

Enhancing effectiveness and transparency through a country coordinating mechanism?

Experiences from the Global Fund.

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Overview

Key Themes

Direct access approach the Global Fund

- Elements
- Experiences
- Improvements

Mandate and Mission

2 sentences.

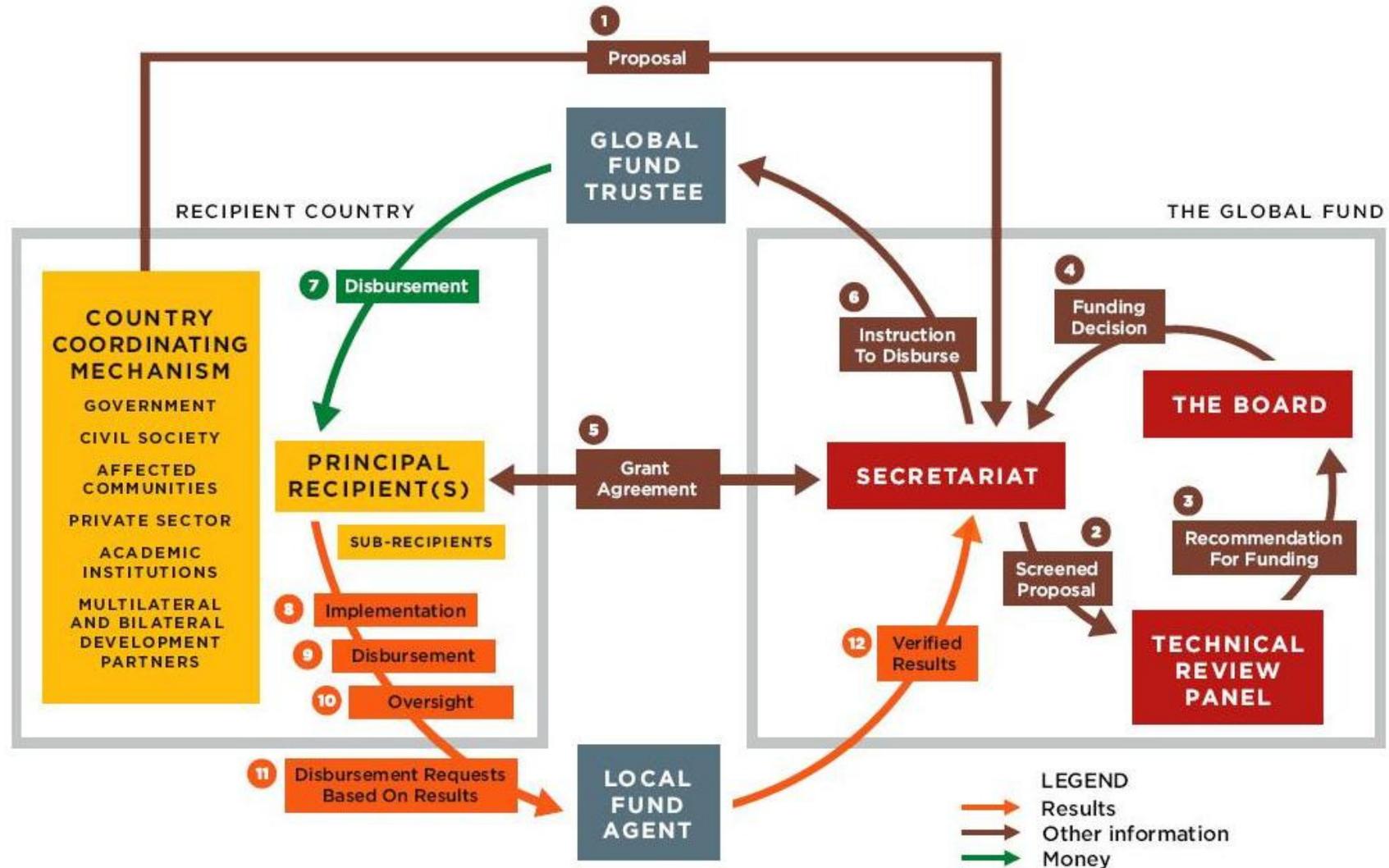
The Global Fund is an international **financing institution** that provides resources to low and middle-income countries in the fight against AIDS, TB and malaria.

Within 10 years, the Global Fund has invested **US \$22.6 billion** to support over 1000 health programs in 150 countries

- AIDS treatment for 3.3 million people,
- anti-TB treatment for 8.6 million people and
- 230 million insecticide-treated nets.

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Architecture relies on local institutions



Equal Voting Rights at highest level

10

Donor Voting Block:

- Germany, Canada, Switzerland
- European Commission (Belgium, Portugal, Finland)
- France, Spain
- Italy
- Japan
- Point Seven
- United Kingdom, Australia
- United States of America
- Private Foundations
- Private Sector

Implementing Voting Block:

- Eastern Europe
- Eastern Mediterranean
- Eastern and Southern Africa
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- South East Asia
- Western and Central Africa
- Western Pacific
- **Developed Country NGO**
- **Developing Country NGO**
- **NGO rep of communities living with the diseases**

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Non-voting Board Members

- World Health Organization
- World Bank
- UNAIDS
- Global Fund
- Partners (RBM, Stop TB, UNITAID)
- Board Designated Non-Voting Swiss Member

Direct Access

Who can request funding?

The Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM).

- Leads the development & submission of national proposals
- Nominates the Principal Recipient/s
- Oversees implementation of approved grants including assessment of Principal Recipient performance
- Approves any reprogramming and submits requests for continued funding
- Ensures linkages and consistency between Global Fund grants and other national health and development programs

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CCM eligibility criteria

Function	Requirement/s
1: PLWD Membership	Show membership of people living with HIV and people affected by TB or malaria
2: Non-Government Member Selection	NGO representatives to be selected by their own constituencies based on a documented, transparent process, developed within each constituency
3: Proposal Development	Develop and follow processes that engage a broad range of stakeholders Document efforts to involve key population groups and most-at-risk populations for HIV/AIDS
4: Principal Recipient Nomination	Nominate one or more PR(s) at the time of submission of their application for funding Document a transparent process for the nomination of all new and continuing PRs Document management of conflict of interests related to PR nomination process
5: Oversight	Submit <u>and</u> follow an oversight plan Involve non-government actors and PLWD in oversight
6: Conflict of Interest	Develop <u>and</u> publish a policy Members to declare conflicts of interest periodically



How are these requirements monitored?

- Supporting documentation that illustrates transparent and inclusive CCM processes
- CCM governance documents, policies and workplans which address the six requirements
- CCM meeting minutes which detail key decision points, discussions and participation
- Requests for clarifications, following submission of proposals
- *Alerts by civil society and partners about weak governance*
- *Office of the Inspector General – routine or whistleblowing*

Direct Access

Who implements Global Fund grants?

Principal Recipient (PR)

- Nominated by the CCM
- Government and non-government implementers
 - Globally 35% of funding is implemented by NGOs
- PR can choose to subcontract **Sub-Recipients (SR)**
- Principal Recipients' capacity is assessed against:
 - Financial Management and Systems
 - Program Management and technical expertise
 - Sub-recipient Management
 - Pharmaceutical and Health Product Management and
 - Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Principal Recipients sign a legal agreement with the Global Fund and directly receive funding from trustee

Direct access

Transparency Standards

- Key Contacts (CCM members, PR's director, grant manager etc)
- Board Documents and Decision Points
- Approved Proposals
- Rejected Proposals
- Grant Agreements
- Grant Performance Reports
- Grant Ratings
- Disbursement dates and volumes
- Country Audit and Investigation Reports (OIG)
- Global Fund Evaluations ...
- **.... are published on the Global Fund Website.**



