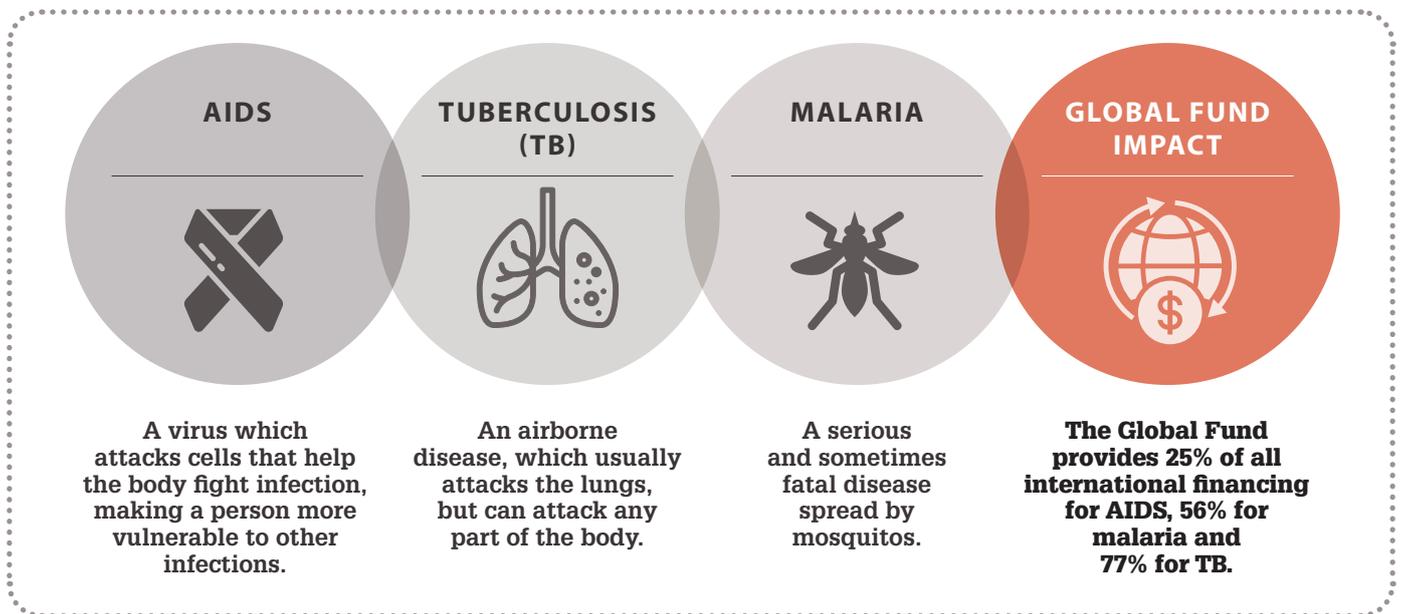


An introduction to the Global Fund



What is the Global Fund?

The **Global Fund** is an international financing institution, designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria epidemics. AIDS, TB and malaria are all preventable and treatable and the partnership aims to promote innovative solutions to these global health challenges and future ones.

The idea for the Global Fund arose from a wellspring of grassroots political advocacy coming face-to-face with the imperatives of global leadership. Since its inception, the Global Fund has grown into one of the largest and most effective multilateral health organisations in the world.

COVID-19 and the Global Fund

The **Global Fund's COVID-19 Response Mechanism** (C19RM) is now the primary channel for providing grant support to low-and middle-income countries for COVID-19 tests, treatment, and PPE. In more than 120 countries around the world, the Global Fund continues to make urgent adaptations to life saving HIV, TB and malaria programmes to respond to COVID-19 cases in endemic countries.

GLOBAL FUND IMPACT

Since its creation in 2002, the Global Fund has:

DISBURSED
more than
US \$50 billion
in the fight
against HIV, TB
and malaria

INVESTED
in programmes to
strengthen healthcare
systems across
more than
155 countries

SAVED
44 million
lives

PROVIDED
Prevention,
treatment and
care services to
hundreds of
millions of people

CASE STUDY

During his 59 years as a TB doctor in Kyrgyzstan, 85-year-old Dr. Sultanmurat Atabekovich Cholponbaev has witnessed remarkable changes.

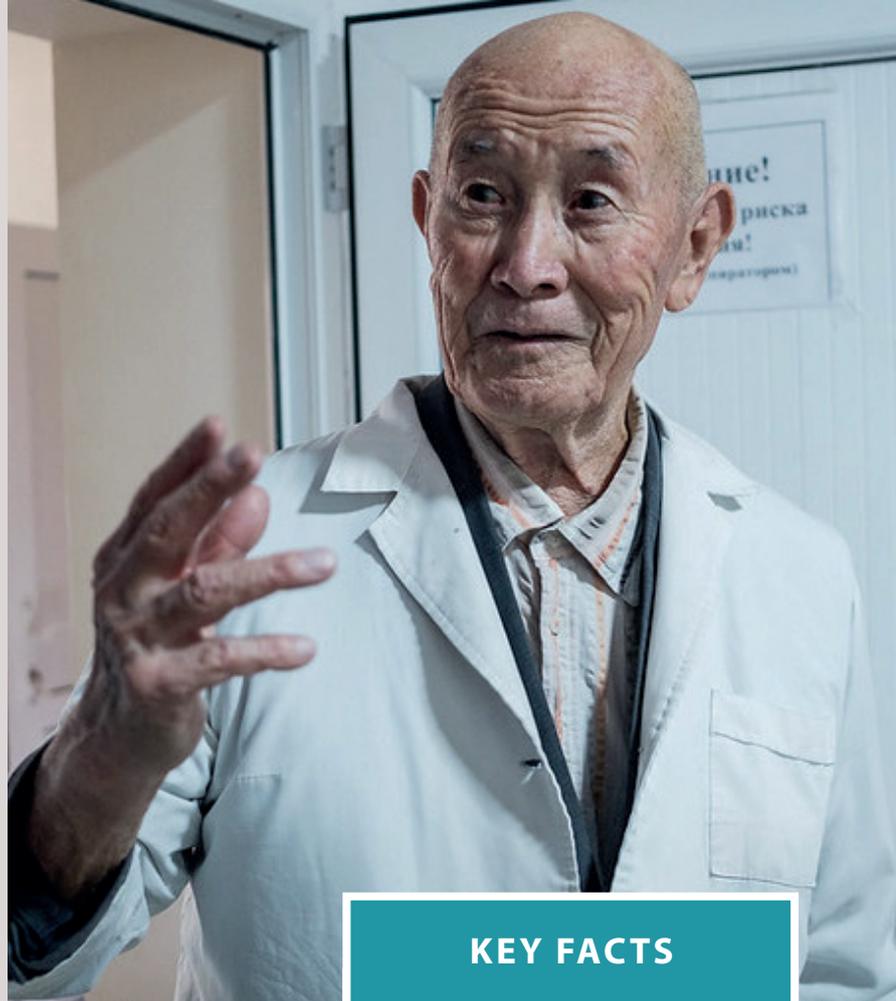
“In the beginning, people came in like skeletons and could barely breathe.

There were more severe forms of TB,”

He believes organizations, like the Global Fund, have brought about “great changes” because they support very effective “methods and treatment”.

But Kyrgyzstan is still one of the 30 countries with the highest level of multi-drug resistant TB. COVID-19 has made these problems more urgent due to sharp drops in testing and treatment, which are expected to lead to the increased cost to human life. Read more about health workers who have first-hand experience of the impact of the Global Fund [here](#).

DR. SULTANMURAT ATABEKOVICH CHOLPONBAEV
© Dmitriy Motinov/UNDP Kyrgyzstan



KEY FACTS



The number of deaths caused by AIDS, TB and malaria each year have been reduced by 46% since 2002 in countries where the Global Fund invests.



Essential resources have been diverted to tackle COVID-19, eliminating 12 years of progress in the fight against AIDS, TB and malaria.



Ending the epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria is laid out in Sustainable Development Goal 3.3, which we could meet with sufficient political will and funding.

Advocating for the Global Fund

- 01 The Global Fund Replenishments** provide opportunities for countries to make financial pledges to the Global Fund, for three-year cycles, so it can function effectively. The Global Fund estimates a need for the 7th Replenishment of the Global Fund - due to take place in September 2022 – as US \$18 billion. Replenishments are key moments for advocates to speak to governments about the Global Fund and push for political will to end AIDS, TB and Malaria.
- 02 RESULTS has a history of campaigning for strong Global Fund replenishments, helping obtain £1.4 billion** from the UK Government in 2019. Grassroots advocates played a strong part in this success! It is critical that the UK maintains its historic position as a leading donor of the Global Fund to ensure a continued role in ending AIDS, TB, and malaria epidemics by 2030, as well as mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on the three diseases as part of the wider global pandemic response.

“When I first mooted the idea of the Global Fund, people said I was dreaming... I love dreams. It always starts with a dream.”

KOFI ANNAN, FORMER SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS