



Independent observer
of the Global Fund

Global Fund Observer

NEWSLETTER

Issue 193: 27 August 2012

GFO is an independent newsletter about the Global Fund.
To download Word and PDF versions of this issue, click [here](#).

[GFO Live >>](#)

[Aidspan Website >>](#)

[Contact GFO >>](#)

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE:

[1. TFM Funding Decisions Announced](#)

The Global Fund Board has approved or conditionally approved 56 proposals under the Transitional Funding Mechanism with a total two-year ceiling worth \$511 million. Five proposals were rejected because they did not meet the TFM requirements.

[2. NEWS: TFM Results, by Country](#)

This article provides the results of the Global Fund Board's decisions on each proposal submitted under the Transitional Funding Mechanism (TFM).

[3. NEWS: Aidspan Has a New Website and a New Logo](#)

Aidspan has a new-look website, with some new features and a new logo. Check out the website at www.aidspan.org. The new features include GFO Live, where articles about the Global Fund are posted as we write them. In addition, Aidspan's grant pages, which provide extensive information on Global Fund grants, have been completely revamped.

[4. CSOs Express Concerns About New Funding Model Discussions](#)

Civil society organisations have voiced concerns about the process being followed to develop a new funding model for the Global Fund, and about the fact that most of the discussions have focused on formulas for allocating funding. The Strategy, Investment and Impact Committee will meet from 29–31 August to discuss options for the funding model.

[5. NEWS: Rwanda's Health Minister Calls for More Donations to Global Fund](#)

Agnes Binagwaho, Minister of Health for Rwanda, says that many of the world's largest economies are not fulfilling their financial pledges to the Global Fund.

[6. NEWS: Report Identifies Challenges in Grant Implementation](#)

In a report released recently, the Developing Countries NGO Delegation on the Global Fund Board identified a number of challenges in grant implementation. This article provides examples.

ARTICLES:

1. NEWS: TFM Funding Decisions Announced

56 proposals approved or conditionally approved

Upper ceiling for these proposals is \$511 million

The Global Fund Board has approved 45 proposals submitted under the Transitional Funding Mechanism (TFM) with a two-year upper ceiling worth \$419.8 million. The Board has conditionally approved a further 11 proposals for a two-year upper ceiling worth \$91.2 million. The total two-year upper ceiling of approved and conditionally approved proposals is \$511 million. (The term “upper ceiling” means that although the Board has approved funding for up to the amount specified for each proposal, the final budget agreed to during negotiations for the grant could be lower than the approved amount.)

Sponsors of the conditionally approved proposals will need to re-submit their proposals based on feedback from the Technical Review Panel (TRP). The Board decided not to approve funding for a further five proposals; the total two-year budgets for the rejected proposals was \$93.6 million.

For some of the proposals it recommended be approved for funding, the TRP removed a small number of elements whose total cost was \$2 million.

There were 61 proposals submitted from 48 applicants with a total two-year funding request of \$606.6 million. The Global Fund Secretariat assessed all proposals to ensure they met the minimum requirements for country coordinating mechanisms (CCMs) and non-CCM proposals. All 61 proposals were deemed to have met the requirements.

(This is the first time in many rounds that no proposals have been screened out. Because of the limited scope of the TFM, the Secretariat did not conduct as rigorous a review as it had done for past rounds of funding. For example, the Secretariat did not establish a Screening Review Panel. When its assessment raised some questions about eligibility, the Secretariat discussed remedial action with the applicants. A future issue of GFO Newsletter will carry an article about the TFM screening process.)

The Board’s decisions were based on recommendations from the TRP. As it has done for past rounds, the TRP categorised each proposal. However, because of the unique characteristics of the TFM, the TRP made some adjustments to the recommendation categories that had been used previously. In past rounds, there were four categories. For the TFM, the TRP used five categories, defined as follows:

- Category 1: Recommended for funding, with no issues for clarification.
- Category 2: Recommended for funding with issues for clarification or conditions that need to be cleared by the Secretariat only.
- Category 3: Recommended for funding with issues for clarification or conditions that need to be cleared by the Secretariat and the TRP.
- Category 4: Revised proposal, for which a second TRP review and approval will be required prior to funding.
- Category 5: Not recommended for funding.

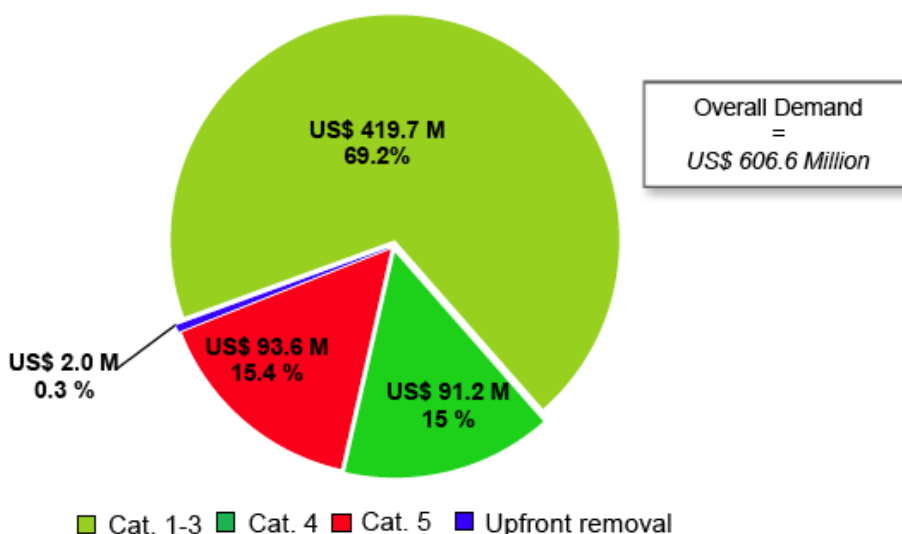
Of the 45 proposals approved by the Board, one was rated Category 1 by the TRP, seven were rated Category 2 and the remaining 37 were rated Category 3. All 11 proposals that the Board conditionally approved were rated Category 4.

For proposals rated Category 3, the clarifications process will result in changes to the original proposal. These changes will be reviewed by the TRP members who acted as primary and secondary reviewers of the original proposal. Applicants must send their initial response to the clarifications within four weeks; the clarifications process must be completed within eight weeks.

For proposals rated Category 4, applicants will need to submit a revised proposal, guided by the comments on the TRP review form. The revised proposal will be reviewed by a sub-set of the TRP.

The TRP said that the five proposals rated Category 5 did not meet the TFM requirements. Either the activities in the proposal did not constitute the continuation of essential services, or there was (or would be) no disruption of services within the period 1 January 2012 to 31 March 2014.

The figure below shows the TRP funding recommendations by category and as a percentage of the total funding request. The figure is taken from the report on the TRP’s funding recommendations that was sent to the Board.



In the above figure, “upfront removal” refers to the amounts removed by the TRP from some proposals before it recommended them for funding.

Of the 56 proposals approved or conditionally approved, 44 were in the general pool and 12 were in the targeted pool for most-at-risk populations (MARPs). See Table 1 for more details.

Table 1: Approved and conditionally approved proposals, by funding pool

Pool	Approved (Categories 1–3)		Conditionally approved (Category 4)		Total	
	Number of proposals	Two-year upper ceiling (%)	Number of proposals	Two-year upper ceiling (%)	Number of proposals	Two-year upper ceiling (%)
General	35	\$382.7 m. (91%)	9	\$85.7 m. (94%)	44	\$468.5 m. (92%)
Targeted	10	\$37.0 m. (9%)	2	\$5.5 m. (7%)	12	\$42.5 m. (8%)
Total	45	\$419.7 m. (100%)	11	\$91.2 m. (100%)	56	\$511.0 m. (100%)

Under the Global Fund’s rules, the resources allocated to the Targeted Funding Pool cannot exceed 10% of the total resources available for a given funding window.

Of the number of proposals approved or conditionally approved, 79% were submitted under the general pool and 21% under the targeted pool.

The greatest share of the two-year upper ceiling amounts for proposals approved or conditionally approved went to malaria (\$202.4 million). See Table 2 for more details.

Table 2: Approved and conditionally approved proposals, by disease

Disease	Approved (Categories 1–3)		Conditionally approved (Category 4)		Total	
	Number of proposals	Two-year upper ceiling (%)	Number of proposals	Two-year upper ceiling (%)	Number of proposals	Two-year upper ceiling (%)
HIV	16	\$111.7 m. (27%)	8	\$67.6 m. (74%)	24	\$179.3 m. (35%)
TB	18	\$103.8 m. (24%)	3	\$23.6 m. (26%)	21	\$127.4 m. (25%)
Malaria	11	\$204.2 m. (49%)	0	\$0.0 m. (0%)	11	\$204.2 m. (40%)
Total	46	\$419.8 m. (100%)	11	\$91.2 m. (100%)	56	\$511.0 m. (100%)

Of the \$511 million in funding ceilings approved or conditionally approved, \$277.6 million (54%) was for proposals from low-income countries. Lower-middle-income countries received \$177.6 million (35%), while upper-middle-income countries received \$37.4 million (7%). An additional \$18.2 million (4%) was for regional proposals containing a mix of country income levels.

Of the 56 proposals approved or conditionally approved, 49 were from CCMs, three were from regional coordinating mechanisms and three were from Non-CCMs. Of the three Non-CCMs, one was for the West Bank and Gaza and two were for the Russian Federation (see recent [GFO commentary](#) on Russian Federation proposals and grants).

Of the five proposals not recommended for approval, three were for malaria and two were for HIV.

The Board decided that for grants emanating from the TFM proposals, the Fund will waive the requirement that grant agreements must be signed within 12 months of the date the proposals were approved. The reason for this is that many applicants will face disruption of services during the second half of 2013 or in 2014, the latter stages of the TFM eligibility period. For these applicants, there are advantages to signing a TFM grant closer to the date of disruption.

See separate article in this issue on the TFM results by country.

The report of the Secretariat and the TRP on the TFM proposals should be available shortly on the Global Fund website at www.theglobalfund.org/en/trp/reports.

[TOP](#)

2. NEWS: TFM Results, by Country

The following tables provide the results of the Global Fund Board's decisions on the proposals submitted under the Transitional Funding Mechanism (TFM). Table 1 covers the country-based proposals, and Table 2 the regional proposals.

Table 1: TFM results, by country

Notes:

1. In the following table, C/APPROVED = Conditionally approved.
2. For approved and conditionally approved proposals, the costs shown in the last column represents the upper ceiling approved by the Board. For proposals that were not approved, the costs represent the amounts requested by the applicant.

Applicant	Disease component	Applicant type	Funding pool	Decision	Category	Upper 2-year ceiling
Afghanistan	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$3,744,102
Angola	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$15,177,448
Azerbaijan	TB	CCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	€ 7,865,280
Benin	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	3	€ 5,825,702
Benin	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	€ 1,559,705
Bhutan	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	1	\$850,210
Bhutan	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$6,722,026
Bhutan	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$751,144
Botswana	TB	CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	\$2,755,576
Burkina Faso	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	2	€ 38,264,884
Burundi	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$2,592,114

Central Af. Rep.	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	€ 15,088,317
Chad	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	2	€ 21,368,712
Djibouti	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$5,456,219
Egypt	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$4,032,535
Egypt	TB	CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	\$3,794,327
Ethiopia	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	2	\$45,191,147
Ethiopia	HIV	CCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	\$8,439,831
Ghana	HIV	CCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	\$20,233,386
Guatemala	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$2,162,547
Guinea Bissau	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	€ 10,216,357
Indonesia	Malaria	CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	\$18,185,770
Jamaica	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$4,975,268
Lao PDR	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$6,444,995
Malawi	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$4,677,100
Mauritania	HIV	CCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	\$4,818,040
Mozambique	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$8,671,151
Nepal	Malaria	CCM	General	<i>Not approved</i>	5	\$7,251,091
Nicaragua	Malaria	CCM	Targeted	<i>Not approved</i>	5	\$1,185,594
Niger	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	3	€ 13,352,264
Niger	HIV	CCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	€ 4,487,001
Philippines	HIV	CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	\$4,989,198
Romania	TB	CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	€ 3,632,193
Russian Fed.	HIV	Non-CCM	Targeted	Approved	2	€ 3,753,733
Russian Fed.	HIV	Non-CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	\$4,999,809
Sierra Leone	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$3,265,946
Serbia	HIV	CCM	Targeted	<i>Not approved</i>	5	€ 3,400,000
Sri Lanka	TB	CCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	\$4,325,931
Sudan South	HIV	CCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	\$12,033,699
Sudan South	TB	CCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	\$9,345,111
Suriname	HIV	Sub-CCM	Targeted	C/APPROVED	4	\$980,476
Swaziland	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$13,232,298
Syria	TB	CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	\$2,073,885
Tajikistan	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$17,127,733
Tajikistan	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$6,484,621
Tajikistan	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$1,727,684
Tanzania	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$8,290,952
Tanzania	HIV	CCM	General	<i>Not approved</i>	5	\$66,468,743
Timor-Leste	TB	CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	\$2,850,782
Togo	TB	CCM	General	Approved	2	€ 1,047,120
Tunisia	HIV	CCM	Targeted	C/APPROVED	4	\$4,484,845
Uzbekistan	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$29,181,882
Vietnam	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	2	\$7,427,970

