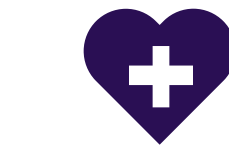


U.S. foreign assistance in global health has long focused on strengthening health systems and driving innovation in three critical areas: reducing child and maternal mortality, controlling HIV, and combating infectious diseases. These efforts rely on treatment and care, capacity building, and expanding access to essential health services. As infectious disease outbreaks become more frequent, sustained investment in global health security remains vital.



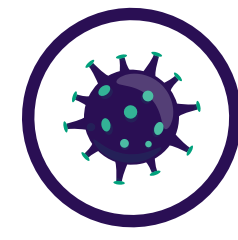
Treatment and care



National capacity building



Improved service access



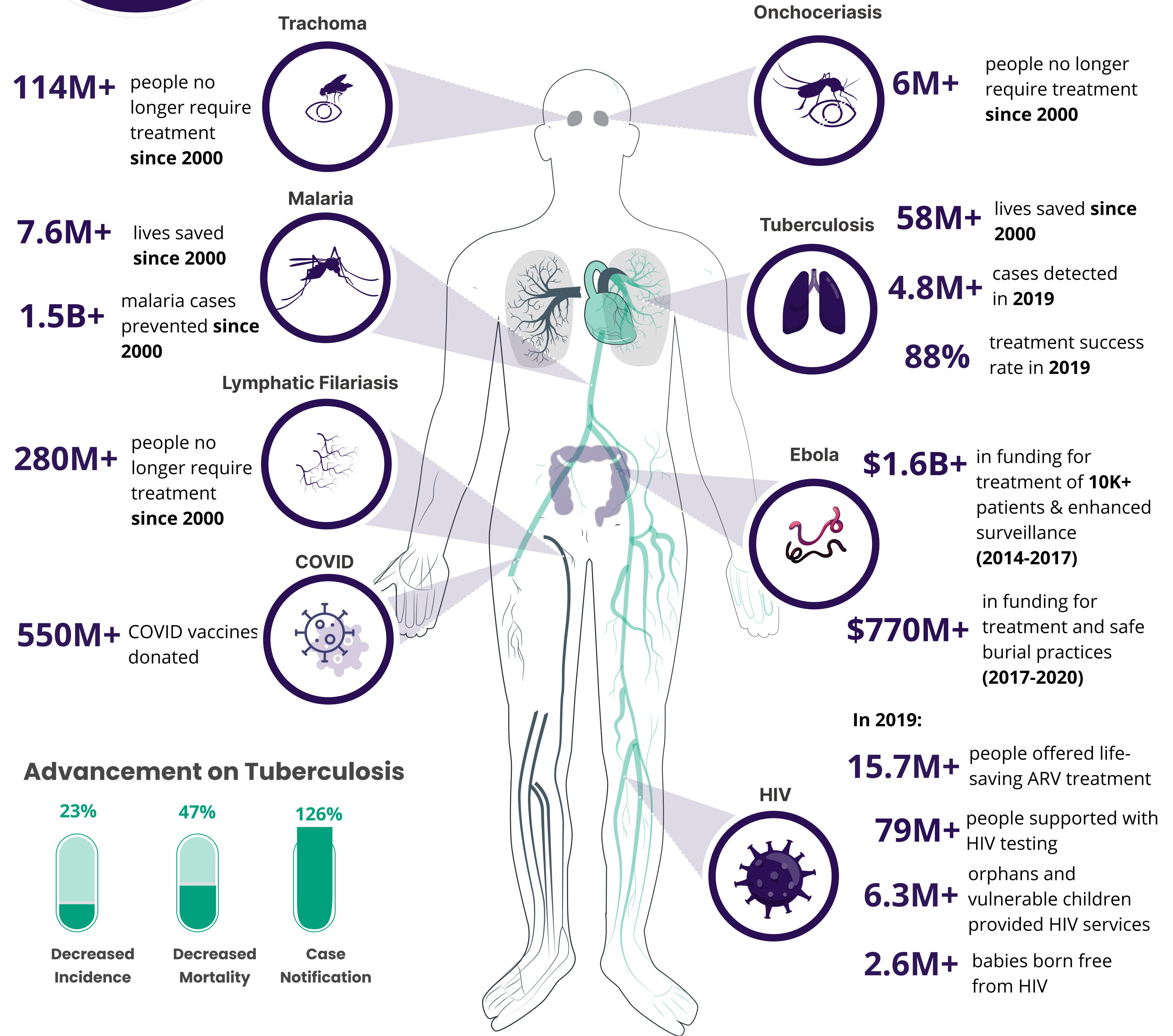
900+ viruses detected (2014-18)

Preventing potential outbreaks

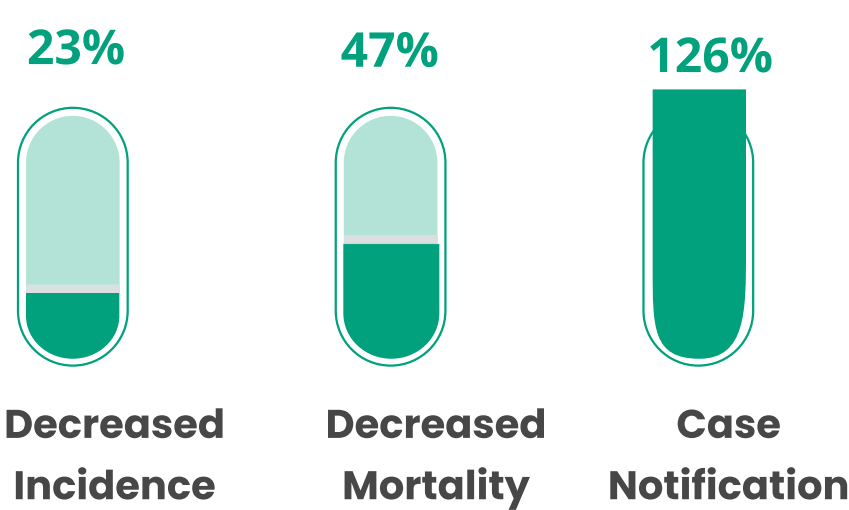
Advancing Global Health: Strengthening Systems and Combating Infectious Diseases

23 high-burden countries benefit from USAID's efforts to improve detection, treatment, and prevention.

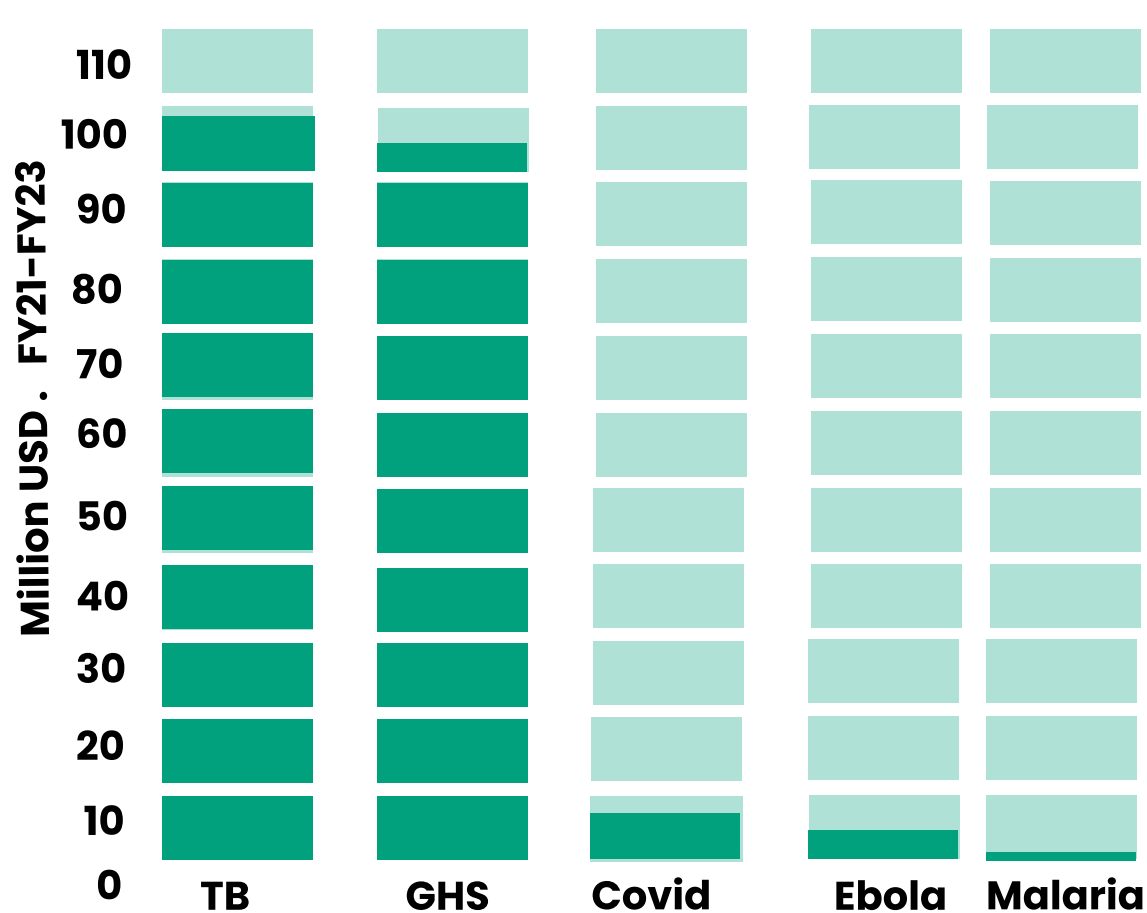
U.S. foreign assistance in global health saves lives, promotes stability, and enhances resilience worldwide. **By targeting HIV, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) such as Lymphatic Filariasis, Trachoma, and Onchocerciasis, and by strengthening global health security (GHS), these programs help prevent and control outbreaks like Ebola.** Addressing challenges such as delayed diagnoses, weak healthcare systems, and drug resistance reduces the burden of infectious diseases, improving health outcomes for communities worldwide while contributing to global stability.



Advancement on Tuberculosis



Detection & Surveillance Funding



Funding Achievements

- 160+ labs offering new testing services
- 10K+ people trained to improve lab and diagnostic capacity
- 650+ labs supported
- 90+ national surveillance bulletin produced
- 32+ labs to improve TB drug resistance testing
- 3K+ people trained to improve surveillance capacity
- 900+ labs with improved diagnostic capacity
- 300+ SOP, plans and guidelines developed

The Future of U.S. Global Health Programs: The Impact of Cutting Programs

For years, U.S. foreign assistance has helped stop disease outbreaks, strengthen health systems, and improve stability in regions of importance to American foreign policy priorities. Now, with major programs shut down, fewer countries will have the resources to detect and contain health threats. That means more risk—not just for those communities, but for everyone. A stronger global health strategy would ensure countries can manage outbreaks without relying on emergency aid, expand partnerships to improve access, and use data to target resources effectively. Drastically cutting back now doesn't fix inefficiencies—it leaves gaps that make future crises harder and more expensive to control.

Sources:

