- For >20 years, USAID has strengthened country-level and cross-sectoral GHS capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from emerging infectious disease threats.

- USAID supports One Health[1] and its Agency working group includes GHS, environment, food security, and humanitarian assistance to advance multi-disciplinary solutions to development challenges.

- As part of the US Government's GHS Strategy[2], USAID supports GHS activities in 50 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa[3].

- USAID's animal and human health programming include AMR, ZD, BSS, SUR, LAB, HEM, HR, IPC, RCCE, and POE[4]. Typically, each USAID mission selects in 3-5 based on country capacities and needs. Activities are coordinated with the host government and other technical partners and donors.

- In 2022-2023, USAID invested $1.7 billion in GHS, the majority of which was programmed by USAID country missions. "Global" investments included $200 million to the Pandemic Fund[5] and $117 million for CEPI[6]; USAID plans to add more funding to both in 2024.

- GHS implementing partners (IPs) include FAO, IFRC, UNICEF, WHO, and numerous other USAID central and bilateral projects[7].

- Europe and Central Asia regions:
  - USAID supports GHS activities in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan related to AMR, ZD, BSS, SUR, LAB, HEM, HR, IPC, and RCCE.
  - IPs include FAO, UNICEF, WHO, and several USAID central and bilateral projects.

- Challenges
  - Rapid expansion of USAID GHS program from about 25 countries in 2022 to 50 in 2024 to include new regions (e.g. Europe, Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean) – programming changes, staff surging, communications, coordination, new reporting, implementation start up
  - Country capacities (especially those new to GHS) – not all countries have recent JEEs and detailed NAPHS, prioritized zoonotic diseases, or experience of the MOH working across sectors, particularly with animal health and environment
  - Other – rapid start up of PF awarding

- Gaps and opportunities for improvement
  - Provide countries with more information on how the many GHS/One Health "tools" work together
  - Some JEEs and national action plans (e.g. HS and AMR) need to be updated
  - In-country cross-sectoral collaboration should be expanded to include private sector
  - Better coordination and information sharing needed between PF and other partners supporting GHS activities

More Information

1. https://biodiversitylinks.org/library/resources/2024-usaid-position-statement-on-one-health.pdf/view

1. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/16/fact-sheet-biden-%E2%81%A0harris-administration-releases-strategy-to-strengthen-global-health-security/

1. https://www.usaid.gov/global-health/health-areas/global-health-security

1. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240051980

1. https://www.thepandemicfund.org/

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1. https://www.usaid.gov/global-health/health-areas/global-health-security/partnering