



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH (GH)

U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PERFORMANCE PUBLICATION Fiscal Year 2009

FY 2009 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE GOALS

The Bureau for Global Health (GH) contributes to improving the health of people, especially women, children, and other vulnerable populations in the developing world, by expanding basic health services, strengthening national health systems, and addressing global issues and concerns such as HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases, and family planning. The primary approach to achieving these goals is to support U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) field operations through technical assistance to missions, and establishing implementation mechanisms for field support that yield substantial economies of scale in management and programs. GH promotes technical innovation that benefits many countries simultaneously, and that requires dissemination among countries. GH staff plays a critical international role in representing USAID externally and coordinating with other donors, foundations, private sector corporations, and other United States Government (USG) agencies.

In conjunction with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), GH has supported lifesaving treatment for well over 2 million people with HIV/AIDS, and supported care for more than 10 million people, including over 4 million orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR has provided counseling and testing for over 57 million people and antiretroviral prophylaxis for 1.2 million HIV-positive pregnant women.

Directed by the Coordinator of U.S. Global Malaria Programs, GH provided technical support and central programs for scaling up insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying (IRS) to prevent malaria, artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT) to treat malaria, and intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy in 15 focus countries in Africa as well as for 4 non-focus countries and the Amazon Malaria Initiative. In FY 2009, these interventions benefited more than 50 million people; the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) procured more than 15 million long lasting insecticidal nets, helped protect 27 million people through IRS, and procured more than 29 million ACT treatments. The malaria burden has been significantly reduced in six PMI-supported countries where there have been both baseline and follow-up nationwide, population-based surveys. GH,

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through the Medicines for Malaria Venture, funded the development of 38 potential new malaria drugs.

In maternal and child health, GH provided global leadership in establishing the evidence base for new World Health Organization guidelines on home management of severe pneumonia and other newborn illnesses, and provided assistance to over 20 countries to implement these guidelines. GH managed activities responsible for repairing over 12,000 obstetric fistulas, and supported 16 countries in achieving 90 percent coverage rates for active management of third-stage labor. GH provided support for incorporating community malnutrition management approaches into three national health systems.

In family planning and reproductive health, GH expanded its engagement with international agencies and donors at the global level, to coordinate family planning and reproductive health resources and programs. GH provided contraceptives worth \$87.7 million to 51 countries and leveraged over \$117 million in additional resources for service delivery from the private sector. GH played a leadership role in the development of a joint consensus statement on family planning as a key component of post-abortion care; entered into partnership with Bayer-Schering to market affordable oral contraceptives in developing countries; expanded community-based approaches, including groundwork for introducing a new single-use injectable contraceptive; and awarded a contract that will develop and test innovations in private sector delivery of services.

In tuberculosis (TB), GH provided comprehensive technical support to expand the new six-point STOP TB Strategy, including ensuring the disease is diagnosed and treated properly until cured; managing multi-drug resistant treatment; expanding integrated TB/HIV programs; and supporting surveillance of drug resistance. GH provided funds to the Global TB Drug Facility, which provided drugs to treat 450,000 patients. Eleven of USAID's 20 priority countries met or surpassed the treatment success-rate target of 85 percent, and 4 countries met or surpassed the case detection rate target of 70 percent. GH supported late stage research towards the development of four potential new drugs and operations research.

To contain the spread of pandemic influenza, GH increased capacity in 54 countries to combat the spread of H5N1, limited opportunities for mutation into a pandemic strain, and enhanced pandemic readiness. GH provided nearly 90 countries with non-medical emergency commodities for outbreak containment.

The President's Initiative on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) has provided 220 million treatments in three years, far exceeding projections. GH collaborated with pharmaceutical companies who donate more than \$500 million worth of NTD drugs per year in USAID-supported countries, and supported development of global norms and standards for integrated NTD control. During FY 2009, 127 million NTD treatments were provided through integrated programs, reaching over 55 million people in 7 countries.