

stop AIDS campaign

The Stop AIDS Campaign is the campaigning arm of the UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development – a coalition of over 80 NGOs and Trade Unions promoting effective responses to the HIV pandemic.

Global Fund Replenishment: Recommendations for the UK's pledge July 2007

The Stop AIDS Campaign calls upon the UK Government to make a minimum three-year pledge totalling **US\$1.43 billion** (approximately £703 million) at the Second Replenishment meeting in Berlin, to reaffirm its commitment to the Global Fund and the fight against AIDS, TB and malaria.

Scaling-Up the Global Fund to Keep Promises and Save Lives

At the fifteenth board meeting of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (the Fund) in April 2007, the Board took an important decision to triple the size of the Fund by 2010, in order to meet the projected demand from recipient countries and contribute towards overall resource needs for achieving Universal Access to comprehensive AIDS services by 2010. In order to meet the increased demand for resources, and to continue supporting existing grants, the Fund has committed to distributing between US\$ 6 and 8 billion per year by 2010. Significantly, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to achieving this target at the 2007 G8 Summit.

Keeping these commitments to increase the size of the Global Fund also represents a very sound investment in a strongly performing organisation. By disbursing just US\$3.7bn in 132 countries since 2003, the Global Fund has provided 1.1 million people with antiretroviral treatment for HIV, 2.8 million people with treatment for TB, 30 million insecticide-treated bed nets have been distributed to protect against malaria and many millions more people have received counselling, care, support and training. The Global Fund estimates that programmes supported by their funding have saved 1.8 million lives to date (Global Fund, *Results at a Glance*, June 2007).

The Global Fund is a crucial source of international funding for health, providing approximately 21% of funding in the global battle against AIDS, 67% of malaria funding and 64% of TB funding (see charts below). Failing to scale-up the Fund in line with increased need will severely hamper the fight against these three diseases that kill 6 million people every year.

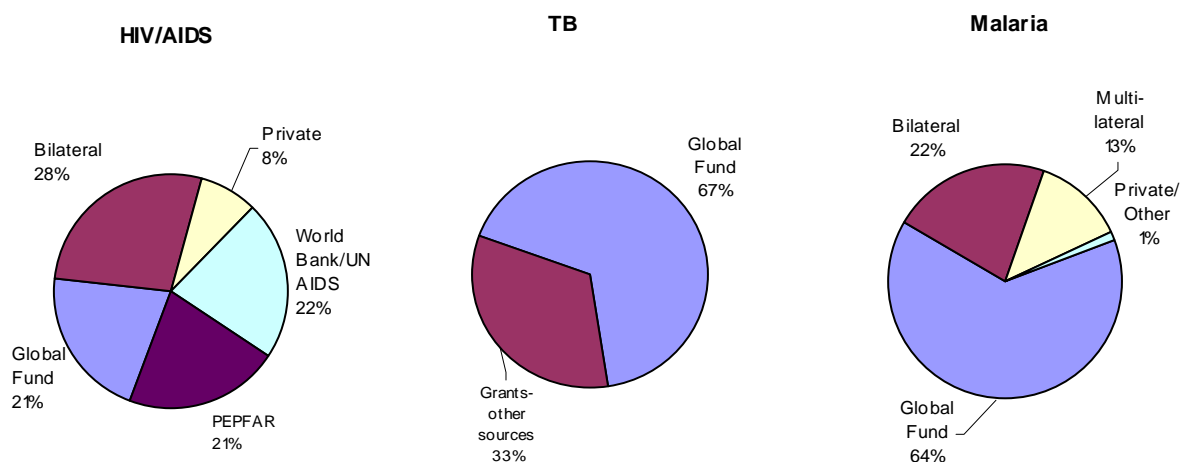


Figure 1. Sources of international funding for AIDS, TB and Malaria
Source: Global Fund, 2007, *Resource Needs for the Global Fund, 2008-2010*, p13.

Setting off on the right track

The Global Fund's Second Replenishment meeting in Berlin this September is an opportunity for international donors to set the Fund on the right track towards meeting its spending targets, by making ambitious three-year funding pledges.

The Stop AIDS Campaign believes that the Global Fund should aim to reach the higher target size of US\$8 billion by 2010. This is the only option that reflects the need to urgently scale up the global response to HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria to achieve the MDGs and Universal Access targets.

Long-term predictable funding is also crucial; it not only demonstrates genuine commitment on the part of donors to combating AIDS, TB and malaria but also provides a greater incentive for countries to develop ambitious, long-term national plans to address the three diseases.

Why the UK contribution must be increased

To meet the targets set, the Fund needs to mobilise US\$18 billion in new pledges for the period 2008-2010 (roughly, US\$4 billion for 2008; US\$6 billion for 2009 and US\$8 billion for 2010).

The Stop AIDS Campaign calls upon the UK to make a minimum three-year pledge to the Fund totalling **US\$ 1.43 billion** (approximately £703 million) at the Second Replenishment meeting in Berlin this September. This figure would represent:

- A tripling, by 2010, of the UK's current annual contribution - from US\$ 200 million in 2007 to over US\$ 600 million in 2010 - in line with the overall expansion of the Fund;
- A maintenance of the UK's current share of the Fund's overall resources (currently 7.96% of all resources pledged for the period 2005 to 2007);

The figure would be broken down over 3 years as shown in the tables below:

Table 1: Past UK contributions to the Fund (2005 – 2007)

	Amount (US\$ million)	% of all pledges
2005	168.8	11.21%
2006	119.8	5.92%
2007	200.4	7.60%
Total contributions	489.0	7.96%

Table 2: Recommended Future Pledges (2008 – 2010)

	Amount (US\$ million)	% of all pledges required
2008	318.4	7.96%
2009	477.6	7.96%
2010	636.8	7.96%
Total three-year pledge	1,432.8	7.96%

Figure 2: UK contributions to the Fund 2005 to 2007 (source: the Global Fund) and projected UK contributions for 2008 to 2010 based on SAC recommendations, compared with total Fund size.

A minimum three-year pledge of US\$ 1.43 billion would also demonstrate:

- Fulfilment of the G8 commitment made in Heiligendamm earlier this year *“to replenish the GFATM and to provide long-term predictable funding based on ambitious, but realistic demand-driven targets”*;
- Continued commitment from the UK Government to achieve Universal Access by 2010 and meet the MDG targets for AIDS, TB and Malaria;
- A positive example to other donors to pledge their fair share of the Global Fund's overall resource need.

Increasing demand and delivering results

In order to meet the US\$ 8 billion target by 2010, the number of grant proposals from countries with a high burden of AIDS, TB and malaria will need to be increased, and the Fund will need to continue to demonstrate positive results.

DFID should support demand creation by providing greater funding for targeted technical assistance and guidance to Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs). This could ensure the development of comprehensive, inclusive, technically sound Global Fund proposals which are aligned to national strategic plans. Additionally, DFID must continue to urge that CCMs are democratically composed and governed so that all relevant stakeholders in grant implementation, including civil society organisations, play their part in ensuring national performance.

The Stop AIDS Campaign is committed to working in partnership with the UK Government and with civil society organisations around the world to generate greater demand from recipient countries, increase the effectiveness of the Fund and to ensure that that the Fund maintains its critical role in the fight against AIDS, TB and malaria.