

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA INTERAGENCY ROADMAP

GUINEA

Overview and Context

The purpose of this document is to develop a roadmap for ongoing and planned Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) activities in support of the 12 GHSA targets through 2019. The goal is to ensure coordination and partnership across all organizations to ensure that targets are met and sustainable systems and networks are established. The roadmap is organized by specific capacities under the Prevent, Detect, Respond framework, and provides a snapshot of all activities planned to support GHSA implementation in Years One (2015) to Five (2019).

This will be a living document that will change over time to reflect shifts in priorities and/or resources. This template is designed as a resource for GHSA planning and should ultimately be adapted as countries articulate how best to meet their needs for GHSA planning and implementation. This document is intended to inform and complement annual country-specific work plans.

Other contextual issues that will be addressed in this roadmap include:

- Relevant country history with GHSA
- Presence and role of donors
- Prior relevant policy and program efforts with World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHRs) and World Organization for animal Health (OIE) World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) reporting
- International Organizations' presence and programs
- Regional Organizations' presence and programs (e.g. African Union)
- Non-state organizations of relevance (e.g. Institute Pasteur)
- Other key issues and sensitivities

Note

The information contained in this document is meant for planning and discussion purposes between the host-country and other GHSA partners. All activities will be carried out in a manner that is consistent with organizations requirements, budget authorities, and missions of host countries and GHSA partners. All GHSA partner country foreign assistance is subject to availability of funds and appropriations by the governmental processes of GHSA partner countries.

Global Health Security Agenda Overarching Activities

Within the context of Prevent/Detect/Respond, this overarching implementation roadmap should reflect by target the following:

- Host country's institutional structures and responsibilities, roles, responsibilities (*under host government activity*)
- Other donors' programs, support, etc. (*under Other activity*)
- Non state organizations' activities (*under Other activity*)
- Coordination mechanisms

PREVENT

Antimicrobial Resistance

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Prevent Avoidable Epidemics	Preventing the emergence and spread of antimicrobial drug resistant organisms and emerging zoonotic diseases and strengthening international regulatory frameworks governing food safety.	Support work being coordinated by WHO, FAO, OIE to develop an integrated and global package of activities to combat antimicrobial resistance, spanning human, animal, agricultural, food and environmental aspects (i.e. a one-health approach), including: a) each country has its own national comprehensive plan to combat antimicrobial resistance; b) strengthen surveillance and laboratory capacity at the national and international level following agreed international standards developed in the framework of the Global Action plan, considering existing standards and; c) improved conservation of existing treatments and collaboration to support the sustainable development of new antibiotics, alternative treatments, preventive measures and rapid, point-of-care diagnostics, including systems to preserve new antibiotics.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National IPC Policy and strategic plan developed by Ministry of Health Ministry of Health has a clear structure for implementing IPC program All National and prefectural hospitals have functioning hygiene committees IPC standard operating procedures validated 	<p>CDC USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock</p>	<p>WHO RTI IANPHI MOH Equipment Grant JHPIEGO CRS Premier Urgence Expertise France IMC APHL MSF</p>
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> IPC focal persons received appropriate training to perform the IPC related practices. All national and prefectural hospitals have operationalized an IPC program National and regional reference laboratories assessed 	<p>CDC USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock</p>	<p>WHO RTI IANPHI MOH Equipment Grant JHPIEGO CRS Premier Urgence</p>

				Expertise France IMC APHL MSF
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IPC practices in priority hospitals assessed and results presented 2. National and regional reference laboratories have capacity to test and report three WHO priority AMR pathogens 3. Policy and Strategic Plan for AMR drafted 4. Lab management information system activities initiated 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock	WHO RTI IANPHI MOH Equipment Grant JHPIEGO CRS Premier Urgence Expertise France IMC APHL MSF
Year 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity for Hospital Related Infections (HAI) and AMR surveillance assessed 2. HAI and AMR surveillance protocol adapted 3. Microbiology laboratories assessed and selected for AMR/HAI surveillance 4. HAI/AMR surveillance or point-prevalence survey initiated 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock	WHO RTI IANPHI MOH Equipment Grant JHPIEGO CRS Premier Urgence Expertise France IMC APHL MSF
Year 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IPC programs evaluated and recommendations for improvement presented to Ministry of Health, Ministry of Livestock and partners 2. National Strategic Plan revised and distributed 3. IPC guidelines revised 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock	WHO RTI IANPHI MOH Equipment Grant JHPIEGO CRS Premier Urgence Expertise France IMC APHL MSF

