# DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH IN HAITI

## New Normal



## Responses to the Earthquake and Other Traumatic Events- Anniversary

Kouraj pou vwayaj la -Ayiti",





**Reyaksyon moun ka  
genyen apre yo fin fè fas  
a Tranblemandtè  
ansanm ak lòt dezast  
twomatizan –  
Anivèsè**

**Kouraj pou vwayaj la -Ayiti",**



# Objectives

- After training, participants will be able to:
  - Identify the key concepts of disaster anniversaries.
  - Describe individual and community reactions.
  - Apply individual and community intervention strategies..

# Objektif

- Aprè seyans fòmasyon sa-a, patisipan yo ap kapab rive:

- Idantifye konsèp kle sou kesyon anivèsè gwo dezaz aprè yo fin pase.
- Dekri konpòtman ak reyaksyon chak grenn moun ansanm ak tout kominote a.
- Mete kanpe bon estrateji an teknik entèvansyon pou ede chak moun ki nan kominote a.

.

# Key Concepts

- **Disaster anniversaries are a time to:**
  - **Reflect on the past year**
  - **Reassess the needs of individuals in the community**
  - **While every disaster is different, there are some disaster reactions related to the anniversary that can be anticipated.**
  - **As the disaster anniversary approaches, there may be an increase in the distressing reactions of some survivors.**

# Konsèp kle

•Jou anivèsè dezas la se yon moman pou nou:

- Reflechi sou lane ki sot pase-a.
- Fè yon ti gade epi rekonsidere bezwen moun ki nan kominote – a .
- Menm si tout dezas pa menm, gen kèk reyaksyon nou ka rive konbat anvan jou anivèsè a rive.
- Pandan jou anivèsè-a ap apwoche, kapab gen kèk reyaksyon ki kapab kòmanse ogamante lakay sivivan yo.



# Key Concepts

- Anniversaries allow individuals and communities to reflect on resilience and healing.
- Anniversaries are a time to mourn losses associated with the disaster.
- Each community may perceive the anniversary differently.
- Each community will decide how it will observe the anniversary.



