



Partnership

To End Malaria

**Key messages on malaria
for the 8th Global Fund
replenishment**

Key messages on malaria for the 8th Global Fund replenishment

About this document

- Purpose: to provide powerful messages to organizations campaigning for the Global Fund Replenishment, in addition to the Investment Case.
- Audience: decision makers in donor and endemic countries, including government officials, parliamentarians, private sector, philanthropy and the media.

The content of this document can be used to support the creation of materials, including social media posts, letters and articles.

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Investing in the Global Fund's 8th replenishment

How the Global Fund can build a safer and more prosperous world for all by driving down malaria

1. The huge impact of the Global Fund on fighting malaria and saving lives

Malaria is preventable, curable and a treatable illness. Since 2000, collective leadership has resulted in **2.2 billion cases of, and 12.7 million deaths from, malaria being prevented. 26 countries have gone on to eliminate the disease entirely.** At the heart of this has been partnership between endemic countries and funding partners from high income countries, philanthropic institutions and other stakeholders committed to building a safer world free from this preventable illness.

The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) has played a vital role in this achievement, enabling a 28% reduction in malaria mortality rates since 2002, the distribution of 227 million mosquito nets in 2023, and treatment for 171 million malaria cases in 2023.

But the impact of malarial disease still holds countries back from reaching their full potential. This to the detriment of all countries. Freeing countries from spending funds on a preventable and treatable illness means they are better able to play a role in a flourishing and prosperous global economy and society. By investing in malaria elimination and control through the Global Fund, funders not only help save lives, they make a down payment on developing stronger international trade partners and strengthen health systems which will be vital in detecting and preventing future pandemic threats that can rapidly reach across borders.

Despite huge efforts of countries and supporting partners, in recent years progress has slowed and funding remains far short of the amounts estimated to hit the global targets on malaria. In 2023, the disease still claimed almost 600,000 lives, of whom 76% were children under the age of five in sub-Saharan Africa¹. Of the three diseases, malaria is the most off the trajectory to reach the SDG 3 target for 2030. Without rapid progress, we face a real risk of further setbacks.

While investment from endemic countries is on the rise, funding from the Global Fund remains vital to the success of malaria programs, as it provides 59% of total funding for malaria programs globally.

Modelling indicates that stagnation of malaria resources during the next Global Fund cycle would lead to an additional 112 million malaria cases and up to 281,000 extra deaths over the three-year period, with potential surges and outbreaks occurring throughout the African continent².

The conditions for a “perfect storm” are gathering and this means that investments through the Global Fund are now more important than ever before.

2. The “perfect storm”, a risk of resurgence and why the Global Fund is more critical than ever

Despite substantial achievements between 2000 and 2015, progress is stalling and malaria cases remain above the rates seen before the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020³. Factors hindering progress include:

- **Biological threats:** The emergence and spread of insecticide and drug resistance undermines the effectiveness of essential tools like insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and treatments such as artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs). Partial resistance to artemisinin treatment has recently been observed in Eritrea, Rwanda, and Uganda and between 2018 and 2023, mosquito resistance to the most widely used insecticide, pyrethroids, was confirmed in 55 of the 64 monitored countries⁴.
- **Funding shortfalls:** As of 2023, total investments in malaria control reached an estimated US\$4 billion, but this amount falls significantly short of the US\$8.3 billion funding target set by the Global Technical Strategy for the disease⁵. In 2025, the suspension of the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), part of USAID, has created a significant financial gap, leaving many programs underfunded and at risk of collapse, as the distribution of bed-nets and medicines and indoor residual spraying will be stopped in many cases. This withdrawal underscores the need for other donors to step up and fill the void.
- **Climate change:** Climate change can increase the risk of malaria by expanding the distribution and geographic range of mosquitoes, leading to increases in both people who are exposed to malaria and the frequency of disease outbreaks. New modelling estimates that extreme weather events will drive an additional 554,000 deaths between 2030 and 2050. The higher risk of disease transmission is already straining health systems and will increasingly affect the health and well-being of populations⁶.
- **Humanitarian and conflict-driven emergencies:** Between 2019 and 2022, 41 malaria-endemic countries suffered such crises. Many of these countries saw significant increases in malaria cases and deaths, with some going on to experience malaria epidemics. In these contexts, malaria presents unique risks to forcibly displaced populations due to increased exposure to mosquitoes and reduced access to health services. Since 2002, the Global Fund has disbursed over \$22 billion in challenging operating environments, which account for over 30% of the global malaria burden.

