

GLOBAL FUND OBSERVER (GFO) NEWSLETTER, a service of Aidspace.

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Only 23% of the Global Fund grants that have reached the end of their second year have met or exceeded the performance targets that were set by the applicants when they submitted their original proposals to the Fund. A further 56% of grants were deemed by the Fund to have performance that did not meet expectations, but was adequate; 20% were deemed to have performance that was inadequate, but potential had been demonstrated; and 2% had performance that was unacceptable.

[2. COMMENTARY: Round 6 Can't Wait](#)

Six reasons can be given why Round 6 should be launched at this month's Board Meeting, despite the shortage of money. Of these, one of the most telling relates to the 120 Round 5 proposals that were not successful but the applicants were encouraged to re-submit. Another relates to the fact that soon, increasing numbers of current grants will come to the end of Phase 2; the only way they can get further Global Fund support is via Round 6 applications.

[3. NEWS: Short Items:](#)

Lieve Fransen of the European Commission is the Fund's new Vice Chair. / The Fund has appointed an Inspector General to provide independent and objective oversight. / The Fund's new Chief of Operations is a Nigerian public health expert. / Three new NGO representatives have been chosen to serve as Alternates and then as full Board Members. / A new website has been launched called PEPFAR Watch.

[4. REQUEST FOR INPUT: Volume 2 of *The Aidspace Guide to Effective Implementation of Global Fund Grants*](#)

Aidspace, publisher of GFO, would like to hear from people whose input might be relevant to the forthcoming Volume 2 of *The Aidspace Guide to Effective Implementation of Global Fund Grants*.

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1. ANALYSIS: The Fund's First 124 "Phase 2 Renewals"
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Only 23% of the Global Fund grants that have reached the end of their second year have met or exceeded the performance targets that were set by the applicants when they submitted their original proposals to the Fund. These grants were rated "A" by the Fund's Secretariat. A further 56% of grants were rated B1 ("Grant performance has not met expectations, but has been adequate"), 20% were rated B2 ("Grant performance has been inadequate, but potential has been demonstrated"), and 2% were rated C ("Grant performance has been unacceptable").

From its very start, the Global Fund has been guided by two principles that at times conflict with each other. The first of these principles is that each grant is "country-led" – meaning that it's for the recipient country to decide how to run the grant. The second principle is that each grant is "results-based" – meaning that if the grant doesn't deliver the promised results, the Fund has the right to terminate the grant part-way through.

The conflict between these two objectives arises when the Global Fund Secretariat sees that a grant is in trouble. At such a time, should the Fund intervene with suggestions (or, indeed, instructions) regarding what should be done about that grant, or should it remain silent?

Thus far, the Fund has taken a generally hands-off approach in such situations – except when the grant is approaching the end of its second year, at which point the Fund briefly gets much more involved. This is because this is when the Fund has to decide whether the grant should receive the funding to enable it to move from Phase 1 (i.e. Years 1-2) to Phase 2 (Years 3-5).

To help the Board decide whether to approve Phase 2 funding for a particular grant, the Secretariat performs a thorough evaluation of the grant. In the course of this, it compiles a detailed and fairly candid "Grant Scorecard" which is confidential until the Secretariat and the Board have agreed on whether to approve Phase 2, but then is made publicly available at the Fund's website.

Each Grant Scorecard assesses many aspects of the grant's performance, and then combines these assessments into an "Overall Grant Rating", which can have the following values:

- A: Grant performance has met or exceeded expectations
- B1: Grant performance has not met expectations, but has been adequate
- B2: Grant performance has been inadequate, but potential has been demonstrated
- C: Grant performance has been unacceptable

Separately, the Secretariat assesses "Contextual Considerations," which relate to factors beyond the control of those involved in grant implementation but that can have an impact on the chances of success.

Finally, after taking into account the "Overall Grant Rating" and the "Contextual Considerations," the Secretariat makes one of the following recommendations:

- "Go": The grant should be approved for Phase 2 (i.e. Years 3-5)
- "Conditional Go": The grant should be approved for Phase 2, on condition that specified actions are taken by the PR and/or CCM within a specified time period.
- "Revised Go": The grant should be approved for Phase 2, subject to specified major changes being made from the original proposal.
- "No Go": The grant should not be approved for Phase 2, and should therefore be terminated.

Usually the Board agrees with the Secretariat's recommendation, but occasionally it disagrees. When that happens, the Board and Secretariat re-examine the situation and attempt again to reach agreement. If that is not possible, the final decision is made by the Board after obtaining some input from the Technical Review Panel (TRP).

With the 124 grants for which the Board has thus far made a Phase 2 decision, the Secretariat's ratings were as follows:

Rating	Number of grants	Percent
A	28	23%
B1	69	56%
B2	25	20%
C	2	2%
Total	124	100%

The final Board decisions were as follows:

Board decision	Number of grants	Percent
Go	63	51%
Conditional Go	59	48%
Revised Go	0	0%
No Go	2	2%
Total	124	100%

For each of the 124 grants, the Fund provides at www.theglobalfund.org/en/funds_raised/gsc the above-mentioned Grant Scorecards. These contain not just the Grant Rating, but also some fairly candid comments about the grant. These range from the positive (e.g. "The PR has managed the program efficiently, with the CCM playing an important oversight role. The program has collaborated with partners and responded to problems particularly well, improving its ability to disburse to sub-recipients and in procurement after initial capacity difficulties.") to the fairly negative (e.g. "The Program had a slow start, with sluggish capacity building efforts and procurement delays... The overall management of the Program by the PR has been inadequate. The PR did not disburse funds to sub-recipients on a timely basis or in an effective manner. Late disbursements were largely due to the PR's weak monitoring of reports submitted by the sub-recipients.")

The Grant Ratings and the Board decisions for the 124 grants were as follows:

The 124 grants for which Phase 2 decisions have been made

Country	Round	Disease Component	Grant number	Grant Rating	Board decision re Phase 2
Argentina	1	HIV/AIDS	ARG-102-G01-H	A	Conditional Go
Armenia	2	HIV/AIDS	ARM-202-G01-H	A	Go
Bangladesh	2	HIV/AIDS	BAN-202-G01-H	A	Go
Benin	1	Malaria	BEN-102-G01-M	B1	Conditional Go
Benin	2	TB	BEN-202-G02-T	B1	Go
Benin	2	HIV/AIDS	BEN-202-G03-H	B1	Go
Bulgaria	2	HIV/AIDS	BUL-202-G01-H	A	Go
Burkina Faso	2	HIV/AIDS	BUR-202-G02-H	A	Go
Burundi	2	Malaria	BRN-202-G02-M	B1	Conditional Go
Burundi	1	HIV/AIDS	BRN-102-G01-H	B1	Go
Chad	2	TB	TCD-202-G01-T	B1	Conditional Go
Chile	1	HIV/AIDS	CHL-102-G01-H	B1	Go
Cambodia	1	HIV/AIDS	CAM-102-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Cambodia	2	HIV/AIDS	CAM-202-G02-H	B1	Conditional Go
Cambodia	2	Malaria	CAM-202-G03-M	B1	Go
Cambodia	2	TB	CAM-202-G04-T	B1	Conditional Go
Central African Republic	2	HIV/AIDS	CAF-202-G01-H	B1	Go
China	1	TB	CHN-102-G01-T	A	Go
China	1	Malaria	CHN-102-G02-M	A	Go
Columbia	2	HIV/AIDS	COL-202-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Costa Rica	2	HIV/AIDS	COR-202-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Cote d'Ivoire	3	TB	CIV-304-G03-T	A	Go
Cote d'Ivoire	2	HIV/AIDS	CIV-202-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Croatia	2	HIV/AIDS	HRV-202-G01-H	B1	Go
Cuba	1	HIV/AIDS	CUB-202-G01-H	A	Conditional Go
Democratic Rep. of Congo	2	TB	ZAR-202-G01-T	B1	Conditional Go
El Salvador	2	HIV/AIDS	SLV-202-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
El Salvador	2	TB	SLV-202-G02-T	A	Go

Country	Round	Disease Component	Grant number	Grant Rating	Board decision re Phase 2
Estonia	2	HIV/AIDS	EST-202-G01-H	B1	Go
Eritrea	2	Malaria	ERT-202-G01-M	B1	Conditional Go
Ethiopia	2	HIV/AIDS	ETH-202-G03-H	B1	Conditional Go
Ethiopia	2	Malaria	ETH-202-G02-M	B2	Conditional Go
Ethiopia	1	TB	ETH-102-G01-T	B2	Conditional Go
Georgia	3	Malaria	GEO-304-G02-M	B1	Go
Georgia	2	HIV/AIDS	GEO-202-G01-H	B1	Go
Ghana	1	HIV/AIDS	GHN-102-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Ghana	1	TB	GHN-102-G02-T	B1	Conditional Go
Ghana	2	Malaria	GHN-202-G03-M	A	Go
Guinea	2	HIV/AIDS	GIN-202-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Haiti	1	HIV/AIDS	HTI-102-G01-H	A	Go
Haiti	1	HIV/AIDS	HTI-102-G02-H	B1	Go
Honduras	1	HIV/AIDS	HND-102-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Honduras	1	TB	HND-102-G02-T	B2	Conditional Go
Honduras	1	Malaria	HND-102-G03-M	B2	Conditional Go
India	2	TB	IDA-202-G03-T	B1	Conditional Go
India	2	HIV/AIDS	IDA-202-G02-H	B1	Conditional Go
India	1	TB	IDA-102-G01-T	A	Go
Indonesia	1	TB	IND-102-G01-T	B1	Go
Indonesia	1	Malaria	IND-102-G02-M	B1	Conditional Go
Indonesia	1	HIV/AIDS	IND-102-G03-H	B2	Conditional Go
Jamaica	3	HIV/AIDS	JAM-304-G01-H	A	Conditional Go
Jordan	2	HIV/AIDS	JOR-202-G01-H	A	Go
Kazakhstan	2	HIV/AIDS	KAZ-202-G01-H	B1	Go
Kenya	2	TB	KEN-202-G04-T	B2	Conditional Go
Kenya	2	Malaria	KEN-202-G05-M	B2	Conditional Go
Kyrgyzstan	2	TB	KGZ-202-G02-T	B1	Go
Kyrgyzstan	2	HIV/AIDS	KGZ-202-G01-H	B1	Go
Lao PDR	2	TB	LAO-202-G03-T	A	Go
Lao PDR	1	HIV/AIDS	LAO-102-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Lao PDR	1	Malaria	LAO-102-G02-M	B2	Conditional Go
Lesotho	2	TB	LSO-202-G02-T	B2	Conditional Go
Lesotho	2	HIV/AIDS	LSO-202-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Lutheran World Feder'n	1	HIV/AIDS	WRL-102-G01-H	B1	Go
Madagascar	1	Malaria	MDG-102-G01-M	B1	Go
Madagascar	2	HIV/AIDS	MDG-202-G02-H	A	Go
Madagascar	2	HIV/AIDS	MDG-202-G03-H	B1	Go
Malawi	1	HIV/AIDS	MLW-102-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Mauritania	2	Malaria	MRT-202-G02-M	B1	Go
Mauritania	2	TB	MRT-202-G01-T	B1	Go
Moldova	1	HIV and TB	MOL-102-G01-C	A	Go
Mali	1	Malaria	MAL-102-G01-M	B2	Conditional Go
Mongolia	1	TB	MON-102-G01-T	A	Go
Mongolia	2	HIV/AIDS	MON-202-G02-H	A	Go
Morocco	1	HIV/AIDS	MOR-102-G01-H	A	Go
Multi-Country Africa	2	Malaria	MAF-202-G01-M	A	Go
Multi-Country W. Pacific	2	HIV/AIDS	MWP-202-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Multi-Country W. Pacific	2	Malaria	MWP-202-G02-M	B1	Go
Multi-Country W. Pacific	2	TB	MWP-202-G03-T	B1	Go
Nicaragua	2	Malaria	NIC-202-G01-M	B1	Go
Nicaragua	2	TB	NIC-202-G02-T	B1	Go