Zoonotic Diseases

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Prevent Avoidable Epidemics	Preventing the emergence and spread of antimicrobial drug resistant organisms and emerging zoonotic diseases and strengthening international regulatory frameworks governing food safety.	Adopted measured behaviors, policies and/or practices that minimize the spillover of zoonotic diseases from lower animals into human populations.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-sectoral coordination mechanism for zoonotic disease prevention established Initial framework and standardized data collection protocols for high risk zoonotic diseases developed Networks for zoonotic disease reporting mapped Data collection and improved capacity to conduct diagnostic surveillance in wildlife for Ebola and other high-consequence pathogens. Review of current animal production and marketing policies initiated 	USAID CDC	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	GWU FAO Predict P&R WHO WB
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk "nodes" for spillover of zoonotic threats identified Behavior and practices that enable spillover identified System for sampling and testing wildlife, livestock, and humans to better define risk from selected zoonotic pathogens in animal reservoirs and disease vectors implemented 	USAID CDC	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	GWU FAO Predict P&R WHO WB
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> System for sampling and testing wildlife, livestock, and humans evaluated Package of One Health "risk reduction" measures targeting high risk practices and behaviors that enable spillover validated 	USAID CDC	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and	GWU FAO Predict P&R WHO

	3. Policy, organizational and operational needs for multi-sectoral coordination mechanism established for sustainability.		Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	
Year 4	1. Capacity of animal health professionals to determine risk based on epidemiology and modeling/analytics demonstrated 2. Package of One Health "risk reduction" measures targeting high risk practices and behaviors that enable spillover implemented	USAID CDC	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	GWU FAO Predict P&R WHO WB
Year 5	1. One Health workforce trained in accordance with national zoonotic disease prevention needs 2. Package of One Health "risk reduction" measures targeting high risk practices and behaviors that enable spillover sustained 3. Coordination mechanism that enables cross-sectors/ministries to collaborate routinely for zoonotic disease prevention continued	USAID CDC	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	GWU FAO Predict P&R WHO WB

Biosafety & Biosecurity

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Prevent Avoidable Epidemics	Promoting national biosafety and biosecurity systems.	A whole-of-government national biosafety and biosecurity system is in place, ensuring that especially dangerous pathogens are identified, held, secured and monitored in a minimal number of facilities according to best practices; biological risk management training and educational outreach are conducted to promote a shared culture of responsibility, reduce dual use risks, mitigate biological proliferation and deliberate use threats, and ensure safe transfer of biological agents; and country-specific biosafety and biosecurity legislation, laboratory licensing, and pathogen control measures are in place as appropriate.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dangerous pathogens for animal and human health identified, documented, and destroyed or stored in a secure repository (e.g. biobank) 2. Capacities in Biosafety and Biosecurity (BSS) among key laboratories assessed 3. Security of dangerous pathogen, including Ebola, samples strengthened from the point of collection to the point of disposal or storage within a regional repository 4. Comprehensive policy and mechanisms established for specimen tracking, transport, and destruction. 	<p>CDC DOD CTR/CBEP USAID DOS</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>APHL ASLM MOH Equipment Grant WHO FAO OIE Institut Pasteur Fondation Merieux</p>
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of BSS requirements at key One Health laboratories and in the field conducted 2. Implement or expand implementation of specimen tracking, transport, and storage; 3. Establish policies and financing to sustain BSS and biobanking 	<p>CDC DOD CTR/CBEP USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>ASLM MOH Equipment Grant APHL WHO FAO OIE</p>

Year 3	1. Professional training with pre- existing/new BSS curricula (i.e. laboratory technicians, physicians, hazardous waste disposal technicians, etc.) harmonized in compliance with WHO and OIE standards	CDC DOD CTR/CBEP USAID	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense Ministry of Justice	APHL WHO FAO ASLM MOH Equipment Grant OIE
Year 4	1. System for ensuring linked animal and human health labs are functional and responds to norms of biosafety and biosecurity conditions and best practices is in place	CDC DOD CTR/CBEP USAID	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense Ministry of Justice	ASLM MOH Equipment Grant APHL WHO FAO OIE
Year 5	1. BSS system evaluation conducted 2. BSS capacities in animal and human health labs meet the GHSA targets, as well as IHR and PVS standards	CDC DOD CTR/CBEP USAID	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense Ministry of Justice	APHL ASLM MOH Equipment Grant WHO FAO OIE

