



The Global Fund's 2023 Results Report

2022, says the Global Fund, was a year of rapid acceleration in the Global Fund partnership's fight against HIV, TB and malaria (HTM). Programs to tackle the three diseases showed a robust recovery following COVID-19 disruptions. After seeing the gains of the last two decades sharply reversed during 2020 and only a partial recovery the following year, in 2022 the organization put more people on HIV antiretroviral therapy (ART) than ever before; it found and put more people with TB on treatment than previously, and it distributed a record number of mosquito nets to prevent malaria. Overall, most of the Fund's prevention and treatment programs exceeded pre-COVID-19 pandemic results.

This article brings you the most striking findings of the report which you can download [here](#).

59 million lives saved

Since its creation, health programs supported by the Global Fund partnership have saved 59 million lives.

Figure 1. HIV, TB and malaria status at a glance



24.5m

People on antiretroviral therapy for HIV



6.7m

People treated for TB



219.7m

Mosquito nets distributed

Programmatic results achieved during 2022 by countries and regions where the Global Fund invests. Progress graphs are based on latest published data from WHO (2022 release for TB and malaria) and UMEOD (2023 release). Malaria mosquito net coverage calculated based on 55 African countries for which data is available from WHO/Malaria Atlas Project estimates.

Since 2002, the Global Fund partnership has cut the combined death rate from AIDS, TB and malaria (ATM) by 55%. Thanks to the efforts of communities, governments, the private sector, civil society, and its technical partners, HTM programs have registered strong recoveries from the impact of COVID-19, delivering some record-breaking results.

However, multiple challenges, including climate change and conflict, as well as deepening inequalities and a growing threat to human rights, have put the target to end the ATM epidemics by 2030 increasingly at risk. To halt these diseases, the Global Fund says, we must continue to invest in innovations while accelerating efforts to end the stark inequities that fuel HTM.

Figure 2. State of the fight



HIV

The Global Fund provides 38% of international financing for HIV programs. In countries where the Global Fund invests, AIDS-related deaths reduced by 72% between 2002 and 2022. HIV programs largely recovered from the impact of COVID-19, and the number of people reached with HIV prevention services increased significantly. However, infection rates have been rising in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we must continue to invest in efforts to remove human rights and gender-related barriers to health services.



Tuberculosis

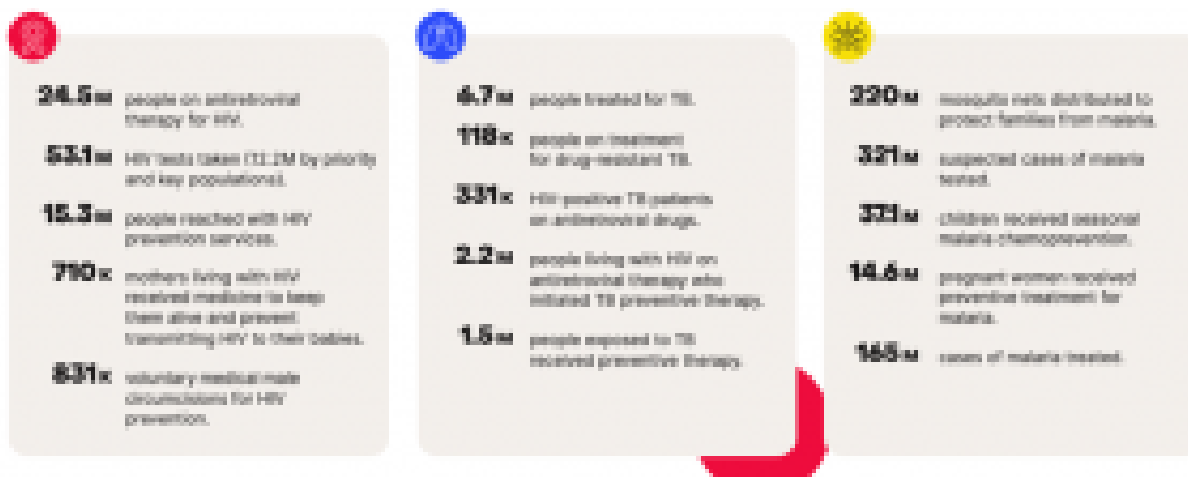
The Global Fund provides the largest share – 70% – of all international financing for TB. In countries where the Global Fund invests, TB deaths (excluding people living with HIV) reduced by 18% between 2002 and 2021. In 2022, TB programs accelerated their recovery, not only erasing the losses of 2020 but exceeding the pre-COVID-19 results of 2019. We registered an increase of 1.4 million more people diagnosed and treated in 2022 compared to 2021. Innovations – such as integrating screening for TB alongside other diseases, and new treatments including for drug-resistant TB – are boosting our progress.



Malaria

The Global Fund provides 85% of all international financing for malaria programs. In countries where the Global Fund invests, deaths have gone down by 27% between 2002 and 2021. In 2022, we increased testing for suspected cases of malaria, and continued to support cost-effective innovations, such as seasonal malaria chemoprevention, ramping up the fight against the disease. However, climate change and extreme weather events threaten our progress. We must increase our efforts to reach the goal of ending malaria by 2030.

Figure 3. Key results in 2022



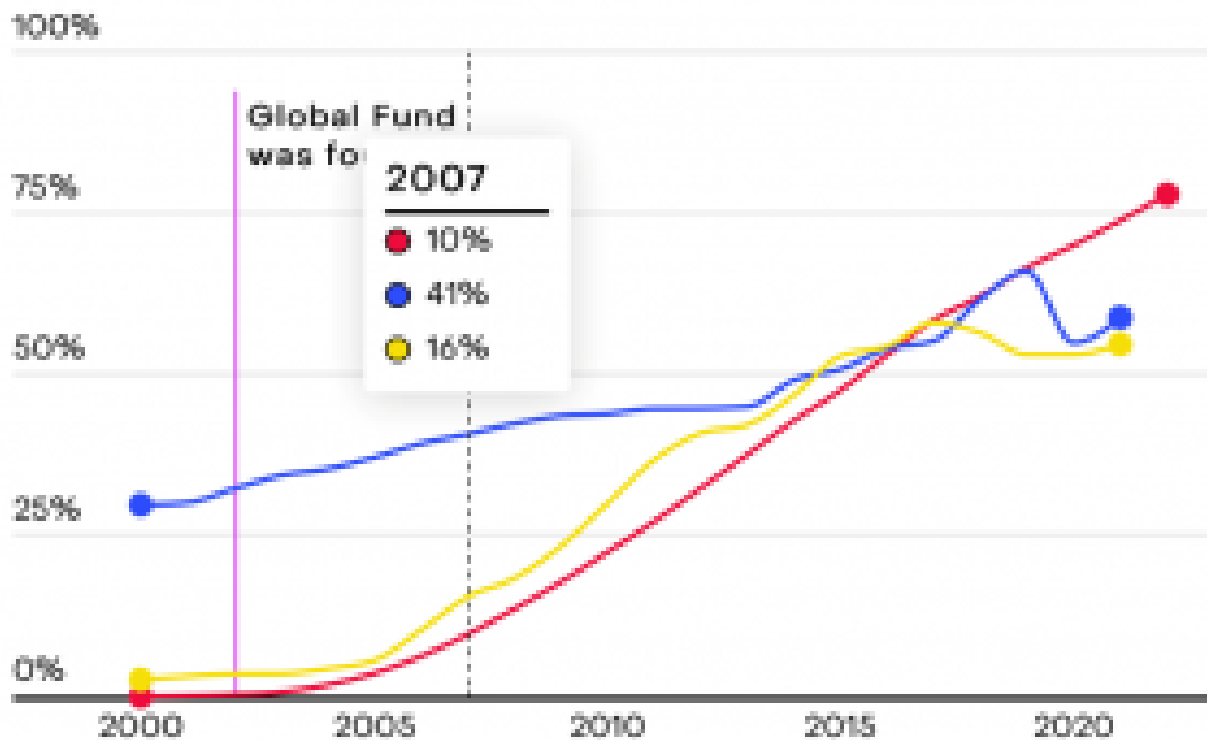
Prevention and treatment interventions for HIV, TB and malaria

The coverage of HTM prevention and treatment interventions in countries where the Global Fund invests has increased rapidly since its establishment in 2002. In 2022, HIV prevention services increased by 22% compared to 2021. The number of people diagnosed and treated for TB increased by 26%, and the number of cases of malaria treated increased by 11%. The Global Fund is investing to get the world back on track toward ending HTM and making the world more equitable and safer from future threats.

It measures its progress against the targets in the global HTM plans and in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 of health and well-being for all. Its achievements are the result of efforts by a wide array of actors comprising the Global Fund partnership, including governments, multilateral agencies, bilateral partners, the private sector, civil society groups, and people affected by the three diseases.

Figure 4. Coverage of prevention and treatment interventions

- HIV - % of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy
- Tuberculosis - % of TB treatment coverage
- Malaria - % of population with access to a long-lasting insecticide-treated net



Malaria coverage is calculated based on 38 African countries where the Global Fund invests, for which data is available from WHO/Malaria Atlas Project estimates. HIV and TB estimates are based on all countries where the Global Fund invests. Based on published data from WHO (2022 release for TB and malaria) and UNAIDS (2023 release).

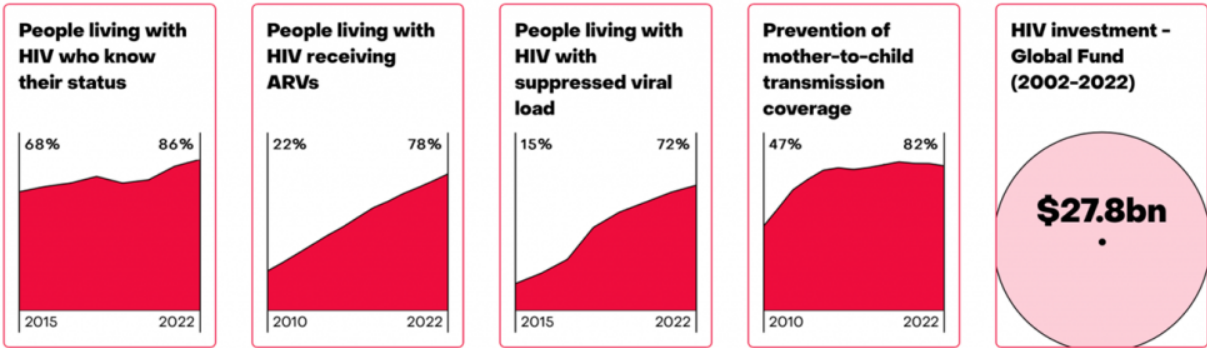
Source: Global Fund Data Explorer

HIV

In 2022, there was an accelerated recovery of HIV testing services for groups in greatest need. 15.3 million people were reached with HIV prevention services, including 6.8 million key population (KP) members and 7.6 million young people (including 3.6 million adolescent girls and young women). The Global Fund supports the procurement of innovative tools such as long-acting pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) including injectable cabotegravir (CAB-LA) as well the Dapivirine vaginal ring. It also invests in fostering community engagement and leadership to reach key and vulnerable populations at a much higher risk of acquiring HIV than the general population.

24.5 million people were on lifesaving ART in countries where the Global Fund invests in 2022, up from 17.5 million in 2017. The percentage of people in need of ART who received it has significantly increased in recent years, from 48% in 2015 to 78% in 2022. The Fund is also investing in innovative efforts to address the burden of pediatric HIV by supporting countries to adopt a dolutegravir-based treatment formulation for children. Together with the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and other partners, its efforts to implement the World Health Organization’s (WHO) “treat all” guidance and the UNAIDS “95-95-95” strategy have significantly increased the number of people diagnosed with HIV and started on ART.

Figure 5. HIV results at a glance



All data is based on mid-point estimates from [UNAIDS 2023](#) release, other than Global Fund disbursements which are available on the [Global Fund Data Explorer](#). [Detailed notes on investment and impact](#) [download in [English](#) | [Français](#)].

In 2022, the Global Fund supported countries to recover from the impact of COVID-19 and continue to expand their HIV programs. Despite this progress, 39 million people were living with HIV, 1.3 million people were newly infected with the virus, and 630,000 people died of AIDS-related causes in 2022. The Report asserts that we need to take bold action to get back on track and achieve the SDG target of ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.

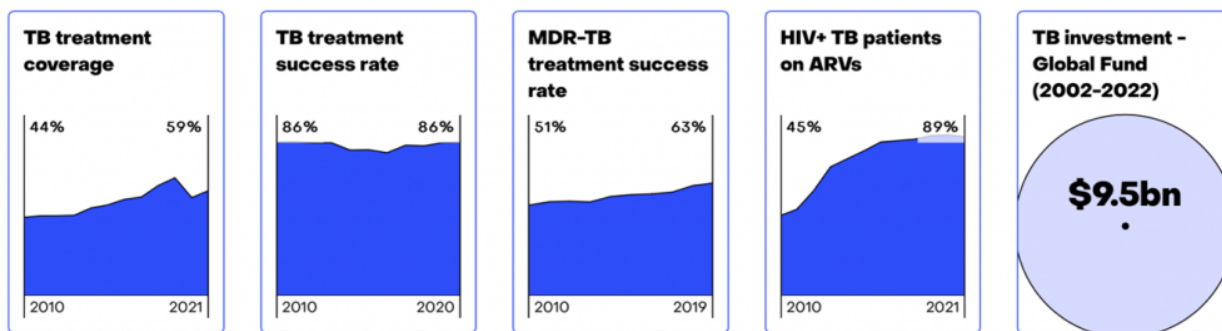
TB

In 2022, TB programs achieved a sharp acceleration and remarkable recovery following severe disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021.

In the countries where the Global Fund invests, the number of people with TB who were diagnosed and treated in 2022 surpassed the numbers reported in 2019 – the most recent high before COVID-19 negatively impacted TB programs. In 2022, there was a sharp increase in TB screening and testing in the countries where the Global Fund invests. 6.7 million people with TB were diagnosed and treated in 2022,

surpassing the number reported in 2019 (5.8 million).

Figure 5. TB results at a glance



All data is based on mid-point estimates from [Global Tuberculosis Report 2022](#), other than Global Fund disbursements which are available on the [Global Fund Data Explorer: Detailed notes on investment and impact](#) [download in [English](#) | [Français](#)].

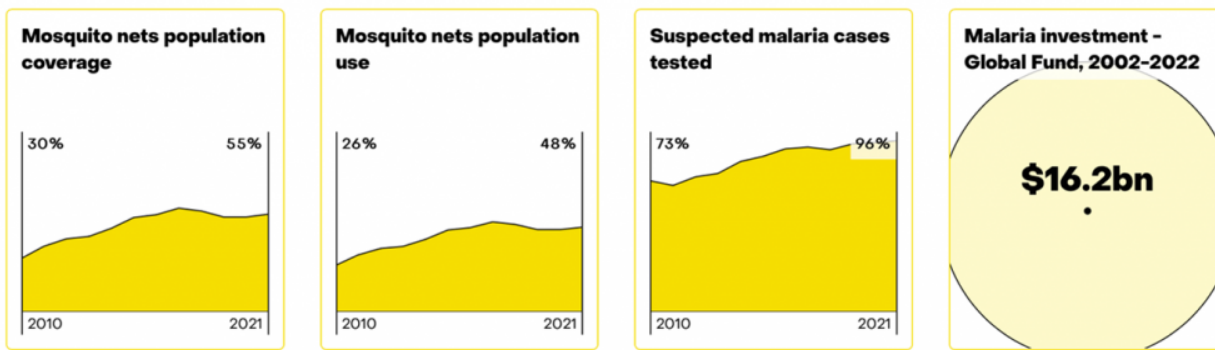
Nonetheless, TB – a preventable and curable disease – still kills one person every 20 seconds. The hazards of drug-resistant TB are becoming ever more prevalent and millions of people continue to live with and die from TB without ever receiving a diagnosis. The Global Fund's commitment to ending TB continues to drive progress despite these challenges.

The Fund is investing in key innovations such as diagnostic tools like mobile X-rays and lower-cost molecular diagnostics. It is also investing in new treatments, such as the bedaquiline, pretomanid, linezolid and moxifloxacin (BPaLM) combination therapy for drug-resistant TB and the new short-course tuberculosis preventive treatment called 3HP.

Malaria

Malaria is still a formidable global health challenge. Climate change is fueling its spread, and malaria is adapting to evade prevention and treatment efforts. Through innovation and sustained, targeted investments to support those most at risk for the disease, the Global Fund is fighting back to save lives and make progress on the path toward malaria elimination. In 2022, Global Fund-supported malaria programs recovered from declines in 2020 and 2021.

