

## Global Fund Success Fighting AIDS, TB and Malaria

The Global Fund was created in 2002 to raise and disburse large sums of money around the world to fight AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria, which together kill six million people each year. It is a unique public-private venture, bringing together donors, affected communities, the private sector and individual citizens to fight these devastating diseases. The Global Fund has approved funding worth \$4.8 billion for more than 350 programs fighting AIDS, TB and malaria in 131 countries around the world. Of this total, 322 grants agreements have been signed worth a total of \$3.5 billion and \$1.8 billion has been disbursed to date.

### The Crisis

- **Each day 8,500 people worldwide die as a result of HIV/AIDS and another 13,500 are infected.** There are already 15 million AIDS orphans worldwide and this number is expected to continue to grow.
- **Malaria kills more than 1 million people a year,** almost all of them young children under the age of five in Africa—that's one child dying every 30 seconds from a treatable and preventable disease.
- **One third of the world's population is infected with TB,** leading to almost 2 million deaths a year.

### The Global Fund's Response

#### *Success Fighting AIDS*

HIV/AIDS is devastating entire countries in Africa and is poised to explode in third wave countries such as China and India. Global Fund efforts on AIDS target treatment and care as well as education and prevention, all of which are essential in the fight against AIDS. Worldwide, Global Fund programs have provided:

- **384,000** people with life-extending antiretroviral (ARV) treatment
- **3.9 million** people with voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) for HIV
- **7 million** people with prevention and education services through community outreach

#### *Success Fighting TB*

Though TB is a curable disease, it kills 5,000 people each day and is a leading killer among HIV infected people with weakened immune systems. Almost all TB deaths are in the developing world, affecting primarily young people in their most productive years. Global Fund grants are working across the world to fight this lethal and pervasive disease. Worldwide, Global Fund programs have provided:

- **1 million** people with the highly effective Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS) strategy to combat TB
- **Training and resources** to clinics to treat TB throughout the world

#### *Success Fighting Malaria*

With more than 40 percent of the world's population at risk for malaria, the Global Fund's efforts are critical in the global effort to fight this debilitating and deadly disease. Worldwide, Global Fund programs have provided:

- **7.7 million** bed nets to protect pregnant women and their children from malaria
- **1.1 million** people with treatment for malaria, 227,000 of them with highly effective artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for drug-resistant malaria

### Projected Success over the Next Five Years

In total, the Global Fund has approved \$4.8 billion in funding for more than 350 grants in 131 countries. Together, over five years, these grants will achieve the following:

- Provide **1.85 million people with life-saving anti-retrovirals (ARVs)** to fight AIDS
- Provide voluntary **HIV counseling and testing to 62 million people**
- Treat **5 million people with the highly-effective DOTS** treatment strategy for TB
- Distribute **109 million bed nets** to prevent the transmission of malaria
- Support more than **1 million orphans** with education, medical care and community support

## Global Fund Programs are Saving Lives in Countries around the World

### *Combating AIDS in Rwanda*

The devastating legacy of the Rwandan genocide that took place in 1994 lives on today for the estimated 250,000 women who were raped during the violence—70 percent of whom are now infected with HIV. A Round One joint HIV/AIDS and TB grant from the Global Fund, worth \$8 million in its first two years is working to counter this legacy and save the lives of women and their children. With the help of Global Fund money, the following results have been achieved, thus far:

- More than **110,000 people have received voluntary counseling and testing for HIV** in 66 health centers.
- **44,000 pregnant women have been provided with services** to prevent HIV transmission to their babies.
- **4,115 people have been put on life-saving ARVs**—more than double the initial target of 1,800 people.
- In an effort to increase education and prevention **210 youth educators have been trained**.

In February 2005 this grant came up for review to receive its Phase 2 funding and the Global Fund Secretariat recommended that it not only receive all of its \$6 million Phase 2 funding but that even more ambitious targets be created in recognition of the grant's success to date.

### *Battling TB in China*

With a population of more than one billion people, infectious diseases take a particularly brutal toll throughout China. One of the earliest Global Fund programs, China's first TB grant was signed during Round One. The two-year funding of \$25 million has been effectively used to fight TB in some of the most-heavily affected districts in China. In just two years, the program has generated the following impressive results:

- **More than 12,000 people have been trained in more than 1,200 high-burden counties**—this is more than double the original targets set out in the proposal.
- **More than 90 percent of the population now has access to effective DOTS treatment** in target provinces.
- Newly-established health centers have already **detected 267,000 cases of TB, successfully treating more than 90 percent of them**.

In February 2005 this grant came up for its Phase 2 review, at which time the Global Fund Secretariat recommended that it proceed to Phase 2 with an additional \$23 million for three more years of programming.

### *Rolling Back Malaria in Southern Africa*

The Lubombo Region in Southern Africa, which includes the border regions of South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique, is home to one of the world's worst malaria epidemics, with roughly 400,000 cases of malaria annually. In 2003, a two-year \$7 million Global Fund grant was approved in the region to allow the scale-up of an existing anti-malaria initiative. This injection of desperately-needed funds has had a tremendous impact on the region, including:

- **An 88 percent reduction in malaria prevalence** in the border areas of South Africa and Swaziland.
- **More than 476,000 homes in the region have been sprayed** with effective insecticides.
- **100 percent of all health facilities in Southern Mozambique have been provided with an adequate supply** of the highly effective, but relatively costly, ACTs anti-malaria treatment.

The Lubombo project is a shining example of the direct impact Global Fund money can have on a region; it is also an exemplary illustration of successful scale-up and effective cross-border cooperation. In April 2005 the Lubombo grant received Phase 2 approval and will benefit from an additional \$14 million during its final three years of operation.

### **Other Examples of Global Fund Successes**

- **Democratic Republic of Congo**—more than 80,000 people provided with DOTS treatment for TB
- **Zambia**—180,000 insecticide treated bed nets distributed to families and 17,000 children under the age of five treated for malaria with effective ACT medications
- **South Africa**—More than 5,000 people in the Western Cape Region provided with ARVs
- **Haiti**—Despite political turmoil, 2,300 people provided with ARVs, 85,000 people tested for HIV and almost one million at-risk youth reached with effective prevention messages

**For more information on country progress, visit [www.theglobalfund.org](http://www.theglobalfund.org).**