Health programs supported by the Global Fund have **saved 38 million lives** since 2002. Overall, the number of deaths caused by HIV, TB and malaria each year has been reduced by nearly half since the peak of the epidemics.

38 million lives saved

These achievements are the result of combined efforts of implementer governments, multilateral agencies, bilateral partners, civil society groups, people affected by the diseases, and the private sector. Although significant results were achieved in 2019 in countries where the Global Fund invests, in 2020, the knock-on effects of the COVID-19 pandemic threaten to derail decades of progress. We cannot let that happen.



State of the fight



HIV

The Global Fund provides 21% of all international financing for HIV programs. We have made remarkable progress in expanding access to testing and lifesaving treatment. Nine countries in which the Global Fund invests have achieved UNAIDS's "90-90-90" targets: 90% of HIV-positive people know their status; 90% of HIV-positive people who know their status are on HIV treatment and 90% of people on HIV treatment have undetectable levels of HIV in their body (achieved viral suppression). AIDSrelated deaths have dropped by 61% since 2002. However, the number of new infections isn't dropping fast enough. More must be done to lower infections among key populations and adolescent girls and young women, who remain disproportionately affected by HIV.



Tuberculosis

The Global Fund provides 73% of all international financing for TB. Together with partners, we have accelerated progress in finding "missing" people with TB - people who go undiagnosed, untreated and unreported, and could die or continue to spread the disease to others without treatment. The gap between TB notifications and TB incidence in 13 countries with the highest TB burden fell from 49% in 2014 to 33% in 2018. TB deaths (excluding HIV-positive) have dropped by 25% since the Global Fund was founded in 2002. However, TB remains the world's biggest infectious killer, with an estimated 1.5 million people dying of the disease every year, and multidrug-resistant TB is a growing threat to global health security.



Malaria

The Global Fund provides 56% of all international financing for malaria programs. Since 2016, six countries have been certified by WHO as malaria-free and others are making progress to achieve this milestone. Together with partners, we are piloting the world's first malaria vaccine and are implementing new insecticidetreated nets to fight insecticide resistance. Malaria deaths have dropped by 46% since 2002. However, the decline in new malaria cases has stalled in recent years. Funding has plateaued and insecticide and drug resistance are increasing, risking a resurgence of the disease and a loss of hard-won gains.

Key results

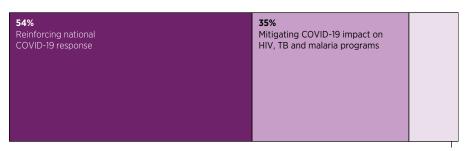
- ↑ 20.1 million people on ARVs* an increase in coverage from 48% in 2015 to 67% in 2019.
- → Prices of ARVs have dropped from US\$10,000 per year in 2000 to as low as US\$66 per year in 2019.
- ↑ 718,000 HIV-positive mothers received medicine to keep them alive and prevent transmitting HIV to their babies an increase in coverage from 44% in 2010 to 85% in 2019.
- ↑ 5.7 million people being treated for TB*, an increase in coverage from 48% in 2010 to 65% in 2018.
- 2 125,000 people were on treatment for multidrug-resistant TB.
- A 169,571 children exposed to TB received preventive therapy.
- 160 million mosquito nets* were distributed to protect 320 million people – mainly children – from malaria.
- Costs of a mosquito net dropped to less than US\$2 and antimalarial treatment to US\$0.58. With these savings, we bought 14 million extra nets and treated 24 million more people.
- 2 11 million pregnant women received malaria preventive therapy.

^{*}Programmatic results achieved during 2019 by countries and regions where the Global Fund invests.



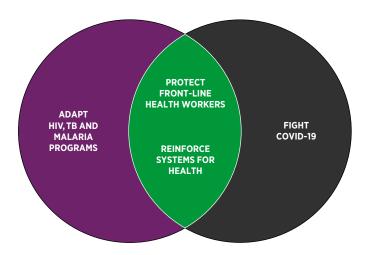
Distribution of COVID-19 Response Mechanism funds

AS OF 21 AUGUST 2020



11% Urgent improvements in health and community systems

The Global Fund has adopted a four-pronged response to the COVID-19 pandemic



Fighting HIV, TB and Malaria in the Shadow of COVID-19



COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic is having a devastating impact on the fight against HIV, TB and malaria and threatens to reverse decades of progress. Up to 75% of HIV, TB and malaria programs have been disrupted due to lockdowns, transport stoppages and resources diverted to COVID-19. Recent studies show that deaths from HIV, TB and malaria may as much as double in the coming year as a knock-on effect of COVID-19.

The Global Fund is playing a critical role in the global response to COVID-19 in the poorest and most vulnerable countries. We are a founding partner of the ACT-Accelerator, the world's largest coalition to develop and equitably distribute COVID-19 protective equipment, tests, treatments and vaccines (once available). We have provided more than US\$700 million to 103 countries and 11 multicountry programs to fight COVID-19, protect front-line health workers, reinforce systems for health, and mitigate the impact on HIV, TB and malaria programs. We are the world's largest provider of grants for strengthening systems for health, investing more than US\$1 billion a year. Our investments in health workers, laboratories, supply chain improvements and health information systems are underpinning the response to COVID-19 in many low- and middle-income countries. However, our initial funding to fight COVID-19 is running out.

The Global Fund urgently needs US\$5 billion over the next 12 months to continue to fight COVID-19 and protect progress against HIV, TB and malaria.

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In 2020 we could lose all we have achieved in the previous decade. We cannot let that happen. We must unite to fight.

Peter Sands, Executive Director of the Global Fund

^{*}Programmatic results achieved during 2019 by countries and regions where the Global Fund invests.