MID-TERM REVIEW

New Venture Fund for Global Fund Advocacy

March 2020

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACP Group	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CS	Civil society
CSEM	Civil Society Engagement Mechanism
CSO	Civil society organisation
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
GF	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GFAN	Global Fund Advocates Network
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GFRC	Global Fund Replenishment Conference
Global Fund	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
ICSS	International Civil Society Support
KAGH	Korean Advocates for Global Health
MLE	Monitoring, learning and evaluation
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NVF for GFA	New Venture Fund for Global Fund Advocacy
ODA	Overseas development assistance
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
ToC	Theory of change
UHC	Universal health coverage
UN	United Nations

1. INTRODUCTION TO MID-TERM REVIEW

This document presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of a Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the New Venture Fund for Global Fund Advocacy (NVF for GFA). The Review took place at the end of 2019, during the Fund's Phase 2 (October 2017 – October 2020). The phase addresses on-going resource mobilisation for the 5th Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) and, in particular, advocacy around the 6th Replenishment. During this time, the NVF for GFA received $4,193,004 from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). It provided two primary grants and 15 sub-grants (10 core sub-grants and 5 emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grants).

The MTR was conducted by Sarah Middleton-Lee, an independent consultant, and supervised by Katy Kydd Wright of International Civil Society Support (ICSS), the Technical Partner of the NVF for GFA. It used two methodologies:

- Key informant interviews: Fifteen interviews were conducted with 28 representatives of: the New Venture Fund; ICSS; NVF for GFA sub-grantees; the Global Fund; and BMGF. The interviews were semi-structured, based on the MTR's Enquiry Framework. See Annex 1 for a list.
- Literature review. This incorporated over 50 resources relating to the NVF for GFA and its stakeholders and sub-grantees. Examples included: grant applications; grant agreements; progress reports; case studies; advocacy materials; monitoring tools; and grant analyses. The resources were analysed according to the MTR's Enquiry Framework.

This Review built on an MTR of Phase 1 of the NVF for GFA that was conducted by the same consultant in 2017[1]. At that time, the Fund had a budget of $4,341,512 and was providing 14 primary and sub-grants. The findings of the MTR were positive, including in terms of the quality of the work being conducted and the indications of both short and longer-term outcomes. The Review concluded that: *"Much of the grantees' work would not have taken place – to the same extent or, in some cases, at all – without the financial resources given by the NVF for GFA. The Fund has not simply provided grants, but a lifeline to some of the world's most important national civil society advocates involved in Global Fund resource mobilisation."* The MTR of Phase 1 made four recommendations for future actions, focusing on: the production of accessible information materials about the NVF for GFA; the introduction of light-touch quarterly reporting by grantees to ICSS; the production of a quarterly e-bulletin sharing grantees' results and emerging issues; and the facilitation of more regular and structured opportunities for grantees to exchange results, strategies and lessons[2].

2. WHAT IS THE NVF FOR GFA AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

Purpose of the NVF for GFA

The NVF for GFA is a grant-making fund that is dedicated to advocating for increased resource mobilization for the Global Fund.

[1] *Mid-Term Review: New Venture Fund for Global Fund Advocacy*, Sarah Middleton-Lee, January 2017.

[2] Recommendations: 1. Produce a set of clear, concise and publicly available information materials that explain what the NVF for GFA is and how it works; 2. Add a requirement for quarterly reporting – that is formal, but light-touch - by NVF for GFA grantees to ICSS (as the Technical Partner); 3. Based on the grantees' quarterly reporting, produce a brief quarterly NVF for GFA e-bulletin to summarize the latest results and emerging issues; and 4. Facilitate more structured and regular opportunities for NVF for GFA grantees to share their results, strategies and lessons with each other in relation to specific challenges and emerging themes in their advocacy work on the Global Fund.

Roles and responsibilities in the NVF for GFA

The NVF for GFA is resourced by the BMGF, which – alongside the Global Fund Secretariat – also serves a technical role, such as in providing strategic input into sub-grantees' applications.

The NVF for GFA is hosted by the New Venture Fund, a US-based public charity that supports innovative and effective public interest projects. They receive a primary grant in order to: ensure oversight, project management and governance; ensure due diligence, execution and management of grants; and support ICSS as the Technical Partner.

The NVF for GFA also gives a primary grant to ICSS, a civil society organization (CSO) based in the Netherlands. ICSS performs two roles for the Fund, as: Technical Partner (including identifying and assisting appropriate CSOs to develop strong applications and monitor their interventions); and Secretariat for the Global Fund Advocates Network (GFAN) [see Box 1].

In turn, CSOs throughout the world apply for, implement and monitor advocacy interventions at the country and/or regional level that are focused on resource mobilization for the Global Fund. For Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA, there were 15 such sub-grantees.

Box 1: Global Fund Advocates Network

GFAN is a network of some 649 members from over 350 organizations in 90 countries. It provides a platform for information sharing, joint strategizing and advocacy on resource mobilization for the Global Fund. Its Secretariat is based within ICSS and responsible for:

- Providing an information-sharing and communications platform.
- Facilitating mutual learning between GFAN members.
- Providing communication and advocacy tools.
- Facilitating joint strategizing and action planning.
- Coordinating the Speakers Bureau.
- Strengthening and expanding the advocacy base for Global Fund advocacy.
- Conducting resource mobilization to support increased, sustained and diversified funding of GFAN.

Application process for the NVF for GFA

The NVF for GFA operates an invitation-only application process. This involves ICSS facilitating a process – in partnership with BMGF and the Global Fund Secretariat - to identify and support country/regional-level CSOs, that are known by and support the goals of GFAN, to develop a proposal. For core sub-grants, the latter is based on an indicative budget and a set format, requiring a theory of change (ToC) that sets out the expected outcomes and impact[3]. The application process for emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grants is broadly the same, while having a simpler format that does not require a ToC[4].

The proposal process is iterative, involving one or multiple rounds of communication and modification, facilitated by ICSS. Once finalised, an application is submitted online to the New Venture Fund which conducts due diligence and then forwards it for review by an Advisory Committee[5]. If satisfied with the application, the latter recommends it to the Board of the New Venture Fund. Once approved, the New Venture Fund executes a grant agreement with the CSO.

See Annex 3 for a graphic of the drafting, application, execution and monitoring process and timelines, as produced by the NVF for GFA in 2018[6].

[3] *Application Form: NVF for GFA*, NVF for GFA.
[4] *Application Form: NVF for GFA Emerging Opportunities*, NVF for GFA.
[5] Members: Rachel Reichenbach (Humanity United), Lydia Guterman (Arabella Advisors) and David Barr (Freemont Centre).
[6] *General Timelines for NVF for GFA (Phase 2): Grant Creation and Execution,* NVF for GFA, 2018.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation for the NVF for GFA

Phase 2 saw a stronger focus on monitoring, learning and evaluation (MLE) at all levels of the NVF for GFA. This responded to recommendations made by the Phase 1 MTR and benefitted from technical support provided to ICSS, and funded by BMGF, from ITAD, a UK-based consultancy company[7].

The NVF for GFA's approach to MLE is based on the use of a workbook. This is an Excel tool that enables grantees to collect, summarize and organize information about their work, facilitating both critical reflection and reporting. It is supported by a set of tools developed in collaboration with ITAD[8]. These include an: outcome stories template; after action review template; and key stakeholder meetings tracker.

The workbooks form the basis of an NVF for GFA reporting mechanism. This requires that all sub-grantees submit six-monthly updates and formal annual reports to the New Venture Fund and ICSS. It also requires them to, each year, participate in: two one-to-one review calls with ICSS (to track progress and identify any necessary changes or support requirements, in the lead up to reporting); two sub-grantees calls; and two NVF for GFA all-grantee meetings (one face-to-face, one via teleconference).

Alongside formal reporting, NVF for GFA grantees are provided with opportunities to share their strategies, results and lessons, both among themselves and among the broader GFAN community. These include the: two annual sub-grantees calls; two annual all-grantee meetings; and regular calls among GFAN members.

Priorities and strategy of the NVF for GFA

For Phase 2 (October 2017 – October 2020), the NVF for GFA identified a set of priorities and ranked them in order of importance [see Box 2].

To inform the selection of sub-grantees, consideration was made of the capacity of both the CSOs and their countries/regions. Preference was given to geographies where there was: a need to protect or sustain the current level of investment in the Global Fund; an opportunity for increased investment; a need for coordination among country-level stakeholders; and/or emerging opportunities that would benefit from an advocacy effort.

Box 2: NVF for GFA priorities

1. NVF for GFA management and support (New Venture Fund and ICSS/GFAN Secretariat).
2. Emerging opportunities (such as pre-Replenishment meetings, responding to changes in the political landscape, emerging advocacy opportunities, etc.).
3. Supporting civil society's coordination role in advocacy in major donor geographies.
4. Supporting and strengthening relatively weak existing advocacy capacity in (potential) major donor geographies.
5. Supporting existing, relatively strong advocacy capacity with some additional (activity) budget.
6. Building an advocacy capacity in new donor markets.
7. Supporting advocacy capacity in implementing countries.

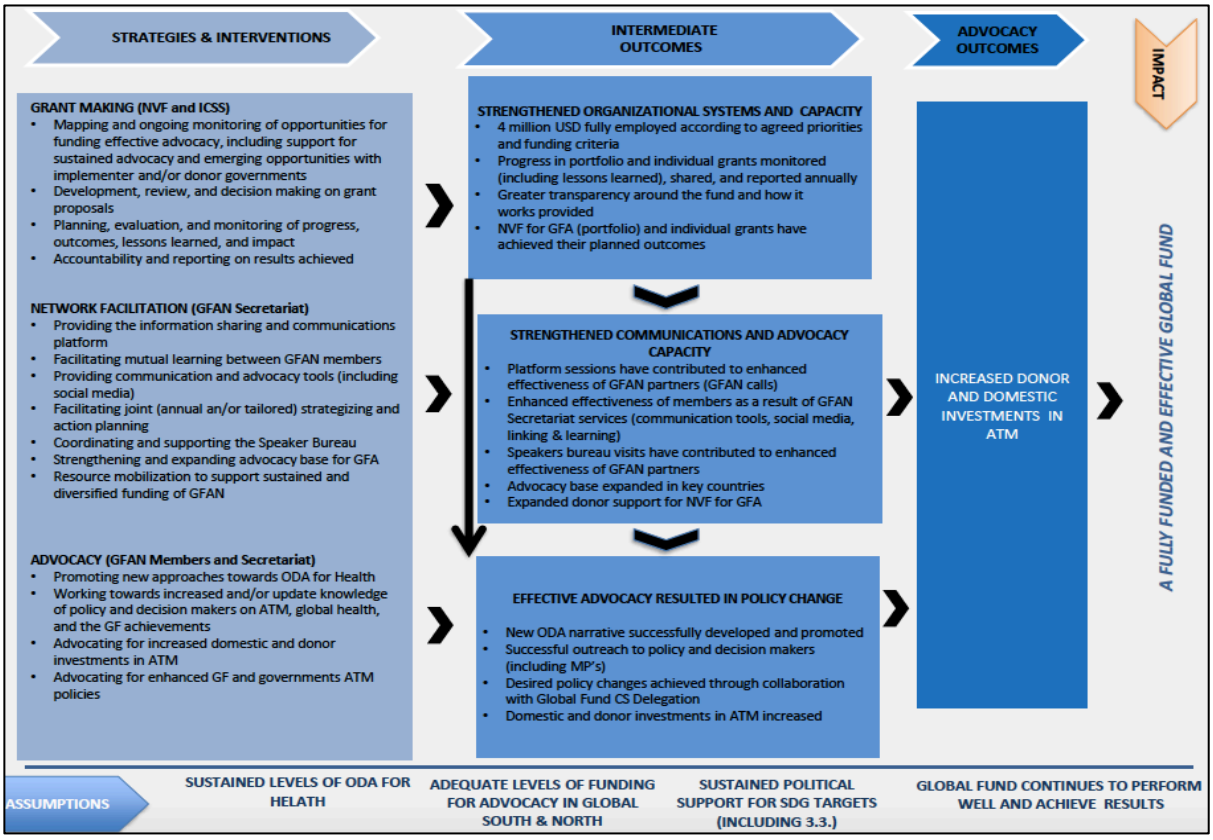
The NVF for GFA's priorities for Phase 2 have been delivered through its strategy, as articulated in its application to the BMGF and summarized in its ToC [see Box 3]. The latter – which was based on a set of assumptions[9] - outlines:

[7] *ICSS MLE Mapping Report*, ITAD, April 2018; and *MLE for Advocacy Capacity Development Plan – ICSS and GFAN*, ITAD, August 2018.
[8] *NVF for GFA MLE Tools Guidance Booklet*, ITAD, April 2019.
[9] Assumptions: Sustained levels of ODA for health; adequate levels of funding for advocacy in global South and North; sustained political support for SDG targets (including 3.3); and Global Fund continues to perform well and achieve results.

- Strategies and interventions: A. Grant making; B. Network facilitation; and C. Advocacy.
- Intermediate outcomes: Strengthened organizational systems and capacity; strengthened communications and advocacy capacity; and effective advocacy resulting in policy change.
- Advocacy outcomes and impact: Increased donor and domestic investments in AIDS, TB and malaria; and a fully funded and effective Global Fund.

The structure of the ToC (strategies, interventions and intermediate outcomes, then advocacy outcomes and impact) was used to group the findings of the Phase 2 MTR, as shared over the following pages.

