Risk-based approach to emergency workforce mapping and planning in Papua New Guinea

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Papua New Guinea Context

- Situated in the Pacific Rim of Fire vulnerable to a wide variety of epidemicprone diseases and low vaccination coverage
- Challenges related to geography, security, limited transportation and communication networks and weak surveillance capacity
- 56% of the population is estimated to be under 24 years old 839 living languages

Health in the PNG Context

- Limited coordination
 - Decentralized system with provincial health authorities in all provinces
- Limited workforce
 - Pacific's lowest ratio of both doctors and nurses; 0.07 doctors and 0.53 nurses per 1,000 population
- Limited national data systems and surveillance
 - No civil registration system for births and deaths
 - National Health Information system (NHIS) and Discharge (Hospital) system capture limited information
 - Weekly surveillance <50% with major variation across provinces
- Limited national response plans and SOPs







Strategic Risk Assessment workshop held in PNG: 18 – 21 Feb 2025

- First application of GHEC implementation through the emergency workforce mapping exercise in the Western Pacific Region
- 55 participants from 16 sectors came together to assess and prioritize risk-based actions
- Engaged disability association representatives and gender focal point ensuring that no one is left behind
- Led to technical and senior-level exchange, including Governor of the National Central District and Deputy Secretary of Health with engagement from the Health Minister



"I just do not want to be part of the workshop...I want to ensure that my voice is heard."

Patrick Samar, Secretary National Youth with Disability, PNG



"We have made a decision to lift disaster management to be a big part of our strategic planning and we are **elevating our office for disaster management to a higher strategic level...**

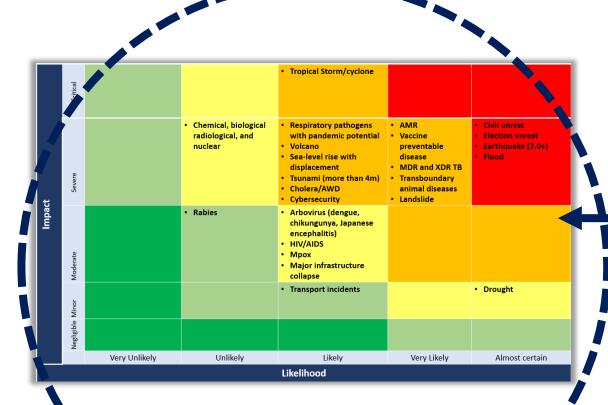
We need to have a **better coordination between all the different agencies** of government so that for the future we can respond better, we can be prepared better, and we can mitigate better."

Honourable Governor Powes Parkop, Port Moresby and National Capital District, PNG





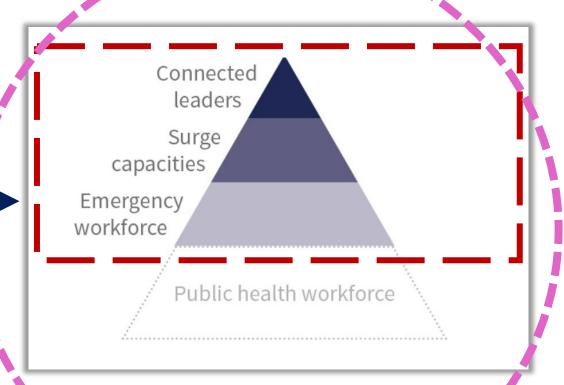
Linking multisectoral risk profiling and emergency workforce priorities



Part I: Multisectoral agreement on country priority risks, likely hotspots, and anticipated population impacts