Immunization

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Prevent Avoidable Epidemics	Reducing the number and magnitude of infectious disease outbreaks.	A functioning national vaccine delivery system – with nationwide reach, effective distributions, access for marginalized populations, adequate cold chain, and ongoing quality control – that is able to respond to new disease threats.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning with Ministry of Health, WHO and CDC for routine and supplemental vaccine campaign for 2017 completed. 2. Quality of Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) and other surveillance data as a means to monitor risk for vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) evaluated 3. Plan with Ministry of Health for establishment of a National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG) 4. Delivery of vaccines strengthened 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock	UNICEF WHO GAVI UNFPA JHPIEGO FAO PCI Media
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning with Ministry of Health and WHO for routine and supplemental vaccine campaign for 2018 completed. 2. IDSR and other surveillance data used to assess and monitor risk for VPDs 3. NITAG established 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock	UNICEF WHO GAVI UNFPA JHPIEGO FAO PCI Media
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning with Ministry of Health and WHO for routine and supplemental vaccine campaign for 2019 completed. 2. IDSR and other surveillance data used to assess and monitor risk for VPDs 3. NITAG operational 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock	UNICEF WHO GAVI UNFPA JHPIEGO FAO PCI Media
Year 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning with Ministry of Health and WHO for routine and supplemental vaccine 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock	UNICEF WHO

	<p>campaign for 2020 completed.</p> <p>2. IDSR and other surveillance data used to assess and monitor risk for VPDs</p> <p>3. NITAG operational</p>			<p>GAVI</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>JHPIEGO</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>PCI Media</p>
Year 5	<p>1. Planning with Ministry of Health and WHO for routine and supplemental vaccine campaign for 2021 completed.</p> <p>2. IDSR and other surveillance data used to assess and monitor risk for VPDs</p> <p>3. NITAG operational</p>	<p>CDC</p> <p>USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>GAVI</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>JHPIEGO</p> <p>PCI Media</p>

Detect

Laboratory Systems

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Detect Threats Early	Developing and deploying novel diagnostics and strengthen laboratory systems.	Real-time bio surveillance with a national laboratory system and effective modern point-of-care and laboratory-based diagnostics.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping of multi-sectoral laboratory capacity including pathogen testing completed 2. Priority pathogens and diseases identified (including zoonotic diseases) and diagnostic testing capacity improved 3. Multi-sectoral nation-wide laboratory strategic plan and policy established 4. Plans to reinforce quality assurance are integrated into the strategic plan and policy. 5. National and/or international referral network system evaluated and reinforced 6. Capacity of laboratory personnel strengthened through mentoring and provision of technical and management laboratory trainings. 7. Testing capacity for select priority diseases established 	<p>CDC USAID DoD CTR/CBEP</p>	<p>Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p>	<p>APHL ASLM IANPHI GWU AMP IMC World Bank (REDISSE Project) WHO FAO Global Fund Expertise France Institute Pasteur Fondation Merieux Government of Canada MOH Equipment Grant</p>
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nationwide tiered laboratory network needs identified (animal and human health labs) 2. National laboratory strategic plan and policy reviewed/updated with action items for broad-based capacity building 3. Lab quality management system (QMS) and Quality Assurance plan in place 	<p>CDC USAID DoD CTR/CBEP</p>	<p>Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p>	<p>APHL GWU IANPHI AMP IMC World Bank (REDISSE Project) WHO FAO</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Diagnostic testing implemented and optimized for viral pathogens in wildlife, livestock, and humans 5. Technical and management laboratory training expanded 			Global Fund Expertise France
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National One Health laboratory strategic plan and policy operationalized 2. Technical and management laboratory training expanded 	<p style="text-align: center;">CDC USAID DoD CTR/CBEP</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHL ASLM GWU IMC World Bank WHO FAO IANPHI Global Fund Expertise France MOH Equipment Grant</p>
Year 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened laboratory workforce through provision of technical and management laboratory training 2. Established Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) 3. Technical and management laboratory training expanded 	<p style="text-align: center;">CDC USAID DoD CTR/CBEP</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHL GWU IMC IANPHI ASLM World Bank WHO FAO Global Fund Expertise France MOH Equipment Grant</p>
Year 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accreditation/certification of regional laboratories in-process 2. Evidence of increased capacity in laboratory staff in risk characterization and bioinformatics 3. Technical and management laboratory training expanded 	<p style="text-align: center;">CDC USAID DoD CTR/CBEP</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHL GWU IMC ASLM IANPHI MOH Equipment Grant World Bank WHO FAO Global Fund</p>