Country	Round	Disease Component	Grant number	Grant Rating	Board decision re Phase 2
Nicaragua	2	HIV/AIDS	NIC-202-G03-H	B1	Go
Peru	2	HIV/AIDS	PER-202-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Peru	2	TB	PER-202-G02-T	B1	Conditional Go
Pakistan	2	HIV/AIDS	PKS-202-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Pakistan	2	TB	PKS-202-G03-T	B2	Conditional Go
Panama	1	TB	PAN-102-G01-T	A	Go
Philippines	2	Malaria	PHL-202-G01-M	B1	Go
Philippines	2	TB	PHL-202-G02-T	A	Go
Romania	2	TB	ROM-202-G02-T	B1	Conditional Go
Romania	2	HIV/AIDS	ROM-202-G01-H	B1	Go
Rwanda	1	HIV and TB	RWN-102-G01-C	A	Go
Senegal	1	HIV/AIDS	SNG-102-G01-H	C	Conditional Go
Senegal	1	Malaria	SNG-102-G02-M	C	No Go
Serbia	1	HIV/AIDS	SER-102-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Sierra Leone	2	TB	SLE-202-G01-T	B1	Conditional Go
Somalia	2	Malaria	SOM-202-G01-M	B1	Go
South Africa	1	HIV and TB	SAF-102-G02-C	B2	No Go
Sri Lanka	1	TB	SRL-102-G03-T	B1	Conditional Go
Sri Lanka	1	Malaria	SRL-102-G01-M	B1	Conditional Go
Sri Lanka	1	Malaria	SRL-102-G02-M	B1	Conditional Go
Swaziland	2	Malaria	SWZ-202-G02-M	B2	Conditional Go
Swaziland	2	HIV/AIDS	SWZ-202-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Tajikistan	1	HIV/AIDS	TAJ-102-G01-H	A	Go
Tanzania	1	Malaria	TNZ-102-G01-M	B2	Conditional Go
Tanzania/Zanzibar	2	HIV/AIDS	ZAN-202-G02-H	B1	Go
Thailand	1	HIV/AIDS	THA-102-G01-H	B1	Conditional Go
Thailand	2	HIV/AIDS	THA-202-G03-H	B1	Go
Thailand	2	Malaria	THA-202-G05-M	B1	Conditional Go
Thailand	1	TB	THA-102-G02-T	B2	Conditional Go
Timor Leste (East Timor)	2	Malaria	TMP-202-G01-M	B1	Conditional Go
Togo	2	HIV/AIDS	TGO-202-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Ukraine	1	HIV/AIDS	UKR-102-G04-H	B1	Conditional Go
Uganda	1	HIV/AIDS	UGD-102-G01-H	B2	Conditional Go
Vietnam	1	TB	VTN-102-G02-T	B1	Go
Vietnam	1	HIV/AIDS	VTN-102-G01-H	B1	Go
Yemen	2	Malaria	YEM-202-G01-M	B2	Conditional Go
Zambia	1	HIV/AIDS	ZAM-102-G01-H	B1	Go
Zambia	1	Malaria	ZAM-102-G02-M	B1	Go
Zambia	1	TB	ZAM-102-G03-T	B1	Go
Zambia	1	HIV/AIDS	ZAM-102-G04-H	A	Go
Zambia	1	Malaria	ZAM-102-G05-M	B1	Go
Zambia	1	TB	ZAM-102-G06-T	A	Go
Zambia	1	HIV/AIDS	ZAM-102-G08-H	B1	Go
Zanzibar	1	Malaria	ZAN-102-G01-M	B1	Go

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2. COMMENTARY: Round 6 Can't Wait
by Bernard Rivers
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Many potential applicants to the Global Fund, and the Secretariat itself, are hoping that the Round 6 Call for Proposals will be issued immediately after the Board Meeting that takes place on April 27-28, with grants then being approved at the Board Meeting in November. However, it is not certain that this will happen. The problem is that under current rules, there is at present almost no money to pay for Round 6 – most of this year's known income will be needed to cover "Phase 2 renewal" of existing grants. (For further analysis, see GFO Issue #55, www.aidspace.org/gfo.)

