



Emergency Funding for COVID-19 Global Response

The need continues to grow after the last [emergency supplemental](#) passed with **less than half of 1%** of the package earmarked for international funding to fight COVID-19. Resources are required now in order to prevent COVID-19 from spreading and to respond to future outbreaks and the evolving secondary consequences of the pandemic.

Admiral Stavridis and General Zinni (Ret.) said it best: "No matter how successful we are in fighting the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic at home, we will never stop it unless we are also fighting it around the world." The Borgen Project is especially concerned about the response in Africa, where cases have tripled in the last month. Africa carries 23% of the global disease burden but only accounts for 1% of global health expenditure.

An investment in global health security is an investment in U.S. national security. **That is why Congress must provide at least \$20 billion in the next emergency supplemental for the International Affairs Budget to fight COVID-19.** This funding is essential to U.S. leadership in combating the COVID-19 pandemic globally and to protecting the health, security and economic interests of all Americans.

Global Emergency Needs

Development and global health experts have identified increased emergency needs and insufficient existing U.S. international affairs resources in the following areas:

In global health, there are urgent needs for greater surveillance, equipment, personnel, testing and laboratory capacity to save lives and contain the spread of the virus, while also not losing sight of the need for essential health services such as routine immunization, and efforts to address ongoing epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Funds would also increase the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

Governor Beasley of the World Food Programme has warned that without additional resources, existing programs will be unable to meet the growing needs which will lead to famine. Hunger is projected to rise 82% from before the pandemic took hold. Thus, the U.S. humanitarian response must be scaled up to protect vulnerable populations, and provide food, nutrition, access to local markets and community-based livelihoods programs to displaced populations. International financial institutions have established new funds to address the crushing economic and financial challenges. In addition, our frontline operational response to COVID-19 and protecting Americans abroad could be disrupted due to a severe shortfall in fee revenue to Department of State operations.



Funding Breakdown

Global Health Programs	\$3 billion
Global Fund	\$4 billion
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	\$4 billion
Humanitarian Assistance	\$5 billion
Emergency Economic Relief	\$1.5 billion
Multilateral contributions	\$1.8 billion
Total, State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill	\$21.275 billion*
Food aid, Agriculture appropriations bill	\$2 billion

*While additional funding requirements have been identified, this represents the most urgent needs. Congress should allow funds to be expended over the next two years.

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