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Surveillance Systems

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Detect Threats Early	Launch, strengthen and link global networks for real-time surveillance through investments in IDSR-based and IHR compliant national surveillance strategies and promotion of data sharing based on international agreements.	Strengthened foundational indicator- and event-based surveillance systems that are able to detect events of significance for public health, animal health and health security; improved communication and collaboration across sectors and between sub-national, national and international levels of authority regarding surveillance of events of public health significance and advancement in fulfilling the core capacity requirements for surveillance in accordance with the IHR and the OIE standards		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacities and gaps of IDSR and electronic disease surveillance systems assessed (both human and animal health) 2. IDSR activities for investigation and response to public health events (eg outbreaks/epidemics) strengthened. 3. Interoperable electronic reporting for IDSR implemented in pilot sites 4. Strategies for community event based surveillance (CBS) established (both human and animal health) 5. Public health emergency plans and standard operational procedures developed for all Ports/Points of Entry (POEs) 	<p>CDC USAID Peace Corps</p>	<p>Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>AMP PCI Media IMC MOH RTI & RTI Contract PCI Media WHO FAO E-HEALTH Peace Corps IOM World Bank Measure</p>

	6. IHR compliance assessed			
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Routine standardized IDSR capacity strengthened 2. Interoperable electronic reporting for IDSR expanded 3. Medical and surveillance officers trained in IDSR according to an agreed-upon training plan for regional and sub-regional levels 4. Community event based surveillance system implemented (both animal and human health) including priority border areas. 5. Public health data exchange/sharing agreement between Guinea and neighboring countries for cross-border information sharing in development 6. Plan has been developed for strengthening animal health surveillance in accordance with One Health and is implemented at select target facilities 7. IT staff hired 8. Development start, and software implemented in 5/38 prefectures for 1 or 2 diseases 9. Identified gaps from the IT/Informatics assessment to be addressed- Train users 10. Funds to address the gaps in the IT/Informatics assessment secured 	CDC USAID	<p>Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment Ministry of Defense Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Security and Civil Protection</p>	<p>AMP PCI Media IMC MOH RTI & RTI Contract PCI Media WHO FAO Peace Corps IOM World Bank Measure</p>
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laboratory surveillance data integrated in routine reporting system 2. Timely and complete surveillance data reported for all IDSR priority diseases 3. Medical and surveillance officers trained in IDSR according to the agreed upon training plane 4. In-service surveillance teams trained and 	CDC USAID	<p>Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>AMP PCI Media IMC MOH RTI & RTI Contract PCI Media WHO FAO</p>

	<p>deployed in accordance with One Health surveillance strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Port of Entry (seaports and select major land borders) assessed for IHR compliance 6. 5 targeted pilot sites monitored and evaluated for information systems 7. Plans to deploy pilot systems to sous-prefectures of the 5 pilot sites 8. If pilot system successful, system would be deployed in 10 more Prefectures 			<p>Peace Corps IOM World Bank Measure</p>
Year 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zoonotic diseases relevant to human health integrated into routine surveillance 2. Medical and surveillance officers trained in IDSR in accordance to a MOH 3. Timely and complete surveillance data reported for all IDSR priority diseases 4. Community event based surveillance rolled out country-wide 5. Other diseases surveillance activities developed and integrated 6. Gap in the Information Systems addressed (infrastructure upgraded, staff trained) 7. Information systems monitored and evaluated 	<p>CDC USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>AMP PCI Media IMC MOH RTI & RTI Contract PCI Media WHO FAO Peace Corps IOM World Bank Measure</p>
Year 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functional surveillance system of at least Four core syndromes indicative of public health emergencies 2. Demonstrated capacity to assess all urgent events within 48 hours of reporting 3. Sustained One Health surveillance 4. Medical and surveillance officers trained in IDSR 5. Timely and complete surveillance data reported for all IDSR priority diseases 6. Agreements with neighboring countries to share data on surveillance and control of public health events are established and 	<p>CDC USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>AMP PCI Media IMC MOH RTI & RTI Contract PCI Media WHO FAO Peace Corps IOM World Bank Measure</p>

	sustainable 7. All information systems are functional 8. All IDSR related diseases are developed and integrated 9. All gaps in information systems addressed			
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Workforce Development

