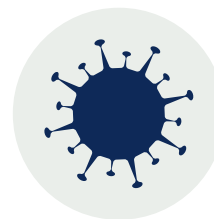




ETHIOPIA



The U.S. has partnered with Ethiopia on Global Health Security (GHS) since 2015.



Ethiopia is at risk for epidemic-prone infectious disease threats, including hemorrhagic fevers, zoonotic influenza, and rabies.



First Joint External Evaluation (JEE) conducted in 2016 and follow-up done in 2023.

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

The U.S. partners with the Government of Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia, in coordination with other partners and stakeholders.

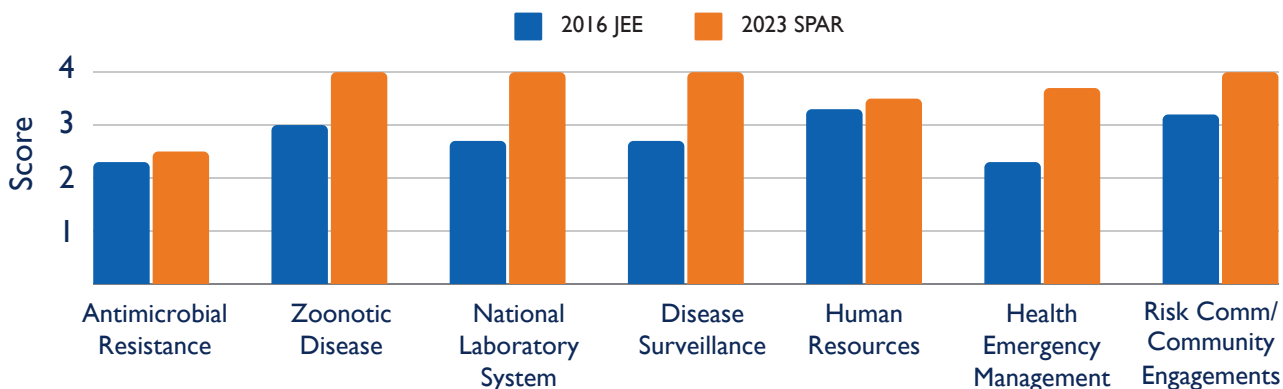
Current and planned GHS activities reflect national priorities, build on best available data, and align with the country context and the health system.

ETHIOPIA

Impact of GHS Investments

Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia for U.S. GHS collaboration.

Ethiopia GHS Capacity Scores Over Time*



*Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) uses [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

- Established 12 Emergency Operation Centers; improved border health screening, including Bole International airport.
- Animal disease notification system expanded by 1,000 sites.
- Conducted multi-sectoral tabletop simulation exercises to test emergency preparedness and response plans for avian influenza and Rift Valley fever.
- Established 20 respiratory pathogen surveillance sites and expanded diagnostic capacity to 4 sub-national labs.
- Three public health labs received international accreditation for AMR surveillance; Animal health labs upgraded with digital laboratory information management and quality management systems.
- Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) graduated more than 1,900 FETP fellows (including 156 military and police). These efforts improved the public health workforce capacity and leadership.
- The In-Service Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training program developed curricula and completed two cohorts of training for frontline animal health professionals.

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



Antimicrobial Resistance



Zoonotic Disease



National Laboratory System



Disease Surveillance



Human Resources



Risk Comm/
Community Engagement



Health Emergency Management

Additional areas of investment include : Financing, International Health Regulations (IHR) Coordination, Biosafety & Biosecurity, Immunization, Linking Public Health & Security Authorities, Infection Prevention & Control, Points of Entry