



Independent observer  
of the Global Fund

## ADDITIONAL FUNDING URGENTLY NEEDED AS THE GLOBAL FUND RUNS OUT OF COVID-19 FUNDING

The Global Fund has disbursed close to \$1 billion to support the COVID-19 response and mitigate the impact of the pandemic on HIV, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria programs. The institution recently announced that [it had fully deployed all the funds](#) to 106 countries and more than ten multi-country programs. Unfortunately, funding requests totaling over \$355 million remain unfunded, and this amount is likely to increase as more countries submit their requests.

The Global Fund is yet to raise [an additional \\$5 billion](#) to continue supporting these countries. Without the additional resources required to safeguard the three disease programs amid rising COVID-19 cases, countries are likely to face more disruptions to health service delivery and lose the gains made in the response to the three diseases.

Of the \$1 billion, \$500 million was raised through portfolio optimization and made available through the COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM), \$221 million was made available through grant flexibilities, and an additional \$259 million was received from donors (Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and the FIFA Foundation) and channeled through the C19RM.

This funding has supported these countries to mitigate damage to HIV, TB, and malaria programs due to COVID-19, recruit healthcare workers, equip them with personal protective equipment (PPE) and strengthen fragile health systems.

Information for this article comes from the [Global Fund Data Service Page](#), the [World Health Organization \(WHO\) COVID-19 Explorer](#), and the Global Fund Secretariat.

Global Fund fully deploys its COVID-19 funding

The Global Fund has disbursed \$979 million, of which \$757 million is through the C19RM and \$221 through grant flexibilities (Table 1), respectively. Of the 119 countries and multi-country programs that benefited, 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa received 74 percent (\$725 million) of COVID-19 funding.

They received 79 percent of the C19RM funds and 56 percent of the total amount of funding awarded through grant flexibilities. Sub-Saharan African countries that received a significant portion of funding include Nigeria (\$73 million), South Africa (\$65 million), Mozambique (\$63 million), and Uganda (\$62 million). Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and North Africa and the Middle East (MENA) each received the smallest proportion (3 percent) of the funding. Countries only accessed \$221 million of the \$500 million allowable through grant flexibilities. A previous Aidsplan analysis showed a slower uptake of grant flexibilities than C19RM funds (as discussed in a previous edition, [the Global Fund's COVID-19 emergency funding is running out](#)). It attributed the slower uptake to challenges in the application process, or to countries having already used up most of their savings.

The [Global Fund had allowed countries](#) to use grant savings to the value of 5 percent and reprogram up to 5 percent of the grant's current value. However, most countries obtained these funds through grant savings rather than reprogramming, in a bid to ['protect their programs.'](#) The Aidsplan analysis indicated that more than half of the countries received between 2 and 4 percent of their total grant value.

Table 1: Deployed COVID-19 funding by region (\$ million)

Global Fund geographic region	Number of countries and multi-countries	Total C19RM funding	Grant flexibilities	Total COVID-19 funding
East Asia and the Pacific	15	45 (6 percent)	39 (18 percent)	84 (9 percent)
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	16	21 (3 percent)	8 (3 percent)	29 (3 percent)
Latin America and the Caribbean	23	16 (2 percent)	12 (5 percent)	28 (3 percent)
The Middle East and North Africa	9	18 (2 percent)	12 (5 percent)	30 (3 percent)
South Asia	8	57 (8 percent)	26 (12 percent)	83 (8 percent)
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	608 (79 percent)	125 (56 percent)	725 (74 percent)
Total	119	757 (100 percent)	221 (100 percent)	979 (100 percent)

Source: [Global Fund Data Service Page](#)

The countries used a third of the funding awarded through the C19RM to mitigate the pandemic's impact on the three diseases (Table 1). These efforts aimed to address COVID-19 related disruptions to delivering health services and avert the [millions of deaths predicted](#) due to the pandemic. More than half (55 percent) of the funds were used to support the COVID-19 response, particularly in the procurement of COVID-19 diagnostic tests, while the remaining 11 percent was used to support health and community systems.

Similarly, countries have used 59 percent of the grant flexibilities to reinforce the COVID-19 response, 32 percent in mitigating its impact on the three diseases, and the remaining 9% percent on health and community systems.

