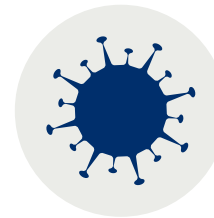


BANGLADESH



The U.S. has partnered with Bangladesh on Global Health Security (GHS) since 2016.



Bangladesh is at risk for epidemic-prone infectious disease threats, including zoonotic influenza, Nipah virus, anthrax, and brucellosis.



First Joint External Evaluation (JEE) conducted in 2016; follow-up planned in 2024.

The U.S. Government (USG) GHS Program in Bangladesh

The U.S. partners with the Government of Bangladesh to strengthen the country's capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats.

USG's Global Health Security investments also support stronger, more resilient health systems, including training human and animal health workers, strengthening laboratories, and bolstering surveillance systems. These investments support and build on those made by the Government of Bangladesh, in coordination with other partners and stakeholders.

Current and planned GHS activities reflect national priorities, build on best available data, and align with the country context and the health system.



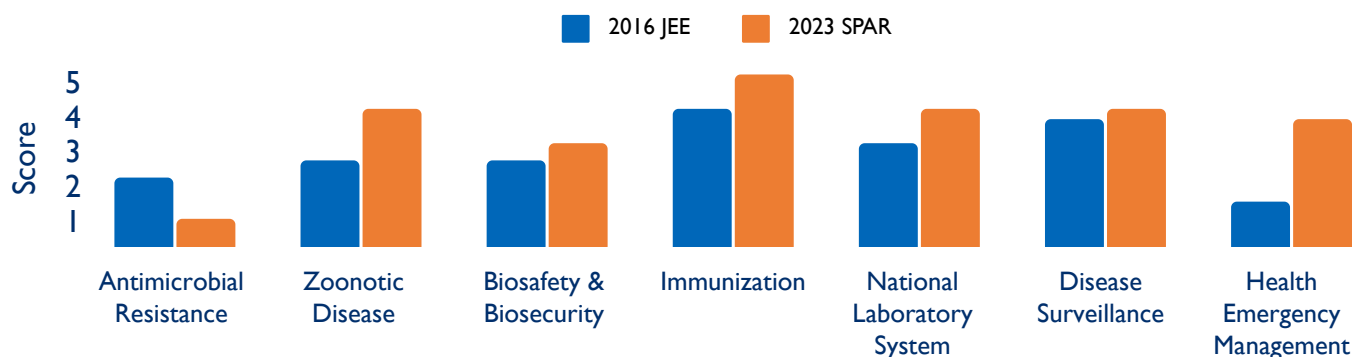
Country Support Team members helping in the national vaccination campaign in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Photo by, USAID FAO/Bangladesh

BANGLADESH

Impact of GHS Investments

Bangladesh has made significant progress strengthening its health security. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) is a voluntary external assessment of health security capacities conducted approximately every 4-5 years while the States Party Annual Report (SPAR) is an annual self-assessment of these capacities conducted by the governments themselves. The chart below estimates the progress made in the technical areas endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh for U.S. GHS collaboration.

Bangladesh GHS Capacity Scores Over Time*



*Antimicrobial Resistance and Immunization use [2021 Global Health Security Index](#) scores as they are not included in the SPAR. These tools provide the best approximation of GHS capacities though they use different methodologies. As a result direct comparisons may have limitations.

Notable Achievements with U.S. Support

- Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Frontline (basic) and FETP-Advanced training programs transitioned to Government of Bangladesh management; FETP-Intermediate initiated.
- Bangladesh Animal Health Intelligence System platform rolled out nationwide, with 87% of sub districts reporting regularly via the platform.
- National Antimicrobial Resistance action plan and standard treatment guidelines developed.
- Lab Information Management System in animal health strengthened and expanded.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare staff and managers completed Public Health Emergency Management foundational training.
- Bangladesh effectively responded to the 2023 dengue outbreak, worst to date in the country.
- Strengthening of the Urban Public Health System to make it more resilient to shocks and outbreaks.

Priority Technical Areas Endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh for U.S GHS Investments



Antimicrobial
Resistance



Zoonotic
Disease



Biosafety &
Biosecurity



Immunization



National
Laboratory
System



Disease
Surveillance



Health
Emergency
Management

Additional areas of investment include: Policy & Legal Instruments, Financing, IHR Coordination, Human Resources, Infection Prevention & Control, Risk Communication & Community Engagement