In the face of this gathering ‘perfect storm’, it is clear that the Global Fund’s role is more important than ever before. A fully financed Global Fund will be vital in supporting countries to step up efforts against these growing threats and with adequate resources, it can enable countries to get back on track towards the global targets for malaria control and elimination.

3. How investing in malaria control efforts through the Global Fund benefits donor and endemic country economies

Investments in malaria control and elimination not only produce healthier communities, they directly enable stronger economies of the affected countries. This, in turn, benefits those donor country economies who invest in them. The Global Fund is vital to making these investments possible and effective.

Analysis by Oxford Economics shows that reaching the SDG targets set for malaria would be a game-changer for both donor and endemic country economies. Reaching the SDG target of 90% reduction in malaria globally, would yield:

- A boost to the GDP of all malaria-endemic countries in Africa of \$126.9 billion
- A boost to all malaria-endemic countries' GDP globally of \$142.7 billion
- A boost to international trade of \$80.7 billion
- A boost for G7 country exports to key malaria-endemic African countries of \$3.9 billion

Between 2002-2023, in the countries where the Global Fund invests, its programs have generated \$85 billion in cost savings to the health system, health gains of \$1.2 trillion and direct productivity gains of \$400 billion⁷.

4. How the Global Fund is strengthening health systems and making all countries safer from future health threats

Fighting malaria does not just save lives and support the development of economies, it also strengthens national and global health security.

The global COVID-19 pandemic of 2020 showed how intertwined collective global health security is, and that the emergence of new illness anywhere can become a threat everywhere.

Fever diagnosis is critical to disease surveillance, and it is estimated that one in three fever cases are never diagnosed in sub-Saharan Africa. Leaving fevers undiagnosed threatens the health security of African countries and poses an even greater risk - the masking of new threats with pandemic potential. With over 200 million cases of malaria estimated on the continent each year, the disease is responsible for a huge number of fever cases. Therefore, efforts to remove the “masking” impact of malaria are vital not only to endemic countries but to the wider global community.

The Global Fund’s investments, particularly for malaria control and elimination, are crucial in strengthening health and community systems which can deliver pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. During the 2021-23 funding cycle, the Global Fund invested \$4.9 billion – approximately one-third of its total funding – in strengthening health systems. The investments have supported the building of stronger and more climate-resilient health systems, developed stronger disease surveillance systems which can respond to new threats, increased global research capacity, improved diagnostic capabilities and strengthened supply chains as well supported the drive towards local manufacturing.

5. The Global Fund is a vital part of a holistic global health system

Investments in the Global Fund are a vital part of a system of global health initiatives dedicated to building a safer and healthier global community. Support for each of these initiatives leverages the strengths of others. By viewing , and funding these institutions with a collective approach, countries are ensuring that the full benefits are achieved.

The Global Fund works closely with a range of partners including Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance to support countries to accelerate the introduction of new tools and advance progress toward a malaria-free world. The combined efforts of these global health institutions focuses on ensuring communities have access to a comprehensive set of effective interventions against malaria - such as insecticide-treated bed nets, antimalarial treatments, and vaccines - tailored to local needs. Gavi and the Global Fund jointly invested in pilot programs to introduce the RTS,S vaccine, the first vaccine for malaria prevention recommended by WHO as a complementary tool to other interventions. And Gavi continues to support countries in scaling up the rollout of malaria vaccines.

It is clear that to reap the benefits of investing in global health initiatives, a comprehensive and holistic approach is needed. This year's investment opportunity into the Global Fund is therefore an investment into a wider system which collectively builds a healthier, more prosperous global society.

