



Investing in People?

Implications of U.S. Foreign Assistance Reform on Core Global Health Programs

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APHA 135th Annual Meeting

Washington, DC

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Our work with members around the world:

The work of the Global Health Council focuses on five core health issue areas:

Women's Health

Significant gender-based health disparities affect women's rights to enjoy access to primary health care, voluntary family planning, maternal health care, and other essential sexual and reproductive health services.

Child Health

Millions of children die each year from preventable and treatable causes resulting from inequities and lack of access to basic health services, made intolerable by the fact that we know what to do to save their lives.

HIV/AIDS

Despite increased investments in prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, infections are still on the rise and the epidemic is becoming more focused in women and the most powerless members of society.

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases are still a major cause of death, disability and social upheaval for millions around the world; they cost billions in lost economic productivity, and their spread puts everyone at risk.

Health Systems Development

All communities in less-developed countries need access to efficient and competent health care that can provide equitable access to prevention, care and treatment for those diseases that take the greatest toll.

Polio

Although nearly eliminated in recent years, polio is showing a resurgence in 7 countries.

Measles

Thanks to worldwide efforts, deaths from measles have decreased by 40% over the past decade.

Tropical Diseases

350 million people are infected with one or more of the five major treatable tropical diseases.

Children's Health

Currently available and inexpensive interventions could prevent more than 6 million deaths each year.

Tuberculosis

More than 8 million people fall ill with TB each year, and new deadly forms of TB are spreading.

Health Systems

Four million additional health professionals are needed in poor countries to combat global health problems.

HIV/AIDS

Nearly 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, 80% of whom do not have access to treatment.

Women's Health

Over 200 million women who would like to plan their next pregnancies still lack access to family planning services.

Malaria

Every year, this preventable and treatable disease infects over 300 million people and kills a million children.

U.S. in the World





“... there is no escaping our obligations: our **moral** obligations as a wise leader and good neighbor in the interdependent community of free nations--our **economic** obligations as the wealthiest people in a world of largely poor people, as a nation no longer dependent upon the loans from abroad that once helped us develop our own economy--and our **political** obligations as the single largest counter to the adversaries of freedom.

John F. Kennedy, 1960

Health in Foreign Policy...

Why Invest?



- Vital to constructive global engagement
- Projects widely shared American values
- Established link to security
- Protects health of American people
- Essential to poverty alleviation
- Successful track record

Sound Investments, Saving Lives

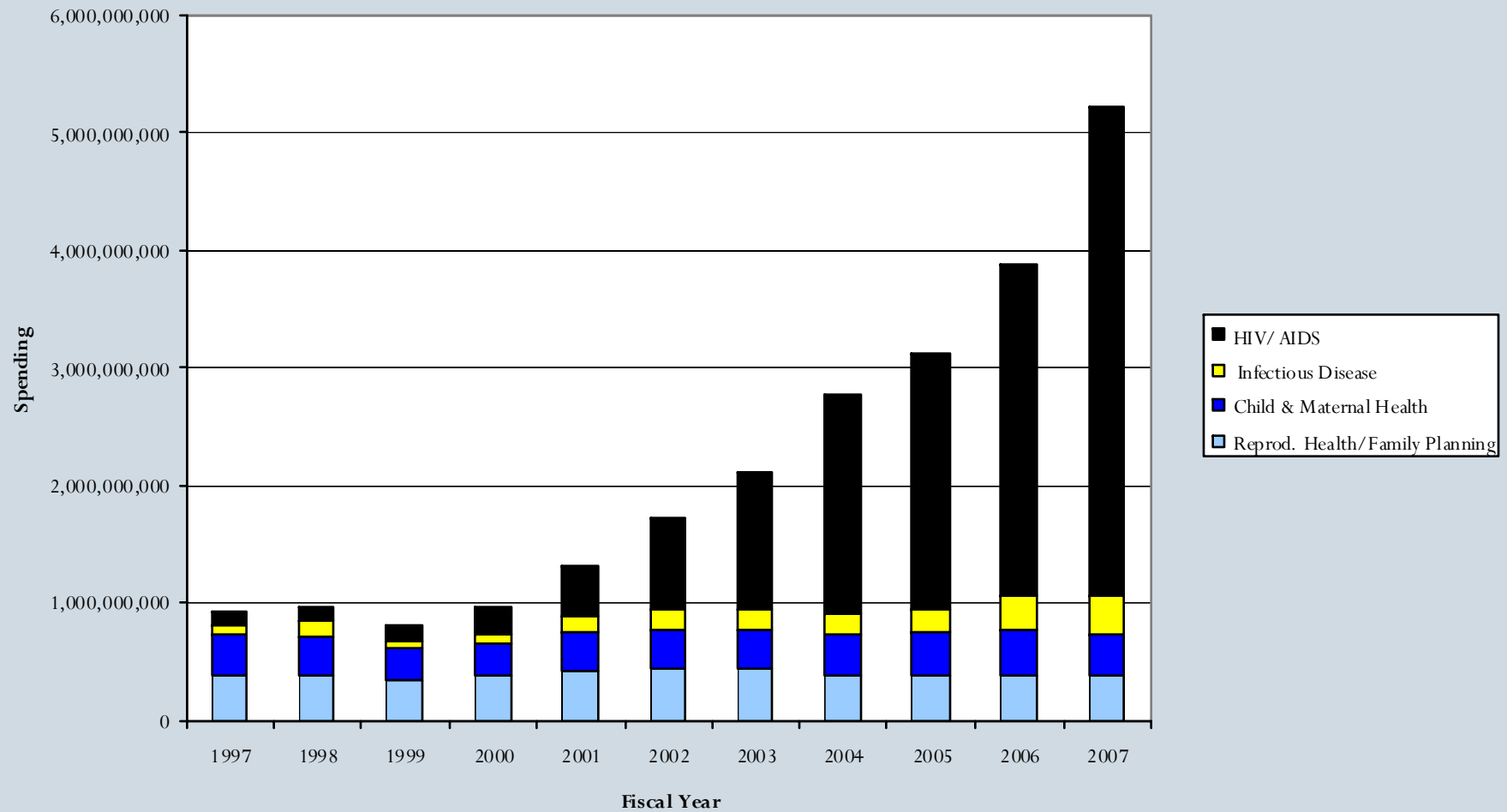


- Smallpox eradication
- Oral rehydration therapy
- Immunization
- Family planning
- Safe drinking water
- HIV prevention
- Food aid



USAID malaria eradication efforts
Nepal, 1960s

U.S. Global Health Spending, 1997-2007



Source: Global Health Council

U.S. Global Health Spending



1%

International Affairs as a
Percentage of overall
Federal Budget

16%

Global health as a
Percentage of overall
International Affairs budget

3%

Non-PEPFAR global health
As a percentage of overall
International Affairs budget

Foreign Assistance Reform

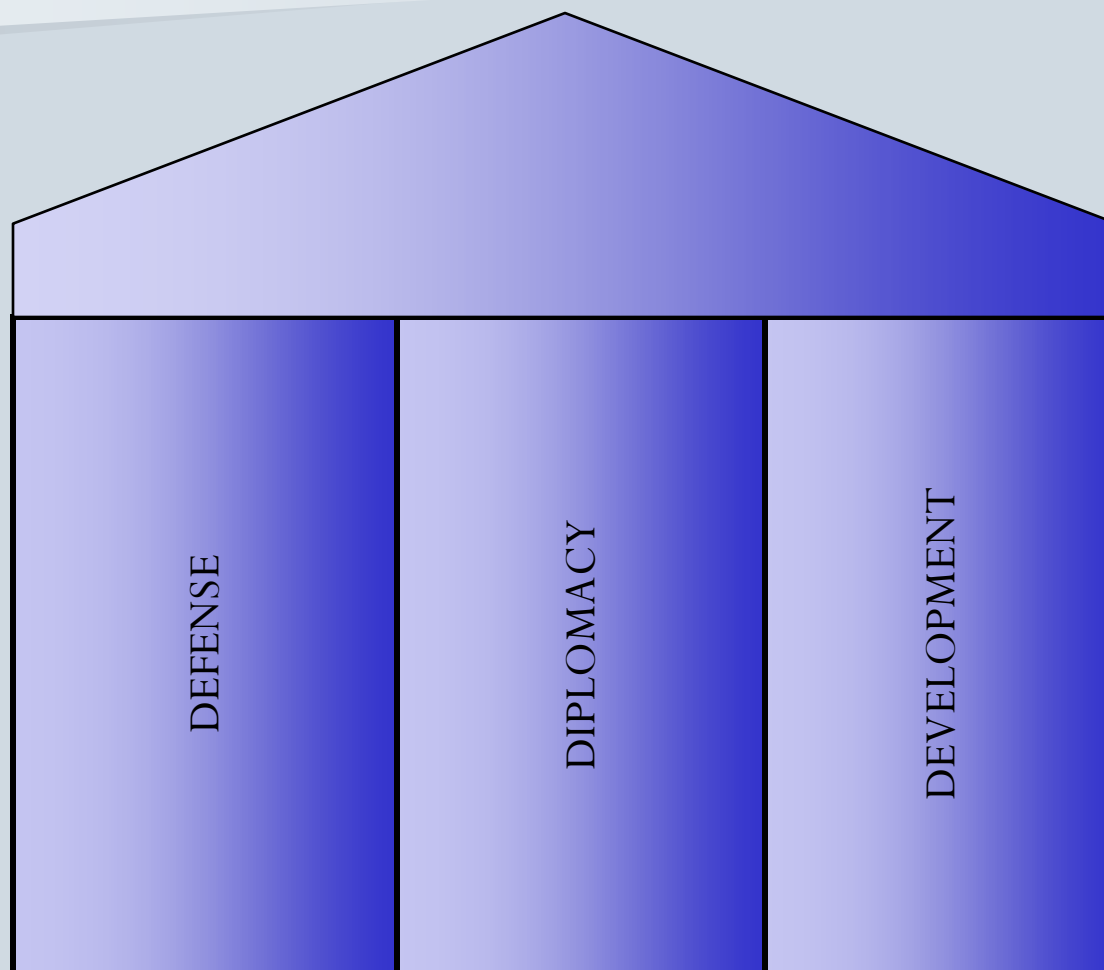


“The resources we commit must empower developing countries to strengthen **security**, to consolidate **democracy**, to increase **trade and investment**, and to **improve the lives** of their people. America’s foreign assistance must promote **responsible sovereignty**, not permanent dependency.”

- Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice

January, 19 2006

Transformational Diplomacy



Foreign Aid Strategic Framework



FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AREAS ARE ILLUSTRATIVE

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COUNTRY-LEVEL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

"Helping to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system."

Goal	"Helping to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system."							
Objectives	Peace and Security	Governing Justly and Democratically	Investing in People	Economic Growth	Humanitarian Assistance			
Accounts within State/USAID	FMF, IMET, ESF, INCLE, NADR, PKO, ACI	DA, SEED, FSA, DF, ESF, INCLE, IO&P, ACI	DA, TI, CSH, ESF, IDFA, Title II	TI, ESF, SEED, FSA, IO&P, Title II	IDFA, MRA, ERMA, Title II			
Illustrative Foreign Assistance Programs	Other USG Agency Co							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Regional stability > Counter terrorism > International crime > Counter narcotics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Local governance > Civil society > Justice/rule of Law > Corruption > Political parties > Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB) > Maternal & reproductive health > Child health > Primary education > Other education > Girls education > Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Laws & regulations > Markets > Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Emergency relief and rehabilitation 			
Category Definition						End Goal of US Foreign Assistance	Graduation Trajectory	
Rebuilding Countries	States in, or emerging from and rebuilding after, internal or external conflict.	Prevent or mitigate state failure and/or violent conflict.	Assist in creating and/or stabilizing a legitimate and democratic government, and a supportive environment for civil society and media.	Start or restart the delivery of critical social services, including health and educational facilities, and begin building or rebuilding institutional capacity.	Assist in the construction, reconstruction of key social infrastructure and market mechanisms to stabilize the economy.	HEALTH Stable environment for good governance, increased availability of essential social services, and initial progress to create policies and institutions upon which future progress will rest.	Advance to the Developing or Transforming Category.	
