The Technical Appendix Table provides a summary of CDC-supported activities for enhancing anthrax prevention and control in endemic countries. The table includes the following information:

- **Country**: Bangladesh, Bangladesh and India, and Ghana
- **Years**: 2016–2017
- **Purpose of consultancy**: Develop country strategy for prevention and control of anthrax, Training on anthrax surveillance development and laboratory diagnostics, Establishing cross border collaboration and anthrax training, GIS and anthrax laboratory training
- **Training/Assistance provided**: Stakeholder workshop facilitating intersectoral discussions on enhancing anthrax prevention and control, Review and technical assistance drafting new surveillance protocol and SOPs for sample collection and laboratory diagnostics, Laboratory diagnostic assistance, Training on sample collection and processing, Manial University in India provided training; logistical and financial support from CDC, Bangladesh-India cooperative workshop on anthrax, 6 GIS webinars and 6-d in-person GIS courses, 3-week intensive training on advanced spatial analysis of anthrax, Training on sample collection from dead animals with suspected anthrax, and use of RDT
- **Participants**: 20 participants, including representatives of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Consultation with 5 persons from Ministry of Health, 11 laboratory scientists and microbiologists trained, including representatives from Ministry of Health and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, 20 participants, including representatives of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Livestock and Food, and from Ghana FELTP, 31 participants from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Livestock and Food, Ghana FELTP, 2 participants from Ghana FELTP, 6 veterinarians from Ministry of Livestock and Food and from Ghana FELTP
- **Overall impact and public health benefit**: Improved coordination and collaboration between human and animal health officials; agreement to focus on same priority endemic areas for active surveillance in next phase of activities, Improved protocol for anthrax surveillance and outbreak response, which should improve identification of anthrax and timeliness of outbreak response activities, Improved ability to confirm anthrax outbreaks by human and animal health officials, Improved collaboration and training between India and Bangladesh health agencies to address anthrax regionally, Improved collaboration and training between India and Bangladesh health agencies to address anthrax regionally, Aided in mapping and directing resources for outbreaks, Developed models to target livestock vaccination to improve anthrax control in high-risk areas, Train-the-trainer model extended capacity to 61 veterinarians; appropriate sample collection enables anthrax diagnostics; validation of RDT improves timing of diagnosis and response to prevent anthrax in humans and livestock.
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<th>Participants</th>
<th>Overall impact and public health benefit</th>
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| Georgia   | 2013–2015 | Identify source of human anthrax outbreak; continued collaboration on livestock anthrax control | Training reference laboratory on PCR and culture diagnostics  
Technical assistance to conduct case–control and cross-sectional studies to determine sources of exposure among human anthrax cases  
Anthrax workshop series                                                                 | 3 persons from Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research Collaborative team from NCDC, NFA, LMA, SC-FELTP | Confirmation of anthrax improves sensitivity and specificity of diagnostics  
Identified sources of exposure; developed communication materials for identified sources; recognized the need for surveillance and disease control improvements | Strengthen interagency relationships; develop plans to improve existing systems; promote integration of human and animal anthrax surveillance; promote rigorous scientific investigations  
Findings solidified the need for nationally sponsored anthrax vaccination                                                                 |
| Ethiopia  | 2016–2017 | Country strategy for prevention and control of anthrax in humans and animals             | Stakeholder workshop facilitating intersectoral discussions on enhancing anthrax prevention and control            | 23 participants from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, FAO, WHO representing epidemiologists, veterinarians, microbiologists | Development of national anthrax technical working group, with members from the Ethiopian human and animal health agencies |