

GLOBAL FUND OBSERVER (GFO), an independent newsletter about the Global Fund provided by Aidspace to over 7,000 subscribers in 170 countries.

Issue 85: 25 February 2008. (For formatted web, Word and PDF versions of this and other issues, see www.aidspace.org/gfo)

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The Fund will issue its "Round 8" Call for Proposals on March 1, less than a week from now. As soon as possible thereafter, the second volume of the *"Aidspace Guide to Round 8 Applications to the Global Fund"* will be released.

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Three excerpts are provided from *"The Aidspace Guide to Understanding Global Fund Processes for Grant Implementation – Volume 2: From First Disbursement to Phase 2 Renewal."* These deal with the submitting by the PR of progress updates and disbursement requests; the role of the CCM in ongoing reporting; and factors that can delay disbursements.

[6. NEWS: French and Spanish Versions of "The Aidspace Guide to Understanding Global Fund Processes for Grant Implementation – Volume 2: From First Disbursement to Phase 2 Renewal" are Released](#)

French and Spanish versions of Volume 2 of *"The Aidspace Guide to Understanding Global Fund Processes for Grant Implementation"* are now available. The next two articles report this news in French and Spanish.

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1. NEWS: Integrating a Gender Focus into Round 8 Proposals

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At a meeting in New York in late January, a group of gender experts and other Global Fund stakeholders discussed how best to implement the Fund's November 2007 board decision that gender issues, particularly regarding the vulnerabilities of women and girls and sexual minorities, must be more substantially integrated into the Fund's policies and operations.

The meeting, hosted by the Ford Foundation and the Open Society Institute, also discussed what gender-related changes should be made to the Round 8 application form and guidelines which will be released on March 1.

Meeting participants discussed whether the Fund should "require" applicants to incorporate a gender focus in their proposals, or merely "encourage" it. Although some countries may be weary of the Fund making "requirements" regarding how they should handle proposals, there was a general consensus that without explicit direction from the Fund, not much progress is likely to be made on this front. In any case, most countries have already signed up to strongly worded declarations to improve the lives of women. The participants felt that these countries should be held accountable to their declarations.

On the other hand, it was recognized that the Fund is just a financing mechanism, and cannot dictate national policy to implementing countries. The Fund's greatest chance of having impact in the gender arena will come if it can catalyze a genuine desire for gender-responsive programming within implementing countries.

Representatives of the Fund attending the New York meeting said that:

- The Fund will develop a strong communication strategy regarding its evolving gender strategy, aimed especially at grassroots stakeholders such as women's groups that face challenges in becoming Global Fund sub-recipients.
- Round 8 applicants may be required to include targets and indicators that are disaggregated by sex and age.
- Round 8 applicants may be asked to incorporate interventions for women and girls, or to explain why this has not been done.
- CCMs may be encouraged to show how they will develop their gender expertise, based either on integrating such initiatives into their proposals or by working closely with technical partners.
- CCMs may be encouraged to show how they will develop their gender expertise, based on integrating such initiatives into their proposals, on working closely with technical partners, or on increasing the representation of women's groups and/or gender experts in the CCM.
- Applicants may be provided with a gender fact sheet that offers some clear examples of "gender-sensitive" programmatic activities.
- Later this year, the M&E Toolkit will be modified to reflect changes related to the evolving gender strategy.
- The Fund has a lot of grant-related data that has yet to be fully organized and analyzed. The likely requirement to include gender-disaggregated data in future proposals and grant reporting will only make this work harder. Therefore, the Fund may, later this year, consider

developing a universal reporting template that will align reporting systems used through the entire proposal/grant lifecycle.

- Various measures will be implemented to strengthen the gender expertise of the Global Fund Secretariat, the Technical Review Panel (TRP) and, possibly, the Board.

[Note: This article is based on input from Angela Kageni (kageni@aidspan.org). Angela, based in Nairobi, is Programme Coordinator of Aidspan, publisher of GFO. She participated in the meeting in New York, and is the author of "Do Global Fund Grants Work for Women? An Aidspan Assessment of the Gender Responsiveness of Global Fund-Financed Projects in Sub-Saharan Africa," due out in April.]

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2. COMMENTARY: Self-Imposed Limits in the Global Fund's Fight Against Malaria

by Wycliffe Muga

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The Global Fund is, according to its website, "the largest financier of insecticide treated bednets in the world".

The social benefit of these bednets as a means of preventing malaria is generally regarded as being beyond dispute; the only debate focuses on whether they should be given out free, or sold at subsidized prices.

The Fund says that its work on malaria focuses on helping to finance 109 million bednets and to deliver 264 million artemisinin-based combination drug treatments.

But anyone who has taken a careful look at living circumstances in Africa cannot fail to realise just how ineffective these bednets sometimes are among poor children – the people who most need to be protected from malaria.

The bednets are a fine middle-class solution to the problem of malaria – children who sleep on beds can certainly be very effectively protected by this method.

But in African slums and the African countryside, only adults sleep on beds. Children sleep on mats spread out on the floor.

To those who believe that once a poor family has received a gift of bednets, the children in that family will be effectively protected from mosquito bites, I would suggest this experiment: Visit a family of slum dwellers in their home one evening; and try and figure out a way to effectively cover the five or six children sleeping on the floor with a single bednet (for there is only space for a single bednet in a tiny room with only three square meters or so of floor space). I suspect that you will conclude – as I did, when I made the attempt – that it simply cannot be done.

One expert with whom I once discussed this issue, Professor Dyann Wirth of the Harvard School of Public Health, insisted that she had seen the bednets prove effective in too many situations to ever criticize their use.

But she also emphasized that the only way to seriously tackle malaria is by "an integrated, country-specific approach which uses a variety of the available tools, both for prevention and for treatment."

In other words, bednets are but one piece of a complex machine needed for fighting malaria. It is not the most decisive intervention possible in all and any circumstances, as is so often suggested in the popular press.

Indeed any such over-emphasis on the usefulness of bednets is no different from an exclusive focus on condoms to prevent infection, in an AIDS campaign, without further specifying the treatment to be made available for those infected, or counselling to promote behaviour change.

The proper way to go about fighting malaria involves a combination of indoor spraying of DDT; bednets; and artemisinin combination treatment (ACT).

And this indoor spraying of DDT is no longer – as it once was – a remote and controversial option which can only be implemented in the face of fierce opposition from environmental groups: it has for the past few years been restored to the mainstream of tools to be used to fight malaria.

When in August 2007, the government of Kenya announced a 44 percent reduction of malaria deaths in children under five years of age, it credited this achievement to the distribution of 13 million insecticide treated nets, 12 million doses of the artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) cocktail of drugs; and indoor spraying of over 800,000 houses in 16 epidemic-prone districts.

The average family in Kenya has seven people. So this means that no less than 5.6 million people were protected by this indoor residual spraying (IRS).

And what made this spraying possible was that in September 2006, the World Health Organisation reversed its thirty-year ban on the use of DDT to fight malaria.

Dr Anarfi Asamoah-Baah, then the WHO Assistant Director-General for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, announced that "Indoor residual spraying is useful to quickly reduce the number of infections caused by malaria-carrying mosquitoes. IRS has proven to be just as cost effective as other malaria prevention measures, and DDT presents no health risk when used properly."

"We must take a position based on the science and the data," added Dr Arata Kochi, Director of WHO's Global Malaria Programme. "One of the best tools we have against malaria is indoor residual house spraying. Of the dozen insecticides WHO has approved as safe for house spraying, the most effective is DDT."

Furthermore, Environmental Defense, which launched the anti-DDT campaign in the 1960s, now endorses the indoor use of DDT for malaria control, as does the Sierra Club and the Endangered Wildlife Trust.

Finally, U.S. Senator Tom Coburn, a leading advocate for global malaria control efforts, also added his voice to this support for the use of DDT: "Indoor spraying is like providing a huge mosquito net over an entire household for around-the-clock protection. Finally, with WHO's unambiguous leadership on the issue, we can put to rest the junk science and myths that have provided aid and comfort to the real enemy – mosquitoes – which threaten the lives of more than 300 million children each year."

This "huge mosquito net over an entire household for around-the-clock protection" would seem to be tailor made for the rural farm huts and urban slum shacks where most of the truly poor in Africa live – in conditions which make the use of a bednet difficult.

Meantime it is estimated that over the last fifteen years, the number of people living below the poverty line in Africa has increased by 50 percent and now stands at almost 200 million (over one third of the population).

This would seem to argue strongly for ensuring that strategies in the fighting of malaria focus on the specific circumstances in which the poor live.

Yet while 95 percent of the approved Sub-Saharan African malaria proposals studied by Aidsplan said that they would distribute insecticide treated bednets, only 27 percent said they would do indoor residual spraying, confirming the impression given on the Fund's website that the current focus is primarily on bednets for preventing malaria, and ACT drugs for treating it.

And so we must ask: Why is the indoor spraying of DDT not listed prominently on the "Fighting Malaria" webpage of the Global Fund's website? Is it because neither the Fund nor its grant implementers are enthusiastic about the benefits of this approach?

And is being "the largest financier of insecticide treated bednets in the world" the most effective way to fight malaria among poor African children?

[Note: This is the first of a number of GFO Commentaries by Wycliffe Muga (muga@aidspan.org). Wycliffe, a Kenyan journalist, is the BBC World Service's "Letter from Africa" correspondent, and last year served as the BBC's "Letter from the United States" correspondent during a fellowship at MIT. He has also been a columnist for Kenya's Daily Nation and Standard newspapers, and is currently a columnist for the Nairobi Star. The views expressed here are his own.]

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3. UPDATE: Changes to the Global Fund's CCM Guidelines

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At its meeting in November 2007, the Global Fund Board modified its CCM Guidelines ("*Guidelines on the Purpose, Structure, Composition and Funding for Country Coordinating Mechanisms and Requirements for Grant Eligibility*"). The Board made three major changes or additions:

1. The Board added "key affected populations" to the list of sectors that the Global Fund recommends be represented on CCMs (as reported by GFO in Issue #80).
2. The Board adopted a new mechanism for funding the administrative costs of CCMs (as reported by GFO, also in Issue #80).
3. The Board adopted new guidelines on the types of civil society and private sector representation it believes are most relevant to the work of CCMs.

The purpose of this article is to describe some of these modifications in more detail, and to indicate where readers can obtain additional information.

Note: The revised CCM Guidelines document is available in English at www.theglobalfund.org/en/apply/mechanisms/guidelines. Versions provided on that page in other languages do not yet reflect all the changes discussed in this article.

Key affected populations

In the revised CCM Guidelines, the Global Fund states that "in order to ensure vulnerable and marginalized groups are adequately represented, the Global Fund strongly encourages CCMs to consider how to improve the representation and participation of representatives from such groups on the CCM, taking into account the scale of the national epidemic of the three diseases and the key affected populations in the national context." The CCM Guidelines cite the following UNAIDS definition of "affected populations": "women and girls, youth, men who have sex with men (MSM), injecting and other drug users, sex workers, people living in poverty, prisoners, migrant laborers, people in conflict and post-conflict situations, refugees and internally displaced persons."

The CCM Guidelines recommend that key affected populations should be among the non-government sectors making up at least 40 percent of the CCM.

The CCM Guidelines do not provide any guidance with respect to how CCMs can improve representation from key affected populations. (The issue of how best to achieve representation from vulnerable groups is discussed in "*The Aidspan Guide to Building and Running an Effective CCM – Second Edition*," available at www.aidspan.org/guides.)

Funding for CCMs

On 21 December 2007, the Global Fund Secretariat issued a communiqué (in English) to CCMs providing details on the new funding policy for CCMs, and explaining how CCMs can initiate a request for funding. The communiqué says that the Secretariat will start accepting applications as of 1 January 2008. The text of the communiqué is available at www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/an_071221.asp.

The Secretariat has also prepared a CCM Funding Request Form. It is available in the six official U.N. languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese) at www.theglobalfund.org/en/apply/mechanisms. The Form, an Excel file, includes a section for the CCM to provide details on the CCM funding budget. Finally, the Secretariat has prepared guidelines on the new CCM funding policy. English, Spanish, Russian and Arabic versions of the guidelines are available at www.theglobalfund.org/en/apply/mechanisms; versions in French and Chinese are expected to be posted on the same site shortly.

Guidelines on Civil Society and Private Sector Representation

The English version of the revised CCM Guidelines document contains an annex entitled "*Guidelines on Types of Civil Society and Private Sector Representation Most Relevant to the Work of CCMs*" (hereinafter "Representation Guidelines"). The Global Fund says that the Representation Guidelines "are intended to provide guidance for CCMs wishing to strengthen and/or improve" representation from these sectors, particularly in light of the CCMs' roles in proposal development and grant oversight.

