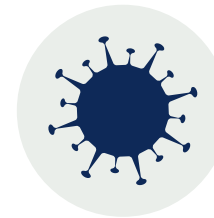




SENEGAL



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



Senegal is at risk for epidemic-prone infectious disease threats, including avian influenza, hemorrhagic fevers, Rift Valley fever, & dengue.



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

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

The U.S. partners with the Government of Senegal to strengthen the country's capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats and 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 and emergency management systems. These investments support and build on those made by the Government of Senegal 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.

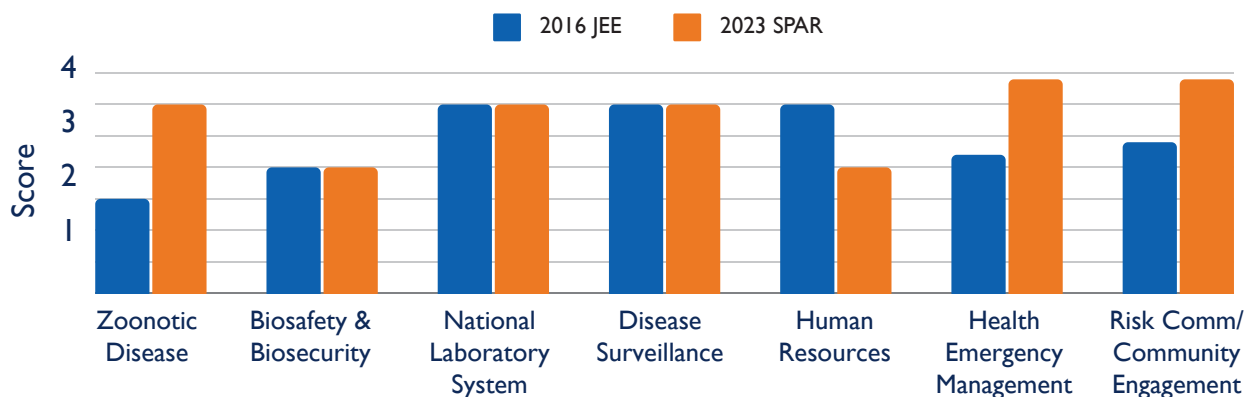
Laboratory personnel from Mbour Health Center participating in an antimicrobial susceptibility testing training workshop. Credit: USAID IDDS/Senegal

Senegal

Impact of GHS Investments

Senegal 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 Senegal for U.S. GHS collaboration.

Senegal GHS Capacity Scores Over Time*



*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) trained 424 personnel, covering all sanitary districts and helping to improve surveillance and outbreak response.
- In-Service Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training (ISAVET) program trained 85 personnel covering all 14 regions.
- Rumor management pilot system introduced, helping to address mis and disinformation on infectious diseases.
- Bacteriology capacity improved in support of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance.
- Molecular platforms expanded, including to support COVID-19 testing.
- Event-based and community-based surveillance expanded, helping improve detection and response to public health threats.
- National public health reference laboratory now has meningitis molecular diagnostic capacity for more rapid detection and typing of meningitis causing pathogens.
- Emergency Management System established, including a fully functional public health emergency operations centers.
- The U.S. Global VAX initiative increased COVID-19 vaccination uptake and strengthened the National Immunization Program.
- Improved monitoring of infection prevention and control (IPC) in 10 health facilities, helping create a culture of IPC in these centers.

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



Zoonotic Disease



Biosafety & Biosecurity



National Laboratory System



Disease Surveillance



Human Resources



Health Emergency Management



Risk Comm/Community Engagement

Additional areas of investments include: International Health Regulations (IHR) Coordination, Antimicrobial Resistance, Immunization, Infection Prevention & Control