Figure 7. Malaria results at a glance



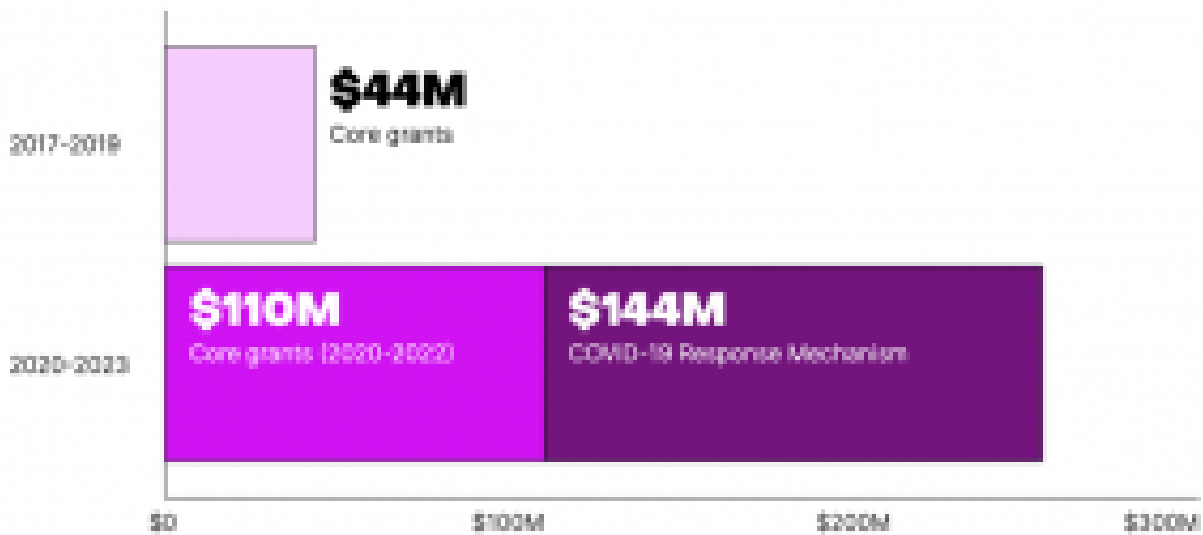
All data is based on mid-point estimates from [World Malaria Report 2022](#), other than Global Fund disbursements which are available on the [Global Fund Data Explorer: Detailed notes on investment and impact](#) [download in [English](#) | [Français](#)] .

The Results report notes that malaria has shown that we must stay ahead of it to eliminate it. Together with the U.S. President’s Malaria Initiative and other partners, in 2022 the Global Fund invested in tools, partnerships and innovations to combat insecticide and drug resistance and make its interventions more cost-effective. The Global Fund says that harnessing innovation, strengthening disease surveillance systems and testing new products proven to be safe and effective – such as next-generation nets, insecticides, treatments or vaccines – are essential in this ongoing fight against the disease.

Strengthening systems for health

Resilient and sustainable systems for health (RSSH), says the Report, underpin the fight against diseases and are the foundation for preventing, detecting and responding to existing and emerging health threats. The Global Fund is the world’s largest multilateral provider of grants for strengthening systems for health, investing \$1.5 billion a year in formal and community health systems between 2021 and 2023 through its core grants and its COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM). In total, the Global Fund raised close to \$5 billion to support countries in responding to COVID-19; approximately \$2.2 billion of this financing will be used to strengthen systems for health and enhance pandemic preparedness. By investing in key components of resilient health systems, the Global Fund says, it “supports countries to fight the disease threats of today while preparing for those of tomorrow”.

Figure 8. Investments in laboratory systems



C19RM funds are being reinvested into key components of resilient and sustainable systems for health, including laboratory systems, to support countries to confront existing and future global health threats. The increase shown in this graph only includes investments that specifically focus on laboratory systems strengthening, and excludes other laboratory-related investments.

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Colliding multiple crises

Echoing Peter Sands' speech to the 2022 November Board meeting, the Results Report talks about the multiple crises beyond COVID-19, including climate change, conflict, debt, an alarming erosion of human rights, as well as deepening inequities within and between countries. These, it states, make our efforts to end ATM more challenging. These crises also put the poorest and most marginalized more at risk from the deadliest infectious diseases.

Extreme weather events are causing dramatic upsurges in malaria infections. Food insecurity and displacement increase the risk of acquiring HIV and TB and undermine people's access to treatment. Meanwhile, economic and debt crises have shrunk countries' health budgets, while attacks on human rights prevent KP most at risk from accessing lifesaving health services.

