

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



2025 CDC Global Health Annual Report

PROTECTING AMERICA: CDC'S GLOBAL IMPACT





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Why Global Health Is Key to U.S. Health Security

In 2025, global health threats remained a critical risk to Americans. Increased travel, humanitarian crises and instability, and evolving pathogens allow outbreaks to spread across borders in days or just hours. Protecting Americans requires stopping threats early, wherever they emerge.

Every day, CDC's global health experts are on the frontlines, helping to stop outbreaks before they spread to the United States. This is American-led global health security in action, keeping Americans safe.

With on-the-ground experts in more than 60 countries, CDC works with Ministries of Health, laboratories, and frontline responders to detect outbreaks earlier and respond faster. This global network allows CDC to identify risks at their source, share real-time information, and contain health threats before they impact Americans.

Preventing threats abroad protects communities at home. In a connected world, diseases can spread rapidly, affecting travel, trade, and everyday life. CDC's global surveillance and laboratory systems inform U.S. risk assessments, guide traveler recommendations, and support country-led decisions. Acting early reduces the likelihood that emerging threats reach U.S. communities. When health threats emerge, CDC is the first call; trusted for its expertise, global presence, and ability to act quickly.

CDC's global work is America's first line of defense.



Working Globally, 24/7, to Protect Americans

CDC's efforts strengthen global health security, protecting lives abroad, while reducing the likelihood that health threats impact Americans at home.

By the Numbers:



60+
COUNTRIES

where CDC experts
are at work on the
ground



210+
**OUTBREAK
INVESTIGATIONS
SUPPORTED**

in 75 countries
in 2025



25,000+
**DISEASE DETECTIVES
TRAINED**

through Field
Epidemiology
Training Programs
in more than
90 countries



30+
**DISEASES CAN NOW
BE DETECTED**

from a single
sample for more
efficient, lower-cost
surveillance using
CDC-developed
multiplex serology
testing methods