Box 3: NVF for GFA theory of change



3. FINDINGS OF MID-TERM REVIEW – STRATEGIES, INTERVENTIONS AND INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

The first set of findings of the MTR address the strategies and interventions employed to date in Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA and, in turn, the expected intermediate outcomes. As shown in the ToC, these focused on three areas:

A. Grant making – with expected intermediate outcomes of strengthened organizational systems and capacity.

B. Network facilitation – with expected intermediate outcomes of strengthened communications and advocacy capacity.

C. Advocacy – with an expected intermediate outcome of effective advocacy resulting in policy change.

A. Grant-making

For Phase 2, the NVF for GFA's first strategy/intervention is grant-making. Here, the expected intermediate outcome is strengthened organizational systems and capacity.

Summary of work and results

At the centre of Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA is grant-making to CSOs to support on-going resource mobilisation for the 5th Replenishment of the Global Fund and, in particular, advocacy on the 6th Replenishment. The $4,193,004 allocated by BMGF has been fully employed according to the NVF for GFA's agreed priorities and funding criteria, with:

- Primary grants awarded to:
  - New Venture Fund to serve as the host organization.
  - ICSS to serve as the Technical Partner and GFAN Secretariat.
- Sub-grants awarded to:
  - 11 country/regional CSOs receiving core sub-grants for advocacy strategies.
  - 4 country/regional CSOs receiving emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grants for advocacy initiatives.

The total of 15 sub-grants were awarded to 12 organizations. While core grants averaged $227,267, those for emerging opportunities/challenges averaged $88,266. Basic information about each of the grants is summarized below, with a more detailed breakdown provided in Annex 3.

Box 4: Grants allocated in Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA

Organization	Geographic remit	Grant ($)
Primary grants:		
1. New Venture Fund	Host organisation	210,000
2. International Civil Society Support	Technical Partner and GFAN Secretariat	1,130,000
Core sub-grants for advocacy strategies:		
3. STOPAIDS	UK	400,012
4. AIDS Fondet	Nordic countries	334,990
5. Coalition Internationale Sida	France	280,000
6. Salud por Derecho	Spain	315,000
7. Associazione Donne per lo Sviluppo	Italy	334,949
8. Aidsfonds	EU	160,000
9. Africa Japan Forum	Japan	249,989
10. Action Against AIDS	Germany	110,000
11. Africa Insight	South Korea	115,000
12. GFAN Asia-Pacific	Asia-Pacific	100,000
13. GFAN Africa	Africa	100,000
Emerging opportunities/challenges sub-grants for advocacy initiatives:		
14. India HIV/AIDS Alliance	India	81,500
15. Coalition Internationale Sida – Replenishment	France	129,982
16. STOPAIDS - Youth Outreach	UK/US	71,582
17. Africa Japan Forum – G20	Japan	70,000
	Total	**$4,193,004**

To select its sub-grantees, the NVF for GFA conducted on-going mapping of current and potential partners, with consideration of its own priorities [see Box 2] and of CSOs' current and potential capacities. The mapping process was significantly aided by the GFAN network – a platform of existing and new civil society partners engaged in Global Fund advocacy. It also received strategic inputs from BMGF and the Global Fund Secretariat.

As described previously, the NVF for GFA operated an iterative application process, featuring opportunities for applicants to gain inputs into their proposals, in particular from ICSS/GFAN, as well as BNGF and the Global Fund Secretariat. Within Phase 2, all completed applications were funded within four weeks.

Once applications were approved, and sub-grants awarded, partners were required to implement the NVF for GFA's MLE system (as also described previously). Sub-grantees were given on-going technical support from ICSS/GFAN, including with six monthly check-in calls. All core sub-grantees produced (summary) six monthly and (more detailed) annual reports, with such resources submitted broadly on time.

At the request of BMGF, a Phase 2 indicator about expanding and diversifying the GFAN donor base was identified as a low priority and removed.

Analysis of outcomes, strengths and weaknesses

Based on an analysis of the summary of work and results – combined with the experiences and opinions shared through interviews and literature – the MTR identified the following outcomes, strengths and weaknesses in relation to grant-making in Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA:

- **Partners selected according to NVF for GFA priorities:** The selection of the Phase 2 grantees has been broadly in line with the Fund's stated priorities [see Box 2]. For example, while the primary grants to the New Venture Fund and ICSS/GFAN enabled the management of the Fund, sub-grants were awarded to support areas like: emerging opportunities (such as the Global pre-Replenishment Meeting in India); civil society coordination in major donor geographies (such as by Aidsfonds in the EU – see case study below); and advocacy capacity building in implementing countries (such as in West Africa).

Case study: Targeting advocacy at a key donor – Aidsfonds, European Union

In Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA, Aidsfonds received a core sub-grant of $160,000 and set an ambitious target to increase the contribution of the European Union (EU) to the Global Fund by 22%, to €580 million. It used a two-pronged strategy. Firstly it enhanced coordination and alignment among CSOs involved in advocacy and resource mobilisation for the Global Fund and global health. This included building a coalition, including by working with existing networks in Brussels and in key European capitals, such as Paris, Berlin and the Hague. An example of an activity was a coordinated civil society letter to European Commission (EC) President Juncker, setting out a collective ask for an early pledge to the Global Fund of €580 million. The letter was endorsed by 24 CSOs from across Europe, including members of the EU Civil Society Forum on AIDS, TB and HepC. It was complemented by engagement with CONCORD - the Brussels-based platform of European development organizations - on the EC's Multiannual Financial Framework. This contributed to the European Parliament's position on the Framework including a request to: increase overall overseas development assistance (ODA) for global challenges (including the Global Fund) by €1.5 billion; have a 20% ring-fence for human development; sustain support for civil society; and dedicate resources to fight inequalities and poverty in middle income countries.

Aidsfonds' second strategy was to engage key decision-makers in EU institutions. This aimed to build commitment to resourcing the Global Fund, including by using peer pressure between EU leaders. Examples of activities included a letter in April 2019 by President Macron of France to the President of the EU asking him to deliver an early pledge of €550 million and to incentivise Member States to scale-up their investments. A subsequent event in Brussels - organised with Friends of the Global Fund Europe and Global Health Advocates - saw the French Permanent Representative briefed to emphasise that Member States, particularly France, expected the EC to deliver on President Macron's ask.

Ambassador Léglise-Costa explicitly stated that on-going negotiations around the Multiannual Financial Framework were 'no excuse' to delay the announcement of pledges. This was then followed-up with a GFAN-coordinated campaign focused on the EU election – raising awareness among candidates and receiving commitments to the Global Fund by parties in key countries, such as Germany and Italy.

The EU's final pledge to the Global Fund's 6th Replenishment was €550 million, representing an increase of 15.8%.

- Strong and strategic portfolio of sub-grantees: In Phase 2, the NVF for GFA sub-grantees represent an impressive group and range of partners. This includes in terms of: geography (such as combining donor countries such as Germany with implementing countries such as Vietnam); capacity (such as combining large-scale networks such as Coalition Plus and smaller ones such as Africa Japan Forum); and experience (such as combining established partners such as STOPAIDS and organizations newer to Global Fund advocacy such as Africa Insight).

- Appropriate size, duration and number of grants: The size of grants provided in Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA has been appropriate for the scale of funding provided by BMGF. Many sub-grantees reported that – while always welcoming further resources – the size of grants offered was broadly in line with their specific needs or gaps for Global Fund advocacy. In addition, the duration of the grants are appropriate, providing up to three years of steady funding for CSOs – some of which, otherwise, struggle to secure sources of 'core funding' (to cover budget lines such as salaries). Meanwhile, the number of grants is seen to be at the limit of the current capacity of the New Venture Fund and, in particular, ICSS/GFAN – with the latter increasingly stretched to perform its dual role of Technical Partner and GFAN Secretariat. The latter roles have seen an increase in scale in Phase 2, such as – in addition to support to sub-grantees – now involving monthly calls among all Technical Partners, monthly calls between the New Venture Fund and ICSS/GFAN, regular requests for up-to-date information and specific processes (such as the work with ITAD on MLE).

- Strategic balance of core and emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grants: Phase 2 saw a fuller use of the emerging opportunity/challenge funding channel, which enabled the NVF for GFA to complement its core grants. Emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grants provided a means by which to: top-up resources for existing partners (such as for Coalition Plus to conduct an additional communications drive for the Replenishment Conference); support work with specific targets (such as with youth by STOPAIDS in the UK and Health GAP in the US); and resource ground-breaking work by new partners (such as India HIV/AIDS Alliance – see case study). Strategically, they meant that not all decisions about grant-making had to be made at the start of Phase 2, enabling the Fund to be reactive.

Case study: Mobilising cross-disease advocacy for the first time – India HIV/AIDS Alliance, India

In Phase 2, India HIV/AIDS Alliance has been both a regional partner of a GFAN Asia-Pacific core sub-grant (of $100,000) and a direct recipient of an emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grant (of $81,500). It used the resources to, for the first time ever in India, build a coalition across HIV, TB and malaria advocates to push for domestic resource mobilisation for health. The India Working Group for Health Advocacy played an important convening role during the Global Fund's Pre-Replenishment Meeting in Delhi, February 2019. This included bringing together 85 advocacy organisations from across the country (including representatives of people living with and affected by the three diseases) and hosting meetings of global civil society advocates. Representatives of India HIV/AIDS Alliance also participated in the Global Fund's actual Replenishment Meeting in Lyon, October 2019.

The India Working Group conducted 14 consultations across the country to inform an India Investment Case which set out the evidence of unmet needs for domestic financing for HIV, TB and malaria. This was produced in 11 Indian languages and inaugurated in July 2019 at a workshop with Members of Parliament. It was complemented by the training of civil society champions in the skills and knowledge needed to promote the document and engage in local and national advocacy on resource mobilisation.

On 3rd September 2019, India pledged $22 million to the Global Fund, a 10% increase on the 5th Replenishment. Sonal Mehta, India HIV/AIDS Alliance, says: *"The [NVF for GFA] grant enabled us to change how advocacy on HIV, TB and malaria is seen and done. It gave us the opportunity to all come together and advocate on health. The trigger was the Global Fund Replenishment, but we soon realised how much we had in common. Now, based on our shared needs, we are building a larger and broader movement on health."*

- Overly complex and time-consuming application process: The application *form* for the NVF for GFA remains logical and benefits, in particular, from the requirement for a ToC (that asks applicants to articulate their expected outcomes and impact). However, a strong message from stakeholders across the NVF for GFA is that the application *process* would benefit from improvement and simplification. While bringing some value-added (such as technical inputs from key stakeholders), the current process is widely considered to be overly cumbersome and drawn-out. This is particularly the case in consideration that the applicants are pre-selected and trusted partners, and that the grants are of a relatively modest scale. While a degree of flexibility should be maintained (such as to adapt to a sub-grantee's change in funding or political context), it would be beneficial to review the process and make it more structured and streamlined, such as by removing some of the steps and/or introducing specific deadlines for them.

- Remaining need to clarify difference between 'advocacy' and 'lobbying'. The majority of sub-grantees interviewed expressed that – despite guidance provided by the New Venture Fund - they have an on-going level of confusion about the exact difference between advocacy and lobbying and, in turn, what type of work is – or is not - permitted under the NVF for GFA. It is recognized that, as a US-based charitable institution, BMGF operates under legal constraints and that the New Venture Fund has an important role in ensuring compliance. However, in reality, there remains a fine line between the two areas of work and many CSOs argue that *both* are critical for conducting the kind of strategies required for Global Fund resource mobilization. It would be useful for NVF for GFA sub-grantees to share the strategies that they have developed to overcome this challenge, such as by complementing their NVF for GFA grants with funding for lobbying work from other donors.

- Ambitious, but beneficial MLE systems: In Phase 2, the NVF for GFA has developed stronger MLE systems and tools, as led by ICSS/GFAN, with support from ITAD. Some stakeholders express concern that attention to this area was *"imposed from a high level"* and very lengthy (such as with some new tools still not finalized by the time of the MTR). A number of sub-grantees also feel that the work required of them to complete some of the MLE tools is *"excessive",* in proportion to the size of grant awarded. However, on the whole, the developments in this area are welcomed – in recognition of their potential to improve the articulation and measurement of outcomes/impact (particularly of a qualitative nature) at all levels, and to add to the learning and accountability of individual partners and the Fund as a whole. For example, the workbooks are seen as a practical and systematic way to record activities that, in turn, can be summarized in monitoring reports (that, alongside quantitative data, provide narratives and 'stories'). Overall, there is a sense that, now introduced, the new MLE system should stay in place and further changes should be resisted, to enable partners to further familiarize themselves with the tools and build their capacity to implement them well.

- On-going lack of clarity about roles and responsibilities. The MTR found that – despite the findings and recommendation of the Phase 1 MTR – there remains a sense of low transparency and/or understanding around the NVF for GFA, both among external stakeholders and some of those directly involved. For example, a new sub-grantee shared that they had *"never heard of the Fund"* before being invited to apply to it. Meanwhile, established sub-grantees continue to indicate some confusion about 'who does what' within the NVF for GFA, such as with questions about the roles and responsibilities of:

    - The New Venture Fund in comparison to ICSS/GFAN.
    - ICSS in comparison to GFAN. For example, some stakeholders are unclear about which responsibilities are performed by ICSS (as the NVF for GFA Technical Partner) and which by GFAN (as the Secretariat of a network). Some are also unclear about the extent to which they can ask ICSS/GFAN for help, without appearing (to the Fund's Technical Partner) that they have low knowledge or capacity. In addition, some sub-grantees expressed concern about asking ICSS/GFAN for help as they perceived the organization to be overstretched, with inadequate capacity.
    - BMGF. For example, some sub-grants report a lack of clarity about when BMGF is acting as a donor, technical partner and/or (in the lead up to Replenishment) advocacy target.
    - The Global Fund Secretariat. For example, there remain different opinions about whether - as a 'neutral' stakeholder – the Global Fund should have a role in the selection of applicants. There is also concern among some partners that involvement of the Global Fund Secretariat places expectations – even restraints – on civil society, which may, for example, want to have a different, larger 'ask' for Replenishment.