WB & Gaza	HIV	Non-CCM	Targeted	Approved	3	\$1,202,391
Yemen	HIV	CCM	General	Approved	2	\$882,058
Yemen	Malaria	CCM	General	<i>Not approved</i>	5	\$14,422,586
Zambia	Malaria	CCM	General	Approved	2	\$24,362,329
Zambia	TB	CCM	General	Approved	3	\$4,204,126
Total = 58 country-based proposals						

Table 2: TFM results for regional applicants

Applicant	Disease component	Applicant type	Funding pool	Decision	Category	Upper 2-year ceiling
West Africa Corridor Program (Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire)	HIV	RCM	General	Approved	3	€ 6,937,801
Western Pacific (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Republic of Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	TB	RCM	General	Approved	3	\$3,509,605
Western Pacific (same as above plus Solomon Islands)	HIV	RCM	General	C/APPROVED	4	\$5,889,580
Total = 3 regional proposals						

The report of the Secretariat and the TRP on the TFM proposals should be available shortly on the Global Fund website at www.theglobalfund.org/en/trp/reports.

[TOP](#)

3. NEWS: Aidspace Has a New Website and a New Logo

Check out the new-look website: www.aidspace.org

New features include "GFO Live"

For ten years, Aidspace has had a website that has served us well, enabling us to carry out our mandate as a watchdog of the Global Fund. Through the website, we have been able to provide access to our many Aidspace guides and reports and our hundreds of GFO articles. The website has gained a wide audience over the years and has become an authoritative source of Global Fund-related information.

However, even a good thing must change with time to become better. Today, Aidspace is pleased to announce the launch of a new website. The look is new, but the URL is the same as before: www.aidspace.org. The new-look website is part of a larger redesign project which includes a new logo (shown here) and a new look for GFO Newsletter.



The new website provides several new features. One is “GFO Live,” where we post articles about the Global Fund and related issues as soon as they are written. This means that subscribers to GFO don’t have to wait until it arrives by email to see the latest news, analysis or commentary. There are some articles on GFO Live now that are not in this issue of GFO Newsletter – check them out [here](#).

In addition, users of the new website are able to comment on GFO articles, and respond to each other’s comments. (Visitors to the site will have to create an account in order to use the comments feature.) Another new feature is the “[Related News](#)” section, where visitors to the site are able to see articles from sources other than Aidspace that we believe are important and relevant to the topics we cover.

Visitors to the new site will also notice that the pages containing information on Global Fund grants have been completely revamped. New graphs and tables enable visitors to quickly identify how grants are performing. Check out the new grant pages [here](#).

We will continue to offer GFO Newsletter to our nearly 10,000 subscribers on a regular basis. Readers of the newsletter are advised to check GFO Live regularly because some articles that appear in GFO Live may not be reproduced in the subsequent issue of the newsletter.

We welcome your feedback on the new website. Tell us what you like and what needs to be improved to enhance your user experience. Write to us [here](#).

[TOP](#)

4. NEWS: CSOs Express Concerns About New Funding Model Discussions

Both the process and the substance have been questioned

The SIIC will discuss options this week

Concerns have been raised by civil society organisations (CSOs) about the process being followed to develop a new funding model for the Global Fund, and about the fact that most of the discussions have focused on formulas for allocating funding.

For the most part, discussions about the new funding model are taking place within the Global Fund Board’s Strategy, Investment and Impact Committee (SIIC), which is responsible for making recommendations to the Board concerning the design of the model. The SIIC has had several meetings and teleconferences to discuss the model; another meeting is planned for 29–31 August. The SIIC will then send a report to the Board in advance of the Board meeting scheduled for 13–14 September.

The Board may or may not make a final decision on the design of the new funding model at its September meeting. The Board has another meeting scheduled for 14–15 November.

