

Engagement with the Pandemic Fund's First Call for Proposals

49th Board Meeting

GF/B49/02 A

10 – 11 May 2023, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Board Decision – *The decision point was removed from the agenda during the Board Meeting*

Purpose of the paper: This paper presents for Board approval, based upon current knowledge, the Board's parameters for Global Fund engagement with the Pandemic Fund related to its first call for proposals.

Decision (not tabled)

This decision point was removed from the agenda during the Board meeting and it was not tabled.

Decision Point: GF/B49/DPXX: Engagement with the Pandemic Fund's First Call for Proposals

Based on the rationale and principles set out in GF/B49/02, the Board:

- 1. Notes that potential additional resources from the Pandemic Fund may be limited, and that the impact and efficiency of potential collaboration relies on streamlining additional application, reporting and operational requirements;**
- 2. Supports the Global Fund's continued engagement, collaboration and coordination efforts with the Pandemic Fund, with the view that engagement with the Pandemic Fund for this first call for proposals should:
 - a. Ensure alignment and coordination at the country level across Pandemic Fund and Global Fund investments; and**
 - b. Seek to minimize additional country workload and Secretariat transaction costs and maximize programmatic impact by streamlining application and review processes and leveraging consolidated implementation arrangements, relying primarily on existing Global Fund monitoring, evaluation, assurance and oversight mechanisms;****
- 3. Supports the submission of a funding proposal in response to the Pandemic Fund's First Call for Proposals in line with the principles above;**
- 4. Requests that the Audit and Finance Committee ("AFC") undertake a review of the approval of the Pandemic Fund as an approved public mechanism under the authority delegated to the AFC under the Global Fund's Amended and Restated Policy for Restricted Financial Contributions ("PRFC"), which may be escalated to the Board should the AFC conclude that the requirements of the PRFC and/or the principles set out in this decision are not met; and**
- 5. Requests that the Board, through its committees as relevant, receive regular updates on the Global Fund's engagement with the Pandemic Fund.**

Budgetary implications (included in, or additional to, OPEX budget)

There are no material budgetary implications for the Global Fund's engagement with the Pandemic Fund related to the first call for proposals. While the Global Fund is not requesting any overhead costs for this first call for proposals given the substantial overlaps with implementing C19RM reprogramming, the Secretariat will face additional workload to deliver the effective coordination required with the Pandemic Fund even if the Global Fund does not receive any funding. This workload and impact of the related operating costs will be assessed and considered under current OPEX and C19RM resources as appropriate.

A summary of relevant past decisions providing context to the proposed Decision Point can be found in Annex 4.

Executive Summary

Context

The concurrent portfolio optimization and reprogramming opportunity of approximately \$1b in COVID-19 (C19RM) resources and the launch of the Pandemic Fund's \$300m first call for proposals in highly overlapping areas of pandemic preparedness presents both coordination challenges and opportunities for effective collaboration. This paper outlines the context of this decision from our adoption of an evolving objective on pandemic preparedness and response (PPR), to the launch of the Pandemic Fund and the pivot and extension of C19RM to respond to country's PPR and RSSH needs.

The decision proposed in this paper is based upon discussions with the Strategy Committee (SC) and the Audit and Finance Committee (AFC), as well as consultation with the Coordinating Group (CG) on the appropriate governance approach to this fast-moving issue. This paper recommends the Secretariat, at minimum, works to coordinate programming, application, review, approval and implementation of C19RM and Pandemic Fund grants at both global and country-levels. The paper also recommends that the Global Fund applies to the Pandemic Fund to increase the scale of country health system investments being funded through C19RM Portfolio Optimization and potentially realize the significant operational, programmatic and country-level synergies achievable through coordinated investments between C19RM and the Pandemic Fund.

This recommendation constructively engages with the Pandemic Fund per the Board's direction and holds significant potential benefits for efficient and coordinated country investments in pandemic preparedness. This paper outlines the risks of this and alternative approaches and notes the flexibilities required of the Pandemic Fund which are outside of the Global Fund's control. As a follow-up to this Board decision, the AFC would review whether potential restricted financial contributions from the Pandemic Fund comply with the guiding principles of the Policy for Restricted Financial Contributions (PRFC), including the key principle that such contributions do not result in unreasonable transaction costs for the Global Fund.

Input Sought

This paper presents for Board approval a decision point which, based on current knowledge and feedback from the SC and AFC, would establish the parameters for Global Fund engagement with the Pandemic Fund related to the first call for proposals.

- Decision Point: GF/B49/DPXX: Engagement with the Pandemic Fund's First Call for Proposals

Input Received

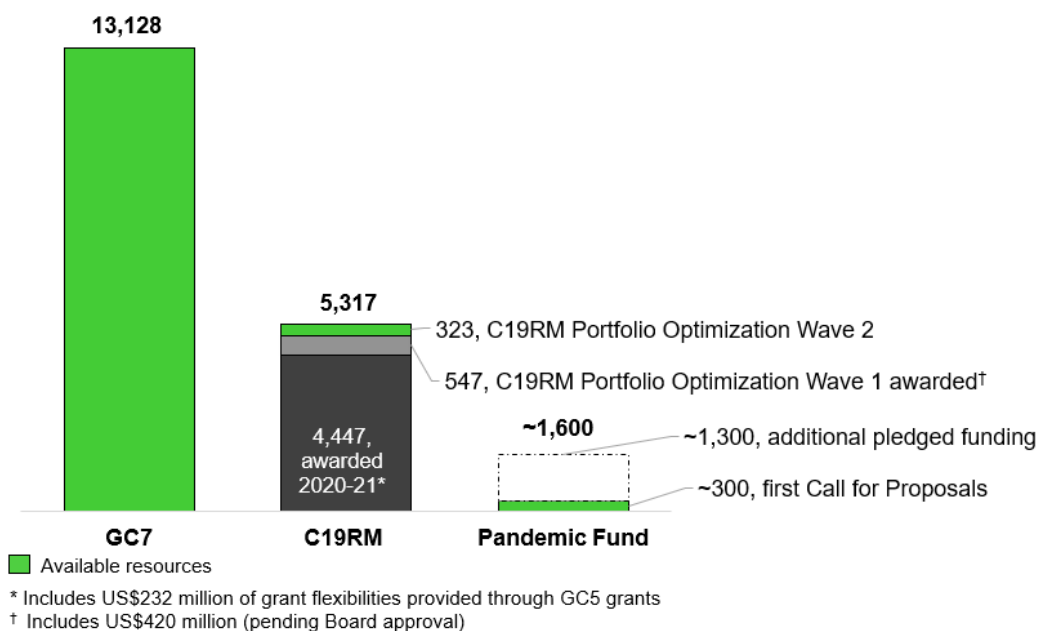
The Secretariat received input from ongoing Board engagements on PPR, from specific sessions at the March SC and AFC discussing engagement with the Pandemic Fund, and benefitted from consultations with the CG on appropriate governance routes for this decision. Given the fast-changing situation, the SC and AFC were presented an update for discussion which has informed this Board decision. Both the SC and AFC noted the need to constructively engage with the Pandemic Fund while highlighting the challenges of uncertain Pandemic Fund operationalization, potential for confusion and poor coordination of applications at the country-level, and the potentially high transaction costs both at

country and at the Global Fund Secretariat level relative to the amount of financing available for the Pandemic Fund's first call for proposals.

What is the need or opportunity?

1. The Global Fund's new Strategy *Fighting Pandemics and Building a Healthier and More Equitable World* introduces an evolving strategic objective to Contribute to Pandemic Preparedness and Response. The Strategy states that “As the largest multilateral provider of grants in global health and the only multilateral agency specifically created to fight pandemics, the Global Fund partnership is uniquely placed to collaborate with partners to support countries to prevent, prepare for and respond to pandemics” and warns that “we must ensure that this PPR agenda and priorities do not just focus on protecting those living in wealthy countries from disease outbreaks, but are designed to protect everybody, wherever they live, from the biggest infectious disease threats...”
2. These statements remain true and relevant, yet much else has changed since this Strategy was approved 18 months ago in November 2021. From the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, to the increasing pace of climate-change influenced disasters in but not limited to Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan and Somalia to a declining global economic outlook characterized by lower growth projections, high levels of indebtedness and rising interest rates, to deeply concerning anti-LGBTQ legislation in some countries and continued discrimination, the global context of our work has inarguably become even more challenging. The Global Fund replenishment raised an unprecedented \$15.7b but a combination of factors meant that despite the record level of pledges, country allocations could only be increased by 3.3% increase while catalytic funding was reduced by 42% even when accounting for private sector matches. Amidst these challenges, countries are now working to program \$13.128b in country allocations while also reprogramming approximately \$1b of the \$5.317b in C19RM funds.

