

# ***THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S GLOBAL HEALTH ARCHITECTURE & HOW AMERICANS VIEW GLOBAL HEALTH***

National Health Policy Forum Session

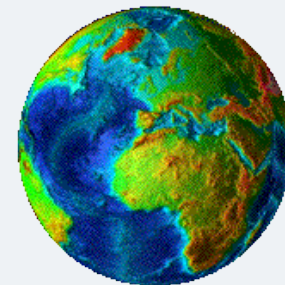
*As the World Turns: Evolving Global Health Thinking and U.S. Policy*

May 7, 2010

Washington DC

Jen Kates, [jkates@kff.org](mailto:jkates@kff.org)

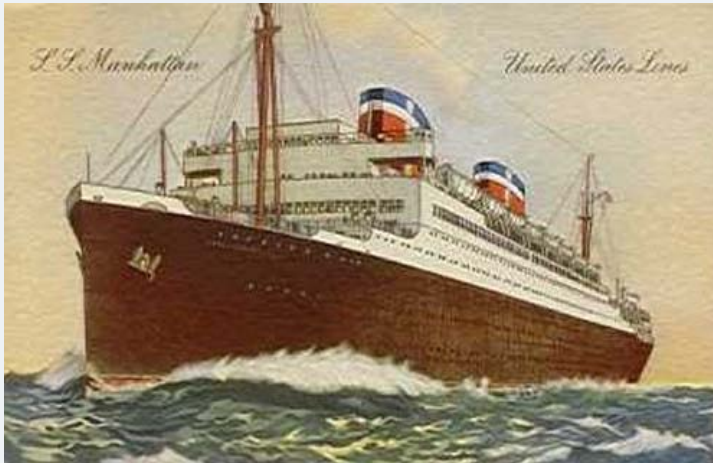
Kaiser Family Foundation, <http://globalhealth.kff.org>



# **The USG Global Health Architecture**

# A Brief History of USG Involvement in Global Health

- More than 100 years (since late 1800s); motivated by both economic (trade) and health rationales



# A Growing Engagement

- Growing engagement and funding, particularly in last decade
- Broad scope: basic and essential health; infrastructure/HSS; disease detection, response; maternal and child health; family planning/reproductive health; nutrition; water/sanitation; other
- Multifaceted role: donor, global health diplomacy, TA, program operation, international treaties/organizations, partnering
- Today, Many Departments & Agencies: 7 executive departments, 4 independent/quasi independent agencies, numerous departmental agencies, key initiatives that span agencies, more than 15 Congressional committees
- Numerous statutes/legislation govern US global health
- Bilateral operations in more than 80 countries

