

U.S. CDC's South America Regional Office



Established in 2020, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) South American Regional Office (SAMRO), located in Brasilia, Brazil, strengthens and expands CDC's historically limited footprint in the region. U.S. CDC aims to advance regional health security and is working with partners to enhance early warning systems for health threats, detect changes in disease patterns, modernize data for public health action, support strong laboratory systems, expand the public health workforce, and respond effectively to public health emergencies.

Key Areas of Focus

Reflecting U.S. CDC's Global Health Strategy, SAMRO is focused on responding to health threats in the region including:

-  Antimicrobial resistance
-  Changing ecosystems
-  Declines or plateaus in immunization rates
-  Emerging diseases, including respiratory, zoonotic and vector-borne disease
-  Humanitarian crises
-  Misinformation and lack of public trust
-  Travel and migration issues
-  Urbanization and habitat loss

Regional Goals

U.S. CDC and partners are collaborating to:

- **Provide** early warning for health threats
- **Detect** changes in disease patterns, including the emergence or re-emergence of pathogens
- **Modernize** health information and disease surveillance systems
- **Use** data for public health action
- **Strengthen** laboratory quality systems
- **Upskill and expand** the public health workforce
- **Respond** effectively to public health emergencies
- **Prevent** and control disease



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



Laboratory

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



Workforce & Institutions

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



Prevention & 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>