Figure 1: Resources potentially programmed in 2023 for HTM, RSSH and PPR, US\$ millions



3. COVID-19 continues to infect, with over 445 million cases and 1.2 million deaths reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2022, yet now receives far less political and public attention, in part because, after Omicron, there have been no further significantly more transmissible or pathogenic variants. Driven by the overwhelming desire by policymakers and the public in almost every country to return rapidly to normal social and economic life, there has been a rapid shift towards the “neglect” phase of the recurrent cycles of “panic and neglect” that have typically characterized the global response to pandemics. Countries have pivoted from the emergency COVID-19 response to prioritizing broader disease and health systems needs as well as other major non-health challenges.
4. The Global Fund’s C19RM was established by the Board in April 2020 and rapidly deployed funds to support country responses to the pandemic, including direct responses to the new virus, mitigation of the impact on HIV, TB and malaria (HTM) services, and reinforcement of key aspects of health systems. During 2020-21 C19RM investments focused primarily on direct response to COVID-19, including testing, treatment (especially oxygen), and personal protective equipment, plus interventions to protect HTM services, including investments in innovative service delivery models and in reinforcing infection prevention and control. From early 2022, most countries shifted their priorities, away from emergency response to COVID-19 and towards investments in longer term pandemic preparedness and health systems. In response C19RM has also shifted emphasis away from the procurement of COVID-19 commodities and towards supporting countries’ efforts to reinforce pandemic preparedness by investing in critical components of health systems, including disease surveillance systems, laboratory networks, and community health workers (CHW). Using a combination of new donor contributions, in-country reinvestment and portfolio optimization, C19RM is being used to support new investments in the health system capabilities and infrastructure to reinforce pandemic preparedness. The Board’s decision to extend the utilization period for C19RM from December 2023 to December 2025 was an important step in facilitating this pivot. Wave 1 & 2 of C19RM portfolio optimization, which total over \$850m, are primarily focused on tackling pandemic preparedness priorities identified in national plans and through assessments such as the Joint External Evaluation (JEE), including disease surveillance systems, human resources for health including CHW, and laboratory capacity building. See Annex Figure 1.1 for Wave 2 C19RM portfolio optimization priority areas.
5. As part of the Global Fund’s new Strategy, the Board approved an “evolving objective” for PPR. This reflected the conviction that interventions to fight existing pandemics, such as HTM and COVID-19, including the related investments in systems for health provide an effective and efficient path to reinforcing protection against future pandemics. The “evolving” nature of the objective recognized the uncertainties arising from the rapid evolution of the COVID-19 context and the unknown outcomes from the ongoing global discussions about how to improve global coordination and capabilities to prevent, detect, prepare and respond to new pandemics. The discussions about the Pandemic Accord and a potential platform for medical countermeasures are still ongoing. A new funding mechanism, the Pandemic Fund, has been created as a Financial Intermediary Fund at the World Bank and has now issued its first call for proposals for \$300m with an application deadline of 19 May 2023. Like C19RM portfolio optimization, the Pandemic Fund’s first call for proposals includes focus on the JEE priorities of disease

surveillance systems, human resources for health, and laboratory capacity building. See Annex Figure 1.2 for comparison of priority areas.

5. In February 2023, the Global Fund submitted a non-binding expression of interest (EOI) outlining our belief that the best way to prepare for future pandemics is by effectively fighting the pandemics of today and using those efforts to strengthen broader systems for health. The EOI provided an initial template for discussion on how the Global Fund could potentially work with the Pandemic Fund to support countries improve equity, trust and efficiency by working together on pandemic preparedness. The full EOI is referenced in Annex 2 (GF/SC21/12B).
6. The Pandemic Fund's request for EOIs generated over 600 EOIs from 140+ eligible countries and 13 "implementing entities", mounting to over \$7b in potential investments. However, there remains a lack of clarity about how the Pandemic Fund will translate the EOIs into applications for the initial \$300m in available resources and ultimately, into funded programs. Implementing entities, including the Global Fund, have aligned on supporting broader national investment plans for preparedness, prevention and readiness that can inform the development of Pandemic Fund proposals but can also be used as quality demand for additional domestic and international financing (including from C19RM), have encouraged the development of one proposal per country to ensure coordination and streamlined workload, and have been conducting joint information sessions and webinars to inform country applications.
7. At the November 2022 Board meeting and subsequent March 2023 Committee meetings, the Board and Committees instructed the Secretariat to constructively engage with the Pandemic Fund to determine whether combined, coordinated or joint investments could help countries maximize impact while minimizing incremental workload and staying consistent with each organization's governance and mission (Annex 3). The Secretariat has therefore been engaging in discussions with the Pandemic Fund, WHO and other partners to explore and recommend effective ways of working. The SC recognized the high degree of uncertainty inherent in exploring this potential collaboration and requested that the Secretariat return to the Board to seek endorsement of the Global Fund's next steps with the Pandemic Fund in the form of a decision, in advance of the closing of the first call for proposals. This paper therefore presents for Board approval a decision point which, based on current knowledge and feedback from the SC and AFC, would establish the parameters for Global Fund engagement with the Pandemic Fund related to the first call for proposals.

What do we propose to do and why?

8. To deliver on the Board's request to constructively engage with the Pandemic Fund, the Secretariat recommends an approach that, at minimum, seeks to enhance coordination of programming, application, review, approval and implementation of C19RM and Pandemic Fund grants at both global and country-levels. Such coordination will enable coherent prioritization of investments, alignment with national plans and effective engagement of key stakeholders including pandemic preparedness entities, as well as civil society and communities. This coordination work will be required because the similarity in programmatic focus and parallel

timelines between C19RM and the Pandemic Fund's first call for proposals will inevitably generate duplicative and/or overlapping proposals for funding.

9. More ambitiously, the Secretariat also recommends pursuing the significant operational, programmatic and country-level synergies which could be achieved through enabling the Pandemic Fund to leverage C19RM's funding request submission, review, award and implementation processes, as well as relying on existing C19RM monitoring, evaluation, assurance and oversight mechanisms. Such alignment would maximize the impact of donor dollars, by optimizing the synergies between the different sources of funding and reducing country and Secretariat workload. Such an approach would enable critical pandemic preparedness activities to be funded at greater scale than could be achieved by either C19RM or the Pandemic Fund alone. Furthermore, this approach would help ensure that countries' pandemic preparedness activities are linked with efforts to fight the existing pandemics of HTM, build on the Global Fund's inclusive and community-engaged model and reflect our focus on tackling inequities.

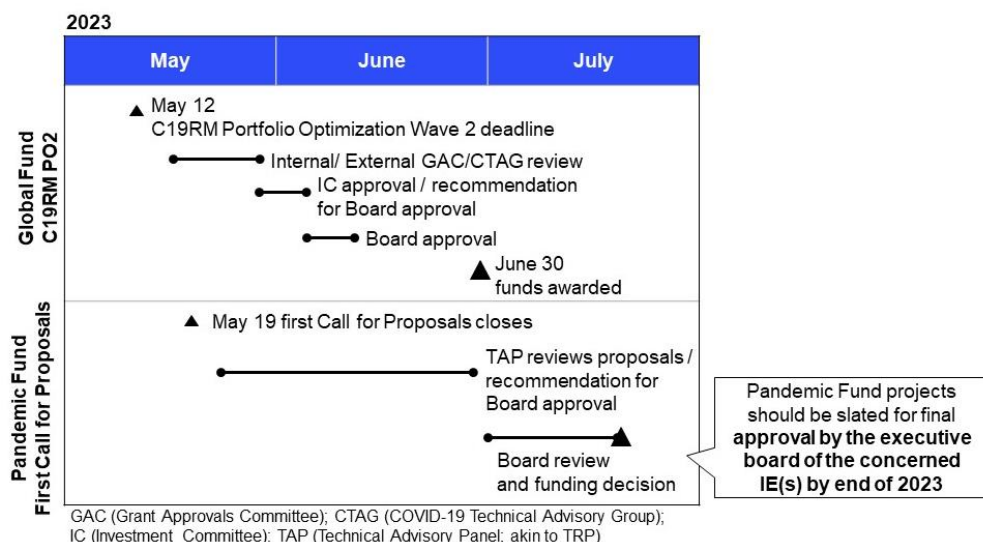
10. The Secretariat recommends applying to the Pandemic Fund for funds to increase the scale of country health system investments being funded through C19RM Portfolio Optimization. This includes scaling up investments beyond the US\$323 million currently envisaged for Wave 2 Portfolio Optimization and supplementing previous C19RM awards, in particular the US\$547 million awarded since December 2022 through Wave 1 Portfolio Optimization. The Global Fund's application to the Pandemic Fund would comprise high quality demand from countries, in areas consistent with the Pandemic Fund's focus, that are unable to be funded within the resources available to C19RM. In essence, this approach would entail us asking the Pandemic Fund to fill C19RM unfunded quality demand (UQD) in roughly the same way the Global Fund uses off-cycle donations and portfolio optimization in the HTM portfolio to fill UQD from countries HTM funding requests. Countries may benefit from only having to make one funding request through C19RM and in particular through being able to combine both streams of funding into a single grant, although countries may also apply to the Pandemic Fund identifying the Global Fund as an implementing entity which would then be considered under C19RM review and implementation mechanisms. The Pandemic Fund would benefit from receiving high-quality proposals, coordinated and co-financed through C19RM, and by being able to utilize established implementation arrangements. Joint programming and implementation arrangements would also provide countries with the opportunity to optimize technical assistance and harmonize efforts to strengthen implementation, including by drawing on C19RM's Centrally Managed Limited Investments (CMLIs).¹

11. To enable this more ambitious scenario to be realized will require some flexibility from the Pandemic Fund so that its review and award processes can be coordinated with the equivalent processes for C19RM. The Global Fund has already attempted to align C19RM Portfolio Optimization timelines to enable such collaboration, for example, by setting the C19RM Wave 2 Portfolio Optimization deadline on 12 May 2023, one week before the Pandemic Fund deadline of 19 May 2023 (Figure 2). This means the Global Fund will be able to submit an

¹ Relevant C19RM funded Centrally Managed Limited Investments include investments in technical assistance to countries to strengthen Laboratory and diagnostics (Project Stellar), Medical oxygen, respiratory care and therapeutics (Project Boxer), Test and treat (Project TNT), Building integrated readiness for community health (Project BIRCH) and Surveillance system strengthening (Early Warning Surveillance Project).

overview of all potential country applications by the 19 May Pandemic Fund deadline. Following C19RM review and award-making but before the Pandemic Fund’s technical review concludes, the Global Fund can then submit detailed information showing for each country the scale and nature of the remaining unfunded quality demand that could be considered for Pandemic Fund funding. To make such an approach work will require some flexibility from the Pandemic Fund, which would be consistent with calls for a “fund of funds.” The Secretariat is currently discussing these operational modalities and required flexibilities with our counterparts at the Pandemic Fund.

Figure 2: Global Fund and Pandemic Fund funding proposal review timelines (Provisional)



12. The Secretariat recommends particular emphasis be given to use of any Pandemic Fund resources through existing Global Fund systems, bearing in mind the principles of coordination and alignment set out in the PRFC. This includes monitoring, evaluation, grant implementation, financial reporting, assurance and program performance through regular progress updates, facility assessment, reviews and evaluations, and pursuant to the C19RM Modular Framework Handbook and simplified Performance Framework with Local Fund Agents and the Office of the Inspector General utilized to provide assurance.
13. The Secretariat recommends that Global Fund does not request any overhead costs related to the first call for proposals given the proposed streamlined C19RM review processes and initial and pilot nature of this first call for proposals. However, the workload and impact of the related operating costs will be assessed and considered under current OPEX and C19RM resources as appropriate. To our knowledge, we are the only implementing entity who is not requesting overhead costs.
14. Finally, the Secretariat intends (but cannot enforce) that any joint funding with the Pandemic Fund is of a sufficient scale to effectively streamline burden and justify the coordination efforts required to jointly approve and program these funds. A large number of large grants or a small

number of significant and high-quality grants would be a desirable outcome, while a small number of small grants would not.

What options were considered?

15. The Secretariat considered a wide range of options in engaging with the Pandemic Fund. Not engaging with the Pandemic Fund's first call for proposals was noted as an option in discussion at both the SC and AFC given the high transaction costs relative to the amount of funds available and likely to be awarded. Despite this option's clarity and low apparent workload, it was deemed incompatible with helping countries make effective and efficient investments in PPR given the significant programmatic and operational overlaps between C19RM and the Pandemic Fund's first call for proposals, as well as with the Board and Committee's overall direction to seek constructive and collaborative solutions. The Secretariat also briefly considered more aggressive solicitation of Pandemic Fund resources to support country programs, however this option was considered unlikely to be helpful to countries, antithetical to the Global Fund's model, and a poor use of Secretariat effort and time given the overriding 2023 priorities of developing high quality HTM and RSSH grants with the \$13.128b in country allocations and simultaneously ensuring quality reprogramming of C19RM. The Secretariat's recommended option seeks to at least ensure a minimum level of coordination of pandemic preparedness investments between the two organizations and offers the potential to pilot a more extensive collaboration which could maximize the scale and impact of countries' pandemic preparedness investments, while minimizing workload and costs for countries, the Global Fund Secretariat and the Pandemic Fund. The Secretariat's recommended option also considers that C19RM is a time limited mechanism providing the Global Fund with a delivery platform to rapidly operationalize the strategic objective to "Contribute to Pandemic Preparedness and Response" and that these investments are linked to and form an important component of our larger RSSH investments.

What are the risks and proposed mitigations?

16. Given the fact that we are investing in the same areas as the Pandemic Fund and are reliant on the same limited leadership and implementation resources at country level, there are risks inherent in all options. Furthermore, much of the information that could further refine these risks and mitigation actions, including potential Pandemic Fund operations, flexibilities, and country applications, can only be known with additional time.
17. If the Global Fund does not engage in, at minimum, coordinating Pandemic Fund applications with C19RM portfolio optimization, the Global Fund faces the following risks:
- a. At application stage there is a strong likelihood of overlapping, duplicative and/or uncoordinated applications and award of C19RM and new Pandemic Fund grants which will need to be reconciled; and

- b. There is a risk of a lack of engagement of communities or linkage to the HTM and RSSH grants from Pandemic Fund investments potentially resulting in siloed pandemic preparedness investments.

If these risks materialize the impact will be:

- a. Inefficient implementation of parallel projects in overlapping areas of PPR;
- b. Higher burden on country workload given siloed application, award and implementation arrangements for PPR investments; and
- c. Reputational damage with the potential for the Global Fund to be perceived as uncollaborative if it is not engaging with the Pandemic Fund.

18. Even without the Global Fund acting as an implementing entity for any Pandemic Fund resources, significant efforts at the country and Secretariat levels will be required to ensure clarity and coordination on applications, awards and implementation to mitigate this risk.

19. If the Global Fund does engage in the manner recommended here, the Global Fund faces the following risks:

- a. The Pandemic Fund may not provide the flexibility to effectively integrate existing Global Fund and C19RM processes and coordinate review and award of new funding, requiring additional application, reporting, implementation or oversight requirements.
- b. The Pandemic Fund may only award small and fragmented projects from the countries applying with the Global Fund as an implementing entity; or
- c. The Pandemic Fund may not award funding to countries seeking funding through the Global Fund for a variety of reasons, from not accepting applications via C19RM, to the technical review of the applications, to the challenges of awarding \$300m out of \$7b in EOIs.

20. If these risks materialize the impact will be:

- a. Significant country and Secretariat workload risks, potentially for limited return on investment, that complicate efforts by the Global Fund Secretariat, CCMs and country partners to develop high-quality grants with the \$13.128b in allocations in 2023, reprogram approximately \$1b in C19RM funds towards PPR objectives, and compete for the Pandemic Fund's first call for proposals; and
- b. Reputational damage if the Global Fund is perceived as having been unsuccessful in competing for Pandemic Fund resources.

21. The Global Fund is seeking to mitigate these risks by engaging with the Pandemic Fund Secretariat, by supporting coordinated country communications on C19RM and the Pandemic Fund including with WHO, and by actively proposing efficient ways of working

together. However, many of these risks are challenging to fully mitigate as they mostly lie within the control of the Pandemic Fund and its governance bodies.

22. Another risk we may face with proceeding is that it only becomes clear that the Pandemic Fund cannot meet the Global Fund's basic operational requirements after countries have applied for funding. In this case, the Global Fund's ability to withdraw as an implementing entity will be more constrained despite the materialization of risks. To mitigate this risk, it will be important that the Board explicitly allow us the ability to make a risk-based decision and not move forward if we believe the tradeoff does not justify it. Such decisions would be clearly communicated to countries and the Board.
23. The PRFC provides guidance on conditions for accommodating restricted financial contributions and seeks to mitigate the risks inherent in accepting funding earmarked for specific purposes. Acceptance of Pandemic Fund funding as restricted financial contributions that provides additional and complementary funding for C19RM UQD will require the AFC, acting under its delegated authority, to recognize the Pandemic Fund as an approved public mechanism under the PRFC. As part of its review, the AFC must satisfy itself that restricted financial contributions comply with the PRFC's guiding principles. A key principle is that such contributions shall not result in unreasonable transaction costs for the Global Fund, substantial changes to Global Fund systems and processes, the responsibilities of the World Bank as Trustee for the Global Fund Trust Fund, or any deviation from Global Fund rules and procedures. The principles of any Board decision point(s) applicable to engagement with the Pandemic Fund will inform the AFC's review. Restricted financial contributions will be attributable solely to the Pandemic Fund for the period in which the use of funds is approved by the Board and subject to the safeguards of the Comprehensive Funding Policy.
24. The earmarked nature of Pandemic Fund funding may entail separate tracking and corporate financial reporting of funds received, held and disbursed, as well as investment income (the last for the purpose of return to the Pandemic Fund Trust Fund). This may have a corresponding effect on financial management processes, workload and accordingly the scope of the external audit.

