



Communities & Civil Society call upon World Leaders to show the #PowerofMore and

MEET THE TARGET

of at least US\$18 Billion for the Global Fund to Fight HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) held its [Seventh Replenishment Pledging Conference](#) a year ago on the 21st of September 2022 hosted by United States (US) President Joe Biden in New York along the margins of the 77th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). With the participation of 18 Heads of State and more than 45 countries, the Pledging Conference raised more than US\$14.25 billion for the allocation period 2023 – 2025. By the end of 2022, the Global Fund Seventh Replenishment raised US\$15.7 billion, which is still US\$2.3 billion short of the at **least US\$18 billion** target set in the [Seventh Replenishment Investment Case](#) to save 20 million lives, avert 450 million new infections and bring new hope towards ending AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and malaria as epidemics.

As communities living with, affected by and/or vulnerable to HIV, TB and malaria and ci from Asia-Pacific, we thank all donors of the Global Fund Seventh Replenishment, including donor and implementing countries of the Global Fund, the private sector and foundations, and communities and civil society for coming together collectively in extraordinary times post COVID-19 and amidst geopolitical tensions to showcase unprecedented commitment towards ending the three diseases as epidemics by raising the highest amount ever raised for a global health financing facility.

A time-tested and proven multilateral health financing mechanism with a stellar track record, the Global Fund partnership has saved over [59 million lives](#) since its establishment in 2002 and has disbursed more than US\$60.4 billion to respond to HIV, TB, malaria, support the COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) and for programmes to strengthen systems for health across more than 120 countries as of June 2023. Over the 2021-2023 period, the Global Fund invested US\$281.7 million to strengthen community systems recognising the crucial role of communities an community-led initiatives in responding to HIV, TB and malaria. The [Global Fund Results Report 2023](#) states that in 2022, the Global Fund disbursed a record \$5.2 billion to fight HIV, TB and malaria and by the end of 2022, the Global Fund has put 24.5 million people on antiretroviral treatment for HIV, treated 6.7 million people for TB and distributed 219.7 million mosquito nets. The ripple effect of the impact of the Global Fund on the lives of communities living with, affected by and/or vulnerable to HIV, TB and malaria through its investments in the three responses; in building resilient and sustainable systems for health (RSSH); and addressing human rights and gender-based barriers is immeasurable.

“The interventions supported by the Global Fund are the most impactful because they target the most marginalised and vulnerable to HIV, TB and malaria. These interventions are combination of bio-medical approaches and interventions to address social enablers such as human rights and gender equality which contributes to make their impacts even more powerful. Across the world, young people who are living with, affected by and/or vulnerable to HIV, TB and malaria are benefitting from the Global Fund interventions which facilitate their engagement in national economies as productive members of the society. The Global Fund not only brings health benefits to our countries but also contributes to our labour force and national economies,” said Ikka Noviyanti, Regional Coordinator of [Youth LEAD](#), a network of young key populations in the Asia-Pacific.

Yet, the Global Fund cannot effectively continue its fight against the three diseases without successful Replenishments. The US\$2.3 billion gap of the Seventh Replenishment represents infections that could be averted, deaths that could be avoided and lives that could be saved. The US\$2.3 billion gap will prevent the world from achieving global targets for the three diseases, reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and realising Universal Health Coverage (UHC) that leaves no one behind. The gap will impact catalysing and scaling-up domestic investments of up to US\$59 billion, as predicted in the Seventh Replenishment Investment Case, affecting the domestic resources mobilization for health in implementing

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countries worldwide. The gap will also bring about significant setbacks to the strategic initiatives of the Global Fund that aim to address human rights and gender-related barriers for the three responses, steering us away from the global targets and achieving UHC.

Flatlining development assistance for health, the shrinking fiscal space post COVID-19, a volatile geopolitical context, growing health needs, costly health technologies, and inequities in the distribution of health technologies and products are further exacerbating the situation. Climate change, antimicrobial resistance and a rise in non-communicable diseases will also put us off track.

Amidst these challenges, a year after the Seventh Replenishment of the Global Fund, the world has come together this year through three UN High-Level Meetings (HLMs) on health to renew global commitments to end TB, achieve UHC and set new goals to prepare, prevent and respond to unforeseen future pandemics. Using this momentum, the Global Fund Partnership must utilize collective efforts through the #PowerofMore to #FightForWhatCounts and bring us back on track towards ending the three diseases as epidemics.

“The primary goal of the Global Fund’s new strategy is to end HIV, TB and malaria as epidemics while contributing to pandemic preparedness and response as an evolving objective. As the world is now ready to adopt a new set of commitments to prepare, prevent and respond to future pandemics, we need to ensure that the existing epidemics are mitigated and the existing systems to fight them are adequately supported. The global donor community should increase development assistance for health through multilateral and bilateral channels as we strive to achieve global health solidarity,” said Masaki Inaba, Co-Chair of [Africa Japan Forum](#) and a member of the GFAN AP Steering Committee.

In the recently released G20 New Delhi Declaration, world leaders have reinstated their commitment to strengthen the global health architecture, build more resilient, equitable, sustainable and inclusive health systems to achieve UHC, implement the One Health Approach, enhance preparedness and strengthen existing infectious diseases surveillance systems.¹ The Declaration recognizes the continuation of the progress towards polio eradication and ending ongoing epidemics including AIDS, TB, malaria and put more efforts into research on long COVID as one of the approaches to achieve these goals. The commitments are applaudable and welcomed, but the G20 is still far from walking the talk and putting their money where their mouth is if it does not adequately invest in multilateral health financing mechanisms like the Global Fund to end AIDS, TB and malaria.

As communities living with, affected by, and/or vulnerable to HIV, TB and malaria and civil society in Asia-Pacific, we call upon all leaders to showcase your steadfast commitment towards ending the three diseases as epidemics, achieving a UHC that leaves no one behind and prepare the world to face future pandemics by ensuring that the Global Fund Seventh Replenishment is complete by achieving the **at least US\$18 billion** target.

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¹ [G20 New Delhi Declaration 2023](#)

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