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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 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.

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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 26 percent.

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

Strong health systems underpin our three priority goals and strengthen countries’ capacity to prevent 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 HIV/AIDS, 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 resilience to emerging threats.

Scores of infectious diseases threaten humankind: both familiar ones like malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases, and emerging viruses and bacterial infections like Ebola, HIV/AIDS, Zika, severe acute respiratory syndrome and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome. Today, the frequency of epidemics is increasing; driven by changing demographics, 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.

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.

PROTECTING COMMUNITIES FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES - USAID’s investments in controlling HIV/AIDS saw influenza since 2001 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.

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END OF PREVENTABLE CHILD AND MATERNAL DEATHS

In Africa, all-cause mortality rates among children 5 and below declined significantly in 16 out of 19 countries covered under the President’s Malaria Initiative, ranging from 18 percent in 2001 to 7 percent in 2016. In 2013, the U.S. Government reached nearly 380 million children globally with nutrition interventions. Access to family planning improved in 10 countries, and child mortality rates in 14 countries improved. USAID’s family planning programs serve up to 100 million women and girls in 90 countries.”

Creating an AIDS-Free Generation

In FY 2015, as a key implementing agency under PEPFAR, USAID was responsible for:

- 3.97 million people currently on treatment and more than 886,000 newly started on treatment
- 3.38 million people receiving care
- 24.7 million people tested
- 450,000 pregnant women receiving antenatal care
- 2.9 million people receiving clean birth kits
- 2,300 health facilities surpassing past HIV care and treatment data
- 22,900 health facilities expanding access for the first time

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases

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