

conduits are some of the items necessary to prevent freezing and prevent equipment damage from exposure to extreme cold.

Consultation was done with cold climate EMT experts, the Mongolian Ministry of Health, the National Emergency Management Agency, and the Ministry of Defense.

Results/Outcomes: The Mongolia EMT cache was successfully designed and procured by the WHO. Under the ownership of the Ministry of Health, all cache items were delivered to the National health sector warehouse in Ulaanbaatar.

EMT equipment adapted to cold climate is significantly more costly and bulkier, requiring adapted logistics for successful deployment.

Conclusion: Through a consultative process and strategic design, the Mongolia EMT cache is now ready for deployment during the harsh winter season in Mongolia.

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WHO Guidance on Research Methods for Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management: A Tool to Build and Use Evidence to Protect Health and Strengthen EMTs

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Background/Introduction: Emergencies and disasters are causing devastating impacts on populations around the world. Protecting health from emergencies and climate change and strengthening health systems are goals in the WHO's thirteenth and fourteenth Global Program of Work (GPW 13 and GPW 14).

Objectives: Robust scientific evidence is needed to inform effective policies and practices across emergency prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. However, the conduct of the reliable research to produce this evidence has proven challenging before, during, and after emergencies and disasters.

Method/Description: To help meet these challenges, WHO established the Thematic Platform for Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Research Network (Health EDRM RN) in 2018, aiming to facilitate research collaboration and promote knowledge transfer including for EMTs. In 2021, the WHO Center for Health Development, the Health EDRM RN secretariat, led the development of the WHO Guidance on Research Methods for Health EDRM in a collaborative effort involving 164 experts from 30 countries.

Results/Outcomes: The WHO Guidance on Research Methods for Health EDRM was expanded in 2022 with a chapter on research in the context of COVID-19 and in

2023 with a supplementary suite of online learning materials for education and training globally.

Conclusion: An executive summary for policy makers and program managers has recently been developed to enhance dissemination and strengthen research capacity building to advance health EDRM. Further collaboration is underway with regions and countries, academics, practitioners, and the public to generate new scientific evidence to protect health from the risks associated with all types of emergencies and disasters.

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WHO Initiatives to Promote and Accelerate Research on Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management (Health EDRM)

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Background/Introduction: Disasters and emergencies cause devastating impacts on communities, infrastructure, economies, and health. Protecting health from emergencies and disasters are the goals in the WHO's thirteenth and fourteenth General Program of Work (GPW 13 and GPW 14).

Objectives: Build robust scientific evidence and support, facilitate, and celebrate reliable research to for informed decision-making and effective policy and practice.

Method/Description: WHO established a global expert network in 2018, "WHO Thematic Platform for Health EDRM Research Network (Health EDRM RN)". The WHO Centre for Health Development (WHO Kobe Centre (WKC)), the secretariat of the Health EDRM RN, facilitates international collaboration for better knowledge generation, synthesis, and dissemination.

In 2021, in collaboration with 164 experts from WHO HQ, all Regional Offices, and 30 countries, WHO Guidance on Research Methods for Health EDRM (the Guidance) was developed, which provides concrete guidance on how to plan, conduct and report Health EDRM research.