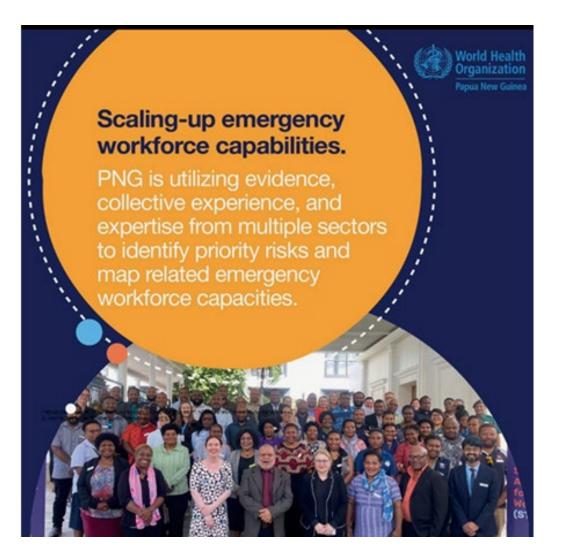






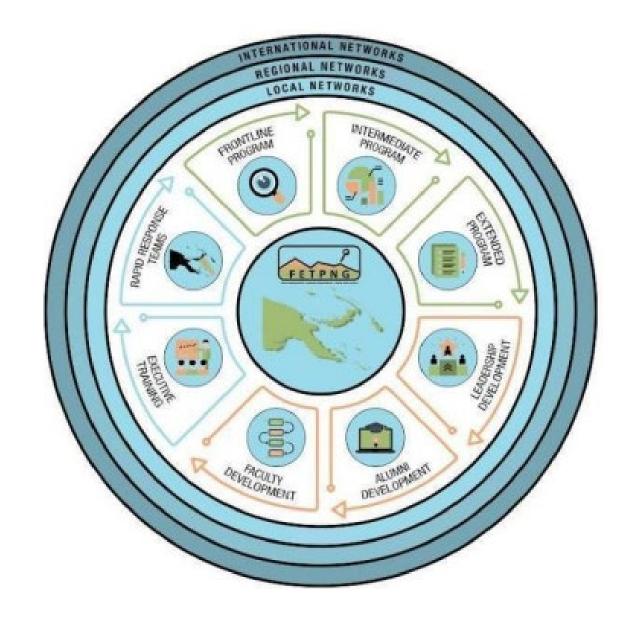
Part II: Emergency workforce mapping and strengthening based on likely emergencies across sectors

Major takeaways from risk profiling and risk-informed emergency workforce mapping



- General agreement across the sectors that PNG's emergency management is currently reactive and ad-hoc and there is a need for proactive planning, coordination and readiness
- Emergency workforce mapping linked to risk profiling will set the baseline for emergency management across sectors, including inter-agency cooperation at the national and provincial levels
- Lack of written, available and tested contingency plans and SOPs that can be triggered at national, provincial and city levels in the event of an emergency required adaptation of the exercise
- Security context and access for health workers frequently discussed in the assessment, requiring strong collaboration with police and military teams to ensure surge workforce effectiveness

Continued initiatives for Workforce Strengthening







FETP and RRT





Intermediate FETP
One Health Frontline FETP

Rapid Response Team





Civil Military Collaboration for Health Security Mapping



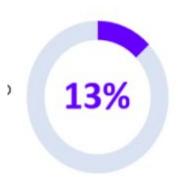
This suggests a significant opportunity to strengthen existing partnerships and develop new collaborative initiatives.

Overview

Public health categories

IHR core capacities

Enabling elements for civil-military collaboration



Total average public health contributions to civil-military collaboration for health emergency preparedness



Total average public health contributions to civil-military collaboration related to the IHR core capacities



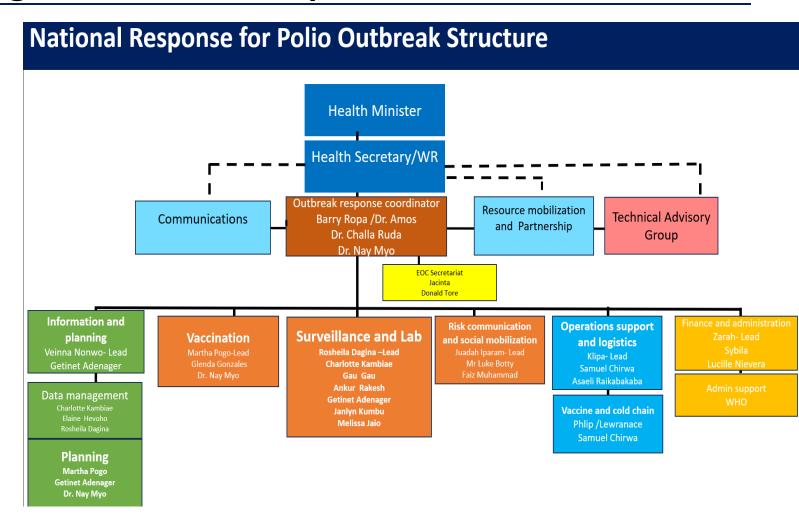
Total average public health performance for enabling national civil-military collaboration for health emergency preparedness

Linking workforce to response

- Date of cVDPV-2 detection: 11
 March 2025.
- The National EOC was activated immediately after the detection.
- A circular instruction was issued to PHAs to activate EOCs, enhance surveillance, and accelerate routine immunization.
- National and Provincial EOCs are largely composed of members from the RRT, trained through the i-FETP or oh-FETP.
- Military and civil society approached for support.