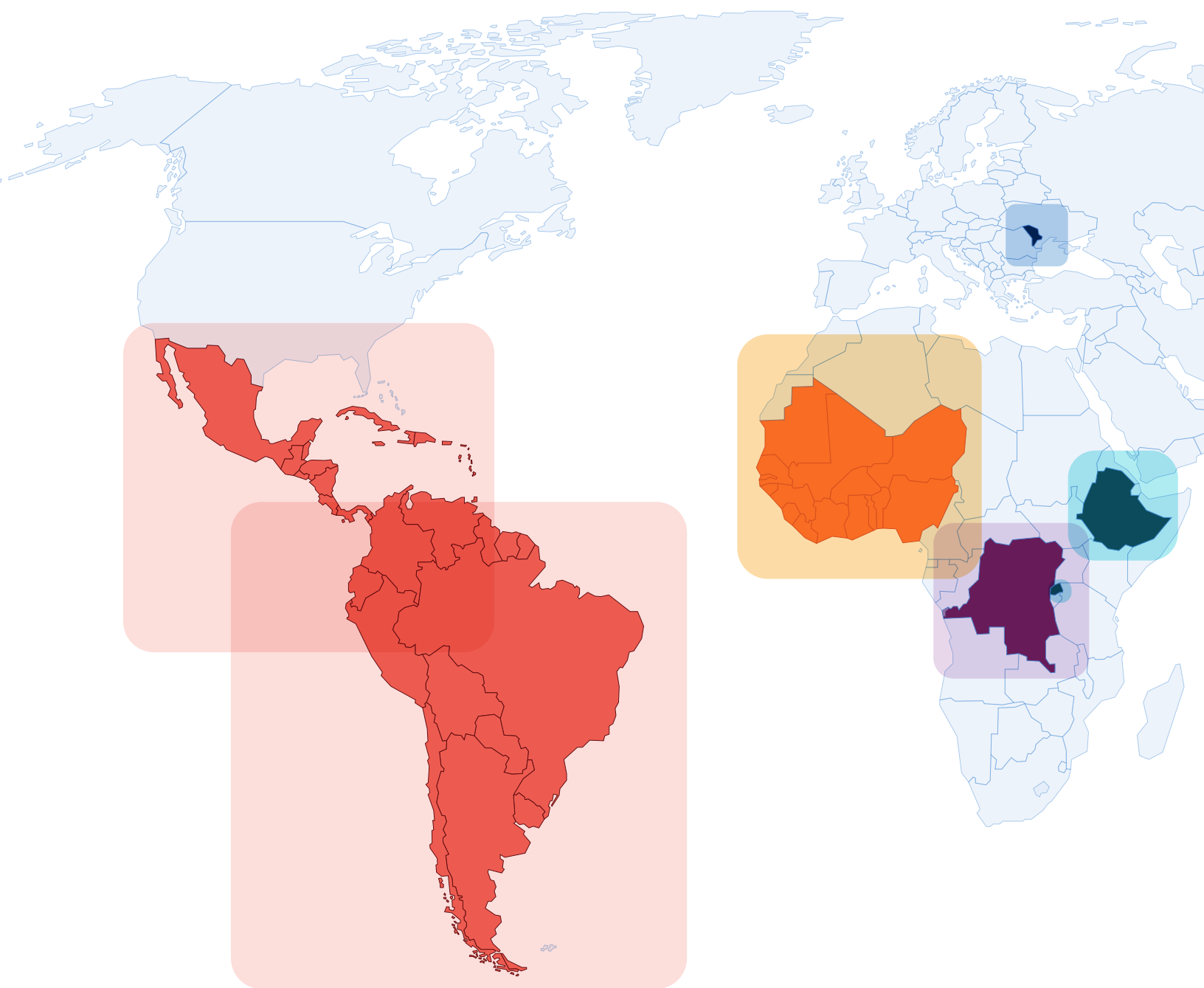
50+
**DISEASE
SURVEILLANCE
SYSTEMS
STRENGTHENED**

since 2023

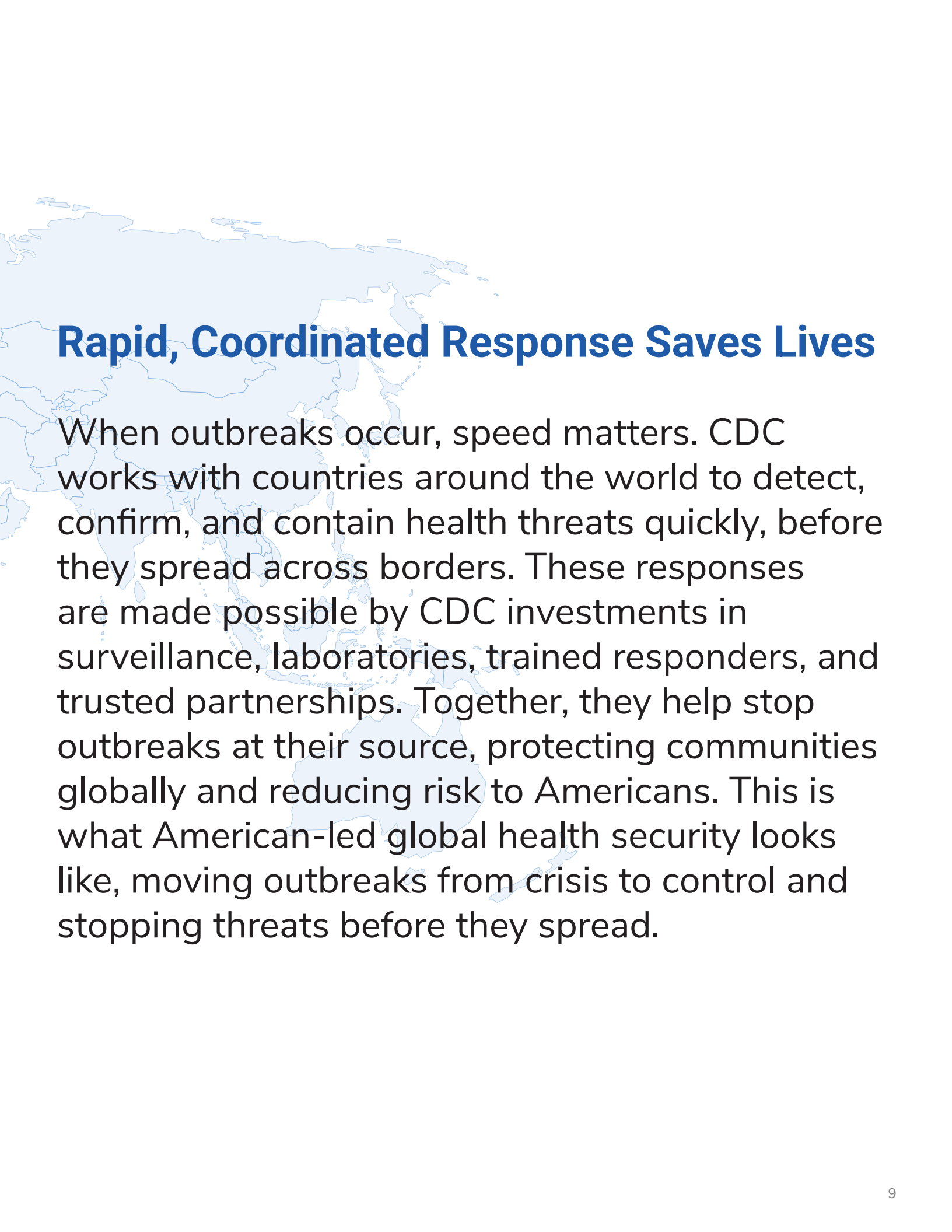


30+
**GLOBAL HEALTH
THREATS
MONITORED DAILY**

through
event-based
surveillance



In 2025, CDC's work spanned nearly every continent. Read stories of impact from the countries highlighted above on page 10 and 11.



