



An Urgent Call to Civil Society Organizations

**To Advocate for
Increased Funding to the Global Fund to Fight
AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**

Launch and Update #1

May 1, 2003

www.fundthefund.org

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The 'Fund the Fund' Campaign

In March 2003, representatives from civil society organizations met in Paris to discuss the uncertain future of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund). Representatives shared their concerns that wealthy countries are not contributing enough to the Global Fund and agreed to work together to develop and implement strategies to promote more adequate funding so that the Global Fund can effectively respond to the three diseases. Just as it is beginning to reach operational capacity, the Global Fund requires emergency funding in order to support round 3 proposals.

The 'Fund the Fund' campaign is aimed at civil society organizations – including non-governmental, community-based, people living with the diseases, faith-based, and trade unions – to promote their advocacy for increased investment in the Global Fund. Increased investment in the Global Fund is desperately needed for 2003 and future years. The Global Fund requires US \$1.4 billion in order to fund the expanded response in round 3 proposals.

To mobilize a coordinated global approach for this emergency, the **Fund the Fund** campaign calendar includes a variety of plans and activities at national and international levels. For the campaign to succeed, civil society organizations – north and south, east and west – are **urgently required to advocate that their governments increase their contributions to the Global Fund, or in some instances, to contribute to the Global Fund for the first time, or to advocate that their government speak publicly for increased funding to this important mechanism.**

The campaign is open to all that believe that the Global Fund is an important tool in our response to AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. To register your organization with the campaign, go to www.fundthefund.org

This advocacy guide was created to serve as a guide to some of the activities that have already been planned for the campaign. The campaign is a “work-in-progress” and will evolve over the months ahead. You can expect future updates as more information is collected and analyzed to assist you to develop your own activities and strategies. We hope you find these campaigning materials useful and urge you to move quickly.

In this advocacy guide, you will find:

- A 'backgrounder' – What is the history of the Global Fund? And why do we need a Global Fund? What is the Fund's history? What is the Fund's future?
- Tips and suggestions on strategies and activities you might use to campaign for the future of the Global Fund.
- A fact sheet about the Global Fund and its funding crisis for you to give to or send to government ministers, leaders and other people who have influence. It can be adapted for your work at country level.
- A draft 'sign up' letter, for you to use (or adapt) to send to your national government, registering your or your organisation's concern about the Global Fund.
- A list of resources you can use or refer to for more information about the Global Fund and the 'Fund the Fund' campaign.

Key Dates for Urgent Action

19 - 28 May 2003	World Health Assembly – Meeting of Ministers of Health (Geneva, Switzerland)
1- 3 June 2003	G8 Summit (Evian, France)
10-12 July 2003	African Union Summit (Maputo, Mozambique) July 4-6 is the officials meeting July 6-8 is the ministerial meeting July 10-12 Summit
16 July 2003	International Meeting to Support the GFATM (Paris, France)
September 2003	UN General Assembly, UNGASS Declaration Assessment (New York City, United States) – date to be confirmed

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

What is the Global Fund?

The Global Fund is an international, independent public-private partnership designed to attract and manage significant new sums of money to finance the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The decision by G8¹ countries to establish and support the Global Fund for all three diseases followed a call by the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, for the creation of a “war chest” to fight HIV/AIDS in April 2001. Since its launch in 2002, it has created an innovative, demand-driven model where country-level grant applications are developed and submitted by a consortia of public and private sector NGOs, government officials, and organizations representing people living with HIV, TB, and malaria.

Its objectives are to finance effective programs, balancing the needs for prevention, treatment, care, and support, in order to alleviate suffering, save lives, and help end these diseases and to dramatically increase the global resources dedicated to fighting these diseases. Furthermore, it has a procurement policy that helps guide the purchase of low cost, high quality medicines - including antiretrovirals for HIV – and other health products necessary to treat the diseases. Non-governmental organizations and people living with the diseases have welcomed these operational principles.

Why do we need more funding for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria?

The Global Fund was created to help address the need to increase global funding to enhance the response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

We know what works. We know what to do. And with uncompromising determination, we must ensure that no country, no community fails in its response to AIDS because of a lack of financial and human resources. (Peter Piot, Director of UNAIDS, 2001)

Combined, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria kill an estimated 6 million people a year and affect a greater untold number. Prevention strategies and medications to save lives and ease suffering exist, yet are not accessible to millions infected with these diseases in developing

¹ The G8 is the group of 7 leading industrialized countries in the world and Russia. They include: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

countries. In global terms, these diseases reflect the grave inequalities in access to care and treatment that exist in our world.

Wealthy countries, during the G8 Summit and at the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in 2001, formally acknowledged the gravity of the global AIDS crisis, and made a promise to set up and financially support the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria. This was an important moment for people living with HIV and health/social advocates around the world, as it demonstrated the recognition by wealthier countries of their responsibilities in helping the global fight against AIDS, TB and malaria. It offered the best hope of providing funds for treating HIV/AIDS and for preventing new infections. The Global Fund also offers a hope to scale up programming that is so urgently required to address the three diseases.

What has the Global Fund done so far?

The Global Fund established a system for disbursing the money that it has received. So far, it has raised US \$3.4 billion in pledges and has had two funding rounds. In Round 1 and Round 2 the Global Fund agreed to fund 160 HIV, TB or malaria programs in 85 countries around the world. This is a staggering achievement in less than 2 years from conception to funding.

The Global Fund has also established structures to monitor and evaluate the impact of its funding, to measure the impact that expanded interventions are making in the lives of people with living with HIV, TB or malaria. In addition to measuring how many HIV, TB and malaria infections are prevented, the monitoring can evaluate the social benefits of greatly expanded treatment – it can count the number of lives saved and the new infection prevented because of the synergy between scaled-up treatment and prevention. It can measure the social impact on families, communities, and economies as the tide of the diseases is slowed *and eventually reversed*.

The Current Funding Crisis

The Global Fund is starting to disperse money to places where it is most needed. Proposals have been approved from rounds 1 and 2. Voluntary contributions have been promised and made by many countries. Unfortunately, contributions are declining and the Global Fund is at a critical point. Unless wealthy countries keep their promise and support the Global Fund, proposals generated in round 3 may not be supported.

Financial experts calculated that the Global Fund needs US \$1.4 billion to support round 3 proposals (year I and II). More contributions are therefore urgently required this year – 2003 – and for future proposals.

Many civil society organizations believe that a formula needs to be established in order to fully fund high quality proposals submitted to the Global Fund. The UN system has an established formula to determine what countries need to contribute on a variety of issues such as their UN dues, or for peace-keeping duties. The 'Fund the Fund' campaign is recommending a formula based on an Equitable Contributions Framework.² This formula basically means that the amount each country is expected to contribute is based on a country's proportion of the world economy as measured by its gross domestic product (GDP), a common and widely accepted method of measuring the wealth of individual countries.

²The Equitable Contributions Framework is a formula based on a contribution to the Global Fund's budget as a percentage of a country's share of the global economy as measured by its gross domestic product (GDP). Additionally, it includes calculations by the European Commission, foundations, corporations and individuals. Countries included in the formula are those in the G8 and 40 other non-G-8 "high Human Development Index" countries. "How Much Money Does the Global Fund Need? How Much Does it Have?" explains in more detail the Framework and calculations. This narrative paper is available at www.aidspace.org/gfo/docs/gfo55.pdf

For the calculation of what your nation *should* be contributing, and what it has *actually* contributed thus far, see the Equitable Contributions Table on page 5. Below are the contributions made compared to the Equitable Contributions Framework for the G8 and other countries. According to the Framework, G8 countries should contribute 66% of the Global Fund's budget. The 40 non-G8 countries with a "high Human Development Index" should contribute 14% of the budget, while all other countries, plus the European Commission, foundations, corporations and individuals should contribute 19% of the budget.

