



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Bureau for Global Health

## New Employee Orientation





**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# The Role of Health in Development

**Investing in People:** “To help nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their populations through effective and accountable investments in education, health, and other social services.”

- Under the Investing in People objective, there are eight health elements.

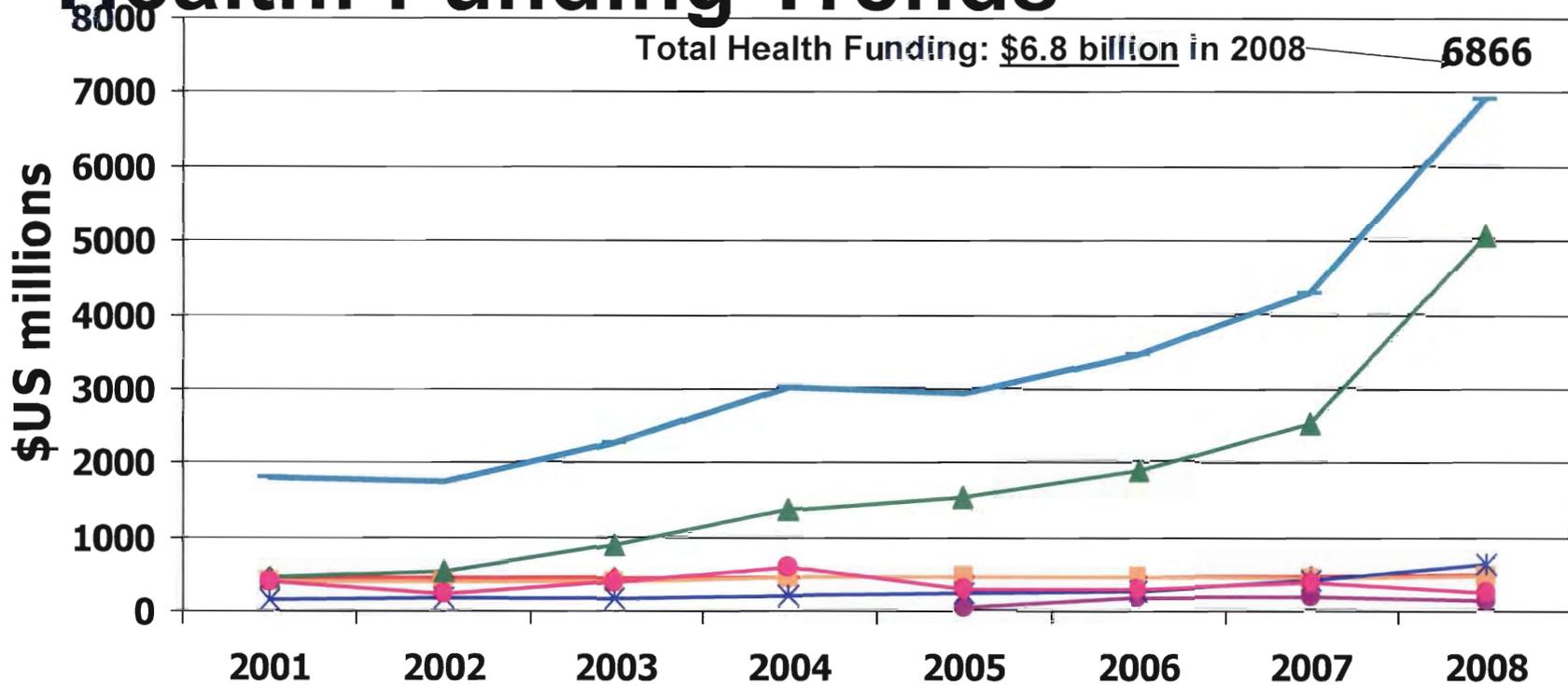
**Millennium Development Goals:** Three of the eight MDGs relate directly to health.



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Appropriation Levels (All Accounts)

## Health: Funding Trends



- ◆ Family Planning / Reproductive Health
- ▲ HIV/AIDS
- ✱ Infectious Diseases (Malaria, TB, OPHT)
- Total
- Child Survival / Maternal Health
- Avian Influenza
- Water



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## 3.1 HIV/AIDS

**Problem:** In 2007, 33.2 million people living with HIV/AIDS; 2.5 million new HIV infections; 2.1 million adult and child deaths

**Solution:** Scale-up HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs, implemented through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a five-year, \$15 billion, multifaceted approach to combating HIV/AIDS in more than 120 countries throughout the developing world

**Five Year Goals:** Support treatment for 2 million HIV-infected people; prevention of 7 million new HIV infections; and care for 10 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children

**FY 2008 Funding:** \$5 billion (including \$4 billion appropriated to OGAC and \$347 million appropriated to USAID). USAID manages approximately 60% of the funds appropriated to OGAC.

- \$50 billion, 5-year reauthorization currently being debated in Senate.



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## 3.2 Tuberculosis

**Problem:** 1.7 million deaths each year, over 9 million new cases every year; 2 billion people infected with TB; 95% of TB cases, and 98% of TB deaths occur in developing countries

**Goal:** 70% case detection for TB, 85% treatment success rate for TB patients

**Strategy:** The chief objective is to implement DOTS (directly observed treatment strategy). The recent emergence of extensively drug resistant tuberculosis has attracted global concern. Other programs include: improve access to TB drugs, improve management of TB/HIV, and improve management of MDR TB, including XDR TB.

**FY 2008 Funding:** \$162 million



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## 3.3 Malaria

**Problem:** More than 1 million deaths each year; an estimated 300 to 500 million people become ill with malaria worldwide. 85 percent occur in sub-Saharan Africa

**Strategy:** Implemented through the President's Malaria Initiative, a five year, \$1.2 billion initiative focused on 15 high burden countries in Africa, led by the Malaria Coordinator based at USAID

**Goal:** Reduce the estimated number of deaths caused by malaria by 50 percent; and reach 85 percent of those most vulnerable to malaria – children under five years of age and pregnant women – with a package of four proven and highly effective prevention and treatment measures:

- 1) Indoor residual spraying to prevent malaria;
- 2) Insecticide treated nets to prevent malaria;
- 3) Artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat malaria;
- 4) Intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women (IPT) to prevent anemia and low birth weight infants.

**FY 2008 Funding:** \$350 million



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## 3.4 Avian Influenza

**Problem:** The threat of the H5N1 avian influenza (AI) and the risk of a pandemic pose enormous challenges in developing countries, threatening human lives and economic and social stability

**Strategy:** The USAID strategy is to prevent H5N1 in humans by preventing and controlling outbreaks among animal; minimizing human exposure; and strengthening pandemic readiness.

GH manages the AI program for USAID because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted early in the budget cycle.

**Priority Programs:** Improving planning and preparedness for both avian and pandemic influenza; enhancing disease surveillance; strengthening outbreak response and containment; behavior change communications; and stockpiling key health commodities to protect human health

**FY 2008 Funding:** \$115 million



## USAID 3.5 Other Public Health Threats

**Problem:** Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) are associated with 415,000 deaths and 52 million disability-adjusted life years annually

**Goal:** Reach 300 million people with integrated treatments to address neglected tropical diseases, by funding the administration of at least 55 million combined treatments for seven neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) which can be treated through mass drug administration in at least 10 countries.

A new five-year, \$350 million Presidential initiative to begin in FY09 is designed to provide more than 300 million people in 15 countries with integrated NTD treatment over five years. As a result, 100 million people will be free of targeted NTDs at the end of five years.

**FY 2008 Funding:** \$15 million



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## 3.6 Maternal and Child Health

**Problem:** Each year, 9.7 million children under age five and 536,000 pregnant and childbearing women die. Neonatal mortality rate of 34/1,000 births (compared to 3/1,000 in industrialized countries). Under five year mortality rate of 87/1,000 births (compared to 5/1,000 in Industrialized countries).

- Most of deaths are preventable with relatively simple interventions.

**Five Year Goals:** Reduce maternal and child mortality by 25% in 30 priority countries; reduce child malnutrition by 15% in 10 of these countries; increase the number of community healthworkers to 100,000

**Strategy:** Identify and evaluate high-impact interventions--including immunization, prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia, neonatal care, nutrition polio, preventing post-partum hemorrhage, skilled attendance at birth, safe pregnancy, fistula prevention and rehabilitation, and polio--to reduce child and maternal morbidity and mortality and to introduce, expand, and integrate them into national health systems.

**FY 2008 Funding:** \$446 million



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## 3.7 Family Planning/ Reproductive Health

**Problem:** Unmet Need--About 30% of women in developing countries have an unmet need for family planning – i.e., they either want no more children or want to space their next birth. 1/3 of pregnancies are unintended. Many end in abortion (25 million abortions annually in the developing world).

**Five Year Goals:** Increase modern contraceptive prevalence on average by 1% point per year across 20 countries; Graduate six countries from FP/RH assistance.

**Strategy:** Expand access to voluntary FP information and services, which will: improve maternal and child health through birthspacing, reduce abortion, and reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS through reducing unintended pregnancies.

USAID ensures legal and policy compliance in all family planning programs.

**FY 2008 Funding:** \$464 million



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## 3.8 Water

**Problem:** 1.1 billion people lack access to clean water. 2.6 billion people lack access to adequate sanitation. 1.8 million deaths per year from diarrhea, mainly among young children in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

**Strategy:** The USG has agreed to help achieve Millennium Development Goals of halving, by 2015, the proportion of people unable to reach or afford access to safe water and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation. The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 provided the force of law and made this a priority for US Foreign Assistance.

**Priority Approaches:** Safe water access, basic sanitation access, water and sanitation policy and governance, sustainable financing for water and sanitation services, water resources productivity, and coordination with the hygiene improvement activities under maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS.

**FY 2008 Funding:** \$207 million



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Bureau for Global Health

**AA/DAA**

