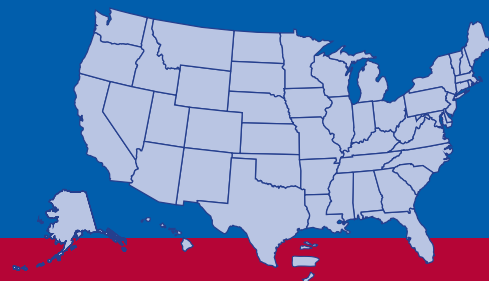


PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (PHEP) PROGRAM



FED STATES OF MICRONESIA

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 Fed States of Micronesia

- ▶ 102,624 residents

Emergency Operations Center Activations

- ▶ 2015: Typhoon Maysak
- ▶ 2016: Zika Response

Frequent Public Health Emergencies

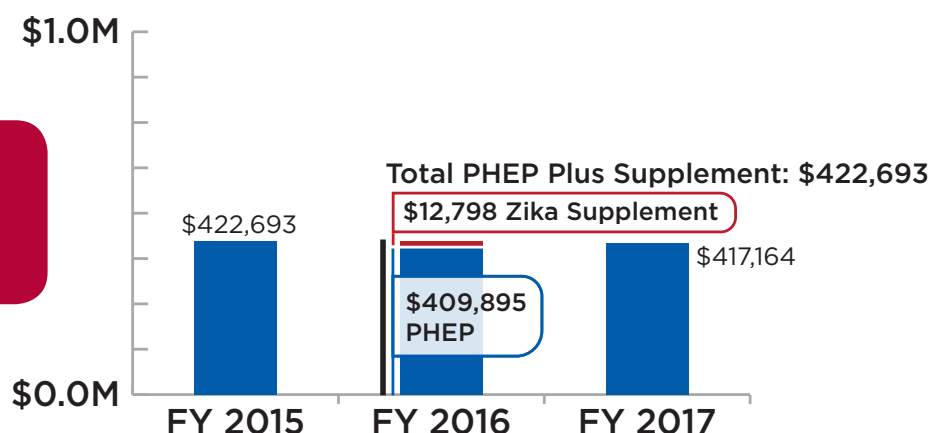
- ▶ Tropical Storms/Typhoons
- ▶ Infectious Disease Outbreaks
- ▶ Environmental Contamination

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 - \$417,164

Base Plus Population - \$417,164
Cities Readiness Initiative - \$-
Level 1 Chemical Lab - \$-



FED STATES OF MICRONESIA

PHEP IN ACTION – PREVENTING THE FURTHER SPREAD OF THE ZIKA VIRUS



When Zika virus was reported in the state of Kosrae, one of four states within the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the territory responded with a PHEP-funded mosquito control and elimination campaign. Campaign activities included an island-wide mosquito survey, communication efforts such as travel advisory brochures, radio programs, and posters, and mosquito spraying at the homes of all reported cases.

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

TOP PHEP CAPABILITY INVESTMENTS

1. Emergency Public Information and Warning
2. Emergency Operations Coordination
3. Responder Safety and Health
4. Information Sharing
5. Community Preparedness

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
Strong relationship with a healthcare and medical countermeasures distributor	Lack of site-specific plans for all points of dispensing across the islands hampered by the lack in infrastructure in responding to remote communities

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

PHEP-Funded Staff

CDC Field Staff	2
Educators	–
Epidemiologists	–
Health Professionals	1
Laboratorians	1
Other Staff	14

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



For more information on CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program, visit

www.cdc.gov/phpr/map.htm