

Investing in health – Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)

GFATM is an independent, public-private partnership created to help respond to three of the world's most serious health problems.

Together, these diseases cause nearly six million deaths a year, 10% of all deaths worldwide, as well as untold human suffering and catastrophic social and economic damage. A dramatic increase in resources is urgently needed to help reduce the suffering and death caused by these illnesses. The United States has led efforts to establish GFATM. To date, the U.S. has pledged a total of \$500 million, the largest amount by any donor. HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson serves as the U.S. Representative on the Board of Directors, and HHS staff work closely with the Department of State and the Department of Treasury in providing technical and policy expertise to the Global Fund Secretariat.



Protecting mothers and children against AIDS

President George W. Bush announced the \$500 million International Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative on June 19, 2002. The Initiative will: (a) increase preventive treatment and care - administering combination antiretroviral therapy, administering a single dose of nevirapine, providing care and treatment, and supporting safer breastfeeding practices; and (b) build healthcare delivery systems - pairing U.S. hospitals and clinics with African and Caribbean counterparts, attracting, recruiting and helping place volunteer medical professionals, and supporting NGOs and governments to help expand existing activities. The Initiative is expected to reach up to 1 million women annually and reduce mother-to-child transmission by 40% within 5 years or less in the 12 African countries and areas of the Caribbean served by the program. The Initiative is scaleable so that it could be expanded within program countries or to additional countries in the future. The Initiative will complement U.S. bilateral programs centered around HIV/AIDS prevention as well as the efforts of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and represents the next essential step in the global struggle against HIV/AIDS.



Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Secretary
hhs.gov or globalhealth.gov



Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
www.ahrq.gov



Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
www.atsdr.cdc.gov



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov



Food and Drug Administration
www.fda.gov



Health Resources and Services Administration
www.hrsa.gov



Indian Health Service
www.ihs.gov



National Institutes of Health
www.nih.gov



Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov



Administration for Children and Families
www.acf.dhhs.gov



Administration on Aging
www.aoa.gov



Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
www.cms.gov

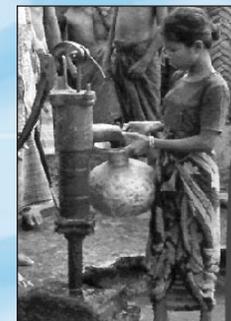
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Department of Health
and Human Services

A partner in global health

Investing in People: Health for Sustainable Development



Department of Health and Human Services

www.hhs.gov

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Message from Secretary Tommy G. Thompson



The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is a leader in the U.S. effort to improve the health of Americans and people around the world. I am personally and passionately committed to the priorities outlined by President Bush and to the

other important work being carried out internationally by our Department. HHS is providing critical support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and to the new and complementary International Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative. We believe that investing in people, and their health, is a critical first step toward sustainable development. We work with a broad range of partners in the United States and around the world. Described here are the functions and selected international programs of our Department as they relate to sustainable development. Please join us in our efforts to improve health and create a better world for all our children, families, communities, and countries.

Department of Health and Human Services

65,000 professionals and staff addressing health priorities to protect the health of Americans and improve global health through:

- Basic biomedical and applied public health research
- Public health and prevention services
- Protection of food, drugs and biological devices and products
- Human resource development
- Exchange of information and best practices
- Partnerships – local, bilateral, multilateral

1 Controlling communicable diseases – research. HHS, through its National Institutes of Health, supports basic and applied biomedical research on a wide range of health priorities. This includes approximately \$2.5 billion this year for HIV/AIDS, \$99 million for tuberculosis and \$71.5 million for malaria. www.nih.gov

2 Controlling communicable diseases – HIV/AIDS. The Global AIDS Program (GAP) exists to help prevent HIV infection, improve care and support and build capacity to address the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. GAP provides financial and technical assistance through partnerships with communities, governments, and national and international entities working in resource-constrained countries. www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/gap/default.htm

3 Controlling communicable diseases – Malaria. HHS is involved in many aspects of worldwide malaria prevention and control, including training, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, operations research, and treatment research. www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpdx/parasites/malaria/default.htm



(Photo courtesy of Billy Howard)

4 Controlling communicable diseases – Tuberculosis (TB). TB is a global emergency and a leading cause of death among young adults worldwide. One-third of the world's population is infected with the TB bacteria. The global HIV epidemic and drug-resistant TB are causing profound difficulties for TB control. HHS/CDC works closely with multiple partners to control TB globally, including WHO, USAID, IUATLD, and multiple countries through efforts like the STOP-TB Initiative, the TB Coalition for Technical Assistance, and the Global AIDS Program. www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/gap/strategies/4_1_tb_prevention.htm

5 Working with partners – global polio eradication. HHS contributes significantly to the largest public health initiative in history: global polio eradication. Established in 1988 by the World Health Assembly, it aims to eradicate polio and strengthen routine immunization programs. Polio cases have dropped from an estimated 350,000 cases in 1988 to 480 in 2001, and the initiative is on track to eradicate polio by 2005. www.cdc.gov/nip/global/default.htm, www.polioeradication.org

6 Building capacity – epidemiology and public health management. Since 1980, the HHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has collaborated with ministries of health worldwide to establish national Field Epidemiology Training Programs and, since 1990, public health management training through the Sustainable Management Development Program. These service-oriented programs are intended to assist in building capacity in applied epidemiology and enhanced public health management and practice. www.cdc.gov/epo/dih/fetp.html, www.phppo.cdc.gov/smdp/

7 Protecting environmental health – water and waterborne diseases. HHS/CDC prevents waterborne illness by implementing and evaluating water and hygiene interventions, and improves surveillance by establishing integrated central laboratory and epidemiologic services. The centerpiece of these efforts is the Safe Water System (SWS), a household-based intervention that includes water treatment, safe storage, and behavior change. Through public/private/NGO/UN partnerships, the SWS reduces diarrhea risk by 40-60%, achieves partial cost recovery, creates jobs, and has been implemented in 14 developing countries. www.cdc.gov/safewater/



8 Investing in environmental health – Health, Environment and Economic Development. An innovative, interdisciplinary research and research capacity-building program is launched at WSSD by HHS/NIH to address the linkages between health, environment and economic development. The initiative supports partnerships between developed and developing country scientists to address critical environment-health issues and to inform national and international policy makers. www.nih.gov/fic/programs/heed.html

9 Building research capacity. NIH international training programs in environmental and occupational health, emerging infectious diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria and other specialty areas build human resources capacity in more than 120 countries. The programs are based on international collaboration between developed and developing country scientists and provide long-term support, mentoring, degree and non-degree-based training of health professionals. www.nih.gov/fic/

10 Supporting appropriate technologies. The HHS/NIH Fogarty International Center's Training Program in Medical Informatics helps create systems to track outpatient records, improve public health infrastructure, enhance capacity for epidemiologic research, and improve management of diseases like AIDS. www.nih.gov/fic/programs/itmi.html

11 Building community and clinical workforce capacity. *Promotores* live and work in medically underserved communities providing education and outreach on healthy behaviors and health risks. Promotores help vulnerable populations obtain care and assist parents in enrolling their children in health insurance programs. *The International AIDS Education and Training Program* (IAETP) improves the care of people living with HIV/AIDS in heavily affected countries by increasing the capacity for training of providers in the areas of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. IAETP also provides technical assistance for regional or national training and care programs. *The Provider's Guide to Quality and Culture* offers guidance for health care practitioners to provide culturally competent care to their patients. bphc.hrsa.gov/bphc/borderhealth www.hab.hrsa.gov erc.msh.org/quality&culture