**RRT Training Package**

**A3.1 What to know before you go? – Facilitator guide**

**Duration**:

45’ total (Intro: 5’; group work: 15’; debrief 10’ all groups; wrap-up: 10’).

**Learning objectives**:

* Identify the key information that RRT members should receive or gather before deployment to ensure their personal readiness, safety, and situational awareness.

**Method**: Group work

**Groups**: 4 - 6 groups depending on number of participants.

**Instructions to be given to participants**:

In a table with 2 columns, each group will list the following:

1. What information is needed before deployment by the members of the RRT to carry out their mission effectively and safely in a country or region?
2. Potential sources of information.

**Template :**

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| --- | --- |
| Information Needed? | Sources of Information? |
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\*Can be done solely on flipchart or on printable worksheet (Annex 1).

**Review and debriefing**

**About the mission**

Pre-deployment briefing for RRT team can include:

* Objectives for the mission
* Latest available data (no matter how crude)
* Expected reporting mechanism (within the team, to HQ, etc.)
* Indicators/metrics by sector (i.e. epidemiology, laboratory, WASH, etc.)
* Current/previous interventions (if any)

**About the context**

Information that can be gathered by individual members of the team:

* Geography – location (topography, towns, utilities, climate);
* Demography – sociocultural practices, religion, customs, language, tribal groups;
* Political/Security – conflicts within the community gatherings / events (socio-political, festivals, etc.), who to contact in case of an emergency;
* Environmental risks – mosquitos, water;
* Stakeholders in the field (sub-national MOH staff, NGOs, international partners, etc.)
* Current public health event (for which they are preparing for).
* Others

**Training tips**: ask the participants to recall the last time they participated in a response: What were their deployment experiences? Have they always done the preparatory work which consists in gathering information on their place of deployment? If yes, was it helpful? If not, did the lack of information/knowledge generate problems, create barriers and which?

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