

THE GLOBAL FUND

a strong return on investment

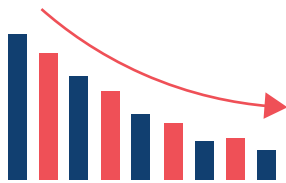


FRIENDS OF THE GLOBAL FIGHT | AGAINST AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA



65 million

lives saved by the
Global Fund partnership



63% decline
in combined death rate from AIDS,
TB and malaria since 2002



Every \$1 paid by US taxpayers is matched by \$2 from international donors



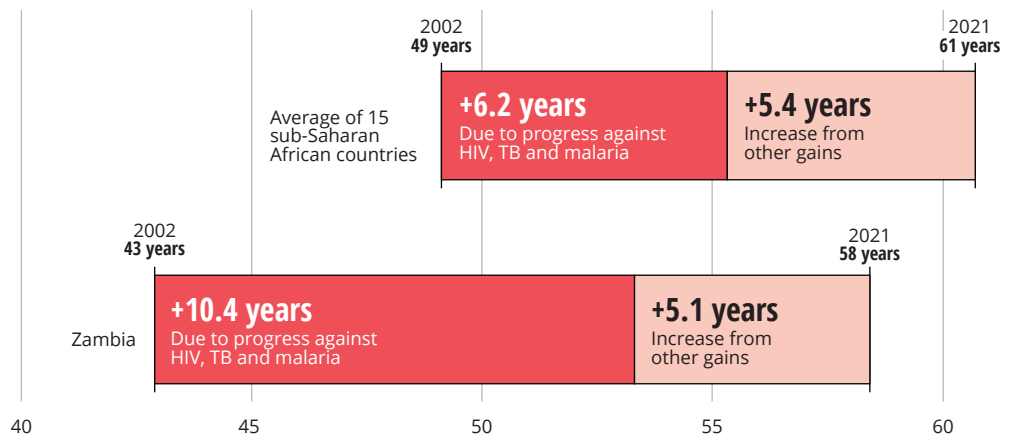
Only 6.2% of total pledged funding goes to operating expenses



Averted 5.5 billion outpatient visits and freed up 2.9 billion hospitalization days, generating \$103 billion in cost savings

Life expectancy in 15 sub-Saharan African countries

Increase from 2002 to 2021





Advances U.S. diplomatic and security interests and keeps Americans safe

Return to U.S. Businesses



\$3.5 billion in goods and services procured from U.S. corporations since 2010.

Stabilizes Conflict Zones

\$22.6 billion disbursed in challenging operating environments, promoting stability, mitigating extremism and avoiding costly longer-term military interventions.

Countries that received support from the Global Fund were “associated with improved control of corruption, government accountability, political freedoms, regulatory quality and rule of law.”

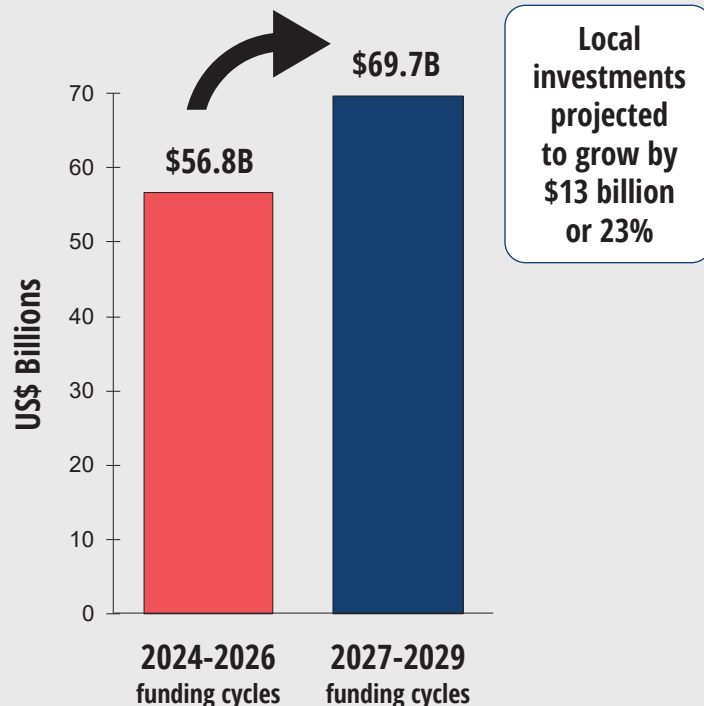
Polling from the Reagan Institute shows that a bipartisan majority of Americans think U.S. global leadership is beneficial to both the United States and the world.



Drives Accountability, Country Ownership and Local Investments in Health

The Global Fund has a robust monitoring and evaluation process to measure performance and results throughout the lifecycle of a grant.

The Global Fund catalyzes improved investments in health from countries that receive grants.



U.S. Support for the Global Fund Helps to Curb China's Growing influence

The Chinese government is investing heavily in many of the over 120 countries where the Global Fund operates.

A U.S. comparative advantage is its two decades of investments in health and innovation.

China's role and voice in the Global Fund are minimal: Given its strong support of the Global Fund, the United States has its own seat on the board. China does not.



Scales Access to New Private Sector Tools, Spurring Innovation and Cost Savings

\$9.8 billion in savings expected between 2027 and 2029, due to the Global Fund's efforts to improve access to products, increase innovation or address social needs.

\$37: current yearly cost per patient for life-saving antiretroviral medicines for HIV treatment, down from \$10,000, due in part to the Global Fund's work to secure improved supply terms, ensure supply reliability and foster innovations.

Has partnered with Cepheid, a California-based company, to lower prices for TB testing.

Lenacapavir, from U.S.-based company Gilead, as well as CAB-LA from ViiV Healthcare, are highly promising long acting HIV prevention tools for thwarting new HIV infections.



U.S. leadership drives other donor countries to step up their own investments in the Global Fund

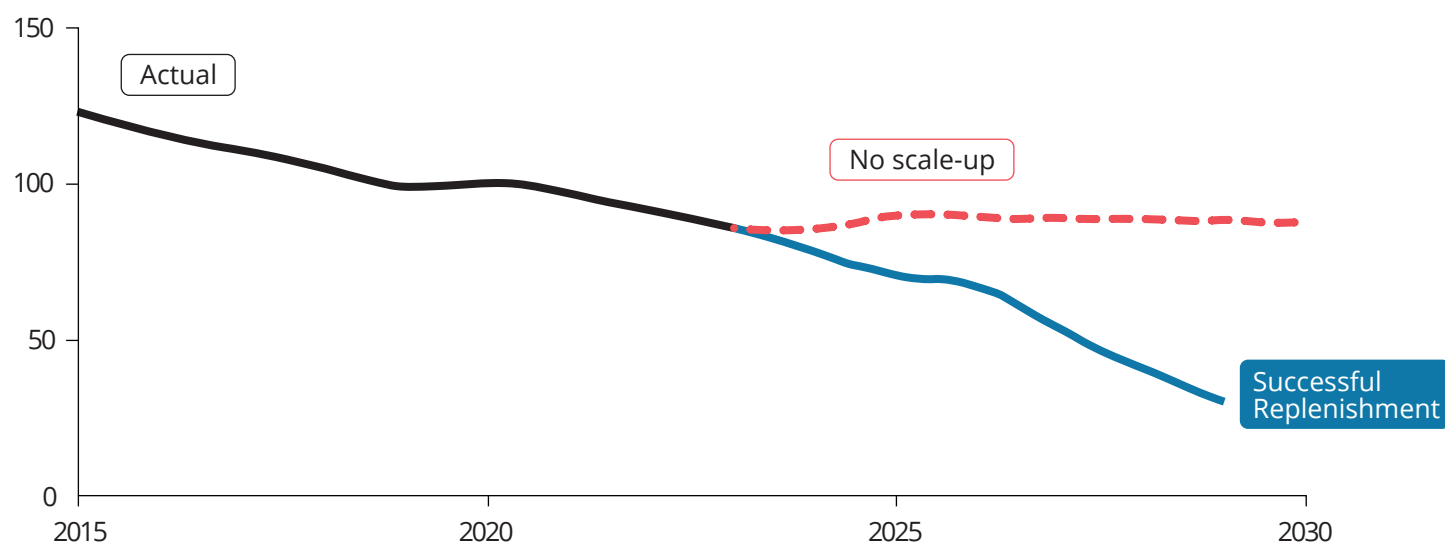
30% increase in pledges to the Global Fund from other long-term donors, including Canada, the European Commission, Germany and Japan.

Continued U.S. Leadership Will Rally Other Donors and Local Communities, Together Saving an Additional 23 Million Lives in 2027-2029

To continue its leadership in providing a third of the Global Fund's financing and encourage other donors to increase their investment, Friends asks for a U.S contribution of **\$2 billion** a year in fiscal years 2026-2028, for a total of \$6 billion over the three-year replenishment cycle.

Combined mortality rate

Data are normalized to 100 in 2020 for each disease, and then combined with equal weight across the three diseases.



- Actual estimates of mortality
- - - No scale-up: Sustaining service coverage at current levels
- Modeled results for this Investment Case — with uncertainty range

Cover photo: Tony-Jason, 8 months old, and his mother, Melissa, play together in their home in Cameroon. Their family sleeps under new dual AI insecticide-treated mosquito nets to protect themselves from malaria. The Global Fund/Vincent Becker.

Inside (Left): Community health worker Rhialoly Romero is from an Indigenous community in Palawan, the Philippines. Here she examines blood samples for signs of malaria. Palawan is the last province in the country with active transmission of malaria. The Global Fund/Vincent Becker.

Inside (Right): Lucy Mukasia, a clinician at Kibera Health Centre in Nairobi, Kenya, sorts antiretroviral medicines. The Global Fund/Brian Otieno.