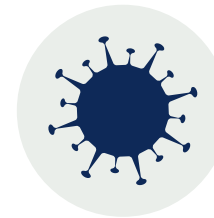




INDIA



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



India is at risk for epidemic prone infectious disease threats, including zoonotic influenza, Nipah, coronavirus disease and dengue



India has submitted its 2023 State Party Annual Report to the World Health Organization

The U.S. and India GHS Partnership

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

The partnership also supports 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 India, in coordination with other partners and stakeholders.

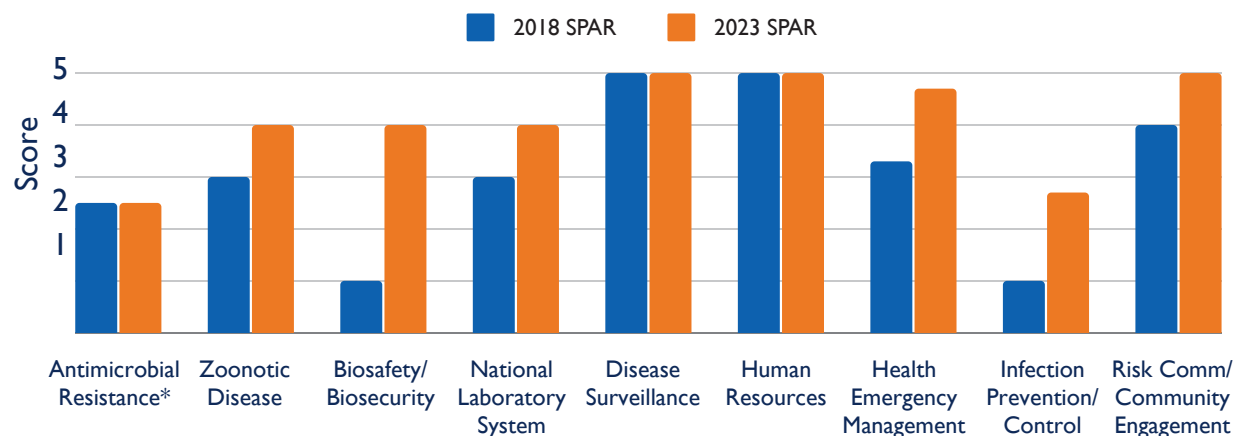
Current and planned GHS activities reflect national priorities, build on best available data, and align with the country context and the health system.

INDIA

Impact of India and U.S GHS Partnership

India has made significant progress strengthening its health security. The chart below displays the change in capacity scores from 2018 baseline, based on India's 2018 State Party Annual Report (SPAR) to the World Health Organization, through 2023 (based on India's 2023 SPAR) for the technical areas that were endorsed by the Government of India for U.S. GHS collaboration.

India GHS Capacity Scores Over Time*



*Antimicrobial Resistance 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

- National Action Plan for AMR and National Infection Prevention and Control guidelines for health facilities; Nationally representative AMR and Influenza data is made publicly available and reported to WHO.
- AMR surveillance through the Indian Network of Fisheries and Animal AMR (INFAAR) expanded country-wide to include 30+ institutions to determine AMR in priority pathogens identified in the livestock and fishery sectors.
- Institutionalized Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP), including the launch of a One India FETP Roadmap and integration of 'One Health' modules into the curriculum. FETP graduates continue to support outbreak responses and disease surveillance
- Six model Integrated Public Health Laboratories established, Operational guidance developed for use in all 730 districts
- Launch and expansion of Tier III Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM) Training with 3 states completed or underway among ten priority states targeted
- 32 sentinel surveillance sites established for Zoonotic Diseases under National CDC's Centre for One Health
- Hub and spoke learning network set up for critical care management and expanded for broader emerging infectious disease management.
- On-farm sanitary and biosecurity measures, nutrition and antimicrobial use improved in poultry sector in two states

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



Additional areas of investments include: Policy & Legal Instruments, Financing, International Health Regulations (IHR) Coordination, Food Safety, Points of Entry