



Results  
Report  
2024

# Health and Community Systems

## **This chapter is part of the Results Report 2024.**

2023 was another year of significant progress in the fight against HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. In countries where the Global Fund invests, there has been a full recovery from the disruptive impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The results we have achieved in the last year build on our extraordinary track record of progress. Over the last two decades, our partnership has cut the combined death rate from AIDS, TB and malaria by 61%. As of the end of 2023, the Global Fund partnership has saved 65 million lives.



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# Health and Community Systems

This chapter captures the latest information available on the Global Fund's work to build resilient and sustainable health and community systems. In 2023, the Global Fund accelerated investments to support countries to fight HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria, strengthen health and community systems, and build pandemic preparedness.

## The challenge

The fight against HIV, TB and malaria relies on strong health and community systems to deliver prevention and treatment services to those who need them, including in the most remote areas. In countries where the Global Fund invests, many health and community systems remain underfunded and underdeveloped. These gaps in health coverage not only undercut the progress we make in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria, but also leave countries underprepared to tackle current and future health threats. Globally, more than 4.5 billion people are not fully covered by essential health services, and over 2 billion people face catastrophic costs for necessary medical treatment. To ensure everyone enjoys robust health and well-being, it is essential to amplify our efforts toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of universal health coverage (UHC) for all.

The COVID-19 pandemic wreaked extraordinary damage on lives, livelihoods, societies and economies. As population growth and climate change put increasing pressure on global ecosystems, the emergence of another pathogen of pandemic potential is a looming threat. The path forward is clear: We must invest in health systems to curb disease outbreaks before they become full-blown crises. Whatever the next pandemic may be – an emerging zoonotic disease, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), or diseases like malaria that are surging in new places – the surest way to curb its spread is by investing vigorously in health and community systems.

## The Global Fund's response

Over the last two decades, the Global Fund partnership has made great gains against HIV, TB and malaria, saving 65 million lives. That progress has been underpinned by our investments to build strong and resilient health and community systems. As the world's largest multilateral grants provider for health and community systems in low- and middle-income countries, we invested US\$1.8 billion<sup>1</sup> in this area in 2023 alone. Now, we are making the most significant increase to these critical investments in our history: We are investing approximately US\$6 billion<sup>2</sup> between 2024-2026 to support countries in their efforts to build pandemic preparedness and response, deliver better health outcomes across all diseases and work toward achieving UHC.

A new analysis<sup>3</sup> shows that in the last two decades, investments by the Global Fund partnership have significantly accelerated progress toward achieving UHC. The global UHC service coverage index score increased from 45% in 2000 to 68% in 2021. This improvement is largely (61.2%) driven by the scale-up of antiretroviral therapy coverage. In addition, the scale-up of TB treatment and coverage of insecticide-treated nets were ranked as the 5th and 6th main drivers of this overall progress. Furthermore, reducing the burden of HIV, TB and malaria contributes to freeing up service capacity and resources in health and community systems, bolstering progress toward achieving UHC.

1. This includes direct investments in resilient and sustainable systems for health (RSSH), C19RM, and contributions to RSSH through investments in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria.

2. This figure is based on the recently endorsed Global Fund Strategy Committee methodology that integrates direct investments in resilient and sustainable systems for health (RSSH) and contributions to RSSH through investments in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria (contributory RSSH). The amount is derived from approved and signed grant budgets and RSSH-related catalytic investments and includes C19RM. This methodology excludes Global Fund Secretariat operating expenses.

3. Tracking Universal Health Coverage: 2023 Global monitoring report. World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, 2023. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240080379>.

# We must invest in health systems to curb disease outbreaks before they become full-blown crises.

Through our investments to reduce the burden of HIV, TB and malaria and build key components of health and community systems, the Global Fund has supported many countries to build critical elements of their response to infectious diseases for more than 20 years. In 2023, our core areas of investment focused on strengthening human resources for health; strengthening health systems designed, led and organized by communities; bolstering supply chains and using our market-shaping capabilities for better procurement and delivery of medicines and health products; expanding and strengthening laboratory and diagnostics capacities; expanding access to medical oxygen; improving surveillance systems; and strengthening digital health and health information systems. In addition, approximately US\$2.1 billion<sup>4</sup> of our COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) funds are now being reinvested in long-term health and community systems strengthening and pandemic preparedness and response capacities.

## Health workforce

There is currently a severe global health workforce shortage, especially in low-income countries, with a projected shortfall of 10 million health workers by 2030. The situation is particularly acute in Africa, which has only 4% of the global workforce despite bearing a quarter of the global disease burden and responding to the highest number of health emergencies every year.

In addition, health workers must often contend with difficult working conditions, including inadequate salaries and gender inequities. Women make up 67% of the health workforce, yet they frequently occupy lower-status and lower-paid positions. They also face bias, discrimination, sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

Community health workers also face numerous challenges. Over 3.8 million of these essential health workers are active globally, extending their critical services to remote and low-resource settings. Often members of the communities in which they work, community health workers build trusting relationships

with the people they serve, provide advice and guidance, diagnose and treat diseases and monitor health outcomes. However, many are not fully remunerated, recognized or integrated into health systems.

Over the last two decades, the Global Fund has been working with countries to redress these imbalances and invest more in health workers. The funding that the Global Fund allocates to human resources for health represents the largest share of health and community systems investments across funding cycles. In 2023, the Global Fund invested US\$857 million in human resources for health. Over the 2024-2026 period, we are investing over US\$900 million in community health workers, a 32% increase on the previous three-year period. We invest in community health workers to enable them to be well trained, remunerated, equipped, counted and protected, and to be fully integrated in primary health care teams. Our investments support innovative ways to deliver workforce training and development, including through digitalization and accreditation training courses.

The Global Fund is also supporting 16 African countries to advance strategic planning processes and dialogue around human resources for health, shifting progressively from disease-specific support to integrated workforce planning, with a focus on primary health care workforce development.

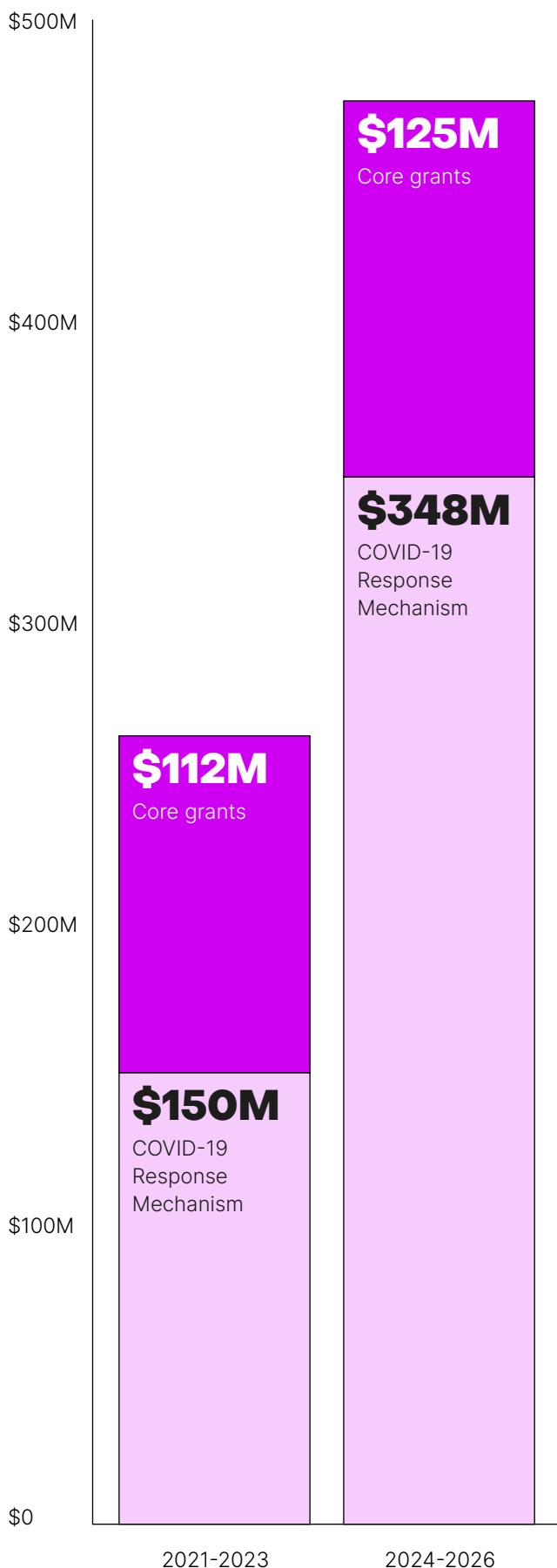
The Global Fund is investing nearly US\$28 million in technical assistance through the Building Integrated Readiness for Community Health (BIRCH) project to provide technical assistance to ministries of health and community-led organizations to strengthen community health programs. In 2023, BIRCH provided technical assistance to 10 African countries. As of December 2023 BIRCH is scaling up to 23 African countries – which is building the foundation for a US\$100 million catalytic investment supported by the Johnson & Johnson Foundation and the Skoll Foundation to strengthen and finance community health worker programs in eight African countries.

