



Investing in our future

# The Global Fund

To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

## Right to Health: Better Access to Testing and Treatment for HIV-positive Children

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16 June 2010

HRC 14<sup>th</sup> Session

## The Perspective of The Global Fund

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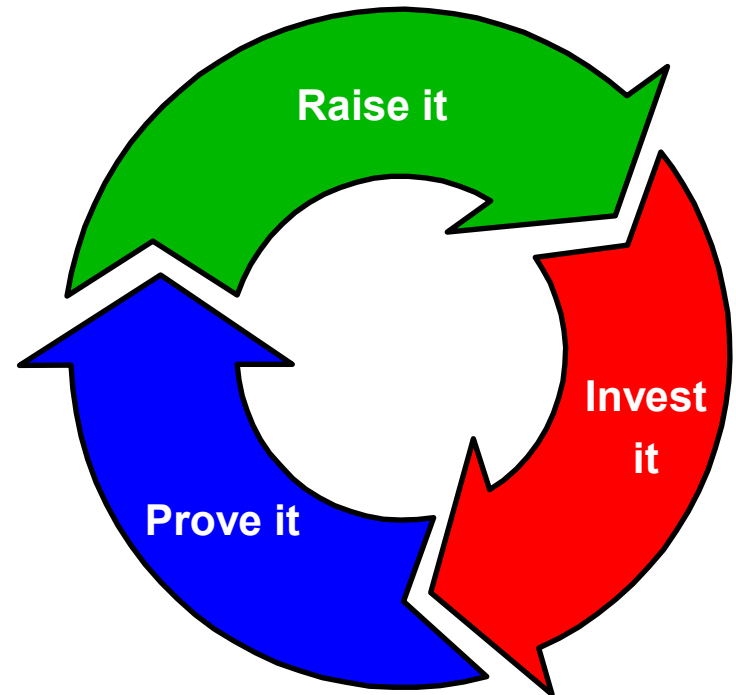
Pharmaceutical Management Unit



# What is the Global Fund?

The Global Fund is an international financing institution mandated:

- To raise and to disburse substantial new funds
- To operate transparently and accountably
- To achieve sustained impact on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria



# Global Fund Guiding Principles

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1. Operate as a **financial instrument**, not an implementing entity
2. Make available and leverage **additional financial resources**
3. Support programs that reflect **national ownership** and respect country-led formulation and implementation
4. Operate in a **balanced manner** in terms of different regions, diseases and interventions
5. Pursue an integrated, balanced approach to **prevention, treatment and care**
6. Evaluate proposals through **independent review processes**
7. Establish a **simplified, rapid and innovative grant-making process** and operate **transparently**, with **accountability**. The fund should make use of existing international mechanisms and health plans.
8. Focus on **performance** by linking resources to the achievement of clear, measurable and sustainable results.

Source: Global Fund Framework Document

# Global Fund Financing (by end 2009)

## Funding to the Global Fund:

- Total pledges available = **US\$ 21 billion**
- Total amount paid = **US\$ 15.8 billion**

## Total Proposals Approved:

- Total approved grant amount = **US\$ 19.2 billion**
- Total lifetime budget of grants = **US\$ 31.5 billion**

## Grant Agreements Signed:

- Phase 1 agreements (two-year) = **US\$ 8.1 billion**
- Grant renewals (Phase 2, RCC) = **US\$ 6.3 billion**

**Total Amount Disbursed: US\$ 10 billion**

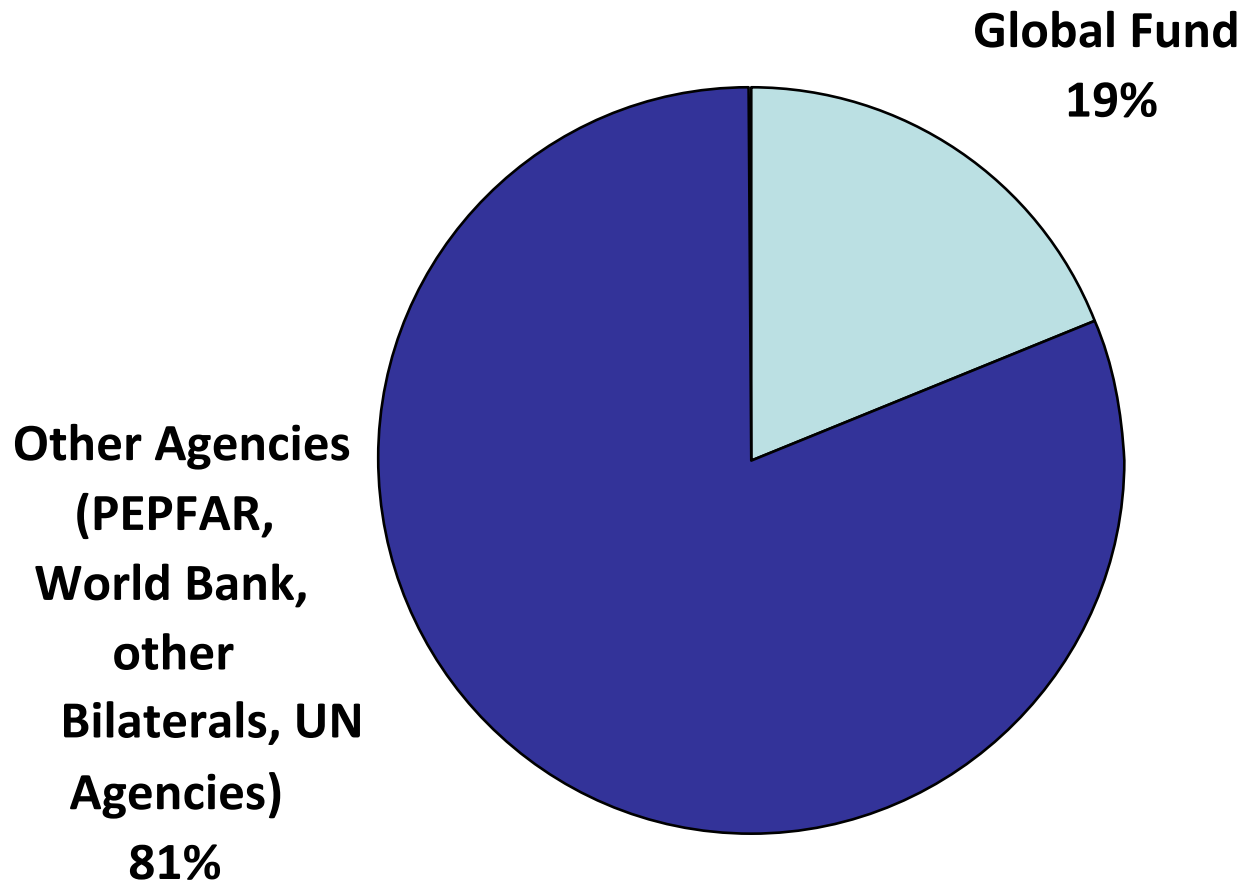
Source: Global Fund Grant Data

# Global Fund Financing

## Contribution to International