



# The U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative

“We will not be successful in our efforts to end deaths from AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis unless we do more to improve health systems around the world, focus our efforts on child and maternal health, and ensure that best practices drive the funding for these programs.”—President Obama, May 5, 2009

# The world has made significant investments in Global Health

---

**Over the past decade, investment in Global Health has increased....**

- Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (2000)
- Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (2002)
- U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (2003)
- U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (2005)



# Investments Have Had a Major Impact and Improved Health Outcomes

---

- Under 5 deaths reduced below 9 million globally.
- 2.5 million deaths averted each year due to basic childhood immunizations.
- Measles deaths down by 75% since 2000.
- African children with access to bed nets increased from 1.7 million in 2000 to more than 20 million in 2007.
- Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy increased from 100,000 in 2003 to more than 2 million in 2007.



# Urgent Global Health Needs Remain

---

- **HIV/AIDS:** 33.4 million people live with HIV/AIDS globally; in 2008, 2 million people died of HIV/AIDS and nearly 3 million were newly infected.
- **Child Mortality:** Nearly 9 million children die in the developing world every year; approximately 2/3 of these deaths are from preventable causes.
- **Maternal mortality:** Between 370,000 and 530,000 mothers die in the developing world each year; every minute, a woman dies from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth and 20 more suffer injury, infection or disease.
- **Tuberculosis:** 1.8 million people die from TB and 9.4 million people are newly affected each year, of which 440,000 TB cases are multi-drug resistant.
- **Malaria:** 900,000 people die of malaria and 300 million people are newly infected annually.
- **Neglected Tropical Disease (NTDs):** 1 billion people are affected by NTDs.
- **Unintended Pregnancy:** 52 million unintended pregnancies occur annually.
- **Undernutrition:** 200 million children under the age of five, and 1 out of 3 women in the developing world are suffer from undernutrition.

# U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative

- \$63 billion over six years to help partner countries improve health outcomes and strengthen health systems.
- Focus on improving the health of women, newborns and children.
- A new way of working – to achieve dual objectives of:
  - attaining significant health improvements and
  - creating an effective, efficient and country-led platform for sustainable delivery of essential health care and public health programs.



# Global Health Initiative Principles

---

- **Support country ownership** and invest in country-led plans.
- **Implement a woman and girl-centered approach** – to both improve health outcomes for women and recognize that women are central to the health of families and communities.
- **Increase impact through strategic coordination and integration** – for patients and for those involved in providing or paying for services.
- **Strengthen and leverage key multilateral organizations, GH partnerships and private sector engagement** – because improving health outcomes is a shared responsibility.
- **Build sustainability** through health systems strengthening.
- **Improve metrics, monitoring and evaluation.**
- **Promote research and innovation** to identify what works.



# Global Health Initiative Targets by 2015

---

The GHI is expected to achieve aggregate goals including:

- **HIV/AIDS:** Support prevention of more than 12 million new infections, provision of care to more than 12 million people, and treatment for more than 4 million people.
- **Child health:** Save approximately 3 million lives by reducing under-five mortality rates by 35 percent in assisted countries.
- **Maternal health:** Save 360,000 women's lives by reducing maternal mortality by 30 percent in assisted countries.
- **Tuberculosis:** Reduce TB prevalence by 50 percent, saving approximately 1.3 million lives.
- **Malaria:** Reduce the burden of malaria by 50 percent for 450 million people.
- **NTDs:** Reduce the prevalence of 7 NTDs by 50 percent among 70 percent of the population affected by NTDs.
- **Family Planning:** Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies.
- **Nutrition:** Reduce child undernutrition by 30 percent in food-insecure countries in conjunction with the President's Global Food Security Initiative.

# The Business Model of GHI



- *Collaborate for impact* – with country governments, other development partners, and across USG.
- *Do more of what works* – by scaling up proven interventions that address the health challenges of women, newborns, and children as well as their families and communities.
- *Expand existing platforms to foster stronger systems and sustainable results* – including USG platforms in HIV/AIDS, malaria, MCH and family planning.
- *Innovate for results* - through introduction and evaluation of new interventions and promising new approaches.

# GHI – How It Works

---

## ***GHI ...***

- Serves as a whole-of-government umbrella of coordination and integration for USG global health efforts;
- Seeks to create greater country-level capacity to manage and operate programs;
- Builds upon existing plans and programs, rather than duplicating existing efforts;
- Enables greater coordination among USG programs and country, donor, and civil society efforts at the country level;
- Uses existing negotiated agreements as a basis for future collaboration; and
- Emphasizes health systems strengthening as a component of disease- and issue-specific programs.

## ***GHI DOES NOT ...***

- Establish a separate vertical program for global health;
- Move programs away from a project-based model; or
- Signal shift from existing goals and targets.



# GHI Operational Plan

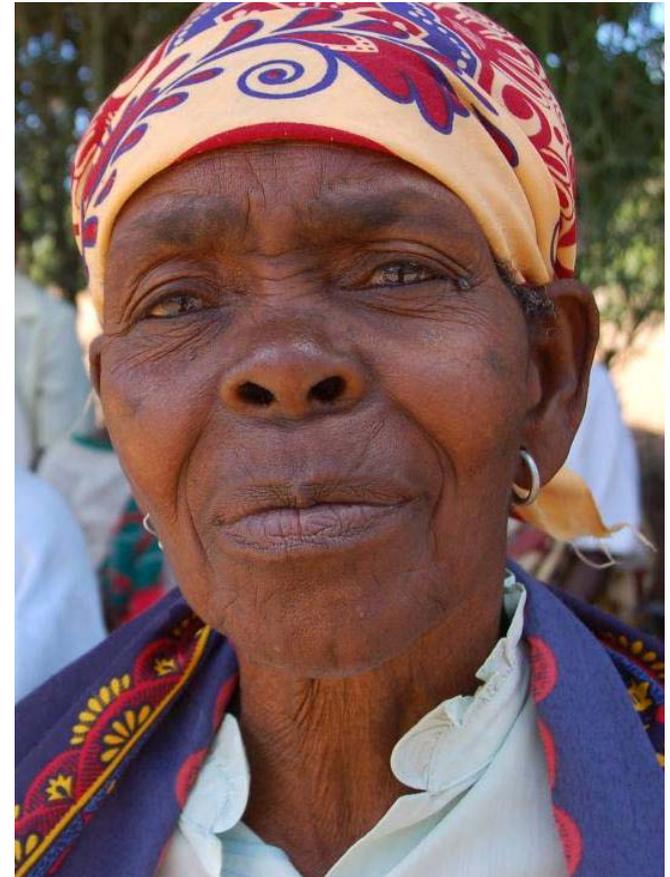
---

**In all countries with bilateral health programs,** the USG will work with partner governments to strengthen and support country-led national health plans by:

- Working with government and partners to assess existing plans, health systems, financing gaps and capacity to identify gaps and needs;
- Focusing USG investments to support goals, strategies and approaches, including strategic investments for GHI; and
- Identifying and sharing successes.

**Up to 20 countries over the course of the Initiative will be designated as GHI Plus Countries.** These countries will receive additional USG technical, management and a small amount of additional financial resources to:

- Design and implement strategies for essential health system strengthening;
- Engage in robust monitoring and evaluation; and
- Identify and disseminate best practices around implementation and scale-up of programs.



# Conclusion

---



[ghi\\_comments@state.gov](mailto:ghi_comments@state.gov)