



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# USAID'S PROGRAMS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

*Saving Lives and  
Helping People Thrive*



# INVESTING IN GLOBAL HEALTH...

Global health is a priority for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) as the Agency works to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies. Our global health programs are dedicated to saving lives and improving the health of the poorest and most vulnerable, so they can reach their full potential.

We engage in global health work by scaling up evidence-based, equitable, inclusive and locally adapted health solutions. Our priority global health goals are: **1) Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths;** **2) Creating an AIDS-free Generation;** and **3) Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases**, while simultaneously building resilient and sustainable health systems in partner countries.

Together with our international and country partners, our investments in global health save millions of lives and improve access to basic health services for people all over the world, while advancing our security and prosperity, along with that of our partners. Over the past 25 years, child mortality rates have decreased by more than half, and maternal mortality rates have declined by nearly 50 percent. USAID's efforts in addressing malnutrition through a multi-sectoral approach are reducing stunting rates among children. Each year, greater access to voluntary family planning has the potential to prevent at least 30 percent of maternal deaths and reduce child deaths by 21 percent.

The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), established under President George W. Bush and expanded under President Barack Obama, is strengthening the capacity of countries to combat malaria through a variety of proven approaches and by scaling up interventions. The World Health Organization estimates that more than 6.2 million malaria deaths were averted worldwide between 2000 and 2015. Malaria mortality declined by 60 percent, and malaria incidence declined by 42 percent in the African Region, where the burden of the disease is greatest.

As a key implementer of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), an initiative that was started by President George W. Bush in 2003, USAID is working to achieve the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS' (UNAIDS') ambitious treatment targets by 2020: 90 percent of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status; 90 percent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy; 90 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.

Finally, in an increasingly interconnected world, infectious diseases and disease outbreaks in one country can easily become a global threat. Addressing infectious diseases, including old threats like tuberculosis and drug-resistant diseases as well as new threats such as Ebola, avian influenza, and Zika, is important for the security and development of the entire world. USAID works with local and international partners to build capacity to prevent and respond to infectious disease threats and invests in research and innovation to help contain disease outbreaks today and prevent pandemics tomorrow.

...SAVES  
LIVES



# USAID IS STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEMS WITH A FOCUS ON THREE PRIORITY GOALS

USAID saves lives and helps people thrive by investing in research, spearheading innovation, collecting and analyzing data, and nurturing partnerships that maximize our efforts.

Strong health systems underpin our three priority goals and strengthen countries' capacity to protect themselves against unpredictable disease burdens and shocks. Our programs have supported health system strengthening for more than 20 years through contributions of critical resources, technical expertise, leadership, and in-country presence. We are committed to supporting well-performing and resilient health systems that ensure quality and affordable health services for all.

## ENDING PREVENTABLE CHILD AND MATERNAL DEATHS

We focus our work in 25 countries that account for two-thirds of the world's maternal and child deaths and half of the global unmet need for family planning. Many of our programs contribute to saving the lives of mothers and children, including our efforts in maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning, malaria control and prevention, and water and sanitation.

## CREATING AN AIDS-FREE GENERATION

As of September 2015, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is supporting lifesaving antiretroviral treatment for 9.5 million people. Of these individuals, 5.7 million are receiving direct support, and an additional 3.8 million are benefiting from technical support to partner countries.

## PROTECTING COMMUNITIES FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

USAID is a leader in the control and prevention of infectious diseases including HIV and AIDS, malaria, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), pandemic influenza, tuberculosis, and other emerging threats. Emerging diseases like H5N1, Ebola, and Zika are on the rise and represent a growing threat to our health, our economies, and our global security. USAID is a key partner in promoting Global Health Security, an inter-agency effort to enhance our ability to prevent, detect, and respond to disease outbreaks.



### ENDING PREVENTABLE CHILD AND MATERNAL DEATHS

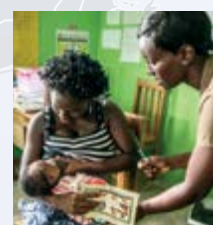
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Child Health
- Immunization
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health
- Nutrition
- Malaria
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In Africa, all-cause mortality rates among children under 5 have declined significantly in 16 out of 19 countries covered under the President's Malaria Initiative, ranging from 18 percent to 67 percent. In 2015 alone, the U.S. Government reached nearly 18 million children globally with nutrition interventions. Access to family planning improves the health of mothers and their children through healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies and contributes to higher levels of education, larger incomes, and greater economic stability. In USAID's family planning priority countries, use of modern methods of contraception increased from 7 percent in 1990 to more than 32 percent in 2015. Over the same period of time, the number of children per family dropped from over 6 to about 4.

Since 2008, USAID's maternal and child survival efforts have saved the lives of 4.6 million children and 200,000 women in 25 priority countries.



**HAITI**  
Through an agreement signed with the Ministry of Health, voluntary contraceptive services have been made available free of charge at USAID-supported facilities, increasing accessibility for the poor.



**GHANA**  
More than 14,000 health volunteers were trained in nutrition best practices for infants and young children. Human resources for health are a key component of strong health systems.



**SOUTH SUDAN**  
500,000 women and children were reached with USAID-supported maternal and child health services in FY 2015.



**LIBERIA**  
Ten months after the Ebola crisis hit, rates of birth delivery in health facilities surpassed pre-Ebola rates, a sign that patient confidence and health system resilience improved.



**TOGO**  
With USAID support, it is set to become the first country in Africa to eliminate lymphatic filariasis, a neglected tropical disease.



**KENYA**  
USAID is the lead implementer of the Sustainable Financing Initiative, seeking to increase domestic funding for health and thus strengthening health systems. In Kenya, SFI, in coordination with other stakeholders, leveraged \$24 million in government funding for HIV/AIDS.



**EASTERN & SOUTHERN AFRICA**  
As of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR has supported more than 8.9 million voluntary medical male circumcision procedures to reduce the risk of HIV transmission.



### PROTECTING COMMUNITIES FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- Pandemic Threats
- Neglected Tropical Diseases
- Tuberculosis

Scores of infectious diseases threaten humankind: both familiar ones like malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases, and emerging viruses and bacterial infections like Ebola, H5N1 avian flu, Zika, severe acute respiratory syndrome and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome. Today, the frequency of epidemics is increasing, driven by surging populations, environmental change and globalized trade and travel. It is not a coincidence that the 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, took hold in nations only recently emerging from decades of conflict and poverty. The outbreak reinforced the need for stronger health systems for disease surveillance, response, and prevention worldwide.

In 2015, nearly 2.9 million people were successfully treated for tuberculosis, and more than 70,000 people with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis were started on appropriate treatment.

In FY 2015, an estimated 299 million neglected tropical disease treatments and \$2.2 billion in drug donations were delivered to USAID supported countries.

**REGIONAL ASIA**  
USAID's investments in controlling H5N1 avian influenza since 2005 have substantially reduced the risk of a pandemic. Between 2011 and 2016, improvements in surveillance, laboratory, and response capacities led to a reduction of more than 6,000 bird outbreaks and 330 human infections from 43 to 27 countries affected.



**TANZANIA**  
In districts with the lowest immunization rates, USAID efforts have reduced the number of under-vaccinated children from over 100,000 in FY 2013 to less than 5,000 in FY 2015.



**BANGLADESH**  
More than 1.7 million children were treated for diarrhea, and more than 115,000 for pneumonia in FY 2015.



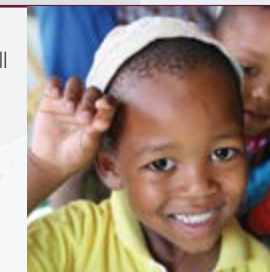
**MADAGASCAR**  
In FY 2015, outreach teams in Madagascar reached more than 5,000 individuals with access to voluntary family planning services. 38 percent of clients were under 25, and 36 percent adopted family planning.



**THAILAND**  
In October 2014, Thailand became the first country in Asia to offer immediate, free antiretroviral treatment to all people infected with HIV. Through the new *Test, Treat and Prevent Initiative*, which is being implemented with support from PEPFAR, USAID and the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention will assist Thai partners to put this new policy into practice.



**SOUTH AFRICA**  
USAID is partnering with the government to ensure all MDR-TB patients have access to adequate treatment. Now 96 percent of confirmed multidrug-resistant TB patients in the Eastern Cape are on treatment, as are 89 percent in KwaZulu-Natal, and 100 percent in the Western Cape. The Eastern Cape also reported a 95 percent patient retention rate through USAID-supported mobile health technology.



FY 2015 refers to US Government Fiscal Year 2015 (October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015).

# USAID'S GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

	Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths				Creating an AIDS-free Generation	Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases		
	Maternal & Child Health	Family Planning & Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Malaria	HIV and AIDS (PEPFAR)	TB	NTD	Global Health Security
Afghanistan	●	●				●		
Angola				●	●			
Bangladesh	●	●	●			●	●	●
Benin	●			●			●	
Botswana					●			
Burkina Faso				●			●	●
Burundi	●			●	●			
Burma	●			●	●	●		
Cambodia	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Cameroon					●		●	●
Côte d'Ivoire					●		●	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Dominican Republic					●			
Ethiopia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Guatemala	●		●					
Guinea	●			●			●	●
Guyana					●			
Haiti	●	●	●		●		●	●
India	●	●			●	●		●
Indonesia	●				●	●	●	●
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
Kyrgyzstan			●		●	●		
Laos			●				●	●
Lesotho					●			
Liberia	●	●	●	●				●
Madagascar	●	●		●				
Malawi	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Mali	●	●	●	●			●	●
Mozambique	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Namibia					●			
Nepal	●	●	●				●	
Niger							●	
Nigeria	●	●		●	●	●	●	
Pakistan	●	●						
Papua New Guinea					●			
Philippines	●	●				●	●	
Rwanda	●	●	●	●	●			●
Sierra Leone							●	●
Senegal	●	●	●	●			●	●
South Africa					●	●		
South Sudan	●	●		●	●	●		
Swaziland					●			
Tajikistan	●		●			●		
Tanzania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thailand				●				●
Timor-Leste	●	●						
Togo							●	
Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ukraine					●	●		
Uzbekistan					●	●		
Vietnam					●		●	●
Yemen	●	●						
Zambia	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Zimbabwe	●			●	●	●		

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