Rapid, Coordinated Response Saves Lives

When outbreaks occur, speed matters. CDC works with countries around the world to detect, confirm, and contain health threats quickly, before they spread across borders. These responses are made possible by CDC investments in surveillance, laboratories, trained responders, and trusted partnerships. Together, they help stop outbreaks at their source, protecting communities globally and reducing risk to Americans. This is what American-led global health security looks like, moving outbreaks from crisis to control and stopping threats before they spread.



Foodborne Outbreak Detection – Moldova

In 2025, Moldova used whole genome sequencing for the first time in a *Salmonella* outbreak investigation with CDC support. Combining genomic data with epidemiology enabled investigators to identify the source more quickly and respond more effectively. This approach reduced additional illnesses and improved outbreak control. CDC provided technical support and training to strengthen laboratory capacity. These tools are now part of Moldova's ongoing surveillance efforts, keeping food supply chains safer.



Why this matters for Americans:

Stronger food safety systems abroad help reduce risks to the global food supply and protect U.S. consumers.



Drug-Resistant Pertussis – Latin America

CDC worked with partners to strengthen laboratory diagnostic and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) testing capacity for *Bordetella pertussis* in Mexico, Brazil, and Peru, leading to the first detection of drug-resistant cases in these countries. Pertussis, or whooping cough, is a highly contagious respiratory disease that spreads easily through coughing and close contact.

In Peru, the Ministry of Health is now reporting pertussis surveillance data publicly to provide real-time updates on case counts. CDC leveraged this reporting to alert American travelers of drug-resistant pertussis outbreaks via CDC's webpage. Additionally, CDC's pertussis website now includes guidance for healthcare providers and health department laboratories about appropriate treatment and testing options for suspected cases of drug-resistant *Bordetella pertussis*.



Why this matters for Americans:

Detecting drug-resistant infections early helps prevent their spread and reduces the risk of hard-to-treat illnesses reaching the United States.



Histoplasmosis Outbreaks Among U.S. Travelers – Central America & Caribbean

CDC investigated several histoplasmosis outbreaks among U.S. travelers linked to cave exposures in Central America and the Caribbean. Travelers encountered environments contaminated with fungal spores.

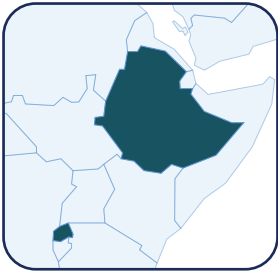
Histoplasmosis is a lung infection caused by inhaling fungal spores, often present in areas with bat or bird droppings. Although it does not spread from person to person, individuals can easily become infected when spores are disturbed in places like caves. With the right treatment, people can recover quickly, but the infection is often missed and can become severe and even deadly.

CDC worked with local partners and U.S. embassies to improve awareness and update travel guidance. Health alerts helped reduce additional exposures and prevent further illness. CDC also identified outbreak risks, updated travel guidance, and improved risk communication. These actions helped prevent future cases.



Why this matters for Americans:

By identifying risks abroad, CDC helps protect U.S. travelers no matter where in the world they go.



Marburg Virus Disease Response – Rwanda & Ethiopia

In 2024–2025, CDC supported responses to Marburg virus disease (Marburg) in both Rwanda and Ethiopia, demonstrating the importance of early detection and rapid, coordinated action. Marburg is a rare but severe hemorrhagic fever that can cause serious illness and death. In Rwanda, because of CDC's longstanding partnership, CDC experts were granted direct access to the outbreak zone engaging in and supporting the response quickly. Because of these trusted relationships, CDC is often the first call for Ministries of Health when unusual disease events are detected.

In Ethiopia, CDC also deployed experts to support surveillance, laboratory testing, infection prevention, and border health measures. These efforts built on existing CDC-supported systems and trained responders already in place. Early access to information helped define the scope of the outbreak, guide initial response activities, and ensure that U.S. preparedness measures began in both cases.



Why this matters for Americans:

Early detection and rapid response to Marburg reduces the risk of international spread and helps protect Americans from severe and potentially deadly disease.



Ebola Response – Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2025, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) declared its 16th Ebola outbreak. Ebola, also known as Ebola virus disease (EVD), is a severe, often fatal viral disease. CDC rapidly mobilized more than 200 staff to support the response, including 31 experts deployed from headquarters. These experts worked alongside national teams to strengthen surveillance and border health, confirm cases, implement infection prevention measures, and guide vaccination efforts.