# Two Main “Structures” of the U.S. Government Over Time

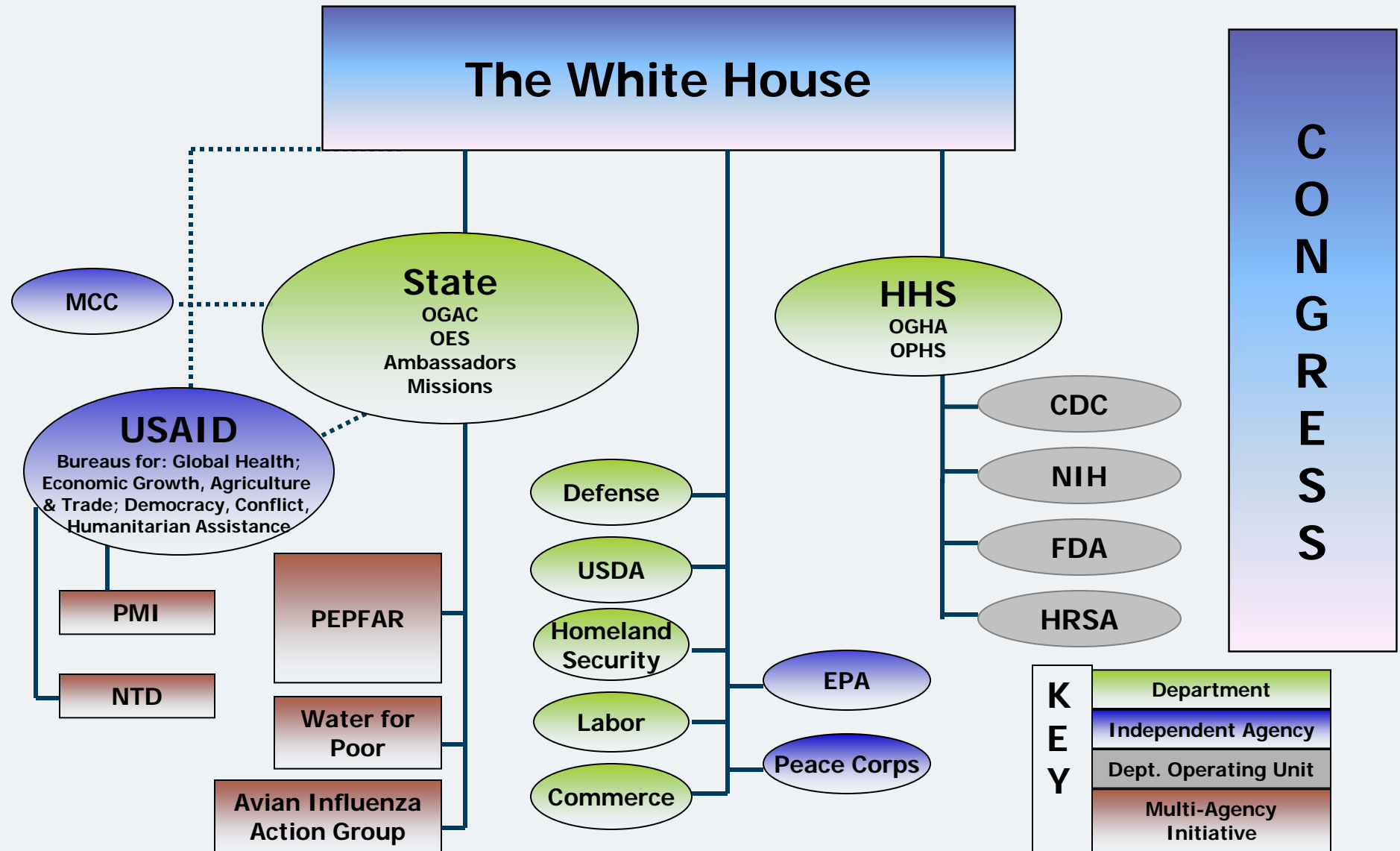
Foreign assistance



Public Health

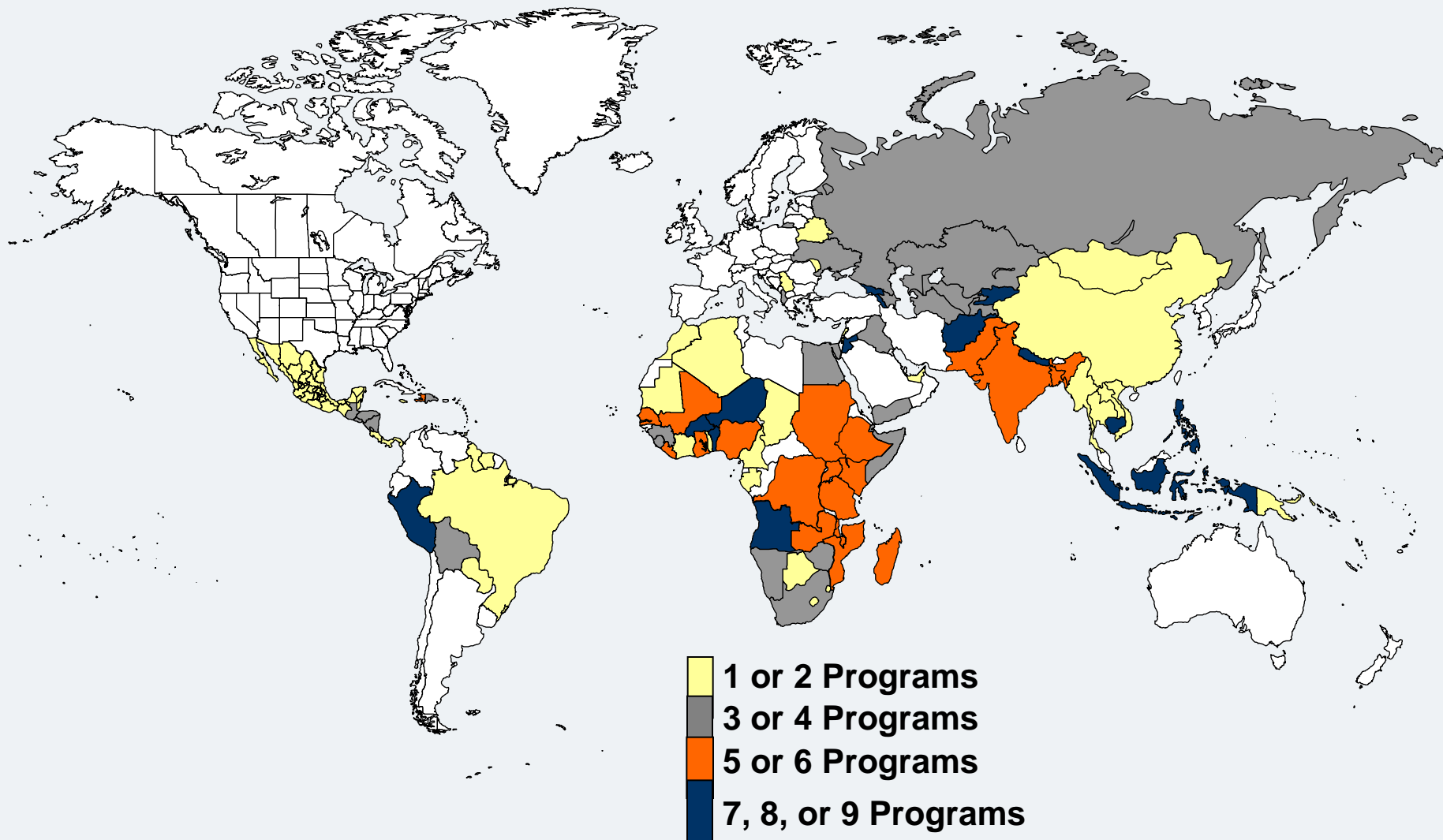


# Schematic of the U.S. Government's Global Health Architecture (pre-May 2009)



Notes: GHI: Global Health Initiative; PEPFAR: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief; PMI: President's Malaria Initiative; NTD: Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative; MCC: Millennium Challenge Corporation; OGHA: Office of Global Health Affairs; OPHS: Office of Public Health and Science. SOURCES: Kaiser Family Foundation, *The U.S. Government's Global Health Policy Architecture: Structure, Programs, and Funding*; April 2009; White House, Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative, May 5, 2009.

# Major U.S. Government Global Health Programs and Related Initiatives, 2010



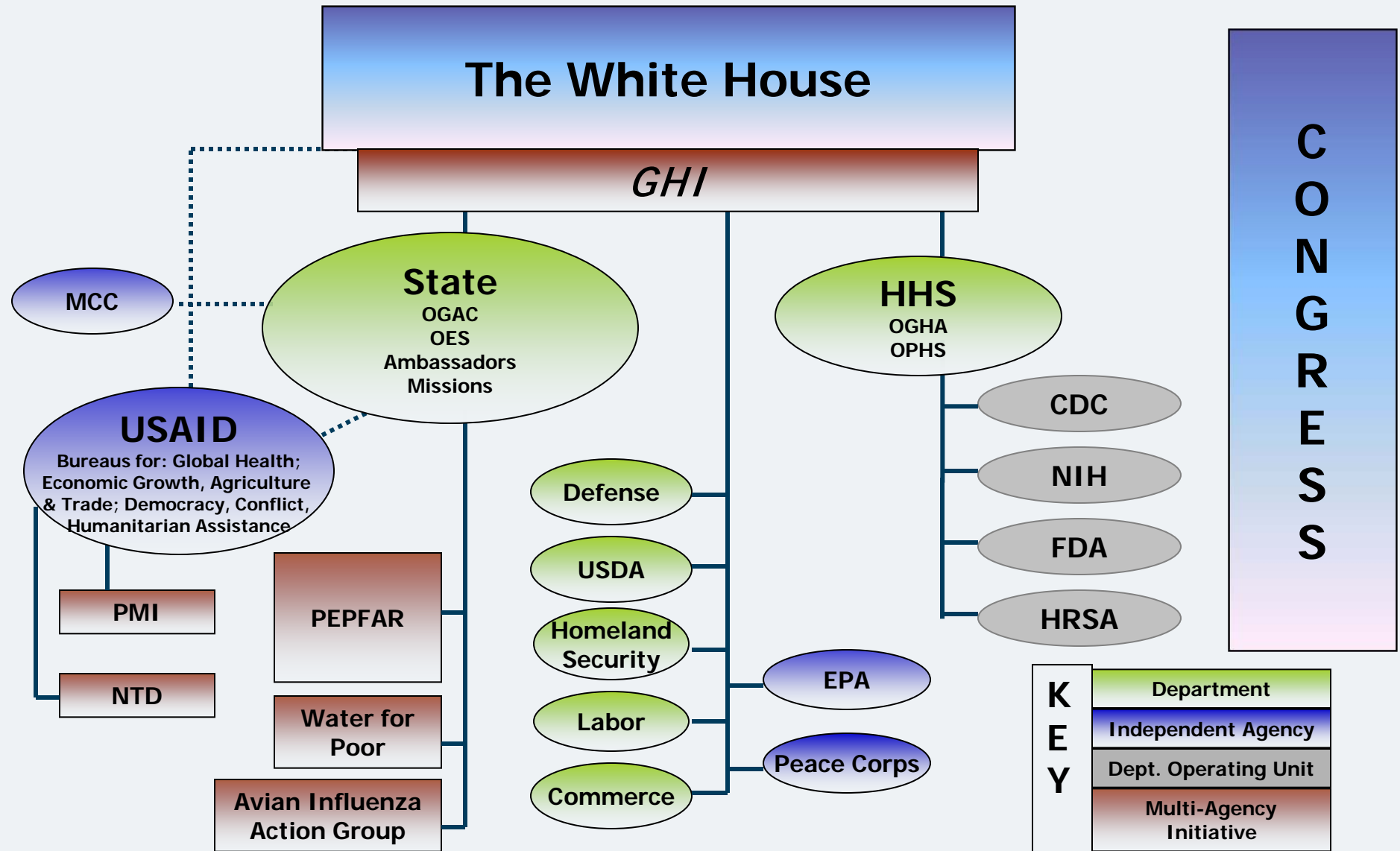
Note: Programs include PEPFAR, TB, PMI, NTDs, MCH, FP, Polio, Water/Sanitation, Nutrition, and MCC.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from the Department of State FY2011 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification, U.S. Agency and Program documents.

# What is The “GHI”?

- **Announced by President Obama on May 5, 2009**
- **\$63 billion proposed over 6 years, FY 2009-2014**
  - **\$51 billion for PEPFAR (HIV, TB, Global Fund) & Malaria**
  - **\$12 billion for other global health priorities**
- **Integrated approach, government-wide strategy**
- **Continued commitment to PEPFAR**
- **Expanded focus to broader global health challenges, including MCH, FP/RH, NTDs**
- **Emphasis on health system strengthening (HSS)**
- **Emphasis on moving from process to outcomes, investing where significant returns can be achieved**
- **Brings together several different funding streams, many of which are Congressional earmarks**
- **GHI “Plus” countries**