Many CSOs have told GFO that they think the discussions at the SIIC have been too rushed. They add that the discussions have focused mostly on some form of allocation system for deciding how

available funds will be split up among applicants. The CSOs would prefer to see a wider discussion of the different elements of a new funding model (such as how to ensure that proposals build on national strategies, take an investment framework approach and reflect solid gap analyses; and how to ensure that the funding model enables the Global Fund to invest in the right programmes).

The design of the new funding model has also been discussed in consultations that the Global Fund Secretariat has held with various parties. While acknowledging that there have been many such consultations, the CSOs say that most of the consultations were organised at the last minute, and that some of them were behind closed doors.

In an Action Alert issued on 20 August, Health GAP, a US-based AIDS and human rights advocacy organisation, said the Global Fund Secretariat is proposing a funding model that would incorporate “country envelopes” that would place a cap on the amount of funding a country could request from the Fund. Health GAP said this model would undermine the demand-driven, country-led approach that has characterised the Global Fund since its inception.

According to Health GAP, this option has been “pushed hard” by the Secretariat, “with no serious treatment of other ideas.” Health GAP said that the Global Fund Secretariat’s proposal

“will weaken country expressions of true funding needs and eliminate incentives to strengthen their national plans — and at the same time will undermine resource mobilization efforts. The pressure on donors, and national governments, to commit based on funding levels people actually need to prevent death, disease progression, and infection, will be replaced by country caps that solve a bureaucratic problem but not the fundamental ones.”

Activists made similar arguments during a session at the International AIDS Conference in Washington, DC in July (see [GFO article](#)).

In late July, the Developed Country NGO Delegation on the Global Fund Board produced a paper stating that it was opposed to arbitrary restrictions and limitations on expressions of demand by implementing countries. Examples of arbitrary restrictions, the delegation said, were allocating available funding by assigning country or regional budget envelopes, and setting ceilings or pre-selecting a limited set of interventions eligible for funding based on priorities set in Geneva. The delegation said that such restrictions would undermine the goal of investing strategically to accelerate the responses to the diseases, and would constitute a radical departure from the Global Fund’s core principles.

In the paper, the delegation proposed instead that funding be allocated by “categories of countries,” where countries in the categories with higher disease burden and lower income would get a higher proportion of the funds available, but where countries in all categories would receive some funding.

The delegation said that allocation within each category of countries should be determined based on criteria such as funding availability and level of domestic financing. “Should quality demand expressed by countries exceed funding available at that time, proposals can be partly funded with remaining components queued for funding as it becomes available,” the delegation stated. “Countries themselves will prioritize parts that need urgent funding and parts that can wait in a queue.”

The Health GAP Action Alert and the paper produced by the Developed Country NGO Delegation were both distributed by email; copies are on file with the author.

[TOP](#)

5. NEWS: Rwanda's Health Minister Calls for More Donations to Global Fund

Many of the world's largest economies are not fulfilling their financial pledges to the Global Fund, according to Agnes Binagwaho, Rwanda's health minister.

In a [commentary](#) distributed to media around the world by Project Syndicate, the minister, who was chair of the Rwandan country coordinating mechanism from 2008 to 2011 and who is a Senior Lecturer at Harvard Medical School, said that Global Fund support has enabled Rwanda to achieve universal access to antiretroviral therapy and to stabilise HIV prevalence at around 3%.

In addition, Ms Binagwaho said, Rwanda's tuberculosis programme has become a model for Africa primarily as a result of Global Fund support, and all Rwandan families now have access to insecticide-treated bed nets to prevent malaria, which has contributed to an 87% drop in malaria cases during the last seven years.

After receiving Global Fund support for years, Rwanda recently made its first donation of \$1 million to the Fund. Ms Binagwaho urged donor countries, including middle- and low-income countries, to rise to the challenge and ensure that the Global Fund has the resources needed to accept new grant applications as soon as possible.

"Our choice could not be clearer: Either we resolve to answer the call of history and provide the Global Fund with the resources that it needs, or we allow political lassitude to undermine a decade of progress and consign untold thousands to preventable deaths," she said. Investing now, the minister argued, would pay off in the long term. "The costs of inaction are morally – and economically – untenable."

