

Lusophone Countries



Delivering transformative health gains across countries

Through unwavering commitment, strategic partnerships and robust domestic financing, Lusophone countries have achieved remarkable results in the fight against HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. The partnership between the Global Fund and eight Lusophone countries – Angola, Brazil,¹ Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea,² Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste – has saved 2.7 million lives since 2002. Every life saved, and every infection averted, has a multiplier effect across families, communities and entire nations. The Global Fund has invested close to US\$3.4 billion in these eight countries since 2002.

The Global Fund also has a long-standing partnership with Portugal, a dedicated donor since 2004 with a cumulative contribution equivalent to US\$18.3 million. In September 2022, Portugal pledged €1.5 million to the Seventh Replenishment, a 50% increase over its Sixth Replenishment pledge.

Cover photo: Every day, community health workers Júlia Luís (right) and Lize Chonga visit families in their community in Upala-a village in Boane District, Mozambique. They listen to the family members and learn about their health care needs, conduct clinical assessments, provide health advice and administer lifesaving treatment.

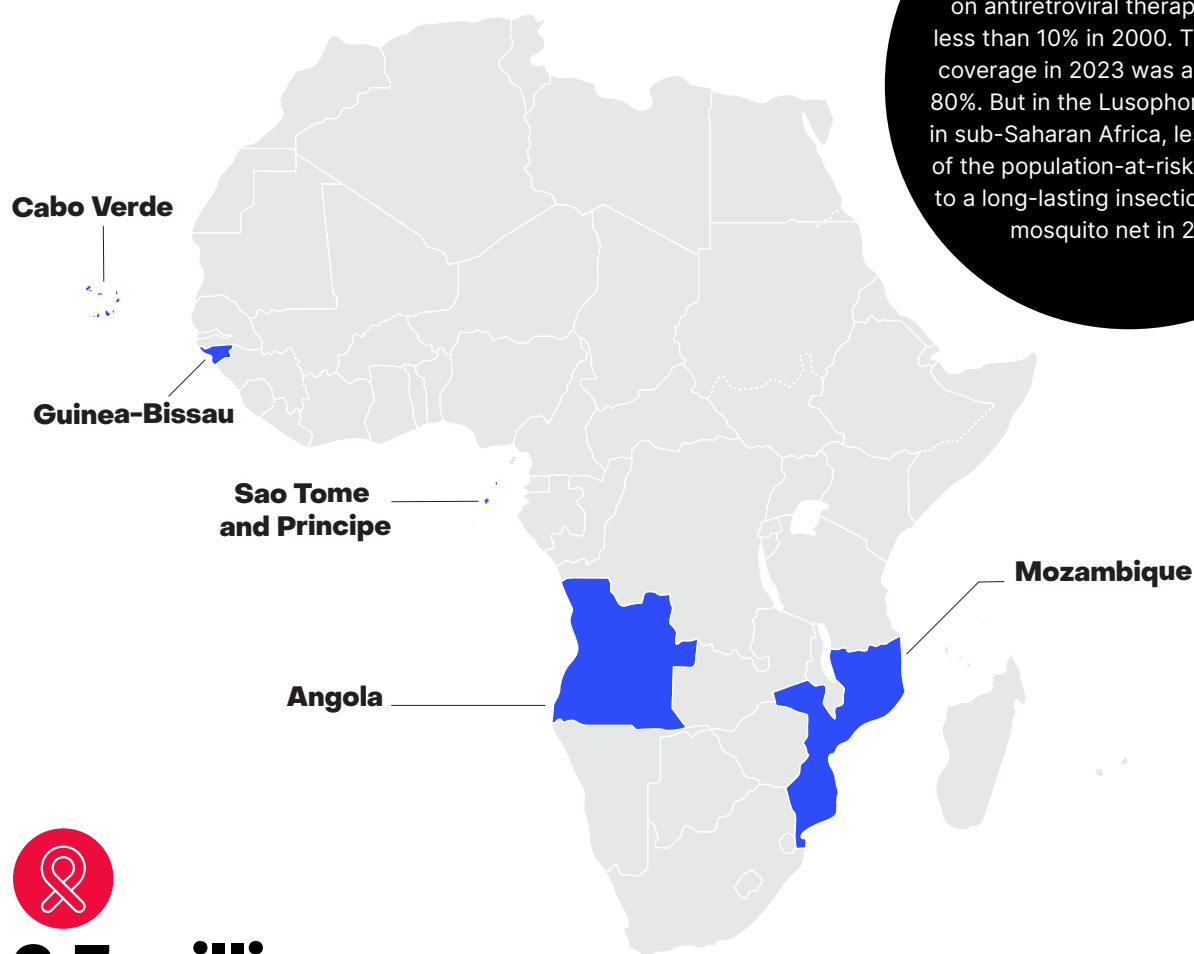
¹ Brazil has not been eligible for Global Fund grants since 2011. Between 2002 and 2011, the Global Fund invested US\$38.6 million in the country.