## Community systems

The Global Fund's investment and implementation approaches are underpinned by strong and sustained engagement with the communities most affected by HIV, TB and malaria. Our investments in strengthening community systems prioritize the engagement and leadership of these communities to ensure that their technical expertise, unique perspectives and lived experiences inform the disease responses that we support.

4. Based on signed budgets for 2024-2025 for C19RM, includes centrally managed limited investments (CMLIs) for the same period.

## Investments in laboratory systems



Well-functioning community health systems seek to enhance community engagement and participation, facilitating the creation of interlinked and coordinated systems that can deliver health services to people who need health care but who do not have access to formal health programs. Global Fund investments strengthen community systems around the world to address local needs and reach the most marginalized and vulnerable people with equitable and quality services. The Global Fund Strategy 2023-2028 prioritizes investments in long-term, tailored capacity building of community-led and community-based organizations, networks and groups, to strengthen links and improve service continuity between community-led activities and formal health care provision.

We support community-led monitoring to improve services for marginalized and vulnerable people and address related health and human rights concerns. For example, community-led monitoring of barriers that people living with HIV have faced in accessing treatment has contributed significantly to an increase in viral load suppression (when the amount of HIV in a person's blood becomes so low that it is undetectable).

### Market shaping across the value chain

The Global Fund partnership invests in strengthening health product value chains, from supply to delivery, to source and deliver optimal, quality-assured medicines and health products – including critical medicines, tests, and mosquito nets – promptly where they are needed. These investments ensure adequate planning and management of the selection, purchase, delivery, warehousing and distribution of products, while our market-shaping capabilities are leveraged to secure the best available prices and conditions.

Over the past two decades, the Global Fund partnership has played a critical role in shaping markets to support this objective. Each year, around US\$2.5 billion in country grants are used to procure health products, including medicines for HIV, TB and malaria as well as prevention tools and diagnostic equipment. We have used the scale of our Pooled Procurement Mechanism to shape markets by encouraging manufacturers to meet global quality requirements, to secure increased supply capacity for low- and middle-income countries, and to lower health product prices, contributing to efficient and effective implementation of country programs. In 2023, the Pooled Procurement Mechanism managed US\$1.34 billion in orders across 81 countries.

The efforts of our partnership have accelerated access to a range of critical HIV, TB and malaria commodities, including antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) for people with HIV. By the end of 2023, 30.7 million people around the



Employees working at the National Health Laboratories and Diagnostic Services in Uganda. For the last two decades, the Global Fund has helped strengthen laboratory services to support the surveillance and management of HIV, TB and malaria.

The Global Fund/Brian Otieno

world were on ARVs, including 25 million in countries supported by the Global Fund. This expansion has been driven by over two decades of work building a sustainable market for first-line HIV treatment options. By 2023, the Global Fund and partners had negotiated breakthrough ARV pricing at under US\$45 per person per year. In 2002 when the Global Fund started to finance ARVs, they had an annual per person cost of over US\$10,000.

To complement and further leverage our procurement scale for market shaping, the Global Fund adopted the Next Generation (NextGen) Market Shaping framework in 2022. This framework outlines specific interventions to drive equitable access to affordable and quality-assured health products and services in support of the Global Fund's 2023-2028 Strategy with a focus on innovation, capacity building for regional manufacturing and regional procurement, and strong and sustainable supply chains.

Through the NextGen Market Shaping approach, the Global Fund has established new tools to support market-shaping efforts, including a Revolving Facility and an Access Fund. Using the Revolving Facility, the Global Fund can provide volume guarantees to suppliers to secure improved access terms for critical health products. In 2023, the Facility was used to secure sustainable prices for new and more effective dual active ingredient insecticide-treated mosquito nets. Through the Access Fund, the Global Fund will be able to support countries to introduce innovative products by providing co-financing for the purchase of the product.

The Global Fund's market-shaping efforts also extend from supply and procurement to delivery downstream. To support countries to strengthen supply chain systems and accelerate the transition toward sustainability, the Global Fund invested US\$202 million in 2023 and is investing US\$308 million in 2024. This funding will strengthen supply chain infrastructure for warehousing,

distribution, data management and waste management. In addition, we are working with national governments to build governance structures that bolster effective regulation, coordination of end-to-end supply chain operations, long-term strategic planning and accountability mechanisms.

### **Laboratories, diagnostics and surveillance systems**

Over the past two decades, the Global Fund has invested in building laboratory infrastructure and ensuring that laboratories are well equipped with equipment and personnel to support the fight against HIV, TB, malaria and other diseases. In 2023, we invested US\$142.4 million in expanding and strengthening laboratory and diagnostics capacities. This included expanding and strengthening laboratory and diagnostics capacities to test for and detect pathogens; and integrating capacities across different diseases, information systems and support services to enhance diagnostic service delivery. Our investments are contributing to health systems resilience and are building greater capacity to respond to pathogens of pandemic potential.

The Global Fund has accelerated investments to improve surveillance systems to strengthen early detection and reporting capabilities for all hazards, including climate-sensitive diseases. The aim is to enhance epidemic intelligence capacities that will inform risk monitoring and public health actions. Our investments foresee improved data systems with better integration, management, analysis, and use by public health emergency data hubs and national public health institutes at every level of the health system. In 2023, the Global Fund invested US\$98.6 million in surveillance systems to strengthen early detection and reporting capabilities for all hazards.

### **Digital health and health information systems**

To scale our efforts to combat HIV, TB and malaria, the Global Fund invests in digital health to expand access to and improve screening, diagnosis and treatment. Our investments drive the use of information and communications technology enablers – including people, data, artificial intelligence (AI), electricity, connectivity and digital-friendly policies.

The Global Fund is one of the largest investors in digital health in low- and middle-income countries. Between 2021 and 2023, we invested more than US\$150 million a year to strengthen health and information systems and improve data availability and quality. This includes integrating vertical program, community and private sector health data reporting, digitalizing patient-level data, aggregating data reporting and strengthening health data use at all levels so that countries and communities can make evidence-based public health

decisions. These investments are already delivering results, bridging gaps in health care delivery from the first mile to the last mile.

### **Equity, human rights and gender equality**

We support country-owned and country-led health programs that reach those most in need and strengthen entire health systems, protecting and enhancing peoples' health and well-being. Our investments reach remote and vulnerable populations, including those marginalized by poverty, stigma, discrimination or criminalization. Our groundbreaking Breaking Down Barriers initiative confronts human rights barriers to HIV, TB and malaria services. The impact of this initiative extends far beyond the individual disease response, contributing to more inclusive and comprehensive health systems. Since 2017, the Global Fund has invested more than US\$200 million through Breaking Down Barriers to support programs to remove human rights and gender-related barriers to services in 24 countries. By funding these comprehensive programs, we support communities to fight back against the erosion of human rights and promote gender equality.

### **Pandemic preparedness**

The Global Fund is uniquely positioned to prepare for and confront the next health emergency. Our two decades of experience fighting some of the world's deadliest infectious diseases have equipped us with unique capabilities in health systems strengthening and pandemic preparedness and response in low- and middle-income countries. When the COVID-19 pandemic hit, the Global Fund was one of the first to respond. Thanks to our speed and agility and the generosity of our donors, we quickly established C19RM, through which we have awarded over US\$5 billion to date to support low- and middle-income countries respond to COVID-19, mitigate the pandemic's impact on HIV, TB and malaria programs, and strengthen health systems.

As the emergency phase of the COVID-19 pandemic waned, the Global Fund strategically adapted the focus of C19RM funding to reflect countries' evolving priorities and to accelerate investments in health and community systems. The Global Fund has made US\$2.1 billion of C19RM funding available to directly strengthen health and community systems and enhance pandemic preparedness and response.

In 2023, countries pivoted to use C19RM funding to design pandemic preparedness measures and implement their national action plans for health security. The Global Fund is working directly with countries to strengthen their capacities to prevent, prepare for and respond to existing and emerging infectious diseases, such as cholera, Ebola, and mpox.



## Accelerating investments in health systems through C19RM

Our C19RM reinvestments in strengthening health and community systems and building pandemic preparedness focus on five priority areas:

### Human resources for health and community systems strengthening

Key investments include human resources for health planning, management and governance, community health workers training, and strengthening the quality of community health service delivery and specialized training areas, such as training field epidemiologists. We are investing US\$349 million in human resources for health in 95 countries to cover the period between 2021 and 2025.

### Laboratory systems

We are investing in infrastructure and equipment to ensure compliance with biosafety and biosecurity standards, specimen referral and transport systems, laboratory information systems and national laboratory governance and management. This new round of investments has also facilitated significant scale-up of laboratory-based surveillance activities such as genomic sequencing. We are investing US\$495 million in laboratory systems across 89 countries to cover the period between 2021 and 2025.

### Health product and waste management systems

We are expanding our investments in integrated and sustainable health product management systems and in infection prevention and control. These include investments that promote ethically, environmentally sustainable procurement processes that support safe removal of health care waste. We work directly with countries to develop and strengthen national waste management systems. For example, since 2021, Global Fund investments have been supporting policy development and tools for effective medical waste management in Burkina Faso. In addition, we invest in infection prevention and control to support countries in preventing outbreaks. In 2024 we are supporting Nigeria's first-ever national infection prevention and control training, which incorporates surveillance for health care-associated infections and AMR. We are investing US\$441 million to support health product and waste management systems, including infection prevention and control, to cover the period between 2021 and 2025.

### Surveillance systems

These investments are supporting early warning systems by enhancing community and event-based surveillance and digitalizing these systems for indicator-based reporting, such as expanding district health information systems for epidemic-prone disease reporting. Investments are also improving governance

and strengthening the health workforce through field epidemiology training programs within national public health emergency operations centers and public health institutes. We are investing US\$400 million in surveillance systems strengthening in 94 countries to cover the period between 2021 and 2025.

### Medical oxygen and respiratory care

As the largest funder for medical oxygen, the Global Fund invests in expanding access to medical oxygen through the installation of pressure swing adsorption plants for bulk oxygen generation; medical gas piping for the distribution of oxygen within health facilities; oxygen delivery; and equipment and devices for measuring oxygen levels in patients. Oxygen can save lives threatened by severe HIV, TB, and malaria; improve the quality of care for newborns, pregnant mothers and children; support patients during surgery and chronic diseases; and is a pillar of pandemic preparedness and response to respiratory pathogens. Other support includes technical assistance to countries for end-to-end procurement, installation, and capacity building. For example, in 2023, the Global Fund invested US\$41.7 million to support Kenya to strengthen and expand its oxygen infrastructure and ecosystem. Our investment supported the procurement of 22 oxygen-producing plants and 14 liquid oxygen bulk-storage tanks, medical oxygen piping, and medical oxygen cylinders across all 47 counties. We are investing over US\$564 million in medical oxygen across 83 countries to cover the period between 2021 and 2025.

A recent analysis has shown that Global Fund oxygen investments in 14 priority countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are estimated to provide lifesaving oxygen access to around 22 million people between 2024 and 2026. These investments are expected to save around 520,000 lives and avert more than 10.1 million\* disability-adjusted life years (DALYs).

A sustained investment of US\$1.2 billion in the next two years could fulfill all the oxygen access gaps in the 14 countries, with a total return on investment estimated at US\$7.6 billion\* in DALYs averted. Oxygen investment is critical since the analysis shows that more than 556,000 lives will be lost in 2026 if commitments to achieve 100% oxygen access in the 14 priority countries are not made. By 2026, oxygen investments are estimated to yield returns between 4 and 34 times the value invested, depending on the priority country. Two-thirds of the net benefits of meeting the remaining oxygen access gap are in children under 5.