The main arguments being cited by Board members who support the idea of launching Round 6 this month are as follows:

1. Global leaders have set ambitious targets with the Millennium Development Goals, the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment, and the call for Universal Access in 2010. If the Global Fund does not play a leading role in financing this response, who will?
2. The Board agreed in 2003 that it will announce a minimum of one Call for Proposals per calendar year. The last Call for Proposals, for Round 5, was issued thirteen months ago.
3. In Round 5, one hundred and twenty proposals were not approved but the applicants were "encouraged to re-submit". Of these, nearly 50 were for components that have not yet been funded by the GF in the countries in question. These countries are waiting to submit improved applications.
4. Countries have already been waiting for more than a year to re-submit their proposals or put in new ones. If the Fund does not launch Round 6 in April, countries will have to wait until at least November 2006 to submit proposals. And then they must wait until mid-2007 for the proposals to be approved, and until early 2008 for grant agreements to be signed. Thus, countries that unsuccessfully applied in early 2005 will, if Round 6 is not launched in April, be unable to sign a grant agreement before 2008. Meanwhile, six million people die each year of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.
5. Twenty-one grants will reach the end of Phase 2 (that is, Years 3-5) during 2006, and approximately 110 additional grants will do so during 2007-8. The only way that these successful grants can continue to receive Global Fund support after the end of Phase 2 is by being re-submitted as Round 6 proposals. Any delay in launching Round 6 will increase the number of grants that run the risk of being discontinued.
6. Every month that the Fund delays launching Round 6 will lead to an increase in the number of Round 6 proposals that are for the continuation of older Global Fund grants that have reached the end of Phase 2. The Fund will presumably give priority to those "maintenance" proposals. And that, in turn, will make it increasingly hard for any "truly new" proposals to be approved. This means there is a danger that the Fund will turn into "The Global Fund for the Maintenance of Round 1 - 5 Grants." The Fund was intended to be much more than that.

One way to increase the amount of money available to finance Round 6 is to modify the Fund's Comprehensive Funding Policy (CFP). As it currently stands, the CFP requires that if Round 6 is launched this month and the grants are approved at the November Board Meeting, the Board can only approve grants up to the amount of money that it expects to receive by the end of this year – even though the money would not start to be spent until at least mid-2007, with much of the money not being spent until 2009.

This is far too conservative a policy. The Fund has thus far approved grants worth \$5.16 billion, yet those grants have only progressed to the point that \$2.12 billion has had to be sent to grant implementers by the Fund. The remaining \$3.04 billion is sitting idle in the Fund's bank, waiting for later stages in the grants in question. It's hard for the Fund to make a strong case to donors that it desperately needs money for new grants when it is sitting on a \$3 billion mountain of cash. Many

donors are willing to make pledges for future years. Why can't those pledges be taken into consideration when the Board determines how many grants it can afford to approve in November?

[Bernard Rivers (rivers@aidspan.org) is Executive Director of Aidspan and Editor of its GFO.]

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3. NEWS: Short Items:
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Vice Chair

The Fund's Board has chosen Dr. Lieve Fransen as its new Vice Chair. Dr. Lieve Fransen is Head of the Human and Social Development Unit at the Directorate-General for Development of the European Commission, and has been an active Board Member since the Fund started. She holds MD and PhD degrees from Belgian universities.

Dr. Fransen was elected Vice Chair after Prof. Michel Kazatchkine, France's AIDS Ambassador, resigned from the position in January. When he resigned, Prof. Kazatchkine simply said that he was doing so because he wanted "to take some distance and time to think, outside of the day-to-day pressure." But after Dr. Richard Feachem, the Fund's Executive Director, announced that he will be leaving this year, Prof. Kazatchkine informed Agence France-Presse that he will apply for the job of Executive Director once the Board advertises the position.

Inspector General

The Fund has appointed Mr. Ibrahim Zeekeh to serve as Inspector General. The Office of the Inspector General operates as an independent unit of the Global Fund, reporting directly to the Board. Its primary purpose is to provide the Global Fund with independent and objective oversight to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the Global Fund's programs and operations. For background information and contact details, see www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/inspector_general. Further details will also be provided in a future issue of GFO.

Chief of Operations

The Fund has appointed Dr. Nosa Orobato to serve as the new Chief of Operations (COO), the position occupied by Brad Herbert until late last year. The COO is in charge of all grant implementation activities.

Dr. Orobato, a Nigerian, has a Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery degree from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria; Master of Public Health and Doctor of Public Health degrees from Johns Hopkins University, USA; and an MBA degree from the University of Maryland, USA. For the past ten years he has served as Chief of Party for John Snow Inc in Eritrea, Zambia and Uganda. He will take up his new position in July.

