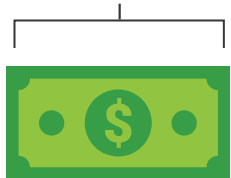


# MAINTAINING THE U.S. SHARE OF GLOBAL FUND FINANCING IS CRITICAL AND GOOD POLICY

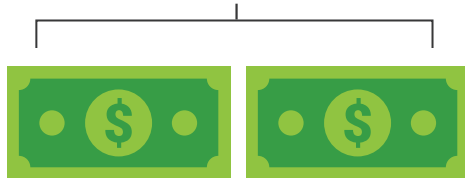


**By law**, the U.S. can only cover up to 33% of the Global Fund's total budget, meaning for every \$1 the U.S. contributes, the Global Fund must secure \$2 from other donors.

## U.S. CONTRIBUTION



## FUNDING FROM OTHER DONORS



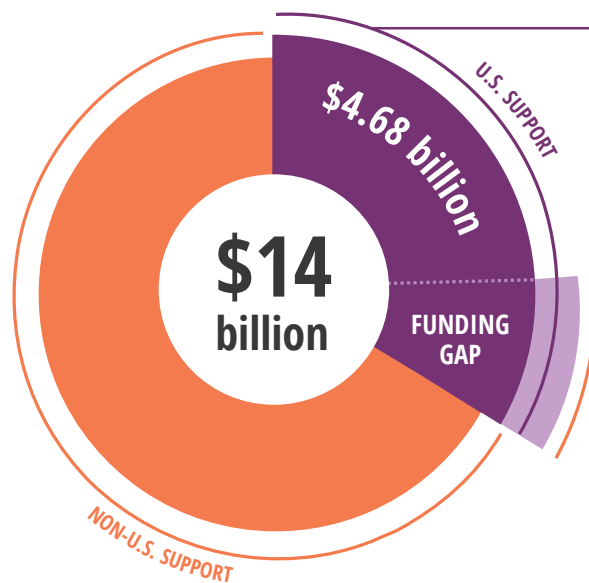
2019 ● THE U.S. HAS CONSISTENTLY PROVIDED ITS FULL 33% SHARE OF RESOURCES TO THE GLOBAL FUND, HELPING SAVE **27 MILLION LIVES.**

2012 ●

2004 ●

## The Global Fund needs at least \$14 billion

from all donors in its next **three-year funding period (2020-2022)** to maintain the progress we've made and get the world back on track to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

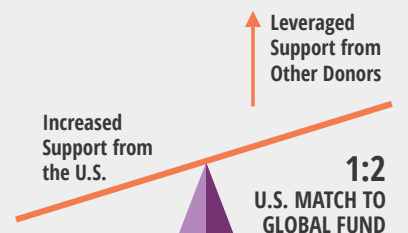


A contribution of \$4.68 billion (\$1.56 billion for 3 years) is needed for the U.S. to maintain its leadership at the 33% level.

**But the Administration has recommended new restrictions for U.S. contributions to the Global Fund**, proposing the U.S. reduce its share from 33% to 25%. The cut would create a significant funding gap of \$2.3 billion.

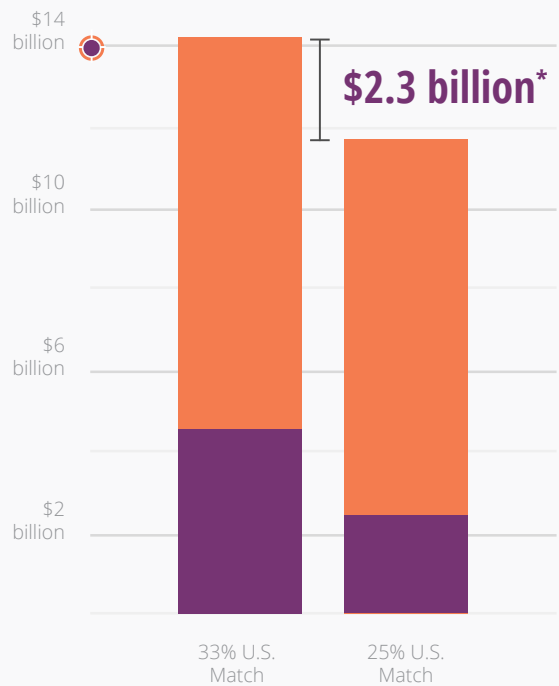
## A new 25% U.S. funding cap would seriously undermine the work of the Global Fund.

U.S. commitments to the Global Fund drive giving from other donors, but that leveraging power is only effective up to a certain point. Studies suggest that matching ratios lower than 1:2 (in this case, one U.S. dollar for every two dollars contributed by other donors) have noticeably less power to leverage other contributions than more generous matching rates.<sup>1</sup>

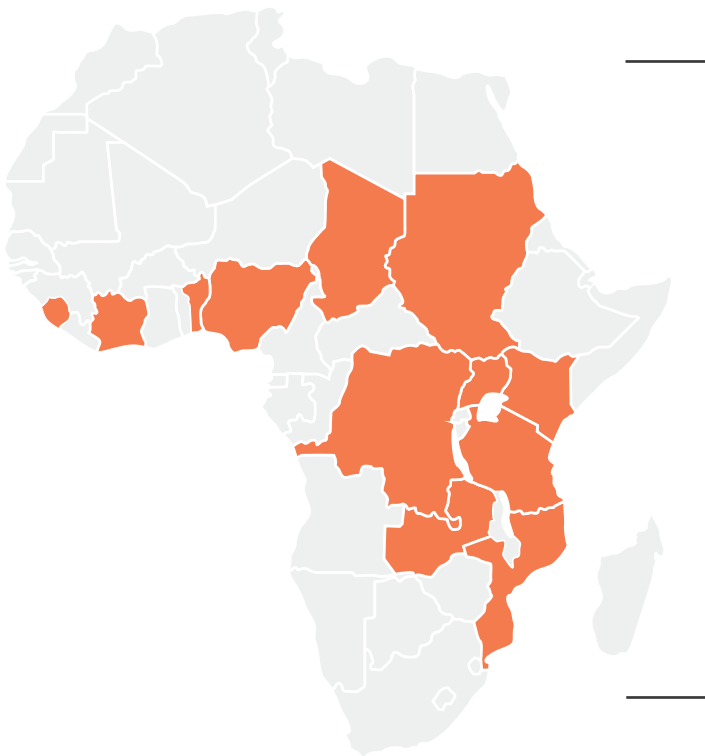


# A decreased U.S. share to the Global Fund could lead to a **\$2.3 billion shortfall.**

- U.S. support to the Global Fund
- Non-U.S. support to the Global Fund
- Minimum required for Replenishment



## \$2.3 BILLION AT WORK THROUGH THE GLOBAL FUND



**\$2.3 billion could provide an additional 122 million bed nets to protect children and families from malaria.**

That's equivalent to the total number of nets<sup>2</sup> distributed to the following countries in 2017:

- |                      |                     |                 |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Benin</b>         | <b>Kenya</b>        | <b>Sudan</b>    |
| <b>Chad</b>          | <b>Mozambique</b>   | <b>Tanzania</b> |
| <b>Cote d'Ivoire</b> | <b>Nigeria</b>      | <b>Uganda</b>   |
| <b>DRC</b>           | <b>Sierra Leone</b> | <b>Zambia</b>   |

\*Assumes the U.S. will appropriate \$1.56 billion to the Global Fund for each of the next three years. \$2.3 billion represents the difference in U.S. support to the Global Fund if the U.S. reduced its share from a 33% match to a 25% match.

<sup>1</sup> Dove, K. E. (2000). *Conducting a successful capital campaign.*  
<sup>2</sup> The Global Fund. <https://data-service.theglobalfund.org/>.