The Representation Guidelines contain lists of the types of representation from civil society and the private sector that the Global Fund suggests be included on CCMs. The list for civil society representatives is as follows:

- vulnerable groups/key populations
- women's organisations
- children and young people
- international NGOs working in the three diseases
- experienced national NGOs working in the three diseases
- religious and faith-based groups
- academia

The list for private sector representatives is as follows:

- large for-profit companies with a proven commitment to fight the three diseases
- organisations representing small- and mid-sized enterprises and the informal sector
- business associations to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria
- representatives from exposed industries
- private practitioners and for-profit clinics
- charitable foundations established by corporations

The lists are not meant to be exhaustive.

The Representation Guidelines provide a rationale for including each type of representation on the lists. For example, for women's organisations, the Guidelines state that "women and young girls are often most affected by the three diseases and are particularly vulnerable due to physiological as well as socio-economic factors. It is important that women's organizations, as well as other organizations representing the concerns of women, are well-represented on CCMs to ensure that programmatic issues relating to gender are reflected in proposals to the Global Fund."

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4. ALERT: Round 8 to be Launched Shortly

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The Global Fund will issue its "Round 8" Call for Proposals on March 1, less than a week from now. Details will be provided at the Fund's website, www.theglobalfund.org.

As soon as possible thereafter, the second and final volume of the "Aidspan Guide to Round 8 Applications to the Global Fund" will be released. Volume 2 ("The Applications Process and the Proposal Form") will contain information on the Round 8 applications process; will include a chapter on what is new for Round 8; and will provide step-by-step guidance on how to fill out the Round 8 proposal form. Volume 2 will be posted first in English and then, as soon as the translations can be completed, also in French and Spanish.

Volume 1 ("Getting a Head Start") is already posted in English, French and Spanish at www.aidspan.org/guides, where various other Aidspan guides are also available. Among other things, Volume 1 provides guidance on how CCMs can manage the proposal development process, including the process of soliciting in-country submissions. It also includes an extensive analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of proposals submitted in previous rounds of funding (based on comments by the Technical Review Panel).

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5. EXCERPTS: Three Excerpts from "The Aidspan Guide to Understanding Global Fund Processes for Grant Implementation – Volume 2: From First Disbursement to Phase 2 Renewal"

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Following are three excerpts from "The Aidspan Guide to Understanding Global Fund Processes for Grant Implementation – Volume 2: From First Disbursement to Phase 2 Renewal," whose publication was announced in GFO #82 (available at www.aidspan.org/gfo).

Versions of this guide in French and Spanish have just been posted, as announced below.

Excerpt 1: The Progress Update/Disbursement Request (PU/DR)

The PR is responsible for providing to the Global Fund three closely linked items – information on programmatic progress, information on financial accounting, and requests for ongoing financing. These are provided in a single form, the PU/DR form. (The form used to be called "Disbursement Request and Progress Update," and hence may be more familiar to some people as the "DR/PU.")

What the Global Fund requires

As its name implies, the PU/DR is both a progress report on the disbursement period just completed, and a request for funds for the next period. The PR must submit a PU/DR on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. The frequency is specified in the Grant Agreement, but it can sometimes change during the course of project implementation.

The PR must submit a PU/DR for every disbursement period, even when no disbursement is being requested. PRs should complete the PU/DR within 45 days of the close of the disbursement period.

TIP: Making the PU/DR frequency consistent

If a PR is (or will be) implementing different projects at the same time (e.g., an HIV project and a TB project; or two malaria projects approved in different rounds), we suggest that the PR attempt to ensure that the PU/DR frequency is the same for each project. Otherwise, it becomes confusing and there is a tendency to forget what is due when.

The best way to ensure that the PU/DR frequency is the same for each project is to tie the frequency to the country's normal financial periods.

In the PU/DR, the PR must provide a consolidated report of all progress and expenditures associated with Global Fund financing for the project. This means that the PR is responsible for aggregating data from all SRs involved in project implementation. This can be a challenge when there are many SRs involved in a project, especially for regional projects covering many countries.

The Global Fund has prepared 'PR Guidelines for Completing the 'Ongoing Progress Update and Disbursement Request.' " The guidelines are very helpful for anyone preparing a PU/DR. See Appendix I for information on how to obtain a copy.

The PU/DR contains three sections:

- the Programmatic and Financial Progress Update (section 1);
- the Cash Reconciliation and Disbursement Request (section 2); and
- the Cash Request and Authorization (section 3).

[Each section is discussed in detail in the guide.]

