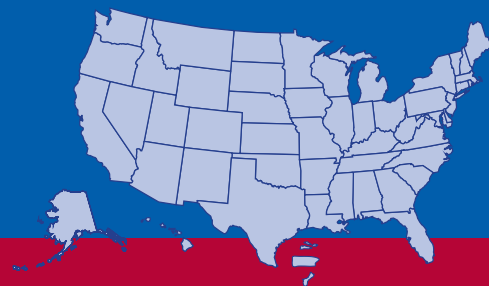


PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (PHEP) PROGRAM



REPUBLIC OF PALAU

15 Years of PHEP

In response to the deadly events of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent anthrax attacks, Congress established a new program to help health departments across the nation prepare for emergencies. It is now 15 years since CDC initiated the [Public Health Emergency Preparedness \(PHEP\) program](#).

Every year since, the PHEP program has provided vital resources to ensure communities can effectively respond to infectious disease outbreaks, natural disasters, and chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear events.

PHEP Now

In 2017, PHEP provided \$612 million across public health departments to improve response readiness. About 40% of funds went to support epidemiologists (disease detectives), lab staff, planners, and other preparedness staff on the ground.

In the future, CDC will continue to support PHEP awardees by sharing technical expertise, best practices, and lessons learned, along with tools and resources to identify and address gaps.

Learn More

For more information about the PHEP Program, visit www.cdc.gov/phpr/map.htm.

AT A GLANCE

In Republic of Palau

- ▶ 17,661 residents

Emergency Operations Center Activations

- ▶ 2015: Operation Yobou (SNS Full Scale Exercise)
- ▶ 2016: Dengue Fever Outbreak

Frequent Public Health Emergencies

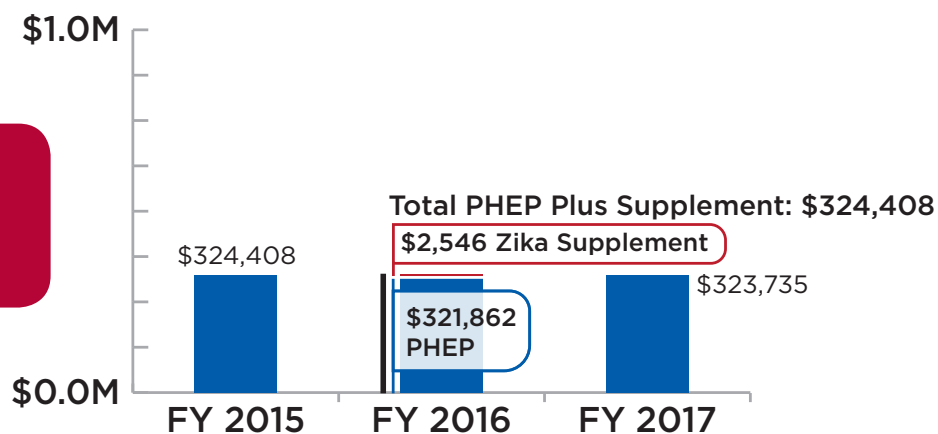
- ▶ Drought
- ▶ Storm Surge/Inundation of Sea Water
- ▶ Tropical Storms/Typhoons

PHEP funds programs and activities that build and strengthen the nation's preparedness for public health emergencies.

Preparedness and Response Funding Snapshot

FY 2017 PHEP - \$323,735

Base Plus Population - \$383,816
Cities Readiness Initiative - \$-
Level 1 Chemical Lab - \$-



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response

PHEP IN ACTION – SUPPORTING DENGUE FEVER OUTBREAK RESPONSE



A dengue fever outbreak beginning in late 2016 resulted in 359 cases and five deaths. PHEP-funded staff greatly contributed to the outbreak response, staffing the emergency operations center, creating print materials and public service announcements on dengue, and transporting surveillance and outreach teams throughout Palau. As a result, the territory mounted an effective response to the dengue outbreak and there was a large reduction in cases by July, 2017.

CDC identified 15 public health preparedness capabilities critical to public health preparedness.

TOP PHEP
CAPABILITY INVESTMENTS

- 1. Information Sharing
- 2. Public Health Surveillance & Epidemiologic Investigation
- 3. Responder Safety and Health
- 4. Public Health Laboratory Testing
- 5. Medical Countermeasure Dispensing

For a complete list of all 15 public health preparedness capabilities, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/phpr/readiness/capabilities.htm>.

Medical Countermeasure Readiness: Ensuring that medicine and supplies get to those who need them most during an emergency.

KEY STRENGTH	KEY CHALLENGE
Enhanced and revised Disaster Mental Health and Substance Abuse Plan	Inability to share key real-time information with partners

PHEP funds support staff who have expertise in many different areas.

PHEP-Funded Staff	
CDC Field Staff	2
Educators	1
Epidemiologists	1
Health Professionals	–
Laboratorians	–
Other Staff	4

In an emergency, it is critical that staff can meet quickly to plan for, lead, and manage a public health response. Public health staff serve as Incident Commanders, Public Information Officers, Planning Section Chiefs, Operations Section Chiefs, and other response roles.

Emergency Operations Coordination	2014	2015	2016
Conducted call-down drills to document the ability to contact responders to activate the emergency operations center	Yes	Yes	Yes