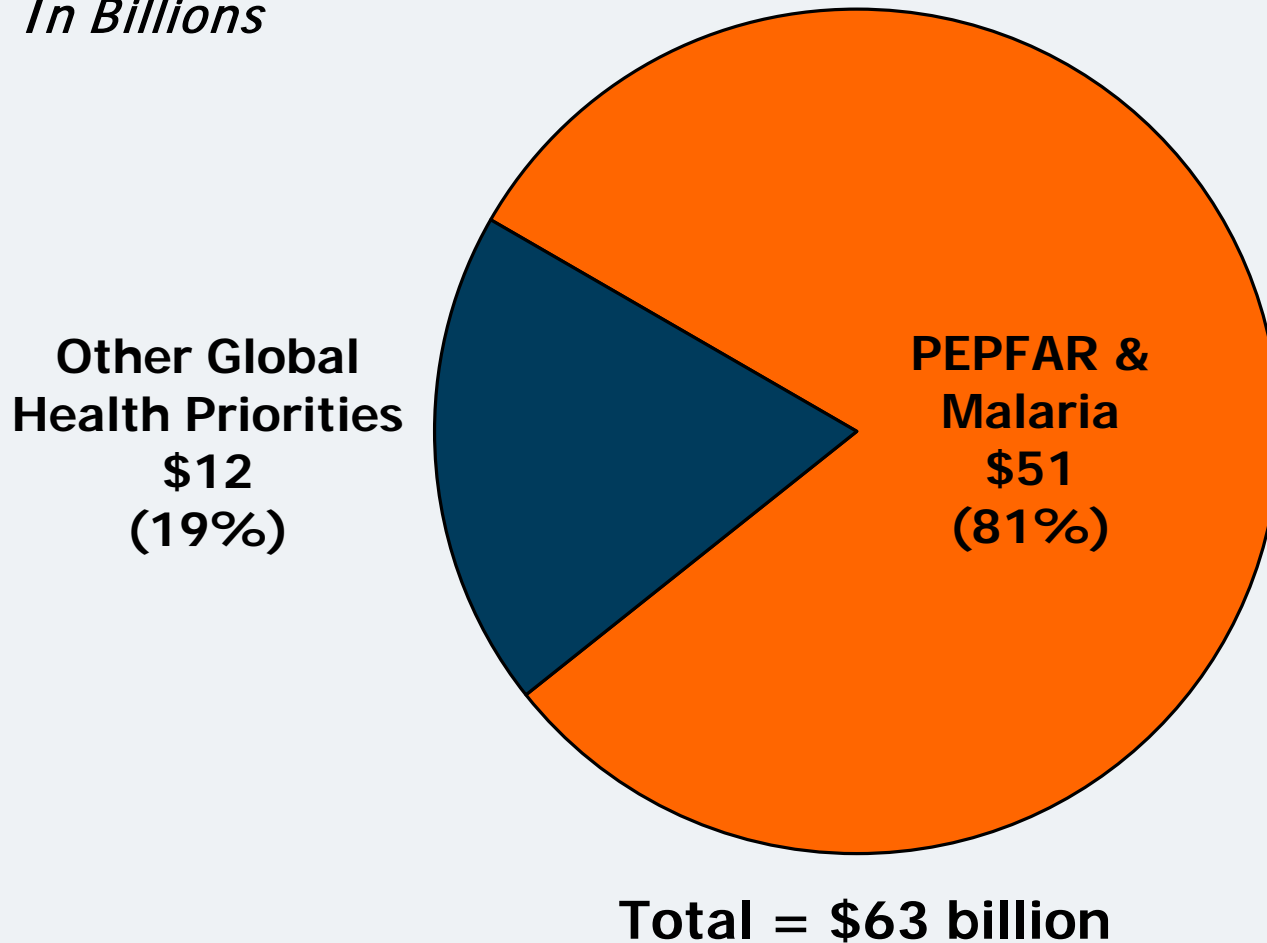
# Schematic of the U.S. Government's Global Health Architecture (post May 2009)



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# Proposed Funding for the GHI, FY 2009-2014

*In Billions*



# GHI Core Principles, Components, Target Areas

## GHI Core Principles, Implementation Components, and Target Areas

### Seven Core Principles

1. Women- and girl-centered approach
2. Strategic coordination and integration
3. Strengthen and leverage key multilaterals and other partners
4. Country-ownership
5. Sustainability through health systems strengthening
6. Improve metrics, monitoring and evaluation
7. Promote research and innovation

### Four Main Implementation Components

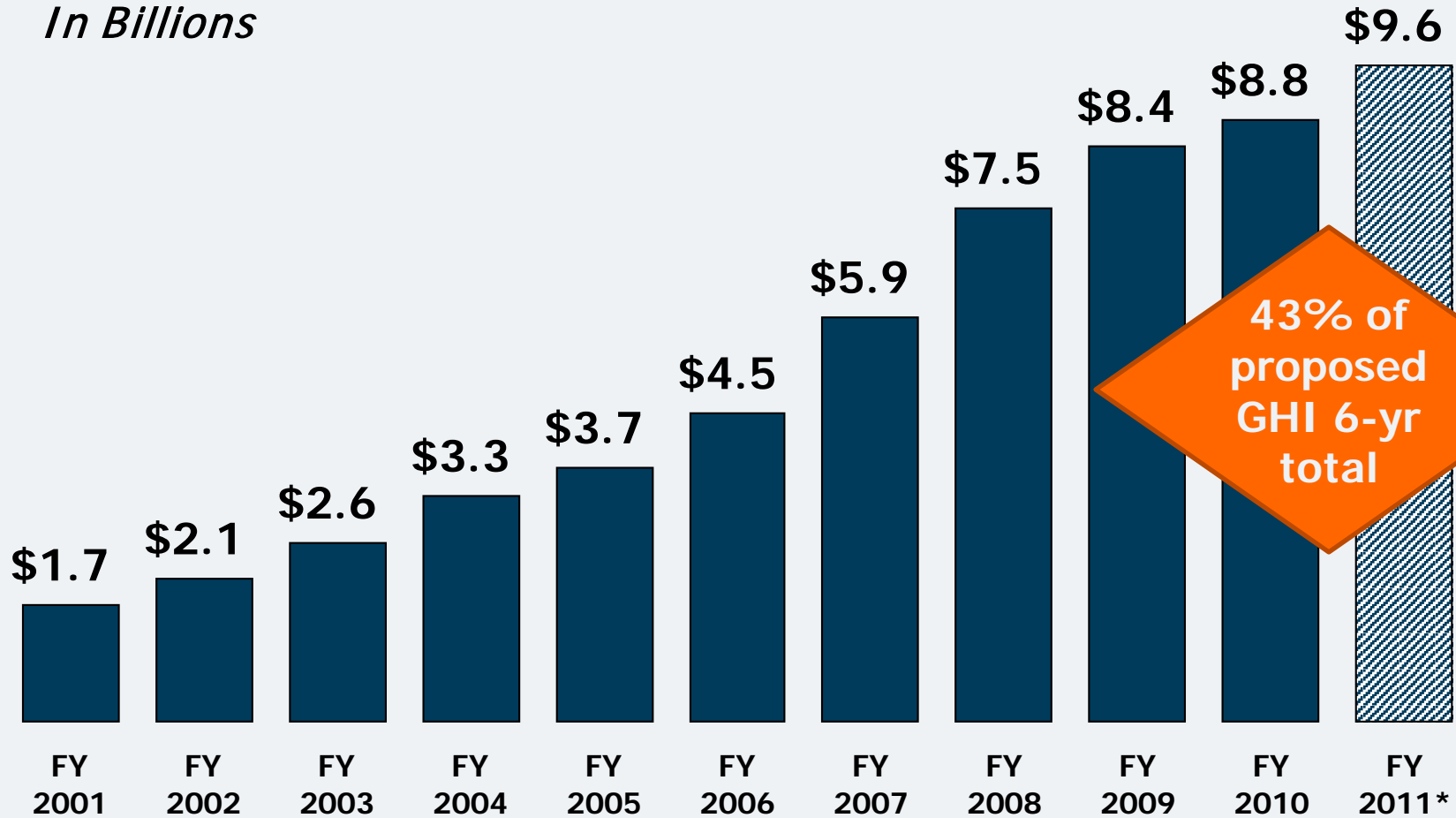
1. Do more of what works, promote proven approaches
2. Build on and expand existing platforms
3. Innovate for results
4. Collaborate for impact/promote country ownership

### Nine Target Areas

1. HIV/AIDS
2. Malaria
3. Tuberculosis
4. Maternal Health
5. Child Health
6. Nutrition
7. Family Planning/Reproductive Health
8. Neglected Tropical Diseases
9. Health Systems Strengthening

# Funding for Programs in GHI, FY 2001-FY 2011\*

*In Billions*

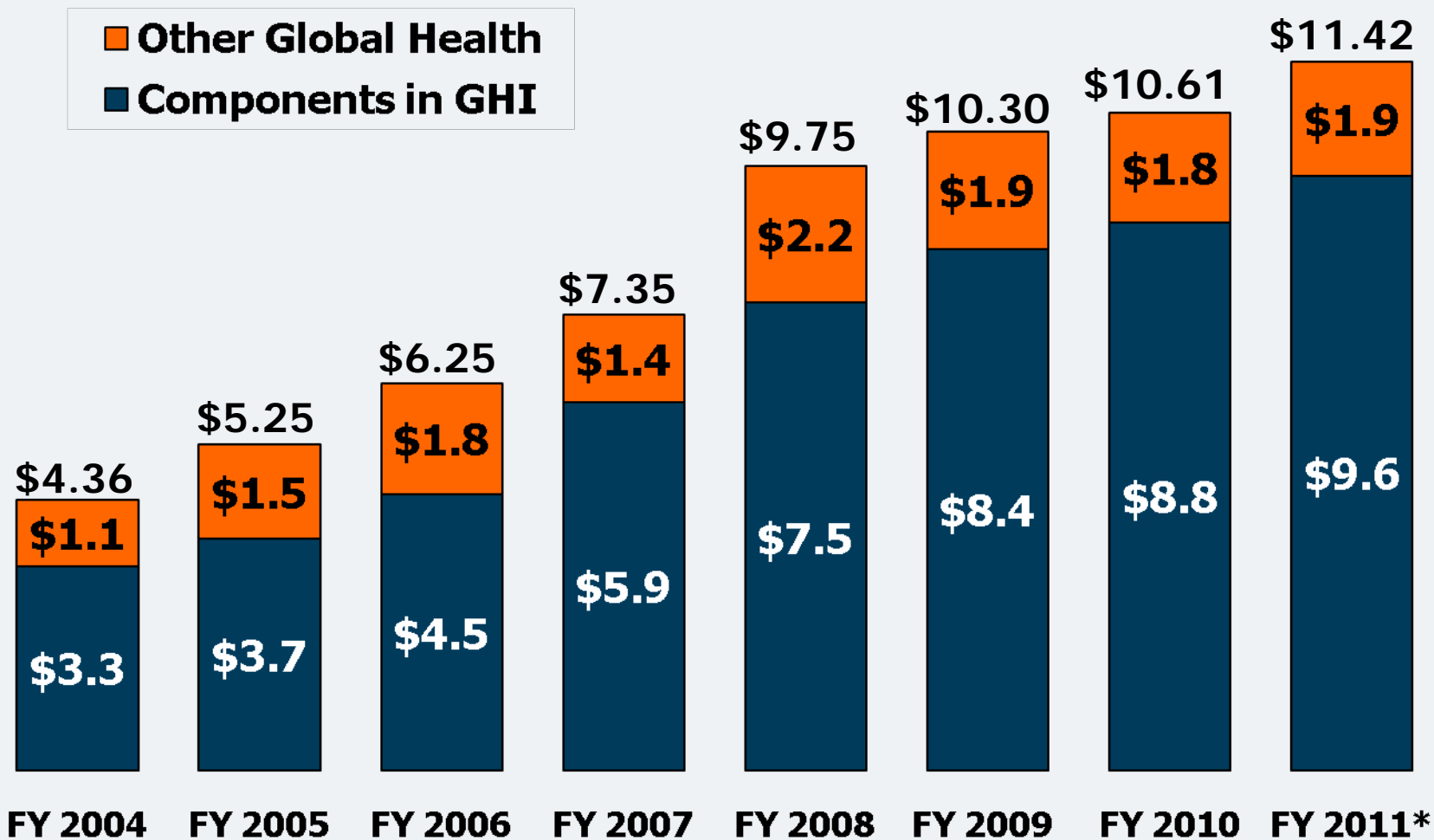


\*FY 2011 is President's Budget Request to Congress.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from the Office of Management and Budget, Agency Congressional Budget Justifications prepared by individual agencies, Congressional Appropriations Bills, and White House Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative. Updated January 26, 2010. Also see: Kates J, *The U.S. Global Health Initiative: Overview & Budget Analysis*, Menlo Park: Kaiser Family Foundation, December 2009.

# Programs in the GHI & Other U.S. Global Health Investments, FY 2004-FY 2011\*

*In Billions*

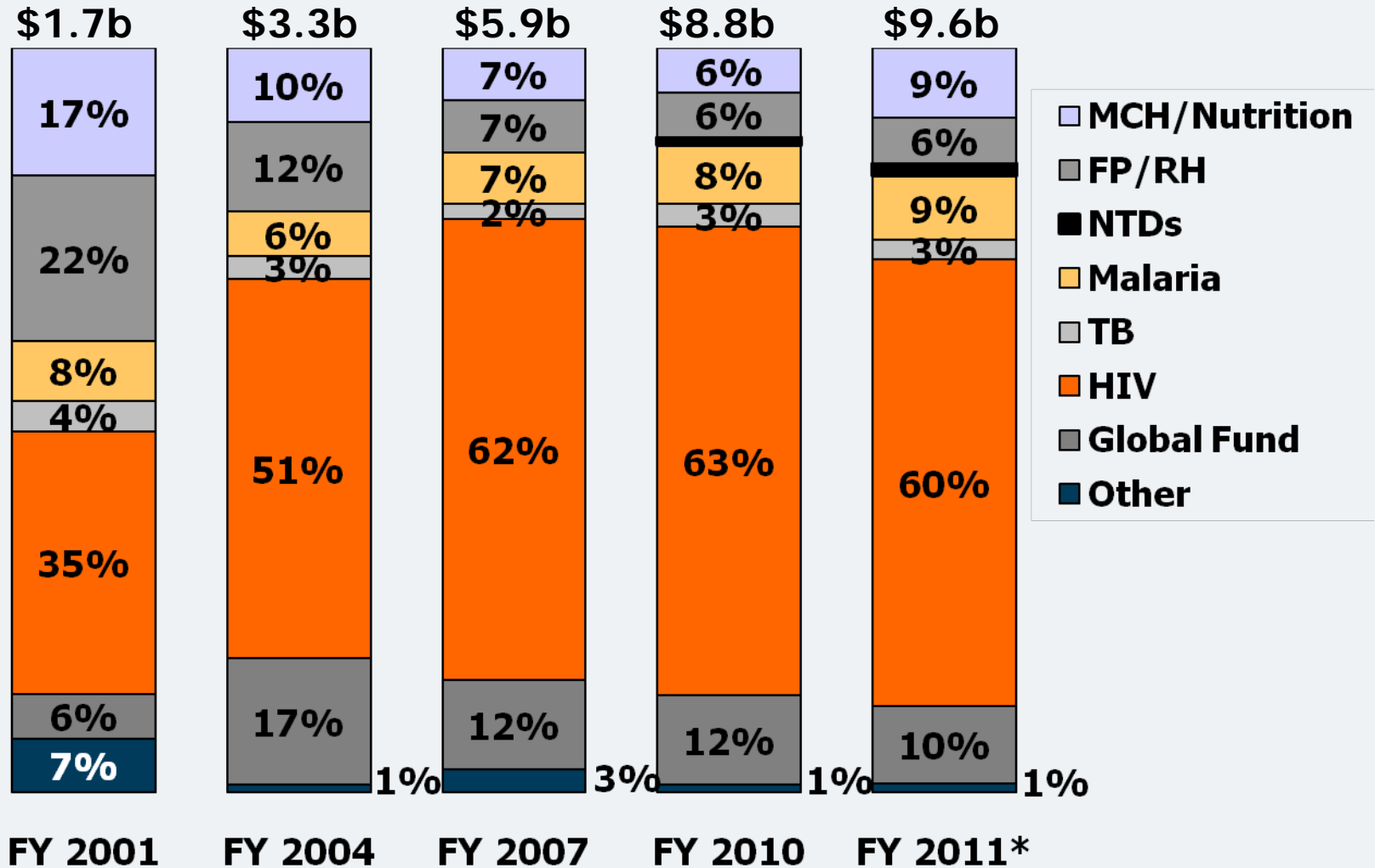


\*FY 2011 is the President's Budget Request to Congress.

Note: The GHI was created as an initiative in FY 2009. All prior years represent the same programs and accounts which were not yet referred to as the GHI. Data may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from the Office of Management and Budget, Agency Congressional Budget Justifications prepared by individual agencies, Congressional Appropriations Bills, and White House Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative. Also see: Kates J., The U.S. Global Health Initiative: Overview & Budget Analysis, Menlo Park: Kaiser Family Foundation, December 2009.