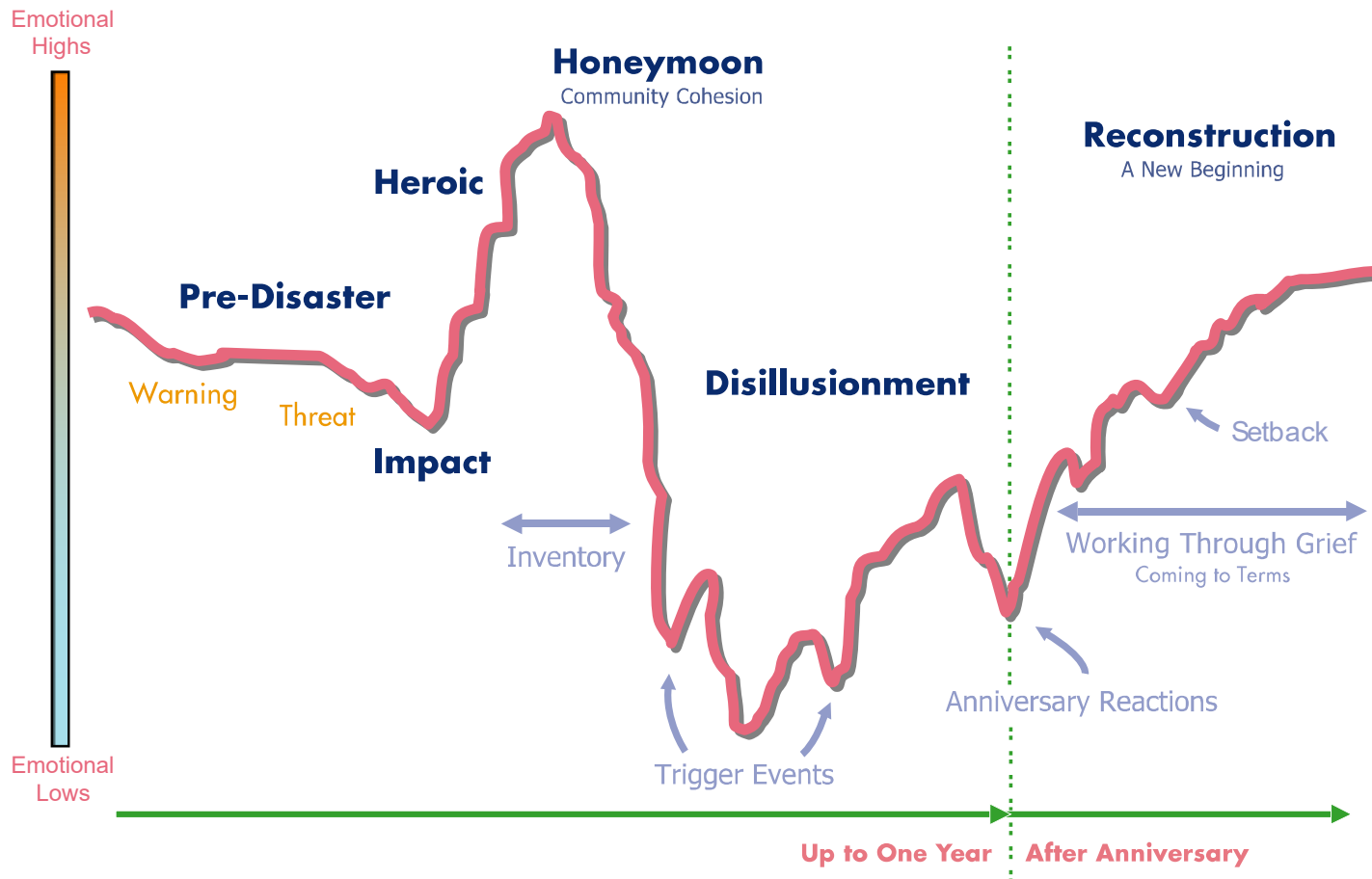
# Konsèp kle

- Moman anivèsè yo ka pèmèt chak moun k ap viv nan kominote yo reflechi sou detèminasyon ak fason pou yo ka rive jwenn gerizon..
- Moman anivèsè yo se tan pou nou panse ak sa yo ki te tonbe nan jou dezast la.
- Chak kominote kapab wè moman anivèsè sa-a nan fason pa yo.
- Chak kominote ap deside ki jan li pral komemore epi obsève anivèsè a.