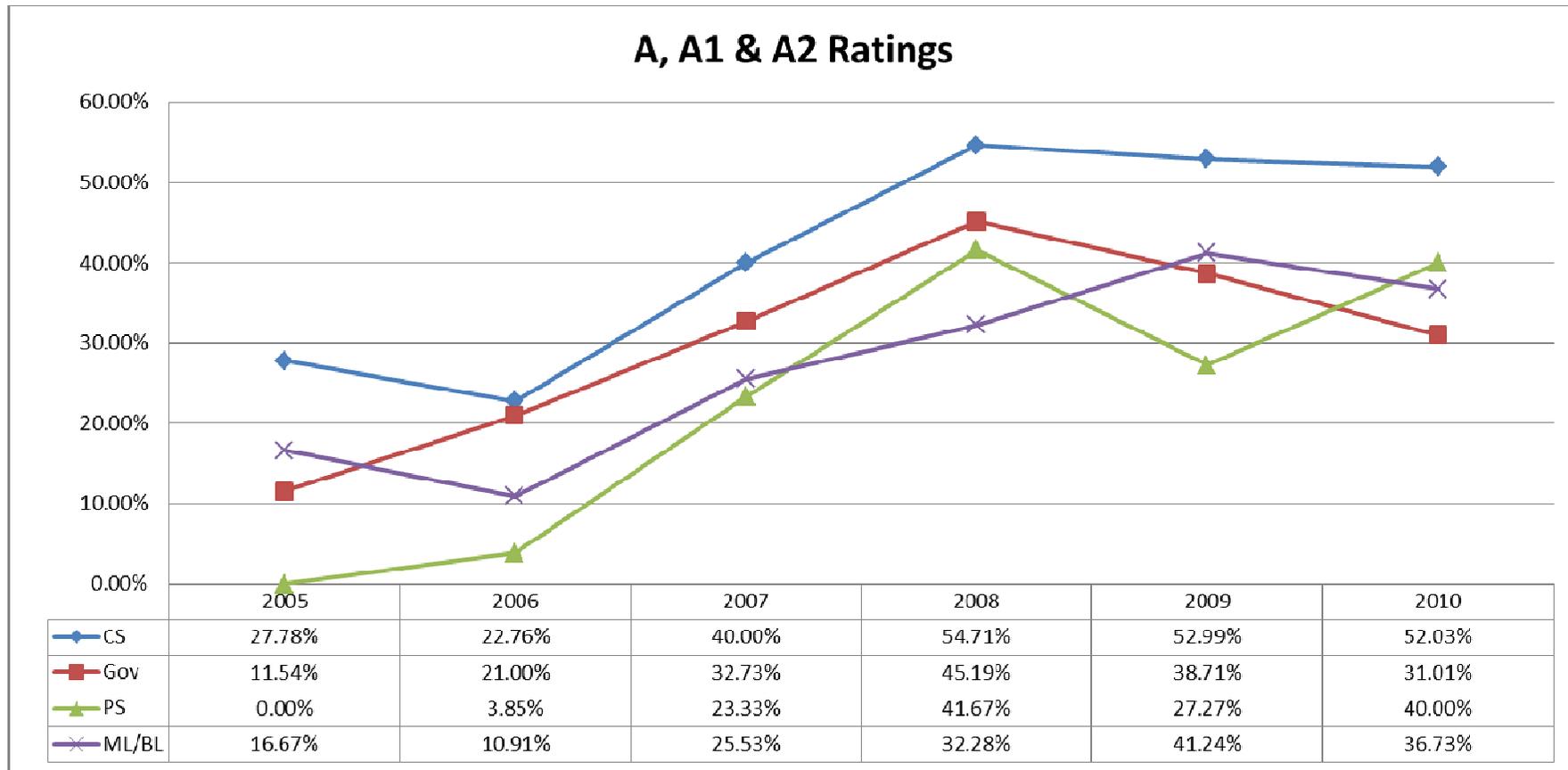
Experience

What has worked well?

