

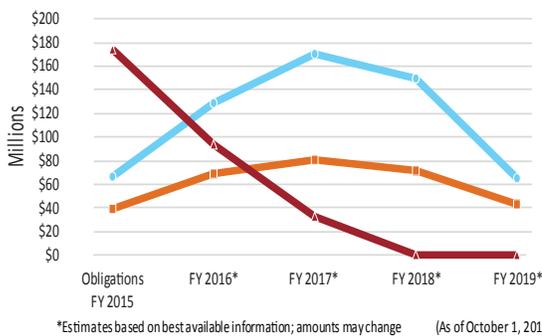
Enhancing the Global Health Security Agenda

The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) is accelerating progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats.

- **Prevent epidemics**, including naturally-occurring outbreaks and intentional or accidental biological releases
- **Detect, characterize, and report** emerging biological threats early
- **Respond rapidly and effectively** to biological threats of international concern

The Ebola epidemic in West Africa has shown the difference established, critical health and public health systems can make. The substantial health investment in Nigeria ensured that Lagos could address the outbreak there and stop it before it became part of the larger West Africa epidemic. CDC is committed to working with federal and other partners to implement GHSA activities and accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from disease threats.

Snapshot



CDC awarded over 50 cooperative agreements to organizations working in 24 countries to implement GHSA and Ebola preparedness activities. This includes awards to ministries of health or their agents in 10 countries.

Baseline self-assessments, 5-year road maps and 18-month work plans have been completed in 15 countries to date. Guinea and Sierra Leone will complete this process by early 2016.

Life Cycle of a GHS Country

	2015 Implementation	2016 Expansion	2017 Exercising/ Validation	2018 Refinement	2019 Sustainability
Outreach and buy-in from countries; Develop work plans	Begin GHS implementation and assess country capacity	Expand activities at national and district levels	Test and evaluate systems to ensure effectiveness	Determine additional training and staffing needs to meet goals	Ensure government and stakeholders in-country are able to fully assume responsibility
PREVENT	Assess facility infrastructure for sustainable biorisk design	Establish national biosecurity standards and guidance	Certify and test personnel in the transport of infectious materials	Train biorisk professionals on biorisk management methodology	Fully implement biorisk management plan throughout country
DETECT	Update policy and plan for laboratories; map laboratory system capacity at national and regional labs	Improved adherence to safe transport policies and procedures	Central laboratories participate in external validation of testing; Increased capacity in quality management	Establish diagnostic testing capacity for most common diseases at sub-national level	Achieve lab accreditation, technically competent workforce
RESPOND	Develop an all-hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Finalize Emergency Operations Center (EOC) handbook, EOPs and forms	Evaluate use of EOC activities and functionality in responses.	Determine credentialing system for EOC personnel and rapid response teams	Identify information systems to disseminate EOC activation notifications



Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention