THE GLOBAL FUND

Regional Impact Report

Lusophone Countries



Delivering transformative health gains across countries

Through unwavering commitment, strategic partnerships and robust domestic financing, Lusophone countries have achieved remarkable results in the fight against HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. The partnership between the Global Fund and eight Lusophone countries – Angola, Brazil,[1] Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea,[2] Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste – has saved 3.2 million lives since 2002. Every life saved, and every infection averted, has a multiplier effect across families, communities and entire nations. The Global Fund has invested close to US$3.9 billion in these eight countries since 2002.

The Global Fund also has a long-standing partnership with Portugal, a dedicated donor since 2004 with a cumulative contribution equivalent to US$18.7 million. In September 2025, Portugal announced a pledge of €1.5 million for the Global Fund's Eighth Replenishment.

Cover photo: Community health worker Alima Joao measures a child's arm in Muatala, Meucate District, Mozambique. The Global Fund invests in community health workers because they bring lifesaving health services closer to communities, expanding access to care and strengthening the fight against HIV, TB, malaria and emerging health threats.

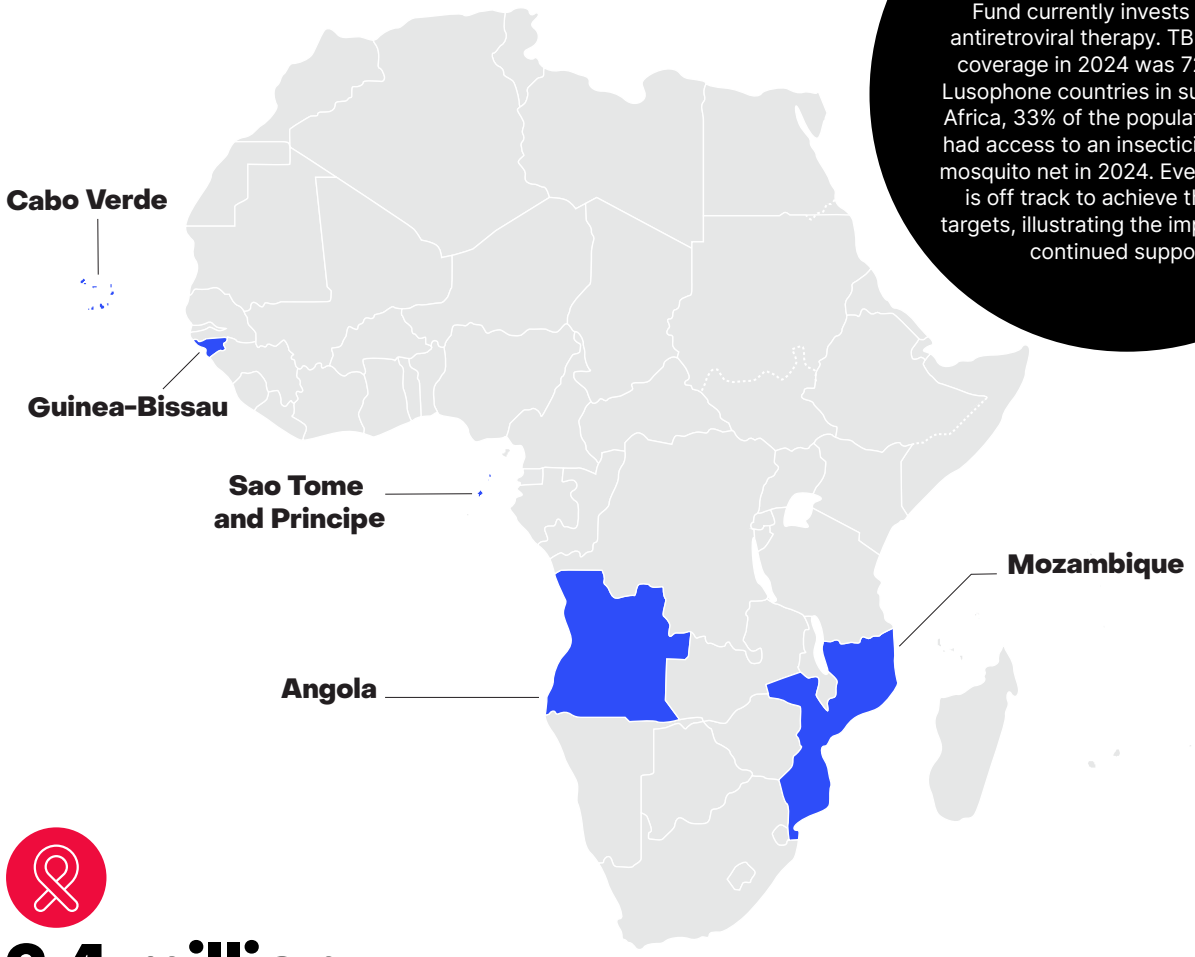
The Global Fund/Vincent Becker

1 Brazil has not been eligible for Global Fund grants since 2011. Between 2002 and 2011, the Global Fund invested US$38.6 million in the country.

2 Equatorial Guinea stopped receiving Global Fund grants in 2011. Between 2002 and 2011, the Global Fund invested US$29.9 million in the country.

Key HIV, TB and malaria results in Lusophone countries

In 2025, 80% of people living with HIV across the Lusophone countries where the Global Fund currently invests were on antiretroviral therapy. TB treatment coverage in 2024 was 72%. In the Lusophone countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 33% of the population-at-risk had access to an insecticide-treated mosquito net in 2024. Every indicator is off track to achieve the global targets, illustrating the importance of continued support.



2.4 million

people on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in 2025

209,000

people treated for TB in 2025

17.3 million

mosquito nets distributed in 2025



The map shows Lusophone countries with active grants by the Global Fund. Map boundaries plotted from UN Geospatial Data: https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/map-world-1.

The Global Fund turns donor dollars into impact at scale

While lives saved is the most powerful indicator of the impact of our partnership, there is clear evidence that our investments in fighting HIV, TB and malaria and in building health and community systems have delivered gains that go far beyond reducing deaths from these three diseases. Sharp reductions in morbidity from the three diseases, through reduced infections and better treatment, result in less time off work or school and overall improvement in the health and well-being of communities.

Investments to support the response to HIV, TB and malaria strengthen many of the systems that underpin healthcare more broadly. Laboratory networks and diagnostics, supply chains, disease surveillance, medical oxygen, data systems and a skilled health workforce all play a critical role in reinforcing the fight against the three diseases, while strengthening countries' capacity to meet a much wider range of health needs. Global Fund investments are helping countries build more integrated and resilient health systems, advance universal health coverage and reinforce preparedness for future health threats.

Achieving exceptional return on investment

Since our inception in 2002, the Global Fund has disbursed US$75 billion to support programs in more than 100 countries to fight HIV, TB and malaria and strengthen health and community systems. Every dollar invested is intended to scale high-impact innovations, lower the cost of essential prevention and treatment tools, integrate service delivery into primary healthcare, bolster community systems, and improve domestic financing.

Our partnership reinforces national capacity to sustain progress long after external funding ends. Sustainability has multiple dimensions – financial, programmatic, epidemiological and political – and depends on strong and inclusive national systems, country leadership and the capacity to adapt to evolving health needs over time.



Leveraging game-changing innovations

To end AIDS, TB and malaria as public health threats in Lusophone countries and beyond, the Global Fund is committed to accelerating access to cutting-edge innovation. There is an exciting array of innovations across the three diseases, including long-acting injectable pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV prevention, the latest mosquito nets, new spatial repellents and antimalarials, and new TB diagnostic tools and shorter, more effective treatments. These tools have the potential to radically change the course of the diseases and reset progress against global targets.

To bring innovations to those who need them as quickly as possible, we execute market-shaping strategies to ensure equitable and affordable access at scale. In the early 2000s, the cost of first-line antiretroviral medicines was around US$10,000 per patient per year. Today this cost is as low as US$34 per patient, per year. Looking ahead, the Global Fund is excited about the promise of long-acting injectable PrEP for HIV prevention. A twice-yearly injection of lenacapavir, for example, has been shown to provide 100% protection among individuals at high risk of acquiring HIV. This new drug has huge potential to revolutionize the approach to HIV in Lusophone countries and across the globe. As the largest funder of PrEP products, the Global Fund partnership has a critical role to play in accelerating equitable access to lenacapavir and other long-acting injectable PrEP options.

At the health center in Praia Gamboa, Sao Tome and Principe, a doctor looks over her notes before conducting a prenatal visit with a pregnant woman.

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Delivering far-reaching impact in Lusophone countries

Mozambique

Mozambique, one of the Global Fund's largest investment portfolios, has faced extreme weather and instability in recent years, complicating efforts to fight HIV, TB and malaria. The Global Fund works with Mozambique to sustain progress against the three diseases while strengthening health and community systems.

The Global Fund has allocated US$681.3 million to Mozambique for 2026-2028. The Global Fund's HIV investments in Mozambique aim to expand access to antiretroviral therapy, implement tailored care models and promote innovative prevention and testing approaches for vulnerable populations. These efforts are complemented by initiatives to address human rights and gender-related barriers in HIV and TB services, with the overarching goal of reducing new infections and deaths significantly in the coming years.

TB investments focus on strengthening Mozambique's TB program by improving diagnosis and treatment success rates, and by promoting the integration of TB and HIV services. Efforts also focus on expanding care for drug-resistant TB and enhancing strategies to locate and treat people with undiagnosed TB.

Global Fund funding for malaria supports the national strategy to expand access to diagnosis, treatment, and vector control measures while enhancing seasonal malaria chemoprevention and community-based interventions. These efforts, in collaboration with local and international partners, aim to address the growing malaria burden, particularly in high-incidence areas in the north.

In Mozambique, 59% of the population-at-risk had access to an insecticide-treated mosquito net in 2024.

Global Fund investments in building resilient and sustainable systems for health complement Mozambique's HIV, TB and malaria programs.

Recent investments from the Global Fund and partners are strengthening oxygen and critical care infrastructure in Mozambique, helping hospitals provide lifesaving care for women experiencing severe complications during pregnancy and childbirth and for critically ill newborns. At Nampula Central Hospital, oxygen and compressed air are being produced onsite. With pipelines to the wards, oxygen can be supplied continuously, including during power cuts, while compressed medical air and vacuum systems support women requiring intensive care and mechanical ventilation. This same infrastructure also supports critically ill patients across the hospital, including people with severe pneumonia, asthma, heart failure, cerebral malaria, stroke and traumatic injuries. Across Mozambique, the Global Fund is helping expand these capabilities through oxygen systems and pipelines in 20 hospitals, alongside training for health workers and biomedical engineers to help keep the systems safely operational over the long term.

RESULTS

2.07 million
people on ART for HIV in 2025

110,000
people with TB treated in 2025

8.87 million
mosquito nets distributed in 2025



For women experiencing life-threatening complications during pregnancy and childbirth, and for critically ill newborns, medical oxygen is a matter of life and death.

The Global Fund/Vincent Becker

Guinea-Bissau

The Global Fund is Guinea-Bissau's largest financial partner for health, investing more than US$268 million since 2003 to achieve significant results. The Global Fund has allocated US$47.5 million to Guinea-Bissau for 2026-2028.

Efforts in the country's fight against malaria have led to large reductions in the prevalence of the disease. In Guinea-Bissau, the number of malaria cases and deaths have both fallen by a quarter since 2002, with just under 900 malaria deaths in 2024.

Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) in Guinea-Bissau is fully funded by the Global Fund every year. To improve coverage and reduce the impact of malaria, in 2024 SMC campaigns expanded their scope from children under 5 years old to include children up to 10 years old. Children – who are most vulnerable to severe malaria and its complications – receive lifesaving antimalarial drugs once a month for four months to enhance their protection against the disease.

These campaigns are conducted during the rainy season, when malaria transmission is at its highest.

Since 2010, there has been a significant increase in the number of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on ART, as well as in the number of pregnant women tested and on ART to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the virus. Guinea-Bissau has also made strong progress in reducing HIV incidence and mortality rates.

While turning the tide on TB cases and deaths has proven challenging (and remains a key focus of current Global Fund investments), there has been a rapid improvement in the percentage of people co-infected with HIV and TB who are receiving lifesaving ART. Progress has also been made in the TB treatment success rate, which has remained high but stable for over a decade.

The Global Fund also supports the country on its path to build resilient and sustainable health and community systems. In 2024, an important central warehouse for medicines and other health products was built in Bissau, helping to ensure that people across the country have reliable access to quality-assured health products.

Portugal is a member of Guinea-Bissau's Country Coordinating Mechanism.

RESULTS

30,000
people on ART for HIV in 2025

3,030
people treated for TB in 2025

220,000
mosquito nets distributed in 2025

Cabo Verde

In Cabo Verde, a strong and stable political environment and a robust health system have resulted in significant gains in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria.

In 2024, Cabo Verde achieved the huge milestone of being certified malaria-free by the World Health Organization, following several consecutive years without local malaria transmission.

The Global Fund aims to support the country to prevent the reintroduction of the disease through the effective implementation of their strategic plan and by building capacity in human resources for health.

The country has also been a leader in efforts to eliminate vertical transmission of HIV – when the virus passes from a mother to her child during pregnancy – and is one of only a few countries in West and Central Africa to be close to achieving this goal.

In 2025, 82% of people living with HIV were receiving ART.

RESULTS[3]

3,240
people on ART for HIV in 2025

155
people treated for TB in 2025



3 Cabo Verde only distributes nets to at-risk populations or during epidemics.

Children at a primary school in the region of Gabú, Guinea Bissau, learn about the importance of malaria prevention ahead of the annual seasonal malaria chemoprevention campaign – where each child under the age of 10 will be given medicine to prevent malaria.

UNDP Guinea-Bissau/Anesu Freddy

Angola

Through focused and prioritized investments at the sub-national level, Angola and the Global Fund are working together to tackle HIV, TB and malaria and build strong and resilient health and community systems. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the Principal Recipient for the Global Fund grant in Angola, responsible for grant implementation as well as the coordination of every aspect of the grant as it relates to engagement with the Ministry of Health, bilateral organizations, UN agencies and other stakeholders.

UNDP and the Global Fund are supporting the review of an HIV and AIDS law that criminalizes HIV transmission, exposure and non-disclosure, threatening the health and well-being of people living with HIV. Global Fund grants are supporting mothers living with HIV to reduce vertical transmission, promoting malaria prevention and treatment, and facilitating the design and implementation of quality control plans for medicines and health products in the city of Benguela.

Community health workers are helping to challenge TB-related stigma and misinformation and deliver lifesaving malaria services in rural areas.
Angola has experienced a resurgence in malaria, with cases up 137% since 2013. However, the malaria mortality rate has increased by less than 1% over that same period.

RESULTS

200,000
people on ART for HIV in 2025

90,000
people treated for TB in 2025

2.49 million
mosquito nets distributed in 2025

Sao Tome and Principe

The Global Fund has been working with Sao Tome and Principe to fight HIV, TB and malaria since 2005. The Global Fund has allocated US$10.6 million to the country for 2026-2028. Grant funding aims to ensure progress toward the elimination of malaria; an increased focus on the burden and needs for key and vulnerable populations; and improvements in the diagnosis, care and treatment of people with multidrug-resistant TB.

Since 2005, there has been a marked increase in the number of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on ART, as well as in the number of pregnant women tested and on ART to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the virus. In 2024, 100% of patients living with both HIV and TB were enrolled on ART, meeting the global target, and TB treatment coverage stood at 63%.

The Global Fund recently financed a south-south cooperation initiative between Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe – a knowledge-sharing effort to leverage Cabo Verde's experience in eliminating malaria. The Portuguese Minister of Health participated in the official launch of this triangular cooperation initiative, highlighting Portugal's commitment to malaria elimination and support for the Global Fund. Portugal is a member of Sao Tome and Principe's Country Coordinating Mechanism. The collaboration between these Lusophone countries illustrates a concerted effort to advance a sustainable, resilient and country-led malaria response in the region.

RESULTS

1,010
people on ART for HIV in 2025

147
people treated for TB in 2025

120,000
mosquito nets distributed in 2025

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste has made significant progress to accelerate and advance critical prevention and treatment services to fight HIV, TB and malaria over the last two decades. Progress has been uneven in meeting the milestone of the UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets: While 89% of people living with HIV knew their status in 2025, 66% were receiving ART (up from 10% in 2010) and just 46% had a suppressed viral load. The country has also reduced malaria cases from more than 200,000 in 2004 to zero indigenous cases, with no malaria-related deaths since 2014. Timor-Leste was certified malaria-free in July 2025.

In 2025, Timor-Leste treated 5,250 people with TB, reflecting the impact of intensified surveillance and enhanced diagnostic systems implemented in one of the world's high TB burden countries. TB-related deaths have dropped by 66% between 2002 and 2024. The country ranks second (together with Myanmar) in TB incidence in the WHO South-East Asia Region.

Since 2003, the Global Fund has disbursed US$106.5 million, investments that have been used to fight the three diseases and build strong and resilient health and community systems.

RESULTS

1,420
people on ART for HIV in 2025

5,250
people treated for TB in 2025

30,000
mosquito nets distributed in 2025

Fighting malaria in Lusophone countries, 2002-2025

Cumulative results (2002-2025) from the six Lusophone countries where the Global Fund currently invests

127.7 million
mosquito nets distributed

168.4 million
cases of malaria treated

22.8 million
structures covered by indoor residual spraying

263.2 million
suspected cases of malaria received a parasitological test

10.8 million
pregnant women received preventive treatment for malaria

1.3 million
children received seasonal malaria chemoprevention

Cumulative Global Fund disbursements in Lusophone countries

As of October 2026, in US$

Angola	486,020,000
Brazil	38,574,000 (2002-2011)
Cabo Verde	34,210,000
Equatorial Guinea	29,854,000 (2002-2011)
Guinea-Bissau	268,250,000
Mozambique	2,890,000,000
Sao Tome and Principe	60,220,000
Timor-Leste	106,470,000

About the Global Fund

The Global Fund is a worldwide partnership to defeat AIDS, TB and malaria and ensure a healthier, safer, more equitable future for all. We raise and invest over US$4 billion a year to fight the deadliest infectious diseases, challenge the injustice that fuels them, and strengthen health systems and pandemic preparedness in more than 100 of the hardest-hit countries. We unite world leaders, communities, civil society, health workers and the private sector to find solutions that have the most impact, and we take them to scale worldwide. Since 2002, the Global Fund partnership has saved 72 million lives.