



The United States of America

a global force for health

Thanks to the USA's decades of generous contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO), more and more people around the world are enjoying fuller, healthier lives.

The USA and WHO share top global health priorities: both are committed to stopping **polio, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria**, while helping advance global health priorities such as **primary care for mothers and children, food and drug safety, and global health security**.

Through its American Rescue Plan, the USA has helped WHO **respond to the COVID-19 pandemic** and to **deliver vaccines**.

Preparing for the road ahead, the USA is among the WHO Member States working to develop an international mechanism to **fortify the world's defenses against future pandemics**.

The USA is also fully aligned with WHO in efforts to **protect human health and the environment**.



Vaccines donated by the United States arrive in Vietnam. Photo: ©WHO

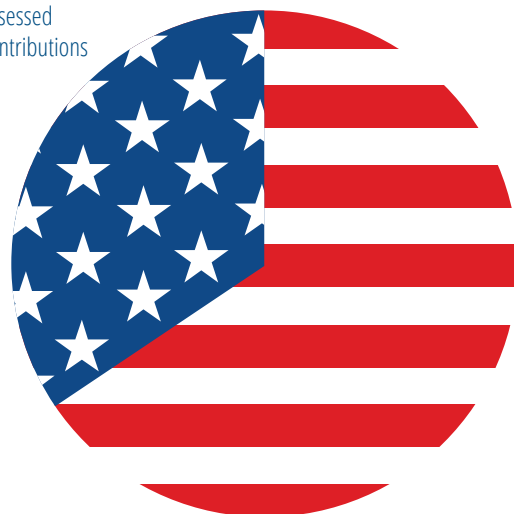
For decades, a leading donor

In 2020-21 the USA was the third largest donor, with more than US\$ 700 million in contributions. Of that sum, 65% was voluntary funding – provided on top of the country's annual membership dues.

USA Contributions to WHO (2020-2021)

243 (34.52%)
assessed contributions

US\$ million



461 (65.48%)
voluntary contributions and others

WHO is grateful to the many government institutions that contribute funding and expertise, including the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), PEPFAR and USAID.

US Funding making a difference

A steadfast partner in times of crisis

The USA and WHO collaborate to provide **humanitarian assistance** in fragile countries amid armed conflict, environmental threats, natural disasters and disease outbreaks.

Supported by the USA, WHO works **to strengthen health systems** for **refugees, internally displaced people**, and others in need. USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) are among these partners.

Between 2020 and 2021, USAID provided US\$ 60 million in supplemental funding to

over 40 countries for the COVID-19 response, including work to prevent and treat infections, protect and train health workers, disseminate public health information, and address economic and social effects of the pandemic.

When health systems in Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, Sudan, Yemen and elsewhere have been ruptured by conflict or stretched to their limits by a disease outbreak, BHA's funding has bolstered WHO's work to **strengthen health care capacities** and provide **urgent medicines and supplies**.

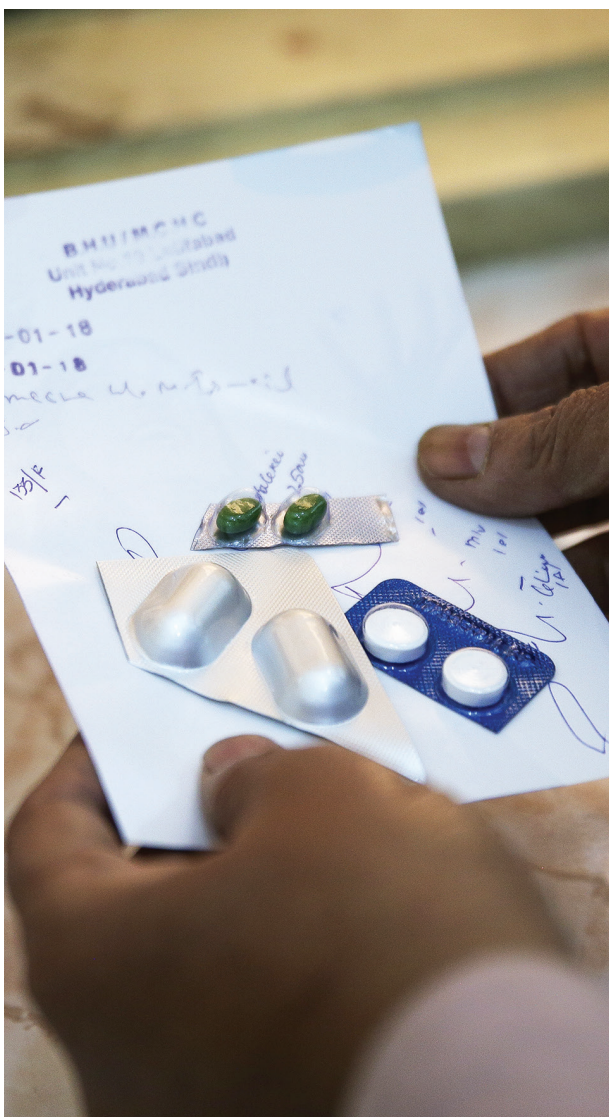


A Ukrainian refugee receives health assistance in Poland. Photo: ©WHO

Regulating essential medicines and ensuring food safety

The FDA, USAID and the State Department work with WHO to build **strong regulatory systems for food and medical products** – essential ingredients in any well-functioning health system.

The FDA contributes expertise and funds to improve regulation of biological products in countries; the State Department helps WHO improve access to controlled medicines; and USAID supports WHO's work on emergency-use assessments of SARS-CoV-2 in vitro diagnostics.



*A woman in Pakistan collects her prescription after a checkup.
Photo: ©WHO*

Unwavering support to end polio for good

The USA is the largest public-sector donor to the **Global Polio Eradication Initiative**. Thanks to the initiative, with US\$ 3.55 billion in support, the number of children paralyzed by polio fell from 1,000 in 1988 to six in 2021.

With U.S. help, polio is poised to become the second human disease, after smallpox, to be eradicated.



Major, long-term U.S. investments helped WHO's Africa region receive polio-free certification in 2020. Above, a polio vaccination campaign in Nigeria in 2019. Photo: ©WHO

Working together to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030

For 15 years and counting, WHO has been working with PEPFAR to **stop HIV/AIDS** through faster, more widespread testing, prevention and treatment.

The collaboration **is strengthening countries' health systems** and providing the complex support – building up regulatory capacity, supply chains, strategic information and more – to reach global “95-95-95” targets for 2030. Those targets call for 95% of people living with HIV to know their status, for 95% of that group to be on treatment, and for the 95% of those on treatment to have a suppressed viral load.

Ending tuberculosis, one of the world's leading causes of death

In 2020-21, funding support from the USA focused on developing normative guidance and updates; global TB monitoring, reporting and surveillance; strengthening the use of programmatic data in decision making; and implementing the **End TB strategy**.

In 2021, WHO launched an initiative that collects, reports and visually presents TB data from more than 100 countries to gauge the effect of COVID-19 on progress against TB.



WHO is working with partners to end TB. Over the past decade, USAID has contributed US\$ 101 million to WHO's Global Tuberculosis Programme. Above, a doctor examines a TB patient in Syria in 2020. Photo: ©WHO/Khaled Akacha



Maternal and child health are among the USA's global health priorities. Above: A routine immunization in Uzbekistan. Photo: ©WHO

The USA shares its expertise through WHO collaborating centres

Collaborating centres are institutions that have been allies for years in helping WHO to implement its mandated work. WHO works with 74 collaborating centres hosted in the USA. The CDC has 17 collaborating centres, three of them in the Division of High-Consequence Pathogens and Pathology.

Maternal and child health

WHO applauds USAID and CDC initiatives to prevent the death of mothers and children through strong **maternal and child health** programmes, **HIV treatment and comprehensive care of HIV-exposed infants, malaria control, family planning, nutrition, and water and sanitation** programmes.

The CDC works closely with WHO on the Global Validation of **Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Syphilis** Advisory Committee to support countries as they succeed in eliminating mother-to-child transmission.



Read more about USA and WHO strategic engagement on the WHO website <https://www.who.int/about/funding/contributors/usa>