Equitable Contributions for 2003

Donor	Minimum % of GF's budget paid	Equitable Contribution	Amount Pledged	Additional Recommended Pledges
G8 (not including Russia)	66%	1,674	880	793
Canada	2%	55	33	21
France	4%	105	72	33
Germany	6%	151	39	112
Italy	3%	88	133	n/a
Japan	14%	342	87	255
United Kingdom	4%	113	66	48
United States	33%	820	450	370
The 40 non-G7 "high Human Development Index" countries	14%	365	147	218
All other countries, plus European Commission, foundations, corporations, individuals	19%	482	80	403
TOTAL:	100%	2,521	1,106	1,415

*all numbers in millions of US dollars.

How much has your nation contributed this year?

For the calculation of what your nation *should* be contributing, and what it has *actually* contributed thus far, see the Equitable Contributions Table on page 5.

About the Equitable Contributions Framework

- Column A** : List of donors
- Column B** : Minimum percentage of the Global Fund's budget that should be paid by each donor. This is calculated by determining the donors' share of the global economy as measured by its gross domestic product (GDP).
- Column C** : Calculations for each donor to be paid in 2003 (the equitable contribution)
- Column D** : Amount pledged thus far in 2003.
- Column E** : Amount that should be added to the existing pledge for 2003.
- Column F-H** : Recommended pledges for a three-year period from 2003-2005 based on projected proposals for future rounds.

Recommendations for Pledges to the Global Fund based on an Equitable Contributions Framework

All numbers in millions of US dollars

Table developed by Bernard Rivers (rivers@aidspan.org) of Global Fund Observer (www.aidspan.org/gfo), 29 March 2003.