- Additional resources have been raised, spent and proven.
- Countries have developed their coordinating mechanisms, based on their needs and context.
- Civil Society and private sector are more involved in large scale resource mobilization and distribution for health than ever before.
- Affected communities are sitting at the collective table.
- CCMs are using open and transparent processes to nominate recipients.
- Stakeholders and interested observers read, understand and use available information.

Performance Experience

Principal Recipient Rating by Sector



NGO PRs show very good results!
Resources reach the community level.

Experience

What has been/is challenging?

- Managing the tension between country ownership and accountability
- Balancing risk management and predictable funding
- Combining performance based funding with the strengthening of local structures and actors
- Identifying bottlenecks and facilitating adequate technical support in a timely manner
- Managing conflict of interest to ensure effective oversight
- Ensuring innovative and state-of-the-art programming without crossing the border of country ownership
- Communicating with country partners from Geneva

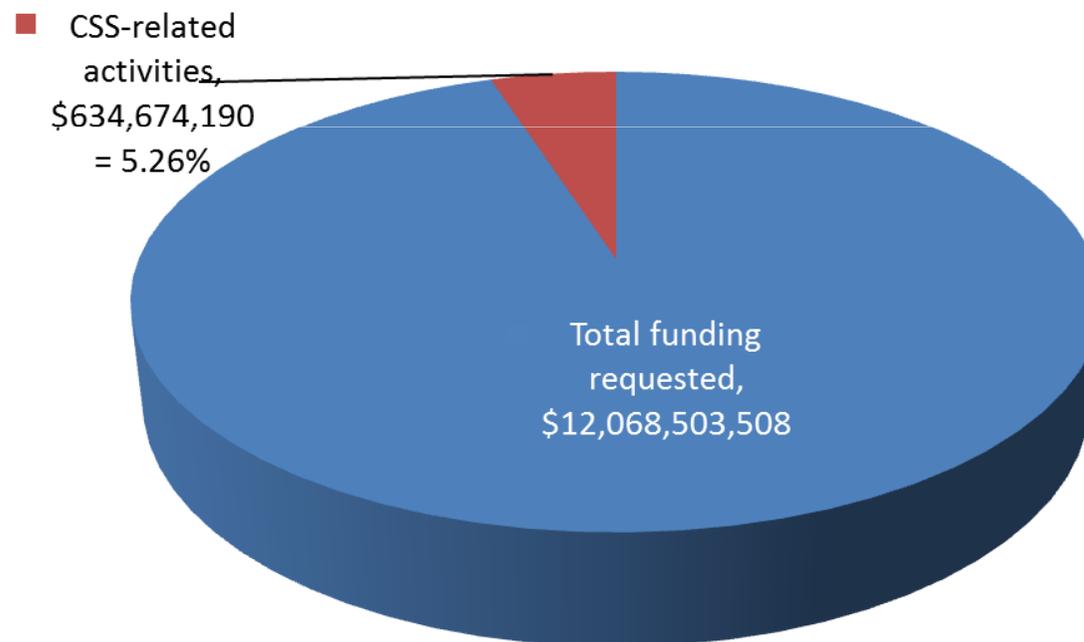


One concrete example

Funding for Community Systems Support

49% of the 189 Round 10 proposal parts received included community systems strengthening activities.

BUT:



Improvements

New Strategy and New Structure

- **Simplified Grant Management processes**
 - Access to funding based on national strategies and aligned to national cycles
 - Iterative two-step proposal process with grant-ready products
 - Shorten the time from approval to disbursement

- **Tailored approach by burden, impact & risk**

Secretariat

- 75 % of staff work on grant management (40% before)
- More frequent presence in countries
- Rolling out of a risk management approach
- Improving access through a rights based approach

Thank you!