B. Network facilitation

The NVF for GFA's second strategy/intervention for Phase 2 is network facilitation. Here, the expected intermediate outcome is strengthened communications and advocacy capacity.

Summary of work and results

In Phase 2, ICSS/GFAN, a primary grantee of the NVF for GFA, has continued to provide a unique communications and advocacy platform for Global Fund advocacy by civil society. GFAN brings together 350 organizations from 90 countries across the world, including NVF for GFA sub-grantees. It serves to recruit, connect, inform and mobilise diverse advocates who come together with a common purpose and broadly aligned goals.

In Phase 2, ICSS/GFAN achieved progress in further expanding its advocacy base, such as with partners identified – and NVF for GFA grants provided – to address emerging opportunities (such as in India) and to increase advocacy work in areas where greater attention has been needed (such as the Nordic region). It also took measures to increase its reach in under-served geographic areas. For example, in partnership with GFAN Africa, it scaled-up its outreach to West Africa, such as by producing more materials in French and identifying francophone members for the Speakers Bureau.

GFAN's work has been based on a shared vision and strategy among its members, as identified at annual planning meetings (held in Amsterdam, with over 80 participants in 2018 and 2019). The network also conducts an annual survey of its members to track progress and gain feedback (such as on the usefulness of resources). For example, the 2019 survey received 55 replies, a response rate of 8.5%.

Within Phase 2, GFAN's core communications work included the provision of a list-serv, a regular bulletin (GFANtastic) and a comprehensive website (see https://www.globalfundadvocatesnetwork.org). The latter had 21,862 page views and 2,217 document downloads in the reporting period 1 July 2018 – 30 May 2019. The most popular pages included those related to the Get Back on Track Report, the Replenishment Call to Action and the UN High Level Meeting on TB.

GFAN's communication tools also included: videos (such as on the experiences of individuals living with or affected by AIDS, TB and malaria); blogs (such as on domestic resource mobilisation); calls to action (such as for the Get Back On Track campaign); reports (such as on TB and key populations); civil society statements (such as on the 6th Replenishment); talking points (such as on the Money Matters campaign); and briefs (such as on the Global Fund Investment Case). Key examples of such tools included the Speakers Bureau[10] and the Get Back on Track Report[11] which was produced in multiple languages in advance of the Global Fund's own Investment Case [see case study]. Such tools and materials were essential for ICSS/GFAN's global campaigns, which, in Phase 2, have included one on Get Back On Track, such as with a Call to Action having over 1,650 page views and securing 420 signatories by the end of June 2019[12]. A further example is the Money Matters campaign designed to bridge the gap between the Global Fund's 'ask' of $14 billion and the at least $18 billion required to, within the context of the SDGs, eliminate the three diseases by 2030[13].

GFAN provides its members with technical support. An example is regular calls on technical issues or key events. During July 2018 – May 2019, 18 such calls were held, involving 864 participants and addressing issues such as the Global Fund's leadership, Investment Case and Board Meetings. Such technical support to all GFAN members was complemented by additional support to NVF for GFA sub-grantees, such as during their application process and during six-monthly monitoring calls.

The MTR noted that the Phase 2 work of ICSS/GFAN took place within a challenging time for ICSS as an organisation. This included a change Executive Director, the recruitment of new staff (such as for MLE) and the introduction of new systems (such as for MLE). In combination, such factors brought growing pressures on staff capacity.

Analysis of outcomes, strengths and weaknesses

Based on an analysis of the summary of work and results – combined with the experiences and opinions communicated through interviews and literature – the MTR identified the following key outcomes, strengths and weaknesses in relation to the NVF for GFA's network facilitation in Phase 2:

- **Unique global network provides unity and 'strength in numbers':** The MTR found that, as with Phase 1, the work of ICSS/GFAN, as funded by the NVF for GFA, provides a unique global network that, among other assets: is specifically for civil society; focuses on the Global Fund; and brings together diverse advocates from across the globe.

- **High quality, evidence-based and user-friendly advocacy tools produced.** Throughout Phase 2, ICSS/GFAN has continued to produce high quality communication and information tools for use by its members and others involved in global health advocacy. Two key examples are the Get Back on Track report and Speakers Bureau [see case study]. In turn, GFAN's global resources have often provided the raw material for NVF for GFA sub-grantees to produce their own advocacy tools [see Action Against AIDS case study].

[10] https://www.globalfundadvocatesnetwork.org/campaign/gfan-speakers-bureau/
[11] *Get Back on Track*, GFAN, 2018.
[12] https://www.globalfundadvocatesnetwork.org/campaign/get-back-on-track/
[13] https://www.globalfundadvocatesnetwork.org/6th-replenishment/money-matters/

Some stakeholders suggested that, while good quality, attention should be given to the uptake of some of GFAN's campaigning materials, which – despite thorough circulation by GFAN - can some times be low, representing a poor return for the investment of funds and, more particularly, human resources. For example, while Get Back on Track (which was produced in four languages) was often quoted, some of the multiple accompanying campaign materials - such as talking points and social media templates – appear to have been poorly used. It would be useful GFAN and its members to have a frank discussion about why some resources have/have not be used in the past, and which are the priorities for the future.

Case study: Coordinating Get Back on Track report and Speakers Bureau – GFAN

ICSS/GFAN received a primary grant of $1,130,000 from Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA. A key aspect of its work was the production of advocacy resources and tools to support its network of 649 members across the world, including NVF for GFA sub-grantees. An example was the Get Back on Track report which presented the case for how ending the three epidemics is possible, but requires increased international funding immediately. The report was published in full, summary and translated versions and called for the 6th Replenishment to see an over 20% increase in pledges, totaling $16.8 - $18 billion for 2020-22. The report was launched at a press conference at the International AIDS Conference, six months before the Global Fund's own investment case – helping to set an early agenda for pledges to respond to the level of investment *needed* (rather than *expected*). A respondent to a GFAN survey remarked that: *"Your work is very helpful for us …..To come up early with the Get Back on Track report was strategically a very good and useful decision."* The report was subsequently used in a wide variety of campaign initiatives (such as events at the UN High Level Meeting on TB and the Global Fund Board Meeting) and resources (such as a Call to Action).

A further example of a key GFAN resource is the Speakers Bureau - a register of advocates with personal experience of the impact of Global Fund programmes on HIV, TB or malaria in their own communities. The members – who are committed to resource mobilization for the Global Fund – are given media and advocacy training. In turn, they contribute to advocacy tools (such as videos, photo stories or blogs) and participate in advocacy events in donor countries (such as meetings with politicians or the media). As of December 2019, the Bureau had 11 speakers from diverse geographic areas and expertise, including the addition of two Francophone speakers. Feedback from NVF for GFA sub-grantees indicates that working with members of the Speakers Bureau brings a high level of credibility and authenticity to advocacy and increases its impact. As an example, in the period 1 July 2018 – 30 April 2019, 14 speaker trips were conducted.

Case study: Developing shared advocacy activities and materials – Action Against AIDS, Germany

For Phase 2, Action Against AIDS received a NVF for GFA core sub-grant of $110,000, with the aim of achieving an early and increased (from €675 million to €1.2 billion) contribution to the Global Fund. The scale of 'ask' was designed to reflect Germany's economic capacity and self-assessed role as a global health champion. Much of the work of Action Against AIDS has focused on strengthening cooperation and engagement with members of its network and advocacy partners (including CSOs, church groups and HIV services organisations) through capacity building and information sharing. This has included developing key advocacy materials in German that are designed to be clear and user-friendly, rather than overly complex. Examples of the materials include press releases, newsletters, fact sheets, GFAN's Get Back on Track report and a sign-on letter to the Minister of Finance and then Chancellor Merkel (asking to not cut development aid and to ear-mark resources for the Global Fund).

The messages used by Action Against AIDS have been based on the human story of the Global Fund, with an emphasis on real people affected by AIDS, TB and malaria. The targets have included the general public, parliamentarians and decision-makers in government ministries and committees. They have been delivered through media work and joint events, such as a roundtable with the Minister of International Cooperation, meetings with the government's Global Health Hub and a parliamentary breakfast with GIZ.

An Action Against AIDS report states that: *"Experience from our activities in NVF for GFA Phase 1 tells us that our voices are stronger together. Key to any achievement is a strong level of partnership among the members of our network and allies. Our own capacities and human resources are too small to achieve much alone: openness and mutual trust are needed to challenge possible competition among NGOs. Information sharing and capacity building are needed in order to establish joint efforts for Global Fund advocacy."*

The work of Action Against AIDS contributed to Germany pledging €1 billion to the Global Fund. The announcement was made early (at the G7 Meeting in Biarritz, August 2019) and by Chancellor Merkel. It represented Germany's highest ever pledge and a 17.6% rise on the 5th Replenishment.

- Further clarity about GFAN 'family' required: A specific issue identified by the MTR is the need for further clarification, joint strategizing and, perhaps, team building among the 'GFAN family' - namely the GFAN Secretariat, GFAN Africa and GFAN Asia-Pacific. All three are respected as powerhouses, in terms of having impressive, established and extensive sets of contacts, skills and influence. However, it is not clear to many stakeholders what the relationship between the three entities should be. There are different opinions about the extent to which GFAN Africa and Asia-Pacific should have strategies and goals that are wholly or partially inline with that of the GFAN global network.

Case study: Expanding the reach of the GFAN 'family' – GFAN Africa, Africa region

In Phase 2, GFAN Africa received a core sub-grant of $100,000. It implemented a dual-track strategy focused on: domestic resource mobilisation for responses to AIDS, TB and malaria; and donor support for the Global Fund's 6th Replenishment.

GFAN Africa conducted a range of pan-African advocacy, such as on the Africa Union's Framework Investment in Health (agreed at the African Leadership Meeting in Addis Ababa, February 2019) and the Joint Session of African Ministries of Health and Finance. A further example was a letter writing campaign to Heads of State in 13 priority countries, setting out specific asks for the 6th Replenishment and highlighting the importance of domestic resource mobilisation. In addition, GFAN Africa also gave a particular boost to its work in Francophone Africa, such as through the conduct of monthly meetings of advocates, the production of advocacy materials in French and the facilitation of dialogue with French embassies (in the lead up to the 6th Replenishment Conference being held in Lyon).

GFAN Africa also supported partner CSOs in three individual countries – Cameroon, Kenya and Senegal - to profile the importance of domestic resource mobilisation, while also advocating for the Global Fund's Replenishment. The latter work saw Kenya increase its pledge by 20% (to $6 million), Senegal maintain its pledge (at $1 million) and Cameroon join as a donor (with $5 million).

Rosemary Mburu, GFAN Africa, says: *"We've never before seen this level of interest in Global Fund Replenishment in our region. We were able to mobilise civil society across countries and position the Global Fund as an important mechanism, making a case that got people interested and active. We've never before seen so many governments wanting to pledge. We contributed to that happening and it wouldn't have been possible without the New Venture Fund grant."*

- On-going need for further exchange of results and lessons among NVF for GFA sub-grantees: In response to a recommendation by the Phase 1 MTR, ICSS/GFAN has increased its efforts to track sub-grantees work, such as through six monthly calls. However, there remains a concern that the rich wealth of experiences with the Fund are still not fully maximized – such as in terms of ICSS/GFAN systematically sharing results and lessons *between* sub-grantees, as well as sharing real-time 'intelligence' among sub-grantees and other key stakeholders, such as BMGF and the Global Fund Secretariat. The latter is especially important in the lead-up to Replenishment, when it is vital that stakeholders can quickly identify developments, and grasp advocacy opportunities.

C. Advocacy

For Phase 2, NVF for GFA's third strategy/intervention is advocacy. The expected intermediate outcome is effective advocacy resulting in policy change.

Summary of work and results

Advocacy work - at national, regional and global levels - continues to lie at the heart of the NVF for GFA.

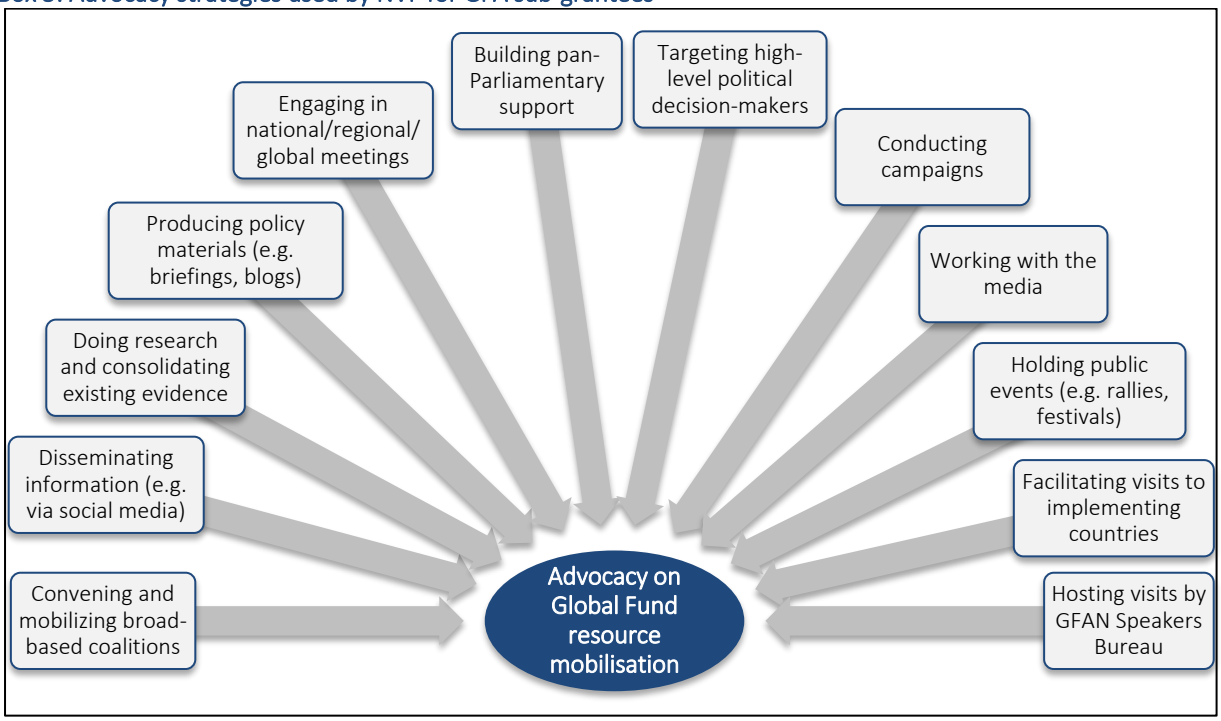
At the global level, ICSS/GFAN have coordinated and conducted advocacy around key moments (such as the release of the Global Fund's Investment Case) and events (such as the G7 and the UN High Level Meetings on TB and Universal Health Coverage). As an example, at the International AIDS Conference in 2018, GFAN held a pre-meeting of members, a press conference, a march to the Global Village, a GFAN Networking Zone and town hall sessions, such as with Peter Sands, Executive Director of the Global Fund. A further example was provided by the 6th Replenishment Preparatory Meeting in Delhi, Feruary 2019, where GFAN worked with national (India HIV/AIDS Alliance) and regional (GFAN Asia-Pacific) partners to advocate for why the Global Fund's target of $14 billion should be seen as the *minimum* amount required. Such work was not only important in it own right, but in providing the NVF for GFA sub-grantees and other civil society stakeholders with access to the global stage.