This is a draft. For an updated version plus extra details, see the revised version of www.aidspan.org/docs/gfo55b.xls that will be posted by 1 April 2003.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Donor	Minimum percent of GF's budget that should be paid by each donor, equal to its share of world GDP	Regarding 2003			Regarding 2003 + 2004 + 2005		
		Equitable Contribution (proportionate to GDP): Minimum amount that should be paid to the GF during 2003	Pledged thus far for 2003 (including surplus from 2002 pledges)	Thus, amount that should be added to existing pledge for 2003	Equitable Contribution (proportionate to GDP): Minimum amount that should be paid to the GF during the 3-year period 2003-2005	Total pledged thus far for 2003-2005 (including surplus from 2002 pledges)	Thus, total amount that should be added to existing pledges for 2003-2005
The G7 "high Human Development Index" countries:	66%	\$ 1,674	\$ 880	\$ 793	\$ 9,668	\$ 1,544	\$ 8,124
Canada	2%	\$ 55	\$ 33	\$ 21	\$ 315	\$ 83	\$ 232
France	4%	\$ 105	\$ 72	\$ 33	\$ 606	\$ 126	\$ 481
Germany	6%	\$ 151	\$ 39	\$ 112	\$ 872	\$ 39	\$ 833
Italy	3%	\$ 88	\$ 133	n/a	\$ 508	\$ 133	\$ 374
Japan	14%	\$ 342	\$ 87	\$ 255	\$ 1,976	\$ 147	\$ 1,829
United Kingdom	4%	\$ 113	\$ 66	\$ 48	\$ 655	\$ 166	\$ 489
United States	33%	\$ 820	\$ 450	\$ 370	\$ 4,735	\$ 850	\$ 3,885
The 40 non-G7 "high Human Development Index" countries (see Appendix):	14%	\$ 365	\$ 147	\$ 218	\$ 2,108	\$ 277	\$ 1,832
All other countries, plus European Commission, foundations, corporations, individuals (see Appendix):	19%	\$ 482	\$ 80	\$ 403	\$ 2,787	\$ 140	\$ 2,647
TOTAL:	100%	\$ 2,521	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,415	\$ 14,563	\$ 1,960	\$ 12,603
GF's requirements for 2003, and 2003-2005:		\$ 2,521	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,415	\$ 14,563	\$ 1,960	\$ 12,603
APPENDIX:							
The 40 non-G7 "high Human Development Index" countries:	14%	\$ 365	\$ 147	\$ 218	\$ 2,108	\$ 277	\$ 1,832
Argentina	0.9%	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ 22	\$ 125	\$ -	\$ 125
Australia	1.2%	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ 172	\$ -	\$ 172
Austria	0.6%	\$ 15	\$ 0	\$ 15	\$ 88	\$ 0	\$ 88
Bahamas	0.0%	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2
Bahrain	0.0%	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 4
Barbados	0.0%	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ 0	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1
Belgium	0.7%	\$ 18	\$ 11	\$ 8	\$ 106	\$ 11	\$ 95
Brunei	0.0%	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2
Chile	0.2%	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ 30
Costa Rica	0.1%	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ 8
Croatia	0.1%	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9
Cyprus	0.0%	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 4
Czech Republic	0.2%	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ 26
Denmark	0.5%	\$ 13	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 76	\$ 5	\$ 71
Estonia	0.0%	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2
Finland	0.4%	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 57	\$ -	\$ 57
Greece	0.4%	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 54	\$ -	\$ 54
Hungary	0.2%	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 24
Iceland	0.0%	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 4
Ireland	0.3%	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 47	\$ 6	\$ 41
Israel	0.4%	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 51	\$ -	\$ 51
Kuwait	0.1%	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 18	\$ 1	\$ 17
Lithuania	0.0%	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ 6
Luxembourg	0.1%	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 2	\$ 7
Malta	0.0%	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2
Netherlands	1.2%	\$ 30	\$ 43	n/a	\$ 175	\$ 135	\$ 40
New Zealand	0.2%	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ 22
Norway	0.5%	\$ 13	\$ 6	\$ 7	\$ 77	\$ 6	\$ 71
Poland	0.6%	\$ 14	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 81	\$ -	\$ 81
Portugal	0.3%	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ 50
Qatar	0.0%	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 7
Singapore	0.3%	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 43	\$ -	\$ 43
Slovakia	0.1%	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 10
Slovenia	0.1%	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9
South Korea	1.3%	\$ 34	\$ -	\$ 34	\$ 197	\$ -	\$ 197
Spain	1.8%	\$ 47	\$ 35	\$ 12	\$ 269	\$ 50	\$ 219
Sweden	0.7%	\$ 17	\$ 31	n/a	\$ 98	\$ 55	\$ 43
Switzerland	0.8%	\$ 20	\$ 6	\$ 14	\$ 115	\$ 6	\$ 109
United Arab Emirates	0.1%	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ 22
Uruguay	0.1%	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9
All other countries, plus European Commission, foundations, corporations, individuals:	19%	\$ 482	\$ 80	\$ 403	\$ 2,787	\$ 140	\$ 2,647
All other countries	n/a	n/a	\$ 11	n/a	n/a	\$ 28	n/a
Nigeria	n/a	n/a	\$ 3	n/a	n/a	\$ 3	n/a
Russia	n/a	n/a	\$ 4	n/a	n/a	\$ 14	n/a
Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a	\$ 3	n/a	n/a	\$ 8	n/a
Thailand	n/a	n/a	\$ 1	n/a	n/a	\$ 3	n/a
Plus others	n/a	n/a	\$ 0	n/a	n/a	\$ 0	n/a
European Commission	n/a	n/a	\$ 43	n/a	n/a	\$ 43	n/a
Foundations, corporations, individuals	n/a	n/a	\$ 69	n/a	n/a	\$ 69	n/a
Gates Foundation	n/a	n/a	\$ 67	n/a	n/a	\$ 67	n/a
Other foundations, corporations, individuals	n/a	n/a	\$ 2	n/a	n/a	\$ 2	n/a

Strategies and Activities for Advocates

This section contains recommended strategies and activities that can be pursued at national and international levels by civil society organizations. In some instances, it may mean writing an important letter to your government, or meeting with an important official or person of influence, or it may mean attending an important event and lobbying decision-makers. Not everyone will be able to pursue all of these strategies listed here. Individuals, community and faith-based organizations (CBOs and FBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and trade unions, among others, should select the strategies and activities that work for them.

Critical Events

The Fund the Fund campaign has been organized to raise additional and new resources for the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and Malaria (the Global Fund) in its third funding round. The campaign is built around international collective action and in-country, nationally-specific activities that support the overall goal of the campaign: raising US \$1.4 billion for 2003. For this reason, there are several critical events that require action to reach the Fund the Fund goals:

World Health Assembly – Meeting of Ministers of Health (Geneva: 19-28 May 2003)

The campaign goals for the WHA are to:

- ensure that all Ministers of Health are aware of the Global Fund's fiscal crisis;
- remind Ministers from developed countries of their equitable contribution to the Fund;
- ensure that the WHO Director General prioritizes AIDS, TB, and malaria;
- develop a resolution from developing countries on the critical need for accessing medicines; and
- get a resolution from the Ministers on funding the Global Fund.

G8 Summit (Evian, France: 1-3 June 2003)

The campaign goals of the G8 Summit are to:

- gain pledges of increased and/or new funding,
- put AIDS, TB, and malaria on the meeting agenda, and
- create media awareness of AIDS, TB, and malaria and the role of the Global Fund.

African Union Summit (Maputo, Mozambique, 10-12 July 2003)

The campaign goals of the African Union Summit are to:

- put AIDS, TB, and malaria on the meeting agenda,
- create media awareness of AIDS, TB, and malaria and the role of the Global Fund, and
- gain vocal support from African leaders for additional funding from wealthy countries to the Global Fund.

Other Regional Meetings or Summits

The campaign goals of regional meetings and summits are to:

- put AIDS, TB, and malaria on the meeting agenda,
- create media awareness of AIDS, TB, and malaria and the role of the Global Fund, and
- gain vocal support from political and community leaders, including the private sector, that additional funding for the Global Fund is important to the response to AIDS, TB and malaria.

International Meeting to Support the GFATM (Paris: 16 July 2003)

The campaign goal for the Donor's meeting is to have donor country participants make increased and/or new pledges to the Global Fund.

UN General Assembly, UNGASS Declaration Assessment (New York City: September 2003) – date to be confirmed

The campaign goals for the UN General Assembly assessment day are being discussed and will be determined when more details are known.

Advocacy Strategies

1. Share Information and Analysis

- Share this information widely. Organizations working on HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, people living with these illnesses and their allies need to work together if the Fund the Fund campaign is to be successful. Copies of this advocacy guide can be obtained at: www.fundthefund.org For further information about the Global Fund, the Fund the Fund Campaign and other resources available to you, see the List of Resource on page 15.
- Stay on top of the issues. More information and updates will circulate over the coming months. These too need to be disseminated widely.
- You may want to consider organizing town meetings, community- faith-based and/or NGO meetings, or affinity groups in your city or country to review information and strategize action.

2. Be a resource.

- Organizations with the resources should make an effort to share this toolkit with their colleagues and other members of civil society. This may mean photocopying the toolkit as a handout at meetings, conferences, etc.
- Create a task force of interested organizations. In many countries, national or regional coalitions may be the facilitating vehicle. If there is no key coalition, then a task force or committee could be constituted.

3. Hold your government accountable for following through on the commitments it has made support the Global Fund.

- Some government officials may not be aware of either the urgent needs for increased funding or broad constituent support for the Global Fund. Many need to be made aware. Meet with them and let them know how important the Global Fund can be to the response to the diseases. Or write a letter if a meeting is not possible. It is important to keep them informed and updated on the situation.
- Make note of the specific forms of action that are required by your government. For example, if you are in a donor country as identified in the Contributions Framework, you will have to promote significant funding from your government. If you are in a developing country, you will have to promote the importance of the Global Fund as a tool in the response to the three diseases. This may mean requesting your government to raise this at key events such as the WHA making funding the Global Fund an urgent priority. You can also consider requesting your country to make a contribution.

