

Established in 2023, U.S. CDC's Central America and Caribbean Regional Office (CACRO), located in Panama City, Panama, is positioned to build on CDC's longstanding critical work in the region, including HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis programming. U.S. CDC aims to advance regional health security by addressing transnational health threats, and is partnering with regional health organizations to support capacity building and systems strengthening in data modernization, vector-borne diseases, and migration.

Key Areas of Focus

Reflecting U.S. CDC's Global Health Strategy, CACRO is focused on responding to health threats by building core public health capacities in:





U.S. CDC and partners will collaborate to:

- **Enhance** existing and develop new partnerships to improve regional health security coordination, collaboration, and communication
- **Strengthen** public health and clinical laboratory systems serving human and animal sectors
- **Strengthen** data modernization initiatives through surveillance and health information systems
- **Promote** public health science and research to ensure policy, guidelines, and recommendations are evidence-based
- **Strengthen** health equity by improving quality of and accessibility to essential public health services for all including indigenous populations and migrants

Climate and health, including One Health



U.S. CDC's Regional Offices

Regional offices support U.S. CDC to prevent, detect and respond rapidly, efficiently, and effectively to health threats wherever they occur. Regional offices are part of a U.S. CDC network of regional and country offices in over 70 countries. Since 2020, U.S. CDC has established six regional offices, covering Eastern Europe/Central Asia, the Middle East/North Africa, South America, Southeast Asia, Central America and the Caribbean, and East Asia/Pacific. Incorporating a regional approach to U.S. CDC's work in countries around the world further strengthens the agency's ability to strategically advance global health security; implement a sustainable, long-term overseas structure; expand the reach of technical assistance and programs; and respond rapidly to disease outbreaks.

U.S. CDC's Global Health Mission

For over 75 years, U.S. CDC has served as the lead public health agency for the United States. U.S. CDC's mission is a safer nation through prevention, detection, and response to disease threats, anytime and anywhere. U.S. CDC supports partner governments to build health programs, address health threats, enhance sustainable and country-owned public health systems, and improve health outcomes. Through partnerships, U.S. CDC supports people around the world to live healthier, safer, longer lives.

U.S. CDC's Global Health Strategic Framework

Six core pillars and objectives, outlined in its Global Health Strategic Framework, encompass U.S. CDC's global health activities:



Data & Surveillance

Ensuring interoperable data & surveillance systems that detect, identify & monitor disease threats & produce high quality, timely data to inform public health action



Building public health laboratory systems that rapidly & accurately detect, track & inform public health action



Institutions

Training & developing a multisectoral health workforce & coordinated essential public health services to prevent, detect, & respond to disease threats & integrate national public health functions



& Response

Developing systems, tools, & processes that enhance response to public health emergencies including implementation of prevention & mitigation strategies and countermeasures



Public Health Innovation & Research

Supporting research, implementation science & public health evaluations to inform best practices for preventing diseases & countering health threats



Health Policy, Communication & Diplomacy

Promoting resources & relationships that can develop & support the use of evidence-based public health policy, communicate risk, & disseminate prevention messages

For more information: https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth









