

resentation Outline

- ” What is Global Fund (GF)
- ” General Principles of the GF
- ” GF Structures- International and Country
- ” GF Grant Cycle
- ” Performance Based Funding Framework
- ” Reporting Structures
- ” GF HIV Grants in Zimbabwe- Old & New
- ” GF Funding Currently available for Zimbabwe
- ” Future GF Funding Opportunities in Zimbabwe
- ” Some of the Challenges in GF Processes

What is Global Fund

- “ A public-private multi-billion-dollar international financing partnership established in 2002
- “ Provides performance-based grant funding to assist countries in the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria by dramatically increasing the availability of funding. These diseases kill over 6 million people each year, and the numbers are growing
- “ Is a financial instrument, not an implementing entity. Relies on local stakeholders at the country-level to implement programmes and manage grants

al Principles of the GF

- “ Operates as a financial instrument, not an implementing entity.
- “ Makes available and leverages additional financial resources.
- “ Supports programs that evolve from national plans and priorities.
- “ Operates in a balanced manner in terms of different regions, diseases and interventions.
- “ Pursues an integrated and balanced approach to prevention and treatment.
- “ Evaluates proposals through independent review processes.

“ Operates in a balanced manner in terms of different regions, diseases and interventions.

Structures- International

BOARD

Strategies and policies, funding decisions & setting budgets. Advocates and mobilizes resources for the organization. Made up of 20 voting members- Donors, NGOs, Recipient Gvts, Pvt Sector & Affected communities. Also has 4 non voting members- WHO, UNAIDS, WB (GF Trustee) and Gvt of Switzerland- given GF status as Swiss Foundation

SECRETARIAT

Executes Board policies; provides strategic, policy, financial, legal and administrative support; and oversees M&E i.e. Reports information on the GF activities to the Board and the public

TRP

Independent group of international experts that meets to review proposals based on technical criteria and provide funding recommendations to the Board. Board relies largely on TRP. Has so far approved about 40% of proposals submitted

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

An independent audit institution of the GF that reports directly to the GF Board. Investigates recipients of grants to ensure GF investments are safe. The Zimbabwean grants were audited in 2008 and the key result of the audit was the placing of Zimbabwe under the Additional Safeguard Policy and the change of grant implementation structure where UNDP was appointed by GF as PR.

Structures- Country Level

**COUNTRY COORDINATING MECHANISM
(CCM)**

LOCAL FUND AGENT (LFA)

PRINCIPAL RECIPIENT (PR)

SUB- RECIPIENTS (SRs)

SUB- SUB RECIPIENTS (SSRs)

CCM Roles and Responsibilities

- “ The CCM is a country-driven multi-sector consensus group, responsible for developing and submitting country proposals to the GF.
- “ Oversees the implementation of approved grants.
- “ Approves any major changes/reprogramming in implementation as necessary.
- “ Selects appropriate organisation(s) to act as the Principal Recipient(s) (PR) for the GF grant
- “ Evaluates the performance of grants and PR.

Roles and Responsibilities

- “ Submits Phase two requests to GF for continued funding.
- “ Ensures linkages and consistency between Global Fund grants and other development and health programs in support of national priorities.

CCM Oversight – The Theory

CCM is required to have an oversight plan in place to review grants:

- ✓ Governance manual or equivalent that, among other things, spells out in generic terms how the CCM will conduct oversight;
- ✓ The establishment of CCM committees to focus on specific areas of oversight;
- ✓ Regularly scheduled oversight activities, with responsibilities and timelines identified;
- ✓ Procedures to ensure that, if required, remedial actions are undertaken and followed up.

CCM Oversight...Practically

- “ Finance. Where is the money? Is it arriving on time? Is it being distributed properly, and promptly? Who is benefiting?
- “ Procurement. Are the drugs, bed nets, laboratory supplies, etc. going where they need to go? Are implementers getting them on time? Is the distribution system safe and secure? Are patients receiving them?
- “ Implementation. Are activities on schedule? Are the right people getting the services they need?

CCM Oversight...Practically

- “ Results. Are targets being met?
- “ Reporting. Are reports being submitted accurately, completely and on time?
- “ Technical Assistance. Where are the grant implementation bottlenecks (e.g. procurement, human resources, etc.)? What technical assistance is needed to build capacity and resolve problems? What is the outcome of technical assistance?

Country Structures - CCM

” The outgoing CCM membership (whose term expired on 30 April 2011) had:

1. Government – 6
2. UN Agencies – 2
3. Donor – 2
4. Private Sector – 2
5. NGOs – 3
6. PLWHIV – 2
7. Faith Based – 2
8. Academic – 1
- TOTAL - 20**

LFA Role

- “ Serves as the GFund's “eyes and ears” within the country, evaluating the financial management and administrative capacity of the nominated PR(s).
- “ The LFA assesses capacities of PRs nominated by the CCM
- “ Monitors progress in the implementation of the grant.
- “ The LFA verifies progress reports and disbursement requests from the PRs and alerts GF secretariat to areas of concern or possible improvements in the grants.
- “ Supports the review and approval of re-programming, Phase 2 etc.

LFA *Does*

- ” **Assess** PR’s capacity
- ” **Review** information and details of planned activities
- ” **Ask** relevant questions
- ” **Verify** results, expenditures, on-site programmatic data
- ” **Advise** Global Fund on potential issues and risks
- ” **Communicate** professionally with all stakeholders
- ” **Make recommendations** to the Global Fund
- ” **Discuss** key findings from assessments/reviews in a verbal de-brief with the PR, SR
- ” **Follow-up** on implementation of Global Fund Decisions
- ” **Report** only to the Global Fund

LFA Does not

- “ **Speak for/represent** the Global Fund
- “ **Make decisions** on grants
- “ **Provide** capacity building
- “ **Provide** technical assistance
- “ **Design** proposals
- “ **Approve** PSM or M&E plans
- “ **Implement** grants
- “ **Audit** the PR
- “ **Procure** (e.g. health products) for PRs
- “ **Report** to anyone but the Global Fund

f Principal Recipient

- Ensures that systems are in place and maintained for reaching the goals and objectives of the proposal
- Assesses the capacity of each SR to implement the Program
- Enters into a sub-grant agreement with each SR and ensures overall compliance with the agreement.
- Manages and disburses funds in timely way to SRs
- Maintains and complies with a system to monitor the performance of SRs
- Implements PSM activities in compliance with the Global Fund's policies
- Manages and monitors the performance of sub-recipients
- Provides timely and accurate reports to the LFA
- Assists the CCM in the preparation of any Request for Continued Funding.

Role of the Principal Recipient

- “ Ensures adequate resources are available in the field for delivery and sustainability of the programmes.
- “ Ensures SR has the capacity to deliver agreed programme results.
- “ Ensures integrity of the financial and programmatic data of the partner organisations.
- “ Ensures proper and reliable safeguards exist to prevent misappropriation of funds.

Role of Sub-Recipients

The SR is contracted by the (PR) to assist in implementing program activities

“Complies with the stipulations in the agreement signed with the PR

“Selects and enters into agreement with Implementing Partners (SSR)

“Disburses funds in timely way to Implementing Partners.

“Maintains a system to monitor the performance and builds the capacity of Implementing Partners.

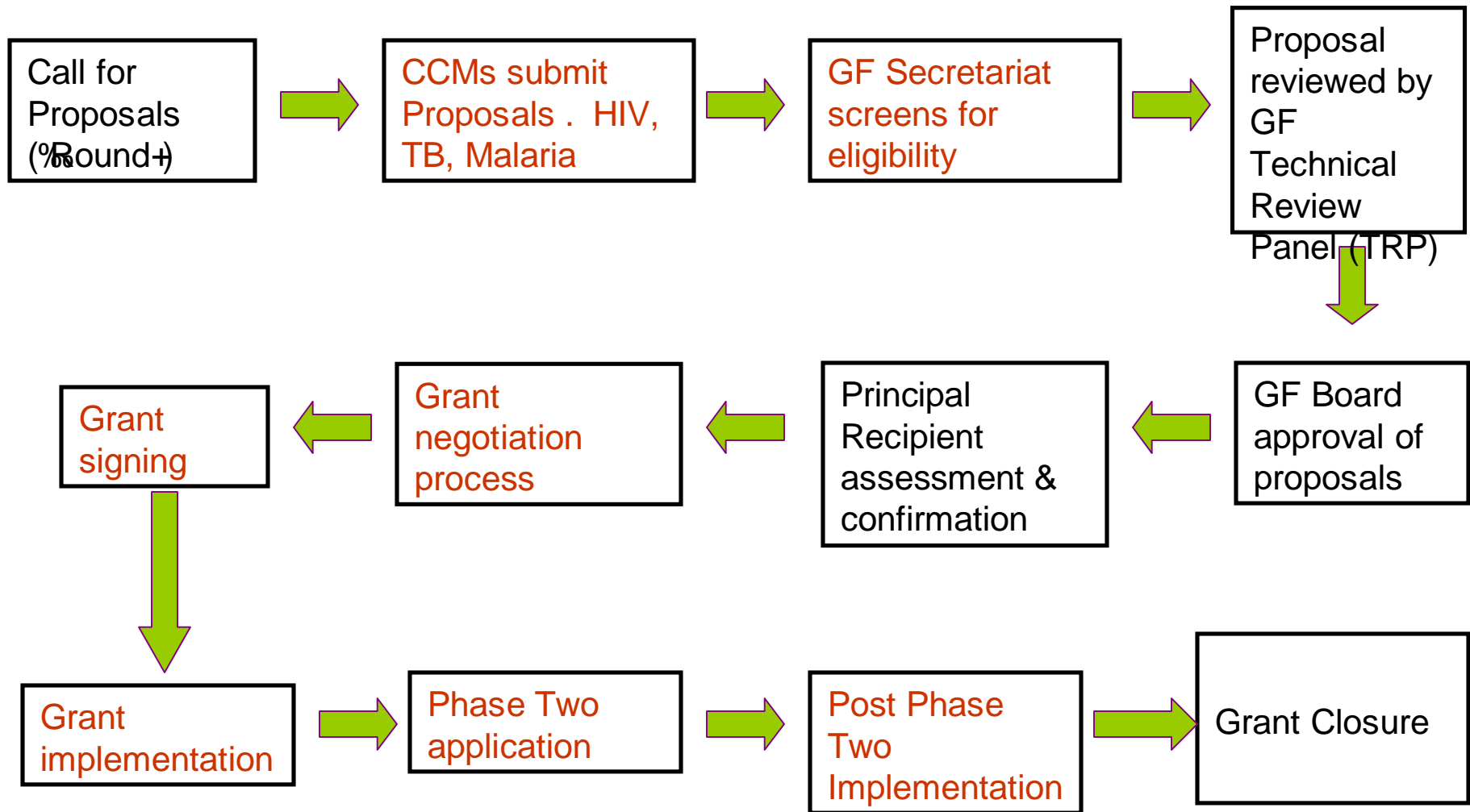
“Provides timely and accurate reports to the PR as specified in the sub-grant agreement

“Permits PR and LFA to review program books and records and conduct ad hoc visits.

