

# CDC—GLOBAL HEALTH

FY 2016 President's Budget Request | \$448 Million

## Mission

To protect and improve health globally through science, policy, partnership, and evidence-based public health action. CDC works with partners to develop expertise and systems needed to address public health challenges faced by other nations while also developing the capabilities needed to lessen the global spread of disease.

## Major Programs

- Disease Detection
- Field Epidemiology and Training
- Health Protection
- HIV/AIDS
- Malaria
- National Public Health Institutes
- Parasitic Diseases
- Vaccine-Preventable Diseases including Polio, Measles, and Rubella

## Goal Highlights

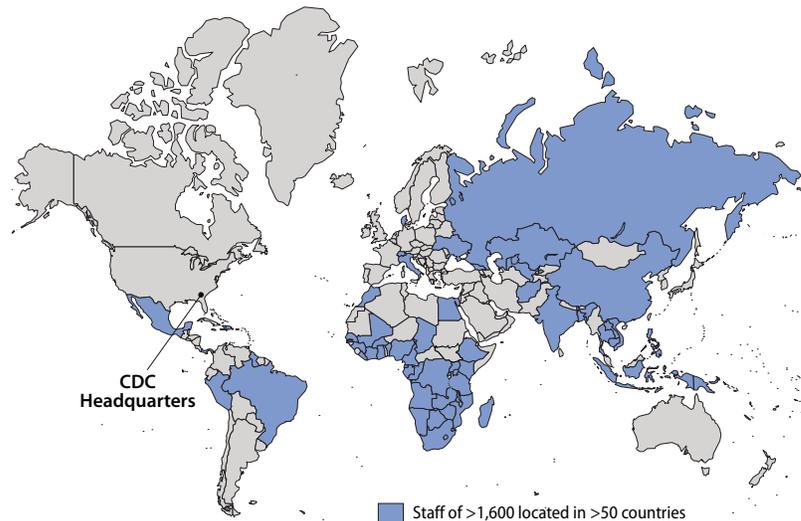
- Detect and respond to disease outbreaks quickly.
- Increase epidemiology and other public health capacities worldwide.
- Prevent and reduce HIV/AIDS transmission in countries around the world.
- Eradicate polio.
- Control and eliminate other vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Prevent and control global malaria.
- Control and eliminate neglected tropical diseases.
- Improve access to and quality of laboratory testing for HIV and parasitic diseases.

## Why We're Here

CDC rapidly responds to emerging and urgent global public health threats and mitigates diseases of international public health concern:

- Ebola in West Africa has shown us that a disease threat anywhere can mean a public health threat everywhere. To protect Americans at home, CDC addresses outbreaks, like Ebola, at their source.
- The eradication of polio could save up to \$50 billion by 2035. CDC is the U.S. scientific lead and a world expert in the global effort to eradicate polio, eliminate measles, control malaria, and stop other infectious diseases occurring around the world.

## CDC's Global Health Presence



## How We Work

By working with international partners, CDC:

- Can respond quickly to threats posed by infectious disease like Ebola, MERS Co-V, Avian influenza, and other threats.
- Implements proven prevention and treatment programs for global epidemics like HIV and malaria.
- Trains public health leaders and practitioners to foster global capacity and to support country ownership.
- Increases epidemiology and laboratory capacity within ministries of health.
- Provides assistance to ministries of health at their headquarters, in the field, and through locally employed staff.
- Builds health infrastructure and strengthens information systems needed for data-driven decision making.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

## Impact Highlights



Since 1988, polio cases have dropped by more than 99%, and 80% of the world's population is now polio-free



CDC is supporting life-saving antiretroviral treatment for 4.3 million men, women, and children living with HIV



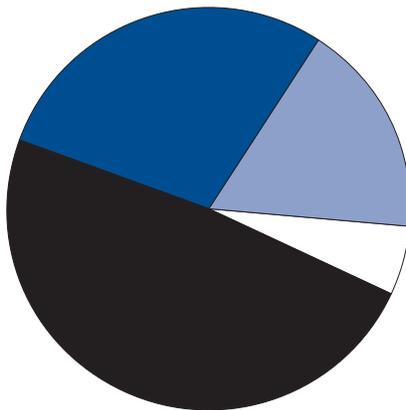
CDC contributed to significant progress towards elimination of Lymphatic filariasis in after Haiti decreasing the number of infections by 90% in sentinel sites between 2000 and 2014



Field Epidemiology Training Program residents participated in the rapid response to the first case of Ebola in Nigeria and in the investigation of all suspected cases—and registered and monitored all 900 people who were suspected to have come in contact with Ebola there



## FY 2016 President's Budget Request



- \$219M**  
Global Immunization Program
- \$128M**  
Global HIV/AIDS Program
- \$77M**  
Global Public Health Protection
- \$24M**  
Parasitic Diseases and Malaria

A total of \$448 million request includes:

- \$32 million above FY 2015 Enacted level

## Budget Highlights

- \$12 million increase requested to expand the Global Health Security Agenda.
- \$10 million increase to support foundational global public health capacity-building activities.
- \$10 million increase requested to support the United States' critical commitment to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative's Polio Endgame Strategic Plan 2013–2018.

## Global Health Funding History