4. Develop and implement action plans

- Lobby and advocacy activities are recommended in 2 components: (1) international activities where organizations all have the same activities; and (2) specific country and regional activities which will vary country to country.
- It is important to build a coalition with a consistent message – the chances of success increase when you work together and there is a risk of failure when organizations do not consistently request the same things of their government.
- Use a wide variety of strategies. While having a consistent message is crucial, so is keeping the issue in the eye of the public and of government officials. The suggested activities below will not all be appropriate for everyone, but the Fund the Fund campaign will be more effective if organizations and individuals carry the same message through different media.
- Use the media. Write Opinion Editorials or open letters requesting your government's support for the Global Fund. Contact local and national media when organizing lobby days, demonstrations, vigils, etc. Target media events where government officials will be present and publicly request the officials' support for the Global Fund.

Advocacy Activities

Endorse the international sign-on letter.

- Join the Campaign
- Join the International Day of Action – 30 May 2003
 - Organize coordinated international lobby days
 - Organize a regional or local vigil
 - Coordinate a national or regional demonstration. Where appropriate, a demonstration may take the form of an act of civil disobedience.

In-country Activities

For 2003, it is estimated that US \$1.4 billion is required to support projected round 3 proposals to the Global Fund (for a 2-year period). You will need to decide what you will set as a target for your government's contribution on this emergency basis. In determining what you and/or your coalition and/or task force should ask your government to contribute, you have two options:

1. Refer to the Equitable Contribution Table (found on page 5 of this guide); or
 2. Decide on a greater amount that you believe your government should contribute.
- Use the national sample letter as a template for writing to the appropriate government officials
 - Consider calling for a meeting between your organization and government officials to discuss the importance of the Global Fund and the current financial crisis that it faces. Many government officials may not be aware of either the urgent needs or broad constituent support.
 - Call on specific government officials to fund the Global Fund by:
 - Organizing a regional or local vigil
 - Coordinate national or regional demonstration as locally appropriate.

G8-related activities:

- If your country is part of the G8, you should find out who the G8 Sherpa (the government official who will carry messages from and to the head of state) is and request a meeting with him/her to discuss the issue. Organizations should try and meet with them during the month of April and continue exploring how you can input to the agenda.
- Organizations may want to meet with their key officials from Ministries of Health and Finance and brief them on the issue.
- You may want to meet with members of your national government (Parliament, Assembly or Congress) and lobby them on the issue. You should adapt the attached “briefing note” (found on page 11 of this guide) which is a template note that is generally left behind after a key meeting. It highlights who you are, what are the key issues, and how your country should respond.

World Health Assembly-related activities:

All organizations should write a letter to their Minister of Health explaining the importance of the Global Fund and request that AIDS, TB, and malaria be on the agenda of the WHA. If possible, you may want to attend the WHA and provide support to the groups who are organizing around this event.

African Union-related activities:

The Organization for African Unity (a predecessor of the African Union) welcomed the creation of the Global Fund. As the region most affected and impacted by the three diseases, and in particular HIV/AIDS, it is important that African leaders speak out in favour of the Global Fund. Donor countries need to hear from African leaders that the Global Fund is an important tool in the response to the three diseases and that it needs adequate and sustained funding support.

- Organizations should write to the Presidents and Prime Ministers of their countries and ask them to speak out in favour of a well funded Global Fund.
- Organizations should also again meet with their key officials from Ministries of Health and brief them on the issue.
- You may want to meet with members of your national government and brief them on the issue. You should adapt the attached “briefing note” (found on page 11 of this guide) which is a template note that is generally left behind after a key meeting. It highlights who you are, what are the key issues, and how your country should respond. *Although the “briefing note” focuses on getting a contribution to the Global Fund, you can easily adapt it to get your leader to speak out in favour of a continued and strengthened Global Fund.*

International Meeting to Support the GFATM-related activities:

- Organizations should again meet with their key officials from Ministries of Finance and Health and brief them on the issue.
- You may want to meet with members of your national government and brief them on the issue. You should adapt the attached “briefing note” (found on page 11 of this guide) which is a template note that is generally left behind after a key meeting. It highlights who you are, what are the key issues, and how your country should respond.

