

Appendix 5

Overview of GHI Funding Dispersal

Overview of GFATM funding dispersal		
Details of grant funding	Length of funding cycle	Decision process for funding
<p>Country allocations are the main source of funding and are primarily operationalized with input-based financing for grants. A small percentage of allocations are operationalized through joint investments with other financing partners (including multilateral development banks) and/or using payment for results modalities.</p> <p>The country allocations are complemented by catalytic investments - a limited portion of available funding set aside for programs and activities that are essential to achieve the aims of the Global Fund Strategy and partner global plans, but not adequately addressed through country allocations alone.</p> <p>A register of Unfunded Quality Demand is also maintained with unfunded, technically-sound interventions that can be financed through the grant cycle if additional resources become available, for example from the private sector or debt swaps.</p>	<p>Grant application period is 6-9 months, and a 3-year grant implementation period.</p>	<p>The amount of funding allocated to each country is determined by the "Allocation Methodology". The Methodology aims to 1) maximize the impact of Global Fund resources to prevent, treat and care for people affected by HIV, TB and malaria, and to build resilient and sustainable systems for health, 2) align Global Fund financing with highest disease burden and lowest economic capacity, and address needs of key and vulnerable populations disproportionately affected by the three diseases, and 3) ensure predictability, flexibility and simplicity of the funding approach.</p> <p>The allocation formula distributes funding to each country's eligible disease components in line with its disease burden as a share of the total disease burden of all Global Fund-eligible countries and accounts for country economic capacity. To produce the final country allocations, amounts are refined through a qualitative adjustment process that aims to account for key epidemiological, programmatic and other country contextual factors that either cannot be considered formulaically or are not fully represented in the allocation formula.</p> <p>Funding amounts for country allocations are communicated to countries in Allocation Letters, which also describe co-financing requirements to access the full allocation amount as well as requirements and considerations related to the focus of the applications. Countries develop their funding request through a nationally owned and inclusive process that engages a broad range of stakeholders, referred to as "Country Dialogue", led by Country Coordinating Mechanisms. These funding requests are assessed by an independent Technical Review Panel before final grant review by the Grant Approvals Committee. The Global Fund Board approves grants before funding is disbursed.</p>

Overview of Gavi funding dispersal		
Details of grant funding	Length of funding cycle	Decision process for funding
<p>Gavi eligible countries receive three major types of support :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Vaccines Support (NVS): Co-financing for procurement of vaccines • Health Systems & Immunisation Strengthening (HSIS): This includes Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) grants, Equity Accelerator Funding (EAF), Cold Chain Equipment Optimisation Platform (CCEOP) support, Vaccine Introduction Grants (VIGs) and operational cost grants for campaigns • Technical support: This is primarily Targeted Country Assistance (TCA) at country level but also includes Foundational Support (primarily to WHO and UNICEF) for key functions at regional and global level and strategic focus area (SFA) investments to develop global goods, test new innovations and learn. 	<p>Approximately 1 year to grant approval, with 5-year funding cycles.</p>	<p>Gavi provides vaccine support for the full target population of each country with country co-financing determined based on their GNI per capita as laid out in the co-financing policy.</p> <p>HSIS and TCA support are primarily allocated using a formula comprising four equally weighted parameters – the number of zero-dose children (children not receiving a first dose of DTP-containing vaccine), the number of under-immunized children (children not receiving a third dose of DTP-containing vaccine), the birth cohort and GNI per capita – as a proxy for countries' target population, health system strength, equity gaps, and ability to pay.</p> <p>There are separate formulas for calculating VIGs and operational cost grants. These formulas are approved by the Board in the health systems funding policy.</p>

