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# GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA (GHSA)

## PREVENTING, DETECTING & RESPONDING

Emerging infectious diseases have demonstrated their ability to devastate entire populations. The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) was launched in 2014 in response to epidemics such as SARS, H1N1, MERS and Ebola that have demonstrated their ability to spread quickly across borders in our increasingly interconnected world. The purpose of the GHSA is to advance a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats and to bring together nations from all over the world to make new, concrete commitments, and to elevate global health security as a national leaders-level priority. To date, over 60 countries including Mali and the United States are GHSA members. The U.S. has committed to supporting other GHSA members to achieve their goals in developing the capacity to prevent, detect and respond to emerging infectious diseases.

## “ONE HEALTH APPROACH “

Mali is a USAID GHSA Phase I country. In Mali, GHSA works to increase the Government of Mali’s ability to prevent, detect and respond to emerging infectious disease threats using the “One Health” approach. This approach unites human, animal and environmental health into a comprehensive multi-sectoral framework, recognizing that stressors in any of these domains impact the others and increase the likelihood of experiencing deadly outbreaks. Mali is exceptionally vulnerable to epidemics of potential global significance both because of its proximity to countries that have recently experienced global epidemics and because of its own characteristics including deforestation and desertification, conflict and environmentally-driven internal displacement, poverty, a weak healthcare infrastructure and a strong agricultural and pastoral culture.

USAID, in collaboration with other U.S. government partners including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Institutes for Health, has been investing in activities to strengthen the human and livestock health systems of Mali including surveillance, laboratory, reporting, emergency management and workforce development sectors. Examples of this type of work including training nurses and hospital workers on infection control measures, investing in the nationwide roll-out of the District Health Information System (DSH2) surveillance system, conducting cross-border emergency preparedness exercises, purchasing equipment and supplies for laboratories, and supporting the development of multi-sectoral SOPs to combat zoonotic disease outbreaks.

### GHSA KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

**BUDGET:** \$16 million  
**TARGET AREAS:** Nationwide  
**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:** IntraHealth, MEASURE, FAO

- 5 year GHSA/Mali Roadmap developed;
- Joint External Evaluation conducted;
- Prioritized zoonotic diseases (rabies, bovine tuberculosis, hemorrhagic fevers, influenza diseases, anthrax);
- Support activities to increase capacity in all eleven GHSA Action Packages;
- Supported the formalization of the One Health Platform at the national level.