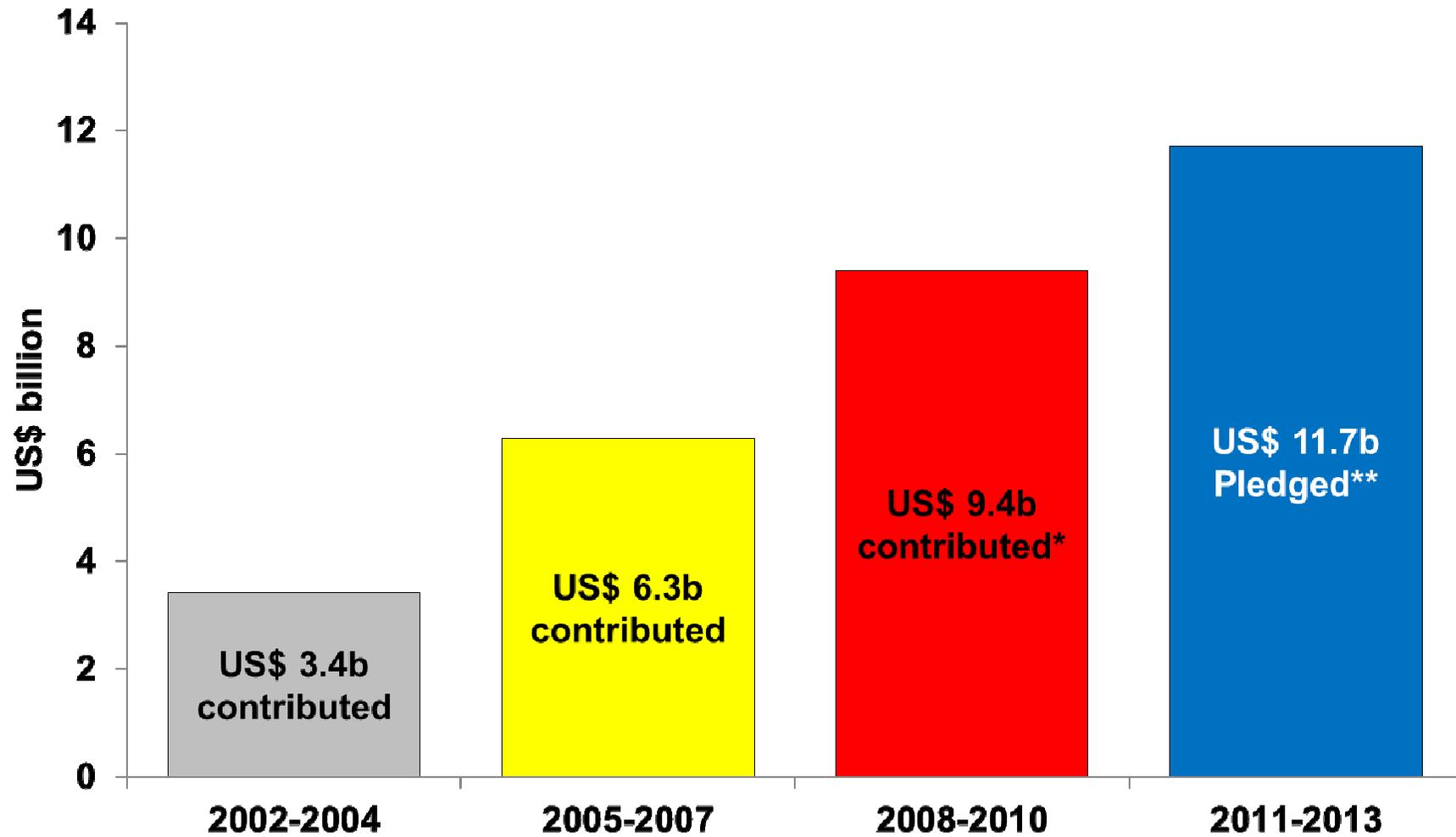
Especially for comments & questions.



BACK UP

The Global Fund

Evolution of Funding



The Global Fund

Contributions Top 10 Public Donors (2002-2010)