Because strong systems and trained responders were already in place, the outbreak was detected early and contained rapidly. CDC trained more than 140 healthcare workers on infection prevention and control, supported the rapid rollout of vaccination activities reaching approximately 48,000 people, and facilitated the delivery of more than 3,400 Ebola testing cartridges and materials. CDC also worked with communities to improve awareness of Ebola symptoms and prevention and implement measures at points of entry and points of control to prevent further spread.

National leaders, working with CDC, led the response and prevented further spread. No cases were reported outside the DRC.



Why this matters for Americans:

Stopping Ebola at its source reduced the risk of international spread and protected U.S. communities from a deadly threat.



Monkeypox Surveillance – West Africa

CDC worked with partners to strengthen surveillance and laboratory analysis during monkeypox outbreaks in West Africa. Monkeypox is caused by a virus from the same family as the one that caused smallpox. CDC scientists used genomic sequencing and epidemiologic data to track transmission and assess risks, including ensuring diagnostic tests still worked. This work informed U.S. traveler guidance and domestic preparedness and prevention measures. CDC also worked with local partners to strengthen detection and response systems. Earlier identification of cases enabled faster, targeted action.



Why this matters for Americans:

Monitoring outbreaks abroad helps CDC identify risks early and prevent imported cases in the United States.

Detecting Health Threats Through Global Disease Surveillance

CDC works 24/7 around the world to detect health threats early, before they are widely recognized, so action can begin quickly. Through surveillance systems, laboratory networks, and data analysis, CDC helps countries identify unusual patterns and emerging risks.

Early detection enables faster containment, reducing the chance that outbreaks expand or spread across borders. Information gathered through these systems also supports U.S. preparedness, helping protect Americans from emerging threats.

Advancing Neglected Tropical Diseases Detection

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) often go undetected, allowing infections to persist and spread across borders, including to the United States via travel and in U.S. territories. CDC strengthens early detection by developing more sensitive diagnostics to identify infections in both people and the vectors that transmit them. These tools improve surveillance and reveal hidden transmission.

Enhanced diagnostics help countries detect threats sooner and act quickly to contain them. They also improve identification of infections in returning travelers, reducing the risk of domestic spread. In 2025, CDC advanced new diagnostics for river blindness and supported development of point-of-care tests for schistosomiasis.

Ongoing work on diseases such as ascariasis, hookworm, leishmaniasis, and lymphatic filariasis is expanding global detection capacity and strengthening U.S. health security. CDC also provides specialized tests for returning travelers and military personnel that are not available elsewhere and is modernizing Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) testing for parasitic infections such as Chagas disease, fascioliasis, and cysticercosis.

Preventing Drug-Resistant HIV

CDC developed and launched the first dried blood spot proficiency testing program in 2023, enabling global monitoring of HIV drug resistance test performance. CDC continues to strengthen global HIV drug resistance surveillance by expanding access to affordable, high-quality sequencing tools used in more than 75 countries. These tools detect mutations linked to harder-to-treat HIV infections,

allowing earlier intervention and improved treatment strategies. CDC also works with Ministries of Health to integrate these tools into national surveillance systems. By identifying drug resistance trends early, countries can adjust treatment protocols and prevent further spread. This work helps reduce global transmission risks and prevent resistant strains from impacting Americans and increasing healthcare costs.

Why this matters for Americans:

Early detection through innovative surveillance helps stop outbreaks before they spread internationally and impact U.S. communities.



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Using Data to Detect Polio

CDC leverages advanced data pipelines to analyze and visualize global polio surveillance data in near real time, transforming how countries share and act on information. This capability enables earlier detection of outbreaks and sharper, more targeted vaccination strategies. Rapid analysis translates into rapid response, accelerating vaccination campaigns and strengthening global coordination. By detecting transmission early, CDC helps stop outbreaks before they cross borders and put Americans at risk.

Strengthening Polio Preparedness Through Genomic Surveillance

CDC strengthens global readiness against poliovirus by supporting laboratories that rapidly detect and genetically characterize emerging strains. Through the Poliovirus Nucleotide Database, CDC enables comparison of genetic sequences identified through global surveillance.

Genomic sequencing allows laboratories to distinguish between wild and variant polioviruses and understand how strains are related. These data help to identify transmission pathways, detect outbreaks earlier, and assess cross-border spread. By improving how countries track and understand poliovirus circulation, CDC helps guide targeted surveillance and vaccination strategies.

Using Wastewater Surveillance to Detect Threats Early – Kenya

CDC helped expand wastewater surveillance in Kenya to detect infectious disease threats before they spread widely in communities. By analyzing wastewater samples, public health officials can identify pathogens even before people develop symptoms and seek care. Through this surveillance, antimicrobial resistance (AR) genes and monkeypox have been among the pathogens detected in Kenyan wastewater samples. CDC provided technical guidance, laboratory methods, and data tools to integrate wastewater surveillance into national systems. This approach strengthens early warning and enables a faster, more targeted response to emerging threats.