# Phases of Disaster

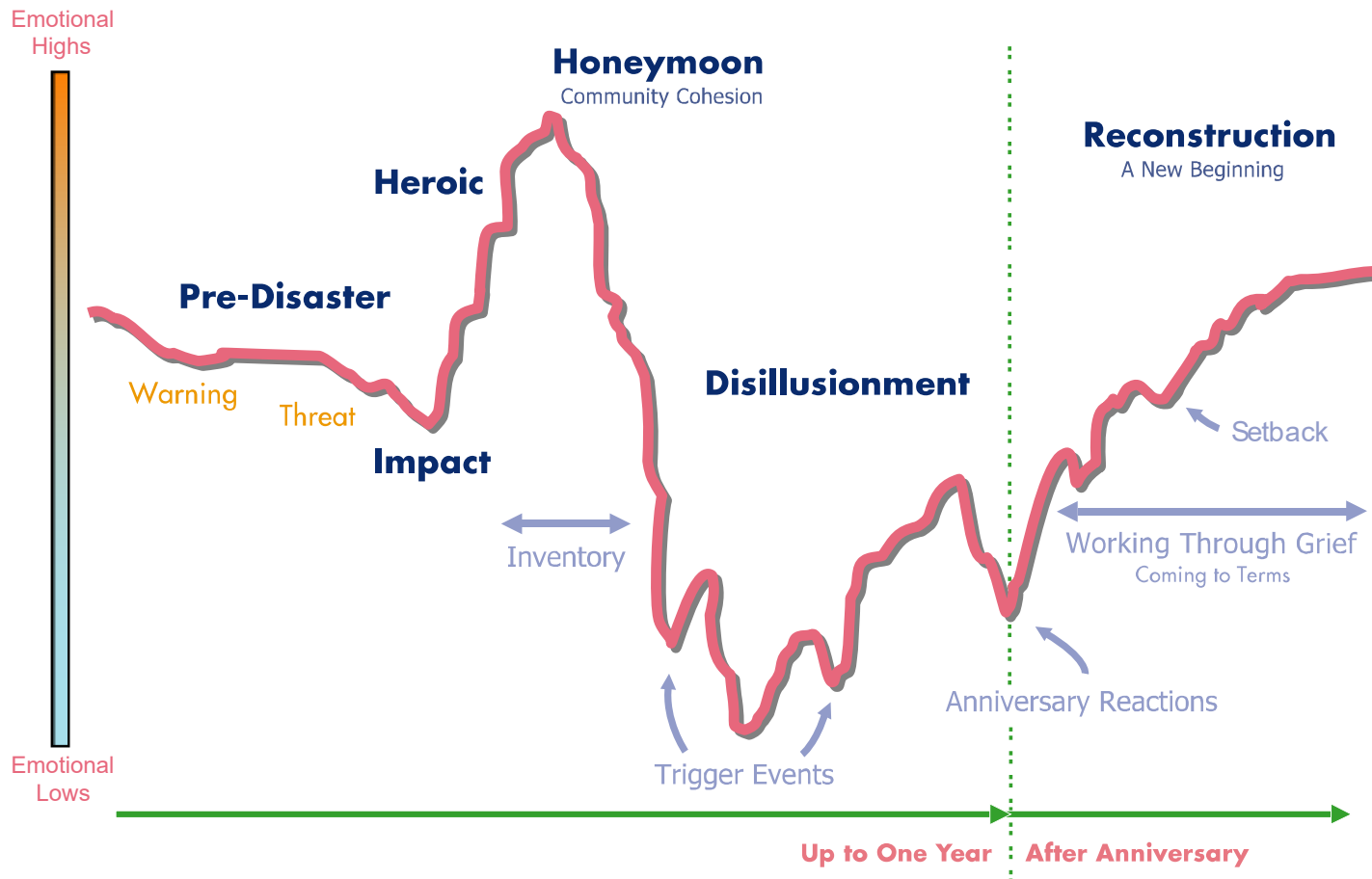
- What phase are you in?



Adapted from the Center for Mental Health Services, 2000.

# Faz nou jwen nan yon dezaz

Nan ki faz ou ye kounye a?



Adapted from the Center for Mental Health Services, 2000.

# Anniversary Triggers

- Typical triggers include:
  - International interest in Haiti preceding to, and during the anniversary.
  - Personal losses associated with the disaster,
  - Increase Media presence

# Kèk Sentòm Anivèsè-a kapab Deklannche...

- Pami deklannchè sa yo nou jwenn:
  - Kominote Entènasyonal la retounen bay peyi dAyiti anpil atansyon men jan ak anvan, sitou pandan peryòd anivèsè-a.
  - Tout bagay ki disparèt nan dezas la,
  - Ogmantasyon prezans medya ak laprès nan peyi-a.

- Triggers:

- May increase in frequency around the time of the disaster anniversary.
- Can occur unexpectedly.
- Are unique to each person.
- May not be easily recognized.
- Can ebb and flow.
- Tend to occur more often when stress is present.

- Sentòm Deklannchè yo:

- Kapab ogmante pandan peryòd anivèsè dezas la.
- Parèt san zatann.
- Parèt nan fason diferan nan lavi chak moun.
- Kapab pa parèt fasil pou detekte li.
- Kapab chita ap monte desann.
- Gen tandans layite kò-l sitou kote moun ap viv ak anpil estrès.



# Anniversary Triggers

- At your table: (handout)
  - Identify what trigger events have already occurred recently.
  - Identify what trigger events you anticipate in the near term.
  - Discuss the impact of actual and anticipated triggers on individuals and communities

# Kèk Sentòm Anivèsè-a kapab Deklannche...

- Pandan ou chita bò tab ou a:
  - Identifye kèk bagay ki deklannche memwa ou sou dezas la de tanzantan.
  - Identifye kèk bagay ki pral deklannche memwa ou sou dezas la nan jou k'ap vini yo.
  - Diskite ki enpak deklannchè sa-yo pral genyen sou moun k'ap viv nan kominote- w la.

# Objektif

- Aprè seyans fòmasyon sa-a, patisipan yo ap kapab rive:

- Idantifye konsèp kle sou kesyon anivèsè gwo dezaz aprè yo fin pase.
- Dekri konpòtman ak reyaksyon chak grenn moun ansanm ak tout kominote a.
- Mete kanpe bon estrateji an teknik entèvansyon pou ede chak moun ki nan kominote a.

