

Tools for Tribal Zika Emergency Preparedness

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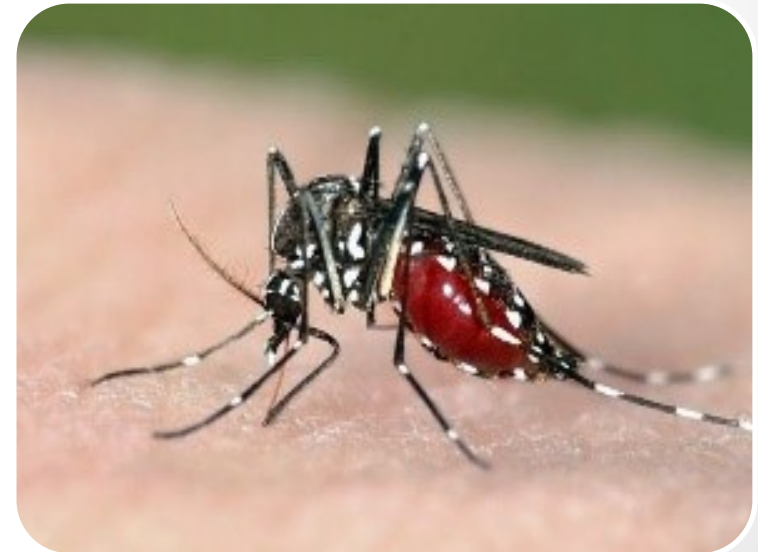
Purpose: To advocate for the rights of all federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes through the fulfillment of the trust responsibility to deliver health and public health services.

Mission Statement: Established by the Tribes to advocate as the united voice of federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, NIHB seeks to reinforce Tribal sovereignty, strengthen Tribal health systems, secure resources, and build capacity to achieve the highest level of health and well-being for our People.



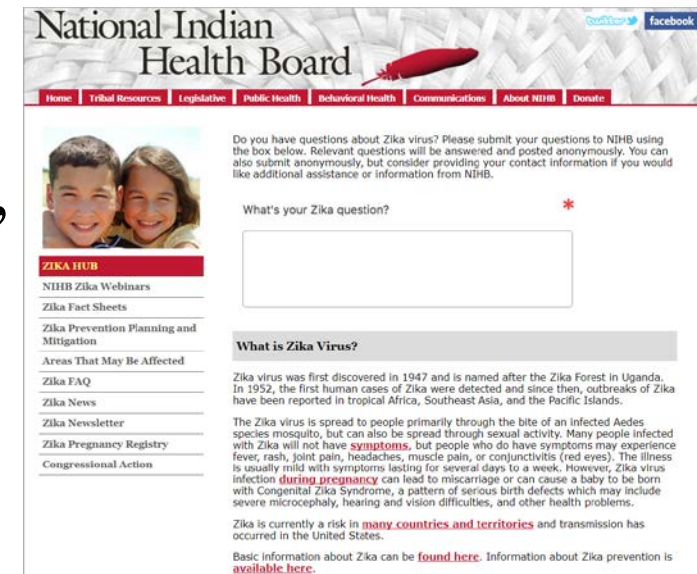
Outline

- Overview of NIHB's Zika work
- Zika Training Curriculum
- Legal tools to support partnerships
- Questions



NIHB's Zika Work

- Serve as a voice for Tribal health departments and a liaison for CDC communication
 - Facilitate four state-Tribal collaboration meetings
 - Facilitate Zika communication via webinar series, newsletters, brochures, posters, Tribal Zika hub on NIHB's website

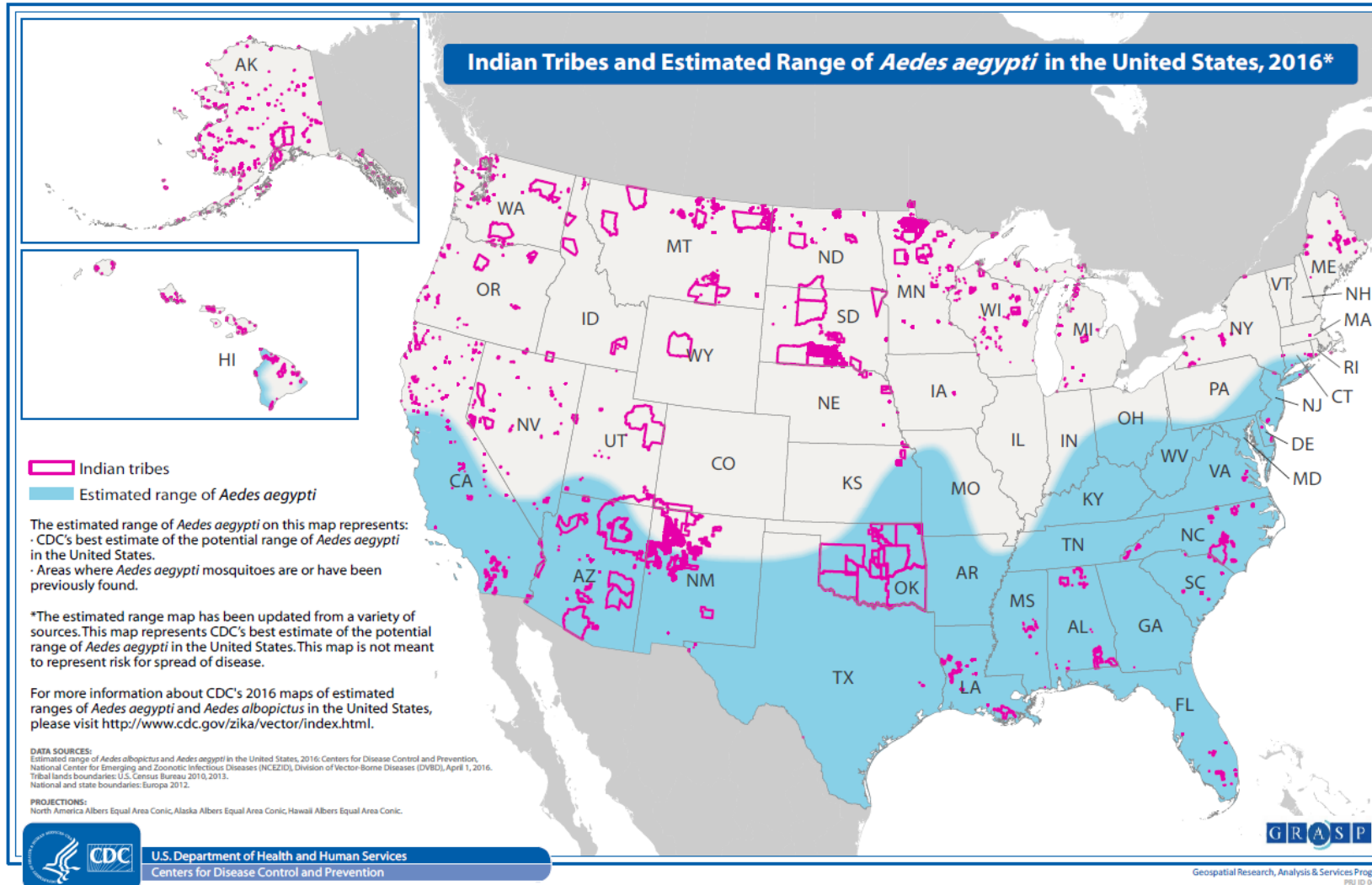


NIHB's Zika Work

- Strengthen capacity of Tribal public health in risk communication and evaluation
 - Zika Training Curriculum
 - Zika mini-awards for three tribes
- Create a feedback loop with Tribal leaders and health departments
 - Zika Survey



Zika in Tribal Communities



Zika Training Curriculum

Tribal Zika Emergency Preparedness Training and Toolkit

- Zika 101
- How to develop a Zika Action Plan (ZAP)



