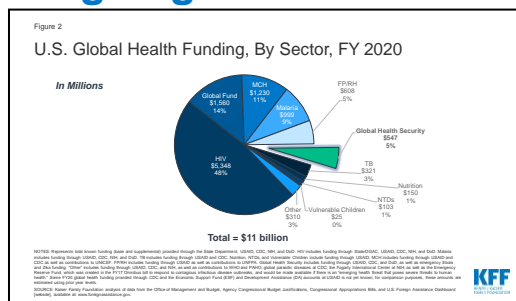
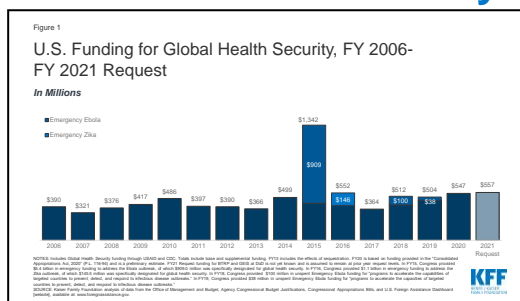


# U.S. Global Health Budget: Global Health Security

Since the 1990s, there has been growing concern about new infectious diseases that threaten human health including, in more recent years, the emergence and spread of threats such as Ebola, Zika, H1N1 influenza, Coronavirus, and antibiotic resistance. U.S. global health security efforts aim to reduce the threat of emerging infectious diseases by supporting preparedness, detection, and response capabilities worldwide. Funding designated by Congress for global health security has fluctuated over time, rising largely in response to outbreaks, including Ebola in FY 2015 and Zika in FY 2016.<sup>1</sup> In FY 2020, funding for global health security was \$547 million and accounts for 5% of the U.S. global health budget. The President's FY 2021 request for global health security totaled \$557 million, an \$11 million increase from the previous year's enacted level, representing the only global health program area to increase in the FY 2021 request.

## U.S. Global Health Security Funding: Figures



## U.S. Global Health Security Funding: Table

Agency	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 Request
USAID	\$201.5	\$47.9	\$58.1	\$55.2	\$72.6	\$384.5	\$218.0	\$72.5	\$172.6	\$138.0	\$100.0	\$90.0
Global Health Programs (GHP)	\$201.0	\$47.9	\$58.0	\$55.2	\$72.5	\$72.5	\$72.5	\$72.5	\$72.6	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$90.0
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	\$0.5	--	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency Ebola	--	--	--	--	--	\$312.0	--	--	\$100.0	\$38.0	--	--
Emergency Zika	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$145.5	--	--	--	--	--
CDC	\$61.9	\$51.2	\$55.6	\$54.3	\$62.6	\$652.1	\$55.2	\$58.2	\$108.2	\$108.2	\$183.2	\$225.0
Global Public Health Protection	\$61.9	\$51.2	\$55.6	\$54.3	\$62.6	\$652.1	\$55.2	\$58.2	\$108.2	\$108.2	\$183.2	\$225.0
Global Disease Detection and Emergency Response of which Global Health Security	\$44.2	\$41.9	\$45.4	\$44.8	\$45.4	\$45.4	\$45.4	\$48.4	\$98.4	\$98.4	\$173.4	--
Global Public Health Capacity	\$17.7	\$9.3	\$10.2	\$9.5	\$17.2	\$9.8	\$9.8	\$9.8	\$9.8	\$9.8	\$9.8	--
Emergency Ebola	--	--	--	--	--	\$597.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
DoD	\$223.1	\$297.9	\$276.6	\$256.6	\$363.4	\$305.0	\$278.9	\$233.4	\$231.5	\$257.3	\$263.4	\$242.3
Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP)	\$169.1	\$255.9	\$229.5	\$211.0	\$320.0	\$256.8	\$222.0	\$175.7	\$172.8	\$197.6	\$203.6	\$183.6
Global Emerging Infections Surveillance & Response System (GEIS)	\$54.0	\$42.0	\$47.1	\$45.6	\$43.4	\$48.2	\$56.9	\$57.7	\$58.7	\$59.8	\$59.8	\$58.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$486.5</b>	<b>\$397.0</b>	<b>\$390.3</b>	<b>\$366.2</b>	<b>\$498.5</b>	<b>\$1,341.6</b>	<b>\$552.1</b>	<b>\$364.1</b>	<b>\$512.3</b>	<b>\$503.5</b>	<b>\$546.6</b>	<b>\$557.3</b>
Share of U.S. Global Health Funding	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%	12%	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%	7%

NOTES: Totals include base and supplemental funding. FY13 includes the effects of sequestration. FY20 is based on funding provided in the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020" (P.L. 116-94) and is a preliminary estimate. FY20 funding for GEIS at DoD is not yet known and is assumed to remain at prior year levels. FY21 Request funding for BTRP and GEIS at DoD is not yet known and is assumed to remain at prior year request levels. Prior to FY16, "Global Health Security" funding at USAID was named "Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats" (PIOT). In FY15, Congress provided \$5.4 billion in emergency funding to address the Ebola outbreak, of which \$909.0 million was specifically designated for global health security. In FY16, Congress provided \$1.1 billion in emergency funding to address the Zika outbreak, of which \$145.5 million was specifically designated for global health security. In FY18, Congress provided \$100 million in unspent Emergency Ebola funding for "programs to accelerate the capabilities of targeted countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks." In FY19, Congress provided \$38 million in unspent Emergency Ebola funding for "programs to accelerate the capacities of targeted countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks." The "Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP)" at DoD is formerly known as the "Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP)".

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from the Office of Management and Budget, Agency Congressional Budget Justifications, Congressional Appropriations Bills, and U.S. Foreign Assistance Dashboard [website], available at www.foreignassistance.gov.

<sup>1</sup> In FY15, Congress provided \$5.4 billion in emergency funding to address the Ebola outbreak, of which \$909.0 million was specifically designated for global health security. In FY16, Congress provided \$1.1 billion in emergency funding to address the Zika outbreak, of which \$145.5 million was specifically designated for global health security. In FY18, Congress provided \$100 million in unspent Emergency Ebola funding for "programs to accelerate the capabilities of targeted countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks." In FY19, Congress provided \$38 million in unspent Emergency Ebola funding for "programs to accelerate the capacities of targeted countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks."