Get Back on Track
#endtheepidemics

GFAN as a global health coalition calls for IMMEDIATE ACTION to get back on course to end the three epidemics.

Policy experts and decision makers must acknowledge, articulate, and draw attention to the ways in which HIV, TB and malaria efforts are off-track and update strategies to bring responses back on course to ending the three epidemics.

Global technical partners, notably WHO, UNAIDS, and the Stop TB Partnership and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, must re-examine current progress and challenges and recalculate current epidemic trajectories and global resource needs.

The Global Fund, given its record of success and central role in financing epidemic responses, should be ambitious in setting replenishment targets for the 2020–2022 funding cycle and be forceful in communicating the costs of inaction.

Donor governments and implementing countries should recognize the urgency and peril of the situation and mobilize resources without delay. The technical partners have estimated the total funding need for AIDS, TB and malaria at US$46 billion annually, of which GFAN estimates that the Global Fund’s contribution would need to be between US$16.8 and US$18 billion in the next replenishment period. This requires donor governments making increased pledges – as early as possible – to the Global Fund’s imminent replenishment for 2020–2022.

Advocates should boldly demand increases in international aid for health, including for programs against HIV, TB and malaria, and should press all governments to build resilient and sustainable systems for health and commitments to health for all.
WARNING:
New data show that the world is not on target to end the three epidemics and will not meet 2030 targets without significant increases in funding.

**HIV** is the leading global cause of early death among women ages 15–49 and causes over 5% of disability among adults ages 15–49. A total of 37.6 million people now live with HIV, and 1.8 million become newly infected every year.

**TB** is the world’s most lethal infectious disease, and the number 1 killer of people with HIV with over 10 million new cases each year, an estimated 1.8 million deaths annually, over a quarter of the world’s population carrying latent TB infection, and many more at risk for infection and illness.

**Malaria** infected an estimated 216 million people in 2016, killing 445,000 people, including 285,000 children under the age of five. Malaria remains a major killer of children, taking the life of one child every two minutes.

The world risks losing control of all three epidemics.

Uncontrolled and potentially worsened epidemics will cost countless lives, undermine economic and human development, and threaten the health security for all people on the planet.