

The Basics: Fighting Diseases of Poverty

Despite enormous progress, each year, 1.2 million people die from AIDS-related causes, and tuberculosis (TB) is responsible for 1.5 million deaths. Malaria claims 438,000 lives annually, with over 90 percent of these deaths occurring in sub-Saharan Africa.

Tuberculosis: TB is now the leading global infectious killer, surpassing HIV/AIDS. A bacterium spread mainly through coughing, this airborne disease knows no borders, and it disproportionately affects people in poor and vulnerable communities. In 2014, TB sickened 9.6 million people – 24,000 new cases each day.¹ Although TB is curable, the current treatment is lengthy and can be very difficult for patients. On average patients in low and middle income countries lose 39 percent of their annual household income following diagnosis.²

Drug-resistant TB is a particularly urgent threat, since it is much more difficult and expensive to diagnose and treat. Of the 480,000 cases of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) estimated to have occurred in 2014, only about a quarter of these were detected and reported.³

Yet, real progress has been made -- an estimated 43 million lives were saved through TB programs between 2000 and 2014.⁴ And now, with a rapid TB diagnostic and a much shorter MDR-TB regimen, there is renewed hope and determination to end TB by 2030.⁵

HIV/AIDS: Since the peak of AIDS-related deaths in 2004, the world has halted and reversed the spread of HIV, forcing a 42 percent decline in deaths.⁶ Additionally, new HIV infections have fallen by more than 35 percent since 2000.⁷ The recent scientific breakthrough of “Treatment is Prevention” is changing the face of the HIV fight. By getting HIV-positive people access to antiretroviral treatment early, it greatly reduces their viral load and basically eliminates the transmission of the disease. This combined with lessons learned over the last decade has armed the global community with the tools and know-how to finally end the scourge of the AIDS epidemic.

Still, 1.2 million people die every year of this preventable disease, often during prime earning years.⁸ New global goals are working to decrease new HIV infections to 500,000 a year and AIDS-related deaths to 500,000 a year by 2020. Setting and meeting these targets means life or



Photo credit: Global Fund

1 WHO [Global Tuberculosis Report 2015](#)

2 Tanimura, T., Jaramillo, E., et al, 2014 [Financial Burden for TB Patients...](#) [online] *The European Respiratory Journal*, Available online at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24525439>

3 WHO [Global Tuberculosis Report 2015](#)

4 Ibid.

5 Stop TB Partnership, Rapid diagnostic tests, shorter treatment. [online] http://www.stoptb.org/news/stories/2016/ns16_017.asp

6 UNAIDS Report: [AIDS by the Numbers 2015](#)

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

death. According to UNAIDS, if these 2020 targets are delayed and instead reached in 2030, there would be 3 million more new HIV infections and 3 million more AIDS-related deaths between 2020 and 2030 – a heavy toll that is avoidable if effective actions are taken now.⁹

Malaria: Transmitted by mosquitoes, infection with the malaria parasite is both treatable and preventable, but pregnant women and children remain the most vulnerable to the disease. Between 2000 and 2015, an estimated 6.2 million lives were saved as a result of a scale-up of malaria interventions. Around 5.9 million of these lives saved are in the under-five age group – an over 65 percent decline in malaria deaths for children.¹⁰

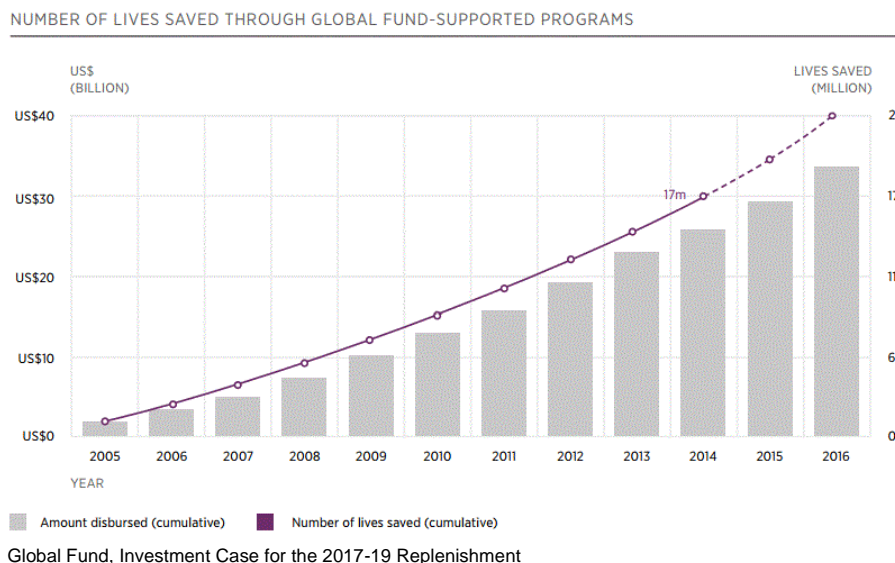
This progress is in large part due to the increased availability of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets and indoor residual spray, along with rapid diagnostic testing and treatment for malaria. Still, of the over 214 million cases of malaria annually, there are over 438,000 deaths, with over 90 percent of these deaths occurring in sub-Saharan Africa.¹¹

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The Global Fund is an innovative partnership that has transformed the response to AIDS, TB and malaria. Programs supported by the Global Fund have saved 17 million lives since 2002 and are on track to reach 22 million lives by the end of 2016.¹² Deaths from HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria have declined by one-third since 2002 in countries where the Global Fund invests. The Global Fund saves lives by financing effective programs to improve health, including:

- Enabling access to antiretroviral HIV/AIDS therapy for 8.6 million people;
- Testing and treating 15 million people for TB;
- Distributing 600 million insecticide-treated nets to protect families against malaria.¹³

One of the strengths of the Global Fund is that it operates as a true partnership. While the Global Fund raises billions to fight AIDS, TB and malaria, countries choose how to invest these resources. Decisions at the country level are made by a diverse set of stakeholders as part of a Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM). Each CCM includes



⁹ Investment Case for the Global Fund's 2017-2019 Replenishment: The Right Side of the Tipping Point For AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

¹⁰ Roll Back Malaria Key Facts: <http://www.rollbackmalaria.org/about/about-malaria/key-facts>

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Global Fund's Impact: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/impact/>

¹³ Ibid.

not only government representatives and medical experts, but also representatives from civil society and people affected by the three diseases. This participatory model is also reflected in the Global Fund's governance structure, where civil society and communities affected by the diseases sit on the Global Fund's board of directors, and participate equally with donor governments and in critical strategy and financing decisions.

The Global Fund has saved lives while upholding the highest standards in effective foreign assistance. Transparency and accountability are two of the founding principles of the Global Fund partnership, and a recent independent analysis of international aid organizations ranked the Global Fund among the top five donors in aid transparency.¹⁴ As a multilateral fund, the Global Fund can also pool resources to improve impact and effectiveness. By pooling resources to purchase medicine and other essential health supplies, the Global Fund saved \$500 million in two years and improved the on-time delivery of supplies.¹⁵

The Opportunity: Global Fund Replenishment

Every three years the Global Fund holds a pledging meeting (or "replenishment") where donors make specific financial commitments to support the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. In September, the Global Fund will organize its Fifth Voluntary Replenishment in Montreal, hosted by the government of Canada, and will look to secure \$13 billion over the next three years (2017-2019). If this request is met, these resources would fund a plan to:¹⁶

- Save an additional 8 million lives through programs supported by the Global Fund, leading to over 30 million lives saved cumulatively by 2020;
- Prevent 300 million new infections across the three diseases;

FOR EVERY **US\$100 MILLION** TO THE GLOBAL FUND



Global Fund. Investment Case for the 2017-19 Replenishment

- Leverage \$41 billion in contributions from affected countries from their own domestic budgets.
- Produce broad economic gains of up to \$290 billion due to healthier and more productive societies.

U.S. Leadership

U.S. leadership will be critical to a successful replenishment. The U.S. is the largest single donor to the Global Fund, and has historically provided one-third of Global Fund resources, leveraging \$2 billion from other donors. Beyond its significant financial contribution, the U.S. also plays a role by using diplomatic efforts to urge other donor countries to maintain or increase their contributions to the Global Fund. When the U.S. hosted the Global Fund

¹⁴ [Publish What You Pay](#), Aid Transparency Index 2016

¹⁵ [Global Fund Results Report 2015](#)

¹⁶ Investment Case for the Global Fund's 2017-2019 Replenishment: The Right Side of the Tipping Point For AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

replenishment in 2013, President Obama pledged up to one-third of the Global Fund's resources, and urged other countries to step up and do more.

Advocates are calling on President Obama to again pledge one-third of the Global Fund's requested \$13 billion, and the Administration has signaled it is strongly in support of the Fund. However, since this pledge will come near the end of Obama's presidency and Congress will have to appropriate the funding annually, the replenishment is an important opportunity to engage and build support among members of Congress. **Demonstrating strong bipartisan support in Congress for the fight against AIDS, TB, and malaria will help ensure the Administration delivers a strong pledge to the Global Fund, and send a signal to other donors that U.S. support for ending the epidemics is unwavering.**

The Stories

Inspiring Stories

- [We Need The Global Fund: Loyce's Story](#)
Loyce had a very difficult time growing up with HIV and accepting her status. Now, she works as a peer counsellor and advocacy officer, and is among the youngest members of the Communities Delegation to the Global Fund's board of directors. She is also speaking at this year's RESULTS International Conference.
- [Abd Al Gader's Story](#)
12 years old and a Syrian refugee, Abd found treatment for his TB at a refugee camp clinic supported by the Global Fund.

Inspiring Videos

- [We Need The Global Fund: Louie's Story](#)
Louie was diagnosed with TB at age 24. During her difficult treatment, she lost her vision permanently. Now, she is involved in national and international disability advocacy.
- [Ambiya's Story: A Teenager Cured of Multidrug-Resistant TB](#)
Ambiya, a 15-year-old in Jakarta, Indonesia is being treated for MDR-TB through support from the Global Fund.
- [A Community Rises: Simon Mawa, Community-Based Distributor](#)
Meet the men and women fighting to save a new nation's children.
- [In a Country Highly Burdened by TB, Public Private Partnership is Key](#)
The efforts of people like Dr. Yu Yu May and Cherry Moe are part of a national plan by the government of Myanmar to reach undiagnosed cases of TB.
- [A Family of Orphaned Siblings Carries Forward](#)
In Zambia, Maureen and her siblings lost their parent to AIDS and tuberculosis, but are now back on their feet and determined to finish their education and build a new future together.