

STOP TB Initiative has succeeded in galvanizing effective action against TB among countries, international donors, and other partners, and in addressing key issues such as increased access to high-quality anti-TB drugs.

Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy. USAID has provided critical support for the development of WHO's Global Strategy for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance, an evidence-based strategy for global advocacy and action. Resistance to antimicrobial drugs leads to increases in treatment failure, morbidity, and mortality, and to longer, more complex treatment regimens for infectious diseases.

HIV/AIDS

YouthNet. This USAID-supported project aims to improve reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention behaviors in young people ages 10 to 24 through innovative communication and outreach approaches. Partners include youth, parents, health professionals, schools, employers, policymakers, faith-based programs, and community leaders.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The United States is the largest donor to the new Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, whose partners include bilateral and multilateral agencies, private foundations and companies, NGOs, and developing-country representatives. USAID complements the Global Fund's efforts with its "expanded response" initiative addressing HIV/AIDS in more than 50 countries.

Partnerships to Prevent Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission. USAID supports diverse partnerships to prevent HIV-positive pregnant women from transmitting the virus to their newborns. Programs fund comprehensive approaches including voluntary counseling and testing, support for safe infant feeding, and antiretroviral drugs.

USAID's strategy seeks to protect human health by combining on-the-ground experience in developing countries with global research on innovative technologies and approaches.

USAID ...

- Is a global leader in confronting the HIV/AIDS crisis in the developing world
- Promotes improved hygiene as a vital component of water and sanitation programs
- Supports better nutrition through breastfeeding promotion, micronutrient supplementation, food fortification, and improved feeding practices for women and children
- Helped rid the world of smallpox and is a leading partner in the global initiative to eradicate polio
- Pioneered the use of lifesaving oral rehydration salts against diarrheal diseases
- Helped reduce child mortality by 30 percent over the last two decades
- Works in partnerships to fight malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases
- Has provided voluntary family planning methods to millions of couples, saving the lives of women and children, slowing population growth, and improving the prospects for sustainable development



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Photos provided by BASICS, S. Colvey, B. Kull, Lutheran World Relief, R. Marchewka, and E. Ogden.

Partners in Health for Sustainable Development



Disease hinders development.



Healthy people are critical to economic development and sustainable, stable societies.



The U.S. Agency for International Development's global health programs represent 40 years of the U.S. government's commitment to investing in people.



Preventing HIV/AIDS is critical to sustainable development.

USAID has long recognized that development objectives are best met through the collaborative efforts of many stakeholders. In order to achieve global health objectives, the Agency works with diverse partners including:

- Governments of assisted countries
- Multilateral and bilateral donors
- U.S. government agencies
- Nongovernmental organizations
- Universities
- The commercial sector

To enhance the prospects for sustainable development, USAID works with its partners to apply new resources, ideas, and technologies in:

- Child and maternal health
- Population and reproductive health
- Infectious diseases
- HIV/AIDS



Birth spacing saves lives of mothers and children.

Examples of Partnerships

Child and Maternal Health

Central America Handwashing Initiative. This initiative works with the public health sector and international and national soap producers to promote handwashing and prevent diarrheal diseases among children. The partnership has resulted in sustained private sector involvement and significantly improved handwashing behaviors.

Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition (GAIN). GAIN is a new alliance that seeks to eliminate vitamin and mineral deficiencies, primarily through commercially sustainable food fortification programs. GAIN's members include USAID and other bilateral donors, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, multilateral agencies, private organizations, food companies, and NGOs.

HealthTech. USAID collaborates with research and development organizations to develop practical, affordable technologies to meet pressing health needs. The HealthTech project designs products and supports local production, collaborating with manufacturers in developed and developing countries. Products include the auto-disable syringe, which can only be used once and thus prevents transmission of disease by contaminated needles.

Population and Reproductive Health

"Voahary Salama." This USAID-supported NGO consortium in Madagascar enhances the health and livelihoods of communities in and near critical habitats. Reducing population and economic pressures reduces forest and ecosystem destruction; conserves biodiversity; improves health, food security, and water quality and supply; and reduces poverty.

Commercial Market Strategies (CMS). In Morocco, USAID and the CMS project forged a partnership with the Wyeth and Schering pharmaceutical companies to ensure that oral contraceptives are available at affordable prices to all Moroccan women who want them.

KIDOG NGO Network. With USAID assistance, this network of 20 NGOs in Turkey became an advocate for greater government responsibility in reproductive health. As a result of its efforts, the Turkish government



Polio immunization has saved millions from crippling disease.

purchased contraceptives to prevent a national shortage and continues to purchase them for distribution through its public health clinics.

Infectious Diseases

NetMark. The NetMark project is an innovative public-private partnership to expand the use of insecticide-treated bednets and prevent malaria in young children and pregnant women. USAID invests to create demand, so that commercial partners can commit to long-term marketing and sustain the delivery of these lifesaving goods.

Fighting Tuberculosis. USAID played an integral role in the development of a partnership to fight tuberculosis. In the last two years, the