Haiti Cholera outbreak

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Haiti - Context



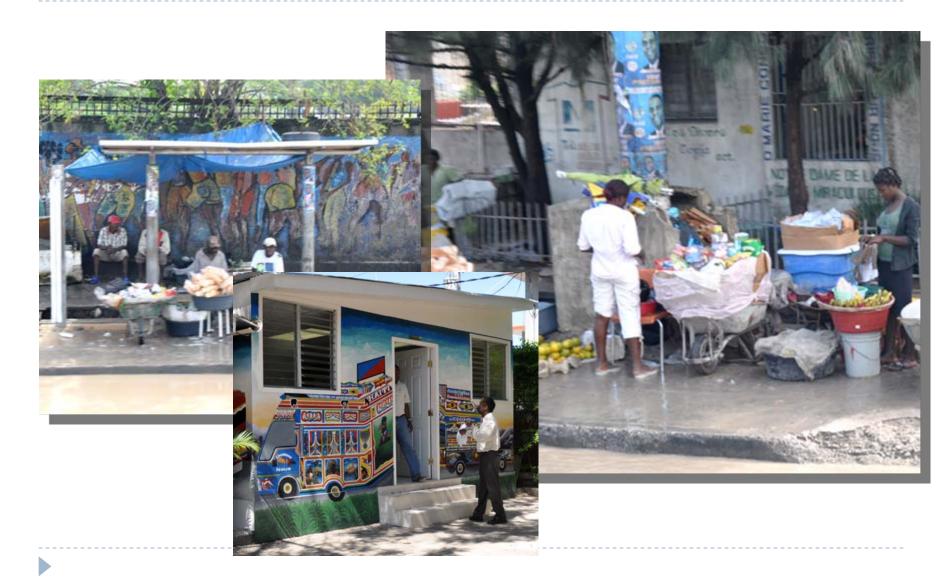
Haiti – Context

There is no apparent order in the country...but Haitians get along well.

The posters are full of colors and shapes. Just watch in the streets the taxis called TAP TAP.



Haiti - context



Context

Garbage is everywhere.