Leveraging the power of One Health

One Health Planning Committee



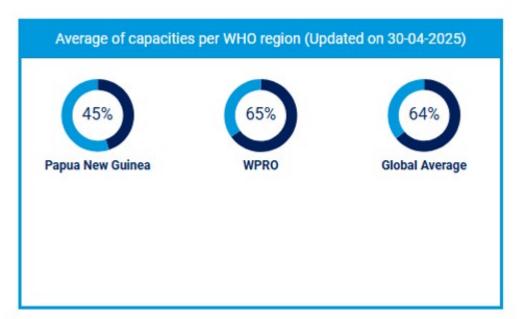
Formulation of the national One Health Coordination And Governance Framework (OHCGF)



Implementation of One Health initiatives ensuring intersectoral collaboration to address health challenges at the humananimal –environmental interface

International Health Regulations

SPAR







IHR (2005) State Party Self Assesment Annual Report National Profile 2024 Papua New Guinea

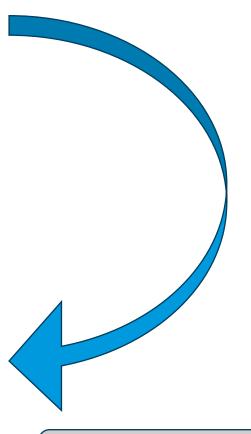


1. PREVENT: STRENGTHEN PREVENTION SYSTEMS THROUGH EPIDEMIC RISK REDUCTION AND IMPROVED BIOSAFETY

- Conduct risk-based modelling to identify risks for endemic and emerging zoonotic diseases
- Disease prioritization using OHZDP tool and identify risk mitigation measures
- Promote behaviour changes (through RCCE strategy) in prioritized high-risk areas
- Pilot local area interventions for prevention of EIDS and zoonoses
- Strengthen Biosafety and Biosecurity through facility level guidelines, ToT and lab risk assessments

Theory of change:

Prevent, Detect, Respond in an enabling policy environment



2. DETECT-EWS: ENHANCING CROSS-SECTORAL SURVEILLANCE INTEGRATION

- Strengthen surveillance integration across sources and sectors to enhance early warning, risk assessment and timely decision-making
- Expand integrated respiratory disease surveillance
- Upgrade animal health surveillance and early warning systems

3. DETECT-LAB: IMPROVING LABORATORY SYSTEMS

- Develop Strategic Plan to guide National Reference Lab (NRL) Readiness.
- Support and strengthen implementation of national laboratory quality
- Strengthen laboratory system through mapping, algorithm development & specimen referral network
- Develop national laboratory information management system (LIMS)
- Strengthen National animal health diagnostic network

4. RESPOND: STRENGTHENING ONE HEALTH WORKFORCE FOR PPR

- Expand the One Health Frontline Field Epidemiology Training Program (f-FETP)
- Strengthen Rapid Response Teams for timely outbreak detection and control
- Strengthen Public Health Emergency Operating Centers (PHEOCs) at national and provincial levels
- Develop the One Health Workforce
- Coordinated RCCE Strategy





5. ENABLER: ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING ONE HEALTH COORDINATION

 Establishing and maintaining One health coordination through policy mapping, governance framework, and establishing National EOC with linkage to PEOC

Good practices and the way forward

- Linking discussions to existing frameworks and committees, regulations and senior leaders created more ownership and pathways forward for action
- With a unique context with limited data available, collective experience of emergencies/disasters played a major role in assessing risks and strengthening workforce in PNG
- Flexibility of the emergency workforce approach needed to meet all contextual requirements (humanitarian, small islands, provincial level, resource-limitations, etc.)
- Give space for often unheard groups, focusing on their experiences during emergencies (people with disability, gender and the private sector)





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- FETP Scholars
- RRT Colleagues



