

## Global Health Center (GHC)

**Mission:** Coordinates and manages the agency's resources and expertise to address global challenges such as HIV/AIDS, vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria, emergency and refugee health, non-communicable diseases, injuries, and more.



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### **Points of Contact**

### **Center Organizational Chart**

[Organizational Chart](#)

## **Priority Areas and Activities**

Global health security  
Global health protection  
Global immunization  
HIV & tuberculosis  
Food and water  
Other diseases and threats

## **Center level technical assistance services and programs**

- [Global HIV & TB](#)
  - o As a key implementing partner of the [US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief](#) (PEPFAR), CDC works side by side with ministries of health, civil and faith-based organizations, private sector organizations, and other on-the-ground partners to improve methods for finding, treating, and preventing HIV.
  - o In more than [45 countries and regions](#) around the world, CDC's experts are working on the front-lines to help accelerate countries' efforts to control HIV and [eliminate tuberculosis](#).
- [Field Epidemiology Training Program](#) (FETP)
  - o CDC established the FETP to train field epidemiologists in partner countries. Graduates of these programs have the skills to collect, analyze, and interpret disease information, using evidence to take quick action and save lives

- o Program residents spend 20–25 percent of their time in the classroom and 75–80 percent in the field. By training disease detectives in their own countries, FETP helps meet the global health security goal of establishing a trained public health workforce. FETP is modeled after CDC’s successful Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) program, and individual countries and ministries of health own the program. Programs are tailored to meet the needs of each country, recognizing differences in disease burdens, cultures, priorities, partners, capacities, and public health systems.
- o FETP uses a three-tiered training model to build capacity of field epidemiologists through 1) Frontline, a three-month FETP Frontline program that prepares public health workers to support at local and community levels. 2) Intermediate, a nine-month FETP Intermediate program that prepares public health workers to support at the district level, and/or 3) Advanced, an intensive two-year FETP Advanced program that prepares experienced epidemiology health professionals for leadership roles in ministries of health and other national-level government agencies. More than 80 countries have participated in CDC supported FETPs. FETP has trained more than 21,000 graduates across the three tiers.
- [National Public Health Institutes](#) (NPHI)
  - o National public health institutes, or NPHIs, support countries to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats more effectively. NPHIs are science-driven institutions that lead and coordinate essential public health functions, typically operating within the government under the ministry of health—or closely attached to it.
  - o NPHIs play critical roles in health policy setting and decision making through their roles in generating, synthesizing, and interpreting public health data to make timely recommendations. NPHIs help combine the public health functions related to decision making, bringing together data and expertise to coordinate efforts across sectors.
  - o The US NPHI is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, but many other countries have—or are developing—their own institutes. Building on more than 70 years of experience, CDC helps countries around the world develop and strengthen their own organized, well-functioning NPHIs to protect community health and contain disease close to the source.
  - o CDC has worked with 40+ countries since the NPHI Program launched in 2011. This includes a range of support from long-distance technical assistance only to multi-year investment and partnership.
- [Stop Transmission of Polio](#) (STOP)
  - o The Stop Transmission of Polio program recruits and trains volunteer international public health professionals and then deploys them to countries around the world to strengthen national immunization and surveillance programs. The program is run by CDC in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
  - o The STOP program began in 1998 as part of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) along with WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International, and later the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The first STOP team had 25 participants. Since then, CDC have deployed over 2,200 STOP consultants on over 4,900 assignments in 80 countries.