CDC’s Global Health Agenda

Rebecca Martin, PhD
Director
Center for Global Health
CDC 50+ Year History in Global Health 
Achievement and Challenge

- CDC first travels overseas, assists in Southeast Asia smallpox and cholera outbreaks
- Foreign Quarantine Service Joins CDC
- Global eradication of smallpox certified
- Elimination of polio certified in the Americas
- SARS first reported in Asia
- Novel H1N1 influenza pandemic
- Ebola outbreak in West Africa


Malnutrition and famine, Lassa, Ebola
1960s-1970s

HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, polio
1980s-1990s

PEPFAR, PMI, H5N1 and H1N1 influenza, Ebola
2000s-2010s
CDC Global Health Strategy

**VISION**
A world where people live healthier, safer and longer lives

**MISSION**
Protect and improve health globally through science, policy, partnership, and evidence-based public health action

| HEALTH IMPACT: Improve the health and wellbeing of people around the world | HEALTH SECURITY: Improve capabilities to prepare and response to infectious diseases, other emerging health threats, and public health emergencies | HEALTH CAPACITY: Build country public health capacity | ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY: Maximize potential of CDC’s global programs to achieve impact |
CDC has 355 U.S. direct-hire staff in 62 countries.
CDC employs 1,300+ locally employed staff.
CDC has detailed 43 staff to international organizations.
In FY14, CDC sent 1,435 travelers on 3,804 assignments to 366 duty locations in 158 countries.
Office of the Director
Center for Global Health

Global HIV & TB
Parasitic Diseases & Malaria
Global Immunization
Global Health Protection

Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response
NCCHSTP
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases
National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

Center for Global Health
CGH Priorities

- HIV and Tuberculosis
- Malaria & NTDs
- Immunization
- Global Health Protection – public health infrastructure
CDC’s Global Health Partnerships

**Bilateral Organizations**
- Ministries of Health

**U.S. Government**
- Department of State
- USAID
- Department of Defense
- Peace Corps
- USDA
- HHS
- NIH

**Local Partners**
- Health in the public sector
- NGOs
- Faith-based organizations
- Private health sector

**Multilateral Organizations**
- WHO
- Global Fund
- UNICEF
- World Bank

**Global Non-Government Organizations**
- CARE
- Carter Center
- Task Force for Global Health
- PATH
- Rotary International
- GAVI

**Philanthropic Agencies**
- Gates Foundation
- UN Foundation
- Bloomberg Philanthropies

**Others**
- Association of Public Health Laboratories
- Drug manufacturers
- Academic institutions
- Blood banks
CDC Country Office Coordinate Across Programs

- CDC Nigeria Field Epidemiology Training Program
- “One Health”
- Global Immunization Polio
- Global HIV/AIDS
- President’s Malaria Initiative
US Government Collaboration in Global Health

- Operates programs and delivers health services
- Provides technical assistance and other capacity-building support
- Participates in major international health organizations
- Conducts research
- Supports international responses to disasters and other emergencies
- Partners with governments, non-governmental groups, and the private sector.

- WASH
- HIV
- HSS
- Malaria
- EID
- NTDs
- TB
- Immunization
Public Health Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Threat</th>
<th># Infected</th>
<th># Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>SARS</td>
<td>8,096</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>H1N1</td>
<td>43-89M</td>
<td>~284,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>Ebola</td>
<td>&gt;28,500</td>
<td>&gt;11,000</td>
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Global Health Protection: 
CDC’s Strategic Priorities

• Prevent
  – Control the emergence and spread of dangerous diseases
  – Ensure dangerous pathogens and toxins are safely managed and stored in laboratories worldwide
  – Apply knowledge gained from epidemic investigations

• Detect
  – Identify infectious diseases early and close to the source
  – Establish national laboratory systems
  – Expand field epidemiology training programs

• Respond
  – Manage epidemics and other public health emergencies
  – Train and equip rapid response teams
  – Establish emergency operations centers (EOCs)
  – Create a real-time information system
Global Health Protection: CDC’s Key Areas of Work

