

GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TB & MALARIA

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$1.56 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$958.4 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.56 Billion

WHAT IS THE GLOBAL FUND?

The Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector, and people affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria. Its goal is to end these diseases as epidemics.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds support HIV prevention; treatment of HIV, TB, and malaria; antiretroviral therapy; identifying missing TB cases; diagnostics; healthcare worker training; and building resilient and sustainable health systems. Funding supports the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment, which runs from 2020 to 2022. A contribution of \$1.56 billion for the first installment of the Sixth Replenishment of the Global Fund will continue U.S. leadership and encourage other donors to increase their investment. For its Sixth Replenishment, the Global Fund has projected that between FY 2020-2022, a minimum of \$14 billion is needed to achieve strategy goals and get on track to end the epidemics.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ As of June 2019, the Global Fund has disbursed more than \$46.6 billion towards the fight against AIDS, TB, and malaria and for programs to strengthen health systems across more than 142 countries, making it one of the largest global funders.
- ▶ In 2018, the Global Fund disbursed \$3.2 billion across 124 countries, including regional grants.
- ▶ Ending the epidemics of HIV, TB, and malaria is critical to enabling the development of effective health systems that can deliver the aspiration of health and well-being for all.
- ▶ Health programs supported by the Global Fund have saved 32 million lives as of the end of 2018.
- ▶ In 2018, the Global Fund provided 18.9 million people antiretroviral therapy for HIV, treated 5.3 million people with TB, and distributed 131 million mosquito nets.
- ▶ AIDS, TB, and malaria claim more than 2.5 million lives annually, over half a million of whom are children.
- ▶ 6,200 adolescent girls and young women are infected with HIV every week.
- ▶ Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is on the rise—nearly 600,000 people are afflicted worldwide in 2017. Globally, only half of MDR-TB patients who initiate treatment are successfully treated, mostly due to high mortality and falling out of treatment programs.
- ▶ Globally, approximately 435,000 people died of malaria in 2017—two-thirds of them under five years of age. A child still dies of malaria every two minutes.



LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE III – Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Funding global health supports U.S. national security goals by developing capacity around the world to prevent, detect, and respond to dangerous outbreaks of diseases that could pose an immediate and significant threat to the health and safety of Americans.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ As Africa’s young population is projected to double by 2050, institutions must keep up with the population increase to prevent new cases of AIDS, TB, and malaria.
- ▶ Every \$100 million invested in the Global Fund (list is not comprehensive):
 - ▶ Saves 114,000 lives through Global Fund supported programs;
 - ▶ Averts 1.7 million new HIV, TB, and malaria infections or cases;
 - ▶ Provides medicine for 20,000 mothers to prevent passing HIV to their babies;
 - ▶ Provides TB treatment and care for 133,000 people;
 - ▶ Provides 6,900 people with treatment for multidrug-resistant TB;
 - ▶ Provides indoor residual spraying for 565,000 households to protect families from malaria; and
 - ▶ Spurs implementing countries’ domestic investment of \$300 million toward the three diseases.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)