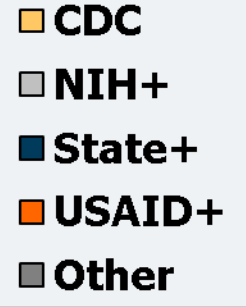
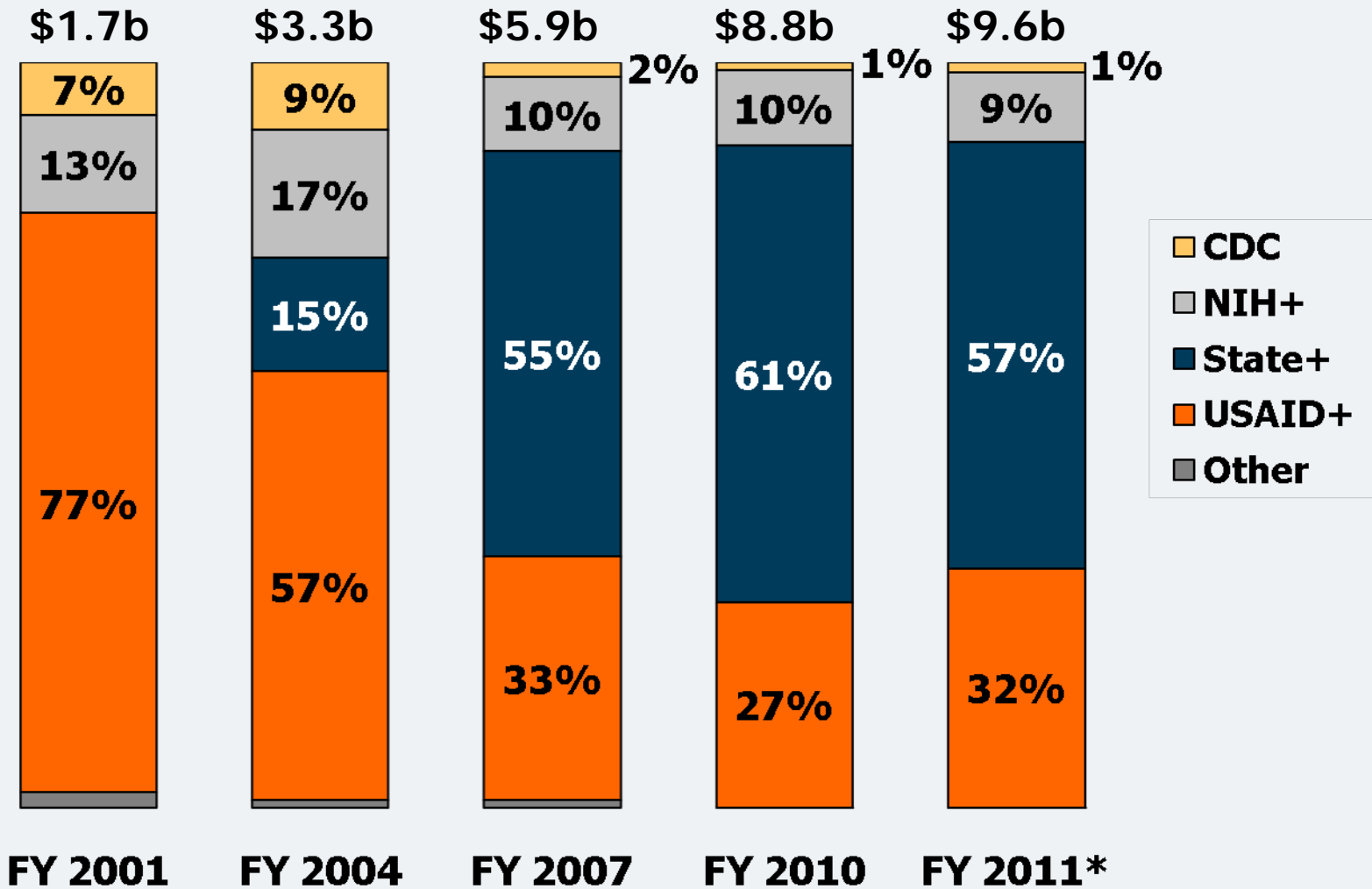
# Distribution of Funding for Programs in the GHI, by Sector, FY 2001-FY 2011\*



\*FY 2011 is President's Budget Request to Congress.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from the Office of Management and Budget, Agency Congressional Budget Justifications prepared by individual agencies, Congressional Appropriations Bills, and White House Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative. Updated January 26, 2010. Also see: Kates J, *The U.S. Global Health Initiative: Overview & Budget Analysis*, Menlo Park: Kaiser Family Foundation, December 2009.

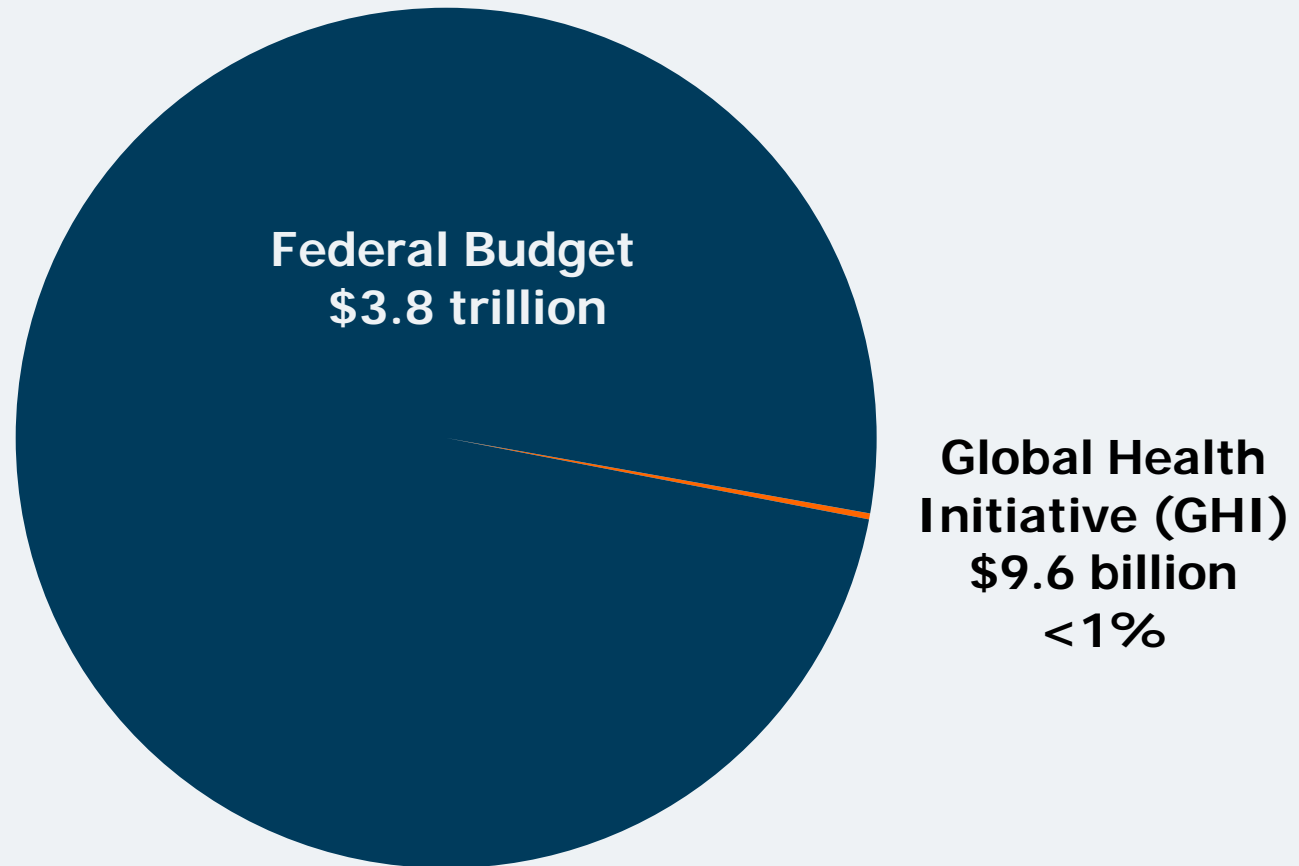
# Distribution of Funding for Programs in the GHI by Agency, FY 2001-FY 2011\*



**FY 2001      FY 2004      FY 2007      FY 2010      FY 2011\***

+ Includes Global Fund appropriations provided through State, USAID, and NIH. \*FY 2011 is President's Budget Request to Congress.  
 Note: The GHI was created as an initiative in FY 2009 and FY 2009 and FY 2010 amounts are included in its proposal. All prior years represent the same programs and accounts which were not yet referred to as the GHI. Data may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
 Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from the Office of Management and Budget, Agency Congressional Budget Justifications prepared by individual agencies, Congressional Appropriations Bills, and White House Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative. Also see: Kates J., The U.S. Global Health Initiative: Overview & Budget Analysis, Menlo Park: Kaiser Family Foundation, December 2009.

# U.S. Global Health Initiative (GHI) as a Share of Federal Budget, FY 2011\*



\*FY 2011 is President's Budget Request to Congress.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from the Office of Management and Budget, Agency Congressional Budget Justifications, Congressional Appropriations Bills, and White House Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative, May 5, 2009. Also see: Kates J., *The U.S. Global Health Initiative: Overview & Budget Analysis*, Menlo Park: Kaiser Family Foundation, December 2009.

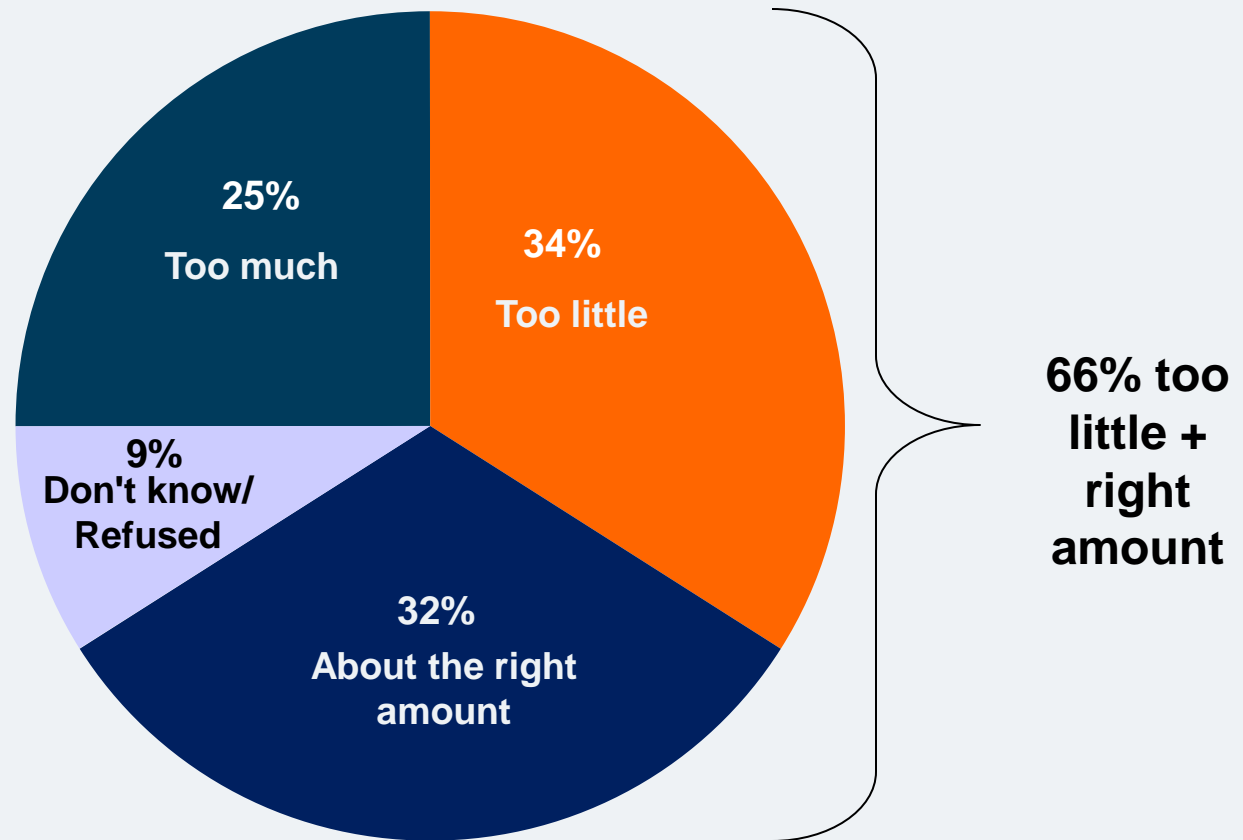
# Key Issues on the GHI

1. How will the leadership and governance of the GHI be structured?
2. How much funding will be provided to the GHI and how will funding be allocated within the U.S. global health portfolio?
3. How can the GHI's targets and impact be measured?
4. How can the U.S. best partner with recipient countries to promote "country ownership"?
5. How can U.S. engagement with other international actors, including multilaterals, donor governments, and the private sector, further support coordination, leverage resources and maximize shared impact?
6. How will the increased emphasis on women and girls be realized in U.S. global health programs?
7. How will the U.S. define, implement, and measure health systems strengthening?
8. How will the GHI be coordinated with and affected by broader U.S. foreign aid reform efforts?

# **U.S. Public Opinion Snapshot**

# Spending to Improve Health for People in Developing Countries

Do you think the U.S. is now spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on efforts to improve health for people in developing countries?

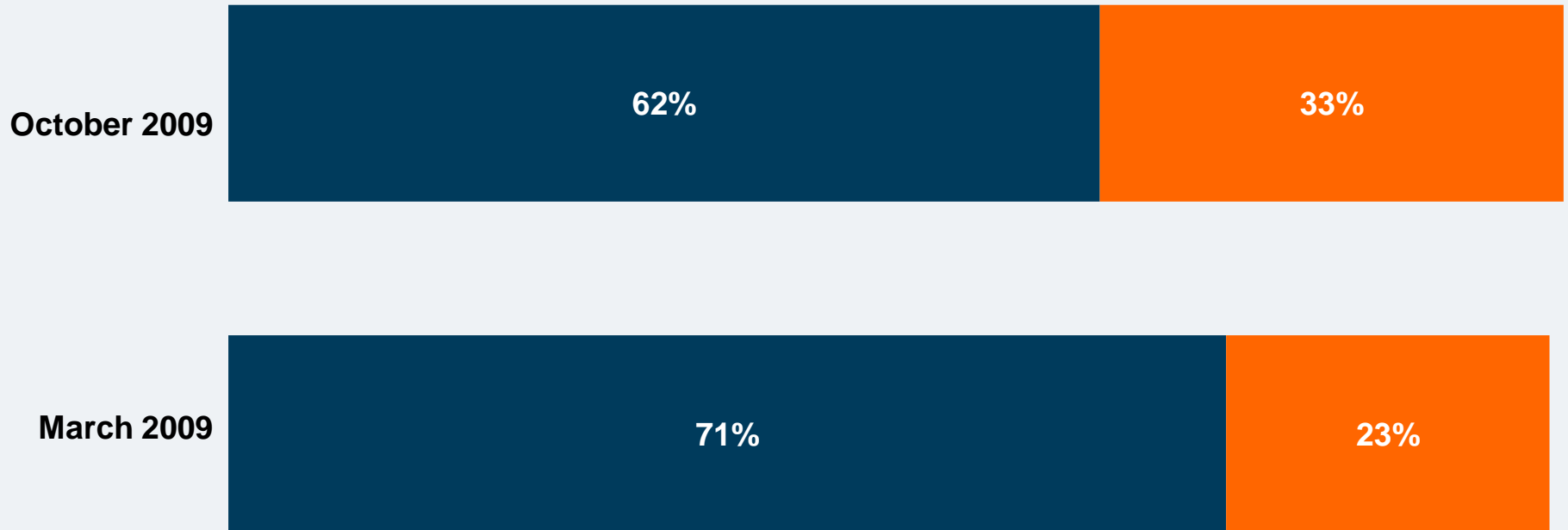


# Spending on Global Health in Hard Economic Times

Which of the following comes closer to your view? Given the serious economic problems facing the country and the world right now...

The U.S. cannot afford to spend more money on improving health for people in developing countries

It is more important than ever for the U.S. to spend more money on improving health for people in developing countries

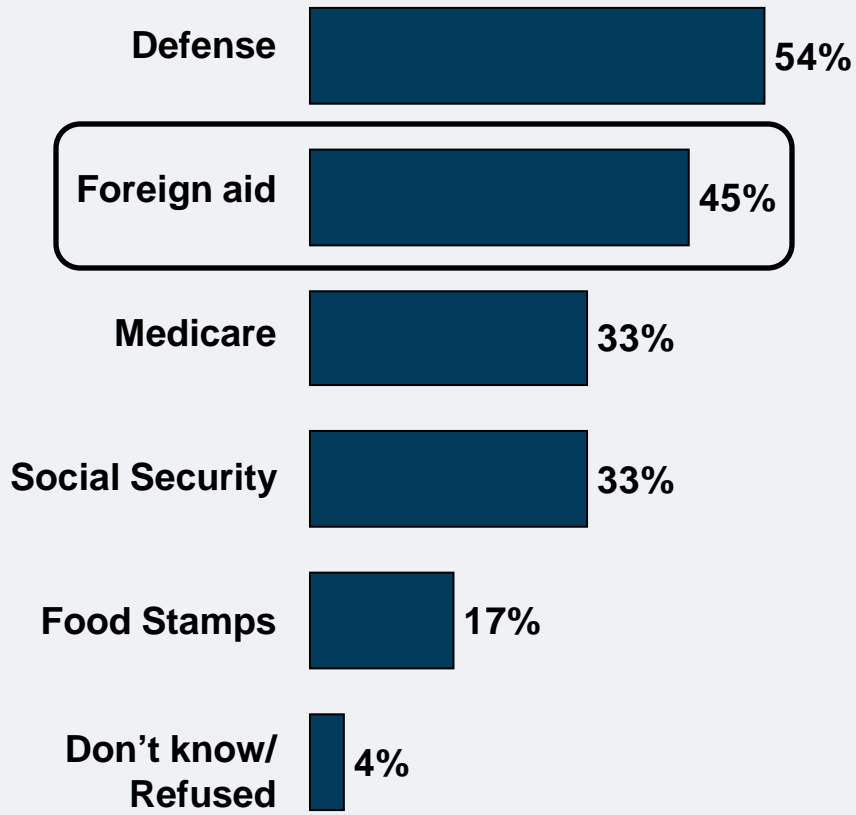


Note: Don't know/Refused responses not show.

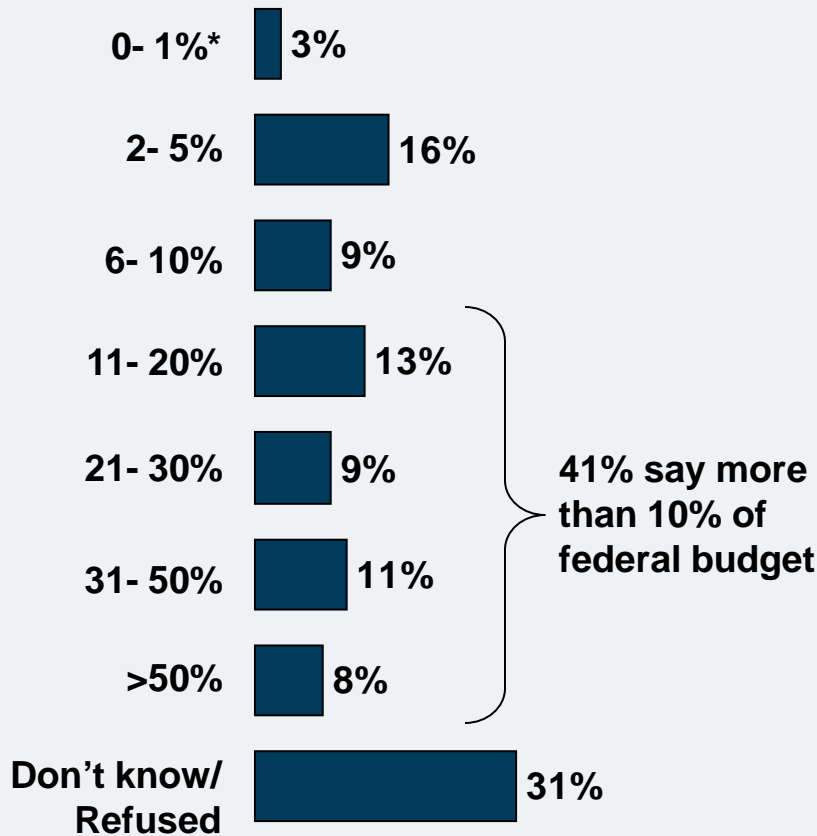
Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation *Survey on the U.S. Role in Global Health Update* (conducted October 21-28, 2009); Kaiser Family Foundation *Survey of Americans on the U.S. Role in Global Health* (conducted January 26-March 8, 2009)

# Knowledge About Foreign Aid and the Federal Budget

Which of the items on this list would you say are the two largest areas of spending by the federal government? [Adds up to more than 100% due to multiple responses]



Just your best guess, what percentage of the federal budget is spent on foreign aid? [Open-ended]

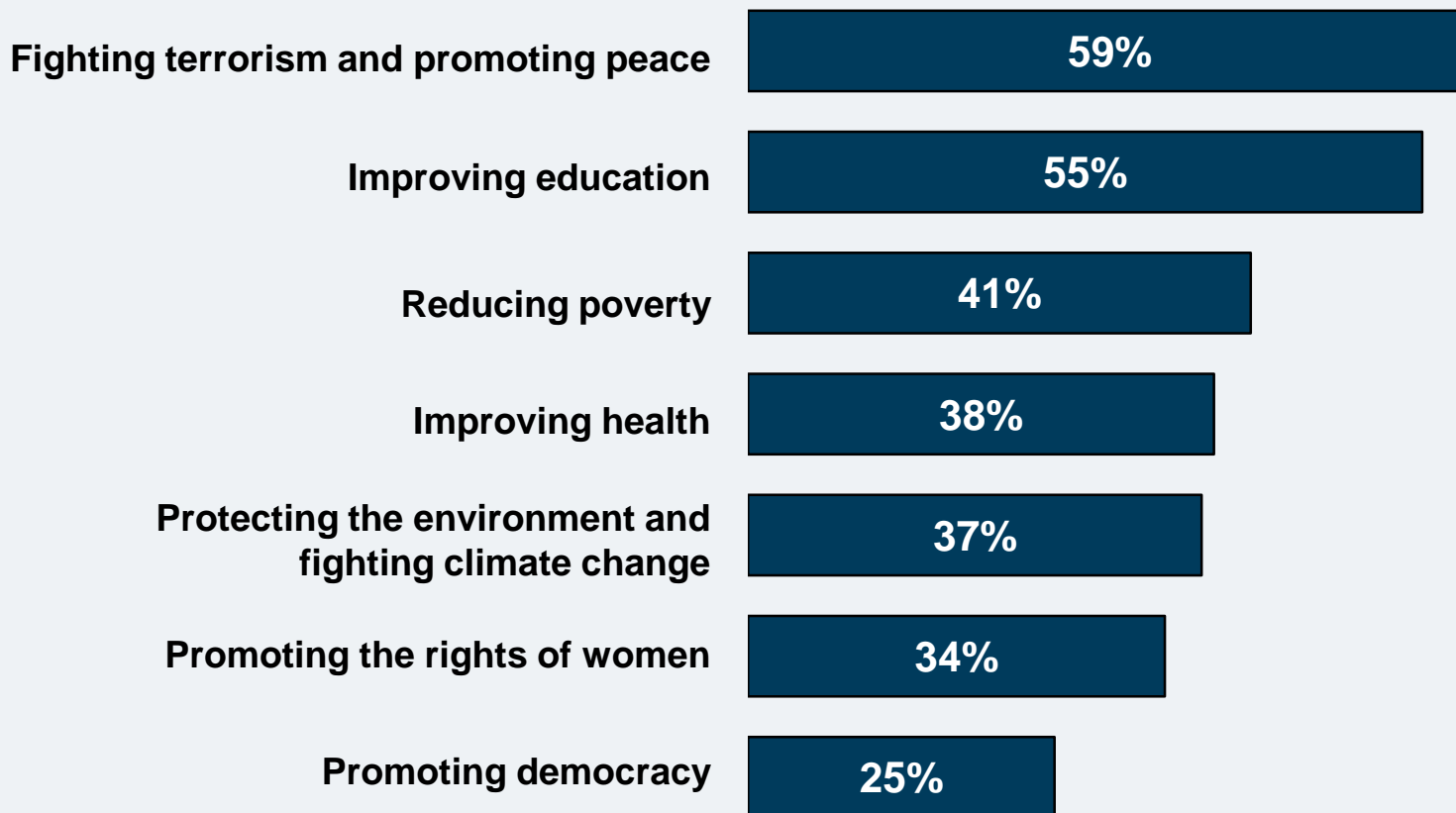


Note: Asked of separate half-samples.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation Survey of Americans on the U.S. Role in Global Health (conducted January 26-March 8, 2009)

