



# **STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS FOR IMPACT**

**GLOBAL FUND RESULTS SUMMARY 2012**

# INTRODUCTION

The Global Fund's vision is simple: a world free from the burden of AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. The Global Fund is part of a tremendous effort on the part of many partners around the world to reverse the devastation caused by these three pandemics and every dollar invested can save more lives.

Ten years ago, the world was struggling to engage in the battle against HIV, TB and malaria, and access to key interventions was limited. This situation has now been transformed. Public sector and community-led health programs in low- and middle-income countries have launched an unprecedented fight against the three diseases.

**3.6 MILLION PEOPLE** are currently receiving antiretroviral therapy

**9.3 MILLION PEOPLE** have been treated for tuberculosis

**270 MILLION INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS** have been distributed to protect families from malaria

**8.7 MILLION LIVES** HAVE BEEN SAVED

# MEASURING RESULTS

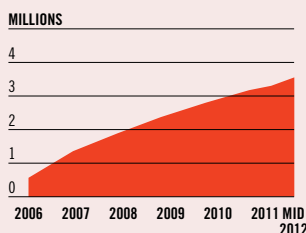
The Global Fund depends on hundreds of partners - including governments, donors, recipients, advocates, technical agencies, the private sector and civil society organizations - to design and implement grants, and to achieve and measure results and impact.

The Global Fund model is built on performance-based funding: the premise of its grant-making is that funding for country-owned programs goes hand-in-hand with the responsibility to achieve verifiable results in terms of people receiving services. All Global Fund grants have a transparent performance framework and report their service delivery results against this framework as part of each periodic request for disbursement. Every three years, each grant also undergoes an extensive review of performance and impact. By the end of 2011, 628 of the Global Fund's grants had been through this extensive review process.

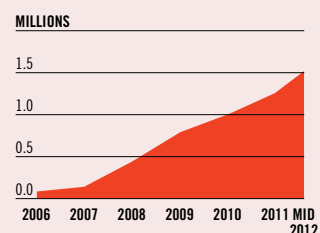
## KEY RESULTS

### KEY RESULTS FOR HIV

PEOPLE CURRENTLY RECEIVING ARV THERAPY

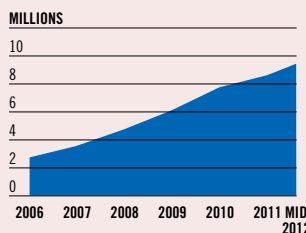


HIV-POSITIVE PREGNANT WOMEN RECEIVING ARV PROPHYLAXIS FOR PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

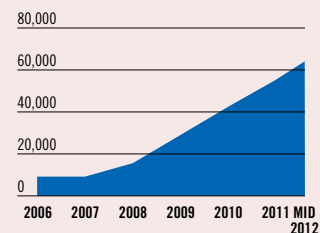


### KEY RESULTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

NEW SMEAR-POSITIVE TB CASES DETECTED AND TREATED

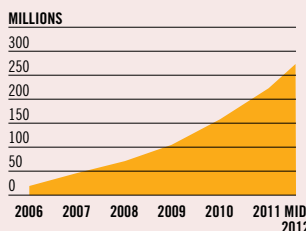


PEOPLE TREATED FOR MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT TB

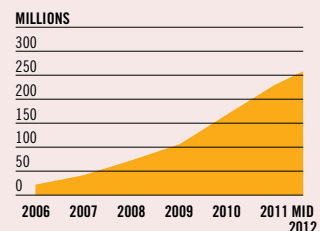


### KEY RESULTS FOR MALARIA

INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS DISTRIBUTED



CASES OF MALARIA TREATED



In 2010, programs supported by the Global Fund accounted for nearly half of all people receiving antiretroviral (ARV) therapy around the world and two-thirds of all TB treatment - as well as a third of all insecticide-treated nets distributed in Africa between 2008 and 2010.

## MEASURING IMPACT

As the Global Fund's grant portfolio has grown in size and complexity over the last ten years, the ways that performance of supported programs are assessed have also evolved. In the early years, the organization analyzed performance in terms of outputs. After a decade of success and innovation, the Global Fund and its investments are now maturing and the scale-up in services is having measurable effects on reducing the burden of the three diseases in many places. The focus is now on working with partners to assess impact achieved and ensuring that new resources are invested strategically to make the impact sustainable.

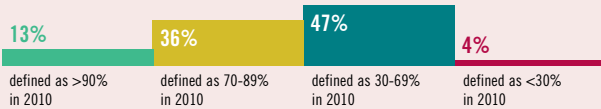
### IMPACT ON HIV

HIV incidence and mortality are declining across the world. Across 105 Global Fund-supported countries with sufficient data, 41 percent have met, or are on track to meet, the international target of universal access to ARV therapy by 2015. For PMTCT prophylaxis coverage, 32 percent have met, or are on track to meet, the target by 2015. More than half the countries are on track to meet targets for HIV incidence and mortality.

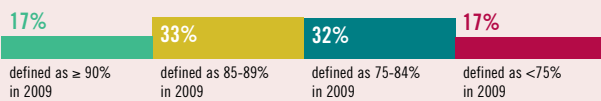
### PROGRESS TOWARD INTERNATIONAL TARGETS FOR TUBERCULOSIS IN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RECEIVED GLOBAL FUND TUBERCULOSIS GRANTS

- Target already met
- Target expected to be met by 2015
- Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist
- No progress or deterioration

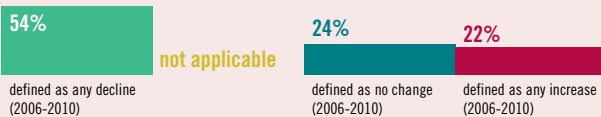
#### TB CASE DETECTION Target: at least 70% TB case detection (all forms) by 2015



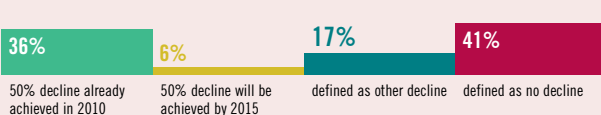
#### NEW SMEAR-POSITIVE TB TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE Target: 90% success rate by 2015



#### TB INCIDENCE RATE Target: declining trend in TB incidence by 2015



#### TB MORTALITY RATE Target: 50% decline in TB mortality (1990-2015)



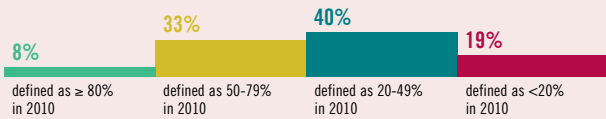
### IMPACT ON MALARIA

For malaria, important declines in case incidence and mortality have been seen in recent years alongside significant increases in the coverage of insecticide-treated net distribution. However, further acceleration is needed to achieve the relevant international targets by 2015.

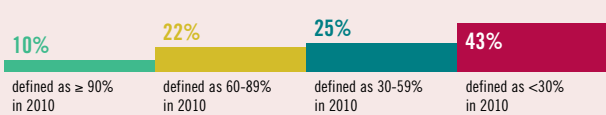
### PROGRESS TOWARD INTERNATIONAL TARGETS FOR HIV IN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RECEIVED GLOBAL FUND HIV GRANTS

- Target already met
- Target expected to be met by 2015
- Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist
- No progress or deterioration

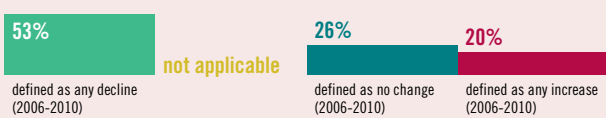
#### ARV THERAPY COVERAGE Target: 80% coverage by 2015



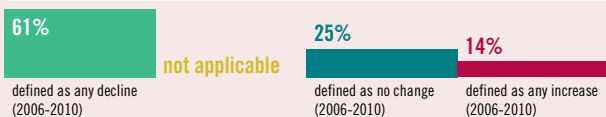
#### PMTCT COVERAGE Target: 90% coverage by 2015



#### HIV INCIDENCE Target: declining trend by 2015



#### HIV MORTALITY Target: declining trend by 2015



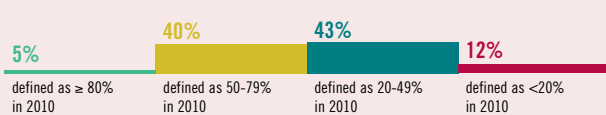
### IMPACT ON TUBERCULOSIS

TB mortality has reduced dramatically since 2000, and 50 percent or more of the countries that have received Global Fund support are on track to meet the international targets for case detection, treatment success and TB disease incidence.

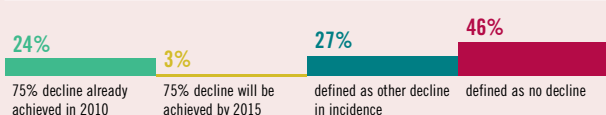
### PROGRESS TOWARD INTERNATIONAL TARGETS FOR MALARIA IN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RECEIVED GLOBAL FUND MALARIA GRANTS

- Target already met
- Target expected to be met by 2015
- Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist
- No progress or deterioration

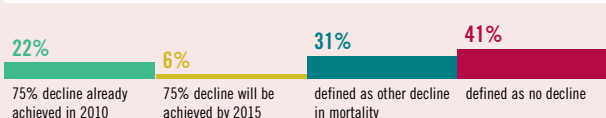
#### HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET Target: 80% household ownership by 2015



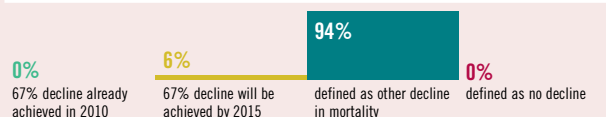
#### MALARIA CASE INCIDENCE RATE Target: 75% decline (2000-2015)



#### MALARIA MORTALITY RATE Target: 75% decline (2000-2015)

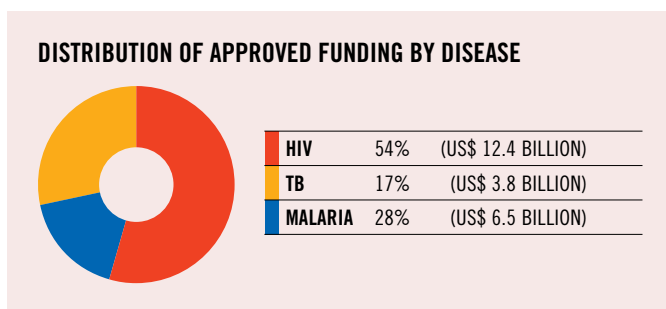


#### ALL-CAUSE UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE Target: 67% decline (1990-2015)

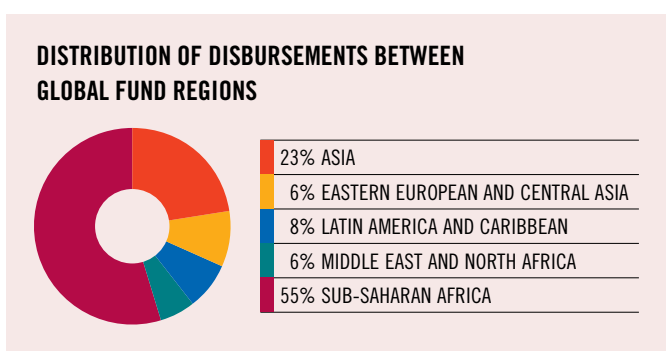


## GRANT FINANCING

Between 2002 and the end of 2011 a total of US\$ 22.9 billion in funding was approved for programs in 151 countries, allocated by disease as follows:



As of December 2011, the Global Fund had disbursed a total of US\$ 15.7 billion by the end of 2011, distributed by region as shown below.



As the leading international financier for the three diseases, the Global Fund accounts for 21 percent of international funding. For HIV, 82 percent for TB, and 50 percent for malaria, and it make renewal decisions regarding grants worth US\$ 8 billion in 2012 and 2013 alone and the Board has requested the Secretariat to move ahead with plans for the approval of up to US\$ 1.6 billion in new funding in the coming years.

## INVESTING FOR IMPACT

The Global Fund has developed a strategy for 2012-2016 which aims to maximize returns by investing funds more strategically for increased impact.

With partners the Global Fund is developing a new funding model that will enable more strategic investment decisions through enhanced dialogue with applicants and other donors, and the provision of more flexible and predictable funding. This will help ensure financing for the right interventions and the right populations in the right countries.

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## CONCLUSION

The Global Fund was created to be different. It is an international financing institution dedicated to disbursing additional resources to combat HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. It is also a unique, innovative partnership between governments, civil society, UN agencies, the private sector and affected communities, with an operational model based on country ownership and performance-based funding. This means that countries use Global Fund financing to implement programs based on their own needs, and that countries are responsible for the results and impact achieved.

Together with partners, the Global Fund is helping to turn the tide on HIV, TB and malaria through one of the most ambitious global health interventions in history. The decisions that are made now – by the Global Fund, recipient countries and donors – will determine whether current progress can be maintained and the health-related Millennium Development Goals be met. The Global Fund is committed to ensuring that the next ten years surpass the achievements of the previous decade.

### EXAMPLES OF GLOBAL FUND-SUPPORTED PROGRAMS

- Namibia achieved universal access to treatment for HIV by end 2010 – 88 percent of eligible adults and more than 95 percent of eligible children are receiving lifesaving treatment. The Global Fund contributes 47 percent of the cost of medication as well as funding prevention activities, condom distribution, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission.
- Tanzania (United Republic) has seen marked declines in all-cause under-5 mortality. Based on epidemiological modeling, insecticide-treated net distribution alone had lowered the mortality rate by 15 percent.
- Ethiopia is one of the sub-Saharan African countries to have witnessed significant declines in HIV incidence and mortality. If the current trends continue, Ethiopia will reach the Millennium Development Goal targets for HIV.
- A grant to Rwanda has been used to implement a social insurance scheme for disadvantaged populations and workers in the informal sector.
- China has used Global Fund grants to support the development of strong surveillance and measurement systems for TB. This initiative has been cited by the World Health Organization as a model for other countries to follow.
- The International HIV/AIDS Alliance in Ukraine has used a Global Fund grant to introduce a specially developed database to monitor the provision of HIV services to most-at-risk population, allowing for real-time reporting. The software is used by more than 150 nongovernmental organizations in Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia and Tajikistan.
- Swaziland has seen a 95 percent decline in the number of reported malaria cases between 2001 and 2010, and is preparing to enter the malaria pre-elimination phase.

**The Global Fund Results Report 2012 presents the latest data from recipients of Global Fund grants in 151 countries as well as the latest evidence of impact on the HIV, TB and malaria pandemics, and the most up-to-date information on Global Fund financing. For a copy of the full report, please visit our website at [www.theglobalfund.org](http://www.theglobalfund.org)**