Camps

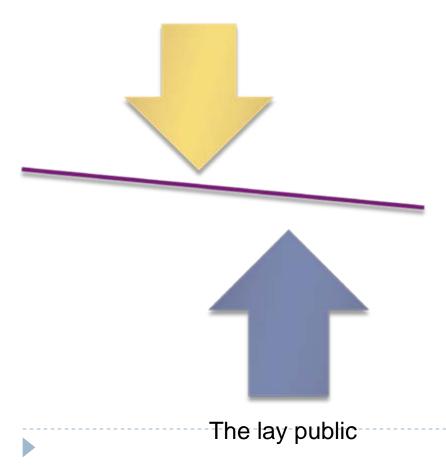






Haiti – different levels information

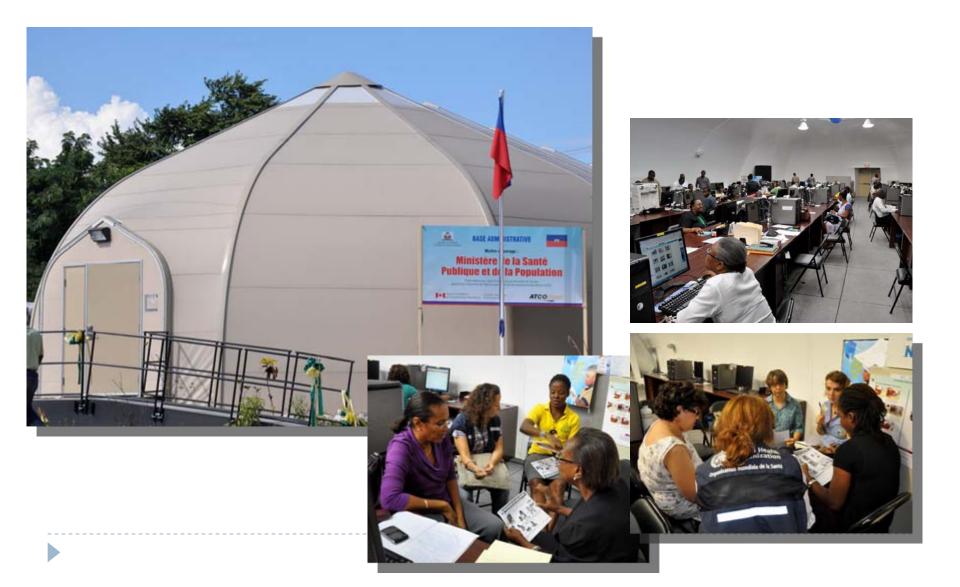
The subject experts







MoH The Ministry of Health operates in a tent



Call Center

Call centers are cell phones that remained with people. They provided services where they actually were but were vital to address rumors. Many questions were asked regarding cholera contamination.



Press Room

Always accessible press conference rooms, with topics that were in the media the day before. For example, one day they talked about contamination, so they brought a person that day to talk about cholera contamination.



Press Room

Strong media interest in the graphic materials produced.



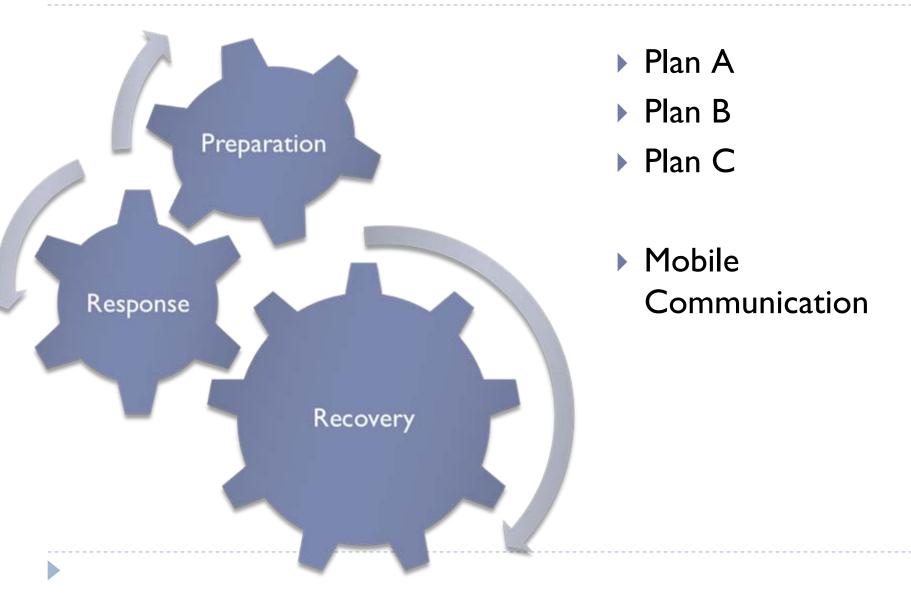
Challenges

- I. Haiti had known cholera. For the population it is a new, unknown disease.
- 2. This Fact, combined with several others.
- 3. Cholerais not perceived as being a "natural" nor preventable disease.
- 4. Prevention messages are sometimes difficult to convey in the communities
 - I. Violence have been committed against CTC
 - 2. People were lynched on suspicion or poisoning water supplies
 - 3. Stigmatisation of cholera patients

Beliefs And Perceptions:

- This popular Haitian proverb means "Microbes do not kill Haitians", indicating there is a belief that Haitians are so use to microbes, and have become so resistance, that no microbes can kill them anymore
- "We have been living in these conditions for many years and we did not get cholera" "Cholera does not exist in our country. It is something else which is killing us"
- The feeling that cholera is part of an international plan

How to integrate risk communication with context's culture



Perception...On the way cholera is transmitted



- risk communication:
 - the emotional response to the hazard
 - Air 🕨
 - Hands
 - Sex
 - Skin Contact
 - Mosquitoes
 - Dusts