By the Numbers: A Return on Investment for the U.S.



50,000+
PARALYTIC POLIO CASES

and \$2 billion in U.S. health costs averted annually through global polio eradication efforts



\$26
WORTH OF DONATED TREATMENTS

provided for every \$1 of U.S. Government funding invested in neglected tropical diseases



\$10B
IN U.S. EXPORT LOSSES PREVENTED

and 120,000 American jobs protected through global health security investments



\$1 = **\$4**
INVESTED IN **IN U.S.**
GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY **EXPORTS PROTECTED**



Strong Public Health Systems Prevent Crises

Strong public health systems help countries detect, confirm, and respond to threats quickly. CDC works with partners to strengthen laboratories, surveillance, and emergency response so countries can act early and stop outbreaks before they spread.

When systems are strong, responses are faster, more coordinated, and more effective, reducing global risk and protecting Americans.

Strengthening HIV/Tuberculosis (TB) Laboratories

CDC-supported HIV and TB laboratory systems form the backbone of global disease detection. Over 2,000 CDC-supported molecular laboratories provide reliable diagnostics for HIV and TB while also supporting the detection of emerging threats such as Ebola, influenza, and other pathogens. CDC's investments in biosafety, quality assurance, and workforce training have built capacity in over 14,000 laboratories and testing sites to ensure accurate and timely results. Improved sample transport systems allow specimens from remote areas to reach testing facilities quickly. Faster confirmation enables earlier response and treatment, reducing international spread and protecting Americans from imported disease threats.



By the Numbers: HIV & TB



**14M
PEOPLE**

receiving lifesaving HIV
treatment through CDC-supported
programs globally



**26M
LIVES SAVED**

through global HIV treatment
efforts since 2003



**10M+
PEOPLE WITH HIV**

screened for TB in 2025



**700K+
TB PREVENTIVE
TREATMENT COMPLETIONS**

among people living with HIV in 2025

Transforming TB Detection in India

CDC partnered with India to strengthen the detection of drug-resistant TB through next-generation sequencing. This effort improved identification of resistance patterns and supported more targeted treatment strategies. The initiative also helped build national reference standards for TB diagnostics and strengthened coordination across laboratory networks. By improving surveillance and response in one of the highest burden countries, CDC helps reduce global transmission of drug-resistant TB. These efforts lower risks to the United States and reduce the long-term costs associated with the treatment of resistant infections.

Advancing U.S. Health Security Through Global Viral Hepatitis Prevention and Control Efforts

CDC works with countries to strengthen viral hepatitis prevention, testing, and treatment to stop transmission at its source. Efforts such as vaccination, infection control, and expanded access to diagnostics help reduce the global burden of hepatitis B and C, diseases that also affect the United States through travel and migration.

CDC supports countries including Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan in expanding access to hepatitis testing and treatment in primary care and correctional settings. These efforts improve early detection, increase access to care, and reduce transmission which helps countries better control outbreaks and prevent severe disease.

Lessons learned from global programs have directly informed U.S. approaches, including the use of point-of-care hepatitis C testing and strategies to reach undiagnosed populations.

Global efforts to prevent hepatitis B have been estimated to generate **approximately \$7.8 billion in cost savings in the United States between 2000 and 2070**, reducing strain on healthcare systems, including Medicare and Medicaid. By stopping hepatitis at its source, CDC reduces the risk of cross-border spread, protects Americans, and strengthens global health security.

The Path to Elimination: Celebrating a Malaria Milestone in Cambodia

With support from CDC, the Kingdom of Cambodia is approaching an important malaria elimination milestone, driven in part by a strong public health system. The country has not reported any indigenous transmission of *Plasmodium falciparum* since 2024, and in the last three months of 2025, recorded no local transmission of any malaria species. This is an unprecedented achievement in the Mekong subregion. A robust public health system, including strong surveillance and response capacity, has been critical to this progress. CDC's malaria experts supported these efforts by improving data quality, targeting interventions, and strengthening malaria response capacity. With continued support from the United States, Cambodia aims to sustain zero local transmission and achieve malaria-free certification by 2030.



Why this matters for Americans:

Stronger laboratory and surveillance systems abroad enable faster detection and response, reducing the risk of diseases spreading to the United States.





Training Frontline Responders Who Stop Outbreaks

Outbreaks are stopped by trained, trusted professionals who are ready to act. CDC works with countries to train and equip a global workforce of epidemiologists, laboratorians, and emergency responders, ensuring local staff can detect and contain threats quickly. These frontline responders are often the first to investigate cases, track transmission, and guide response efforts, helping to stop outbreaks early and reduce the risk of international spread.