6. What the Global Fund needs to be successful in the 8th replenishment and asks of donors

The RBM Partnership to End Malaria calls on leaders to respond to the investment case and ensure that the Global Fund is fully replenished for its 8th cycle.

The Global Fund is seeking \$18 billion for the 2027-2029 period to continue its fight against HIV, TB, and malaria, and to strengthen health and community systems. A successful replenishment would mean treating 263 million malaria cases through public sector systems between 2027 and 2029, reducing malaria cases by 57%, from 260.3 million to 111.5 million, and averting malaria deaths by 65%, from 593,000 to 208,000.

- **Leaders from endemic countries should:** Increase domestic investments and co-financing to ensure sustainability and ownership of health programs
- **Leaders from donor countries should:** Pledge early & generously, announcing strong commitments early to set the tone and encourage other donors to contribute, especially in the current international scenario.
- **Philanthropists and private sector leaders should:** Increase their investments in the Global Fund to accelerate progress in the fight against the three diseases, help save millions of lives and improve global health security.

Top-line messaging

Messaging on economic benefits, global health security, health system strengthening, vaccines and biological challenges, climate change, domestic resource mobilization and the Global Fund impact

Economic benefits

Donor countries

Topline messages	Further data
<p>Thanks to the Global Fund's efforts, cases of HIV, TB, and malaria have declined, reducing the strain these diseases place on health systems. The resulting savings strengthen health systems, enabling them to redirect resources toward treating other conditions.</p>	
<p>Investments in malaria elimination translate into healthier communities and stronger economies of the affected countries, which has a direct impact on the global financial landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• According to OEA's analysis*, eliminating malaria is a public health victory, as well as a game-changer for global economics. Beyond boosting GDP in malaria-endemic countries, international trade is set to expand, with a projected increase of US\$80.7 billion between 2023 and 2030.• For instance, G7 exports to the examined endemic countries could see a US\$3.9 billion surge if malaria control and elimination efforts are intensified and the 2030 target is met. This isn't just an investment in health: it's a catalyst for stronger economies, thriving markets, and a more prosperous global future.
<p>Investments in global health can benefit the private sector of donor countries, generating more business opportunities to healthcare and other sectors.</p>	
<p>The cost of inaction can have a severe impact on the economy, as continued malaria transmission leads to ongoing losses in human capital and economic potential.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 2023, US\$4.0 billion was invested globally in malaria control and elimination against a target of US\$8.4 billion. To reach global malaria targets, annual investments will need to substantially increase by 2030 – to US\$10.3 billion per year.• According to the World Malaria Report 2024, the funding gap has widened over the past 5 years, increasing from US\$ 2.6 billion in 2019 to US\$ 4.3 billion in 2023, meaning that only 48% of the required funding was secured in 2023, down from 52% in 2022.• If key donors do not invest strongly and fully fund the Global Fund, it will result in many countries receiving inadequate funding to meet their projected programme needs throughout 2027-2030, with significant implications on programmes delivered.

Endemic countries

Topline messages		Further data	
Investments in malaria elimination translate into healthier communities, a flourishing workforce and stronger economies, boosting the development affected countries and the region as whole.			
According to the report The Malaria Dividend, the potential economic gains of achieving the SDG targets in all malaria-endemic countries could generate increment of US\$126.9bn in economic activity in the African continent over the 2023 to 2030 period.			
Reducing malaria by 90% by 2030 could boost the economies of malaria-endemic countries by \$142.7 billion and international trade by \$80.7 billion. G7 countries would benefit directly, with an additional \$3.9 billion in exports. Source: https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6896867/ and Malaria No More UK		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A 10% reduction in malaria incidence is associated with a 0.11 percentage point increase in annual GDP per capita growth.• Between 2002-2023, in the countries where the Global Fund invests, its programs have generated:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$85 billion in cost savings to the health system• Health gains of \$1.2 trillion• Direct productivity gains of \$400 billion Source: Global Fund Results Report 2024	

Global health security

Topline messages

Without the adequate resources, malaria cases will surge, representing a health security risk for the international community.

Increased malaria transmission raises the risk of cross-border outbreaks, especially with international travel and migration.

Global health security is more than pandemic preparedness. It includes protection from biological weapons, the spread of antimicrobial resistance or “superbugs”, and from the epidemics the world is already facing like malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Malaria programs also play an essential role in **strengthening global health security**. Investments in the timely detection and treatment of malaria and other febrile illnesses are critical to pandemic preparedness and response.

For countries with weak global health security capacities, investments in preventing and controlling malaria can be an entry point for outbreak detection, data-driven targeted interventions, a whole-of-government response, and cross-border collaboration.

Health system strengthening

Topline messages

Investments in malaria elimination transform health and community systems due to the necessary improvements required for a successful malaria program.

Eliminating malaria reduces the financial burden on healthcare systems, freeing resources for other health priorities.

Malaria resurgence undermines decades of progress in disease control, reversing hard-won gains in public health.

The economic impact of eliminating malaria is estimated to be in the tens of billions annually. Funding for malaria control and elimination programs could be diverted to strengthening health systems dealing with more intractable impacts of climate change or to other forms of adaptation.

Vaccines and biological challenges

Topline messages	Further data
<p>There is no silver bullet solution to end malaria. The rollout of two new malaria vaccines has reached tens of millions of children across Africa. The ongoing expansion of innovative tools—including dual-active ingredient bed nets and preventive malaria treatments for young children and pregnant women—has protected hundreds of millions of people in the most high-burden regions. More innovations are in the pipeline that have shown promising results in mid to late-stage trials, including spatial repellents, monoclonal antibodies, and non-artemisinin treatments.</p>	
<p>Vaccines are part of a “toolbox” for malaria control, together with bed nets and more effective drugs to treat the cases.</p>	
<p>Gavi and the Global Fund are working with countries to accelerate the introduction of new tools and advance progress toward a malaria-free world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their efforts focus on ensuring communities have access to a comprehensive set of effective interventions - such as insecticide-treated bed nets, antimalarial treatments, and vaccines - tailored to local needs. • They jointly invested in pilot programs to introduce the RTS,S vaccine, the first vaccine for malaria prevention recommended by WHO as a complementary tool to other interventions. • Gavi continues to support countries in scaling up the rollout of malaria vaccines.
<p>The malaria fight is facing multiple challenges from biological threats including insecticide and drug resistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Africa, partial resistance to artemisinin has recently been observed in Eritrea, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, however research suggests ACTs remain effective • Gene mutations resulting in the deletion of the HRP2 protein has significant implications on the effectiveness of HRP2-based RDTs, resulting in false negatives. • Mosquitoes in many areas have developed resistance to pyrethroids, the main ingredient in standard insecticide treated nets.

Climate change

Topline messages	Further data
The mosquito that transmits malaria thrives in warmer and more humid environments. Climate change means an exponential increase in malaria transmission.	A recent analysis by the Malaria Atlas Project and the Boston Consulting Group reveals a startling projection: climate change could lead to an additional 550,000 malaria deaths between 2030 and 2049 if current malaria control measures remain unchanged. The primary driver behind this alarming increase is expected to be extreme weather events, which create ideal conditions for the spread of malaria. This underscores the urgent need for enhanced malaria control strategies and climate adaptation efforts to mitigate the impact of these changes.
Climate change is making malaria harder to control and more unpredictable. The impact is significant and happening more each year.	
The unpredictability of climate change disrupts lifesaving malaria programmes, which are already facing serious challenges of inadequate funding and growing resistance to tools and treatments.	
Ending malaria can still be achieved if we act and invest now. Cutting edge research and development is creating new tools and treatments that can accelerate the fight. But every year we wait, the impact of climate change will make it harder.	
Acting now to fund the end of malaria can save millions of children's lives in the decades ahead.	By reducing the burden of malaria on a country's health systems, resources can be redistributed to better prepare countries to handle the impact of a changing climate.
As recently seen in Southern Africa, catastrophic weather events are directly causing life-threatening disruptions to malaria programmes- setting back years of progress for some countries.	
Major disruption to programmes including loss of commodities, coupled with new opportunities for mosquitoes to thrive, is culminating in deadly spikes.	
The invasive Anopheles Stephensi mosquito is creeping into Sub-Saharan Africa and moving to other geographies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This mosquito thrives in warmer temperatures and in the growing urban areas. • It is also resistant to many of the most readily available insecticides. • And funding available for existing control and prevention, and research and development will not be enough to get back on track.

Domestic resource mobilization

Topline messages	Further data
Increasing domestic financing of malaria control would enhance the international resources and accelerate the progress towards elimination.	
Economically stable, malaria-free nations are more attractive for international business and trade.	
<p>Political leadership and accountability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments must take ownership of malaria programs, embedding malaria financing in national budgets to demonstrate commitment. • Transparent tracking of domestic malaria spending encourages accountability and efficiency in resource utilization. • Engaging local political leaders, parliamentarians, and finance ministries ensures malaria remains a funding priority. 	<p>In 2024, health ministers from 11 high-burden African countries pledged that “no one should die from malaria” given the available tools and resources. By signing the March 2024 Yaoundé Declaration, they committed to seven key actions to accelerate progress against malaria. It is now crucial for political leaders to turn these commitments into concrete actions and resources that will save lives.</p>
Investing in malaria saves lives and boosts GDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaria illness affects the working population, leading to lost productivity, increased absenteeism, and a significant economic burden. • Every \$1 invested in fighting HIV, TB and malaria control yields a return of at least \$19 in health gains and economic return. • Countries that have eliminated malaria have experienced a substantial boost in economic development and healthcare savings.
Catalytic role of external donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International funding (e.g., Global Fund, World Bank, bilateral donors) should catalyze domestic investments, not replace them. • Co-financing requirements and performance-based funding models can incentivize greater national contributions.
Strengthening Health and Community Systems and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) directly impacts malaria programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic financing for malaria strengthens national health systems, improving capacity for disease prevention, detection, and response. • Integration of malaria programs into national health insurance schemes ensures sustainability and access to care for vulnerable populations. • Countries investing in malaria control contribute to broader Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and pandemic preparedness.

Topline messages	Further data
Achieving malaria elimination and boosts long-term cost savings for the countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in malaria elimination reduces long-term healthcare costs, as sustaining elimination is cheaper than responding to outbreaks. A country-driven approach fosters self-reliance, reducing vulnerability to external funding fluctuations.

Global Fund impact



Topline messages	Further data
Significant financial scale - \$15.7 billion invested in 2023-2025.	
Substantial investments in health and community systems strengthening alongside investments in ending the three diseases.	The Global Fund is a leading international funder in critical areas such as human resources for health, laboratory capacity, surveillance systems, supply chains, and health commodities. These contributions also amplify the impact of other global health initiatives.
Flexible model: during crises, the Global Fund adapts its interventions to provide agile support through grant flexibilities, reprogramming and provision of emergency funding	
The Global Fund enables in-country strong and diverse partnerships to tackle global health challenges.	The Global Fund is a unique partnership of governments, civil society, technical agencies, the private sector and people affected by the three diseases.
Inclusive governance centered around country ownership and the active involvement of affected communities.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global Fund integrates its investments in the fight against malaria into broader health and community systems to achieve a more efficient and sustainable response. The Global Fund's investments are essential to delivering on malaria goals and are also crucial to reinforcing health security and accelerating progress toward UHC. This integrated approach improves efficiency, sustainability and outcomes for malaria, enhances resilience to epidemics and pandemics, and saves lives. With declining international financing for malaria, accelerated deployment of innovative tools and substantially improved and increased domestic resourcing are essential steps for accelerating our trajectory against malaria. 	

Topline messages	Further data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic resourcing of the fight against malaria already substantially exceeds external funding, yet there is a clear imperative to step up the pace of shifting the financing burden to countries most affected by the disease. • The Global Fund will continue to catalyze improved and more targeted domestic investments for malaria, HIV and TB and health and community systems to advance universal health coverage and equitable access to quality health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Global Fund is one of the most successful examples of collective action driving positive change on a global scale. • Over the last 20 years, the private and philanthropic sectors have played an essential role in supporting the Global Fund to achieve remarkable results, providing funding, developing and deploying essential pharmaceuticals and commodities, innovating product and technology solutions, and funding catalytic investments. • For private sector donors, the Global Fund represents a unique opportunity to achieve impact at scale, by enabling the deployment of private sector resources in targeted ways to complement and catalyze much larger funding flows from public donors and domestic resources. • Private sector innovation and investment have been a relentless force for good in the fight against malaria, expanding access to other innovative health tools such as next-generation mosquito nets. • Despite the challenges we face, the world still has an opportunity to end malaria as a public health threat.


Social media content


Social media content and graphics on economic impact, global health security and climate change and malaria

Economic impact social media content


Post 01	Graphic
<p>LinkedIn or Facebook post</p> <p>The Global Fund has transformed lives and economies worldwide. Since 2002, life expectancy in 15 sub-Saharan African nations has risen from 49 to 61 years - with over half of this increase driven by progress against HIV, TB, and #malaria.</p> <p>In Zambia alone, life expectancy grew by 15 years. However, without sufficient funding, these hard-won gains are at risk.</p> <p>Sustained investments are crucial. By supporting the Global Fund, countries can save lives, unlock economic potential and build thriving societies.</p> <p>Now is the time to act—protect progress, invest in a healthier, more equitable world. #GlobalFundReplenishment #HealthForAll #EndMalaria #Save23MillionLives</p> <p>X post</p> <p>The @GlobalFund has transformed lives! Since 2002, life expectancy in 15 sub-Saharan African nations rose 12 years, with HIV, TB & malaria progress driving 50% of this.</p> <p>To sustain momentum, investment is vital - saving lives, boosting economies & building thriving societies.</p>	
 <p>Graphic links: With RBM logo Without RBM logo</p>	
Post 02	Graphic
<p>LinkedIn or Facebook post</p> <p>Did you know? Global Fund's investments have generated US\$1.2 trillion in economic value by improving health outcomes and boosting productivity. Healthier populations mean stronger economies, better education and thriving communities.</p> <p>For the most affected countries, the Global Fund's efforts in tackling malaria, HIV and TB have been a game-changer - life expectancy has soared, and with it, the potential for socioeconomic development. But without sustained funding, these gains could unravel.</p> <p>By ensuring a successful Global Fund replenishment, we can save 23 million lives and secure a healthier, more resilient future. The time to act is now! #GlobalFundReplenishment #HealthForAll #EndMalaria #Save23MillionLives</p> <p>X post</p> <p>The @GlobalFund's investments have generated \$1.2 trillion in economic value by improving health & boosting productivity.</p> <p>But flatlining funding puts progress against HIV, TB & #malaria at risk. A successful Global Fund replenishment can save 23 million lives!</p>	
 <p>Graphic links: With RBM logo Without RBM logo</p>	


Global health security social media content

Post 03	Graphic
LinkedIn or Facebook post	
<p>A third of Global Fund grants strengthen health systems, with 72% of these investments directed to sub-Saharan Africa. These funds support disease response, pandemic preparedness and critical infrastructure - including labs, surveillance and community health workers - all essential in tackling numerous public health threats including malaria.</p> <p>For the 8th replenishment, the Global Fund aims to invest \$6 billion in health systems, ensuring resilience against future pandemics and advancing universal health coverage. Investing in health means investing in our resilience and global security. A fully funded Global Fund can help us build a healthier, safer world - together.</p> <p>#GlobalFundReplenishment #HealthForAll #EndMalaria #Save23MillionLives</p>	 <p>Graphic links: With RBM logo Without RBM logo</p>
X post	
<p>1/3 of @GlobalFund grants strengthen health systems (72% to sub-Saharan Africa), supporting labs, surveillance & community health workers.</p> <p>8th replenishment will invest \$6B in health systems to advance UHC & pandemic preparedness. It's key to resilience & global health security.</p>	

