“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 Barack Obama, May 5, 2009

Through the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the United States will invest $63 billion over six years to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems – with a particular focus on improving the health of women, newborns and children through programs including infectious disease, nutrition, maternal and child health, and safe water. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the U.S. achieves for every dollar invested.

GHI will deliver on that commitment through a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach that specifically targets reductions in death and disease with a fundamental emphasis on the principles below. Through this model, GHI will build on the Bush Administration’s successful record in global health, and take these remarkable achievements to the next level by further accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future.

The U.S. has global health investments and programs in approximately 80 countries worldwide, and all of these countries are included in GHI. Eight countries have been selected as the first set of “GHI Plus” countries. They are: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, and Rwanda. These countries will receive additional technical and management resources to quickly implement GHI’s approach.

The principles underlying the foundation of GHI are the following:

- Focus on women, girls, and gender equality
- Increase impact through strategic coordination and integration
- Strengthen and leverage key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships and private sector engagement
- Encourage country ownership and invest in country-led plans
- Build sustainability through health systems strengthening
- Improve metrics, monitoring and evaluation
- Promote research and innovation

The targets for GHI are the following:

- **HIV/AIDS**: Through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), support the prevention of more than 12 million new HIV infections; provide direct support for more than 4 million people on treatment; and provide direct support for care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.

- **Malaria**: Through the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), halve the burden of malaria for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa. Malaria efforts will expand into Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- **Tuberculosis (TB)**: Treat a minimum of 2.6 million new sputum smear positive TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug resistant (MDR) cases of TB by 2014, and contribute to a 50 percent reduction in TB deaths and disease burden relative to the 1990 baseline.¹

- **Maternal Health**: Reduce maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries.

- **Child Health**: Reduce under 5 mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries.

- **Nutrition**: Reduce child undernutrition by 30 percent across assisted food insecure countries, in conjunction with the President’s Feed the Future Initiative.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health**: Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies. This will be accomplished by reaching a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent across assisted countries, reflecting an average 2 percentage point annual increase by 2014; and reducing from 24 to 20 percent the proportion of women aged 18-24 who have their first birth before age 18.

- **Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)**: Reduce the prevalence of 7 NTDs by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population, contributing to: the elimination of onchocerciasis in Latin America by 2016; the elimination of lymphatic filariasis globally by 2020;² the elimination of blinding trachoma by 2020; and the elimination of leprosy.
The U.S. Government’s Global Health Initiative

Through the Global Health Initiative, the U.S. government is pursuing a comprehensive whole-of-government approach to global health. The Initiative promotes a business model that delivers dual objectives of achieving significant health improvements and supporting effective, efficient and country-led platforms for the sustainable delivery of essential health care and public health programs.

Praise for GHI:

- **Bill Gates, Co-Chair, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation:** “…the GHI aims for greater resources and a fresh approach to deploying resources in order to maximize health outcomes in as short a time as possible. It seeks to concentrate resources in order to better achieve scale in selected countries. And it utilizes targeted funding increases on diseases and conditions that have a devastating health and economic impact on countries yet are entirely preventable or treatable. These are laudable goals.” (Testimony before Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 3/10/2010)

- **Former President Bill Clinton:** “The thing I love best about the Global Health Initiative proposal that the administration has made is that it is designed to work us all out of jobs. It is designed to break the cycle of AIDS. It is designed [to] increase the capacity of local government.” (Testimony before Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 3/10/2010)

- **Serra Sippel, President of the Center for Health and Gender Equity:** “President Obama’s Global Health Initiative (GHI) has the potential to save lives and improve the health and rights of women globally. It is the first comprehensive U.S. policy approach to global health that recognizes that our greatest plagues -- HIV/AIDS, maternal and infant mortality, and poor sexual and reproductive health -- are all interconnected, and they are all preventable.” (2/1/2010)

- **Gregory Adams, Director of Aid Effectiveness for Oxfam America:** “The Global Health Initiative represents an opportunity to change the way we do global health overseas: from a top-down, uncoordinated approach to country owned, demand-driven health aid that saves lives both now and in the future.” (6/18/2010)

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1 The Lantos-Hyde Reauthorization act calls for the USG to support the objectives of the Global Plan to STOP TB, including the achievement of the Global Plan goals to reduce by half the TB death and disease burden from the 1990 baseline.

2 The target date was changed from 2017 to 2020 to align GHI’s goal with the goal of the global community.

### U.S. Spending on Global Health

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>2003-2008</th>
<th>GHI</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS, TB, and Malaria</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Global Health Priorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total GHI</td>
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