DISEASE IS WINNING*

10 HEADLINES THAT SHOULD MAKE THE NEWS THIS WEEK

*but we are focused elsewhere

ONE

Incredible progress has been made to combat AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria, diseases that once decimated populations. Advancements in medicine, hygiene, and education have helped curtail these three diseases. Global collaboration also has played a critical role.

Yet victory is far from assured. **AIDS still kills nearly one million people each year, progress on malaria has stalled, and drug-resistance jeopardizes some of our best tools to fight TB.**[1] Without a concerted global effort to double down on the progress already made, millions of people living in some of the world's poorest countries, including many women and children, will die in the next decade from diseases that are easily prevented.

This year world leaders have the opportunity to invest in one of the world's most effective tools for fighting diseases that disproportionately impact the poor: the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This public-private collaboration has helped save 27 million lives since 2002.[2] Ambitious action this year could relegate these diseases to the dustbin of history; a failure to do so will guarantee that millions more needlessly die.

To highlight the urgency of taking action to combat AIDS, TB, and malaria, we've pulled together 10 shocking headlines that ought to be the front page news that our elected leaders wake up to, spurring them to act. These headlines highlight the all-too-real human toll of these diseases, and illustrate that much is at stake if the world fails to act swiftly.

THESE ARE THE 10 HEADLINES

GLOBAL LEADERS SHOULD BE WAKING UP TO:

1

AIDS is the number 1 killer of women under 50

2

50 million hours spent attending funerals from AIDS, TB, and malaria

3

AIDS has killed 100 times as many people as terrorism since 1990

4

AIDS has killed the equivalent of Tokyo's population

5

More children have lost a parent to AIDS than there are people living in Paris

6

Every two minutes a child dies from malaria

7

Notre Dame pledges could save 1 million lives

8

Mosquitoes have killed more people than all wars combined

9

Africa's malaria cases surpass viewers of the 2018 Eurovision Song Contest Grand Final

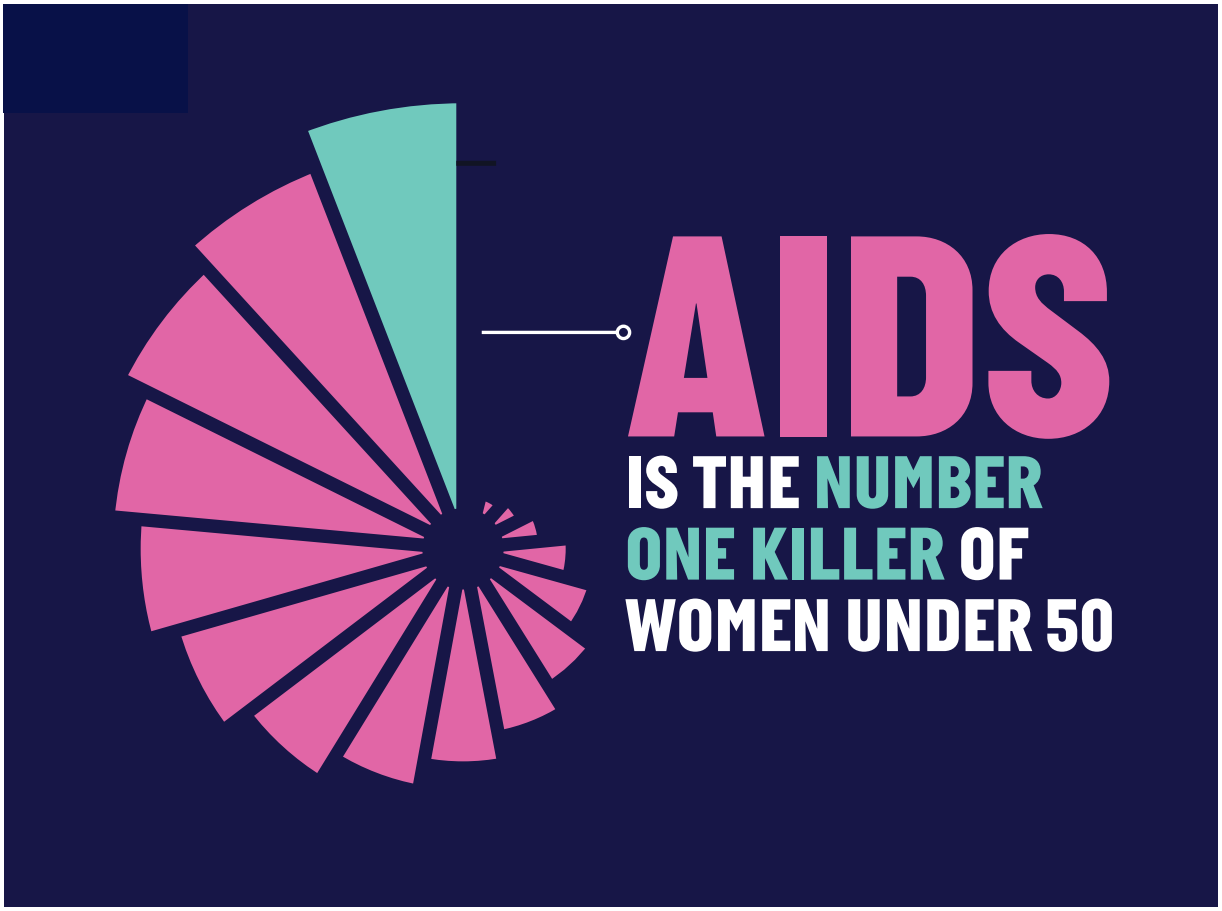
10

Good news: Donors have already helped save 27 million lives by investing in the Global Fund

THE 10 HEADLINES IN GREATER DETAIL

1 ***AIDS is the number 1 killer of women under 50.[3]***

- **a)** Nearly 1,000 women die from AIDS each day.[4]
- **b)** Globally, nearly 1,000 young women contract HIV every day. Each day, nearly 800 young women ages 15-24 in sub-Saharan Africa contract HIV. In sub-Saharan Africa, young women are twice as likely to be living with HIV than young men.[5]
- **c)** Girls account for 75% of new cases among adolescents ages 10-19 in sub-Saharan Africa.



2 ***Every year, people spend more than 50 million hours attending funerals for the victims of AIDS, TB, and malaria.[6]***

- **a)** More than 2.6 million people died from AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined in 2017.[7]
- **b)** More than 25,000 worker years are spent attending funerals for victims of the three diseases.[8]

3 ***AIDS has killed 100 times as many people as terrorism since 1990.[9]***

- **a)** The total number of AIDS-related deaths since 1990 is 34.6 million and counting, with nearly 1 million new deaths each year.[10]
- **b)** In the next 5 years, three million additional people will die of AIDS if interventions are not scaled up, 25 times the number of deaths we would expect from terrorism based on the 10 year average of terrorism deaths.[11]
- **c)** More people have already died of AIDS this year than have died from all terrorist attacks since 9/11.[12]

4 *The number of people who have died from AIDS since 1990 almost equals the size of the world's largest city, Tokyo.*[13]

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC COMPARISONS:

a) **Africa:** The devastation wrought by the AIDS epidemic is akin to wiping out the entire populations of Africa's two largest cities, Cairo and Lagos.[14]
   - **Senegal:** The devastation wrought by the AIDS epidemic is akin to wiping out the entire population of Senegal, twice.[15]
   - **Kenya:** The devastation wrought by the AIDS epidemic is akin to wiping out the entire Kenyan population over the age of 14.[16]

b) **Brussels:** The number of people who have died from AIDS globally nearly equals all births in the EU over the past seven years.[17]

c) **Canada:** The number of people who have died from AIDS nearly equals the entire population of Canada today.[18]

d) **France:** The devastation wrought by the AIDS epidemic is akin to wiping out the entire French population under the age of 45.[19]

e) **Germany:** The devastation wrought by the AIDS epidemic is akin to wiping out the entire German population under the age of 40.[20]

f) **Italy:** The devastation wrought by the AIDS epidemic is akin to wiping out the entire Italian population under the age of 50.[21]

g) **UK:** The devastation wrought by the AIDS epidemic is akin to wiping out the entire British population under the age of 39.[22]

h) **US:** The number of people who have died from AIDS nearly equals the number of residents in Florida and Pennsylvania, the US's 3rd and 5th most populous states, respectively.[23]

5 *There are more children who have lost a parent to AIDS than there are people living in Paris.*[24]

a) In 2017, there were an estimated 12.2 million children who lost at least one parent to AIDS globally. This is more than the 10.9 million people that live in the Paris urban area.[25]

b) The number of children who have lost at least one parent to AIDS globally:
   - is double the number of births across the EU each year.
   - surpasses the total number of school-aged children in France or Germany or Italy or the United Kingdom.
   - is double the number of school-aged children in Canada, and equals the total number of all 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade students in the US combined.[26]

6 *Every two minutes a child dies from malaria. All these deaths are avoidable.*

a) Every year, 266,000 children die from malaria.[27]

b) There were 219 million cases of malaria in 2017. 200 million were in Africa.[27]

c) Malaria kills more than 435,000 people each year, primarily in Africa. Children under the age of 5 are especially vulnerable, accounting for 6 out of 10 deaths.[28]

d) In some of the most malaria-endemic countries, malaria is on the rise. The 10 highest burden African countries saw an increase of 3.5 million malaria cases in 2017.[29]

7 *The amount of money pledged in the first 48 hours after the fire at Notre Dame could help save more than 1 million lives from preventable disease.*

a) If invested in Global Fund-supported programs, the amount of $995 million raised in the first 48 hours after the fire could help avert nearly 17 million new infections or cases of HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria.[30]

8 ***Mosquitoes have killed more people than all wars combined.***

a) Malaria-spreading mosquitoes have killed at least 207 million people since 1900, outpacing the roughly 150 million killed in wars for which we have data dating back to 1400.[31]

9 ***The number of malaria cases in Africa exceeds the number of viewers of some of the world's most watched events.***

a) Malaria cases exceeded the number of people who watched the Grand Final of the 2018 Eurovision Song Contest.[32]

b) Malaria cases were more than double the number of people who watched the NFL's 2019 Super Bowl.[33]

10 ***Good news: Donors have already helped save 27 million lives by investing in the Global Fund.***[34]

a) The USA's contribution to the Global Fund, along with the domestic resources it leveraged and other development assistance for health, helped save over 8.8 million lives since 2002.

b) France's contribution to the Global Fund, along with the domestic resources it leveraged and other development assistance for health, helped save almost 3.3 million lives since 2002.

c) The United Kingdom's contribution to the Global Fund, along with the domestic resources it leveraged and other development assistance for health, helped save over 2.3 million lives since 2002.

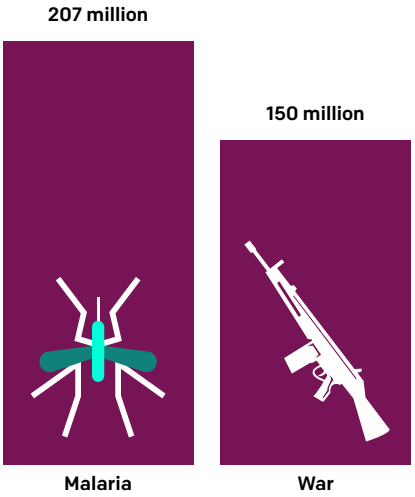
d) Germany's contribution to the Global Fund, along with the domestic resources it leveraged and other development assistance for health, helped save over 1.9 million lives since 2002.

e) Canada's contribution to the Global Fund, along with the domestic resources it leveraged and other development assistance for health, helped save almost 1.3 million lives since 2002.

f) Italy's contribution to the Global Fund, along with the domestic resources it leveraged and other development assistance for health, helped save almost 730,000 lives since 2002.

g) The Netherlands' contribution to the Global Fund, along with the domestic resources it leveraged and other development assistance for health, helped save over 684,000 lives since 2002.

h) Ireland's contribution to the Global Fund, along with the domestic resources it leveraged and other development assistance for health, helped save almost 160,000 lives since 2002.



MOSQUITOS HAVE KILLED MORE PEOPLE SINCE 1900 THAN ALL WARS SINCE THE 1400S

THE SOLUTION

These 10 headlines leave no doubt: We're in the middle of a global health crisis and need to act. The good news is that a highly effective tool is available: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.

The Global Fund: an effective tool that saves lives

Working with partners on the ground, the Global Fund has delivered incredible results against AIDS, TB, and malaria. With the support and investment of the Global Fund, the number of people dying from the three diseases has been slashed by one-third since its creation in 2002. The partnership helped save 27 million lives over its first 15 years in operation.[35]

The Global Fund's impressive results are not attained solely by making grants to developing countries. Instead, the Global Fund encourages sustained and increased domestic investment in health by requiring governments to co-invest in the disease programs that it funds. Over the last few years, countries supported by the Global Fund have increased their investment in health by more than 40 percent.[36]

Africa in the driver's seat

The countries most affected by AIDS are contributing more to the fight than ever before, in large part because of the Global Fund, catapulting several implementing countries on a path toward financial and structural independence. These countries, many of which are in Africa, are in the driver's seat. For example, faced with one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world, Namibia increased its domestic health expenditure by 83% between 2000 and 2016, and now pays for nearly two-thirds of its HIV program.[37] As a result, Namibia has become the first country in Africa to have more than three-quarters of its HIV-positive population virally suppressed.[38]

A smart investment

The Global Fund is the largest funder for both malaria and TB, and the second largest donor for HIV/AIDS.[39] This innovative partnership raises and invests nearly $4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in countries and communities most in need.[40]

Smart, targeted investments in programs run by local experts and partners have made the Global Fund one of the most effective and efficient partnerships on the planet. By prioritizing women and girls, key populations, and health systems strengthening, the Global Fund's investments are fighting the three diseases from every angle. Through unparalleled support for the Global Fund, donor governments have committed billions of dollars and leveraged tens of billions of dollars more from implementing countries, philanthropies, and private donors.

14 billion for 16 million

The Global Fund announced a new target to raise at least $14 billion for its Sixth Replenishment, which will be held in Lyon, France, on 10 October 2019.[41] Yet, after more than 15 years of strong support for the Global Fund, we've reached an impasse, with some world leaders appearing willing to trade hard-fought gains for a white flag of surrender.

Take the Global Fund's largest donor, the United States, for example. In March 2019 President Trump proposed a budget that would drastically cut the country's historic contribution to the Global Fund from one-third to one-fourth, which, if enacted, would cut over a billion dollars in funding over three years, putting over 1.3 million lives on the line.[42]

To raise at least $14 billion for the Global Fund and help save 16 million lives, countries, foundations, and high net worth individuals must step up their efforts. Country donors that have pledged to the Global Fund in the past need to increase their previous commitments by at least 15%. Wealthy countries that have given little to nothing in the past should step up and take responsibility by pledging to the Global Fund to help end these three diseases. Moreover, the private sector and high net worth individuals together need to pledge at least $1 billion.

Funding what works

Should political and business leaders fail to increase investments to combat AIDS, TB, and malaria, the consequences will be dire. Without renewed financial commitments, these epidemics will quickly grow to unmanageable proportions due to growing drug resistance and higher numbers of people at risk, particularly in areas with rapidly growing populations.

We have a highly effective tool to help place AIDS, TB and malaria on a path to extinction. *Now we need to fund it.*

ENDNOTES

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