Excerpt 2: Ongoing Reporting, Reviews and Disbursements: Role of the CCM

Most of the steps described [in this chapter] are the responsibility of the Global Fund and the PR, the two main signatories to the Grant Agreement, and the LFA. So, where does the CCM fit in?

The CCM is responsible for generating the original proposal, for responding to queries from the TRP, and for nominating the PR – a very significant decision that affects the future success of grant implementation. Once the proposal is approved, however, the Global Fund Secretariat negotiates with the PR concerning the Grant Agreement and it is the PR that signs the agreement and becomes responsible for the implementation of the project.

During the implementation of the project, the CCM plays an important oversight role – much like that of an NGO's board of directors. The Global Fund's CCM guidelines state that the CCM is required to independently track, and report on, the implementation of projects (including evaluating the performance of the PR) and to approve any major changes in implementation plans. The guidelines also state that the PR is required to keep the CCM continuously informed about progress in project implementation, including providing the CCM with periodic narrative and financial progress reports (such as the PU/DR). Open and clear communication channels between the CCM and PR are clear predictors of successful grant implementation. And making sure that the CCM has adequate grant monitoring processes in place is the best way to avoid nasty surprises when it comes time to initiate the Phase 2 grant renewal process.

Despite the guidance mentioned above, there remains considerable confusion about the relationship between the CCM and the PR. This sometimes leads to conflict between the two entities. Most conflicts between the CCM and the PR arise from confusion over the implementation responsibilities of the PR and the oversight responsibilities of the CCM – i.e., where one ends and the other begins.

Some CCMs complain that the Global Fund discourages them by telling them not to interfere in project implementation. Other CCMs report that the CCM is left out of the loop after the PR and the Global Fund sign the Grant Agreement. Still others appreciate the absence of Geneva-mandated interactions between the CCM and PR, because this lack of role definition can, at times, provide the type of flexibility needed in order to manage a country-owned and country-driven process.

The PR-CCM relationship is clearly an important one. A large-scale project will not likely be successfully implemented if the PR and the CCM are not working together in harmony and with mutually agreed upon roles and responsibilities. It would be helpful if the Global Fund revised its guidelines to provide better definition of the roles and responsibilities of the two entities. In the meantime, we suggest that the CCM and the PR agree on their respective roles, and prepare a written description of same. (Ideally, this should have been done before the start of project implementation.) We also strongly urge the PR and CCM to organise periodic meetings to share information and review implementation progress. (In many countries, this occurs through the PR's participation in the CCM meetings.)

Excerpt 3: Factors That Can Delay Disbursements

If the PU/DR is filed late, or if it is incomplete, or if it contains errors, disbursements will likely be delayed. Disbursement delays are a concern for both the PRs and the Global Fund. Late disbursements can lead to delays in project implementation, delays in identifying and addressing problems with project implementation, a failure to achieve targets on time and, in extreme cases,

overall failure of the grant and lack of confidence in the country. In an effort to reduce delays, the Global Fund Secretariat has identified a number of specific issues that can delay disbursements:

CPs are not properly addressed. CPs [Conditions Precedent] applicable to the current disbursement may not be noted on the PU/DR (or there is insufficient information provided). This can include (a) CPs that were only partially fulfilled with the previous disbursement; and (b) CPs that may have previously been fulfilled, but, due to changing events, may no longer be fulfilled (and should therefore be addressed again).

There are problems with the PR signature authorization. The PR may submit a disbursement request that has been signed by someone whose signature is not properly authorized. This can occur because (a) no signature specimen document has been provided; (b) signatories have been changed and the PR or LFA have not notified the Global Fund (and provided new specimen signatures); or (c) the signature specimen document on file is not the correct document (e.g., the PR provides a specimen signature document for signature authority over the PR's bank account and assumes that this authorization also applies to disbursement requests from the GF)

The PRM has not been updated. The PRM should contain all relevant data up to and including the period being reported on. The Global Fund decided in mid-2006 that any disbursement is conditional upon completion of PRM reporting.

There are deficiencies in financial reporting in the PU/DR. Incurred expenditures may be incorrectly reported. For example: (a) committed funds are erroneously included in the cash reconciliation statement; (b) expenditures at the SR level are erroneously included in the PR's cash reconciliation statement; or (c) amounts directly disbursed to third parties (e.g., funds for procurement sent directly to a procurement agent) are not included.

