

Women Deliver Key Messages

The Global Fund has a history of doing extraordinary work: few other initiatives have had the impact that the Global Fund has in saving lives, preventing infections, and creating strong and resilient health systems. While the Global Fund's Investment Case outlines the absolute minimum level of investment needed to address HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria over the next 3 years, we are at a critical moment where the minimum may not be enough to prevent us from sliding back. A strong investment in the Global Fund is essential to getting us back on track to ending the epidemics.

At least US\$18 billion is needed to fund programming to get the world back on track to end the epidemics. Even this US\$18 billion is modest considering the significant resource gap identified by the Global Fund and its technical partners, as outlined in the Investment Case.

Adolescents and young women remain at high risk for the three diseases: HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, just as the world's largest ever generation of young people come of age in low and middle-income countries.

Of the 1.8 million people who become newly infected with HIV every year, nearly 1 million are women and girls and a disproportionate number, over 350,000 per year, occur in adolescent and young women between the ages of 10 and 24. Every year, 125 million young women are at risk of malaria during pregnancy. First-time mothers, often young women in countries with a high burden of malaria, are especially vulnerable.

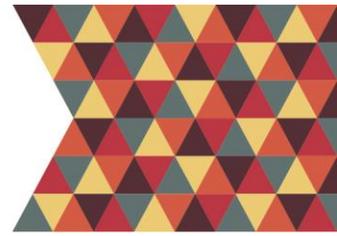
For more details visit: <http://www.globalfundadvocatesnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/An-Extraordinary-Investment-final.pdf>

We need a full investment in the Global Fund

Full investment in the health of adolescents and young women through the Global Fund and other financing programs is needed to prevent needless costs to people's health and lives and to reinforce economies, health security, and sustainable development.

The Global Fund and its partners have shown what can be done:

- Evidence shows that intensive and innovative HIV programs for adolescent girls and young women have reduced rates of new HIV infections by 25%–40%.
- The number of people becoming ill with TB each year has been driven down by 1.5% annually, and there has been a 30% decrease in TB-related deaths since 2002, saving over 50 million lives.

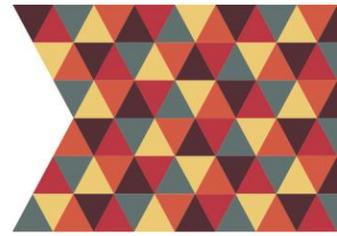


- Annual malaria cases have dropped by 42% since 2000, and annual malaria deaths have been cut by 60%.

However, there is still more work that needs to be done:

- HIV is the leading global cause of early death among women ages 15–49.
- Every year, over 350,000 adolescent girls (10–19 years) and young women (15–24 years) become newly HIV infected in low- and middle-income countries.
- Although global rates of new HIV infections are falling, rates among adolescents and young women remain high in many locations, signaling potential for resurgence of HIV epidemics as cohorts of young people expand. Programs are not yet in place to ensure that all of these young people have access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services and combination HIV prevention options, education and economic opportunity, and autonomy in negotiating sex and marriage.
- Every year, 125 million young women around the world are at risk from malaria during pregnancy. It is estimated that 10,000 women and 200,000 infants die annually as a result of malaria infection during pregnancy. First-time mothers, often young women in high-burden countries, are especially vulnerable. Despite these risks, current efforts to offer preventive malaria treatment during pregnancy, known as intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp), and preventive treatment for children during seasonal malaria outbreaks, known as IPTc or seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC), are reaching only a fraction of women and children in need.
- The emerging generation of young people should not live in fear of losing their health and lives from infectious disease and should not face the corresponding loss of access to education, work, and opportunity due to illness or disability. Full investment in the health of adolescents and young women through the Global Fund and other financing programs is needed to prevent needless costs to people's health and lives as well as to and reinforce economies, health security, and sustainable development.
- The rights and equality of women are not improving, and neither are the human rights of many key and vulnerable populations including lesbian, gay and transgender people, sex workers, people who use drugs, prisoners, mobile and migrant populations, people in humanitarian crises, and Indigenous people. For example, in 2017, a total of 60 countries were reported to have experienced a decrease in gender equality over the previous year.

For more details: <http://www.globalfundadvocatesnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Get-back-on-Track-Full-Report-FINAL.pdf>



What does more investment in the Global Fund mean for women around the world?

Every US\$ 100 million dollar investment in the Global Fund means:

- 20,000 additional women on treatment to prevent passing HIV to their babies.
- 5.3 million additional mosquito nets could be distributed and protect first-time mothers, families and young children.
- save 114,000 lives through programs supported by the Global Fund.
- Avert 1.7 million new infections or cases across the three diseases.

More investment means saving more lives.

For more details visit: <http://www.globalfundadvocatesnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Sixth-Replenishment-100-Million-Breakdown-16-January-2019.pdf>