	21. Emergency Preparedness and Response			
	Basic	Developing	Advanced	Leading Edge
Strategic Direction	123The NPHI's responses to emergencies are ad hoc, and its role in the response and ability to perform varies from event to event. The NPHI 	456The NPHI is recognized as a potential resource during national emergencies and is often called on when emergencies occur. It is starting to develop formal preparedness and response plans.	789The NPHI is a critical part of national preparedness and response efforts. The NPHI's plans for national preparedness and response are up-to-date and address many types of emergencies.	101112The NPHI supports and coordinates preparednessand response activities with local andinternational partners. It plays a leadership role inmost major national and many internationalpublic health emergencies. It anticipates andprepares for future threats (e.g., from populationand environmental changes).
Systems	The NPHI has few, if any, policies, plans, and procedures to guide its emergency preparedness and response efforts.	The NPHI has plans and procedures for preparedness and response, but these are outdated and not always followed.	The NPHI has a well-functioning Incident Management System (IMS); policies, plans, and procedures; informational materials; and response teams to support emergency preparedness and response.	The NPHI's IMS, policies, plans, procedures, and other aspects of emergency preparedness and response serve as models for other NPHIs and organizations.
Resources	The NPHI has some telephones and computers to support its responses to emergencies, but the extent and quality of response is often limited by lack of trained human and material resources.	The NPHI has material resources and trained staff to respond to small emergencies with minimal disruption of routine functions, but large emergencies overwhelm the NPHI. Some critical items are stockpiled, but emergency procurement of others is challenging. The NPHI conducts limited emergency preparedness training, mainly in disaster-prone areas.	The NPHI has material resources and trained staff to respond to most emergencies without major disruption of routine functions, although very large emergencies stress the NPHI. The NPHI stockpiles supplies to respond to most emergencies and can procure most others in a timely manner. It sometimes offers preparedness training to subnational levels and other organizations.	The NPHI has resources to respond to large scale, geographically dispersed, sustained emergencies without significantly interrupting non-emergency functions. The NPHI pre-positions stockpiles throughout the country, to speed access in an emergency. It invests significantly in preparedness of subnational and other critical organizations.
Quality	The NPHI's preparedness efforts and responses to emergencies are fragmented. The NPHI's emergency response efforts are often perceived as inadequate.	The NPHI's responses to small-scale emergencies are often timely and effective, but it has trouble preparing for and responding to large or complex emergencies that affect multiple health and non-health sectors.	The NPHI's responses to emergencies are rapid and effective, except during extreme events. The NPHI uses simulations to prepare for emergencies.	The NPHI's emergency preparedness and response efforts are models for organizations throughout the world. When new threats emerge (e.g., new infectious agents), the NPHI innovates to lead the national and support the international response.
Engagement	The NPHI is often left out of national preparedness and response efforts. During emergencies, the NPHI's communications with subnational levels, other agencies, partners, and with the public are often fragmented.	The NPHI is proactively building relationships with groups that could support preparedness and response and is reaching out to other sectors. The NPHI makes efforts to communicate and coordinate its emergency responses with critical groups, but these are often fragmented and unsystematic.	The NPHI has strategic relationships with important partners, including from other sectors, and integrates them into emergency planning and exercises. During emergencies, the NPHI places a high priority on communications with those responding to the event and with the public and other stakeholders.	The NPHI engages with partners and stakeholders throughout the world in emergency preparedness and response. It is a critical source for credible information in emergencies.
Impact	Emergencies are often extensive before the NPHI becomes engaged. Once the NPHI is engaged, its contribution is unclear.	The NPHI's response efforts sometimes reduce the impact of emergencies.	The NPHI's planning and response efforts often reduce the public health impact of emergencies.	The NPHI has documented reduction of public health consequences of emergencies in its country and globally from its efforts. Investment in subnational-level preparedness has increased speed and efficiency of responses.

The <u>Staged Development Tool (SDT)</u> for NPHIs was developed by the <u>U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</u> and the <u>International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI)</u> with the assistance of a consultative group of National Public Health Institute (NPHI) leaders from around the world.