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# Individual Reactions

- Thoughts, feelings, dreams, and memories associated with the event
- Grief and sadness
- Fear and anxiety
- Frustration, anger, and guilt

# Kèk Sentòm Pèsonèl

- Panse, emosyon, move rèv, ak tout bagay ou sonje ki te pase pandan dezas la
- Lapenn ak tristès
- Laperèz ak enkyetid
- Fristrasyon, kolè, ak santiman kilpabilite

## Individual Reactions (cont.)

- Deepened anxiety or depression, acting as limitations, as the new reality of life after disaster sets in
- Anger around the limits of governmental assistance
- Stress from multiple losses as resources run out

# Reyaksyon Endividyèl

- Enkyetid pwofon oswa depresyon, agasman, akòz sitiyasyon dezas la mete ou.
- Kòlè ak tansyon akòz gouvènman an kwaze de bra li ap gade san fè anyen.
- Estrès ki vin ogmante sitou lè tout resous ki te genyen yo disparèt.

# Community Reactions

- Increase in preparedness activities
- Resurgence of media and political attention
- Community solidarity or discord



# Reyaksyon andedan kominote yo

- Ogmantasyon pou aktivite preparasyon yo.
- Medya, laprès ansanm ak sektè politik la rekòmanse fikse atansyon yo sou peyi-a ankò.
- Solidarite nan kominote-a osinon chirepit ak dezakò.



# Intervention Strategies for Individuals

- Educate survivors about triggers and common reactions.
- Address unresolved issues and feelings.
- Educate how the anniversary can be an opportunity for healing.
- Assist survivors to reflect on life changes.
- Encourage planning and participation in community rituals.



# Estrateji ki nesesè le n'ap ede lòt moun

- Edike sivivan yo sou sa yo rele deklannchè-a ak reyaksyon yo ka santi detanzantan.
- Chache mwayen pou ka rive rezoud pwoblèm ki merite rezoud yo, emosyon ak kè kase yo.
- Edike moun yo sou fason anivèsè-a kapab bay opòtinite pou yo jwenn lagerizon.
- Ede sivivan yo reflechi sou fason yo kapab rive chanje lavi yo.
- Ankouraje moun yo planifye ak patisipe nan tout bagay k'ap fèt nan kominote yo..

# Why Are Remembrances Important To Individuals And Communities?

Poukisa komemorasyon se yon  
bagay ki gen anpil enpòtans pou yon  
moun ansanm ak kominote li?

# Understanding Symbols And Rituals

- Symbols and rituals help when the written and spoken word fails us
- They promote a shared experience
- They can help unite occupational, cultural, religious, and generational groups
- They can help heal divisions

# Konprann kisa senbòl ak rit tradisyonèl yo ye?

- Senbòl ak selebrasyon rityèl ka ede moun lè yo pa ka jwenn pawòl ak ekriti pou yo eksprime sa yo santi.
- Se yon fason pou pataje doulè youn ak lòt
- Yo ka kreye inite nan mitan gwoup moun ki gen menm okipasyon, kiltirèl, relijye, ak diferan jenerasyon.
- Yo kapab pote solisyon pou pwoblèm divizyon ak diskòd.

# The Purpose of Remembrance Events and Sites

- Recall and honor death of innocent people
- Recall and honor the suffering and recovery of those who survived



# Objektif komemorasyon evènman ak dedikasyon yon kote espesyal

- Pou sonje epi onore lanmò viktim yo.
- Pou sonje epi onore soufrans ak retablisman moun ki sivivan yo.

# The Purpose Of Remembrance Events And Sites

- Provide comfort to survivors and families of the dead and injured
- Recall and honor those who helped

# Objektif komemorasyon evènman ak dedikasyon yon kote espesyal

- Se yon rekonfò pou  
sivivan yo ansanm ak  
fanmi moun ki mouri  
oswa blese yo.
- Li fè nou sonje epi onore  
moun ki te pote lamèn  
pandan move tan yo.