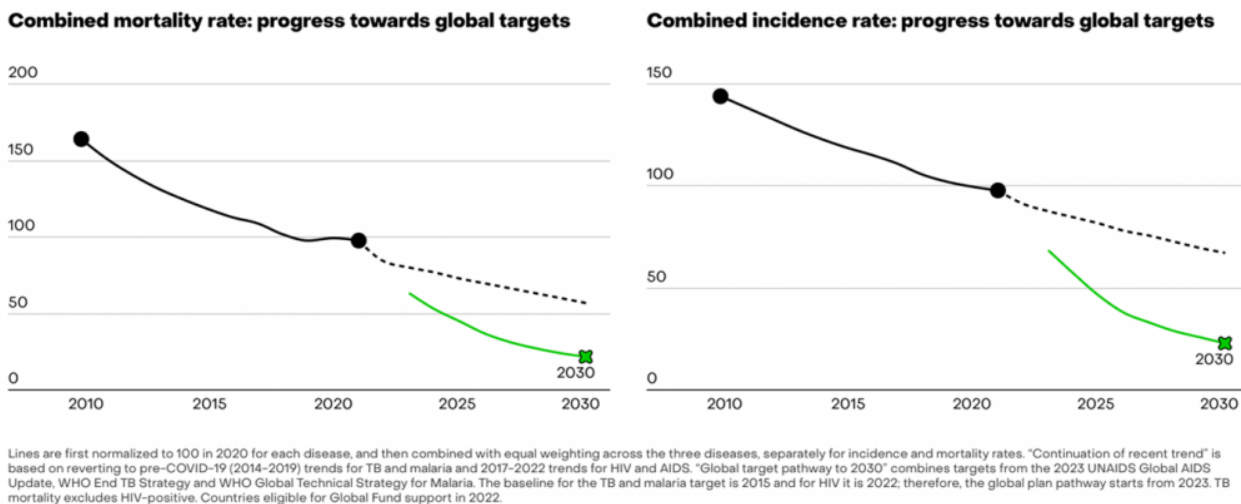
The Global Fund is uniquely positioned to respond to these crises. In addition to strengthening countries' systems for health, it provides emergency funds and partners with humanitarian organizations to support populations made vulnerable by conflict and climate disasters. It also provides support to tackle human

rights- and gender-related barriers to health services. But, it says, it must redouble its efforts to end ATM and build a healthier and more equitable world.

Progress towards the global targets

Despite its remarkable turnaround in programmatic results since the COVID-19 pandemic, the Global Fund notes that it remains off the trajectory required to achieve the SDG 3 target of ending HTM by 2030. Across all three diseases, and especially TB and malaria, the Global Fund and indeed the world at large will not achieve the 2030 target unless global action results in making extraordinary strides. The report says, “we must invest more, become smarter in how we invest, not least by accelerating the deployment of innovations to those who need them most, and we must redouble our efforts to end the stark inequities that fuel these diseases”.

Figure 9. Progress towards global targets: mortality rate and incidence



To end HTM as public health threats and address emerging dangers to global health security, we need to reach the most vulnerable people with prevention and treatment services, wherever they are.

Investing for Impact

Since 2002, the Global Fund has provided \$15 billion to support crucial HTM prevention and treatment services and strengthen health systems in challenging operating environments, or countries or regions that experience infectious disease outbreaks, natural disasters, armed conflicts or civil unrest, weak governance, climate change-related crises and/or mass displacement.

The Report talks about how Global Fund galvanizes the world to invest in the fight against the deadliest infectious diseases while challenging the injustice that continues to fuel them. Since its founding in 2002,

the Global Fund has disbursed more than \$60.4 billion to respond to HTM and COVID-19 and RSSH across more than 120 countries as of June 2023. In 2022, the Global Fund disbursed a record \$5.2 billion to fight HTM, support C19RM activities, and strengthen the systems for health that underpin any pandemic response. These investments helped save many lives from HTM and COVID-19 and accelerated the recovery from the impact of COVID-19 on the programs supported by the Global Fund.

The Global Fund Results Methodology

The Global Fund Results Report 2023 presents selected programmatic results (e.g., people on ART, people treated for TB, mosquito nets distributed) achieved by supported programs in 2022. The programmatic results are reported routinely to the Global Fund by these programs. The data collected by the Fund's technical partners are also used for cross-checking and triangulation and for furnishing national data for selected services to align with the Global Fund partnership's approach in results reporting. The Global Fund also uses official disease burden and impact estimates developed and published by its technical partners, including UNAIDS and WHO, as the basis for measuring impact.

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