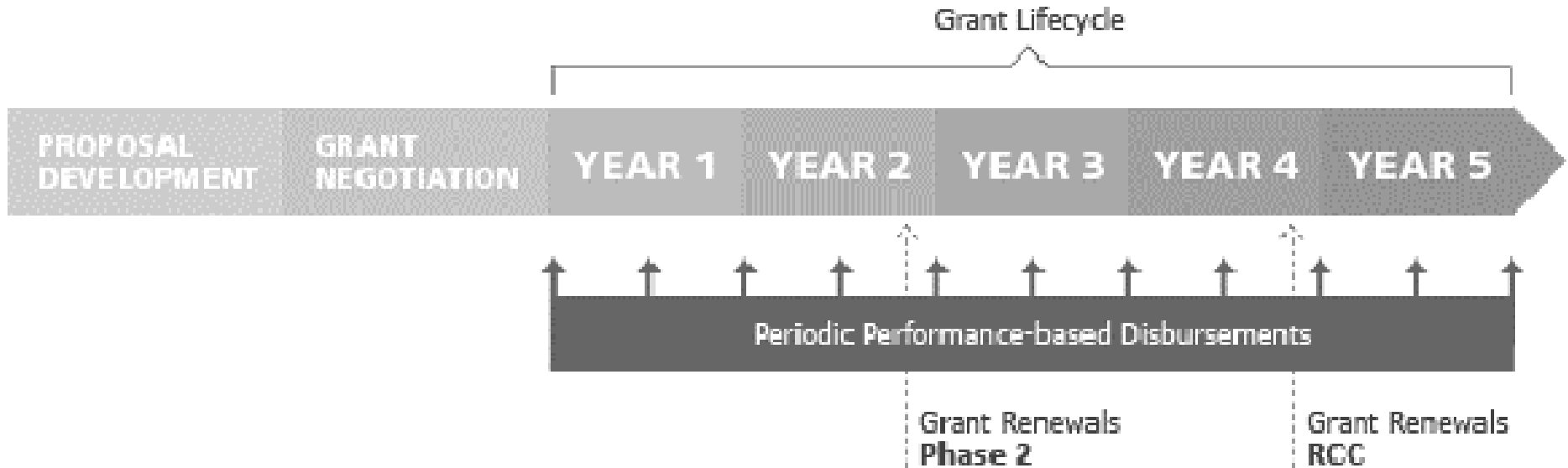
ROLE OF Sub-Sub Recipients

- “ Carries out the activities as per the approved work plan.
- “ Cooperates with SR/Head Office to identify additional training and capacity building required to implement the project.
- “ Reports program targets and financial information back to the SR/Head Office in a timely manner.

tailed Grant Cycle

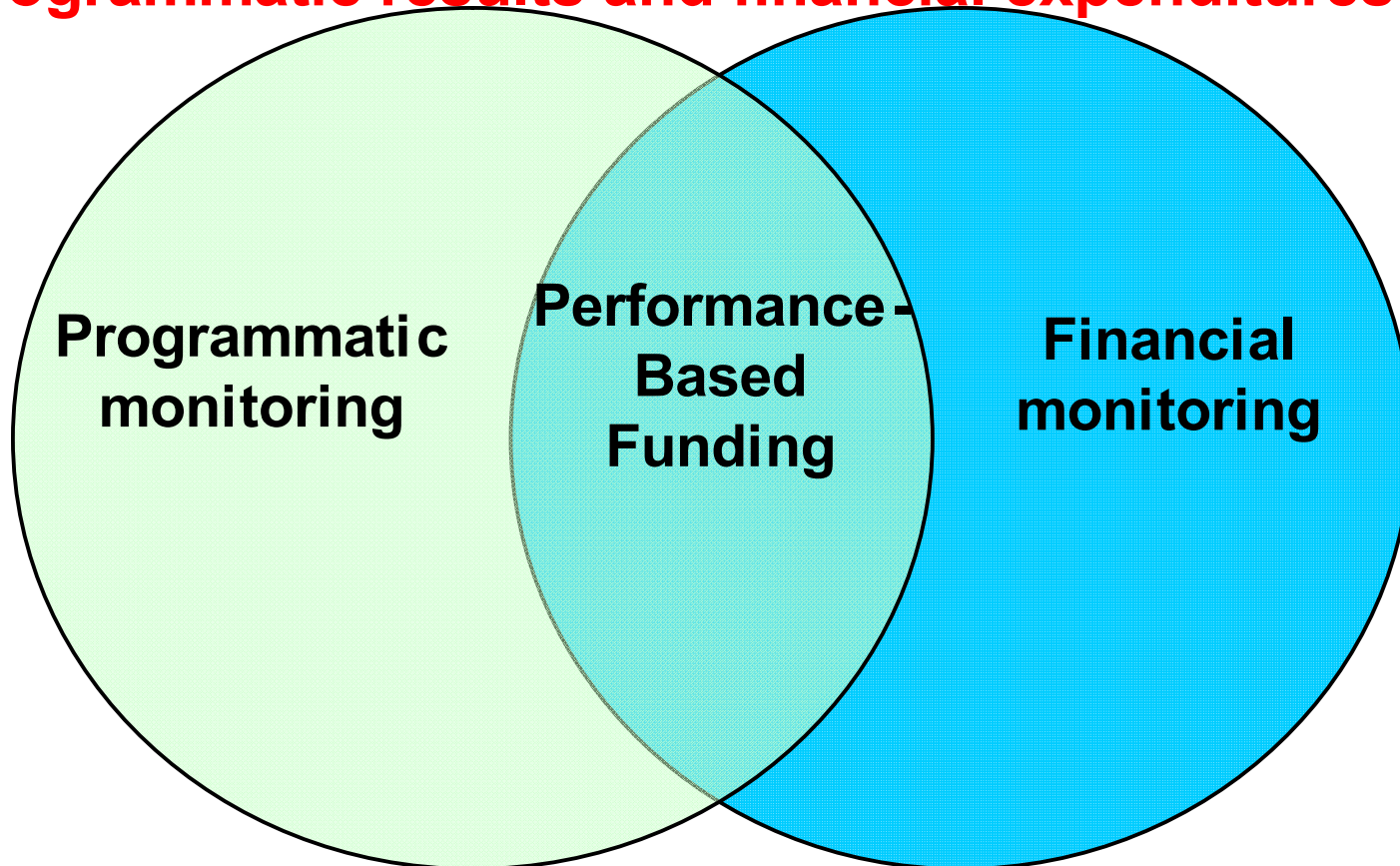


Grant Life Cycle



Performance Based Funding

Linking ongoing disbursement to attainment of programmatic results and financial expenditures

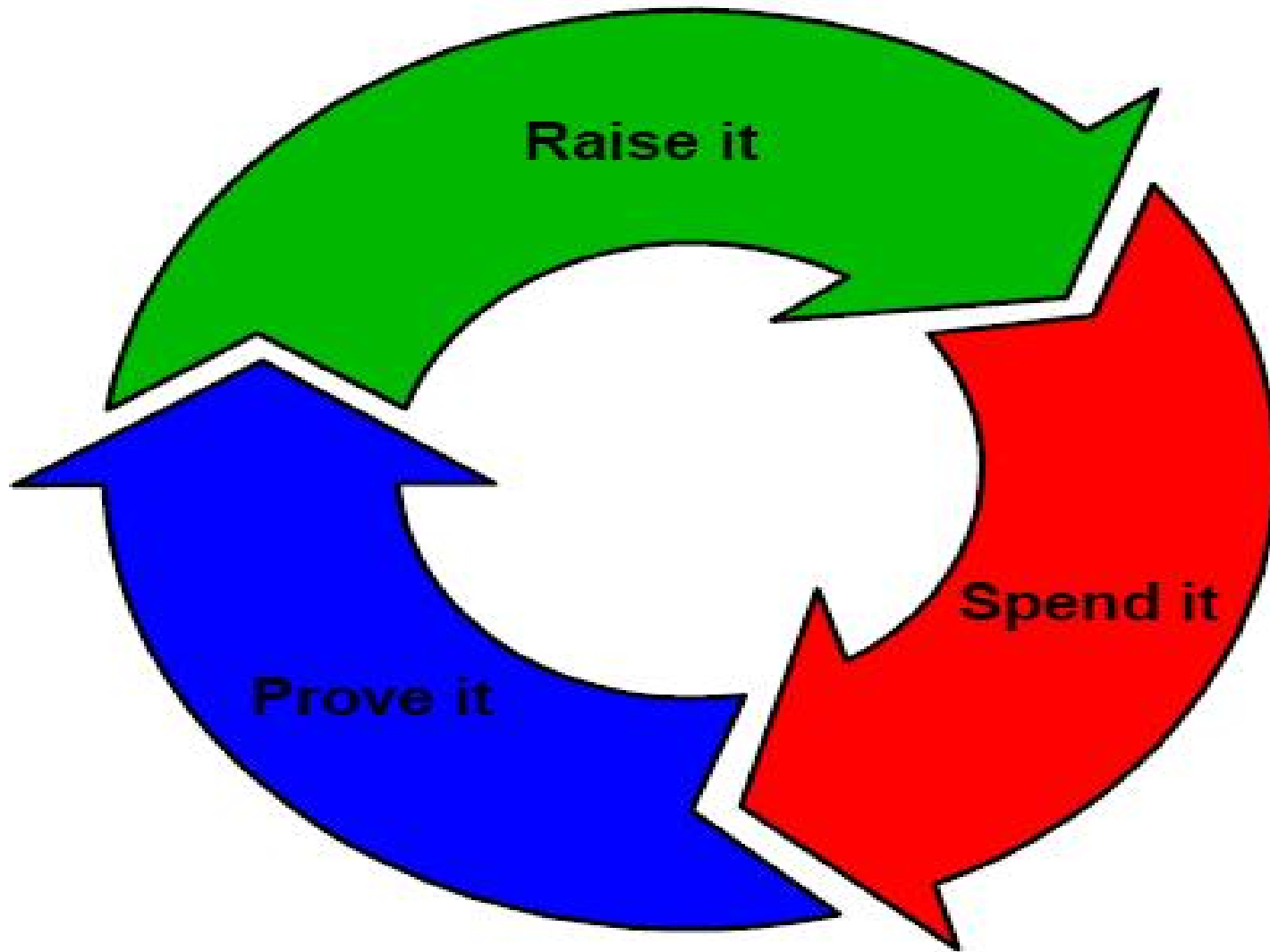


As a financing method, performance-based funding promotes accountability and provides incentives for recipients to use funds efficiently to achieve results

Performance-Based Funding

- “ PBF principle runs through the work of GF at global & country levels
- “ Global Level:
 - . GF **raises** money from donors countries, private sector & Foundations
 - . Funds **raised** are **spent** by allocating to recipient countries
 - . Need to **prove** effectiveness & performance before additional funding is raised

Global Fund Mantra

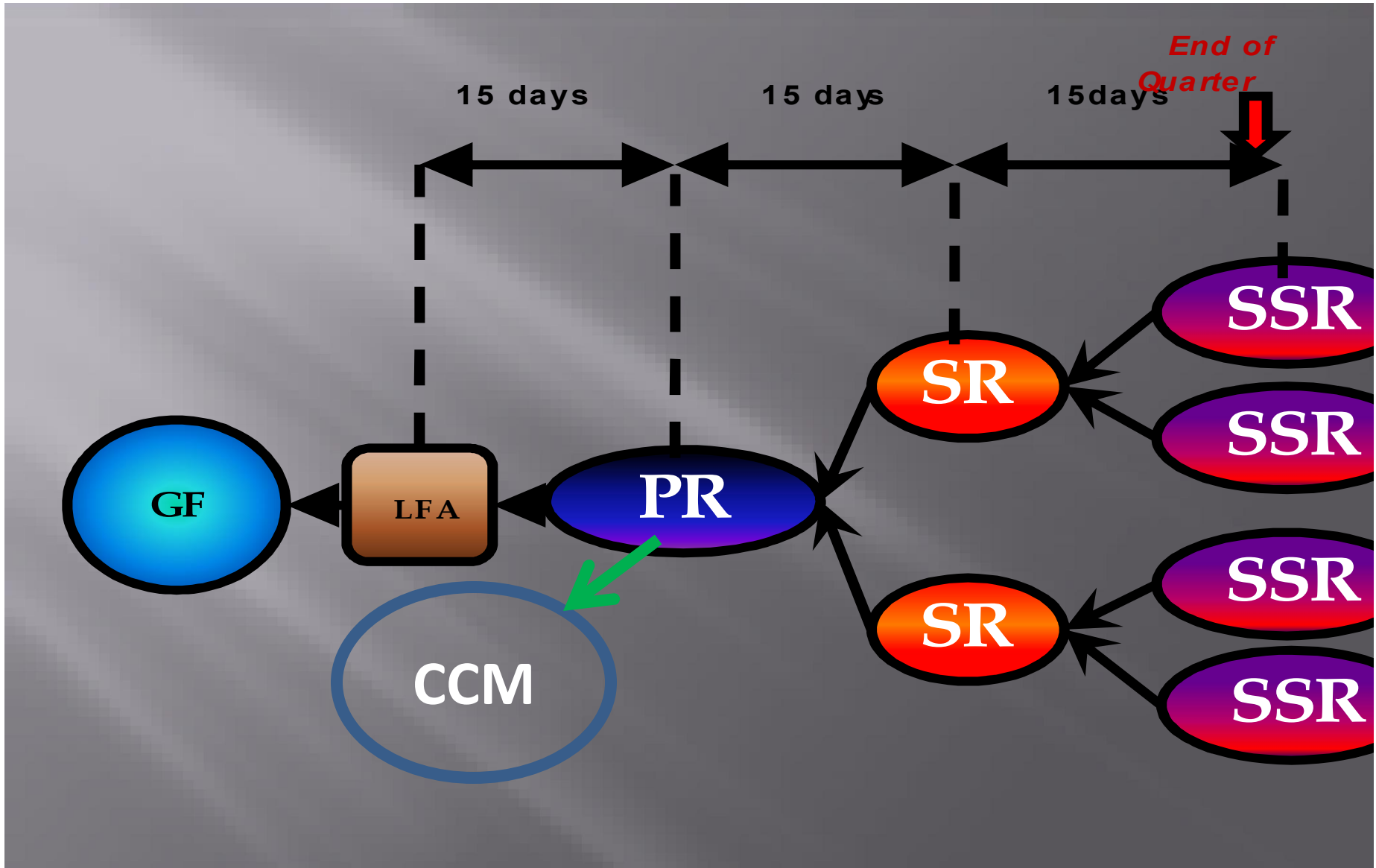


itshell- PBF Framework

Developed to....

- “ Link disbursements to achievement of targets and provide incentives for grantees to focus on programmatic results and timely implementation;
- “ Identify opportunities early in the Grant lifecycle to expand efforts and address implementation issues.
- “ Provide a tool for the CCM’s oversight and monitoring purposes.
- “ Free up committed resources from non-performing grants for re-allocation to programs where results can be achieved.

Q1 Reporting Structure



at Country Level- Zimbabwe

LFA & CCM

PR- UNDP

SR- NAC/MOH/ZAN

SSR- e.g.

**MoLSS, UZ, ZNFPC, HOSPAZ, UNFPA, CPCPZ, PSI
EMCOZ/ZCTU, ZNNP+, SAFAIDS etc**