

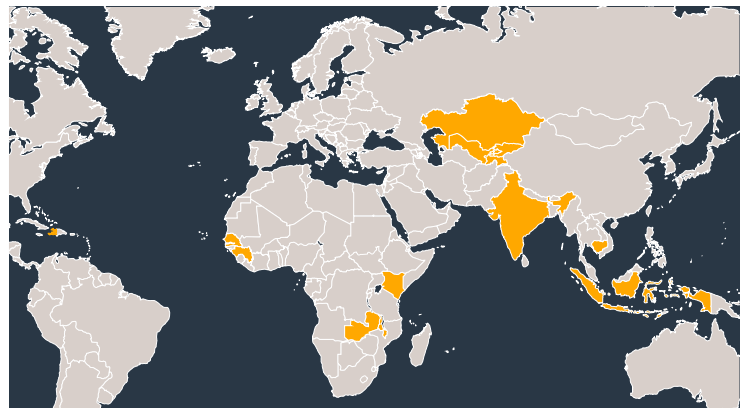
ENHANCING GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Funded by the [U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC), Enhancing Global Health Security (EGHS) supports countries to achieve the [Global Health Security Agenda](#) goals through activities that strengthen capacity to **prevent, detect, and respond** to public health threats. FHI 360 is implementing these activities in **Cambodia, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Senegal, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Zambia.**



We **PREVENT** future outbreaks from spreading through adopting a [One Health](#) approach recognizing that the health of humans, animals, and the environment is intrinsically interconnected. We engage technical expertise that ranges from strengthening capacity of laboratory personnel to implement appropriate **biosafety and biosecurity** guidelines, to addressing the complexities of **zoonotic diseases** and **antimicrobial resistance**.

- **In Cambodia**, we are supporting the Department of Hospital Services of the Ministry of Health to develop and implement a surveillance system for health care associated infections (HCAI), including antimicrobial resistant infections, to monitor, detect and to rapidly respond to cases of HCAI to prevent spread to workers, patients, and the community.
- We are strengthening biosafety practices in national laboratories by supporting the development and updating of biosafety guidelines and conducting trainings for national laboratories in **Cambodia**, and **Uzbekistan** to prevent accidental exposure to harmful pathogens.



We **DETECT** early warning signs of outbreaks by partnering with national laboratory networks, governments, and global partners to strengthen capacity to accurately detect epidemic-prone diseases nationwide.

- **In Tajikistan**, we are working with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population to assess the diagnostic network and develop an optimization plan to improve system efficiencies, reduce turnaround time, balance workloads across laboratories, identify appropriate locations for new diagnostic equipment, and align disease-specific referral networks from local facilities to laboratories. A more efficient system means faster access to diagnostic test results to guide patient care and treatment.

- In **Guinea**, EGHS supports the national specimen referral system to quickly diagnose, treat, and prevent spread of epidemic-prone diseases by increasing access to testing, ensuring safety of personnel and quality of specimens during collection, handling, packaging, and transportation, and reducing turnaround time through optimized transportation routes. By sharing lessons learned with our Haiti team, Guinea has enabled Haiti to plan a similar system.
- After three years without external quality testing panels available to public health laboratories, EGHS provided technical assistance to the National Public Health Laboratory of **Haiti** to prepare 1,727 testing panels for malaria which were used to train 61 laboratory technicians on microscopy for malaria diagnosis. Remaining panels will be used to assess the competence of laboratories to conduct external quality assessments.
- In **Indonesia**, the project has rolled out the laboratory information system (LIS) to 10 Environmental Health and Disease Control Engineering Center public health (BBTKL-PP) laboratories. This has enabled the registration of 3,743 samples from 16 pathogens and the system has been integrated into the Ministry of Health Data Information Center electronic system, allowing the laboratory to issue a certified result report form. Registration improves turnaround time, tracking of samples, data quality, and reliability of results, which in turn allows for a rapid response with appropriate treatment and prevention.
- EGHS provided technical assistance to the rapid response team in **Kenya** to roll out the hospital event-based surveillance reporting platform in 11 counties. Twenty-two facility surveillance focal persons and 11 sub-county disease surveillance coordinators were enrolled as users and trained on the platform. Access to quality data at the county level strengthens local public health capacity to detect and respond to outbreaks more efficiently.
- In **Zambia**, EGHS has worked with the Zambia National Public Health Institute to develop a national umbrella protocol for wastewater surveillance (WWS) that will be used as a starting point by all entities implementing WWS, ensuring consistency of methods.



We **RESPOND** and quickly mobilize large numbers of frontline health care workers, contact tracers, and emergency responders to swiftly address developing emergencies.

- In **Kenya**, EGHS supported Kakamega County to rapidly activate a public health emergency operations center (PHEOC) in response to a disease outbreak of an unknown pathogen at a girls' school that resulted in multiple hospitalizations and four deaths. EGHS trained the PHEOC staff on incident management and PHEOC functions. EGHS also trained the rapid response team and surge staff in data analysis and situation reporting, and also assessed information and communication technology needs. As a result of these efforts, 1,072 cases were reported and linked to health care.
- In **Senegal**, we are strengthening the multisectoral response mechanisms at the country level through support for the collection and quality assurance of aggregate COVID-19 data received through Open Data Kit Forms. We have created a statistical program (R script) to facilitate weekly cleaning and rapid processing of data before it is analyzed and shared by an automatically generated report.

The EGHS project provides tailored technical assistance to the Global Fund COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) principal recipients and subrecipients to strengthen national laboratory and surveillance systems, and to better prepare for potential future pandemics.