² Equatorial Guinea stopped receiving Global Fund grants in 2011. Between 2002 and 2011, the Global Fund invested US\$29.9 million in the country.

The Global Fund/Tommy Trenchard/Rooftop

Key HIV, TB and malaria results in Lusophone countries

In 2023, 80% of people living with HIV across Lusophone countries were on antiretroviral therapy, up from less than 10% in 2000. TB treatment coverage in 2023 was also close to 80%. But in the Lusophone countries in sub-Saharan Africa, less than 30% of the population-at-risk had access to a long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito net in 2023.



2.3 million

people on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in 2023



189,000

people treated for TB in 2023



14.6 million

mosquito nets distributed in 2023



The map shows Lusophone countries with active grants by the Global Fund. Map boundaries plotted from UN Geospatial Data: <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/map-world-1>

The Global Fund turns donor dollars into impact at scale

While lives saved is the most powerful indicator of the impact of our partnership, there is clear evidence that our investments in fighting HIV, TB and malaria and in building health and community systems have delivered gains that go far beyond reducing deaths from these three diseases. Sharp reductions in morbidity from the three diseases, through reduced infections and better treatment, result in less time off work or school and overall improvement in the health and well-being of communities.

The progress we have made in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria has freed up essential resources and capacities in health care systems to address other diseases. As a result, health and community systems are now better equipped to respond to outbreaks and pandemics and to provide vital health interventions, such as those related to reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health. By the end of 2023, investments from the Global Fund partnership in HIV, TB and malaria programs globally are estimated to have freed up 2.9 billion hospitalization days and averted 5.5 billion outpatient visits, generating US\$103 billion in cost savings. Annually, this translates to 131 million hospitalization days and 249 million outpatient visits, saving US\$4.7 billion. To put these findings into perspective, on average, these efficiencies represent 22% of all available hospital beds in over 100 countries where the Global Fund invests.

Achieving exceptional return on investment

Investments through the Global Fund partnership since 2002 have consistently yielded exceptional returns, demonstrating the value of investing in health to advance broader socioeconomic development. Global Fund disbursements of US\$63 billion (of which close to US\$3.4 billion in Lusophone countries), made



between 2002 and the end of 2023, are estimated to have generated health gains with a monetized intrinsic value of US\$1.2 trillion and direct productivity gains of US\$400 billion. The consistency with which we have delivered extraordinarily high return on investment demonstrates the value of investments in health to broader socioeconomic development and proves the power of the Global Fund's partnership model.

Leveraging game-changing innovations

To end AIDS, TB and malaria as public health threats in Lusophone countries and beyond, the Global Fund is committed to accelerating access to cutting-edge innovation. There is an exciting array of innovations across the three diseases, including long-acting injectable pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV prevention, novel mosquito nets and antimalarials, and new TB diagnostic platforms and treatments. These and other tools in the pipeline have the potential to radically change the course of the diseases and reset progress against global targets.

To bring innovations to those who

need them as quickly as possible, we execute market-shaping strategies to ensure equitable and affordable access at scale. In the early 2000s, the cost of first-line antiretroviral medicines was around US\$10,000 per patient per year. Today this cost is as low as US\$37 per year. Looking ahead, the Global Fund is excited about the promise of long-acting injectable PrEP for HIV prevention. A twice-yearly injection of lenacapavir, for example, has been shown to provide 100% protection among individuals at high risk of acquiring HIV. This new drug has huge potential to revolutionize the approach to HIV in Lusophone countries and across the globe. As the largest funder of PrEP products, the Global Fund has a critical role to play in accelerating equitable access to lenacapavir and other long-acting injectable PrEP options.

At the health center in Praia Gamboa, Sao Tome and Principe, a doctor looks over her notes before conducting a prenatal visit with a pregnant woman.

©UNICEF/Tremeau

Delivering far-reaching impact in Lusophone countries

Mozambique

Mozambique, one of the Global Fund's largest investment portfolios, has faced extreme weather and instability in recent years, complicating efforts to fight HIV, TB and malaria. The Global Fund works with Mozambique to sustain progress against the three diseases while strengthening health and community systems.

The Global Fund has allocated US\$770.5 million to Mozambique for 2023-2025. The Global Fund's HIV investments in Mozambique aim to expand access to antiretroviral therapy, implement tailored care models and promote innovative prevention and testing approaches for vulnerable populations. These efforts are complemented by initiatives to address human rights and gender-related barriers in HIV and TB services, with

the overarching goal of reducing new infections and deaths significantly in the coming years.

TB investments focus on strengthening Mozambique's TB program by improving diagnosis, treatment success rates, and promoting the integration of TB and HIV services. Efforts also focus on expanding care for drug-resistant TB and enhancing strategies to locate and treat people with undiagnosed TB.

Global Fund funding for malaria supports the national strategy to expand access to diagnosis, treatment, and vector control measures while enhancing chemoprevention and community-based interventions. These efforts, in collaboration with local and international partners, aim to address the growing malaria burden, particularly in high-incidence areas in the north.

In Mozambique, more than 60% of the population-at-risk had access to a long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito net in 2023.

Global Fund investments in building resilient and sustainable systems for health complement Mozambique's HIV, TB and malaria programs and support the nation's efforts to ensure that its health and community systems can respond to emerging health crises, including those driven by climate change.

In the immediate aftermath of Cyclone Freddy in 2023, investments were used to provide flood relief equipment, food and mosquito nets to displacement centers. Funding was used to bolster spray campaigns close to displacement centers and apply larvicides in areas where water remained after the floods receded. Spray teams also reached 10,000 houses through indoor residual spraying to better protect people directly affected by the floods.

Through digital health initiatives like upSCALE, a smartphone app for community health workers that compiles a wealth of digital health data, the Global Fund supports efforts to strengthen Mozambique's health systems and prepare for future health threats.

RESULTS



2.2 million

people on ART for HIV in 2023



117,000

people with TB treated in 2023



13 million

mosquito nets distributed in 2023

In the aftermath of Cyclone Freddy, a spraying team in Boane District, Mozambique, prepares to spray houses with insecticide to help protect families from malaria.

The Global Fund/Tommy Trenchard/Rooftop



Guinea-Bissau

The Global Fund is Guinea-Bissau's largest financial partner for health, investing more than US\$242 million since 2003 to achieve significant results. The Global Fund has allocated almost US\$57 million to Guinea-Bissau for 2023-2025.

Efforts in the country's fight against malaria have led to large reductions in prevalence of the disease. In Guinea-Bissau, the number of malaria cases and deaths have both fallen by more than 55% since 2000, with fewer than 900 malaria deaths in 2023.

Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) in Guinea-Bissau is fully funded by the Global Fund every year. To improve coverage and reduce the impact of malaria, in 2024 SMC campaigns expanded their scope from children under 5 years old to include children up to 10 years old. These campaigns are conducted during the rainy season, when malaria transmission is at its highest.

Children – who are most vulnerable to severe malaria and its complications – receive lifesaving antimalarial drugs once a month for four months to enhance their protection against the disease.

Since 2010, there has been a significant increase in the number of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on antiretroviral therapy (ART), as well as in the number of

pregnant women tested and on ART to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the virus. Guinea-Bissau has also made strong progress in reducing HIV incidence and mortality rates.

While turning the tide on TB cases and deaths has proven challenging (and remains a key focus of current Global Fund investments), there has been a rapid improvement in the percentage of people co-infected with HIV and TB who are receiving lifesaving ART. Progress has also been made in the TB treatment success rate, which has remained high but stable for over a decade.

The Global Fund also supports the country on its path to build resilient and sustainable health and community systems. In 2024, an important central warehouse for medicines and other health products was built in Bissau, helping to ensure that people across the country have reliable access to quality-assured health products.

Portugal is a member of Guinea-Bissau's Country Coordinating Mechanism.

RESULTS



22,400

people on ART for HIV in 2023



2,650

people with TB treated in 2023



1.4 million

mosquito nets distributed in 2023

Cabo Verde

In Cabo Verde, a strong and stable political environment and a robust health system have resulted in significant gains in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria.

In 2024, Cabo Verde achieved the huge milestone of being certified malaria free by the World Health Organization, after having gone several consecutive years without local malaria transmission.

The Global Fund aims to support the country to prevent reintroduction of the disease through the effective implementation of their strategic plan and building capacity in human resources for health.

The country has also been a leader in efforts to eliminate vertical transmission of HIV – when the virus passes from a mother to her child during pregnancy – and is one of only a few countries in West and Central Africa to be close to achieving this goal.

In 2023, more than 72% of people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.

RESULTS³



2,870

people on ART for HIV in 2023



188

people with TB treated in 2023

³ Cabo Verde only distributes nets to at-risk populations or during epidemics.

Children at a primary school in the region of Gabú, Guinea Bissau, learn about the importance of malaria prevention ahead of the annual seasonal malaria chemoprevention campaign – where each child under the age of 10 will be given medicine to prevent malaria.

UNDP Guinea-Bissau/Anesu Freddy



Angola

Through focused and prioritized investments at the sub-national level, Angola and the Global Fund are working together to tackle HIV, TB and malaria and build strong and resilient health and community systems. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the Principal Recipient for the Global Fund grant in Angola, responsible for grant implementation as well as the coordination of every aspect of the grant as it relates to engagement with the Ministry of Health, bilateral organizations, UN agencies and other stakeholders.

UNDP and the Global Fund are supporting the review of an HIV and AIDS law that criminalizes HIV transmission, exposure and non-disclosure, threatening the health and well-being of people living with HIV. Global Fund grants are supporting mothers living with HIV to reduce vertical transmission, promoting malaria prevention and treatment, and facilitating the design and implementation of quality control plans for medicines and health products in the city of Benguela.

Community health workers are helping to challenge TB-related stigma and misconceptions and deliver lifesaving malaria services in rural areas. Angola has experienced a resurgence in malaria, with cases doubling since 2013. However, the malaria mortality rate has increased by only 3% in that period.

RESULTS



126,000

people on ART for HIV in 2023



63,900

people with TB treated in 2023



101,000

mosquito nets distributed in 2023

Sao Tome and Principe

The Global Fund has been working with Sao Tome and Principe to fight HIV, TB and malaria since 2005. The Global Fund has allocated US\$12.9 million to the country from 2023-2025. Grant funding aims to ensure progress toward the elimination of malaria; an increased focus on the burden and needs for key and vulnerable populations; and improvements in the diagnosis, care and treatment of people with multidrug-resistant TB.

Since 2005, there has been a marked increase in the number of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on ART, as well as in the number of pregnant women tested and on ART to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the virus. In 2023, 100% of patients infected with both HIV and TB were enrolled on ART, and TB treatment coverage exceeded 87%. Portugal is a member of Sao Tome and Principe's Country Coordinating Mechanism.

The Global Fund recently financed a south-south cooperation initiative between Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe – a knowledge-sharing effort to leverage Cabo Verde's experience in eliminating malaria. The Portuguese Minister of Health participated in the official launch of the initiative, highlighting Portugal's commitment to malaria elimination and support for the Global Fund. The collaboration between these two Lusophone countries illustrates a concerted effort to advance a sustainable, resilient and country-led malaria response in the region.

RESULTS



976

people on ART for HIV in 2023



105

people with TB treated in 2023



6,850

mosquito nets distributed in 2023

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste has made significant progress to accelerate and advance critical prevention and treatment services to fight HIV, TB and malaria over the last two decades. In 2023, 83% of people living with HIV knew their status, 64% were receiving ART (up from 10% in 2010) and 44% had a suppressed viral load. The country has also reduced malaria cases from more than 200,000 in 2004 to zero indigenous cases, with no malaria-related deaths since 2014.

In 2023, Timor-Leste treated 6,030 people with TB, the highest number on record, reflecting the impact of intensified surveillance and enhanced diagnostic systems implemented in one of the world's high TB burden countries. Despite the rise in cases, TB-related deaths have dropped by 55% between 2015 and 2023. The country ranks second in TB incidence in the WHO South-East Asia Region.

Since 2003, Global Fund disbursements total US\$98.2 million, investments used to fight the three diseases and build strong and resilient health and community systems.

RESULTS



1,100

people on ART for HIV in 2023



6,030

people with TB treated in 2023



39,800

mosquito nets distributed in 2023

Fighting malaria in Lusophone countries, 2002-2023

Cumulative results (2002-2023) from the six Lusophone countries where the Global Fund currently invests

113.7 million mosquito nets distributed	205.7 million suspected cases of malaria that received a parasitological test	599,000 children who received seasonal malaria chemoprevention
140.2 million cases of malaria treated	7.5 million pregnant women attending antenatal clinics who received treatment for malaria	
22.4 million structures covered by indoor residual spraying		

Cumulative Global Fund disbursements in Lusophone countries

As of January 2025, in US\$

Angola	438,810,000
Brazil	38,574,000 (2002-2011)
Cabo Verde	27,830,000
Equatorial Guinea	29,854,000 (2002-2011)
Guinea-Bissau	242,670,000
Mozambique	2,460,000,000
Sao Tome and Principe	56,140,000
Timor-Leste	98,210,000

About the Global Fund

The Global Fund is a worldwide partnership to defeat HIV, TB and malaria and ensure a healthier, safer, more equitable future for all. We raise and invest more than US\$5 billion a year to fight the deadliest infectious diseases, challenge the injustice that fuels them, and strengthen health systems and pandemic preparedness in more than 100 of the hardest hit countries. We unite world leaders, communities, civil society, health workers and the private sector to find solutions that have the most impact, and we take them to scale worldwide. Since 2002, the Global Fund partnership has saved 65 million lives.