[TOP](#)

6. NEWS: Report Identifies Challenges in Grant Implementation

Secretariat urged to set up communications protocols and performance pledges

The Developing Countries NGO Delegation on the Global Fund Board has released a report on challenges in grant implementation. The report is based on input collected in March 2012 from implementers in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The report identified 14 challenges, including the following:

Reporting requirements. The Secretariat makes frequent changes in requirements, which means that principal recipients (PRs) are constantly having to adjust. Sometimes PRs are obliged to repeatedly revise their operating manuals. The delegation recommended that the Global Fund make

strategic changes based on a long-term vision and minimise the number of day-to-day changes.

FPM decisions. Often, the PRs have had to act on a demand received from the fund portfolio manager (FPM) even though they believed that the demand would produce a negative outcome. The delegation recommended that the Secretariat set up a complaint mechanism for PRs to use when they disagree with instructions from the FPM.

Communications. Often, it takes a long time to get a response from FPMs. In one example cited in the report, an FPM took three months to respond to a proposed training plan. In addition, feedback from FPMs is usually incomplete or unclear. The delegation recommended that the Global Fund develop a communications protocol for all parties (FPM, PR, local fund agent, etc.), complete with timeframes.

Widespread delays. Disbursement delays are common, even when the PR submits reports on time. Signing grant agreements and amended grant agreements takes a very long time. The transition from Phase 1 to Phase 2 takes a long time, sometimes more than six months. Grant recipients are required to follow strict deadlines, but FPMs don't have the same requirement. The delegation recommended that the Global Fund establish a "performance pledge" which sets out the quality and level of service one can expect of the Secretariat.

Administrative procedures. The volume of paper work has become a barrier to implementers. Detailed proof of all expenditures is required, even for minor items such as public transportation tickets. This is almost impossible to provide in some settings. Reporting requirements are such that, in some projects, educators spend 25% of their time filling out forms and providing support documentation. Many forms that have to be filled out are complicated, yet implementers do not receive any training to be able to perform these tasks. The delegation recommended that the Global Fund introduce electronic reporting and provide training to implementers that are required to fill out complicated forms.

The report by the Developing Countries NGO Delegation is entitled "Implementation of Global Fund Grant Programmes: Challenges Encountered by NGOs and Suggestions for Mitigation." Readers can obtain a copy by contacting Loretta Wong, Alternate Board member representing the delegation ([email](#)).

[TOP](#)

This is an issue of the GLOBAL FUND OBSERVER (GFO) Newsletter.

We welcome suggestions for topics we could cover in GFO. If you have a suggestion, please send it to the Editor of GFO (see contact information below).

Author: Articles 1, 2, 4 and 6 were written by David Garmaise (david.garmaise@aidspan.org), GFO Editor and Aidspan's Senior Analyst. Article 5 was written by Karanja Kinyanjui (karanja.kinyanjui@aidspan.org), Aidspan's Senior Editor. Mr Garmaise and Mr Karanja jointly wrote Article 3.

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 nearly 10,000 subscribers in 170 countries at least twelve times per year.

GFO is a free service of Aidspan (www.aidspan.org), a Kenya-based international NGO that serves as an independent watchdog of the Global Fund, and that provides services that can benefit all countries wishing to obtain and make effective use of Global Fund financing. Aidspan finances its work through grants from foundations and bilateral donors.

Aidspan does not accept Global Fund money, perform paid consulting work, or charge for any of its products. 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 to provide it later in additional languages.

GFO Editor: David Garmaise (david.garmaise@aidspan.org).

Aidspan Executive Director: Bernard Rivers (bernard.rivers@aidspan.org)

Reproduction of articles in the Newsletter is permitted if the following is stated: "Reproduced from the Global Fund Observer Newsletter (www.aidspan.org/gfo), a service of Aidspan."

Are you a newcomer to Global Fund issues? See Aidspan's "A Beginner's Guide to the Global Fund – 2nd Edition" at www.aidspan.org/guides.

To subscribe to GFO, go to www.aidspan.org/user/register.

Notice to subscribers: To modify your email address, to unsubscribe from this newsletter, or to provide Aidspan with helpful information such as your country of residence, please log in to the account we have created for you [here](#) and make the necessary update. If you do not already have a password to log in, you will be able (on this same site) to request that one be sent to you by email.

For GFO background information and previous issues, see www.aidspan.org/page/gfo-newsletter. For information on all approved proposals submitted to the Global Fund, see www.aidspan.org/page/grants-country.

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

Copyright (c) 2012 Aidspan. All rights reserved.

[TOP](#)