Table 2: Comparing investment areas for funding through the C19RM and grant flexibilities

Investment area	C19RM	Grant flexibilities
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Reinforcing national COVID-19 response	55 percent	59 percent
Mitigating impact of COVID-19 on HIV, TB and malaria programs	34 percent	32 percent
Urgent improvements in health and community systems	11 percent	9 percent

Source: [Global Fund COVID-19 Situation Report](#), 13 January 2021

Countries have used the funds according to [their needs](#). For instance, [Moldova](#) used part of the funds to procure 5 000 HIV and TB testing kits, PPE for health workers, and expand video-observed therapy for TB patients, which is a video-based approach to Direct Observed Therapy (DOT). South Africa used part of the funds to create virtual platforms to expand psychosocial support or counseling to sex workers and deliver packages of PPE, condoms and lubricants and HIV self-test kits to street- and brothel-based sex workers.

The funds have also supported door-to-door services such as TB testing, contact tracing, and mosquito net distribution in [Vanuatu](#), and antiretroviral therapy and health services to mothers with HIV and pregnant women in [Uganda](#). A local HIV community network in Ukraine has used part of the funds to deliver antiretroviral therapy and other medicines to people living with HIV via the postal service.

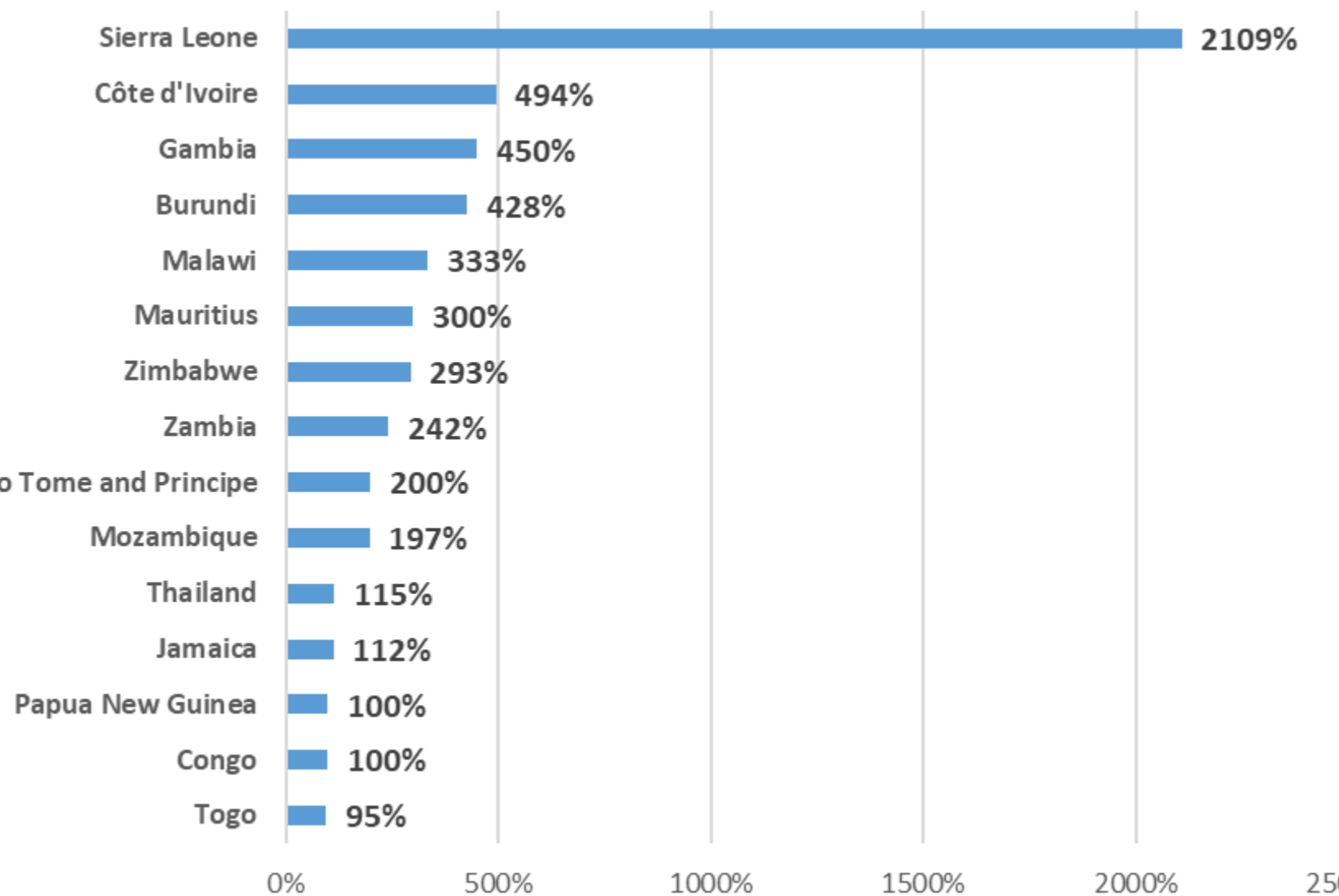
Countries have also leveraged laboratory infrastructure, notably Cepheid's GeneXpert molecular diagnostic devices and the technicians trained to operate them, initially designed for HIV and TB services. However, this has raised [concerns](#) in various quarters on the effect this has had on HIV and TB services.

COVID-19 resource needs for implementer countries continue to rise

The pandemic among some Global Fund implementer countries, [particularly in the African region](#), has been growing in recent months. Of the 106 countries that benefited from the Global Fund's emergency funding, more than half (61 countries) experienced a rise in the number of cases from the preceding week, as reported by the WHO on 12 January 2021. Sierra Leone reported the largest increase: 2 109 percent, although the caseload remains low (2 834 cases as of 12 January 2021). The number of cases in other countries grew by between 1 percent in Panama and 494 percent in Côte d'Ivoire, with Sierra Leone reporting an exceptional increase.

The majority of the remaining countries reported a decline, while only a few reported no change.

Figure 1: Percentage change in the weekly number of cases, top 15 countries (as reported on 12 January)



Source: [WHO COVID-19 Explorer](#)

However, there are still fears that the actual caseload may be higher than the current statistics reported due to low testing availability. [BBC estimates](#) that in Africa, which has the [lowest testing rate](#) compared to other regions, only 10 countries account for 70 percent of the total tests: South Africa, Morocco, Ethiopia, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Cameroon, Rwanda, Uganda, and Ghana.

The absence of additional funding leaves the programs vulnerable

This rise in the number of cases and lack of adequate resources to mitigate the pandemic's effect is likely to further disrupt the delivery of health services in these countries. Indeed, implementer countries are still experiencing significant disruptions to health services, with [TB services being the most affected](#).

Furthermore, the rise in cases increases the need for restrictions, including nationwide lockdowns, which are [significant barriers to access health services](#). According to the [COVID-19 Situation Report](#) published on 23 December 2020, 36 percent of countries where the Global Fund invests still had nationwide lockdowns on 15 December 2020. Other countries (25 percent) had local restrictions that affected the implementation of Global Fund grants.

The Global Fund intensifies resource mobilization efforts

The need for additional funding for the Global Fund to continue supporting its implementer countries cannot be emphasized enough. In an email to GFO, the Secretariat noted that it is intensifying resource mobilization efforts to raise [the additional \\$5 billion it needs](#) to continue supporting its implementer

countries. In the meantime, it has asked countries to continue submitting funding requests to the C19RM, so their requests are ready once additional funds become available. Countries can still use grant flexibilities to support their COVID-19 response. However, the Secretariat further explained that most countries appear to have already exhausted this mechanism.

Countries with new grants starting in January 2021 have some respite. The Global Fund has allowed countries to use standard allocations to procure PPE for health workers working within the three disease programs, which they can procure through the online platform [wambo.org](https://wambo.org). Overall, the countries should adopt more efficient and innovative ways of using the funds available. This includes the adoption of digital modalities that have become common since the emergence of the pandemic.

Global COVID-19 response remains underfunded

The global COVID-19 response has been grossly underfunded as traditional global health donors prioritize their domestic responses. The \$5 billion the Global Fund intends to raise is part of the overall financing needed by the [Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator \(ACT-Accelerator\)](#), of which the Global Fund is a co-founder. Overall, the ACT-Accelerator, launched in April 2020, has only attracted 15 percent (\$5.8 billion) of the \$38 billion needed to accelerate development, production, and equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments, and vaccines.

The Global Fund welcomes the United States' recent commitment to support the international COVID-19 response and mitigate the virus's impact on the world. Advocates are calling for the United States government to [allocate \\$4 billion to the Global Fund's COVID-19 response](#) in the next COVID-19 emergency supplemental bill. Similar calls have been [unsuccessful previously](#). However, the United States' [\\$4 billion allocation to Gavi](#), the Vaccine Alliance, in the December supplemental bill, for the procurement and delivery of the COVID-19 vaccine, provides a glimmer of hope.

The Global Fund is not directly involved in the rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine, which is being done through the COVAX facility and the Vaccine Pillar of the ACT-Accelerator. The Secretariat explained to the Global Fund Observer that its investments in strengthening health systems and community systems contribute to the rollout of all COVID-19 tools by providing PPE to health workers, mobilizing community leadership, and strengthening the health facilities, supply chains and data systems.

Slight amendments were made on 02 February 2021 to improve clarity.

Further reading:

- GFO 385, [The Global Fund's COVID-19 emergency funding is running out](#), 25 August 2020
- The Global Fund [COVID-19 Situation Report](#), 23 December 2020
- The Global Fund [COVID-19 Situation Report](#), 13 January 2021

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