Developing Countries	States with low or lower-middle income, not yet meeting MCC performance criteria, and the criterion related to political rights.	Address key remaining challenges to security and law enforcement.	Support the adoption of policies and programs that accelerate the strengthening of public institutions and the creation of a more vibrant local government, civil society and media.	Encourage the adoption of conducive social policies and deepen the capabilities of key social institutions, which includes establishing the relative roles of public and private sector in service delivery.	Encourage the adoption of conducive economic policies and the strengthening of institutional capabilities in the public and private sectors.	Continued progress in expanding and deepening democracy, social service delivery through public and private organizations, and policies that support economic growth.	Advance to the Transforming Category.	
Transforming Countries	States with low or lower-middle income, meeting MCC performance criteria, and the criterion related to political rights.	Nurture progress toward partnerships on security and law enforcement.	Provide limited resources and technical assistance to reinforce and consolidate progress to date.	Provide financial resources and limited technical assistance to accelerate the achievement of results.	Provide financial resources and technical assistance to accelerate growth.	Institutions, civil society, and private sector groups flourishing under well-functioning government and economic conditions.	Advance to the Maintaining Category or graduate from foreign assistance.	
Sustaining Partnership Countries	States with upper-middle income or greater for which U.S. support is provided to sustain partnerships, progress and peace.	Support strategic partnerships addressing security, CT, WMD, and counter narcotics.	Address issues of mutual interest.	Address issues of mutual interest.	Create and promote sustained partnerships on trade, investment, and resource management.	Continued partnership as strategically appropriate where U.S. support is provided to maintain progress and peace.	Continue partnership or graduate from foreign assistance.	
Reforming Countries	States of concern where there are significant governance issues.	Prevent the acquisition/proliferation of WMD, support CT and counter narcotics.	Foster effective democracy and responsible sovereignty. Create local capacity for fortification of civil society and path to democratic governance.	Address humanitarian needs.	Promote a market-based economy.	Civil society empowered to demand more effective democracies and states respectful of human dignity, accountable to their citizens, and responsible towards their neighbors.	Advance to other relevant foreign assistance category.	

AS OF 5/01/2006

Conceptual & Process Considerations



- Relation to poverty alleviation?
- Further militarization of aid?
- Systematic dismantling of USAID?
- Resource allocation?
- Pace
- Stakeholder engagement

Technical Considerations

- Countries
 - Selection criteria: military, political, disease burden
 - Special initiative exemptions
 - Shifting \$ among accounts

- Indicators of success
 - How are foreign assistance funds used?
 - What is achieved with funds?
 - What progress are we making toward foreign assistance goals?
 - Indicators of performance
 - Quantity vs. quality
 - Appropriate measure of sustainability?

Impact on Global Health Funding (1)

e.g., Ethiopia



	FY 2007	FY 2008
Maternal and Child Health	\$6.4 m	\$ 6 m
Family Planning	\$ 20 m	\$15 m
HIV/AIDS	\$109 m	\$409 m
Malaria	\$2.5 m	\$2 m

“While we may be achieving great progress in some areas-like HIV/AIDS—our lack of coordinated, comprehensive, mutually supportive foreign assistance programs means that we will not be able to sustain the gains of our investments in the long term.”

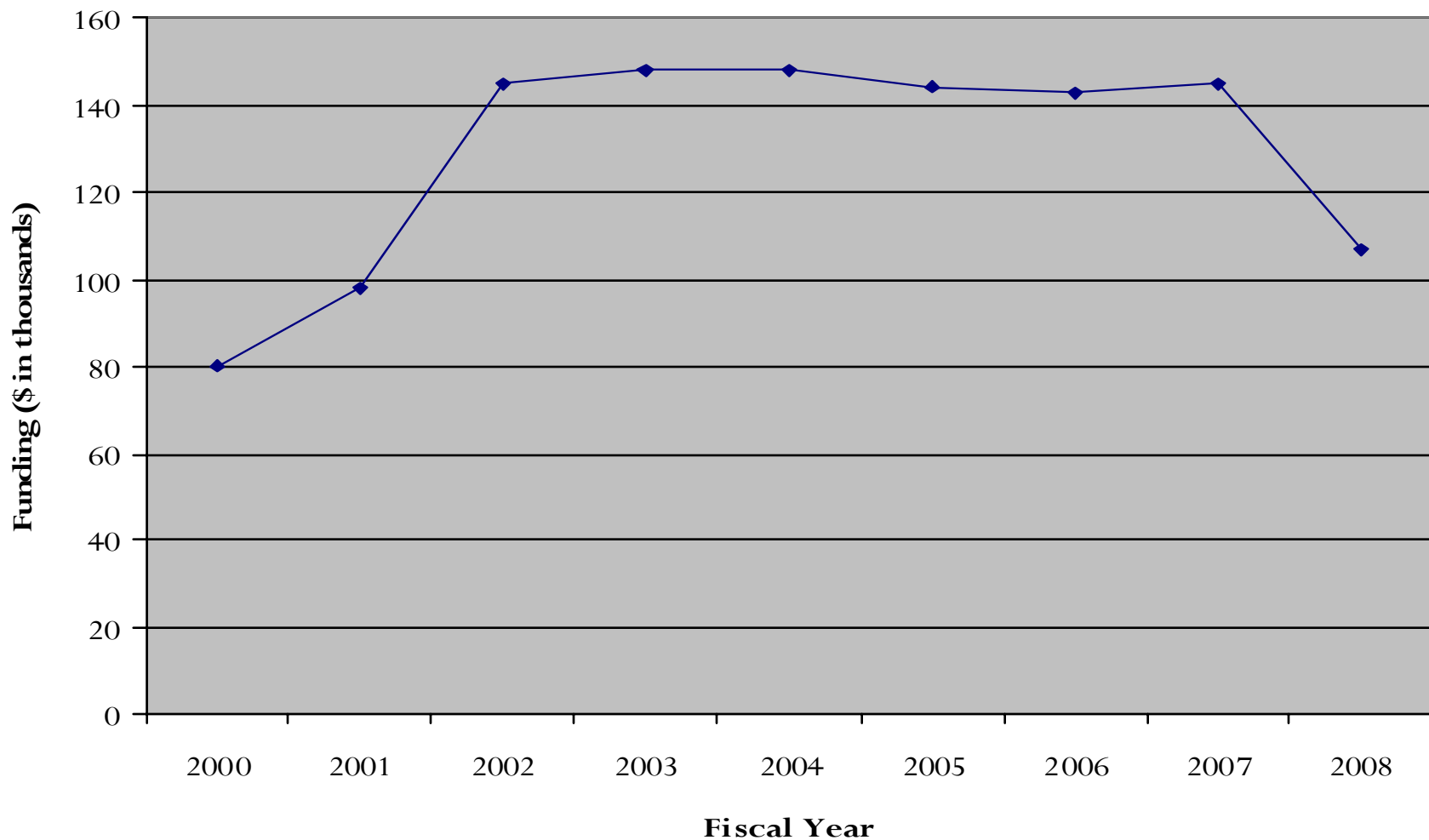
— Randall Tobias, June 7, 2006

Impact on Global Health Funding (2)

e.g., Regional Impact



Latin America & the Caribbean
FY2000-2007 CSH funding



Impact on Global Health Funding (3)

e.g., Justifications



- “The FY 2008 request is a decrease of 17 percent from FY 2006 CSH family planning and reproductive health levels, reflecting significant successes that have been achieved after 40 years of worldwide family planning efforts. FY 2008 funds are targeted to Africa, where significant family planning needs remain.”

(FY 2008 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request--Summary and Highlights)

- “Maternal mortality rates remain above what could be expected given the level of development of many countries in the region, 194 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000. Data limitations are severe in several countries, which makes it difficult to monitor progress over time.”

(Global Monitoring Report 2007: Confronting the Challenges of Gender Equality and Fragile States: Latin America and the Caribbean, World Bank)



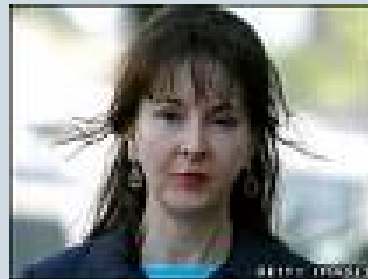
Mayan midwives in Guatemala

Source: USAID, 2007

Future of Foreign Assistance (1)



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Future of Foreign Assistance Reform (2)



- Strategy
 - Clear, coherent
 - Includes a strategy on Health and Development

- Coordination
 - Increased, improved
 - Multi-level

- “Initiatives”
 - Incorporated into overall strategy
 - Funding supplements existing resources

Lessons Learned/Future Considerations



- What is the USG global health strategy?
- What is the role of health in development? In foreign policy?
- What is the political balance/programmatic balance of strategic interests vs. humanitarian investment?
- What are the effects of political changes to inherently long-term investments such as health and education?
- Does the role of Director of Foreign Assistance detract or enhance long-term health goals?
- Does Foreign assistance reform decrease multilateral approach to addressing global health needs?
- Is there an inherent dichotomy between promoting governance and poverty reduction?



"To fail to meet those **obligations** now would be disastrous; and, in the long run, more expensive. For widespread poverty and chaos lead to a collapse of existing political and social structures which would inevitably invite the advance of totalitarianism into every weak and unstable area. Thus our own security would be endangered and our prosperity imperiled. **A program of assistance to the underdeveloped nations must continue** because the Nation's interest and the cause of political freedom require it."

John F. Kennedy, 1960



For more information:

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