Cholera can be cured

- ORS is known as "serum" but misperceptions on how touse it. Sometimes use like as a prevention.
- CTC are seen as a source of cholera.. And as spreading the disease.
- Haitian want antibiotics to cholera, not water! Serum!
- Having a lot question:
 - Why i can get antibiotics
 - We need to know how to stop the spreading of the disease

Feelings

- Unclear understanding on how chorela is transmitted
- Unclear on how cholera can be treated
- Chorela is unknow disease in the country
- Fast.. Death can occur in just a few hours
- While earthquake has solidarity and unity in the population, cholera generate division and tensions
- Isolation from a large parte of the population.
- Shame

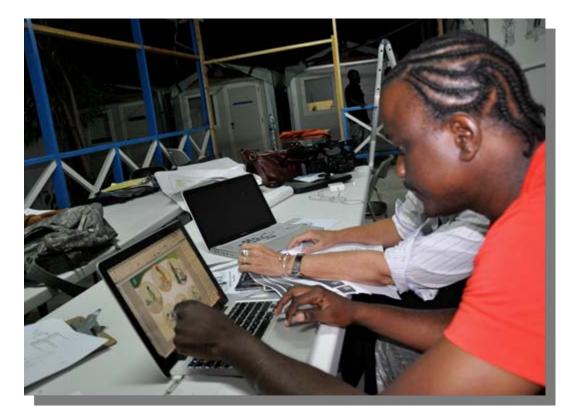
Challenges: Decision Making

- Emerging as challenges in terms of guidance and assistance that is needed, at the sub-national and community levels
- Some of the important strategic approaches and some challenges
- Some of the tools and resources need to be developed in the local reality.
- Inter-agency collaboration is most essential technically and operationally - for strengthening core communication capacities in countries

Haiti - What Works !

- I. Focus on the individual and the context
- 2. Types of approaches to integrate different levels.
- 3. Have a toolkit approaches
- 4. Combine media and interpersonal communication
- 5. Community Empowerment should be the goal