Zika Response Phases

Phase 0

- **Preparedness-** *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* vector is present or possible in the area

Phase 1

- **Mosquito season-** *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* vector is actively biting

Phase 2

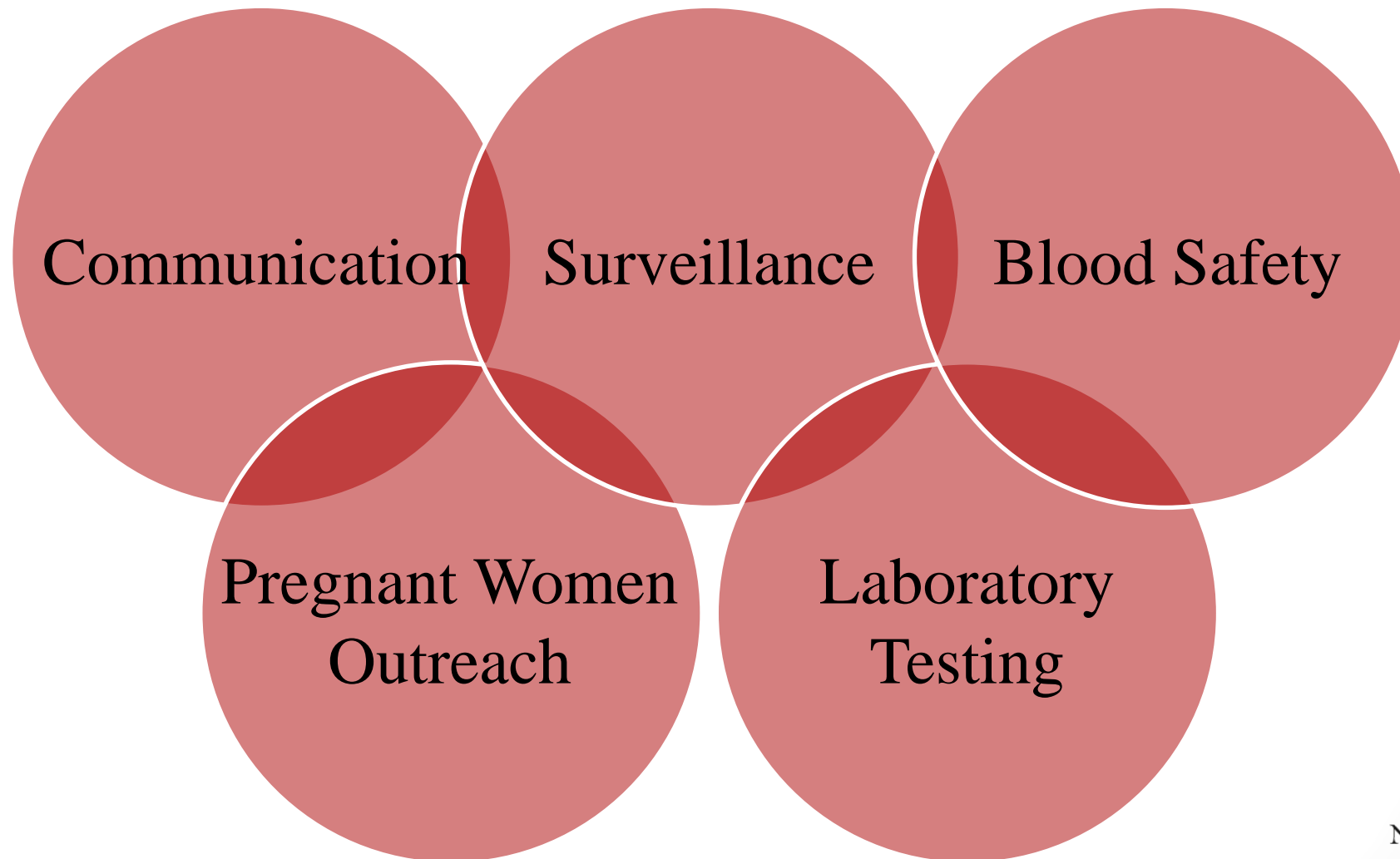
- **Confirmed local Zika transmission-** Single, locally-acquired case, or cases clustered in a single household and occurring less than two (2) weeks apart

Phase 3

- **Confirmed multiperson Zika local transmission-** Illnesses with onsets occurring two (2) or more weeks apart within an approximately 1 mile diameter



Zika Response Target Areas



Communication



- Risk communication
 - Uses principles of be first, be right, be credible
- Focus on knowledge, outreach, and protection
- Consider literacy, health literacy, and language



Surveillance

- Ensure Tribal health departments are ready to identify and investigate possible cases of Zika virus
- Ensure availability of diagnostic tests
- Clear procedure for ordering and approving tests from public health laboratories (PHLs)



Laboratory Testing

- Is there capacity for laboratory testing?
- Laboratory Response Network (LRN) at CDC- A national network of 150+ labs that can provide Zika testing
- If not, is there a need to contract out services?



Partnership & Collaboration

GOALS

- Strengthen the ability and coordination of health and public health systems
- Promote information sharing, coordination, and protocols for updates and action

TYPES

- Intradepartmental, interdepartmental, interjurisdictional, cross-jurisdictional*



Tools to Establish Partnerships

- Contract
 - Legally enforceable agreement
- MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
 - Lacks power of contract, legal document but not binding
- MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
 - Legal contract, binding agreement



MOUs/MOAs: Selection

- Do you want this agreement to be **legally binding** on the parties?
- Will **money** be exchanged for services or other types of benefits?
- Is this agreement mainly focused on building **collaboration** and/or **goodwill**?
- Is a contract between the between parties needed, and if not, will a contract potentially undermine trust between the parties?



MOUs/MOAs: Utilizations

- Conduct collaborative work
- Govern investigations of Zika
- Access outside resources for response to Zika
- Provide risk communication in real time
- Set up surveillance systems
- Share data
- Obtain services



MOUs/MOAs: Considerations

- Parties
- Date of the agreement
- Purpose of the agreement
- Background
- Definitions
- Period of the agreement
- Roles and responsibilities
- Actors responsible, entities involved
- Population to benefit from the agreement or to receive services
- Triggering events that activate the agreement
- Confidentiality



Considerations (continued)

- Liability
- Costs
- Payment period
- Process of reimbursement
- Insurance
- Termination
- Amendment
- Authorized signatories



NIHB and Tribal TA

- NIHB can provide technical assistance on beginning MOUs/MOAs with other jurisdictions
 - MOAs, MOUs, or contracts are an important step in formalizing partnerships
- NIHB can also direct Tribes to resources on additional public health law and policy



Additional Resources

Articles

- *Public Health Mutual Aid Agreements: A Menu of Selected Provisions*

https://www.cdc.gov/phlp/docs/mutual_aid_provisions.pdf

Sample MOAs, MOUs

- Mutual Aid

<https://www.ok.gov/OEM/documents/Sample%20Mutual%20Aid.pdf>

https://dps.sd.gov/emergency_services/emergency_management/images/dmgappd.pdf

- Data sharing

<https://www.crihb.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/CTEC-Data-Sharing-Agreement.pdf>

https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/includes/themes/newihstheme/display_objects/documents/2011_Letters/TEC%20DSA%2001-24-2011%20Letter.pdf

- Surveillance

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/563088-air_kootenai_tribe_air_pollution_episodes_2004_f.pdf



Additional Resources

Websites and Organizations

- Network for Public Health Law

<https://www.networkforphl.org/>

- CDC Public Health Law

<https://www.cdc.gov/phlp/>

- Public Health Law Center

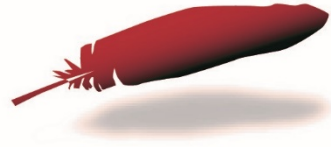
<http://publichealthlawcenter.org/>

- Native American Rights Fund (NARF)

<http://www.narf.org/>



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Thank you!

Visit us at www.nihb.org

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