

Global Health

and the Future Role of the United States

Actions for a strong global health strategy

Improve International Emergency Response Coordination

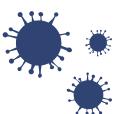
The presidential administration should create a coordinating body for international public health emergency response that is accountable for international and domestic actions and oversees preparedness for and responses to global health security threats.

7 months

U.S. agencies had to wait for seven months for funding to respond to the Zika outbreak, threatening the safety of the American people and weakening other health capabilities.



10 million lives



The current rate of antimicrobial resistance is projected to result in a loss of 10 million lives per year and a cumulative loss of \$100 trillion in global economic output by 2050. Combating resistance could mitigate these losses, maintain the integrity of treatment, and protect the progress achieved in reducing the burden of critical infectious diseases.

Combat Antimicrobial Resistance

Relevant agencies should continue to invest in national capabilities and accelerate the development of international capabilities to detect, monitor, report, and combat antibiotic resistance.

Build Public Health Capacity in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Relevant agencies should expand training and information exchange efforts to increase the capacity of low- and middle-income countries to respond to both public health emergencies and acute mass casualty disasters.

75-80 percent

The U.S. currently imports 75–80 percent of raw materials for drugs meant for the U.S. domestic market, which increases susceptibility to the effects of a public health emergency should an outbreak occur in an exporting country.



13 percent



13 percent higher employment rates were found among men in PEPFAR countries than in non-PEPFAR countries.

Envision the Next Generation of PEPFAR

Congress should fund the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) at current levels, and allow for more flexibility within the PEPFAR program by continuing to relax specific funding targets for all program areas.

Confront the Threat of Tuberculosis

Relevant agencies should conduct a thorough global threat assessment of rising tuberculosis (TB) levels, including multi- drug-resistant TB and extensively drug-resistant TB. They should then execute a plan of action, including governance structure and priority activities, for developing and investing in new diagnostics, drugs, vaccines, and delivery systems.

100x more expensive



Treating drug-resistant tuberculosis can be 100x more expensive than treating non-resistant tuberculosis.



48 percent

Since its creation, the President's Malaria Initiative has reduced malaria mortality by 48% in focus countries.

Sustain Progress Toward Malaria Elimination

Relevant agencies should continue their commitment to the fight against malaria through the President's Malaria Initiative and collaborative work with all partners toward elimination of the disease.

Improve Survival in Women and Children

Congress should increase funding for USAID to augment the agency's investments in ending preventable maternal and child mortality, defined as global maternal mortality rates of fewer than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2020 and fewer than 25 child deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030.

6 million children



More than 6 million children and 300,000 mothers die each year due to largely preventable causes.

Ensure Healthy and Productive Lives for Women and Children

Relevant agencies, their implementing partners, and other funders should support and incorporate proven, cost-effective interventions into their existing programs for ensuring that all children reach their developmental potential and become healthy, productive adults.



\$100-\$200 billion

Investing in cancer care and control could result in millions of avoidable deaths, achieving between \$100 and \$200 billion in global economic savings.

25 percent

Early childhood interventions increase labor market participation, earnings, and economic growth, generating returns of up to 25 percent.



Accelerate the Development of Medical Products

Relevant agencies should invest in a targeted effort to reduce the costs and risks of developing, licensing, and introducing vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, and devices needed to address global health priorities. This can be accomplished by enabling innovative approaches for trial design, streamlining regulation, ensuring production capacity, creating market incentives, and building international capacity for research and development.



25 percent

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death globally and results in the highest health expenditure in most countries. Investing in cancer care and control could result in millions of avoidable deaths, achieving between \$100 and 200 billion in global economic savings.

15 years

The average time to develop a new drug and enter the market is 15 years and the average cost is \$2.5 billion. Between 2000 and 2011, only 4% of new products were targeted at neglected diseases.



Transition Investments Toward Global Public Goods

Relevant agencies should systematically assess their approach to global health funding with an eye toward making long-term investments in high-impact, country-level programs.



72 percent

Investing in health makes business sense. A mining company in Ghana implemented malaria controls that led to a 72% decrease in disease burden, saving the company roughly \$600,000 per year.

\$50 billion

U.S. investments in the Global Polio Eradication Initiative are expected to generate returns of as much as \$50 billion by 2035.



Optimize Resources Through Smart Financing

Relevant agencies should expand efforts to complement direct bilateral support for health with financing mechanisms that include results-based financing; risk sharing; and attracting funding from private investment, recipient governments, and other donors.

Commit to Continued Global Health Leadership

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30 percent

The United States needs a global health workforce. Because of system limitations there is a standing vacancy rate of more than 30% for overseas positions within the Department of Health and Human Services.

