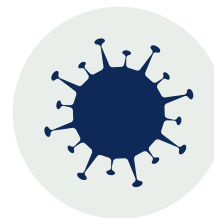




UGANDA



The U.S. has partnered with Uganda on Global Health Security (GHS) since 2013.



Uganda is at risk for epidemic-prone infectious disease threats, including zoonotic influenza, hemorrhagic fevers, plague, and brucellosis.



First Joint External Evaluation (JEE) conducted in 2017; follow-up done in 2023.

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

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

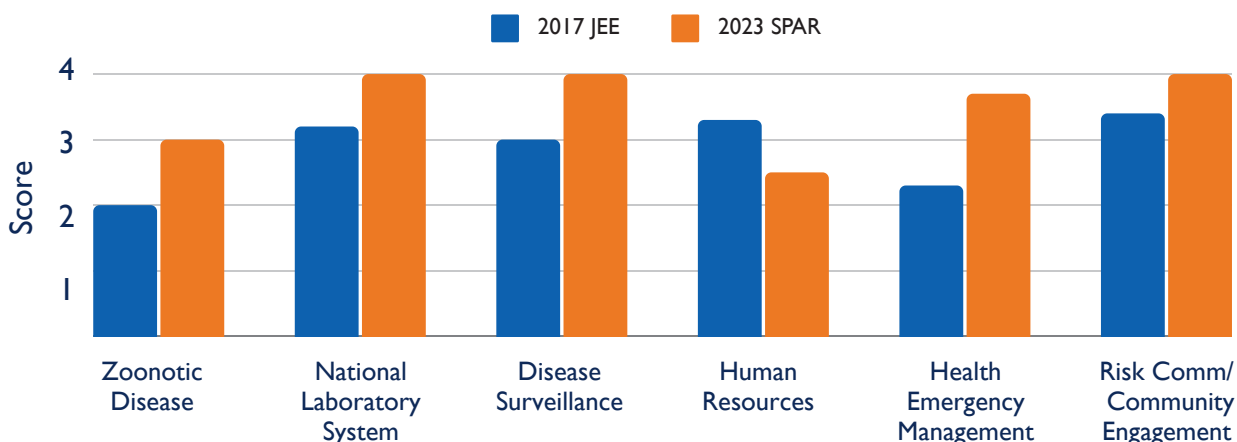
Current and planned GHS activities reflect national priorities, build on best available data, and align with the country context and the health system.

UGANDA

Impact of GHS Investments

Uganda 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 Uganda for U.S. GHS collaboration.

Uganda 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

- Uganda used its GHS capacities (surveillance, national labs, infection prevention & control, and risk communication and community engagement) to rapidly and effectively respond to the Ebola Sudan Virus outbreak in 2023.
- 800+ community volunteers trained to identify infectious diseases, allowing for early outbreak detection and initiation of communications and immunization campaigns.
- Animal health events can now be reported electronically in more than 40 districts.
- Specimen transport systems are in place that connect over 90% of health facilities to regional and national laboratories.
- Influenza and arboviral platforms were adapted to support the COVID-19 response and for broader respiratory disease surveillance in 17 regional referral hospitals.
- Logistic management systems have been established in 10 animal labs, improving their workflow, sample processing, and data management.
- WHO nominated the Uganda Virus Research Institute as its second Regional Reference Laboratory for yellow fever virus in Africa.

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



Zoonotic Disease



National Laboratory System



Disease Surveillance



Human Resources



Health Emergency Management



Risk Comm/Community Engagement

Additional areas of investments include: Antimicrobial Resistance, Points of Entry