CDC has several globally recognized training programs that strengthen this workforce, including the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP), Global Laboratory Leadership Program (GLLP), Stop Transmission of Polio Program (STOP), Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) Fellowship, public health Rapid Response Teams (RRTs), and multisectoral, One Health* Rapid Response Teams (OH RRTs). These programs equip country-based professionals with the skills to detect outbreaks, manage emergency response, and coordinate action across sectors.

**One Health is an approach that recognizes the interconnection between human, animal, plant, and environmental health.*

Rift Valley Fever Response — Senegal

In 2025, Senegal experienced its largest Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreak in more than a decade. RVF is caused by a virus carried by mosquitos, and can affect both livestock and people. CDC investments originally made to strengthen laboratory capacity for bacterial meningitis, particularly for molecular diagnostic platforms and workforce training, were rapidly leveraged to detect and respond to RVF. Regional laboratories tested more than 13,900 samples and reduced confirmation times to under seven hours, demonstrating the flexibility and impact of CDC-supported laboratory systems. Further, CDC provided resources and technical expertise to CDC-trained FETP graduates who supported field investigations during the RVF outbreak. These coordinated efforts highlight the unique value of CDC's investments in building adaptable, country-owned capacity that can respond to multiple epidemic threats and protect Americans by containing outbreaks at their source.

Coordinating Rapid Response Across Sectors — Cambodia

CDC worked with Cambodia to establish OH RRTs to strengthen coordination across human, animal, and environmental health sectors. These teams are trained to investigate and respond to outbreaks involving zoonotic diseases, such as avian influenza, where risks span multiple sectors. In 2025, Cambodia formally established national operating procedures for the OH RRTs, enabling

coordinated deployment during outbreaks. CDC provided technical guidance, training, and support to help ensure responders could act quickly and effectively. The teams have been deployed to investigate and respond to avian influenza outbreaks across animal and human populations, strengthening coordinated One Health response and improving early detection.

By strengthening coordination across sectors, Cambodia is better equipped to detect and stop emerging threats before they spread—protecting people locally while reducing the risk of those threats reaching the United States.

Strengthening Emergency Response Systems — Uzbekistan

CDC helped Uzbekistan strengthen its public health emergency management systems through a workshop that brought together multiple professionals from public health, emergency management, and animal health sectors across all 14 regions of the country.

Participants worked to define roles, clarify decision-making authority, and establish coordinated response structures across sectors and regions. The workshop improved alignment between national and subnational systems and strengthened coordination during emergencies. By improving how teams organize and respond during outbreaks, these efforts help ensure faster, more effective action when health threats emerge.

Why this matters for Americans:

Trained responders on the ground help contain outbreaks quickly, reducing the chance that health threats spread internationally and impact Americans.



By the Numbers: Laboratory & Detection Systems



12,000

LABORATORY PROFESSIONALS TRAINED

across 40+ countries since 2005



2,000+

CDC-SUPPORTED LABORATORIES

and testing sites with molecular testing capacity
for HIV, TB, and other health threats in 2025



400+

LABORATORIES

achieved international accreditation since 2013



1,400+

LABORATORIES AND TESTING SITES

strengthened across 40+ countries in 2025



35+

ENDEMIC COUNTRY LABORATORIES

trained in quality methods for parasitic and
neglected tropical diseases since 2015



Progress Toward Polio Eradication

CDC plays a critical role in global efforts to eradicate polio by strengthening surveillance, guiding vaccination campaigns, and responding rapidly to outbreaks. Since 1988, global polio cases have decreased by more than 99%, preventing millions of cases of paralysis.

By helping countries detect poliovirus quickly and target immunization efforts, CDC works to stop transmission and reduce the risk of introduction or reintroduction.

Immunization Prevents Outbreaks

Immunization is one of the most effective ways to prevent outbreaks before they start and control them from further spread. CDC works with countries to strengthen immunization programs, improve data systems, and ensure communities are protected against vaccine-preventable diseases. These efforts reduce the likelihood of large outbreaks and enable faster, more effective responses when threats emerge, helping protect communities globally and in the United States.

Closing Immunity Gaps – Vietnam

At the request of the Government of Vietnam, CDC partnered with national health authorities to identify and address vaccination gaps among more than 2.3 million children. By linking school-based record checks with targeted vaccination campaigns, the program helped identify children at risk and prevent outbreaks. CDC provided technical guidance to support data collection and program implementation. Vietnam is now scaling this approach nationwide. Strengthening immunization systems reduces global disease risk and helps protect Americans from imported vaccine-preventable diseases.

Using Data to Guide Immunization and Polio Response

CDC strengthens how countries collect, analyze, and use immunization data to identify risks and prevent outbreaks. Advanced analytics help detect immunity gaps, track vaccination coverage, and identify populations at risk. These insights allow countries to focus vaccination campaigns more effectively and act quickly when risks emerge. By improving how immunization data are used, CDC helps prevent outbreaks before they start and supports progress toward polio eradication.