Financing for HIV/AIDS, 2008

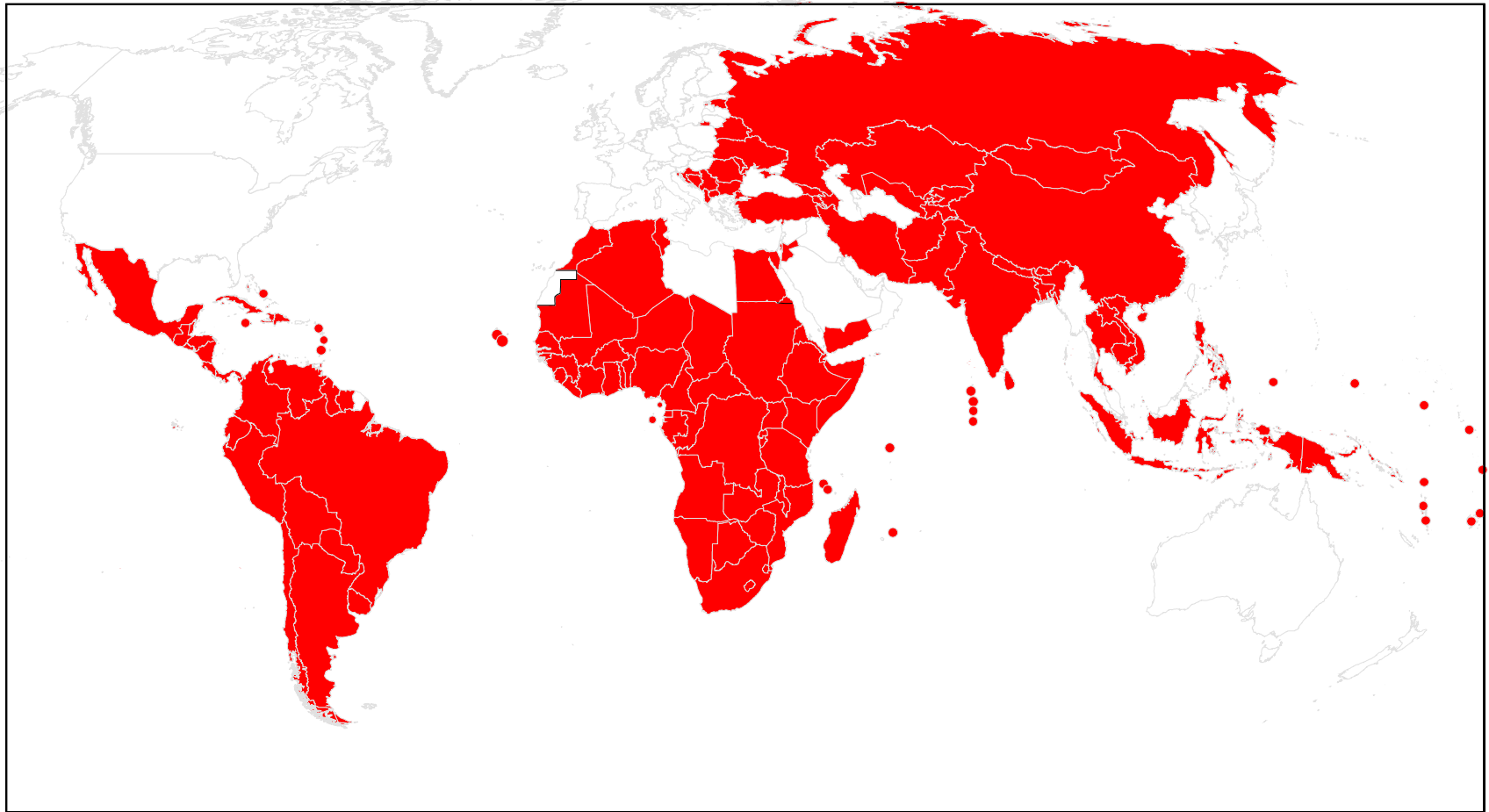
The Global Fund contributed **19%** of the overall international HIV/AIDS financing in 2008

Source: UNAIDS/Kaiser Foundation Report, 2009

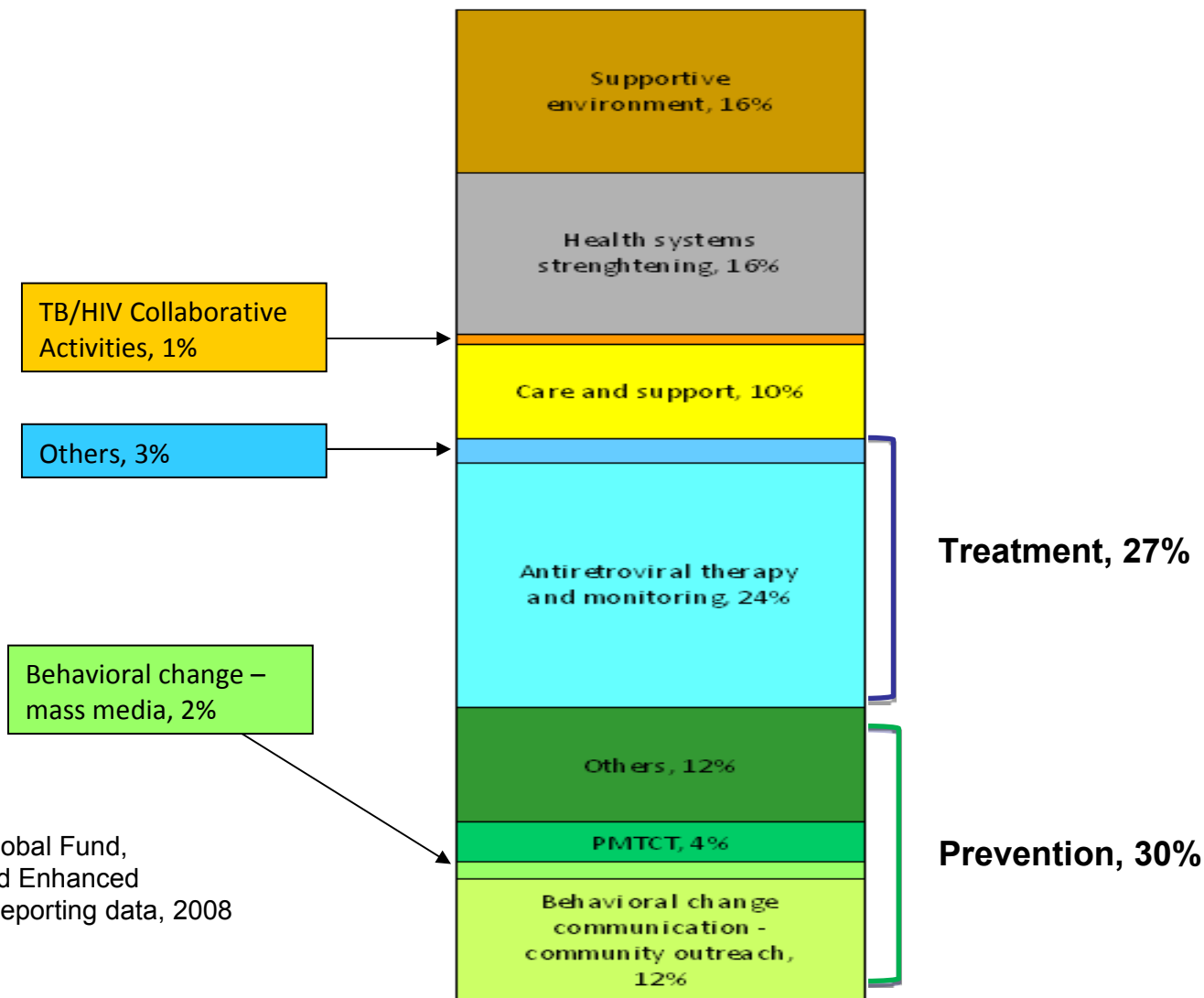


# Global Fund Financing

## HIV/AIDS Grants: Coverage by Country (Rounds 1-9)



# Expenditures by Service Delivery Area for HIV (cumulative, by 2008 reporting cycle)



Source: Global Fund, unpublished Enhanced Financial Reporting data, 2008

# Selected HIV Services by Region (end 2009)

Services	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	Total
People currently on antiretroviral therapy	1,931,000	383,000	76,000	35,000	75,000	<b>2,500,000</b>
Sessions of HIV counseling and testing provided	40,284,000	29,100,000	10,000,000	629,000	25,700,000	<b>105,713,000</b>
HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis for PMTCT	674,000	66,000	15,000	7,000	28,000	<b>790,000</b>
Condoms distributed (millions)	1,057	239	357	62	125	<b>1,840</b>
Cases of sexually transmitted infections treated	1,680,000	1,297,000	2,430,000	1,216,000	177,000	<b>6,800,000</b>

All figures cumulative numbers except for “people currently on ART”

Source: Global Fund Grant Data



# ESTIMATING GLOBAL FUND'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MDGs 4 and 5

- The Global Fund estimates that at least **44%** of its financing contributes to MDGs 4 and 5.

Global Fund's contributions to MDG 4-5 in the period 2003 to 2009 could be estimated to lie in a range between **\$4.4 - \$5.4 billion**, which is between **44%-54%** percent of its total disbursements (\$10.0 billion).



# Supply challenges on scaling up

- Difficulties on countries to implement revised WHO recommendations for treating children
  - Difficulties on diagnosing infants
  - No adapted ARV formulations for children who cannot swallow and infants
  - Missing studies for certain ARV in the lower ages groups
- Risk of medication errors when using inadequate formulations
- Risks associated with weak pharmaceutical and supply systems

**ORPHANS**

**Weak Health Systems**

# Getting adequate supplies

- The Global Fund procurement and supply policies allows for rapid integration of new formulations and technologies into countries programmes
  - According to Quality Assurance Policy
  - And within national/institutional guidelines or WHO Guidelines
- Long term approaches for fostering development of adequate formulations is needed
  - Including addressing Intellectual Property issues
  - Boosting R&D

**Medicines Patent  
Pool Foundation  
approved by  
UNITAID last  
week**

# Conclusions

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- The Global Fund encourages countries to include in their proposals specific plans to:
  - increase the focus on diagnosis and treatment of pediatric patients;
  - increase or build up a safer environment for HIV+ve kids including:
    - ✓ Campaigns against HIV+ve children stigmatization
    - ✓ Empowering environment work
    - ✓ Health Systems Strengthening
- ✓ More focus and higher priority on pediatric care are expected to result in increased interest from suppliers to develop adequate formulations.