

## 59 million lives saved

By the end of 2022, programs supported by the Global Fund partnership had saved 59 million lives. Since 2002, our partnership has cut the combined death rate from AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria by 55%. Thanks to the efforts of communities, governments, the private sector, civil society, and our technical partners, HIV, TB and malaria programs have registered strong recoveries from the impact of COVID-19, delivering some record-breaking results.

However, multiple challenges, including climate change and conflict, as well as deepening inequalities and a growing threat to human rights, have put the target to end the epidemics of AIDS, TB and malaria by 2030 increasingly at risk. To end these diseases, we must continue to invest in innovations while accelerating efforts to end the stark inequities that fuel HIV, TB and malaria.

## State of the fight



### HIV

The Global Fund provides 28% of international financing for HIV programs. In countries where the Global Fund invests, AIDS-related deaths reduced by 72% between 2002 and 2022. HIV programs largely recovered from the impact of COVID-19, and the number of people reached with HIV prevention services increased significantly. However, infection rates have been rising in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we must continue to invest in efforts to remove human rights and gender-related barriers to health services.



### Tuberculosis

The Global Fund provides the largest share – 76% – of all international financing for TB. In countries where the Global Fund invests, TB deaths (excluding people living with HIV) reduced by 16% between 2002 and 2021. In 2022, TB programs accelerated their recovery, not only erasing the losses of 2020 but exceeding the pre-COVID-19 results of 2019. We registered an increase of 1.4 million more people diagnosed and treated in 2022 compared to 2021. Innovations – such as integrating screening for TB alongside other diseases, and new treatments including for drug-resistant TB – are boosting our progress.



### Malaria

The Global Fund provides 65% of all international financing for malaria programs. In countries where the Global Fund invests, deaths have gone down by 27% between 2002 and 2021. In 2022, we increased testing for suspected cases of malaria, and continued to support cost-effective innovations, such as seasonal malaria chemoprevention, ramping up the fight against the disease. However, climate change and extreme weather events threaten our progress. We must increase our efforts to reach the goal of ending malaria by 2030.

## Key results in 2022



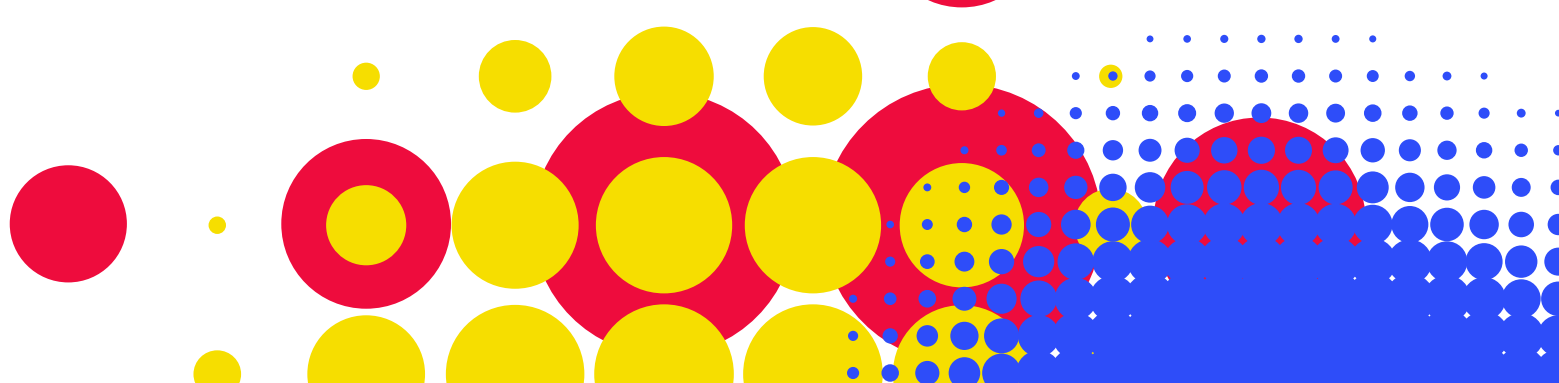
- 24.5m** people on antiretroviral therapy for HIV.
- 53.1m** HIV tests taken (12.2m by priority and key populations).
- 15.3m** people reached with HIV prevention services.
- 710k** mothers living with HIV received medicine to keep them alive and prevent transmitting HIV to their babies.
- 831k** voluntary medical male circumcisions for HIV prevention.



- 6.7m** people treated for TB.
- 118k** people on treatment for drug-resistant TB.
- 331k** HIV-positive TB patients on antiretroviral drugs.
- 2.2m** people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy who initiated TB preventive therapy.
- 1.5m** people exposed to TB received preventive therapy.



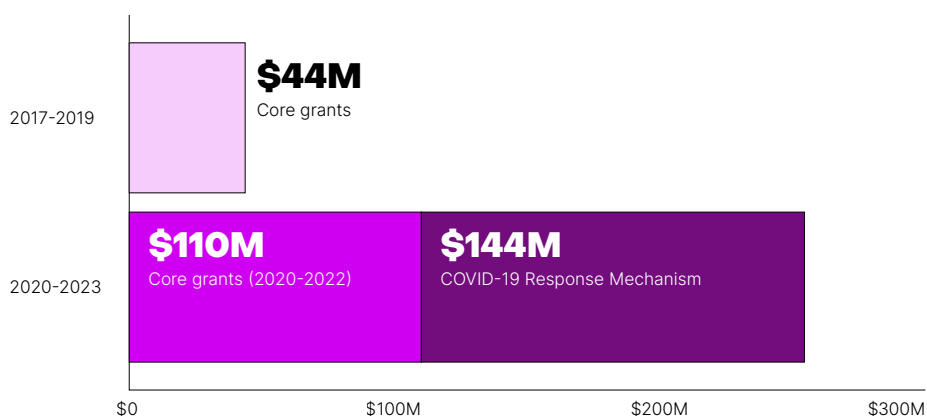
- 220m** mosquito nets distributed to protect families from malaria.
- 321m** suspected cases of malaria tested.
- 371m** children received seasonal malaria chemoprevention.
- 14.6m** pregnant women received preventive treatment for malaria.
- 165m** cases of malaria treated.



## Strengthening systems for health

Resilient and sustainable systems for health underpin the fight against diseases and are the foundation for preventing, detecting and responding to existing and emerging health threats. The Global Fund is the world's largest multilateral provider of grants for strengthening systems for health, investing US\$1.5 billion a year in formal and community health systems between 2021 and 2023 through our core grants and our COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM). In total, the Global Fund raised close to US\$5 billion to support countries in responding to COVID-19; approximately US\$2.2 billion of this financing will be used to strengthen systems for health and enhance pandemic preparedness. By investing in key components of resilient health systems, the Global Fund supports countries to fight the disease threats of today while preparing for those of tomorrow.

### Investments in laboratory systems



C19RM funds are being reinvested into key components of resilient and sustainable systems for health, including laboratory systems, to support countries to confront existing and future global health threats. The increase shown in this graph only includes investments that specifically focus on laboratory systems strengthening, and excludes other laboratory-related investments.

## Colliding crises

Multiple crises beyond COVID-19, including climate change, conflict, debt, an alarming erosion of human rights, as well as deepening inequities within and between countries, make our efforts to end AIDS, TB and malaria more challenging. These crises also put the poorest and most marginalized more at risk from the deadliest infectious diseases.

Extreme weather events are causing dramatic upsurges in malaria infections. Food insecurity and displacement increase the risk of acquiring HIV and TB and undermine people's access to treatment. Meanwhile, economic and debt crises have shrunk countries' health budgets, while attacks on human rights prevent key populations most at risk from accessing lifesaving health services.

The Global Fund is uniquely positioned to respond to these crises. In addition to strengthening countries' systems for health, we provide emergency funds and partner with humanitarian organizations to support populations made vulnerable by conflict and climate disasters.

We also invest to tackle human rights- and gender-related barriers to health services. We must redouble our efforts to end AIDS, TB and malaria, and build a healthier and more equitable world.



An aerial view of a camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Bentiu, South Sudan. Floodwaters surround the camp, where approximately 120,000 people are living. The dikes are the only barriers protecting the camp from flooding. The Global Fund supports HIV programs targeting IDPs in South Sudan who are living in "Protection of Civilians" sites.

MSF-HOLLAND/Christina Simons