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Detect Threats Early	Training and deploying an effective bio surveillance workforce.	A workforce including physicians, veterinarians, biostatisticians, laboratory scientists, and at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 population, who can systematically cooperate to meet relevant IHR and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) core competencies.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of human resource requirements for IHR, OIE and FAO evaluated Strategy for multisector, tiered human resource development established and agreed upon by the technical working group Participation in the regional Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) increased Animal health workforce for early detection of possible zoonotic disease evaluated In-service training opportunities related to surveillance, research, and lab testing identified Training plan for first tier human resource development completed Basic national FETP launched 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Civil Service	GWU RTI WHO AFENET MOH equipment Grant World Bank FAO Canada
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policy for multisector tiered human resource development established and agreed upon by the technical working group In-service training opportunities related to surveillance, research, and lab testing formalized At least one first tier training cohort completed for key regions and prefectures 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Civil Service	GWU RTI WHO MOH equipment Grant AFENET World Bank FAO Canada

	4. Training plan for second tier human resource development completed			
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least one second tier training cohort completed for key regions and prefectures Training plan for third tier human resource development completed 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Civil Service	GWU RTI MOH Equipment Grant WHO AFENET World Bank FAO
Year 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least one third tier training cohort completed for key regions and prefectures 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Civil Service	GWU RTI WHO MOH Equipment Grant AFENET World Bank FAO
Year 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources development to meet IHR, OIE and FAO requirement is sustainable by the Government with technical support from partners One Health workforce has been trained in accordance with national One Health disease “detection” needs. 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Civil Service	GWU RTI WHO MOH Equipment Grant AFENET World Bank FAO

Reporting

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Detect Threats Early	Compliance with global disease reporting requirements	Timely and accurate disease reporting according to IHR requirements and consistent with FAO and OIE.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of general IHR, OIE and FAO reporting capacity completed 2. SOPs in place for coordination between IHR, OIE and FAO National Focal Points (NFPs) 3. A multisector, multidisciplinary body, committee or taskforce addressing IHR, OIE and FAO requirements on surveillance and response for public health emergencies of national and international concern is in place 4. Plan to address gaps in two-way reporting of diagnostic results from humans, wildlife, and livestock, developed 	<p>CDC</p> <p>USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>IOM</p> <p>RTI</p> <p>WAHO</p> <p>ECOWAS</p> <p>OIE</p> <p>P&R</p> <p>WAHIS</p> <p>ASLM</p> <p>MOH</p>
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multisector coordination and communication mechanisms are tested and updated regularly 2. Plan of action established for timely and accurate disease reporting to international stakeholders based on IHR, OIE and FAO evaluation reports 3. Protocols that strengthen two-way reporting of diagnostic results in humans, wildlife, and livestock, developed 	<p>CDC</p> <p>USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>IOM</p> <p>RTI</p> <p>WAHO</p> <p>ECOWAS</p> <p>OIE</p> <p>P&R</p> <p>WAHIS</p> <p>ASLM</p> <p>MOH</p>
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluation of reporting requirements at prefecture and national level 	<p>CDC</p> <p>USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>WHO</p>

	established		Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	FAO IOM RTI WAHO ECOWAS OIE P&R WAHIS ASLM MOH
Year 4	1. Collaboration between various national data sources that contribute to public health reporting requirements (i.e. IHR, OIE, FAO) increased	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	UNICEF WHO FAO IOM RTI WAHO ECOWAS OIE P&R WAHIS ASLM MOH
Year 5	1. Reporting protocols and requirements updated and implemented based on current best practices for IHR, OIE and FAO requirements to improve data quality (timeliness, completeness, accuracy) 2. Annual updates on the status of the implementation of IHR, OIE and FAO reporting to stakeholders across all relevant sectors is conducted 3. IHR, OIE and FAO reporting requirements to stakeholders across relevant sectors consistently applied	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	UNICEF WHO FAO IOM RTI WAHO ECOWAS OIE P&R WAHIS ASLM MOH