Design

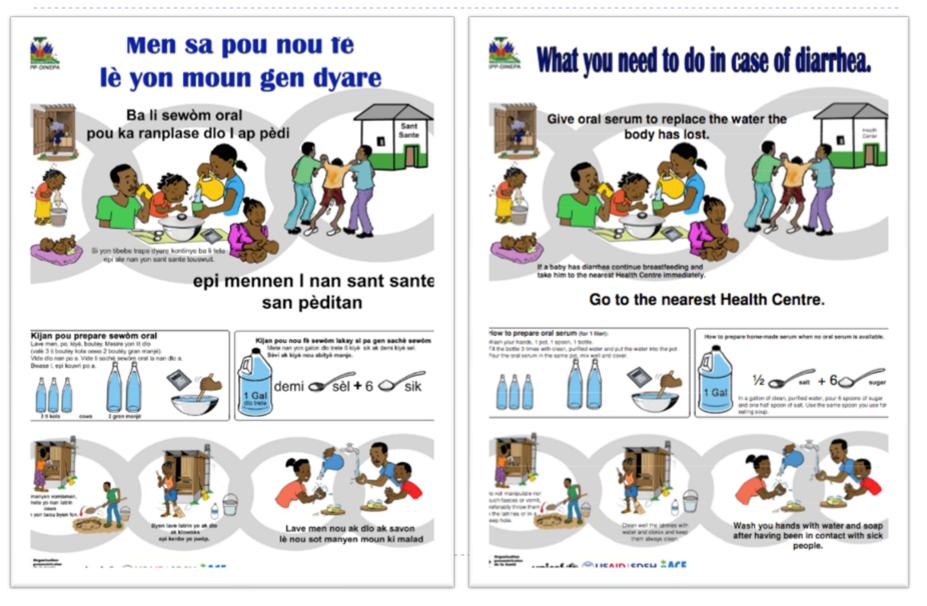




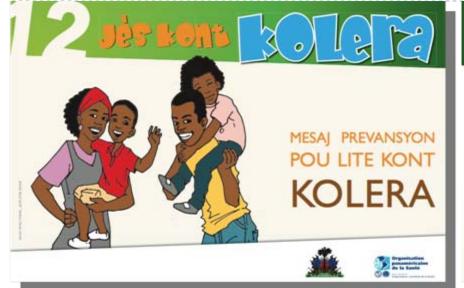
Developing Key Messages - Prevention



Developing Key Messages what to do if you have diarrhea



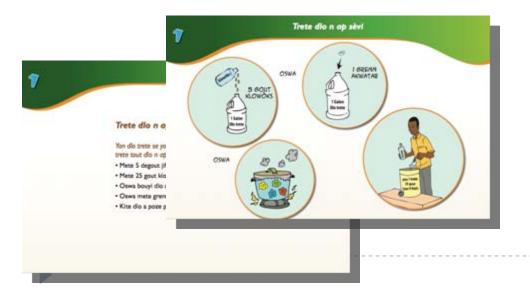
Developing Key Messages – Flip Chart to Social Mobilization

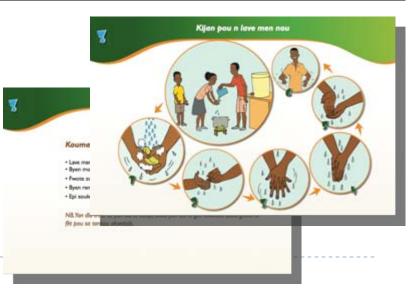


GID EDIKASYON POU LITE KONT

« Nou ka itilize gid sa a pou fê edikasyon nan sant sante, kominote yo: Kominote yo, Kan yo, Fanmi yo, Lekôl yo, Legliz yo. »

KOLERA se yon maladi moun trape nan manje ak dlo ki kontamine, sa vle di ki gen mikwòb kolera a. Maladi kolera a grav anpil anpil men li fasil pou trete. Moun ki trape KOLERA a ka mouri si li pa jwenn swen. Se pousa, nou dwe ba li bwè sewòm oral pou ranplase dlo l ap pèdi a, epi mennen li san pèdi tan nan sant sante ki pi pre a depi premye dyare a.





Developing Key Messages – How to help his family in hospital



Developing Key Messages – ...we can quickly get well...



Developing Key Messages – Washing hands

D



Developing Key Messages – what ..to do when we leave the hospital

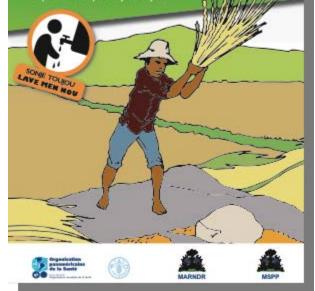




Developing Key Messages – Rural sector - salt and rice fields

Mesaj prevansyon **pou jere Kolera** nan sektè agrikòl la

Nou ka travay nan chan yo kè poze, depi nou swiv prekosyon sa yo :





tankou tomat, patat e latriye. Nou ka manje tout p san kè sote, depi yo byen kwit paske chalè touye tout fwi yo ak dlo trete ak jif.



Si yon moun gen dyare, li pa sipoze travay nan d nan sezon rekòt la. Ranmase tout vye fatra bò kote n ap chode diri, lè rekòt la chèch li pa kontamine, byen lave veso nou pral mete rekòt yo, kite rekòt yo fè yon ti tan nan solèy pou mikwòb yo ka mouri, pa kite fatra bò kote lòt kilti yo tankou tomat, patat e latriye.

Lè nou lan min sèl



Nan min sèl yo, li difisil pou nou pran maladi kolera paske mikwòb la paka viv kote sèl la fò anpil. Men fòk nou toujou kenbe prensip ijyèn yo, pa poupou, pa jete fatra, pa lave kouchèt tibebe nan min sèl yo.

Hope ! ...Light at the end of the tunnel



Hope !Light at the end of the tunnel





Log Base







