



For more information, contact:

Blair Hinderliter
RESULTS Educational Fund
+1 202 783 4800 x126
bhinderliter@results.org

New Global Fund Report Details Major Progress in Treatment and Prevention of AIDS, TB and Malaria, with 4.9 Million Lives Saved

Increased resources needed to meet international health goals by 2015

A new report released on March 8 by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, *The Global Fund 2010: Innovation and Impact*, shows that, as of December 2009, investments by the Global Fund have saved 4.9 million lives. And, each and every day, programs supported by the Global Fund save at least 3,600 lives and prevent thousands of new infections.

The report documents the Global Fund's central contribution to progress toward the health related Millennium Development Goals¹ — including support for nearly half of all new DOTS TB treatments, over half of all insecticide treated nets distributed to prevent malaria, and over a quarter of all people currently on anti-retroviral treatment.

However, without expanded funding sufficient for the Global Fund to continue supporting existing effective programs and meet increased demand for scale-up — an estimated \$20 billion over the next three years — progress toward reversing AIDS, TB, and malaria, and cutting child and maternal deaths will be stagnated at best, or even reversed. A U.S. down payment in 2011 would be at least \$1.75 billion, but the Obama administration has actually proposed cuts in funding below the 2010 level.²

The Global Fund 2010: Innovation and Impact details that through December 2009, Global Fund programs have:

- Provided antiretroviral therapy (ART) to 2.5 million people
- Distributed 1.8 billion male and female condoms
- Treated 790,000 women to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Treated 6 million people for active tuberculosis (TB)
- Provided 1.8 million combined TB/HIV services
- Distributed 104 million insecticide-treated bed nets to prevent malaria
- Treated 108 million cases of malaria

¹ MDG 6 aims to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases including TB by 2015, and MDGs 4 and 5 aim to reduce by two thirds the under-five mortality rate and reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio and achieve universal access to reproductive health.

² U.S. FY2010 funding for the Global Fund was \$1.05 billion, while the President's request for FY2011 was just \$1 billion.

Only a decade ago, virtually no one with HIV/AIDS in low- and middle-income countries received life-saving ART. The spread of malaria seemed unstoppable. TB rates rocketed in many of the very same countries where today they are in decline.

As the main multilateral funder of global health efforts, the Global Fund has played a key role in turning the tide against AIDS, TB, and malaria. In addition, Global Fund investments have accelerated progress towards MDGs 4 and 5 by reducing some of the largest causes of mortality among women and children. This is particularly the case in sub-Saharan Africa, where HIV, TB, and malaria are responsible for 52 percent of deaths among women of childbearing age and malaria alone accounts for 16 to 18 percent of child deaths.

While the Global Fund's progress is substantial, the gains that have been made — through the provision of billions of dollars to results-based programs in over 130 countries — will be reversed if we do not continue to scale up donor support. Deadly drug resistant TB strains will continue to spread, threatening progress against both TB and AIDS. Malaria will continue to kill young children and pregnant women. People living with AIDS who currently have a new lease on life through ART will be robbed of a productive future.

To accelerate the Global Fund's central role in achieving MDG 6, and contributing to MDGs 4 and 5, at least \$20 billion will be needed from donor countries over the next three years.

In 2009, world governments spent hundreds of billions of dollars bailing out banks deemed “too big to fail.” The people whose lives the Global Fund saves are too important — to their families, their communities, and the economic productivity of their countries — for the Global Fund to be allowed to fail.

It's not only **what** the Global Fund has accomplished, but also **how** it's done business, that matters. The Global Fund has operated with a results-based model, brought diverse players together at country-level to deliver quality services, and operated efficiently and transparently. In addition, the Global Fund has played a leading role in monitoring effectiveness, shared its experiences with performance-based funding, worked to increase value for money, and developed and strengthened data analysis of unit costs for HIV, TB, and malaria services.

With a track record of demonstrated results, unmatched transparency, and strong accountability, the Global Fund remains the last, best hope for the millions of people affected by AIDS, TB, and malaria. 2010 will prove to be the decisive year in this global fight. Now is the time to accelerate progress to save lives, not give up on the millions not yet reached. The U.S. and other donor governments must commit to fully fund the Global Fund.