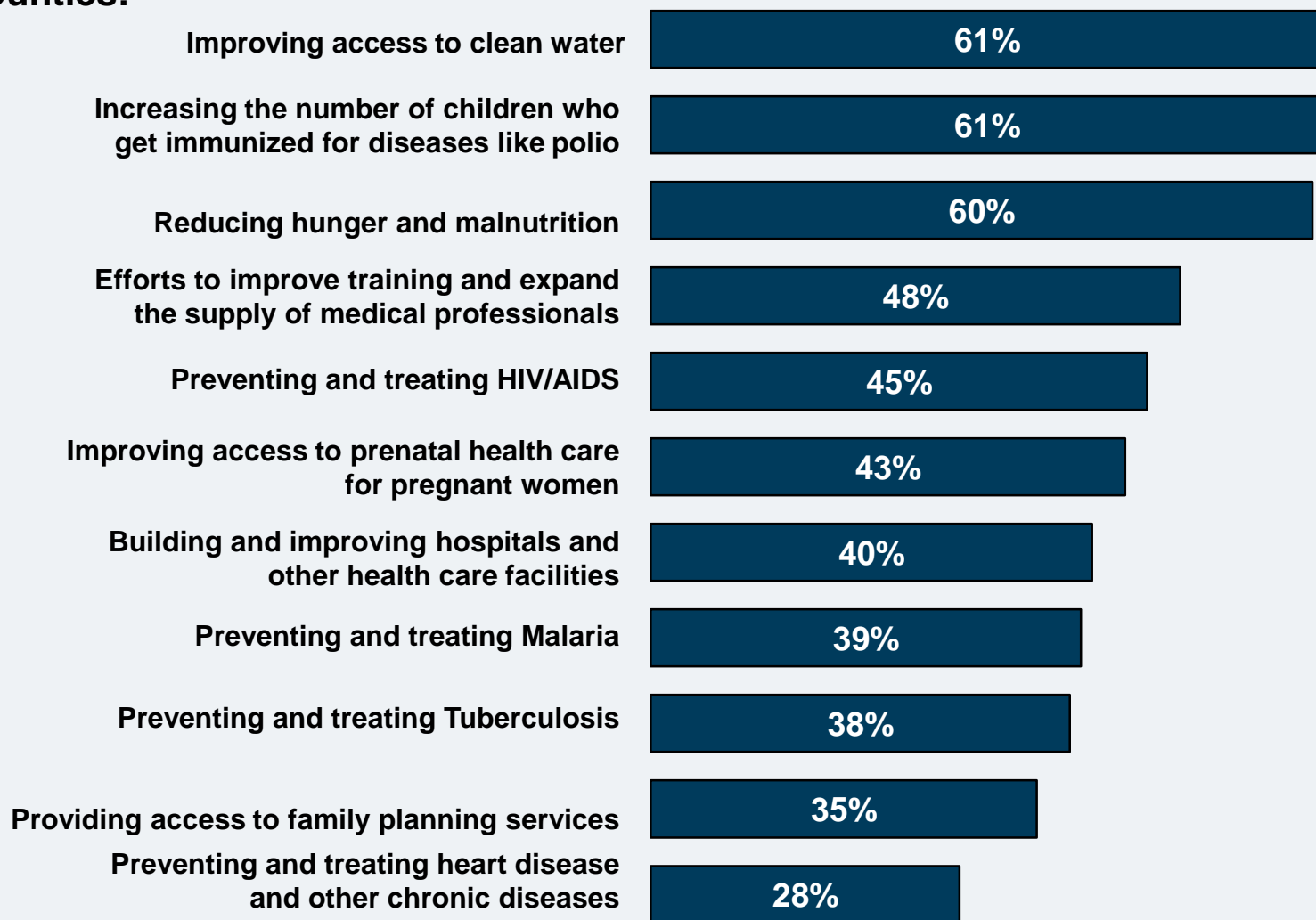
# Priorities for Spending to Help Developing Countries

Percent saying each should be a TOP priority for the new president and Congress when it comes to helping developing countries.



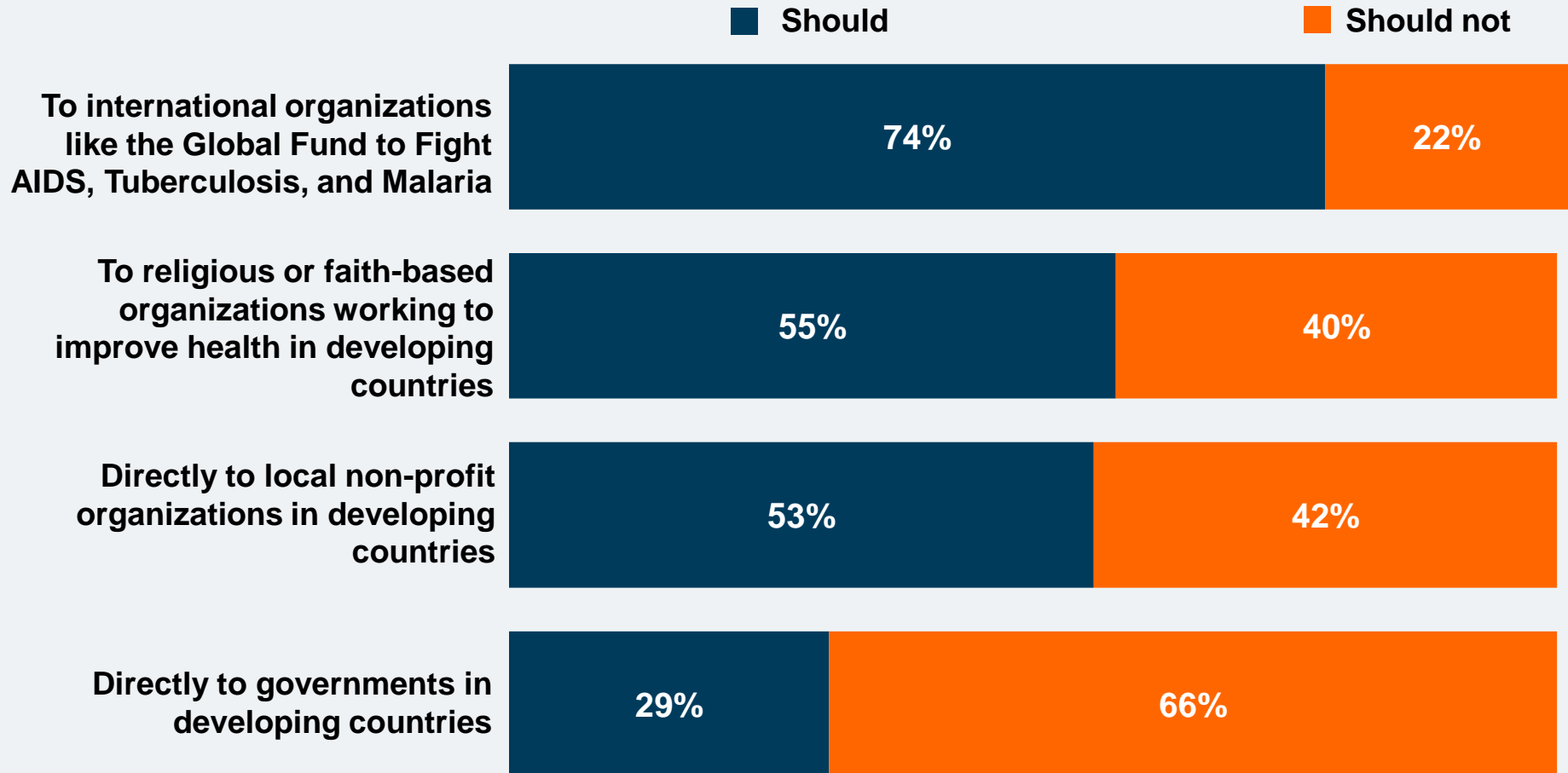
# Priorities for Spending Within Global Health

Percent saying each should be a TOP PRIORITY for U.S. spending on health in developing counties:



# How Should the U.S. Distribute Aid?

When it comes to efforts to improve health for people in developing countries, do you think the U.S. should or should not give money ...



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation *Survey on the U.S. Role in Global Health Update* (conducted October 21-28, 2009)

# Fighting Disease or Building up Health Systems?

There is some discussion about how best to distribute U.S. aid for improving health in developing countries. Which do you think is more important?

