The Global Fund has been investing in six of the lusophone countries - Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Leste - since our inception in 2002. They have been strong advocates of increased resources for the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Their sustained commitment, coupled with strategic partnerships and increased domestic financing, has led to transformative results.

The Global Fund investments in lusophone countries as of December 2018 amount to US$1.4 billion, and have saved 935,000 lives, put almost 1.3 million people on antiretroviral therapy, treated nearly 600,000 TB cases, and distributed over 56 million mosquito nets.

### Global Fund’s Results in Lusophone Countries End 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People on antiretroviral therapy for HIV</th>
<th>People with TB treated (cumulative)</th>
<th>Mosquito nets distributed (cumulative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>93,800</td>
<td>261,000</td>
<td>13,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td>3,710,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>1,160,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>37,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>361,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>17,900</td>
<td>1,320,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Angola

In 2016, the Global Fund allocated three grants to help stabilize the health sector, shocked by repeated disease outbreaks (yellow fever, malaria) and budget cuts of 2015 and 2016 due to an on-going fiscal crisis. Positive advances have been made in malaria with the roll-out of a long-lasting insecticide-treated nets mass campaign led by the Global Fund and the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI). The Global Fund also launched the integrated community case management project with the participation of government-sponsored community agents to provide timely and effective treatment of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea to children under 5 in isolated communities.

Cape Verde

In Cape Verde, strong political leadership and a robust health system have resulted in significant gains in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria. The HIV prevalence rate is low, with pockets of higher prevalence among key populations. More than half of adults living with HIV have access to antiretroviral treatment. Cape Verde has also nearly eliminated mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The Global Fund provided financial support to equip the country with GeneXpert machines to enable HIV viral load screening and testing on children. The country has also achieved a dramatic decrease in reported cases of malaria since 2002. In 2015, only 27 cases were reported; 20 of these were imported. In partnership with local authorities, WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria, the Global Fund has been constantly leading indoor residual spraying operations to contain the disease with efficiency. The nation is working toward malaria elimination by 2020. Future health investments in the country will focus on diagnosis and treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, addressing barriers to health care for key populations and programs that seek to accelerate testing, treatment and suppression of HIV with the goal of ending the AIDS epidemic.

INVESTMENTS IN HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV/AIDS</th>
<th>Malaria</th>
<th>TB/HIV</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Overall Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$9.2M</td>
<td>US$2M</td>
<td>US$2.4M</td>
<td>US$2M</td>
<td>US$15.5 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,820 People on antiretroviral therapy in 2017

Africa

Guinea-Bissau
Sao Tome and Principe
Angola
Mozambique

Cape Verde
Guinea-Bissau

The largest financial partner for health in the country, the Global Fund has invested nearly US$100 million since 2003, achieving significant results. In November 2017, the Global Fund provided additional funding of €13.5 million to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis by 25% and halve the mortality rate by 2020 (compared to 2013), and to support the country with its transition toward universal access to HIV prevention and treatment services by 2020. The Global Fund also provided a €16.1 million grant to support high-impact interventions, key prevention and treatment activities against malaria.

Mozambique

Mozambique’s partnership with global health partners has achieved major impact over the years. Since 2013, the partnership has implemented a rapid expansion of HIV treatment, increasing the number of people on antiretroviral therapy from 300,000 in 2012 to over a million in 2017, and distributed more than 12.9 million mosquito nets in 2017. As for TB, the Global Fund partnership successfully treated 85,300 people in 2017.

Sao Tome and Principe

The Global Fund has been supporting Sao Tome and Principe since 2005, achieving significant results. Between 2008 and 2014, HIV prevalence has decreased from 1.5% to 0.5% for 15-49-year-olds and from 0.8% to 0.1% for 15-24-year-olds. The prevalence of malaria in the country has decreased from 5% to 0.2% and the mortality rate has fallen to zero since 2005. The country is in control phase on Sao Tome and in pre-elimination phase on Principe.

Southeast Asia

In December 2017, Mozambique and the Global Fund signed six grants for the 2018-2020 implementation period, totaling US$515 million, to support the reduction of malaria mortality and morbidity by 40% by 2022 (compared with 2015) and of new HIV infections and HIV-related deaths by 40% and TB death rates by 50% by 2020. Additionally, the resources support improvement of the notification rate of all forms of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) from 278 in 2016 to 352 in 2020.

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste has low HIV prevalence rates, but one of the highest estimated incidence and prevalence rates of tuberculosis in Southeast Asia. The country has experienced a dramatic reduction in malaria incidence for nearly 15 years and is on track to achieve malaria elimination status by 2022.
Resilient, Sustainable Systems for Health

Robust systems for health are not only essential to ending HIV, TB and malaria as epidemics, but they yield broader outcomes, delivering health care in a sustainable, equitable and effective way. The Global Fund dedicates one-quarter of our investments to address areas that are critical for stronger health systems, including training for community health workers, laboratories, data management and supply chains.

Women and girls

Women and girls continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV, TB and malaria. Gender inequality, discrimination, violence, limited access to education and a lack of tailored services inhibit women’s and girls’ access to health care and fuel new infections. Worldwide, nearly 1,000 young women and girls are infected with HIV every day. The Global Fund has committed an additional US$55 million in catalytic funding for 2017-2019 for 13 of the most affected countries in Southern and East Africa, which includes Mozambique, to support integrated prevention, treatment and care programs for adolescent girls and young women.

Stepping Up the Fight

Ending the epidemics of HIV, TB and malaria by 2030 is within reach, but not yet firmly in our grasp. After years of remarkable progress, new threats have pushed us off track. We now face a decisive moment. Do we step up the fight, or do we allow ourselves to slip back? The Global Fund’s fundraising target for the next three-year cycle is at least US$14 billion. These funds will help save 16 million lives and cut the mortality rate from HIV, TB and malaria in half by 2023, while building stronger health systems. It is time to step up the fight to end the epidemics by 2030.

About the Global Fund

The Global Fund is a 21st-century organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund mobilizes and invests nearly US$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries. By challenging barriers and embracing innovative approaches, we are working together to better serve people affected by the diseases.

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