# The Purpose Of Remembrance Events And Sites

- Provide a time and/or place specific to event to focus/honor/reflect

# Objektif komemorasyon evènman ak dedikasyon yon kote espesyal

- Li pèmèt nou pran yon ti tan pou-n chita epi panse, reflechi nan yon kote ki byen fèt pou sa menm.

# The Purpose Of Remembrance Events And Sites

- Inspire and motivate
- Promote individual healing/recovery
- Promote community healing/recovery

# Objektif komemorasyon evènman ak dedikasyon yon kote espesyal

- Li bay bon jan enspirasyon ak motivasyon
- Li pèmèt nou jwen wout lagerizon ak retablisman.
- Li ede moun ki nan kominite-a jwenn chemen lagerizon ak retablisman tou.

# The Purpose Of Remembrance Events And Sites

- Find meaning and hope
- Provide a way of connecting the past with the future



# Objektif komemorasyon evenman ak dedikasyon yon kote espesyal

- Li bay lavi yon sans epi li pote lespwa
- Li pèmèt nou gade pase nou pou-n kapab pran bon direksyon pou lavni.

# Table Discussion

- How will you respond to anniversary reactions among individuals?
- How will you respond to community anniversary reactions?
- What community functions have been planned or are likely to be planned to commemorate the anniversary?

# Diskisyon ak deba pou gwoup yo

- Ki jan ou pral fè pou ede lòt moun lè yo komanse gen kèk reyakson ki gen rapò ak okazyon anivèsè dezas la?
- Nan ki fason ou kapab ede moun ki nan kominote-a lè kote w'ap viv la kòmanse gen reyakson boulvèsman akòz gwo dezas la?
- **Ki pati nan kominote a ki dwe responsab pou planifye osinon ki ta dwe jwe wòl planifikatè pou òganize komemorasyon nan okazyon anivèsè a?**

# Lessons Learned



# What Lessons did we learn

- Have to be self sufficient as a responder
- Everyone is affected
- Do your homework find out as much as you can about where you are going
  - French vs. Haitian Creole language
  - Feelings about Haitians in the Diaspora

# What Lessons did we learn

- Do not self Deploy to a international response, need a local group to work with, Church, NGO,
- Bring own translator, better yet have someone on the team that speaks the local language
- Field Living Training for Response Teams

# Field Living Skills Training

- Conduct training on the following subjects:
  - Establishing the need for field training.
  - 
  - Working and living in and around a disaster area. (Classroom 30 min)
  - 
  - Individual equipment and how to use it:
    - Dressing for the field (classroom 30 min)
    - Personal protective equipment (classroom 30 min)
    - Field sanitation (classroom and field demo 1 hour)
    - Lunch demo and lecture
    - Field safety (classroom 50 min)
    - Establishing your living area (field demo 1 hour 30 min)
    - Field living skills exercise (field environment 18 hours)
    - Field living skills written examination (classroom 30 min)
    - End of course review (classroom 30 min)
  -

# Field Living Skills

## Individual Equipment List

- Personal Medications
- Sleeping Bag or two blankets
- Personal hygiene kit
- One gallon of water per day (minimum 3 days)
- Safety boots (ankle high w/steel toe)
- Safety helmet
- Eye protection
- Work Gloves



# Individual List

- Rain gear
- Clothing (three days)
- Personal first aid kit (to include sun screen) \*
- Utility knife
- Flashlight
- Plastic trash bags
- Toilet paper
- 10' of rope or heavy cord
- Five gallon bucket (1 ea)
- Camping Soap

# Team Equipment

- In addition to the individual equipment, the team will also have a cache of equipment and supplies to support the team.
- Tents
- Drinking water
- Coolers
- Cots
- MRE's
- Team lighting
- Administrative supplies
- Five gallon buckets with lid
- Shovels
-

# What Lessons did we learn

- Debrief as Team Daily
- Establish a Chain of Command
- Be open to new and different things
- Be Prepared have a Passport
- Find out about medical issues
  - International Health Insurance
  - Malaria
  - Assess your own medical status
  - Food allergies

# What Lessons did we learn

- People in varying cultures grief in different ways,
- Psychological First Aid is easily adaptable to various situations and cultures
- Be open, Be honest and be flexible
- People react to trauma and disasters in all kinds of different ways.

# take care of yourself





and even in a disaster sometimes you have to dance

