

Community-based Management of COVID-19

Overview of Technical Package

Original Version April 8, 2020 Version 2 June 23, 2020



Module 1: Local Preparedness and Response Strategy

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| Objective | Guide LGUs in their COVID - 19 preparedness and response mechanisms on the level of governance and coordination <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To identify the current phase of response for the locality2. To identify the different stakeholders and their roles3. To establish systems and plans to address COVID-19 |
| Target Audience | Provincial Inter-agency task force or Provincial disaster response committee (PDRRM) Municipal IATF or MDRRM representatives (to the provincial task force) BHERTs representative (to the provincial task force) Private sector and civil society rep (to the provincial task force) |

Key Points

- Communities should always be prepared to respond against COVID-19. Different levels of response have different priority actions.
- Proper risk assessment can guide LGUs in mounting the appropriate level of response against COVID-19.
- Clarity of roles and organizational tasks strengthens accountability and coordination for each level of response.

Module 2: Case Finding and Contact Tracing

Describe how communities can prevent the spread of COVID-19 through community mobilized and people-centric case finding, contact tracing, and isolation.

Objectives:

1. Describe essential disease concepts in preventing the spread of COVID-19
 - a. Symptoms & transmission
 - b. Case finding & contact tracing
2. Relate how Filipino values empower communities in stopping COVID 19
3. Describe the roles and functions of the BHERTS
4. Provide guidance on the use of clinical algorithms in COVID-19 decision making

| | Municipality/City | Province | CHD/Region | Partners |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Target Participants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Unit Head of ICS • Health Cluster Head (usually, Local Health Office), especially the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ MHO/CHO, Surveillance Officer, Midwives • BHERTs Coordinator, and Executive Officers • Barangay Captains/representative • Local PNP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Unit Head of Province ICS • Health Cluster Head (usually PHO) in ICS • Chiefs of Hospital, Incident Commander of Hospital/Clinical Staff • Surveillance Officer • MHOs, Nurse/Midwife Reps • BHERTs Supervisor/Coordinator • PNP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Program Managers (HEPO, BHW, MCH, TB, Program Officers) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Practitioner Reps • Reps of Organized groups (cooperatives, churches, etc.) • CSO/NGO reps |

Key Points

- **Community mobilized and people-centric case finding and contact tracing** can help stop the spread of COVID-19 in communities even in setting of limited testing capacity
- **Home isolation/quarantine is possible for contacts and most mild cases** if conditions are met and regularly monitored. Otherwise they can be cared for in a LIGTAs COVID facility
- **BHERTs** have key roles in detecting, managing, and monitoring cases at the community level
- **Clinical algorithms** are tools that can guide decision making, but judgement call may be needed for complex situations

Module 3: Establishing Community Isolation Units (LIGTAs COVID - Local Isolation and General Treatment Areas for COVID-19 Cases)

Objectives:

1. Describe LIGTAs COVID admission as an alternative to home-based isolation in controlling the spread of COVID-19 in communities
2. Describe the functions of the LIGTAs COVID facility
3. Describe principles in the design, construction and operation of LIGTAs COVID facilities
4. Identify the components and resources needed in establishing LIGTAs COVID facilities

| | Municipality/City | Province | CHD/Region | Partners |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Target Participants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational locus for the CIU Logistics Engineer, Budget, Health Office Potential owners/stewards of temporary facilities (e.g. owners of large establishments, religious leaders) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineer Budget Health Operational locus for the CIU Logistics DepEd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHSD, HRMU, PhilHealth LHIO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector engineers |

Key Points

- **LIGTAs COVID is an essential component** in breaking the chain of transmission COVID-19.
- LIGTAs COVID is not a hospital, but an **alternative to home-based isolation** that is linked to the wider local health system.
- Design, construction, and operation of LIGTAs COVID should meet the following:
 - Function over form
 - Acceptability to the community
 - Cost effectiveness, and sustainability
 - Safety and security
- Establishing a LIGTAs COVID center involves consideration of the four "S" requirements: **Space, Staff, Supplies, Services**

Module 4: Family oriented approach for different levels of care

Objectives:

1. Be able to assess how household vulnerabilities can impact COVID 19 response
2. Be able to classify families according to their risk profiles and level of exposure to COVID 19
3. Provide general guidance for household and family members for preventing and managing COVID-19 infection in the home/community

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| Target Audience | TRAINING Province Level: PHO, PSWDO, HEPO to coordinate Municipality/City Level: Local Health Office particularly <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BHERT coordinator• HEPO Social Welfare Office ABC President for coordination NGOs/CSOs/POs involved in local implementation, especially those providing Technical Assistance to implementation | IMPLEMENTATION Middle audience: BHERTS Community Leaders (formal & informal) COVID-19 Community Stakeholders Frontline health care providers Target audience: Households/families |
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Key points

- **The Home/Family can be an enabler OR a disabler in the COVID-19 response**
 - therefore it is important to assess their COVID-19 risk profile
- **Each person's actions are influenced by their home context and it impacts on the COVID-19 chain of transmission**
- **Families have unique dynamics and members take on particular roles**
 - Decision Maker, Caregiver, Health Educator
 - Knowing these roles can help the BHERTS in assisting households prevent and manage COVID-19 in the home and community setting