

## Pandemic Resilience: Building a Roadmap for Rural Arizona

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## Understanding the COVID-19 Response



- COVID-19 pandemic is different from other public health emergencies.
- Acute incident vs. sustained long-term response.
- Shift in priorities and roles for all agencies involved.
- Implementing [new] activities for disease mitigation and prevention.

## Why review the response?



**Objective:** Reflecting on what happened, understanding "why", and establishing next steps.

- Document lessons learned
- Capture strengths (what worked well?)
- Capture areas of improvement (what can we do better?)
- Prepare for the next event requiring a similar level of response
- Document corrective actions to guide future planning efforts

## An After Action Review for Rural Response

Document:

- Strengths
- Areas of Improvement
- Recommendations

By asking the below three questions:

- What went well?
- What did not go well?
- What changes would be helpful next time?



## What does this involve?



#### What an AAR is:

- Assessment of processes, plans, and procedures
- Focus on coordination, collaboration, communication
- Evaluation of response areas

#### What an AAR is NOT:

- Evaluation of any one agency or organization
- Performance measurement of any individual

## Some considerations before we begin

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

MEL & ENID ZUCKERMAN COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Center for Rural Health

**Components of the Public Health System** 

Federal

Agencies

STLTs (State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Health Departments)

Private,

Nonprofit

Associations

Government Agencies

Other than

Public Health)

Community-Based

Organizations

Media

Clinical Care

Delivery

Systems

Educational

Institutions

Private

Industry

- Consider the timeline of the COVID-19 response (March 2020- present)
- Revisit the overarching goals of the COVID-19 response
- Reflect on how stakeholders reacted
- Evaluate coordination with or among state, local, healthcare coalitions, and community partners

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITIES

PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITIES	HEALTHCARE PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITIES
1. Community Preparedness	1. Healthcare System Preparedness
2. Community Recovery	2. Healthcare System Recovery
3. Emergency Operations Coordination	3. Emergency Operations Coordination
4. Emergency Public Information and Warning	
5. Fatality Management	5. Fatality Management
6. Information Sharing	6. Information Sharing
7. Mass Care	
8. Medical Countermeasure Dispensing	
9. Medical Materiel Management and Distribution	
10. Medical Surge	10. Medical Surge
11. Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions	
12. Public Health Laboratory Testing	
13. Public Health Surveillance & Epidemiological Investigation	
14. Responder Safety & Health	14. Responder Safety & Health
15. Volunteer Management	15. Volunteer Management



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#### Thank you for your time and participation.



### **Step 1: Identify the strengths**



## What are three strengths that come to mind as you think about the COVID-19 response across the Arizona rural network?

Please enter one response at a time.



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# Step 2: Identify the areas of improvement



#### Identify three areas of improvement that should be addressed as we move forward. <u>Please enter one response at a time.</u>



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## **Step 3: Identify next steps**



# List three recommendations you believe to be critical for meeting the needs of rural and underserved communities in our State?

Please enter one response at a time.



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