RESPOND

Emergency Management

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Respond Rapidly and Effectively	Developing an interconnected global network of EOCs and multi-sectoral response to biological incidents.	Every country will have a public health Emergency Operations Center (EOC) functioning according to minimum common standards; maintaining trained, functioning, multi-sectoral rapid response teams (RRTs) and “real-time” bio surveillance laboratory networks and information systems; and trained EOC staff capable of activating a coordinated emergency response within 120 minutes of the identification of a public health emergency.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency management regulations assessed and revised to provide national legal framework for emergency response Emergency operations workforce and training curriculum assessed First cohort of emergency operations workforce trained National emergency operations plan developed EOC infrastructure established and/or strengthened Enhance whole-of-government disaster planning and management for all hazards Ministry POCs selected and trained Emergency management committee formed 	<p>CDC DoD AFRICOM USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense</p>	<p>WHO World Bank IOM RTI GWU UNDP P&R (DAI) Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) CDC Foundation ECOWAS FAO</p>
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prefectural Emergency operations plan developed Standard operating procedures at national and prefectural level developed Systems linking surveillance and laboratory systems to EOC established First cohort of emergency operations workforce rendered operational Emergency response simulations or actual 	<p>CDC USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense</p>	<p>WHO World Bank IOM GWU UNDP P&R (DAI) Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) RTI</p>

	response used to evaluate EOC capacity			CDC Foundation E-Health FAO
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> EOC plans and procedures revised to include links to other EOCs of the region Actual responses evaluated in after-action analysis Additional training in Emergency Management for key staff/leadership provided Routine training program established 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense	WHO World Bank IOM GWU UNDP P&R (DAI) FAO
Year 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Revised plans and procedures tested through exercise and response Plans with disease and event-specific annexes completed Infrastructural assessment and sustainable support identified 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense	WHO World Bank IOM GWU UNDP P&R (DAI) FAO
Year 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> System, staffing, and infrastructure capacity and needs assessed Simulation exercise program established Plans and procedures from diverse ministries coordinated Database of communication messages created 	CDC USAID	Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Defense	WHO World Bank IOM GWU UNDP P&R (DAI) FAO

Linking PH and Law Enforcement

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Respond Rapidly and Effectively	Developing an interconnected global network of EOCs and multi-sectoral response to biological incidents: Promote establishment of public health EM programs, including EOCs; trained, functioning, multi-sectoral rapid response teams, with access to a real-time information system; and capacity to attribute the source of an outbreak.	In the event of a biological event of suspected or confirmed deliberate origin, a country will be able to conduct a rapid, multi-sectoral response, including the capacity to link public health and law enforcement, and to provide and/or request effective and timely international assistance, including to investigate alleged use events.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal framework/policy to support response to public health threats assessed – or developed or revised as necessary 2. Initial assessment of linkages between public health and law enforcement completed; Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) developed or revised as necessary 3. Public health curriculum for law enforcement officers located at borders and in border communities strengthened in accordance with IHR, OIE, and FAO priority syndromes 4. Capacity of health and security personnel to detect and respond to public health events of concern at ports and across borders strengthened 	<p style="text-align: center;">CDC DOS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Defense Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Justice Ministry of Security and Civil Protection Ministry of Interior</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WHO IOM FAO OIE Government of France</p>
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Referral and follow up procedures of port health in place at the public health presence of designated POEs; staff trained on procedures 2. Other POE (seaports, airports other POEs) assessed for IHR, OIE and FAO compliance 	<p style="text-align: center;">CDC</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Defense Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Justice</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WHO IOM FAO OIE</p>

			Ministry of Security and Civil Protection Ministry of Interior	
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing law enforcement officers located at borders and onboarding officers serving at key border crossings trained in the detection of signs and symptoms of the IDSR priority syndromes System for creating effective health messaging for in-bound and out-bound travelers when public health event occurs established and in place 	DoD CTR/CBEP CDC	Ministry of Defense Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Justice Ministry of Security and Civil Protection Ministry of Interior	WHO IOM FAO OIE
Year 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and procedures at POEs tested, validated, and improved in accordance with IHR, OIE and FAO requirements 	DoD CTR/CBEP CDC	Ministry of Defense Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Justice Ministry of Security and Civil Protection Ministry of Interior	WHO IOM FAO OIE
Year 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-sectoral response to a biological event of suspected or confirmed deliberate origin demonstrated Public health, military and law enforcement integration tested regularly by simulation exercises Bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements concerning prevention or control of international transmission of disease at POE are developed 	DoD CTR/CBEP CDC	Ministry of Defense Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Environment Ministry of Justice Ministry of Security and Civil Protection Ministry of Interior Ministry of Foreign Affairs	WHO IOM FAO OIE