Forecasted expenditures may be incorrectly reported. For example, (a) the forecast itself is incorrect, due to incorrect methodology (the forecast should pertain to what the PR anticipates will be spent during the forecast period, regardless of how much cash is on hand or how much cash will be requested from the Global Fund); (b) the forecast amount incorrectly omits committed funds from the period being reported on (because payment has not yet been made, but will be made in the near future, the PR should "roll forward" these committed amounts to the forecast period); (c) the forecast fails to include payments expected to be made to a third party; (d) the forecast erroneously includes cash in transit amounts (these are amounts disbursed from the Global Fund to the PR, but not yet received by the PR); or (e) the end of the forecast period is already past by the time the PU/DR is submitted or received (PRs should check with their FPM concerning how this ought to be handled).

Another problem that occurs fairly frequently is that the opening cash balance is incorrectly reported (it should always equal the closing cash balance in the previous report; any discrepancies need to be clearly explained).

There are problems with the LFA Ongoing Progress Review and Disbursement

Recommendation section of the PU/DR. For example, (a) the LFA fails to catch errors or omissions by the PR; (b) there is a lack of consistency in the analysis, conclusions and recommendations of the LFA; or (c) the LFA's financial analysis is incomplete

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6. NEWS: French and Spanish Versions of "The Aidspan Guide to Understanding Global Fund Processes for Grant Implementation – Volume 2: From First Disbursement to Phase 2 Renewal" are Released

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French and Spanish versions of Volume 2 of "The Aidspan Guide to Understanding Global Fund Processes for Grant Implementation" are now available at www.aidspan.org/guides. The English version of the guide was posted in December. For a full description of the contents of the guide, see Issue 82 of GFO (available at www.aidspan.org/gfo).

The next two articles report this news in French and Spanish.

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7. ANNONCE – Aidspan publie les versions française et espagnole du document "Guide d'Aidspan pour une meilleure compréhension des processus de mise en œuvre des subventions du Fonds Mondial – Tome 2 : Du premier décaissement au renouvellement du financement"

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[Editor's note: This article is an adaptation in French of an article that appeared in English in GFO Issue #82.]

La version française du tome 2 du "Guide d'Aidspan pour une meilleure compréhension des processus de mise en œuvre des subventions du Fonds mondial" vient d'être lancée, en même temps que la version espagnole. Le tome 2 porte sur la période allant du premier décaissement au renouvellement du financement. On peut le télécharger gratuitement du site Web www.aidspan.org/guides, qui propose aussi d'autres guides d'Aidspan. La version anglaise est disponible depuis la fin de 2007.

(Le tome 1, publié en décembre 2005, et disponible en anglais seulement, porte sur la période allant de la signature de l'accord de subvention au premier décaissement.)

Le "Guide d'Aidspan pour une meilleure compréhension des processus de mise en œuvre des subventions du Fonds mondial" a été conçu pour aider les bénéficiaires de subventions à comprendre les mécanismes du Fonds mondial qui régissent le lancement d'un nouveau projet, et à aplanir les difficultés en cours de réalisation. Le Guide porte principalement sur la relation entre les PR et les autres intervenants, en particulier le Fonds mondial et ses agents locaux. Son but n'est pas de fournir des conseils sur la façon de mener des activités concrètes dans le cadre de projets financés par le Fonds.

Le Guide est destiné en premier lieu aux CCM et aux PR puisqu'ils sont les premiers responsables de la mise en œuvre des subventions. En second lieu, le guide s'adresse aux SR.

Les principales divisions du Guide sont les suivantes :

Chapitre 1 : Introduction et contexte

- Aperçu du Fonds mondial
- Structure du Fonds mondial
- Résumé du contenu de l'accord de subvention

Chapitre 2 : Rapports d'étape, évaluations et décaissements

- La PU/DR
- Rapports sur l'approvisionnement en produits sanitaires (PSM)
- Rapports annuels
- Tenue à jour du cadre de performance
- Rôle des CCM
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- Retard des décaissements

Chapitre 3 : États financiers révisés

- États financiers annuels
- Révision annuelle
- Après la révision

Chapitre 4 : Modification de l'accord de subvention

- Modifications à l'accord
- Lettres de modification
- Modification du budget et des plans de travail, d'approvisionnement et de S&E des PR

Chapitre 5 : Assistance technique pour faciliter la réalisation des projets

- Rôle du Fonds mondial

- Sources d'AT

Chapitre 6 : Renouveau du financement

- Processus et échéanciers
- Rôles respectifs des CCM et des PR
- Principaux facteurs de réussite
- Exigences du Fonds mondial en matière de renouvellement du financement
- Rôle des agents locaux du Fonds
- Examen des demandes de renouvellement du financement des CCM
- Décisions de renouvellement
- Accord de renouvellement du financement

Le *Guide* renferme également une liste de directives, outils et modèles du Fonds mondial, et explique comment se les procurer.

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8. NOTICIA: Las Versiones en Español y Francés de "La Guía de Aidsan para Entender los Procesos Relacionados con la Implementación de las Subvenciones del Fondo Mundial – Volumen 2: Desde el Primer Desembolso hasta la Renovación para la Segunda Fase" acaban de ser Publicadas

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[Editor's note: This article is an adaptation in Spanish of an article that appeared in English in GFO Issue #82.]

Las versiones en Español y Francés de "La Guía de Aidsan para Entender los Procesos Relacionados con la Implementación de las Subvenciones del Fondo Mundial – Volumen 2: Desde el Primer Desembolso hasta la Renovación para la Segunda Fase" acaban de ser publicadas. El Volumen 2 cubre el período desde el primer desembolso hasta la renovación para la segunda Fase. La misma puede obtenerse de manera gratuita en www.aidsan.org/guides, donde también están disponibles las otras Guías de Aidsan. La Versión en Inglés del Volumen 2 se publicó a finales del 2007.

(El Volumen 1, publicado en diciembre del 2005 y disponible sólo en inglés, cubre el período desde la firma del Acuerdo de Subvención hasta el primer Desembolso. El Volumen 1 fue publicado originalmente bajo el título "La Guía de Aidsan para una Implementación Efectiva de las Subvenciones del Fondo Mundial.")

"La Guía de Aidsan para Entender los Procesos Relacionados con la Implementación de las Subvenciones del Fondo Mundial" está diseñada para ayudar a los beneficiarios de subvenciones en el entendimiento de los procesos del Fondo Mundial relacionados con la implementación de una subvención recién aprobada, así como para tratar los problemas que puedan surgir durante su ejecución. La misma se enfoca en las interacciones entre el BP y otros actores interesados, particularmente el Fondo Mundial y el ALF. La guía no pretende dar asesoría sobre la implementación de actividades actuales relacionadas con proyectos financiados por el Fondo Mundial.

La guía ha sido redactada principalmente para los MCPs y BPs, los actores principales involucrados en el proceso de implementación. Una audiencia meta secundaria de esta guía son los SBs.

Las principales secciones del Volumen 2 son las siguientes:

Capítulo 1: Introducción y Antecedentes

- Visión General del Fondo Mundial
- Estructura del Fondo Mundial
- Resumen de la Información Clave Incluida en el Acuerdo de Subvención

Capítulo 2: Informes Continuos, Revisiones y Desembolsos

- La Solicitud de Desembolso/Informe de Avances

- Requisitos de Informes de MIP
- Informes Anuales
- Asegurar que el Documento del Marco del Desempeño este al Día
- Rol del MCP
- Informe sobre el Desempeño de la Subvención
- Factores Que Pueden Retrasar los Desembolsos

Capítulo 3: Estados Financieros y Auditorías Anuales

- Estados Financieros Anuales
- Auditoría Anual
- El Proceso Luego que se Complete la Auditoría

Capítulo 4: Revisiones de la Subvención

- Modificaciones al Acuerdo de Subvención
- El Uso de las Cartas de Implementación
- Modificaciones al Presupuesto del BP, Plan de Trabajo, Plan de MAS y Plan de M&E

Capítulo 5: Apoyo Técnico para Mejorar la Implementación del Proyecto

- Rol del Fondo Mundial
- Fuentes de AT

Capítulo 6: El Proceso de Renovación para la Fase 2

- Visión General del Proceso y Cronogramas
- Roles del MCP y del BP
- Factores Claves del Éxito
- Solicitud del MCP para la Continuación del Financiamiento: Lo que Exige el Fondo Mundial
- Rol del ALF
- Revisión de la Solicitud del MCP para la Continuación del Financiamiento
- Decisión Sobre la Continuación del Financiamiento
- El Proceso de la Extensión de la Subvención

La guía también contiene una lista de Documentos Guías, herramientas y modelos del Fondo Mundial, así como información sobre como obtener copias de los mismos.

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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 over 7,000 subscribers in 170 countries at least twelve times per year.

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