



**August 4, 2014  
National Academy of Sciences  
Washington DC**

**INVESTING IN HEALTH: INVESTING IN AFRICA'S FUTURE  
WORKING LUNCHEON**

**SCIENCE AND HEALTH**

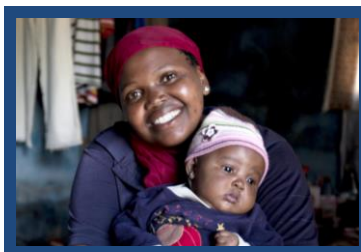
- One of the most effective means for the United States to work in partnership with our African colleagues is to build the knowledge, skills and scientific collaborations required to improve the health of African populations, cultivate a vibrant academic research enterprise, stimulate growth of biomedical industries and generate economic development.
- Important components of this strategic aim are: strengthen health systems; incorporate research by local investigators into the design and implementation of health interventions; build interdisciplinary skills by training a new cadre of leaders; realize the potential of information and communications technologies; link data at local, district and national levels; speed translation into practice; and strengthen the foundation for public-private partnerships.

**BUILDING EXPERTISE,  
INFRASTRUCTURE**



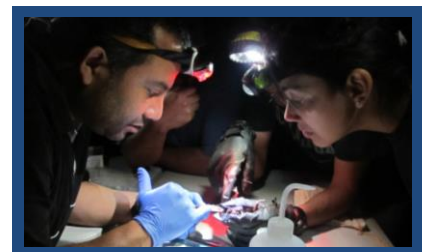
Developing knowledge and human capacity to improve health care and research over the long term.

**USING SCIENCE TO  
IMPROVE AID EFFORTS**



Providing evidence to inform decision making for health program implementation.

**SUPPORTING RESEARCH,  
DISEASE SURVEILLANCE**



Forming research partnerships to identify outbreaks and discover new cures for diseases

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

### Health and Human Services, Office of Global Affairs (OGA)



The Office of Global Affairs (OGA) serves as the primary point within HHS for setting priorities for international scientific engagement and developing and strengthening relationships with USG agencies, foreign ministries of health, multilateral partners at headquarters and in the field, and with civil society and the private sector. [www.globalhealth.gov](http://www.globalhealth.gov)

### National Institutes of Health (NIH)



The National Institutes of Health (NIH) conducts and supports a broad range of global health research and training in Africa. NIH-funded studies have laid the groundwork for combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic through scientific discoveries made with African partners that show antiretroviral drug adherence is possible, male circumcision helps limit the spread of disease, treatment as prevention is effective, and other important advances. In addition to infectious disease research, NIH is supporting studies of chronic, noncommunicable diseases, which pose a growing health threat in Africa. <http://bit.ly/NIHinAfrica>

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) advances global health by improving disease surveillance, implementing evidence-based policies and providing training to build health capacity in Africa and other low-resource settings. The agency has worked with country health ministries to establish laboratory networks, create health information systems and strengthen workforce capacity. [www.cdc.gov/globalhealth](http://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth)

### Food and Drug Administration (FDA)



The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Office of International Programs manages the agency's efforts to build scientific capacity to improve the quality and efficacy of drugs in the global market. Preventing counterfeit anti-malarial drugs that could lead to drug resistance is one priority. [www.fda.gov/InternationalPrograms](http://www.fda.gov/InternationalPrograms)

### United States Agency for International Development



The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the lead U.S. Government agency that works to end extreme global poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realize their potential. USAID's new global development lab seeks to discover, test and scale breakthrough solutions to improve global health. [www.usaid.gov/GlobalDevLab](http://www.usaid.gov/GlobalDevLab)

### Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator



The Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) consults with the science and development agencies to build global research capacity and implement evidence-based policies and practices to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). [www.pepfar.gov](http://www.pepfar.gov)