Background/Introduction: To familiarize potential national EMT stakeholders with the concepts and objectives of the EMT initiative and to involve them in its implementation, an EMT awareness workshop has been developed as a global advocacy tool. The results of the workshop implementation in the WHO European Region indicated that a new approach is needed to address the specific learning needs of the different country contexts and target audiences, which vary in their level of EMT awareness.
Objectives: To develop a novel workshop design, based on the experience of the EMT awareness workshops conducted in the WHO European Region and on the needs assessment, that addresses the following necessities:
- flexibility of the curriculum to suit the audience's level of knowledge and time constraints;
- the context of the host country to ensure audience engagement.

Method/Description: A new workshop development process involved analysis of previous EMT awareness-raising activities, brainstorming by the working group, and experimentation with the delivery of the pilot workshops by REECH.
Results/Outcomes: The new EMT awareness workshop has the following characteristics:
- modular structure of the curriculum, providing three levels of complexity and detail for of each module;
- the core interactive exercise using the national data of the host country on geographical, demographic, and epidemiological conditions, risks, and hazards of emergencies, and on capacity of health services.

Conclusion: The new EMT awareness workshop provides a flexible and targeted approach to consider the audience's baseline level, the context of the host country, and time constraints, which also allows for the intermittent mode.

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Establishment of a Multi-Country Training Hub for Emergency Preparedness in Indonesia (Multheor) Through WHO Emergency Medical Team Guidance; Indonesia Perspectives

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Background/Introduction: The WHO mentorship and assistance are crucial in ensuring the quality and reliability of internationally deployed EMTs assisting needy countries. The program is a comprehensive assessment that helps EMTs evaluate all elements and personnel of the team that must be rapidly deployed to aid a nation facing an emergency.
Objectives: It encompasses logistical equipment, procedures, clinical capabilities, administration, and management. This procedure guarantees the team is completely autonomous and delivers patient care according to international benchmarks.
Method/Description: Indonesia has experienced civilian-military coordination in humanitarian aid efforts in such natural and non-natural tragedy in Indonesia.
Results/Outcomes: Indonesia requires a dedicated training center to develop and deploy Emergency Medical Team (EMT) teams for effective response to diverse crises both within Indonesia and internationally.
Conclusion: The successful completion of the recognition of Multheor Indonesia by the South-East Asia Region and WHO EMT is a strategic measure to effectively address future disasters. We urge them to enhance their emergency preparedness and operational readiness by ensuring the verification of national EMTs.

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Rapid Response Team (EPR-RRT) Program in Niger: Experiences and Challenges

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Background/Introduction: The WHO's prompt declaration of a Public Health Emergency of International Concern shepherded an effective coordinated response to contain the epidemic. In order to coordinate better the response to epidemics, outbreaks and disasters, the Niger Ministry of Health and the WHO Country Office established the Rapid Response team.
Objectives: The aim of this study is to describe the experiences and challenges during the Implementation of Emergency Preparedness and Response-Rapid Response Team.
Method/Description: The study used a mixed methods approach with quantitative and qualitative data from a literature review of the WHO Country Office coordination mechanisms and the Niger Public Health Emergency Operational Centre (PHEOC). The study was conducted at the PHEOC of Niger during 12 months from September 2022 to September 2023.
Results/Outcomes: The program began with the evaluation of Niger's capacities and capacity building of teams to prepare, detect, and respond to public health emergencies within 24 hours of an alert. The team of multi-disciplinary and multi-sector experts was identified, selected, and trained using a series of training modules. The team was composed of a total of 50 experts from six sectoral ministries. The average age is 49.94 (±5.9) years with extremes ranging from 33 to 56 years. The sex ratio is 0.35. The team has acquired the experience of being deployed in four regions of the country and six districts as part of the response to six public health events.
Conclusion: The rapid response team has made it possible to acquire not only the technical and operational skills, but also financial, human, and logistical capacities to respond rapidly when a public health emergency occurs.

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