NGO board members

Each of the three NGO sectors has chosen the person who will serve as Alternate (i.e. Deputy) Global Fund Board Member for one year starting at this month's Board Meeting, and then as the full Board Member for the year after that. The Global Fund Board and Secretariat played no role in choosing these people; they were chosen by their own sectors.

Dr. Lydia Mungherera is the new Alternate Board Member representing Developing Country NGOs. She is a person living with HIV/AIDS who serves as an advocacy officer for TASO (The Aids Support Organization) in Uganda.

Asia Russell (asia@healthgap.org) is the new Alternate Board Member representing Developed Country NGOs. She is Director of International Policy for Health GAP, a US advocacy and policy organization that works for universal access to HIV treatment in developing countries.

Javier Hourcade Bellocq (jhourcade@aidsalliance.org) is the new Alternate Board Member for NGOs representative of the Communities Living with the Diseases. He is a person living with HIV/AIDS who serves as a Senior Programme Officer with the International HIV/AIDS Alliance based in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

PEPFAR Watch

A new website called *PEPFAR Watch* (www.pepfarwatch.org) has been jointly launched by the Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE) and Health GAP (Global Access Project). The organizers intend the site to be a central source for news on US global AIDS law, policy, programs, and funding streams; analysis, critique, and debate on US global AIDS policies and on related concerns around sexual and reproductive health, treatment access, voluntary counseling and testing, and other critical issues.

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4. REQUEST FOR INPUT: Volume 2 of *The Aidspan Guide to Effective Implementation of Global Fund Grants*
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Aidspan, publisher of GFO, would like to hear from people who have been involved in implementing Global Fund grants about good and bad experiences they may have had during this work.

These experiences are needed not for GFO articles, but to help in drafting Volume 2 of *The Aidspan Guide to Effective Implementation of Global Fund Grants*. This Guide is designed to help grant recipients understand the processes involved in implementing newly approved projects. It focuses on challenges that can arise during implementation, particularly regarding interactions with the Global Fund Secretariat and the Local Fund Agent. The primary intended audience for the Guide is CCMs, Principal Recipients and Sub-Recipients.

Volume 1, which was released four months ago, describes the period from approval of the grant to signature of the Grant Agreement. Volume 1 can be downloaded at www.aidspan.org/guides.

Volume 2, which will be released later this year, covers the period from signature of the Grant Agreement to approval of Phase 2 of the grant. Aidspan wishes to ensure that Volume 2 reflects the issues that arise on the ground as a project is being implemented. For example, Aidspan would like to include a chapter on the common problems that can arise during the first few months of implementation, the consequences of these problems, the actions that PRs can take to resolve them, and the ways in which CCMs can be of assistance. These problems might include the following:

- delayed signing of the grant agreement;
- difficulties in communications among the various players;
- delays in the preparation or approval of the procurement plan;
- difficulties or conflicts concerning the roles of the various players; and
- inadequate capacity.

If you have had experiences – positive or negative – that you think will be relevant and that you can describe by email in English or French, please contact David Garmaise, the author of Volumes 1 and 2, at garmaise@aidspan.org. Any correspondence will be entirely private. Information you provide will not be used without your permission, and even then, countries will rarely be identified and names will never be identified. David will also be pleased to hear your suggestions regarding other people he should ask for input.

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END OF NEWSLETTER
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This is an issue of the GLOBAL FUND OBSERVER (GFO) NEWSLETTER.

GFO is an independent source of news, analysis and commentary about the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (www.theglobalfund.org). GFO is emailed to 9,000 subscribers in 170 countries once to twice a month.

Aidspan and the Global Fund have no formal connection, and Aidspan accepts no grants or fees from the Global Fund. The Board and staff of the Fund have no influence on and bear no responsibility for the content of GFO or of any other Aidspan publication.

GFO is currently provided in English only. It is hoped later to provide it in additional languages.

GFO is a free service of Aidspan (www.aidspan.org), based in New York, USA. Aidspan is a nonprofit organization that serves as an independent watchdog of the Global Fund, promoting increased support for, and effectiveness of, the Fund.

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For a collection of papers on the Global Fund, see www.aidspan.org/globalfund and www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/publications

For information on all approved and rejected proposals submitted to the Global Fund, see www.aidspan.org/globalfund/grants

People interested in writing articles for GFO are invited to email the editor, above.

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