- Work directly with countries to improve their capacity to prevent, detect and respond to public health threats
- Support countries in strengthening laboratory, disease surveillance, emergency management systems and public health workforce development
- Conduct implementation science and new diagnostics
- Provide ongoing technical expertise
- Collaborate with partners

Ebola: A Perfect Example of Why GHSA is Needed
Global Health Protection:
CDC’s Partnerships
Malaria
- Kills ~600K people worldwide each year
- Costs $12B in Africa alone

Neglected Parasitic Infections in the United States

Neglected Tropical Diseases
- Affect >1B people worldwide
Parasitic Diseases and Malaria: CDC’s Strategic Focus

- **Prevent**
  - Achieve and sustaining universal coverage of proven interventions
  - Mitigate risks against current gains
  - Build capacity and health systems
  - Conduct discovery and laboratory research

- **Detect**
  - Adapt to new epidemiology and incorporate new tools
  - Improve country capacity to collect and use surveillance information

- **Respond**
  - Provide global scientific leadership
Parasitic Diseases and Malaria: CDC’s Key Areas of Work

- Lead development and evaluation of new and improved tools
- Conduct state-of-the-art research and training in epidemiology, entomology, program implementation, and disease control
- Strengthen laboratory capacity of states, countries, and other partners
- Improve program implementation and evaluation in challenging settings
Parasitic Diseases and Malaria:
CDC’s Partnerships
Distribution of Wild Poliovirus
1988-2016

2 Polio Endemic countries
As of April 2016 there have been 10 new cases

Last type 2 polio in the world

Last Polio Case in India

Last Polio Case in Nigeria
Global Immunization: 
CDC’s Strategic Priorities

- Control, eliminate, or eradicate VPDs to reduce death and disability globally
- Strengthen country ownership, policy, and practice, and partnerships
- Ensure quality vaccination delivery to achieve high and equitable coverage
- Strengthen surveillance and immunization information to prevent, detect, and respond to VPDs
- Conduct and promote research, innovation, and evaluation
Global Immunization: CDC’s Key Areas of Work

- Lead development of strategic immunization guidance
- Strengthen surveillance and enhance epidemiological capacity
- Conduct research, policy analysis
- Ensure data quality and systems strengthening
- Provide technical expertise and capacity
- Advocate and strengthen program communication
Global Immunization: CDC’s Partnerships

[Logos of various organizations]
Global HIV/AIDS:
CDC’s Strategic Priorities

- Transition from an emergency response to sustainable country programs
- Strengthen partner government capacity to lead the response to this epidemic and other health demands
- Expand prevention, care and treatment in both concentrated and generalized epidemics
- Integrate and coordinate HIV/AIDS programs with broader global health and development programs to maximize impact on health systems
- Invest in innovation and operations research to evaluate impact, improve service delivery and maximize outcomes
Global HIV/AIDS: CDC’s Key Areas of Work

CDC provides:

- Scientific and technical expertise
- Technical know-how to build sustainable HIV/AIDS programs and public health systems
- Strategic use of data to increase impact and cost effectiveness

Where We Work

- More than 1,400 staff positioned in 45 country offices
- Over 1,200 of these staff are host country nationals
- More than 300 staff at headquarters support the 45 country offices and over 30 additional countries

*PEPFAR: U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief*
Global HIV/TB: CDC’s Partnerships

UNAIDS

UCSF
University of California
San Francisco

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

APHA
AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
For science. For action. For health.

The Global Fund
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
MDR-TB National Action Plan Targets 2016-2020

By 2016
- Initiate appropriate treatment in 25% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 high-burden countries

By 2018
- Initiate appropriate treatment in 35% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 high-burden countries

By 2020
- Initiate appropriate treatment in 50% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 high-burden countries
- Reduce by 15% the number of cases of MDR-TB in the United States
- Reduce global TB incidence by 25% compared to 2015
- Successfully treat 16 million TB patients in high-burden countries
- Achieve and maintain treatment success rates
Thank you!

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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