What is needed next to progress?

25. If the Board approves the recommended decision point, the Secretariat will proceed to 1) pursue alignment and coordination of applications and awards across the Pandemic Fund's first call for proposals and Global Fund investments; and 2) seek to operationalize the proposal detailed above by applying to the Pandemic Fund requesting streamlined application and review processes and leveraging Global Fund implementation arrangements, monitoring, evaluation and oversight mechanisms. Flexibility in implementing this plan will likely be required as coordination evolves.
26. Once further information is available (including whether the Pandemic Fund will accept the proposed parameters above) and potentially during the July AFC meeting, the AFC will be

requested to review the approval of the Pandemic Fund as an approved public mechanism under the authority delegated to that committee pursuant to the PRFC.

27. AFC approval would permit the Secretariat to mobilize and accept restricted financial contributions from the Pandemic Fund. The AFC may escalate any approval to the Board if it determines that the requirements under the PRFC or other Board decisions (including this decision) are not met.

28. The Secretariat will report back to the Board and its committees through the July Committee meetings and on an ongoing basis on its efforts to engage with the Pandemic Fund, in line with the principles of any applicable Board decision point(s) and the PRFC.

What would be the impact of delaying or rejecting the decision to progress?

29. If the Board does not approve this decision, and pending more specific Board instructions, the Secretariat would inform countries that the Global Fund is unable to serve as an implementing entity for the Pandemic Fund for this first call for proposals and that any proposals should be submitted to the Pandemic Fund selecting a different implementing entity. While disruptive for coordination with C19RM, given the likely need for revision and refinement of Pandemic Fund applications and twelve other available implementing entities, in most cases we do not think this would materially disadvantage specific countries in accessing Pandemic Fund resources. The Secretariat would also cease efforts to create collaborative operational models that would enable effective operations between the Global Fund and the Pandemic Fund, noting that additional effort will still be required to coordinate Pandemic Fund and C19RM applications, awards and implementation.

Recommendation

The Board recommends the Decision Point presented on page 2.

Annexes

The following items can be found in Annex:

- Annex 1: Comparison of Pandemic Fund and Global Fund programmatic priorities
- Annex 2: Relevant Past Documents & Reference Materials
- Annex 3: Relevant Past Board Decisions

Annex 1 – Comparison of Pandemic Fund and Global Fund programmatic priorities

Figure A1.1: C19RM Portfolio Optimization Wave 2 Programmatic Priorities

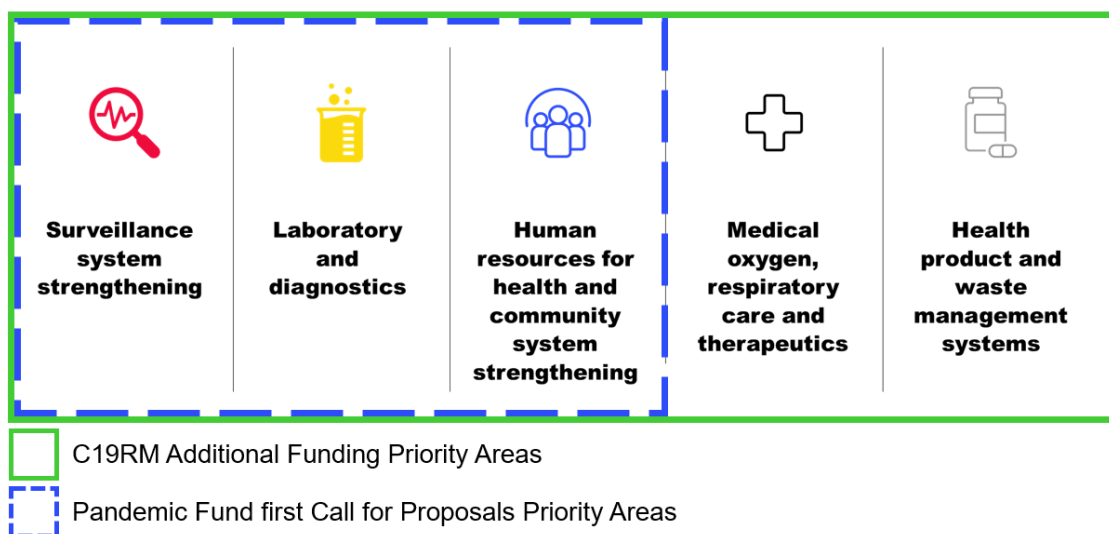


Figure A1.2: JEE priority areas for the Pandemic Fund first Call for Proposals and GC7/C19RM

JEE technical area	Global Fund strength?	C19RM PO2 programmatic priority?	GC7 module/ intervention?	Pandemic Fund First Call for Proposals priority area?
Surveillance	High	Yes; focus on early warning surveillance	Yes; focus more on M&E systems (HMIS, etc.)	Yes; including broader animal health/ environment activities
National laboratory system	High	Yes	Yes	Yes; including broader animal health/ environment activities
Human Resources	High	Yes; emphasis on CHWs as part of the broader PHC/ PPR workforce	Yes; emphasis on PHC workforce development including CHWs, PPR workforce, HR information systems and workforce policy and management	Yes; including broader animal health/ environment activities; foreseen lower focus on CHWs

M&E (Monitoring & Evaluation); HMIS (Health Management Information System); CHW (Community Health Workers); PHC (Primary Health Care); HR (Human Resources)

Annex 2 – Relevant Past Documents & Reference Materials

[GF/BR20/03: Pandemic Preparedness](#)

Annex 4 – Relevant Past Board Decisions

Relevant past Decision Point	Summary and Impact
GF/B48/DP06: 2023-2028 M&E Framework, KPI Framework and Multi-Year Evaluation Calendar ²	The Board approved the KPI Framework, which includes three KPIs on pandemic preparedness linked to investments in laboratories, surveillance and human resources for health.
GF/B48/DP03: Extension of the COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) (November 2022) ³	The Board acknowledged that the pandemic is evolving, and that recipient priorities are correspondingly shifting towards longer-term investments in health systems' infrastructure and capacities for pandemic preparedness and response. Among other things, the Board approved that any C19RM funds may be implemented through 31 December 2025 and will finance interventions across the Sixth and Seventh Replenishment periods.
GF/B46/EDP06: Extension of the COVID19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) and COVID-19 Operational Flexibility (December 2021) ⁴	The Board approved, among other things, a further extension of the timelines for the receipt and award of funds for C19RM.
GF/B46/DP03: Approval of the Strategy Narrative for the 2023-2028 Global Fund Strategy (November 2021) ⁵	Based on the recommendation of the Strategy Committee, the Board approved the Strategy Narrative for the 2023-2028 Global Fund Strategy in Annex 1 to GF/B46/03_rev1, which introduced an evolving objective on pandemic preparedness and response.
GF/B44/EDP18: Second Extension of C19RM Timeline and Operational Flexibilities for COVID-19 (March 2021) ⁶	The Board approved a further extension of the timelines for the receipt, award, and use of funds for the Global Fund COVID-19

² <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b48/b48-dp06/>

³ <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b48/b48-dp03/>

⁴ <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b46/b46-edp06/>

⁵ <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b46/b46-dp03/>

⁶ <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b44/b44-edp18/>

	Response Mechanism based on further modifications proposed by the Secretariat.
GF/B43/EDP12: Extension of C19RM Timeline and Operational Flexibility for COVID-19 (September 2020) ⁷	The Board approved, among other things, an extension of the timelines for the award of funds.
GF/B42/EDP11: Additional Support for Country Responses to COVID-19 April 2020 (April 2020) ⁸	The Board approved the creation and initial funding up to USD 500 million of a COVID-19 response mechanism to finance interventions consistent with WHO guidance on COVID-19 in the context of national Strategic Preparedness and Response Plans across the Fifth and Sixth replenishment periods.
GF/B41/DP05: Approval of the Amended and Restated Policy for Restricted Financial Contributions (May 2019) ⁹	Based on the recommendation of the Audit and Finance Committee, the Board approved the Amended and Restated Policy on Restricted Financial Contributions, as set forth in Annex 1 to GF/B41/06 – Revision 1.
GF/B36/DP04: Approval of the Amended and Restated Comprehensive Funding Policy (November 2016) ¹⁰	Based on the recommendation of the Audit and Finance Committee, the Board approved the Amended and Restated Comprehensive Funding Policy, as set forth in Annex 1 to GF/B36/02 - Revision 1.

⁷ <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b43/b43-edp12/>

⁸ <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b42/b42-edp11/>

⁹ <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b41/b41-dp05/>

¹⁰ <https://www.theglobalfund.org/kb/board-decisions/b36/b36-dp04/>