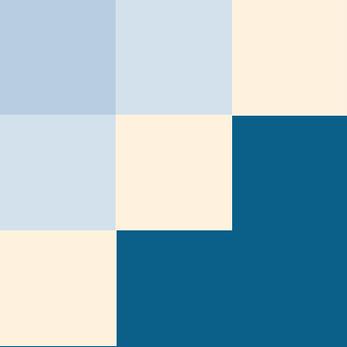




THE GLOBAL FUND 2020-2022 ALLOCATION CYCLE:

WHAT IS ESSENTIAL TO KNOW
AND IS THERE A PLACE FOR CIVIL
SOCIETY AND COMMUNITIES?



Acknowledgements

Brochure "The Global Fund 2020-2022 Allocation Cycle: what is essential to know and is there a place for civil society and communities?"

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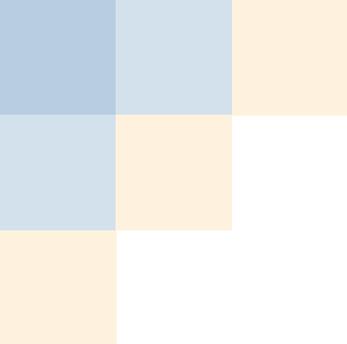
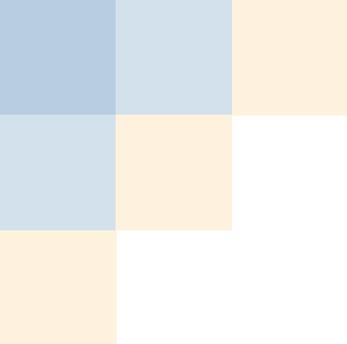


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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CCM	Country Coordination Mechanism
CSO	Civil society organization
CRG	Community, Rights, and Gender
EPA	Eligibility and Performance Assessment
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
iLearn	The Global Fund e-course on the funding cycle and processes, CCM, and ongoing Country Dialogue
HMIS	Health management Information systems
Non-CCM	Non-Country Coordinating Mechanism
PR	Principal recipients
RCM	Regional Coordinating Mechanism
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RSSR	Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH)
PAAR	Prioritized Above Allocation Request
SI	Strategic Initiative
SR	Sub-recipients
TA	Technical assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TGF	Global Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITIONS

We considered it necessary to point out the definitions of all the terms used in the text. The following definitions have been reworded to make them easier to understand.

Allocation Formula - a special formula the Global Fund is using to define the total sum of country allocations ([the Description of the 2020-2022 Allocation Methodology](#)).

Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) - a national coordinating committee which consisting of stakeholders from various sectors (Civil Society, ministries, and authorities, people affected by TB and HIV) to draft the request for funding to the Global Fund, to come to terms with the Principal Recipient of the grant, monitor its implementation, request changes of the grant content if needed, and ensure the sustainability of financing and activities between different health programs and organizations in the country after the end of the grant (see [Country Coordinating Mechanism Policy Including Principles and Requirements](#)).

Country Dialogue - an inclusive ongoing consultation with all diverse in-country partners, including civil society and people affected by TB, and/or HIV/AIDS and/or malaria, which are involved in the drafting of and consulting the grant proposal and the implementation of the grant in the country.

Country funding - the most common type of funding where one country is submitting funding application drafted by the country's coordination Mechanism to the Global Fund.

Eligibility and Performance Assessment (EPA) - a management/assessment tool used by the Global Fund that helps to assess [Country Coordination Mechanisms \(CCM\)](#) and **Regional Coordination Mechanisms (RCM)** strengths and weaknesses, and to improve their performance based on the assessment results (see [Super Light Modality of the CCM Eligibility and Performance Assessment](#)).

Eligibility List - The list of countries The Global Fund considers eligible for funding by a different component (HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria) separately based on two criteria - income classification of country, and disease burden.

The Global Fund - (in short, The Global Fund) - is an international organization established in 2002 aimed to invest in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria prevention, treatment, and care programs around 100 countries eligible for finding. More information can be found from the [Global Fund official webpage](#).

Local Fund Agent - An independent organization that collaborates closely with the Country Team at the Global Fund Secretariat to assess the capacity of a nominated Principal Recipient, to monitor and evaluate activities implemented within the grant, review the progress of grant, and monitor the usage of funds.

