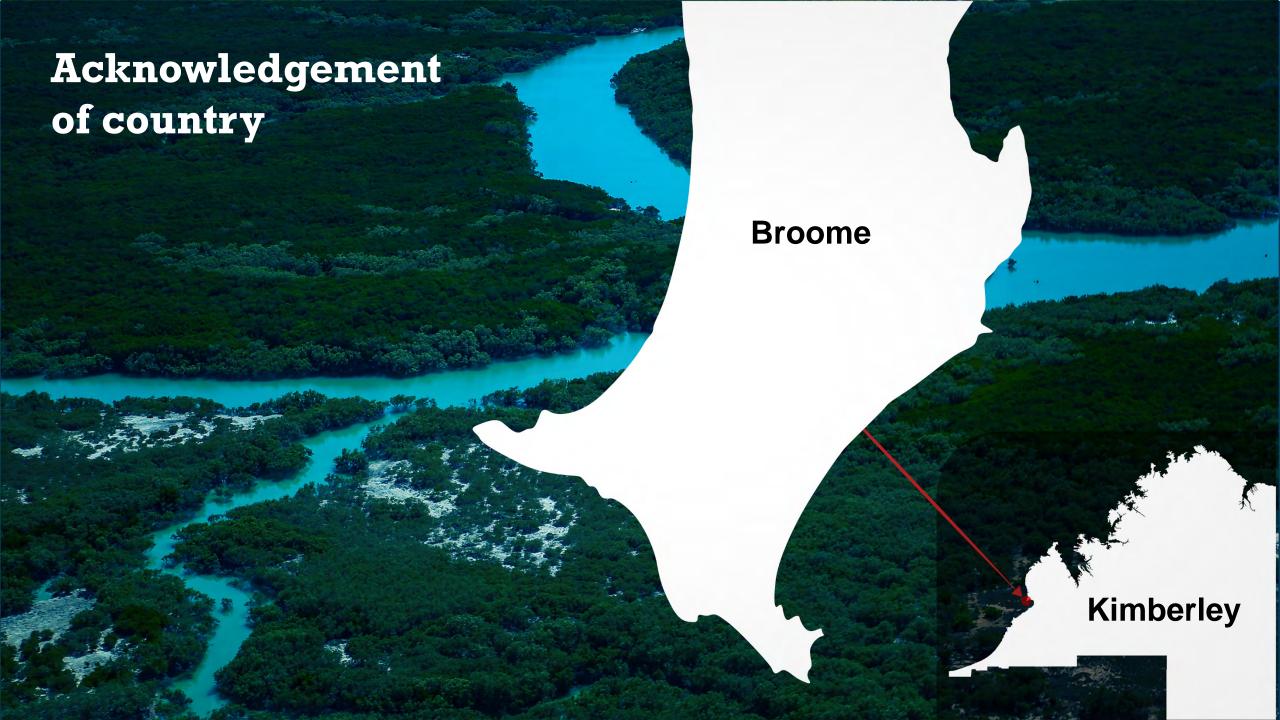


Kimberley response to COVID-19 – the importance of community education in disaster management

Dr Lorraine Anderson KAMS Medical Director









Ord Valley Aboriginal Health Service



Yura Yungi



Derby Aboriginal Health Service



Nirrumbuk Aboriginal Corporation



Bidyadanga Aboriginal Community

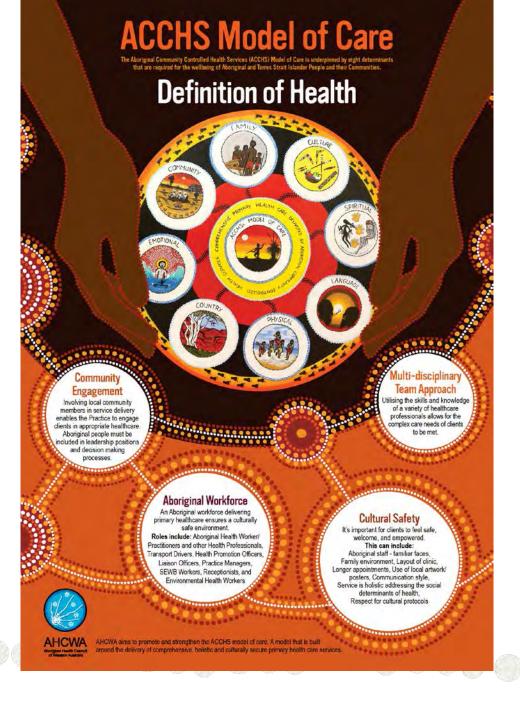


Beagle Bay Community





KAMS is a peak organisation for the Kimberley Region and part of a large network of ACCHO providers in the state led by the Aboriginal Health Council of WA (AHCWA)