Why this matters for Americans:

Stronger immunization systems and better data reduce the likelihood that vaccine-preventable diseases spread internationally and are introduced or reintroduced into the United States.

By the Numbers: Flu & Respiratory Diseases



113

COUNTRIES SUPPORTED

with reagents and supplies through CDC's International Reagent Resource



40+

COUNTRIES

strengthened with routine with routine integrated surveillance for respiratory viruses



15

HIGH-RISK COUNTRIES

monitored for Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) activity in the Middle East and North African Region



Healthcare settings are often where outbreaks spread fastest.

When drug-resistant infections spread unchecked, they can make routine medical care more dangerous, from surgeries to cancer treatment, because infections become harder or impossible to treat. By helping stop antimicrobial resistance (AMR) at its source, CDC reduces the risk of these infections spreading internationally and protects patients and healthcare systems in the United States.

Stopping Outbreaks in Healthcare Settings

Outbreaks often spread fastest in healthcare settings, where pathogens, patients, healthcare workers, and vulnerable populations are in close contact. Stopping transmission in these settings is critical to controlling outbreaks and preventing wider spread. CDC works with countries to strengthen infection prevention, improve clinical practices, and detect threats early within healthcare systems.

These efforts help reduce transmission at its source, protecting patients, safeguarding healthcare workers, and preventing outbreaks from escalating.

Infection Prevention and Control

CDC provided infection prevention and control (IPC) training to more than 36,100 healthcare workers in 2025. This total includes 3,200 healthcare workers trained in IPC as part of an innovative partnership with the CDC Foundation, which helped seven countries access Global Fund resources to strengthen IPC programs. Improved IPC practices reduce healthcare-associated infections and limit outbreak spread in healthcare settings, keeping healthcare workers safe so that they can care for others. CDC supports facilities in implementing safer patient care practices and strengthening monitoring systems. These efforts help identify risks early and prevent transmission among patients and healthcare workers. Strengthened IPC systems reduce global transmission risks and help protect Americans.

Antimicrobial Resistance — Ukraine

CDC strengthened detection and response to antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Ukraine by improving laboratory capacity and infection prevention practices. These activities improve identification of resistant infections and support more effective treatment decisions, helping prevent infections from becoming untreatable.

CDC also worked with partners to monitor transmission patterns and strengthen reporting systems. Reducing the spread of AMR globally helps limit the movement of dangerous pathogens across borders and preserve the effectiveness of life-saving medicines like antibiotics.



Why this matters for Americans:

Stopping infections in healthcare settings abroad helps prevent the spread of dangerous pathogens, reduces the risk of resistant infections entering the United States, and protects patients and healthcare workers.





“Strong partnerships are the foundation of global health security. When countries can detect and respond quickly, it helps protect people locally and reduces the risk of outbreaks reaching the United States.”

— Dr. Paige Armstrong, Director, CDC Global Health Center

People & Partnerships Drive Global Health Security

Strong partnerships make global health security possible. CDC works with countries and partners to share information, coordinate emergency responses, and strengthen public health systems.

Trusted relationships enable faster action when outbreaks occur—helping to stop threats early and protect Americans.

U.S. – Cameroon Partnership

CDC's country office in Cameroon plays a critical role in maintaining and strengthening the longstanding U.S. health partnership. Through continuous, day-to-day collaboration with the Ministry of Health, CDC works to strengthen surveillance, laboratory systems, workforce development, and emergency response capacity.

This sustained in-country presence enables faster detection of health threats, real-time information sharing, and more coordinated responses when outbreaks occur. Because of these trusted, longstanding relationships, CDC is the first call when health events emerge, providing early insight and helping guide response efforts.

In 2025, CDC Global Health Center leadership visited Cameroon to reaffirm this partnership and highlight the impact of ongoing collaboration. Through these combined efforts, Cameroon has strengthened its ability to detect and respond to outbreaks quickly, protecting communities locally and reducing the risk of regional and international spread.

Advancing U.S. – Japan Health Security Collaboration

In 2025, CDC hosted the third U.S.–Japan Health Security Committee meeting in Atlanta, bringing together senior public health leaders from both countries to strengthen collaboration on emerging health threats. Participants included CDC, the U.S. Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response, and key Japanese health agencies.

The partnership focuses on improving epidemic intelligence, strengthening communication, and coordinating response to public health emergencies. Through regular data sharing and joint planning, both countries are improving real-time situational awareness and strengthening preparedness for future threats.

The Committee also reaffirmed plans to conduct joint exercises and expand collaboration on medical countermeasures and emergency response.

Strengthening Regional Surveillance Through Digital Innovation – Central America

CDC supported the development of Avi, a multilingual One Health digital platform that strengthens community-based surveillance for One Health threats across Central America and the Dominican Republic. The platform enables communities to report potential health threats and access trusted health information in real time, improving early detection and communication during outbreaks.

Through collaboration with regional partners, CDC provided technical expertise, content development, and coordination to support implementation. Since its launch, the platform has supported thousands of public interactions and has been used during outbreak responses to improve risk communication and situational awareness.

By strengthening community-based surveillance and connecting local reporting with national systems, this approach helps countries detect and respond to emerging threats, like New World screwworm, more quickly.



Why this matters for Americans:

Strong global partnerships enable faster detection and response to threats, reducing the likelihood that outbreaks abroad impact the United States.

The People Behind the Progress

Across continents, CDC experts and locally employed staff work tirelessly to train responders, strengthen public health systems, and stop outbreaks at their source, protecting communities abroad and reducing risk to Americans.

The individuals highlighted here represent thousands of trained public health professionals working globally to detect threats early, respond quickly, and prevent outbreaks from spreading, helping protect Americans at home. Every trained responder, strengthened laboratory, and coordinated response effort contributes to a safer, more secure world.

On the Front Lines of Outbreak Response

“
Being welcomed into the local response made it possible to advise and contribute, and it underscored how critical sustained partnerships with the Ministry of Health are long before an outbreak occurs.”



Pierre Muhoza, PhD
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Strengthened Ebola vaccination response during the 2025 outbreak by supporting data-driven decision-making, improving vaccination practices in the field, and monitoring vaccine safety.

Immunization

“
This is the first introduction of rubella vaccine in Nigeria, which previously accounted for a third of children globally who were not eligible for routine rubella vaccination. The campaign is expected to significantly reduce Nigeria’s persistent large disruptive measles outbreaks and the risk of spread of measles to other countries including the United States.”



Mark Papania, MD, MPH
Nigeria

Coordinated CDC technical support for the Nigeria Integrated Measles, Rubella Polio Immunization campaign, which vaccinated over 100 million children.

Partnership and Collaboration

“

Working hand in hand with our partners across Georgia and the broader region has allowed me to strengthen health security in meaningful and lasting ways. Being part of this collective effort reinforces how vital longstanding collaboration and trust are to protecting communities and ensuring we are prepared well before a health threat emerges.”



Nino Saganelidze, MD, MHA Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)

Supported field monitoring and performance review efforts in Georgia as part of the EECA regional office and CDC Georgia country office planning and accountability activities, which strengthen capacities among both counterparts and CDC teams while promoting transparency, effective use of U.S. Government resources, and measurable public health impact.

By the Numbers: Preparedness & Response



36,100+
HEALTHCARE WORKERS TRAINED
in infection prevention and control
in 2025



48,000+
PEOPLE VACCINATED
during the 2025 Ebola outbreak response
in Democratic Republic of the Congo



99%
REDUCTION
in global polio cases since 1988



3,000+
PEOPLE TRAINED
in emergency management across
55+ countries since 2015



2,300+
INSTANCES
of technical assistance provided
to more than 70 countries



270+
PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
trained through CDC's Public Health
Emergency Management (PHEM)
Fellowship program from
67 countries since 2013



Global Health Security is National Security

CDC's global work is America's first line of defense against emerging health threats. In a world where disease can cross borders in hours, stopping outbreaks, before they grow or spread internationally is one of the most effective ways to protect Americans from illness, travel-related exposures, and disruptions to daily life.

CDC plays a unique role in global health. With experts embedded in more than 60 countries and strong partnerships built over decades, CDC is the first call when unusual disease patterns emerge. By combining scientific expertise, real-time data, laboratory networks, and trained responders, CDC works with countries to detect health threats, guide response decisions, and stop their spread quickly, ensuring the U.S. is protected from global outbreaks.

This work delivers measurable impact. Global immunization efforts help prevent tens of thousands of paralytic polio cases each year and save billions in U.S. healthcare costs. Surveillance and laboratory systems help detect dangerous pathogens earlier, giving U.S. public health officials more time to prepare. Trained disease detectives and emergency responders help contain outbreaks before they spread internationally.

Every outbreak stopped abroad is one less threat to U.S. communities, travelers, and the economy.

Global health security is national security. Through its global work, CDC helps prevent the importation of disease, protects Americans traveling or living overseas, reduces disruptions to trade and supply chains, and strengthens national security.

CDC remains prepared for today's threats and ready for what comes next. **Through sustained partnerships, scientific leadership, and rapid response, CDC continues to protect health around the world, and here at home.**



Alfredo Mandlate/Friends in Global Health



[CDC.GOV/GLOBAL-HEALTH](https://www.cdc.gov/global-health)



[@CDCGLOBAL](https://www.instagram.com/cdcglobal)

