

# UNITAID'S WORK AGAINST ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



Unitaid's grants target low- and middle-income countries, where “superbugs” threaten the world health community's gains against HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.

Unitaid invests half its portfolio in innovative grants to stop bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites from becoming resistant to the antimicrobial drugs used to treat the infections they cause.



## TUBERCULOSIS

### The challenge:

Each year, half a million people get multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), and 200,000 of them die.

### Solutions:

#### **TB Xpert grant (\$26 million).**

This new-generation machine quickly diagnoses drug-resistant forms of TB. Unitaid's grant is making the technology more affordable and accessible.

#### **EndTB grant (US\$ 81 million).**

Working toward shorter, better treatments for MDR-TB.

## HIV

### The challenge:

Signs of drug resistance have been reported in 15 percent of people starting HIV treatment, and in 40 percent of people restarting treatment.

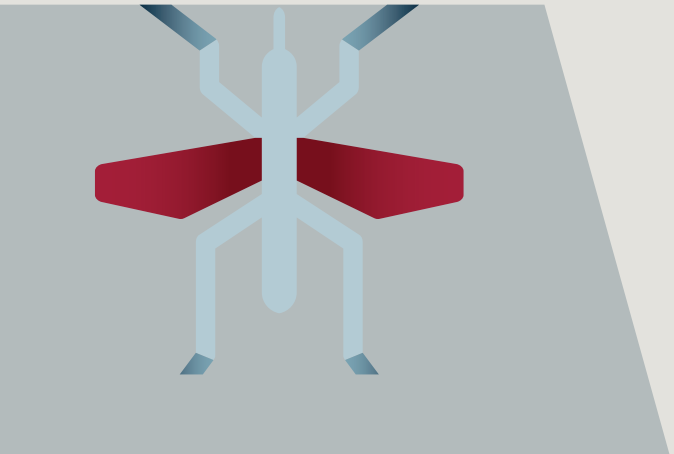
### Solutions:

#### **Emerging ARV clinical trials grant (US\$ 70 million).**

New drugs are being studied to develop formulations less prone to antimicrobial resistance.

#### **Optimal ART for children grant (US\$ 17 million).**

The project improves drug coverage and adherence to reduce HIV-related deaths.



## MALARIA

### The challenge:

There's a risk that resistant strains of malaria will spread globally.

### Solutions:

#### **New Nets Project (US\$ 66 million).**

Piloting bednets treated with innovative insecticides in sub-Saharan Africa.

#### **IVCC grant (US\$ 65 million).**

Ushering in innovative insecticide sprays to kill resistant mosquitoes.

#### **Malaria diagnostics grant (US\$ 34 million).**

The project increased access to rapid diagnostic tests in the private sector.