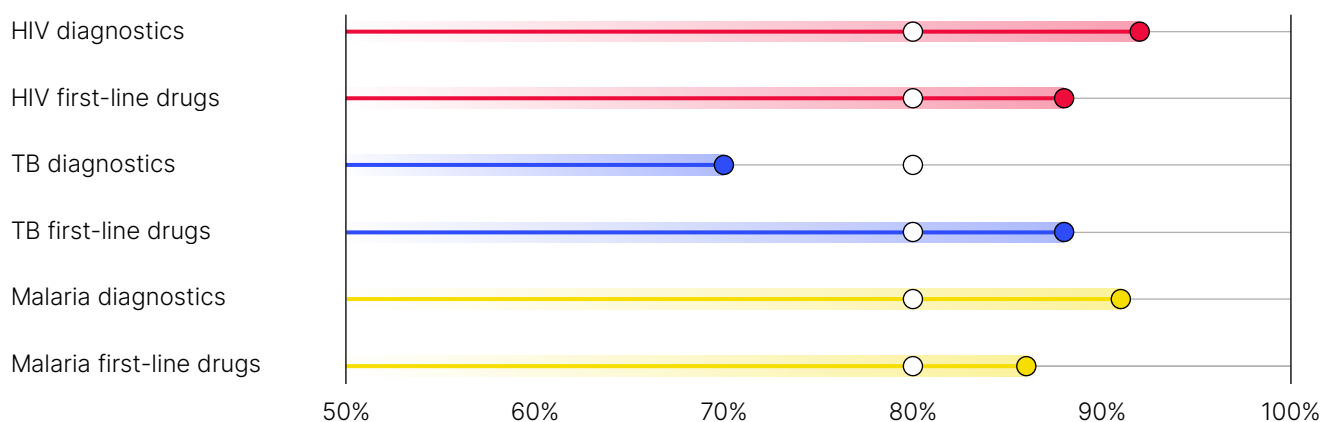
\*An earlier version of this report recorded lower estimates of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and return on investment related to DALYs from Global Fund's investments in medical oxygen. This version has been amended to capture the correct estimates.



# Average on-shelf availability

Countries with ongoing supply chain transformations

○ Target ●●● Result



Based on results from the fourth round of supply chain spot-checks executed in semester one 2024 for 26 countries: Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (Democratic Republic), Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania (United Republic), Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. On-shelf availability is measured as the percentage of health facilities with tracer products available on the day of the visit or reporting through electronic logistics management information systems (eLMIS) compared to the total number of health facilities where the tracer products are expected to be available.

## Antimicrobial resistance

A Lancet study found that almost 5 million deaths were associated with AMR in 2019, including 1.27 million deaths directly attributed to resistance. Drug-resistant TB is the seventh leading cause of AMR-related mortality globally.<sup>5</sup>

The Global Fund has a critical role to play in the fight against AMR. We are the largest external source of financing for drug-resistant TB in low- and middle-income countries. Our investments in health and community systems are building capacities to tackle AMR. We are strengthening laboratory systems for stronger infection prevention and control and investing in equipment, reagents, genomic testing, and microbiology – as well as routine and early warning surveillance systems.

## Freeing up health care capacities by fighting HIV, TB and malaria

Besides our direct investments in health and community systems, our investments in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria have freed up resources and capacities, making health and community systems

better able to respond to other diseases. An assessment of our HIV investments up to the end of 2023 found that these investments have freed up 1.66 billion hospital days that would have otherwise been used for HIV-related activities and averted 1.36 billion outpatient visits, generating US\$85 billion in cost savings and enabling health facilities to tackle other health priorities.

## Financial sustainability and domestic resource mobilization

The Global Fund works with countries as they develop a long-term and realistic path for transitioning from Global Fund support. Our approach to financial sustainability is detailed in our Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy,<sup>6</sup> which incentivizes countries to progressively increase domestic financing for health and the three diseases as well as absorb specific program costs by making a proportion of grants contingent on domestic financing performance. This strengthens health systems, maintains and scales up service coverage, and accelerates the fight against the three diseases. A minimum of 15% – up to 30% in some countries – of Global Fund allocations are subject to these co-financing requirements. ●

5. Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis. The Lancet, 2022. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(21\)02724-0/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(21)02724-0/fulltext).