ACHHO sector Model of Care

 Underpinned by 8 fundamental dimensions pivotal to the health and wellbeing of Aboriginal people and their Communities



Fundamental Dimensions

Person

Physical

Spiritual

Emotional

Community

Culture

Language



What is community

A **community** is a group of living things sharing the same environment. They usually have shared interests. In human communities, people have some of the same beliefs and needs, and this affects the identity of the group and the people in it.

Wikipedia



What is education

Education is about learning skills and knowledge. It also means helping people to learn how to do things and support them to think about what they learn. It's also important for educators to teach ways to find and use information.

Wikipedia



What is communication

Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another.

Every **communication** involves (at least) one sender, a message and a recipient. ... These include our emotions, the cultural situation, the medium used to communicate, and even our location

Communication in Remote Aboriginal Communities

To work effectively with, and communicate well with communities, you need to be:

- aware of culture
- skilled with Indigenous concepts
- advanced in theories of justice and human rights
- able to work without racism or other prejudices

Ref: Indigenous Health infonet

Communicating in a crisis – what?

Deliver essential information in a quick, clear, and transparent manner.

Share what you don't know, in addition to what you do know.

Make it clear what or who people can look to for stability and guidance.

Communicating in a Crisis: When?

Communicate broadly, repeatedly, and through multiple means.

Explain *before* questions and concerns are submitted, when possible.

Answer question and concerns honestly

Communicating in a Crisis: How?

Be human and connect

Get out to community

Listen to understand

Focus on the people, not the problem

COVID-19 pandemic

The crisis is the COVID-19 pandemic

The stage is the Kimberley

What have we been successful at

- Educating community about COVID
- Educating community about vaccination
- Finding out what will work for each community
- Finding out what each community wants
- Getting that information to the communities



What has been most important in our success

- Governance and Leadership and COMMUNICATION within KAMS
- Prioritisation of Aboriginal cultural and spiritual ways and COMMUNICATION within Communities

COVID-19 Operational Response Guiding Principles

- Engage with community through clear communications
- Comply with government issued advice and directives
- Organisation & clinics align to government directives to operate to the fullest extent possible
- Limit impact to continuity of services
- Limit COVID-19 impact on staff, patients and Kimberley community

Structured approach to communication within KAMS first

KAMS / KRS Board





- Ultimate decision-making authority for all matters related to KAMS and KRS, including the response to COVID-19.
- Meet as required to be updated on COVID-19 and provided with a summary of key COVID-19 related decisions.
- Day to day operational matters are delegated by the Board to the KAMS CEO.



Decisions related to management and oversight of the KAMS COVID response.



Provide advice to the leadership group on clinical response.

Communications
Group

Develop and distribute approved communication materials.



Coordinate the development, distribution and review of accurate, timely and culturally accessible communication materials for KAMS staff, KAMS and KRS clinics and patients, and the broader Kimberley Aboriginal community.





- a mechanism to ensure informed clinical advice and communication between the KAMS COVID response groups
- Developing short, medium and long term strategies to inform the planning process already in place
- Provide practical and specific clinical advice on implementation of the Pandemic Management Plans in play
- Identify and escalate emerging and pressing issues
- Develop, review and inform key documents, guidelines and plans as appropriate
- Review new communication materials to be disseminated through existing channels
- The development and management of risk frameworks in response to existing and emerging risks in order to prevent, minimise and manage risks appropriately
- Effectively managing the demands of key stakeholders such as patients / clients, other KAMS business units, the Executive Management Team, the Board of Directors and others
- Contribute to the flow of information within KAMS and KAMS Member Services

Cyclone alert system

- The usual disaster to hit the Kimberley is Cyclones
- The cyclone warning system is something we are all familiar with, communities recommended we adopt something similar and this became a feature throughout our response
 - Green
 - Amber
 - Red

COVID Alert System - Vulnerable staff

Green Alert No increased risk of exposure

- All vulnerable staff are identified, meet with HR to discuss actions during amber and red alert and their status communicated to their Manager and Executive Manager
- Vulnerable staff must not be allocated to manage suspect cases of COVID-19, otherwise all other duties to be performed as normal
- Ongoing training and awareness of COVID-19 for all clinic based staff
- HR identify and meet with secondary clinical workforce who may need to be deployed during subsequent alert levels

Amber Alert

Increased risk of exposure

- Risk assessment conducted on vulnerable staff and those who have requested to cease working
- Vulnerable staff must not attend work and will be redeployed or directed to take leave as applicable
- HR complete a disclosure agreement with any vulnerable staff who elect to remain in clinical duties in the event of an amber alert
- Vulnerable staff working from home will be assigned work and provided with a laptop
- Social and Emotional Wellbeing (SEWB) staff provide support to staff as required
- Secondary clinical workforce undertake selfisolation in preparation for deployment into Health Centres

Red Alert High risk of exposure

- No vulnerable staff working in the Health Centre
- Any remaining secondary clinical workforce undertake self-isolation in preparation for deployment into Health Centres
- Vulnerable staff working from home will continue to be assigned alternative work as appropriate



COVID Alert System - Travel Restrictions

Green Alert

No increased risk of exposure

- Microsoft Teams and telehealth must be used for all work related activity where possible
- Travel to or from a Green site must be justified and will be permitted within Western Australia (including the Kimberley) with Manager approval
- Travel outside Western Australia requires CEO approval

Amber Alert

Increased risk of exposure

- Microsoft Teams and telehealth must be used for all work related activity where possible
- Essential (see below) travel to or from an Amber site can only be approved by the CEO
- Travel outside Western Australia requires CEO approval

Red Alert High risk of exposure

- All meetings to be conducted through Microsoft Teams
- Telehealth to be used where possible for clinical staff
- All travel must be approved by CEO



COVID Alert System **–KAMS** self-isolation requirements

Green Alert No increased risk of exposure

Amber Alert

Increased risk of exposure

Red Alert High risk of exposure

Isolation and quarantine in accordance with Government requirements

- If COVID is present in WA (but not in the Kimberley) all staff (including new recruits, agency or locums) that have travelled outside of the Kimberley required to self-isolate for 14 days upon return to the Kimberley.
- Secondary clinical workforce undertake self-isolation in preparation for deployment into Health Centres
- Remote Area Staff offered Isolation Leave in Broome with accommodation and car provided
- Essential clinical Staff that FIFO between Broome and Remote communities are required to selfisolate before travelling to work in Remote Health Centres (refer to Travel section also)

- Any remaining secondary clinical workforce undertake self-isolation in preparation for deployment into Health Centres
- Remote Area Staff offered Isolation Leave in Broome with accommodation and car provided
- Essential Clinical Staff that FIFO between Broome and Remote communities are required to selfisolate before travelling to work in Remote Health Centres

DON'T

- Go out if you don't need to
- Have big family gatherings
- Go shopping (food is ok)
- Have visitors to your home
- Visit homes of the family
- Share cars with other family
- Share cups or cigarettes with anyone