Medical Countermeasures (MCM) and Personnel Deployment

GHSA Goal	GHSA Objective	GHSA 5-Year Target		
Respond Rapidly and Effectively	Improving global access to medical and non-medical countermeasures during health emergencies.	A national framework for transferring (sending and receiving) medical countermeasures and public health and medical personnel among international partners during public health emergencies.		
	Key Milestones	US Government Activity	Host Government Activity	Other Activity (e.g. NGO, other governments, multilaterals)
Year 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Key agencies involved in MCM importation, deployment and regulatory approvals for use during public health emergencies identified Existing policies and legal frameworks for receipt, use and approval of medical countermeasures and receipt/deployment of medical personnel assessed Capacity to store medical countermeasures improved 	<p>CDC USAID NIH FDA</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Central Pharmacy of Guinea</p>	<p>WHO FAO MSF OIE SIAPS MOH Equipment Grant</p>
Year 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policy development for MCM importation, deployment and regulatory approvals for use during public health emergencies initiated National preparedness plans for use of non-medical measures involving zoonotic disease (available through regional stockpiles) developed Inventory of existing workforce and relevant resources (medical and non-medical countermeasures) conducted 	<p>CDC USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Central Pharmacy of Guinea</p>	<p>WHO FAO MSF OIE SIAPS MOH Equipment Grant</p>
Year 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National policies for MCM during public health emergencies established by key agencies Regional agreements for rapid cross border deployment of personnel and material drafted 	<p>CDC USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Central Pharmacy of Guinea Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>WHO FAO AU ECOWAS SIAPS MOH Equipment Grant</p>
Year 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and procedures for MCM importation, deployment and regulatory 	<p>CDC USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Livestock</p>	<p>WHO FAO</p>

	<p>approvals for use during public health emergencies tested and validated</p> <p>2. Exercises to demonstrate effective deployment of MCM and medical personnel completed</p>		<p>Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p> <p>Central Pharmacy of Guinea</p>	<p>MSF</p> <p>OIE</p> <p>SIAPS</p> <p>MOH Equipment Grant</p>
Year 5	<p>1. National framework for sending and receiving medical countermeasures and public health and medical personnel from and to international partners during health emergencies established</p> <p>2. Regional agreements for rapid cross border deployment of personnel and material finalized</p> <p>3. Capacities and skills required for implementation of national preparedness plans for use of non-medical countermeasures involving zoonotic disease (available through regional stockpiles) in place</p>	<p>CDC</p> <p>USAID</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock</p> <p>Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p> <p>Central Pharmacy of Guinea</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>WHO</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>MSF</p> <p>OIE</p> <p>SIAPS</p> <p>ECOWAS</p> <p>MOH Equipment Grant</p>

Acronyms

AFENET	African Field Epidemiology Network
AMP	Agence de Médecine Préventive (Agency of Preventive Medicine)
AMR	Antimicrobial resistance
APHL	Association of Public Health Laboratories
BSS	Biosafety and Biosecurity
CBS	Community-based surveillance
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTR/CBEP	Cooperative Threat Reduction/Cooperative Biological Engagement Program
DoD	United States Department of Defense
DoS	United States Department of State
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EM	Emergency management
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FETP	Field Epidemiology Training Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization
GHSA	Global Health Security Agenda
GWU	George Washington University
HAI	Healthcare associated infections
HHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IHR	International Health Regulations
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
LIMS	Laboratory information management system

MCM	Medical counter measures
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MSF	Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
NFP	National Focal Points
NITAG	National Immunization Technical Advisory Group
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
P&R	Preparedness and Response
POE	Point of entry
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
QMS	Quality management system
REDISSE	Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SIAPS	Systems for Improved Access to Pharmaceuticals and Services
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPD	Vaccine preventable disease
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
WAHO	West Africa Health Organization
WHO	World Health Organization