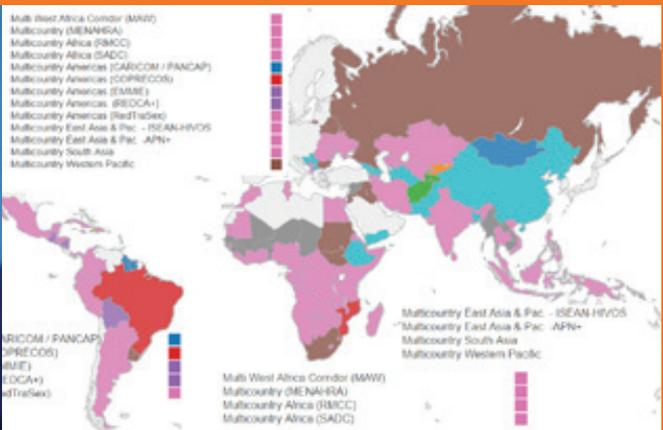




Independent observer of the Global Fund

# ANNUAL REPORT 2014



## Allocations dans le cadre du nouveau modèle de financement : une analyse d'Aidspan

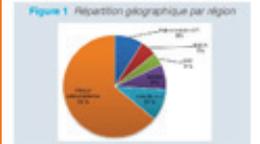
### Résumé du rapport

L'attribution d'allocations forfaitaires aux pays est une composante majeure du nouveau modèle de financement du Fonds mondial. Le système d'allocations remplace le système basé sur les séries de propositions, fondé sur le principe du « premier arrivé, premier servi ».

US\$. Le Nigeria figure en tête de liste et arrive en deuxième position avec 850 millions de dollars. Les composantes de maladie ayant reçu le plus d'importantes sont les suivantes:

- VIH - Inde (560 millions USD) et Nigeria (419 millions USD)
- Tuberculose - Inde (200 millions USD)
- Paludisme - Nigeria (200 millions USD) et République démocratique du Congo (119 millions USD)

Parmi les régions géographiques du monde, l'Afrique subsaharienne se voit attribuer la plus grande part des allocations. Voir la Figure 1. Parmi les régions ODM, la gestion des subventions du Fonds, le pays à fort impact - Afrique 2 a reçu 23% le Département des pays à fort impact - la Figure 2.



Le présent document est destiné au grand public, et compte les lecteurs spécialisés ou non susceptibles de devenir responsables des subventions du Fonds mondial, les



**Disease & Country disbursements amounts in USD**

13.3B
6.3B
3.3B

Aidspan is an international non-profit organization based in Kenya whose mission is to reinforce the effectiveness of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by serving as an independent watchdog of the Fund and its grant implementers.

**Mobile Wellness Clinic**  
HIV PREVENTION OUTREACH PROGRAMME

MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
AIDS/STD Control Program

**The Global Fund**  
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

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## Preface

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Aidspan ([www.aidspan.org](http://www.aidspan.org)) is an international NGO based in Nairobi, Kenya, whose mission is to reinforce the effectiveness of the Global Fund. Aidspan does this by serving as an independent observer of the Global Fund, and by providing information, services and critical analysis that can benefit all countries wishing to obtain and make effective use of Global Fund financing.

Aidspan publishes news, analysis and commentary articles in its Global Fund Observer (GFO) newsletter<sup>1</sup> and on GFO Live.

Aidspan does not receive any funding from the Global Fund and it does not allow its strategic or editorial decision-making to be influenced by the Global Fund or by relationships with funders. The Global Fund and Aidspan's funders bear no responsibility for the contents of any Aidspan publication. We finance our work through grants from governments and foundations and do not accept funding of any kind from the Global Fund.

## Acknowledgments

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Aidspan staff compiled this report between January and December 2014. We thank our donors who, in this year, were: the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Ford Foundation, GIZ Backup Initiative, Irish Aid, The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NORAD, Open Society Foundations, HIVOS and private individuals.

## Top four impacts or achievements by Aidspan in 2014

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We consider these four achievements are evidence of impact of our work in 2014, as they changed process or results within the Global Fund ecology – either at global or country level:

1. In Tanzania SIKIKA, a local watchdog that works with Aidspan and was trained by us, monitored the proper use of Global Fund grants at central and local levels of government. Findings revealed an unspent balance in the HIV grant of nearly \$178million. When the findings were presented to the Biennial HIV Sector Review in 2014, they resulted in a commitment by MPs to track unspent balances and learn why.

3. In the development of our Guide to Understanding the New Funding Mode (NFM), exchanges with the team at the Fund who were developing their own "Resource Guide," we commented on and corrected several detailed elements of the process for applying to the Fund under the NFM. These changes or suggestions were accepted.

2. An Aidspan commentary on the NFM allocations prompted a rebuttal commentary by representatives of the Secretariat, and these commentaries were published alongside each other in May 2014 in GFO Issue 244. This did not result in any direct changes in the NFM, nor was it expected at least not in the short term, but shows evidence of a good debate, stimulated by Aidspan, and a critical discussion between the watcher and the watched.

4. Dr Mark Dybul, Executive Director of the Global Fund made a verbal reference to Aidspan's paper on the Allocations under the NFM in his presentation of a Director's Report to the full Board meeting in Geneva in Nov 2014.

<sup>1</sup>To receive GFO Newsletter, send an email to [receive-gfo-newsletter@aidspan.org](mailto:receive-gfo-newsletter@aidspan.org)

## Letter from the Board Chair and Executive Director

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Ida Hakizinka , Board Chair

The year of 2014 for the independent observer of the Global Fund was a full one. The delivery of Aidspan's three year strategic plan began in January 2014, with teams and leaders organized around each of the five strategic objectives (SOs). The lines between these SOs are often blurred – and we increasingly emphasize our cross-program work as Editorial supports Outreach, and Outreach works with Research, and Research advises the Digital Design team etc...

By the end of the year, Aidspan had overhauled its website, created a French edition of GFO – Observateur du Fonds Mondial – and launched its first documentary film. Meanwhile, we watched the Global Fund as it rolled out the New Funding Model to its many recipients. We listened at country level as recipients reacted and complied with the new directions for implementing the NFM, and began to send in their Concept Notes. Our analyses ranged from a paper on the options facing the Board as it reforms itself, to an analysis of the Fund's allocations, from a report on the perspectives of East African sub-recipients, to an exploration of

the Global Fund share of national expenditures for tuberculosis in the high burden countries of the world.

We witnessed our committed Aidspan Board members debating issues and we listened to the senior management team as we worked to achieve and prove our outcomes. More emphasis is being placed on Aidspan's monitoring and evaluation, its targets are frequently reviewed, and we have in place a comprehensive and revised M&E plan. One evaluation came from outside – Open Data Initiative's case study of Aidspan's work with the Global Fund's data since 2002 showed that we were one of the first to push forward on transparency and accountability, paving the way for what has now become an established movement and body of work.

Looking to 2015 the Board is commissioning a review to inform the optimal future direction of Aidspan, given global developments in the field of governance and monitoring in the aid and health care sector, and also changes within the Global Fund. We want to ensure that Aidspan activities meet the core needs of beneficiaries, stakeholders and professionals whose lives are impacted by the Global Fund. Alongside this, we will be doing: an overview of the Fund's approach to risk management, the quality of participation of key populations on Country Co-ordinating Mechanisms, and how the Global Fund monitors counterpart financing and willingness to pay. We will continue to investigate aspects of the New Funding Model as it rolls out at country level, such as our concerns about the allocations model and potential revisions to it,

as well as impacts on gender, children, human rights and key populations. In addition we will monitor and comment on how the Global Fund is pursuing its own governance reform as it develops its new strategy for 2016 onwards.

Delivering on our achievements depends on strong partnerships with professionals, key population groups, other civil society groups and many others at both country and global level; smart communication to promote our quality analysis, and the continual scanning of the Global Fund community to identify emerging concerns.

None of this is possible without our staff. We thank them for their work on delivering the strategic plan, and for helping Aidspan to promote informed and critical debate in our mission to promote greater transparency, accountability and impact of the Global Fund on AIDS, TB and Malaria.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ida Hakizinka'.

Ida Hakizinka

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kate Macintyre'.

Kate Macintyre

## Board and Staff News



*Angela Kageni,*  
Senior Program Officer

Angela Kageni became part of the GAPW international Advisory Council (<http://gapwatch.org/advisory-council>) 2014. Angela and Aidspan have supported the development of a new watchdog project, the Global AIDS Policy Watch (GAPW). This new global platform seeks to build partnerships with other non-governmental organizations and research centers that are concerned with HIV and AIDS-related policy issues and the Right to Health.



*Michael Hirschberg,*  
Former Board Chair

Michael Hirschberg, a lawyer by profession who supported HIV/AIDS causes for over 20 years, and was a founding member of the board of Aidspan He cycled off the Aidspan board in 2014 having served as a board chair for three years (2011-2014). Michael was always a staunch, loyal member of the board. We thank him profoundly for all his support of Aidspan.



*JIA Ping,*  
New Board Member

In 2014, Aidspan welcomed a new board member: Mr. Jia Ping. Jia Ping is a Human Rights Lawyer, Founder & CEO of Health Governance Initiative, based in Beijing, China. JIA Ping has done tremendous work on legal issues concerning sexual orientation and human rights in china, among other things (See a copy of his publication - *Freedom and Shackles*)

Aidspan held a staff retreat in August. The team enjoyed the sessions, and it was strongly recommended that we hold more teambuilding activities together. This was to consolidate the learning from the retreat and maintain the momentum to move from working in “silos” to improved teamwork.



### Aidspan Board Members:

Isaac Awuondo – *Kenyan Citizen*  
Dr. James Deutsch – *US and UK Citizen*  
Ida Hakizinka. Chair. – *Rwandan Citizen*  
Fiona Napier – *UK Citizen / Kenya resident*

Lucy Ng'ang'a *Kenyan Citizen / Tanzania resident*  
Kate Macintyre – *UK Citizen/ Kenya resident*  
Jia Ping - *Citizen of People's Republic of China*  
Prof. Alan Whiteside – *UK and South Africa Citizen / Canada resident*

Aidspan's Board met three times in 2014: April (Nairobi), June(Nairobi), and December (London). We thank Open Society Foundations for the use of their meeting room in London.

## Overview of 2014

Aidspan launched its *Strategic Plan* in January, and has begun to create exciting, new and effective products and tools designed to meet the goal of broadening and deepening our reach as the independent watchdog of the Global Fund. A *selection of our main achievements is below.*

We have also been organizing all background systems and mechanisms necessary to implement this plan smoothly. A new *communications and disseminations plan* was developed, and to strengthen the planning and reporting we thoroughly revised the *M&E plan* with targets for outputs and outcome measurement, and a new

system for reporting the more qualitative measures of our outcomes and impact.

Aidspan comprises 12 fulltime employees, enhanced by long term consultants, a network of correspondents, translators and some short-term service providers. Our productivity is high but could be higher. Our mission is big, and the funding mechanism we watch is endlessly complex and dynamic. We continue to be as ambitious as we can, to produce the highest quality work possible within the constraints of time and as funding allows. We continue to work with a financial gap, which, if closed, could allow us to do even more.

## Main Outputs

Strategic Objective I: Expand Aidspan's coverage and analysis of the challenges testing the Global Fund's ability to be as effective as it can be	
1	24 Issues of GFO, 10 Issues of OFM
2	Readership Survey
3	Film on Stigma in Ghana (8 minute)
Strategic Objective II: Solicit more voices at the country level to improve accountability among the Fund's implementers	
4	Community of Practice partnership framework and communication strategy
5	In-country accountability Literature Review-Working paper – published
6	Training curriculum for Local Watchdogs – Rolled out in Cameroon
7	E-learning platform developed for training local watchdogs
Strategic Objective III: Increase understanding and provide feedback on the New Funding Model to strengthen the roll-out process and make it more effective	
8	Report of the SR Survey – opinions and experiences in East Africa
9	Options for reforming the Global fund Board
10	The Local Fund Agents: A review of their functions, operations and performance since 2002
11	Understanding the New Funding Model - Guide
12	A guide to building and running an Effective CCM
13	Analysis of Allocations under the NFM
14	Tuberculosis Expenditure: how much does the Global Fund contribute in the 22 high burden countries
Strategic Objective IV: Broaden the use of digital innovation to enhance knowledge, transparency and understanding of Global Fund processes and data	
15	Develop new OFM portal
16	Zambia, Botswana and Rwanda CCM websites - launched
17	TB disbursement data extracted and re-organized for use by TB Team/WHO and network
18	Aidspan website re-designed
19	Grant Performance Tool published
20	Upgrading Aidspan Portal Workbench – with outcome data
Strategic Objective V: Strengthen the internal capacity of Aidspan to effectively and efficiently implement its plan	
21	Initiate staff capacity assessment - with internal survey of skills
22	M&E plan revised

Technical Appendix – (see Appendix 1) shows status of all tasks and activities agreed on in the Annual Plan (2014)

# Strategic Framework

*Aidspan Strategic Framework 2014-2016: "Expanded Audience and Heightened Visibility"*

Vision	<i>That the Global Fund will raise and disburse adequate money to fight AIDS, TB and malaria, with the Fund and the implementers of its grants being fully transparent, accountable and achieving the greatest possible impact</i>	
Mission	<i>To serve as an independent watchdog of the Global Fund and its implementers through providing information and analysis; facilitating critical debate; and promoting greater transparency, accountability, effectiveness and impact</i>	
Guiding Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doing right, even when no one is watching</li> <li>• Doing no harm, while striving for integrity</li> <li>• Promoting transparency and accountability</li> <li>• Making the Fund more efficient – because even a 1% improvement can save lives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using resources effectively, innovatively and with the greatest impact</li> <li>• Respecting diversity of ideas and backgrounds</li> <li>• Being independent observers and witnesses</li> <li>• Collaborating with allies</li> </ul>
Goal	To broaden and deepen our reach to be a more effective and more visible watchdog of the Global Fund and its implementers.	
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Activities	Strategic Enablers
1. Expand Aidspan's coverage and analysis of the challenges testing the Global Fund's ability to be as effective as it can be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain our expert analysis and critique of Global Fund, while raising profile with strategic, comprehensive coverage</li> <li>• Boost Aidspan profile with external communications</li> </ul>	Pivot towards the kingdom and away from the palace Partner, collaborate and grow to sustain and maintain relevance
2. Solicit more voices at the country level to improve accountability among the Fund's implementers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand role and reach of Local Watchdog Project with mentoring, training and other support</li> <li>• Conduct study of in-country accountability mechanisms</li> </ul>	
3. Increase understanding and provide feedback on the New Funding Model to strengthen the roll-out process and make it more effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop series of targeted analyses across 10 countries as they access &amp; implement NFM</li> <li>• Host high-level roundtables to develop clearer portrait of impact of the Fund's strategies</li> <li>• Review 'lives saved' methodology</li> </ul>	
4. Broaden the use of digital innovation to enhance knowledge, transparency and understanding of Global Fund processes and data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and share innovative tools to improve understanding of data</li> <li>• Mentor in-country watchdogs,</li> <li>• Revitalize Aidspan online profile with multimedia content</li> </ul>	
5. Strengthen the internal capacity of Aidspan to effectively and efficiently implement and monitor its plan 2014-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise performance monitoring plan</li> <li>• Expand professional dev of staff</li> <li>• Advance partnerships</li> <li>• Document best practices</li> <li>• Increase funding base</li> <li>• Improving on-time reporting</li> </ul>	

## Editorial

The Editorial Unit made continual progress in its efforts to broaden and deepen Aidspan's reach as the most effective and visible watchdog of the Global Fund and its implementers. In a transitional year, the Unit added several new correspondents to its network of writers and analysts, increasing the diversity of voices and country-level reporting in the pages of GFO.

An outcome indicator for Strategic Objective 1 (SO1) shows an "increase in diversity of voices from country-level heard through GFO". The results in Table 1 show that compared to the same period in 2013 when over 95% of stories were published by Aidspan writers, in January to December 2014, more than 40% of GFO stories came from outside voices. In Table 2, we note that Aidspan carried out a huge shift in non-Geneva focused stories from 56 to 97 in the year 2014 (73% increase).

We are analyzing a range of data about our articles, topics and content, allowing us to track the diversity of voices and the pivoting away from too strong a focus on Geneva. By applying the same insight and observation at country-level - as at headquarters, we are now watching both "the palace and the kingdom".

We are also maintaining a record of qualitative feedback, about articles, commentaries and analyses. We received a number of comments in 2014 about our coverage of the Fund's roll-out of the new funding model, to the commentaries about the [transition to the NFM](#).

The Unit is led by our Editor in Chief, and plans are afoot to recruit a senior editor and a more full-time deputy editor responsible for the *Observateur du Fonds Mondial* (OFM): launched in [March](#).

With 10 issues published in 2014, OFM is filling a critical need in the francophone world for informed, penetrative coverage of issues related to the Fund. Production of original French-language content is supplemented by translations of English-language copy, as part of our goal to reach more people with timely, jargon-free information. Translation into Spanish and Russian is also being done, bringing the total amount of translated coverage by the Editorial Unit to 60%. Our commitment to multilingualism, despite our small size and budget, serves as a reminder to larger agencies, including the Fund, about the importance of accessibility in communications. That accessibility also drove experimentation with other media in 2014, including photography and documentary film. For the first time, Aidspan illustrated articles in GFO and OFM with photography – see the first photo-story ([photographs](#)) shot in the brothels of two Kenyan cities.

The most exciting product of the Editorial Unit was an eight-minute documentary about the impact of stigma on access to health services. The film explored a young man's journey through the Ghanaian public health system: a network of facilities that is largely supported by international donors led by the Global Fund. It reflected the challenges inherent in reaching those who are most vulnerable to infection by HIV, and underscores the impact of stigma, discrimination and ignorance on the health system's ability to effectively manage HIV. The film was released on World AIDS Day (2014), and can be seen at <https://vimeo.com/114014571>. It has since received over 10,000 hits. The overwhelmingly positive response inspires us to do even more innovative work in 2015.

**Table 1: Diversity of voices reporting through GFO upto December 2014**

Aidspan/ non- Aidspan writers	2013**		2014	
<b>Aidspan author</b>	214	96%	99	59%
<b>Non-Aidspan Author</b>	10	4%	69	41%
<b>Total # articles</b>	224		168	

\*\* This includes commentaries, news articles and news analysis

**Table 2: Diversity of stories being published on GFO**

Year	2013	2014	% difference
<b>Non-Geneva focused stories</b>	56	97	+73%
<b>Geneva focused stories</b>	159	69	-56%
<b>Total</b>	215	166	

## Outreach

The Outreach Unit continues to develop the capacity of local watchdogs to monitor Global Fund grants in their countries. We do this through a) targeted mentoring of 10 local watchdogs, and b) working as the startup “Secretariat” of the new platform for a community of practice (CoP) called Africa Health Watch. The CoP enables the exchange of ideas, better storage and presentation of data for monitoring aid, improvement in the quality of analysis and increase in resources for all those interested in improving aid efficiency.

### Output

- Ten MoUs with deliverables and roles of all parties well defined.
- Four Watchdog trainings using our revised Curriculum in Kenya, Cameroon and Zimbabwe; both Kenyan trainings had partners from at least eight countries.
- Field visits were made to Nigeria and Ghana in May and June respectively.

### Outcomes from the watchdogs’ project include

1) Zimbabwe: A documentary on Citizens Health Watch (CHW), produced by the Aljazeera, focused on the proliferation of ARV drugs in Zimbabwe. This led to investigations by the CCM and Ministry of Health (Zimbabwe). CHW is now an official observer on the CCM and has an MoU with the MoH giving them permission to monitor the quality of services in health facilities and ensure access to information at provincial and district levels.

2) Zambia: Treatment Advocacy and Literacy Campaign (TALC), as a member of the concept note writing team, advocated that a community systems strengthening (CSS) budget for CSO and PLHIV programmes be included in the proposal being submitted to the Global Fund. This concept note has now been approved.

3) SIKIKA (Tanzania) in 2014 monitored proper use of Global Fund grants at central and local levels of government. Findings revealed an unspent balance in the HIV grant of nearly \$178 million. Outcome: findings were presented to the Biennial HIV Sector Review and resulted in a commitment for MPs to track

unspent balances and learn why. This followed another report, “Monitoring the availability of ARVs at health facilities” that showed ARV stock-outs in the country were common.

4) Zambia: Treatment Advocacy and Literacy Campaign (TALC), as a member of the concept note writing team, advocated that a community systems strengthening (CSS) budget for CSO and PLHIV programmes be included in the proposal being submitted to the Global Fund.

This concept note has now been approved.

5) Center for Constitutional Governance (CCG - Nigeria); After an Aidspace training, CCG analyzed Fund grants to Nigeria and wrote a press statement in Dec 2014 to call attention to the new Global Fund allocations for Nigeria, and to demand accountability. This was picked up by four frontline Media platforms in Nigeria e.g. [The Nation Newspaper](#).

### Activities to promote in-country accountability

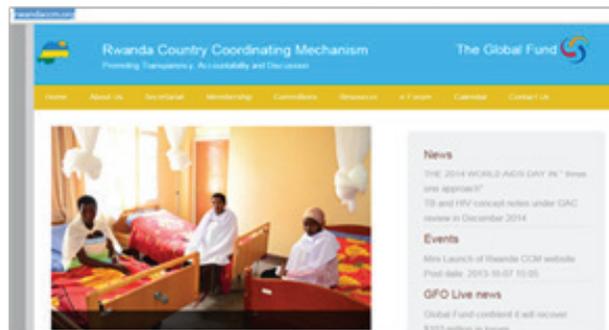
Aidspace published a [paper](#) for the journal *Globalization and Health*. It showed that accountability in global health cooperation is complex with tensions between stakeholders at different levels, and in different contexts – comparing participatory models to those that prioritize accountability to donors. These tensions pose challenges not only for future financing of the Fund but also for future legitimacy of watchdog work. (See Figure 1).

Outreach worked with the Digital Innovations Unit to give CCM’s and local watchdogs that technical support to develop websites. Outcomes demonstrating improved communication (more transparency in information sharing) between CCMs and their various constituencies will be tracked in [Rwanda](#), [Botswana](#), and [Zimbabwe](#), who all went live with their websites in 2014. (See Figure 2).

**Figure 1: Article on Accountability in Global Health**



**Figure 2: Rwanda Country Coordinating Mechanism website**



## Research

The Research Unit analyzes different aspects of the work of the Global Fund and its grant implementers, and reviews Global Fund-related research done by others. This work is done by the research team, with external collaborators. Projects in 2014 include

### Research Achievements

#### Options for Reforming the Global Fund Board

At the Fund's 31st Board meeting a working group was established on governance; to examine the Board's structure and working methods. This paper assesses options for reform of governance using in-depth interviews and experiences by the author of over a decade of attending Fund board meetings as a non-speaking observer.

#### The Local Fund Agents: A review of their functions, operations, and performance since 2002

With a budget of \$65 million annually, LFAs are a critical element in the Global Fund's architecture and use 20% of its operating budget. This review explores the nature of the relationship between LFAs and the Fund and the lessons learned over the last 12 years.

#### Global Fund Sub-Recipient Survey

As a next step to focusing on country-level experiences, Aidspace surveyed sub recipients in the East African region - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Rwanda. This survey documents experiences and provides space for SR opinions on how Global Fund operations can be improved.

#### Expenditure reported by National Tuberculosis programs is 22 high burden countries between 2010-2012: What is the Global Fund's Contribution?

This cross-national comparison examined expenditure for treatment and prevention of TB as reported to WHO between 2010 and 2012. This paper contributes to current discussions around value-for-money in health programs.

#### The New Funding Model allocations

This paper presents an in-depth descriptive analysis of the allocations under the NFM for 2014 – 2017. It included a description of the impact of "over-allocated" and "significantly over-allocated" determinants and a comparison between the allocations totals with the funding disbursed to those countries between 2010 and 2013.

#### A concept in flux: questioning accountability in the context of global health cooperation

This paper examines the concept of accountability in global health and how it is put into practice. This review focuses on the who, what, how, and where of accountability, mapping its defining features with respect to real-world circumstances.

#### Examining the trends in costs of medicines for drug-susceptible and drug-resistant tuberculosis from 2010 - 2013; an analysis of Global Fund PQR data.

This paper examined the trends in the cost of medicine to treat drug susceptible and drug-resistant TB.

The Research Unit has been tracking the results of its work. A few examples are described here:

The paper [Aidspan's Analysis of the Allocations by the Global Fund](#) was cited during the Director's Report (by Mark Dybul) at the Fund's Board meeting in November. This was the first time a director of the Global Fund has noted an Aidspan publication in public, in front of 400+ delegates and associates.

The [Options for Reform of the Board of the Global Fund](#), published in April, produced some reactions from readers, but the Inspector General's report that went a few weeks later to the Board, we noted that many of these recommendations were echoed in the report.

Aidspan's [Guide to the New Funding Model](#): since publication this guide has been downloaded over 500 times. During its development, there was an extensive exchange between the NFM group at the Secretariat, who were themselves producing a Resource Guide, and Aidspan's Senior Analyst and Executive Director. We saw evidence that our changes in their forms were often accepted. An example of an email from the Access to Funding team received in April shows this type of response:

I've asked for clarification from Access to Funding on how to include the NGO rule in the non-CCM applications section. Thanks for pointing this out :)  
I wanted to say thank you again for your helpful comments on the draft resource book that I shared with you 2 weeks ago. I was able to incorporate many of your suggestions. We have now made the first draft available externally, even though we are aware that it may not yet be perfect. We will continue to update it – please let me know if you spot any inaccuracies!  
<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/fundingmodel/>

*A result of this exchange is an improved NFM Resource Book being published by the Global Fund.*

Citations of Aidspan at the Fund:

Aidspan publications are cited in the Fund's publications: eg Wafula et al, 2013's, *Principal Recipient Survey* results, final report was cited in Fund's policy on *Fragile States*.

Aidspan is often asked to give feedback on other groups' work on the Fund. In April we reviewed and recommended revisions to the methods and data being used to assess the allocations to countries attempting to eliminate malaria. This was a paper developed by UCSF Malaria Elimination Group. The director of the group wrote to Aidspan:

Aidspan – I just wanted to make sure that you received this email, and also wanted to thank you for your incredibly helpful insights and suggestions as we were refining our methodology.  
All the best,

Dear Partners and Collaborators,  
On behalf of the [UCSF Global Health Group's Malaria Elimination Initiative](#), I am pleased to share with you two new briefings: [The Impact of the Global Fund's New Funding Model on the 34 Malaria-Eliminating Countries](#), and [The Impact of the Global Fund's New Funding Model on the Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network Countries](#).

## Digital innovations

Aidspan through the Digital Innovations Unit (formerly called the Cross program/IT Unit and Data Analytics) worked on increasing the use of our data pages. Some of the key outputs were:

### Implementing countries TB data

A project showing global disbursements to TB programs was completed in Feb 2014. The TB Team at WHO (Geneva), used our databases to do this. They supplemented the extracted data on our [Grant Portfolio pages](#) and reissued it to 450 partners across the world. A description of the project is as follows:

Here is the latest data from the Global Fund grants for Tuberculosis. You can [click on the country in the welcome page](#) to get directly to the country grant performance details. We have tried to include a measure of % of time elapsed and % of signed amounts disbursed- as a very rough indicator of financial performance. Contact details of FPM and NTPs are also provided on a sheet. Please also note the link to the AIDSPAN grant database for each grant. On this database there are direct links to the latest grant performance report and a graphic presentation of the grants history. We will be updating and sending you this database every month and also want to develop this database with your help and inputs. Please also let us know of any data inaccuracies.

### French Newsletter (Observateur du Fonds Mondial)

The digital innovations team re-designed the newsletter system to be able to register and send out this French version. The maiden OFM was sent to 4,000 email addresses which were identified from francophone sources and listserves.

### Grant Performance Analysis tool

In June, 2014 Aidspan made public the [grant performance analysis tool](#), a web application showing the performance of grants by countries region, PR name and type, grants etc. in intuitive graphs. The tool is also able to show performance comparisons between different entities over time (See Figure 3).

Figure 3: Grant Performance Analysis Tool



### Allocations database

Following the NFM launch, the data analytics team developed a database to house all the financial and locational data under the NFM. This database was used by the Senior Analyst and team to write a report that presented an analysis of the allocations for 2014-2017 comparing the allocations with the funding disbursed between 2010 and 2013.

### New Aidspan website

Aidspan launched a new website with infographics, cloud tagging, multimedia, all on a more interactive platform. The easier navigation design has already increased webpage and content use. Traffic to the website has increased by over 65% between 2013 and 2014. A screen shot of the re-designed website is shown in Figure 4.

### Email analytics

The team has developed a way of tracking the unique email opens of the newsletter sent to our subscribers. This is a system under development.

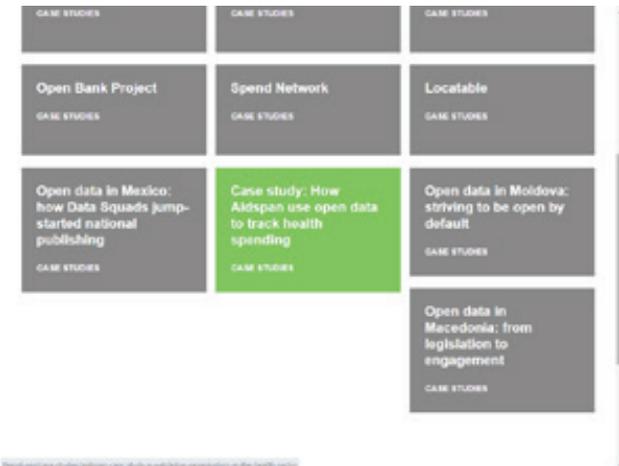
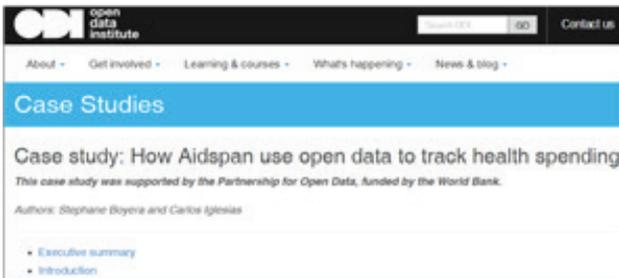
[Open Data Institute](#) completed a [case study](#) on Aidspan. This looks at our approach to using the Global Fund's own data. This case study is part of our strategy for opening all our data to the public with the intention of broadening and simplifying the use of the financial and programmatic data. (See Figure 5).

## Partnerships

Figure 4: New Aidspan Website



Figure 5: *Aidspan Case Study* on ODI website



Strong partnerships matter to Aidspan. The list presented here includes informal and formal partnerships.

- Open Data Institute
- Save the Children (UK)
- Article 19 (East Africa)
- Africa Capacity Alliance
- Development Initiatives (Kenya)
- Coalition for Children Affected by Aids
- African Economic Research Consortium
- African Population and Health Reserach Center
- AIDS Accountability International (South Africa)
- HIV/AIDS Alliance Regional Technical Hubs (SE Asia and East Africa)
- Observatory for Fight against Corruption & Economic Embezzlement (Burundi)
- Eastern Africa National Networks of AIDS Service Organisations (Tanzania)
- Treatment Advocacy and Literacy Campaign (Zambia)
- Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights
- Community Health and Research Initiative (Nigeria)
- Uganda Network of AIDS Services Organization
- Centre for Constitutional Governance (Nigeria)
- Impact on Social Health (Cameroun)
- People's Health Movement (Ghana)
- Citizens' Health Watch (Zimbabwe)
- Health Promotion Tanzania
- Internews (Kenya)
- SIKIKI (Tanzania)

## Financial Report

Excerpts from Aidspace's audited accounts for 2014 are as follows.

### A: Income and Expenditure, \$'000

	2014	2013
Grant income	1,839	1,067
Other income	17	17
Programme expenditure	-1,408	-1,197
Administrative and other operating expense	-329	-341
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before tax</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-454</b>
Tax charge	-33	-23
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	86	-477
Accumulated fund at the start of the year	398	875
<b>Accumulated fund at end of the year</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>398</b>

### B: Statement of Financial Position, \$ '000

	As at	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
<b>Fund Balance</b>		
Accumulated fund balance	<b>484</b>	<b>398</b>
<b>Represented by</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>
Current assets	519	428
Current liabilities	81	71
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>357</b>
Accumulated fund balance	<b>484</b>	<b>398</b>

### C: Grants Received and Contractual Commitments, \$ '000

Donor	Grants Received		Contractual Obligations in USD as at 31 Dec 2014			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2015-17
Norad	270	301	219	219	0	438
Hivos	77	134	105	0	0	105
Hivos - Regional Office for Southern Africa	0	14	0	0	0	0
Ford Foundation	200	200	0	0	0	0
GIZ BACKUP Project	187	141	89	0	0	89
Irish Aid	130	128	0	0	0	0
The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0	255	210	178	32	420
DFID	203	640	192	0	0	192
Open Society Foundation	0	25	0	0	0	0
Kate Macintyre	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,244</b>

### D: Budgeted vs Actual Expenditure, \$ '000

Programme Area	2014			2013		
	Budget	Actual	% of budget	Budget	Actual	% of budget
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Programme</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>78%</b>
Research	510	318	62%	295	214	73%
Editorial	634	464	73%	506	424	84%
Outreach	358	278	78%	358	251	70%
Partnerships and M&E	219	175	80%	205	156	76%
Data Analytics	278	172	62%	171	152	89%
<b>Admin</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>95%</b>
Finance & Admin	228	178	78%	216	188	87%
Operational Costs	219	189	86%	152	163	107%

1. Table A is accrual based and thus includes depreciation and amortisation charges, whereas Table D includes the full cost of capital investments in the current year

# GFO and OFM Subscribers



Web Hits 2013 vs 2014 (64% Increase)



Page Hits 2014



GFO Live 15377  
Research 9781

Downloads 2014



NFM guide 357  
CCM guide 153