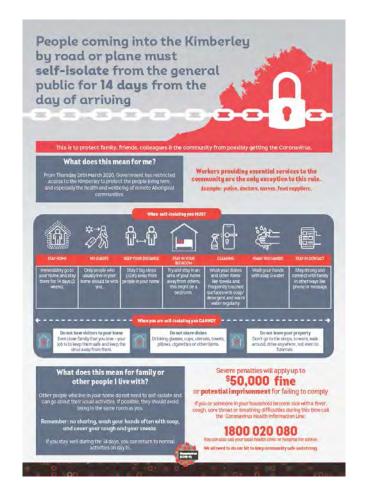
USE CAUTION

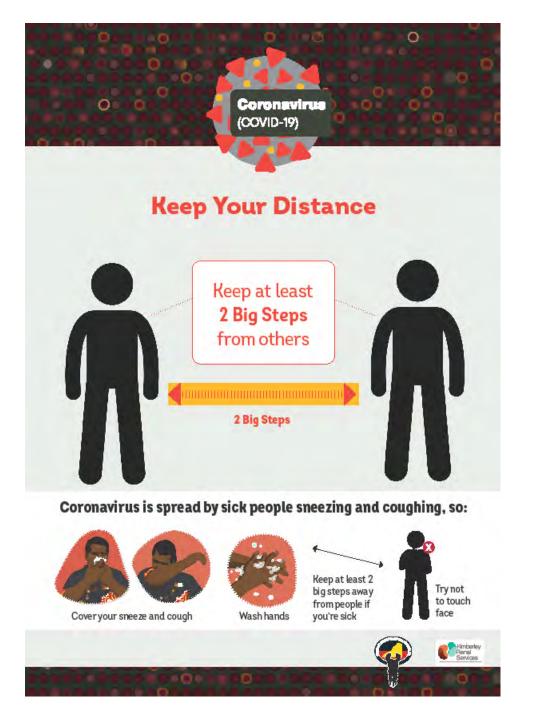
- Visiting grocery store
- Getting take out

SAFE TO DO

- Take a walk
- Read a good book
- Listen to music
- Cook a meal
- Watch your favourite shows and movies
- Call a friend/ family or message them

Other comms used





Engaging community

We went out to the communities and talked about COVID –

- What it is, how to stay safe and what the risk is
- What to do if you feel sick
- How to get tested
- What will happen if there's an outbreak

Engaging other services

- Regional Leadership Group Meeting
- WACHS:KAMS interface
- RFDS:KAMS interface
- WA Health: KAMS interface
- AHCWA:KAMS interface
- Commonwealth:KAMS interface

KAMS COVID-19 **Toolkit**

COVID-19 Toolkit

Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services (KAMS)



Scenario Testing





Telehealth



COVID Vaccine Pre-Implementation

Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) Plan

Strategic planning for behavioural and social communication begins with the fundamentals



COMBI



1. Overall Goal

 100% of people are offered a COVID-19 vaccination course with the provision of culturally appropriate vaccine information.

 At least 80% of adults are vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine within 6 months of Phase 1b commencing.

 At least 90% of people who have a first dose of a COVID-19 vaccination have a second dose at the recommended time.

2. Our Behavioural Objectives

 Within the first 2 months (8 weeks) of availability, present at remote clinic, Aboriginal Medical Service (AMS), approved General Practice (GP) or hospital and receive 1st Vaccine dose.

& then

 Return for a 2nd Vaccine dose by presenting to approved remote Clinic, AMS, approved GP or Hospital within the recommended period (3 months/ 12 weeks).

3. The situational market analysis

Survey's completed by

- staff,
- community members
- AHW students



4. The overall strategy

A. Re-state the Behavioural Objectives

B. Set out "Communication Objectives" which will need to be achieved in order to achieve the behavioural results

C. Outline Communication Strategy: a broad outline of the proposed communication actions for achieving communication and behavioural results in terms of the five communication actions listed

Communication keys:

- Reminded of the real risk of COVID-19 reaching the Kimberley
- Assured the vaccine is safe.
- Assured the vaccine cannot give people COVID-19
- Convinced the Vaccine will offer protection against serious illness and death
- Aware that, similar to other vaccines, some side effects may occur
- Reminded Health staff are trained, qualified and ready to vaccinate
- Informed that getting the vaccine will also provide protection to family and community
- Aware of where and when the vaccine can be accessed

Communication objectives

Provide easy access

Provide accurate information

• Prompt people to return for the second injection in 3 months (12 weeks).

5. The COMBI Plan of Action

A description of the integrated communication actions to be undertaken with specific communication details. Calendar/Time-line/ Implementation Plan.

6. Management and implementation of COMBI

Who does what?



7. Monitoring implementation and the Assessment of behavioural impact

Process indicators used in tracking the effect and penetration of the communication actions.

Details of the behavioural impact indicators to be used



8. COMBI budget

There's always a budget













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