Regionally, several sub-grantees – such as AIDS Fondet, GFAN Asia-Pacific and GFAN Africa – have conducted advocacy among combinations of countries and/or regional institutions. For example, GFAN Africa targeted the African Union and other pan-African institutions, advocating for the right to health and the allocation of domestic resources for health.

At the national level, NVF for GFA sub-grantees have conducted a wide range of advocacy strategies to make progress towards the expected outcomes and impacts cited in their individual ToCs. In each case, the selection, nature and combination of the strategies have been tailor-made to respond to the CSOs' specific contexts, opportunities and challenges. Box 5 gives some examples of typical advocacy strategies across the portfolio, with more detailed examples provided in the case studies throughout this report.

In several contexts, while NVF for GFA grants were channelled to one organisation, the advocacy work was conducted by joint initiatives – involving networks, alliances or consortia (some specifically focused on the Global Fund, others with a wider remit, such as health).

Box 5: Advocacy strategies used by NVF for GFA sub-grantees



Analysis of outcomes, strengths and weaknesses

Based on an analysis of the summary of work and results – combined with the experiences and opinions communicated through interviews and literature – the MTR identified the following key outcomes, strengths and weaknesses in relation to the NVF for GFA's advocacy work in Phase 2:

- **Persistent, 'old school' and multi-layered advocacy conducted.** Many of the NVF for GFA sub-grantees demonstrated the value of 'traditional' advocacy approaches that are based on established relationships, tried and trusted interventions, and strategic targeting. Partners often used multi-layered approaches (for example, reaching the public, the media and policy-makers), creating a sense of a movement.

- **Smart, tailor-made strategies employed for challenging political contexts.** In some cases, partners appear to have been able to succeed in their advocacy *because of* (rather than *despite of*) the challenging political contexts in which they have worked. For example, while Salud por Derecho gained an increased pledge by the Spanish government despite a volatile political environment [see case study], Coalition Plus was able to maximize the French President and government's desire to be seen as leaders on the global stage [see case study].

Case study: Advocating within a volatile political context - Salud por Derecho, Spain

For Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA, Salud por Derecho received a core sub-grant of $315,000. They aimed to secure Spain's return as a donor to the Global Fund, after its failure to pledge to the 5th Replenishment.

Salud por Derecho conducted persistent advocacy, despite a highly challenging political environment, including periods with no government, an interim government and a national election.

The CSO focused much of their effort on building cross-party political support and working with

political institutions and decision-makers that retain power whatever the political environment. Examples of institutions included the Ministry of Health and Ministry of International Development, while examples of decision-makers were the Director of the National HIV and TB Programme and the Director of the High Commission for 2030 Agenda. Salud por Derecho also engaged with electoral processes, such as pushing for the Socialist Party to include a promise to return to multilateral funding in its electoral manifesto. Its message to all stakeholders was that the political situation was no excuse to not support international development and that the Global Fund served as an effective channel to address issues of priority concern to Spain, such as gender equality and the right to health.

On 25th September 2019, Spain pledged €100 million to the 6th Replenishment. The announcement was made by Prime Minister Sanchez during an address to the UN General Assembly – indicating the highest level of support for the country returning as a donor of the Global Fund. Mr Sanchez stated: *"Health is a fundamental human right, and also a vital tool to fight poverty, reduce inequalities, achieve gender equality and promote inclusive development. Spain has a role to play in an inclusive and effective multilateral world."*

Case study: Mobilising political leadership – Coalition Plus, France

Coalition Internationale Sida (Coalition Plus) received a NVF for GFA core sub-grant of $280,000 and an emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grant of $129,982. Much of the work – led by AIDES, a member of the network - focused on smart advocacy tactics to mobilise high-level political support for France to host the 6th Replenishment and, in turn, increase is own pledge to the Global Fund.

The political work focused on encouraging President Macron and the French government to be leaders in global health. Momentum was built gradually, including through grassroots advocacy – with local events, actions and media work (including a Red Ribbon campaign) - by CSOs across the country targeting their regional, departmental and city councils. In June 2019, a letter – signed by 76 Members of Parliament, mostly from the President's own party – was sent to Macron, asking for France to play a greater role in resource mobilisation for the Global Fund. Other actions included an ad campaign (that achieved 293,000 hits in just one week) and a press trip to Burkina Faso for five journalists, including ones from Le Figaro and Libération (right and left wing papers respectively). The latter provided an opportunity for the journalists to see the Global Fund's work in action and to meet with key stakeholders, such as from the Country Coordinating Mechanism. On their return, they produced 13 articles and broadcasting features.

Coalition Plus mobilised support for France to host for the 6th Replenishment Conference. However, it tactically held back on specific demands for France's own pledge, until the lead-up to the Conference when the eyes of the world were on the country. Then – using its emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grant for a communications surge - it stepped up its advocacy, calling for France to increase its contribution in recognition of the Global Fund's efficiency and effectiveness.

Subsequently, at the Replenishment Conference on 10th October, France made a pledge of €1,296 million – up 20% from the 5th Replenishmet and the first time since 2010 that it has increased its contribution.

- Human impact of the Global Fund demonstrated. As in Phase 1, many NVF for GFA grantees conducted evidence-based advocacy that enabled them to specifically focus on the Global Fund and to show the human reality of AIDS, TB and malaria. For example, while some partners organized study tours to implementing countries, others hosted visits by members of the GFAN Speakers Bureau. Often, such interventions were able to cut through countries' complex political and partisan environments and to engage the public and decision-makers alike. An example was seen in the work of AIDOS, Italy [see case study].

Case study: Demonstrating the human impact of the Global Fund – AIDOS, Italy

On behalf of the Global Health Italian Network, AIDOS received a Phase 2 core sub-grant of $334,949. Its work included advocacy strategies to demonstrate that Italy's contributions to the Global Fund make a concrete difference to AIDS, TB and malaria and, ultimately, people's lives.

The methods included taking three Members of Parliament (two from the majority Five Star Movement and one from the minority Democratic Party) from the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies) on facilitated study tour of Ethiopia. This aimed to show what the work and results of the Global Fund – to which Italy pledged $174.67 million in the 5th Replenishment – look like in practice. On their return home, the decision-makers championed the Global Fund, such as through: signing on to a question to the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs about the country's contribution to the Global Fund; promoting two motions supporting the Global Fund replenishment; participating in an event at the Senate (where AIDOS launched a policy paper asking for a 15% increase in Italy's pledge); and hosting a hearing at the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies. The two events were attended by Mirriam Banda Chisamba, from Zambia, a member of the GFAN Speakers Bureau.

AIDOS' diverse other advocacy activities included media work.

The momentum achieved by AIDOS made an important contribution to Italy announcing a $177.58 million (€161 million) pledge to the Global Fund. This represented a 15% increase on the previous Replenishment – which was particularly significant, as the government did not increase its overall levels of ODA.

- **Global and domestic resource mobilization agendas combined, and new approaches to ODA catalyzed.** Throughout Phase 2, sub-grantees' advocacy messaging was strong and evidence-based, often with a dual aspect – of arguing for resource mobilization for the Global Fund alongside increased attention to domestic resource mobilization. The messages were also contextualized within attention to new approaches to ODA, such as connecting responses to AIDS, TB and malaria to wider health strategies, such as Universal Health Coverage.

Case study: Combining global and domestic resource mobilisation – GFAN Asia-Pacific, Asia-Pacific region

GFAN Asia-Pacific received a NVF for GFA core sub-grant of $100,00. Its work focused on two, connected goals.

Firstly, GFAN Asia-Pacific provided technical support and small grants to country partners in Cambodia, India, Indonesia and Vietnam. This work involved the development and implementation of tailored advocacy plans, national investment cases and advocacy activities, with the aim of increasing domestic resource mobilisation for health.

Secondly, GFAN Asia-Pacific aimed to increase financing of the Global Fund among donors, particularly those in the Asia-Pacific region. This work included implementing campaigns, such as #lovemoregivemore [see image] and #HerosGiveMore, with messages based on the Global Fund's Investment Case asks for at least $14 billion in donor funding and $46 billion in domestic investments.

The two goals included a common focus on the needs and priorities of key and vulnerable populations – among whom epidemics in the Asia-Pacific region are largely focused. They also placed the Global Fund and the three diseases within the wider context of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Universal Health Coverage. For example, activities on this subject were held during the UN High Level Political Forum, UN High Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage and the G20.

- Diverse and sustainable civil society movements built at different levels: All of the NVF for GFA sub-grantees led or worked within national, regional and/or global coalitions – presenting a strong and united voice, with 'strength in numbers'. Such networks often brought together CSOs from different geographic areas and/or different disease foci. They served as a counter-balance to other stakeholders (such as BMGF and the Global Fund) by employing complementary, but not necessarily exactly the same, advocacy messages.

Case study: Building a regional advocacy coalition – AIDS Fondet, Nordic region

AIDS Fondet, an HIV organisation, received a Phase 2 core sub-grant of $334,990 to coordinate advocacy both within its own country (Denmark) and in the Nordic region. It worked in partnership with a TB CSO (Lung and Heart Association) in Norway and a sexual and reproductive health and rights CSO (RFSU) in Sweden. The work was based on the development of a specific advocacy strategy for each country - addressing its political environment, social culture and track record of supporting the Global Fund. The aim of AIDS Fondet and its partners was to, for the 6th Replenishment, achieve increased pledges from Norway and Sweden, and a sustained pledge from Denmark.

The AIDS Fondet partners conducted comprehensive advocacy work, such as through events at Political Festivals. For example, in Denmark, a panel was held on Leaving No One Behind (addressing LGBTIQ+ rights and the SDGs), while, in Norway, a debate was held on multi drug resistant TB (hosted with the Forum for Development and involving Members of Parliament). Norway also provided an example of mobilisation around key political events, such as with the Minister of Development participating in the UN High Level Meeting on TB. Meanwhile, TB was also a focus of work in Denmark, such as with a briefing on TB held in the Parliament, organised with Medecins San Frontieres and hosted by a Red Green Alliance MP, and serving as the first step towards the establishment of All Party Parliamentary Group on TB. Each of the AIDS Fondet partners also worked closely with the Global Fund Secretariat, such as facilitating a meeting between Peter Sands and the Minister of Development for Norway.

On a regional level, the partners implemented strategies such as the Nordic Civil Society Statement on the Global Fund – a joint letter to decision-makers articulating the importance of supporting the 6th Replenishment. This was sent to the Swedish Minister for Development Cooperation before a meeting with President Macron. It was also sent to the Ministers of Cooperation for Norway and Denmark.

The partners' individual and combined advocacy contributed to important results in the Nordic region. For the 6th Replenishment, Denmark pledged $51.69 million (a 16.6% increase) and Sweden pledged $290.16 million (a 14% increase), while Norway pledged $223.81 million (a 1% increase).

Case study: Building a civil society advocacy movement – Africa Insight, South Korea

In Phase 2, a core sub-grant of $115,000 was awarded to Africa Insight for the work of Korean Advocates for Global Health (KAGH) – an advocacy group bringing together a development CSO, global health scholars, a global health consultancy and an advisor for the Korean Parliamentarian network. The goal of the work was to leverage the South Korean government to step-up its role in the global health sector, with a specific objective of increasing its contribution to the Global Fund from $12 million to $4 million for the 6th Replenishment. This was to be seen as an intermediate step towards $37 million – the optimal level identified in a KAGH analysis conducted in Phase 1 of the NVF for GFA.

KAGH's work focused on four strategies: internal capacity building of KAGH; building parliamentary support (including a network in the National Assembly); CSO alliance building (with domestic and global CSOs and including joint participation in key international events); and media outreach (including press releases and press conferences).

In combination, the strategies aimed to generate support from a range of key institutions and decision-makers in charge of making multilateral ODA policies. Examples included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Korea International Cooperation Agency and the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the National Assembly.

KAGH's work contributed to South Korea pledging $25 million to the 6th Replenishment, a very significant increase (113%) on the 5th Replenishment.

- Counter-part provided to other Global Fund advocates and positions: The NVF for GFA sub-grantees have not necessarily promoted exactly the same advocacy messages as others (for example BMGF and the Global Fund Secretariat), such as in relation to the target amount for the Replenishment. They have, however, provided a *complement* to such stakeholders, sometimes pushing them to re-think their own positions. This role has also extended to the tone of advocacy conducted. For example, at times, it has been strategically useful for civil society advocates to be hard hitting, even combative, while others – such as the Global Fund Secretariat – have had to remain more neutral.

- Advocacy mobilized around key international events: An important strategy has been to pin advocacy work on the Global Fund to major regional or international events, such as the meetings of UN Member States on TB or Universal Health Coverage. For the Africa Japan Forum, the country's hosting of the G20 provided a vital, strategic opportunity to raise the profile of key global health issues (such as Universal Health Coverage) and put pressure on the host government to commit to the Global Fund [see case study].

Case study: Leveraging commitment through key political events – Africa Japan Forum, Japan

In Phase 2, the Africa Japan Forum received a core sub-grant of $249,989 (for resource mobilisation for the Global Fund) and an emerging opportunity/challenge grant of $70,000 (for advocacy around the G20). The Forum's strategy has focused on key events and advocacy moments. An example is the G20, for which Osaka was the host city in June 2019. Preparatory work included: a Civil 20 (C20) Meeting attended by over 300 participants; the development of a C20 Policy Package; and a side-event on Universal Health Coverage and health financing (in collaboration with GFAN Asia-Pacific and the Forum for Global Tax Japan). The preparations also included the holding of two round tables: one with two of the co-chairs of the G20 Health Working Group from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare; and one with policy-makers (attended by eleven parliamentarians). Both of these provided a rare opportunity for CSOs to meet with key decision-makers in person and to advocate for the importance of the Global Fund and for the Government of Japan's ODA for global health. During the G20 itself, the Africa Japan Forum conducted activities such as a breakfast session for parliamentarians (attended by representatives of both the ruling and opposition parties). The final G20 Leaders Declaration included four paragraphs on global health and a commitment to a successful Replenishment of the Global Fund.

The Africa Japan Forum has conducted its work through collaboration with a wide range of civil society partners, such as the Japan Civil Society Network for SDGs and CSOs focused on issues such as Universal Health Coverage, sexual and reproductive health and rights, ageing and Alzheimers (reflecting key subjects for the G20). It has also worked with departments across the government and with multi-sectoral bodies such as the Friends of the Global Fund.

Other examples of events prioritised by the Africa Japan Forum included the: UN High Level Meeting on TB (held in New York in September 2018); and the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (held in Yokohama in August 2019).

Japan's final pledge to the 6th Replenishment was $840 million, an increase of 5%. Subsequently, the Okayama Declaration – produced by the meeting of G20 Health Ministers, October 2019 – welcomed the success of the Replenishment.

- **Country-to-country peer pressure maximized, including to make an early pledge.** Many of the NVF for GFA grantees have conducted inter-country advocacy, whereby a country is 'played off' against its peers and put under pressure to make a significant pledge to the Global Fund. For example, Spain was the subject of peer pressure from France and other EU Member States. Meanwhile, the UK's early pledge – made on 29th June 2019 – served to set the stage for other key donors to confirm their support [see case study].

Case study: Securing an early pledge for the 6th Replenishment – STOPAIDS, UK

For Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA, STOPAIDS received two sub-grants – a core one of $400,012 and an emerging opportunity/challenge one of $71,582.

STOPAIDS' advocacy strategy built on its existing reputation as the UK's leading civil society coalition focused on HIV and the Global Fund. With its core sub-grant, it ran a comprehensive political campaign. Throughout its activities – and despite the dominance of the Brexit agenda – STOPAIDS remained firmly focused on mobilising the UK to maintain its leading role in international development and provide an early pledge to the Global Fund's 6th Replenishment. This included steps such as: chairing the UK Working Group on Global Fund Replenishment; establishing a joint UK Government 'ask' of £1.4 billion; coordinating a Parliamentary Roundtable (featuring Peter Sands and a member of the GFAN Speakers Bureau, and attended by 15 parliamentarians - see photo); and organising a sign-on letter from 49 cross-Party Parliamentarians to the Secretary of State. Other initiatives included: holding meetings with the Global Fund team of the Department for International Development; conducting a briefing of Shadow International Development Parliamentarians; mobilising 28 Members of Parliament to sign an Early Day Motion on the Global Fund; and mobilising the Chair of the International Development Committee to hold an inquiry session on the Global Fund.

The parliamentary work was complemented by building consensus on Global Fund policies – such as on sustainability and transition - among UK civil society. It was also – using the NVF for GFA emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grant – supported by a Youth STOPAIDS Speaker Tour (involving young people living with HIV from the UK and Malawi) that served to motivate young people and key stakeholders about the impact of the Global Fund. This included a postcard campaign (with 114 sent to Members of Parliament), two events at the Department for International Development and a Day of Action, including a drop-in for MPs. In relation to the latter, Stephen Twigg, Member of Parliament, tweeted: *"Fantastic to meet so many inspirational @Youth_StopAIDS campaigners today. We are calling on the UK Government to #StepUpTheFight and ensure that the @GlobalFund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria is fully funded!"*

On 29th June 2019, the UK pledged £1.4 billion to the Global Fund, a 16% increase on its previous commitment.

4. FINDINGS: ADVOCACY OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

According to its ToC [see Box 3], Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA aimed to achieve:

- Advocacy outcome of increased donor and domestic investment in AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- Impact of a fully funded and effective Global Fund.

Summary of results

The following chart – based on one produced by ICSS/GFAN, using data provided by the Global Fund[14] - summarises the results of the 6th Global Fund Replenishment in the countries that benefitted from NVF for GFA investments.

Box 6: Outcomes of the 6th Replenishment in countries with a NVF for GFA investment

Country	Sub-grantee	6th Replenishment pledge ($)	6th Replenishment pledge (source currency)	Increase from 5th Replenishment pledge[15]
Countries receiving NVF for GFA core sub-grants:				
UK	STOPAIDS	1,716 billion	1,400 billion (GBP)	16%
France	Coalition Internationale Sida	1,429.44 billion	1,296 billion (EUR)	20%
Germany	Action Against AIDS	1,102.96 billion	1,000 billion (EUR)	17.6%
Italy	AIDOS	177.58 million	161 million (EUR)	15%
Spain	Salud por Derecho	110.30 million	100 million (EUR)	(New funder)
Japan	Africa Japan Forum	840 million	n/a	5%
Korea	Africa Insight	25 million	n/a	113%
Denmark	AIDS Fondet	51.69 million	350 million (DKK)	16.6%
EU	Aidsfonds	606.63 million	550 million (EUR)	15.8%
Total		**6,059.60 billion**		
Regional partners within NVF for GFA core sub-grants:				
Norway	AIDS Fondet	223.81 million	2,040 billion (NOK)	1%
Sweden	AIDS Fondet	290.16 million	2,850 billion (SEK)	14%
Kenya	GFAN Africa	6 million	n/a	20%
Senegal	GFAN Africa	1 million	n/a	0%
Cameroon	GFAN Africa	5 million	3,000 (XOF)	(New funder)
Total		**525.97 million**		
Countries receiving NVF for GFA emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grants:				
India *	HIV/AIDS Alliance India	22 million	n/a	10%
USA	Healthgap	4,680 billion	n/a	8.8%
Total		**4,702 billion**		

* India was also a regional partner in a core sub-grant (for GFAN Asia-Pacific).

As shown in Box 6, a total of $11,275.57 billion was pledged to the 6th Replenishment of the Global Fund by countries that benefitted from some type of NVF for GFA investment.

In those countries benefitting *directly* from NVF for GFA core sub-grants, pledges to the 6th Replenishment totalled $6,059.60 billion and rose by an average of 24.3% in comparison to the 5th Replenishment. The rise was 13.25% if the major increase by South Korea (113%) is excluded.

In OECD DAC countries, a total of $6,573.57 billion was pledged by countries receiving an NVF for GFA core sub-grant. This comprised of $6,059.66 billion pledged by countries directly benefitting from core sub-grants and $513.97 million from countries (Norway and Sweden) that were regional partners in such grants.

The total raised in countries with NVF for GFA partners represented a significant proportion of the overall $14.02 billion pledged at the 6th Replenishment Conference in October 2019. This surpassed

[14] *Pledges at Global Fund Replenishment Conference 16-17 September 2016, Montreal, Canada*, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; and *Pledges at Global Fund Sixth Replenishment Conference 9-10 October 2019, Lyon, France,* the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

[15] Based on the source currency.

the goal of at least $14 billion that was set out in the Global Fund's Investment Case[16]. It represented the largest amount ever raised for the Global Fund and for any multilateral health organization.

Analysis of outcomes, impacts, strengths and weaknesses

Based on an analysis of the summary of results – combined with the experiences and opinions communicated through interviews and literature – the MTR identified the following key advocacy outcomes, impacts, strengths and weaknesses of the NVF for GFA in Phase 2:

- **Contribution to a high proportion of key pledges to the 6th Replenishment.** As shown in Box 6, NVF for GFA investments were made in many of the countries that proved key donors for the 6th Replenishment. This indicates both that the Fund's prioritization was appropriate and that partners achieved a notable degree of success in their countries/regions. It is challenging to assess the exact extent to which results can be attributed to individual organizations. However, NVF for GFA partners clearly played an important and often catalytic role.

- **Results particularly significant with consideration of global trends and political contexts.** The 'big picture' results shown in Box 6 are particularly significant with consideration of the individual country/regional/global stories that lie behind them. For example, some of the data represents:
  - A return to funding the Global Fund (such as for Spain).
  - A major increase in political support for the Global Fund (such as for France).
  - The maintenance of commitment to the Global Fund (such as for Norway).
  - A first-time pledge to the Global Fund (such as for Cameroon).

  As also discussed earlier, such outcomes are especially particularly impressive considering their background of complex and/or unstable national, regional and global environments.

- **Remaining questions about true target needed for a 'fully funded' Global Fund.** The figure set out in the Global Fund's Investment Case ($14 billion) was achieved through the 6th Replenishment process, with a large proportion of pledges coming from countries with NVF for GFA investment. However, Phase 2 has, as with Phase 1, seen significant debate about whether the Global Fund's target was appropriate. ICSS/GFAN (see quote[17]) and many sub-grantees argue that advocacy efforts should set a more ambitious financial target that not only ensures a fully funded Global Fund, but a fully funded response to AIDS, TB and malaria.

Box 7: GFAN response to the 6th Replenishment

> *"We appreciate the tremendous work to achieve the nearly $14 billion raised to fight the three diseases over the coming three-year period at the Sixth Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. We are awed and incredibly proud of this collective achievement and wish to extend our thanks to every country that contributed to the Fund …… Money matters and we do not have enough to firmly get us back on track to end the three epidemics by 2030. We must build on the impressive commitments made in Lyon and raise more to get back on track ……. The US$ 14 billion ask – was always an ambitious target – but, is, in reality, the minimum needed. GFAN has long been clear – to truly Step up the Fight and get us Back on Track towards our sustainable development goals of eliminating the 3 diseases by 2030 – an investment of at least US$18 billion is critical."*

5. KEY ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS

Key issues

[16] *Step Up the Fight: Investment Case, Sixth Replenishment,* the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
[17] *After Replenishment*, GFAN; https://www.globalfundadvocatesnetwork.org/invest-to-end-the-epidemics/after-Replenishment/

As described throughout this report, the MTR of Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA identified a number of key issues (outcomes, strengths and weaknesses) at different levels of the Fund's ToC. These are summarized below. It should be noted that they address the NVF for GFA as a whole and do not necessarily apply to individual stakeholders or grantees.

Box 8: Key outcomes, strengths and weaknesses in Phase 2 of the NVF for GFA

Strategies, interventions and intermediate outcomes
A. Grant-making: • Partners selected according to NVF for GFA priorities. • Strong and strategic portfolio of sub-grantees. • Appropriate size, duration and number of grants. • Strategic balance of core and emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grants. • Overly complex and time-consuming application process. • Remaining need to clarify difference between 'advocacy' and 'lobbying'. • Ambitious, but beneficial MLE systems. • On-going lack of clarity about roles and responsibilities. B. Network facilitation: • Unique global network provides unity and 'strength in numbers. • High quality, evidence-based and user-friendly advocacy tools produced. • Further clarity about GFAN 'family' required. • On-going need for further exchange of results and lessons amongst NVF for GFA sub-grantees. C. Advocacy: • Persistent, 'old school' and multi-layered advocacy conducted. • Smart, tailor-made strategies employed for challenging political contexts. • Human impact of the Global Fund demonstrated. • Global and domestic resource mobilization agendas combined, and new approaches to ODA catalyzed. • Diverse and sustainable civil society movements built at different levels. • Counter-part provided to other Global Fund advocates and positions. • Advocacy mobilized around key international events. • Country-to-country peer pressure maximized, including to make an early pledge.
Advocacy outcomes and impact
• Contribution to a high proportion of key pledges to the 6th Replenishment. • Results particularly significant with consideration of global trends and political contexts. • Remaining questions about true target needed for a 'fully funded' Global Fund.

Conclusions

Based on the findings and analysis produced by the MTR of Phase 2, it can be concluded that the NVF for GFA continues to be an invaluable funding initiative. It is a unique mechanism that serves as a lifeline to some of the world's most important CSOs involved in global health and, specifically, advocacy on resource mobilisation for the Global Fund and responses to AIDS, TB and malaria. The NVF for GFA supports established CSOs – as well as newly emerging partners – to conduct ground-breaking advocacy that, in 2019, made an invaluable contribution to what the Global Fund described as an *"unprecedented show of global solidarity"*. The largest ever amount was raised for the Global Fund and for any multilateral health organization[18]. The funds will help to save 16 million lives and end the epidemics of AIDS, TB and malaria by 2030.

So far in Phase 2, the NVF for GFA has set priorities, allocated its full budget and achieved concrete outcomes and impact. This was all against the backdrop of a challenging environment for resource mobilization, global health and civil society. During the period, the NVF for GFA's strategy was

[18] *US$14 Billion to Step Up the Fight Against the Epidemics,* the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/specials/2019-10-09-global-fund-sixth-replenishment-conference/

appropriate, with three logical strategies and interventions (grant-making, network facilitation and advocacy) that added up to a comprehensive approach. In turn, the results for the three outcome areas reflected progress both internally (as a grant-making mechanism and network) and externally (in terms of advocacy results).

In broad terms, the NVF for GFA continues to operate as an effective grant-making and grant management initiative. However, the MTR noted a number of challenges – some of which were also highlighted in the MTR of Phase 1. These include the need to further clarify the roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders. They also include the need to streamline processes – notably for applications – that are unnecessarily complex and time-consuming. Attention is also needed to ensuring that some of the key value-adds of the NVF for GFA – such as to exchange and finesse advocacy strategies on resource mobilisation – are not lost amidst the significant day-to-day demands of operating a Fund. Any future actions should be accompanied by a realistic assessment of the capacity that is required (and accompanying financial investment), in particular of ICSS and its dual role as both the Technical Partner of the Fund and as the Global Secretariat of GFAN.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, key issues and conclusions of the MTR of Phase 2, a number of actions could be taken to strengthen the future work and impact of the NVF for GFA.

It is recommended that the NVF for GFA (notably the New Venture Fund and ICSS/GFAN) should:

Recommendation 1: Further clarify – and make transparent to all involved - the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders for the NVF for GFA and, in turn, reflect them in relevant structures and documented processes.

The NVF for GFA requires further clarification of the roles and responsibilities of its key stakeholders (an area that was also identified for action in the MTR of Phase 1). This would benefit both the effectiveness and efficiency of the Fund, and its transparency and accountability. Examples of areas for attention include clarification of the roles and responsibilities of:

- The New Venture Fund, such as in terms of whether its role is solely about the processes of grant-making and grant management (such as due diligence) or whether it also has any type of technical role (such as to ensure the quality of grants).
- ICSS and GFAN, such as in terms of clarifying the different expectations of a Technical Partner versus a global network, and, critically, making a realistic assessment of the capacity and resources required to perform both roles to a high standard.
- BMGF, in terms of clarifying an appropriate dual role as both donor and technical advisor that avoids any risk of conflict of interest.
- The Global Fund Secretariat, such as in terms of clarifying and maximizing the relationships between the Secretariat and NVF for GFA grantees (for example, to ensure the best informed, real-time and multi-stakeholder advocacy within an individual country, such as in the lead-up to a Replenishment Conference).

Recommendation 2: Review and streamline the NVF for GFA application process, and further clarify the meaning of 'lobbying' and its implications for the work of sub-grantees.

The NVF for GFA should review its application process and take steps to streamline it – in terms of reducing the number of steps involved and clarifying the relevant roles and

responsibilities of stakeholders. Consideration should be given to whether to introduce a formal application period rather than the current 'any time' process – with a set timeframe that applies to all stakeholders (sub-grantees, the New Venture Fund, ICSS, BMGF and the Global Fund). The overall aim should be to simplify and accelerate the application process – while maintaining its current value-adds (such as technical review from key stakeholders). Whatever the resulting structure, some flexibility should be maintained – to respond to changing circumstances and evolving contexts.

The review of the application process should also involve further clarification of the term 'lobbying' and the extent to which, in reality, applicants work does – or does not – present a challenge to that definition. A dialogue could be facilitated among NVF for GFA about practical ways in which they been able to conduct both advocacy and lobbying work, such as by securing funding for the latter from other donors.

Recommendation 3: Further strengthen the exchange of results and lessons amongst NVF for GFA stakeholders, including the exchange of real-time 'intel' on the positions and pledges of individual countries.

The NVF for GFA continues to serve as a unique and vital 'bank' of experiences, expertise and lessons about advocacy on resource mobilisation for the Global Fund and responses to HIV, TB and malaria. However, in Phase 2 – as in Phase 1 – it has not maximised the use of that 'bank' both amongst NVF for GFA sub-grantees and with external audiences. This has been particularly important in the lead-up to the Global Fund Replenishment Conference – when there is a need for quicker and simpler ways for relevant stakeholders to exchange their latest 'intelligence' on a country's position.

For Phase 3, a further knowledge management strategy is needed – one that is supported by adequate resources for ICSS/GFAN to fulfil it.

Recommendation 4: Continue with Phase 3 of the NVF for GFA – with a plan that maintains the current significant assets of the Fund, while providing a strategic response to the changing climate for global health, civil society and the Global Fund.

The NVF for GFA should plan for a Phase 3 with confidence and enthusiasm – knowing that it has a unique and vital place within the global health architecture for civil society.

The NVF for GFA should use a participatory process to develop a plan for Phase 3 that broadly continues the Fund as it currently operates, while addressing the recommendations made by this MTR. The plan should also be based on an up-to-date assessment of the current environment for global health, civil society and the Global Fund, combined with discussion and debate on selected areas for attention. Examples of the latter include:

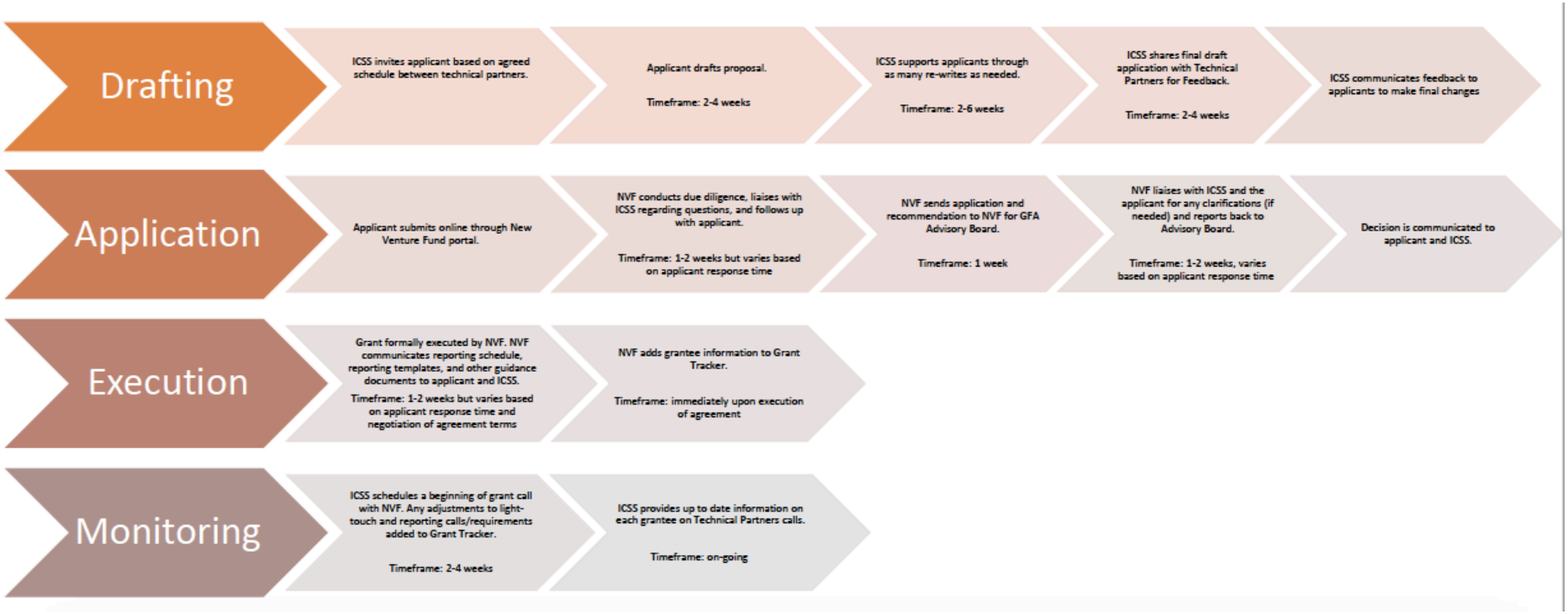
- Developing tailored grant-making and advocacy strategies to meet the socio-political and resource mobilization needs of specific contexts. An example may be countries in the Nordic region.
- Based on agreed priorities, discontinuing support to partners that are considered to have under-performed to date or that are in countries no longer considered priorities for the NVF for GFA portfolio.
- Selecting new countries and partners that are important for Global Fund resource mobilization and would enhance the NVF for GFA portfolio. An example may be Canada.

- Developing a specific sub-strategy for advocacy on domestic resource mobilization that is based on the lessons learned to date (such as by GFAN Asia-Pacific and GFAN Africa) and that – while recognizing the specificities of each country - draws a clear connection to global resource mobilization for the Global Fund and responses to the three diseases.
- Revisiting 'groupings' of NVF for GFA grantees and their potential to work as combined movements. An example is the GFAN 'family' – the GFAN Secretariat, GFAN Asia-Pacific and GFAN Africa – where clarity is required as to the extent to which the organizations should 'function as one' or be autonomous entities.
- Planning intensive advocacy around potential host countries for the 7th Replenishment – in recognition of the vital role of such countries in providing peer pressure and mobilizing other countries.
- Increasing the provision of emerging opportunity/challenge grants – to not only support additional opportunities for existing partners, but to 'experiment', such as with new markets and with CSOs from the non-health sector.

ANNEX 1: LIST OF INTERVIEWS

Interviewee	Organisation
NVF for GFA primary grantees:	
1. Molly Burchfield Joelle Luongo	New Venture Fund
2. Katy Kydd Wright Sive Stofile	International Civil Society Support (ICSS)
NVF for GFA sub-grantees:	
3. Jenny Vaughan Mike Podmore	STOPAIDS
4. Mille Herskind	AIDS Fondet
5. Khalil Elouardighi Jean Pasteur Camille Sarret	Coalition Internationale Sida (Coalition Plus)
6. Vanessa Lopez Maria Encinas	Salud por Derecho
7. Maria Grazia Panunzi Stefania Burbo	Associazione Donne per lo Sviluppo (AIDOS)
8. Arben Fetai Kasia Lemanska	Aidsfonds
9. Kaori Hirouchi Masaki Inaba	Africa Japan Forum
10. Peter Wiessner	Action Against AIDS
11. Rachel Ong Niluka Perera	Global Fund Advocates Network (GFAN) Asia-Pacific
12. Angela Muathe Rosemary Mburu	Global Fund Advocates Network (GFAN) Africa
13. Sonal Mehta	India HIV/AIDS Alliance
Key stakeholders for NVF for GFA:	
14. Edwige Fortier	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
15. Pauline Mazue Diane Stewart Linda Mafu	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

ANNEX 2: NVF for GFA APPLICATION PROCESS



ANNEX 3: NVF FOR GFA GRANTS

Grantee	Country/ region	Title and summary of project (as cited in grant agreement)	Expected impact (as cited in ToC)	Dates	Grant
Primary grants:					
1. New Venture Fund	-	(Hosting and management of NVF for GFA)	-	-	$210,00
2. ICSS	Global	**Title:** ***GFAN – Secretariat and Campaign Support*** **Summary:** ICSS/GFAN Secretariat plans to support civil society from both donor and implementing countries who advocate for a fully funded and effective Global Fund. The Global Fund was created in 2002 and has become the largest multilateral financier of health programmes for AIDS, TB and Malaria. Since 2006, ICSS has played a role in the coordination of civil society engagement in resource mobilization efforts for the Global Fund, which was formalized in the creation of the GFAN in 2011. GFAN currently brings together around 500 members from more than 250 organizations from 75 countries and aims to be a platform for information-sharing, joint strategizing and resource mobilization advocacy. GFAN was funded under the first Phase of the NVF for GFA.	A fully funded and effective Global Fund. (To be achieved through 3 outcome pathways and 3 strategies[19])	01.04.18 – 01.09.20	$1,130,000
Core sub-grants:					
3. Action Against AIDS	Germany	**Title:** ***Lobbying for a Fair German Contribution to the Global Fund*** **Summary:** For the upcoming Replenishment for the Global Fund, Action Against AIDS Germany plans together with its member organizations and partners to intensify its advocacy efforts for an early announcement of Germany's pledge in order to achieve a political and financial contribution of the German Government from €675 million up to €1.2 billion that reflects the country's self-assessed role as global health champion and its economic capacity. Part of the advocacy efforts will be achieved by strengthened cooperation and engagement with members of our network and advocacy partners, through capacity building and information sharing. Action Against AIDS - with its broad network including partners from civil society, NGOs, churches and HIV service organizations - is well positioned to take a leading role doing this. Enhanced efforts to increase awareness of the Global Fund in the media, the general population and among parliamentarians and other key decision makers in relevant ministries and committees will be key.	Increased and early announced contribution from Germany to the Global Fund from €675 million up to €1.2 billion (Through 3 outcome pathways and 3 strategies[20])	15.02.19 - 30.7.20	$110,000

[19] **Outcome pathways:** 1. Strengthened organizational systems and capacity; 2. Strengthened communications and advocacy capacity; and 3. Effective advocacy resulting in policy change. **Strategies:** 1. Network facilitation and support; 2. Advocacy and Campaigning; and 3. Placing the voices of those directly affected/impacted at the decision-making table.

[20] **Outcome pathways:** 1. Strengthened partnership, capacity and support of our network of members and non member organizations; 2. Increased awareness of the Global Funds key role among the general population and stakeholders; and 3. Strengthened support among politicians, members of parliament, involved ministries, chancellery and decision makers. **Strategies:** 1. Capacity building strategy: Strengthened partnership, capacity and support of our network of members and non-member organizations; 2. Communications strategy: Increased awareness of the Global Funds key role among the general population and stakeholders; and 3. Advocacy strategy: Strengthened support among politicians, members of parliament, involved ministries, chancellery and decision makers.

		The development of advocacy materials, strategy and briefing papers will be used to establish relationships with parliamentarians and decision-makers. An action plan towards the Replenishment will be developed. Conferences, workshops and other public events will be used to discuss the importance and unique and central role of the Global Fund under the umbrella of the UHC framework. Processes - such as the development of a national Global Health Strategy, the creation of the Global Health Hub, the accountability framework for the TB response, upcoming events such as the UN High Level Meeting on UHC, the G7 and G20 meetings as well as national and international HIV conferences and the German Council of the European Union - will strategically be used to position ourselves with our key messages to influence various German decision-maker focused discussions and raise awareness about the importance and key role of the Global Fund and the need for a fully funded Global Fund. A greater financial contribution from the German Government will certainly have its impact in terms of health outcome in disadvantaged countries.			
4. Africa Japan Forum	Japan	Title: *Sustaining Japan's Commitment to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as the Champion of the Global Fund* **Summary:** The Africa Japan Forum plans to strengthen its capacity and network for a coordinated and mobilised advocacy to sustain and possibly increase the Japanese Government contribution to the 6th Replenishment of the Global Fund. Furthermore, civil society will advocate for the Government of Japan to complete its commitment from the 5th Replenishment Cycle by the end of calendar year 2019. Civil society will use key high level opportunities including the UN High Level Meeting on TB (September 2018) and the Osaka G20 (2019), as well as use the Government of Japan's leadership, interest and concern on international initiatives and issues including TB and SDGs, to advocate for sustained and increased Japanese commitment to the Global Fund, global health and development.	The Government of Japan remains committed to the GF and increases/sustains its future pledge at higher level (To be achieved through 3 outcome pathways and 4 strategies[21])	01.07.18 – 30.06.20	$249,989
5. AIDS Fondet	Nordic – Denmark, Norway, and Sweden (Possibly also Iceland and Finland)	Title: *Continued Joint Nordic Initiative for Replenishment of GFATM* **Summary:** AIDS Fondet proposes to advance the Joint Nordic Initiative for GFATM to ensure renewed/increased pledges from Denmark, Norway and Sweden for GFATM in the 6th Replenishment as compared to the 5th Replenishment. This regional cooperation has proven successful and must continue. The network of Nordic Civil Society (CS) partners established during the previous project will be strengthened with capacity building and expanded. Thus we reinforce Nordic CS voices to speak up for GFATM in decision-making processes and affect donor decisions. The Nordic CS partners hold an extensive skill set relevant to GFATM, including HIV, TB and family planning. AIDS Fondet will be lead facilitator of all activities and manage the project in close cooperation with Global Fund Secretariat, GFAN and Friends of the Fund Europe (project partners).	Increased contributions from Denmark and Norway and sustained contributions from Sweden in 6th Global Fund Replenishment. (Through 3 outcome pathways and 3 strategies[22])	5.3.18 – 31.8.20	$334,990

[21] **Outcome pathways:** 1. Strengthened network and aligned voice of CSOs; 2. Explicit commitment made in Japan-led international initiatives on the importance of ATM and the Global Fund; and 3. Increased recognition on TB related issues and the importance of ending ATM to achieve SDGs by the government and Diet members. **Strategies:** 1. Building stronger network of Japanese CSOs working on ATM and UHC; 2. Building stronger international network of CSOs; 3. Building stronger network with the government, Diet and private sector on SDGs; and 4. Building/enhancing collaboration with youth and key population groups.

[22] **Outcome pathways:** 1. Based on strong CS presence, key influencers pick up on GFATM messages and share GFATM messages to engage their audience (including MPs and Government Agency Representatives); 2. Based on a strong CS presence, MPs become aware of the importance of GFATM and raise GFATM issues in decision-making forums and dialogues (including with

		Countries of focus will be Denmark, Norway and Sweden. We will explore opportunities in Finland and Iceland but this will remain unfounded and undertaken only if prioritised and additional funding is secured. The Nordic countries have traditions for regional cooperation formalised via the Nordic Council and at the 68th session of the Nordic Council, it was decided to establish a Nordic EU office. With the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) this is strengthened further and the adoption of a Nordic program for the 2030-agenda underpins the similarities in the Nordic principles for Official Development Assistance (ODA), i.e. leveraging human rights and the Nordic welfare system. Thus, we can apply peer pressure to achieve the project aim. However, paths of influence differ and we will also ensure a country-by-country approach. In this project, we strengthen this approach substantially as a Norwegian and Swedish CSO will receive sub-grants to support AIDS Fondet in the continuous national outreaches for GFATM.			
6. Aidsfonds	EU (Primary target: EU institutions. Secondary target: EU Member States and the African, Caribbean and Pacific group)	Title: *EU Champions the 6th Replenishment and Recognizes ODA and CS in Ensuring Successful Transitions* **Summary:** Stop AIDS Alliance plans to build on its work in the current NVF project in coordinating Brussels-based civil society actors and rallying them behind a joint strategy and shared messages on the Global Fund. This coalition will engage jointly the relevant institutions of the European Union (EU) and the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States with the objective of securing an early pledge of €500 million from the European Commission (EC) for 2020-2022, converting such a pledge as well as the remainder of the pledge from the 5th Replenishment into actual contributions. Additionally, Stop AIDS Alliance aims to ensure strategic engagement and recognition from the EC on the role of ODA and civil society in ensuring successful transitions from donor funding in middle-income countries.	Increased and early EC contribution to the 6th Replenishment of the Global Fund of €500 million converted into actual contributions and renewed support in EU policy of the relevance of ODA and the role of civil society in ensuring successful transitions in MICs. (Through 4 outcome pathways and 4 strategies)[23]	01.05.18 - 31.07.20	$160,000

Government Agency Representatives); and 3. Based on a strong CS presence, Government Agency Representatives become aware of the attention from CS on GFATM related funding decisions and raise GFATM issues in ODA and finance act discussions. **Strategies:** 1. Coordination: AIDS-Fondet facilitates the coordination of strategies and activities between Nordic CS partners, project partners and international CSOs; 2. Capacity building: AIDS-Fondet strengthens and expands the Nordic CSO network by providing strategy guidance for advocacy outreach and mapping of regional institutions; and 3. Communications: AIDS-Fondet supports delivery of strong GFATM messages and facilitates communication outreaches around key interventions and GFATM Replenishment.

[23] **Outcome pathways:** 1. Strong level of coordination and alignment among NGOs; 2. Building parliamentary support; 3. Building support from the EU Member States and the ACP Group of States; and 4. Making the case for sustainability and responsible transition. **Strategies:** 1. NGO sector coordination; 2. Building parliamentary support; 3. Building support from the EU Member States and the ACP Group of States; and 4. Making the case for sustainability and responsible transition.

7. **Associazione Donne per lo Sviluppo (AIDOS)**[24]	Italy	Title: *Ensuring Italy's Long-Term Support to the Global Fund and Global Health* **Summary:** The Osservatorio AiDS – Aids Diritti Salute – Italian Network on Aids, Rights and Health (hereafter Osservatorio), a network of 11 Italian and international CSOs committed to fighting HIV/AIDS and promoting the right to health with a gender approach based in Rome, plans to implement a project focused on the commitment of Italy to the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria in partner countries and to the Global Fund, in connection with the need to build resilient and sustainable systems for health. The project objectives are to ensure Italy: 1. Re-confirms ODA for health and the Global Fund as priorities in its three-year programming and policy documents on development cooperation; 2. Re-commits its support to the Global Fund; 3. Maintains at least its current level of contribution and possibly increases it at the 6th Global Fund Replenishment conference. Such objectives will be reached by: 1. Well positioning the Osservatorio in the new Italian framework (resulting from: i. general election held on 4th March 2018 and ii. the implementation of the 2030 Agenda); 2. Continuing mobilizing the Osservatorio members and developing new synergies with other networks/coalitions both in Italy and abroad; 3. Developing and implementing a new integrated strategy based on advocacy, policy/analysis and communication.	Italy confirms long-term support to the fight against epidemics/ RSSH, recommitting its involvement in the Global Fund and maintaining at least the current level of contribution, possibly increasing it for the 6th Global Fund Replenishment conference (Through 6 outcome pathways and 3 strategies)[25]	01.05.18 – 15.08.20	$334,949
8. **Coalition Internationale Sida (Coalition Plus)**	France (Indirectly - Portugal, Switzerland and Québec)	Title: *Incentivize the French President to Support the Global Fund 6th Replenishment* **Summary:** This project aims to incentivize the French President to top up the financial contribution to the Global Fund. To do so, Coalition Plus and its French member organization AIDES plan to implement activities in three main areas: media work, grassroots mobilization and policy dialogue. Media is a key leverage to generate political interest from the President. Grassroots mobilization feeds in media stories and creates an incentive for decision-makers to respond to their constituencies. Policy work is necessary in order to feed in media strategies, grassroots mobilization and direct dialogue with decision-makers.	Contribution of France to the Global Fund increases again in 2019 (Through 3 outcome pathways and 3 strategies[26])	19.02.18 – 31.08.18	$280,000

[24] AIDOS, a member of the Osservatorio Steering Committee, submitted the project on behalf of the Osservatorio.

[25] **Outcome pathways:** 1. The Osservatorio is well positioned in the new Italian context; 2. Shared advocacy and communication activities with national and international actors; 3. Selected key Global Fund partner countries engaged; 4. Selected key donors community countries engaged; 5. Global Fund/Resilient Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH) perception improved; and 6. Global health and the Global Fund are priorities for Italy's development cooperation system as political opportunity for a long-term investment in the Global Fund. **Strategies:** 1. Strengthening the ability of the Osservatorio to influence key stakeholders in the new Italian context resulting from the general election held in March 2018 and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (April - December 2018); 2. Partnership: to continue mobilizing the Osservatorio members and to develop new synergies with other CSOs both in Italy and abroad (from May 2018 to the end of the project, with a strategy refresh every year); and 3. Integrated advocacy strategy: to develop and implement a new integrated advocacy, policy & analysis and communication strategy (from May 2018 to the end of the project, with a strategy refresh every year).

[26] **Outcome pathways:** 1. Media awareness on the GF and global AIDS increases; 2. Key staff & influencers are informed on global AIDS gaps and GF successes; and 3. Grassroots involvement and ownership on global AIDS and the GF increases. **Strategies:** 1. Media capacity; 2. Policy capacity; and 3. Grassroots capacity.

9. GFAN Africa	Africa (In particular, Cameroon, Kenya, Senegal and Tanzania)	**Title:** ***Advocacy for a Successful 6th Replenishment of the Global Fund and Increased Domestic Investments*** **Summary:** GFAN Africa will work with country and regional teams comprising of civil societies and communities to advocate for Global Fund resource mobilization and domestic investments in health as per the 6th Replenishment investment case. We shall engage policymakers to educate them on the importance of the Global Fund and domestic investments. This project will not include any lobbying activities.	Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal and Cameroon make progress towards achieving 5% of GDP for health; honor their co-financing obligation as contribution to $ 46 billion in domestic investments by implementing countries. Kenya and Tanzania make solidarity pledges to the Global Fund in the 6th . (Through 3 outcome pathways and 3 strategies[27])	13.09.19 - 31.08.19	$100,000
10. GFAN -Pacific	Asia-Pacific (including Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Pacifics and Vietnam) / global	**Title:** *GFAN Advocacy for Increased Resources for HIV, TB and Malaria* **Summary:** GFAN AP plans to prioritize coordination and activities in the Asia-Pacific region in the areas of UHC leading up to and beyond the UHC HLM, G20 and related structures/mechanisms such as the C20 and CSEM/UHC2030, strengthening community responses across the three diseases, supporting national partners (in both donor and implementing countries), mobilizing and supporting communities and civil society advocacy for a fully funded Sixth Global Fund Replenishment, and increasing/continuing support for identified partners for increased efforts on domestic resource mobilization towards health and the three diseases. With additional funding, GFAN AP plans to continue and focus on work towards donor countries, following the #lovemoregivemore campaign with a worldwide campaign to culminate efforts towards donors, and include the private sector and foundations in this phase. GFAN AP will also work closely with country partners in identifying high-level champions for the Global Fund in the Asia-Pacific region, such as Vietnam, India, Pacifics and Cambodia, working closely with the Global Fund Secretariat. GFAN AP will also engage in the UN High Level Political Forum in showcasing the value-add of the Global Fund and the need for a full Replenishment with associated SDGs.	Sustained and strategic financing of HIV, TB and malaria responses in the --Pacific region (Through 3 outcome pathways and 4 strategies[28])	12.08.19 – 31.8.20	$100,000

[27] **Outcome pathways:** 1. Better evidence and tools for advocacy; 2. Enhanced civil society capacity for advocacy; and 3. Strengthened mobilization, coordination, common messaging. **Strategies:** 1. Better evidence and tools for advocacy; 2. Enhanced civil society capacity for advocacy; and 3. Strengthened mobilization, coordination, common messaging.

[28] **Outcome pathways:** 1: Increased domestic investments for AIDS, TB and malaria responses in the Asia Pacific region; 2: Increased contributions from donors in the Asia-Pacific region to the Global Fund; and 3: Increased community mobilisation and advocacy capacity for HIV, TB and malaria financing. **Strategies:** 1. Coordination of civil society partners; 2. Communications for effective advocacy; 3. Strengthening the advocacy base; and 4. Focus work in target countries

11. Salud Por Derecho	Spain	Title: *Spain Returns to be a Donor for the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria.* **Summary:** Salud por Derecho will work to ensure that Spain returns to be a significant donor for the Global Fund. Based on the non-binding proposal agreed by all political groups at the Parliament that includes the contribution of 100 million Euros for three years, we will pursue an increasing contributions scheme starting in 2018-2019. Our strategy will include tailored advocacy work with the Spanish government, Parliament and political parties and communication and awareness-raising. The 2018 AIDS conference, UNHLM on TB, Sixth Replenishment and Spanish general elections will be some of the key moments.	Spain returns to be a significant donor for the Global Fund (Through 3 outcome pathways and 3 strategies[29])	23.04.18 – 15.09.20	$315,000
12. STOPAIDS	UK	Title: *Towards a Fully Funded and Effective Global Fund* **Summary:** STOPAIDS will seek to ensure that the UK maintains or makes an increase on its existing pledge of £1.1 billion to the Global Fund by directly engaging with key government decision-makers, working closely with and building the capacity of parliamentarians and increasing public awareness and direct public voice on the Global Fund. Going beyond Replenishment, STOPAIDS will also seek to improve the impact of the Global Fund by influencing the UK government's position on the Global Fund to align with civil society positions. To achieve these, STOPAIDS will convene UK stakeholders interested in the three diseases in order to undertake these activities collaboratively.	The UK at least maintains its commitment of £1.1 billion to the Global Fund and supports UK civil society policy positions on improving Global Fund impact (Through 3 outcome pathways and 3 strategies[30])	05.01.18 – 15.09.20	$400,012

[29] **Outcome pathways:** 1. Advocacy work with the Spanish government, Parliament and political parties running for elections; 2. Communication and media work; and 3. Identifying new champions. **Strategies:** 1. Advocacy work with the Spanish government, Parliament and political parties running for elections; 2. Communication and media work; and 3. Identifying new champions.

[30] **Outcome pathways:** 1. UK maintains/increases Replenishment in 2019; 2. Sustainable UK network supporting ATM and longer-term GF advocacy; and 3. UK government doesn't oppose civil society delegation positions on the GF Board and includes civil society priority positions in UK government statements in key international events such as the TB HLM; we successful include GF-relevant civil society policy positions in the outcome documents of key international events such as the TB HLM. **Strategies:** 1. Engaging Decision-Makers; 2. Mobilising Influence; and 3. Developing evidence-based positions.

Emerging opportunity/challenge sub-grants:					
13. India HIV/AIDS Alliance	India	**Title:** ***Building Communities and Civil Society Support and Advocacy Around the Hosting of the 6th Replenishment Preparatory Meeting in India (New Delhi)*** **Summary:** As the first time a Replenishment meeting is being held in an implementing country, this project aims to increase Indian communities and civil society engagement in the formal Replenishment events by creating a welcoming atmosphere for the event in a country that has shown recent leadership but that still faces difficulties funding programs and support for people living with and affected by HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, and in particular key and vulnerable communities. This project aims to create a positive atmosphere for the Preparatory meeting through a series of communities and civil society meetings, targeted media outreach and engaging with global civil society around the Preparatory Meeting (most likely a response to the Investment Case from civil society), while working to secure an increase in the pledge of the India Government to the Global Fund, as well as increase in domestic investments for the 3 diseases through the Indian Government 2019 budget process.	To expand the advocacy base of Global Fund advocates to create more cohesive and, effective advocacy for the Global Fund and domestic sustainable financing for the 3 diseases specifically, and health generally as well as to have generally supportive communities and civil society voices around the Preparatory Meeting. (Through 3 impact streams and 2 strategies[31])	05.01.19 – 31.07.19	$81,500
14. Africa Insight	South Korea	**Title:** ***Target for Stakeholders and Alliance Building*** **Summary:** Korean Advocates for Global Health (KAGH) will incorporate customized strategies that target key stakeholders and alliance building to increase Korea's contribution to the Global Fund. The goal of this project is to leverage a stepped-up effort from the Korean government to increase its role in the global health sector. The specific objective is that the Korean government increases its contribution to the Global Fund from $12 million to $24 million for the 6th Replenishment conference. The key stakeholders who recognized the performance and efficiency of the Global Fund will reaffirm the importance of contributing more to the Fund. The KAGH conducted a policy analysis as part of the NVF Phase 1 project last year. One of the most significant portions of the research was finding adequate rationales for the optimal contribution size of Korea to the Global Fund. We questioned the optimal level of the Korean government's contribution size to the Global Fund by using the Delphi method, and the average response was $37 million annually.	Contribution from Korea to the Global Fund increases from $ 12 million to $ 24 million (Through 4 outcome pathways and 4 strategies[32])	4.4.19 – 31.12.19	$115,000

[31] **Impact streams:** 1. Creating a robust and supportive (if still critical) local community and civil society and ahead of the Preparatory Meeting; 2. Advocacy to increase the Indian Government pledge to the Global Fund for the 6th Replenishment; and 3. Advocacy to increase the Indian governments domestic resource allocations to the 3 diseases in-line with the leadership role it has taken in TB (2017) and in hosting the Global Fund preparatory meeting. **Strategies:** 1. Create an informed and supportive advocacy base for Global Fund and ATM domestic resource mobilization; and 2. Maximizing India's Role as Preparatory Meeting host to encourage a pledge to the Global Fund and increase India's investments in ATM.

[32] **Outcome pathways:** 1. KAGH's Capacity Building; 2. Building Parliamentary Support; 3. Alliance Building with Civil Society Organization; and 4. Communication and Media Outreach.
Strategies: 1. KAGH's Capacity Building; 2. Building Parliamentary Support; 3. Alliance Building with Civil Society Organizations; and 4. Media Outreach.

		Furthermore, from the survey conducted at the press conference on September 5, 2017, the respondents chose a set of rationales indicating why Korea should increase its contribution to the Global Fund, drawing the targeted number of annual $37 million as the appropriate contribution size to the Global Fund. We set this annual $37 million as the ultimate goal of our advocacy activities. For the 6th Replenishment conference, the targeted amount of the pledge is $24 million, followed by $ 45 million for the 7th Replenishment conference. Additionally, the KAGH identified four groups of stakeholders - from the parliament, the government, civil society, and the media – which are influential in the multilateral ODA policy of the health area. Most of them were aware of the existence of the Global Fund, yet they lacked the knowledge of its efficiency and performance, as well as the optimal level of GF contribution. Accordingly, our strategies are built based on the factors that affect the contribution to the Global Fund. The four key strategies are: 1. Capacity building of the KAGH; 2; Building parliamentary support; 3. CSO alliance building; and 4. Media outreach. Successful implementations of these goals will lead to the achievement of our outcome: increasing Korea's contribution to the Global Fund for the 6th Replenishment.			
15. Coalition Internationale Sida (**Coalition Plus)**	France	Title: *CPLUS 2019 GFRC Communications Surge* **Summary:** In 2019, we must work to maximise: A. France's engagement of other donors towards increasing their pledges; and B. France's own pledge. Part of achieving this is to i. maximise the political incentives for the President and his people to prioritise the Replenishment through 2019 (spend a lot of time and effort on helping make the Replenishment a success); and ii. maximise the political stakes around the Global Fund Replenishment Conference, including its visibility from the media and general public. With these goals in mind, Coalition Plus has put together a 'surge' campaign for 2019, where we redouble our advocacy efforts to respond to the opportunity of the Global Fund Replenishment Conference being in France, our top territory….. The core of this top-up request is to help pay for increased communication and mobilisation activities, aimed at influencing the French President and the people around him, by raising the stakes…… In addition to these goals in France, Coalition Plus also wants to use the 2019 Replenishment campaign to click our other member organizations in high income countries (Canada/Quebec, Switzerland and Portugal) to become full-fledged Global Fund advocates and to put pressure on their own country (these members, being smaller than our French member, having until now largely limited their Global Fund engagement to being part of Coalition Plus).	Our primary goal targets France: to increase the incentive for President Macron and his staff/Cabinet to: A. expend diplomatic and communications efforts driving other donors to increase their pledge; and B. increase France's pledge…. Our secondary goal targets the other high-income countries besides France where we have member organizations: Canada/Quebec, Switzerland and Portugal. (Through 3 main strategies and 5 interventions)[33]	26.4.19 – 31.10.19	$129,982

[33] **Strategies** for France: ad campaign; grassroots mobilisation; and enlistment of intermediary political influencers. **Strategies** for other high-income countries: 1.To get the Parliament to send signals supporting an increased GF pledge. **Interventions:** 1. Increased advocacy work, including two institutional events; 2. Increased grassroots mobilization; 3. Increased media work; 4. Increased communications work; and 5. Increased concrete participation in national GF advocacy activities.

16. STOPAIDS	UK	Title: *UK Global Fund Speak Tour 2019* **Summary:** STOPAIDS will work with Youth Stop AIDS to run a Speaker Tour plan that will mobilize both public and decision-maker support for increased Global Fund Replenishment contributions and HIV funding from the UK, and will share the experiences of young people from the Global South and UK of living with HIV and sensitize our targeted stakeholders about the need to step up the fight to end AIDS. STOPAIDS will utilize its position as Chair of the UK Global Fund Replenishment Working Group to ensure the Speaker Tour coincides strategically with Working Group activities including our Parliamentary Debate and Parliamentary Reception, both to be held in June 2019 following the Tour in May and work to ensure there is a positive and welcoming environment created for a strong and ambitious UK pledge. The Tour events will: increase people's awareness of the challenges of living with HIV; identify what can be done to respond to this global challenge through the Global Fund; and provide campaigning activities at each tour event for constituents to engage political influencers and decision makers (Parliamentarians) to build their awareness of the importance of the Global Fund and ask them to support the UK civil society asks; noting that the Tour activities will not constitute lobbying because the Parliamentarians we will be engaging don't have direct decision-making power over funding decisions (in the UK we have the 0.7% of GNI target to be spent on overseas development assistance which is enshrined in law) and Department for International Development civil servants and ministers who we will also engage with who do decide on the final UK pledge amount do not do so through a legislative process.	We want to ensure that the UK increase their contribution to the Global Fund through the upcoming 6th Replenishment, being held on 10 October 2019. We aim to do this by complementing our existing insider advocacy towards decision-makers (parliamentarians in the UK) and other key stakeholders (e.g. civil servants) with youth campaigning and public engagement to demonstrate significant public and parliamentary support for an increased Global Fund Replenishment and HIV funding. (Through 5 strategies and 3 interventions)[34]	31.3.19 – 30.11.19	$71,582

[34] **Strategies:** 1. Public awareness raising; 2. Mobilising new champions: youth, public and media; 3. Engaging decision-makers: Political advocacy strategy; 4. Building strength: Engaging CSOs and partners; and 5. Media strategy. **Interventions:** 1. Speaker tour; 2. Wider mobilization; and 3. Media engagement.

	US	Title: *International Global Fund Speaker Tour 2019* **Summary:** Health GAP and the Student Global AIDS Campaign have planned public education efforts targeting students and young people about the potential impact of increased support for the Global Fund in the effort to defeat HIV globally. We will do this by organizing a US Speaker Tour, which will share the experiences of young people from the global South, UK and US living with HIV. The Tour events will: educate young people of the challenges of living with HIV, link young people in the US with activists from South Africa, Uganda and the UK, identify what can be done to respond to this global challenge through the Global Fund and PEPFAR, provide opportunities for education at each tour event for elected officials (members of Congress) about the global AIDS crisis, to build awareness in young people of the importance of the Global Fund and PEPFAR, and connect young people from around the world in a campaign to end the AIDS pandemic by 2030.	We will use public education efforts to work to ensure that US leaders understand the positive impact that will be created for people living with or at risk of HIV around the world as a result of increasing the US support for the Global Fund and for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). We aim to do this using advocacy with a youth-focused educational and awareness raising campaign across the U.S about global AIDS and the role of US in achieving the end of the AIDS pandemic. (Through 3 strategies and 3 interventions)[35]		

[35] **Strategies:** 1. Strengthening capacity of young people living with HIV; 2. Raise awareness among young people in the US to strengthen advocacy for a stronger US role in ending the global AIDS pandemic; and 3. Public education and advocacy. **Interventions** include: 1. Sharing stories from young people who are directly impacted by HIV; 2. Raising the awareness of student activists regarding the global AIDS crisis; and 3. Building their capacity for advocacy through tactics such as creating videos of their personal stories that can be shared and would be useful for further awareness raising.

17. **Africa Japan Forum**	Japan	Title: *Maximizing G20/C20 Opportunities for 'Sustaining Japan's Commitment to Global Fund as a Champion* **Summary:** Africa Japan Forum plans to 1. hold 'C20Health Summit' prior to C20 main event to spread the message from C20 Global Health Working Group and the importance of GF; 2. organize G20 Osaka Civil Society Health Summit; 3. express civil society's voice on the result of the Replenishment at G20 Health Minister Meeting Side Event in October; and 4. enhance capacity of GF advocacy through enhanced information dissemination and support of committed and potential advocates. Africa Japan Forum will be working closely with GFAN and its allies to create the momentum to G20 and 6th Replenishment of Global Fund.	The G20 governments recognize that Global Fund is essential to achieve SDGs Goal 3 and UHC in particular, and they agree to support successful 6th Replenishment of Global Fund. The Government of Japan increases/sustains its pledge for the 6th Replenishment and remains committed to the Global Fund beyond the Replenishment. (Through 3 strategies and 4 interventions)[36]	18.3.19 – 30.11.19	$70,000

[36] **Strategies:** 1. To work with UHC advocates through CSEM, GFAN allies and other mechanisms to make sure the link between UHC and GF is inseparable and, toward GoJ, …. to make the GoJ recognize that commitment to Global Fund will convey the message to the world that GoJ is dedicated to UHC and vice versa through various opportunities. 2. To make sure that communities directly affected by the three diseases are involved and visible in the G20 dialogue; 3. To build capacity of GF advocacy work regarding with G20. **Interventions:** 1. C20 in April; 2. G20 Osaka Summit in June; 3. G20 Health Minister Meeting in October; and 4. Capacity building of GF advocacy work.