Multi-country funding /multi-country approaches - the type of catalytic investment for critical, pre-defined strategic priorities in specific geographic regions.

Principal Recipients (PR) - an organization selected throughout a transparent process by the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM), which is responsible for the implementation, monitoring, financial management, procurement, and technical coordination of the grant of Global Fund (see the [Guidelines on Implementers of Global Fund Grants](#)).



Sub-Recipients (SRs) - an organization selected throughout a transparent process and supervised by the Principal Recipients (PR) which are responsible for the implementation of the grant activities funded by the Global Fund (see the [Guidelines on Implementers of Global Fund Grants](#)).

Strategic initiatives - the type of catalytic investment aimed to improve programs, strengthen systems and catalyze innovation and deal with emergency responses and the implementation of new technologies (see [2020-2022 Strategic Initiatives](#)).

Sustainability - the ability to maintain and scale up service coverage in the country to respond rightly to the epidemiological situation, maintain the proper response of a public health problem, and support activities and interventions aimed at the elimination of HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria even in the case when the Global Fund and other donors do not provide financing it (see [The Global Fund Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy](#)).

Transition - the mechanism by which a country, or a country-component, moves from the Global Fund support towards full state funding to implement and scale up its health programs independently without the financial aid from the Global Fund (see [The Global Fund Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy](#)).

1. GLOBAL FUND

Global Fund (in short, the Global Fund, TGF) raises funds and makes investments to end the epidemic of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria worldwide using an innovative and constantly evolving partnership-based funding model.

The **Global Fund partnership model** comprises five steps as follow:

- 1) The Global Fund raises funds from various donors (donor governments, the private sector, private foundations, innovative financing initiatives etc.).
- 2) **Country Coordination Mechanism**, consisting of various stakeholders involved drafting of funding request and apply for funding from the Global Fund.
- 3) Independent panel of the expert of the Global Fund (called the **Technical Review Panel**) revises grant request and if the review is positive, the funding request is reviewed and approves it the **Board of Global Fund**.
- 4) The country receives funding from the Global Fund and implements this grant program via trustful in-country stakeholders.
- 5) The **Local Fund Agent** of the grant in-country is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of grant activities, and the usage of funds, and the Global Fund is doing independent audits and investigations to be sure that funds allocated are used rightly.

The TGF funding model includes **the Global Fund and its private and nongovernmental partners**, that invest directly in the Global Fund, and the governments (including Country Coordination Mechanism, widely known as CCM), civil society, people affected by TB and /or HIV/AIDS , technical partners, the private sector, and other partners.

2. THE GLOBAL FUND'S FUNDING CYCLE

The Global Fund's funding cycle is three years. From the Global Fund website, you can find information about the [eligibility criteria](#) and annually published the [2021 Eligibility List](#) (see **Chapter 3.1**).

The [Global Fund funding model](#) has always been based on a mutual partnership and close collaboration with its country partners.

The Global Fund gives countries funds. In doing so they rely on their [Implementing Partners](#), called **Principal Recipient** (PR). A Principal Recipient is an organization selected throughout a transparent process by the [Country Coordination Mechanism](#) (CCM) (see Chapter 3.2). CCM is responsible for the implementation, monitoring, financial management, procurement, and technical coordination of the grant allocated to the country by the Global Fund. Via transparent process, a Principal Recipient (PR) is selecting a Sub-Recipients (SRs) or even a Sub-Sub-Recipients which are responsible for the implementation of the grant activities.

While the [grant implementation](#) is the responsibility of the Principal Recipient, the constant monitoring of implementation is the obligation of the Country Coordinating Mechanism and Global Fund. The [Local Fund Agent](#), which representing the Global Fund in implementing country assesses and monitors programmatic activities via various instruments such as progress updates reports, country visits, and audits.

The Global Fund mostly funds grant applications submitted by one country, called [Country funding](#). In certain conditions, the TGF can allocate funding for several countries or regions, called [Multicountry funding](#). This type of funding is used only to implement the multicountry priority actions that request joint action by all participating countries.

A good overview on the multicountry funding can be found from the guideline of the Global Fund entitled [Catalytic Multicountry Funds 2020-2022 Funding](#). The [Country Coordinating Mechanism](#) can apply for funding from the Global Fund for the country (see Chapter 4).

If you want to learn more about the Global Fund Allocation Cycle, and how their investments are raised from donors, disbursed, and used to end the three epidemics worldwide, we recommend watching a video clip entitled [Global Fund Cycles Explained](#).

If you want to get a quick brief overview of the Global Fund's new funding model, please look over their video entitled [An Overview of the Global Fund's New Funding Model](#), covering this issue.

3. WHERE TO START AND WHAT IS CRUCIAL WHILE APPLYING FOR FINANCING FROM THE GLOBAL FUND?

In this chapter, we are going to introduce briefly what are the needed steps the countries should do to apply for grant funding from Global Fund. We aim to describe in short different possibilities for financing including one country, multi-country, and catalyst funding (called also 'catalyst investments'). In this brochure, we also briefly introduce the following key elements related to the Global Fund funding cycle:

- *Eligibility.*
- *Country Coordination Mechanism and its exceptions.*
- *Ongoing Country Dialogue involving people affected by TB.*
- *Community, Rights & Gender Technical Assistance.*
- *Catalyst investments: Matching Funds, Multi-Country financing, and Strategic Initiatives.*
- *Allocations.*
- *Funding request.*

3.1. Eligibility

Before applying for a grant, it is useful to look over the [eligibility](#), as only the eligible countries can apply for funding from The Global Fund (see [Eligibility List](#)). Countries can be eligible for applying for money from Global Fund for one, two, or even three diseases.

The [Global Fund Eligibility Policy](#) is set up to ensure that their all their resources will be targeted to only countries with the highest disease burden, the worst economic situation, and where TB, and/or HIV, and/or malaria affect vulnerable populations the most. The Eligibility Policy stipulates that a country applying for the Global Fund funding component must meet eligibility criteria for two consecutive years to become eligible once again. It should be bear in mind that even though the country is eligible according to the Eligibility list, it does not mean that funding is automatically guaranteed. Countries in the eligibility list can apply for funding by submitting well-written funding requests to the Global Fund Secretariat. Once the country is eligible, the next logical step is to start preparing of the funding request led and coordinated by the [Country Coordination Mechanism](#).

3.2. Country Coordination Mechanism, its exceptions and assessment of performance

The [Country Coordination Mechanism](#) (known also as CCM) is a national committee. It includes representatives from public sector, including government institutions, ministries, civil society organizations, and people affected by TB, national academic, non-academic, faith-based institutions and others. CCM coordinates the drafting and submitting a grant application, implementation of the allocated grant with close collaboration with its national partners, and defines the **Principal Recipient** (PR), and maintains ongoing dialogue (called 'Country Dialogue') among all institutions that are engaged of the implementation. Before applying for funding from the Global Fund, the country should reach a consensus at the [Country Coordination Mechanism](#) по внедрению гранта.

The [Operational Policy Manual](#), which guides Global Fund policies and procedures on grants, foresees also exceptions in cases if the CCM cannot be formed or carry out its work in the country. In this case, the **Non-Country Coordinating Mechanism (Non-CCM)** can carry out the function of CCM. Also, the applicants for Global Fund funding can be the **Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM)** and it is usually a regional public-private partnership involving multi-countries. More information on the applicants for Global Fund funding, including exceptions, can be found from the [Country Coordinating Mechanism Policy Including Principles and Requirements](#).

As Country Coordination Mechanism has a huge role as the applicant, coordinating entity and a crucial factor for the success of grant, the Global Fund has drafted the [Code of Ethical Conduct for Country Coordinating Mechanism Members](#). It is very useful reading for the CCM members, but also to others involved in the planning, applying for, and implementation of the grant in the country, including the Civil Society, policy-and decision-makers at the country, persons leading health services for people with TB, HIV/AIDS, and malaria, scientists and other interested parties. The ethical guideline gives a good overview of the role, duties, and responsibilities of CCM and introduces the ethical values of the Global Fund: Duty of Care, Accountability, Integrity, Dignity, and Respect.

The Global Fund has made a short video on the [Global Fund and CCM](#), that gives an excellent overview on the role and responsibilities of CCM. The contact information about all CCM by countries is accessible via [Coordinating Mechanism Contacts](#) from the Global Fund Data Service website. It allows to find contact details of the CCM Chair, Vice-Chair, and the Administrative Focal Point by country and if needed to contact them.

The Country Coordinating Mechanism itself must meet with the following **requirements of the Global Fund** to be eligible:

- be able to coordinate the drafting of a transparent and inclusive funding application;
- be able to conduct an open and transparent Principal Recipient selection process;
- be able to implement oversee the program and implement an oversight plan;
- be able to document the representation of affected communities;
- be able to ensure representation of nongovernmental members through transparent and documented processes;
- be able to adapt and enforce a code of conduct and conflict of interest policy;

To submit a funding request to the Global Fund, the Country Coordination Mechanism should perform a self-assessment. The Global Fund has drafted a management/assessment tool for the eligibility and performance assessment for Country Coordinating Mechanisms. The [Eligibility and Performance Assessment \(EPA\)](#) is an assessment tool that helps to assess **Country Coordination Mechanisms** and Regional Coordination Mechanisms (RCM) its strengths and weaknesses, and to improve their performance based on the assessment results see [Super Light Modality of the CCM Eligibility and Performance Assessment](#)).

3.3. Ongoing Country Dialogue involving people affected by TB

The [Global Fund's New Funding Model](#) gave the country dialogue the more important place. Briefly, we can say that [Country Dialogue](#) is an inclusive consultation with all in-country partners, including Civil Society Organizations and key populations along with people affected by TB, which are involved in the implementation of the grant in the country. This ongoing process called [Country Dialogue](#), which normally starts while planning funding application for the Global Fund and continues during the whole three years long financing cycle.

The Global Fund encourages people affected by TB, and/or HIV/AIDS, and/or malaria to participate actively in a country dialogue. Their participation will further ensure that chosen services best fit the needs of key populations. See also the Global Fund video clip on [How to Step Up at Country Dialogue](#).

The preconditions set up by the Global Fund are that the country dialogue should be **ongoing, meaningful, transparent, and inclusive**. If all partners of the Country Coordination Mechanism, including the Civil Society Organizations, people affected by TB in-country are engaged in drafting of the grant proposal for the Global Fund and have open consultations including with a [Technical Review Panel](#), the higher is the probability it gets funded and successfully implemented (See Chapter 4).

► Collaboration is the key - it is crucial to invite all relevant stakeholders: technical in-country partners and donors, key populations, Civil Society Organizations, researchers; government agencies, current Principal recipients (PRs), and Sub-recipients (SRs), and the Global Fund country team together to maintain a fruitful Country Dialogue.

3.4. Community, Rights & Gender Technical Assistance

The [Technical Assistance on Community, Rights and Gender](#) helps the civil society and community organizations familiarize and adapt to the Global Fund funding model. The above-mentioned program is established to help to draft and implement of grants, foster meaningful Country Dialogue, and prepare funding requests. On the framework of this

program, the civil society and community organizations can apply for technical assistance in different areas, such as program design, situation analysis, monitoring etc. Technical assistance is provided peer-to-peer, by 26 non-governmental organizations including key population networks and civil society organizations. The list of [the CRG Technical Assistance Providers](#), the organizations providing technical assistance is available at the GF website. The [Community, Rights, and Gender Strategic Initiative](#) is a short-term technical assistance program of TGF. This program invests 15 million USD within three years aimed at engagement of civil society and communities in Global Fund-related processes.

Global Fund offers short-term technical assistance to civil society and community organizations to meaningfully engage in Global Fund and related processes. Organizations can request technical assistance at any time throughout the funding cycle in the following areas:

- Situational analysis and needs assessment.
- Engagement in country dialogue.
- Support to design and implementation arrangements.

The Community, Rights and Gender Strategic Initiative's (CRG SI) [provides information and resources about short-term technical assistance](#), and the CRG regional platforms supported through the CRG SI.

3.5. Catalyst investments: Matching Funds, Multi-Country financing, and Strategic Initiatives

In addition to grants allocated for countries during the three years long funding cycle, it is possible to apply from the Global Fund to catalytic investments that aimed to deal with problems related to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria that cannot be solved without additional funding.

The catalytic investments are divided into three categories as follow:

- Matching Funds.
- Multi-Country financing.
- Strategic Initiative.

According to the [Overview of the 2020-2022 Allocations and Catalytic Investments](#), The Global fund is planned to allocate for the current allocation period (2020-2022 period) altogether 890 million USD for catalytic investments that are needed to the successful implementation of or HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria programs. Of the total sum of the catalytic investments, the Global Fund is planning to invest in a total of 204 million USD for two priority activities in the field of TB:

- Finding Missing People with TB, including Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis.
- Preventive Therapy, and Multi-Country Approaches in the field of Tuberculosis.

Definitions - matching funds, multi-country approaches, and strategic initiatives- are shown at the beginning of the brochure. The Matching Funds are open to limited countries to shift the country allocations to the priority areas. The multicounty funding is foreseen for the

countries in the same region to tackle together with critical and previously defined priority areas. Strategic initiatives that support country allocations but are not disease specific. The Strategic Initiatives are aimed to boost innovation or cross-cutting critical activities.

The Global Fund has an excellent guideline "[Matching Funds 2020-2022 Funding Cycle](#)", that is a rich source of information, especially for those who plan to apply for investments from the Matching Funds. As far as Matching Funds are concerned, then it is important to bear in mind that it must be innovative activities, which providing measurable results and boosting or amplifying existing activities and not all countries are applicable. While applying for funding, it is important to follow the most recent instructions available at the Global Fund website ([Matching Funds TB 2020-2022 Funding Cycle](#), [Matching Funds 2020-2022 Funding Cycle](#)).

The [2020-2022 Strategic Initiative](#) gives a comprehensive overview of the Global Fund strategic initiatives planned 2020-2022 with a total amount of 343 million USD. From this document, we can find disease-specific strategic initiatives such as the Targeted Technical Assistance for Innovative Approaches to Finding Missing People with Tuberculosis, and TB Preventive Treatment for People Living with HIV. Also, there are cross-cutting strategic initiatives such as Service Delivery Innovations (including Community-led Monitoring). Moreover, the Global Fund will invest substantially into the collection and better usage of data, engage better the Civil Society in the Global Fund process and addresses the removal of human rights-related barriers to HIV, TB, and malaria services. **More information on multicountry funding approach can be found from the guidelines on [Catalytic Multicountry Funds 2020-2022 Funding Cycle](#).**

3.6. The 2020-2022 allocations and Lessons Learned from the previous allocation period

According to the [2020-2022 allocations methodology of the Global Fund](#), the main priority is the funding of higher burden and lower income countries with the highest multi-drug resistant tuberculosis epidemic. To define the total sum of country allocations, the Global Fund is using a very clear formula. You can learn more about the Allocation Formula from the [Description of the 2020-2022 Allocation. Methodology](#). Overview of [the 2020-2022 Allocations and Catalytic Investments](#) can be found from the Global Fund website. The Global Fund has changed methodology slightly due to lessons learned from the previous allocation period (see Chapter on 3).

3.7. Funding request

The Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) must meet [six eligibility requirements](#), set up for funding requests by the Global Fund (see also Chapter 3.2). Two of them are in terms of funding request submission. After a successfully finalized Country Dialogue, CCM can complete and submit a [funding request to the Global Fund](#). The [Applicant Handbook 2020-2022](#) of the Global Fund guides this process and consists of all useful information making drafting of application forms a lot easier.



Once the funding request has been submitted to the Global Fund, it is reviewed by the Global Fund (TGF) Secretariat to check over if all the documents submitted were filled in correctly and the country meets the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) eligibility requirements (see Chapter 3.2).

If the TGF Secretariat found out that the country does not meet eligibility requirements or the documents have not been filled in correctly, the grant proposal will be sent back to CCM with suggestions on how to proceed to meet the eligibility criteria and/or solve the problems with the funding request. This means that the next practical step is that the CCM must demonstrate two things to the TGF: that they are a transparent, open, and inclusive Principal Recipient, and that they exploit a transparent and inclusive funding request development process.

▶ It is important to bear in mind that the funding request must be submitted to the Global Fund in one of the following languages: English, French and Spanish. Applying for funding from the Global Fund is time-consuming and it needs also resources to cover the cost of translation of documents. If the country has limited resources, then asking for help from international partners might be a good solution.

4. TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM REVIEW WINDOW 1 2020–2020 FUNDING CYCLE

Once the [Technical Review Panel](#) consisting of independent experts is an advisory body for the Global Fund Board. Its responsibility is to provide technical assessment of funding requests. More information on the Technical Review Panel's mandate, areas of expertise, appointment procedures, governance, terms of service, ethics, conflict of interest, review modalities, and criteria can be read from the [Terms of Reference of the Technical Review Panel](#). All members of the Technical Review Panel must comply with the requirements stipulated in the [Ethics and Conflict of Interest Procedures for Technical Review Panel Members](#). A person who does not meet these requirements cannot participate in the Technical Review Panel work.

The Technical Review Panel (TRP) report entitled [TRP Lessons Learned from Review Window 1 2020-2022 Funding Cycle](#) concluded that funding requests submitted for Window 1 were quite good. However, the TRP identified many problems and made recommendations aimed to improve funding requests prepared and submitted for TRP review in subsequent windows.

The TRP suggested better prioritize interventions and budgets, take more account of longer-term sustainability, set up and achieve more realistic, ambitious, and comprehensive targets, more emphasis put on data quality and evidence, focus on strengthening [Resilient & Sustainable Systems for Health \(RSSH\)](#), Resilient & Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH) instead of grant support activities, and minimizing of program management costs.

The Technical Review Panel made recommendations on funding requests as follow in the field of tuberculosis for applicants:

- Carry out root cause analyses of the leakages in the TB cascade for informed interventions.
- To have holistic approaches to designing and supporting the entire diagnostic cascade (e.g., laboratory testing, radiographic services, and campaign strategies).
- Focus on support systems structures to support the introduction of the new tools.
- Focus on specimen networking, recording, and reporting, notification and treatment linkages, awareness and training of health staff, a diagnostic algorithm.
- Focus on fundamental issues in TB care and prevention within the country and find synergy with the Covid-19 response.
- Focus on the value for money analysis to prove the usefulness of the planned intervention.
- Engage the private sector.

See also reports drafted by the Technical Review Panel reports on lessons learned from previous allocation cycles.

[2020 Technical Review Panel Lessons Learned;](#)

[Technical Review Panel Lessons Learned from Review Window 2 2020-2022 Funding Cycle;](#)

[Technical Review Panel Lessons Learned from Review Window 1 2020-2022 Funding Cycle.](#)

The Global Fund iLearn - e-course on the funding cycle and processes, CCM, and ongoing Country Dialogue

Global Fund has an excellent [iLearn Online Learning](#) environment, called [The Global Fund iLearn](#), where the potential applicant can find the necessary information for preparing grant application. E-learning course includes information about the funding cycle and processes, what is Country Dialogue, what meaningful participation is, and how this type of dialogue helps draft the best possible application for submission to the Global Fund and implement a funded program. The Global Fund iLearn consist of webinar series includes a session on matching funds and detailing allocations. E-learning courses guide applicants on how to complete funding request forms and different annexes. A user should create an [account](#) to get access to the course on [E-Learning Courses for 2020-2022 Funding Cycle](#).

Breaking Down Barriers Initiative

Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and Gender Equity is one of the most important key objective of the [Global Fund Strategy 2017-2022](#). The Global Fund took a focused programmatic approach to reduce human rights-related barriers to health services. This includes also TB screening, diagnostics, treatment, care, and support through the [Breaking Down Barriers Initiative](#), implemented by selected countries. Right now, from the EECA region two countries, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine, were selected among 20 countries to participate in the Global Fund's 'Breaking Down Barriers Initiative'. However, there is a plan to expand it to other countries in the nearest future. Throughout the [Breaking Down Barriers initiative](#) the Global Fund allocated additional funds to scale up evidence-based programming to reduce human rights-related barriers to HIV, TB, and malaria services ([Step Up the Fight. Focus on Human Rights](#)).

5. A SMOOTH TRANSITION PROCESS FROM THE GLOBAL FUND GRANT TO FULL NATIONAL FUNDING

The Global Fund has published a list of country components projected to [transition smoothly from Global Fund financing in 2028](#). It ensures countries' successful transitions from the Global Fund funding to transitions of domestic financing. The Global Fund recommends countries start planning for the transition to national funding at least ten years before the end of their grant funding.

A smooth transition from the GF grants takes time and demands time, collaboration, planning and domestic resource mobilization for countries. Thus, the GF suggests that all upper-middle-income countries, irrespective of the burden of TB, HIV, or malaria, and all lower-middle-income countries with low or moderate disease burden, should start preparation of transition of funding between 2020 and 2022.

You can read more on [Sustainability, Transition, and Co-funding](#) from the GF website. The GF works tirelessly to help countries in transition planning in doing transition readiness assessments focusing on epidemiological situation, national funding and its priorities, the health policy and legal environment, human rights, gender equality, and key and vulnerable populations. The GF also help countries manage transition better in allocating transition funding to those who are no longer eligible to apply for their grants. To make the transition easier, the Global Fund also connects countries with its philanthropists, private investors, civil society, and various donors to use [innovative finance mechanisms to fight TB, HIV/AIDS, and malaria](#).

6. 2020-2022 ALLOCATION CYCLE PREPARATION STAGE: WHAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY CSOS?

- The right time is now to request needed technical assistance (TA) for civil society and community, and apply for international TA as soon as possible.
- Technical assistance may be provided as consultants for Funding request development or quality assurance, translation services, premises, and logistical support during the funding request development process.
- It is very important to engage and share with other donors, technical partners, local private or non-governmental organizations, civil society, and people affected by TB and/or HIV strategic objectives, interventions, funding priorities for the funding request to ensure that all activities are planned and avoiding duplication.
- It is the best time to think about the strategic concept of the Funding Request (disease split; prioritization of the interventions, linkage to any other state health programs).
- There is a need to engage civil society and communities, and people affected by TB and HIV/AIDS to allow introduce and advocate their priorities in the funding request.
- Country Coordinating Mechanism should agree with the Global Fund Funding request submission window and agree internally with the TGF country team timeline for funding request development via Country Dialogue.
- There is a need to agree upon the composition of the Funding Request development group: membership, level of authority and proxy, international Technical Assistance.
- The civil society, communities, and people affected by TB and HIV/AIDS should voice up and insist on inclusion into the working group or some sub-groups.

As result of a Country Dialogue, country should have a written concept of the funding request endorsed by the CCM. The concept should reflect funding priorities linked to the country context, including existing National Strategic Plans, transition plan, the Global Fund's application focus requirements, evaluations or analysis, value for money principle, and/or operational considerations. For Civil Society Organizations, communities and people affected by TB and/or HIV/AIDS or malaria it is useful to check if their proposals are fully added in final approved concept rightly. Finally, focus on the selection of the peer-reviews.

▶ For Civil Society Organizations, communities, and people affected by TB and/or HIV/AIDS it is useful to check if their proposals are fully added in the final approved concept rightly. Finally, focus on the selection of the peer-reviewers Look over also on [How Civil Society and Communities Can Engage in the Global Fund Grant-making Processes](#).

7. WHAT TO REMEMBER?

Effective community and civil society engagement are crucial for developing a robust response to epidemics, including opportunities to support community-led initiatives, to both mitigate the impact on services, and strengthen the national response. The funding request must be consulted with the civil society and key and vulnerable populations as well as communities most severely affected by epidemics. This includes CCM members and non-CCM representatives. Even if a country is experiencing significant disruption, CCMs are still expected to make efforts to invite inputs from civil society, communities and key populations using virtual tools.

▶ Study very carefully the [Global Fund Guidelines on Funding Request Instructions for the respective Allocation Period \(2020-2022\)](#) and [Applicant Handbook 2020-2022](#).

Consider focus in your funding on the:

- Human right barriers for key and vulnerable populations.
- Ambitious targets for all cascades align with international strategies.
- Financial sustainability and value for money.
Evidence-based interventions tailored to key and vulnerable populations.
- Gender sensitization.
- Community-led monitoring system for evidence base decision-making.

Developing a Prioritized Above Allocation Request (PAAR) (known as PAAR, see [Operational Policy Manual](#)) might be inevitable, as it may easily happen that planned interventions are not fit into the budget limits of the main funding request. The Global Fund suggests countries submit their funded request, which might get funding using savings or efficiencies found during the grant-making process. There is a possibility to submit it to the [Register of Unfunded Quality Demand](#) of the Global Fund. If additional resources become available from the Global Fund, this funding request might get funding.

It should be considered that high-impact interventions that are crucial for program success should be included in the main proposal rather than PAAR. It is highly recommended to engage technical partners such as WHO, Stop TB Partnership, and other agencies for technical review.

All mandatory documents should be filled in and matched (including PAAR, Health Product and Pharmaceuticals list, Performance Framework, Budget, Programmatic and Financial Gap Analysis, Implementation Arrangement Map, Essential data table, CCM endorsement and statement of compliance).

▶ We wish you success in the drafting of the funding request for the Global Fund

8. USEFUL DOCUMENTS, COMPLIMENTARY TO ALLOCATION PACKAGE

The Global Fund documents

Country Coordination Mechanism.

Country Coordinating Mechanism Policy Including Principles and Requirements.
My Code. My Responsibility. Code of Ethical Conduct for Country Coordinating Mechanism Members.
Super Light Modality of the CCM Eligibility and Performance Assessment.
Coordinating Mechanism Contacts.

Allocations, Eligibility, Funding Cycle, Funding Model.

Description of the 2020-2022 Allocation Methodology.
Global Fund Eligibility Policy.
Eligibility List 2021.
The Global Fund's New Funding Model.
2020-2022 Funding Cycle Tailored for NSPs Application Approach.

Applicant Handbook

Applicant Handbook 2020-2022.

Grant Implementation

Guidelines on Implementers of Global Fund Grants.

Transition, Innovative Finance

Projected transitions from Global Fund country allocations by 2028: projections by component.
innovative finance mechanisms to fight TB, HIV/AIDS, and malaria.

Global Fund policies and processes relating to grant management

Operational Policy Manual.
The Global Fund Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy.

Global Fund, TGF Strategy 2017-2022, partners

Investing to End Epidemics: The Global Fund Strategy 2017-2022.
Global Fund.
The Global Fund and its private and nongovernmental partners.

E-Learning Courses for 2020-2022 Funding Cycle

E-Learning Courses for 2020-2022 Funding Cycle.
iLearn Online Learning.
The Global Fund iLearn.

Matching funds, Strategic Initiatives, Catalytic Multicountry Funds

Matching Funds TB 2020-2022 Funding Cycle.
Matching Funds 2020-2022 Funding Cycle.
Catalytic Multicountry Funds 2020-2022 Funding Cycle.
Overview of the 2020-2022 Allocations and Catalytic Investments.
Projected transitions from Global Fund country allocations by 2028: projections by component.
2020-2022 Strategic Initiatives.

Register of Unfunded Quality Demand

The Register of Unfunded Quality Demand.

Technical Review Panel

Ethics and Conflict of Interest Procedures for Technical Review Panel Members.
Terms of Reference of the Technical Review Panel.
TRP Lessons Learned from Review Window 1 2020–2022 Funding Cycle.

Other useful documents

[How Civil Society and Communities Can Engage in the Global Fund Grant-making Processes.](#)

Human Rights, Community Rights and Gender, Multisectoral Accountability Framework for Tuberculosis

[Step Up the Fight. Focus on Human Rights.](#)
[CRG investment packages.](#)
[Communities, Human Rights and Gender.](#)
[Technical Assistance on Community, Rights and Gender.](#)
[Multisectoral Accountability Framework for TB.](#)
[CRG Technical Assistance Providers.](#)

Breaking Down Barriers Initiative

[Breaking Down Barriers Initiative.](#)
[Breaking Down Barriers to Access: Scaling up Programs to Remove Human Rights-Related Barriers to Health Services in 20 Countries and Beyond.](#)
[Global Fund Breaking Down Barriers Initiative. Summary of Key Findings of the Baseline Assessments in 20 Countries.](#)

Other useful information

[WHO Country Profiles.](#)
[GDF medicines and diagnostics catalogue.](#)

The Global Fund Videos

[An Introduction to the Global Fund and CCMs.](#)
[An Overview of the Global Fund's New Funding Model.](#)
[The Global Fund Cycles Explained.](#)
[Community, Rights and Gender Strategic Initiative.](#)
[How to Step Up at Country Dialogue.](#)
[Community, Rights and Gender Strategic Initiative - Technical Assistance.](#)
[Support the Global Fund and Unite to Fight COVID-19.](#)
[The Global Fund Investment Case 2019.](#)
[The Stakes Could Not Be Higher: Peter Sands on the Global Fund's 2020 Results.](#)
[Bill Gates Speaks on the Impact of the Global Fund.](#)

TB Europe Coalition