Global Fund experience on financing the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

History and lessons learnt

Hearings at WHO GCM/NCD working group

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Content

1 History of funding for AIDS (+/- TB and malaria) since 1990

2 1990-2000 : Building the case, building the capacities in the North

3 2001-2002 : Setting the Fund

4 2002-2014 : Providing results and keeping advocacy to increase the investments
Channels of development assistance for health

Health focus areas of development assistance for health

International HIV assistance from donor governments, 2002-2013

Source: Kaiser Foundation/UNAIDS, Financing the response to HIV in low and middle income countries, July 2014
1990-2000 : Building the case

Facing the HIV/AIDS pandemic:
- In the North, a strong civil society movement emerged, with growing capacity for reaching out to media, public opinion and political leaders (ACTUP, Health Gap, and Gay Rights movement)
  - call for more funding (research, care and treatment)
  - call for respect of rights and fight discrimination/stigmatization
  - call for inclusion of affected people in decision making process

AIDS advocacy for the South remains low, and funding remains flat,

1996 : AIDS treatment becomes available, but inaccessible for the South

Jacques Chirac (French President), Abidjan 1997 : calls for a global movement for access to treatment, faces hard criticism (Natsios)
2000 : the turning point

Converging factors
- Movement coherence : a common message (bridge the gap, treatment for all…)
- A strong moral stand : market is unfair (South Africa trial, 2000),
- A variety of Champions/advocates : Political leaders (N. Mandela, J Chirac, GW Bush..), Media, Civil society, Academics, Religious..

- In parallel :
  - AIDS is seen as a security issue (UN security Council and UNGASS 2001)
  - AIDS, TB and malaria as one of eight MDGs

Dedicated institutions : UNAIDS, Global Fund, PEPFAR, UNITAID

Ref : Busby, 2014 : AIDS Drugs for All: Social Movements and Market Transformations

April 2001 : Call by Kofi Anan, then UNSG, for a “war chest” to fight AIDS

June 2001 : UN General Assembly Special Session on AIDS, Declaration of commitment

July 2001 : G8 Summit in Genoa,
   - first pledges to the Global Fund : 1.3 Bn USD, and attracting 500 MUSD from non G8 partners
   - commitment to establish the Fund “before the end of the year”

January 2002 : Official creation of the Global fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria, as a Swiss Foundation and a public-private partnership
Global Fund has an innovative financing model...

... that is leading the fight against the three diseases

2002-2015: Resource mobilization, replenishment cycles

Replenishment cycle on a three year basis; 2014-2016
- pledging session at the highest political level
- very active preparatory work, embarking a very large network of advocate/champions, 18 months in advance
  - at global level (UNGA, G8, Global health events/conferences…)
  - in main donor countries: civil society, parliamentarians, leaders from private and public sector
  - in implementing countries: political leaders

Convincing case based
- on needs assessment: prepared with technical partners (WHO, UNAIDS)
- on results achieved: lives saved, infections averted…
- on the quality of financial management: transparency, integrity, value for money

Expanding the donor base: new countries (BRICS, Gulf states..), innovative tools (Debt to Health, Bonds,..), partnership with private sector (direct funding, pro bono, or low bono)

Re-assessing the method to cope with a moving landscape: challenges for the next replenishment
Pledges & contributions to the Global Fund have been **increasing over time**. Total **4th Replenishment pledges have reached US$ 12.3 billion, 30% more than the previous replenishment**. Of this total, donor government pledges account for US$ 11.6 billion or 94.7%.
Challenges for the next replenishment: 2017-2019

In the current health/development financing context, the Global Fund has initiated a number of strategic efforts, while working on a new strategy for the years 2017-2021:

- Development and roll-out of **differentiated approaches/tools for countries in different stages of the development continuum**;

- Promotion of **the sustainability of national programs by supporting implementing country governments in their domestic resource mobilization efforts** and leveraging increased domestic investments in disease and broader health programs through the new funding model; and

- **Streamlining innovations and innovative partnerships** across the Global Fund portfolio in a number of priority areas of the GF’s core work.
THANK YOU