Other Regional Meetings or Summits:

There are many other regional bodies and/or summits and/or conferences which can be targeted.

- Organizations should write to the Presidents and Prime Ministers of their countries and ask them to speak out in favour of a well funded Global Fund.
- Organizations should also again meet with their key officials from Ministries of Health and brief them on the issue.
- You may want to meet with members of your national government and brief them on the issue. You should adapt the attached “briefing note” (found on page 11 of this guide) which is a template note that is generally left behind after a key meeting. It highlights who you are, what are the key issues, and how your country should respond. *Although the “briefing note” focuses on getting a contribution to the Global Fund, you can easily adapt it to get your leader to speak out in favour of a continued and strengthened Global Fund*

UN General Assembly, UNGASS Declaration of Commitment Assessment

Civil society organizations are gathering more information about the General Assembly review day. More information will be circulated about strategies and activities in a future update.

Sample Briefing Note

This is a sample briefing note that you can adapt to fit for your country. Although it focuses on getting a contribution to the Global Fund, you can easily adapt it to get your leader to speak out in favour of a continued and strengthened Global Fund. If you have relevant quotes from a political leader you may want to insert them.

[YOU MAY WANT TO CUT AND PASTE THIS NOTE ONTO YOUR ORGANIZATION'S LETTERHEAD].

HOW [COUNTRY X] CAN SUPPORT THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TB & MALARIA TO SAVE LIVES

A Briefing Paper from Fund the Fund [COUNTRY?], an alliance campaigning for urgent action to Fund the Global Fund

Background

Combined, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria kill an estimated 6 million people a year and affect a greater untold number. Prevention strategies and medications to save lives and ease suffering exist, yet are not accessible to millions infected in developing countries. In global terms, these diseases reflect the grave inequalities in access to care and treatment that exist in our world.

Funding allocated to fighting these diseases is funding committed to the future. Timely and effective public health interventions impact directly on economic development. As detailed by the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001):

“The burden of disease in some low-income regions, especially sub-Saharan Africa, stands as a stark barrier to economic growth and therefore must be addressed frontally and centrally in any comprehensive development strategy.”

Political will, multi-sectoral efforts and proper resources are needed. As Peter Piot, Director of UNAIDS said at the UN General Assembly in 2001:

“We know what works. We know what to do. And with uncompromising determination, we must ensure that no country, no community fails in its response to AIDS because of a lack of financial and human resources”.

[YOU CAN INSERT A QUOTE FROM YOUR OWN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS – FROM SPEECHES MADE AT SUMMITS, ETC]

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria

Wealthy nations, during the G7 Summit and at the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in 2001, formally acknowledged the gravity of the global AIDS crisis, and made a promise to set up and financially support the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria. This was an important moment for people with HIV and health/social advocates around the world, as it demonstrated the recognition by wealthier nations of their responsibilities in helping the global fight against AIDS, TB and malaria. It offered the best hope of providing funds for treating HIV/AIDS and for preventing new infections. The Global Fund also offers a hope to scale up programming that is so urgently required to address the three diseases.

The Global Fund is an international, independent public-private partnership designed to raise, disburse and monitor significant new sums of money to finance the fight against the three diseases. Since its launch in 2002, it has created an innovative, demand-driven model where country-level grant applications are created and submitted by consortia of public and private sector NGOs, government officials, and organizations representing people with AIDS, TB, and malaria.

- The Global Fund has established a system for disbursing the money that it has received. So far, it has raised US \$3.4 billion in pledges and has had two funding rounds. In Round 1 and Round 2 the Global Fund agreed to fund 160 HIV, TB or malaria programmes in 85 countries around the world. This is a staggering achievement in less than 2 years.
- The Fund, however, does not have enough resources to support a third round of grants in October 2003. It is now facing a budget shortfall of US \$1.4 billion. The Global Fund estimates it will need US \$6.3 billion over the next two years to effectively address the spread and impact of the three diseases

Country X and the Global Fund

[COUNTRY] has pledged XXXX to the Global Fund. This falls far short of the amount needed to address these three diseases. To meet the shortfall for Round 3, we urge you to commit at least XXX before the G8 Summit in June and to encourage other countries to increase their contributions. We urge you to commit at least XXXX for 2004 and 2005, so that the Global Fund can facilitate the country level scaling up of programming that is so urgently required to address the three diseases.

