

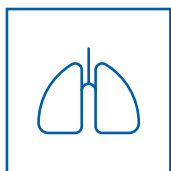
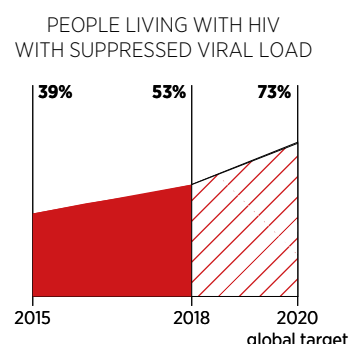
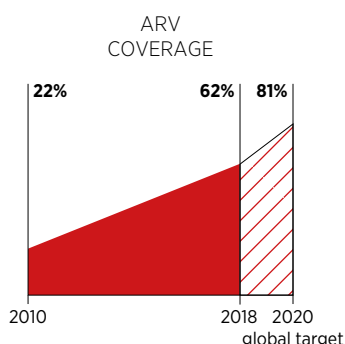
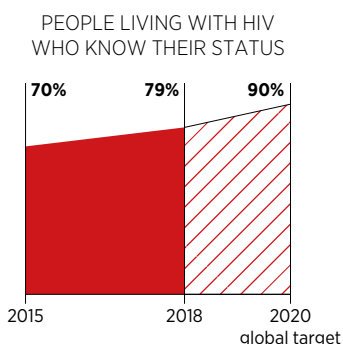
The Global Fund partnership continues to have a huge impact. These achievements are the result of combined efforts of implementer governments, multilateral agencies, bilateral partners, civil society groups, people affected by the diseases, and the private sector.

32 million
lives saved



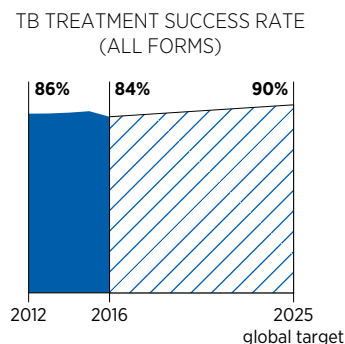
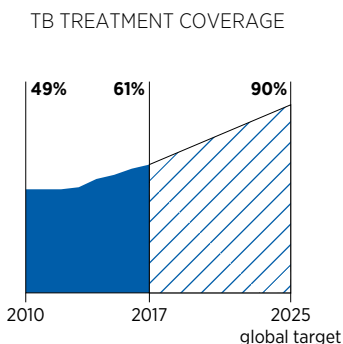
18.9 million

People on antiretroviral therapy for HIV*



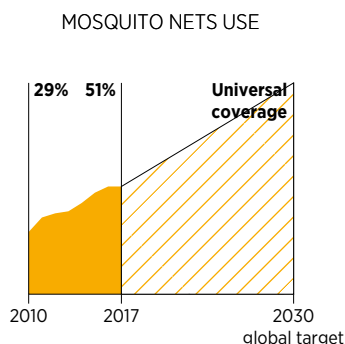
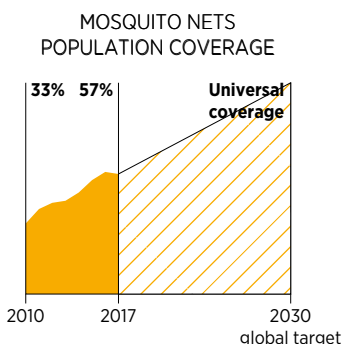
5.3 million

People with TB treated*



131 million

Mosquito nets distributed*



*Results achieved during 2018 by countries and regions where the Global Fund invests. Progress graphs are based on latest available data from WHO and UNAIDS.

STATE OF THE FIGHT

The world has made extraordinary progress in the fight against HIV: deaths have been cut in half since 2005 and coverage of people on antiretroviral therapy has nearly tripled in the past eight years. In 2018, overall HIV incidence rates continued to decline. But 1.7 million new infections is still an unacceptably high number, driven largely by persistent gender and human rights barriers, which reduce uptake and retention of health services. Members of key populations and their partners now account for over half of all new infections, while girls and young women age 15-24 in sub-Saharan Africa are twice as likely to be HIV positive compared to young men of the same age.

The fight against malaria is one of the biggest public health successes of the 21st century.

Global malaria death rates have dropped by 60% since 2000, with more countries being declared malaria-free each year. But after years of steady declines, malaria cases are on the rise — the 10 highest burden countries in Africa reported increases in 2017. Globally, approximately 435,000 people died of malaria in 2017 — two-thirds of them children under 5. A child still dies from malaria every two minutes. Insecticide resistance is gaining ground across Africa, where disease burden is highest, and we are seeing growing drug resistance in the Mekong region.

Tuberculosis kills more people than any other infectious disease; about 1.6 million people died from TB in 2017. Globally, more than 10 million people fell ill with TB in 2017, and 36% of those were missed — undetected, untreated or unreported. Drug-resistant TB is on the rise and makes up one-third of all global deaths from antimicrobial resistance, posing a potentially catastrophic risk to global health security. Acknowledging that much more is needed if we are to eliminate TB as an epidemic by 2030, global leaders set ambitious new goals in 2018: find and treat 40 million people with active TB between 2018 and 2022, and provide preventive treatment for 30 million people with latent TB.

GLOBAL FUND RESPONSE

Timely antiretroviral therapy for **HIV** saves lives, drastically reduces onward transmission and is highly cost-effective. The Global Fund's market shaping strategy has led to enormous savings in ARVs, enabling countries to put even more people on treatment. Recognizing that testing and treatment alone will not end the HIV epidemic, the Global Fund is committed to increasing the reach and quality of prevention and care services. We increased our investments fivefold to fight the gender inequalities that make adolescent girls and young women more vulnerable to HIV infection; the Global Fund's matching funds program used US\$55 million to mobilize an additional US\$140 million for programs to reduce new HIV infections, violence, and unintended pregnancies among 1 million adolescent girls and young women in 13 hardest-hit countries.

Progress against the **TB** epidemic depends on improved case finding. The Global Fund is investing US\$125 million in catalytic funding in 13 countries that account for 75% of missing people with TB globally to find an additional 1.5 million cases by the end of 2019. The Global Fund is the largest external source of financing for the drug-resistant TB response in low- and middle-income countries. In countries where the Global Fund invests, 114,000 people were on treatment for multidrug-resistant TB in 2018. We are working with partners to support introduction of new drugs that provide better and faster treatment of drug-resistant TB, and investing heavily in expansion of diagnostic molecular technology, a transformational approach that increases the speed and accuracy of diagnosis of drug-resistant TB.

The Global Fund has vastly expanded access to long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, which are one of the most cost-effective tools to reduce **malaria** incidence. In the hardest-hit countries across the Sahel, the Global Fund supports seasonal prevention campaigns, a cost-effective and targeted intervention for young children that can reduce malaria cases by more than 50%. We work with partners to continually improve prevention and treatment tools, such as the pilot introduction of a new malaria vaccine and new mosquito nets to combat insecticide resistance in Africa. Our largest regional grant, the Regional Artemisinin-resistance Initiative, is accelerating malaria elimination in the Mekong as a bulwark against drug resistance.

Building inclusive, **resilient and sustainable systems for health** and promoting and protecting human rights and gender equality are essential parts of our strategy to defeat HIV, TB and malaria and to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3: health and well-being for all. The Global Fund is the largest multilateral provider of grants to support sustainable systems for health, investing more than US\$1 billion a year on improving procurement and supply chains; strengthening data systems; training health care workers; building stronger community responses; and promoting more integrated health services. Strong systems for health reinforce global health security by building stronger surveillance, diagnostic and emergency response capabilities to prepare for and respond to new and existing health threats.