

U. S. CDC Burma



Accessible link: <https://www.cdc.gov/global-health/countries/burma.html>

CDC established a country office in Burma in 2015. CDC Burma builds and strengthens the country's core public health capabilities through data and surveillance; laboratory capacity; workforce and institutions; prevention and response; innovation and research; and policy, communications and diplomacy. Priority program areas include the national HIV and tuberculosis (TB) programs supported through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), malaria, vaccine-preventable diseases, and most recently COVID-19.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Data & Surveillance

- Supports collection and use of HIV data to inform program monitoring, and quality improvement, and provide technical assistance to conduct Bio Behavioral Surveys to better understand the number of people who are at higher risk of HIV



Laboratory

- Provided technical support for assuring the quality of TB laboratory diagnostic services



Workforce & Institutions

- Strengthen ability to investigate and respond to disease outbreaks through the establishment of the Field Epidemiology Training Program



Prevention & Response

- Provided technical support to strengthen HIV diagnostics, improve viral load testing quality management systems, and build capacity for national scale up of routine HIV testing



Innovation & Research

- Developed 2023 National HIV estimates using AIDS Epidemic Model followed by Spectrum Modelling which provided estimates that are used in advocacy, planning meetings for national HIV responses and funding proposals



Policy, Communications & Diplomacy

- Helped develop the "Undetectable=Untransmittable" social media campaign to raise awareness of HIV and address routine viral load testing, retention on treatment, and reduction of stigma

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

HIV AND TB

TCDC supports the national HIV and TB programs through PEPFAR. CDC works with partners to build a sustainable, effective and country-owned HIV response that accelerates progress toward UNAIDS targets to control the HIV epidemic. CDC also addresses TB, the leading cause of death among people living with HIV. CDC activities include:

- Partnering with multilateral, non-governmental and governmental entities, such as the National AIDS Program, the National Health Laboratory, UNAIDS and World Health Organization country offices
- Supporting the development of innovative strategies and operationalization of HIV prevention and treatment guidelines
- Strengthening systems for monitoring and improving the quality of HIV clinical care, surveillance, and laboratory services
- Supporting a health-systems strengthening approach to address drug-resistant TB

MALARIA

CDC assigned a malaria advisor to the interagency President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) team in 2020. As co-implementer of PMI alongside USAID, CDC works with the National Malaria Control Program to provide technical input in:

- Vector control efforts (e.g., insecticide-treated nets)
- Diagnosis and treatment
- Surveillance Outbreak investigation

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

CDC works to strengthen the country's ability to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to public health threats and emergencies across the following core areas:

Workforce Development

CDC strengthens Burma's ability to investigate and respond to disease outbreaks through the establishment of the Field FETP. Burma's FETP program is the cornerstone of a planned national public health institute. Through FETP, CDC strengthens Burma's workforce capacity to identify and stop outbreaks before they spread.

IMMUNIZATIONS

CDC provides continued capacity-building support in immunizations surveillance. This includes planning and monitoring of the national COVID-19 vaccination campaign. The work also focuses on recovering immunization services that were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. CDC added an immunizations advisor to the country office in 2021.