As NGOs based in COUNTRY, we urge you to save lives by funding the Global Fund.

National Sign-on Letter

Fund the Fund campaign aims to pressure governments of wealthy countries to contribute urgently needed resources to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (Global Fund).

Many ways exist for your organisation to help. The most immediate need is for you to lobby your government to contribute its fair share to the Global Fund. Another need is for you to advocate that your government acknowledge the importance of the Global Fund. Use the sample letter below to urge your country's head of state, and finance ministry to allocate money for the Fund. Feel free to modify it to fit your political environment. We all need to work together to ensure that our political leaders keep their promise to fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria.

SAMPLE LETTER

Tomorrow, 15,000 people will be killed - not from war, famine, or genocide, but from a lack of political will. Our government can help save the lives of the nearly 6 million people who will die this year from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. We have in our grasp prevention strategies and treatments. The essential missing component is the necessary resources to deliver life-saving interventions.

In 2001, the creation of Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (Global Fund), a vehicle for using the world's wealth to address these grave crises, was endorsed by the wealthiest countries in the world. Since then, the Fund has granted over US \$1.5 billion to projects which will bring 2 million people on to DOTS treatment for TB, protect 30 million African families from malaria, and increase the number of Africans with access to antiretrovirals by six-fold. Yet the Fund is currently facing a critical financial shortfall for the upcoming round of grants.

When, NAME OF APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, will our government adequately support the Global Fund? Many have pledged help; others have promised to contribute the money needed to stop the needless deaths and prevent new infections. We are calling on you to act immediately. We cannot accept inaction the face of such tragedy.

INSERT DETAILS OF YOUR COUNTRY'S EQUITABLE CONTRIBUTION (SEE ATTACHED GRAPH) IN RELATION TO ITS PLEDGES TO THE FUND

As a wealthy country, we can contribute more – an amount on par with the size of our economy. Why are we not keeping the promise of the Fund? Why do we not respond to the overwhelming need in the developing world for medicines, equipment, and HIV treatment?

NAME OF APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, action is needed now. The fate of hundreds of millions of lives rests in the hands of world leaders like yourself.

We call on you to commit – at a minimum – the equitable share of the US \$1.4 billion amount Global Fund officials estimate they need in the upcoming third round of proposals. This money must be committed before the end of the year. This is the very least that our country must contribute; at least US \$6.3 billion will be needed over the next two years. If countries do not pay this small amount now, these diseases will decimate the world economy and wipe out entire generations.

We cannot allow this. We bear a heavy and important responsibility, and millions of people throughout the world are counting on us.

List of Resources

This section contains a list of key resources that have been cited and that you may want to consult for further information.

The **FundtheFund Campaign** website: www.fundthefund.org for additional copies of the advocacy package, and all resource materials related to the campaign and to sign up.

Global Fund Observer (GFO) Newsletter website: www.aidspace.org/gfo
The GFO is an independent source of news, analysis and commentary about the Fund. You can access background information, previous issues of the GFO newsletter and discussion forum, and other information related to the Equitable Contributions Framework.

GFO Discussion Forum: The Forum provides an opportunity for subscribers to share information, express opinions, seek advice, and respond to articles in the GFO Newsletter. To join on to the Forum, send an email to: join-gfo-forum@aidspan.org

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria website: www.globalfundatm.org
The Fund's website contains official documents and is a key source of information.

United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) website: www.unaids.org
You can access the text of the Declaration of Commitment in English, French, Spanish and Russian. Look under "UN Special Session on HIV/AIDS". Other UNAIDS materials related to the Declaration are also available.

International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (ICASO) website: www.icaso.org
You can access Global Fund NGO updates, the Advocacy Guide to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, and other documents that can be useful in preparing your advocacy campaign.