



Independent observer  
of the Global Fund

## Recommended Country-by-Country Donations to the Global Fund

[Note: The following report was published today by Aidspan, the NGO that produces GFO. The version as reprinted here does not include the detailed tables of data that are contained in two appendices. Footnotes, in square brackets, have been moved to the end. The 7-page full version of the paper is available at [www.aidspan.org/gfo/docs/gfo61.pdf](http://www.aidspan.org/gfo/docs/gfo61.pdf) The spreadsheet containing all the data upon which the paper is based is available at [www.aidspan.org/gfo/docs/gfo60.xls](http://www.aidspan.org/gfo/docs/gfo60.xls) ]

Title: An Updated Analysis of the Equitable Contributions Framework regarding the Global Fund [1]

Aidspan – 21 May 2004

### 1. Introduction

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, controlled by governments and civil society, was established in 2002 to raise money to tackle AIDS (described by many as the world's greatest current challenge) plus TB and malaria.

In April 2002, a paper entitled "The Global Fund: Which Countries Owe How Much?" proposed that contributions to the Fund should be made according to an "Equitable Contributions Framework," in which donor countries contribute in relation to the sizes of their economies. [2]

The "Equitable Contributions" concept has since been widely promoted by non-governmental organizations. In addition, President Chirac of France implicitly adopted the concept by proposing that the Fund's needs should be provided one third by the USA, one third by Europe, and one third by others. And the US Congress passed legislation that the US contribution to the Global Fund shall be (no more than)

one third of the total given to the Fund.

This paper seeks to update the Equitable Contributions analysis. It addresses the following broad questions: (a) How much money is needed by the Global Fund? (b) Which countries should contribute to this need? (c) What minimum percentage of the Fund's total need should each of these countries provide? (d) What is the current shortfall in donations from each country? (e) What should be done to enhance the chances that countries will donate as per the Equitable Contributions Framework? The Global Fund board and secretariat have thus far only been willing to tackle the first of these five questions.

## 2. Assumptions

The analysis below is based on the following assumptions:

- As stated by the Global Fund, the Fund needs to receive at least \$1.4 billion during 2004 and \$3.3 billion during 2005. [3] (The increase between 2004 and 2005 is because in 2005 many grants approved in the first three rounds will become eligible for renewal, and because in 2005, unlike in 2004, there will be two new rounds if the Fund continues its past practice of launching a new round every eight months.)
- As proposed by President Chirac of France, and others: [4] The Global Fund's needs should be provided one third by the USA (which has 32.2% of world GNP); one third by European Union (EU) [5] countries (which have 26.7% of world GNP); and one third by "Other" countries (which have 41.1% of world GNP). It is generally accepted that contributions by civil society (foundations, corporations, and individuals) should be added to the "Other" category.
- As proposed on many occasions by non-governmental organizations: Within each of these one-thirds, "equitable contributions" should be made to the Global Fund by each of the world's relatively affluent nations, who should contribute in proportion to their GNP. [6] (Additional contributions are welcome from other countries, and, as just stated, from civil society.) In this paper, we propose that the equitable contributions should come from the 41 countries that are defined by the World Bank as "high-income." [7] [8] [9]

## 3. Key findings

The Appendices [10] show how much has been pledged to the Global Fund thus far, and compare this with how much should be pledged by various countries according to the Equitable Contributions Framework analysis. They show that:

- Total money promised thus far to the Global Fund for 2004 is \$1,515 m., which is slightly in excess of the \$1,400 m. needed. The promises have come 53% from EU nations (which have 27% of the world's GNP), 36% from the USA (which has 32% of the world's GNP), and 11% from "Other" (which have 41% of the world's GNP – though half of this GNP share is attributable to over 100 non-high income countries).
- Total money promised thus far for 2005 is \$842 m., which is only 26% of the \$3,300 m. needed. This has come 69% from EU nations, 24% from the USA, and 8% from "Other."
- Total money actually paid to the Global Fund since it was founded is \$2,477 m. This has come 55% from EU nations, 25% from the USA, and 20% from "Other."
- The portion of its Equitable Contribution that each of the 41 high-income countries has pledged for 2004 and for 2005 is as in the following table. Countries represented on the board [11] are shown

with asterisks. As can be seen, many countries have already pledged more than their Equitable Contribution for 2004. (This helps offset the low performance by “Other”.) But 21 of the 41 high-income countries have not yet made any pledge for either year. High-income countries that are represented on the board but are still significantly below their Equitable Contributions for 2004 are Austria, Canada, Japan and Switzerland.

Portion of its Equitable Contribution that each of the 41 high-income countries has pledged for 2004 and 2005

	2004	2005		2004	2005		2004	2005		2004	2005
Andorra	0%	0%	Denmark *	>100%	0%	Kuwait	0%	0%	Singapore	3%	1%
Antigua & Barbuda	0%	0%	Finland	0%	0%	Liechtenstein	>100%	0%	Slovenia	0%	0%
Australia	40%	6%	France *	>100%	>100%	Luxembourg *	>100%	0%	Spain *	100%	33%
Austria *	0%	0%	Germany	100%	35%	Malta	0%	0%	Sweden *	>100%	0%
Bahamas	0%	0%	Greece	0%	0%	Monaco	0%	0%	Switzerland *	0%	0%
Bahrain	0%	0%	Iceland	37%	0%	Netherlands *	>100%	>100%	United Arab Emirates	0%	0%
Barbados	0%	0%	Ireland *	>100%	0%	New Zealand	0%	0%	United Kingdom *	>100%	30%
Belgium *	>100%	0%	Israel	0%	0%	Norway *	>100%	0%	United States *	>100%	18%
Brunei	0%	0%	Italy *	>100%	84%	Portugal	0%	0%			
Canada *	51%	44%	Japan *	33%	0%	Qatar	0%	0%			
Cyprus	0%	0%	Korea, South	2%	0%	San Marino	0%	0%			

- Although there is an unwritten understanding that each of the seven donor countries (or groups of countries) that hold Global Fund board seats should contribute at least \$100 million annually to the Fund, three of the donor board delegations have not yet pledged to this level for 2005. These are Sweden + Denmark + Ireland + Netherlands + Norway (\$60 m. pledged); European Commission + Austria + Belgium (\$51 m. pledged); and Japan (\$0 pledged).
- Although the Global Fund describes itself as a “public-private partnership,” over 95% of the money contributed to the Fund thus far has come from governments, with under 5% (\$104 million) coming from civil society (foundations, corporations and individuals). And the vast majority (\$100 m.) of the civil society contribution has come from the Gates Foundation. Furthermore, the total amount pledged thus far by civil society for 2004 and 2005 is zero. [12] [13]

## 4. Recommendations

- Donors who have not yet made contributions at least up to their Equitable Contributions for 2004 should do so urgently. [14] (The main donors who are behind for 2004, and their current shortfalls, are Japan – \$201 m.; Canada – \$24 m.; South Korea – \$32 m.; Australia – \$16 m.; and Switzerland – \$18 m. [15])
- Donors should recognize that the Equitable Contributions Framework represents minimum donations. (If some countries give amounts equal to these minimums, and none give more, and some give less, the Fund will enter into a downward spiral.)
- At its June board meeting, the Fund should pass resolutions covering the next five recommendations.
- The Fund should formalize its past practice of approving a new round of grants every eight months. [16]
- The Fund should remain “demand-driven.” [17]
- The Fund should move to a system (similar to the “just in time” approach widely used by manufacturing companies) in which the Fund and donors agree that no money pledged by donors will be handed over to the Fund until shortly before it must be spent by the Fund. [18]
- In 2005, the Fund should introduce a new system for determining which donor countries are eligible to be members of board delegations, as follows: First, the only high-income countries eligible to be members of board delegations during 2006-7 should be those that in 2004 and 2005 make donations to the Global Fund equal to or greater than their Equitable Contributions for those years. Second, among the countries deemed to be eligible according to this rule, each of the four countries with the highest total 2004+2005 dollar contributions should have a board seat to itself; the remaining eligible countries should share the remaining three donor seats in a way to be negotiated among themselves. [19]
- Because the willingness of donors to commit to the Fund will increasingly depend upon evidence that past grants have led to the promised results, the Fund should regularly publish a report stating which grants have, and which have not, delivered promised results. The report should contain recommendations on how to accelerate poorly-performing grants; the Fund should facilitate the provision of technical assistance where needed; and the Fund should terminate grants that do not subsequently make adequate improvements. [20]

### Appendix 1: Global Fund Equitable Contributions Framework, 21 May 2004 – Summary

[Available in the full version of the paper at [www.aidspan.org/gfo/docs/gfo61.pdf](http://www.aidspan.org/gfo/docs/gfo61.pdf) ]

### Appendix 2: Global Fund Equitable Contributions Framework, 21 May 2004 – Details

[This provides a donor-by-donor analysis. It is available in the full version of the paper at [www.aidspan.org/gfo/docs/gfo61.pdf](http://www.aidspan.org/gfo/docs/gfo61.pdf) ]

### Footnotes

[1] Queries to: Bernard Rivers (Executive Director, Aidspan, and editor of “Global Fund Observer.”) [Rivers@aidspan.org](mailto:Rivers@aidspan.org); +1-212-662-6800; [www.aidspan.org](http://www.aidspan.org).

[2] “The Global Fund: Which Countries Owe How Much?”, 21 April 2002, Tim France, Gorik Ooms and Bernard Rivers. See [www.aidspace.org/gfo/docs/gfo15.htm](http://www.aidspace.org/gfo/docs/gfo15.htm). Unknown to the authors, conceptually-similar work had previously been done by others, including Mohga Kamal Smith of Oxfam.

[3] All figures are in US dollars. The Global Fund’s forecast as of 10 May 2004 was that the Fund needs \$1,402 m. in 2004 (\$162 m. for part of Round 3, \$240 m. for initial renewals of Round 1, and \$1,000 m. for the first two years of Round 4) plus \$3,350 m. in 2005 (\$1,350 m. for renewals of Rounds 1, 2 and 3, \$1,000 m. for the first two years of Rounds 5, and \$1,000 m. for the first two years of Round 6). (See [www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/factsheets/resource\\_needs.pdf](http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/factsheets/resource_needs.pdf).) Since then, the Fund’s Technical Review Panel has reviewed 175 eligible Round 4 proposals, and has decided which of these to recommend to the board for approval. The identify of those recommended for approval is not yet known, but it is known that their cost for Years 1-2 is \$951 m.

[4] The Fund stated at [www.theglobalfund.org/cn/about/fighting/history](http://www.theglobalfund.org/cn/about/fighting/history), “June [2003]: G8 Summit in Evian ... French President Jacques Chirac calls for a \$1 billion contribution [to the Global Fund] from Europe to be matched by a similar contribution from the United States and a third billion from the rest of the world.”

[5] The membership of the European Union increased to 25 countries on 1 May 2004.

[6] GNP = Gross National Product. (The more current term for GNP is Gross National Income, GNI.) GNP equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

[7] The World Bank’s definition of which countries are “high-income” lists the 41 countries shown in Appendix 2, plus 14 small territories (ignored in this paper) that are not UN members.

[8] The ten largest economies that are not defined by the World Bank as high-income (because they do not have sufficiently high GNP per capita), and thus that are not defined here as ones that should pay Equitable Contributions to the Global Fund, are, in decreasing order of economic size, China, Mexico, India, Brazil, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Poland, Turkey, Argentina, and Indonesia. Five of these (China, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Poland) have still chosen to make contributions to the Fund.

[9] For members of the European Union, Equitable Contributions have been calculated by subtracting (from one third of the amount needed by the Global Fund) the pledge that has been made to the Global Fund by the European Commission, and then dividing the remaining requirement among the EU nations in proportion to their GNP.

[10] Summary tables are shown in Appendix 1. More detailed tables are shown in Appendix 2. Pledge data in the appendices is as was posted by the Fund at [www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls](http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls) on 20 May 2004, except that it corrects the Canadian pledge for 2005 from CDN\$70 m. plus US\$25 m. to CDN\$70m. only. The spreadsheet upon which the appendices are based (and which contains all the source data) is available for download at [www.aidspace.org/gfo/docs/gfo60.xls](http://www.aidspace.org/gfo/docs/gfo60.xls).

[11] Currently, the seven donor board sets are occupied by Italy; Japan; USA; Canada + UK + Switzerland; European Commission + Austria + Belgium; France + Germany + Luxemburg + Spain; and Sweden + Denmark + Ireland + Netherlands + Norway.

[12] In addition, \$82,000 has been received from civil society during 2004 in the form of un-pledged gifts.

[13] Some foundations have made in-kind contributions of time and expertise, and some corporations are discussing with the Fund ways in which they might make in-kind contributions of materials – though

finding broadly acceptable forms of this is proving difficult. In additions, some corporations have engaged in “co-investment,” in which they extend the impact of Global Fund grants by providing access to their infrastructure and human resources.

[14] There are two reasons for urgency. First, the board must be sure that it will have enough money to approve all the Technical Review Panel-recommended Round 4 proposals at the June board meeting. Second, although the US has pledged \$547 m. for 2004, this is conditional on the US contribution for 2004 not exceeding one third of the total given by all donors. At present, only \$476 m. of this will be given by the US, because to give more would take the US over the one third ceiling. New pledges must be received from others by July to avoid this ceiling coming into play.

[15] For details on these and other donors, see Appendix 2, Table 2A, in the column for “Pledges for 2004: Current shortfall.”

[16] The Fund’s board meets three times per year (roughly each spring, summer and autumn), and thus far has approved a new round of grants every second board meeting. Round 4 grants will be approved at the eighth board meeting, in June 2004. If that schedule continues, Round 5 will be launched in late 2004 and approved in spring 2005, and Round 6 will be approved in autumn 2005. However, this schedule is under threat. First, the board has resolved that paying for grant renewals will take precedence over paying for new grants, which means that starting in early 2005 there will be constant risk that there is insufficient money to launch new rounds. Second, the board’s resolution last October that “the Board will announce a minimum of one Call for Proposals per calendar year” leaves open the possibility that Round 5 will be launched as late as 31 December 2005 and approved in spring 2006.

[17] The Fund thus far has been “demand-driven,” in which there is a moral commitment for donors to contribute enough money to finance all the proposals that the Technical Review Panel recommends. However, recent developments (such as the decision to shift to funding primarily via a “replenishment conference” every two or three years) would shift the Fund to being largely “supply-driven,” in which donors are not under any significant pressure to provide more funding than they choose.

[18] The Fund has a policy that it will only sign a grant agreement if it has cash or binding promissory notes on hand sufficient to cover the expenditures implied by the grant agreement. This has led to some potential donors being unwilling to make pledges because “the Fund is sitting on a mountain of money” – even though that money is all committed. This problem would be avoided if donors delivered their commitments in the form of promissory notes, followed by cash at the last minute. This option is already available to donors, but few have made use of it.

[19] If this policy were introduced a year earlier (and was based on pledges in 2004 only), donor countries whose board membership is at risk would be Austria, Canada, Japan and Switzerland.

[20] The slow movement of funds from Principal Recipients (the organizations or government departments that receive the grants from the Fund) to the agencies that will actually deliver the needed services to infected and affected people is proving to be a serious problem. This not only leads to thousands of avoidable deaths; it reduces the chances that donors will provide adequate funding for new grants.

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