Overview of GFF funding dispersal		
Details of grant funding	Length of funding cycle	Decision process for funding
<p>First, government leadership confirms a) they have or plan to establish a country platform for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition (RMNCAH-N), comprising stakeholders such as health and finance ministries, civil society, youth, and the private sector; b) their willingness to commit IDA resources to health and increase their own health budgets.</p> <p>Then, each GFF partner country develops a costed national plan (or investment case) that lays out its priorities and strategies for improving women, children and adolescent health, and serves as a roadmap to target the most cost-effective interventions, implement the necessary policy and system reforms, and align external support on the pathway to sustainability. The GFF aims to increase the alignment and coordination around health investments in countries by encouraging joint donor and other stakeholder support for the investment case.</p> <p>Through the plan – for which technical assistance is offered – countries can enable greater coordination, alignment and pooling of resources, including from domestic budgets, bilateral and multilateral assistance, foundations, and the private sector – leading to greater efficiency and impact.</p> <p>Finally, once the plan is completed, countries can access GFF grants as part of World Bank-financed projects for scaling up access to services, health system reforms, and boosting domestic resource mobilization and efficiency.</p> <p>The GFF provides on-system and on-budget grant financing – meaning it is channeled through treasury, involves coworking between the ministries of finance and</p>	<p>Country-dependent.</p> <p>On average, 5 years.</p>	<p>Countries own the GFF process. with a wide set of stakeholders coming together under government leadership to identify the results they want to achieve and ultimately to provide the financing to achieve them.</p> <p>With the GFF technical assistance and all the stakeholders' contribution, the investment case is therefore built on a foundation of analysis of the country's health financing system and its functions: resource mobilization, pooling, allocation, and service purchasing. Depending on the country context, notably what analytical work has already been carried out in recent years, the preparation of the investment case could include different assessments, such as health financing systems assessments, fiscal space analysis, public expenditure reviews, efficiency analysis, and costing.</p> <p>The GFF uses 'country platforms' to coordinate their grants. The platforms are driven by national government, and include bilateral and multilateral agencies, CSOs, youth, the private sector, and a country-based national GFF Liaison Officer.</p> <p>The country platform, which is led by the ministry of health, makes the decision in terms of funding dispersal at country-level, based on the investment case.</p>

health, and becomes part of the government's ongoing health budget and planning, bolstering country ownership and management of health. The governments are the only recipients and implementors.		
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Overview of Unitaid funding dispersal		
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<p>Open calls for proposals reviewed by an independent Proposal Review Committee (PRC) comprised of technical experts.</p> <p>Funding is used to accelerate the introduction of new health products critical for the global response and to create systemic conditions for sustainable equitable access in low and middle-income countries.</p> <p>Grants are channelled through project implementers (e.g. NGOs, research institutions and universities).</p>	Project dependent	<p>Both the Secretariat and the PRC analyze the proposals and discuss their respective point of views during a Joint Review Committee to elaborate a joint recommendation that is submitted for Board approval (Go-Ahead step).</p> <p>Once the Go-ahead step is accomplished, the project is developed by the grantee in collaboration with the Secretariat. The final project is reviewed by the PRC and submitted to the Board for final approval.</p>

Overview of FIND funding dispersal		
Details of grant funding	Length of funding cycle	Decision Process for funding
<p>FIND supports partners after a meticulous review process. After initial approval, the support can be in various forms including technical assistance, provision of specimens, feasibility, evaluation and operations research studies.</p> <p>If an applicant passes the 2nd Analysis step, a Partnership Opportunity will form that may lead to an approved Project within the FIND portfolio and eligible to receive technical and financial support from FIND.</p>	<p>Project-dependent and renewable. Long term partners as well as one-off projects are executed with an intention for longer term relations.</p>	<p>There are two pathways for support of product development: Active through Technology landscape assessment and/or request for proposal (RFP); and Passive, through External parties, as well as any FIND staff or consultants, who identify promising Partnership Opportunities. A technology and partner selection guide is used to assess the potential partners.</p> <p>Two analysis phases exist. 1st Pass Analysis will evaluate the Partnership Opportunity based on Cost, Analytical and system performance (actual or projected), Usability, Fit with FIND strategy, and Probability of success. The 2nd Pass Analysis will include Updated technology status and performance data, a detailed assessment of the product or technology concept, a detailed risk assessment, a partner due diligence (financial, management team, track record), an assessment of the level of partner commitment to Global Access principles, and a detailed assessment of fit with FIND's portfolio and strategy.</p> <p>A final review is conducted by a Scientific Advisory Committee.</p>

Overview of CEPI funding dispersal		
Details of grant funding	Length of funding cycle	Decision Process for funding
CEPI announces Calls for Proposals to identify partners and supports research and development of a diverse portfolio of vaccine candidates based on a range of vaccine approaches.	Project dependent	<p>There are specific review processes for each Call for Proposal announced on CEPI's website. Usually, these requirements are categorised in the following areas: track record, scientific capacity, logistical capacity, embedment in regional ecosystem, and emergency evidence generation readiness of the potential partner.</p> <p>These calls are generally open, and they may make particular efforts to raise awareness in LMICs.</p> <p>There may be instances where potential grant recipients or programs may be exceptionally unique or strategic such that instead of the standard CfP process, it will fall under the strategic partnerships framework and governance.</p>