

Partners have provided international health care and public health support to control Ebola outbreaks since 1976. A comprehensive effort was conducted by 60 international government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including: The U.S. Government (U.S. CDC, U.S. DoD, and U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID]); the European Union; Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF); the WHO; the World Bank, the United Nations (UN) World Food Program; the UN Development Program; the UN International Children's Emergency Fund; the African Union; the African Development Bank Group; and many others.¹⁹ More recently, decentralized Ebola treatment in the DRC was promoted by a coalition of NGOs, MSF and the Senegal-based Alliance for International Medical Action.²⁰ This initiative establishes community-based local Ebola diagnostic centers in areas where Ebola transmission is known to occur. Such additional medical assets help strengthen the existing health care system and provide early detection rather than a reactive response to disease notification