6. Guidance Note: Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing. The Global Fund, 2022. [https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/5648/core\\_sustainabilityandtransition\\_guidancenote\\_en.pdf](https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/5648/core_sustainabilityandtransition_guidancenote_en.pdf).

Collecting wastewater samples for testing in Maputo, Mozambique.

The Global Fund/Tommy Trenchard/Rooftop



# Mozambique

## Case Study

## Wastewater reveals health threats before they spread

Wastewater holds critical information about how germs circulate within both human and animal populations. Wastewater is a cost-efficient, non-invasive tool that provides a community-wide picture of bacteria and viruses – and reveals health hazards well before they begin to impact the community.

As part of C19RM, the Global Fund established Project STELLAR: a project to strengthen laboratory systems, including wastewater surveillance programs, that can help health officials map COVID-19 infections and assess the disease's impact safely, and in good time. Mozambique was selected as one of four pilot countries.

Today, the Wastewater Environmental Monitoring Program at Mozambique's National Institute of Health combines laboratory and environmental research and testing to provide near real-time information on dangerous pathogens.

When laboratory scientists catch a glimpse of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, circulating in wastewater, they can act quickly – alerting health officials and helping decision-makers pinpoint the threat and prevent the disease from spreading.

The program will soon expand beyond COVID-19 – scanning for known diseases and keeping watch for health threats that could emerge at any time.

Rain and floods – which are becoming more variable and extreme as the climate changes – increase the risk of illnesses like cholera. In the wake of cyclones, which are common in Mozambique, scientists can test for bacteria that can make people sick and help identify communities that might be at risk. ●

## Case Study

## Partnering to provide medical oxygen

Access to oxygen is at the root of resilient, responsive and equitable health care systems.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of September 2023, less than 50% of health facilities in low- and middle-income countries had uninterrupted access to medical oxygen – including Syria, where a decade of conflict further complicates the challenge of building and maintaining a safe, reliable oxygen supply.

In response, the Global Fund, the International Organization for Migration and WHO came together through the Global Fund’s Middle East Response Initiative to strengthen the country’s ability to provide medical oxygen.

In an uncertain, rapidly changing environment, three brand-new pressure swing adsorption plants – oxygen generators – were installed at Homs National Hospital, Dara’a National Hospital and Dummar National Hospital.

Local suppliers were used to transport and assemble the generators and conducted post-installation assessments for quality control. Project BOXER, the part of C19RM that focuses on medical oxygen, provided technical support.

Syria’s oxygen plants were procured as part of a US\$1 billion effort by the Global Fund and others to expand access, negotiate for better pricing, and provide governments with what they need to deliver oxygen.

In 2023, that partnership expanded and evolved into the Global Oxygen Alliance: a group of more than 20 health agencies, country leaders and people from communities, working together to ensure better access to medical oxygen. ●





A patient receives medical oxygen at Homs National Hospital in Syria.

The Global Fund/Tafaseel Advertising Agency





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Community Systems



HIV:  
State of the Fight

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Colliding Crises



Tuberculosis:  
State of the Fight

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Investing for Impact



Malaria:  
State of the Fight

Left: Lady health workers prepare before heading out to provide TB care and other health services to people in their community in Islamabad, Pakistan.

The Global Fund/Vincent Becker

Back cover: As Program Officer for Key Populations at Alliance Côte d'Ivoire, Désiré Gayé Mobauye helps organize training, events and outreach activities to support the LGBTQI+ community in Abidjan. Alliance Côte d'Ivoire trains transgender outreach workers – who lead peer-to-peer discussions about health and other topics – and supports drop-in centers where LGBTQI+ people can gather and share their experiences. People can test for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and seek psychosocial support and legal advice. “Human rights are about recognizing people as people,” he says. “I want people to see me as an ordinary person, as a human being, and not as a thing, or an outcast, or a mistake of nature. We all have the right to health.”

The Global Fund/Anush Babajanyan/VII

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**The Global Fund to Fight  
AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**

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