



1101 15th St. NW
 Suite 1200
 Washington, DC 20005

Phone (202) 783-7100
 Fax (202) 783-2818
www.results.org

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015 REQUESTS FOR FOREIGN OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE LEADERSHIP

House

Rep. Kay Granger, Chair
 Rep. Nita Lowey, Ranking Member

Senate

Sen. Patrick Leahy, Chair
 Sen. Lindsey Graham, Ranking Member

Global Fund

FY15 Request: Provide \$1.65 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

Global Fund Funding History

Fiscal Year	FY11	FY12	FY13 Continuing Resolution	FY14 Omnibus	FY15 RESULTS' Request
Funding Level	\$1.05 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$1.57 billion*	\$1.65 billion	\$1.65 billion

**Congress originally appropriated \$1.65 billion, but the final funding level was reduced due to sequestration in 2013.*

The Global Fund Saves Lives

The Global Fund is the leading international partnership dedicated to fighting AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria around the world. ***Global Fund-supported programs for prevention, treatment, and care are estimated to save 100,000 lives every month.***

The Global Fund is the main multilateral funder in global health. It effectively channels the overwhelming majority of international financing for TB, half of malaria funding, and 20 percent of international financing against AIDS.

U.S. Leadership is Critical

At the 2013 Global Fund pledging conference, the U.S. committed to contribute \$1 to the Global Fund for every \$2 contributed by other donors, up to \$5 billion over the next three years. This historic commitment will leverage \$10 billion in other donor support, enabling the Global Fund to reach its 3-year, \$15 billion target and save millions of lives. Maintaining U.S. funding at \$1.65 billion for FY15 will be a powerful motivator for other donors, encouraging them to be ambitious in their own commitments so as not to leave U.S. dollars on the table. Through this matching challenge, what the U.S. does right now will prove central to the world's success against the diseases of poverty over the next three years.

Thanks to Global Fund financing, as of the end of 2013:

- *HIV/AIDS*: 6.1 million people are receiving antiretroviral treatment.
- *Tuberculosis*: 11.2 million cases of infectious TB have been detected and treated.
- *Malaria*: 360 million insecticide-treated bed nets have been distributed.

Maintaining Momentum to End AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

The world is at a critical juncture in history where new science and scientific modelling show that we now have the opportunity to change the trajectory of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria for good. The massive scale-up of access to life-saving health services in the last decade along with recent breakthroughs in science have positioned us to put a stop to

these diseases of poverty within a generation. But, the extraordinary gains against AIDS, TB, and malaria are fragile. A reduction — or even stagnation — of funding could lead to reversals of recent progress. When TB is not properly treated it becomes more dangerous, developing into drug-resistant strains that are more difficult and costly to cure. Malaria nets need to be replaced regularly, and malaria resurgence is never more than a rainy season away if efforts are not maintained. The confluence of rapid progress and breakthrough science has opened a window of opportunity to strike a decisive blow against these epidemics, but that window won't stay open forever.

Scaling Up Access to Services

Learning from the rapid scale-up of services over the past decade and the more sophisticated use of data to focus those services on “hot spots” of the infectious diseases will continue to drive progress.

- Just a decade ago in sub-Saharan Africa, only about 50,000 people were on antiretroviral therapy (ART) to treat HIV/AIDS. In 2012, over 7.5 million people in Africa were on treatment.ⁱ
- In the fight against TB, Global Fund investments have allowed countries to improve detection and treatment, enabling a 40 percent drop in TB deaths.ⁱⁱ
- In 2000, just 3 percent of African households had an insecticide-treated bed net to protect them from mosquitoes carrying malaria. Now 53 percent of families in Africa have a bed net, which when combined with treatment and other prevention efforts, has led to a 33 percent drop in deaths from malaria.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Using better data to target disease control efforts not only allows health officials to be more effective at fighting AIDS, TB, and malaria, but more efficient as well. One analysis suggests that better targeting current resources to the communities most at risk would increase our impact on the AIDS epidemic by 20 percent.

New Science Proves Treatment is Prevention

In 2011, researchers at the University of North Carolina announced the results of a breakthrough study (known as HPTN 052), which proved conclusively that treating HIV-positive people with antiretroviral therapy can massively reduce the risk that they transmit the virus to their uninfected partners. By suppressing the virus, AIDS drugs not only keep people with HIV healthy and alive, they can prevent the virus from being passed on to others. The study demonstrated that when treatment was initiated early in the progression of the disease, as opposed to waiting for the patients to become sick, there was a 96 percent reduction in the risk of transmission. The implications of the study for the future of HIV/AIDS are momentous. It shows that treatment of HIV/AIDS is also prevention, and when used in combination with other strategies, including the prevention of transmission from pregnant mothers to their children, we can end the AIDS epidemic as we know it.

A Model of Effective Foreign Assistance

The Global Fund is on the leading edge of implementing the best practices and principles of effective aid, making it the most powerful tool we have to fight AIDS, TB, and malaria.

- Each Global Fund proposal is developed by the countries that implement them and then evaluated by an independent review panel. Results are transparently reported on a public web site.
- Every Global Fund grant is audited. To further safeguard our investment, the Global Fund has an independent Inspector General (IG) to investigate allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse.
- To maximize the impact of our dollars on the diseases, the Global Fund has recently made changes in its funding model to ensure that the countries with the highest disease burden and least ability to invest domestically are given priority.
- The Global Fund requires countries that receive funds to contribute their own resources.

Continued U.S. support to the Global Fund will set the stage for the defeat of AIDS, TB, and malaria.

For additional information, please contact:

Crickett Nicovich
Senior Policy Associate
RESULTS
(202) 783-7100 x153 / cnicovich@results.org

ⁱ Global Update on HIV Treatment 2013, World Health Organization, UNICEF and UNAIDS (June 2013).

<http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/progressreports/update2013/en/index.html>

ⁱⁱ Global Tuberculosis Report 2012, World Health Organization (October 2012)

ⁱⁱⁱ World Malaria Report 2012, p. 24, 60–61, World Health Organization (December 2012)