Post 04	Graphic
LinkedIn or Facebook post	
<p>The Global Fund works with partners like the World Bank, WHO, and Gavi to strengthen health systems, improve data and supply chains & support community health workers.</p> <p>Since 2020, the fund's COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) has invested \$5.1 billion to fight COVID-19 and mitigate its impact on HIV, TB, and malaria programmes. Now, these funds are shifting to pandemic preparedness and health system strengthening.</p> <p>With robust investments for the 8th replenishment, we can build on these achievements and ensure long-term sustainability. Together, we can strengthen our global response to future health threats. #GlobalFund #HealthSecurity #StrongerTogether</p>	 <p>Graphic links: With RBM logo Without RBM logo</p>
X post	
<p>The @GlobalFund and partners strengthen health systems. Since 2020, the COVID-19 Response Mechanism invested \$5.1B against COVID-19 & protected HIV, TB & malaria programs. Now it's boosting pandemic prep & health systems.</p> <p>The 8th replenishment ensures long-term health security.</p>	

Climate change and malaria social media content

Post 05	Graphic
LinkedIn or Facebook post	
<p>Climate change is accelerating the spread of malaria. Rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns are expanding mosquito habitats, putting millions more at risk. Extreme weather events - cyclones, floods, and droughts - are disrupting prevention and treatment efforts, fuelling new surges in cases.</p> <p>The Global Fund is taking action, but to stay ahead of this growing threat, we need greater investment in malaria control and climate-resilient health systems.</p> <p>#EndMalaria #ClimateChange #GlobalFundReplenishment</p>	 <p>Graphic links: With RBM logo Without RBM logo</p>
X post	
<p>Climate change is driving malaria's spread - rising temperatures & extreme weather fuel surges in cases.</p> <p>The @GlobalFund is taking action, but to stay ahead of this growing threat, we need greater investment in malaria control and climate-resilient health systems.</p>	

Post 06	Graphic
LinkedIn or Facebook post	
<p>Climate change is not just an environmental crisis – it is a health crisis. From displacing communities to destroying health infrastructure, climate disasters are reversing decades of progress in the fight against HIV, TB, and malaria.</p> <p>For example, Cyclone Freddy (2023) destroyed 300 health facilities in Mozambique, Malawi, and Madagascar, leaving thousands without access to critical care. In Malawi, HIV treatment default rates soared to 30%, increasing the risk of disease transmission.</p> <p>The Global Fund is investing \$2 billion annually to build climate-resilient health systems, but we need more funding to protect the most vulnerable. #ClimateHealth #GlobalFundReplenishment #EndHIV #EndTB #EndMalaria</p>	 <p>Graphic links: With RBM logo Without RBM logo</p>
X post	
<p>Climate change is a health crisis. Disasters like Cyclone Freddy destroyed 300 health facilities, disrupting HIV, TB & malaria care in 🇲🇿, 🇲🇼 & 🇲🇰. In Malawi, HIV treatment default rates hit 30%. @GlobalFund invests \$2B/yr in climate-resilient health, but more is needed.</p>	

Endnotes

¹ World Malaria Report 2024: Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. P 8.

² <https://malariaatlas.org/news/new-malaria-data-warns-millions-at-risk/> retrieved on 16/01/25, Malaria Atlas Project 2024.

³ World Malaria Report 2024: Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. P 8.

⁴ World Malaria Report 2024: Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. P 8.

⁵ World Malaria Report 2024: Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. P 8.

⁶ Climate Impacts on Malaria in Africa: Malaria Atlas Project and Boston Consulting Group: 2024. Retrieved from <https://d3j3by4g65v3w3.cloudfront.net/Climate%20Impacts%20on%20Malaria%20in%20Africa%20-%20November%202024.pdf> 16/01/25

⁷ Global Fund Results Report 2024