



CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT & HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

COVID-19 Informed Planning



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Country	Ranked disaster risk of 191 countries; lower is more at risk	Most Common Hazard Risks	Access / Planning Considerations	COVID Cases/CDC Level	Medical Capacity	Medical Considerations
PHL	Overall risk ranking is 29. Top 12 country at natural and human hazard risk worldwide. 3-yr trend indicates stable risk	Typhoons, earthquakes, flooding, volcanic eruptions. Typhoon season runs June 1 – Nov. 30.	Last major INDOPACOM response: Typhoon Haiyan, Nov 2013 Flight restrictions Movement restrictions	2,633 Level III	1,224 Hospitals 2,587 rural health centers 64% of hospitals are Level 1 with average capacity of 41 beds 10% are Level 3 medical centers with average capacity of 318 beds	CRITICAL shortages in medical professionals, technology, and infection control measures. Dispersed system – quality and availability of care diminish greatly outside population centers.
THA	Overall risk ranking is 79. 3-yr trend indicates stable risk	Earthquakes, tsunami, flooding.	Last major INDOPACOM response: Floods, 2011 Flight restrictions; however U-Tapao used as major humanitarian hub (i.e., air bridge for 2004 tsunami response to other nations) Movement restrictions	1,875 Level III	823 hospitals 7,115 ICU beds*	*Different hospitals can surge based on staffing, i.e., a community hospital can give 30, 60, 90 or 120 beds (of various types – ICU, general medicine, med/surg) The closest to Western Medicine out of the countries listed, however, staffing shortages, low-tech equipment, and loose credentialing standards and generic switch rules complicate the health system’s abilities

Both the Philippines and Thailand are ASEAN members, supported by the AHA Centre, are part of “One ASEAN, One Response” and the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)



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PNG	Overall risk ranking is 26. Top 12 country worldwide with least coping capacity. 3-yr trend indicates stable risk.	Earthquakes, tsunami, flooding, cyclones, volcanic activity. Peak cyclone season is January - March	Flight and Movement restrictions; Including Port Moresby security issues, other areas face law and order issues Also: Bougainville independence vote	1 Level III	2 Teaching Tertiary Hospitals 20 Provincial Hospitals 14 District Hospitals 732 Health Centers 28 Community Health Posts Approximately 300 hospitals beds (extrapolated from 4.02 beds per 1,000 population)	EXTREME shortages in medical professionals, technology, and infection control measures. # of hospital beds data is not available through any source. It is loosely extrapolated, thus PNG's health care system is less mature than countries with the same size population. Hospital beds per 1,000 is commonly used metric, however, it makes no differentiation of bed type.
IDN	Overall risk ranking is 55. 3-yr trend indicates stable risk.	Earthquakes, tsunami, flooding, volcano eruptions.	Last INDOPACOM response: 2018 Sulawesi EQ and tsunami Flight and Movement restrictions	1,790 Level III	2,410 inpatient facilities (1,782 general & 546 specialty) 338,370 inpatient beds, of which 140,186 are private sector	EXTREME shortages of health care professionals. Somewhat updated facilities, but severely understaffed.



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FJI	Overall risk ranking is 115. 3-yr trend indicates stable risk.	Cyclones, earthquake, tsunami, flooding. Peak cyclone season is January – March. Measles outbreak in 2019	Flight restrictions Movement restrictions Note: Fiji is regional humanitarian headquarters for UN and other Int’l agencies. UN RC in Fiji as co-lead of Pacific Humanitarian Team, one of the primary humanitarian response mechanisms	7 Level III	25 government hospitals 69 beds (various levels)	SEVERE shortages of health care professionals, technology, and equipment.
VUT	Overall risk ranking is 79. 3-yr trend indicates stable risk.	Cyclones, earthquakes, tsunami, flooding. Peak cyclone season is January - March	Flight restrictions (Note: 2 international airports on separate islands) Movement restrictions	0 Level III	5 public hospitals No bed information, however, older WHO information shows 1.70 beds per 1,000. Extrapolated to the current population of 276,244 = approximately 47 beds	EXTREME shortages of health care professionals, technology, and equipment. Small community-based system with mostly primary and



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Country	Ranked disaster risk of 191 countries; lower is more at risk	Most Common Hazard Risks	Access / Planning Considerations	COVID Cases/CDC Level	Medical Capacity	Medical Considerations
TLS	Overall risk ranking is 60. 3-yr trend indicates decreasing risk. Hazard and Exposure dimension 3-yr trend indicates stable risk; Vulnerability dimension 3-yr trend indicates decreasing risk; Lack of Coping Capacity dimension 3-yr trend indicates stable risk.	Drought, flooding, landslides, cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis. Most cyclones between November and April.	Flight restrictions; (Note: infrastructure not as developed-1 international airport, 2 others) Movement restrictions; 1 seaport	1 Level III	1 Tertiary Referral Hospital 5 District Hospitals 65 Community Health Centers 198 Health Posts 76 beds	EXTREME shortages in medical professionals, technology, and infection control measures. # of hospital beds data is not available through any source. It is loosely extrapolated, thus PNG's health care system is less mature than countries with the same size population. Hospital beds per 1,000 is commonly used metric, however, it makes no differentiation of bed type.
MYS	Overall risk ranking is 111. Hazard and Exposure dimension 3-yr trend indicates decreasing risk; Vulnerability dimension 3-yr trend indicates stable risk; Lack of Coping Capacity dimension 3-yr trend indicates stable risk.	Floods, forest fires, tsunami, cyclonic storms, landslides, haze. Monsoons Nov-Dec until March 8	Flight and Movement restrictions Kuala Lumpur home to UN Humanitarian Response Depot hub, serving Asia	3,116 Level III	130 hospitals 50,676 beds	The next closest to Western Medicine out of the countries listed, however, there is a large quality and availability disparity between private hospitals (tourism medicine) and public hospitals.



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PLW	Overall risk ranking is 124. 3-yr trend indicates stable risk	Cyclones, drought, floods. Typhoon season runs June 1 – Nov. 30	USAID/OFDA assisted with drought (funding) in March 2016	0 Level III	2 hospitals 96 beds	<p>EXTREME shortages of health care professionals. Somewhat updated facilities, but severely understaffed. Infection control measures not in place.</p> <p>Dispersed system – quality and availability of care diminish greatly outside population centers.</p>
FSM	Overall risk ranking is 67. 3-yr. trend indicates stable risk	Cyclones, drought, floods. Typhoon season runs June 1 – Nov. 30	<p>USAID/OFDA assisted FSM after Typhoon Wutip passed over Chuuk, Pohnpei and Yap states in Feb 2019; OFDA staff deployed</p> <p>No flight or movement restrictions</p>	0 Level III	2 hospitals 96 beds	<p>EXTREME shortages of health care professionals. Somewhat updated facilities, but severely understaffed.</p> <p>Infection control measures not in place. Dispersed system – quality and availability of care diminish greatly outside population centers</p>



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RMI	Overall risk ranking is 60. 3-yr. trend indicates stable risk	Cyclones, drought, floods. Typhoon season runs June 1 – Nov. 30	USAID/OFDA assisted with drought (funding) in March 2016 No flight or movement restrictions	0 Level III	2 hospitals 96 beds	EXTREME shortages of health care professionals. Somewhat updated facilities, but severely understaffed. Infection control measures not in place. Dispersed system – quality and availability of care diminish greatly outside population centers and health care system is geographically separated.



Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Operations within the U.S.

ENSURING A FREE AND OPEN INDO-PACIFIC

TJFLCC is C2 element for all DSCA activities

Location	Most Common Hazard Risks	Access / Planning Considerations	COVID Cases/CDC Level	Medical Capacity	Medical Considerations
Guam	Typhoons, (located in “typhoon alley”), earthquakes, tsunami, drought, flooding. Typhoon season mainly active May – Oct	Last major disaster: Typhoon Wutip Feb 2019, FEMA provided financial assistance Access not restricted	77 Level III	1 hospital 198 beds (158 acute care & 40 skilled nursing)	Western standard of medicine. Critical shortages of personnel and equipment
American Samoa	Cyclones, earthquakes, tsunami, droughts, flooding, Cyclone Season from November 1 – April 30 Recent measles outbreak from Nov 2019	Last major disaster: INDOPACOM DSCA operations in support of FEMA to Earthquake and tsunami on Sept 29, 2009. Access not restricted	0 Level III	1 hospital 76 beds	EXTREME shortages of personnel and equipment
CNMI -Tinian -Saipan	Typhoons, (located in “typhoon alley”), earthquakes, tsunami, drought, flooding, active volcanoes on Pagan and Agrihan; typhoon season July – Jan, but most active between Aug to Nov	Last major disaster: INDOPACOM DSCA operations in support of FEMA to SuperTyphoon Yutu, Oct 2018 Access not restricted	6 / Level III - 2 / Level III - 2 / Level III	1 hospital 74 beds	EXTREME shortages of personnel and equipment