Global Fund Overview

The Global Fund is a partnership designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. As an international organization, the Global Fund mobilizes and invests more than US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries. In partnership with governments, civil society, technical agencies, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, we are challenging barriers and embracing innovation.

A smart investment

In 2000, AIDS, TB and malaria appeared to be unstoppable. In many countries, AIDS devastated an entire generation, leaving countless orphans and shattered communities. Malaria killed young children and pregnant women unable to protect themselves from mosquitoes or access life-saving medicine. TB unfairly afflicted the poor, as it had for millennia.

The world fought back. As a partnership of governments, civil society, technical agencies, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund pools the world's resources to invest strategically in programs to end AIDS, TB and malaria as epidemics.

"The Global Fund is one of the best and kindest things people have ever done for one another. It is a fantastic vehicle for scaling up the treatments and preventive tools we have today – to make sure they reach the people who need them." Bill Gates at the Opening Ceremony of the 16th International AIDS Conference

An innovative partnership

The Global Fund partnership model is designed to promote innovative solutions to global health challenges. Countries take the lead in determining where and how to best fight AIDS, TB and malaria. Collectively, the Global Fund harnesses the best possible experience, insights and innovation in the public and private sectors to respond to diseases and build resilient and sustainable systems for health.

HOW IT WORKS

WE RAISE THE MONEY

The Global Fund raises and invests more than US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries. The money comes 93% from donor governments and 7% from the private sector and foundations.



COUNTRIES MAKE INVESTMENT DECISIONS

A Country Coordinating Mechanism made up of representatives of people whose lives are affected by the three diseases, medical experts, government and civil society meets and develops a plan to fight the diseases in their community.

WE REVIEW AND APPROVE

An independent panel of experts reviews the plan to determine if it will achieve results. The panel may request changes to the plan. Once finalized, it goes to the Global Fund's Board for approval.

Results that matter

Working together, smart effective health investments through the Global Fund have saved 32 million lives and provided prevention, treatment and care services to hundreds of millions of people, helping to revitalize entire communities, strengthen local health systems and improve economies.

Scientific advances, innovative ideas and private sector savvy are unlocking improvements in disease prevention, treatment and care. Millions of people are now on antiretroviral therapy and spared the death sentence that used to come with HIV. The number of people dying of malaria, most of them young children, has been cut in half. New diagnostics systems are speeding up the testing and treatment of people with TB.

Learn more [/en/impact/]

Where programs are

Here is an overview of Global Fund investments by region based on disbursements in the 2017-2019 allocation period as of mid-2019.

Learn more about our partnership's programs and impact by country or region on our <u>Data Explorer</u> [<u>https://data.theglobalfund.org]</u> site.

Global Fund investments by region

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE 2017-2019 ALLOCATION PERIOD AS OF JUNE 2019

3% Eastern Europe and Central Asia



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Principles

Partnership

The only way to end AIDS, TB and malaria as epidemics is by working together: Governments, civil society, communities affected by the diseases, technical partners, the private sector, faith-based organizations, and other funders. All those involved in the response to the diseases should be involved in the decision-making process.

Country ownership

People implementing programs on the ground know best how to respond to AIDS, TB and malaria in their local contexts. Country ownership means that people determine their own solutions to fighting these three diseases, and take full responsibility for them. Each country tailors its response to the political, cultural and epidemiological context.

Performance-based funding

Programs need to have proven, effective and time-bound results in order to receive continued funding. Local Fund Agents carefully monitor and verify program performance and results.

Transparency

The Global Fund operates with a high degree of transparency in all of its work, including applications for funding, funding decisions, grant performance, results, governance and oversight. All audits and investigations by the Office of the Inspector

General are openly published. The Global Fund also fully supports and participates in the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

History of the Global Fund

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was created in 2002 to raise, manage and invest the world's money to respond to three of the deadliest infectious diseases the world has ever known. The mission of the Global Fund is to invest the world's money to defeat these three diseases.

The idea for the Global Fund arose from a wellspring of grass-roots political advocacy coming face-to-face with the imperatives of global leadership. AIDS, TB and malaria are all preventable and treatable – but solving this problem requires the commitment not only of world leaders and decision-makers but also of those working on the ground to help the men, women and children living with these diseases.

"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

The idea was discussed at a G8 summit in Okinawa, Japan, in 2000. The real commitment began to coalesce at the African Union summit in April 2001, continued at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session in June of that year, and was finally endorsed by the G8 at their summit in Genoa, Italy, in July 2001. A Transitional Working Group was established to determine the principles and working modalities of the new organization, and the Global Fund came into being in January 2002.

Learn more about who contributes to the Global Fund partnership and how.

<u>Partners & Structures</u> [/en/partners-structures/]

Published 28 June 2019

Related Resources

- <u>The Global Fund Brochure [/media/5431/corporate_theglobalfund_brochure_en.pdf?u=637146788030000000]</u>
 - <u>English The Global Fund Brochure [/media/5431/corporate_theglobalfund_brochure_en.pdf?</u> <u>u=637146788030000000</u>]
 - <u>Español corporate_theglobalfund_brochure_es.pdf [/media/9009/corporate_theglobalfund_brochure_es.pdf?</u> <u>u=637165999380000000</u>]
 - <u>Français Brochure du Fonds mondial [/media/6049/corporate_theglobalfund_brochure_fr.pdf?</u>
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PDF - 1.5 MB

- <u>HIV & AIDS [/en/hivaids/]</u>
- <u>Tuberculosis [/en/tuberculosis/]</u>
- <u>Malaria [/en/malaria/]</u>
- <u>Country Coordinating Mechanism [/en/country-coordinating-mechanism/]</u>
- <u>Staff [/en/staff/]</u>
- <u>Technical Review Panel [/en/technical-review-panel/]</u>
- Local Fund Agent [/en/lfa/]

- <u>Implementing Partners [/en/implementing-partners/]</u>
- Office of the Inspector General [/en/oig/]

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