

## **POPULATIONS IN PRECARIOUS SITUATION (PSP)**

**DURATION :** 12 days

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS :** 40 participants (European sessions)  
24 participants (Regional sessions)

**LANGUAGE :** English

### **TARGET POPULATION**

Priority to medical personnel who are or could become Field Coordinators, Medical Focal Point or Emergency Pool Members.

With a minimum of 18 months of MSF experience and two different types of programme, at least one of which was an emergency.

### **GOAL OF THE PSP**

Train participants to answer to medical humanitarian emergency situations in an appropriate way and in accordance with MSF policies.

### **TRAINING OBJECTIVES:**

By the end of the PSP, the trainees will be able to:

#### **GENERAL OBJECTIVES**

- Evaluate the population needs (medical and essential: Watsan, shelter, food, security)
- Define intervention strategies adapted to health problems, to the context, to the population and to MSF objectives and policies
- Plan the implementation of program activities
- Ensure follow up of population health status
- Ensure programme monitoring and re-orientation according to context evolution

#### **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES BY MODULE**

##### **1) Epidemiology**

- Assess the situation of a population in an emergency context (rapid health assessment)
- Define, implement and use epidemiological surveillance systems
- Organize and participate in a survey by sampling
- Discuss the validity of the data available in the field
- Use epidemiological data for decision making

##### **2) Nutrition**

- Assess the food and nutritional situation of a population
- Plan an intervention addressing identified needs
- Implement nutritional programs in emergency situations
- Monitor and evaluate a nutrition program

### **3) Vaccination**

- Assess the situation
- Plan and organise a mass vaccination campaign in an emergency situation:
- Discuss the criteria to plan a timely vaccination campaign for measles outbreak response,
- Plan the implementation of the campaign and present arguments supporting the strategy used in this situation,
- Discuss how to estimate needs by using relevant MSF tools
- Evaluate the results.
- Decide criteria to take into account to propose a preventive campaign in humanitarian emergency situation
- Be aware of decision making process choosing Antigens for a preventive mass vaccination campaign in a humanitarian crisis.
- Be aware of multi antigens campaigns planning and organisation specificities,
- Evaluate the results.
- Be aware of innovation in the vaccination field

### **4) Water, hygiene and sanitation (Watsan)**

- Explain the importance and the routes of transmission of the diseases related to Watsan
- Define the place of Watsan in MSF interventions
- Interpret the results of an initial assessment from a Watsan perspective
- Collaborate in the definition of Watsan strategies
- Support the implementation of Watsan activities
- Participate in the monitoring and adjustment of Watsan strategies/activities taking into account the medical/environmental indicators

### **5) Emergencies**

- Identify the priority problems and constraints imposed by the context
- Define immediate-, short-, and medium-term response strategies
- Plan the implementation of emergency programs
- Adapt data-gathering tools to the specific context
- Negotiate an operational plan with various partners
- Discuss the appropriateness of MSF taking a position and the communication methods involved

### **6) Hospital**

- Apply the basic recommendations for the management of a hospital
- Identify the type of services needed in a hospital
- Organize the different services

## **TEACHING TECHNIQUES**

Interactive lectures, discussions, case studies, demonstrations, workshops, outdoor exercises, videos, group work...